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

Guinea-Bissau

Internal RWR

Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 577
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	3 613
Precipitation (km³/year)	[3]	56.98 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	12
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	14
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	10 (a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	16 =[4]+[5]-[6]

External RWR

	Total	Accounted
Surface water		
Surface water entering the country	15.4 (b)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 15.4
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 15.4 =[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	0	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		0
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 15.4 =[11]-[12]
Groundwater		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 15.4 =[13]+[14]

Total RWR

Surface water	[16]	27.4 =[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	14 =[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	10 (a)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	31.4 =[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	49.04 =100*([11]+[14]) /([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:
(a) Overlap is less than 100% of groundwater (GW) recharge; most GW is drained by rivers (equivalent to low flow of water courses),as is the case of humid countries. Some groundwater escapes and flows out into the sea, as there is a long coast and islands.
(b) FROM: Senegal: 0.4 (Tiangol Diangunia); Guinea: 15 (Corumba/Corubal)