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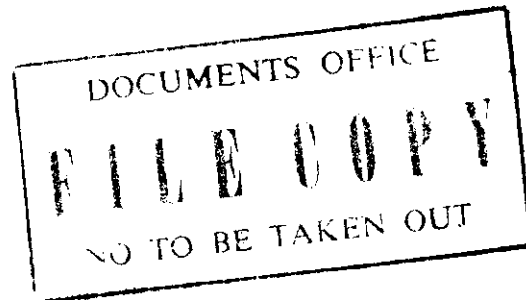
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SUMMARY OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND CARTOGRAPHIC WORK
CARRIED OUT IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
FROM 1 JANUARY 1963 TO 30 JUNE 1966

Report submitted by the Government of the Central African Republic

SUMMARY OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND CARTOGRAPHIC WORK

The topographic and cartographic work carried out in the Central African Republic from 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1966 is described below:

I. AIR PHOTOGRAPHS (by the Institut géographique national, France)

Photographs retaken on infra-red film, 24 x 24 format, focal length 88 mm, for the northern half of sheets of Nola, Mbaiki and Zinga, i.e. a total of 16,500 km².

Coverage, on the scale of 1:10,000, of an area of 400 km² lying 50 km north of Bangui, for the needs of the Cattle Production Services.

Coverage, on the scale of 1:8,000, for town planning and cadastral purposes, in 47 urban centres (all prefectures, sub-prefectures and Administrative posts).

II. STEREOSCOPIC GROUND CONTROL - AERIAL TRIANGULATION

(a) Standard altimetric stereoscopic control by air profiles recorder (APR) was made for six sheets of Mbi, Yalinga, Dobane, Bakouma, Zako and Dembia, i.e. 72,000 km² in a desert and roadless area in which it was virtually impossible to apply the usual methods of stereoscopic ground control.

Slotted template triangulation method, based on geodetic control, was used for the same area.

(b) Stereoscopic preparation of the air coverage on the scale of 1:6,000 of the town of Bangui and its urban perimeter (about 6,000 hectares) was carried out pair by pair for plotting.

(c) Lastly, 37,000 km², covered by approximately 1,230 photographs, were subjected to analytical aerial triangulation and adjusted by electronic computers. These are for the sheets Bouar (Northern half), Sibut, Mbaiki, Nola and Bayanga.

III. SURVEYS

The following areas were plotted:

- (a) On the scale of 1:2,000, 3,200 hectares of Bangui's urban perimeter;
- (b) On the scale of 1:200,000, 99,000 km² distributed as follows: Bocaranga (9,000 km²), Bangassou (6,000 km²), Bakouma (12,000 km²), Zako (12,000 km²), Mbiï (12,000 km²), Yalinga (12,000 km²), Dobane (12,000 km²), Sibut (12,000 km²) and Dembia (12,000 km²).

IV. CARTOGRAPHY (publications)

The following maps have been issued since 1963:

- (a) Planimetric 4-colour base map of Nola, obtained by rapid exploration of air photographs pending the plotting of contour lines by stereoscopic ground control and aerial triangulation.
- (b) Maps on the scale of 1:50,000 of Berberati 1 a, c, and Bocaranga 1 a, c and 3a, c, i.e. six sheets on the fringe of the Cameroonian frontier.
- (c) Standard maps on the scale of 1:200,000 of Bangassou, Bocaranga and Bakouma.

It should be noted that standard maps of Yalinga, Mbiï, Dobane, Dembia, Sibut and Hafai are in process of publication.
- (d) Maps on the scale of 1:500,000 of Bouar (NB 33 SE) and Bozoum (NB 33 NE).

In addition, a new plan of Bangui on the scale of 1:10,000 and a new road map on the scale of 1:1,500,000 have been brought up to date and published. These have been met with great success.

The Government of the Central African Republic is greatly interested in a direct railway link with Bangui-Cameroon through the forest and mining area of Mbaiki-Nola; and it proposes shortly to undertake mapping on the scale of 1:50,000 for the sheets of Bangui 1a, c, d, 2c; Mbaiki 3a, b, d, 4a, c, d; Nola 1c, d, 3a, b, 4a, b; Yokadouma 2c, d, 4a, b. Unfortunately the financing problem has not yet been solved.