



Cálculo de recursos hídricos renovables (RHR) por país (en km³/año, media)

Namibia

| RHR INTERNOS | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Precipitación (mm/año) | [1] | 285 |
| Superficie del país (1000 ha) | [2] | 82 429 |
| Precipitación (km ³ /año) | [3] | 234.9 <small>=([1]/1000000)x([2]x10)</small> |
| Agua superficial: producida internamente | [4] | 4.1 |
| Agua subterránea: producida internamente | [5] | 2.1 |
| Parte comun entre aguas superficiales y subterráneas | [6] | 0.04 ^(a) |
| RHR internos totales | [7] | 6.16 <small>=([4]+[5]-[6])</small> |
| RHR EXTERNOS | | |
| | Natural | Contabilizadas |
| <u>Agua superficial</u> | | |
| Agua superficial que entra al país | [11] 11 ^(b) | |
| Entradas no sometidas a acuerdos | | [8] 10.95 |
| Entradas sometidas a acuerdos | | 0.05 |
| Entradas aseguradas mediante tratados | | [9] 0.05 ^(c) |
| Agua superficial en ríos fronterizos | [10] 53.86 ^(d) | [10] 22.75 ^(e) |
| Entradas contabilizadas | | [11] 33.75 <small>=([8]+[9]+[10])</small> |
| Agua superficial que sale del país | [12] 9.65 | |
| Salidas no sometidas a acuerdos | | 9.65 |
| Salidas sometidas a acuerdos | | 0 |
| Salidas aseguradas mediante tratados | | [12] 0 |
| Agua superficial externa renovable total | | [13] 33.75 <small>=([11]-[12])</small> |
| <u>Agua subterránea</u> | | |
| Agua subterránea que entra al país | [14] 0 | [14] 0 |
| Agua subterránea que sale del país | [15] 0 | 0 |
| RHR externos totales | | [15] 33.75 <small>=([13]+[14])</small> |
| RHR TOTALES | | |
| Agua superficial | | [16] 37.85 <small>=([4]+[13])</small> |
| Agua subterránea | | [17] 2.1 <small>=([5]+[14])</small> |
| Parte comun entre aguas superficiales y subterráneas | | [6] 0.04 ^(a) |
| RHR totales | | [18] 39.91 <small>=([16]+[17]-[6])</small> |
| Tasa de dependencia (%) | | [19] 84.57 <small>=100*(([11]+[14])/([11]+[14]+[7]))</small> |

Metadatos:

- (a) Overlap: negligible but not nil as part of groundwater (GW) comes from infiltration from surface water. Namibia is a very arid country, most GW escapes from river system and flows into closed basins and evaporates in arid areas. There may be some springs.
 (b) 10 Okavango + 1 Kwando
 (c) (AGO:)On Okavango/Cubango: Namibia only can use this water in a small area
 (d) From: Orange R. (South Africa). Used to be 0.5+0.6 until 2007/12/31
 (e) 11.360 - 3.0 (natural evap) Orange (ZAF); 40 Zambesi and 5.5 Kunene (ANG)
 (f) Zambesi and Kunene 50% rule applied, Orange under treaty therefore accounted for above