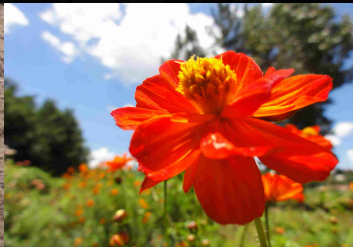
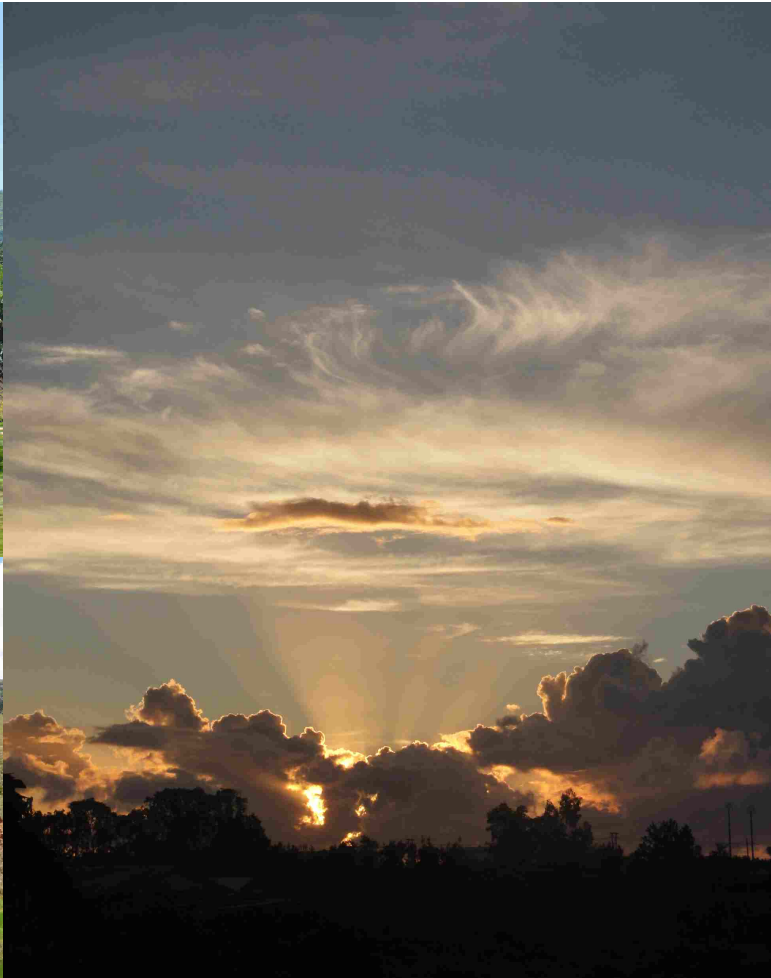


tany maitso - green EARTH

Project for regreening and developing Madagacar



Good day

For over ten years I have engaged the topic Madagascar. A beautiful country in the Indian Ocean. Plagued by poverty, "slash and burn" and exploitation. Since then, no longer lets me going Madagascar, guided by the question "what to do in this situation?" I went there in 2012 for the first time. My backpack and me. First, I came by chance to a school in a slum, where I built a garden with a local team. I lived with the people, learning their quirks and know their work style. Then I went on trips around the country to learn about the situation there itself.

I stated: "A garden is not enough"

So I had the idea to tany maitso - green earth.
2,000 students, 2,000 families, 20 000 hectares of land and 20 million trees in ten years.

Done thinking, so I create a small brochure and drive almost 3000 km bush taxi to visit politicians and meet authorities. Make appointments to audition, make new appointments ...

Responsible at national and regional level will agree with me and it seems possible to obtain such a land. 20 000 hectares. 10 by 20 kilometers.

What may sound big is small in proportion to the size of the island. And yet large enough to build the technical capacity to green the whole island again.

How does it work?

This booklet summarizes how this objective can be achieved with the latest developments and creative ways.

Lukas Uhl
Permaculture designer and development-thinker



	Page
1. Welcome	2
2. Content	3
3. Briefing	4
4. Madagascar – A land of diversity	5
5. This is how it works...	7
6. Funding	10
7. Ecological situation of Madagascar	11
8. Synergies with conservation	12
9. The creativity center	13
10. The Permaculture	14
11. Water retention and reconstruction of fertility	16
12. Semi - autarkic aystems	18
13. Ethics	21
14. Contact	22





tany maitso - green EARTH

Project for regreen and development in Madagascar

Madagascar is a particular challenge, you can find deforestation and erosion in enormous size. Poverty, lack of investment capital and education. Traditional agriculture, which destroys the rest of the ecosystem by slashing, burning and overgrazing. Foreign companies, which operate on the mineral resources of the country. A very young population without much prospect of a good future. And on top of population growth, which will soon break the country's neck - if nothing happens.

The goal is to green 20 000 hectares of degraded land and to create 10 000 people a livelihood. As an example for the whole country.

We want to create a training location at which professionals are trained in permaculture (sustainable farming). This establishment can give comprehensive study opportunities.

A part of it is to bring new technologies and methods to Madagascar, adapt them to local needs and develop specific solutions for the country.

We want to make economic conditions, to create wealth, where today there is poverty.

Supporting cultural development, form a center in which new ideas can be realized.

Raise 20 million trees, which are considered to contribute to sustainable forest management and the financing of the project in the long term.

Give people an impetus to develop self-confidence and to take their destiny in hand and responsibly.

Build technical capacity in order to be able to make a difference nationally - and a model that can be reproduced and adapted all over the world.

So, we hope you enjoy reading our brochure and look forward to a personal contact and exchange.

The tany maitso team

Madagascar

A land of diversity

An island 15 times as large as Switzerland, five climate zones. Thousands of species occurring only here. About 4,000 kilometers of beautiful coastline. A wealth of natural beauty and resources. Any kind of precious stone, gold, silver, copper, cobalt, lead and rare earths. A peaceful people, united by a common language and cultural values.

But ...

- About 95% of the natural forest are cut down (USAID mapping).

- International companies rob the natural resources in the industrial scale, while the Malagasy manually try to dig their wealth by hand.

- The population is largely in poverty, because the traditional way of life no longer works. The Western way of life does not seem to fit, and missing another, a "third way".

- Traditional agriculture leads to disaster in sight of the growing population.

Deforestation erodes the soil and thus the land loses its fertility. All rivers in the country are wearing red to earth with it. The once rich country "bleeds" and finally it will be a barren rock in the Indian Ocean.

A former green island is now turned into the red island.



Culturally, the country is a challenge for Europeans - Westerners in general. Malagasy people think differently!

They plan generally not long-term, they are children of the tropics, they are still living with one foot in paradise. They do not have the means and not the formation to use the European system they are living in. This I experienced while traveling through the country and in contact with the people. They have not had the opportunity and the time to adapt to the new circumstances (new culture through colonisation) humanely. Young people who do not study after school, you meet everywhere. The happier you see cycling with bicycle taxis around, others use the traditional fields, burn down forests or work as cattle guard. Some look with a shovel in the ground for gold and precious stones. These young people represent a great potential - it would be good to channel it smart and sustainable.

In a place where higher education reserved for the top 5% of the population and development usually means an importation of Western models ...

Tany Maitso wants to give a different perspective:

- Reverse the ecological disaster
- Introduce stable horticultural systems and adapt to the Malagasy culture
- Create natural parks in which all living beings are naturally integrated
- Make education accessible and knowledge that the Malagasy people, that especially the young ones can develop their culture into a modern form.
- create economic opportunities for the general population

From this perspective, interdisciplinary work and studies can result in the creation of a "creativity center".



This is how it works...

A piece of land, 20 000 hectares, 10 x 20 kilometers. Deforested, eroded, barren. By earthworks, erosion is stopped and kept the water on the land. Than we will plant it entirely with fast-growing of pioneer trees. The fertility is restored and prepared for its future destiny.

With time, 2,000 families are trained in sustainable farming.

10 000 hectares of the total area will be divided pieces of 5 hectares, provided to families - free of charge (but bounded to the rules of sustainable care-taking).

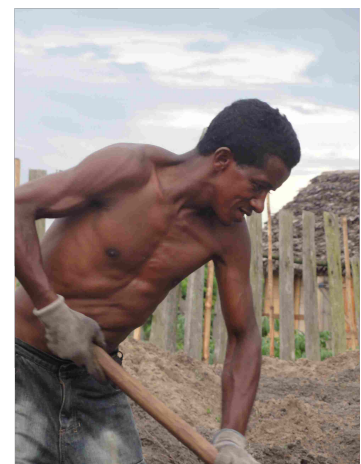
Another 7,000 hectares are planted piece by piece with native animal and plant species. As ecological balance, as a nature park and a school of nature, in which man can learn the workings of ecosystems.

The remaining 3000 hectares become a center of knowledge, creativity and development. There is education in ecology, permaculture, science, architecture and sustainable technology. There will be trained professionals who can drive long-term economic development of the country. In addition, people have the opportunity to art, culture and development of one's creativity.

Freed from the shackles of poverty and the struggle for survival, particularly the young generation will be given the opportunity to think about the future of their country.

At the beginning of the project the base is built. Small teams taking over the re-greening, infrastructure development and by living together also creating a new life-style.

7000 km swale systems are built to stop the erosion and to collect the water. Dams are built and lakes arise. 1 000 000 000 seeds coming into the earth. The seeds are collected nationwide .



Buildings for community activities, kitchens and living room as well as initial work areas and workshops occur.



Nurseries draw demanding native trees and many thousands of fruit trees.

Community arise, living spaces are created, we celebrate festivals. A social life develops as base for future expansion. Social psychology shows, if you create a group with a new spirit and behaviour, others can adapt easily. Like that, cultural development can be made and than spread. Experts and working groups will be established from which the various areas of tany maitso grow. A new economy system provides the right conditions.

The permaculture crew works out the principles for land management and ressource cycles. By their design the country is planted. People get trained to manage it. The projects own food production is established. The small farmers who live and work in the project learn to deal sustainably with the resources of Madagascar.

The infrastructure group founds the department of architecture and engineering. Local materials are processed to have the value chain as completely as possible on the spot working with modern as well as with traditional methods. Energy technologies are introduced, such as biogas production, solar cooking. Innovations for the local transport system will be developed and produced. Of course, adapted to the Malagasy conditions, needs and culture.



The Environmentalists take care of the nature park and exploring the symbiosis between nature and culture. Food production is in symbiosis with natural systems, rather than in competition.

Cooperation with other organizations such as WWF , Conservation International, Mitsinjo and small local associations are needed and will be formed.

All groups can and should give impetus to the cultural life of the project.



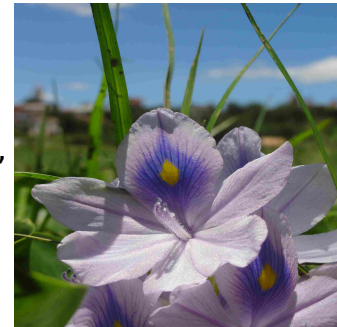
The Artists will dedicate their life to the style of the project. To culture impulses can come from the groups of and from the outside and integrated into the traditional Malagassy culture. What will emerge from this is on the one hand a certain protection of their own identity, but also a new self-image and self-esteem. Music, painting, the fine art of cooking or simply the beauty of everyday life.

Other groups will be created. A group titled economy, which keeps the development of economic cooperation, a group of natural science, which develops and expands the University and many more.

We have enough of colonialist projects and imported culture...

Tany Maitso is to be a catalyst in which Malagasy people, young and old, can develop. The key resources are provided. *Knowledge, capital and confidence.*

The style and the culture are Malagasy.



The goal is to be a role model. To provide technologies and to have the capacity to coordinate and to provide the skilled workers for such a national program.

Tany maitso wants to show how the country can prosper in the future, thanks its ecological resources, its people and its creativity.



Examples of similar projects:

In the so-called Loess Plateau in China in the nineties, which today covers an area about the size of Belgium, re-greened ad ecologically stabilized.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HjNDiBCb-mE>

In Jordan, the beginning of this millennium, was started a sample project to show that even under the most extreme conditions reconstruction of ecosystems is possible.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sohl6vnWZmk>

Funding:

Exploration: The country is provided by the Malagasy government, in the form of a long-term lease (99 years) or anything alike. The planting of 20 000 hectares starts at 20 000 €. These are the exploration costs, building the associations and NGOs in Europe as covering the local administrative expenses, transportation costs (eg. jeep rides on the spot, plane-tickets etc.) and advertising costs .

The base costs 200 000 euros. Thus, the first buildings are created. Tests done on field work (machine work) and the geology checked before the big work starts. Tests with different tree-varieties are runned. Agriculture starts to Supply the pioneer group.

The project grows on the initial specialist groups, the full revegetation is implemented. The infrastructure project runs, the first plants to be built and the university. This step is estimated at 2 000 000 EUR.

There are living and working over a thousand people in the project now. They supply their needs to large parts of itself (see "semi -autonomous systems", later in the text) with food and otherwise to cover their basic needs.

Now there are already several lakes, which hold the water on the land and provide for rice production. The daily supply and thus the current cost of living will be covered soon without "outside money".

The first 10 years, the full expansion of the University, the Natural Park, the technology projects, and the complete settlement of the 10 000 hectares of agricultural land cost 20 million euros.

The project is now settled, as the 20 million fast-growing of trees. The future of the project is safe, it can carry on with sustainable forestry and horticulture. Precious woods complement the range and provide high yields for the long term. The project is prospering and can continue to provide free education and stand independently of any international funds for sustainable and equitable development of the country (and still help is always welcome).

Since the beginning of the project we are in contact with the government, local and national. There is already active exchange for cooperation: tany maitso provides the know-how, the government resources.

For example, closing the army can free the potential to regreen the whole island on the principle of tany maitso and can accompany you in a happier future. The political situation and security would be improved as it would be exchanged a useless army against good argument. Without army, Madagascar was no danger! Historically, one can mention the example of Costa Rica, which has converted in his army into nature. Today Costa Rica is prospering thanks to its environmental policy and is one of the most economically established countries of its region.

The ecological situation of Madagascar

The ecology of Madagascar is divided into different climate and vegetation areas. Tropical, subtropical, Mediterranean, temperate, arid and semi-arid areas. As reflected in the vegetation. All ecosystems are affected by very severe deforestation, to put it another way, about 85% of the area of Madagascar are cut down (about 2-5% of the natural forest are still standing, about 13% of the country is covered by secondary forests and plantations). Exept from the vegetated areas, the rain washes away the soil, erosion as far as the eye can see. In parts of Madagascar is only bare rock left, this fate has befallen the island.

The remnants of the natural vegetation is to a large part in protection zones. In discussions with local leaders was clear: this slows down the process, but does not hold on to. Legislation can not stop the people cutting down the last plants. Even the protected zones are in danger. Most of the destruction is due to depletion of the traditional farming. Fire slash-farming, overgrazing, deforestation for charcole production. Well known mining, exploitation of precious woods and industrial agriculture are in comparison "small threats".

erosion in central Madagascar



This makes clear the priorities .

The greatest opportunities for change and a reversal of this process is the introduction of a sustainable and adapted agriculture, the best and most creative of it the permaculture. Recreating vegetation stops the erosion and forms new humus. The basis of human civilization and natural diversity.



Secondary forest Ivoloana Park, Tamatave



Burned areas in eastern Madagascar

Synergies with conservation

The main threat for the last primeval forests of Madagascar are the small farmers. They operate with fire clearing and clearcut-logging. Only if there is an economical alternative, they let off from destroying the last natural resources of the country.

It's not about accusations, because these people do not act maliciously but from their daily struggle for survival, and trained tradition.

The environmental organizations are aware but mostly not able to give a real perspective for change. They need support. Especially economic and cultural development is not their core competencies. Permaculture can be a bridge. Through the establishment of the project in areas further away from the jungles, the pressure to them can be taken, the infrastructure and the people moved away, the forests can recover and spread out again.

Furthermore, Natural and Semi-natural areas are created in the fields of tany maitso, which provide habitat for native species. This is the ecological balance in the Permaculture systems while helping the conservation and reintroduction of native flora and fauna. The contrast culture <-> nature is canceled and reconciled.

There is already a desire for contact and cooperation with nature conservation organizations, such as with the project Mitsinjo in Andasibe and Conservation International in Fianarantsoa.



From: Larre



From: CharlesCantin

The creative center

You could also say: Interdisciplinary university.

A key to the success of the project is the training, the provision of know-how and above all the opportunity to help the talents and abilities of people to blossom.

An old proverb says : "Good education is not how to fill water in a bucket. It is like lighting a fire." Therefore creativity center.

The point is to look at the many aspects of complex tasks. Networked and interdisciplinary thinking is to be encouraged. We will establish a center where there is a plethora of offers. Of course, standing at the front are vital issues such as ecology, family planning, water management, permaculture, medicine and renewable energy. But art, culture, politics, history, science, technology and philosophy should be integrated as soon as possible. They are not the backbone, but the heart of a healthy society. The work-up of colonial history and reconnecting with your roots should be made possible. A new self-esteem and individual culture can arise.

Amongst the malagassy people, you can feel a great motivation, a great will. When I think of my own school days or to European students, often I went just through the program and did not know quite what they want - because I was not aware of our privilege. In Europe, we are rich. This privilege should be used and shares, there is a large request and need.

In my travels I have spoken with many people, young and old. Students who ride a bicycle taxi to pay their school books and education. People who do not work in their actual jobs, because there are no jobs, or worse, people had to give up your training due to lack of money.

Tany Maitso will contain a center where people who want can learn and work. The aim is to bring knowledge to Madagascar to help the people out of poverty spiral. Not to educate them to working robots, but help them to develop themselves. Tany maitso wants to give the people back their self-confidence. Put real independence and the ability to take their destiny in hand. Knowledge, skills and personal development are just as important as water and rice every day .

Thanks to the Internet and modern information technology, entirely new concepts of learning can occur, interactions with experts from around the world and visiting rates of "Western" students who would like to experience an intercultural exchange and voluntary service.

In the creativity center should not only be teaching and learning, but also research and development.

What is the Malagasy culture, leading to a modern era of Madagascar?

The Permaculture Permanent Culture

A design tool for planning sustainable habitat for humans and nature.

Worldwide and simultaneously developed by many people, the term originates from Australia by the Tasmanian Professor Bill Mollison and his student David Holmgren. Of this branch of Permaculture started an international network of learning sites and designers developed.

Permaculture provides the scientific basis and practical methods. Permaculture shows how the world can be restored the destroyed ecosystems and human culture can be brought into line with the same. Nature and culture should no longer be a contradiction, environmental protection is than not any longer necessary. Permaculture design is a complex art - bringing human culture and nature together.

The functional networks of dependencies and the interaction of the system components are considered and made useful. Farms, homes, businesses and entire communities are associated with the natural cycles. The responsibility of individual actors no longer ends at the end of their own country. Sun, wind, weather, rain, soil, plants, animals, and not least the people living in a network of needs and tasks. To understand this and implement Intelligent design, this is the goal of permaculture.

How does the nature? As it has operated successfully four billion years, the mechanisms and underlying rules of the "ecological economics" has to be analysed, so we can adapted to it?

Nature works with virtually 100% recycling and a very efficient energy system that beats all our renewable energy systems to wide. Nature works with a global "standard" - a sugar is the same worldwide. We can eat mangos from Brazil, Kiwis from New Zealand and can eat fish from the Antarctic sea.

Nature provides for a balanced climate and for continuous water flow (the deforestation of large parts of the world makes for a climate change; CO² is a secondary factor). The global ecosystem takes many features and immense work done .

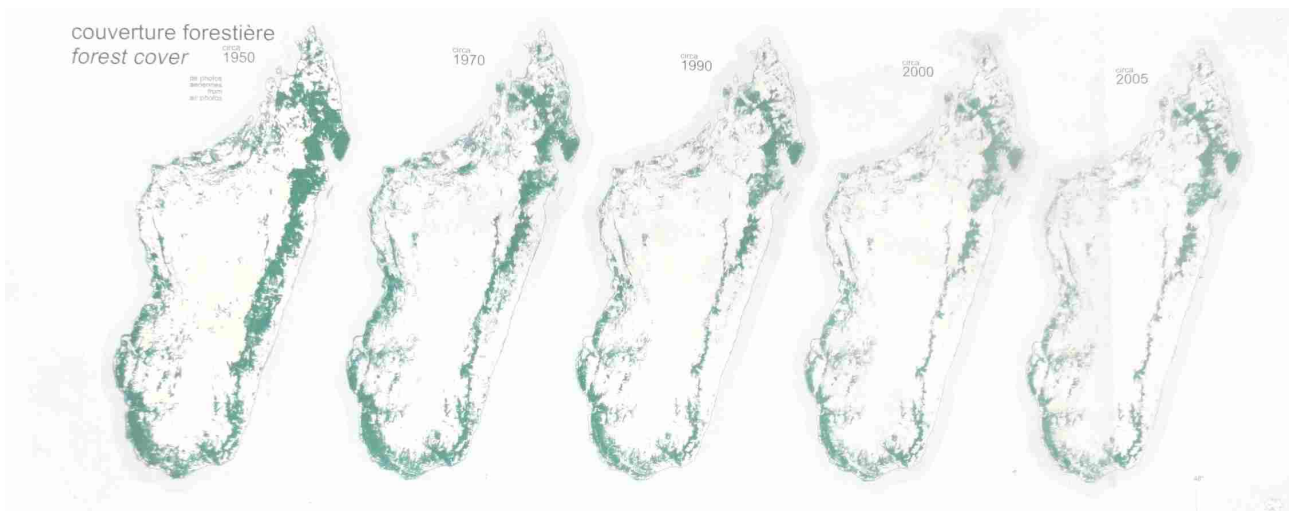
The "civilization" is fully dependent on ecosystem services. Rome, for example, not least gone down because of the ecological disaster it caused. Also, the mechanization of agriculture, agrochemicals and genetic engineering are no improvement. These technologies are only delaying the moment when we get to feel the consequences of our wrongdoing. We have to end civilization to start real sustainability. Not mercedes Benz is the goal - it is simply a good a car. Family and Friendship. Life and well beeing should be the aims of our work!

Permaculture is primarily a way of thinking, a way to approach to things. It relates everything in their considerations with, uses knowledge of classical agriculture, biology, technological achievements and our own observations and methods. The Permaculture is an open system that knows how to integrate new and is always ready to develop. Permaculture is non political and non ideological. It is a strategy of survival and cooperation to do so together.

Permaculture is to use global and can be adapted to the local climate, the cultural characteristics and local needs.

For Tany Maitso permaculture plays a crucial role to :

- To stop the erosion and build humus
- To green the country again
- To generate water circuits
- To produce food
- To provide materials and resources for further processing businesses



Water retention and reconstruction of fertility

How do you stop the erosion?
How to catch water?
How to restore the water cycle?

The answers to these questions, or rather, the first immediate steps, are the water retention systems.

In nature, the humus of the forest floor absorbs the water from the rain like a sponge. From there it slowly infiltrates to the ground and the air. If the soil is saturated, the sources from feeding streams and rivers form. So it happens in nature.

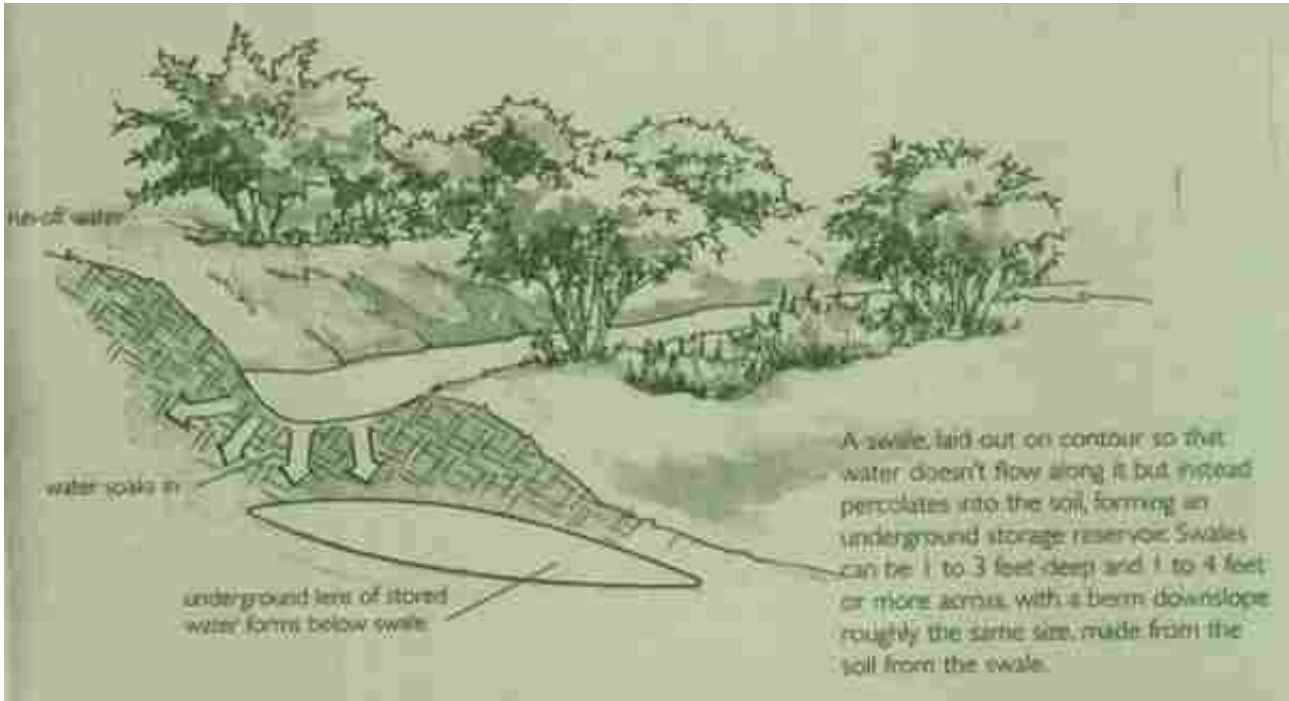
Erosion occurs when the protective plant cover, the root system and the canopy is removed (for example by plowing or slash and burn). In this case the water can not be buffered and flows away on top surface. It flushes out the fine particles with it. And so the Earth. You get floods – and drought.

In addition, the groundwater and the soil moisture can not regenerate - the landscape dries out. Good examples of this process are Southern Europe, Arabia and northern Africa (including waste parts of the Sahara). Once green, moist and fertile areas have been deforested and eroded to the present situation. This dry, barren landscapes, are result of human activities. The Fall of Rome is only one example, where ecological destruction was followed by the downfall of civilisation.

The solution is logically the revegetation of the landscape and the rehabilitation of the humus. But what to do until the plants grow and regenerate the earth? Nature needs a relatively long time for this process, which is carried by pioneer organisms. Earth is enriched generation after generation, more and more complex life forms built humus.

If you manage to keep the rain water on the land, you can speed up this process enormously. In this moment, Water retention systems come into action. Ponds and lakes by building barriers. Furthermore, Swales, horizontally built trenches in which water can collect and has time to infiltrate.

As a result, the soil moisture raises, the vegetation can recover faster.



Swales Source: labocacenter.org

Now nitrogen-fixing pioneer plants and fast growing plants can be grown to obtain biomass for humus formation.

In the project of many maitso especially Swales will be used, since they are relatively inexpensive to create. The trenches can be efficiently drawn with bulldozers or even by hand. Ponds and lakes are to be built especially for aquaculture, irrigation, for the cultural aspects (as lakes are beautiful and nice to be around and in it) and in the end for the completion of ecosystems.

Be Planted for colonization, for example, acacia, fast growing trees, in large quantities of up to 10 000 trees per hectare. These are directly sown or planted and preferred for extreme situations.

The acacias are then progressively thinned and felled for building up compost mass on the earth. Piece by piece, the trees are replaced by fruit trees, nuts, gardens and native plants. Partly, the fast-growing trees are left standing to commercial maturity blow and managed to generate a stable income.

The long-term orientation are land management practices, which respect the soil, biological cycles and vegetation

Semi - autarkic systems

Today's world economy is an interplay of billions of people who bring it to maximum economic benefits such as aerospace and computer technology. This is not possible in small groups. To fulfill the basic needs and to allow a dignified life, this is already possible in relatively small groups. And this is the idea behind the semi-autarkic systems. In local contexts people generate the basic needs independently. In addition, however, they can still take advantage of sophisticated products. For this, the semi -autonomous systems need to foreign trade, for example the production of iron and glass fall into this category. It is not a full turn into a autarkic system, but tries to reduce the dependence of a local economy system from the "global economy" and its risks.

Semi-autonomous systems (sas) are a tool for the development of economic areas within an existing economic system. They are more than just farms, but do not have the dimensions of national economies or the global market. They combine the advantages of autonomy and self-sufficiency with foreign trade and a society based on division of labour. They are connected between the rules of the national economy and the economic operators to allow an extension of the framework.

Why the sas?

Semi-autonomous systems can apply when groups or regions want to develop economically. People can set their own rules and to protect against external influences. In practice this means: One can, at least partially, escape the competition of the markets and introduce other internal rules. In addition, markets can be created and saved, which would not exist without. People not having real acces to the existing economy better create own markets than to have nothing. For sure, it can also mean to protect ethical principles, by protecting the own sphere of "unfair"-trade and non-ecological products.

Today in many regions you can observe an outflow of economic power in the form of money. Products can be cheaper outside for the individual than buying on the local market. In that moment money and economic power in the region is lost. Particularly economically weaker regions can often not develop, because those who sell to the "outside" spend their money back to the outside, or at least the money runs off after a short while in other regions. Local producers are at a disadvantage, and thus the whole region. To create a system beside that runs locally bypasses that problem and, at least, provides survival and basic stability. The computer and the mobile come still from outside, but way buying food and building material, when you can produce yourself?

What is required for an sas?

People who promise each other to work together and exchange the goods that are produced (eg. Through local currency). And of course it needs factors of production such as capital, land, raw materials and labor.

How does a sas work?

Check the needs and economic opportunities in the group and create a development strategy. This will create a common economic plan, which then is implemented.

Companies in the current system are often determined by their market. No operation without market. Entrepreneurs are dependant on markets. If you manage to create a market yourself, you can secure the existence of enterprises. Although not always working as "effective" of comparable companies in the international market, they are still better than no busines in a region. And this is a reality for many regions. Even often there are no farms, because the standards of the world market can not be achieved.

If you use this strategy now in development projects, it takes the pressure of, for example, by cheap imports but also results in excessive demands of the markets.

In addition to the provision of infrastructure and education, which provide most of the development projects, sas creates economic conditions, which can be adapted to the needs of the people and the region.


The following applies: The higher proportion of goods produced for internal use, the more stable and independent the system.

Products that can not be produced are supplied from the outside. In contrast, overproduction and specialised products can be sold. Regions mostly based on foreign trade are dependend, pure subsistence economies are limited. Semi autark systems try to combine the two. Reaching local stability and still participating in a global economy. That can stabilise the international economy as well, when no bank and nothing can become to big to fail, as the people are supplied locally.

It is an economic fact that productivity increases by having a bigger group of people. At least up to a certain size. This is due through drive down unit cost. Other way around, it is also true that for certain products we have a minimum amount of specialists need to be able to produce them at all.

There is a correlation between the number of participants and the possible size of the internal market. The more people participate, the bigger the range of products that can be produced locally. And the more jobs can be guaranteed.

The growing product diversity is the engine of the system. And the boundary between the internal market and external trade .



The more people participate in the system, the bigger the market. And the more sectors can be integrated into the system, as more production facilities have sufficient "clients".

However, the more sectors you have, the more "jobs" you can guarantee by the market itself generated. And so it gets easier to include new residents. Particularly in countries with high poverty and unemployment, this can break the downward spiral and turn it upwards.

Is it in a village initially possible to produce food and basic cabins, so can be integrated with a growing group of more specialized professions, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, childcare, schools, hairdressers, artists, mechanics.... Among all this people, professions and markets develop synergies. The whole is gaining momentum.

And this is the idea behind the strategy. No departure from the large systems, but self-help in the areas where the current system has obviously failed.

The semi- autonomous system tany maitso

At the beginning tany maitso is organized centrally, all participants are quasi-employees. The internal market is thus generated that parts of the allowances will be paid in goods. By this proportion the necessity for foreign exchange decreases. This can be done directly, in cafeterias and through the provision of housing, or internal "money", which can be exchanged for goods individually. Food production, housing, water, sanitation, and cultural life come first, followed by medicine (medicinal plants, its own health center, doctors ...), transportation and more. The system is built piece by piece, to the needs and realities on the ground. The foreign trade of the project is covered from the first start-up capital, which will be replaced after a certain period of Forestry and Technology.

Gradually may arise within the system independent companies, such as the farm families, each farm their own plot, or craft that operate for the internal market. Further distribution cooperatives can be formed to place over-production and cash crops at good prices on the external market. As a result, the foreign trade of the independent sector is created. For people who want to do business, the environment should be created and to all other well-organized workplaces.

In simple words you can say, semi autark systems help to develop local economy in a responsible and modern way.

Commitment to ethics and justice:

The NGO "ONG maitso tany" has the land rights and thus the sovereign. This authority should be handled that environmental standards, sustainability and social peace are respected. Officials who enrich themselves beyond a reasonable remuneration (eg. By the 1:12 ratio between the lowest and the highest income) be removed from office. This is a great responsibility for the board members. Corruption is a worldwide strong issue: we use to openness, transparency, human closeness and mutual support to address this issue. People who take advantage of others and enrich themselves personally suffer from deficiency. Be it materially or emotionally. This deficiency is important to actively fill with a good live. Fight corruption is only a symptomatic cure. An old mediterranean culture had once the principle : "He who steals a bull must have a problem. It must be helped." This principal should guide us. We support each other rather than using punishment.

The justice and a truly free exchange in the project will be achieved by the basic economic security. The satisfaction of the basic needs of all participants is a non-delegable duty of the project. These include food, water, housing, sanitation, (basic) education, culture, access to further knowledge and health care. This supports the free decision of the individual, because the economic need "to survive" is made obsolete. On this base can be developed a really free market. And... Happy and fulfilled people tend much less for crime and corruption. Economically, socially and emotionally.



Organisation:

The project is initiated by the swiss association “tany maitso”. Responsible for developing, networking and fundraising.

Than founded local associations will realise and hold the project. More and more the responsibility is given to the people in the project, aiming a self organized structure.

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Thanks for your interest!

The project idea was born during the cooperation with 10 people in Beta'inomby, Tamatave. As advocates could be won: the chairman of Parliament Ihosy, which is also looking for possible sites. Several national MPs and the Minister of inter-institutional cooperation. Hundreds of young Malagasy people have expressed interest, with some lively exchange exists. They wait for the start of the project. This includes taxi drivers, business student, a lawyer, several farmers' sons and some unemployed.

All unmarked photos were taken by Luke Uhl during his trip in early 2012. If you need photo material of Madagascar feel free to ask.

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