

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

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Approved at the General Assembly of 18 June 2018

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**FEDERATION
GENEVOISE
DE COOPERATION**
Mettons le monde en mouvement



ADAP

Founded in 1997, ADAP is a Swiss NGO based in Geneva. As the result of a critical reflection on environmental conservation and natural resource management policies in Africa, ADAP aims to help communities turn environmental protection into a driver of development. ADAP is a member of the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development (FGC) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

COMMITTEE'S WORD

Dear members,
dear partners,
dear friends,

After 21 years of existence, ADAP is more than still alive and always in motion. The year 2018 was a dynamic one for ADAP, both in terms of its field projects and its activities in Switzerland. ADAP became a member of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), participated in the filming of a broadcast on Blue Lake and organized a conference-debate on the issues surrounding the use of bees here and elsewhere and the interests underlying beekeeping. On the project side, there were departures and arrivals. In addition to the stability of the Inyonga project started 17 years ago in Tanzania, a new Tanzanian project to support community-based resource management along the Rungwa River ecological corridor was launched in 2018. The results obtained in Inyonga have led the neighbouring region to embark on a similar process, following the same approach. Nice sign of recognition! The long experience acquired in Tanzania allows ADAP to operate in a known and marked context with solid partnerships built over the long term. In Madagascar, the adventure for the project to manage the forests bordering Mikea National Park, which was approaching the end of its first phase, is however coming to an end. Despite strong motivation of the beneficiaries and encouraging initial results, the rapid deterioration of the security and political climate no longer makes it possible to have sufficient conditions to guarantee the successful



implementation of a second phase. On notice from the FGC which was concerned about the future of activities in this country, ADAP decided to abandon the adventure. In Switzerland, ADAP was finally able to hire staff in 2018. The follow-up of the projects and the running of the secretariat were positively affected, thanks to the very efficient new Executive Secretary, Sandy Mermod. Although volunteering remains absolutely essential for a small NGO like ADAP, a paid base is necessary to manage day-to-day business and coordinate tasks among all volunteers who may not have the same skills or schedules. In addition, in the face of cooperation giants and public authorities in the North and South, small associations such as ADAP must also offer a high level of professionalism in order to meet the expectations of its partners. This requires rigor, energy and perseverance. ADAP is fortunate to be able to rely on a team with varied professional skills and an extraordinary commitment. In this sense, 2018 will have been in line with its history. That of a determined and committed team, oriented towards concrete results. I would like to thank the members of the committee, the project managers, as well as all our volunteers who work tirelessly for ADAP, because they believe in its values and are committed to safeguarding our biodiversity, lifestyles, cultures and a lasting relationship with nature. Thanks to initiatives such as ADAP's, it is likely that it is not too late, that large natural areas will remain, that the populations and cultures that live there will continue to find their place, while evolving, and that the

fauna and flora that thrive there remain vast and diversified. We believe more than ever that this requires opportunities and a dignified life for local populations living in environments rich in biodiversity. While ADAP is constantly adapting its action, it remains well aligned with its roadmap which could sometimes be confused with the United Nations 2030 sustainable development goals, the difference being that ADAP is 20 years ahead!

Thank you all, members, friends and partners for your support!

Jean-Félix Savary, President

JOIN ADAP

ADAP exists thanks to the support of its members. If you wish to contribute to the development of its activities, join us as members and stay informed about the evolution of our actions.

To do this, do not wait and fill out the membership form on our website:

<https://www.adap.ch/en/get-involved>

ADAP IN SWITZERLAND

By attending conferences, filming a programme and organising a conference-debate on the challenges of beekeeping, ADAP confirmed its motivation to make itself even more visible in Switzerland..

Attendances at several conferences

ADAP participated in the Biennales of Geosciences and the Environment at the University of Lausanne and in the workshops of the Geneva Federation for Cooperation (FGC) on the theme of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030. It also attended the series of conferences «Apiculture and North-South cooperation on, how to develop sustainable sectors» organized by the Albert Schweitzer Ecological Centre, the University of Neuchâtel and Latitude 21. In addition to providing an update on the various themes related to environment and development, these events are an opportunity to meet new potential actors and partners.

New executive secretary

Since May 2018, ADAP's Geneva office has once again been staffed by salaried staff. After several years as a volunteer and then as a member of the committee, Sandy Mermod was hired as a 40% executive secretary. She holds a Bachelor's degree in nature management and a Master's degree in geography - option development studies - which allow her to address both environmental and social issues. Her knowledge of the association and her field experience in Tanzania are an asset in linking projects and actors in Switzerland.

Shooting for «Esprit Solidaire»

Since August 2018, the FGC and Léman Bleu have been co-producing the «Esprit Solidaire» programme, which is devoted to development cooperation and presents the work of a member associations every month. ADAP took this opportunity to present its Inyonga project in Tanzania. In order to guarantee a good quality of images and sound, the ADAP Executive Secretary was able to benefit from training in Léman

lémanbleu News | Journal | Genève à Chaud | Sports | Replay



lémanbleu News | Journal | Genève à Chaud | Sports | Replay



Bleu and learn how to shoot with a smartphone. The images and interviews were then filmed during a follow-up mission and sent to Léman Bleu for editing. A live interview was conducted at the end of 2018, and the show was broadcast in January 2019 (it can be viewed on adap.ch).

Strategic workshop

In June 2018, the committee organized a strategic reflection day on the future of ADAP in order to review the past years and set medium-term objectives.

ADAP becomes a member of IUCN

The idea of joining the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) had been in the heads of the committee for several years and was realized in October 2018. Being a member of this international institution gives ADAP the right to vote but also allows it to be part of a network of professionals and to access new funding.

The bee has made its buzz!

On 23 November 2018, ADAP organised a conference-debate at the Geneva Museum of Natural History entitled «The bee makes its buzz, win-win strategy or alibi in the service of unsustainable development?

Given that bees and beekeeping are perceived extremely positively in a context of reconciling

environmental and development issues, both in the North and in the South, it seemed relevant to us to examine the implications of this enthusiasm.

For the first presentation, Prof. Alexandre Aebi of the University of Neuchâtel presented the results of his study published in Science in 2017, which showed that 75% of honey samples from all over the world contained traces of neonicotinoids. He recalled the interactions between researchers, industry, beekeepers and the general public that preceded and followed the publication of the article.

Then Prof. Yves Hausser presented a retrospective of ADAP's 15 years of activities in the fields of conservation and support for local community projects in the Mlele region. A following debate, moderated by Juliet Fall of the University of Geneva, was lively and fascinating. In addition to the two speakers, the committee was able to count on the presence of Lisa Mazzone, National Councilor Les Verts, Denis Ruyschaert, Vice-President of SWISSAID Geneva and Pascal Crétard, President of the Geneva Beekeeping Federation.

S. Mermod et Y. Hausser



TANZANIA



INYONGA

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MLELE BEEKEEPING ZONE

COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT AND LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT

Objectives and context

During the present 6th phase of the project, ADAP continued to support its partner Inyonga Beekeepers Association (IBA), focusing on beekeeping zone management and income-generating activities compatible with conservation.



The Government of Tanzania undertook an evaluation of the activity of all NGOs and found that ADAP had been incorrectly registered as a national NGO at the time of its initial registration. ADAP will therefore have to make a change to be formally an international NGO. As exchanges with the NGO registrar are relatively complicated, the project team had to invest a lot of energy, but without being able to clarify the situation at the end of the past year. Many other NGOs seem to be in a similar situation. In Mlele district, illegal occupations of reserves by Wasukuma agro-pastoralists, already reported

in recent years, have continued, as have illegal extraction pressures on forests. In this context, a mission of the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism visited the district in June 2018. We hope that this renewed interest from the Minister for the situation at field level will lead to an enhanced management of the forests by the Government institutions.

Activities carried out in 2018

Most of the activities could be implemented, with the exception of those related to the new planned management system for the beekeeping zone, due to the continuous blockages of the TFS. Significant efforts have been made to unlock the situation, including a report submitted in January 2018 and a meeting with the CEO of the TFS in August 2018. However, despite commitments made at this meeting and repeated letters to the Ministry, no formal response was received by the end of 2018. We hope to reach an agreement on the future management of the beekeeping zone in 2019.

Beekeeping zone management: in the context of high pressure on forests, it should be noted that the beekeeping area was the only reserve in the district of Mlele to avoid significant degradation (deforestation, invasion by livestock). Regular patrols by village game scouts have resulted in the arrest of many

offenders (about 30, mostly for illegal logging, poaching and pastoral conduct in protected areas). The beekeeping zone remains in very good condition, as revealed by the forest survey carried out by Dr Urs Bloesch (Adansonia consulting) in June, and also confirmed by Lucile Daudet's Master's work, whose study focused on assessing the project's impact on biodiversity conservation (by comparing the condition of the beekeeping zone with other forest reserves in the district).

Overall, these results confirm the extent to which the model developed by the ADAP project is functional in comparison to other management practices. The annual wildlife monitoring also confirms the good state of the medium and large mammal populations in the beekeeping zone. A Bachelor's degree from Hepia, carried out by Fabrice Buffard in the summer of 2018,



contributed to this data collection and made it possible to carry out the four sampling grids in the beekeeping zone.

Ten new boundary signboards have been installed at the borders of the beekeeping area. Made of sheet metal and fixed to the ground with cement bases, they are both more visible and less prone to damage than the panels previously installed on the trees. In addition, 20 cemented becons were also installed. Finally, the village game scouts have restored 12 km of degraded tracks and built a cemented invert to allow access to the Mlele camp in all seasons.

Capacity building for partners: computer training was provided to the manager, cashier and secretary of IBA. Training courses aimed at giving greater responsibility to village authorities in environmental management were carried out in partnership with the district. Not less than 181 participants from village environmental management committees received the first training, while 279 government officials

from the 12 villages surrounding Inyonga participated in the second. Another training course, on rationalizing and improving pasture management in village territories, was conducted in partnership with the District Livestock Officer. It has benefited more than 200 Wasukuma agro- pastoralists and has been much appreciated. It also made it possible to clarify the context relating to protected areas and pastoralism. Finally, 30 village game scouts and IBA beekeepers received training in forest management.

Support for beekeeping: with regard to income-generating activities, 3 training courses were conducted on beekeeping by the Tabora Beekeeping Institute, in which 870 beekeepers were able to participate. The training aimed to improve colony management, promote the modernization of beekeeping and set up the production of new products from the hive. As always, these training sessions were a great success and were highly appreciated

by beekeepers. The project also supported the collection of honey in the beekeepers' camps in the Mlele beekeeping zone, collecting 35 200-litre drums, or nearly 7 tons of honey. For each drum collected, a 20-litre canister was provided to IBA. The production monitoring carried out by visiting all the beekeeper camps showed a slight decrease in production, with a total of 38 tons, whereas in the last three years, production had been at or above 40 tons. Finally, still in the beekeeping sector, more than 50 modern hives have been built and distributed to beekeepers in the form of a loan repayable in honey. According to the same system, more than 100 protective clothing outfits and 330 buckets were distributed.

Support to women's group: several training courses have been carried out for women's groups, covering both organisational aspects and productive activities. Training courses were organized to familiarize them with simplified accounting (a prerequisite for



applying for government micro-credits) and to help them create and manage their structure. Finally, training courses for the production of batiks (printed fabrics) were renewed in 2018, benefiting 148 women. Overall, the results are interesting (about 750 CHF generated); however, the lack of initial capital makes it difficult to sustain production

IBA's financial empowerment: ADAP's partner has experienced stability from the point of view of its authorities and staff and has been able to manage its activities satisfactorily. The budget for 2018 prepared by IBA was respected. Notably, beekeeping production was lower than in previous years, mainly due to very heavy and late rains. IBA's own revenues therefore did not increase during the year. Despite this, the association generated a turnover of around CHF 4,000 from honey, mainly through direct sales, but also through marketing at national fairs. IBA has also successfully passed again the controls carried out by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards and the Tanzania Food and Drug Authority for the award of labels for honey. Finally, IBA benefited from two ecotourism trips in 2018, whose services related to visiting the area, harvesting honey and selling honey brought in nearly one million shillings (about CHF 500) for the association.

Y. Hausser



RUNGWA RIVER COMMUNITY-BASED FORESTS MANAGEMENT OF THE RUNGWA CORRIDOR

Objectives and context

This new Tanzanian project, located 200 km east of Inyonga, covers two districts, Mlele and Sikonge. As in Inyonga, forests are severely degraded, to the detriment of the local population, whose livelihoods are still heavily dependent on natural resources. Conflicts over resources are common, and the region is facing water scarcity. Some users are trying to organize themselves to manage resources. Jumuiya ya Hifadhi ya Wanyamapori Kululu (JUHIWAKU) is a community-based organization that oversees the management of the Kululu village re-



serve. In Ilunde, Ilunde Natural Honey Beekeepers ecological corridor, lack the technical and financial resources to cope with the pressures on their resources.

The overall objective of the ADAP project is to improve the livelihoods of local communities by supporting and assisting in the establishment of community-based forest management in the Katavi-Ruaha corridor along the Rungwa River, with a focus on the Kululu Village Reserve and the Rungwa River Forest Reserve. The project is planned for a minimum duration of 10 years and will support JUHIWAKU and INHBO in their participatory processes to manage reserves and resources. It will also provide support to forest users so that they can benefit from their resources in a sustainable way, while avoiding conflicts. The areas of intervention defined are capacity building, support for community management areas, the development of income-generating activities and the networking of local and regional actors. The project will place great emphasis on community consultation and collaboration with all stakeholders to ensure consistency and sustainability in the management of the ecological corridor.

Activities carried out in 2018

The project started in May 2018 with the recruitment of the project manager, accountant and livestock and natural resource officer (LNRO). The interviews were conducted on site (by ADAP Innovex's trustee) and by Skype from Geneva. First, it was a question of acquiring a 4x4 vehicle



to travel between the different villages in the two districts and implement the various activities.

A first launch mission was carried out by Sandy Mermod in July 2018, at the same time as Issa Mpinga, project manager, and Christina Komba, accountant, were starting. The administrative formalities, the presentation of project procedures, the visit to the Kululu reserve and the meeting with partners and authorities of the two districts were the main activities of this mission.

In general, the project was well received by the districts and the village authorities are motivated to collaborate in the management of the area's natural resources. Beekeepers in Ilunde have been very dynamic with the creation of new hive models and eager to actively participate in the project, aware of the challenges for beekeeping and for the preservation of their forests that they

see disappearing. Indeed, the surroundings of the villages are heavily occupied by Wasukuma agro-pastoralists who clear massively in the vicinity and in the forest reserves. The lack of honey trees is harmful to bees as is the pesticides they use for their crops.

In August 2018, LNRO, Romanus Mwakimata, and the driver joined the project team which rented an office due to lack of space in the village premises, and thus guaranteeing a certain independence of the project team. Unfortunately, the official presentation of the project in each village has been postponed. A new government directive requires formal validation of the project by the President Office Regional Administration and Local Government and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Despite a meeting held in August 2018 in Dar es Salaam with the CEO of

Tanzania Forest Services (TFS), when ADAP was guaranteed to receive authorizations, this was not done and the project was delayed for all official activities. A session in Dodoma in December with the Forest and Beekeeping Division should bear fruit so that the situation can be resolved at the beginning of 2019.

Despite these administrative obstacles, LNRO was able to start the socio-economic study of the 8 villages and ADAP was able to conclude a partnership with the Tanzania Beekeepers Development Organization (TABEDO), purchase office equipment, patrol equipment, a generator and four motorcycles. A manager and a cashier for JUHIWAKU have also been recruited to support the management of the association. As part of his Master's work at the hepia, Damien Zurkinden, was also able to study the fauna of the Rungwa River Reserve using photo traps.

In October 2018, a first patrol in the Kululu reserve was jointly organized by JUHIWAKU and the village authorities and approved by the Sikonge district. Unfortunately, the patrol, whose vehicle and driver had been provided by ADAP, was stopped by the Sikonge TFS, who claimed

that the reserve was under the jurisdiction of the TFS and not the villages. The villages game scouts were arrested and the vehicle seized. The village game scouts were quickly released, while the vehicle was finally recovered after one month. The project manager had several sessions in the district and Dodoma to clarify the situation. The circumstances and reasons for this «arrest» remain unclear, and ADAP has not received a clear answer regarding Kululu's status. This only highlights the high tensions around protected areas and natural resources that are coveted by all types of actors stakeholders.

S. Mermoud



MADAGASCAR

A large, ancient baobab tree stands prominently in a dry, open landscape under a clear blue sky. The tree's trunk is exceptionally thick and covered in deeply textured, light-colored bark. Its branches are bare and gnarled, reaching out in all directions. The ground is covered with dry, yellowish-brown grass and some small green shrubs. In the background, other trees with green foliage are visible, suggesting a savanna environment.

BASIBASY

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MIKEA NATIONAL PARK

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT OF NEIGHBOURING FORESTS

Objectives

The project in Madagascar is at the end of its first phase and had been implemented by the Malagasy NGO SAHA since October 2017. Its aim was to support local communities in the commune of Basibasy in the southwest of the country in the implementation of community-based management of the resources and peripheral forest areas of Mikea National Park. The first axis of intervention aimed to facilitate the transfer of Bahidy and Besikeni forest management to communities and to support them in achieving sustainable forest management. The second axis aimed to develop income-generating activities compatible with conservation for the benefit of local communities. Three sectors were identified with local partners: wild tuber cultivation, beekeeping and the wild silk sector. The project also aimed to support the Mikea communities, the only formally recognized indigenous people in Madagascar, in their desire to structure themselves to defend their identity and culture.

Activities carried out in 2018

Throughout the year, theoretical and practical training and exchange visits for the three income-generating sectors were organised. Forty-six producers were trained in yam cultivation, 2 beekeeper groups received training and 24 participants were trained in the basics of sericulture (silkworm breeding). Equipment and/or seeds were provided to participants, «school fields» were created and crop monitoring was carried out by the project team and agents.

Begun in February 2018, the transfer of management of the Bahidy forest (2,172 ha) to the Tahindraha grassroots community (VOI for the Malagasy acronym) has been effective since December 2018. This grassroots community was composed of 36 members from the riverside villages, and the management committee was composed of 16 members from the Tahindraha association. A management transfer ceremony, chaired by Mrs Soary, Regional Director of Ecolo



gy, Environment and Forestry of the South-West Region, was organised. Protection and management actions are described in the Simplified Development and Management Plan. One of the important actions was the reforestation of the area, and 7000 plants are already ready to be planted. In addition, several training courses were provided to strengthen Tahindraha's management capacities.

The process of developing a municipal development plan (SAC) for the municipality of Basibasy began with the signing of an agreement between the Ministry in charge of spatial planning, the municipality of Basibasy and SAHA. Data collection, consultation and drafting of a document were initiated but could not be validated before the end of phase 1. However, municipal officials were able to build their capacity through this SAC development process.

A regional platform for forest resource management, including those around Mikea National Park, has been established and is very active. Many local and national newspapers have published articles on the project or on topics directly related to it such as wild silk, and Mikea. Meetings were also held between several local and national stakeholders to ensure collaboration between the different institutes.

A follow-up mission was carried out in summer 2018 by David Hartlieb for ADAP. The French consultant Christian Chatelain also carried out a mandate in the summer of 2018, to set up tools to monitor future capitalization. In order to close the end of this phase and make an assessment, a financial audit and an external evaluation were carried out by Malagasy consultants



Project shutdown

Despite these positive advances, the project encountered implementation difficulties. After having already changed partners once, ADAP encountered communication and management problems from SAHA. The per diem requested is very significant in relation to expenses and the relationship with beneficiaries and the field team is poor. The ideal solution, which would have been to move to a tripartite agreement in order to allow better control of the partner, in particular by the beneficiaries, was not accepted by SAHA's management. It was therefore difficult to find a better partner under these conditions. ADAP did not plan to work with more local partners, as in Tanzania, because literacy and project management skills remain too low locally.

In addition, working conditions in Madagascar are deteriorating due to growing insecurity in the South, the impossibility of registering new international NGOs and the arrival in power of a president who is not in favour of environmental protection. As a result, ADAP decided to abandon Phase 2 of the project which proved to be very complicated to manage under unfavourable conditions. The Geneva Federation for Cooperation, which carried out a field visit of the supported projects in Madagascar in 2018, accepted our decision. The project



formally ended in February 2019 and the equipment and assets were shared between the beneficiaries and the various project partners.

D. Hartlieb

ADAP'S

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	AT 31.12.2018	AT 31.12.2017
Cash	2'762.20	81.10
CCP	4'065.47	16'088.84
CCP project Inyonga-Tanzania	196'257.51	123'538.61
CCP project Loterie romande/Mada	0.00	72'722.75
CCP capitalization project FGC	0.00	9'392.98
Paypal Account	214.66	0.00
Accruals and deferred income	111.25	0.00
Total current assets	203'411.09	221'824.28
FIXED ASSETS		
Financial fixed assets (rental sec. deposit)	1'691.77	1'691.77
Total fixed assets	1'691.77	1'691.77
TOTAL ASSETS	SFr. 205'102.86	SFr. 223'516.05

LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES	AT 31.12.2018	AT 31.12.2017
Creditorss	300.00	300.00
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		
Accrued expenses	1'581.35	400.00
FGC financial contribution	3'456.00	2'947.00
Provision for audit, RPC standard	2'000.00	3'000.00
Total short-term liabilities	7'337.35	6'647.00
LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
Funds Project Iz 16-28	103'418.37	74'149.42
Funds Project Tz Rungwa 18-19	61'464.84	0.00
Funds Project MADA 16-47	22'202.98	132'082.75
Capitalisation project Burkina	8'821.44	8'821.44
Total long-term liabilities	195'907.63	215'053.61
EQUITY CAPITAL		
Deferred result	1'811.05	-6'767.35
Equity capital	4.39	6'771.74
Net income	42.44	1'811.05
Total equity	1'857.88	1'815.44
TOTAL LIABILITIES	SFr. 205'102.86	SFr. 223'516.05

PROFIT AND LOSS

PROFIT

INCOME	AU 31.12.2018	AU 31.12.2017
FGC- funding Inyonga 16-28	97'426.95	155'130.48
FGC- funding BurkinaFaso 12-32	93'857.03	60'171.00
FGC- funding Mada 16-47	127'413.27	74'437.45
Donation Loterie Romande	0.00	2'485.81
FGC- funding information campaign 18-33	5'672.85	0.00
Project Management Fees on FGC funding	40'387.88	28'619.78
Total profits of allocated funds (related donations)	364'757.98	320'844.52
FREE CASH FLOW		
Sale of goods (books, honey,...)	460.00	0.00
Sale of cosmetics	0.00	1'178.00
Products of sales	300.00	0.00
Income from the provision of services	1'437.50	0.00
Contributions	2'724.76	1'340.00
Donations	5'060.00	1'400.25
Insurance refunds	43.95	0.00
Total income from unallocated funds	10'026.21	3'918.25
TOTAL INCOME	Sfr. 374'784.19	Sfr. 324'762.77

CHARGES

DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES	AU 31.12.2018	AU 31.12.2017
Direct project expenses Inyonga 16-28	97'426.95	155'130.48
Direct project expenses Afaudeb – BurkinaFaso 12-32	0.00	60'171.00
Direct project expenses MADA 16-47	127'413.27	74'437.45
Direct project expenses Iz Rungwa 18-19	93'857.03	0.00
Direct expenses for information project 18-33	5'672.85	0.00
Direct project expenses Loterie Romande	0.00	2'485.81
Direct project expenses Capitalisation Burkina	0.00	0.00
Total direct project expenses	324'370.10	292'224.74
MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION		
Staff costs and expenses	23'276.65	0.00
Office rental and rental charges	8'520.00	8'544.00
Office expenses	712.45	675.15
Telecommunications	1'201.20	1'465.20
Contribution and FGC financial participation	3'456.00	3'247.00
Donations/contributions	565.00	120.00
Meeting expenses	194.30	202.30
Purchases for subsequent sale	55.25	11.90
Bankings services	273.45	340.00
Accounts audit	2'322.55	3'078.00
Catalogues and prints	1'540.05	282.40
Website maintenance	180.10	1'194.79
Project monitoring missions expenses	8'074.65	11'489.00
Event costs	0.00	46.79
Exceptional expenses	0.00	30.45
Total management and administration expenses	50'371.65	30'726.98
TOTAL EXPENSES	Sfr. 374'741.75	Sfr. 322'951.72
Net income for the year	42.44	1'811.05
	Sfr. 374'784.19	Sfr. 324'762.77

TABLE OF VARIATION FOR PROJECT FUNDS

YEAR 2018

ALLOCATED FUNDS	INITIAL BALANCE AT 01.01.2018	ALLOCATIONS	USE	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	FIN.BALANCE AT 31.12.2018
Tanzania - Inyonga 16-28	74'149.42	139'000.00	97'426.95	12'304.10		103'418.37
Tanzania - Rungwa 18-19	0.00	167'054.00	93'857.03	11'732.13		61'464.84
Information project 18-33	0.00	5'956.00	5'672.85	283.15		0.00
Madagascar 16-47	132'082.75	33'602.00	127'413.27	16'068.50		22'202.98
Capitalisation project Burkina	8'821.44	0.00	0.00	0.00		8'821.44
TOTAL allocated funds	215'053.61	345'612.00	324'370.10	40'387.88		195'907.63

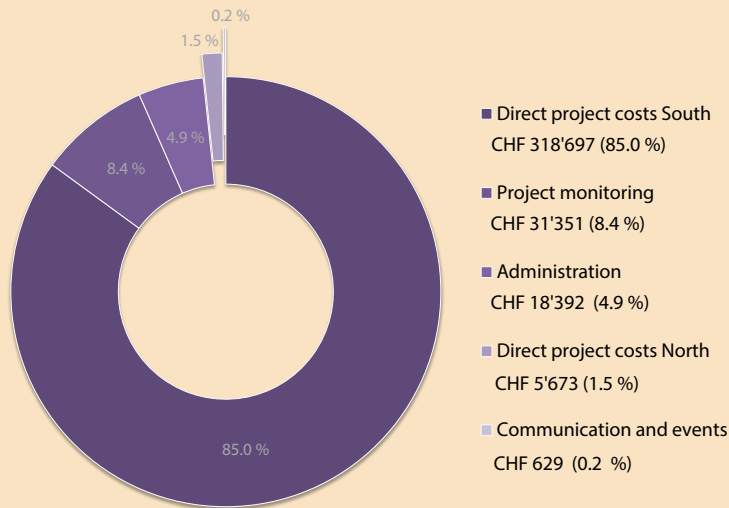
EQUITY	INITIAL BALANCE AT 01.01.2018	ALLOCATIONS	USE		INTERNAL TRANSFERS	FIN. BALANCE AT 31.12.2018
Capital	1'815.44				42.44	1'857.88
Net income for the year		42.44			-42.44	0.00
TOTAL equity capital	1'815.44	42.44		0.00	0.00	1'857.88

YEAR 2017

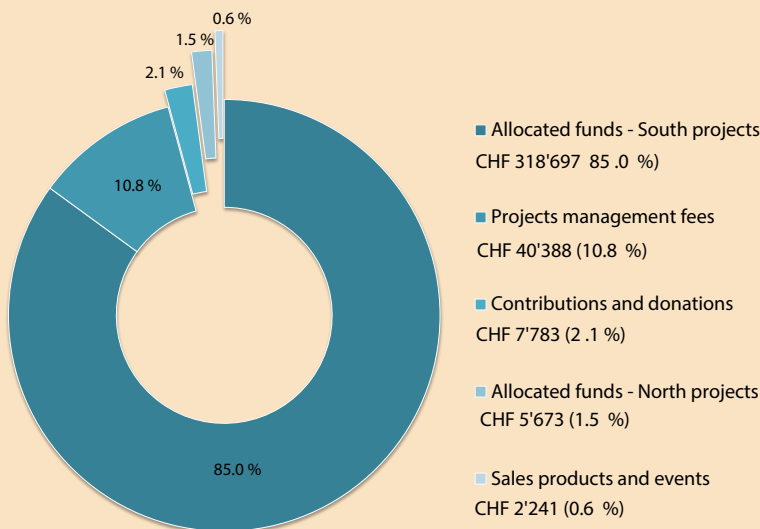
ALLOCATED FUNDS	INITIAL BALANCE AT 01.01.2017	ALLOCATIONS	USE	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	FINANCIAL BALANCE AT 31.12.2017
Tanzania - Inyonga 14-17	69.53			69.53		0.00
Tanzania - Inyonga 16-28	112'593.20	136'000.00	155'130.48	19'313.30		74'149.42
Burkina Faso 12-32	60'171.00		60'171.00			0.00
Madagascar 16-47	87'057.15	128'700.00	74'437.45	9'236.95		132'082.75
Projet exhibition Loterie Romande	2'485.81		2'485.81			-0.00
Capitalisation project Burkina	8'821.44					8'821.44
TOTAL allocated funds	271'198.13	264'700.00	292'224.74	28'619.78	0.00	215'053.61

EQUITY	INITIAL BALANCE AT 01.01.2017	ALLOCATIONS	USE		INTERNAL TRANSFERS	FIN. BALANCE AT 31.12.2017
Capital	4.39				1'811.05	1'815.44
Net income for the year		1'811.05			-1'811.05	0.00
TOTAL equity capital	1'815.44	42.44		0.00	0.00	1'857.88

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 2018



INCOME FOR THE YEAR 2018



ADAP's financial statements are presented in accordance with the Swiss GAAP FER 21 standards defined for the preparation of the financial statements of non-profit social organizations. They have been reviewed by the Fiduciaire DRP SA, whose audit report is available at www.adap.ch.

Comments on the income statement are provided below.

Profit

In 2018, ADAP's revenues increased by approximately 15% compared to 2017 to CHF 374,784.19. This increase is mainly due to the additional revenues generated by the launch of a third major field project, the Rungwa Corridor Community Forest Management Project in Tanzania. It should also be noted that the number of contributions received doubled compared to the previous year, while donations from individuals more than tripled, illustrating ADAP's renewed visibility in Switzerland which was achieved thanks in particular to the reopening of a part-time employee position.

Charges

On the expenses side, while the Association's operating costs in Geneva remained modest (less CHF 30,000.-), the launch of the new Tanzanian project logically increased the amount of expenses directly incurred in the field which exceeded CHF 320,000. in 2018. This increased activity has made it possible to release funds

for the opening, in May 2018, of a part-time executive secretary position in the Association's Geneva office. Thus, after two years of operation based exclusively on voluntary work, the Association's income statement once again shows wage costs which is very good news because the hiring of an employee was one of ADAP's short-term objectives. It should be stressed, however, that voluntary work remains fundamental to the life of the Association and that, if paid, it would constitute a charge of at least CHF 150,000.

Result

As a result, the annual result for the 2018 financial year is in balance with a profit of CHF 42.44 and business volume has started to recover. In 2019, it will be a question of continuing this momentum to further develop ADAP's capacity to intervene in favour of local communities and biodiversity!

E. Ricci



THANK YOU

TO ALL ADAP MEMBER AND DONORS

Financial partners

- Commune de Carouge
- Commune de Confignon
- Commune du Grand-Saconnex
- Commune de Lancy
- Commune de Meyrin
- Commune de Plan-les-Ouates
- Commune de Satigny
- Ville de Genève
- Etat de Genève
- Direction du Développement et de la Coopération

Operational partners

- Fédération Genevoise de Coopération
- Haute école du paysage, d'ingénierie et d'architecture de Genève
- Inyonga Beekeepers Association
- JUHIWAKU
- Ilunde Natural Honey Beekeepers Org.
- ONG SAHA
- Innovex Tanzania Ltd
- Sokoine University of Agriculture
- Small Industries Development Organisation
- Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute

Volunteers

- David Hartlieb
- Fabrice Buffard
- Alix Jornot
- Vanessa Aellen
- Gerald Ungar
- Céline Bartolomucci

Photos credits

- Arnaud Perotti (Inyonga)
- Shabani Halfani (Inyonga)
- Yves Hausser (Inyonga)
- David Hartlieb (Madagascar)
- SAHA (Madagascar)
- Sandy Mermoud (Rungwa)

SUPPORT ADAP

- Financially, through a donation or by becoming a member: 80 CHF adult, 30 CHF student/AVS/AI and 250 CHF institutions. CCP: 17-212756-1
- Materially, through donations of office equipment, beekeeping or equipment for bush patrols.
- By making your time available as a volunteer for our events or management activities in Geneva.



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