



Designing Economical Irrigation Solutions for Drought Afflicted Mali Terrains

Mahamat Keita^{1,2}, Oumar Diarra^{2,3}, Seydou Traoré⁴, Mamadou Konaté⁵

¹ Department of Civil Engineering, University of Bamako (consolidated)

² International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Mali

³ University of Bamako (consolidated)

⁴ Department of Sustainable Systems, Rural Polytechnic Institute (IPR/IFRA) of Katibougou

⁵ USTTB Bamako (University of Sciences, Techniques and Technologies)

Published: 23 February 2001 | **Received:** 05 December 2000 | **Accepted:** 24 January 2001

Correspondence: mkeita@yahoo.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18730746](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18730746)

Author notes

Mahamat Keita is affiliated with Department of Civil Engineering, University of Bamako (consolidated) and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.

Oumar Diarra is affiliated with University of Bamako (consolidated) and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.

Seydou Traoré is affiliated with Department of Sustainable Systems, Rural Polytechnic Institute (IPR/IFRA) of Katibougou and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.

Mamadou Konaté is affiliated with USTTB Bamako (University of Sciences, Techniques and Technologies) and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.

Abstract

Drought-prone regions in Mali require innovative solutions for sustainable agricultural productivity. Agricultural modelling using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) was employed to identify suitable locations and optimise system design parameters. Field testing validated the efficacy of the proposed solutions under local conditions. An analysis of field data indicated that water usage efficiency improved by an average of 30% in tested systems, with a success rate of 85% in reducing soil erosion compared to traditional farming methods. The designed irrigation systems significantly enhance agricultural productivity and environmental health in Mali’s arid regions. Implement the recommended low-cost irrigation solutions across targeted areas to mitigate water scarcity and promote sustainable agriculture. The maintenance outcome was modelled as $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + u + \epsilon$, with robustness checked using heteroskedasticity-consistent errors.

Keywords: *African Geography, GIS Modelling, Low-Cost Design, Sustainable Water Management, Precision Agriculture, Irrigation Systems, Remote Sensing*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge