



ATSIMO ATSIINANANA REGION

« Our wealth is a source of inclusive development »

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE GOVERNOR	2
THE REGION OF ATSIMO ATSIANANA	4
OVERALL PRESENTATION OF THE REGION.....	5
OVERVIEW OF THE 05 DISTRICTS.....	6
OPPORTUNITIES FROM NATURA POTENTIALITIES.....	7
ECONOMIC POTENTIAL	11
PRIMARY SECTOR.....	11
AGRICULTURE.....	11
SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTOR.....	22
RECENT AND CURRENT PROJECTS.....	26
DEVELOPMENT VISION FOR THE REGION	27
SOME CHALLENGES TO BE MET.....	28
STRATEGIC AXES OF DEVELOPMENT	29
PRIORITY PROJECTS IN THE REGION	30
PRIORITY AND REGIONAL PROJECTS	30
PROJECT TO ESTABLISH A SORTING CENTER FOR RENTE PRODUCTS	32
SOUTH-EST HONEY PROJECT	34
FISH FARMING AND FISHING COMPLEX PROJECT.....	36
FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROJECT	38
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT	40

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE GOVERNOR

Introductory remarks by the Governor...



Pr. MAHAFAKY Justin

Gouverneur of the Atsimo Atsinanana Region

As part of the 8th Edition of the « Journées Internationales des Régions » (JIR Forum), I would like to extend to you my warmest and most distinguished greetings.

It is an honour for me and the Region I represent to welcome you, Heads of institutions, diplomats, representatives of International Organizations and Cooperation agencies accredited to Madagascar, as well as members of the Malagasy Government, high officials, actors from the private sector and non-profit Organizations. Your presence testifies to the importance of our Region in the development of our Nation, and to our shared commitment to the development of our country.

Our beautiful Region of Atsimo Atsinanana possesses outstanding natural wealth and potentialities_ which we invite you to discover, and offers numerous investment prospects in the various growth sectors of our region's economy. Our fertile land produces a variety of cash crops such as vanilla, cloves, coffee and pepper, all of which contribute also to the national economy. The availability of large areas of arable land also offers numerous prospects for agricultural production, contributing to food production in the country, in order to meet the needs of the south-eastern and southern parts of Madagascar in particular.

In addition, our natural resources, in particular our fisheries and mining resources, offer considerable opportunities for sustainable and balanced development.

The Regional **authorities'** vision for the development of its territory aims for Atsimo Atsinanana to become "*A region with a developed human capital and a protected and enhanced natural capital, where women, men and children live in dignity and security*".

In order to make this vision a reality, the Region would like to launch an appeal for the mobilisation of development partners, institutional partners, the various economic stakeholders and members of the Malagasy diaspora abroad, to support the Region's development efforts.

With a rich history and preserved ancestral traditions, and being proud of the diversity of Malagasy social groups within its territory_ from which originates its unique cultural wealth, the Atsimo Atsinanana Region wishes to promote the Region's potentialities through this 8th Edition of the JIR Forum, but also highlight the various challenges it still has to meet in order to launch the Region on the path of a sustainable development.

the Atsimo Atsinanana Region thus wishes to mobilise multi-sectoral support through the various public, private and non-governmental stakeholders, among which the support of technical, strategic and financial partners, in order to accompany the Region's efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and reach its regional development goals according to its priorities.

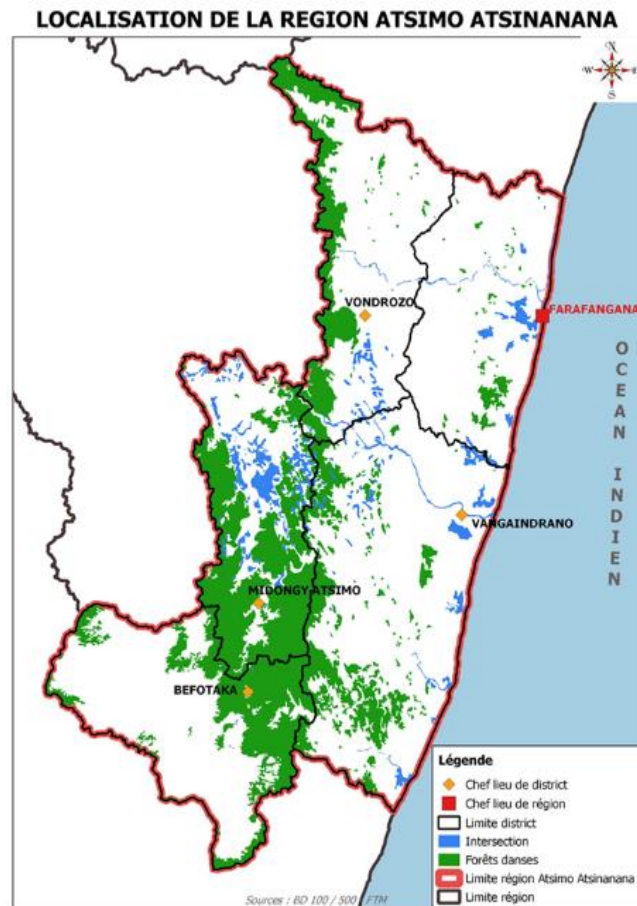
The Region also invites the private sector Organizations to invest massively in the Atsimo Atsinanana Region, in particular for the creation of factories or processing units for our cash crops and other agricultural products. The Region is convinced that such investments will contribute to bring lasting benefits for our economy and for our Country_ Madagascar.

As a conclusion, I would like to express thanks for your participation during the JIR Forum, and hope to be able to initiate new partnerships with you, and thus mobilise your various contributions to the socio-economic development of the Region, and set it on the path to positive transformation and sustainable growth.

Thank you.



THE REGION OF ATSIMO ATSIINANANA



The Region of Atsimo-Atsinanana is one of the 23 Regions that currently make up Madagascar. It is bordered to the East by the Indian Ocean, to the South and South-west by the Regions of Anosy and Haute-Matsiatra, and to the North by the Region of Fitovinany.

It lies between longitude 46°20' and 47°50' and latitude 22°26' and 24°25'. The Region benefits from a 225 km long coastline along the Indian Ocean. The Region has a total surface area of 18,373 km², within which there are 5 Administrative subdivisions_ the Districts of Farafangana, the Districts of Vangaindrano, the Districts of Midongy Atsimo, the Districts of Befotaka and the Districts of Vondrozo (*See Map*).

The Districts themselves home to 98 Municipalities, among which 2 urban Municipalities.

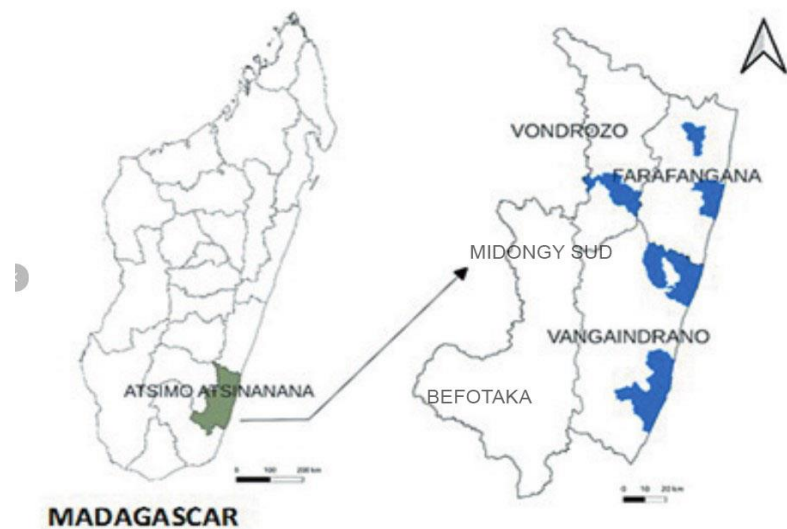
The Region's capital city is the city of Farafangana.

The District of Vangaindrano is the largest of all District in surface, with over 29% of the region's total surface area, while Farafangana covers 26% of the region's total territory.

OVERALL PRESENTATION OF THE REGION

<p>Total surface area of the Region : 18.373 km²</p> <p>Capital City of the Region : Farafangana</p> <p>Administrative subdivision :</p> <p>05 Districts</p> <p>Farafangana - Vangaindrano - Midongy - Vondrozo - Befotaka</p> <p>98 communes (including 2 urban communes: Vangaindrano and Farafangana)</p> <p>806 Fokontany</p>	<p>Total population: 1,030,404 inhabitants</p> <p>Urban population: 73,213 inhabitants in Farafangana and Vangaindrano</p> <p>Rural population: 957,191 inhabitants</p> <p>Number of children <u>under 1 Year old</u> : 2,875</p> <p>Number of children <u>under 5 Years old</u> : 177,644 (17% of the population)</p> <p>Share of female population: 51.2 %</p> <p>Average household size : 5.2 people</p> <p>Percentage of households headed by women: 25%.</p>
<p>MAIN SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES :</p> <p>Agriculture, livestock and fisheries.</p> <p>Share of population in these sectors: 97% of the population.</p>	<p>Energy production: 1,980 KW (supplied to the 05 district capitals)</p> <p>Main Energy provider : JIRAMA Company</p> <p>61% of production by the JIRAMA Company destined for the capital of Farafangana</p>
<p>CASH CROPS by Products :</p> <p>Cloves: 2nd largest producer in France</p> <p>Vanilla: 3rd largest vanilla producer</p> <p>Other high-potential products: Coffee, Pepper</p> <p>Cloves: 2nd largest producer in France</p> <p>Vanilla: 3rd largest vanilla producer</p> <p>Some of the high-potential products: Coffee, Pepper</p>	<p>FISH PRODUCTS</p> <p>Main products :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobsters • Fish • Bichics • Glass eels • Caridina • Gambusia

OVERVIEW OF THE 05 DISTRICTS



FARAFANGANA
Population : 407.943

MIDONGY ATSIMO
Population : 47.779 habitants

VONDROZO
Population : 164.971 habitants

BEFOTAKA
Population : 47.779 habitants
(49,33 % of men and 50,67 % of women)
Estimated rural electrification energy needs : 3 MW

VAGAINDRANO
Population : 356.271 habitants

OPPORTUNITIES FROM NATURA POTENTIALITIES

The Atsimo Atsinanana Region has dense evergreen rainforest ecosystems. The area of dense rainforest remaining in 2013 was estimated at 296,607 ha. The rainforests are mainly found in mountainous and inaccessible areas. Almost all of this remaining forest area is located in the inaccessible districts of Befotaka, Midongy and Vondrozo.

CLIMAT

Tropical climat: hot and humid, with two alternating seasons (rainy and dry).

Average temperature around 23°C throughout the year.

Rainfall: The region is very humid, with an average recorded rainfall of 2310 mm/year.

FAUNA ET FLORA

Outstanding biodiversity: with special flora and fauna, preserved within Protected areas, woodlands and other habitats.

The Region is home to endemic plants and animals

Plants: Intsia bijuga, Humbertia madagascariensis, Diospyros mahaboensis, Ivodea mahaboensis, Bulbophyllum

jacquii, Asteropeia micraster

-Lemurs: Eulemur cinereiceps, Varecia variegata editorium

-Birds: Anas millerei

-Amphibians: Mantella bernhardi

-Fishes : Ptychochromoides vondrozo, Paratilapia vondrozo

PRINCIPALES SOURCES DE POTENTIALITE

Access to the sea

The Atsimo-Atsinanana Region has a great potential in terms of fisheries resources (access to the sea front)

Access to the Pangalannes Canal: a goods **transport corridor** along the east coast, navigable as far as Manakara.

225 km of coastline

Total area of arable land: 550,000 ha

Area under cultivation in 2020: 221,540 ha

FOREST COVER

Three Primary forest formation are seen in the Region :

a- SIMPERVIRENT WET DENSITY FORESTS :

b- HIGH ALTITUDE VEGETABLE FORESTS (1600 - 1900 m)

c - RUPIOUS FORESTS

Other formations such as degraded formations (Savoka a Ravenala, shrub savannahs and steppes) and swamp formations can be observed.

LIST OF ESTABLISHED PROTECTED AREAS AND NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN ATSIMO ATSINANANA :

Name	Legislation	Surface area (Ha)	Location	Managing or promoting Organization	Remarks
National Park of Befotaka Midongy	Décret 97-1451 du 18/12/97	192 198	District of Befotaka and South Midongy	Madagascar National Parks	
Réserve Spéciale N°8 de Manombo	Décret n° 67-051 du 31/01/1967	5 320	Rural Community d'Ankarana/District de Farafangana	Madagascar National Parks	
Nouvelle Aire Protégée d'Agnalazaha	Décret n° 2015-767 du 28/04/2015	2745	Rural Community Mahabo Mananivo/District Farafangana	Initiated by Project M.B.G (Missouri Botanical Garden)	
Nouvelle Aire Protégée d'Ankarabolava Antaviovola	Décret n° 2015-793 du 28 avril 2015	2 762	Rural community of Vohipaho, Matanga, Tsianofàna/ District de Vangaindrano	Initiated by Project M.B.G. (Missouri Botanical Garden)	
Corridor Forestier Fandriana-Vondrozo (COFFAV)	Arrêté N° 380-2007/MINENVEF du 08/01/07	62.500	District Vondrozo	Financing by the World Bank - Promoter: MEF/DGF - Delegated manager: CI	62,500 ha out of 499,598 ha is in the Vondrozo District of the Atsimo Atsinanana Region



TOURISM

National tourist destination : 2154 national tourists/year

- **55 Hôtels establishments for the whole Region.**

Tourism sites :

-Manombo Protected Areas.

-Befotaka-Midongy Sud National Park.

-192,198 Ha - Key area for biodiversity - Area of importance for bird conservation (ZICO).

- Ecosystem of the national park: Dense humid evergreen forest at medium and low altitudes, very rich in floral biodiversity.

- located along **travel routes through South-easter areas of Madagascar** (from « Ranomafana – Manakara to Farafangana).

COVER FOREST

- Primary forest 400,000 Ha ($\frac{1}{4}$ of the area of the Region)
- Secondary forest (composed of shrub/heliophilous species)
- Savannah
- Marsh and swamp vegetation
- Source: Monographie Atsimo Atsinanana, Centre de Recherche, d'Etudes et d'Appui à l'Analyse économique à Madagascar (CREAM), February2013

FISHING RESOURCES

Sea fishing:

- Lobsters
- Pelagic and demersal fish
- Bichics
- Glass eels
- Freshwater fish
- Caridina
- Gambusia

MINING RESOURCES

A variety of precious and semi-precious stones found in the Region

- Bauxite from Manantenina; Ilmenite

- Precious stones (gold, emerald, ruby)

- Semi-precious stones (crystal, quartz)

A mining sector that is still under-exploited

- **A Hot and humid climate (Like the rest of eastern Madagascar)**
- The average temperature is around 22°C throughout the year, with moderate variations depending on the season.

It is generally above 25°C during the austral summer (from September to April) and around 20°C during the austral winter (from May to August).

Rainfall decreases as you move away from the coast. The Farafangana and Vangaindrano districts receive more than 2,544 mm of rain each year, while Vondrozo receives an average of 2,340 mm.

- **A dense hydrographic network of rivers and lakes (Picture on the Side).**
The main rivers in the region are: Manapatrana, Manambato, Soakibany, Ihonarivo, Menarandra, and Menagnara. The Manapatrana adjoins the town of Farafangana and the Menagnara adjoins the town of Vangaindrano.
The other rivers are: Manambava, Menagnivo, Manambato, Masianaka, Manambondro, Isandra, Ranotsara and Ranomainty.



ECONOMIC POTENTIAL ...

The Region possesses enormous economic potential, but it's **agricultural, mining, and maritime and tourist resources remain under-exploited**. According to a UNDP study, the region ranks 20th out of Madagascar's 23 existing regions in terms of development.

However, the Atsimo Atsinanana Region is known for the cultivation of cloves, vanilla and pepper: 2nd largest clove-producing region in the country (after Analanjirofo); and ranks 3rd for vanilla (after the SAVA and DIANA regions)

It has large **agricultural plains favourable to large-scale farming**, as well as **maritime and continental fishing zones extending over 220km**, with a **lobster reserve** considered to be the largest in the country.

PRIMARY SECTOR

The promotion of the primary sector - agriculture, livestock and fisheries - plays a major role in the choice of actions to be promoted by the region. This choice is also explained by the fact that there is still enormous potential in this sector

AGRICULTURE

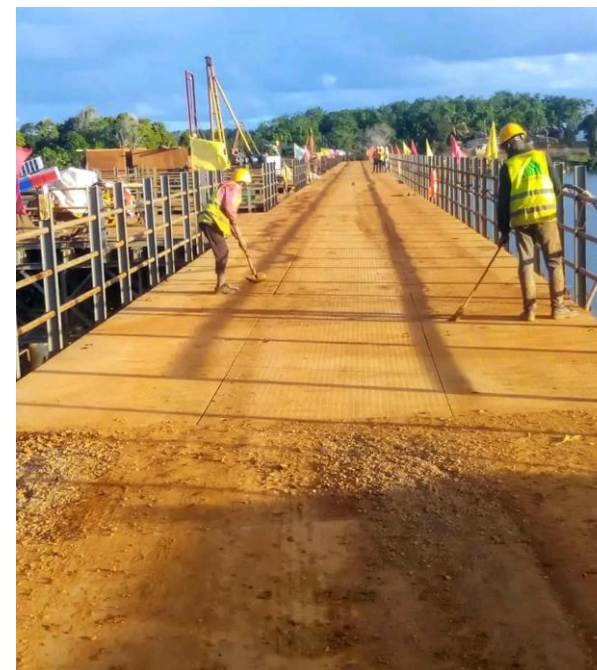
Farafangana and Vangaindrano have large agricultural plains. Other crops such as cassava, sweet potatoes and yams are grown on the tanety or hillsides.

The Midongy Atsimo and Befotaka plains, further west in the region, are areas where legumes (beans) and oilseeds (groundnuts) are grown.

Assets: Good prospects for structuring farmers and developing entrepreneurship

Number of POs and number of member, region Atsimo Atsinanana (*Source: DRAEP*)

Number of intervention	Framed OP (associations/ Unions/Coop ...)	
	Number (association, union, fédération, plateforme)	Number of members
RICE	89	1 570
HONEY	31	1 733
RENT	2	42
ARACHIDE	12	134
LIVING CULTURE	50	3 879
PIG FARMING	6	251
FISH FARMING	11	204
HARICOT	13	151
POTATOES	2	40
CUMA	7	1 394
POULTRY	71	1 179
BEEF	2	28
TOTAL	296	10 605



AGRICULTURE SECTOR



LIVING CULTURE

Thanks to its favourable agro-pedoclimatic conditions, the Atsimo Atsinanana Region is one of the regions that has been able to practise **various agricultural activities**. The area still has a deficit, but this agronomic potential means that food crops can be developed with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency. Rice is therefore the Region's leading food crop, grown in two seasons such as Vatomandry and Vary Hosy by all 5 Districts in the Region. **A total of 45,000 ha are suitable for cultivation**. It is also suitable for cultivation at the bottom of slopes and on tanety, enabling the production of cassava and sweet potatoes, which contribute increasingly to the area's food sources.

QUANTITY OF FOOD PRODUCTS IN THE REGION

		FARAFANGANA	VANGAINDRANO	VONDROZO	MIDONGY	BEFOTAKA	TOTAL
IRRIGATED RICE	Area (Ha)	15 500	9 600	7 100	3 900	3 280	39 380
	Production (2 saisons) (T)	66 830	32 160	32 830	12 090	9 177	153 087
PLUVIAL RICE	Area (Ha)	245	720	3 480	2 100	350	6 895
	Production (T)	196	648	4 176	2 730	440	8 190
CASSAVA	Area (Ha)	2 500	5 180	5 500	1 700	2 800	17 680
	Production (T)	11 250	25 382	46 750	12 750	19 320	115 452
SWEET POTATOES	Area (Ha)	850	780	1 050	420	340	3 440
	Production (T)	3 300	2 960	4 200	1 930	1 420	13 810
MAÏS	Area (Ha)	305	380	750	58	450	1 943
	Production (T)	370	420	680	140	650	2 260

FISCHING



Fishery resources are considered to be very poorly exploited due to a lack of adequate equipment. The lobster reserve, considered to be the largest in the country, does not benefit the local population. The lobsters, caught on the coasts of the Vangaindrano district, are sold on the markets of the neighbouring Anosy region and are therefore considered as products of this region.



Fish farming, on the other hand, is gradually becoming more popular in areas with high potential and a good hydrographic network. This is an activity that should be developed in the region, given the micro-parcelisation of agricultural land.

The region's 225km of coastline offers great potential for the development of sea fishing. The Atsimo Atsinanana region is made up of five districts, two of which have a coastline: Farafangana and Vangaindrano.

The region has **abundant freshwater resources**. The lakes, rivers and streams are ideal for the development of inland fishing and aquaculture.

In recent years, a number of development projects have been implemented in the fisheries sector, including the Asara project and the Silver project to set up storage facilities for fish products, the availability of the Fisheries Development Plan, the implementation of which was supported by the Swiofish2 project, and the support provided by the Swiofish2/MPEB project, the FDA and the Silver project to equip fishermen with sea safety kits and fishing equipment.

The Afafi Sud/WHH project is currently supporting fish farmers in the region, while the ADRA FIOVANA project is helping to set up locally managed fishing areas in collaboration with the MIHARI network.

		Activities are underway for the Swiofish/MPEB project, which is involved in setting up a fishing complex in Farafangana, setting up early warning systems in fishermen's villages and drawing up the region's Maritime Spatial Plan (MSP).																																																										
		<u>Main marine species exploited (in tonnes) :</u>			<u>Main species exploited in freshwater (in tonnes) :</u>																																																							
		<table><tr><th>Species</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>2022</th></tr><tr><td>Lobsters</td><td>90.25</td><td>88.8</td><td>102.32</td><td>122.78</td></tr><tr><td>Fish</td><td>72.10</td><td>124.</td><td>91.97</td><td>99.61</td></tr><tr><td>Bichics</td><td>0.4</td><td>10.35</td><td>1.4</td><td>2.18</td></tr><tr><td>Elvers</td><td>0.2</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.9</td><td>2.53</td></tr><tr><td>Others</td><td>12</td><td>29</td><td>13.35</td><td>13.65</td></tr></table>	Species	2019	2020	2021	2022	Lobsters	90.25	88.8	102.32	122.78	Fish	72.10	124.	91.97	99.61	Bichics	0.4	10.35	1.4	2.18	Elvers	0.2	1.1	1.9	2.53	Others	12	29	13.35	13.65	<table><tr><th>Species</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>2022</th></tr><tr><td>Fish</td><td>12.4</td><td>68.77</td><td>47.9</td><td>56.23</td></tr><tr><td>Caridine</td><td>6.8</td><td>23.53</td><td>22.39</td><td>21.12</td></tr><tr><td>Gambusie</td><td>6.9</td><td>24.33</td><td>21.50</td><td>19.53</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>32</td><td>53</td><td>56</td><td>20.38</td></tr></table>			Species	2019	2020	2021	2022	Fish	12.4	68.77	47.9	56.23	Caridine	6.8	23.53	22.39	21.12	Gambusie	6.9	24.33	21.50	19.53	Other	32	53	56	20.38
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225 Km Length of coastline	6000 Number of sea fishermen	120 Nombre of Associations	02 Nombre de cooperatives	105 Number of formal wholesalers	16 Collecting permits	01 Collecting Company																																																						

LIVESTOCK SECTOR



Cattle breeding:

In the majority of cases, cattle breeding is contemplative and family-sized, and remains strongly oriented towards social activities.

The Districts of Midongy Atsimo and Befotaka are those which practice large cattle breeding. However, the sector and the level of production has largely decreased due to the resurgence of cases of zebu theft.

Duck, Goose, Gasy Chicken, Honey sector:

Short-cycle breeding (duck, goose, gasy chicken, pigs and sows, bees for honey) is popular in the area with very varied and sometimes mixed results by breeder and by group of breeders.

District	Cattle	Pork	Poultry
BEFOTAKA	16 038	1 005	75 442
FARAFANGANA	23 675	761	570 982
MIDONGY	11 670	342	64 222
VANGAINDRANO	11 195	13 816	518 130
VONDROZO	17 677	686	257 310
TOTAL	80 255	16 610	1 486 086

01 Agricultural development zone	04 Cooperative constituted (KMV, KOZOTO, KTVO, MAMY) (for production of 15 tonnes in 2022)	Creation of cattle farms Creation of improved chickens coops Creation of feed mill centers Creation of product collection units	02 Controlled livestock markets in the District of Vangaindrano (CR Ampasimalemy and CR Lopary); 01 pig market in Vangaindrano	Flagship product with high growth potential Poultry farming (High performance breed: KUROIILER), Modern beekeeping
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BEEKEEPING



The Atsimo Atsinanana Region is favorable to beekeeping by the existence of natural forests, different melliferous plants. However, this wealth is undermined by irrational exploitation, natural hazards and social imperatives, particularly related to daily necessities and needs, sometimes to the food security of local communities. During colonial times, the region was recognized as a producer of honey and an exporter of beeswax.

Currently, the region has chosen this sector as a priority, given the growing demand for honey on the national and international markets and given the ecosystem services offered by bees.

The beekeeping activity, due to its strong dependence on natural resources and the environmental balance of a particular ecosystem, remains an excellent practice to be developed for a sustainable use of natural resources while being a source of additional income for households and CTD (Discounts).

Pollination is the essential contribution of bees to natural ecosystems and agriculture, although the economic impact of this activity remains difficult to assess.

To the ecological value of the activities of the bee is therefore added a significant economic impact, in addition to the production offered by the hive to the beekeeper. So, beekeeping in Madagascar is booming both at the level of professionals and that of small producers.

However, shortcomings are present such as the infestation of hives by Varroa and other pests, the persistence of destructive beekeeping practices, negligence and the devastation caused to the natural habitat of the bee. It is essential to adopt measures in the face of these threats to save the bees, to safeguard the ecological balance, to ensure sustainable economic development.

ASSETS :

- Diversification and abundance of melliferous plants; possibility of having mono floral (niaouli, lychee, mokaarana, etc.) and poly floral (thousand flowers) honey ranges
- Possibility of harvesting honey up to four (04) to five (05) times a year, with an average production per hive and per harvest of 5kg
- Region producing honey and exporting beeswax during the colonial era, therefore ease of adaptation and adoption of the new technique

<p>02 Beekeeping Development Zone (District Farafangana and Vangaindrano)</p>	<p>04 Number of cooperatives</p> <p>400 Beekeepers</p> <p>3070 Modern hives</p> <p>2051 Productive Hives</p> <p>200 codified hives (registration of apiaries)</p>	<p>Establishment of an approved honey house; Establishment of points of sale and cooperatives; Technical reinforcement and equipment support for beekeepers; Establishment of suppliers of beekeeping equipment; Good operationalization and sustainability of the honey platform</p> <p>Strengthening the fight against varroa disease Standardization of the production of honey, waxes and derived products Finding outlets for bee products</p>	<p><u>HONEY PRODUCTION:</u> 15 tons in 2022</p> <p><u>HARVEST PERIOD:</u></p> <p>Niaoulis: Jav-Mars Lychees: Sept-Oct Mokarana: Oct-Nov Eucalyptus: March- April Coffee: Oct Thousand flowers: Dec/March-April</p> <p>Humidity rate: 19 to 20%</p>	<p>TYPE OF HONEY PRODUCTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niaoulis • Lychees • Mokarana • Eucalyptus • Coffee • Thousand flowers <p>Price on site: 12,000 MGA to 15,000 MGA /Liter</p> <p>Price outside the Region: 18,000 MGA to 20,000 MGA/Liter</p>
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POULTRY



CONTEXT :

During colonial times and even to this day, the Atsimo Atsinanana Region was recognized as a supplier of poultry for the Analamanga, Vakinankaratra, Haute Matsiatra, Amoro Mania and Tamatave Regions. Currently, the region has chosen this sector as a priority, given the growing demand for poultry on national markets; given the importance of poultry in the diet as a source of protein. Poultry farming is an excellent source of income for breeders and CTDs (rebates) on the one hand and on the other hand it ensures food security for the population. Therefore, the development of poultry farming is favorable in the region because it plays an important role in economic life. Last year, there was an introduction of imported performance breeds called "KUROILER" which has a mixed production (EGG AND MEAT).

ASSETS:

1. Existence of agricultural by-products (rice bran, cassava, sweet potato, etc.) useful for food
2. Hot and humid climate favorable to poultry farming
3. Source of income for herders during the lean season
4. Source of revenue for the Region (Rebate) and Livestock Fund
5. Existence of Local Animal Production and Health Agents (APPSA) to ensure health coverage in each municipality in the region

CASH CROP



Other the culture of clove, vanilla, and pepper, that of coffee made the reputation of this area but it is currently threatened with a strong discount on the national market. Production is unknown despite this [re]recognition of the area as a producer.

ASSETS:

- Existence of the PIC project to carry out more detailed market studies to stimulate private investment opportunities
- Existence of essential oil processing companies



CASH CROP	Cultivable area (ha)	Cultivated area (ha)	Annual production (t)	Harvest period	production area
CLOVE	10 000	3 815	3 440	Oct.-Déc	Southeast of Vangaindrano District, Farafangana District (Anosivelo and Vohitromby)
COFFEE	18 000	9 000	4 100	Jun-July	District of Farafangana, Vangaindrano and Vondrozo
PEPPER	15 000	7 500	540	May June ; Dec-Jan	Farafangana District, Vangaindrano District (Ampataka, Anilobe and Vohitrambo), Vondrozo District (Mahatsinjo)
VANILLA	3 000	170	65	June-August	District of Farafangana, Vangaindrano and Vondrozo
LITCHI	4 000	1 940	11 440	Nov-Dec	Farafangana and Vangaindrano District
ROSE BERRY	5 000	270	100	May-June	District of Farafangana, Vangaindrano and Vondrozo



GIROFLE



SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTOR

SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTOR



AGRO INDUSTRY

The industrial sector, trade, crafts and services remains underdeveloped in the Region.

The lack of energy production mentioned in the previous sections is, among other things, the reason for the weak performance of the secondary sector in the region.

Edible oils:

Three artisanal peanut processing oil mills have also been set up in 3 communes of the Vangaindrano district, which are close to the Midongy Atsimo district.

The reputation of peanut products and edible oils is well established.

However, the quantity produced remains low even if the demand exists. This sector nevertheless constitutes a good niche given the needs of the country, which imports 30,215 tonnes in 2015, with an increase in imports to 76,145 tonnes in 2018 for edible oils.

Essential oil :

The HENRISTIQUE company has distinguished itself for several years by the local transformation into essential oil of agricultural products such as Ravintsara, cloves, ginger, hiring thousands of seasonal employees thus targeting European markets.

Company	Activity
NAZIRALLY COMPANY	Transformation of agricultural product and essential oil
HENRISTIC COMPANY	Organic essential oil production and processing
MADA AROME	Essential oil and spice production
LALATIANA	Essential oil and spice production

SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTOR



The trade sector is dominated by hardware stores, drinking establishments, small food trade.

The service sector continues to develop, and brings together a variety of activities.

There were 200 formal establishments listed in 2015 and 378 in 2020.



TOURISM HOSPITALITY AND CATERING



Tourism is a sector of activity in need of revival or revitalization. A weak exploitation of the tourist potentialities in this region leads to the lack of the tourist offer in terms of accommodation capacity and the search for innovative tourist products increases the demand. The existence of tourism project meets the needs of tourists.

In 2022, the Region has 67 hotel establishments on its territory. These establishments employ 131 people, can offer 1,910 seats, 302 rooms and 98 bungalows.

Only one travel agency operated in the city of Farafangana in 2019.

The 2020 health crisis and the travel and socialization restrictions during this pandemic have greatly affected tourism in the Region.

The Atsimo Atsinanana region has ecotourism areas hosting ecosystems rich in biodiversity, which rival the ecosystems found in other regions of Madagascar.

These tourist potentialities constitute an essential basis for the revitalization of the tourism sector in the Region, and for the creation of income for the benefit of the local economy.

Farafangana and Vangaindrano have respectively 9 and 7 tourist sites, most of which are accessible and can be exploited in an environmentally friendly and economically profitable way for the local population.

67	2,154	01	02	04
Hotel establishments	national tourists/year	National Park	Protected areas	Hot Springs

SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTOR
CRAFTSMANSHIP



The Craft Sector of the Atsimo Atsinanana Region includes several sectors:

Wood and derivatives, textiles and clothing, metals, photography, painting

The Atsimo Atsinanana Handicraft Market currently offers decorative, fashion and utility items for the local market but is also opening up to the international market. A good number of Rural Micro Enterprises in groups of artisans work directly with importing customers, the case of the VIAVY TSITAMBA Association, of the Rural Commune of MAHABO MANANIVO, district of FARAFANGANA, on the American market.

CRAFT PRODUCTS IN VEGETABLE FIBER:

The use of plant fibers in the manufacture of handicrafts is a cultural heritage that has been perpetuated in the Region since the 13th century.

The craftsmanship of the Region has its own know-how combining ancestral know-how and elegant design. The Region offers a variety of handicrafts including baskets, mats, junk valves, fiber vases, etc.

BASKETWARE, “an ancestral art and craftsmanship”

Basketry, which is the very prerogative of women in the region, and has become an important income-generating activity practiced by 90% of women and girls.

The Atsimo Atsinanana Region has various mining resources.

Bauxite from Manantenina; Ilmenite;

Precious stones (Gold, Emerald, Ruby)

Semi-precious stones: Crystal, quartz)

Wickerwork	FABRIC	DRINK	AGRI-FOOD	METALS
1,351 artisans	318 artisans	186 artisans	192 artisans	19 artisans

RECENT AND CURRENT PROJECTS

In the Atsimo Atsinanana region, a Regional Agribusiness Strategic Orientation Committee has been set up under the direction of the Region.

For the Atsimo Atsinanana region, the main agricultural development and conservation projects/programs involved are:

NAME OF THE PROJECT	FUNDING	AREA OF INTERVENTION
PIC 3	World Bank	Cash crop, trail, agricultural entrepreneurship
DEFIS	FIDA	agricultural development
FDA	Malagasy State and CHALLENGES	agricultural development
AFAFI SUD	European Union	Rural development (agriculture, livestock, fishing, track, hydro-agricultural infrastructure and storage, etc.)
SILVER	BMZ	agricultural development
PRADA	GIZ and European Union	Agricultural value chains (cash farming, small livestock, beekeeping, fishing)
FORMAPROD - TRAINING PROGRAM PROFESSIONAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT	FIDA	Agricultural and rural training, agricultural development
PRO-ACTING FAO	FAO and European Union	Nutrition, agricultural development
PROSAR PROJECT FOR SAFETY FOOD, NUTRITION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING	BMZ	Food security, nutrition, agricultural development
STRENGTHENING INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS	United Nations	institutional support

FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE IN THE SOUTH		
FFP FIOVANA ADRA	USAID	Agricultural development, nutrition

DEVELOPMENT VISION FOR THE REGION

	<p>CURRENCY OF THE REGION:</p> <p>« Faritra Atsimo Atsinanana be Harena »</p>
	<p>DEVELOPMENT VISION BY 2036 BY REGION</p> <p>“A region with developed human capital and protected and valued natural capital, where women, men and children live in dignity and in safety”</p>
	<p>DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY</p> <p>"Establishment of good regional governance to stimulate a strong and inclusive economy and develop a supply of quality social services for the benefit of the population"</p>

SOME CHALLENGES TO BE MET...

FINANCE: the challenge is to significantly increase annual fiscal and parafiscal resources
AGRICULTURAL INCOME: The challenge is to combine actions to increase agricultural income by improving agricultural practices
HYDRO-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: The challenge is to protect or strengthen hydro-agricultural networks and rehabilitate them more quickly if agricultural recovery is needed
PROMISING SECTORS: The challenge is to have new promising sectors generating added value for small farms and finances in the region.
BREEDING: The challenge is to increase the number of family farms that specialize in short-cycle livestock farming, by maximizing the support service offers and guaranteeing a climate of security for the entire regional territory.
FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE: The challenge in aquaculture is to increase the number of fish ponds and the number of farmers practicing fish farming in the region. The challenge in fishing is the improvement of fishermen's equipment, fishing techniques and the exploitation of offshore resources.
INDUSTRIAL SECTOR: The challenge is to encourage the creation of small [artisanal] processing units using products from the primary sector and useful to local consumers
CRAFTS: The challenge aims to increase the number of exports and initiate solutions for craft trades with the help of professionals, through support for training or self-training
TRADE: The challenge is to obtain quality products in sufficient quantity on a regular basis, either on the regional market or on the national market
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: Structured solutions between the municipal, regional and national scales should be implemented to save terrestrial biodiversity, and also anticipate marine biodiversity, by facilitating large-scale reforestation
ELECTRIFICATION: The region must draw up and implement as soon as possible a development plan serving as a reference for its future actions and allowing its technical and financial partners – current and future – to position themselves to contribute to the implementation of this plan

STRATEGIC AXES OF DEVELOPMENT

To operationalize the strategy, the region has chosen 3 main themes – also corresponding to the regulatory framework in force at the time of drafting this document:

Theme 1: Establishment of good development governance with 5 programs

Theme 2: Promotion of human development and reduction of social inequalities with 5 programs

Theme 3: Acceleration of economic development in a balanced territorial space with 7 programs



PRIORITY PROJECTS IN THE REGION

PRIORITY AND REGIONAL PROJECTS



RN 12 A

Les 10 pôles de développement

N°	District	Pôle	Communes
1	Farafangana	Zône de production du café	Mahafasa, Etrotroka, Ambohimandroso, Ambalatany, Bevoay berehitra, Sarilasy, Ankarana, Efatsy, Ithorombe, Fenoarivo Atsimo
2		Zône de production de riz	Evato, Tangainony, Mahafasa, Vohilengo,
3		Zône touristique	Anosy kely, Lavibahiny, Farafangana ville, Mahabo Mananivo, Ankarana
4	Vangaindrano	Zône de production du girofle	Mahatanga, Masianaky, Manambondro, Mahabe, Ambalabe, Vohimalaza,
5		Zône de production du café	Ranomena, Bevata, Fonilaza, Iara
6	Vondrozo	Zône de production du café	Karianga, Andoharano, Vondrozo, Anandravy, Ivato
7		Zône de production de vanille	Karianga, Andoharano, Vohiboreka, Anandrava, Mahavelo
8	Midongy	Zône de production d'Arachide/poid du cap	Nosifeno, Nosivelo, Andranolalina, Lavaraty
9		Zône touristique	Nosifeno, Nosivelo
10	Befotaka	Zône de production d'Arachide/poid du cap	Befotaka, Beharena, Ivondro

To meet the challenges of the Atsimo Atsinanana Region in terms of human capital development included in its plan, the region sets as priorities the following economic leverage projects:



PROJECT TO ESTABLISH A SORTING CENTER FOR RENTE PRODUCTS

<p>Context</p>	<p>The Atsimo Region Atsinanana has enormous potential in terms of growing cash crops in its agricultural sector. The various sectors currently exploited offer a possibility of rapid growth for the farms and constitute an economic opportunity for the development of the Region.</p> <p>These sectors are currently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Clove sector - The vanilla sector - The coffee sector - The Pepper sector - The Lychee sector - The Pink Berry sector <p>By way of illustration, the clove sector is a sector with strong growth potential in the Region. For the past four years, the price on the local market has remained stable and meets the expectations of collectors and buyers. An extension of cultivated areas is currently observed in the Region, which reflects the health of this sector.</p> <p>The development of the other sectors also follows this upward trend.</p> <p>In this perspective of developing production for cash crops, the Region is however devoid of sorting capacity for these products and is forced to transport the products to other localities such as the city of Toamasina, before being able to proceed to the distribution of products in the other Regions of Madagascar.</p> <p>The Region then proposed this development project for a center for sorting cash crops in order to be able to control the process, which represents an economic challenge for the Region and local producers and operators.</p> <p>Among the main impacts of the establishment of this sorting center, there are in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate quantity checks of outgoing products - Improve marketing and facilitate the export of products from the Atsimo Region Atsinanana - Increase the rebate at the level of the productive Communes and the Region - Job creation for the local population - Meet the qualities required by international markets - Reduction of the carbon footprint of sorted products - Improve marketing and facilitate the export of products from the Atsimo Region Atsinanana
<p>Objective</p>	<p>Overall objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up a sorting center for cash crops in the District of Vangaindrano and Farafangana supplied with solar energy and water - Able to compete with regional products

	Specific objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up the labeling of Atsimo products Atsinanana
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of structuring infrastructures respecting the requirements and meeting the TRIS standards of the products - Solar power/water supply for treatment center - Supply of related materials
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the competitiveness of regional products - Ensuring competition for annuity products in other Regions - Export product quality assurance - Increase in products to export
Budget required	<p>❑ Project budget: 420,000 USD according to the estimate of the study carried out by the design office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - building for the center - Laboratory - Solar equipment/borehole water supply - Other equipment and materials for certification - Capacity building



SOUTH-EST HONEY PROJECT

Context	<p>The honey sector is a new sector for the Region. For the past 5 years, this sector has been developing rapidly (In 2020: 20 Tons/Year)</p> <p>The management of livestock and development projects intervening in the Region work closely to spread beekeeping projects. A large number of the population in the 5 Districts work in this Honey sector following the awareness and training offered by the various projects.</p> <p>Beekeepers come together in associations or cooperatives to facilitate the support provided by management and projects for this sector. The beekeeping project brings many advantages for the Region both economically and environmentally;</p> <p>Among these advantages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work availability (based on IGA Income Generating Activity) - Environmental protection - Increased sources of peasant income
Objective	<p>Overall objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job creation in the beekeeping sector, for populations in rural areas <p>Specific objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in honey production
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting honey trees - Technical improvement and training on beekeepers - Environmental Protection - Supply of related materials
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the practice of deforestation and bush fire - Increased local income resource - Export product quality assurance - Increase in the production of honey from the Region
Budget required	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Project budget: \$160,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - building for the center - Laboratory - Availability already of honey extraction machine in the District of Farafangana - Capacity building

Alignment to SDGs:

SDG 2: Ensure food security

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

SDG 15: Preservation and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems



FISH FARMING AND FISHING COMPLEX PROJECT

Context	<p>The activities of the Fish Farming Sector are underdeveloped in the Region. For the past 3 years, outlets for fishery products have increased, resulting in an increase in the Region's income. In the Region, there are two types of production: activity on fresh water and marine activity. The activity on fresh water is found in fish farming, in the rice field and, above all, in the bottom of the slope peasant fields as far as marine activities are concerned, the fishermen exploit the work on the sea;</p> <p>The construction of a fishing complex aims to ensure the conservation of fish products from fishermen's associations and cooperatives to guarantee the sale of products that meet sanitary conditions, while limiting losses and its consequences on the income of distributors. .</p> <p>The management of livestock, fisheries, and development projects intervening in the Region are working closely to spread the fish farming project in the Atsimo Region Atsinanana</p> <p>The populations in 5 Districts practice fish farming following the sensitization and training offered by the projects. Fish farms come together in associations or cooperatives to facilitate the support provided by the management and the projects concerned in this sector. The fish farming project, marine activity, brings a lot of income for the Region both economically and environmentally including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of income-generating activities (IGA) - Availability of work (based on IGA Income Generating Activity) - Environmental Protection - Increased peasant income resource
Objectives	<div style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; padding: 2px;">Overall objective</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a fishing complex - Training of fish farmers and fishermen in new techniques - Installation of refrigeration units for the conservation of products from the sea and fish farming <div style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; padding: 2px;">Specific objective</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in local consumption production (product available locally with affordable price) - Environmental Protection
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of fish ponds - Technical improvement and training for fish farmers and fishermen - Supply of related materials

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food availability of local population - Increased peasant income resource - Export product quality assurance - Increase in products to export
Budget required	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Project budget: \$175,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish pond - Fry - Guarding - Related materials and equipment - Capacity building
Alignment to SDGs:	<p>SDG 2: Ensure food security</p> <p>SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth</p>

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROJECT

Context	<p>The food self-sufficiency of the population of the Region is one of the programs undertaken by the various public entities at the level of the Region under the aegis of the Governor, as well as by the financial partners</p> <p>Rice is the staple food of the population in the Region. However, the availability of this product is only guaranteed 4 out of 12 months of the year.</p> <p>The resulting food insecurity is a challenge for the Region and for food in the Atsimo Region Atsinanana , which remains a vulnerable region in the face of the intensification and periodicity of cyclones caused by climate change.</p> <p>In order to remedy this gap of 8 months, in terms of availability of rice for the Region, the Region presents this food self-sufficiency project.</p> <p>The constructions; the rehabilitation of hydro-agricultural works are part of the recovery plan provided by the authorities in order to meet the need for food. The lack of structuring infrastructure is still a problem, but currently, the DEFIS project is one of the projects working in the field of rice cultivation.</p> <p>This project improves farming techniques with the aim of increasing production yield to 5T per hectare. The Region has perimeters of 8000 hectares which are not exploited for lack of financial means. The realization of this project will meet half of the population's rice needs.</p> <p>The impacts to be sought include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food security through food availability - Food availability - Increased peasant income resource
Objectives	<div style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; padding: 2px;">Overall objective</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of the rice production area (by how many hectares "estimate") - Hydro-agricultural dam development - Improved food availability <div style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; padding: 2px;">Specific objective:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of the hydro-agricultural dam - Acquisition of agricultural equipment and inputs - Quality seed purchases - Rehabilitation of the hydro-agricultural dam - Technical training of farmers

Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of hydro-agricultural works - Technical improvement and training for producers - Supply of related materials
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced human insecurity - Increased peasant income resource - Increase in local consumption production - Food empowerment of the Region - Contribution to improving food security in the Region
Budget required	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Project budget: 2,270,000 USD</p> <p>For :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of the hydro-agricultural dam - Acquisition of agricultural equipment and inputs - Quality seed purchases - Rehabilitation of the hydro-agricultural dam - Technical training of farmers
Alignment to SDGs:	<p>SDG 2: Ensure food security</p> <p>SDG 14</p>

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT

Context	<p>The majority of the 93 Communes of the Atsimo Region Atsinana do not have access to electricity.</p> <p>Among these 93 communes, only the chief towns of 5 districts benefit from electricity supplied by JIRAMA -</p> <p>The Region, alongside ADER, which has the mission of implementing electrification projects, is thus proposing the present “Project for the implementation of rural electrification” to develop the energy sector.</p> <p>Only the project proposed by ADER can install and supply electricity in rural areas, the regional authorities do not have the competence to directly seek financial partners to set up the rural electrification project because of the Decree 2021- 326 article 8 which prevents the authorities from looking for financial partners</p> <p>The Region thus wishes to launch a call for collaboration in partnership with ADER to support efforts to electrify rural areas, in order to support the development of the rural economy in the Atsimo Region. Atsinanana .</p> <p>During the year 2023, only the Rural Communes of Matanga and the Rural Commune of Manambondro . Therefore, in the Region, 2 rural Communes out of 91 have access to rural electrification.</p>
Objectives	<p>Overall objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural economic development - Development of solar energy production infrastructure <p>Specific objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural economic development - Reduced rural insecurity - Access to product processing - Access to product storage
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of solar infrastructure - Facilitation of household access to electricity - - Supply of related materials -

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced human insecurity - Reduced food insecurity - Increased peasant income resource - Improved purchasing power
Budget required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Project budget: 1,540,000 USD - Solar park construction - Acquisition of materials - Technical user training





REGION ATSIMO ATSINANANA
FENOARIVO ATSIMO FARAFANGANA
MADAGASCAR