

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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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,

Imagine yourself in the heart of the Mlele Reserve in Tanzania, as the sun sets over the Miombo forest. In the silence of the bush, a fleeting movement triggers an infrared sensor: “click”. That sound comes from one of our camera traps, going off 937,506 times between October 2023 and June 2025. This colossal volume of pictures has revealed the presence of 50 mammal species, seven of which feature on the IUCN Red List (globally threatened species), such as the giraffe, hippopotamus, elephant, lion, African wild dog and Temminck’s pangolin. Every “click” is factual evidence of the richness of the Miombo ecosystem, in the region where ADAP is active.

But behind these images lies an equally tangible human dimension. For ADAP, conservation has always been conceived in partnership with local communities. In 2025, this commitment led to a breakthrough: 700 farming families now hold a certificate of customary right of occupancy. This document, a genuine title deed, finally provides them with the security of title needed to protect their land and build a secure future for generations to come.



Our commitment has also resulted in the launch of a National Mushroom Forum in Tabora and the autonomy of the beekeeping cooperative Nyuki Mlele, transforming forest resources into drivers of development for women and young people.

However, the year 2025 was by no means easy progress. We faced major obstacles to our strategy and budget: firstly, the sudden and legally unfounded refusal by the Tanzanian Forest Service (TFS) to continue the joint forest management (JFM) process, blocked a central focus of our work for several years. Secondly, the shutdown of USAID funding forced us to withdraw from the Chunya district. Rather than giving up, our teams bounced back by redirecting their efforts towards Mwenge and Mkola village land forest reserves; this new intervention enabled the preservation of 100 km² of vital wildlife corridors.

These challenges have highlighted a structural reality: the management of complex missions by too few staff has reached a critical threshold, rendering our current model vulnerable and necessitating a restructuring to ensure its survival. To ensure the long-term sustainability of our impact and to rigorously meet the demands on the ground, we have initiated a transformational development process. The aim is to professionalise ADAP to stabilise its governance and to secure its future.

As you turn these pages, you will discover an ADAP that is evolving without ever giving up. Your support, your trust and your collaboration are the driving forces behind this transformation. They ensure that, behind each camera trap picture, our commitment to local communities remains a solid and enduring reality.

Nathalie Rochat,
Head of communication commission

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>

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF ADAP

Organisational development

Transformational development has been identified as a priority need in the 2023–2025 general strategy to enable the association to continue to respond effectively to demands on the ground and to expand our activities, as requested by various partners who recognise the quality of our work.

Close monitoring of projects from Geneva, while of a very high standard, still largely relies on a gruelling long-term voluntary commitment. Thanks to a private foundation in Geneva, we have embarked on a transformational development process with the support of Dr. Robert Atkinson from Endeavour Consulting. This process began in December 2025 with a workshop, bringing together ADAP board members and staff based in Switzerland. The same workshop will be organised with Tanzanian staff in the field in February 2026.

This first phase of transformational development will continue until March 2026 and culminate in a preliminary assessment report. This will include the definition of the scope of intervention and an assessment of readiness, in line with the approach proposed by Endeavour Consulting.

« Coexist? An immersive exhibition on the challenges of human-wildlife coexistence in Tanzania »

By the end of 2025 preparations started for a new exhibition on the challenges of human-wildlife coexistence in Tanzania, designed by ADAP. The project team, including Nathalie Rochat, Lucas Villard, Yves Hausser and Sandy Mermod, began a process of reflection on the the central theme and narrative of the exhibition. It aims to highlight the work of local stakeholders through the data they collect while using immersive,



visual aids like interactive maps, an interactive game, and recorded witness accounts to explore different approaches to conservation. The exhibition's immersive, interactive approach will invite the public to reflect on current practices and the issues they raise. It will highlight certain aspects —complex or less visible— of the relationship between humans and nature. The exhibition opened on 29 and 30 May 2026, marking the 60th anniversary of the Geneva Federation for Cooperation. We would like to extend our warmest thanks to the Loterie Romande, the Geneva Federation for Cooperation, and the City of Geneva for their invaluable support.

Tanzania Revenue Authority Award 2nd year

The ADAP Tanzania teams welcomed a delegation from the Katavi regional office of the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), accompanied by the TRA officer for the Mlele district in Tanzania on 19 December 2025. The purpose of this visit was to convey the regional tax authority's congratulations and thanks to the ADAP Tanzania teams, recognised as the most regular and largest non-profit taxpayer in the Mlele district for the 2025 financial year as the second consecutive year. The delegation also praised the

quality of the cooperation with ADAP Tanzania during this time and encouraged the association to continue this momentum of compliance and collaboration in the following years. To mark this recognition, the TRA representatives presented ADAP Tanzania with a small gift as a token of appreciation.

We would like to warmly congratulate the entire ADAP Tanzania team: Renico Kinemo, our regional accountant, and his colleagues Helimina Mguli, Jovin Lwehabura, Romanus Mwakimata and Frank Kweka, for their outstanding work in the accounting and financial monitoring of the projects. Our thanks also go to our auditors at Innovex for their invaluable support.

Louise Sérasset, Executive secretary



PROJECTS IN TANZANIA

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FOCUS ON OUR PROJECT AREA TANZANIA

This map shows ADAP's projects realised in 2025. It highlights the areas of intervention in several districts, notably Sikonge, Chunya, Itigi and Mlele, as well as the various types of protected areas involved (national parks, wildlife management areas, forest reserves, game reserves and village land).

The map illustrates the geographical distribution of project activities and the links between local communities and protected areas, within the framework of sustainable natural resource management.





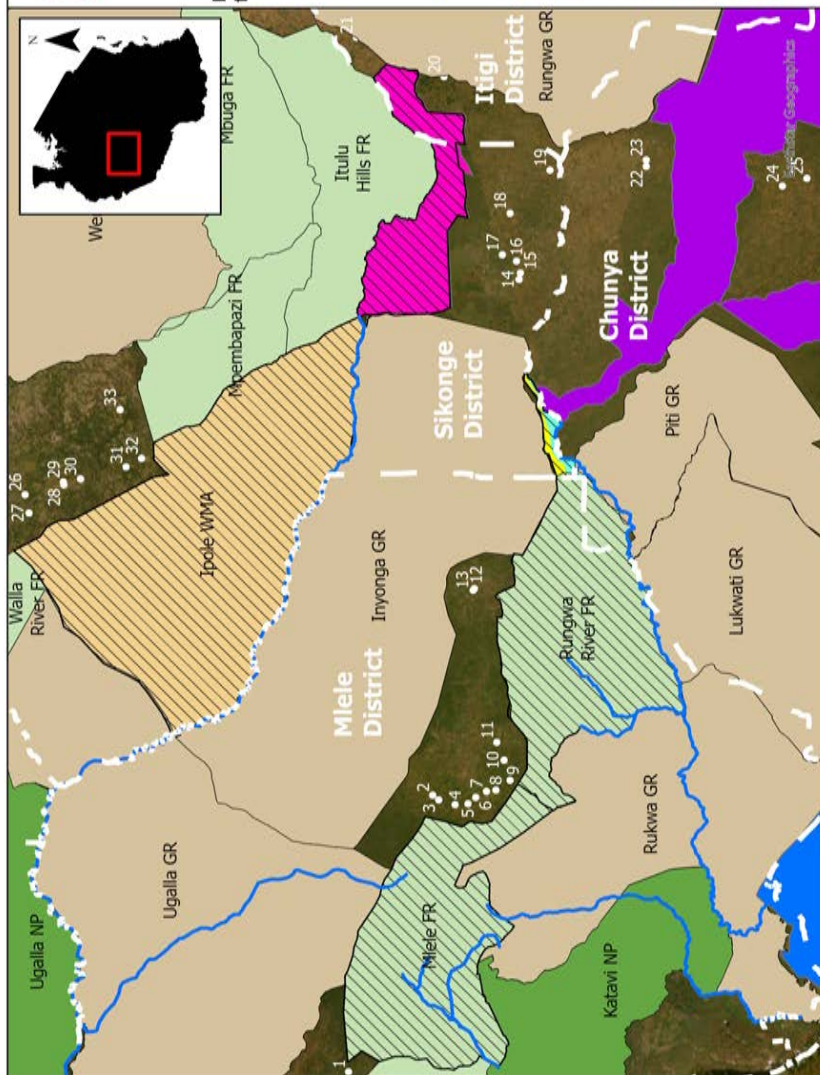
ADAP's projects in western TZ

February 2026, layers adapted
from tantric and protected planet

0 10 20 30 40 50 Km

Legend

- Districts
- Main rivers and lakes
- ADAP's projects on protected areas
- National Park (NP)
- Game Reserve (GR)
- Forest Reserve (FR) / Game control. areas
- Wildlife Management Area (WMA)
- Mkola VLFR
- Mwenge VLFR
- Northern Corridor VLFR
- Southern Corridor VLFR
- Villages



name	num
Uruwira	1
Uzega	2
Mgombe	3
Kanoge	4
Wachawaseme	5

name	num
Mtakuja	6
Nsenkwa	7
Kaulolo	8
Masigo	9
Ipwaga	10

name	num
Mapili	11
Ilunde	12
Isegenezya	13
Mkola	14
Mwenge	15

name	num
Mgambo	16
Kapumpa	17
Mwitikio	18
Majojoro	19
Kintanula	20

name	num
Mwamagembe	21
Sipa	22
Kambikabato	23
Bitimanyanga	24
Marfeyko	25

name	num
Udongo	26
Makazi	27
Ipole	28
Ugunda	29
Msuva	30

name	num
Idekamiso	31
Utimule	32
Mwamulu	33

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MUSHROOM TANZANIA

The workshop on edible wild mushrooms, organised on 27 and 28 February 2025 in Tabora by the Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFO-RI), Adansonia Consulting and ADAP, brought together more than hundred participants. The event assembled experts, political leaders, academics, mushroom foragers and various economic stakeholders to assess the economic and nutritional potential of the edible wild mushroom sector in Tanzania and to identify the main challenges it faces. The workshop also served to recognise the importance of maintaining a stewardship with the forest ecosystem. The Sikonge District Commissioner, Colonel Magembe, opened the workshop on behalf of the Tabora Regional Commissioner, the Honourable Paul Matiko Chacha, and was the guest of honour.

During the discussions participants highlighted the importance of promoting edible wild mushrooms for their nutritional qualities, for

their potential to generate additional income — particularly for women and young people — and for their contribution to forest conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources. The workshop also highlighted the growing role of this sector in local economic development and in improving the living conditions of rural communities.

One of the key outcomes of the meeting was the decision to establish a National Mushroom Forum in Tanzania. This platform aims to bring together the various stakeholders in the sector, to strengthen advocacy for appropriate policies, and to support the marketing of mushrooms in local, national and international markets.

Several important commitments were made following the workshop. The Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFOR) and several universities will step up research into edible



wild mushrooms, focusing on their ecology, nutritional value and economic potential. Local and regional authorities are willing to provide greater support to producer and forager groups through loans for the purchase of equipment and the development of infrastructure, and through assistance with administrative procedures. The Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) has announced its intention to streamline the process for obtaining permits to access forest reserves. For its part, the Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) has committed to taking gatherers' access into account in future management plans for game reserves located near villages.

The workshop also helped to forge links between pickers and various institutions, like the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, the Small Industry Development Organisation and traders at Tabora market. These new collaborations open promising prospects for product certifi-

cation, processing, and access to new markets. Despite these advances, several challenges remain: the -still- limited knowledge of wild mushrooms; restrictive regulations governing access to forests; the absence of a national strategy for non-timber forest products; difficulties with processing and marketing of wild mushrooms; deforestation and illegal grazing that destroy mushroom habitats.

ADAP would like to extend its warmest thanks to TAFORI, to Adanson Consulting and to the Geneva Federation for Cooperation for their support in making this workshop a success.

Sandy Mermod, Program manager



LION RECOVERY FUND COMMUNITIES

In 2025, ADAP stepped up its lion conservation efforts thanks to a grant from the Lion Recovery Fund (LRF). This support helps to fund patrols by the Tanzania Wildlife Agency (TAWA), the authorities in the Mlele and Sikonge districts and rangers as well as village game scouts. The aim is to reduce the main threats to ecosystems and wildlife, notably poaching, deforestation and illegal grazing in protected areas. This approach also helps to create jobs for young people in the villages and to strengthen local communities' involvement in conservation. Monitoring by ADAP between 2023 and 2025, supplemented by data from TAWA, confirms the sustained presence of lions in three protected areas that are supported by the association: the Inyonga Game Reserve, the Ipole Wildlife Management Area, and the Rungwa River Game Controlled Area. Together, they cover more than 10,000 km² and form essential ecological corridors in the Katavi–Ruaha–Ugalla landscape.

Funding from the LRF, supplemented by that from the Geneva Federation for Cooperation, has enabled more patrols throughout the year, ensuring a continuous presence on the ground. Following the formalisation of the partnership with TAWA in October 2025, ADAP aligned its methods with the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) procedures already in use in other reserves in the region. From November 2025, training sessions enabled 25 TAWA rangers and 30 village game scouts to adopt standardised protocols for monitoring operations, planning patrols, and communication.

Regular SMART patrols were then deployed across the three protected areas, amounting to an average of 28 patrol days per month. ADAP provided significant operational support, including vehicles, SMART equipment, communication equipment and supplies for the village game scouts, as well as covering the patrols' operating costs. The project also supported



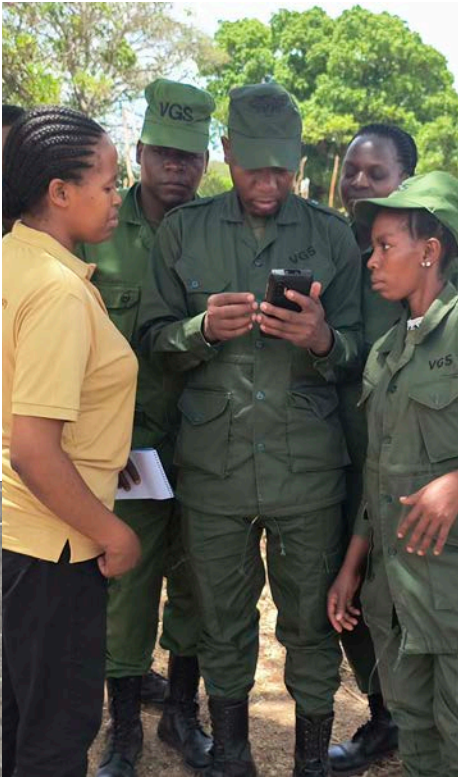
the recruitment and deployment of new village game scouts, helping to mobilise more than 100 trained village game scouts working alongside TAWA rangers.

In collaboration with the NGO Panthera, ADAP is also developing specific methods for monitoring lions. An initial Rungwa River area spoor survey from October 2025 confirmed the presence of the lion in a significant part of the reserve. Furthermore, a survey of road collisions was conducted to identify critical collision hotspots and propose measures to reduce risks for both wildlife and drivers.

Finally, with a view to better coordinating actions across the region, ADAP, Panthera and the Southern Tanzania Elephant Program (STEP) organised an inaugural workshop in Dar es Salaam in May 2025 with financial support from the LRF. Present were most of the conservation NGOs operating in the west (The Nature

Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, Frankfurt Zoological Society, Panthera, STEP, Honeyguide Foundation, and Wasima).

Yves Hausser,
National program coordinator



KATAVI-UGALLA CORRIDOR JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT

Project objectives

The second phase of this project was completed in November. The third phase, also funded by the Geneva Federation for Cooperation, began in December and will run until November 2027. The project supports the villages of Mgombe, Uzega, Kanoge, Wachawaseme, Mta-kuja, Kaulolo, Nsenkwa, Masigo, and Uruwira in establishing a Joint Forest Management (JFM) process covering the entire Mlele Forest Reserve that spans an area of 2,350 km². This initiative aims to secure access rights, the use of natural resources and the income generated by this reserve for the benefit of local communities. In July 2025 the Tanzanian Forestry Services Agency informed stakeholders without providing any justification, thus contrary to the legal framework, that the JFM could not continue. Despite several attempts by the project partners and local authorities, there has been no clarification. In light of this impasse, the planned activities have shifted to community

outreach, analysing local needs and developing collaboration with the Tanzania Wildlife Authority to strengthen community participation in the management of Game Reserves. The specific objectives are: (1) villages that border the Rukwa, Ugalla and Inyonga game reserves are involved in the management of the reserves and coexist with wildlife, and (2) mushroom pickers and young people trained in beekeeping have favourable conditions to earn 50% of their income from non-timber forest products. The local partners are ADAP Tanzania and the village councils of the nine villages involved in the JFM.

Activities carried out in 2025

Joint Forest Management (JFM): the project supported a JFM process between nine villages and the TFS for the Mlele Hills Forest Reserve. The village of Uruwira was successfully integrated into the process, and four Uruwira village game scouts were recruited and trained.



ned. A gender consultancy by an interdisciplinary team from the Tanzania Forestry Research Institute trained JFM members and developed a comprehensive strategy and training programme to integrate gender issues into community forest management.

Reserve management: the project provided health insurance for the village game scouts and their families. It also supported the implementation of SMART methodology to be used during patrols. Training was provided to 25 rangers from the Tanzania Wildlife Authority and to 30 village game scouts on the use of the SMART software, thereby improving patrol planning and monitoring. IT and mobile equipment were supplied to facilitate real-time data collection and management. Furthermore, a study on roadkill was launched to document the scale of the phenomenon, to identify high-risk areas and to propose impact-reducing measures. These actions contribute to a better

understanding of ecological and human dynamics, leading to more effective management based on reliable data.

Human–wildlife coexistence: a 2025 study by Oliva Kombe commissioned by ADAP analyses conflicts between local communities and wildlife in twelve villages and hamlets within the project area. This qualitative study, involving focus groups and interviews with key stakeholders, indicates that conflicts are relatively rare. However, when they do occur, the impact is significant, involving damage to crops (mainly caused by greater kudus, bush pigs and elephants), predation on livestock (by lions, hyenas and leopards) and very rare attacks on humans. The discussions highlighted a lack of preventative measures, compensation mechanisms and community involvement in the management of the reserves. The findings of this study provide a basis for developing conflict-reduction strategies and call for fur-



ther data collection to promote coexistence between humans and wildlife.

Beekeeping: the project continued to support the development of beekeeping as a sustainable source of income for local communities, particularly for women and young people. Practical training sessions and field visits helped to strengthen the skills of 30 young people who had dropped out of school and 45 women in apiary management, production

monitoring and equipment maintenance. The youth harvested 123 litres of honey and are reinvesting their profits in equipment to expand their activities and become self-reliant. This phase was the final one supporting the Nyuki Mlele cooperative (formerly IBA), which can now stand on its own feet thanks to its infrastructure and expertise. However, significant challenges remain, notably the theft of beehives and illegal logging within the forests. They affect production and require improved security.

Mushrooms: the wild mushroom sector underwent sustained development in 2025. A two-day national workshop was held in February in Tabora, bringing together the sector's key stakeholders to identify the constraints hindering its development, notably regulatory barriers, difficulties in accessing the market and a lack of technical knowledge. This event led to the creation of





a national forum (further details on p. 10). At local level, the capacities of mushroom pickers strengthened to continue improving quality. A market study led to the first batch of dried mushrooms, sold at the Saba Saba fair in Dar es Salaam.

Frank Kweka,
Katavi-Ugalla corridor Project manager



RUNGWA RIVER CORRIDOR COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT

Project objectives

The project aims to improve the livelihoods of local communities by supporting the development of the mushroom and beekeeping sectors, while raising awareness of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation. It operates in villages situated near the Rungwa River Forest Reserve, and in those through which the Kululu (Northern) and Mdabulo (Southern) corridors are established. Furthermore, the project supports the establishment of a Joint Forest Management (JFM) scheme for the Rungwa River Reserve to promote participatory management of natural resources.

The specific objectives of this third phase are: (1) the JFM documents for Rungwa River FR and the final document of the land use planning for the Northern and Southern Corridors are submitted to the government; (2) producers in the 16 villages have the opportunity to sell their products through an association that certifies them, and have access to equipment

and know-how to improve quality; (3) women, young people and agro-pastoralists are more involved in added-value chains and in protecting forest resources.

The local partners are ADAP Tanzania and the village councils of Ilunde, Isegenezya, Ipwaga and Mapili. The project covers the Rungwa River Forest Reserve/Game Controlled Area (2,100 km²) as well as the Southern Corridor (950 km²) and the Northern Corridor (850 km²). In 2025 several adjustments were made to ensure the project's sustainability, despite a reduction in activities following the shutdown of USAID-funded initiatives and the suspension of operations in Chunya District (Mbeya Region). The project also reoriented its strategy, shifting from collaboration with the Tanzania Forest Services Agency to a partnership with the Tanzania Wildlife Authority to strengthen conservation activities and the involvement of communities living alongside the protected areas.



Activities carried out in 2025

Joint Forest Management (JFM): the project aimed to strengthen participatory forest resource management through joint forest management (JFM) and community-based forest management (CBFM) approaches. Following the stalling of the JFM process by the Tanzania Forest Services Agency, activities were refocused on establishing village land forest reserves in Mwenge and Mkola with technical support from the Tanzania Forestry Research Institute. This will enable the preservation of a 100 km² area, essential for connectivity between the Rungwa River and the Inyonga Game Reserve, while providing benefits to the villages through potential carbon credits or controlled timber harvesting.

Reserve management and ecological monitoring: nine surveillance patrols were supported (four joint patrols in the Rungwa River game controlled area and five patrols in

the village land forest reserves of Mwenge and Mkola). In total, 21 village game scouts (4 women and 17 men) participated in these patrols under the supervision of the wildlife authority and the Sikonge and Mlele district councils. The village game scouts also benefited from health insurance for themselves and for their families and were trained to use the SMART methodology to collect more technical and ecological data during patrols, thereby enabling adaptive management that takes these data into account.

Land use planning: the steps to complete the land use planning process were taken with the validation of land use plans and the issuance of over 700 certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCROs) during the final stages of land use planning for the villages of Mkola, Mwenge and Mgambo. The villages will now be better able to manage their land and resolve conflicts over land use. CCROs help to



secure the rights of farming families and also prevent illegal land clearing within the reserve, as landowners on the reserve's boundaries will hold titles, unlike illegal new arrivals.

Beekeeping: this year, 172 beekeepers (132 men and 30 women) from the villages of Ipwaga, Mapili, Ilunde and Isegezezya received training provided by Tropical Bees Limited. This training aimed to strengthen their skills in adding value to beekeeping products and improving quality control in order to meet market requirements. The project also strengthened the beekeepers' capacities through support for cooperatives and the provision of machinery for pressing honey and extracting wax.

Mushrooms: skills in wild mushroom harvesting and processing were enhanced, improving product quality. Training was also provided on drying fruit and vegetables to make better use of the drying facilities outside the mushroom

season, increase sources of income and preserve fruits that are abundant for only a short period, such as mangoes. Posters setting out guidelines for drying fruit and vegetables were produced and displayed on the eleven drying facilities supplied by the project. A scientific study, conducted in collaboration with the Mbeya University of Science and Technology, has also confirmed the high nutritional value of wild mushrooms compared to cultivated mushrooms, reinforcing their economic potential. These actions form part of a broader strategy to develop the value chain and improve market access.

Producer groups: following the registration of the MUVA cooperative in Sikonge district in 2024, a further cooperative, KAUYE, in Mlele district was registered with ADAP's support this year. These cooperatives bring together groups of beekeepers and mushroom pickers to better defend their interests, as well as to



have their products certified and to find new markets. Two beekeepers (one from the MUVA co-operative and the other from the KAUYE co-operative) joined in the national fair in Dar es Salaam to showcase their natural products derived from beekeeping and mushroom cultivation. The project's accountant provided regular financial coaching to the cooperatives to ensure they complied with regulations and that their treasurers had the skills to apply the relevant standards.

Environmental education: the project continued its environmental education activities, notably through an agroforestry project with school environmental clubs in seven villages. Seven plots were established and 500 pupils were trained in sustainable agricultural practices. More than 30,000 trees were planted between 2024 and 2025, helping to raise awareness among younger generations and build resilience to climate change. A significant pro-

portion of the trees were replanted on public land like school compounds.

Village savings and loan associations: established in 2024 in eight villages within the wildlife corridors of the Itigi and Sikonge districts, the 15 village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) were very active in 2025, with accumulated capital totalling over 30 million TZS (CHF 10,000) and loans amounting to 50 million TZS (approximately CHF 15,000). In total, 387 people are members of these groups, comprising 263 women and 124 men (130 young people among them). The groups are progressing well in each village with minimal supervision from the project team.

**Romanus Mwakimata,
Rungwa River corridor Project manager**



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE IPOLE WMA

Project objectives

Phase 2 of the project began in October 2024 and will run for three years. It has two main objectives: (1) JUHIWAI governs and manages the Ipole Wildlife Management Area (WMA) to preserve ecosystems and ensure transparency and inclusion of villages, and (2) inhabitants of the eight villages have equitable access to natural resources on village land and in the WMA and can make a profit from them.

This new phase focuses on supporting Jumuiya ya Hifadhi Wanyamapori ya Ipole (JUHIWAI), the authorised association responsible for managing the Ipole WMA that covers 2,540 km². In particular, the project supports the strengthening of the organisation's governance, young people's participation and women in reserve-related activities, and the implementation of stages five and six of the land use planning process. The project also supports the development of several economic sectors such as

beekeeping, wild mushrooms harvesting, fishing and livestock keeping.

The local project partner JUHIWAI represents the eight villages bordering the reserve: Ipole, Idekamiso, Utimule, Msuva, Mwamulu, Ugun-da, Makazi and Udongo. The main donor is the Geneva Federation for Cooperation, with co-financing provided by JUHIWAI.

Due to administrative issues related to agreements between the local partner and the district, the project was delayed by a few months at the start.

Activities carried out in 2025

Governance: the activities helped to strengthen JUHIWAI's governance. Participation in the annual meeting of the WMAs' consortium enabled approval of the strategic directions and budget, and consolidating JUHIWAI's role in coordinating the WMAs. A participatory process to revise the constitution with all local



and institutional stakeholders followed. The final document was approved at all administrative levels, strengthening the organisation's legitimacy, transparency and accountability. Furthermore, JUHIWAI's main office was completely refurbished, improving working conditions.

Capacity building: the project contributed to the professionalisation of local stakeholders through the training of 20 village game scouts, selected from the villages and trained at the Likuyu Sekamaganga centre. This training increased the total number of certified game scouts to 30, thereby strengthening operational capacities for conservation management. It has also encouraged greater community involvement in the surveillance and sustainable management of natural resources.

WMA management: the management of the Ipole WMA was supported through five multi-stakeholder patrols involving the Tanzania Wildlife Authority, local authorities, and village game scouts. These patrols led to the identification and prosecution of several offences including poaching, illegal logging and illegal grazing in the reserve. The project also improved social protection for the village game scouts through health insurance covering 30 officers and their families. Collaboration with the consortium has also enabled the revision of the General Management Plan for the period 2024–2034, and its endorsement by the villages. The management plan includes the demarcation of different zones and rules for sustainable management, providing a strategic framework for long-term conservation. The management plan is currently awaiting approval by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.



Ecological monitoring: three grids comprising 36 sites with camera traps were deployed to collect data on medium- and large-sized mammals. Three further grids had been sampled by the end of 2024. Forty-six species were detected, but few individuals of threatened species were captured (three elephants and one African wild dog). A research project on roadkill with data collection spanning several seasons was launched with a master's student. Village game scouts were trained in the use of digital tools for field surveillance. These measures have improved data quality and better-informed management decisions, and helped reduce illegal pressures on wildlife.

Beekeeping: monitoring of beekeeping involved eight associations comprising 70 producers across eight villages. The overall trend is positive, with better-organised structures and good preparation for harvests. The associations now have basic equipment and are developing partnerships with buyers and researchers. However, financial management and access to funding still need help. From a technical perspective, progress has been made, but support would improve product quality and facilitate the transition to diversified commercial beekeeping.



Some committee members and JUHIWAI staff

Mushrooms: thirteen project participants joined in the national workshop organised by the Katavi-Ugalla project (see p. 11). Five villages have been equipped with solar dryers, improving processing capacity and product quality, and facilitating market access. These actions help to structure the sector and to balance conservation and economic development.

Fishing and livestock keeping: the project supports the monitoring of fisheries and aquaculture in collaboration with the district. Fishing groups generally comply with the regulations in force, but tensions persist with

livestock keepers, particularly around access to water and the impact on fishing grounds. Security issues have also been identified. In response, a structured licensing system was put in place to improve traceability, security, and the management of activities.

**Jovin Lwehabura,
Ipole WMA Project Manager**



ECOLOGICAL MONITORING

LUCAS VILLARD

This year, the ADAP Board is focusing on wildlife monitoring using camera traps in the various protected areas, a key activity for assessing the ecosystems' health in our project areas. This key activity requires a substantial investment in equipment and logistics but provides a unique dataset for the region that has been monitored for several years, with certain areas totalling nearly 1,800 km² during the most recent sampling.

Between October 2023 and June 2025, village game scouts realised 18 camera trap sessions across the three protected areas where ADAP's projects are active (Mlele Forest Reserve, Run-gwa River Game Controlled Area and Ipole Wildlife Management Area) (see deployment map). Each session consisted of 36 camera traps arranged in a grid pattern with 2 km of space between the traps. Thus $18 \times 36 = 648$ camera traps were installed and retrieved after 30 days of operation. No fewer than 937,506 photographs were sent to Geneva. These were

then sorted and annotated according to the animal or animals detected. For this sorting stage the use of AI-based image recognition saves a considerable amount of time, as the traps rarely operate perfectly. Most of the photos collected do not feature any animals, as they result from false triggers caused by vegetation moving in front of the camera due to the wind, by heat waves triggering the infrared sensor, by a faulty camera taking photos continuously, etc.).



Modelling wildlife habitat use and the impact of human presence

Once the images have been annotated with the identification of the photographed species, we can move on to modelling the habitat use of the various species (referred to as ‘occupancy modelling’ in scientific literature). Although this might seem a trivial analysis – the photo of an elephant at camera trap no. 59 on 30 September 2023 at 9.44 pm clearly tells us that an

elephant was present at the camera trap’s location – the real subtlety of this modelling lies in assessing various unknowns. Was the elephant there because it lives in the vicinity? Or was it merely passing through the area? Conversely, if no elephant had been detected at this camera trap, is it because there are indeed no elephants living at the camera trap’s location, or did they simply pass 10 metres behind it? All these questions must be addressed through a joint assessment of the probability of detection and the probability of the species using the territory where the camera trap is set.

Furthermore, one of the objectives of monitoring is to understand and project the protected areas’ suitability for hosting a given species; therefore, we must be able to relate covariates (distance to water sources, habitat structure, and distance to villages or to roads), likely to influence this suitability to our occupancy estimates. Ultimately, we will be able to produce distribution maps of the species’ potential home ranges.



Results

During this 2023–2025 monitoring campaign, 161,196 images were annotated down to species level, revealing a total of 50 species of medium- and large-sized mammals present in at least one of the three protected areas. Of these species, seven feature on the IUCN's global Red List of Threatened Species (giraffe, hippopotamus, elephant, leopard, lion, Temminck's pangolin, African wild dog). Although the species composition is broadly similar across the three protected areas, each one is home to its own unique species due to the different habitats they contain. For example, the blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*) is found only in the dense forest areas characteristic of the Mlele Forest Reserve / GCA, whilst impalas (*Aepyceros melampus*) are particularly fond of the large grasslands of the Ipole Wildlife Management Area.

With regard to the spatial distribution of species, some very interesting findings have come to light. For example, the distribution and

abundance of elephants (see map showing elephant presence) is vastly different from that observed around ten years ago. It suggests a highly probable recolonisation of the species from Katavi National Park into the Mlele FR escarpment areas following the major poaching crisis of the early 2010s that decimated the population in these areas. Also, the 'corridor-like' distribution from north to south along the escarpment could indicate the presence of a wildlife corridor along the Msima river between Katavi in the south and Ugalla Game Reserve in the north – a crucial factor in maintaining population connectivity across the entire region! Camera traps also enable us to estimate the extent to which protected areas are used by humans, particularly livestock keepers, who are, in theory, prohibited from entering these areas. The aim here is not to replace managers who enforce the law, but primarily to determine which species avoid areas heavily frequented by human activities, comparing the modelled occupancy for 'Homo sapiens' capture events

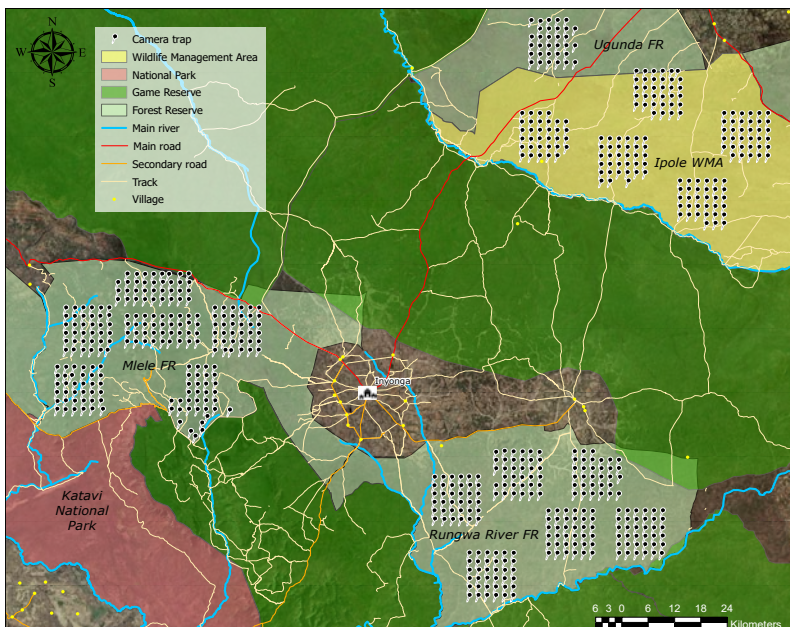


with that of other species. This makes it possible to estimate the degree of 'tolerance' that other species have towards human activities.

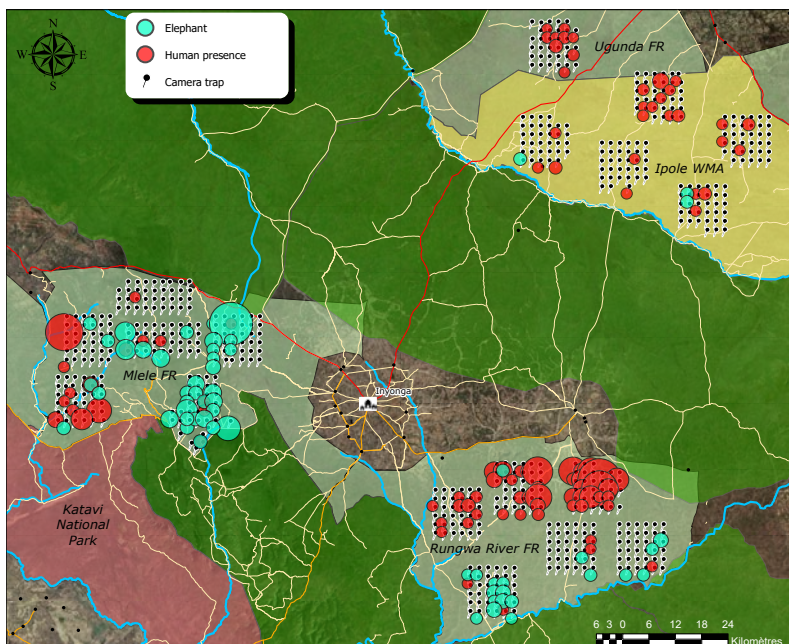
Finally, the use of camera traps remains, to this day, the most cost-effective means to rigorously and systematically assess the conservation status of wildlife throughout the world.

Lucas Villard,
Head of research commission



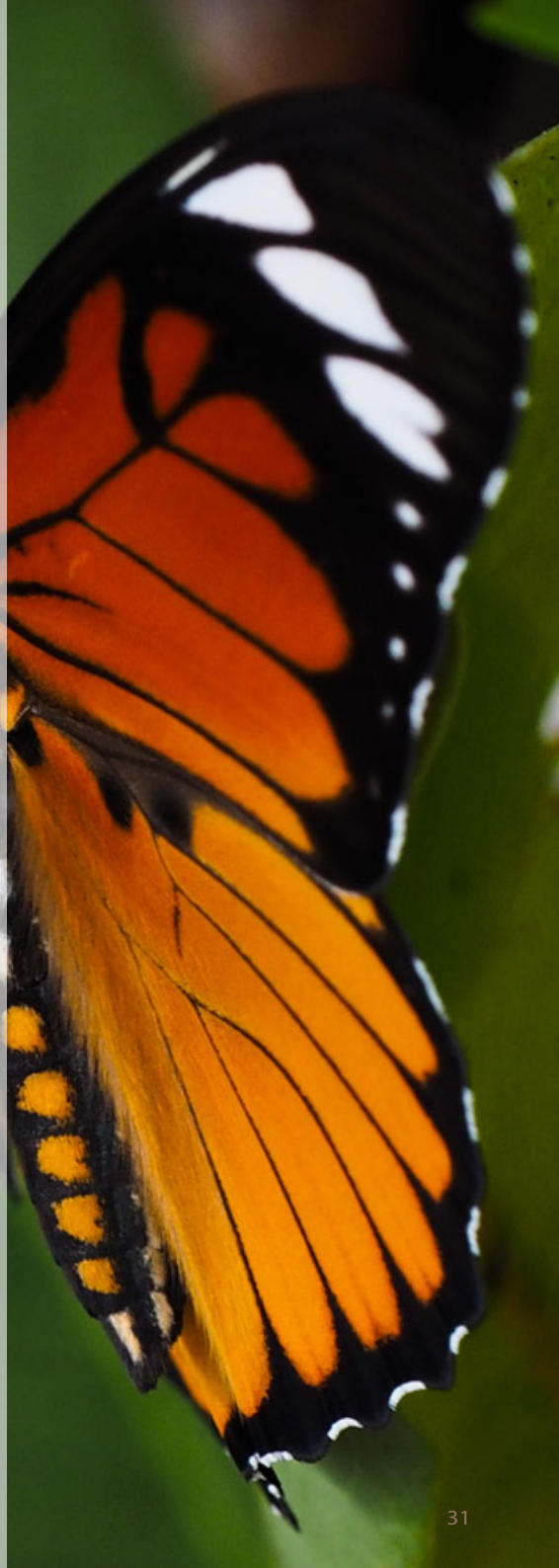


Camera trap deployment map: 2023 to 2025 sessions



Number of elephant and human activity capture events identified on the camera traps

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2025



BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	AT 31.12.2025	AT 31.12.2024
Cash and cash equivalents	337,106.82	239,978.11
Accruals and deferred income	0.00	0.00
Total current assets	337,106.82	239,978.11
FIXED ASSETS		
Financial assets (rent deposit)	6,146.07	4,139.17
Tangible fixed assets	0.00	0.00
IT equipment	4,931.45	0.00
Total fixed assets	11,077.52	4,139.17
TOTAL ASSETS	CHF 348,184.34	CHF 244,117.28

LIABILITIES

FOREIGN FUNDS	AT 31.12.2025	AT 31.12.2024
Creditors	0.00	0.00
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		
Short-term interest-bearing liabilities	0.00	0.00
Other short-term liabilities	2,500.39	1,657.45
Accrued liabilities	9,447.00	7,703.55
Total short-term liabilities	11,947.39	9,361.00
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Long-term interest-bearing liabilities	0.00	0.00
Project funds	331,119.85	226,290.13
Total long-term liabilities	331,119.85	226,290.13
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Legal reserve from profit	0.00	0.00
Voluntary reserves from profit	8,466.15	32,090.90
Net profit for the year	-3,349.05	-23,624.75
Total equity	5,117.10	8,466.15
TOTAL LIABILITIES	CHF 348,184.34	CHF 244,117.28

PROFIT AND LOSS

INCOME STATEMENT

INCOME	AT 31.12.2025	AT 31.12.2024
Funds allocated to projects	477,496.23	487,164.86
Miscellaneous income	19,713.98	10,004.20
TOTAL INCOME	CHF 497,210.21	CHF 497,169.06

EXPENSES

DIRECT PROJECTS EXPENSES	AT 31.12.2025	AT 31.12.2024
Direct project expenses Ipole 21-50	0.00	91,620.55
Direct project expenses Ipole II 24-46	179,345.32	36,562.45
Direct project expenses Rungwa III 23-40	67,686.80	117,848.62
Direct project expenses Katavi-Ugalla II 22-18	91,409.73	186,615.74
Direct project expenses Lion Recovery Fund TZ-AD-01-LRF	51,477.21	0.00
Direct project expenses Organisational Development	953.35	0.0
Direct project expenses Exhibition LoRo FGC 25-37	11,765.00	0.00
Total direct projects expenses	402,637.41	432,647.36

DIRECT PROJECT EXPENSES/OWN FUNDS

Participation in projects by own funds	1,728.54	3,687.69
Total direct project expenses/own funds	1,728.54	3,687.69

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Staff expenses	73,160.34	59,291.55
Operating expenses	21,032.97	25,167.21
Depreciation & value adjustments on fixed assets	0.00	0.00
Total management and administration expenses	96,193.31	84,458.76

TOTAL EXPENSES	CHF 500,559.26	CHF 520,793.81
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Result for the ordinary year	-3,349.05	-23,624.75
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Extraordinary expenses

Result for the year

CHF 497,210.21

CHF 497,169.06

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PROJECT FUNDS

YEAR 2025

ALLOCATED FUNDS	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2025	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2025
Tanzania - Project Katavi-Ugalla II 22-18	37,755.86	118,321.00	98,815.82	14,790.22	2,734.04	45,204.86
Tanzania - Project Katavi-Ugalla II 25-55	0.00	39,898.00	0.00	4,987.25		34,910.75
Tanzania - Project Rungwa III 23-40	109,163.22	106,278.00	67,686.80	13,398.75		134,355.67
Tanzania - Project Ipole 21-50	486.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-486.00	0.00
Tanzania - Project Ipole II 24-46	78,885.05	123,914.00	179,345.32	15,489.25	486.00	8,450.48
Tanzania - Project TZ-AD-01 LRF	0.00	78,687.00	54,100.11			24,586.89
Organisational Development Project	0.00	49,000.00	13,661.50		46.65	35,385.15
Exhibition Project LoRo FGC 25-35	0.00	70,900.00	18,686.45	3,987.50		48,226.05
TOTAL ALLOCATED FUNDS	226,290.13	586,998.00	432,296.00	52,652.97	2,780.69	331,119.85

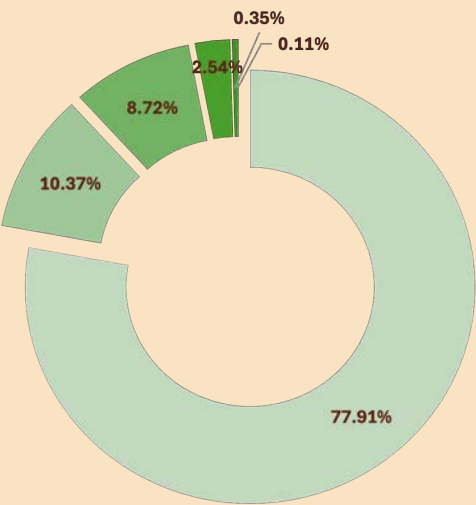
EQUITY	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2025	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS		INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2025
Capital	8'466.15				-3'349.05	5'117.10
Net profit for the year		-3'349.05			3'349.05	0.00
TOTAL Equity	8,466.15	-3,349.05	0.00		0.00	5,117.10

YEAR 2024

ALLOCATED FUNDS	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2024	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS	MANAGE- MENT FEES	INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 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
TOTAL ALLOCATED FUNDS	277,242.28	436,863.32	433,297.97	54,517.50	0.00	226,290.13

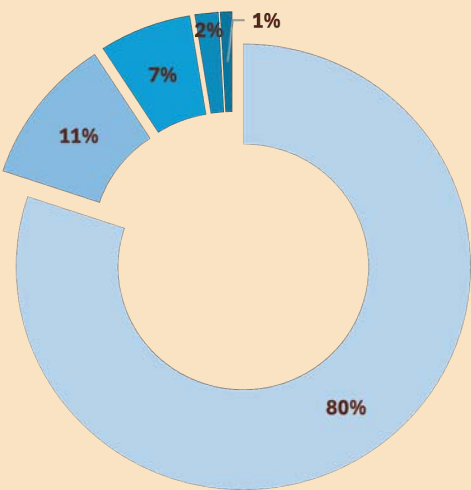
EQUITY	OPENING BALANCE AT 01.01.2024	ALLOCATIONS	USE OF FUNDS		INTERNAL TRANSFERS	CLOSING BALANCE AT 31.12.2024
Capital	32,090.00				-23,624.75	8,466.15
Net profit for the year		-23,624.75			23,624.75	0.00
TOTAL Equity	32,090.00	-23,624.75	0.00		0.00	8,466.15

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 2025



- Direct project expenses - South
CHF 389,919.00 (77.91%)
- Monitoring of projects
CHF 51,910.00 (10.37%)
- Administration
CHF 43,651.00 (8.72%)
- Direct project expenses - North
CHF 12,718.00 (2.54%)
- Direct project expenses by own funds
CHF 1,729.00 (0.35%)
- Communication and events
CHF 559.00 (0.11%)

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 2025



- Allocated funds for projects - South
CHF 392,542.00 (80%)
- Project management fees
CHF 52,653.00 (11%)
- Allocated funds for projects - North
CHF 32,301.00 (7%)
- Membership fees and donations
CHF 8,292.00 (2%)
- Income from sales, events or consultancies
CHF 4,205.00 (1%)

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 2025, the association's income remained stable compared with the previous financial year, totalling CHF 497,210.21 compared with CHF 497,169.06 in 2024. This stability reflects the continuity of fieldwork and the successful implementation of the various projects supported by the association. Earmarked donations and project funding accounted for the bulk of income, totalling CHF 477,496.23, a slight decrease compared with 2024 (CHF 487,164.86). Miscellaneous income saw a significant increase, rising from CHF 10,004.20 in 2024 to CHF 19,713.98 in 2025. This rise is largely attributable to the reimbursement from the maternity insurance during the Executive Secretary's maternity leave in 2025.

Expenses: total expenses for the 2025 financial year amounted to CHF 500,559.26, compared with CHF 520,793.81 in 2024, representing a decrease of nearly four per cent. Direct project-related expenses fell from CHF 432,647.36 in 2024 to CHF 402,637.41 in 2025. This decrease is mainly due to the four-month extension (without additional funding) of the Katavi-Ugalla project phase II. The association's contribution to projects from its own funds amounted to CHF 1,728.54, down from CHF 3,687.69 in 2024. Management and administrative costs, however, increased to CHF 96,193.31 in 2025. This increase

is mainly due to higher staff costs, which totalled CHF 75,160.34. This development is largely attributable to the increase in the programme manager's working hours and salary, which rose to 50 per cent from March 2025. Operating costs, meanwhile, fell from CHF 25,167.21 in 2024 to CHF 21,032.97 in 2025 and remained broadly under control.

Result : ultimately, the 2025 financial year closed with a loss of CHF 3,349.05. Despite this negative result, the association was able to maintain a relatively stable financial position thanks to effective cost control and the continuity of its project funding. The association's equity now stands at CHF 5,117.10 as per 31 December 2025, compared with CHF 8,466.15 in 2024. Although this level remains positive, it is limited and leaves only a small safety margin to absorb any unforeseen events. Strengthening the association's equity and ensuring its financial stability must therefore continue to be key priorities for the coming years.

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

THANK YOU

TO ALL ADAP MEMBERS AND DONORS

And to our:

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- Fédération Genevoise de Coopération
- Haute école du paysage, d'ingénierie et d'architecture de Genève
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- Nyuki cooperative
- JFM committees de Mlele et Rungwa River
- UWAKIKA cooperative
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- KAUYE cooperative
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- Etat de Genève
- Direction du Développement et de la Coopération
- USAID Tuhifadhi Maliasili
- Lion Recovery Fund

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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