

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

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Approved at the General Assembly of 30 June 2020

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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 helps 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,

The year 2020 will go down in the annals of the 21st century as the year of the COVID-19 pandemic. The way governments managed this crisis has had an unprecedented impact on a sector that has become key to nature conservation, namely tourism. In recent decades, this sector has emerged as one of the most important contributors to the financing of protected area management worldwide (albeit very unevenly), as well as to the national economies of “nature” destinations (contribution to GDP, employment, foreign exchange). In this context, the massive reductions in tourism caused by the pandemic have had a catastrophic impact on conservation, economies, and the livelihoods of local communities living in contact with natural resources.

This crisis has highlighted the fragility of a model that relies solely on tourism markets over which local actors have no control and whose volatility was already known but previously considered temporary. The current crisis underlines the need to ensure a diversification of strategies to finance conservation, to make the system more resilient. Many initiatives have emerged to identify alternatives to ‘all tourism’.

Interestingly, the protected areas supported by ADAP in Tanzania have been little affected by the current crisis. Tourism is only marginally important in the approach developed, which relies

much more on the development of value-added chains ensure the valorization of resources at the level of local economies. In this respect, the efforts developed over the years by ADAP to develop the beekeeping sector in the Miombo forests of western Tanzania have confirmed the greater resilience of these local and regional markets to this type of disturbance. As surveillance was not dependent on tourism revenues, it was maintained at its usual level and no increase in poaching was observed. On the strength of this experience, ADAP has decided to strengthen the diversification of sources of income for the management and benefit of communities living near protected areas by focusing on another promising sector as well, that of edible mushrooms.

However, it would be simplistic to limit the analysis to the strict economic dimension. A key factor that also plays a role in the success of the approaches implemented by ADAP, is inclusive governance, which appears to be a *sine qua non* for the sustainability of management methods. ADAP's projects promote this inclusive governance through the development of community-based management and joint management models according to the possibilities offered by the legal framework and the land tenure status of the territories under consideration. The key is to sincerely accept the return of rural communities to participate in the decision-making pro-

cess. This inevitably comes with confrontation and acceptance of a different vision of the future for these territories from that of «wilderness», put forward by international conservation for decades. Nature conservation will be with people, not against them.

The importance of ADAP's mission since 1997 to conserve nature with, and for the benefit of, the people who live in contact with it, is even more marked today. than it was at its inception. Most experts agree that the primary cause of the emergence of pandemics such as the one we are experiencing is directly linked to the destruction of the natural world and the way we view it as a provider of resources. The neoliberal economy wrongly considers these resources as infinite.



ADAP is therefore looking forward to 2021 with optimism and renewed confidence in an approach that, was atypical when ADAP was launched in the late 1990s. This approach is now becoming mainstream.

Yves Hausser, head of operations

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 but fill out the membership form on our website:
<https://www.adap.ch/en/get-involved>

ADAP SWITZERLAND

Capitalization of experience

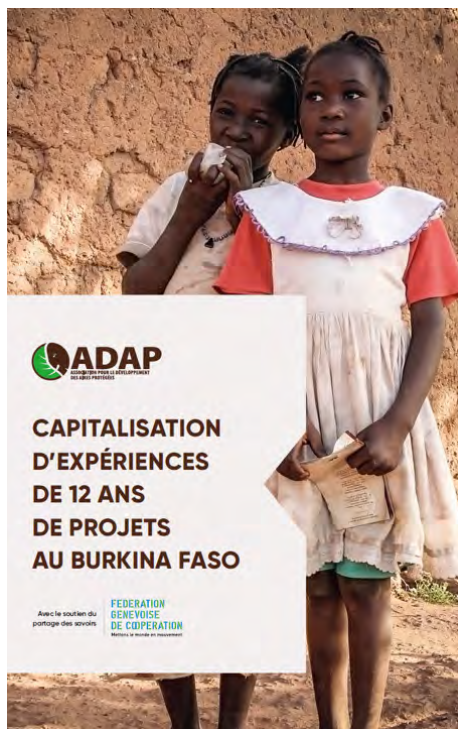
ADAP published a report capitalizing on 12 years of project experience in Burkina Faso. The “Wildlife and Development-Faudeb” project combines support for the development of sustainable economic activities, the development of participatory governance mechanisms for natural resources management, and the strengthening of the organizational, technical, and legal capacities of the populations.

The project was launched in 2004 with the help of funding from the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development (FGC). The report is divided into four chapters: the establishment and support for the management of Village Areas of Hunting Interest, the development of forest product chains, the literacy program, and the transfer of skills between ADAP and Afaudeb.

You can order the capitalization brochure in hard copy or download it from the ADAP website. This capitalization was the subject of a café-debate organized by the FGC and moderated by Ezra Ricci (author of the document) on 23 March 2020. You can also watch the video on the ADAP website. A big thank you to all the contributors to this capitalization, especially Ezra Ricci!

Internal control system

At the request of the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development, the majority of FGC member organizations had to set up an internal control system to analyze the segregation of duties and to assess financial, organizational, and project-level risks. This exercise required a considerable investment of time by the Treasurer and the Executive Secretary to prepare the docu-



ments and submit them to the Committee for review and discussion.

Nevertheless, the process has been beneficial as it has allowed ADAP to better identify the accumulation of responsibilities for certain positions and to better distribute them in the terms of reference. The risk analysis also enabled ADAP to propose an action plan for the next two years. The exercise will be repeated regularly to ensure the optimal functioning of the Association in Geneva. The concept can also be carried out at the project level in collaboration with local partners.

Welcoming a new intern

Lucas Villard completed a six-month internship at ADAP, mainly dedicated to the processing and analysis of ecological monitoring data by camera traps in Tanzania. Having a Master of Science in Behaviour, Evolution and Conservation and a Bachelor of Science in Biology with a broad background in statistics, Lucas was able to perform advanced statistical analyses to publish them as part of a scientific article. The project management part of his internship could not be carried out due to the working conditions imposed by the pandemic. After his recruitment at the University of Applied Science of Western Switzerland (UASWS-HEPIA), he has remained engaged with ADAP for the setting up of a new project and the implementation of digital working tools. Thanks to Lucas for his work and welcome to ADAP!

Renewal of the Committee

At the General Assembly on 30 June 2020, there were several changes in the Committee. Anne

Ceppi has left her position as Head of Program Strategy due to geographical distance and professional responsibilities. The Committee wishes her all the best for her future career. Her place is taken by David Hartlieb, who is stepping down as vice president. Jean-Félix Savary handed over his position as president to take up the position of vice-president, which was better suited to his schedule. The members of the Committee would like to warmly thank Jean-Félix for his commitment and are happy that he is staying on. The new president is Claude Fischer, professor at HEPIA and volunteer in charge of the ecological monitoring training in Tanzania for over 10 years. Welcome to him!

Volunteering

The delay of the projects in the field caused a decrease in the financial input for the item «management costs» and the association ran for ten months with an executive secretary at only 20%. Volunteering was therefore very important in 2020. Executive Secretary Sandy Mermod continued to carry out her regular duties as well as setting up the second phase of the Rungwa corridor project. Yves Hausser followed up on the Katavi-Ugalla corridor project and the follow-up missions to Tanzania. Nicola Cantoreggi monitored the last phase of the project in Niger. Ezra Ricci, in addition to ADAP's accounting, carried out the capitalization and the internal control system. Thank you all for your professionalism and commitment!

Sandy Mermod, executive secretary

TANZANIA



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GENERAL CONTEXT OF PROJECTS RELATED TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The year 2020 was, in Tanzania as elsewhere in the world, strongly marked by the development of the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused major upheavals. In particular, it brought tourism and international air travel to a virtual standstill for several months. However, the country was less affected than others. Economic activity continued relatively undisturbed apart from a temporary drop in tourism, which resumed in July.

Another phenomenon that marked the year 2020 was the abundant rainfall rarely seen in recent years, throughout the country. As a result, communication routes were cut off for more than five months. This made fieldwork and certain consultancy missions very difficult.

Finally, Tanzania was busy preparing for the general elections (presidency and parliament) that took place at the end of October 2020. President Magufuli was elected for a second five-year term, and the ruling party regained full control of parliament.

In short, the pandemic and measures to restrict meetings, plus the unavailability of officials in the weeks before the elections delayed the roll-out of some activities.

At the invitation of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and with the support of its main donor, the Geneva Cooperation Federation, ADAP has scaled up its interventions. It will thus extend to the whole of the Mlele Forest Reserve (2350 km²) the experience initiated in the beekeeping zone (850 km²) through Joint Forest Management (JFM). This joint-management model includes both the village governments of the eight villages bordering the reserve and the community-based associations linked to natural resources sectors. It will also extend this approach to the Rungwa River Forest Reserve, and to some village territories with remaining valuable forests. The Association will also look at the potential of payments for ecosystem services, particularly for the carbon market. Resilience will indeed come from the diversification of income sources. Finally, ADAP has also developed collaborations with several new partners to achieve its objectives.

Yves Hausser, head of operations

MLELE BEEKEEPING ZONE

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT FOR LOCAL POPULATIONS

Objectives of the project

This project financed by the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development supports the local partner Inyonga Beekeepers Association (IBA) in the development of the beekeeping activity, as well as in the management of the Mlele Beekeeping Zone. ADAP has made a major advocacy effort with government partners, particularly with the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) and the Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. They recognized the benefits of the implemented management method and ensured its extension to the entire Mlele Forest Reserve.

Activities in 2020

The year 2020 marked the end of the project that focused on the support to Inyonga Beekeepers Association and the management of the Mlele

Beekeeping Zone. The last activities took place from January through April 2020. Despite the difficult conditions on the ground, most of the planned activities were carried out as planned. Some delays occurred due to the floods and the pandemic.

Management of the beekeeping zone:

Regular patrols were conducted throughout the four months. Despite the difficulties caused by the rainy season, they maintained a high level of area protection, as evidenced by direct sightings of lions, wild dogs, elephants, and ungulates during the patrols. The level of illegal activity has reduced compared to the beginning of the phase and is now confined to the border areas of the beekeeping zone.

Finally, better relations with the TFS have allowed for rapid joint responses when patrols discovered



illegal activities (illegal timber cutting) on the northern edge of the reserve. Notable were two large-scale operations by the Tanzanian armed forces to stop commercial poaching in the protected areas of the region that had been going on for years. Dozens of people were arrested and a large number of weapons were seized, including weapons of war. According to the village game scouts (VGS), these operations have also helped to limit poaching pressure on the beekeeping zone.

Empowerment of the local partner: There was no capacity-building activity, but a series of events reveal the impact of the efforts made during the phase. First of all, IBA renewed its leadership during a general assembly held on January 26, 2020. Smooth elections, facilitated by the District of Mlele, brought a new president. This regular renewal of its leadership, according to the association's statutes, is reassuring in that it reveals a more harmonious functioning of the association than during the previous phase. In addition, the IBA Central Committee regularly met to deal with important issues for the association's future such as updating the statutes or planning the implementation of activities financed by the Tanzania Forest Fund (TAFF). In this regard, IBA finalized and signed the funding agreement with TAFF during a mission to Dodoma from 21 to 26 February 2020. The first actions were implemented by mid-March.

In addition, IBA representatives were invited to participate in several meetings organized at the national level both on beekeeping issues (participation of the manager in the revision of the national beekeeping research master plan in January 2020, or the general assembly of TABEDO, the umbrella body of beekeeping organizations in Tanzania in February 2020) and on natural resources management (participation in a workshop on the conservation of the Lake Rukwa basin, organized in Mbeya in March 2020, and visits of FAO representatives involved in setting up a large project to support beekeeping in the Tabora and Katavi Regions). IBA also



participated in the session organized by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards in Dodoma in March 2020 to update beekeeping producers on the latest legal and regulatory developments related to honey marketing. These frequent requests and invitations reveal the extent to which IBA has succeeded in establishing itself as a key player in the beekeeping sector in Tanzania, with its skills now widely recognized. The relative autonomy with which IBA has managed these various events is also extremely encouraging for the future.

Finally, despite conditions related to the pandemic and the exceptional rainy season, IBA managed to secure contracts with customers in Morogoro and sold more than four tons of honey during this period. All these indicators support our strategy to sustain IBA in the long term.

Project closure: The last two months of the phase were extremely busy for the project staff with the completion of the external evaluation and the independent financial audit. The team welcomed the external evaluator, Dr. F. Kilahama,

former Director of the Forestry and Beekeeping Division. Despite the constraints of the pandemic, the evaluation was carried out with great care. While it had to be interrupted after one week in March due to restrictions on the number of people allowed to attend meetings, it resumed at the end of April. It lasted one month, during which the evaluator met with most of the project's stakeholders and beneficiaries to conduct a participatory evaluation. While the evaluation confirmed the excellent results obtained, it also highlighted the fragility of IBA and the need to continue providing more limited support to the organization to ensure its sustainability. Finally, in April as well, the Innovex auditor Ms. Catherine Marandu went to the field to carry out the final financial audit of the project.

Yves Hausser, head of operations



JOINT MANAGEMENT OF THE FORESTS OF THE KATAVI-UGALLA CORRIDOR

Objectives of the project

The project financed by the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development helps the villages of Mgombe, Uzega, Kanoge, Wachawaseme, Mtakuja, Kaulolo, Nsenkwa, and Masigo to establish a Joint Forest Management (JFM) model for the whole of the Mlele Forest Reserve, to secure their rights and to ensure they share revenues from management. The project will focus on two axes: (1) the establishment of institutional village structures for the management of the reserve, and (2) the development of the honey and mushroom sectors as income-generating activities for the benefit of the local communities. The new project started on 1 May 2020 for the first phase of two years (over ten years in total).

Activities in 2020

Beekeeping: A session was held with Inyonga Beekeepers Association (IBA) to clarify the association's legitimate questions regarding the new organization of the project, which no longer has IBA as its main partner, but the village governments of the 8 villages bordering the Mlele Forest Reserve. IBA remains a secondary partner and beneficiary of the project, but to a lesser extent than in previous years. The association continues to function satisfactorily. During the period May-December 2020, it trained two IBA carpenters for the production of

beehives, and produced more than 50 modern beehives that were installed in the beekeeping zone, bringing the number of IBA's hives to 267. Both activities were made possible by the first tranche of funding from TAFF. The downside of 2020 was that due to the exceptional rainy season, the production was reduced to zero (a phenomenon already observed in the past). However, IBA was able to sell a significant part of its stock, despite the isolation of the region for almost five months due to heavy flooding.

Management of the reserve: A major effort was made to maintain surveillance of the beekeeping zone, and to gradually extend this surveillance to the parts of the Mlele Forest Reserve that were not previously covered by the project. To ensure this change of scale, 15 new village game scouts (VGS) have been recruited in the villages which border the reserve. They will be sent for training in the government-approved center for three months starting at the beginning of 2021. Training will also be provided to the 15 «old» VGS, once the newcomers are fit to operate. Several joint patrols have been carried out with the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS). The level of illegal activities has remained relatively low.

Initiation of the JFM process: Awareness-raising meetings on the establishment of the JFM were conducted with team members of village governments of the eight villages bordering the reserve. The organization of these meetings was complicated by the fact that they were held during the month of the general elections in Tanzania, but the good relationship with the District Executive Director made the meetings possible. The ADAP team and TFS representatives from the regional office and the district office facilitated the meetings in tandem. The briefings with 169 participating village government members, took place from 15 to 21 October 2020. These sessions helped to clarify the questions of the villages, particularly with regards to their benefits from the implementation of a joint management model. Following these sessions, all the members of the village governments confirmed their support for the process and committed themselves to act as its ambassadors in each village. The next step will be to hold village general assemblies, during which the population will be asked to formally vote on the villages' involvement in the process.

Various meetings were also held with TFS representatives in the Western Zone in August 2020, and then at the TFS headquarters in Dar Es Salaam in early September 2020. These mee-



tings made it possible to ensure full cooperation in the implementation of the project. Regular meetings were held in Tabora and Mlele throughout 2020.

Baseline studies and support to schools:

The team prepared the baseline studies (socio-economic questionnaires, terms of reference for the forest, mushrooms, and wildlife studies), which will be completed in early 2021. Lastly, ADAP was asked to support the reopening of schools following the spring 2020 confinement. It provided systems for hand disinfection at the entrance to classrooms for eight schools in the district. This earned us an appearance on the television news.

Yves Hausser, head of operations

RUNGWA RIVER COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT OF THE RUNGWA CORRIDOR

Objectives of the project

The project funded by the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development aims to improve the livelihoods of local communities by assisting and supporting the implementation of community-based forest management. The project assists JUHIWAKU and INHBO in their participatory processes to jointly manage the Kululu Village Forest Reserve, the Rungwa River Forest Reserve and their resources. It also provides support to forest users so that they can sustainably benefit from their resources, and avoid conflicts. The project has been announced to last ten years. The first phase started in May 2018 and has been extended until February 2021. ADAP secured funding from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in addition to the FGC funding, to support the development and modernization of the beekeeping sector and to set up wildlife monitoring using camera traps, as part of the Ruaha-Katavi Landscape Program. This new partnership is the

result of numerous exchanges and sessions conducted by Yves Hausser and the field team. It will allow for interesting synergies, whether for activities, information sharing, or research.

Activities in 2020

As a reminder, the project experienced many delays in 2019 due to administrative formalities and problematic coordination between several government sectors. This was fully resolved in 2019 and collaboration with Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) started at the end of that year. The year 2020 was therefore expected to be full of activities. Unfortunately, the start of 2020 was further delayed by floods that isolated the project area for several months and measures to limit the number of meetings in March and April 2020. Only a few activities could take place at the beginning of the year.

From June onwards, the project was finally able to catch up. However, to ensure the quality of the



activities, an extension until 28 February 2021 was requested. There have been changes in staffing. Issa Mpinga stepped down as project supervisor and Romanus Mwakimata, Livelihoods and natural resources officer (LNRO), took his place in July 2020. Romanus, assisted by accountant Christina Komba, has taken over the management of the project with dynamism and between them, they revived its activities, caught up, and delivered the expected results. Matana Levi joined the team as LNRO in October and was took over the ecological monitoring and beekeeping training activities. Here is an overview of the main activities carried out in 2020.

Mushroom and forestry studies: Dr. Urs Bloesch, a consultant specializing in forestry and mushrooms, arrived in March 2020 to conduct a study on the marketing potential of wild edible mushrooms (see next chapter). The end of his mission was complicated due to the cancellation of most flights. Thanks to the support of the field team, he managed to return to Switzerland before the airspace was completely closed. This did not discourage him, however, as he returned to Tanzania to carry out the second part of his mandate, the assessment of forest conditions in the Kululu and Rungwa River reserves. These data will provide a baseline to measure the impact of the project after a period of ten years.



Beekeeping training: This type of training targets the leaders of beekeeping groups (identified in advance) so that they can put the knowledge into practice with their group members and act as pollinators of knowledge. A total of 142 beekeepers from eight villages received initial training from the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute in Tabora. The training focused on the construction of hives, their placement sites, and the harvesting and storage of honey to meet Tanzanian laws and certification standards. The training was very successful among the beekeepers as it combined basic theory with a lot of practice.

Census of beekeeping camps: To revise the mapping data, beekeeping camps were surveyed in the Kululu and Rungwa River reserves. The data will be used to measure the intensity of beekeeping.

ping in the reserves, to monitor beekeeping production, and to include the activity in area management plans.

Study on water availability and pastoral challenges:

The massive arrival of WaSukuma agro-pastoralists over the last ten years in the region poses challenges in terms of land use planning and agropastoral practices. The villages were not prepared to welcome the newcomers and several conflicts have arisen (with local farmers, with beekeepers, with protected area managers). To ease tensions and allow everyone to practice their activity according to Tanzanian laws through thoughtful actions, the project commissioned the Tanzania Livestock and Research Institute to assess the major challenges and needs of livestock in the project area as well as the availability of water in the dry season (a source of conflict). The study found that the creation of water reservoirs to alleviate the dry season shortage and training in grazing management are essential to reduce conflicts. Demarcation of grazing areas is necessary for villages that do not have land-use plans.

Training in ecological monitoring: Ten villages game scouts (VGS) received training in ecological monitoring using camera traps, jointly provided by Claude Fischer, President of ADAP and professor at the University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland (UASWS-HEPIA) in Geneva, Dickson Malembeka, Head of Ecological Monitoring at IBA, and Matana Levi, LNRO of the project. The training enabled the installation of 36 camera traps for the first monitoring session. The traps remained in the Kululu Reserve for six weeks, collecting 12,468 images and already recording 37 mammal species. This shows that the ecological corridor is still fulfilling its functions despite the high level of human activity.

Surveillance patrols: The originally planned number of patrols could not be carried out due to the delays of authorizations and flooding. However, four patrols were carried out in Rungwa River (accompanied by a TFS member) and six patrols were carried out in Kululu Reserve.

Staff training: INBHO and the village authorities of Ilunde and Isegenezya received training in financial management and management.



For Sikonge District, training in financial management and entrepreneurship was provided to beekeepers and mushroom pickers groups. On the VGS side, 11 additional VGS (ten men and one woman) were recruited and sent to the Likuyu Sekamaganga training center for three months.

Development of an agreement with the

TFS: Sessions were held with representatives from several levels of the TFS (local, regional and national) to seal the partnership for the Joint Forest Management of Rungwa River and Mlele Forest Reserves. A memorandum of understanding was prepared and submitted to the TFS for validation.

Resolution of conflicts between villages:

A conflict broke out between the village members of the JUHIWAWU association over land use and forest rights. This led to a dysfunction of the association as it needed to have representatives from all villages. The project staff, with the support of the District and the Region, managed to resolve the conflict and find a modus operandi that suited all villages. However, the future of JUHIWAKU in its basic structure is no longer

conceivable as too many legal changes have taken place in the management of the Kululu region. Phase 2 will therefore be redesigned to meet the new legal and institutional challenges. The Kululu Reserve, which is on village land, will be managed by the village owners in the form of a Participatory Forest Management model and Joint Forest Management will be developed with the neighboring villages of the Rungwa River (governmental) Forest Reserve.

Sandy Mermoud, executive secretary



WILD MUSHROOMS POTENTIAL FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS

Beekeeping as an important income-generating activity in the Miombo woodlands has been supported by ADAP for many years and has significantly contributed to better conservation of protected areas. Miombo woodlands, however, are also well-known for other Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs) essential for the livelihoods of the locals. Although wild, edible mushrooms are plentiful in the rainy season from December to April and highly appreciated by rural communities as a regular diet, their potential as a market value chain remains largely untapped.

A first socio-economic baseline survey in the Rungwa corridor revealed that mushrooms are the second most NWFPs after beekeeping. Of the people interviewed, 41% gathered wild, edible mushrooms. Of the gathering households, 91% picked mushrooms for consumption only, and 9 % picked mushrooms

for auto-consumption and sale. To further assess the current use and market potential of mushrooms, ADAP has asked Adansonia-Consulting to conduct a wild mushroom study in the project area of the Rungwa corridor from 9 to 22 March 2020.

Due to excessive rainfall and unusually high water levels in rivers and depressions, access to certain villages and to the forests of Kululu and Rungwa River Forest Reserve had become impossible. Finally, 17 members of mushroom groups -three men and 14 women- were interviewed and short mushroom forays carried out in nearby forests. Traditional mushroom knowledge is transferred mainly from grandparents or mothers to the young generation.

The brief mushroom forays confirmed the high abundance of wild, edible mushrooms in the Miombo forests. A total of 36 edible mushroom



species were recorded and all interviewed persons valued mushrooms as food very highly. Most of the edible species are from the genus *Amanita*, *Cantharellus* (chanterelles), *Lactarius*, and *Termitomyces* (termite mushrooms). About 75% of group members pick mushrooms at least twice a week. All group members consume mushrooms at least twice a week during the rainy season while about 60% of the members eat dry mushrooms at least once a week during off-season. Usually, people dry the surplus of the mushroom harvest for consumption during the dry season.

About 70% of group members collect mushrooms to sell them. However, due to the outbreak of the coronavirus, we could not conduct a comprehensive market survey. Early market visits and interviews with mushroom sellers at the Tabora and Sikonge markets confirmed the demand for fresh and dried

mushrooms. More mushrooms could be sold if they would be available more regularly.

There are several challenges to develop an added-value chain for wild, edible mushrooms. Quality standards have to be respected to successfully position wild, edible mushrooms. Only fresh and undamaged mushrooms or properly dried mushrooms free of dirt or dust should be properly packaged for the market. However, the current practice of open-air sun drying of mushrooms does barely meet minimal hygienic standards. Therefore, we suggest the use of solar dryers for better quality dried products and possibly better market prices. We suggest to set up a mushroom association to better support the interest of the mushroom groups, and for taking the lead in the marketing of wild, edible mushrooms.





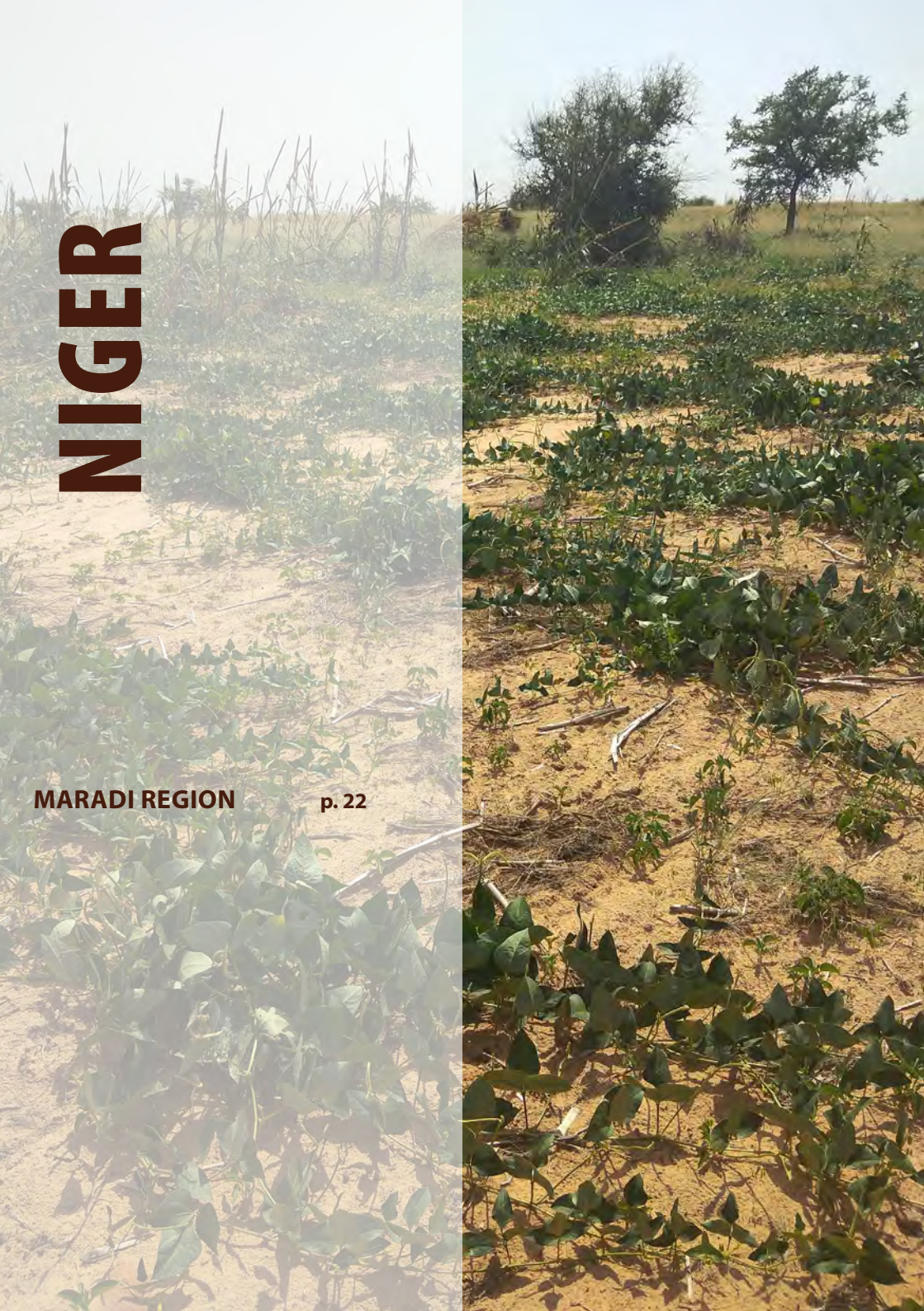
The mushroom activities of the two Tanzanian projects will complete the preliminary results of this study in 2021 and help develop a comprehensive marketing strategy for mushrooms harvested in the Katavi-Ugalla and Rungwa River corridors.

Urs Bloesch, Adansonnia-Consulting

NIGER

MARADI REGION

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DAKORO ET BERMO

SUPPORT TO PASTORAL COMMUNITIES' RESILIENCE STRATEGIES

Objectives of the project

The intervention area of the project to support resilience strategies of pastoral communities (SRCP) is located in the Maradi Region in the Dakoro and Bermo departments in the center-south of the country. It covers four intervention sites in the communes of Dakoro, Bader Goula and Gadabédji. The local partner "Action pour une Gestion Intégrée des Ressources" (AGIR) is leading the project, providing support for the pastoral communities in four areas: (1) structuring/strengthening of three plant product chains (gum arabic, cowpea fodder and tops, and oil extraction from the *balanites aegyptiaca* nut), (2) constitution/strengthening of a functional women's network of cereal and cattle feed banks, (3) strengthening of the endogenous mechanism for financing girls' schooling and (4) support for putting together applications to receive micro-credits. These four areas form a coherent whole, aimed at strengthening the place and autonomy of women within the intervention communities, in both the short term (economic activities) and the

long term (schooling for girls). For the last phase of support, ADAP has also supported the partner AGIR itself, strengthening its structural capacities of operation, communication, and mobilization of funding, to ensure its sustainability. After 14 years of intervention, our partner AGIR has approached the end (end of the project in February 2021) of its support for the agropastoral groups through the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development (FGC) funding, led by ADAP. Its work with local communities will continue in the future through other national and international partnerships.

Activities in 2020

In 2020, the project naturally had to deal with the **health constraints** imposed by the health crisis. This resulted in slowing down or the cancellation of some activities and the closure of schools for a few months. Nevertheless, the relative distance between the major urban centers and the low population densities helped to limit the spread of the virus. AGIR, at the instigation of the State of



Niger, has been heavily involved in information campaigns and awareness-raising activities about protective measures against the pandemic, making good use of existing synergies derived from a water, hygiene and sanitation project in the Dakoro region. As a result, the implementation of the activities was able to proceed in a fairly satisfactory manner.

The first part of the intervention concerned **support for three income-generating sectors** (gum arabic, cowpea fans, and the extraction of oil from the balanites aegyptiaca nut) for women's groups, the project's priority target. The fodder production activities (cowpea fans) have made it possible to consolidate all the framework conditions (in particular access to land, acquisition of transport equipment, technical training). Unfortunately, unfavorable climatic conditions did not allow to reach the desired level of production to develop a consistent sales campaign, but the foundations have been laid for a consistent relaunch in 2021.

The first production of gum arabic is planned for 2022. The year 2020 was used to ensure proper maintenance of the plants (technical training in pruning and replanting, provision of watering equipment) at the production sites, and to establish a protection mechanism for these sites (fencing and guarding).

Finally, training activities were mainly carried out by the project team for the extraction of oil from the balanite nut. The study tour that was planned for acquiring the necessary skills from other women's groups that have mastered this process could not be realized and had to be postponed, due to the general health situation. The project was able to provide training sessions on marketing channels for the three income-generating sectors, and potential markets for regular sales of the women's groups' products were identified.



The second set of activities focused on strengthening **endogenous financing mechanisms** for the schooling of young girls and the operation of cereal and cattle feed banks.



AGIR has solid experience in the area of girls' schooling now. Therefore, the year 2020 focused on activities to limit, as much as possible, the dropout of girls from school. Awareness-raising, in addition to traditional sessions on issues such as early marriage, was based on personal testimonies from local women who have succeeded in life thanks to regular schooling. The strengthening of the school herd with the sale of animals kept by the pupils, made it possible to cover the costs of food for the children and girls on the school site. Finally, in order to ensure continuity in the schooling process, a host family scheme was set up for girls to continue their

studies at the secondary level far from home.

More and more women are getting involved in the management of cereal and feed banks. Their management capacities are now widely recognized and their opinions on all socio-economic issues concerning agropastoral communities are increasingly taken into account. More broadly, the women's groups have been able to strengthen their base thanks to the management and income generated by previously set up activities: the production of briquettes for cattle feed from agricultural residues, and multifunctional platforms that allow the supply of energy for various uses (lighting, vulcanization, recharging of batteries, etc.).

A final component of the activities aimed to **strengthen the capacity of women's groups** to be identified as credible and reliable by Nigerien public players and associations, and by stakeholders of international cooperation.

AGIR has done advocacy work related to project interventions and, more importantly, for the inclusion of women's groups' activities in communal development plans for the medium-long term. This is long-term work that AGIR should continue and consolidate.

In this context, **AGIR's own strengthening** as a recognized and credible partner for donors is helpful. The numerous mandates obtained by AGIR from donors during the year 2020 are proof of this and should allow our partner to consolidate its strategy of empowerment as an independent service

provider. This way AGIR will be able to continue to provide support to agropastoral communities in the Dakoro region.

Nicola Cantoreggi, project manager





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ADAP



BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents

Accruals and deferred income

Total current assets

AT 31.12.2020

71'139.92

8'564.36

79'704.28

AT 31.12.2019

129'143.42

0.00

129'143.42

FIXED ASSETS

Financial assets (rent deposit)

Tangible fixed assets

Total fixed assets

1'691.77

0.00

1'691.77

1'691.77

0.00

1'691.77

TOTAL ASSETS

SFr. 81'396.05

SFr. 130'835.19

LIABILITIES

FOREIGN FUNDS

Creditors

SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES

Short-term interest-bearing liabilities

Other short-term liabilities

Accrued liabilities

Total current liabilities

AT 31.12.2020

0.00

0.00

291.20

6'910.46

7'201.66

AT 31.12.2019

0.00

0.00

9.60

4'958.50

4'968.10

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term interest-bearing liabilities

Project funds

Total long-term liabilities

0.00

71'111.21

71'111.21

0.00

125'579.57

125'579.57

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Legal reserve from profit

Voluntary reserves from profit

Net profit for the year

Total equity

0.00

287.52

2'795.66

3'083.18

0.00

1'857.88

-1'570.36

287.52

TOTAL LIABILITIES

SFr. 81'396.05

SFr. 130'835.19

PROFIT AND LOSS

INCOME STATEMENT

INCOME	AT 31.12.2020	AT 31.12.2019
Funds allocated to projects	254'944.36	326'145.06
Miscellaneous income	19'591.96	41'903.19
TOTAL INCOME	SFr. 274'536.32	SFr. 368'048.25

EXPENSES

DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES	AT 31.12.2020	AT 31.12.2019
Direct project expenses Inyonga 16-28	12'189.33	86'460.18
Direct project expenses Rungwa 18-19	87'874.84	92'028.46
Direct project expenses Niger 19-09	25'524.98	107'041.30
Direct project expenses Madagascar 16-47	648.96	4'457.74
Direct project expenses Katavi-Ugalla 20-18	89'922.39	0.00
Direct project expenses Burkina Faso 12-32	3'651.30	0.00
Direct project expenses capitalization Burkina Faso 14-41	8'821.44	0.00
Total direct project expenses	228'633.24	289'987.68

DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES/OWN FUNDS		
Participation in projects by own funds	111.28	3'651.30
Total direct project expenses/own funds	111.28	3'651.30

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION		
Staff expenses	20'214.55	37'188.90
Operating expenses	22'781.59	38'790.73
Depreciation & value adjustments on fixed assets	0.00	0.00
Total management and administration expenses	42'996.14	75'979.63

TOTAL EXPENSES	SFr. 271'740.66	SFr. 369'618.61
Profit for the year	2'795.66	-1'570.36
	SFr. 274'536.32	SFr. 368'048.25

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PROJECT FUNDS

YEAR 2020

ALLOCATED FUNDS	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2020	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2020
Tanzanie - Projet Inyonga 16-28	29'333.19		12'189.33	1'850.00		15'293.86
Tanzanie - Projet Rungwa 18-19	87'825.38	9'386.00	87'874.84	10'050.00		-713.46
Tanzanie - Projet Katavi-Ugalla 20-18	0.00	159'520.00	89'922.39	11'130.00		58'467.61
Niger - Projet 19-09	-17'588.47	25'000.00	25'524.98	3200.00		-21'313.45
Madagascar - Projet 16-47	17'188.03		648.96	81.12		16'457.95
Burkina Faso - Projet 12-32		6'570.00	3'651.30			2'918.70
Burkina Faso - Capitalization 14-41	8'821.44		8'821.44			0.00
TOTAL ALLOCATED FUNDS	125'579.57	200'476.00	228'633.24	26'311.12	0.00	71'111.21

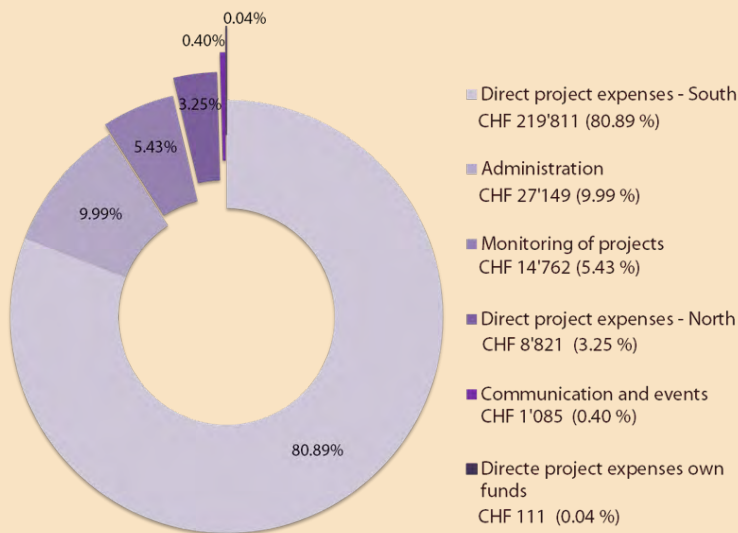
EQUITY	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2020	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS		INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2020
Capital	287.52				2795.66	3'083.18
Net profit for the year		2795.66			-2795.66	0.00
TOTAL EQUITY	287.52	2'795.66	0.00		0.00	3'083.18

YEAR 2019

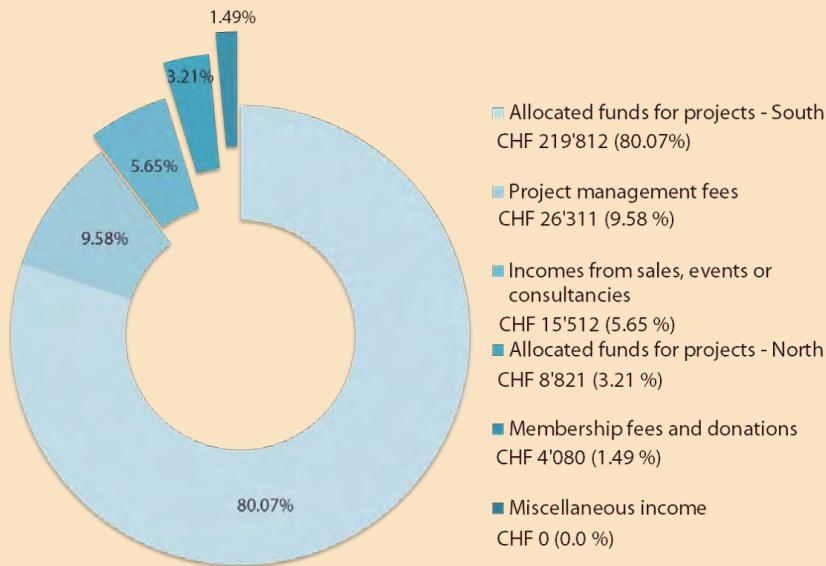
ALLOCATED FUNDS	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2019	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2019
Tanzanie - Projet Inyonga 16-28	103'418.37	23'105.00	86'460.18	10'730.00		29'333.19
Tanzanie - Projet Rungwa 18-19	61'464.84	129'889.00	92'028.46	11'500.00		87'825.38
Niger - Projet 19-09	0.00	102'823.00	107'041.30	13'370.17		-17'588.47
Madagascar - Projet 16-47	22'202.98		4'457.74	557.21		17'188.03
Burkina Faso - Capitalization 14-41	8'821.44					8'821.44
TOTAL ALLOCATED FUNDS	195'907.63	255'817.00	289'987.68	36'157.38	0.00	125'579.57

EQUITY	OPENING BALANCE A 01.01.2019	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS		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
TOTAL EQUITY	1'857.88	-1'570.36	0.00		0.00	287.52

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 2020



INCOME FOR THE YEAR 2020



ADAP's accounts are presented following the Swiss GAAP RPC 21 standards defined for the preparation of accounts of non-profit social organizations. They have been audited by the Fiduciaire DRP SA, whose audit report is available on www.adap.ch.

Income: In 2020, ADAP's income amounted to CHF 274,536.32, a decrease of 25% compared to previous years. This decrease in income is mainly caused by the projects in Niger and Madagascar ending in 2020. ADAP's withdrawal from these countries will be compensated by the launch in 2021 of the third project in Tanzania, where ADAP will concentrate its efforts to promote synergies in both project implementation and monitoring. However, the transition to this new strategy, in line with the association's resources, has led to a temporary decrease in its income.

In addition, the Covid crisis prevented the organization of events in Switzerland, including the Fête de la Musique, which had been an important source of income in 2019. The generation of alternative income such as office co-renting (CHF 4,200) and the provision of services (CHF 10,796) only partially compensated for this shortfall. As a result, the Association's miscellaneous income also decreased compared to 2019, to CHF 19,591.96 (-53%).

Expenses: While project-related expenses decreased for the reasons mentioned above, the Association's operating expenses in Geneva

were contained to cope with the decrease in income in 2020. Of course, there were no event-related expenses in 2020, which in itself explains a decrease of about 30% in operating expenses compared to 2019. As the rest of the operating costs are practically impossible to reduce, it was only possible to balance the budget by reducing the salary costs, i.e. by reducing the paid working time of the Executive Secretary from 40% to 20% for ten months. It is thus mainly thanks to Sandy Mermod's dedication that the association's expenses could be contained, amounting to CHF 271,740.66, i.e. 26% less than in 2019.

Result: The financial year 2020 showed a profit of CHF 2,795.66, which allows us to start the new year in good conditions to complete the strategic reorientation, including the planned launch of the third project in Tanzania. ADAP devotes most of its resources to the implementation and monitoring of projects, and only a little over 10% of its budget is devoted to administration and communication, which is low compared to the 21% on average that Zewo label NGOs devote to these activities. While this demonstrates ADAP's strong vocation for the implementation of community-based natural resource management, we aim for a spending balance between resources devoted to projects and those devoted to the organization's operations in 2021 to stabilize the association's operations, guarantee its independence and subsequently promote the development of its field activities.

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 Pregny-Chambésy
- Commune de Presinge
- Commune de Satigny
- Ville de Genève
- Etat de Genève
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Volunteers

- Nicola Cantoreggi (project manager)
- Alix Jornot (communication officer)
- Lucas Villard (intern)
- Gerald Ungar (proofreader)
- Anne Ceppi (proofreader)

Photo credits

- Alain Bersier (p. 7, p. 26)
- AGIR (Niger)
- ADAP (all other images)

Operational partners

- Geneva Federation for Cooperation
- Haute école du paysage, d'ingénierie et d'architecture de Genève
- ADAP Tanzania
- Wildlife Conservation Society - Tanzania
- Inyonga Beekeepers Association
- JUHIWAKU
- Ilunde Natural Honey Beekeepers Org.
- Action pour une Gestion Intégrée des Ressources (AGIR)
- Innovex Tanzania Ltd
- Adanson Consulting
- 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 equipment, 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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CCP: 17-212756-1

Annual report 2020, reviewed by *Hanne Blitz*, proofreading in English