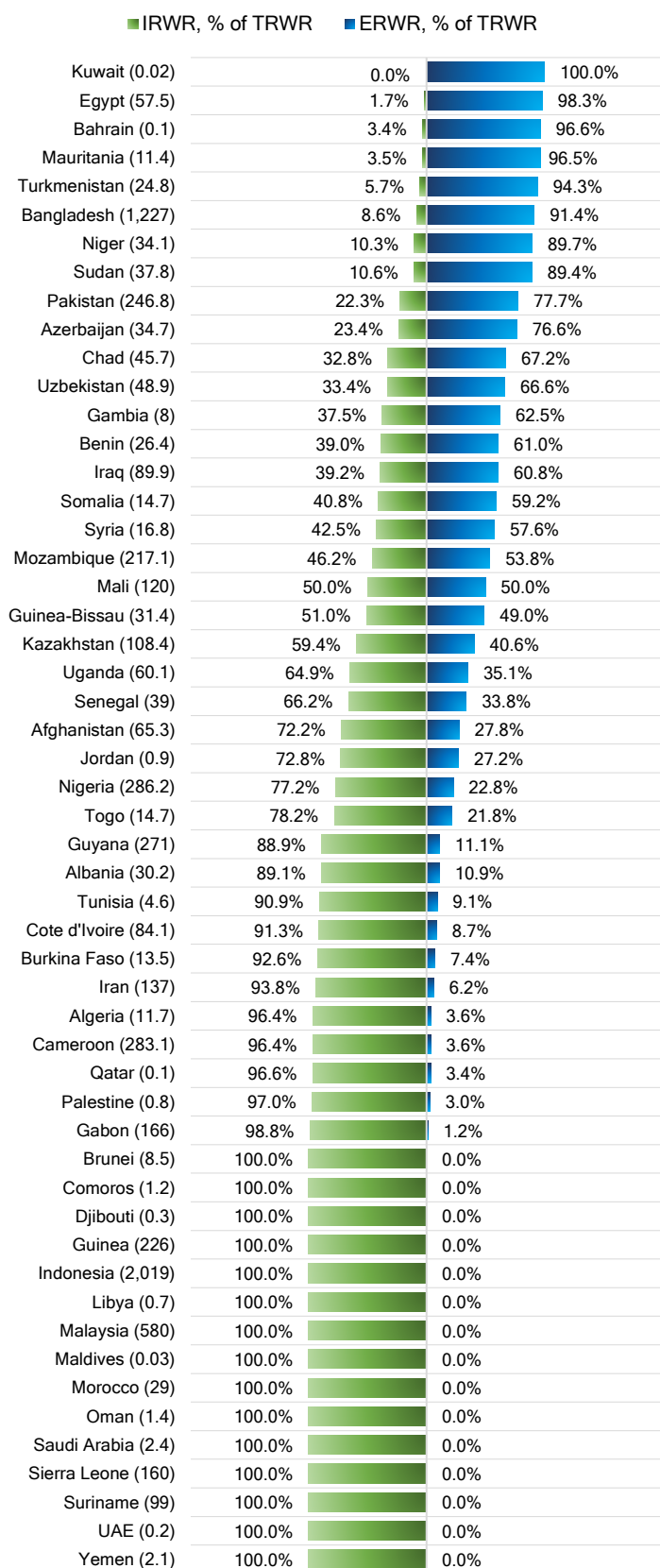


DID YOU KNOW?

2019-17

Internal and External Renewable Water Resources, % of Total Renewable Water Resources, 2013-2017



Water scarcity across the countries is increasing due to the increasing levels of population, urbanisation, industrialisation, and intensification of water withdrawals by various sectors of the economy. Considering the dependency on agriculture sector in the economic structure together with food insecurity in some OIC countries, water management strategies need to be carefully redesigned to sustain the water resources.

According to the FAO, total renewable water resources (TRWR) corresponds to the maximum theoretical yearly amount of water available for a country either internally or externally at a given moment. External renewable water resources (ERWR) is that part of the country's renewable water resources which is not generated in the country. ERWR is comprised of the water inflows from upstream countries and of the water from lakes and rivers on the border. Internal renewable water resources (IRWR), on the other hand, is the average annual flow of rivers and recharge of aquifers generated from endogenous precipitation.

TRWR of OIC countries was 7,261 km³/year consisting of IRWR with 5,270 km³/year or 72.6% of TRWR; and ERWR with 1,991 km³/year or 27.4% of TRWR based on the most recent year available data from 2013 to 2017.

The OIC countries group had a share of around 12.3% of IRWR and 16.9% of ERWR of the World.

Top 10 OIC countries held nearly 77% of the OIC TRWR. Two most rich countries with regards to renewable water resources are Indonesia with 2,019 km³/year or 27.8% and Bangladesh with 1,227 km³/year or 16.9% of the OIC TRWR.

Although, Bangladesh is one of the most water-rich OIC countries, 91.4% of its renewable water resources inflow from neighbouring states.

The high share of the ERWR, displayed in the upper right hand-side of the chart, shows countries' dependency on the inflow of the transboundary water (both surface water such as lakes and rivers as well as groundwater).

Kuwait completely depends on the inflow of the ERWR, followed by Egypt, Bahrain, Mauritania, Turkmenistan, and Bangladesh with the share of the ERWR in TRWR above 90%.

In contrast, 15 OIC countries in the bottom of the figure are completely independent of the inflow of the ERWR.

Although not shown in the chart, 4 OIC countries including Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, and Lebanon are upstream water-abundant countries with IRWR comprising 289.6%, 207.2%, 107.3% and 106.6%, of their TRWR, respectively. As these countries do not utilise all their IRWR, water equivalent to 189.6%, 107.2%, 7.3% and 6.6% of TRWR flow out of these countries, respectively.

Note: *Data presented were from year 2014 except Egypt where data was available for 2017 and estimates are valid for the period from 2013 to 2017. In brackets are volume of TRWR (km³/year).

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 26/03/2019 from FAO AQUASTAT (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/>) Dataset. Please visit OIC Statistics (OICStat) Database (<http://bit.ly/2F7W8cv>) for other Water category indicators.