



JOHN A STEVENSON, BENTJE BRAUNS

BGS projects in Zimbabwe: Geological map update and Harare groundwater tool



British
Geological
Survey

1:1M Geological Map Update Project

- Funded by UK Government's Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FDCO) via the British Embassy, Harare. *(Views presented here do not necessarily represent UK government official policies)*
- Follow on from Scoping Study in February 2025
- Project runs from Sept 2025 to March 2026 😞
- Aims:
 - Produce a printed, updated 1:1M Geological Map of Zimbabwe
 - Attract investment from UK and aligned mining companies
 - Train Zimbabwe Geological Survey staff to make further updates

Project team

Informatics

- **John A Stevenson:** Informatics, GIS, Geological mapping
- **Jennifer Bow:** Geological GIS and data management
- **Javid Yousaf:** GIS training and map design
- Plus data engineering, remote sensing, cartography, web mapping, overseas projects

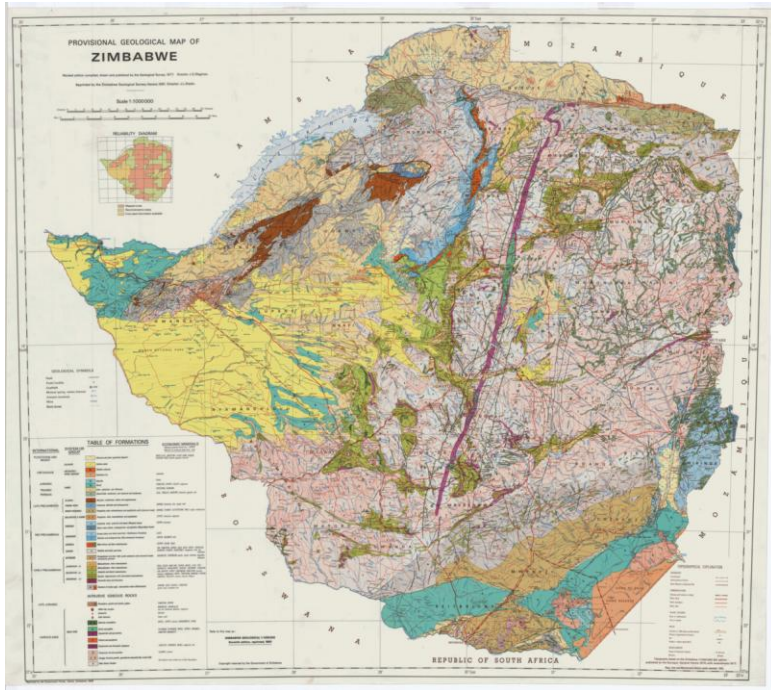
Geology

- **Priyanka Paul:** Precambrian rocks and geological mapping
- **Kathryn Goodenough:** Zimbabwe geology, critical minerals, overseas projects
- Plus digital geological map production, metamorphic geology, igneous geology

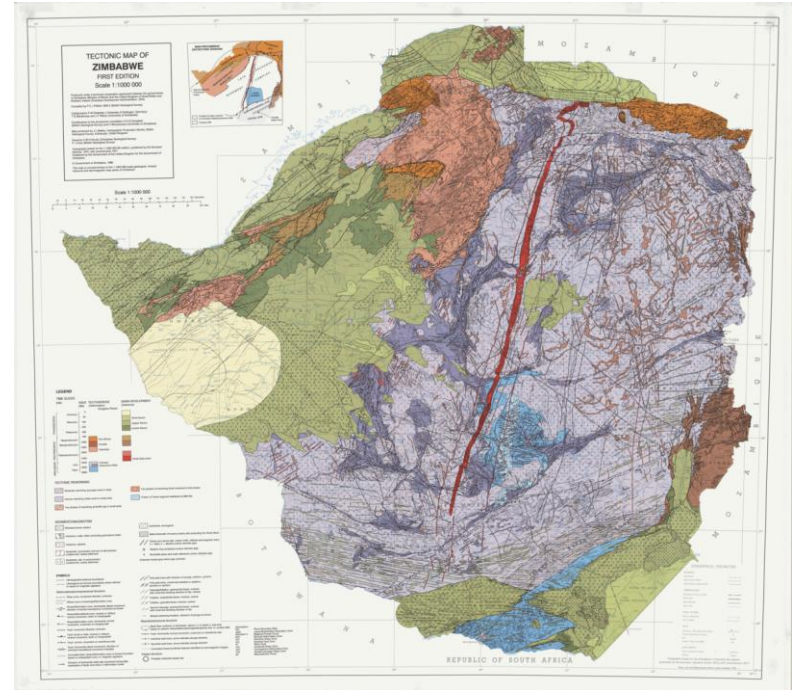


Existing 1:1M national geological maps

- 1977 Geological Map



- 1996/2010 Tectonic Map



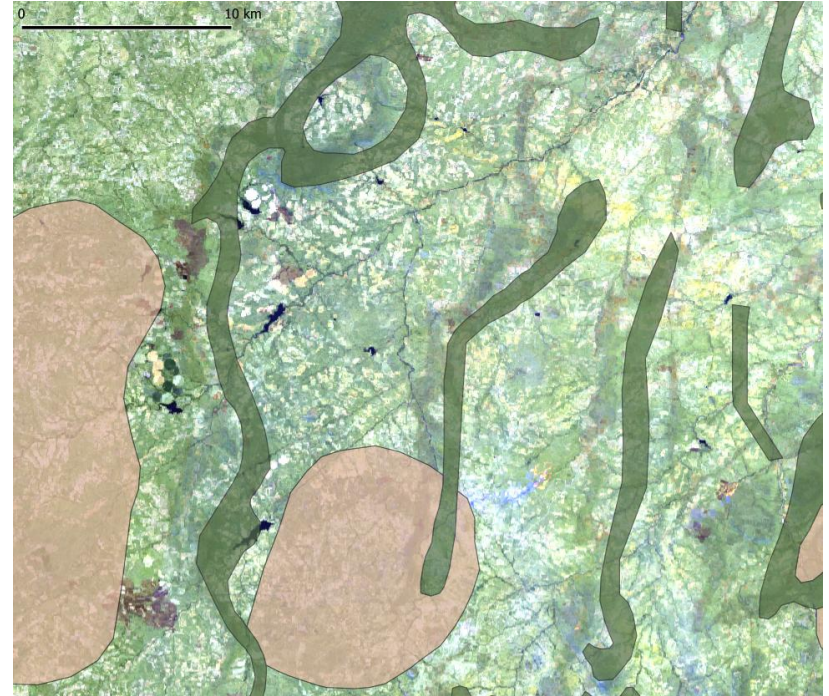
Barriers to creating a new map

Cartographic

- GIS data in obsolete file formats
- Offsets between map data and ground truth
- Difficulty reconciling 1:100k bulletin maps

Economic

- ZGS computers are old
- High staff turnover at ZGS
- Lack of funding to compile



What BGS can contribute



- Informatics skills to address cartographic problems
- Training, plus highlighting the importance of the national geological map to address economic problems
- Equivalent staff resources to 6 months full-time for two people



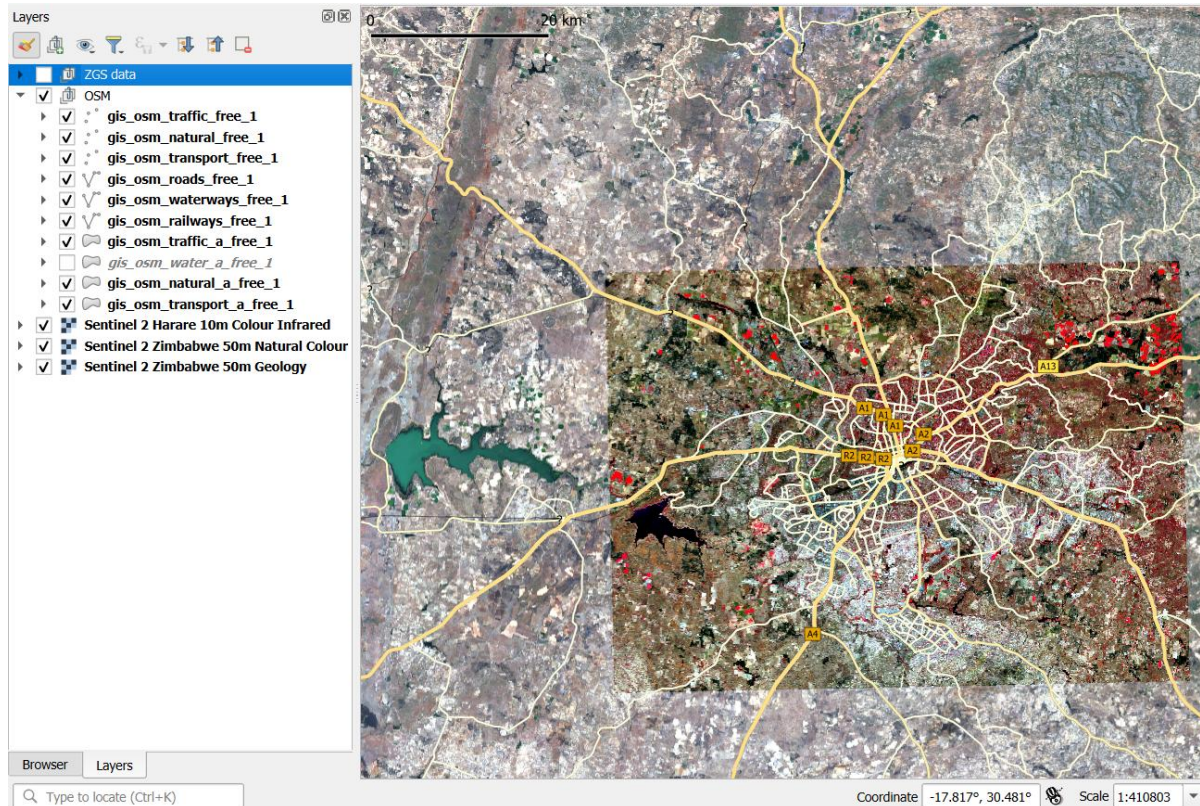
We are treating this as a
GIS problem with
geological constraints

Build for the future with QGIS



- Free/Libre Open Source GIS tool can be freely shared with collaborators
- Runs on computers with low resources
- Powerful and intuitive to use
- Used within BGS for field data capture in combination with Mergin Maps

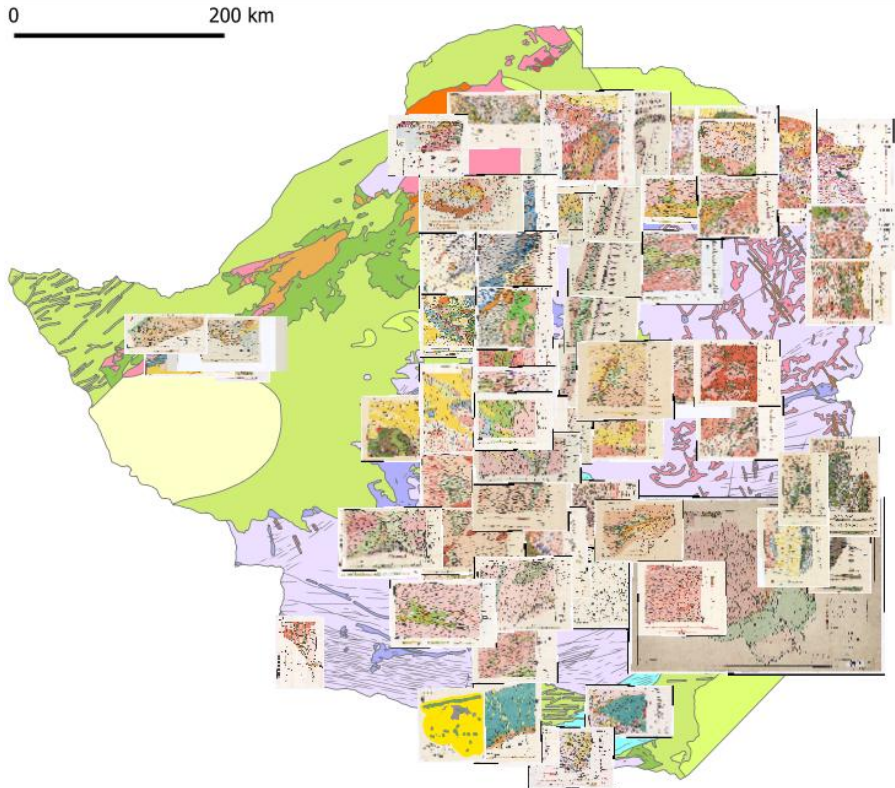
Zimbabwe Open GIS Data



<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17403772>



ZGS data inputs



- 1977 Geological map linework
- 2010 Tectonic map linework
- Georeferenced scans of bulletin maps
- Linework from selected bulletin maps
- Scans of 1:500k sheets

Features of a new geological map

Cartographic

Largely based on 1977 boundaries

Simplified faults and shear zones (from tectonic map)

Lithostratigraphic presentation

Rubber-sheet georeferenced against ground

OpenStreetMap base map with non-colonial place names

Digitisation errors corrected

Modernised stratigraphic table

Stratigraphic

Lower Zambezi separated into pre- and post Karoo (*as tectonic map*)

Dolerite and gabbro intrusions separated by age and Karoo dykes added (*as tectonic map*)

Greenstone belts split into Sebakwian, Bulawayan (Upper and Lower Greenstone), Shamvaian (*new change*)

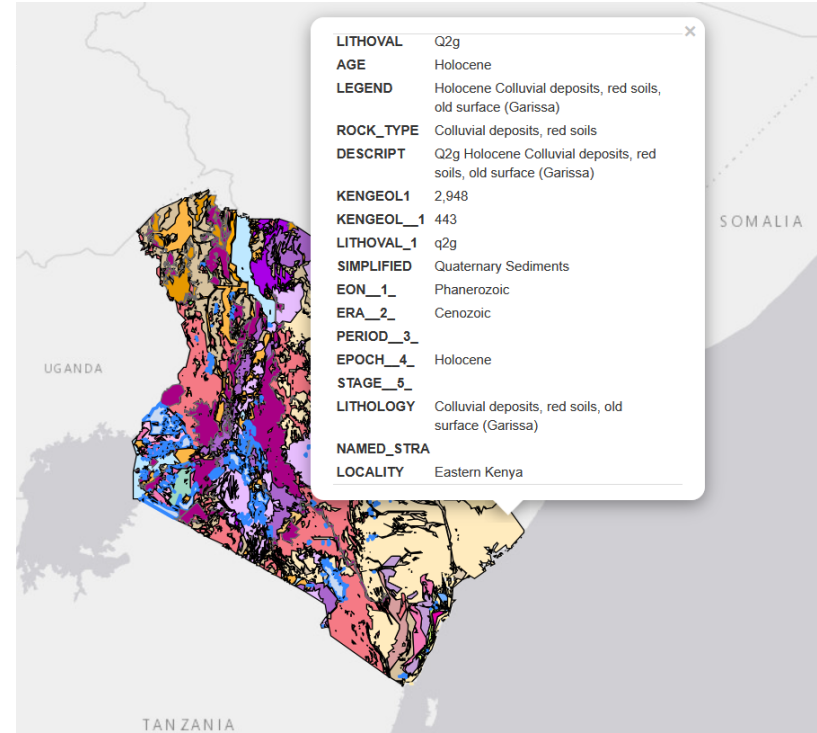
Older gneiss split into Sebakwian and Tokwean (*as tectonic map*)

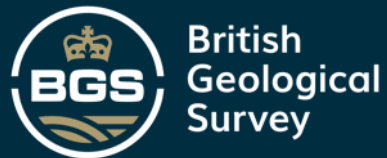
Greenstone slivers shown in Limpopo shear zone (*new change*)

Kalahari reflects deposits on the ground (as 1977)

Beyond a paper map

- Attributed polygons allow:
 - chronostratigraphic and lithostratigraphic styling
 - quantitative analysis e.g. landslide hazards
 - publication of interactive web maps to advertise Zimbabwe geology
- This project lays the foundations for future work





THANK YOU

What would you like to see in an
updated geological map?



Enhancing Resilient, Inclusive Growth through sustainable Groundwater management in Zimbabwe (Harare)

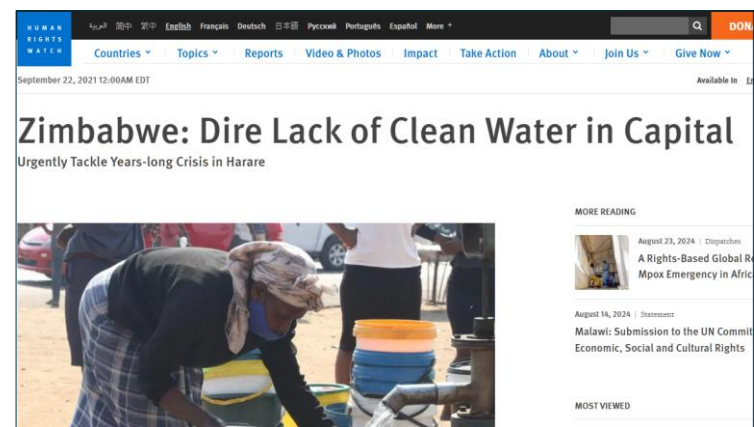


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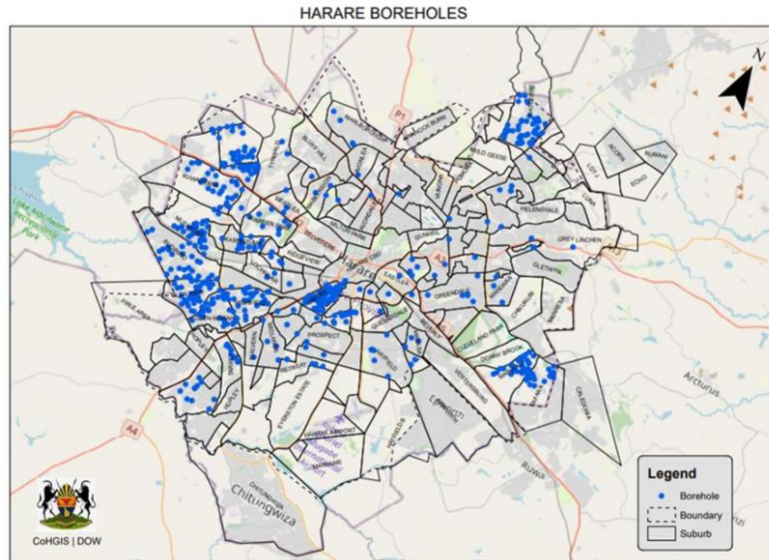
Context of this project:
Increased use of groundwater to
cover Harare's water demand

WATER WOES DRIVE COMMUNITY-LED BOREHOLES

malvern mugadzikwa • SundayMail • October 13, 2024 • 0 Comments



Key groundwater management questions?



Where are the boreholes, how are distributed and where do their pumping affect neighbouring boreholes

Physics and Chemistry of the Earth, Parts
A/B/C
Volume 126, June 2022, 103107

An assessment on the effectiveness of the sanitary seal in protecting boreholes from contamination: A case of Mbare Suburb, Harare

Iginations Takavada ^{a b} ✉, Zvikomborero Hoko ^a, Webster Gumindoga ^a, Alexander Mhizha ^a, Jean-Yves Nuttinck ^b, Guy Faure ^b, Danish Malik ^b

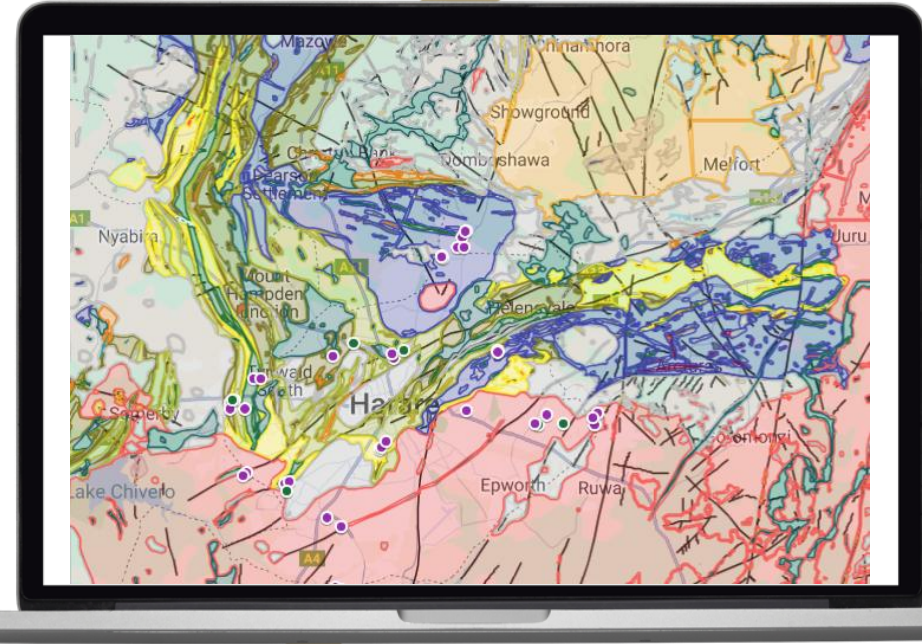
[Show more](#) ✓

How safe is the borehole water in different parts of the city and well are boreholes constructed?

Example of groundwater quality in Harare: 2023 collaboration with University of Zimbabwe

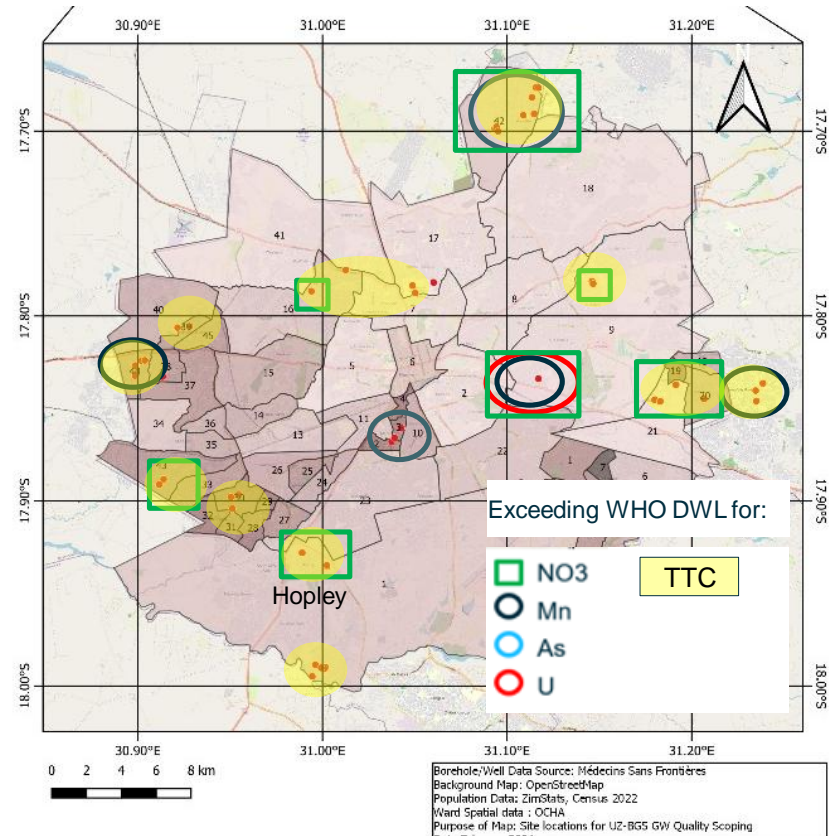
2023 collaboration with University of Zimbabwe

- Water samples from 21 locations for analysis of:
 - field parameters
 - Stable water isotopes
 - Inorganic chemistry
 - Coliforms



Previous work undertaken in Harare

- Quality issues varied by location
- Both boreholes and handpumps have quality issues
- No clear predictors, but a number of possible indicators, incl.
 - current/previous land use
 - sewer connections
 - **geology (for U)**
 - maintenance of water points (chlorinators)



Enhancing Resilient, Inclusive Growth through sustainable Groundwater management in ZW:

Creating a Groundwater resource assessment tool for cities in Africa

Motivation – Groundwater underpins water resource security and economic growth across Africa and there is a need to quantify, at the city scale, groundwater resources for effective conjunctive use

Challenge – lack of accessible data & fragmented data

Funding –Green Cities, Infrastructure and Energy Programme (GCIEP), by the Foreign & Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO)

Aims:

Collect and digitise hydrogeology-related datasets

Develop an integrated data platform to better enable groundwater management

Capacity building

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Questions?

Expected activities or outputs

- Compiling existing/published groundwater/geology data
- Collecting GW monitoring data and expanding monitoring network (with designated sub-catchment authorities)
- Re-evaluation of geological/hydrogeological domains
- Stakeholder engagement with drillers and collecting drilling data/expertise from drillers and NGOs
- Integration of hydrogeological datasets to develop a groundwater resources tool/map interface to inform GW resources development
- Stakeholder engagement piece with sub-catchment authorities, ZINWA, SADC to embed use of tool and improved monitoring/integration of datasets

Partners:

Upper Manyame
Catchment
Council and UZ

Kick-off workshop:
End Oct '25

Data workshop:
End Nov'25



nottingham



Data

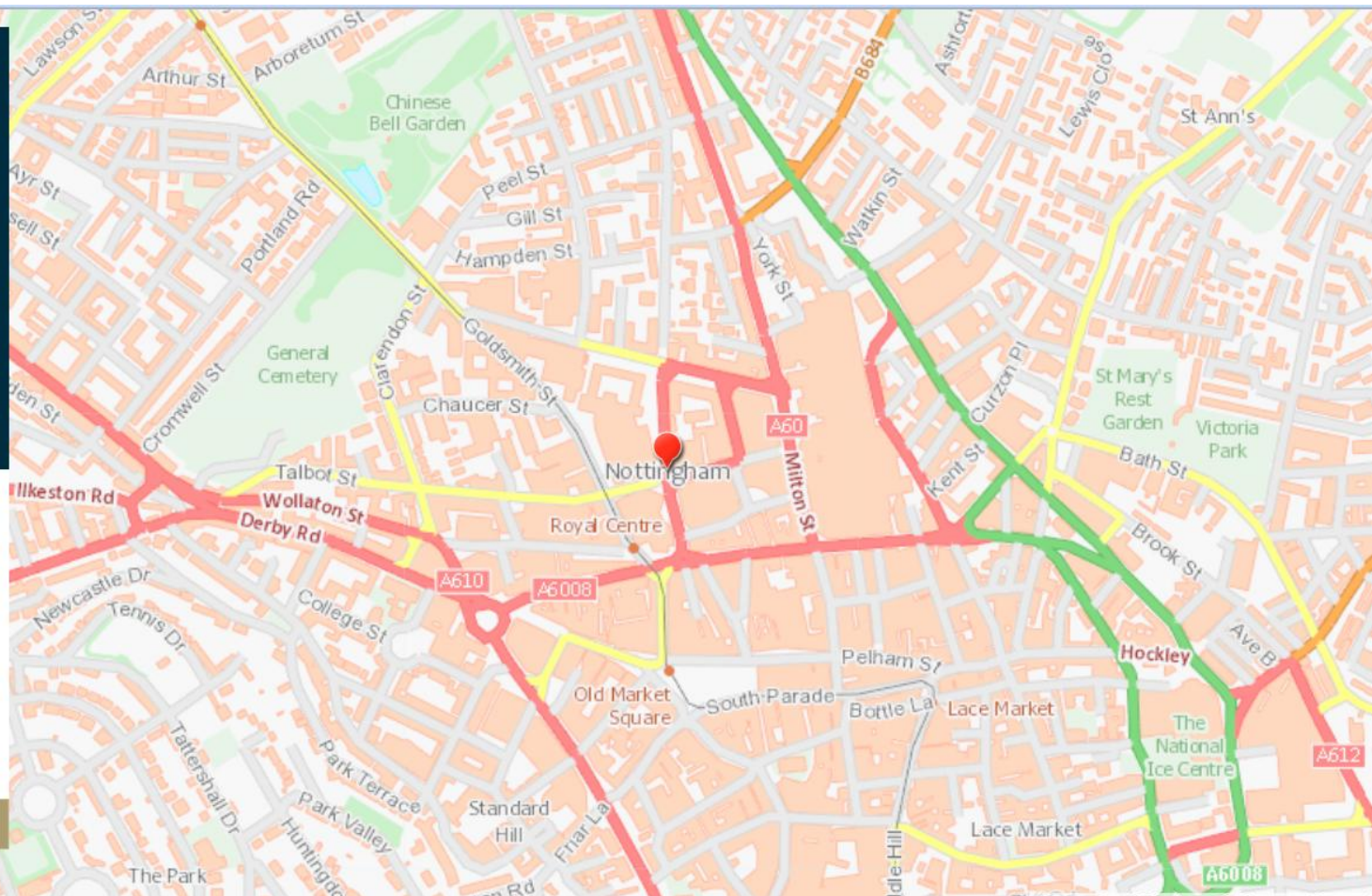
Welcome to the Onshore GeoIndex

To begin click on 'Add Data' to add a new layer to the map and zoom to a location using the 'Enter location' box.

The Onshore GeoIndex is now mobile friendly, opening with a simplified user interface on a smartphone or tablet.

Add Data

Show Legend





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GeoIndex Onshore

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Data



Faults 1:625,000 scale



Superficial deposits 1:50,000
scale

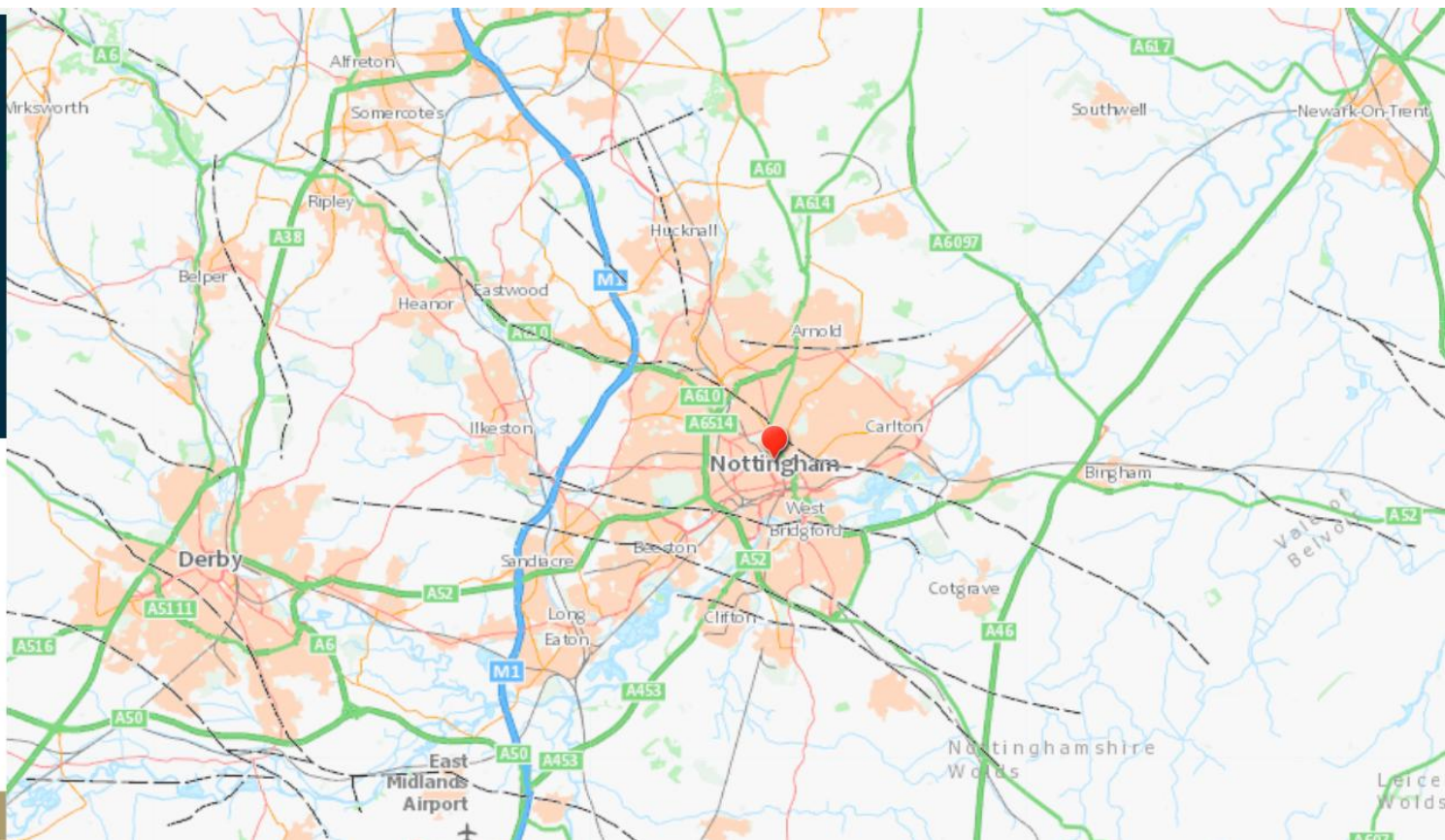



Bedrock geology 1:50,000
scale



Add Data





Show Legend







British Geological Survey

GeoIndex Onshore





Data

Superficial deposits 1:50,000 scale

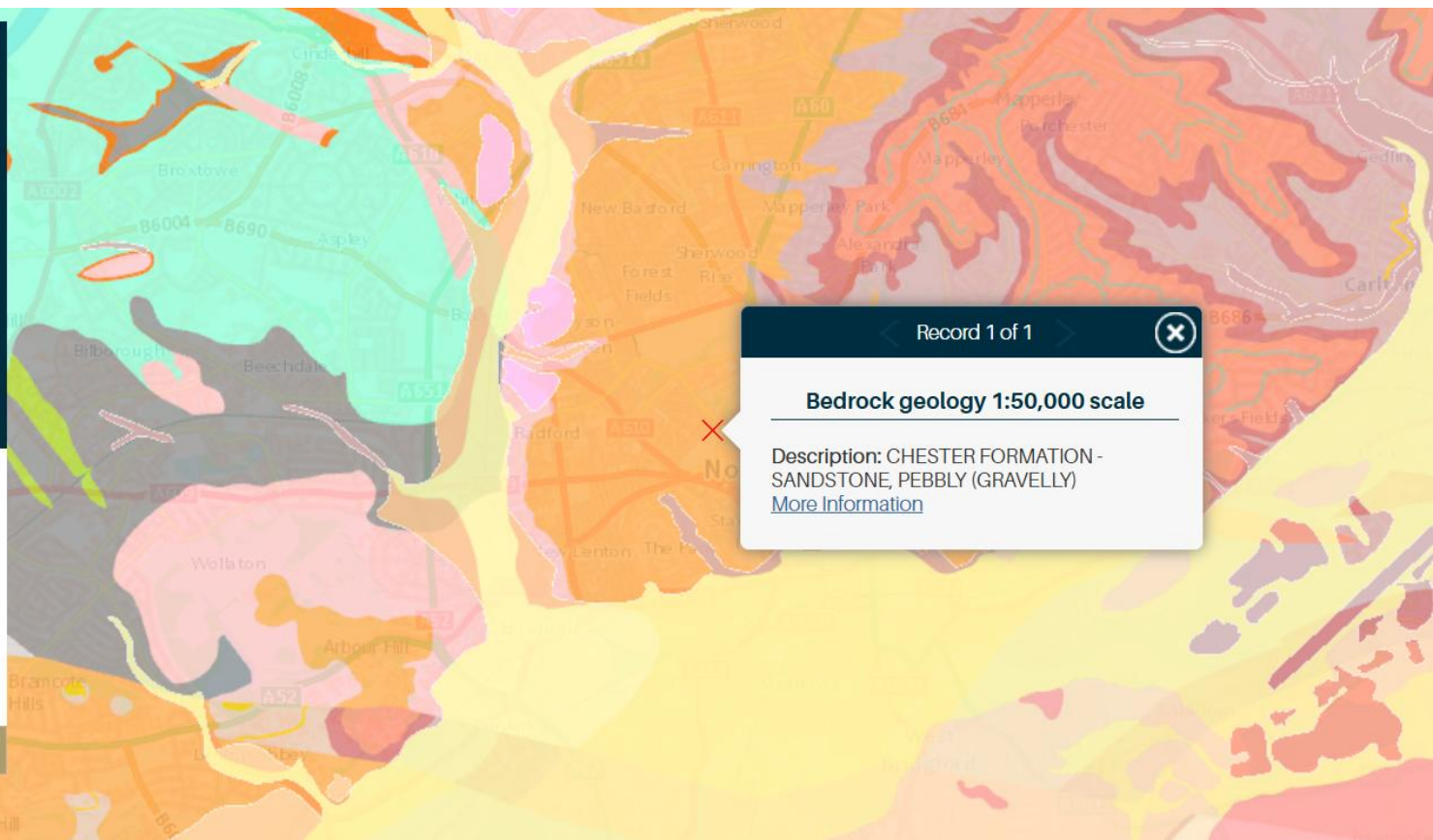
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Bedrock geology 1:50,000 scale

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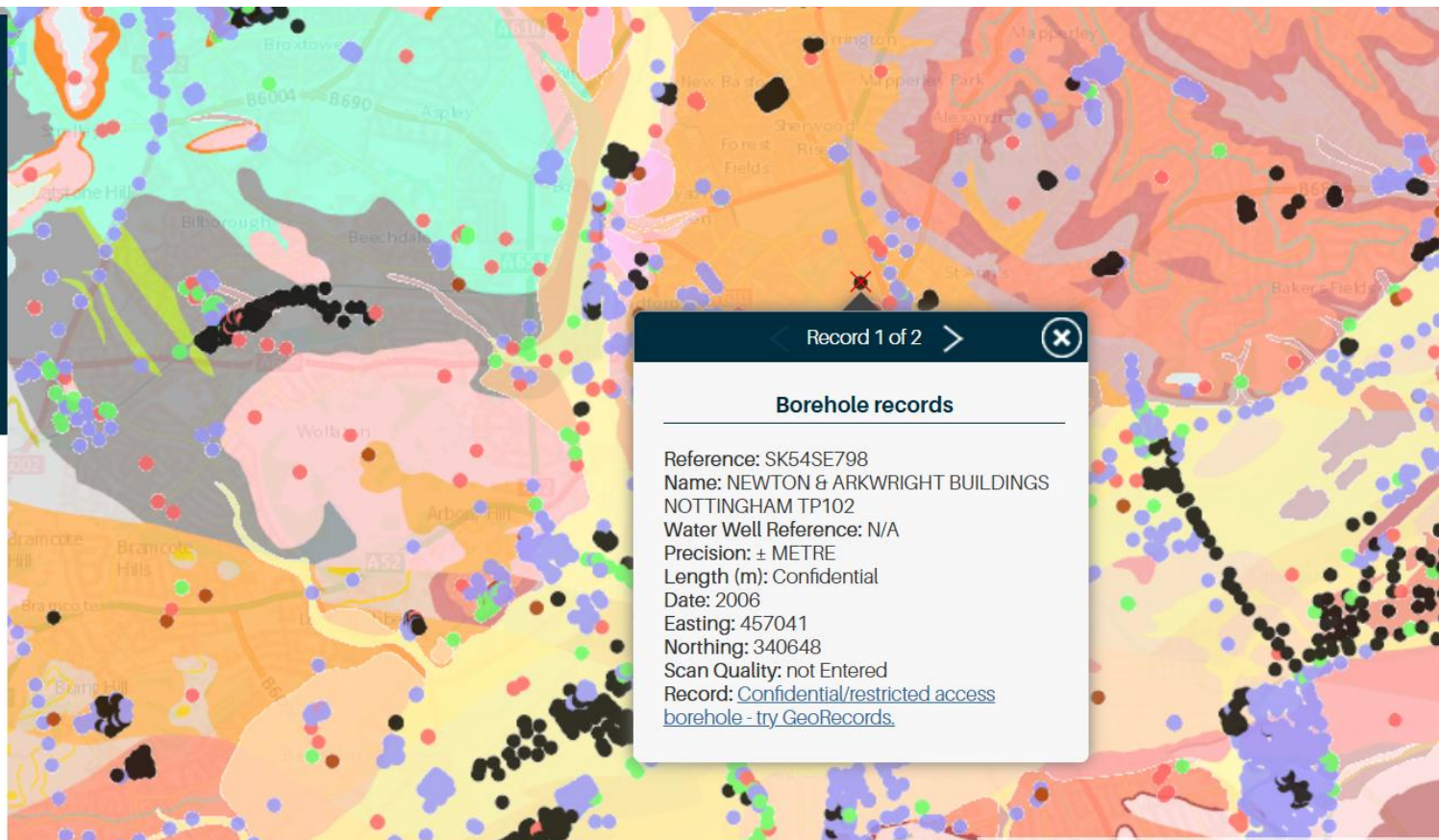


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Data

- ☒ Borehole records   
- ☐ Faults 1:625,000 scale   
- ☒ Superficial deposits 1:50,000 scale   
- ☒ Bedrock geology 1:50,000 scale   



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