

THE HINDRANCES TO THE FREE FLOW OF THE LAND SERVICING OF THE TOGOLESE'S CORRIDOR OF TRANSIT

M. VIMENYO
LARDYMES/Université de Lomé/Togo
mvimenyo@yahoo.fr

Summary: Many factors hinder the movement of goods in West Africa. Landlocked countries support transport costs up to about 50% more than coastal countries. The diversity of corridors of transit in West Africa nourishes a competition on behalf of countries without littoral. The competitiveness of transit ports depends, not only on their infrastructures and services, but especially, on the quality and the free flow of the land transports systems that serve them. With the prospect of this, the great challenge of corridors of transports in competition is about how to maintain the quality of infrastructures in the long - term.

Consequently, the so hoped revival of the Togolese railway would permit to divert a good part of the transport of heavy goods from the road with a view to the preservation and the upkeep of the road resources.

Therefore, what are the hindrances to the free flow of the land servicing of the Togolese's corridor of transit? What solutions could be considered in order to increase the lifetime of the infrastructures and then permit some free flow of the movement of persons and goods?

This work aims to analyze the physical and administrative difficulties that handicap the free flow of the land servicing of the port of Lome toward Sahelian countries.

Key words: hindrance, free flow, corridor of transit, Lome, Togo.