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

Somalia

Internal RWR

Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	282	
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	63 766	
Precipitation (km³/year)	[3]	179.8	=([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	5.7	
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	3.3	
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	3	(a)
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	6	=[4]+[5]-[6]

External RWR

	Total	Accounted	
Surface water			
Surface water entering the country	8.7 (b)		
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 8.7	
Inflow submitted to treaties		0	
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0	
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0	
Accounted inflow		[11] 8.7	=[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	0		
Outflow not submitted to treaties		0	
Outflow submitted to treaties		0	
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0	
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 8.7	=[11]-[12]
Groundwater			
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0	
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0	
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 8.7	=[13]+[14]

Total RWR

Surface water	[16]	14.4	=[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	3.3	=[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	3	(a)
Total renewable water resources	[18]	14.7	=[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	59.18	=100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

(a) Overlap is less than 100% of groundwater (GW) recharge; most of the GW is drained by the rivers equivalent to the low flow of water courses, but Somalia is semi-arid and has a long coast and groundwater escapes and flows out into the sea.

(b) Inflow from Ethiopia at Luuq through Juba river (5.9) and at Belet Weyne through Shabelle river (2.3). Plus 0.5 from Kenya. By: Somalia Water And Land Information Management project (SWALIM).