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

#### Senegal

**Internal RWR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm/year)</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of the country (1000 ha)</td>
<td>19,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (km³/year)</td>
<td>134.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water: produced internally</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater: produced internally</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlap between surface water and groundwater</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total internal renewable water resources**

| Total | 25.8 |

**External RWR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Accounted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface water entering the country</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflow not submitted to treaties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflow submitted to treaties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflow secured through treaties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow in border rivers</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounted inflow</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water leaving the country</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outflow not submitted to treaties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outflow submitted to treaties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outflow secured through treaties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Groundwater**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater entering the country</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater leaving the country</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total external renewable surface water**

| Total | 13.17 |

**Groundwater entering the country**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total external renewable water resources**

| Total | 13.17 |

**Total RWR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>36.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlap between surface water and groundwater</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total renewable water resources**

| Total | 38.97 |

**Dependency ratio (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Metadata:

(a) From PNUD/Ministere de l’Hydraulique. 1994. Upper aquifer 1.5-2, intermediate aquifer 1-1.5, deep aquifer 0.5, total 3-4 ->took average of 3.5

(b) Overlap is less than 100% of groundwater recharge; most of the groundwater is drained by the rivers (equivalent to the low flow of water courses), but Senegal has a semi-arid part where groundwater may evaporate.

(c) FROM: Mali: 22/2 (Senegal [border- MRT/SEN]); Guinea: 2.17 (High Gambia, Senegal R.)

(d) Senegal river border with Mauritania. Senegal is quite dependant from neighbouring countries with the shared Senegal river. Applied the 50% rule.

(e) TO: Guinea-Bissau: 0.4 (Tiangol Diangunia); Gambia: 5 (Gambia R.)