



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

Honduras

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1] 1 976 (a)	
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2] 11 249	
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3] 222.3 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)	
Surface water: produced internally	[4] 81.57 (b)	
Groundwater: produced internally	[5] 39	
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6] 29.91	
Total internal renewable water resources	[7] 90.66 =[4]+[5]-[6]	
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	1.504 (c)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 1.504
Inflow submitted to treaties		[9] 0
Inflow secured through treaties		[10] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[11] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 1.504 =[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	4.947 (d)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		[12] 5.764 (e)
Outflow submitted to treaties		[12] 0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 1.504 =[11]-[12]
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	[14] 0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 1.504 =[13]+[14]
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 83.07 =[4]+[13]
Groundwater		[17] 39 =[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] 29.91
Total renewable water resources		[18] 92.16 =[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] 1.632 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

- (a) During year 2000 survey a national value of 1800 mm/year was given, but without a period of reference. The 1976 mm/year refers to period 1961-1990.
 (b) According to SERNA, 2003, the IRWR are 81.571, of which 70.438 in Atlantica and 11.133 in Pacifica. Also, 5.396 comes from lakes and is not added here, since it is included already.
 (c) FROM: Guatemala: 100.7*0.005 (Lempa)+1 (Motagua [border- GTM/HND])
 (d) TO: El Salvador: 0 (Goascoran [border- HND/SLV])+3.587 (Lempa); Nicaragua: 1.36 (Coco)
 (e) To Nicaragua: Coco 1.36. To El Salvador: Lempa 3.587. The Goascoran river is a border river between Honduras and El Salvador. While it originates in Honduras, it is considered that both countries contribute equally and therefore no transboundary water is counted. 52 percent of the basin is in Honduras and 48 percent in El Salvador.