

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

CONTENT

1. COMMITTEE'S WORD p. 3
2. ADAP SWITZERLAND p. 5
3. PROJECTS IN TANZANIA p. 7
4. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS p. 23
5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS p. 29



LIST OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Approved at the General Assembly of 28.06.2022

Chairman

Claude Fischer

claud.fischer@adap.ch

Treasurer

Fabrice Buffard

fabrice.buffard@adap.ch

Vice-chairman

Jean-Félix Savary

savary@adap.ch

Head of Operations commission

Yves Hausser

hausser@adap.ch

Head of Communication
commission

Alix Jornot

alix.jornot@adap.ch

Head of Research commission

Lucas Villard

lucas.villard@adap.ch

Association pour le Développement des Aires Protégées
Rue des Savoises 15, 1205 Genève
info@adap.ch, www.adap.ch
+41 (0) 22 320 76 75
CCP: 17-212756-1

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



ADAP

The Swiss association ADAP was founded in 1997 as the result of a critical reflection on environmental conservation and natural resource management policies in Africa. ADAP supports communities turn environmental protection into a driver of development. Based in Geneva, 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,

2022 was a year of change, renewal, and perseverance.

New developments included the launch of our third project in Tanzania, supporting the Ipole Wildlife Management Area. A master's student in biology has already finished the first season of monitoring with camera traps. This new area has many more open grasslands than other areas, which means new constraints for monitoring and a different balance in the animal communities. The fauna appears to be abundant but is often difficult to see. This is probably caused by the large number of cattle and herders, and several illegal activities.

The renewal included the replacement of some key members of our ADAP Tanzania staff. There have also been some changes to our office, which is now shared with Thrive Association. In 2023 Sandy Mermod will be promoted to Program Manager, Louise Sérasset will be the new Executive Secretary and strengthen the team in Geneva.



ADAP has shown perseverance for more than 20 years. In 2022 we made a special effort to advance our general strategy, boost our contacts with the local authorities and partners in Tanzania, and secure the support of potential, financial partners. These developments and background

work have once again required a great deal of commitment from the Committee members, whom I would like to thank sincerely. On behalf of the Committee, I would also like to thank all our members. Your support is invaluable to keep us going, while facing the many challenges of maintaining existing projects and developing new ones.

Finally, I would like to thank all our employees in Switzerland and Tanzania for their hard work and motivation. Thank you to Sandy Mermod, Romanus Mwakimata, Christina Komba, Matana Levi, Vincent Vyamana, Renico Kinemo, Abdala Liingilie, Kharid Mwakoba, Andrew Mariki, Dickson Malembeka, Yayha Ally, Anthony Julius, Gabinus Tandika, Saidi Kafuta, Joseph Nguda, Yotam Hajji, Yutha Joseph, Amidu Juma Mohamedi, Ramadhani Issa Msabila and Generoza Francis!

Claude Fischer, Chairman

JOIN ADAP

ADAP exists thanks to the support of its members. If you too wish to contribute to the development of ADAP's activities, join us as members and stay informed about what we do. To contribute, fill out the membership form on our website right now:

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

ADAP SWITZERLAND

Status and strategy workshops

2022 was synonymous with reflection and introspection for the ADAP Committee, which worked on revising the association's statutes and on its general strategy for 2023-2027. The statutes needed to be revised to better define the objectives and means of the association given new developments, and to propose a bilingual French-English version. The Annual Assembly approved the statutes in June 2022.

ADAP needed a general strategy for the next five years. It took two weekends of work for the Committee, employees, and volunteers in Switzerland, and three workshops with the Tanzanian employees to propose four specific objectives, dedicated activities, and results indicators to monitor implementation. The final document will be available in early 2023.

A new intern

ADAP was pleased to welcome a new intern for six months in 2022. Berat Dajakaj (top right in the photo) helped improve the database of images from the projects of the last 20 years and sorted images from camera traps in Tanzania. He also helped the Committee members with the 2023-2027 strategy development at the ADAP workshops. Many thanks to him!

Internal control system

The rules of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation obliged ADAP to renew its internal control system in 2022. This was done for the first time in 2020 to analyze the segregation of duties and assess the financial and organizational risks of the association and its projects. This exercise is beneficial for the smooth running of the association in Geneva and has been used for general strategy measures.



Exchanges with the mycological world

The development of the wild mushroom added-value chain in ADAP's Tanzania projects is guided by Urs Bloesch, a certified Swiss controller who manages the mushroom control point in the commune of Evilard. On 9 May 2022, he presented ADAP's Tanzania mushroom project to his fellow members of the Mycological Society of Biel & Surroundings. His audience, made up of mushroom enthusiasts, showed great interest in the association's activities and particularly praised ADAP's nature conservation efforts based on the promotion and marketing of edible mushrooms.

Urs Bloesch also presented the Tanzania mushroom project at the training course for inspectors from the Canton of Solothurn in Riedholz on 28 September. These mycology experts were fascinated by the regular discoveries of unknown species of mushroom (for scientific purposes) in Tanzania. They appreciated the income-generating activities based on the marketing of edible mushrooms for the benefit of local populations.



Missions and student work in Tanzania

2022 was a busy year for the members of the ADAP Committee in Tanzania. In February, Yves Hausser made an official visit to the three Tanzanian projects. Raimundo Pizarro left from May to July to make another attempt at collaring the wild dogs. This time he succeeded in fitting a collar to a male wild dog. Sandy Mermod, carried out a project monitoring mission in July, for the new project "Sustainable Management for the Ipole Wildlife Management Area (WMA)". And in October, Chairman Claude Fischer monitored the setting of camera traps in the field by Lucy Novovitch, a master's student of biology at the University of Bern, and was engaged in ecological monitoring in the Ipole WMA.

Thanks to all our volunteers, members, and staff for their hard work in 2022!

Louise Sérasset, Executive secretary

PROJECTS IN TANZANIA

KATAVI-UGALLA CORRIDOR p. 8

RUNGWA RIVER CORRIDOR p. 12

IPOLE WMA p. 16

STUDENT'S FEEDBACK p. 20



KATAVI-UGALLA CORRIDOR JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT

Project objectives

The goal of the project is to support the villages of Mgombe, Uzega, Kanoge, Wachawaseme, Mtakuja, Kaulolo, Nsenkwa, and Masigo in setting up a Joint Forest Management (JFM) structure for the entire Mlele Forest Reserve. The idea is to secure their rights and their sharing of management income. The project has two main goals to achieve this: (1) village-level institutional structures to manage the reserve and (2) the development of income-generating activities for local communities, with a focus on the honey and mushroom added-value chain. The first phase of this project, financed by the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development, ended on 31 July 2022. The second phase started on 1 August 2022. This report, therefore, sets out the thematic activities of both phases. Renico Kinemo joined the project team in July 2022 as Regional Accountant and Vincent Vyamana joined as Project Manager in August 2022.

Activities in 2022

Beekeeping: the project provided Inyonga Beekeepers Association (IBA) with a honey press and a wax extractor. Both are motorized and essential for producing larger quantities of honey and selling processed wax. They were tested and the premises had to be adapted. These machines will be in full use for the first harvest in 2023. IBA is confident that the management of the Mlele Beekeeping Zone will be continued with a new agreement for the next ten years. In addition, IBA and the groups of beekeepers have benefited from a Tanzania Forest Fund course in writing grant applications for beekeeping activities. IBA has also received a substantial grant from this fund to train carpenters in producing modern hives and distributing them to member beekeeping groups. The Tanzania Forest Fund grant also covered the purchase of equipment and materials for beekeepers.



Mushrooms: Urs Bloesch was on a consultancy mission to instruct future trainers in picking and drying mushrooms in January 2022. He also collected data on urban markets and established initial contacts with regional stakeholders such as the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) and the Small Industries Development Organization. Abdala Liingilie, the natural resources officer, the trainers, and the forestry department then provided training to a total of 222 pickers (including 147 women). Emphasis was placed on identification, transport, and preparation for drying. Two solar dryers were installed in the villages of Nsenkwa and Utende and the first tests took place in February and March 2022. These tests enabled us to refine certain construction criteria for the highest temperature inside the dryer and the dryer's size. As a result, four new dryers were ordered at the end of 2022 with several technical improvements, including the possibility of using gas as a backup energy source on rainy days.

Rainy days are common during the wet season, the peak season for mushrooms. Small guides for the identification of the main edible species were printed in English and Swahili and distributed to pickers and others working in the field. A system guaranteeing the maintenance of the dryers and the control of edible species was put in place, with the appointment of two inspectors per dryer.

Environmental education: the project works with the environmental clubs in the primary schools of the eight villages. Working with their environmental clubs gives us flexibility in organizing their outings. As they are optional, we do not need to make any major changes to the official curriculum. In 2022, 219 children (51% of them girls) participated in a one-day classroom presentation followed by a one-day field trip to the Mlele Forest Reserve. They were accompanied by their teachers as well as Village Forest Guards (VFGs) and IBA managers.



The pupils were able to see for themselves the pressure exerted by livestock and the impact of slash-and-burn farming on the fringes of the reserve. In the forest, various speakers spoke to them about the natural resources provided by ecosystems in a healthy state of conservation. The IBA manager and Abdala Liingilie gave a presentation on beekeeping and its techniques and spoke about wild mushrooms. The children were already familiar with some species of wild mushrooms. Afterward, the VFGs talked about sustainable fishing and the wildlife that can be found in properly managed forests.

JFM: while 2021 was a busy year for the formation of the JFM Committee, 2022 saw no tangible activity apart from sessions with the TFS. Relations with the TFS deteriorated as a result of personal problems between the local manager and the ADAP project manager, whose contract ended in July. The whole project suffered as a result, with the TFS refusing to collaborate for four months on any JFM activities or patrols. Fortunately, the arrival of a new project manager enabled dialogue to resume at the district and regional levels. Patrols were organized again in close collaboration between the IBA and the TFS in August.

Law enforcement and monitoring: patrols in the Mlele Forest Reserve have shown an increase in seasonal rice cultivation in flood plains and the incursion of cattle. To authorize driving motorbikes by VFGs, seven of them have started courses and will take their exams



for a license in 2023. Raimundo Pizarro, a former master's student of natural resources management and who fitted a transmitter collar to a female wild dog in 2021, returned to fieldwork in May 2022. His still-valid research permit authorized him to enter the protected areas and fit five collars on the continent's most endangered carnivore species. Unfortunately, even with the help of the vet from the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute, he could fit an additional collar on only one male this time. Still, his mission enabled him to wildlife data collection thanks to the camera traps he set. He was also able to set up the new GPS with satellite communication that will provide

greater security for VFGs in forests where mobile phone coverage is largely non-existent.

Official visits: several delegations visited Inyonga to find out more about the project. The first delegation represented the Beekeeping Value Chain Support Program of the Belgian Cooperation. The idea was to map out all the stakeholders already active in the beekeeping sector. They had the opportunity to meet the IBA and will develop collaboration for the coming years. Two representatives of the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government - also visited the project in collaboration with the TFS and the district authorities to give it the formal green light. This exchange was an opportunity to present the project's activities in detail to the authorities, answer their questions, and get off to a good start after the blockage with the TFS.

Sandy Mermod, Program manager



RUNGWA RIVER CORRIDOR COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT

Project objectives

The goal of the project is to ensure that the forests north of the Rungwa River become a functional ecological corridor and make a lasting contribution to the livelihoods of the surrounding villages. As the project is located at the crossroads of several Tanzanian regions and districts, it runs in different villages according to the different administrative contexts. It supports a Joint Forest Management (JFM) process for the villages bordering the Rungwa River Forest Reserve: Mapili, Ipwaga, Ilunde, and Isegenezya, and it supports the preparation of land use plans for Mwenge, Mkola, and Mgambo with a view to potential Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) for their village forests.

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) supports a CBFM for the Kululu forest on the village lands of Kapumpa, Mwitikio, Majojoro, Kintanula, and Mwamagembe. The WCS has awarded a sub-award to ADAP to make an in-

ventory of Kululu's mammals and develop the honey and mushroom added-value chains as it does for the other villages in the project.

The second phase of the project began on 1 March 2021 and will end on 30 May 2023.

Activities in 2022

Beekeeping: support for this sector was given at various levels. The national umbrella organization TABEDO received a monthly grant to defend beekeeping and coordinate the various member associations. Level Two training courses were provided for groups of beekeepers in the Mlele and Itigi districts, and Level Three training courses for beekeepers in the Sikonge district. In all, more than 480 beekeepers received training by 2022. In addition, 10 modern hives plus harvesting equipment were distributed to each registered group of beekeepers, and 25 carpenters were trained in the construction of modern hives. This will enable beekeepers to find local hives at affordable prices and provide a boost to the local economy. In



addition, the focus was on including women in beekeeping by building five apiaries near the villages of Kapumpa, Mwitikio, Majojoro, Kintanula, and Mwamagembe so that women and young people could learn the practice without the need to enter the forest for several days. These groups, of which 90% are women, received basic training to start up their businesses and run the apiary.

Finally, a partnership was established with Third Man Limited, which buys honey for the European and American organic markets. Beekeepers can sell their raw honey at twice the price if they comply with the strict organic requirements.

Mushrooms: like the Katavi-Ugalla project, training was given to mushroom pickers at the beginning of the year. A total of 187 women and 36 men were trained in the collection, preparation, and drying of mushrooms. Identification guides were distributed to pickers and key players in the industry. At the start of the year, two solar dryers were acquired for the villages of Isegenezya and

Mgambo for trial purposes. Five other dryers were then installed in the villages of Kapumpa, Mwitikio, Majojoro, Kintanula, and Mwamagembe. The dryers can also be used outside the mushroom season to dry fruit or tubers. Rules for use and a price per drum must be defined, and inspectors must be chosen to ensure optimal use.

Entrepreneurship and groups: training in micro-entrepreneurship was given to the leaders of the beekeepers' and pickers' groups, reaching 282 people (including 160 women). In addition, the project team monitored producer groups to measure progress, respond to their challenges, and plan future training every month. Finally, several new groups of beekeepers and mushroom pickers were formed following the enthusiasm for the project's initial results. The project team is on hand to help them draw up their constitution and register with the district.



Livestock keeping: Livestock officers from the Sikonge District trained 569 livestock keepers (including 4 women). The topics covered were disease management, pasture management, and selection and rules for the consumption of animal products. The training course was a great success, demonstrating the interest of livestock keepers in capacity-building. It also showed the low participation of women, reflecting the patriarchal nature of the livestock keepers' tribe. The inclusion of the pastoralists' wives will therefore be a challenge for the next phases.

JFM: the situation is the same as for the Katavi-Ugalla project with few surveillance patrols in the Rungwa River reserve in 2022. They should resume at a more sustained pace in 2023 following negotiations with the Tanzania Forest Services.

Land use planning: the first meetings with village governments and then village assemblies were held in Mwenge, Mkola, and Mgambo in May and June 2022. They meant the start of a new process of creating land use plans. The survey and mapping stages by District's and Region's employees will take place in early 2023.

The finalized plans will make it possible to reduce conflicts, to reserve areas for community services, and to formalize the existence of village forests. The villages will then be able to embark on a Community-Based Forest Management process and receive support for the conservation of their forests if they wish.

Wildlife monitoring: in 2022 the Kululu Village Forest Reserve was sampled for the second time, with camera traps set at 180 points. Analysis of the images revealed 50 mammal species (compared to 54 in 2021). The total for the two consecutive years is 55 species of medium and large mammals plus the ostrich, including nine species on the IUCN red list. While the presence in an area of some species such as the greater kudu, remains strictly conditioned by ecological factors (habitat, presence of water), for most species human activity appears to be the main determining factor. The current state of wildlife populations is worrisome, in particular because of a strong pastoral presence and significant illegal hunting that was registered during the monitoring.



Visits from partners: the project received a visit from the Wildlife Conservation Society to evaluate and audit the activities initiated with their received sub-award. Afterward, a team from Research Triangle Institute arrived to map the area in preparation for a USAID project, Tuhi-fadhi Maliasili. ADAP Tanzania participated in this exercise and made initial contacts to receive a grant in 2023. Finally, TABEDO arrived in November to review the received project grant and to start working with Kululu Nature Initiatives, the new local association that gathers producers of bee - and mushroom products.

Sandy Mermod, Program manager



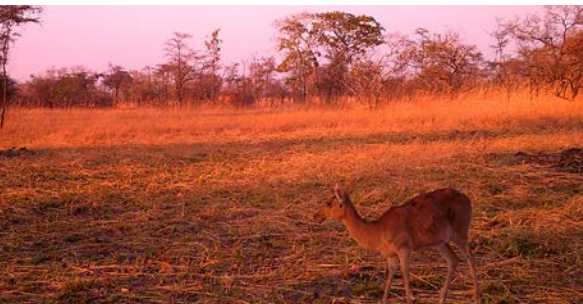
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE IPOLE WMA

Project objectives

This new project, entitled «Sustainable Management of the Ipole Wildlife Management Area», started in the Sikonge District in Tanzania in February 2022. ADAP and its local partner Jumuiya ya Hifadhi ya Wanyamapori Ipole (JUHIWAI) have set themselves the following objectives for the first phase: (1) JUHIWAI's management capacities are strengthened and legal documents are updated to ensure the long-term management of the Ipole reserve, (2) Local producers have acquired the basic knowledge to harvest/produce sustainable natural products (beekeeping, mushrooms, fishing, and livestock). The first phase will last two years, the total duration of the project is estimated at eight years. The main donor is the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development, with co-financing provided by JUHIWAI and the Wildlife Conservation Society (for ecological monitoring).

The Ipole Wildlife Management Area covers an area of 2,540 km² and is an ecological corridor between several strictly protected areas. It is managed by JUHIWAI, which represents the villages of Ipole, Idekamiso, Utimule, Msumva, Mwamulu, and Ugunda, owners of the land in the reserve. JUHIWAI aims to promote and improve the living conditions of the villagers through the management and sustainable use of the natural resources on their land by following the rules governing the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs).

The project will strengthen JUHIWAI's institutional, administrative, material, and financial capacities through training and ongoing technical support. The project will also support compliance with the legal documents required for the proper management of the reserve. To improve the natural product chains, the project will facilitate the acquisition of equipment and provide training for groups of beekeepers,

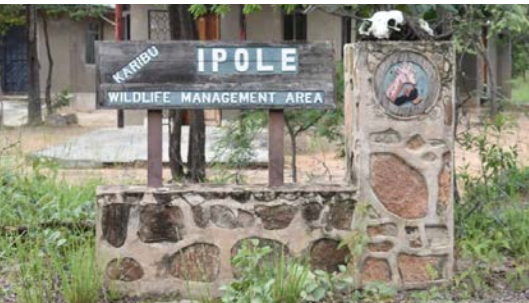


mushroom pickers, and fishermen. It will also seek to ease conflicts between users, supporting the renewal of land use plans and bringing together local stakeholders. Listening to the needs of livestock keepers will be an important aspect, and targeted training courses will be offered to them.

Activites in 2022

Project launch: the administrative process for announcing the project to the national authorities was lengthy. In addition, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between JUHIWAI and ADAP was nullified during the year by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. JUHIWAI should have requested prior authorization from the hunting company operating in the Ipole WMA and from the Tanzania Forest Services, with whom it has a partnership. The first project manager, Kharid Mwakoba, terminated his contract to work for the government in May instead. The pro-

ject was without a project manager for three months, but the negotiations and monitoring were made possible thanks to JUHIWAI and the other ADAP Tanzania project managers, who participated in the meetings and ensured coordination, including a meeting bringing together all the local stakeholders under the aegis of the Sikonge District. This was key to moving forward with Tanzania Forest Services. The regional accountant, Renico Kinemo, started work in July and a new project manager, Andrew Mariki, took up his post in August. The project team was able to submit a new proposal for a MoU with JUHIWAI and presented the project to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. All this finally led to the signing of the MoU with JUHIWAI and an inauguration ceremony for the project. Participants were the executive and legislative leaders of the villages, wards, and district, the JUHIWAI committee and employees, and the project team.



The project manager and JUHIWAI's executive secretary attended the Community Wildlife Management Areas Consortium annual forum in November to discuss the challenges and successes experienced by the various associations managing WMA. This body promises to be a valuable ally in defending the interests of WMAs and providing JUHIWAI with technical and administrative support.

Ecological monitoring: for the first time, medium-sized and large mammals were monitored in the Ipole WMA using camera traps. Preliminary results revealed the presence of 49 medium and large mammals, including six on the IUCN red list. As with the Kululu reserve, the ostrich is present at Ipole. The monitoring was carried out between

August and November by Lucy Novovitch, a student at the University of Bern (see her story on p. 20), and the Ipole Village Game Scouts (VGS). The VGS were trained in the use of camera traps, as well as in direct observation and the presence of indirect signs. Chairman Claude Fischer spent two weeks in the field to supervise the monitoring and make an initial assessment. This project's areas are much more open than the other project areas and will require transects by car rather than camera traps in the open plains. The collected data will be useful for establishing a baseline against which to measure the project's impact, and for drafting the management plan for the Ipole WMA, which will be up for renewal in 2024.



Surveillance: during the wildlife monitoring, the frequency of encounters with illegal practices such as cattle grazing, poaching, and illegal logging was very high, demonstrating the importance of regular patrols by VGS throughout the area. In addition to the ecological monitoring, which kept the area under surveillance for almost four months, and the joint patrols with the district, a patrol was organized by JUHIWAI in the spring. The project manager also spent some time looking for a vehicle suited to meet the conditions of the bush and that offered good value for money. JUHIWAI finally bought a second-hand Toyota Land Cruiser double cab in December. JUHIWAI already has a pick-up truck, so with this new acquisition, they will be able to better manage and monitor the area, which is nearly ten times the size of the canton of Geneva.

Mushrooms: at the end of the year, the project teams were able to concentrate on finding a suitable location for the installation of solar dryers for wild mushrooms. These can be used for other agricultural products such as fruit and vegetables. Several factors are important



in this search, including access to good solar radiation, accessibility, safety, and the availability of water for rinsing the products before drying and cleaning the dryer. The village of Idekamiso was selected to receive the project's first dryer. The other villages will receive a dryer in the coming seasons. The rest of the activities will continue in early 2023 when the rains and mushrooms arrive.

Louise Sérasset, Executive secretary



FEEDBACK ON THE FIELDWORK OF A MASTER'S STUDENT

As a student at the University of Berne, I was lucky enough to be able to work with ADAP, monitoring wildlife with camera traps in the Ipole Wildlife Management Area (WMA) as part of my master's program. The main aim was to do a census of medium-sized and large mammals to find out more about their distribution throughout the WMA and about the species diversity of the area. We had 108 Bushnell camera traps at our disposal, to be placed in grids of 36 points spaced 2 km. apart. The equipment available allowed us to set up three grids simultaneously.

To achieve the target of six installed grids in four months, we conducted fieldwork in two parts. The installation sites and the layout of these grids were decided beforehand by the association's team and are similar for all the project areas. The grids were laid out over the area for the best possible coverage of the research zone taking into account natural environments and the network of tracks. As each grid has a surface area of 100 km², we sampled

a total surface area of 600 km². At the end of this monitoring, we wanted to know the distribution of species across all six grids, the specific diversity at each camera site, and the probability of each species using the area. This probability is a result of environmental and anthropogenic factors such as vegetation, water, and human presence (villages, disturbances, and roads).

During the first few days in the field, I received support from members of the Rungwa River project team and their Village Game Scouts (VGSs), who were familiar with camera trap monitoring. They also taught the practical basics (use of GPS and camera traps) to the Ipole VGSs. Throughout my stay, I was accompanied by 10 to 11 VGSs, not including the driver. We had one vehicle available for the whole team, which sometimes made things a bit cramped. But apart from the numerous mechanical problems, we never suffered from a lack of space.



It's for all these reasons that I'd like to warmly thank the association for trusting me to start working with the Ipole team, and for enabling me to acquire so much knowledge of the field, in both logistical and human terms.

Ipole 2022 has been a great learning opportunity for me.

Lucy Novovitch



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2022



BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	AT 31.12.2022	AT 31.12.2021
Cash and cash equivalents	153,642.45	100,605.70
Accruals and deferred income	714.20	8.85
Total current assets	154,356.65	100,614.55
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. 156,048.42	SFr. 102,306.32

LIABILITIES

FOREIGN FUNDS	AT 31.12.2022	AT 31.12.2021
Creditors	0.00	0.00
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		
Short-term interest-bearing liabilities	0.00	0.00
Other short-term liabilities	0.00	0.00
Accrued liabilities	8,735.60	10,843.71
Total current liabilities	8,735.60	10,843.71
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Long-term interest-bearing liabilities	0.00	0.00
Project funds	148,979.01	107,266.72
Total long-term liabilities	148,979.01	107,266.72
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Legal reserve from profit	0.00	0.00
Voluntary reserves from profit	-15,788.51	3,083.18
Net profit for the year	14,222.32	768.31
Total equity	-1,666.19	3,851.49
TOTAL LIABILITIES	SFr. 156,048.42	SFr. 121,961.92

PROFIT AND LOSS

INCOME STATEMENT

INCOME	AU 31.12.2022	AU 31.12.2021
Funds allocated to projects	480,781.64	360,686.86
Miscellaneous income	25,118.36	30,185.96
TOTAL INCOME	SFr. 505,900.00	SFr. 390,872.82

EXPENSES

DIRECT PROJECTS EXPENSES	AT 31.12.2022	AT 31.12.2021
Direct project expenses Katavi-Ugalla 22-18	91,249.95	0.00
Direct project expenses Ipole TZ 21-50	112,400.95	0.00
Direct project expenses Katavi-Ugalla 20-18	100,556.88	157,569.29
Direct project expenses Rungwa II 21-09	120,382.56	159,148.09
Direct project expenses Burkina Faso 12-32	3,651.30	3,651.30
Total charges directes de projets	428,241.64	320,368.68

DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES/OWN FUNDS		
Participation in projects by own funds	872.23	3,151.71
Total direct project expenses/own funds	872.23	3,151.71

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION		
Staff expenses	34,864.06	35,099.92
Operating expenses	27,799.75	31,484.20
Depreciation & value adjustments on fixed assets	0.00	0.00
Total management and administration expenses	62,663.81	66,584.12

TOTAL EXPENSES	SFr. 491,777.68	SFr. 390,104.51
Result for the ordinary year	14,122.32	768.31
Extraordinary expenses		19,640.00
Result for the year		-18,871.69
	SFr. 505,900.00	SFr. 390,872.82

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PROJECT FUNDS

YEAR 2022

ALLOCATED FUNDS	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2022	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2022
Tanzania - Project Rungwa 18-19	-713.46				713.46	0.00
Tanzania - Project Ipole 21-50	-713.46					-713.46
Tanzania - Project Katavi-Ugalla 20-18	80,128.32	41,611.12	98,556.88	11,840.00	-2,000.00	9,342.56
Tanzania - Project Rungwa II 21-09	19,591.91	115,703.00	122,382.56	15,300.00	2,000.00	-387.65
Tanzania - Katavi-Ugalla II FGC 22-18	0.00	170,000.00	91,249.95	11,400.00		67,350.05
Niger - Project 19-09	8,992.55	-9,151.32			158.77	0.00
Burkina Faso - Projet 12-32	-732.60	6,935.26	3,651.30		-2,551.36	0.00
TOTAL ALLOCATED FUNDS	107,266.72	524,173.06	428,241.64	52,540.00	-1,679.13	148,979.01

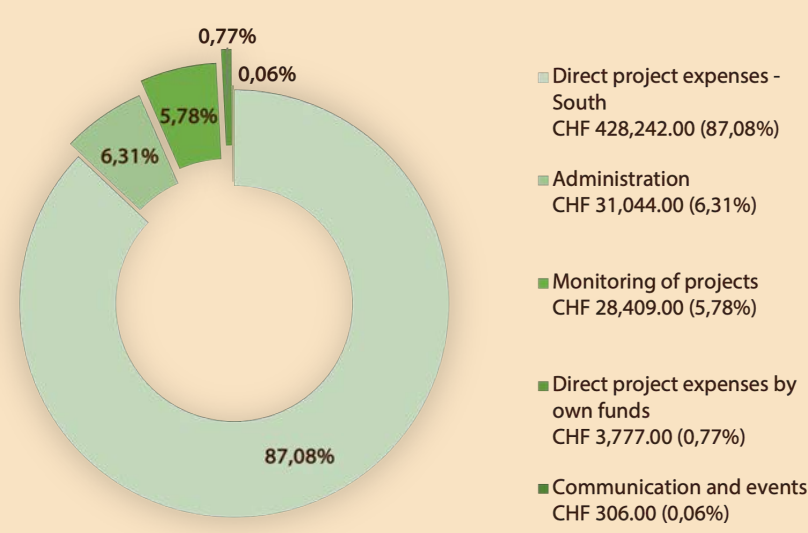
EQUITY	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2022	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS		INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2022
Capital	-15,788.51				14,122.32	-1,666.19
Net profit for the year		14,122.32			-14,122.32	0.00
TOTAL EQUITY	-15,788.51	14,122.32	0.00		0.00	-1,666.19

YEAR 2021

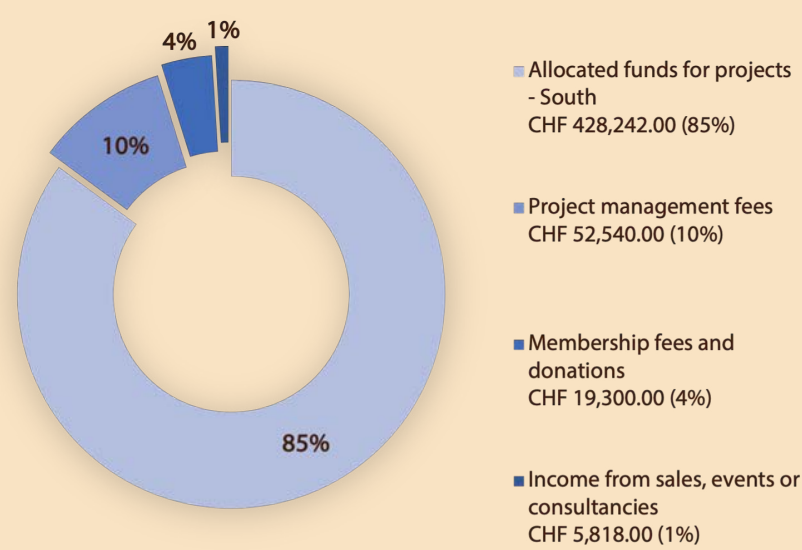
ALLOCATED FUNDS	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2021	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2021
Tanzania - Project Inyonga 16-28	15,293.86		14,892.63	401.23		0.00
Tanzania - Project Rungwa 18-19	-713.46					-713.46
Tanzania - Project Katavi-Ugalla 20-18	58,467.61	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	25,524.98	3,200.00		8,992.55
Madagascar - Project 16-47	16,457.95		16,311.00	146.95		0.00
Burkina Faso - Projet 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				-18,871.69	-15,788.51
Net profit for the year		-18,871.69			18,871.69	0.00
TOTAL EQUITY	3,083.18	-18,871.69	0.00		0.00	-15,788.51

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 2022



INCOME FOR THE YEAR 2022



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 2022, ADAP's income increased by 29% to CHF 505,900. This was mainly the result from received higher fees for managing the three community-based natural resource management projects underway in Tanzania (CHF 52,540, 30% higher than in 2021), generous donations from a member of the association (CHF 17,100), and income from co-renting the office (CHF 2,625).

Expenses: expenses directly related to project implementation continued to rise (34% more in 2022 than in the previous year), to CHF 428,241.64, reflecting the increase in activity on the ground with the start-up of a new project in Ipole and the launch of a new project phase in the Katavi-Ugalla corridor.

The Association's operating costs in Geneva amounted to CHF 62,663.81 in 2022, a slight decrease compared to the previous year (-6%). This stabilization in operating costs does not, however, fully reflect the value of the work done by the association's executive secretary who accumulated 100 hours of unpaid overtime in 2022, thereby helping to contain the association's costs

Results: At the end of the year 2022, ADAP has a positive result of CHF 14,122.32. This almost completely offsets the association's over-indebtedness, which has now been reduced to CHF 1,666.19. As a reminder, the association had undertaken to rectify the deficit of CHF 15,788.51 resulting from the 2021 financial year, within two years. As this has been almost entirely accomplished in one year, ADAP should be in good financial health in 2023, which will then need to be consolidated. It should be noted that this would not have been possible without the donations made to ADAP by one of its generous members, the voluntary work done by the association's active members, and the efforts of the executive secretary who has worked well beyond her 40% remuneration to enable the organization continue its development.

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

THANK YOU

TO ALL ADAP MEMBERS AND DONORS

And to our:

Financial partners

- Commune d'Anières
- Commune de Cologny
- Commune de Lancy
- Commune d'Onex
- Commune de Presinge
- Commune de Puplinge
- Commune de Versoix
- Commune de Veyrier
- Ville de Genève
- Etat de Genève
- Direction du Développement et de la Coopération

Operational partners

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

Volunteers

- Ezra Ricci
- Raimundo Pizarro
- Berat Dajakaj
- Louise Sérasset
- Tamara Ansejo
- Anne Ceppi

Photos credits

- Lucy Novovitch (p. 1, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22)
- Urs Bloesch (p. 6)
- ADAP (all other images)

*Annual report 2022, printed in May 2023,
reviewed by Hanne Blitz, proofreading in English*

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.



Association pour le Développement des Aires Protégées
Rue des Savoises 15, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland
www.adap.ch, info@adap.ch
+41 (0) 22 320 76 75
CCP: 17-212756-1

