

VERS UNE UTILISATION FIABLE DE L'INFORMATION GEOGRAPHIQUE AU BURKINA FASO

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Abstract

Burkina Faso is an inland country of the West Africa which has a population of more than 16 000 000 inhabitants living on an area of 274,200 km² in 2012. It does not have large industries. On the other hand, agriculture and farming, which account for approximately 85% of its population, are subject to climatic fluctuations with poorly trained producers, poor soils and rudimentary production techniques. Its wealth is by far its human resources for their abnegation to work.

In the field of the management of geographical data earlier after the independence in 1960, the Government takes engagement to manage the inheritance from the colonial administration by creating a mapping sector in the landholdings agency. In 1976, the need for advantage of geographic data for programs and projects management has led the authorities to create a National Geographical Institute with mission to implement the policy of the Government in the production of geographical data.

Since then, the Geographic Institute of Burkina invests it self to enrich the heritage of the country through the improvement of the geodetic infrastructure, the production of topographic and thematic maps geographic information, undertaking aerials photographics missions, the production of ortho-photos and database support for geographic information system and the training of human resources.

Geographic information applications are many in Burkina Faso and the engagement of the Government is becoming increasingly strong through its budgetary efforts and the mobilization of technical and financial partners. These actions are springboards for the implementation of the blueprint of mapping of the territory from which the goal is to put data from reliable databases at the disposal to the national development actors.

Then, the national politics in geographic information under development must optimize the production of geographic information, increase its place in the development and monitoring of national policies and to facilitate its access to the public.

Consultations are organized with all stakeholders of the geographic information, public or private in the spirit of sharing resources to consolidate the achievements and to consider a better future where geographical information should be used in all sectors of life for the development of our nation.