

# ANNUAL REPORT 2019

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Approved at the General Assembly of 3 June 2019

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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,

Since its founding ADAP has not deviated from its primary objective - namely, to preserve biodiversity and sustainable natural resource management systems, particularly in areas with high constraints. At the end of the 90s, this idea appeared modern, refreshing and important. It corresponded to a movement initiated at the beginning of the decade in the Rio Summit. ADAP brought a little freshness to old schemes, with a new association of young people, on a theme in progress, to enter the third millennium with full force. Was ADAP visionary? Not so much in truth.

The idea was not new. It has always been a human question, probably as old as human life on earth. For a long time, Sapiens tried to find a more or less harmonious integration with his environment. Certainly, the other hominids, exterminated and now extinct, would certainly not agree, but it is easy to agree that balance with the environment was then part of the objective conditions that allow life. The latter is only human in relation to an environment. It does not exist outside of nature, its biotope, the wealth that surrounds it, from which it draws its subsistence, which also gives meaning to its existence and which structures all its economic activities, yesterday as today.

Already during antiquity, the first disturbances began to be perceived. In the fertile crescent,

the cradle of modernity, the overexploitation of agriculture began to change the balance and leave us with the semi-desert landscape we have today. In his best-seller on the collapse, Jared Diamond reminded us with multiple examples how much our civilized world is linked to the matrix from which it comes from and into which it fits. From the great journey we embarked on with Lucy, somewhere on the Rift, to the ultra-connected and globalized planetary village, one constant remains: on our planet, there seems to be no human society without a sustainable relationship with its environment.

We would almost be tempted to call this a truth, as there are no known historical proofs to the contrary. We have never taken advantage of eliminating natural spaces, reducing biodiversity or diminishing the richness of our relationship with nature. All the examples point to an inestimable loss, which we cannot replace, at least on the scale of our species. More than any other scientific knowledge, this one is probably the most solid, informed by millennia of history on six continents.

So no, there is nothing innovative about ADAP. Its idea is as old as mankind, and its only merit is that it reminds us again and again of the truth that we all have before our eyes. With the health crises that the world is experiencing today, Mo-

ther Earth comes to remind us once again that it is not good to destroy natural spaces. We will pay for it in the long term. After the economic and cultural bill, we now have to face the health costs of this movement of destruction. The forest abounds in the molecules of our future treatments. It also contains powerful pathogens, forced to find new hosts once their space has been destroyed. This ambivalent relationship with nature that has always shaped our human cultures (risk and opportunity) is evident with the COVID crisis. ADAP is making this observation. It will never have anything new, nothing revolutionary, nothing disruptive, we would say today. On the other hand, what is particular seems to reside elsewhere, perhaps in the will not to give up this fight. We are playing for our survival. Today,

ADAP's initial objective, however trivial it may be, seems even more necessary. Climate change and precarious health conditions underline the madness of depriving ourselves of our planet's rich heritage. With you, we look forward to continuing this task, the most human of all.

**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 SWITZERLAND

**The ADAP stand at the music festival brought a festive and warm note to the year 2019.**

## Geneva Music Festival

After several years during which we did not participate in the music festival, the new ADAP team wanted to hold a stand again in 2019. We were lucky because the weather was perfect (just before the heat waves); our stand was well located and the public was present. It must be said that the aroma of the two wild boars on the spit was tempting! The weekend, although exhausting for the volunteers, was a real success from the point of view of the atmosphere and the finances. Although concerning the latter, the different taxes and standards imposed for running a stand are starting to weigh heavily on the organization and budget of small associations such as ours.

We would like to take this opportunity to warmly thank the volunteers who worked so hard on the organization, the kitchen and the running of the stand throughout the weekend! It was a great opportunity to see our supporters again and to get ADAP in Geneva talking.

## Conferences

Yves Hausser, Head of Operations, participated in the symposium «Regenerating ecosystems - scaling successful, inclusive community conservation practices» from October 25 to 27, at Schloss Freudenfels. Presentations and discussions revolved around the conditions necessary to replicate successful small-scale community conservation projects on a larger scale. Participants were divided between private funders, philanthropists and conservation practitioners. The exchanges were rich and interesting, and Yves Hausser was able to present the results of the Inyonga project.

Claude Fischer, a member and active volunteer in the field, presented «Mammal monitoring as a tool for validating the sustainability of a community resource management project in Tanzania» during a conference held at the Société Neuchâtoise des Sciences Naturelles on 11 December 2019.



## Welcoming a new intern

At the beginning of 2019, Fabrice Buffard, who did his Bachelor's work in Tanzania, completed a 3-month internship at ADAP. Thanks to him we were able, among other things, to put online our website in English and add our photo exhibition to our gallery. Fabrice also went on a mission in Tanzania to follow the two projects and gather information for a possible new project. Since then, Fabrice has been engaged at HEPIA, our scientific partner, but he remains involved in ADAP since he is following the Inyonga project with Yves Hausser and has accepted a place on our committee.



## Annual report in English

The activity reports will also be available in English starting with the 2018 report. This decision follows the need to provide an annual report to the NGO registration body in Tanzania as well as a good opportunity to present our activities elsewhere in the world, especially to donors who communicate mainly in English. Many thanks to Jerry Ungar, a faithful member, for proofreading and correcting our texts.

## Swiss committee of the IUCN

After becoming a member of the Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 2018, ADAP formally became a member of its Swiss committee. This allows us to integrate the network of Swiss member organizations of the IUCN active at the international level and contributes to ensure a better visibility of the association.

## Sale of honey

The various follow-up missions to Tanzania allowed us to bring back honey from our partner, the Inyonga Beekeepers Association. It is on sale online for our members but also in the flower store «Délices de fleurs» in Geneva. It was a great success, and we will renew it for 2020 if conditions permit.

**Sandy Mermod, executive secretary**





# TANZANIA



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## GENERAL CONTEXT OF PROJECTS RELATED TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Tanzanian government has adopted an ambiguous policy regarding the defence of protected areas. After a national inventory of the encroachment of country's reserves, which confirmed that 366 villages had been illegally established within protected areas, the government announced that these villages would not be relocated as originally planned, but that it would proceed with their legalization and the necessary changes in the boundaries of the reserves. It therefore organized missions throughout the country to demarcate the new boundaries. In the case of Mlele District, several new villages will therefore be legalized, and the boundaries of two forest reserves will be redrawn, eliminating 200,000 hectares where the Government plans to develop cattle ranches. This process will mainly affect the Inyonga and Msaginya forest reserves; the Mlele and Run-gwa River reserves will not be impacted.

At the same time, the Government has an-

nounced the reclassification of several Game Reserves as National Parks. In the region, the Ugalla River Game Reserve will be reclassified. This process will be accompanied by the reclassification of part of the Inyonga and Ugalla River Forest Reserves as Game Reserves. While these changes may be seen positively from a nature conservation perspective (national parks managed by Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and game reserves managed by Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) which have more management capacity than forest reserves), this process may fuel conflicts between the local communities and protected areas, since local communities' usage rights in forest reserves are more constrained than in national parks and game reserves. As a result of these changes, Mlele Forest Reserve becomes a de facto key wildlife corridor between Katavi National Park and Rukwa Game Reserve, and the new complex of Ugalla National Park and Ugalla River Game Reserve.





On the other hand, the management of the Mlele beekeeping zone is impacted by another government decision to transform the headquarters of the Rukwa Game Reserve into a paramilitary training college for government environmental guards (TANAPA, TAWA and TFS guards will now be trained there). A new headquarters will be built near the village of Masigo on the northern border of the Rukwa Game Reserve to house the managers of the reserve. Thus, this will imply a loss of control by IBA over a small portion of the beekeeping zone, since it will henceforth be considered a military zone.

At the global level, pressure on natural areas continues to increase, and government announcements related to the legalization of illegal villages established in the reserves may encourage further encroachment. Following these decisions most hunting companies have already abandoned the hunting blocks established in the forest reserves. To date, apart from the Rukwa Game Reserve, there are only two hunting blocks still in operation, and they are located in the forest reserves where ADAP is active. This abandonment of hunting zones leads to an increase in illegal uses and an acceleration of deforestation and poaching in addition to a loss of revenue for the Central Government and the Districts.



**Yves Hausser, head of operations**

## BEEKEEPING ZONE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT FOR LOCAL POPULATIONS

### Objectives and context

ADAP continued the implementation of activities aimed at supporting its partner, the Inyonga Beekeepers Association (IBA), in the development of beekeeping activities and the management of the Beekeeping Zone. In addition, an important advocacy effort was made with government partners, particularly the Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) and the Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Environment, to recognize the benefits of the management method implemented and to ensure its extension to the entire Mlele Forest Reserve.



### Activities carried out in 2019

Resolution of the situation with the TFS: following the actions initiated in 2018, a meeting was held in February 2019 in Dodoma under the patronage of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry which brought together, in addition to representatives of ADAP and its local partners in the two projects as well as representatives of the FBD and TFS. This meeting enabled the situation to be unblocked. The gains achieved in the Mlele Beekeeping Zone were recognized and the Ministry recommended, in view of success that has been achieved, the extension of the model to the entire Mlele Reserve through the establishment of a Joint Forest Management Agreement (JFM), involving the village governments of the 8 villages bordering the reserve, IBA and the TFS. The area covered increased from 850 km<sup>2</sup> to 2300 km<sup>2</sup>. This proposal will both secure:

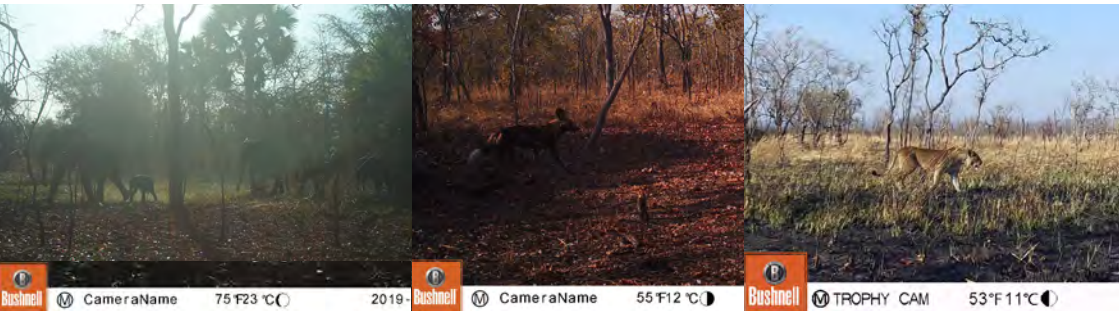
1. the long-term rights of the villagers to the reserve since, contrary to the status of the beekeeping zone, this agreement is not contractual and can be renegotiated regularly,
2. the benefits from management are shared according to a formal distribution key established by the government. After receiving confirmation of this decision from the TFS, a meeting was organized at the TFS regional headquarters in Tabora on November 18, 2019 to discuss the implementation modalities and ADAP / TFS collaboration.

Management of the beekeeping zone: Operational management continued according to the initial plans throughout 2019, both in terms of patrols and ecological monitoring carried out by the Village Game Scouts. Overall, infractions are decreasing, and the beekeeping zone remains comparatively in much better condition than the other forest reserves in the District, both in terms of forest and wildlife. The results were encouraging. Wildlife monitoring by photo traps carried out in 2019 confirmed the continued presence of lion and wild dog and, for the first time since 2013, elephants in different parts of this zone. The continued presence of IUCN Red List species in the reserve attests to the quality of the management implemented.

On another level, given the decisions of the TFS, joint patrols were carried out in August, October and December, when the TFS came to request the project to participate in joint assessments of certain situations (invasion of the reserve, mine development).

The patrol conducted jointly by IBA, ADAP and the TFS in August 2019 highlighted mining activities in the reserve and the gold mine that had been developing there was closed. The owner filed a complaint at the central level, and an assessment mission conducted jointly by government representatives (TFS, TAWA) and carried out in December 2019, confirmed the ban on the establishment of its gold mine. However, we are aware that in the rest of the Mlele Forest Reserve, such activities are developing which will be one of the challenges of the upcoming project, especially since artisanal mining uses mercury and contaminates waterways, thus endangering biodiversity resources.

Capacity building of partners: IBA managers, having benefited from a range of capacity building activities during this phase of the project, were able to showcase the skills they had acquired by applying for funding from the Tanzania Forest Fund (TFF). A first amount of CHF



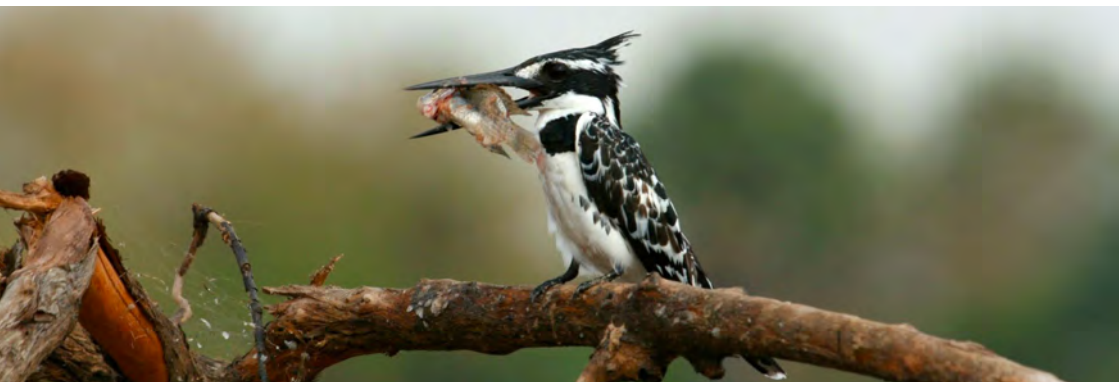
20,000 was obtained for the year 2020. It will be followed by a second of CHF 25'000 in 2021 which will be invested in the construction of a honey collection center in Mlele District. In addition, IBA is in contact with the FAO that will implement at the regional level a large project aimed at supporting an increasing industrialization of the beekeeping sector. Thus, the Association could become one of the intermediaries of the project at the regional level. These developments are extremely encouraging and confirm that IBA has clearly increased its autonomy.

In October 2019, Professor Claude Fischer of HEPIA conducted a training course for Village Game Scouts on the use of camera traps to monitor wildlife. Project managers benefited from training on Joint Forest Management conducted in Arusha from 4 to 7 December 2019, organised jointly with the Rungwa Corridor Project and the TFS.

Training for village environmental authorities was carried out as planned. As a result, 258 members

of the village natural resource management committees from the 12 villages of the District attended these sessions in January 2019. The training focused on environmental law relating to classified areas and village territories, on the respect of village land management plans, as well as on pastoral issues in this context. Additional training was given in March 2019 to members of village environmental committees. A total of 175 members of these committees took part in this training which focused on resolving land conflicts. In both cases, the training was given with the support of the District and Land Natural Resource Officer of Mlele District.

Another training course was conducted in January 2019 in the 4 villages with the highest concentration of herders (Inyonga, Kamsisi, Mapili and Ipwaga). This training was carried out with the support of the District Livestock Officer of Mlele and was aimed at sensitising Wasukumas herders to the establishment of a more sedentary pastoral mode, including the establishment of a demonstration farm and the design of pasture



management and maintenance plans. Nearly 200 herders participated in the training which proved to be a great success.

Support for beekeeping: The ADAP project supported IBA in facilitating the purchase of a large quantity of raw honey to be pressed, filtered and jarred for sale at a better price to the retail trade. Support for beekeepers to collect their honey in the forest with a vehicle was renewed in 2019. In return, IBA received a contribution from beekeepers of 31 buckets of 20 litres, amounting to 620 litres.

Significant support was given to IBA to enable it to explore new distribution channels, such as fairs like the World Bee Day in Dodoma in May 2019 or the annual Sabasaba agricultural fair held in Dar es Salaam in July 2019. The project has also supported more targeted approaches in major cities (Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam). IBA thus succeeded in securing contracts with buyers in Dodoma and Morogoro. Finally, IBA has once again successfully passed the quality tests for honey carried out by the Tanzania Food and Drug Authority and the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, enabling it to maintain its quality label which is necessary for sale on retail markets.

Financial empowerment of IBA: Despite the health problems encountered by some of its leaders, IBA operated satisfactorily in 2019 from the point of view of its authorities. The honey-marketing activity reached an amount of 8



million shillings (approx. CHF 4000), and the Association managed to secure a first significant budget of third-party funds with TFF funding. It is continuing its efforts to develop partnerships with new actors.

**Yves Hausser, head of operations**



## **RUNGWA RIVER COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE RUNGWA CORRIDOR**

### Objectives and context

The project, which began in 2018, covers two villages in Mlele district and six villages in Sikonge district in the Katavi-Ruaha ecological corridor along the Rungwa River. The forests have been subject to severe degradation to the detriment of the local population, whose livelihoods are still heavily dependent on natural resources. This situation generates conflicts over resources between the different actors, and the communities find it difficult to assert their rights.

The general objective of the project is to improve the livelihoods of local communities by accompanying and supporting the implementation of community-based forest management. The project assists JUHIWAKU and INHBO in their participatory processes to co-manage the Kululu Village Reserve, the Rungwa River Forest Reserve and their resources. It also provides support to forest users so that they can benefit from their resources in a sustainable manner, thus avoiding conflicts. The areas of intervention are capacity building, support for community management areas, the development of income-generating activities (initially beekeeping and mushrooms) and the networking of local and regional stakeholders.

### Activities carried out in 2019

As a reminder, project activities were delayed due to new government procedures which required formal validation from the President Office Regional Administration, Local Government (PO-RALG) and the Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism (MNRT). Following numerous exchanges of correspondence with local and regional institutions, ADAP requested a meeting with the Permanent Secretary of the MNRT and the Director of the Forestry and Beekeeping Division. A meeting was finally held on 7 February 2019 in the capital



Dodoma, where Yves Hausser and Fabrice Bufard of ADAP Geneva, as well as the two project managers, Issa Mpinga and Shabani Halfani, and representatives of IBA, INHBO and JUHIWAKU were able to present the two projects and explain the problems encountered. The MNRT formally recognised the quality of the work carried out in the Beekeeping Zone over more than 15 years and welcomed the new Rungwa corridor project. However, the MNRT supported a Joint Forest Management (JFM) system rather than a Beekeeping Zone for the Rungwa River Forest Reserve, which will enable a co-management system to be established with the TFS and the villages under the mandate of a community-based organisation.

This session was fruitful since two validation letters were sent on 25 March 2019 by the MNRT. The administrative inertia lasted for some time, and PO-RALG's written response was only received on 6 May 2019. When the TFS did not answer, ADAP decided to send a letter to the national officials of the institution. It is only on 23 September that the TFS confirmed the partnership and announced the modalities of our collaboration. A session held with them in Tabora in November 2019, allowed us to remind them of the history of the joint activities of ADAP and IBA over the past 18 years, and to present the concrete objectives and the *modus operandi* of the two ADAP



projects in Tanzania. In December 2019, ADAP also organised a training session on Joint Forest Management at the Forest Training Institute in Olmotonyi. The TFS, IBA and JUHIWAKU resource officers participated in this training which is intended to prepare the JFM process for the Rungwa River and Mlele Forest Reserves (JFM in Mlele will be the subject of a new ADAP project).

At the same time, ADAP began discussions with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) that had also started a project in the Rungwa-Katavi corridor. A meeting was organised in Iringa in May 2019 with the participation of Yves Hausser and Issa Mpinga to clarify the two projects and identify areas of collaboration. It was also imperative to find a common discourse among the beneficiaries because the WCS project, which was initia-

ted without consultation, caused misunderstanding and mistrust in the villages. WCS favoured the new status of the Kululu Reserve as a corridor instead of a Wildlife Management Area as initially planned by the MNRT. The demarcation of land and areas that will fall within the corridor was carried out by WCS for only 3 villages which created conflicts between villages and within JUHIWAKU. When the project was presented to the villagers in July 2019, acceptance of the project was good, except in the village of Kapumpa, which rejected the project (and the inclusion of the other villages that did not have forest demarcated in Kululu). The local dynamics were therefore disrupted, and the election of the JUHIWAKU committee members could not take place since Kapumpa had refused to propose candidates.

ADAP requested the help of WCS to resolve this conflict by organising village assemblies to present jointly the activities of the two projects, the collaboration and synergies between our interventions and the means to ensure equity between villages. However, these sessions could not be organised before the end of 2019. Nevertheless, ADAP was able to formalise its



partnership with WCS when ADAP became the sub-contracting association of a USAID-funded project for the beekeeping component and wildlife monitoring by camera traps in the first instance, followed by the mushroom component in the second instance. The local team was also able to participate in their training on land use planning and theory of change in Iringa.



Concerning the field activities, the partners' managers and treasurers were recruited, 18 groups of beekeepers and 8 groups of mushroom pickers were created and registered, the terms of reference for the training in beekeeping and the study of pastoral needs were also prepared and sent to the institutions approached for implementation. Monthly cost support for the national organisation Tanzania Beekeeping Development was provided and the socio-economic study was completed. The study, conducted on 171 households, 10 honey wholesalers, 8 village governments, revealed that the population is predominantly engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, that they still rely heavily on natural resources for daily needs (water, wood, honey, mushrooms, plants,) and that local governments have little capacity to manage land, resources and resolve conflicts.

Finally, the project received several official field visits. First, a team of FBD managers, led by their director, came in June to see the project and to learn about the challenges of the region (which, due to its landlocked nature, is often marginalised in terms of the implementation of govern-

ment public policies). Then, a delegation from the TFS and the Ministry of Industry came in August to learn about the development of semi-industrial beekeeping in the region. These visits show their willingness to collaborate, and we hope that we will be able to work effectively with them. This will allow us to move forward with the main activities in 2020. In view of all the delays encountered, the project has moreover applied for and obtained a six-month extension, together with a reallocation of certain budget lines.

**Sandy Mermoud, executive secretary**





## STORY BY LUCILE DAUDET

### A MASTER'S STUDENT IN INYONGA

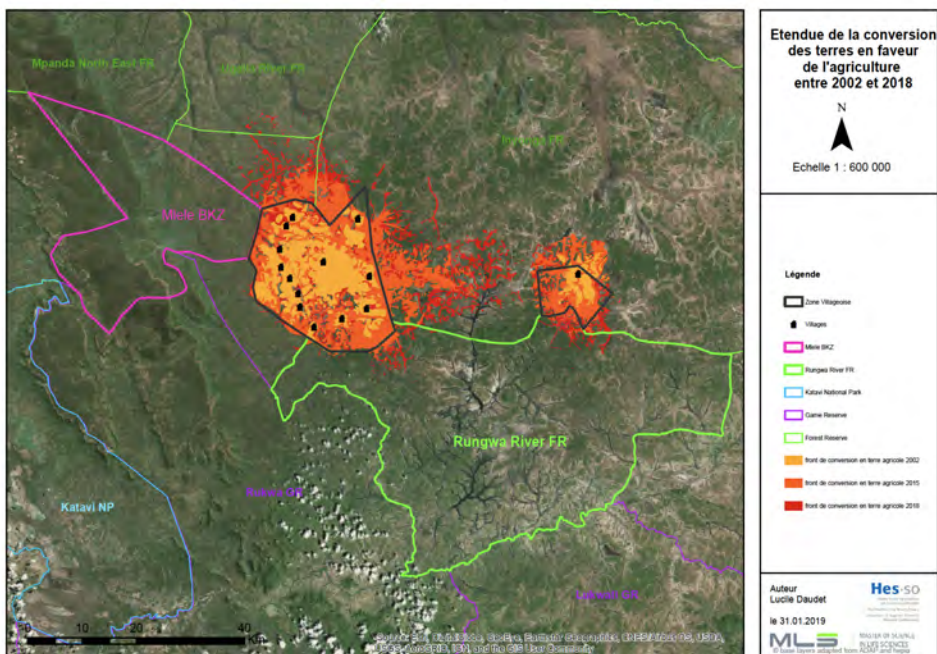
At the end of summer 2018, I flew to Africa to collect data for my Master's thesis in Natural Resource Management (HES-SO Master). I went to Inyonga, Tanzania, where I would live and explore the surrounding area for the next four months.

The subject of my thesis was to propose an impact assessment method for the beekeeping zone of Mlele and to implement it. The main objective was to find out whether the establishment of this zone, co-managed by the Inyonga Beekeepers Association (IBA) and the central government, promoted the conservation of biodiversity. In order to answer this question, information on the state of biodiversity would ideally be needed from the inception of the Mlele beekeeping zone to then present day. This would then be compared with results concerning the state of biodiversity if there had not been this beekeeping zone while it was still a forest reserve, whose

governance and management was exclusively in the hands of the central government. Complex, isn't it?! Well, this was the challenge that the implementation of an impact assessment was trying to provide. In theory, the task is a matter of choosing a «counterfactual», i.e. to identify an area, as similar as possible to the beekeeping zone of Mlele, but without this status (control site), in order to imagine the possible evolution that might have taken place if it had not existed. In addition, biodiversity result indicators have to be compared between the two sites over a given period of time. Finally, it is necessary to retrace the so-called «theories of change» in order to highlight the contextual factors and causal relationships that will explain the results obtained. For this research, Rungwa River Forest Reserve was chosen as the control site. It is one of the forest reserves bordering the village lands of Inyonga and Ilunde which was managed exclusively by the central government. The assessment of avoided







deforestation (which is measured through the use of remote sensing) and the assessment of avoided deforestation, (which is measured through the use of camera traps) are the biodiversity impact indicators used. Finally, interviews with stakeholders (beekeepers, farmers, herders, managers, etc.) and data collection in the field support the assessment of results.

The fieldwork was exciting. It involved travelling for several weeks along the deforestation front to check the data obtained by remote sensing, then spending weeks in the forest to set or retrieve the camera traps or spending long days interviewing different actors in the area. This work plunged me into the heart of the subject and brought me face to face with the realities and complexity of resource management in the Katavi region. I was fascinated by meeting the actors and understanding the conflicts of interest regarding the use of natural resources. Working in the field allowed me

to discover the incredible landscapes of the Miombo and its wildlife. In all of this I was accompanied by a team of volunteers who were always in a good mood and with whom I shared a lot.

Once the data had been collected and analysed, the results of the evaluation showed that the beekeeping zone in Mlele had a positive impact on the conservation of the forest cover. Indeed, the borders were visible and respected and no illegal activities had been identified that would favour deforestation. The phenomenon of deforestation was avoided mainly through the implementation of active management and regular patrols carried out by the Village Game Scouts, who are villagers involved in the management of the Mlele beekeeping zone. Nevertheless, more than 6170 hectares of forest were currently being converted into agricultural land within the Rungwa River Forest Reserve which represents almost 10% of

Inyonga village land. This deforestation phenomenon was mainly due to the expansion of crops and was increasing sharply with the migration of Sukuma herders. Few measures had been put in place by the central government to limit such deforestation. The results obtained for the evaluation of preventable wildlife depletion did not allow a clear conclusion to be drawn given the methods used (camera traps). They did confirm, however, the difficulty of integrating existing fauna monitoring data for this type of assessment, due to the complexity of studying moving fauna in an ecosystem without barriers. The results did show though that the beekeeping zone of Mlele and the Rungwa River Forest Reserve are home to a rich wildlife and an impressive number of Red List species.

In conclusion, the results of this impact assessment made it possible to highlight the positive effect of the involvement of local communities in the management of forest resources. The phenomena of conversion to agricultural land or overexploitation of resources are limited. However, the research work showed the limits of the shared governance status between central government and local communities. This system did not then allow a legitimate recognition of the right of management to local communities and therefore prevented them from fully benefiting from the returns on investment which is essential for the viability of such projects. It is therefore necessary to reorganise benefit sharing and improve the return on investment for local communities,

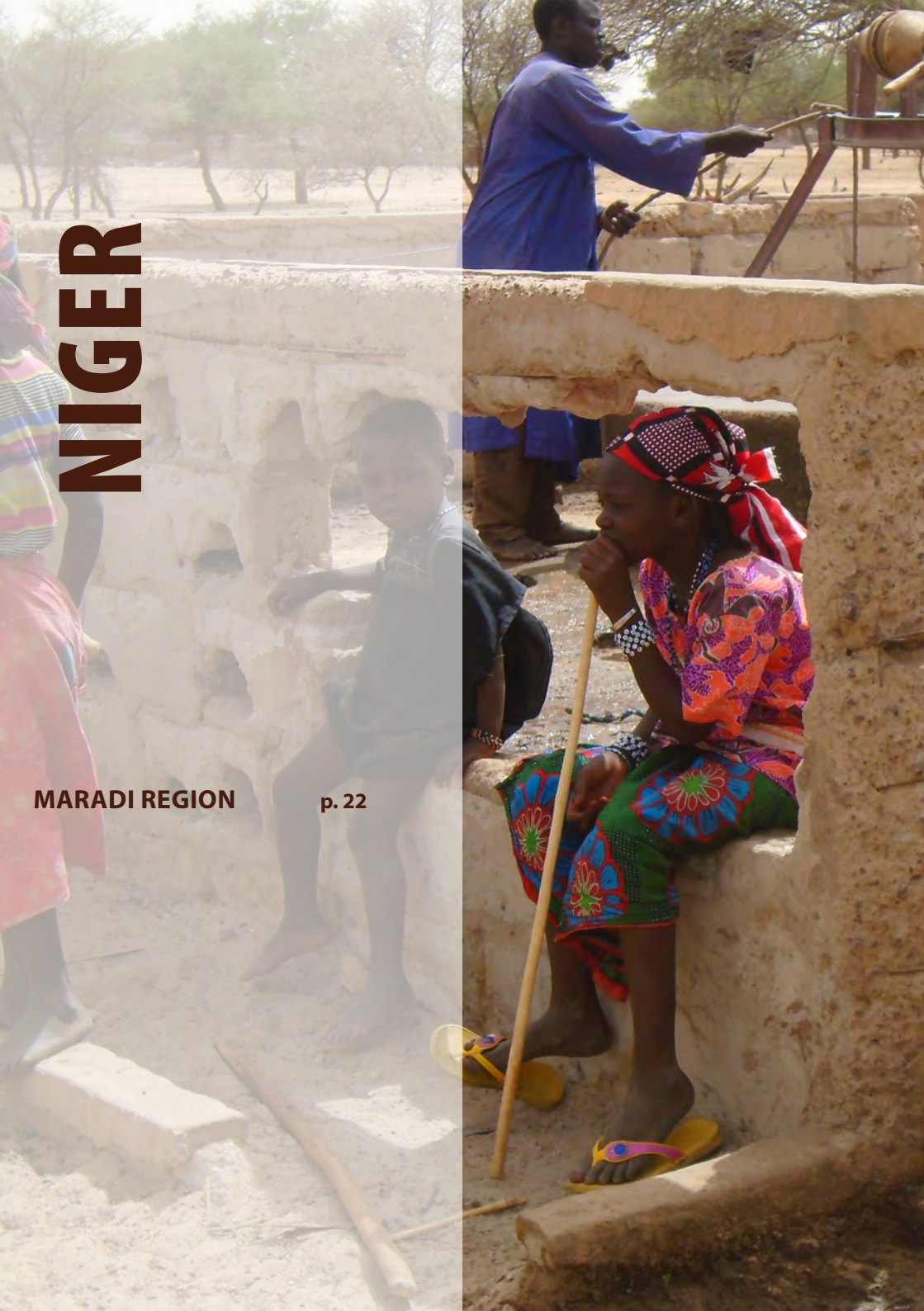
so that any efforts undertaken are valued and biodiversity continues to be conserved. The results of this Master's thesis further demonstrated the importance of such assessments to prove the need to involve local communities in the governance and management of forest resources. Although official government policy had called for reforms to include them in the management of natural resources, the administrative and legal measures adopted so far had ultimately only increased the centralized control of forests and wildlife by the government. Many studies point out that in general centralised management has shown few positive results which my research confirmed. It is therefore necessary to support the development and extension of inclusive governance and management, as ADAP projects are supporting.

**Lucile Daudet, master's student**

# NIGER

MARADI REGION

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# DAKORO AND BERMO

## SUPPORT TO PASTORAL COMMUNITIES' RESILIENCE STRATEGIES

### Objectives of the project

The Support to Pastoral Community Resilience Strategies (SRCP) project is located in the Maradi Region in two departments (Dakoro and Bermo), in the south-central part of Niger and covers four intervention sites in the communes of Dakoro, Bader Goula and Gadabédji. ADAP took over the management of this project in its last phase after the bankruptcy of Equiterre that had been managing it since 2007.

This area is officially recognised as the most vulnerable to climate change in Niger and is home to the Tarka Valley, a unique ecosystem that plays a regulatory role in the production practices of herders and agropastoralists, the main local communities. For the past 13 years, thanks in particular to the support of the Geneva Federation for Cooperation (FGC), the partner AGIR (Action for Integrated Resource Management) has been supporting different agro-pastoral groups, with the aim of promoting the adaptation of productive

activities to the changing agro-climatic context, while respecting the fundamental values of the nomadic societies. During the first decade of the project, support focused on two main aspects: (1) the institutional and legal consolidation of pastoral communities (i.e., the establishment of civil status documents, securing land tenure in pastoral areas, making structural investments such as the rehabilitation of wells and the construction of schools) in the municipalities to which they belong and (2) various investments to support economic activities and avoid mass migration in the event of drought (for example, with cereal banks, livestock feed banks, processing of livestock by-products, fodder crops, environmental monitoring of pastures). This long-term work had yielded positive results. Due to the resilience of the communities involved, the proportion of the population that abandoned the villages and settlements during periods of drought, was less than that in neighbouring communities.





The gradual consolidation of these achievements prompted AGIR to change the focus of its intervention for the last period of its support which ends in 2021. The current project is more focused on the support given to women's groups. Unlike men, who spend several months of the year traveling with their herds, women in agro-pastoral groups have little mobility. In the absence of men, they are responsible for the management of all economic activities: the exploitation and marketing of livestock by-products, crop management and the marketing of agricultural and non-timber forest products.

The economic importance of these activities remains largely underestimated and traditionally receives little external support, despite the fact that they are a pillar in community resilience strategies. With this in mind, the current project has sought to give its support in four specific areas: (1) structuring/strengthening three plant product chains (gum arabic, fodder and cowpea leaves, and extraction of oil from the balanite aegyptiaca

nut), (2) building/strengthening a functional women's network of cereal and animal feed banks, (3) strengthening the endogenous mechanism for financing girls' schooling and (4) supporting the preparation of applications for micro-credits. These four components form a coherent whole aimed at strengthening the place and autonomy of women within the intervention communities, both in the short term (economic activities) and in the long term (schooling for girls).

For the last phase of support, ADAP has also maintained a component addressed directly to the partner AGIR which aims to strengthen its structural capacities for operation, communication and mobilisation of funding to ensure its sustainability.

## Activities carried out in 2019

As far as the plant sectors are concerned, the results obtained in 2019 are ambivalent, mainly due to the poor distribution of rainwater, the frequency of strong winds that buried seedlings and pasture and





parasite attacks. Fodder production did not meet the expectations of the groups. Production was almost entirely self-consumed and could only marginally supply local markets. The gum arabic sector benefited from interventions of replenishment aiming at establishing the number of plants planted in the pilot phase and reinforced measures of protection of the existing, thanks to the systematic

well, despite the difficulties in certain years when the harvest was poor. All four sites also benefited from management training sessions. The beneficial effects of the support for women are felt beyond the specific support and are seen in an increase in their speaking out in public assemblies and their effective integration into various management committees.



installation of wire netting and the repetitive work of digging up the plants that had been buried due to the wind. Means adapted to the local capacities, like carts towed by donkeys, were put in place to ensure the irrigation of the plants. The promotion of *balanite aegyptiaca* is planned for 2020 and will begin with a study tour to women's groups which are already successfully promoting this sector.

At the level of cereal banks and livestock feed banks, work has focused on reinforcing stocks at the two sites already in operation (Afagaye and Boundou Kiri) which are managed by women and are doing

With regards to the support for girls' schooling, the activities have focused on the example of women who have followed a complete school curriculum and who on the concrete side have strengthened the school herd (managed directly by the pupils) whose regular sale of animals enables the school management committees to ensure the maintenance of the pupils (food) and infrastructures. In order to ensure the continuity of the school programme, host families have been identified in towns and villages where girls attend secondary school.

Finally, in terms of capacity building, reports are prepared which can be used for financing by donors or credit institutions. Women's groups have



also benefited from active advocacy on the part of AGIR, which has produced some tangible results such as: integration of certain groups in the interventions of third-party projects, inclusion of SRCP sites in the framework of early warning systems in the event of cereal and fodder deficits and integration of the needs expressed by the groups in communal development plans.

In conclusion, despite the difficulties inherent to agro-climatic hazards, the overall assessment for 2019 is rather satisfactory.

**Nicola Cantoreggi, project manager**







# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ADAP





# BALANCE SHEET

## ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	AT 31.12.2019	AT 31.12.2018
Cash	425.35	2'762.20
CCP	12'814.06	4'065.47
CCP projects	115'869.45	196'257.51
Paypal account	34.56	214.66
Accruals and deferred income	0.00	111.25
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>129'143.42</b>	<b>203'411.09</b>
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		
Financial fixed assets (rental.sec.deposit)	1'691.77	1'691.77
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>1'691.77</b>	<b>1'691.77</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>SFr. 130'835.19</b>	<b>SFr. 205'102.86</b>

## EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES	AT 31.12.2019	AT 31.12.2018
Creditors	0.00	300.00
<b>SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES</b>		
Other short-term liabilities	9.60	0.00
Accrued expenses	400.50	1'581.35
FGC financial contribution	2'558.00	3'456.00
Provision for audit, RPC standard	2'000.00	2'000.00
<b>Total short-term liabilities</b>	<b>4'968.10</b>	<b>7'337.35</b>
<b>LONG TERM LIABILITIES</b>		
Funds Project Tz 16-28	29'333.19	103'418.37
Funds Project Tz Rungwa 18-19	87'825.38	61'464.84
Funds Project Madagascar 16-47	17'188.03	22'202.98
Funds Niger 19-09	-17'588.47	0.00
Project capitalisation Burkina	8'821.44	8'821.44
<b>Total long-term liabilities</b>	<b>125'579.57</b>	<b>195'907.63</b>
<b>EQUITY CAPITAL</b>		
Deferred result	42.44	1'811.05
Equity capital	1'815.44	4.39
Net income	-1'570.36	42.44
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>287.52</b>	<b>1'857.88</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>SFr. 130'835.19</b>	<b>SFr. 205'102.86</b>

# PROFIT AND LOSS

## INCOME

INCOME	AT 31.12.2019	AT 31.12.2018
FGC - funding Inyonga 16-28	86'460.18	97'426.95
FGC - funding Rungwa 18-19	92'028.46	93'857.03
FGC - funding Mada 16-47	4'457.74	127'413.27
FGC - funding Niger 19-09	107'041.300	0.00
FGC - funding information campaign 18-33	0.00	5'672.85
Project Management Fees on FGC funding	36'157.38	40'387.88
<b>Total profits of allocated funds (related donations)</b>	<b>326'145.06</b>	<b>364'757.98</b>
<b>FREE CASH FLOW</b>		
Sale of goods (books,honey,...)	579.01	460.00
Co-rental of the office	700.00	0.00
Products of sales	20'475.90	300.00
Income from the provision of services	0.00	1'437.50
Membership fees	1'550.00	2'724.76
Donations	10'378.68	5'060.00
Refund OCAS (Amat)	8'219.60	0.00
Refund of insurances	0.00	43.95
<b>Total income from unallocated funds</b>	<b>41'903.19</b>	<b>10'026.21</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>SFr. 368'048.25</b>	<b>SFr. 374'784.19</b>

## EXPENSES

DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES	AT 31.12.2019	AT 31.12.2018
Direct project expenses Inyonga 16-28	86'460.18	97'426.95
Direct project expenses Niger 19-09	107'041.30	0.00
Direct project expenses MADA 16-47	4'457.74	127'413.27
Direct project expenses Iz Rungwa 18-19	92'028.46	93'857.03
Direct project expenses information campaign 18-33	0.00	5'672.85
<b>Total direct project expenses</b>	<b>289'987.68</b>	<b>324'370.10</b>
<b>DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES/EQUITY CAPITAL</b>		
Contribution to projects	3'651.30	0.00
<b>Total direct project expenses/equity capital</b>	<b>3'651.30</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>MANAGEMENT &amp; ADMINISTRATION</b>		
Staff expenses	37'188.90	23'276.65
Office rental and rental charges	8'520.00	8'520.00
Office expenses	648.15	712.45
Telecommunications	1'202.00	1'201.20
Membership fees and contribution to FGC	2'858.00	3'456.00
Donations/membership fees	411.25	565.00
Meeting expenses	114.75	194.30
Purchases for subsequent sale	0.00	55.25
Banking services	215.35	273.45
Audit of accounts	2'000.00	2'322.55
Catalogues and prints	723.15	1'540.05
Website maintenance	180.10	180.10
Project monitoring missions expenses	9'426.43	8'074.65
Events costs	11'307.20	0.00
Exceptional expenses	1'000.00	0.00
Cosmetics and honey expenses	184.35	0.00
<b>Total management and administration expenses</b>	<b>75'979.63</b>	<b>50'371.65</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>SFr. 369'618.61</b>	<b>SFr. 374'741.75</b>
Net income for the year	-1'570.36	42.44
	<b>SFr. 368'048.25</b>	<b>SFr. 374'784.19</b>

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PROJECT FUNDS

## YEAR 2019

ALLOCATED FUNDS	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2019	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2019
Tanzania- Inyonga 16-28	103'418.37	23'105.00	86'460.18	10'730.00		29'333.19
Tanzania- Rungwa 18-19	61'464.84	129'889.00	92'028.46	11'500.00		87'825.38
Niger 19-09	0.00	102'823.00	107'041.30	13'370.17		-17'588.47
Madagascar 16-47	22'202.98		4'457.74	557.21		17'188.03
Capitalisation project Burkina	8'821.44					8'821.44
<b>TOTAL allocated funds</b>	<b>195'907.63</b>	<b>255'817.00</b>	<b>289'987.68</b>	<b>36'157.388</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>125'579.57</b>

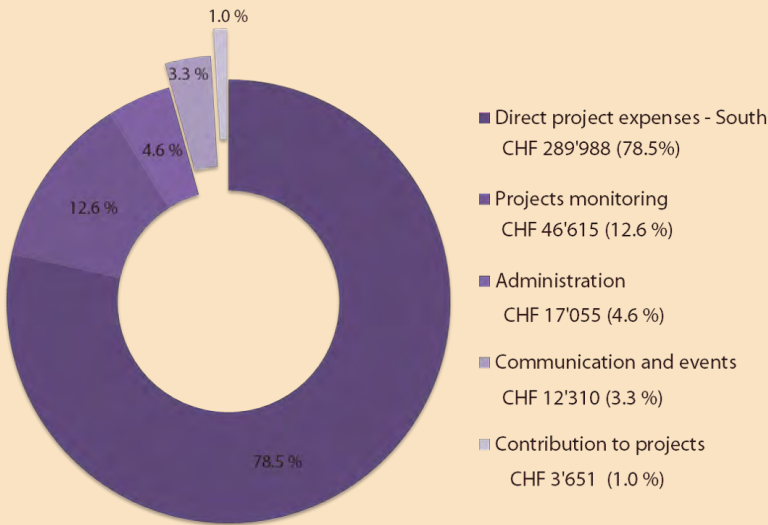
EQUITY	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2019	ALLOCATIONS	USE	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2019
Capital	1'857.88			-1'570.36	287.52
Net profit for the year		-1'570.36		1'570.36	0.00
<b>TOTAL equity capital</b>	<b>1'857.88</b>	<b>-1'570.36</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>287.52</b>

## YEAR 2018

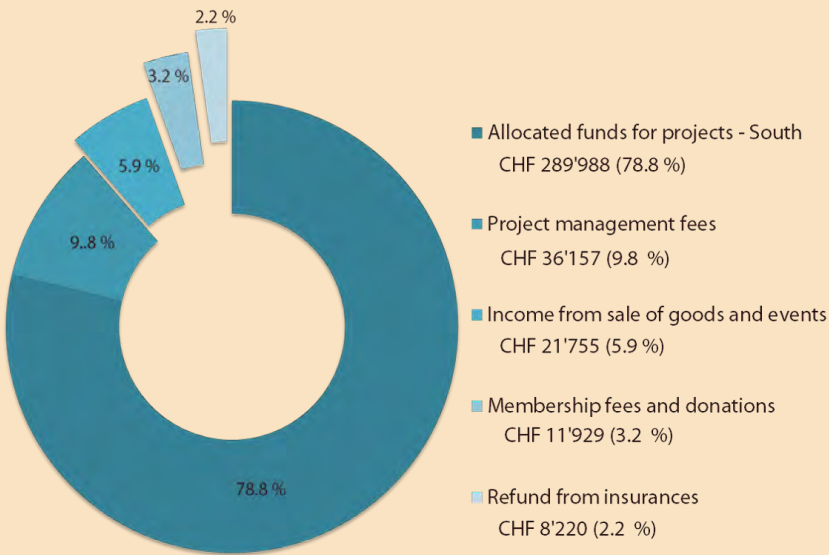
ALLOCATED FUNDS	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2018	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2018
Tanzania- Inyonga 16-28	74'149.42	139'000.00	97'426.95	12'304.10		103'418.37
Tanzania- Rungwa 18-19	0.00	167'054.00	93'857.03	11'732.13		61'464.84
Information project 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
<b>TOTAL allocated funds</b>	<b>215'053.61</b>	<b>345'612.00</b>	<b>324'370.10</b>	<b>40'387.88</b>		<b>195'907.63</b>

EQUITY	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2018	ALLOCATIONS	USE	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2018
Capital	1'815.44			42.44	1'857.88
Net profit for the year		42.44		-42.44	0.00
<b>TOTAL equity capital</b>	<b>1'815.44</b>	<b>42.44</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>1'857.88</b>

# EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 2019



# INCOME FOR THE YEAR 2019





**ADAP's financial statements are presented in accordance with the Swiss GAAP RPC 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](http://www.adap.ch). Comments on the profit and loss statement are provided below.**

## Income

ADAP's income remained stable in 2019 at CHF 368,048.25. However, the composition of this income varied, with a marked increase in «Miscellaneous Income» generated directly in Switzerland, which rose from approximately CHF 10,000 in 2018 to over CHF 40,000 in 2019. The stand at the Music Festival, an increase in donations from private individuals as well as compensation from maternity insurance made it possible to quadruple this income compared to the previous year. This compensated for the 10% decrease in income generated by the conduct of field projects, due mainly to the termination of the Malagasy project which was only partially offset by the launch of a new project on pastoralism in Niger as well as the two Tanzanian community-based natural resource management projects.

## Expenses

Although project-related expenses have decreased for the reasons mentioned above, the Association's operating costs in Geneva have increased by 50%, reflecting the renewed activities that have been accomplished in Switzerland, thanks in particular to the work of the Executive Secretary, Sandy Mermod. Her investment, which certainly exceeds the part-time (40%) agreed in her contract, made it possible to mobilise many volunteers for the Music Festival and throughout the year (despite a break due to her maternity leave in the second half of 2019).

## Result

In the end, the result for the 2019 financial year was slightly negative (a CHF 1,570.36 loss) which does not really allow us to look to the future with confidence. In 2020, the aim will be to consolidate the portfolio of field projects while maintaining the Association's visibility in Switzerland and building on ADAP's strengths, i.e. its experience in setting up natural resource management systems by and for communities!

**Ezra Ricci, treasurer**

# THANK YOU

## TO ALL ADAP MEMBERS AND DONORS

### Financial partners

- Commune de Bernex
- Commune de Carouge
- Commune de Confignon
- Commune de Chêne-Bourg
- Commune de Plan-les-Ouates
- Commune de Satigny
- Ville de Genève
- Etat de Genève
- Direction du Développement et de la Coopération

### Volunteers

- Alix Jornot
- Claude Fischer
- Gerald Ungar
- Gabriel Valdez
- Nicola Cantoreggi
- Marianna Wittwer
- Staff at the music festival stand

### Photos credits

- Alain Bersier (back cover)
- Arnaud Perotti (fin. statements)
- Shabani Halfani (Inyonga)
- Yves Hausser (Inyonga)
- Alain Demierre (Tanzanie)
- AGIR (Niger)
- Romanus Mwakimata (Rungwa)

### 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.
- Action pour une Gestion Intégrée des Ressources (AGIR)
- Innovex Tanzania Ltd
- Adansonnia Consulting
- Small Industries Development Organisation
- Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute

## 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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