

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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Approved at the General Assembly of 04.06.2021

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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 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 2021 saw plenty of activities and new developments. The Rungwa River Corridor project in Tanzania is making good progress, joint forest management of forest reserves is well underway, and the mushroom industry is promising. A third project for the Ipole Wildlife Management Area that started in early 2022 is moving forward, too. The ADAP projects will thus cover three protected areas that are essential for biodiversity conservation in western Tanzania, as they are ecological corridors linking the Katavi and Ugalla National Parks and the Rungwa Game Reserve. It is critical to maintain the ecological functions of these corridors while restoring more access and resource use rights for the local populations.

The steps to start new projects, the support in managing existing projects, and the training of new teams have required a significant presence of staff and committee members in the field. This presence is always appreciated by our local teams and is a welcome, motivating factor.



On the scientific side, the first full year of wildlife monitoring in the Kululu Reserve of the Rungwa project has revealed a significant diversity of mammals with 54 species recorded. Worth noting also is the capture of the first wild dog that was fitted with a GPS collar, and the visit of three experts from the Geneva Natural History

Museum to see the western part of the country and its rich fauna with a future research project in mind. These events give good visibility to our work, ADAP, and the regions' conservation needs.

A new collaboration with AxessImpact has started in Geneva to develop carbon credits systems for forest reserves in Tanzania. The results are promising but require a significant time investment from the committee.

These results and new developments are very satisfying and I thank the teams in Switzerland and Tanzania for their motivation!

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

ADAP SWITZERLAND

New developments

Two new partnerships began in 2021. Yves Hausser organized and accompanied an exploratory mission by the Natural History Museum of Geneva to open a research project in 2022 in the Mlele Forest Reserve. The aim is to study animal groups other than large and medium-sized mammals. Yves is also heavily involved in a collaboration with the company AxessImpact to develop carbon credits systems for protected areas in Tanzania. More details can be found on page 20.

Communication strategy

Alix Jornot, in charge of communications, has elaborated a communication strategy for the next four years with the help of the committee and our volunteers. For a long time, our association wanted to review its communications and work on a strategic document. This should redefine priorities adapted to our means, and lead to a roadmap that can be shared when changes in the committee and among the volunteers occur. It was decided to target the professional and naturalist public in Switzerland and abroad to not get lost in the messaging to the general public, considering the current resources. The goal is not to publish short, daily news on social networks only, but rather a monthly news report on both our website and social networks. This is in addition to the annual report in print and as a digital version, and to the updating of our brochure.

A new intern

Louise Sérasset, a master's student in African studies, has completed a six-month internship at ADAP. She started with administrative work in Geneva. She then traveled to Tanzania for 6 weeks to study project gender issues, and to participate in daily project management. The story of her adventure can be found on page 22. After obtaining her master's degree, Louise will continue to be involved as a volunteer with ADAP, and assist in the follow-up of the new Tanzanian project «Sustainable Management of the Ipole Wildlife Management Area». A big thank you to her!



Development with the cloud

ADAP has transferred its computer files to the cloud to preserve the integrity of its data and centralize them for better coordination. To limit environmental impact and ensure data security, we chose to continue with Infomaniak's kDrive that already hosted our website and email. Infomaniak is a Swiss company, sensitive to data protection and to the potential impact of its storage services. As the solution is very functional, we have also opened a kDrive for ADAP Tanzania, adopted by the different teams.

Administrative assistance for projects

The Tanzanian government has revised laws affecting national and foreign NGOs which requires new administrative procedures, including strictly following accounting standards. This change implies a reorganization of ADAP Tanzania, the financial management of projects, and the use of accounting software. ADAP hired Ezra Ricci as an administrative coordinator at 60% for six months to carry out this transition. He completed a four-month field mission with the teams

and participated in numerous sessions with auditors and government officials (as in the picture below, with the executive authorities from the Sikonge District and the project team of Rungwa River).

Missions and student work in Tanzania

In addition to Louise's and Ezra's missions, Sandy Mermod carried out a follow-up mission on the Rungwa River Corridor project and collected the latest information for the new Tanzanian project that will start in 2022. Yves Hausser followed up on the Katavi-Ugalla project and met with several potential partners in Tanzania for the carbon credits. Claude Fischer went to provide refresher training to village conservation guards for the installation of camera traps and to accompany Raimundo Pizarro, a master's student, in his research work (story on page 24).

Sandy Mermod, Executive secretary



PROJECTS IN TANZANIA

GENERAL CONTEXT

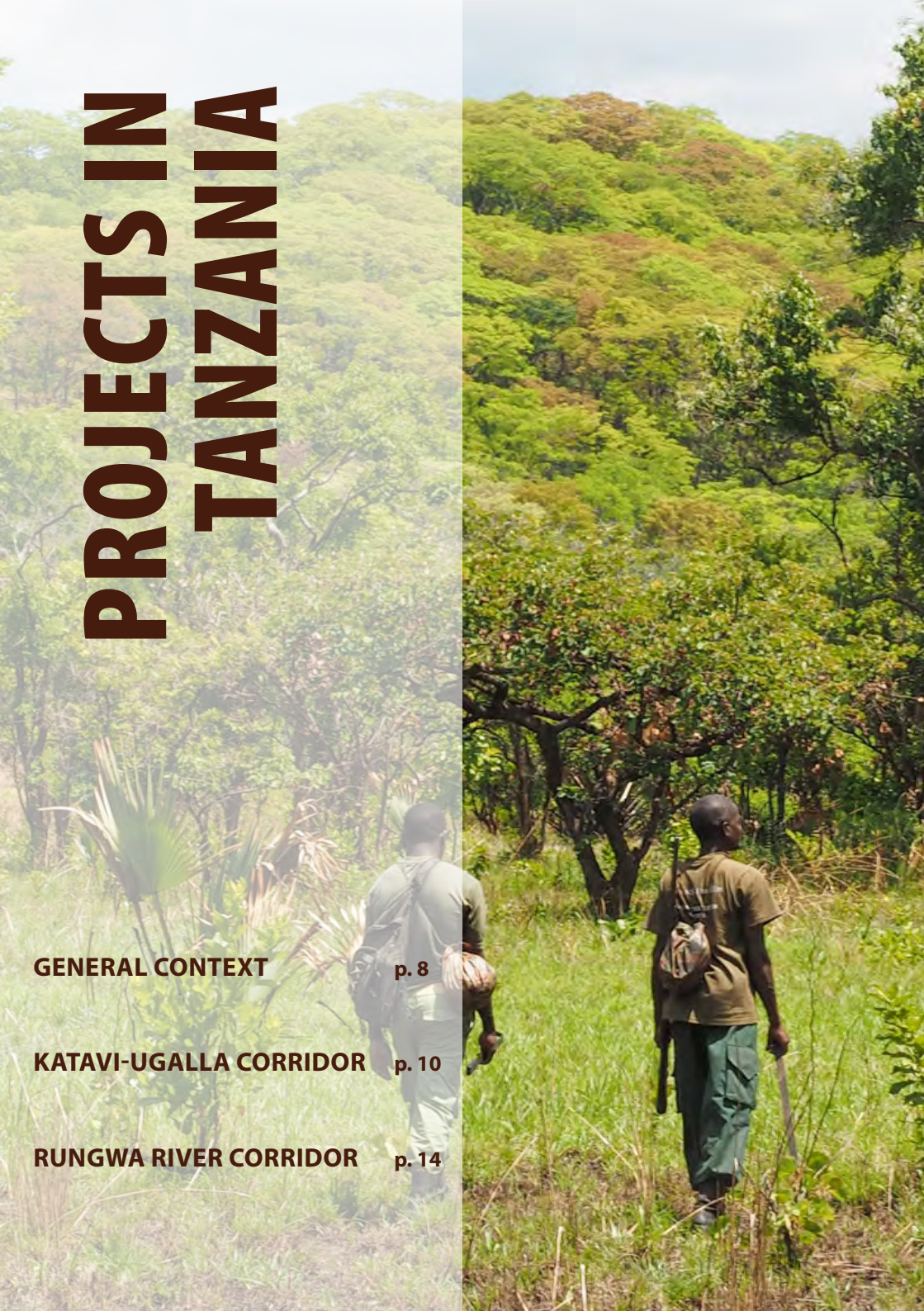
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KATAVI-UGALLA CORRIDOR

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RUNGWA RIVER CORRIDOR

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GENERAL CONTEXT RELATED TO THE PROJECTS

A new President for the country

After he was re-elected for a second term, President J. P. Magufuli died on 17 March. His vice president, Samia Hussein, became the country's first constitutionally appointed female president. Economic actors have a favorable view of a return to a more flexible situation for foreign investment in the country. Mama Samia, the nickname given to the new president by the population, is known for her attention to environmental issues and recognition of the role of women in Tanzanian society.

ADAP Tanzania

ADAP has been registered in Tanzania since 2002. ADAP Tanzania is therefore a Tanzanian branch of ADAP Switzerland. ADAP Tanzania's national staff supports local partners that implement the projects to help them deal with project-related financial and administrative management and Tanzanian legal procedures. From its beginnings, ADAP Tanzania staff has been affiliated with a project without a main office as the focus has always been on field activities and project implementation.



However, in recent years we have noticed that legal and administrative requirements in Tanzania are becoming more and more important and that a head office is necessary to ensure national representation, advocacy, and project coordination. The wish to move towards greater autonomy of ADAP Tanzania vis-à-vis Geneva has also been heard. Local management will enable the organization to secure other, locally obtained funding. At present, the network and roads do not yet allow for remote coordination, but this should change in the future, thanks in particular to the tarring of the roads in the west of the country, the strengthening of the bridges for more resistance during the rainy season, and densification of the phone network.

After several committee meetings in Geneva and a workshop with the project teams in the field in August 2021, ADAP has redefined the desired functioning of its Tanzanian office for 2024. The idea is to have a main office in one of the western cities of the country with a national director, an administrative and financial manager, a natural resources manager, a community development manager, a communication officer, drivers, and stewardship staff. Each project would have a project manager, an accountant, and a driver in the field in addition to the local partner's

staff. To reach this level of development and build an office, ADAP needs additional funding. Meanwhile, a transition phase is planned for 2022-2023 with the current projects. ADAP Switzerland and ADAP Tanzania governance will be refined in workshops in 2022 as part of ADAP's overall strategy.

We take this opportunity to thank our Tanzanian employees, who implemented many activities in 2021. Thank you to:

Romanus Mwakimata, Henrico Twinzi, Christina Komba, Margareth Makuke, Matana Levi, Abdala Liingilie, Dickson Malembeka, Yayha Ally, Gabinus Tandika, Anthony Julius, Joseph Nguda, Saidi Kafuta, Yutha Joseph, Amidu Juma Mohamedi and Generoza Francis.

Thanks as well to the **village conservation guards** of both projects who are the guardian angels of the forests!

Sandy Mermod, Executive secretary

KATAVI-UGALLA CORRIDOR JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT

Objectives of the project

The project aims to support and accompany the villages of Mgombe, Uzega, Kanoge, Wachawaseme, Mtakuja, Kaulolo, Nsenkwa, and Masigo in the establishment of a Joint Forest Management (JFM) for the entire Mlele Forest Reserve to secure their rights and ensure the sharing of management revenues. The project has two components: (1) to facilitate the establishment of village institutional structures for the management of the reserve and (2) to support the development of income-generating activities for the benefit of the local communities, focusing on the honey and mushroom sectors. This project, financed by the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development, started on May 1, 2020, for the first phase of 2 years (over 10 years in total).

Margareth Makuke and Abdala Liingilie, accountant and natural resources and monitoring officer, joined the project team in 2021.

Activities in 2021

Beekeeping: Hive production continued, and eventually beekeepers in JFM villages received 166 modern hives. This process of accompanying the transition to modern hives is important because the government has clearly expressed that it will no longer tolerate traditional hives with their destructive impact on the forest (traditional hives are made of bark, and lead to the death of many melliferous trees). After a second very rainy year, production remained very limited compared to other average years.

Mushrooms: The groups in the eight villages have been organized and are now formally registered at the district level, which has issued them registration certificates. There are 10 groups comprising 238 producers, of which 156 are women and 82 men. This confirms the significant investment of women in this activity.



Adansonia-Consulting conducted the study of mushroom diversity and local markets, resulting in a mushroom inventory that counts more than a hundred species in the region, of which almost half are edible. In addition, the study has helped to better understand local consumption and marketing habits. The study also confirmed the existence of a local market for fresh mushrooms during the rainy season, the weak development of a value-added chain, and a significant lack of skills in drying, packaging, and marketing. These conclusions confirm the importance of completing the first part of the consultancy with practical training on harvesting and drying in 2022.

Finally, a leaflet on the identification of edible mushrooms in the region is ready for a print run of 1000 copies in English and Swahili in 2022.

Training and equipping of guards: All 30 village conservation guards have completed a three-month training course at the government-approved center and are now operational. Patrols have continued and have covered the entire reserve. The level of pressure from illegal activities remains high but is not commensurate with other reserves in the Mlele District. To increase efficiency and good collaboration with government agencies, several joint patrols were organized with the Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) and the Wildlife Authority.

Forest monitoring: It was important for this new project to have a baseline study to cover the entire Mlele Forest Reserve. The data are also valuable for setting up a project to generate carbon credits from good forest conservation. The inventory led by Dr. Urs Bloesch of Adansonia-Consulting in July involved ADAP teams and TFS representatives. ADAP and Dr. Bloesch organized a full-day training session



on forest inventory methods on 30 June 2021 at the TFS office in Tabora. The project team and a TFS officer who had received the training then completed the data collection in October.

Wildlife monitoring: Camera traps to detect the presence of wild dogs (see page 24) have registered the return of elephants in the Mlele Forest Reserve, the continued existence of a lion population, and the presence of one or two groups of wild dogs, the most endangered carnivorous mammal of the African continent.

Baseline survey on socio-economic conditions: A survey to establish a baseline on socio-economic conditions was conducted from 11 May to 7 June. It involved surveys of 30 households in each of the eight villages participating in the JFM, for a total of 240 households. This survey will be repeated in five years to measure changes in socio-economic indicators and to measure the impact of the project from a socio-economic perspective.



Implementation of the JFM process:

After the 2020 sensitization stage, 2021 saw the village assemblies' formal decision to enter the JFM process. All villages held assemblies and formally validated their commitment to the JFM process. The sessions were organized and conducted in close collaboration with the TFS that not only sent one of its district representatives but the Tabora zonal office representative for the occasion as well. Their participation was much appreciated. The political authorities at the district, ward, and village levels also participated.

A team specialized in forest management from the Olmotonyi Institute organized a training session on JFM implementation and the role of village natural resources committee (VNRC) members in September. This session addressed the management committees of all eight villages (96 participants). The VNRCs of the eight villages then met to propose two candidates per village for the creation of the JFM committee.

Next, members of the VNRC established the Joint Management Committee, a supra-village body that will be in charge of managing the reserve. The members of this Joint Management Committee participated in an exchange visit to Kondo District (30 October-3 November) to

see the functional JFM structure of the villages that manage the Salanga Forest Reserve (a project supported by the African Wildlife Foundation), and to exchange experiences with their counterparts in charge of implementing their JFM.

Yves Hausser, Head of operations



RUNGWA RIVER CORRIDOR COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT

Objectives of the project

January and February 2021, the last months of Phase I, were mainly dedicated to the evaluation and completion of the building for the natural products umbrella association «Kululu Nature Initiatives».

Phase II started in March 2021. Its objectives were revised to match the new situation on the ground compared to Phase 1. With the community-based management process in Kululu Reserve supported by the Wildlife Conservation Society, ADAP focuses on the Joint Forest Management (JFM) of the Rungwa River Forest Reserve and the natural products added-value chains.

The objectives of Phase II are the establishment of the institutional structure for JFM governance and management, and the acquisition of basic production and processing techniques for honey and mushroom producers.

The project is funded primarily by the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development, and the Wildlife Conservation Society, through a subaward for the ecological monitoring component of the Kululu Reserve and through support to the beekeeping and mushroom added-value chains. Four new villages are now included in the project: Mwamagembe and Kintanula (Itigi District) that give their village land to the Kululu Reserve; and Ipwaga and Mapili (Mlele District), that border the Rungwa River Forest Reserve. The initial villages of the project are Ilunde, Isegenezya, Mkola, Mgambo, Mwenge, Kapumpa, Mwitikio and Majojoro.

Activities in 2021

Buildings of the associations: The construction of the Kululu Nature Initiatives building in Kapumpa is complete. Its location on a wooded plot of land provides a unique working environment and will allow for practical training onsite.



After completing the building on the Kapumpa side, construction of the Ilunde Natural Honey Organisation premises could start. These premises will be shared with the Rungwa River Reserve JFM committee. Its setting is off-center from the village and the plot still contains many trees.

JFM launch: Presentation sessions were held in the villages of Ipwaga, Mapili, Ilunde, and Ise-genezya, followed by the formal acceptance of the village assemblies to enter the JFM process weeks later. Then members for the Village Natural Resources Committee (VNRC) were selected. Finally, 35 of them received training in forest management and JFM from Olmotonyi Forest Training Institute. As with the Katavi-Ugalla project, representatives of the Forest Services (TFS) were present for all of the above steps.

Beekeeping machinery and equipment:

Honey presses and wax extractors were purchased for the Ilunde and Kapumpa sites. These

machines were installed in the newly built premises and will be managed by the two associations to ensure proper use and maintenance. All beekeepers of both areas can use the machines for a small fee. In addition, equipment such as cans, hives, and protective materials were provided to registered beekeeping groups at both sites.

Beekeeping training: A third cycle of beekeeping training (second for the villages of the Itigi district) allowed for the training of more than 531 beekeepers in the use of modern hives (top-bar hive model), and the storage and packaging of honey. Emphasis was placed on the importance of beekeeping in groups to minimize effort, reduce equipment and save on transportation costs. It should be remembered that most beekeepers have their hives at an average distance of 30 km (often much more) in the forest and that beekeeping cannot be practiced alone.





Close monitoring of beekeepers: Each month, the project team visited groups of beekeepers to measure changes brought about by the training sessions, respond to requests, and determine the needs for future training sessions. The project also facilitated the creation of the Kulu Nature Initiatives association that will defend the interests of local producers, monitor the quality of their products, and find new markets.

Mushroom picker groups: To formalize this activity, work with formal interlocutors, and pool resources, the project has helped mushroom picker groups to register at the district level. These groups will be the respondents for identifying needs, providing training, negotiating permits

with the TFS, and managing the solar dryers that will be installed in 2022.

Training of village conservation guards:

Twenty village conservation guards were recruited in Ilunde, Isegenezya, Mapili, and Ipwaga and sent for three months to the Likuyu Sekamaganga training center. This training center provides theoretical and practical input to the region's youth on the laws governing natural resources and reserves, surveillance rules, and ecological as well as forest monitoring. Eventually, these guards will be employed to monitor the Rungwa River Forest Reserve as part of the JFM.



Ecological monitoring : The Kululu Reserve (also known as the Northern Corridor) was completely covered by camera traps in 2021, with one camera every 2 km. This represents 180 active cameras during one month. HEPIA (*haute école du paysage, d'ingénierie et d'architecture* in French) processed and analyzed the 216,269 collected images. The results revealed the presence of ostrich and 54 species of medium-sized and large mammals, including elephants, wild dogs, lions, leopards, pangolins, buffalos, giraffes, and hippos. This is encouraging news for the fragile ecological corridor, widely used by cattle keepers, loggers and beekeepers. The threshold effect should not be overlooked however, and wildlife populations could decline rapidly if pressures continue.



Surveillance patrols: Few surveillance patrols were conducted in Rungwa River because village conservation guards had to be recruited and trained first. Still, some patrols were conducted by the Mlele JFM guards in conjunction with the TFS. A second pickup truck was purchased and a second driver was hired, which greatly facilitated work in both areas of the project.

Sandy Mermod, Executive secretary

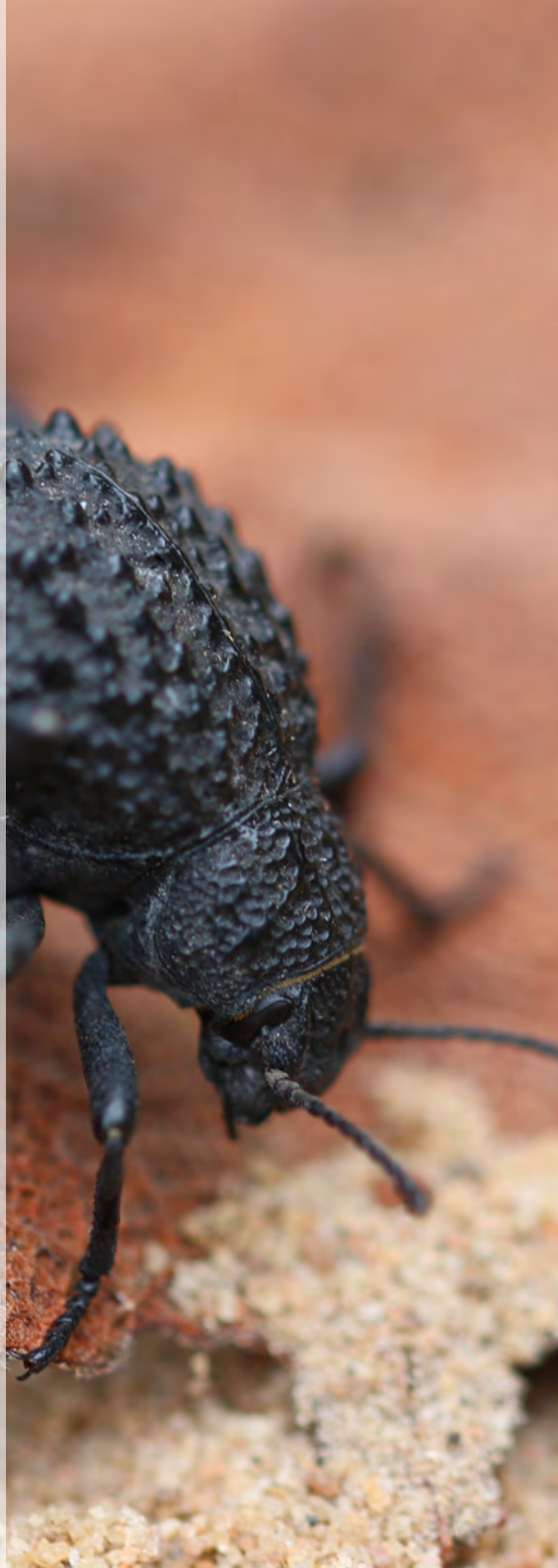




RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

CARBON AND BIODIVERSITY p. 20

STUDENTS' ACCOUNTS p. 22



CARBON AND BIODIVERSITY

Carbon credits

ADAP has started to think about setting up projects to generate carbon credits for the benefit of its partners in charge of managing reserves in Tanzania. The principle is now well established; if we can demonstrate the link between carbon storage and specific management, document it, and submit it to an independent evaluation, we will be able to generate verified carbon units tradable on the voluntary market of carbon compensation. To this end, a two-pronged strategy has been developed.

The first strategy is the collaboration with Carbon Tanzania, a true pioneer in this field. Carbon Tanzania's projects are recognized as having a significant impact in terms of carbon storage, associated biodiversity and local development. We plan to work with them to develop an initial collaboration for the Ipole Wildlife Management Area, where the new ADAP pro-

ject will start in early 2022.

For the Mlele and Rungwa River forest reserves where we support the implementation of Joint Forest Management Agreements that allow for the involvement of local communities, we have decided to collaborate with the Swiss company AxessImpact. AxessImpact is working on a platform to document carbon, biodiversity and sustainable development impacts, and to connect investors with project developers. Among the multiple axes of this collaboration, we note the collaboration on carbon and biodiversity impact protocols, the creation of a scientific committee for AxessImpact, and the process of formally starting a carbon project on the Mlele and Rungwa River forest reserves.

For Mlele, sessions were held in July-August in the eight villages that participate in the JFM to present the principle and modalities of the project. The villagers are very motivated to set



up the project, and the village governments have written a formal letter to express their interest. Steps have also been taken with TFS and Carbon Tanzania to better understand the principles related to their implementation.

A better study of biodiversity

Yves Hausser and three researchers from the Natural History Museum of Geneva, Mr. Manuel Ruedi (mammology), Mr. Emmanuel Toussaint (entomology), and Mr. Laurent Val-lotton (ornithology), explored the possibility in Tanzania of making an inventory of neglected biodiversity compartments (insects, arachnids, scorpions, reptiles, amphibians, small mammals, bats).

They visited Arusha in November to meet with the management of the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) that coordinates all research activities. The idea for such a pro-



ject was received well by the management of TAWIRI, and discussions should continue for the negotiation of a partnership agreement. This should lead to the implementation of the project. A quick preparatory field visit was made to measure the potential logistic constraints. To be continued in 2022!

Yves Hausser, Head of operations



ACCOUNTS OF STUDENTS BACK FROM THE FIELD

Louise Sérasset's internship

As part of my final year's internship in African Studies at the University of Geneva, I joined the team of ADAP Geneva in early 2021. I started with the administrative part in Geneva with the follow-up of the existing projects in Tanzania. I also contributed to the start of the third project in Tanzania, the management of the Ipole Wildlife Management Area. I participated in the construction of the logical framework, partnership, risk analyses, and the budget. I also attended many training sessions offered by Isango and the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development. These training sessions helped me to elaborate on my internship report about the involvement of women in ADAP's projects. In western Tanzania, there are many women's groups in the villages that produce fruit juices, soap, batik (a fabric printing technique), and mushroom picking during the rainy season. These groups of women producers are interesting for my research. I study them to discover more ways to improve involvement of women in ADAP's projects.

I was able to go to the field in Tanzania during the last two months of my internship to meet with these village women and discuss with them their production groups, ADAP's development projects, and their living conditions in general. I landed in May 2021 in Tabora, and then went to Inyonga and Kapumpa, the locations of ADAP's projects. Upon arrival and after meeting with the entire ADAP field team, I was able to interview several groups of women in different villages in the districts of Mlele and Sikonge (Nsenkwa, Kaulolo, Utende, Wachawaseme, Kanoge and Mkola). These women are mostly farmers during the rainy season and traders of their crops and products during the dry season. I was able to better understand daily life and the habits of these women, and the functioning of the different production groups thanks to being present onsite and during the group interviews. I learned that the main obstacles to the establishment of these women's groups are the lack of raw materials for production and the lack of technical training.



Following my analysis, I shared my feedback with ADAP, which intends to continue its projects related to income-generating activities, particularly mushroom picking and honey harvesting by women.

I would like to thank Sandy Mermoud for her welcoming disposition, her availability, her trust in me, and her generous advice for the fieldwork. I would also like to thank the whole team of ADAP in Switzerland and Tanzania for giving me the extraordinary opportunity to realize my internship within a welcoming, open, warm, and much caring team.

Louise Sérasset



Raimundo Pizarro's fieldwork

At the beginning of the fall of 2019, the professors of the Master in Natural Resources Management program at HEPIA presented various thesis topics to the students. Yves Hausser proposed a study on the movements of wild dogs using GPS collars and this was the origin of an unexpected dream. Like many other projects and dreams, it was a bit delayed because of COVID. So two years later, after a long period of uncertainty, I landed for the first time on the African continent, in Tanzania. It had been a long time since I had left the South, the hemisphere where I was born and had spent my youth. The chaos of Dar es Salaam reminded me of past times, and my fear turned, little by little, into a vibrant energy.

After having flown from Dar es Salaam to Mpanda, capital of Katavi Region, I finally arrived in Inyonga, where one of ADAP's projects is based. It wasn't until September that the work could begin. The first objective was to search for wild dogs with camera traps and prepare for the arrival of the vet. During the second morning in the bush, a pack of wild dogs disappeared when they heard our arrival! Too fast for my camera, the wild dog Nyota (star in Swa-

hili) decided to come back for a portrait to appear in the ADAP report (picture below). The problem with being so lucky is that we got a bit spoilt. I thought that we were going to see some wild dogs again, at least on the camera traps, but that did not happen. The vet arrived at the end of October. The second morning we came across the Rafiki pack (friend in Swahili). «Connecting wild dogs», as Claude Fischer would say, we managed to place a collar on Rafi, a female of about three years old, against all experts' expectations. This would be the only wild dog with a collar. Afterward, we saw wild dogs again, sometimes killed by cars on the newly paved roads of the region.

Parallel to this «wild dog hunt», I conducted interviews in the village to understand the relationship between agro-pastoralists and wildlife. Not surprisingly, the agro-pastoralists are not very happy to cohabit with large mammals. This might likely change in the years to come with the projects in place.

From a scientific point of view, the data from Rafi's GPS collar have allowed us to calculate the habitat preferences (map on the next page) of a pack in

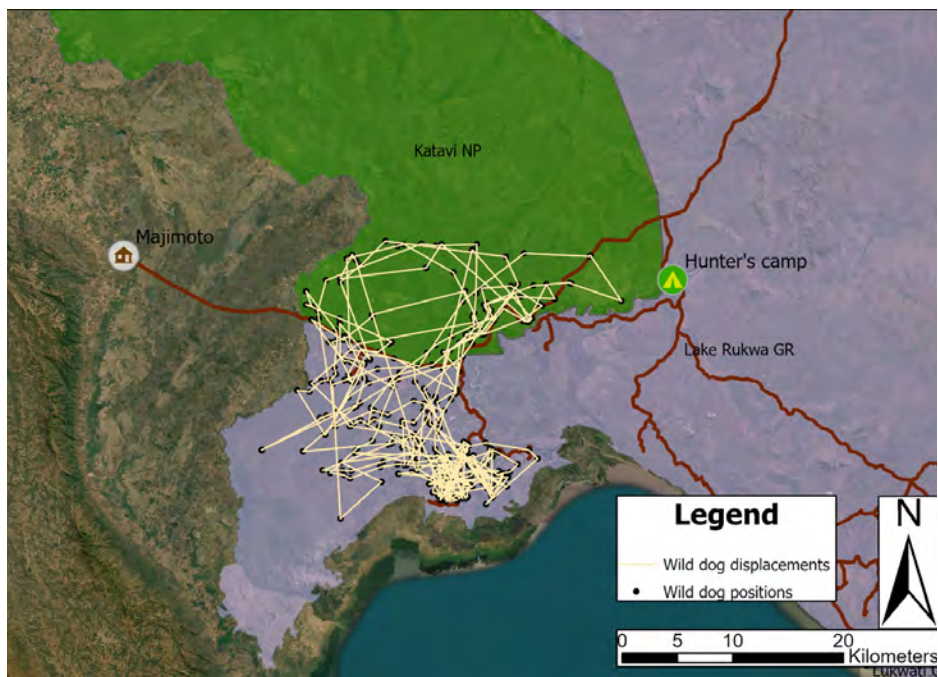




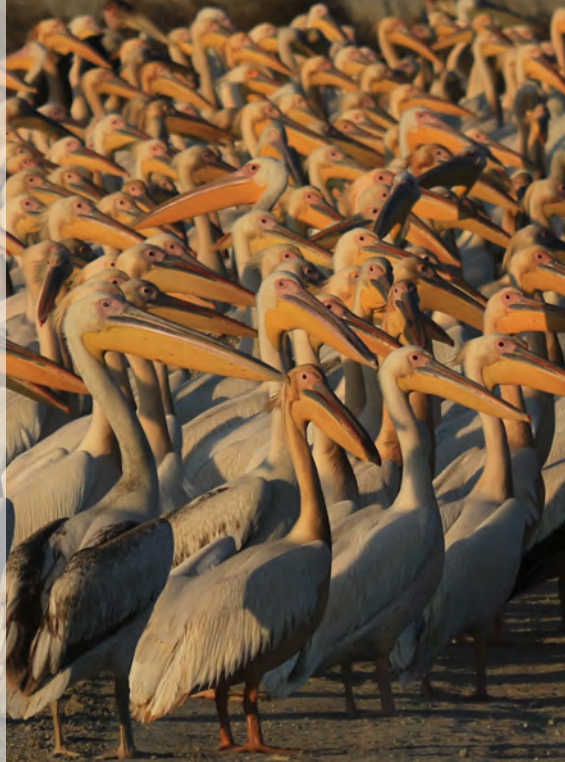
the region and particularly in a type of forest, the miombo, never before studied in detail. We also know the home range of the pack during the rainy season, and soon we will have data from the dry season.

Finally, it did me a lot of good to give up the many privileges we have in Switzerland (even with my very privileged situation and status in Tanzania). Water was scarce, a fire was essential again, and the diversity of ingredients and food was very limited due to the village's isolated location. Concrete did not exist, the soil was everywhere. We walked on it, we had it on our clothes, our faces, in our food, in our mouths, and our eyes. And it was always dusty. But I learned a new language, dove into a less individualistic society with a strong oral tradition, and discovered interesting cultural differences in all human interactions.

Raimundo Pizarro



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2021



BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	AT 31.12.2021	AT 31.12.2020
Cash and cash equivalents	100,605.70	71,139.92
Accruals and deferred income	8.85	8,564.36
Total current assets	100,614.55	79,704.28
FIXED ASSETS		
Financial assets (rent deposit)	1,691.77	1,691.77
Tangible fixed assets	0.00	0.00
Total fixed assets	1,691.77	1,691.77
TOTAL ASSETS	SFr. 102,306.32	SFr. 81,396.05

LIABILITIES

FOREIGN FUNDS	AT 31.12.2021	AT 31.12.2020
Creditors	0.00	0.00
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		
Short-term interest-bearing liabilities	0.00	0.00
Other short-term liabilities	0.00	291.20
Accrued liabilities	10,843.71	6,910.46
Total current liabilities	10,843.71	7,201.66
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Long-term interest-bearing liabilities	0.00	0.00
Project funds	107,266.72	71,111.21
Total long-term liabilities	107,266.72	71,111.21
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Legal reserve from profit	0.00	0.00
Voluntary reserves from profit	3,083.18	287.52
Net profit for the year	768.31	2,795.66
Total equity	3,851.49	3,083.18
TOTAL LIABILITIES	SFr. 121,961.92	SFr. 81,396.05

PROFIT AND LOSS

INCOME STATEMENT

INCOME	AU 31.12.2021	AU 31.12.2020
Funds allocated to projects	360,686.86	254,944.36
Miscellaneous income	30,185.96	19,591.96
TOTAL INCOME	SFr. 390,872.82	SFr. 274,536.32

EXPENSES

DIRECT PROJECTS EXPENSES	AT 31.12.2021	AT 31.12.2020
Direct project expenses Inyonga 16-28	0.00	12,189.33
Direct project expenses Rungwa 18-19	0.00	87,874.84
Direct project expenses Niger 19-09	0.00	25,524.98
Direct project expenses Madagascar 16-47	0.00	648.96
Direct project expenses Katavi-Ugalla 20-18	157,569.29	89,922.39
Direct project expenses Rungwa II 21-09	159,148.09	0.00
Direct project expenses Burkina Faso 12-32	3,651.30	3,651.30
Direct expenses capitalization Burkina Faso 14-41	0.00	8,821.44
Total charges directes de projets	320,368.68	228,633.24

DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES/OWN FUNDS

Participation in projects by own funds	3,151.71	111.28
Total direct project expenses/own funds	3,151.71	111.28

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Staff expenses	35,099.92	20,214.55
Operating expenses	31,484.20	22,781.59
Depreciation & value adjustments on fixed assets	0.00	0.00
Total management and administration expenses	66,584.12	42,996.14

TOTAL EXPENSES	SFr. 390,104.51	SFr. 271,740.66
Result for the ordinary year	768.31	2,795.66
Extraordinary expenses	19,640.00	
Result for the year	-18,871.69	
	SFr. 390,872.82	SFr. 274,536.32

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PROJECT FUNDS

YEAR 2021

ALLOCATED FUNDS	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2021	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2021
Tanzania - Project Inyonga 16-28	15,293.86		14,892.63	401.23		0.00
Tanzania - Project Rungwa 18-19	-713.46					-713.46
Tanzania - Project Katavi-Ugalla 20-18	58,467.61	199,400.00	157,569.29	20,170.00		80,128.32
Tanzania - Project Rungwa II 21-09	0.00	198,340.00	159,148.09	19,600.00		19,591.91
Niger - Project 19-09	-21,313.45	30,306.00				8,992.55
Madagascar - Project 16-47	16,457.95		16,311.00	146.95		0.00
Burkina Faso - Project 12-32	2,918.70		3,651.30			-732.60
TOTAL ALLOCATED FUNDS	71,111.21	428,046.00	351,572.31	40,318.18	0.00	107,266.72

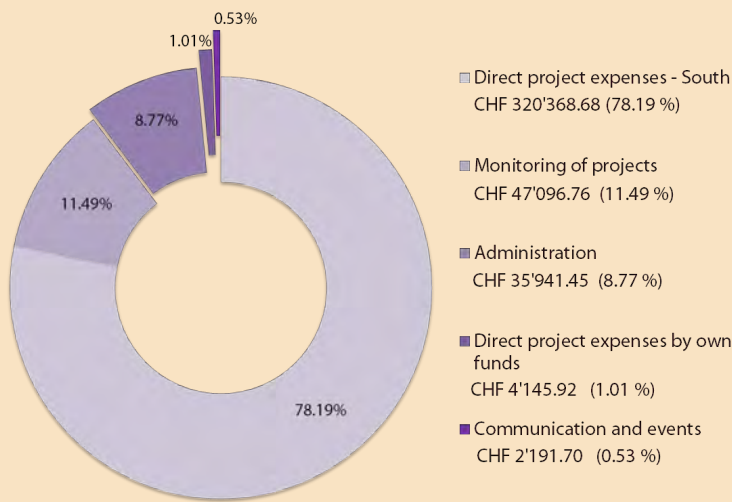
EQUITY	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2021	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS		INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2021
Capital	3,083.18				768.31	3,851.49
Net profit for the year		768.31			-768.31	0.00
TOTAL EQUITY	3,083.18	768.31	0.00		0.00	3,851.49

YEAR 2020

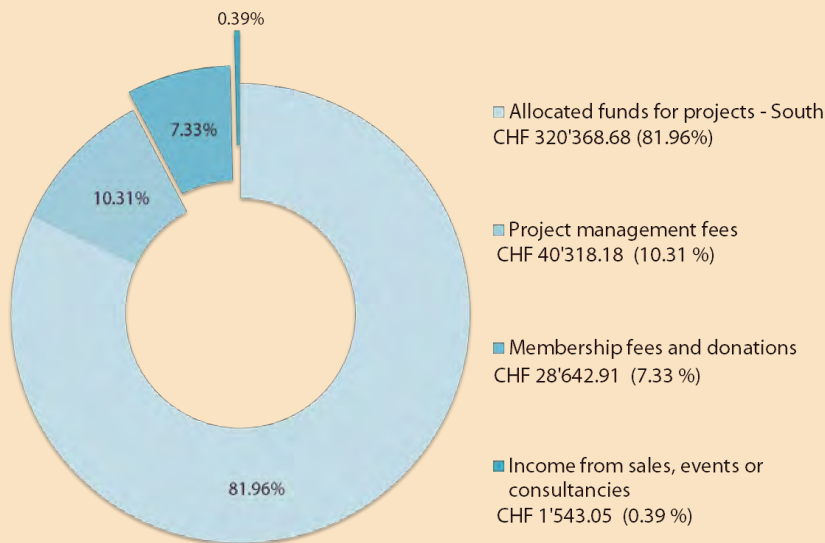
ALLOCATED FUNDS	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2020	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2020
Tanzania - Project Inyonga 16-28	29,333.19		12,189.33	1,850.00		15,293.86
Tanzania - Project Rungwa 18-19	87,825.38	9,386.00	87,874.84	10,050.00		-713.46
Tanzania - Project Katavi-Ugalla 20-18	0.00	159,520.00	89,922.39	11,130.00		58,467.61
Niger - Project 19-09	-17,588.47	25,000.00	25,524.98	3,200.00		-21,313.45
Madagascar - Project 16-47	17,188.03		648.96	81.12		16,457.95
Burkina Faso - Project 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				2,795.66	3,083.18
Net profit for the year		2,795.66			-2,795.66	0.00
TOTAL EQUITY	287.52	2,795.66	0.00		0.00	3,083.18

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 2021



INCOME FOR THE YEAR 2021



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

Income: In 2021, ADAP's income increased by 42% compared to the previous year, to CHF 390,872.82. This is the result of an increase in compensation received for the management of the two community-based natural resource management projects underway in Tanzania (CHF 40,318.18, +53% compared to 2020), and of a particularly high amount of donations to ADAP (CHF 26,062.91). This income increase compensates for the decrease in other sources of income (absence of income related to events, services, or the co-rental of the office). .

Expenses: Expenses directly linked to the realization of projects have increased by 40% in 2021 compared to the previous year, to reach CHF 320,368.68. This illustrates the renewed activity in the field after a transition phase in 2020. The operating costs of ADAP in Geneva have also increased significantly, rising from CHF 42,996.14 in 2020 to CHF 66,584.12 in 2021 (+ 55%). They thus return to a level similar to that of 2019 and previous years. In 2020 ADAP was forced to reduce the rate of the Executive Secretary's paid activity from 40% to 20%. To contain expenses at the level of ADAP's financial resources she had then graciously offered the remainder of her working time to the association free of charge. ADAP temporarily hired a 60% project administrative coordinator from May to October 2021.

This staff member set up a project administrative management system that meets new Tanzanian legal requirements. The costs of this exceptional fixed-term contract were added to the usual operating costs and affected the organization's operating results.

Results: By the end of 2021, the results of the ordinary financial year were slightly positive (a surplus of CHF 768.31). Considering the extraordinary expenses linked to the opening of a 6-month CDD, dedicated to the reorganization of the management system of the field projects, the global results of the exercise nevertheless show a loss of CHF 18,871.69, which entails an over-indebtedness of ADAP of up to CHF 15,788.69. To remedy this exceptional situation as soon as possible, ADAP plans to launch a third project in Tanzania in February 2022. ADAP will take additional steps to generate other revenues (donations, office co-rental, proceeds from events or sales of products and services).

**Fabrice Buffard, Treasurer and Ezra Ricci,
Administrative coordinator in 2021**

THANK YOU

TO ALL ADAP MEMBERS AND DONORS

And to our:

Financial partners

- Commune d'Anières
 - Commune de Chêne-Bougeries
 - Commune de Pregny-Chambésy
 - Commune de Presinge
 - Commune de Meinier
 - Etat de Genève
 - Direction du Développement et de la Coopération
- Donation from Swiss Organisation for Research and Development following its liquidation.

Operational partners

- Fédération Genevoise de Coopération
- Haute école du paysage, d'ingénierie et d'architecture de Genève
- Wildlife Conservation Society - Tanzania
- Inyonga Beekeepers Association
- JFM committees de Mlele et Rungwa River
- Ilunde Natural Honey Beekeepers Org.
- AxessImpact
- Innovex Tanzania Ltd
- Adanson Consulting
- Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute

Volunteers

- Nicola Cantoreggi (programme officer)
- Tamara Ansejo (assistant communication)
- Louise Sérasset (intern)
- Hanne Blitz (proofreader)
- Gerald Ungar (proofreader)
- Anne Ceppi (proofreader)

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- Emmanuel Toussaint (p. 21)
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- Urs Bloesch (p. 10, 12, 20)
- Louise Sérasset (p. 5, 22, 23)
- Raimundo Pizarro (p. 24, 26)
- ADAP (all other images)

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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*Annual report 2021,
reviewed by Hanne Blitz, proofreading in English*