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

Guinea

Internal RWR

Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 651	
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	24 586	
Precipitation (km³/year)	[3]	405.9	=([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	226	
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	38	
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	38	(a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	226	=[4]+[5]-[6]

External RWR

	Total	Accounted	
Surface water			
Surface water entering the country	0		
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 0	
Inflow submitted to treaties		0	
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0	
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0	
Accounted inflow		[11] 0	=[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	102.2	(b)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		102.2	
Outflow submitted to treaties		0	
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0	
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 0	=[11]-[12]
Groundwater			
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0	
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0	
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 0	=[13]+[14]

Total RWR

Surface water	[16]	226	=[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	38	=[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	38	(a)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	226	=[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	0	=100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

(a) Overlap between surface water and groundwater is 100% of groundwater recharge; all the groundwater is drained by the rivers and becomes the low flow of water courses, as is the case of humid countries.

(b) Many rivers flow out into border countries. The outflow is probably higher than 100 km3/yr. To Mali 53 (Niger and Senegal rivers), Sierra Leone, Senegal 2.17 (High Gambia, Senegal), Guinea Bissau 15 (Corumba river), Liberia 32