

Environmental foundation and community activities: lessons from Tany Meva Foundation, Madagascar

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Satoyama Initiative Regional Workshop,
Accra, Ghana, August 2015

Madagascar at a glance

Situated at 400 km east of Africa
Land area: 590 000 sqkm
Primary forest: 15% of territory
Protected areas: 10% of territory
Coastline: 4,500 km

Population: 22 millions
Rural population: 80-85%
Population under poverty line: 70%



A megadiversity country
A hotspot for biodiversity

Deforestation in Madagascar: an environmental spiral



Deforestation for agriculture and fuelwood
Eastern slope: subsistence agriculture
South: commercial agriculture
Actual rate: 0.04% per year

Deforestation linked to land access problem, undercapitalization of rural sector and poverty in Madagascar

Problems:

- Biodiversity depletion
- Ecosystem services depletion
- Poverty trap

Brief summary of conservation action in Madagascar

1990 : starting of environmental program

1992-1996 : First phase, ICDP models

1993: creation of PA management institution

1996: creation of Tany Meva Foundation

1997-2002 : 2nd phase, multi-donors

2004-2009 : 3rd phase

2006 : creation of Foundation for Biodiversity (FAPBM)

Main contributors:

- German government (KfW, GIZ)
- American government (USAID)
- French government (AFD)
- European Union
- World Bank
- Global Environment Facility
- Private Foundations

Main actors:

- International NGOs
- National NGOs and associations
- National environmental enterprises (research, compliance)
- Public services
- Communities



- Created by law in 1996
- Mission: support community natural resource management
- Initial capital: american debt swap and government of Madagascar (12 millions USD) as an endowment fund
- 50% of capital in USD, 50% in local currency
- Revenues from placements are main resources for self funded grants
- Mobilization of additional sinking funds (CEPF, private foundations)
- Total amount grant managed from 1996: 11.4 million USD (self fundings and sinking funds)
- Total number of projects supported: 2,400

Lessons from last 20 years



Flexibility:

- Call for proposal : each year
- New financial resources: each year
- Eligibility: communities and associations

Effectiveness:

- Targeted beneficiaries have access to the fund
- Focus on targeted use of funds (CBNRM)
- The financial mechanism is sustainable

Operational risks:

Insufficient technical ability of communities

Organizational problems

Financial project management



Thank you for
your attention