

FIGURE 5
Regional Division of Africa

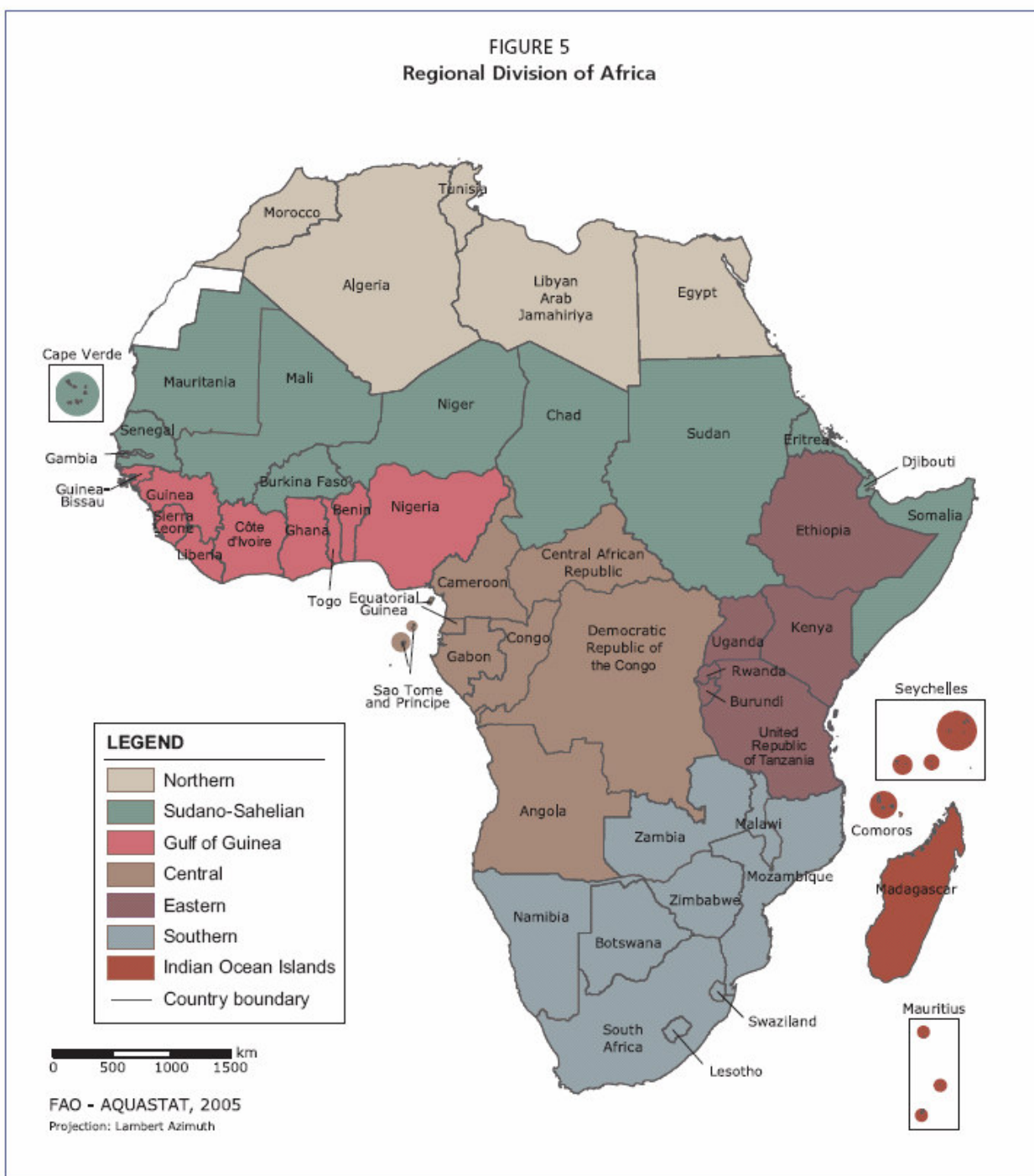
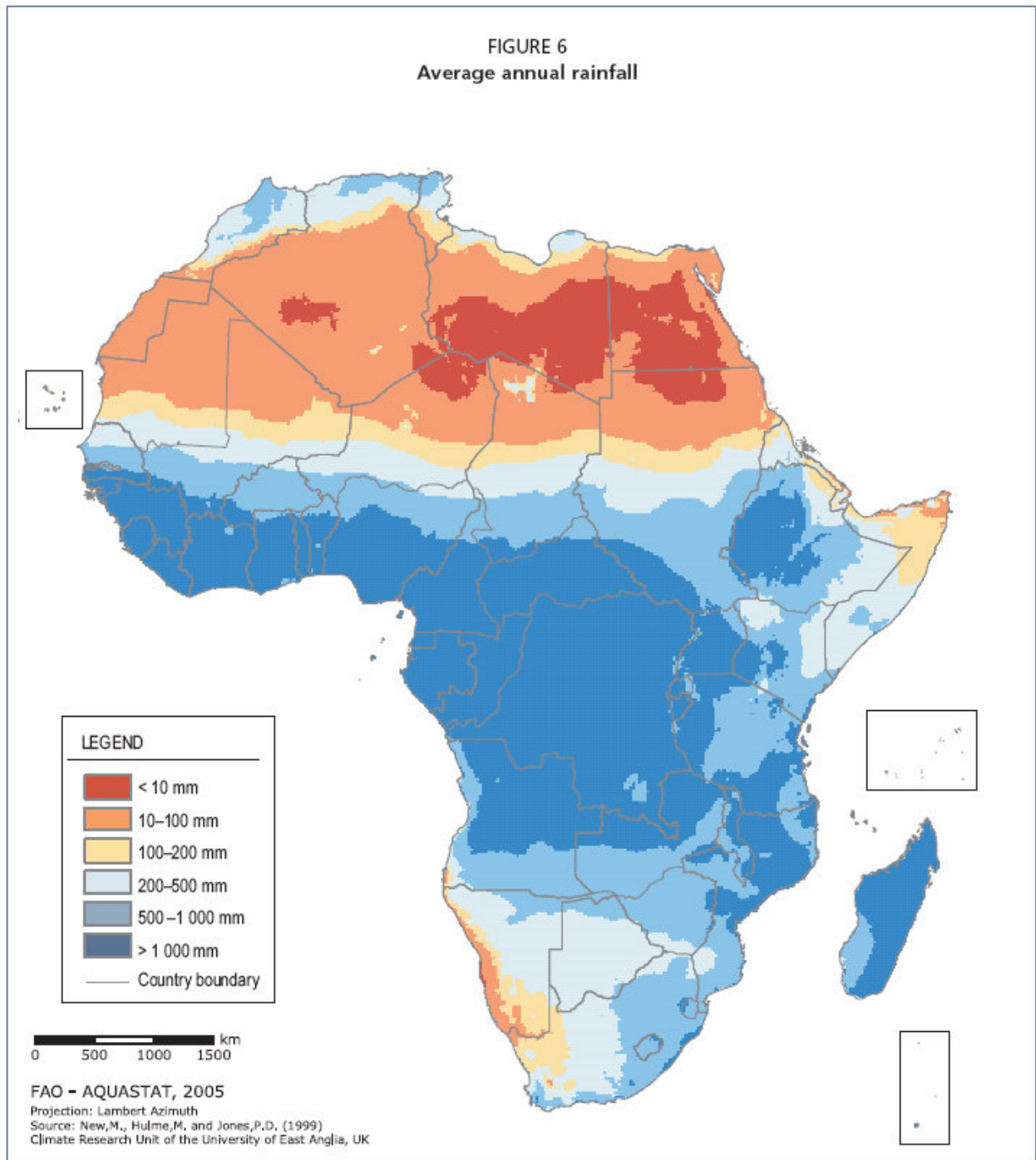
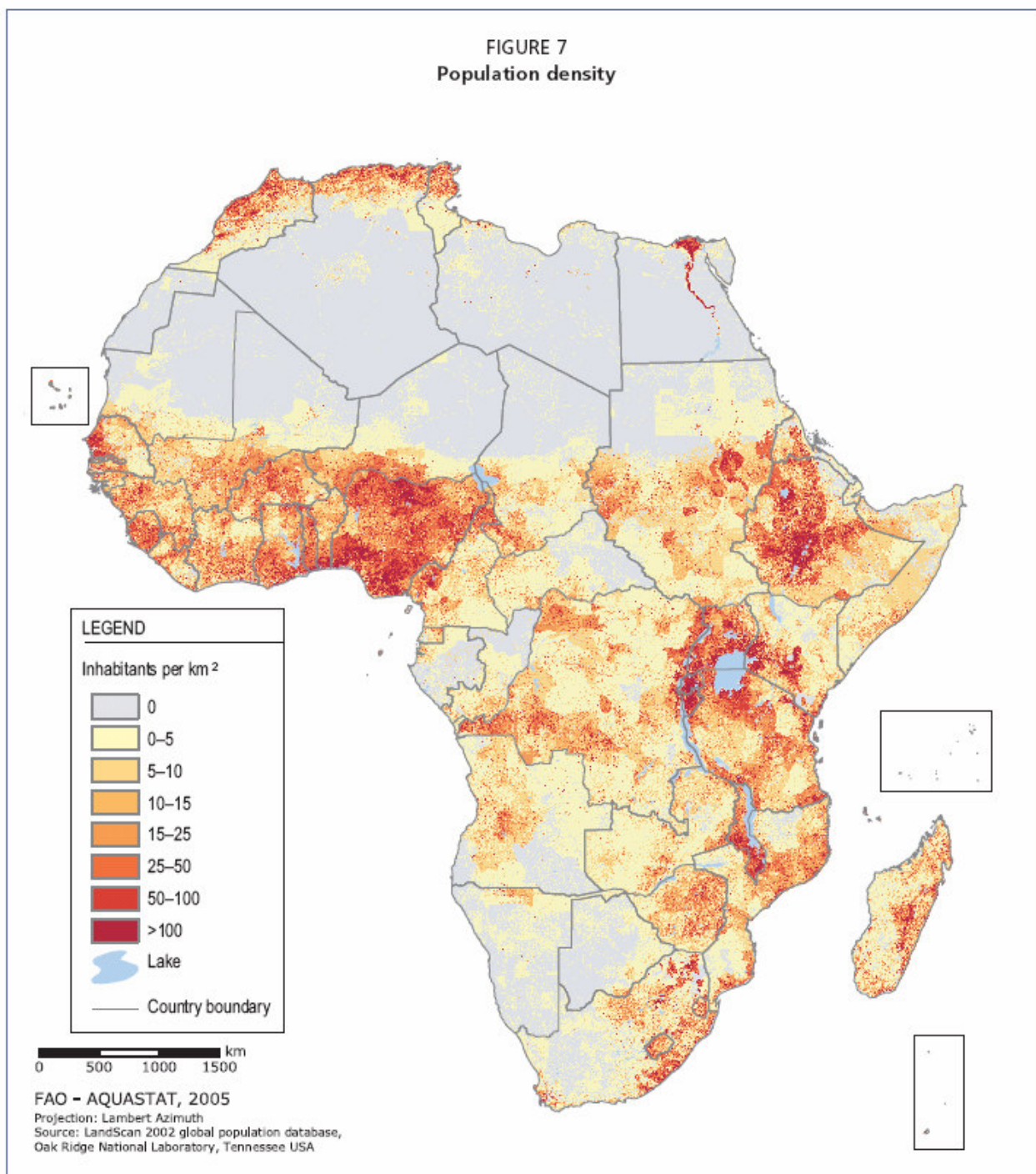


FIGURE 6
Average annual rainfall





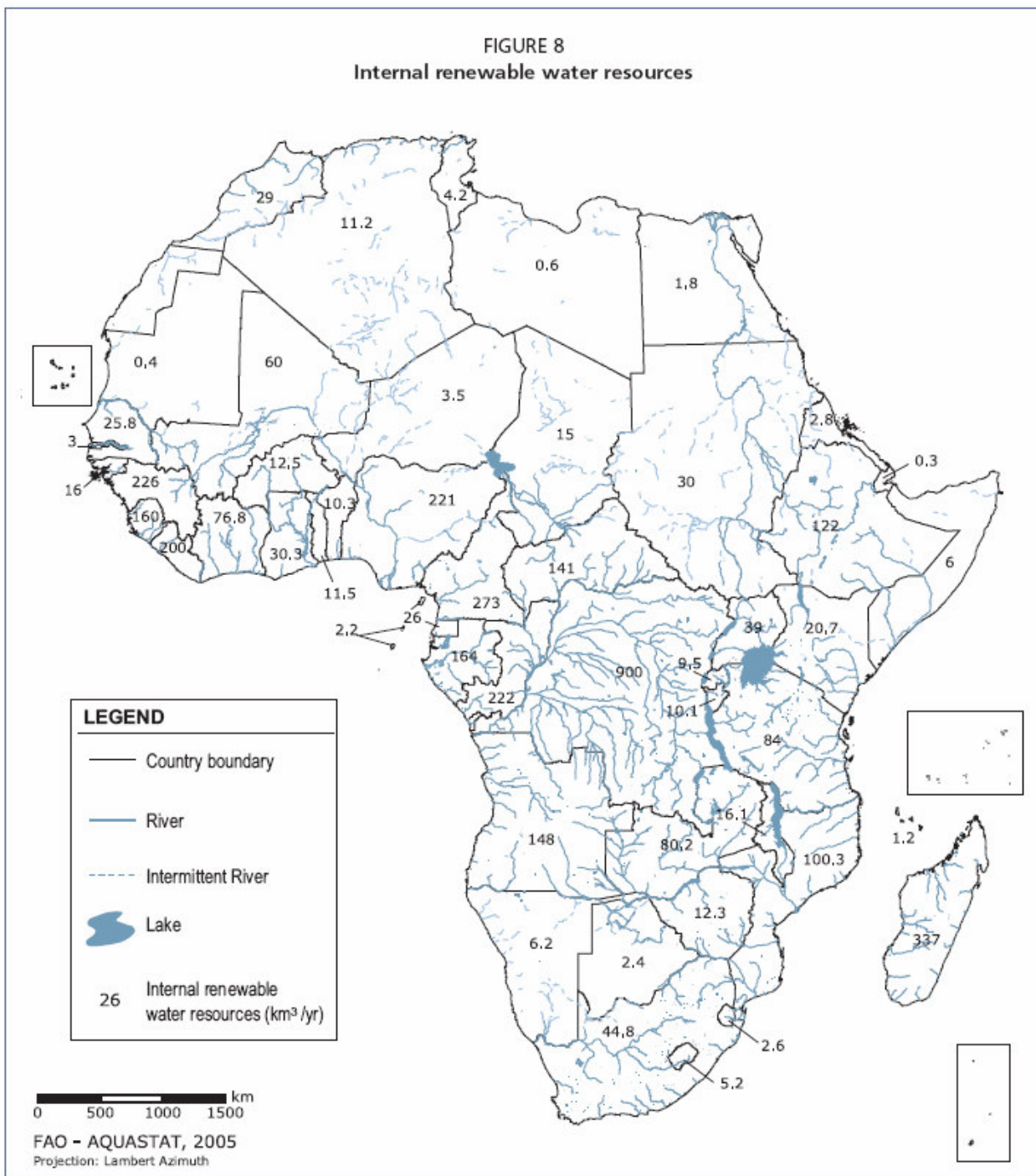
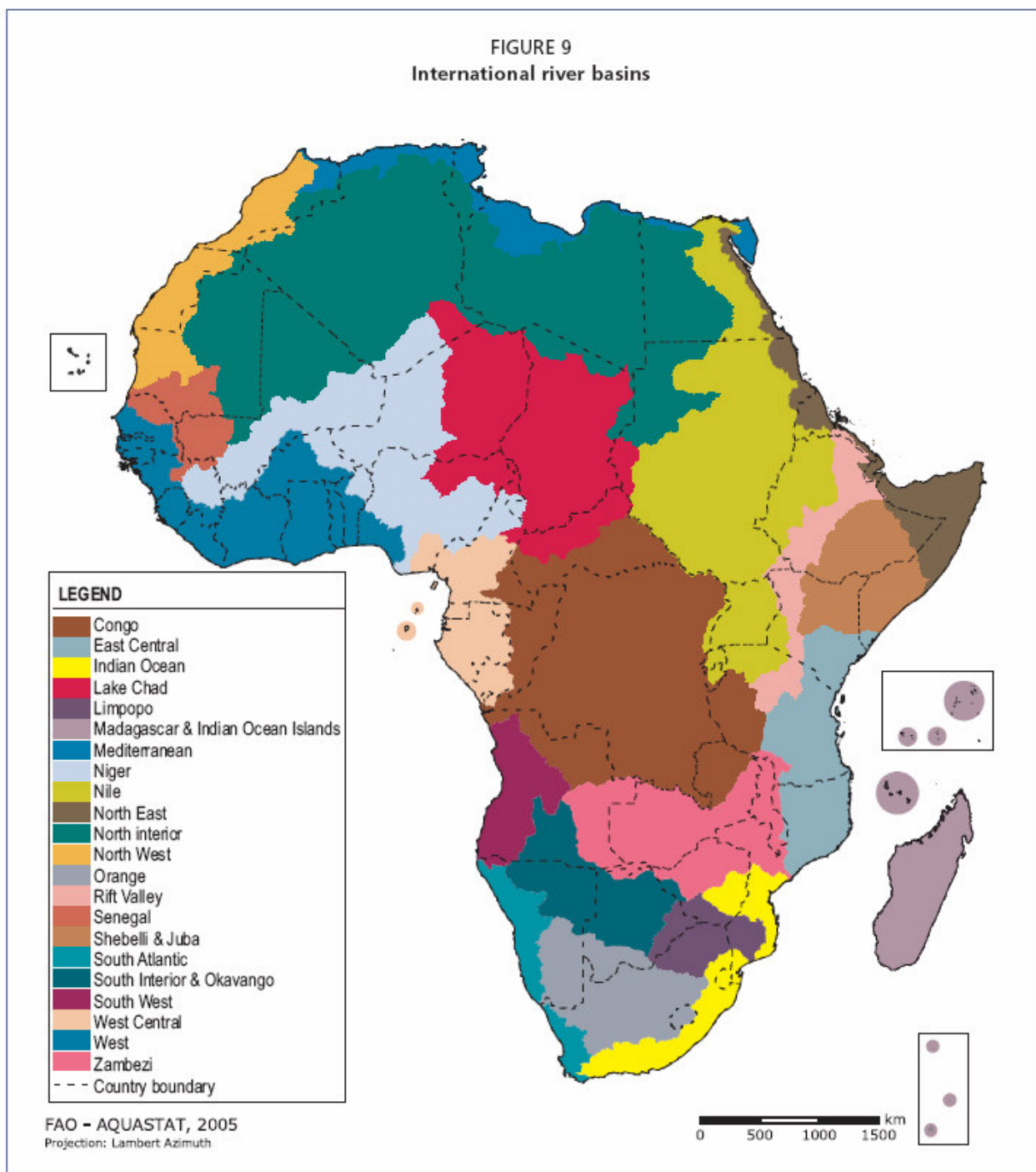


FIGURE 9
International river basins



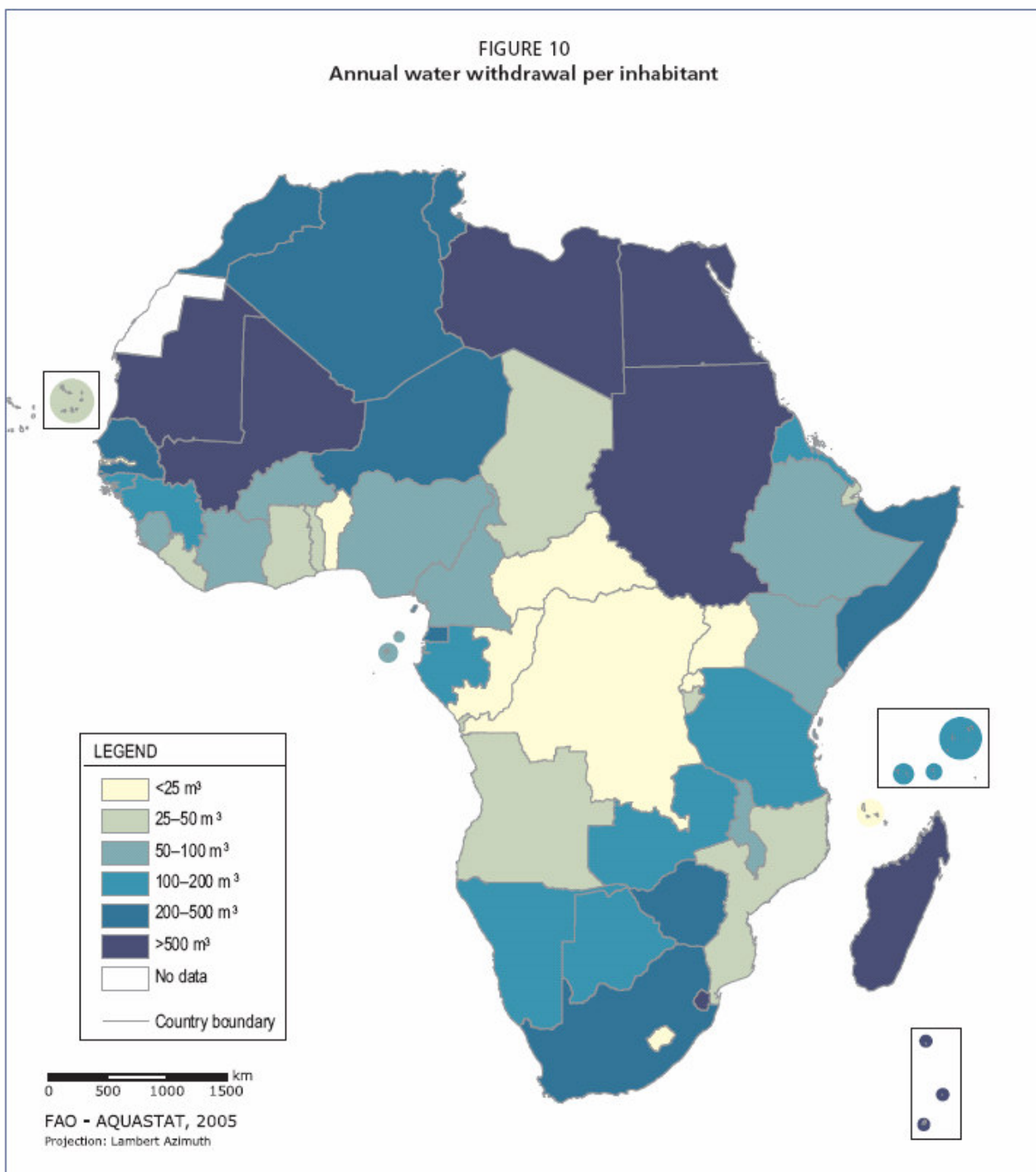
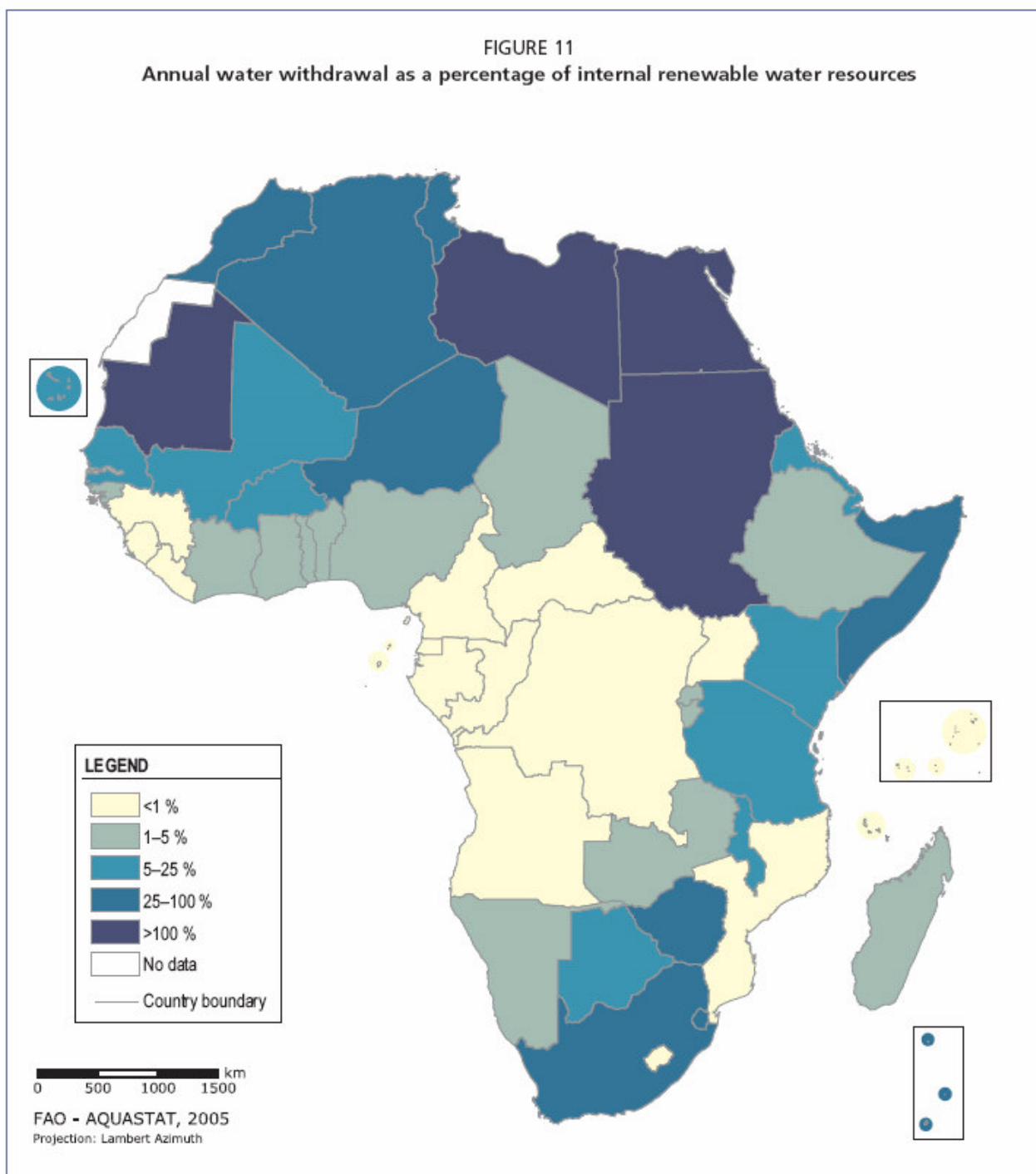


FIGURE 11
Annual water withdrawal as a percentage of internal renewable water resources



Notes

Egypt: The total water withdrawal for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes is estimated at 63.8 km³, equal to 3 794 percent of the internal renewable water resources (1.8 km³). Most of the water is withdrawn from the transboundary Nile River, of which 55.5 km³ is secured to Egypt by a treaty.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: The total water withdrawal for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes is estimated at 4.3 km³, equal to 711 percent of the internal renewable water resources (0.6 km³). A significant part of withdrawal comes from non-renewable groundwater resources, mainly from fossil aquifers in south of the country.

Mauritania: The total water withdrawal for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes is estimated at 1.7 km³, equal to 425 percent of the internal renewable water resources (0.4 km³). Most of the water is withdrawn from the transboundary Senegal River but no treaty guarantees its availability.

Sudan: The total water withdrawal for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes is estimated at 37.3 km³, equal to 124 percent of the internal renewable water resources (30 km³). Most of the water is withdrawn from the transboundary Nile River but no treaty guarantees its availability.

