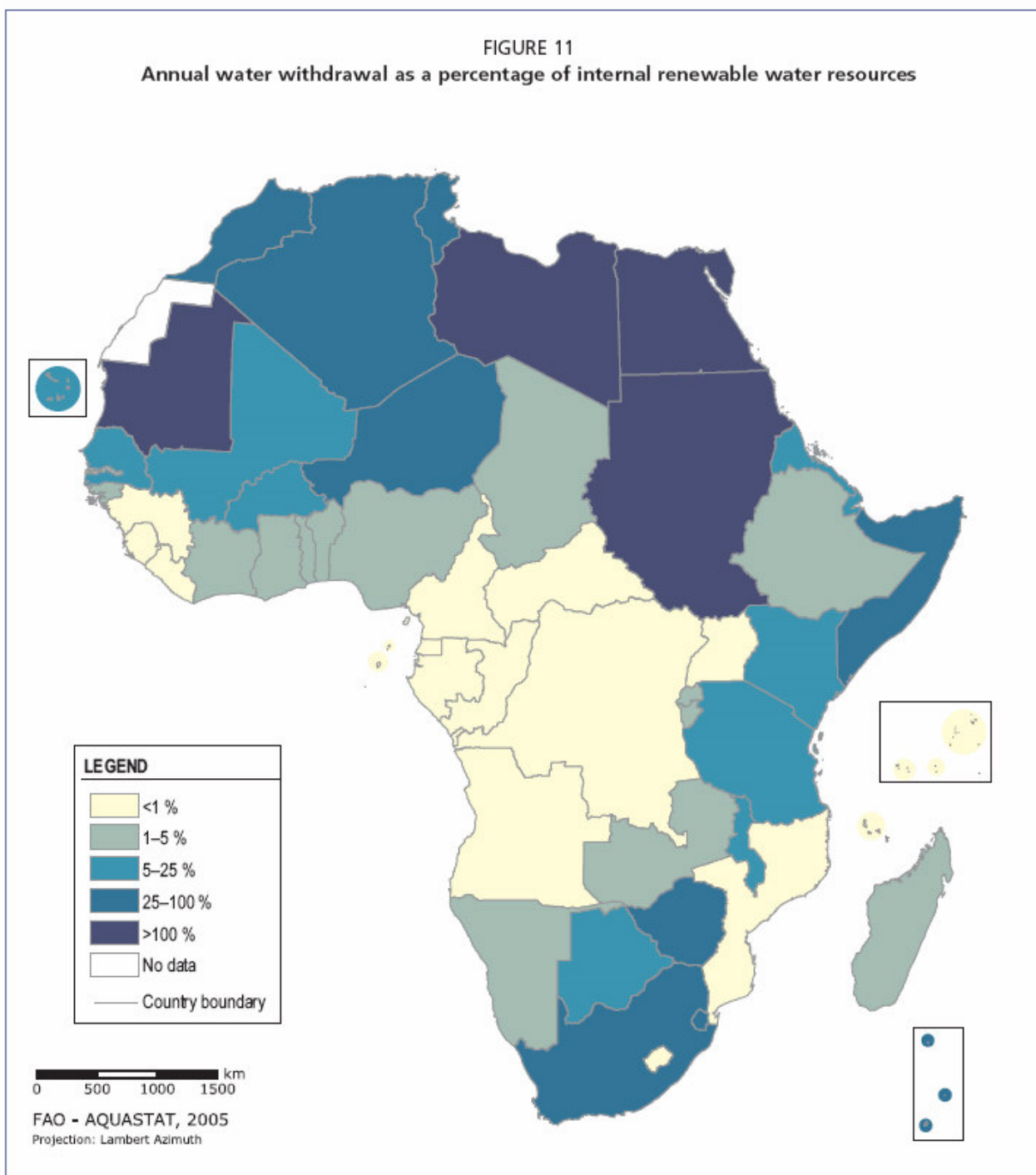


FIGURE 11  
Annual water withdrawal as a percentage of internal renewable water resources



Notes

**Egypt:** The total water withdrawal for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes is estimated at 63.8 km<sup>3</sup>, equal to 3 794 percent of the internal renewable water resources (1.8 km<sup>3</sup>). Most of the water is withdrawn from the transboundary Nile River, of which 55.5 km<sup>3</sup> 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 km<sup>3</sup>, equal to 711 percent of the internal renewable water resources (0.6 km<sup>3</sup>). 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 km<sup>3</sup>, equal to 425 percent of the internal renewable water resources (0.4 km<sup>3</sup>). Most of the water is withdrawn from the transboundary Senegal River but no treaty guarantees its availability.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 km<sup>3</sup>, equal to 124 percent of the internal renewable water resources (30 km<sup>3</sup>). Most of the water is withdrawn from the transboundary Nile River but no treaty guarantees its availability.