



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

Zambia

Internal RWR		
Precipitation (mm/year)	[1]	1 020
Area of the country (1000 ha)	[2]	75 261
Precipitation (km ³ /year)	[3]	767.7 =([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)
Surface water: produced internally	[4]	80.2
Groundwater: produced internally	[5]	47
Overlap between surface water and groundwater	[6]	47
Total internal renewable water resources	[7]	80.2 =([4]+[5]-[6])
External RWR		
	Total	Accounted
<u>Surface water</u>		
Surface water entering the country	24.6 (a)	
Inflow not submitted to treaties		[8] 24.6
Inflow submitted to treaties		0
Inflow secured through treaties		[9] 0
Flow in border rivers	0	[10] 0
Accounted inflow		[11] 24.6 =([8]+[9]+[10])
Surface water leaving the country	104.3 (b)	
Outflow not submitted to treaties		104.3
Outflow submitted to treaties		0
Outflow secured through treaties		[12] 0
Total external renewable surface water		[13] 24.6 =([11]-[12])
<u>Groundwater</u>		
Groundwater entering the country	0	[14] 0
Groundwater leaving the country		
Total external renewable water resources		[15] 24.6 =([13]+[14])
Total RWR		
Surface water		[16] 104.8 =([4]+[13])
Groundwater		[17] 47 =([5]+[14])
Overlap between surface water and groundwater		[6] 47
Total renewable water resources		[18] 104.8 =([16]+[17]-[6])
Dependency ratio (%)		[19] 23.47 =100*([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7])

Metadata:

(a) FROM: Angola: 25 (Zambezi)-0.4 (Zambezi)

(a) (AGO:)On Zambezi: Removing own/upstream contribution

(b) TO: Zimbabwe: 7.44 (Zambezi [border- ZMB/ZWE]); Namibia: 20 (Zambezi [border- NAM/ZMB]); Mozambique: 73.2 (Zambezi)+0 (Luangwa); Democratic Republic of the Congo: 30.7 (Luvua); Angola: 0.4 (Zambezi)

(b) (MOZ:)On Zambezi: Although this flows into MOZ from the border of ZMB/ZWE, assume a negligible amount of the flow is from ZWE