



Computation of long-term annual renewable water resources (RWR) by country (in km<sup>3</sup>/year, average)

## Uganda

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 180
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	24 155
Precipitation (km <sup>3</sup> /year)	[3]	285 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	39
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	29
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	29 (a)
<b>Total internal renewable water resources</b>	[7]	39 =[4]+[5]-[6]
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	21.1 (b)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 21.1
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 21.1 =[8]+[9]+[10]
Surface water leaving the country	37 (c)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		37
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 21.1 =[11]-[12]
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country	0	0
<b>Total external renewable water resources</b>		[15] 21.1 =[13]+[14]
Total RWR		
Surface water	[16]	60.1 =[4]+[13]
Groundwater	[17]	29 =[5]+[14]
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	29 (a)
<b>Total renewable water resources</b>	[18]	60.1 =[16]+[17]-[6]
Dependency ratio (%)	[19]	35.11 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

- (a) Overlap between surface water and groundwater is 100% of groundwater recharge; most of the groundwater is drained by the rivers (equivalent to the low flow of water courses), as Uganda is a humid, landlocked country.  
 (b) FROM: United Republic of Tanzania: 10.7 (Lake Victoria)+0 (Kagera/Akagera); Kenya: 8.4 (Lake Victoria); Democratic Republic of the Congo: 2 (Lake Albert)  
 (c) White Nile from Uganda to South Sudan. Evaporation of very large humid lands could explain the difference between outflow and IRWR (outflow< IRWR)