



Computation of long-term annual renewable water resources (RWR) by country (in km³/year, average)

Ghana

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 187
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	23 854
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	283.1 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	29
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	26.3
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	25 (a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	30.3 =([4]+[5]-[6])
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	25.9 (b)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 25.9
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 25.9 =([8]+[9]+[10])
Surface water leaving the country	0 (c)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		0
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 25.9 =([11]-[12])
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 25.9 =([13]+[14])
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	54.9 =([4]+[13])
Groundwater	[17]	26.3 =([5]+[14])
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	25 (a)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	56.2 =([16]+[17]-[6])
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	46.09 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

- (a) Overlap between surface water and groundwater is nearly 100% of groundwater recharge; most of the groundwater is drained by the rivers (equivalent to the low flow of water courses). Some groundwater escapes and flows out into the sea.
 (b) FROM: Togo: 8 (Oti); Côte d'Ivoire: 6.2 (Tano); Burkina Faso: 8.7 (White Volta/Nakanab)+3 (Black Volta/Mouhoun)
 (c) Margat: Bia outflow to Côte d'Ivoire; Tano border river with Côte d'Ivoire, so 50% of flow downstream should be calculated as outflow. However, no data available.