



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

Kenya

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	630 (a)
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	58 037
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	365.6 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	20.2
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	3.5
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	3
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	20.7 =([4]+[5]-[6])
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	10 (b)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 10
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 10 =([8]+[9]+[10])
Surface water leaving the country	8.9 (c)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		8.9
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 10 =([11]-[12])
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 10 =([13]+[14])
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	30.2 =([4]+[13])
Groundwater	[17]	3.5 =([5]+[14])
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	3
Total renewable water resources	[18]	30.7 =([16]+[17]-[6])
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	3257 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

(a) New data on rainfall from "Ministry of Environment and Natural resources (MENR)/ Department of Water Development. 2002. Country strategy on integrated water resources management".

(b) (ETH:)On Omo: This is the lake between Ethiopia and Kenya, which is considered as inflow to Kenya.

(b) FROM: Ethiopia: 10 (Omo)

(c) TO: Uganda: 8.4 (Lake Victoria); Somalia: 0.5 (Dera)