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

Nepal

Internal RWR

Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 500	
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	14 718	
Precipitation (km³/year)	[3]	220.8	=([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	198.2	
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	20	(a)
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	20	(b)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	198.2	=[4]+[5]-[6]

External RWR

		Total	Accounted	
Surface water				
Surface water entering the country		12		
Inflow not submitted to treaties	[8]		12	
Inflow submitted to treaties			0	
Inflow secured through treaties	[9]		0	
Flow in border rivers	[10]	0	0	
Accounted inflow	[11]		12	=[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country		210.2		(c)
Outflow not submitted to treaties			210.2	
Outflow submitted to treaties			0	
Outflow secured through treaties	[12]		0	
Total external renewable surface water	[13]		12	=[11]-[12]
Groundwater				
Groundwater entering the country	[14]	0	0	
Groundwater leaving the country				
Total external renewable water resources	[15]		12	=[13]+[14]

Total RWR

Surface water	[16]	210.2	=[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	20	=[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	20	(b)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	210.2	=[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	5.709	=100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:
(a) 10% of surface water
(b) Estimate. Overlap between surface and groundwater equals 100% of groundwater recharge; most of the groundwater is drained by the rivers and becomes the low flow of water courses.
(c) To India: 3.4 (Mahakali) + 43.9 (Karnali) + 50.7 (Gandaki) + 47.2 (Kosi) + 65 (southern river basins). All Ganges basin.