



عربي ENGLISH FRANÇAIS

"بكري يعقوب"



REPBLIQUE DU TCHAD - جمهورية تشاد
FRONT POPULAIRE DU TCHAD - الجبهة الشعبية التشاردية

لا للظلم و لا للانتهازية
نعم للمشاركة نعم للعدل
والمساواة والحرية

Union - justice- liberté -réforme

اتحاد - عدل - حرية - إصلاح

04/04/2009



AUPA أيوبا

AUPA PROJECT FOR ALL AFRICA TRANSACQUA IDEA FROM SOUTH TO NORD

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2. The basic Idea of Transacqua is to "transfer" 100.000 millions m³/year of fresh water from the River Congo to the Sahel an area in Chad und Niger. The gradual process of desertification of the aerial has already endangered 34% of the overall area of 2.500 millions acres. The recovery of all over the area situated between 10° and 20° North, stretching all the way from the Atlantic to the Red Sea along a belt of 6.000 km appears very dubious and is a challenge to technological capacity of our day and age. The magnitude of the ecological catastrophe for mankind and livestock dying of thirst is immense.

3. Specific but piecemeal projects achieved have their precise role and a clear political and social rational. Their localized short-term effects amplify the only aspect of local aid and curtail the overall regional decline. They are scattered, and as praiseworthy as they may be can truly achieve any real and effective long-term solution. The chasm between the results achieved and the sheer mass of the problems to be faced still is infinitely great and still present 3 priorities:

- a. the water-agriculture-livestock combination
- b. the transport-marketing binominal
- c. the energy-transformation binomial

Any single project unless it is closely tied into the regional and interregional context with solid, long-lasting transport and commercial infrastructures wcan not meet the expectations to solve each and all of these priorities.

4. The idea of Transacqua project is that of such a large-scale foundation which is brings forth an induced effect of multiplying initiatives and generating collateral activities of supplies of raw material and the marketing of the finished product, providing in cities for regional trade, a complex process with inner growth worth to be called development, secured over the long term.

5. Transacqua identifies and propose the creation of new sources of water against drought and the ecological imbalance of the Sahel which lacks water und verses the gradual development of intensive agriculture for between 12 to 17 million acres. The recovery is to be achieved by new types of balances. Inputs and technologies to be implemented must develop the local African resources and the vertical zing of production processes through local value added in order to guarantee the maximum amount of operational and economic-financial autonomy.

6. Congo, the most important river in Africa after Amazon has a mass of water calculated to be around 1.900.000 million m³ every year and barely 5 % of its discharge would be taken off to change the face of the desert by stopping the desertification by irrigation through a 2.400 km long canal. The mass of 100.000 million m³ per year must produce, via hydroelectric stations all alone, energy to the extend of 30-35.000 million KwH which would radically change the rural settlement all along the canal, which indeed would be also navigable.

7. The Transacqua idea against the grim background of the arid Sahel understands itself as still only insufficient unless framed in the vaster African international transport system (Tran African Highways and Railways): It is above all in the context of big African International lines of communication that the project should be considered. As a "River-Way" itself", it intends to connect the markets of vast central African "enclaves" such as Rwanda, Burundi, Eastern and North-eastern Congo, the Central African Republic beyond with consumer in the central African countries to the ocean ports of Mombassa and Lagos

for trade flows outside of Africa.

8. Transacqua is a decisively propulsion element for the practical start-up of the African post-colonial dream of the international economic and productive integration of the continent for true economic autonomy and political independence. The ca. 50-70.000 km² to be irrigated in the Chad-Niger border region is the heart of the traditional Sahel formed by 8 countries (Cape Verde, Gambia, Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso Niger and Chad). Transacqua connects these countries to 8 central African countries by the planned network of international river transport with direct and indirect benefits deriving from the agricultural outputs, their processing and marketing, the transport economy and energy production with an interesting return on the investment cost. The technical means do not constitute an insurmountable obstacle, it is a rather a matter of commitment!

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