Groundwater Exploration in Support of UN Field Operations

MINUSMA Case Study

## Groundwater: A Vital Resource for Living

- "The lack of plentiful and clean water for the people will have grave geopolitical consequences." (UNESCO, 2008).
- "By 2025, 1,800 million people will be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity" (FAO, 2007)
- Satellite imagery and telecommunication mapping systems increase the ability to discover new water reserves. (OCHA, 2010)



### Technical Approach: Desk Study



Extraction of geological features from satellite imagery



Initial selection of suitable locations for drilling

#### Technical Approach: Fieldwork

- AGI Supersting Georesitivimeter
- 630m cable alignments to reach a max depth of 120m
- Imaging of the subsurface through distribution of electrical resistivity











### Technical Approach: Analysis of Data



### Groundwater Exploration: Drilling in MINUSMA



### Groundwater Exploration: Drilling in MINUSMA



# Summary of Project's Results

Site Name	Number of Boreholes	Identification of Drilling Points	Status of Drilling	Rate of Success
Tombouctou	4	Completed	Completed	100%
Gao	4	Completed	Completed	100%
Kidal	4	Completed	Completed	100%
Almoustarat	2	Completed	Completed	100%
Aguelhoc	2	Completed	Completed	100%
Tessalit	3	Completed	Completed	100%
Anefis	2	Completed	Completed	0%
Lere	1	Completed	On Hold	No data yet
Diabali	1	Completed	No Drilling	N/A
Nara	2	Completed	No Drilling	N/A

# Conclusions

- Groundwater is crucial to UN field operations and should be taken into the highest account in planning and deployment
- SGITT GIS success stories proved the utility of modern geospatial technologies for groundwater exploration and management services
- Demand for this service is continuously increasing as evidenced by the several requests from Field Missions and inquiries from UN Agencies and NGOs.
- SGITT GIS envision the extension of this service to other UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes in the near future

# Questions?

