

Territory planning and development case of Sahambavy and Ranomafana

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Abstract— This article aims at a commitment to sustainable territorial development in the two rural communes of Sahambavy and Ranomafana respectively in the region of Haute Mahatsiatra and Vatovavy Fitovinany. As part of the decentralization policy advocated by the Malagasy state, each municipality must design its development plan according to its needs and local realities. The concerns of sustainable development proceed from the first principle which envisages the right to human beings to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. Perceptions believe that each territory holds the ingredients for a local response to its own development challenges.

Index Terms— sustainable development, Ranomafana, Sahambavy.

I. INTRODUCTION

In Madagascar urban and rural development is above all a political issue. Thus, the population and social-economic and environmental studies become essential for all scientific research. This research aims to contribute to both aspects. It is an approach that integrates the context and different concerns of rural community development into national and international principles. Both the typology of the stakeholders involved, their characterization, their commitment and the articulation of power are determinants of territorial and environmental foundations. It constitutes the theoretical framework developed in this research a critical analysis of the literature.

If spatial planning were to be defined, one would always think of how to ensure a better geographical distribution of the means necessary for the proper functioning of a society. The objective is both to ensure the economic development of the country and to contribute to the reduction of regional inequalities at the economic and social levels that is to ensure the "balanced development of the territory".

II. FORMULATION AND DEFINITIONS

Definition 1: development

A "development" is the product of a voluntary modification of the organization of space. In a first very specific sense, it is a permanent collective equipment intended for public use: educational, cultural, sporting or sanitary establishment, road, air or railway equipment. The development, which is in this case a single piece of equipment, but of a certain size, can be built ex nihilo or be part of an operation of modification,

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enlargement, change of destination of an existing equipment (example: old factory rehabilitated in museum).

The layout can meet a second, more encompassing meaning. It is then a set of land changes and / or constructions that aim to adapt a piece of local territory to a new function. In this case, we can cite a residential area, an activity zone, a leisure park, or a natural park ... In all cases, the development makes a change in the use of the soil, and this induces an evolution of land values at the same time as a transformation of modes of production and occupation of space.

Definition 2: a planning policy

In the aftermath of the Second World War, the Minister of Equipment Eugène Claudius-Petit proposed the following definition of spatial planning: "It is research, within the geographical framework of France, a better distribution men based on natural resources and economic activities".

Since then, the definitions of planning policy have multiplied, along with the aims pursued by these policies. Today, planning policy must respond to new challenges. The State is responsible for national cohesion and always aims, in principle, to reduce inequalities between territories. But this goal is not simply fulfilled by a process of repair or redistribution. By handling different instruments that accompany or stimulate the economic and social fabric, the public authority wants to give each territory the means to conceive and implement its development potential in a sustainable way.

Definition 3: a territorial development policy

In the first analysis, territorial development can be defined as any process of mobilization of the actors that leads to the development of a strategy of adaptation to external constraints, on the basis of a collective identification with a culture and a territory.

Space plays a major role in economic dynamics and in the production of innovation (proximity of actors, agglomeration effects and positive externalities such as quality and availability of resources). All institutional actors, whatever the scale (from the rural municipality to the metropolis or the region) seek to attract assets, and among them the most creative and innovative to maintain or revive a positive economic dynamic. Various tools are available to them, among which are incentive instruments (various bonuses), infrastructure policies (to improve the connection of the site with the large productive and creative spaces) and actor's tools for stimulating networking. (universities and businesses) and communication strategies to create or perfect a "territorial identity".

III. BACKGROUND SOME FINDINGS

Sustainable development is development that meets the

needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is a multidimensional commitment whose objective is to offer a better quality of life to the entire population. Human beings are therefore at the center of concerns about sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

The three aspects of sustainable development - social development, economic development and environmental protection - are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.



Fig.1. Three aspects of sustainable development

The territory and its governability for development have become the basis of the debate in the world. Admitting its effectiveness and sustainability is an immediate response to the problems that must be addressed for the future. In recent years, constituencies and local authorities have been established. They are envisaged as territorial actors on which are based now, the development of the locality. The local and territorial labels attributed to the community are the source of the political or legal considerations attributed to it. The local population, the competent authorities and the researcher are the trio actors who interact in order to define the objectives between their territorial supports, the context from which they come and whose configuration they strongly influence.

Responsibility in the territory, recognized as a factor of effectiveness of the actions to intervene, is more sought after for the application of sustainable development.

IV. GENERAL ISSUES

The final goal of the project is then to propel the two communes of Sahambavy and Ranomafana in a logic of results characterized after take-off of the economy, the regression of poverty and all based on a collective awareness more acute of present and future challenges for gradual self-development.

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In Madagascar, successive economic development policies have clearly favored infrastructure in the regions. In addition

to the tourism sector is a priority, spatial planning is a fundamental component of territorial development especially on the economic level and in terms of sustainable management of space as well as on the environmental level. These have since claimed the right to balanced development, the right to employment, the right to a better life. Several notions are jostling at this level:

- Territory Development?
- Regional development?
- Regional balance?

If we talk about equilibrium, does that mean an equitable distribution of resources knowing that the population is distributed unequally between regions?

Should we be careful to ensure the same standard of living for all or care about improving the standard of living of the population of each region in relation to a given initial state?

V. THE INEQUALITY TERRITORY

Land-use planning is now a pressing necessity. Since the birth of our Republic, it is understood that the national territory must be treated equitably. The state is the guarantor of this equality promised to every Malagasy, wherever he lives. Since the death of Colonel Ratsimandrava in 1975 founder of management at the base and regional action, the economic situation of Madagascar continues to alternate in bad position. Theoretically, the regions do not escape a rule of development.

The most fundamental option is to rely on all the natural resources on site, to exploit them in good conditions and to protect them as long as necessary. At present, each territory is likely to have the potential to strive for quality development without doctrine and to attempt to rectify the defects in a pragmatic way. Higher competence should remain top-down (state, region ...), but an offer of partnership is made to all communities to better involve them in development, while ensuring greater autonomy of the regions.

VI. THE PROGRAMS

The various activities to be carried out to promote the development of the Rural Community between Sahambavy and Ranomafana integrate the means of action identified for each challenge. The problematic currently posed by each targeted orientation is repeated to admit the relevance of the intervention.

Each of the two regions is inspired by the philosophy of implementing a local agenda, thanks to its own characteristics. Sahambavy is particularly well-known for its tea plantations spread over more than 300 hectares (unique to Madagascar). While Ranomafana also plays socio-economic roles, especially to the presence of a national park in his possession.

This National Park plays an important biological role because it is rich in natural resources, has a high degree of regional endemism and diversity, and is in danger of extinction. Finally, it is also a particularly favorable place for scientific research which annually attracts a hundred national and international researchers (thanks to existing wealth and infrastructures).

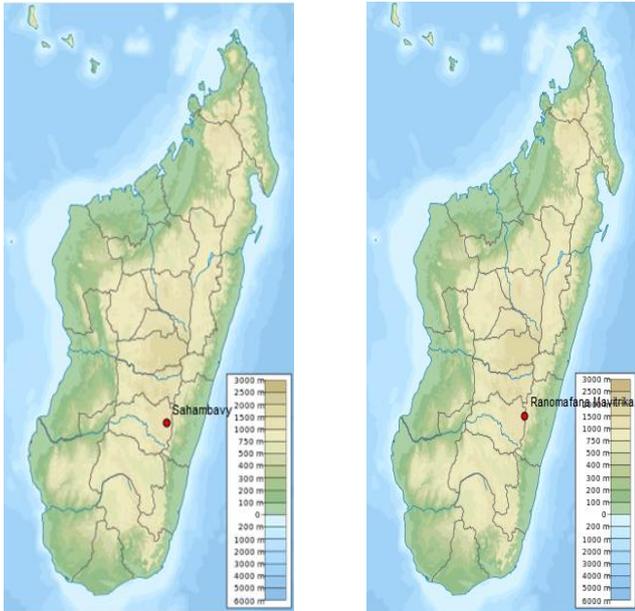


Fig.2. Rural municipality of Sahambavy and Ranomafana

The first strategy explores ways to achieve local governance that embodies an authority approved by the population. The second advocates a tailor-made intervention approach based on contextual specificities and ecological limits. The third conditions the interchange of the quality of environments to the satisfaction of the mutual needs of the population. Overall, it is about using the values and priorities of the community. The approach is rather iterative, requiring periodic re-evaluation of the state of play by the stakeholders themselves in order to make relevant adjustments.

Table. I. Levels of communities and main fields of competence

Levels of communities	Main fields of competence
Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local development - local services - primary and possibly secondary education, - Social Action, - economic animation, culture, sports and leisure
Intercommunalities (Communities between municipalities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public body intercommunal (example: management of a large forest) - economic, environmental and social development - intercommunal planning,
Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - economic development, - professional training, - large infrastructures.

Axes of development

The territorial reading of development issues across each locality as a spatial scale of analysis, makes a fundamental contribution in the identification of territorial actors involved. The development of village terroir obeys a social structure

exploiting space. The analysis in this approach required to establish the apprehension of the region for development on the natural or acquired disparities that it presents. These choices are at the origin of the economic and environmental specificities, with the prerogative of the population in the valorization of the natural potential of the resources. It relates inversely proportional practices of the population to social-economic and environmental changes. The increased impoverishment of the population leading to the race for research at all costs of revenues that generate various problems by unsustainable valuation practices of local resources of the population.

At the level of the regional area of Haute Matsiatra and Vatovavy Fitovinany, regional spatial planning will be organized around different poles where tourist poles constitute, in large part, one of the factors of local economic development. . As a result, tourism development as a very problematic in these two rural areas is one of the priorities in the state's development policy.

The tourism development that we will try to analyze in the two Rural Communes of Ranomafana and Sahambavy concerns the enhancement of tourist sites, sustainable management of natural heritage, especially in the formal setting of the implementation of plans or policies public or private management.

As part of this research, the importance of sustainable tourism development and their application in the concept of territorial development of Ranomafana and Sahambavy has given rise to the following problematic:

To what extent does sustainable tourism development promote the territorial development of the rural communes of Ranomafana and Sahambavy?

Indeed, this main question of our study can be specified by the following research questions:

- Does Malagasy tourism participate in territorial development?
- Does tourism development ensure integrated management of space and sustainable development?
- Are there interrelations between tourism development and territorial development?
- Does the development of the territory by the development of the tourism sector constitute a priority axis of public actors (State, Region and municipality) in the concept of sustainable territorial development in particular the cases of Ranomafana and Sahambavy?

The overall objective of the study is to explore the strategies of sustainable tourism development to contribute to the development of the local territory. From this overall objective, the following specific objectives result:

- describe and explain how tourism development is important and vital for the development of Sahambavy and Ranomafana;
- Determine the development strategies of the Sahambavy and Ranomafana territory by highlighting the tourism sector as the main tool for spatial organization and management.
- Understand why tourism, which is the subject of any development project, is highly protected and / or managed by the population, and how organizations intervene, how its management has become at the center of economic issues and power for many actors.

Table. II. Main challenges to development

Challenge	Content
Revenue optimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operationalize the mobilization of the own revenues of the two territories by empowering sector or district managers. - motivate taxpayers to fulfill their civic duty through the use of their own resources,
Promote territorial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - define the territorial configuration and develop a concerted development plan. - value the wealth already in place and disparities in the potential of natural resources for development, a tailor-made approach. - to promote and interchange positive points such as trading and supply centers.
Develop a platform of local development actors (ensure everyone's responsibility).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign responsibility and set up frameworks for consultation. - establish synergy between the stakeholders (emerging actors) in the development of the community:

VII. PROJECTION IN THE AREA OF ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

In the field of tourism, with the new technologies, the evolution of consumer behavior, the simplification and organization of travel, the cases of saturation of transport, housing and tourist sites are more and more frequent in many holiday resorts and business centers, while many peripheral or secondary sites suffer on the contrary from the lack of interest of visitors. On the other hand, the prosperity of tourism and travel is inconceivable without security. This is why, thanks to the internet and the new information and communication technologies, the customer tends to abandon the economic model of traditional travel agencies and is more oriented towards fast and modern services.

At the same time, globalization has led both to the process by which economic markets, technologies and communications are gradually becoming internationalized to a wide range of social and other concerns. Tourism is not immune to this new global economy. It must counter the threats that the rapid spread of information and the economic impact of globalization weigh on competitive advantage. It goes without saying that tourism greatly contributes to the process (steeply increasing destinations and the emergence of new demand and new markets) while feeling the effects of globalization. From the point of view of tourists, borders can be crossed more easily by reducing barriers to trade and travel brought by the liberalization of transport.

So, the impact of economic growth, the spectacular evolution of transport in terms of efficiency and cost, as well as the rise of a global middle class (currently estimated at more than two billion people) benefiting of a better standard

of living, have created a new dynamic in international tourist flows. Concerning Ranomafana and Sahambavy, it is a question of considering these determining factors of projection in the tourist space of the economic and technological progress that globalization and the market economy convey in order to be competitive and attractive at the national and international level, subsequently leading to effective territorial development.

Moreover, through a tourism development of an exclusive economic zone, the rural district of Sahambavy with the circuit towards Ranomafana influence the development of the other communes and notably tourist. The reflection of the attractiveness pole would lead to a sustainable tourism development of the territory that is the rural area of Sahambavy. The interconnection of the poles would lead to the territorial development of the decentralized communities and the region in particular

VIII. STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders are the groups of people or organizations involved in the project. They have a great interest in the success of the project, and can be within or outside the organization that is sponsoring the project. The complexity of the system and the diversity of interests make their points of view rarely converge. Stakeholders are often diverse and numerous. In the practical case, the management methodology of the targeted regions and territories requires a composition of teams according to their skills, interests and roles in the decision-making process. The group constitutes a steering system, an operating system and possibly an information system. They will all be responsible throughout the process.

In our case, stakeholders team is as follows:

1. Project leader,
2. Project team members,
3. Group impacted by the project during its progresses and after its completion.

Their main activities are then:

1. Understanding and ensuring that the project fits with the strategy for their area of the business,
2. Providing detailed requirements and a financial plan,
3. Committing the necessary resources,
4. Communiquer tout au long de la vie du projet,
5. Identifying and resolving any project issues and risks,
6. Establish the training and support requirements,
7. Project closure

IX. MONITORING EVALUATION: TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE ASPECT

During a large-scale and multi-objective development as we have just implemented, the actions considered as majority parameters (budget, achievement of the objective, investments, monitoring and evaluation etc.) are often planned. As a result, it is necessary to take into account the temporal variation between the associated costs and benefits. The calculations of the values of these two parameters as a function of time are as follows:

$$C(t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{r_t}{(1+d)^t} \quad (1)$$

$$R(t) = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{r_t}{(1+d)^t} \quad (2)$$

With

c_t : investment cost in any year (t)

r_t : result or profit in any year (t)

d : discount rate

T : lifetime of the project

So the criteria for the decision will be as follows:

$$R_{C/R} = R(t) - C(t) \quad (3)$$

$$R_{C/R} = \frac{C(t)}{R(t)} \quad (4)$$

(3) Net profit or net present value

(4) Ratio between profit and costs

We verify the relation (3) with respect to 0, if it is sup or inf.

And that of (4) compared to 1 if sup or inf.

Each of the criteria has disadvantages and advantages as the case may be. The scheduling of the alternatives depends on the yield per unit of values to be taken.

IX. IMPACT PROBLEMS

Despite these provisions, the problem of no development persists, at least, following the development project in the two municipalities, territorial development is uncertain. Indeed, the expected results vary according to time and space, and the impacts on the various fokontany are different according to the characteristics of the place. A predominantly artisanal, agricultural and forestry area, the use of renewable energy is still very negligible, with coal and the kerosene lamp being the main everyday uses. As the problem of traditional practice is a means of exploiting the existing natural resources, sustainable development is always called into question.

Thus, paradoxical situations seem to be seen through the development of the tourist and industrial space. The optimization of tea production in Sahambavy and the attractiveness of the tourist site of Ranomafana Park broaden the opportunities for economic exchanges of these two zones leading to developments. However, neither of the two cities has really prospered, nor have the surrounding communes moved out of poverty. Indeed, the local population, the local actors, the various institutional frameworks and the State have a role to play in the territorial development but especially that nothing guarantees the disparate impact of actions of development of the tourist space in the societies studied.

X. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the appreciation of the sustainable tourism value of the sites of the rural communes of Sahambavy and Ranomafana has determined evaluation criteria for a

sustainable tourism development by considering the human, socio-cultural, economic and strategic aspects of identified projects. We should protect as many areas as soon as possible. If protected areas can be developed to generate income for local communities, an increasing number of parks should theoretically create more economic benefits for a larger part of the population. The identification of economic operators in tourism, the identification of attractive activities in parallel, the identification of the local inter-communal and regional network exploited in terms of information, communication and marketing of tourism products were initiated.

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