



# ADAP

ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
PROTECTED AREAS

## ANNUAL REPORT 2024

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**FEDERATION  
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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).

# BOARD'S WORD

Dear members,  
Dear partners,  
Dear friends,

Around the world, things are speeding up: advances in technology but also the quest for profit, deforestation, air, water and soil pollution, forest fires, trafficking of threatened species, climate change, and the decline of wildlife, to name a few. It might be easy to give up and look the other way, focus on the tip of one's nose or take refuge in television shows. It's harder to stay firm on our feet and not get blown away by the storm, to keep taking one step after the other, staring at a blue patch of sky. Our work is difficult but rewarding and meaningful, because even if we fail we have tried, and who knows our efforts will have positive results.

ADAP always stands shoulder to shoulder with rural communities in western Tanzania to maintain forest ecosystems. These provide the basis of life for people and animals in the region and beyond since they are huge carbon sinks and the source of several regional watercourses. But protecting them without their inhabitants' participation is doomed to failure. People need to be connected to biodiversity, either spiritually or by using it responsibly to live a dignified and free existence. Also, idealising a life close to nature is a trap we mustn't fall into, otherwise we'll miss out on important issues. Forests provide air, protect water sources and attract rain, but in return they harbour elephants hungry for maize, kudu «addicted» to tobacco leaves and hyenas fond of





goats. These forests are also home to large flood plains, known as mbuga, and would make excellent plots for growing rice, a highly profitable cereal. The management of protected areas must therefore mitigate conflicts between wildlife and inhabitants and help neighbouring villages benefit, directly or indirectly, from coexistence with respect for the rules by all.

This is why ADAP continues to support the implementation of management models that include village authorities in protected areas management, and the development of non-timber forest product chains such as those for honey and wild mushrooms. The latter was one of our 2024 flagship activities, as the production of dried mushrooms using solar dryers began to take off. This is an innovative sector with great potential in Tanzania.

We take this opportunity to thank Dr. Urs Bloesch of Adansonia-Consulting, who is actively involved in the development and promotion of dried mushrooms. We also like to thank the volunteers, our staff in Geneva and all the employees in Tanzania for their dedicated work! A very special thank you to Yves Hausser, founder and head of operations, for his long-term commitment and demonstrated passion. He is stepping down from the committee but will remain close to us to develop new projects!

ADAP doesn't let itself be carried away by all the tumult in the world and continues to work on 7,000 km<sup>2</sup> of forest. New projects are in the pipeline, and we look forward to sharing them with you!

**Claude Fischer, Chairman et  
Sandy Mermod, Program manager**

## 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

## Forum on solidarity

ADAP joined other organisations of the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development (FGC) at the «Solidarity in all its forms» forum in Plan-les-Ouates on February 9 and 10. The main themes of the event were climate change, and development projects. The event enabled Executive Secretary Louise Sérasset to present ADAP's community-based forest management projects in western Tanzania. On Saturday afternoon, the children played a quiz entitled «The survival of Tanzanian wildlife», specially prepared for the occasion by Raimundo Pizarro, Head of Communication, and discovered the feeding habits of mammals in the project areas, such as lions, elephants, and wild dogs.

## Conservation Career Day

In February, Program Manager Sandy Mermod

and Head of Research Lucas Villard took part in the Conservation Career Day organized by the University of Lausanne. They presented ADAP's projects in Tanzania, in particular their scientific components, such as the monitoring of wildlife using camera traps.

## Green Film Festival

As part of the Green Film Festival, ADAP was present at the screening of the film «Gorongosa, le parc de la réconciliation» on March 19 at Ciné-Lux. Sandy Mermod led a post-film discussion on the role of local communities in conservation initiatives that are supported by private or public funds from Western countries. She also drew parallels between the Gorongosa National Park in Mozambique and the challenges faced by ADAP-supported protected areas in Tanzania.



## « Esprit Solidaire » programme

The «Sustainable management of the Ipole wildlife management area» project has been in the news. It was featured on Léman Bleu TV's «Esprit Solidaire» programme in May. The programme focused on the development of the wild, edible mushroom sector. It explains the ecology of these mushrooms, their collection and drying, and the challenges for small-scale producers of marketing them. Thanks to Léman Bleu and the FGC for putting the spotlight on our new Tanzanian project, and to Adansonia-Consulting, our technical partner in the development of this sector.

## FGC round table

On May 28, ADAP participated in an event co-organised by the FGC, the City of Geneva and University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland, entitled «Development projects: solutions for the climate emergency». After a technical overview, two FGC organisations, ADAP and FH Suisse, presented the impact of climate change on their projects and proposed counter measures. Sandy Mermod presented the importance of protecting forests for carbon storage, but also

their role in preserving biodiversity - a crisis that is just as worrying as the climate crisis but less talked about and more complex to tackle. She also presented carbon credits financing as an alternative to traditional, public, financing, pointing out their disadvantages and limitations.

## New recruits

The committee has a new treasurer, Lucy Novovitch. She is well acquainted with the field and inventoried with her master's thesis the fauna of the new Ipole project. Raimundo Pizarro has taken on the role of head of communication on the committee. And Nathalie Rochat, a new member and communication volunteer, has joined the ranks. You can read about her first field trip on page 24. Welcome to Lucy and Nathalie!

**Louise Sérasset, Executive secretary**





# PROJECTS IN TANZANIA

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## GENERAL CONTEXT RELATED TO THE PROJECTS

### Best Taxpayer's Award

ADAP Tanzania was honoured at the latest «Taxpayers' Appreciation Awards» organised by the Tanzania Revenue Authority. ADAP Tanzania was awarded the prize «Best Taxpayer in Mlele District for the year 2023/2024» based on criteria such as outstanding tax compliance, largest non-profit taxpayer in the district, cooperation with the administration and ease of access to documents. The Mlele District Commissioner presented the certificate to ADAP Tanzania's regional accountant, Renico Kinemo. We would like to thank him and his colleagues Helimina Mguli, Jovin Lwehabura, Frank Kweka and Romanus Mwakimata for their excellent work. Special thanks also to our auditors at Innovex.

### Youth4Nature Conference

On June 8 and 9 the «Youth4Nature Conference» was held in Arusha, Tanzania, organised by the Honeyguide Foundation. Rashidy Kikoti, the Ipole project's livelihoods and natural resources officer, Milker Pangani, an Ipole village game scout, and Elizabeth Gerevas, a young woman involved in the beekeeping training programme for school dropouts in Mlele, took part with the support of ADAP. The conference's aim is to empower the next generation of environmental conservation specialists and to help them in their efforts for the benefit of present and future generations. The conference also aims to bring young people together to discuss important conservation issues and to give them the opportunity to network.





## A president, women, and trees

President Samia Suluhu Hassan of Tanzania made an official visit to the Mlele District at the beginning of July. She reminded the population and local authorities that they must not settle in the reserves and not engage in illegal activities. She also visited the joint stand of ADAP Tanzania and the Inyonga Beekeepers Association and took their leaflets. In March, ADAP Tanzania supported the Mlele district's Women's Day event. Helimina Mguli, accountant, and Valeria Shirima, livelihoods and natural resources officer for the Rungwa River corridor project, helped promote the mushroom pickers' and beekeepers' products. ADAP Tanzania also participated in the «Tree planting Day», organised by the same district where surplus indigenous tree seedlings, grown by school-children, were planted in water catchment areas and around official buildings.

## Professional anniversary

In 2024, Yahya Ally, driver for the Katavi-Ugalla corridor project, celebrated his 10th anniversary with ADAP. For the past decade, he has been driving on all the roads he knows by heart through the Miombo forests, whatever the weather! He gets us where we need to go, despite the sometimes very difficult roads. He puts all his skills at the disposal of our teams, partners and beneficiaries, and we are very grateful to him. To celebrate the tenth anniversary of his work, his family visited the magnificent Katavi National Park for two days of discovery and adventure. As the icing on the cake, they were able to see wild dogs and lions, enough to fill their children with wonder.

**Louise Sérasset, Executive secretary**



## KATAVI-UGALLA CORRIDOR JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT

### Project objectives

The project supports the villages of Mgombe, Uzega, Kanoge, Wachawaseme, Mtakuja, Kaulolo, Nsenkwa, Masigo and Uruwira in setting up a Joint Forest Management (JFM) of the entire Mlele forest reserve (2,350 km<sup>2</sup>). The aim is to secure the villages' rights and their sharing of management income. The objectives of this phase are (1) involving nine villages in a process of joint forest management for the Mlele Hills Forest Reserve and implementing school agroforestry programs in primary schools, and (2) developing added-value chains that lead to the marketing of the first mushrooms and bee products on the retail market, with a focus on support to women producers.

This second phase, financed by the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development, began in August 2022 and will run until September 2025. It focuses on the agreement and the management plan for the reserve, the de-

velopment of the wild mushroom sector, and a greater inclusion of women and young people in beekeeping activities. The local partners are ADAP Tanzania and the village governments of the nine villages involved in the joint forest management.

### Activities carried out in 2024

**Joint Forest Management (JFM):** as part of the process of establishing the JFM, 2024 saw an increase in exchanges and enthusiasm from stakeholders. After the commitment from all local levels in 2023, the district requested ADAP to support the JFM and the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) to speed up the process. The village of Uruwira is now formally integrated into the JFM and there is a very good collaboration with the TFS in the Nsimbo district. The project has supported the 108 members (including 49 women) of the village natural resource committees, providing them with training in the process of implementing the JFM. In addi-



tion, 18 members of these village committees are also members of the JFM committee, which meets more often.

**Reserve management:** as in previous years, surveillance patrols by the TFS, the police, and the Mlele district authorities were organised this year to reduce illegal activities within the Mlele Hills Forest Reserve. The 30 village game scouts supported by the project participate in the patrols, with 15 of them receiving training in forestry and wildlife monitoring methods. In 2024, six grids, making a total of 216 sites, were sampled by camera traps in Mlele Hills by these village game scouts. The collected data will provide crucial information on the mammals present in Mlele Hills and guide their management.

**Beekeeping:** in the district exists a high failure rate among pupils at secondary school, and many of them have no choice but to find

jobs as motorbike drivers, engage in activities that destroy ecosystems and, in the case of girls, marry at a very young age. The beekeeping project supports 30 young people including 16 women chosen by village assemblies, to begin practical training in beekeeping. These young people built 60 modern beehives by themselves and hung them in the Mlele Hills forest reserve. November was the time of their first harvest. Thanks to this training, they learnt how to harvest honey while preserving the trees, the hives and, of course, the bees. They also developed their logo and communication (see p. 24). The project has continued to support the Inyonga Beekeepers Association, formally called the «Nyuki» cooperative since 2024. The cooperative's aim is the same but its legal form will enable it to better manage the purchase and sale of bee products and other natural products such as wild mushrooms. Its workshop and processing area were completely renovated and brought up to current





health and safety standards. Its carpentry workshop was renovated as well to increase the production of top-bar hives. The project has built three apiaries that can accommodate 30 hives each, on the outskirts of the Mlele Hills Forest Reserve. The hives' proximity to the villages enables the women to be more involved in beekeeping. Plus, the hives don't need to be hung in trees. The number of women members of the Nyuki cooperative has increased 270%, from 73 in 2018 to 270 in 2024.

**Mushrooms:** the mushroom project has continued training for the picking of edible wild mushroom species, their transport, and drying techniques using dryers. These training sessions were attended by 197 women and 66 men. In addition, five solar dryers were installed in villages that participated in the JFM and that did not already have them. The first attempts to use the dryers for products other than mushrooms were conclusive, with the

pumpkin and manioc leaves for sauces being a great success. The first dried mangoes were a little too oxidised but the producers continued the tests. Varying the size and drying time they achieved good quality. These dried mangoes can now be sold at bus stops, for example.

**Environmental education:** the environmental education project has continued to work with eight primary schools and one secondary school in the Mlele and Nsimbo districts. In each school, pupils looked after a nursery of fruit trees and native trees as well as a test plot with one part under conventional cultivation and the other under agroforestry. The students also received planting equipment and technical training. The fruit tree seedlings were mainly planted around the schools to diversify the pupils' diet and provide them with fruit. The indigenous tree seedlings were put to good use by planting them on communal plots, such as around the new dam in the vil-



lage of Nsenkwa or around hospitals and village offices. These plantings make it possible to avoid using exotic species for shade. More than 1,800 pupils, 51% of them girls, 90 teachers and four village game scouts were fully committed to this agroforestry initiative. They worked in close collaboration with the schools and environmental officers from the Mlele and Nsimbo districts.

**Sandy Mermod, Program manager**



## RUNGWA RIVER CORRIDOR COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT

### Project objectives

The project's aims are twofold: improve the livelihoods of local communities supporting the mushroom and beekeeping sectors, and raise awareness of biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change in the villages adjacent to the Rungwa River Forest Reserve and those hosting the Kululu (Northern) and Mdbulo (Southern) wildlife corridors. In addition, the project supports the establishment of a Joint Forest Management for the Rungwa River Forest Reserve. The objectives of the third phase are: (1) the final documents of the joint forest management for the Rungwa River Forest Reserve and of the land-use planning for the Northern and Southern corridors are submitted to the government for formal approval, (2) enabling producers in the 16 villages to sell their products through an association that certifies them, and giving them access to equipment and know-how to improve product quality, (3) involving more women, young people,

and agro-pastoralists in added-value chains and in protecting forest resources.

The local partners are ADAP Tanzania and the village governments of Ilunde, Isegenezya, Ipwaga and Mapili, represented by their village natural resources committees. The project area covers the Rungwa River Forest Reserve (2,100 km<sup>2</sup>), the Southern Corridor (950 km<sup>2</sup>), and the Northern Corridor (850 km<sup>2</sup>), and involves 16 villages (four in Mlele, six in Sikonge, two in Itigi, and four in Chunya). The third phase is co-financed by the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development, the USAID Tuhi-fadhi Maliasili project, and ADAP Switzerland, and runs from May 2023 through the end of January 2026. The project has been shortened by five months because USAID funding stopped in January 2025, making it impossible to fund certain components. Further details will be provided in the next report.





## Activities carried out in 2024

**Joint Forest Management (JFM):** after the written 2023 approval from all local levels and the steering committee, the process of establishing a JFM is well underway. Several meetings involved members of the village natural resource management committees of the four villages. The meetings' purpose is to provide an update on this process, train the local committees in the various rules governing forest reserves and give them the management basics so that, they can fully fulfill their role on the JFM committee after

the signing of the agreement Ongoing training in accounting and management was provided to the 16 members of the JFM committees. The project continued to support surveillance patrols in the Rungwa River Forest Reserve in collaboration with the Tanzania Forest Services, the police, and the Mlele district authorities. The patrols also covered the village forests of Mwenge and Mkola, next to the Rungwa River. They are under serious threat from deforestation despite being clearly demarcated on the recently completed land-use plans.



**Environmental education:** this year saw the start of school nurseries and the introduction to the agroforestry project in four primary schools in the Mlele district, and three primary schools in the Sikonge district. Unlike the Katavi-Ugalla corridor project, this project worked with environmental clubs that introduced 30 pupils per school to agroforestry to use trees as crop allies for preserving the soil and avoiding chemical additions. Each school received appropriate equipment like a wheelbarrow, watering cans, hoses, shovels, picks, and trowels. A total of 5,000 native seedlings were grown in the school nurseries and, as in Mlele, the test plots demonstrated the difference in maize yield when grown with animal manure and nitrogen-fixing trees. Following the success of the first training courses in 2023 on the challenges posed by the biodiversity crisis and climate change, and on the importance of adapting farming and livestock practices, the project teams again provided training to two villages in the Itigi district. One village is located

in the Sikonge district and seven villages in the Chunya district. In all, 1,550 villagers living close to the wildlife corridors received this technical training. The aim was to give participants an overview of biodiversity and climate change, emphasizing the crucial role of the Miombo forests and the threats to biodiversity. The idea was to build on their traditional knowledge and experience. The locals are aware that everything is changing rapidly and that the soil and water sources are deteriorating. They know that they have to walk further and further to find mushrooms.

**Villages saving and loans association:** this year for the first time, the project included training courses, related to village savings and loans associations in eight villages along the Northern wildlife corridor of the Itigi and Sikonge districts. The training focused on building financial management skills, empowering participants to mobilise savings, access loans and make informed decisions about their income-generating activities.



vities. Teams from ADAP Tanzania and community trainers organised theoretical sessions, group discussions and practical exercises. The training drew a total of 971 participants with 87 boys and 177 girls, and 276 men and 431 women. They included representatives of beekeeping groups, mushroom-picking groups, newly formed (unregistered) groups, and village chiefs. As a result of this initiative, 1206 loans were granted, for a total equivalent of TZS 113,025,900.

**Beekeeping:** in 2024 the beekeeping project focused on women: 240 beekeepers from eight villages in the Itigi and Sikonge districts received training to harvest honey from hives inside apiaries. These apiaries make it easier for women to get involved in beekeeping, as they are close to the villages and do not need hives to be hung from trees deep in the forest. In addition, eight women seamstresses received training in the sewing of beekeeping clothing. They learned the basic principles of making a beekeeper's suit and

how to calculate the cost of the needed materials. These women beekeepers formed a group «Wanawake Shupavu» and received their first order from the beekeepers of Ipole.

**Mushrooms:** following practical training of mushroom pickers and the acquisition of solar mushroom dryers, one person in each village was appointed to operate a dryer. This person monitors the drying of known, edible mushrooms and vegetables only. The end of the year was devoted to preparing the groups to ensure a good harvest during the rainy season.

**Producer groups:** the project continued to support the MUVA (formerly Kululu Nature Initiatives) and UWAKIWA cooperatives in Ilunde to strengthen the technical and financial knowledge of their leaders. These cooperatives gather groups of beekeepers and mushroom pickers to better defend their interests, but also to have their products certified and find new markets. Further-





more, the project has backed the construction of a honey and mushroom processing centre in Kapumpa to meet certification standards.

**Coordination workshop:** a September workshop with regional stakeholders who manage and exploit natural resources, addressed the challenges faced by beekeepers and mushroom gatherers when accessing forest reserves. Another topic was funding from financial institutions and markets for various non-timber forest products. The workshop's goal was to enable local communities to speak up for themselves and demonstrate that they are key players in conservation. But to add value to non-timber forest products and see the benefits of preserving ecosystems, they need easier access to protected areas for harvesting honey and mushrooms, and have access to markets in the major towns. The Tanzania Forest Services and Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority clarified the conditions of access

and were willing to issue permits or open up new areas to harvesting. A second workshop to define and formalise these commitments will be organised in 2025.

**Sandy Mermod, Program manager**





## SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE IPOLE WMA

### Project objectives

Phase one of the project ended at the end of August 2024 and phase two began in October that year for three years. The objectives of this new phase are (1) JUHIWAI governs and manages the Ipole Wildlife Management Area (WMA) to preserve ecosystems, and ensure transparency and inclusion of villages, and (2) the inhabitants of the eight villages have equitable access to natural resources on village land and in the WMA, and can make profit from them.

Phase two focuses on supporting Jumuiya ya Hifadhi Wanyamapori ya Ipole (JUHIWAI), the community organisation in charge of managing the 2,540 km<sup>2</sup> Ipole wildlife management area. Attention is paid to the following: 1. governance; 2. the involvement of young people and women in the activities of the WMA; 3. the implementation of stages five and six of land-use planning, i.e. the issuing of certificates of customary rights of occupancy to all inhabitants including wo-

men; 4. the development of added-value chains (beekeeping, wild mushrooms, fishing, and livestock).

The local partner is JUHIWAI, representing the eight villages bordering the WMA: Ipole, Idekamiso, Utimule, Msuva, Mwamulu, Ugunda, Makazi and Udongo. The main donor of this project is the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development, with co-financing provided by JUHIWAI.

### Activities carried out in 2024

**Reserve management:** the Ipole WMA Project supports the WMA management with financial and material support for some of the surveillance patrols, organised by JUHIWAI, the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority, and the Sikonge District. Thirty village game scouts are properly equipped with backpacks, uniforms, boots, hats, and three new motorcycles. JUHIWAI has also received technical support to bring





offenders to justice. This has helped strengthen JUHIWAI's financial management, reporting and communication capabilities. The president, vice-president, executive secretary, secretary, accountant, and four village game scouts participated in English language courses to better interact with international organisations. Their skills in English will enable them to take further training or coaching courses. The first draft of the 2024-2034 management plan for the Ipole wildlife management area (WMA) was finalised by the Community Wildlife Management Areas Consortium. In the second phase, the management plan will be presented to local stakeholders, implemented, and regularly monitored.

**Land use planning:** the project's first phase culminated in the finalisation of land use plans (schools, health services, trade areas, water catchments, agricultural areas, pastures, reserves) for each of the eight villages. The assistance from land use planning specialists from

the Sikonge district and the Tabora region was essential, and village assemblies were invited to participate at every stage. One of the first activities of the second phase was a preliminary meeting in November between the district planning authorities and JUHIWAI. The Sikonge District community development officer is involved in this project to ensure that marginalised groups (married and/or single women, the sick, the young, the elderly, orphans, low-income earners and others) are involved in the process and that their rights are respected during stages five and six of land planning, i.e. the establishment of the land registry and the issuance of title deeds. This first meeting was a success, and augurs well for collaboration in the final stages of this second phase.

**Ecological monitoring:** two years after the first inventory, the medium and large mammals of the Ipole WMA were once again studied using camera traps installed by village game scouts.



Analysis of the images from 200 locations is still in progress but shows that the WMA, despite heavy human pressure, is still home to numerous species. Some of them are on the IUCN red list, such as the lion, the leopard, and the elephant.

**Beekeeping:** 124 beekeepers, including eight women, received basic training in beekeeping and operating equipment for honey production.

The project provided eight groups of beekeepers with protective equipment (gloves, complete suits, rubber boots, brushes, and stainless steel smokers). Conveniently, the beekeeping suits were manufactured locally by sewers from the Rungwa River project. In addition, 16 local carpenters received training in the manufacture of top-bar hives, to provide a total of 105 beehives for all the village groups.



**Mushrooms:** after the first groups of mushroom pickers had registered with the district in 2023, they received basic training to improve their practices in picking, drying and storing wild edible mushrooms in 2024. A total of 127 mushroom pickers, including 75 women, have strengthened their skills in this area. By the end of 2024, six villages were equipped with gas-driven/hybrid solar dryers. The remaining two villages will have their dryers by early 2025. The Ipole project's mushroom component was the subject of an "Esprit solidaire" programme on Léman Bleu broadcast in May 2024.

drying and storage to improve their products, comply with current quality standards, and increase their market sales. Local fishermen have also organised themselves into five production groups to join forces and defend their interests. They received fishing nets with regular mesh sizes. Technical training was provided to 139 livestock farmers in the area as well to ensure that grazing and watering practices were in line with the WMA guidelines.

**Louise Sérasset, Executive secretary**

**Fishing and livestock keeping:** the Ipole WMA Project has provided 208 fishermen (including 37 women) along the Koga River with basic training in sustainable fishing. Many fishermen do not respect the mesh size of nets and fish with mosquito nets, or some use pumps to empty water holes, thus killing fry and threatening other species. Fishermen received training in fish



# PERCEPTION OF THE FIELD

Nathalie Rochat

## What were your main activities during this field visit?

My mission was to support communication around the Katavi-Ugalla corridor project in Inyonga and the management of the Ipole wildlife management area. But this first stay was above all an opportunity to discover the reality on the ground and to meet the whole ADAP Tanzania team. Contact with them immediately proved very easy and motivating. Sandy had already identified projects where my skills in communication and biology could be useful, so I quickly found my place and was productive right away.

## What did your communications support consist of?

First and foremost, I had to take the time to listen, ask lots of questions, and understand the people involved in the projects. I wanted to pinpoint their needs and identify the audiences they needed to reach. From there, I was able to propose targeted, simple, and appropriate communica-

tion measures. Without getting into theories, I focused on effective visual tools to enhance their projects. As always... good projects are great, but if no one hears about them, they're... «lost»! My role is to highlight what's being done and make sure the target audience is informed.

## What are your essential tools?

In Tanzania, my essentials are a notebook and a pen to write down, draw and organise my ideas. After that, my camera and phone, to document and capture the moment. And finally, my computer: that's where everything takes shape...in the evening! I sort, write, and finalise...

## What projects did you have?

À In Inyonga, the aim was to showcase the work of the Inyonga Beekeepers Association's young members. After a meeting to get to know them and discuss their objectives, we spent a day together in the field documenting their honey-harvesting techniques in the Miombo trees - it was impressive to see them climbing barefoot





several meters high, and touching to share this day in their element!

On my return to Switzerland, with my son, we also produced some short videos for social networks, as well as a logo that symbolises their group and highlights the women in particular. This logo now appears on their products (honey, candles, cosmetics) and in the videos they can share on TikTok, Instagram, and Facebook. It was just a start, but a promising one!

### **And in Sikonge and Ipole, what were your projects?**

In Sikonge, I participated in a two-day seminar, organised by the Rungwa River project team. Around fifty beekeeping stakeholders participated, including beekeepers and representatives of the authorities. I supported the organisation and documented the event by taking photos, to showcase the work accomplished and keep a record of the exchanges. At Ipole, I led two other projects:

I trained a dozen VGS village game scouts in the use of camera traps, to prepare them for a monitoring session scheduled for October. I stressed the importance of their work, on which the quality of the collected data depends, and showed them the results of the last session.

I also helped the JUHIWAI team that manages the Ipole village wildlife management area, to develop a communications strategy. They wanted to create a website so we started by defining priorities and target audiences - a good first step towards more structured communication.

### **And which mission are you most proud of?**

Working with the young beekeepers of Inyonga. Gaining their trust and sharing these moments in the field with them was a real gift. Motivated, open, and enthusiastic, they took part in the project with contagious pride. Their commitment has touched me deeply, and I'm proud of them!



**What challenges did you have to face once you arrived in the field?**

These are the basic challenges of a Swiss woman's daily life: remembering that electricity, water, the network... don't just fall from the sky and that the organisation of each day remains fairly spontaneous: this feels so good, but let's face it, the first few days are... confusing and sometimes quite comical!

**What do you think is most worrying about the current situation for forests and/or communities ?**

The challenge, in my opinion, lies in striking the delicate balance between meeting communities' needs for natural resources, while preserving the ecological richness of these environments the best we can. This is not an issue unique to Tanzania - it's a familiar one in Europe too, and we all know how complex this balance is. And that's precisely why I admire ADAP's work. In the field, I was able to gauge the commitment of the entire ADAP team (Swiss AND Tanzanian) and see just

how consistent, respectful and credible their approach is.

**Can you sum up your month in the field in a single sentence?**

An intense month, rich in work, exchanges, and discoveries - an opportunity that motivates me to continue my commitment!

**Nathalie Rochat,  
Communication volunteer**



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2024



# BALANCE SHEET

## ASSETS

| CURRENT ASSETS                  | AT 31.12.2024         | AT 31.12.2023         |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents       | 239,978.11            | 314,629.30            |
| Accruals and deferred income    | 0.00                  | 2,045.65              |
| <b>Total current assets</b>     | <b>239,978.11</b>     | <b>316,674.95</b>     |
| <b>FIXED ASSETS</b>             |                       |                       |
| Financial assets (rent deposit) | 4,139.17              | 1,691.77              |
| Tangible fixed assets           | 0.00                  | 0.00                  |
| <b>Total fixed assets</b>       | <b>4,139.17</b>       | <b>1,691.77</b>       |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>             | <b>CHF 244,117.28</b> | <b>CHF 318,366.72</b> |

## LIABILITIES

| FOREIGN FUNDS                           | AT 31.12.2024         | AT 31.12.2023         |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Creditors                               | 0.00                  | 0.00                  |
| <b>SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES</b>           |                       |                       |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.00                  | 0.00                  |
| Other short-term liabilities            | 1,657.45              | 0.00                  |
| Accrued liabilities                     | 7,703.55              | 9,033.54              |
| <b>Total short-term liabilities</b>     | <b>9,361.00</b>       | <b>9,033.54</b>       |
| <b>LONG-TERM LIABILITIES</b>            |                       |                       |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities  | 0.00                  | 0.00                  |
| Project funds                           | 226,290.13            | 277,242.28            |
| <b>Total long-term liabilities</b>      | <b>226,290.13</b>     | <b>277,242.28</b>     |
| <b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>             |                       |                       |
| Legal reserve from profit               | 0.00                  | 0.00                  |
| Voluntary reserves from profit          | 32,090.90             | -1,666.19             |
| Net profit for the year                 | -23,624.75            | 33,757.09             |
| <b>Total equity</b>                     | <b>8,466.15</b>       | <b>32,090.90</b>      |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>                | <b>CHF 244,117.28</b> | <b>CHF 318,366.72</b> |



# PROFIT AND LOSS

## INCOME STATEMENT

| INCOME                      | AT 31.12.2024         | AT 31.12.2023         |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Funds allocated to projects | 487,164.86            | 430,856.73            |
| Miscellaneous income        | 10,004.20             | 28,868.95             |
| <b>TOTAL INCOME</b>         | <b>CHF 497,169.06</b> | <b>CHF 459,725.68</b> |

## EXPENSES

| DIRECT PROJECTS EXPENSES                       | AT 31.12.2024     | AT 31.12.2023     |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Direct project expenses Ipole 21-50            | 91,620.55         | 143,968.07        |
| Direct project expenses Ipole II 24-46         | 36,562.45         | 0.00              |
| Direct project expenses Rungwa II 21-09        | 0.00              | 5,009.93          |
| Direct project expenses Rungwa III 23-40       | 117,848.62        | 80,384.53         |
| Direct project expenses Katavi-Ugalla 20-18    | 0.00              | 1,331.70          |
| Direct project expenses Katavi-Ugalla II 22-18 | 186,615.74        | 109,461.51        |
| <b>Total direct projects expenses</b>          | <b>432,647.36</b> | <b>340,155.74</b> |

| DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES/OWN FUNDS              |                 |             |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Participation in projects by own funds         | 3,687.69        | 0.00        |
| <b>Total direct project expenses/own funds</b> | <b>3,687.69</b> | <b>0.00</b> |

| MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION                       |                       |                       |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Staff expenses                                      | 59,291.55             | 57,262.17             |
| Operating expenses                                  | 25,167.21             | 28,550.68             |
| Depreciation & value adjustments on fixed assets    | 0.00                  | 0.00                  |
| <b>Total management and administration expenses</b> | <b>84,458.76</b>      | <b>85,812.85</b>      |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>                               | <b>CHF 520,793.81</b> | <b>CHF 425,968.59</b> |
| Result for the ordinary year                        | -23,624.75            | 33,757.09             |
| Extraordinary expenses                              |                       |                       |
| Result for the year                                 |                       |                       |

**CHF 497,169.06**

**CHF 459,725.68**

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PROJECT FUNDS

## YEAR 2024

| ALLOCATED FUNDS                          | OPENING<br>BALANCE AT<br>01.01.2024 | ALLOCATIONS       | USE OF FUNDS      | MANAGE-<br>MENT FEES | INTERNAL<br>TRANSFERS | CLOSING<br>BALANCE AT<br>31.12.2024 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tanzania- Project Katavi-Ugalla 20-18    | 7,718.47                            |                   | 506.47            |                      | -7,212.00             | 0.00                                |
| Tanzania- Project Katavi-Ugalla II 22-18 | 94,990.51                           | 139,594.09        | 186,615.74        | 17,425.00            | 7,212.00              | 37,755.86                           |
| Tanzania- Project Rungwa II 21-09        | 1,000.85                            |                   | 88.85             |                      | -912.00               | 0.00                                |
| Tanzania- Project Rungwa III 23-40       | 81,651.47                           | 165,048.37        | 117,848.62        | 20,600.00            | 912.00                | 109,163.22                          |
| Tanzania- Project Ipole 21-50            | 91,880.98                           | 280.86            | 91,675.84         | 0.00                 |                       | 486.00                              |
| Tanzania- Project Ipole II 24-46         | 0.00                                | 131,940.00        | 36,562.45         | 16,492.50            |                       | 78,885.05                           |
| <b>TOTAL ALLOCATED FUNDS</b>             | <b>277,242.28</b>                   | <b>436,863.32</b> | <b>433,297.97</b> | <b>54,517.50</b>     | <b>0.00</b>           | <b>226,290.13</b>                   |

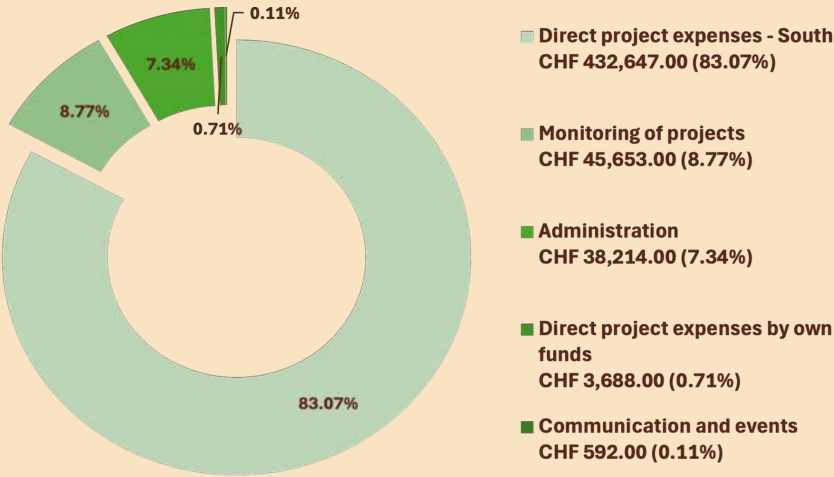
| EQUITY                  | OPENING<br>BALANCE AT<br>01.01.2024 | ALLOCATIONS       | USE OF FUNDS | INTERNAL<br>TRANSFERS | CLOSING<br>BALANCE AT<br>31.12.2024 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Capital                 | 32,090.00                           |                   |              | -23,624.75            | 8,466.15                            |
| Net profit for the year |                                     | -23,624.75        |              | 23,624.75             | 0.00                                |
| <b>TOTAL Equity</b>     | <b>32,090.00</b>                    | <b>-23,624.75</b> | <b>0.00</b>  | <b>0.00</b>           | <b>8,466.15</b>                     |

## YEAR 2023

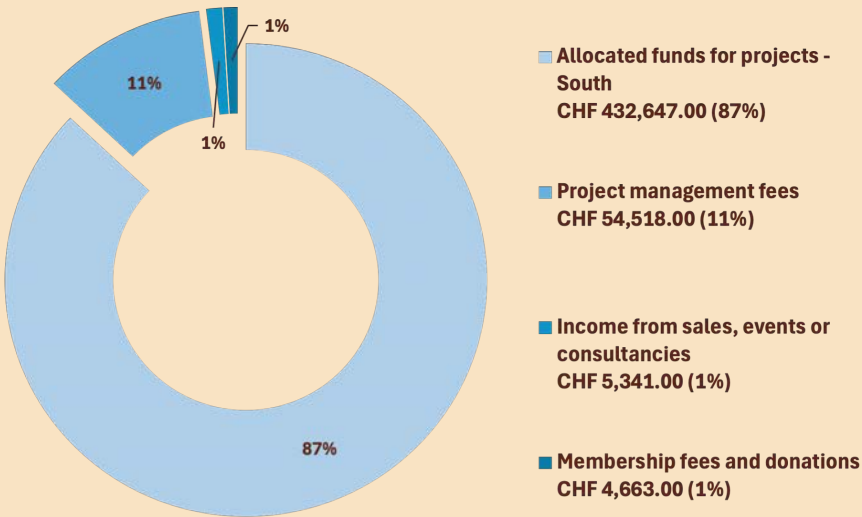
| ALLOCATED FUNDS                          | OPENING<br>BALANCE AT<br>01.01.2023 | ALLOCATIONS       | USE OF FUNDS      | MANAGE-<br>MENT FEES | INTERNAL<br>TRANSFERS | CLOSING<br>BALANCE AT<br>31.12.2023 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tanzania- Project Katavi-Ugalla II 22-18 | 67,350.00                           | 167,945.00        | 109,461.51        | 30,843.03            |                       | 94,990.51                           |
| Tanzania- Project Katavi-Ugalla I 20-18  | 9,342.56                            |                   | 1,331.70          | 292.39               |                       | 7,718.47                            |
| Tanzania- Project Rungwa II 21-09        | -387.65                             | 7,066.00          | 5,009.93          | 667.57               |                       | 1,000.85                            |
| Tanzania- Project Rungwa III 23-40       | 0.00                                | 185,184.00        | 80,384.53         | 23,148.00            |                       | 81,651.47                           |
| Tanzania- Project Ipole 21-50            | 72,674.05                           | 199,925.00        | 143,968.07        | 35,750.00            |                       | 91,880.98                           |
| <b>TOTAL ALLOCATED FUNDS</b>             | <b>148,979.01</b>                   | <b>559,120.00</b> | <b>340,155.74</b> | <b>90,700.99</b>     | <b>0.00</b>           | <b>277,242.28</b>                   |

| EQUITY                  | OPENING<br>BALANCE AT<br>01.01.2023 | ALLOCATIONS      | USE OF FUNDS | INTERNAL<br>TRANSFERS | CLOSING<br>BALANCE AT<br>31.12.2023 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Capital                 | -1,666.19                           |                  |              | 33,757.09             | 32,090.90                           |
| Net profit for the year |                                     | 33,757.09        |              | -33,757.09            | 0.00                                |
| <b>TOTAL Equity</b>     | <b>-1,666.19</b>                    | <b>33,757.09</b> | <b>0.00</b>  | <b>0.00</b>           | <b>32,090.90</b>                    |

# EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 2024



# INCOME FOR THE YEAR 2024



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](http://www.adap.ch).

**Income:** in 2024, ADAP's income rose slightly by 8% compared to the previous year, to CHF 497,169.06. This reflects the steady implementation of ADAP's three field projects. The transition between phase I and II of the Ipole WMA project's sustainable management at the end of summer 2024 was well managed and did not cause a slowdown in activities.

Project management fees fell by 40% year-on-year to CHF 54,517.50. This sharp decline is not a cause for concern and is explained by the 2023 change of calculating management fees levied on the Geneva Federation for Cooperation and Development funding. This resulted in an exceptionally high level of income in the first year of compliance.

**Expenses:** as mentioned above, ADAP's three projects were carried out without interruption throughout 2024, unlike in 2023. As a result, expenses directly linked to project implementation rose by 27% compared to the previous year, to CHF 432,647.36. With the association's operating costs in Geneva remaining stable (CHF 84,458.76 in 2024, CHF 85,812.85 in 2023), and a small contribution of CHF 3,687.69 to the Run-gwa River project from the association's funds, the association's total expenses in 2024 were CHF 520,793.81, up 22% compared to the previous year (CHF 425,968.59).

**Result :** ADAP closed 2024 with a negative result of CHF 23,624.75, which was offset by the CHF 33,757.09 profit achieved in 2023. All in all, the association has CHF 8'466.15 in shareholders' equity, which is positive but does not leave much room to maneuver. We need to face the future with serenity. Strengthening equity should therefore be one of the association's top priorities.

**Lucy Novovitch, Treasurer et  
Louise Sérasset, Executive secretary**



# THANK YOU

## TO ALL ADAP MEMBERS AND DONORS

And to our:

### Operational partners

- Fédération Genevoise de Coopération
- Haute école du paysage, d'ingénierie et d'architecture de Genève
- Research Triangle Institute
- Nyuki cooperative
- JFM committees de Mlele et Rungwa River
- UWAKIKA cooperative
- Muva cooperative
- JUHIWAI
- Tanzania Forest Services
- AxessImpact
- Innovex Tanzania Ltd
- Adanson Consulting
- Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
- Tanzania Forestry Research Institute
- Community Wildlife Management Areas Consortium

### Volunteers

- Board members
- Nathalie Rochat
- Nicolas Wehrli
- Loreto Urbina

### Photos credits

- ADAP
- David Wagnières (p. 6)

### Financial partners

- Commune de Chêne-Bougeries
- Commune de Collonge Bellerive
- Commune de Lancy
- Commune de Meinier
- Commune d'Onex
- Commune de Presinge
- Commune de Vernier
- Ville de Genève
- Etat de Genève
- Direction du Développement et de la Coopération
- USAID Tuhifadhi Maliasili

## SUPPORT ADAP

- Financially, through a donation or by becoming a member: CHF 80.- adult, CHF 30.- student/AVS/AI and CHF 250.- 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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