



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

Mali

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	282
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	124 019
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	349.7 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	50
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	20 (a)
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	10 (b)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	60 =[4]+[5]-[6]
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	60 (c)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 60
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 60 =[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	50 (d)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		50
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 60 =[11]-[12]
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 60 =[13]+[14]
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	110 =[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	20 =[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	10 (b)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	120 =[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	50 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

- (a) According to the national source, 1/3 of the 60 km³/yr total IRWR is groundwater, which is thus 20 km³/yr.
- (b) Overlap is 50% of groundwater (GW) recharge; only a small part of the GW is drained by the rivers (equals low flow of water courses). Part of the groundwater escapes into swamps and sebbhat and evaporates. The north of Mali is arid.
- (c) (GIN:)On Bafing: Affluent to Senegal R
- (c) FROM: Guinea: 33 (Niger)+20 (Bafing); Côte d'Ivoire: 3.5 (Baoulé)+3.5 (Bagoé)
- (d) TO: Senegal: 22/2 (Senegal [border- MRT/SEN]); Niger: 28 (Niger); Mauritania: 22/2 (Senegal [border- MRT/SEN])