



Annual Report 2019



Cover: *trap camera image of chimpanzee in the sacred forest Petum Lare 20.5.2019*

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Foreword

We and the population of Guinea Bissau had great hopes that the elections for Parliament and President in 2019 would finally bring the stability the country needed after so many years of political unrest. The elections for Parliament the 10th of March went without problems. President Vaz did not like the result which led to his non-acceptance of the first Prime Minister proposed by Parliament. The Presidential elections were postponed beyond the legal time set for them. Finally on the 24th of November the first round of the Presidential elections passed without trouble. A second round was needed and took place on the 29th of December. The contested self-declared winner of the presidential elections, tries to get international support as the country's new President. In May 2020 the verdict of the Supreme Court of Guinea Bissau on a serious claim of fraud was still pending as the Court was not given the opportunity to execute its task.

Sadly Dr. Alfredo Simão da Silva, director (and founder) of IBAP, died suddenly in the beginning of 2019. He was a man dedicated to nature conservation in Guinea Bissau, who was able to steer IBAP out of the political turmoil of the country and thereby was able to increase the number of legally protected areas to the target set by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). For us Alfredo has been a friend and for Chimbo he has been a good partner. His successor Dr. Justino Biai took over with the same commitment for nature conservation.

The commitment of the local population of Boé to our conservation programme is strong. The Western chimpanzee, critically endangered elsewhere, has a safe home in Boé, quite different from the situation in the neighbouring mining areas in Guinea Conakry.

Thanks to many international volunteers, researchers, and students, national and international institutions, and donors we are able to support the local population in its dedication to safeguard the future of the chimpanzee population of the Boé and their habitat.

Dr. Annemarie Goedmakers
President

Introduction

Chimbo Foundation is a Dutch NGO that has been established in 2007 for the protection of the chimpanzee in West Africa, in memory of David Goedmakers. David, son of Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit, died the 25th of August 2006 of a ruptured aorta; he was 18 years young and would have started to study chemistry at the University of Amsterdam three days later.

In this way, his parents announced the establishment of the Foundation Chimbo:

"We miss David enormously, but he has to miss his whole future. We want to give him a kind of future by realizing a project in his memory that combines his love for people and his love for nature. About ten years ago, we visited the Boé with David. This is a remote, pristine area in south-east Guinea Bissau. The region has a low population density, few means of existence for the local population, and a rich natural environment in which groups of chimpanzees have survived. Unfortunately, the area is not protected in any way. We would like to safeguard the future of the chimpanzees and their environment by establishing a protected status for the area and by investing in sustainable tourism generating a new nature based source of income for the local population."

Chimbo initiates its own programmes or acts as a catalyst for policies and actions of others that help to achieve the goal of sustainable thriving chimpanzee populations in West Africa. The Boé area is the geographical heart of our activities. We cooperate closely with our local partner Daridibó, which has the same goals as we have.



Guinea Bissau with the Boé Sector marked in red

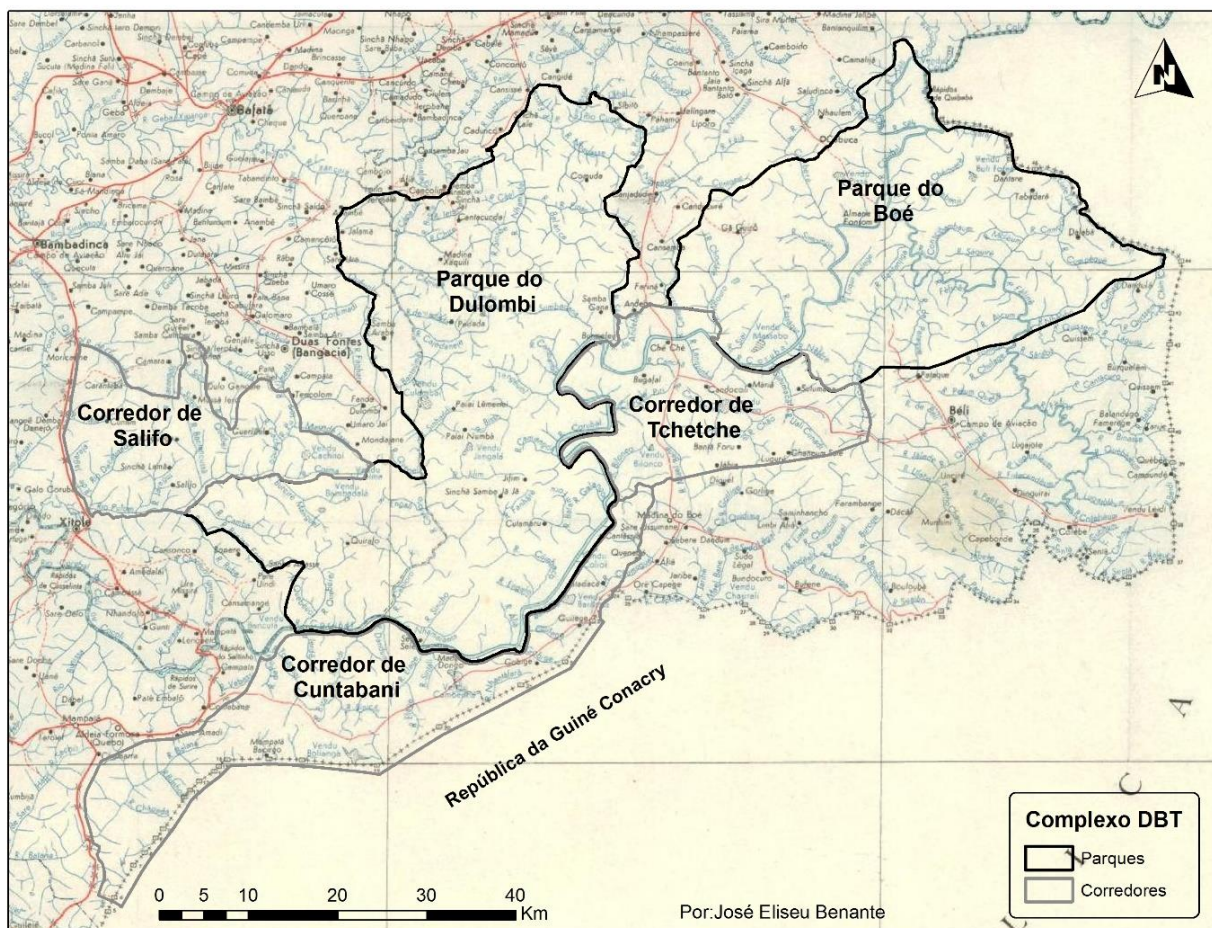
The Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Chimpanzees in West Africa (Kormos & Boésch, 2003 IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group) classifies the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea and Guinea Bissau, of which the Boé forms part, as an Exceptionally Important Priority Area for chimpanzee conservation.

According to this Plan the following actions are needed in Guinea Bissau:

- conduct basic surveys and monitoring in the Boé;
- establish and expand an education awareness campaign about chimpanzees and other primates;
- carry out study of bush meat and pet trade in chimpanzees;
- improve management plans for the Boé.

Our activities are in line with this plan. We participate in and contribute to a process led by IUCN to update this plan. It will be published in 2020.

The Boé is a remote area in the south-east corner of Guinea Bissau. Since 2017 about half of its surface has the status of legally protected area. A small ferry crossing the river Corubal in the north is the main entrance to the area. The north-eastern part of the area lies within the Boé National Park. In the north-west and west the Ecological Corridors of CheChe and of Cuntabani provide legal protection against overexploitation of resources, such as poaching and forest clearance.



National Parks and Ecological Corridors in the south-east of Guinea Bissau

A small part of the Boé lies west of the river Corubal. This part falls under the Regulo (“King”) of the Boé and forms during national elections one voting district with the main part of the Boé east of the river Corubal. It forms the south-eastern part of the Dulombi National Park.

To the south and east the Boé Sector shares the international border with Guinea Conakry.

Boé’s isolated position and the general lack of resources are impediments to development, but create favourable conditions for the conservation of its natural and cultural values. Its biodiversity is the region’s major asset: a source of food security in periods of scarcity and a potential of ecologically sound income generation through development of ecotourism as a new source of income.

The area’s biodiversity is still intact albeit under increasing stress of unsustainable exploitation.

The Western chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*) which is qualified by the IUCN Red List of Species as “critically endangered”, is the flagship species for nature conservation in the Boé. The gallery forests are the main habitat for chimpanzees: chimpanzee nests can be found in the tree canopies along the streams.

Although the Boé is already for a long time legally protected as a hunting reserve in which hunting is only allowed to provide bush meat for the local population, this law is rarely enforced.



Malam Bandjai (l) and Malam Fati (r) community rangers of the CVV of Pataque near a sacred forest; Malam Banjai became the Djarga (traditional chief) of the village this year

The backbone of our community based conservation programme is formed by 28 Village Vigilance Committees (CVVs) covering 30 villages spread over the whole area that each have 5 community rangers (2 women and 3 men). This CVV network of villages committed to conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat has expanded from 10 to 30 since the start in 2008. They monitor the chimpanzee groups living on their village lands, discourage and denounce hunting/killing of

chimpanzees and poaching in general, and evaluate damage caused by chimpanzees to crops. They warn our staff in Béli and the authorities if they detect poaching in their area, and conduct field visits twice a month about which they fill in patrol-reports. Twice a year their representatives meet in Béli to get training and to discuss the challenges they meet during their work.

The uniform and identity card every CVV member has been given, provides authority to comment on undesirable behaviour of their fellow villagers and outsiders (poachers!) that harm the environment but also gives them the responsibility to behave as an example to others. They get a compensation for their meals after patrols at the moment that they hand in their patrol report.

Our CVV programme helps to convince the local population of the importance of sound natural resource management (especially springs and trees) and the importance of biodiversity.

Our activities support the work of IBAP (the national Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas that is responsible for all National Parks and Ecological Corridors in Guinea Bissau) in Boé National Park. At the same time we develop and implement a conservation policy with DGFF (the Directorate General for Flora and Fauna which is responsible for all areas outside legally Protected Areas), and with traditional local authorities to safeguard the habitat of the chimpanzee and other wildlife in the part of the Boé without a legally protected status.



Sacred forest of Bonorum near Béli with bushbuck (trap camera image 6.3.2019)

Bauxite mining concessions have been granted to the company Bauxite Angola SA in the southeast of the Boé. We promote that if mining starts, it will be done in a responsible way according to the standards set by the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI), in which Chimbo actively participates.

In order to guarantee dialogue between different stakeholders in the Boé we support the Horizontal Platform (the PH) which we set up ten years ago. The PH unites NGO's, the local population, local authorities, specialized government bodies and the mining company, meets twice a year and fills the gap of lacking a municipality council. The main goal of the PH is to promote a sustainable development of a Boé in which the local population can lead a decent life based on the responsible use of the products and services of the ecosystems of the area while at the same time the local chimpanzee population and other wildlife can thrive.

Vision, objectives, and mission

Vision

The chimpanzee population of West Africa has the right to live and thrive in its original habitat. The present threats to its sustainable survival need to be warded off. To achieve this is of global interest and a joint responsibility shared between the world community and the local population.

Mission

Our mission is to guarantee long-term survival of the Western Chimpanzee population through community based conservation in the Boé, Guinea Bissau.

We link committed communities to international support by scientists and conservationists, and to eco-tourists. This enhances successful conservation both inside the National Parks and Ecological Corridors of the Boé as well as in the remaining part of the Boé.

We strive for a balance between the needs of people, planet and profit in order to make nature conservation sustainable.



Control of the bookkeeping and results of the ricebank in Capebonde

Objectives

The statutory objectives of Chimbo are:

- the conservation and where necessary restoration of the chimpanzee population in West Africa and the natural environment in which they live;
- to undertake all sorts of actions that are supportive to the above goal.

Main results 2019

General

The three elections held this year did not make the country run more smoothly to put it mildly with of course effects on our work. The negative travel advise for Guinea Bissau made a potential donor cancel his visit, a member of our team had to follow training and participate in a voting bureau, and one team member in Béli broke her leg when she went on motorbike to a rally of her party. Again a year lost for economic development of the country.

The prime minister appointed by the newly chosen Parliament was not accepted by the outgoing President. This of course caused a lot of political turmoil. The outgoing President postponed the Presidential elections against the will of many in the country. The first round of the Presidential elections made a second round necessary: no one got more than 50% of the votes. The year ended with the second round of the Presidential elections (29 December).



Voting in Guinea Bissau 24.11.2019

Management of our local programme

In November 2018 we started the process of handing over responsibility for our local programme to our local team. The departing expat programme manager was not replaced and we set up a local management team in Béli that accepted responsibility for our local programme. During 2019 the field staff still had support of the expat research coordinator.

The sustainability of our programme requires an empowered local team. The local Management Team (MT) of 4 staff members that we set up at the end of 2018 had to cope with the fact that in August 2019 two of them left for a one year training at Mweka Wildlife school, in Tanzania. (A course the other two had finished in 2018.)

The remaining 2 divided the work between them and got support by newly hired staff. To replace the MT member with the responsibility for the money we appointed financial administrator (Odete Tavares) based in Bissau, who came from August onwards once a month to Béli. We also hired extra field work staff to make sure we could execute the intensive field programme of COMBAC Boé without problems.

Piet Wit was contracted for a year to act as interim programme manager operating from the Netherlands with the explicit task to empower the local staff. In 2019 the MT had to get used to being in the lead with support of Piet only by phone and once in a while a backstopping mission.

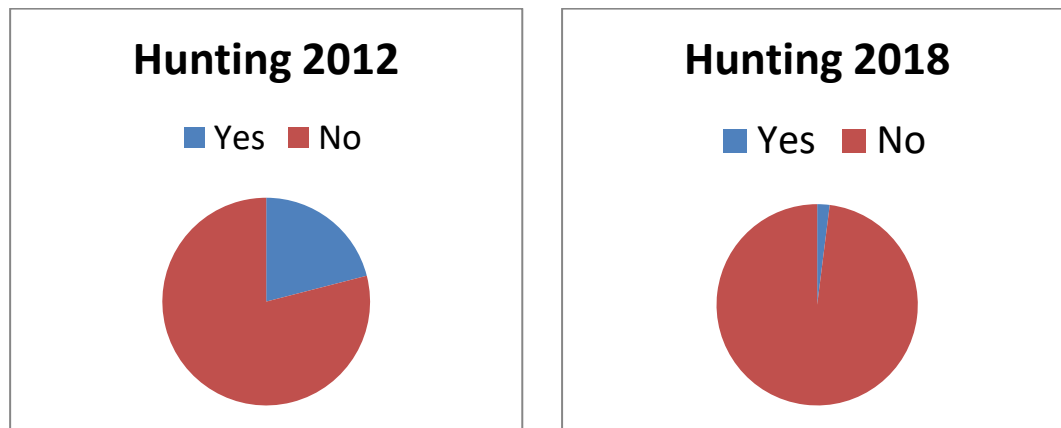
Community based conservation

- This year we organised two training sessions for the CVV network with its community rangers that are member of a CVV. The training session dealt with issues like techniques to improve fallow land, the results of our monitoring programme, and a report on a visit to the bauxite mining area of Guinea.



CVV members during a training

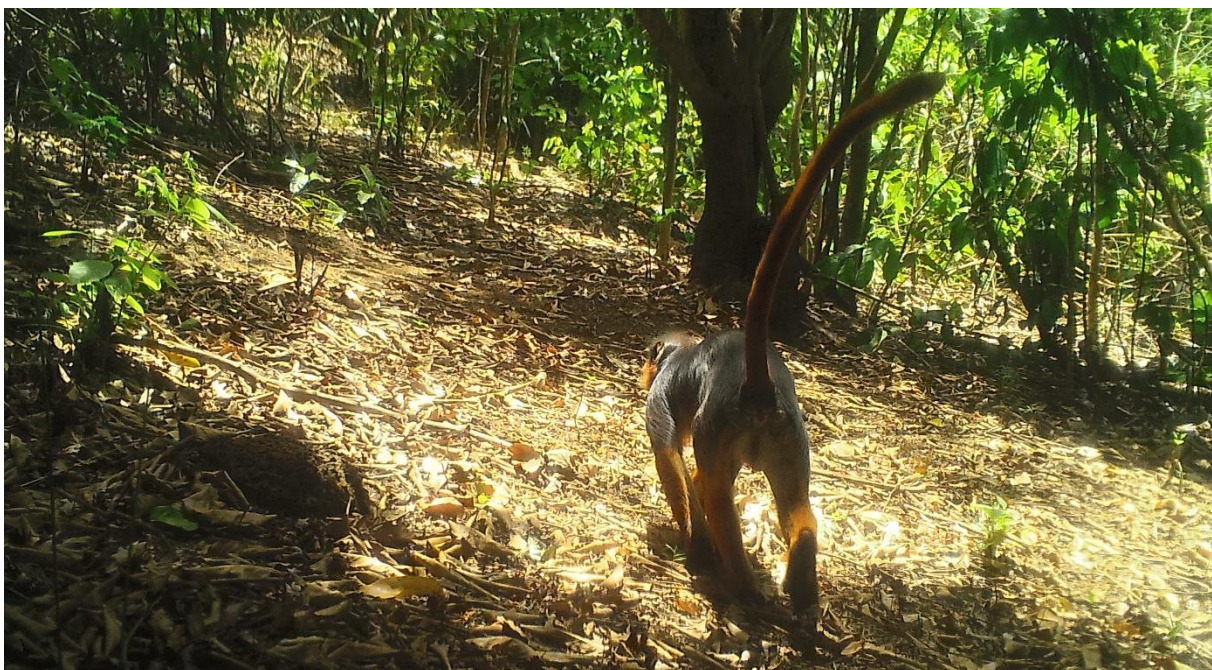
The patrol forms that are filled in over the years by the community rangers of the CVV's have been digitalised and can now be analysed easily.



During their patrols CVV's saw much less hunting activity in 2018 than in 2012

A conflict ("the revolution") between an important village chief and IBAP on the legal restrictions set on land use in the new National Parks Boé and Dulombi, influenced this year again not only IBAP's but also our work negatively since CVV members of 5 villages in the western part of the Boé were forced to stop executing patrols for Chimbo. Luckily one of the CVV's changed its mind and resumed the patrols around their village.

- For our sacred forest programme we mapped another 42 sacred forests with an average size of about 3 ha this year. These newly mapped sacred forests lie in 11 villages of which 2 with a CVV that are new to this sacred forest programme and 4 villages new even to our total programme up till now. In 4 years 205 sacred sites have been mapped with a surface of over 800 ha. With this project, we aim to achieve long-term community based protection of a network of (many) sacred forests that without specific attention paid to them would be in danger of losing their traditional protection because of lack of knowledge and of reduced respect for traditions in the youth and the expansion of cashew plantations.



Red colobus in the sacred forest Chabedje in Munhini 22.5.2019

We had a meeting with the UNEP-WCMC in Cambridge since it would be helpful to get the sacred forests of Boé included in the ICCA Registry. ICCA's are a type of protected area in which native peoples initiate the establishment of a conservation area and are the owners or managers.

- Our programme to promote early fires that prevent late fires, improve fire control when preparing agricultural fields, and support of fire brigades has expanded to 41 villages. The local radio has an important role to make sure that the programme is understood by everyone. The value of the programme for the people themselves as well as for the forests becomes clear through its effectiveness: since we started this programme fewer houses and fewer cashew plantations burned down and fewer forests were destroyed by large uncontrolled fires. The rationale behind stimulating early fires (between 1 October and 31 December) is that by setting fire while the grass has just dried after the rainy season, the fire will be less hot and does less damage to trees. The places that have been burnt, serve as effective fire-breaks. Late fires (e.g. when farmers prepare their lands for agriculture) then cause less damage because they are stopped by these fire breaks. Late fires are very hot, difficult to control fires because of the - at that time - very dry grass.
- The growing number of farmers with their large families combined with the very poor soils of the Boé lead to two negative developments:
 - In former years a farmer came back to the same field for rice growing only once every seven years, otherwise his harvest would be too low as the soil needs regeneration after one or two rice harvests; nowadays he will have to return much quicker because there are not enough fertile spots where rice growing is possible.

We asked Coen Reijntjes, a specialist in improving soil fertility in conditions like those in the Boé, to come to the Boé and analyse what could be done by Boé farmers. He visited many villages and gave practical presentations for farmers and policy makers. He selected plants that could be grown by farmers to improve the soils of their fields. We bought the seeds and the seedlings will be distributed to pilot farmers.



Coen Reijntjes at the PH



Seeds of one of the trees selected for soil improvement

- The wish for cash crops leads to cashew plantations at sites that before were used for rice growing or were places where trees would be growing. The natural trees are cut and replaced by cashew trees.

Last year one of the negative effects became very clear: almost a whole village was swept away by heavy rains. The village had cut almost all trees in its surroundings and replaced them by cashew trees thereby wiping out the positive effect of natural trees on dampening flooding. Sad but very instructive proof that our pleas to protect the forest and natural trees are in the own interest of the population and not an outsiders hobby.

Ecotourism

Ecotourism is a way to provide local communities with alternative sources of income that show the economic value of nature conservation. In Beli 11 women and 1 man earn a regular monthly income related to tourism.

- Based on a draft tourist brochure developed this year by our local team, Teresa Borasino improved the lay out and got it printed. Alfa laia Queita took care of the dispersion to hotels and travel agencies in Bissau.
- We support the local NGO Fonda Huuwa that owns a tourist camp in Béli. The service level of the camp is very basic; however good drinking water, clean sheets, mosquito nets and a bath room are available. Breakfast is offered on request; lunch and dinner are prepared by a group of cooking ladies. Fonda Huuwa has given Chimbo the task to take care of the management of the camp.
- During this year visitors came from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, Senegal, France, Germany and Guinea Bissau.
- The Fonda Huuwa camp site serves not only as a hotel for eco-tourists but also for staff of electricity and telecommunication companies, of the government and that of NGO's working for instance on health programmes. Of course also our own Bissau staff plus people executing tasks for our programme are lodged.
- This year the camp had 364 paid visitor nights. Of the visitors not involved in our programme 70% were eco-tourists, 19% NGO staff, 7% company workers and 4% government staff.



Aissatu Béli Bandjai controlling the bed linen

- Maintenance of the rondavels with their thatched roofs is very difficult because of the termites that attack the walls and the roofs. After an analysis of other options: houses with metal roofs

and safari tents, we decided that a reconstruction of the camp with baked bricks would be the best solution.

- For researchers, the Casa Daridibó offers working places with electricity.
- In 2019 we started to offer cold beer and soft drinks.
- A tourist cabin built by the local people in the village of Dinguirai several years ago figures as a place to experience village life from within. In 2018 a second tourist cabin has been finalised in Bugafale a place near the ferry where one enters the Boé.
- In 2019 a fourth option was developed by a local entrepreneur with our help in D: a place at such a distance from Béli that it is easily accessible, but nevertheless so far away from human settlements that visitors experience the nature without human disturbance.



Tourist cabins in Dakakoba

Sustainable development

- Main issues during the two meetings of the Horizontal Platform (PH) in 2019 were the results of the early fire programme, a presentation by Coen Reijntjes about ways to improve soil fertility, actions against illegal hunting, the flooding of Senta Sare due to tree cutting, the usefulness of ICCA registration, a report on the opinions of 2 villages in Guinea on bauxite mining in their area, etc. When participants asked why we did not do more to help them, the Administrador of Boé intervened with “if somebody washes my back, I should not ask him to wash my belly as well”.
- In 2019 six girls benefitted from the scholarship system for girls that we set up some years ago, which enables them to attend secondary school in Gabu. Most schools in the Boé have only 4 classes; some in the bigger villages have 6 classes. For secondary education children need to go to Gabu or Bissau. For girls this is an even bigger hurdle than for boys. Every girl in the Boé can apply to the scholarship system after having finalized with success 6 years of primary education in the Boé. Only girls that are not yet married or pregnant, and do not have children are accepted. They have to show positive results to stay on the programme.
- The two rice banks set up by Chimbo and Daridibó in Béli and Capebonde serve to keep rice in the area and help to stabilise prices at a relatively high level for farmers and a relatively low level for consumers. They need regular control because some buyers of rice “forget” to pay and some sellers of rice “forget” to deliver the rice.

- In 2019 we financed a new micro-project for honey collection in Capebonde.
- Many other micro-projects that we financed over the last years still go on or have been picked up by others after an example had been set.



Botanical garden of Suleiman Djalo



Horticulture project of a women group in Béli

Promotion of responsible bauxite mining

- Chimbo is a member of the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative. End 2017 ASI published the standard for environmental, social and governance practices throughout the entire aluminium value chain that have to be met if a company wants to be certified. In 2018 the first companies certified parts of their mining sites or plants.
- Our president Annemarie Goedmakers serves as co-chair to the Standards Committee of ASI. She represented Chimbo at the Annual General Meeting that was held in Norway in 2019. Piet Wit, one of our Board's permanent advisors, is a member of the ASI Biodiversity & Ecosystems Services Working Group. Both participated in ASI meetings held in Cambridge this year.
- Piet Wit, Alfa Iaia Queita and Annemarie Goedmakers visited the Boke bauxite mining area in Guinea and interviewed local people in two villages about their experiences with the different mining companies and the effects of bauxite mining on their livelihood.

We asked for positive and negative points. One village saw no positive point at all, the other village was positive about improved health care and schooling, saw differences between mining companies but deplored the fact that improved technical skills after special training courses did not lead to jobs for them.

A few of the (many) negative points mentioned by both:

- decrease of quality and quantity of drinking water;
- compensation for loss of cashew plantations only;
- dangerous roads with a lot of dust cross their lands isolating their villages;
- rice growing and cattle herding no longer possible ;
- wildlife disappeared;
- new housing for villages that had to be removed for a mine: too small, without shade etc.

The fact that people are only compensated for cashew plantations stimulates large scale cutting of natural trees and forests to replace them by cashew plantations.

Signs on the mining roads warn of crossing chimpanzees. Probably a very rare danger because most chimpanzees have fled this area.

Health care

- The malaria pressure in the Boé is very heavy. When the little hospital in Béli is closed (which often it is) we try to help people with the medication we have in stock.
- We guarantee the availability of fuel for the ambulance service based in Béli. Apart from this we run an insurance scheme that guarantees evacuation of people to the hospital in Gabu at low costs for those that are insured. It is a pity that neglect of the necessary maintenance of the ambulance causes many unnecessary problems.
- For some time we only had anti-snake-venom serum that was slightly overdue because the laboratory in Dakar (we have to get it in Dakar, since it is not available in Guinea-Bissau) was out of stock. Luckily Prof. Paul Ndiaye helped us to get new serum this year.
- We provided the health care worker of Vendu Leidi with reading glasses. Many people have bad eyes and glasses can only be found in Bissau.

Local radio

- This radio is very important for the local population in an area without internet and of which large parts are out of reach of a mobile phone network. Every day Chimbo has a half hour slot of airtime on the radio to educate the population of the Boé about the many aspects of nature conservation and responsible use of the environment.



Our (well- functioning) radio antenna in the front and the (often non-functioning) GSM antenna at the back

- The solar plant that we built provides the electricity for the radio. It is controlled daily.
- Bucari Camará (who is also one of the members of our local MT) replaced the former director of the radio (who had died) when he came back from training in Tanzania. He reorganised the building and the organisation, and adapted the programme. The quality of the radio has substantially improved.

- Our interest, and of course that of the radio, still needs to be guaranteed in a contract to be signed with Faabade Boé. the owner of the radio, on the correct use of both the radio equipment and the solar plant.

Staff training

- We provide language (French and English), guide and computer training to our staff, guides and interested villagers. Guides are trained in responsibility for and behaviour towards tourists, in communication and in field skills. Local staff members of IBAP are also invited to benefit from our training programme.
- Two members of our local MT, Aminata Silla and Ussumane Camará went on a training course of almost a year at Mweka College of African Wildlife Management in Tanzania. Aminata follows a course on wildlife tourism and Ussumane on wildlife management.

Research

- Our local research programme that aims to support the improvement of the conservation status of the area is coordinated by Anouk Puijk, a graduate from Wageningen University.
- We offer opportunities for BSc, MSc, and PhD students to gain experience with field work and at the same time increase our knowledge of the area: its biodiversity, the (condition of) ecosystem services provided by nature and use made of these services, and of course the threats to chimpanzees and their habitat with the options to improve conservation for chimpanzees.
- This year three MSc students came to Guinea Bissau to do research:
 - Sem van Loon (WUR): she studied the behavioural context of the accumulating stone throwing behaviour of chimpanzees in Boé as a subject for her thesis.
 - Nanouk Leng (WUR): did research for a thesis on conflicts between pastoralists and settled Fulani communities with regard to forest conservation in Boé, Guinea-Bissau.



Cows near a sacred site in Pataque

- Thierry van der Hoeven (WUR): collected field data for a thesis on the detection and characterization of land cover dynamics in the habitat of the chimpanzees in the Boé.
- Our long-term monitoring programme consists of four elements: reports by CVV's of the patrols they carry out twice a month around their village; data of our weather station in Béli; monthly data on the phenology (phenology studies the time of the year that a tree carries leaves, flowers,

and fruits) of chimpanzee fodder trees in the neighbourhood of Béli and Pataque; and data of the camera traps set in some sacred forests, that record pictures or videos.

We use a standardised methodology to collect data on the phenology of trees and have appointed specially trained staff for it. We use a protocol developed by the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig for our camera trapping.

- MSc students David Studer, and Sylvana Harmsen finalized their research in Boé with thesis reports in 2019 on respectively: “Landcover assessment in the habitat of the chimpanzees in the Boé Sector, Guinea-Bissau” and “Forest sacredness has only a minor influence on larger mammal biodiversity in forests during the rainy season in the Boé region Guinea-Bissau”.
- Anne Wolma gave a presentation on her internship in Boé: “Mammal biodiversity in disturbed and non-disturbed areas around Bugafale, Guinea-Bissau”.
- A group of WUR students wrote an ACT Consultancy Report for us: “Carbon credits in the Boé: a feasibility study”.
- We collected wood samples in Boé for the research of Bartelijn Buys that could shed light on the age of wounds on drumming trees. We are very happy with the help of Dr. Ute Sass Klaassen of WUR who lent us the specialized instruments needed and offered to analyse the samples we brought back.



Search for the site with drumming trees to collect wood samples

Publications in 2019

- Based on her research in Boé as an MSc student Katharina Kühnert wrote the following article: Kühnert, K. et al., 2019. Sacred groves hold distinct bird assemblages within an Afrotropical savanna. *Global ecology and conservation*. 18: e00656.
- Sylvana Harmsen made a picture of a reptile on her hut in Béli and wrote an article about it: Harmsen, S. & Böhme, W., 2019. First record of *Trachylepis keroanensis* (Chabanaud, 1921) (Squamata: Scincidae) from Guinea-Bissau, West Africa. *Sauria*, 41(1), 41-44.

Publications based on the data resulting from cooperation with the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig in the PANAF research programme:

- Kühl, H.S. et al., 2019. Human impact erodes chimpanzee behavioural diversity. *Science*, 63 (6434): 1453-5. (Followed by an exchange of opinion in *Science* "Inclusive Chimpanzee Conservation".)
- Bibollet-Ruche, F. et al., 2019. CD4 receptor diversity in chimpanzees protects against SIV infection. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 116(8): 3229-3238.
- Heinicke, S. et al., 2019. Characteristics of positive deviants in western chimpanzee populations. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, 7: 16.
- Heinicke, S. et al., 2019. Advancing conservation planning for western chimpanzees using IUCN SSC A.P.E.S.—the case of a taxon-specific database. *Environmental Research Letters*, 14: 064001.

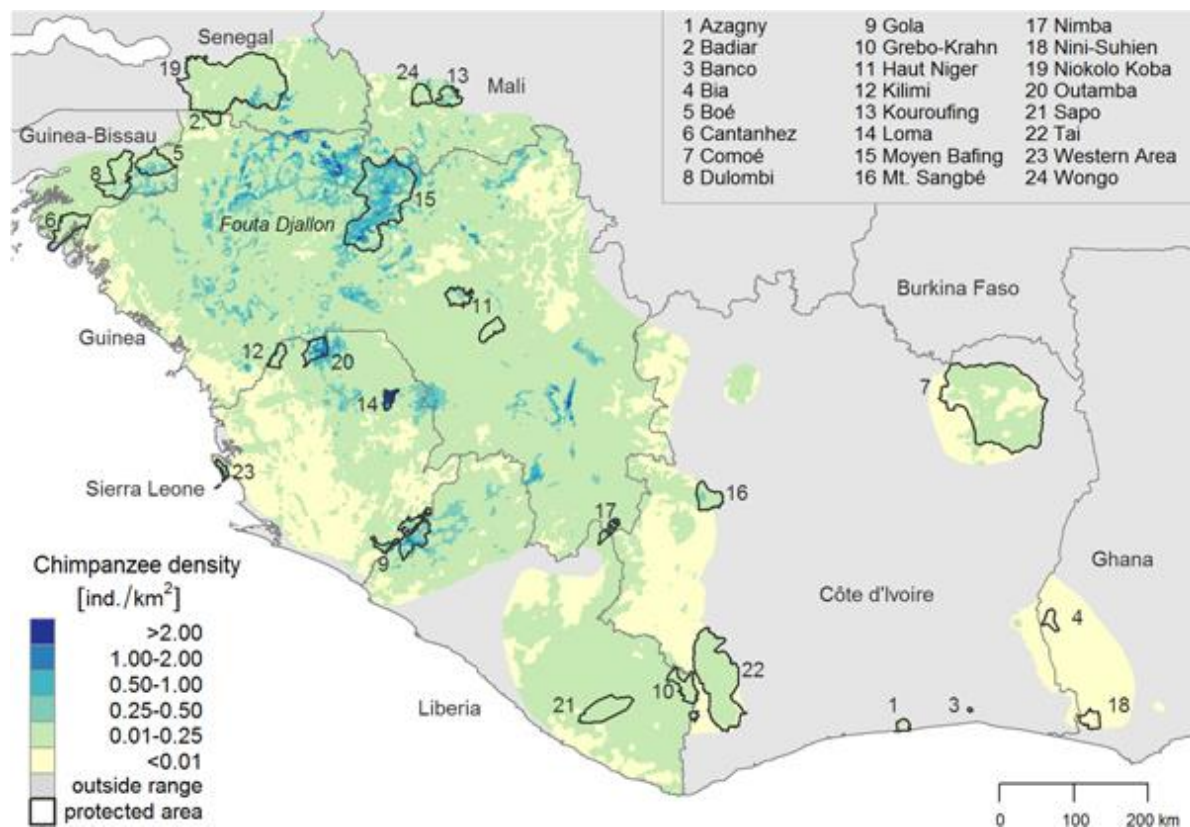


Figure from Heinicke, S. et al.

On the chimpanzees of Boé with our help in the field: Kalan, A.K. et al., 2019. Chimpanzees use tree species with a resonant timbre for accumulative stone throwing. *Biol. Lett.* 15: 20190747.

<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/12/chimps-create-rock-music-throwing-stones-trees>

Awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement

We focus our awareness raising at different levels: at the local population that shares the area with the chimpanzees, at the national level (implementation of legislation, increasing levels of legal protection of habitats, general public, etc.), and at the international level (financing mechanisms for nature conservation, influencing companies and governments to use natural resources in a responsible way, etc.).

We use our website and that of Daridibó, our Facebook page (in English and partly in Portuguese), YouTube, the local radio in Béli, newsletters, etc. to generate attention for our programme and (international) commitment to our goals.

This year:

- We have produced a newsletter for our stakeholders in Portuguese, English and Dutch,.
- We organised a well visited seminar on our achievements in Bissau.
- We organised a workshop for teachers and one for imams in Béli.
- Our movie nights in Béli with nature films, attract many interested children (and parents).
- We participated in the annual partner meeting organised by IBAP in Bissau in February 2019.
- Students and scientists gave presentations on their research and results for staff of IBAP and for the population in the Boé.
- A national Dutch newspaper interviewed our President as co-author on the publication in Science by Kühl et al. on the way the diversity in chimpanzee behaviour is influenced.
- Leyre Pinkster started an Instagram account for Chimbo.
- We produced a leaflet for eco-tourists.
- We participated in the regional conference of IUCN in Rotterdam to prepare the 2020 IUCN Congress in Marseille (due to the corona crisis the congress has been postponed to 2021).



Landscape of the Boé at the start of the rainy season

Fundraising

- Our third report to the EU on the COMBAC Boé project was accepted as well as our request for an extension of the project to the end of 2020 instead of finishing 1.2.2020.
- The agreed visit of a representative of DOB Ecology (a Dutch private donor organisation) to Boé could not take place this year because of travel restrictions by the US government related to the elections in Guinea Bissau.
- The funds granted to us by Global Greengrants Fund last year enabled us to send for the second time two staff members to Mweka Wildlife school in Tanzania for a training of a year.
- A proposal to National Geographic and one to the Lucie Burgers fund for the research of Bartelijn Buys were both rejected.
- Four bidders at the annual auction of Globe Guards enable us to accept 4 new CVV's and equip them properly.
- Our proposal to the IUCN-Biopama call was not accepted, although we were invited to send in an adapted proposal the next round.
- Three multi-annual private donor contracts were renewed for five years.

Results on Priorities 2018-2022

The Board has decided to focus for the period 2018-2022 to:

- *assist IBAP in managing effectively those parts of the DBT complex that lie in the Boé;*
Our contacts with the new director of Boé National Park are good; the IBAP team in Boé needs strengthening but lack of money for the management of the DBT complex is a problem. We started discussion on an extension of the existing cooperation contract between IBAP and Chimbo which would include increased involvement of one of our team members in the work of IBAP in Boé.
- *ensure effective legal protection of the sacred forests in the Boé;*
DG Flora and Fauna sees good possibilities to include our data on the sacred forests of the Boé in their database. On behalf of the owners of the sacred forest the president of the PH and the Administrador of Boé signed agreements to include the data in the ICCA database.
- *develop a protocol and start the execution of a long-term (at least 40 year) monitoring programme meant to supply useful knowledge for nature conservation of the area and to increase scientific knowledge on the western chimpanzee;*
The protocol for the monitoring programme is almost finalized. It includes recording of weather conditions, phenology tracks, patrols by CVV's and camera trapping.
- *promote responsible bauxite mining that ensures that if bauxite mining starts in Boé there will be guarantees of no net loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services;*
We are actively involved in the standard setting process of ASI.
- *develop default options that fit in our statutory objectives outside Guinea Bissau or at a different level of influence in case we are not any more able to work effectively in the Boé (for instance irresponsible mining might force us to choose other goals that fit in our statutory objectives);*
Not necessary (yet) because we trust that the handing over of responsibility for our present programme to a local MT will be successful.
- *ensure the commitment of local communities to the conservation and wise use of the natural resources of the Boé;*
The interest of 4 new villages to join our programme, shows the local commitment to our goals.
- *find partners that fit in one or more of the long-term strategy options oriented towards research including a large long-term monitoring programme, development of ecotourism as the source of income for conservation and/or a broad sustainable development programme.*
We discussed potential partners that we would like to contact.
IBAP is one of them (see above for results). DOB Ecology is another potential partner with which we are in contact.
We had no time to start negotiations with other potential partners this year.



The female CVV members that came to a training have each selected earrings donated by Saskia Goedmakers

Actions concerning the sustainability of our programme:

It is necessary to shift the management of our programme in Guinea Bissau from Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit to the local staff or to other organisations.

Therefore, the Board has decided to use the period 2018-2022:

- *To finalise the intensive backstopping role of Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit and change it in a supervisory/control role in Guinea Bissau that will increasingly be taken over by other board members.*

Achieved: the local MT starts to pick up the new responsibility.

- *The supervisory/control role in Guinea Bissau of other board members will increase towards full take-over in 2023.*

Two board members (Joris Pinkster and Tedros Medhin) have declared to be prepared to visit Guinea Bissau once a year for a control mission. Both have visited Boé several times before. Board member René Henkens is willing to come to Boé on a backstopping mission on tourism or other subjects if needed.

- *Strengthen the local team in such a way that it will be capable of executing the basics (CVV's and fire brigades for community based conservation of biodiversity and sacred forests including a small monitoring programme) of our present programme in 2023.*

Two MT members went for a one year training to Tanzania to improve their management skills.

Goals 2019 versus results

- Achieve a prolongation until the end of 2020 (instead of until 1.2.2010) of the EU - Chimbo project: “Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé Sector”
Achieved
- Priorities of the COMBAC Boé project for 2019 are:
 - First steps on legalisation of sacred forests;
Achieved
 - start procedure to include sacred sites as ICCA in the WDPA (World Database on Protected Areas)
Achieved
 - decision on adaptation of the tourist huts in the Funda Huuwa camp site in Béli to make them termite proof and start of investment in chosen option;
Several offers received, but none yet acceptable
 - finalise the management plan for Lugadjole hill and start discussion on acceptance by both traditional and other authorities;
First draft made, discussion with local population and traditional authorities positive
 - send two extra staff members of the local Daridibó-team on a training to Tanzania or Kenya;
Kenya proved impossible; they went to Tanzania
 - select the consultant that will carry out the external final evaluation.
Achieved
(sadly the consultant we selected, died on the 25th of April 2020)
- Set further steps on the empowerment of the MT in Béli with the goal that at the end of 2020 they are capable of taking over full responsibility for the CVV and our monitoring programme.
Achieved: they coped without an expat programme manager present in Béli and relied on backstopping by an interim manager mainly by phone
- Active role of Chimbo in the updating of the IUCN action plan for the Western chimpanzee.
Achieved: Chimbo sent in comments on the first draft
- Active role of Chimbo in the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative).
Achieved: the Chimbo representative is co-chair in the Standards Committee and we participate in the Biodiversity and Ecosystem and in the Green House Gas working group
- Prepare application to get KBA (Key Biodiversity Area) status for Boé.
Slow progress due to unclear procedure
- Start discussions with at least one partner that fits in one of the long-term strategy options Chimbo has chosen.
Achieved: discussions with IBAP on increased cooperation started
- Develop scenario's for the financial future of Chimbo.
Basic scenario + one based on carbon/biodiversity credits in development
- Investigate the potential for forest protection credits of the Boé in the international carbon market.
Achieved: A student group made a report with an analysis of options.

Governance

Chimbo Foundation is a Dutch NGO that has been founded 4 April 2007. It is registered by the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, under number 34272068. Its fiscal number is 8178.78.907. Our postal address changed during the year from Kesteren to Oudemirdum.

Postal address:	Huningspaed 6 8567 LL Oudemirdum The Netherlands	Visiting address:	Amstel 49 1011 PW Amsterdam The Netherlands
Mobile phone:	+31-6-17280797	E-mail:	info@chimbo.org
		Web:	www.chimbo.org
Bank account:	ING Bank account number 2734651 IBAN: NL05INGB0002734651 BIC: INGBNL2A		

The Dutch tax authorities have granted Chimbo the ANBI status (ANBI: Algemeen Nut Beogende Instelling: not for profit organisation serving the public interest). An ANBI does not have to pay tax on gifts that it receives for its activities. A donor may deduct a gift from Dutch personal or corporate income taxes. Inheritances received by an ANBI are exempted from Dutch inheritance tax.

Board members

Board members are appointed for four years. The board has to consist of five or more members. Selection of board members is based on their expertise and the added value they bring to the board. Board members can be reappointed and do not receive remuneration for their work as a board member. Only costs, and those up to a certain pre-approved limit, necessary to execute their task as board member, can be reimbursed.

<i>Board members of Chimbo</i>	<i>function</i>	<i>period</i>
Annemarie Goedmakers	president	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2023 (reappointed in 2019)
Jan Boekelman	treasurer	1.1.2011 - 31.12.2022 (reappointed in 2018)
Joris Pinkster	secretary (since 25.2.2008)	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2023 (reappointed in 2019)
Tedros Medhin	member	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2023 (reappointed in 2019)
René Henkens	member	29.11.2010 - 28.11.2022 (reappointed in 2018)
Norbert de Munnik	member	8.9.2014 – 7.9.2022 (reappointed in 2018)

Advisors to the board

- Piet Wit is advisor on nature conservation and natural resource management to the Board of Chimbo. He is also Director of Syzygy, secretary of the Directive Board of Daridibó, and member of the Board of the Foundation for the Reserves of the Przewalski Horse. He has been Chair of the Commission on Ecosystem Management of IUCN and member of the Council of IUCN, and member of the Board of Hustai National Park Trust (Mongolia).
- Willem Post is HRM advisor to the Board of Chimbo. He is also HRM advisor to the Board of FRES (Foundation Rural Energy Services). He has been HRM manager at Nuon.



Piet Wit in a meeting with the imams of the Boé

Board meetings and activities

- The Board has held four meetings in 2019. We have decided on four backstopping missions of which one in combination with a visit to Guinea. We decided on the budget for 2020, the 2018 annual accounts and annual report, we discussed the request to put our trap camera footage at the disposal of a Facebook research unit and rejected it because our author rights of footage were not adequately guaranteed in the contract, we decided on prolongation of Board memberships, and evaluated the progress on our strategic action plan.
- The police of Bissau found reasons not to take action on a large fraud case of April 2018 we discovered in 2019 although they confirmed to us that action from their side were necessary according to the law in Guinea Bissau.
- Since it involved forged signatures on documents sent to the bank (Ecobank) also the bank was (repeatedly) asked to take action. Until now we are unaware of them taking action.
- All four backstopping missions were carried out by advisor to the Board Piet Wit as an interim programme manager with the task to empower the local MT in its new responsibility for the local programme. Our president joined him two times. The visit to Guinea included investigation of cooperation options with NGO's active in the area adjacent to the Boé, a visit to the bauxite mining area of Guinea and a meeting with staff of the Badiar National Park in that country.
- As a member of IUCN we have sent in a motion for the next IUCN congress that urged IUCN to condemn the use of Traditional Medicines (TM) that contain products from wild IUCN Red listed species and request WHO (World Health Organisation) to adapt its ICD (International Classification of Diseases) accordingly. To our surprise the motion (widely supported) was not accepted, neither was our complaint on that decision, both without valid argumentation. We have now amended another (Chinese initiated) motion that aimed to promote TM but did not mention the need to safeguard endangered species of use in TM to reach our goal.

Human resources

General

Board members, advisors, scientists, students and many others volunteered to work for free for the cause of Chimbo.

We have no paid staff outside of Guinea Bissau. For specific jobs consultants are hired at very modest fees. With each volunteer or student that cooperates for a period longer than 1 month with Chimbo we sign a contract in which tasks/results/obligations/responsibilities, etc. of both parties are defined.

Volunteers (others than board members and advisors), researchers and students in 2019:

Charlotte Betel	Research on crop raiding by mammals around Béli
Teresa Borasino	Advisor on design issues
Tamara Borges de Oliveira	Translation English/Dutch - Portuguese
Marc Brouwer	Advisor for Local radio advisor and trainer
Bartelijn Buys	Analysis of camera trap images on drumming by chimpanzees
Matthijs Courbois	Research on dragon- and damselflies
Ferran Fito Gasol	Analysis of carbon credit options for Boé
Laura van Gilst	Analysis of carbon credit options for Boé
Sylvana Harmsen	Research on biodiversity differences for large mammals
Erik van der Hoeven	Research on plant biodiversity and use in Boé
Julia van der Hoeven	Communication assistance
Thierry van der Hoeven	Research on land use change monitoring techniques
Nanouk Leng	Research on pastoralists in Boé
Sem van Loon	Research on drumming behaviour chimpanzees
Alpha Iaia Queita	Promotor of nature conservation
Eveline van Maanen	Assistance on financial issues
Jan van Maanen	General assistance
Paul Ndiaye	High level advisor on cultural and ecological issues
Leyre Pinkster	Instagram page for Chimbo
Coen Reijntjes	Improved fallow land techniques
Emma Pons Olives	Evaluation of tourism activities
Joke Reijntjes	Evaluation campsite management
Sinan Serhadi	Analysis of carbon credit options for Boé
Erik Simons	Research on plant biodiversity
Luuk Slegers	Analysis of carbon credit options for Boé
Erik Slootweg	Research on plant biodiversity and photography
Marchien van Steenvoorn	Analysis of carbon credit options for Boé
Laura Surquin	Analysis of carbon credit options for Boé
Ton de Winter	Research on biodiversity of snails
Anne Wolma	Research on the biodiversity of forested areas in the north west of the Boé

Expat staff in Guinea Bissau

Anouk Puijk	Fieldwork/research coordinator
-------------	--------------------------------

Local staff in Guinea Bissau

Bucari Camará	MT member (also President of the PH and Director of the local radio on behalf of Faabade de Boé)
Ussumane Camará	Fieldwork coordinator / MT member
Adulai Djalo	Tourism and camp manager / MT member
Aminata Sila	Responsible for finance in Béli / MT member
Alfa Iaia Queita	liaison officer Béli/Bissau/Netherlands
Odete Tavares	Responsible for finance in Bissau
Aissatu Bela Bandjai	Assistant camp manager
Abdulai Djalo	Assistant fieldwork coordinator
Djuma Culibali	Assistant fieldwork coordinator
Samba Camará	Trainee assistant fieldwork coordinator
Suleiman Djalo	Gardener / supervisor Casa Daridibó
Saliu Camará	Guard/supervisor solar plants/bicycle repair
Fatima Sera	Cleaning lady Béli houses and offices
Fini Queita	Cleaning lady Bissau office



From left to right standing: Djuma Culibali, Adulai Djalo, Suleiman Djalo, Aissatu Bela Bandjai, Sem van Loon, Thierry van der Hoeven

Seated: Anouk Puijk, Fatima Sera, Alfa Iaia Queita, Nanouk de Leng, Saliu Camará, João Mandeck (director National Park Boé)

CVV members, fire brigades and others in the Boé

In the Boé our 28 CVV's with each 5 members, the 40 fire brigades, the 4 focal points that report on developments in their part of the Boé to the Horizontal Platform, and many other local people participated actively to make our conservation efforts effective. They recognise the need to make sure ecosystem services will also be available for their children, they are proud of the biodiversity in the area where they live and welcome the opportunity of personal contacts with people from other countries.

Our 8 field guides, the carpenter, the tourist camp site staff, the people that repair bicycles and motor bikes, the blacksmith etc. all provide essential services.

Financial resources

Subsidies

- End of 2015 we signed a contract with the EU-delegation in Bissau on the project "Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé Sector", in short: COMBAC Boé. The project started 1.2.2016 and runs until the end of 2020. The project budget is € 666,000 of which € 499,000 will be funded by the EU. Chimbo guaranteed funding of the remaining budget.
- We used a grant of US\$ 25,000 of the Arcus' donor advised fund from Global Greengrants Fund to provide training for two local staff members in Tanzania.

Contributions in kind to Chimbo in 2019 by:

- Syzygy (expertise)
- FRES-GB and Mavegro (practical support)
- Private people (clothes, office equipment etc.)

Donations

- Individuals, organisations and companies have contributed financially to the activities of Chimbo in 2019.
- 4 individuals have a multi-annual donation contract with Chimbo.



Juvenile Dark Chanting Goshawk

Financial ratios 2019

- Cost of fundraising/donations: 1 %
- Expenses on objective/income: 87 %
- Total expenses/income: 88 %

Memberships & Partners

Memberships

We are an NGO member of **IUCN**, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (www.iucn.com)

We are member of **GRASP**, the UN Great Apes Survival Partnership (www.un-grasp.org).

We are member of **GlobeGuards**, a Dutch Federation of organisations active in international nature conservation (www.globeguards.nl).

We are member of the Participantenraad (member's council) of **IUCN-NL**.



We are civil society member of the **ASI**, the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative, an organisation that is committed to maximising the contribution of aluminium to a sustainable society by developing a certification system for the aluminium chain (www.aluminium-stewardship.org). Annemarie Goedmakers functioned in 2019 as co-chair of its Standards Committee. Piet Wit became a member of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Working Group.



Board members of Chimbo participate actively in two Scientific Commissions (and relevant working groups) of IUCN (Commission on Ecosystem Management and Species Survival Commission especially its Section on Great Apes and the ARRC Task Force).



Partners actively involved in our programme in 2019:

Arcus Foundation: a global foundation promoting respect for diversity among peoples and in nature

Daridibó: our sister NGO in Guinea Bissau

DGFF –DSF Directorate General Flora and Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and GRASP national focal point

EU-Guinea Bissau: the delegation of the EU in Bissau

Faabade Boé: a local NGO in Boé active on awareness raising and rural development, exploiting the Radio Colinhas de Boé

Fonda Huuwa: a local NGO in Boé active on rural development, exploiting the tourist campsite and the cereal bank in Béli

FRES-GB: company in Gabu active on rural electrification

Global Greengrants Fund: organisation that supports grassroots-led efforts to protect the planet and the rights of people.

IBAP: the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas, the organisation of the government of Guinea Bissau that is responsible for all protected areas

IUCN-SSC: IUCN Species Survival Commission with its **PSG:** the Primate Specialist Group;

IUCN-CEM: IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management

Local authorities in the Boé Sector

Mavegro: a trading company based in Bissau

Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany

National authorities of Guinea Bissau based in Bissau

National authority's representatives in the Boé

Provincial authorities in Gabu, Guinea Bissau

Radio Collinhas de Boé: the community radio that covers Boé

Syzygy: a consultancy firm based in The Netherlands working on nature conservation and natural resource management

University of Wageningen (The Netherlands)

Universities of Applied Sciences Van Hall Larenstein in Velp (The Netherlands)



Red Riverhogs in the sacred forest Barquere near Capebonde (trap camera image 5.4.2019)

Other Partners

AAAC (the former **CAIA**): national office for environmental impact assessment in Bissau.

AD: Aid and Development, a national NGO in Guinea Bissau active on nature protection and sustainable development.

AIFO: (Amici di Raoul Follereau) an Italian NGO working in the province of Gabu on health care

AJUB : the youth organisation of the Boé

Amigos da Terra, Amazônia Brasileira: Sao Paulo, Brazil

Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Commerciales d'Angers (France)

Embassy of the Netherlands in Dakar

Fondation Bioguiné: a funding mechanism for protected areas in Guinea Bissau.

Fondation MAVA: Foundation for nature conservation based in Switzerland

Foundation Reserves Przewalski Horse: based in Klaaswaal, the Netherlands.

GPC: National Office for Coastal Planning in Bissau.

Guiné Verde: a national NGO in Guinea Bissau especially active on forest protection.

IPÊ: Ecologic Investigation Institute, Brazil.

IUCN-CEM: IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management

IUCN-GB: IUCN country office in Guinea Bissau

IUCN-NL: based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Jane Goodall Institute Spain in Senegal

Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund: funds activities to safeguard biodiversity

National Park Hoge Veluwe: a large protected area in The Netherlands owned and managed by a not-for-profit foundation.

NVD: Dutch Association for Zoos.

Oormerk: a company providing training to local radio's

Palmeirinha: a national NGO in Guinea Bissau active on environmental education and awareness raising campaigns.

Solar 23 GmbH: a company based in Ulm (Germany)

SOS (Save Our Species) IUCN, Gland (Switzerland)

Tiniguena: This Land is Ours, a national NGO in Guinea Bissau active on sustainable development.

UNDP-Guinea Bissau: co-funds GEF projects in Guinea Bissau

UNICEF-Guinea Bissau: active on education in the Boé.

Universities of Rotterdam, Nijmegen, Utrecht, Amsterdam and Leiden (the Netherlands) and of Lisbon (Portugal), Göttingen (Germany), Leuven (Belgium), Cardiff (UK) and Université Paris-Sud (France); University of British Columbia (Canada)

Universities of Applied Sciences: **NHTV** in Breda, **Vilentum** in Almere and **Van Hall Larenstein** in Leeuwarden (all in the Netherlands) and **École Supérieure des Sciences Commerciales d'Angers** (France)

Wetlands International-GB: the branch of WI in Bissau.

WFD: Weltfriedensdienst in Berlin, Germany active on international cooperation

WWF-NL: based in Zeist, the Netherlands

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2019 €	2018 €
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets		
Solar panels	12,174	15,421
Current assets		
Receivables	8,300	18,645
Cash at bank	109,244	179,198
	-----	-----
	117,544	197,843
	129,718	213,264
 RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
Reserves and funds		
General reserve	102,518	82,268
Continuity reserve	500	500
Designated funds	0	0
	-----	-----
	103,018	82,768
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	26,700	130,486
	129,718	213,264

INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT 2019

	Realisation 2019 €	Budget 2019 €	Realisation 2018 €
INCOME			
Income from donations	35,963	35,000	35,246
Subsidies	125,859	80,000	95,000
Other income and expenses	3,945	5,000	4,036
	-----	-----	-----
	165,767	120,000	134,282
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	382	1,000	447
Performance cost own organisation	668	1,000	416
	-----	-----	-----
	1,050	2,000	863
Total available on objective	164,717	118,000	133,419
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	140,989	113,000	109,874
Contributions	749	1,000	789
Performance cost on objective	2,730	4,000	2,707
	-----	-----	-----
	144,468	118,000	113,370
Cost of fraud¹	0	0	4,474
SURPLUS /DEFICIT	20,250	0	15,575

The appropriation of results is as follows:

(Addition) / Withdrawal from:		
General reserve	(20,250)	(15,575)
Continuity reserve	0	0
Designated funds	0	0

¹ One of our local staff members based in Bissau, committed fraud by cashing unauthorized cheques and forging signatures. This fraud was detected in April 2018 and spread over 2017 and 2018. It had started in April 2017. Action has been taken to recuperate the amount, with until now little positive result.

NOTES TO THE FOUNDATION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019

General

This report is drawn up following the principle of historical costs. Unless indicated otherwise, assets and liabilities have been admitted against no-par value. The annual accounts are arranged according to "Guideline 650 Fundraising Institutions". The objective of this directive is to give a clear insight into the costs of organisation and expenditures of the resources in relation to the objective for which these funds were received.

Comparative figures

Where necessary, the figures of 2018 have been reclassified for comparability with 2019.

Principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities and the determination of the result

The valuation of accounts receivable is made by deduction of a provision in case of non-recoverability based on the individual valuation of accounts receivable.

Transactions in foreign currency are converted to euro at the exchange rate of the transaction date. At the end of the financial year all accounts receivable and liabilities in foreign currency are converted to euro on the basis of the exchange rate as per balance date. Exchange rate results have been added to the income statement.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are valued at purchase price minus depreciation, determined on estimations of their economic life span. Tangible fixed assets which are used for the objective are depreciated in full.

Reserves and funds

The equity of the foundation is used by the organisation to achieve its objectives. The equity is divided into reserves and funds. The reserves are designated by the Board, whereas the funds are designated by third parties, like private individuals, donors and corporate sponsors. The reserves within Foundation Chimbo consist of the continuity reserve and the general reserve. The funds consist of designated funds for the objective, for projects in the field.

Result

Determination of the result arises from the before mentioned principles of valuation and takes place under the historical cost convention. Donations, collections, contributions and grants are recognized in the year in which they are received.

Financial ratios

	2019	2018
• Cost of fund-raising/donations:	1 %	1 %
• Expenses on objective/income:	87 %	84 %
• Total expenses/income:	88 %	88 %

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Analysis concerning the balance sheet

	2019 €	2018 €
FIXED ASSETS		
Solar panels		
Book value at January 1	15,421	18,668
Investments	0	0
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	12,174	15,421
Purchase	32,465	32,465
Cumulative depreciation	20,291	17,044
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	12,174	15,421
CURRENT ASSETS		
Receivables		
Statements of expenses receivable ²	8,248	18,574
Income receivable	18	0
Loans receivable	0	0
Interest ASN savings account	34	71
	-----	-----
	8,300	18,645
Cash at bank		
ING	3,070	25,095
ASN savings account	106,174	154,103
	-----	-----
	109,244	179,198
TOTAL ASSETS	129,718	213,264

² Of the amount (€ 43,871) due 31.12.2015 by Daridibó to Chimbo € 40,000 has been secured by an agreement settled in 2015 between Chimbo and Daridibó on the use of Casa Daridibó by Chimbo for free during 20 years starting in 2015. Income of Daridibó and payments to Chimbo for the use of Casa Daridibó by a third party in this period are used to diminish the amount due by Daridibó.

	2019 €	2018 €
RESERVES AND FUNDS		
General reserve		
Balance as at January 1	82,268	66,693
Appropriation of result	20,250	15,575
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	102,518	82,268
 Continuity reserve³		
Balance as at January 1	500	500
Appropriation of result	0	0
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	500	500
 Designated funds		
Appropriation of result	0	0
	-----	-----
	0	0
 Total Reserves and Funds	103,018	82,768
 LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Grant EU deferred revenues	0	85,000
Grant Global Greengrants Fund deferred revenues	0	21,884
Grant Globe Guards	21,000	15,000
Bank costs	14	38
Expenses statements	2,814	2,943
Invoices third parties	172	2,850
Fundraising	0	81
Auditor 2018	0	2,700
Auditor 2019	2,700	0
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	26,700	130,496
 TOTAL RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	129,718	213,264

³ This reserve is intended for fulfilment of obligations if the foundation is forced to stop by circumstances (meeting costs of the board and maintenance of the website; no reservations for staff costs are necessary).

NOTES TO THE INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT

Analysis concerning income and expenses statement

	2019 €	2018 €
INCOME		
Income from donations		
Donations and gifts	5,063	4,346
Donations from annuity instalments	30,900	30,900
	-----	-----
	35,963	35,246
Subsidies		
Grant EU for COMBAC Boé project	103,975	95,000
Grant Global Greengrants Fund	21,884	0
Grant Globe Guards	0	0
	-----	-----
	125,859	95,000
Other income and expenses		
Interest ASN-Bank	34	71
Bank costs	-239	-217
Reimbursed loans and costs	300	10
Income from ecotourism	3,850	4,172
	-----	-----
	3,945	4,036
 COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Expenses fundraising		
Direct fundraising costs	382	447
Performance costs own organisation (Netherlands)		
Office expenses	158	102
Meeting and management costs	510	314
	-----	-----
	668	416

	2019 €	2018 €
Expenses on objective		
Direct expenses on objective⁴		
Project activities	140,989	109,874
Project activities		
COMBAC Boé: Community based conservation	136,452	106,108
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
Chimpanzee research	267	519
Nature conservation	233	0
Sustainable development	790	0
	140,989	109,874
Contributions		
Contribution Daridibó	91	91
Contribution IUCN	408	448
Contribution FIN/Globe Guards	250	250
	749	789
Performance cost objective		
Third-party services	0	0
Office expenses	44	0
Travel costs	0	0
Auditor 2018	-14	2,700
Auditor 2019	2,700	0
	2,730	2,707

Oudemirdum, 26 juni 2020
On behalf of the Board:
Dr. A.M.C. Goedmakers, President

⁴ As of February 2016, almost all costs concerning assistance, backstopping, programme management, sustainable development, chimpanzee research, and nature conservation are included in the amount figuring on the line for the COMBAC Boé project.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: Foundation Chimbo

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2019 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2019 of Foundation Chimbo, based in Oudemirdum.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Foundation Chimbo as at 31 December 2019, and of its result for 2019 in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting RjK C2 "Small Fundraising Organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019;
- the notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Going concern

The financial statements of the foundation have been prepared using the going concern basis. Our audit procedures were designed to find sufficient audit information that supports the going concern basis. In the prior years Foundation Chimbo is funded, among others, by a yearly donation of € 30.000. The contract concerning the donation is renewed for a five year period in 2019. Moreover Foundation Chimbo has a subsidy contract with the European Union regarding the project "Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé sector", in short: COMBAC Boé. It had a duration of four years starting in 2017 and ending on 1st February 2020, however the project is extended till the end of 2020. An evaluation on expected funds in the following years as well the ability of the foundation to adapt to reduced income has been made by us. Moreover we assessed the impact of the outbreak of the Coronavirus in 2020 on the operations of the foundation. Based on this information there is sufficient information to apply the going concern basis.

Receivables

In the balance sheet a significant amount is disclosed as a receivable on Daridibó. Daridibó is a sister organization based in Guinea Bissau. In 2013 a project carried out by Daridibó was finalized funded by the European Community. Since the last installment of this subsidy was to be paid only after submitting the final accounts of the project, Foundation Chimbo paid advances to Daridibó to facilitate the ongoing expenditures of the project. In 2014 the receivable on Daridibó was settled by € 50,000 being the final payment of the subsidy. After the settlement there remained in total a receivable of € 55,605 in 2014, which amount is reduced with repayments in 2019 by Daridibó to € 8,248 (2018: € 18,574). In 2014 Foundation Chimbo established as a security the use of Casa Daridibó (free of charge) during 20 years. Based on the information we found sufficient basis for the valuation of the receivable as reflected in the balance sheet. It is expected that the receivable will be settled in 2020.

Direct expenses on objective

The direct expenses on the objective mainly take place in Guinea Bissau. Foundation Chimbo has established an office in Bissau where the records are kept. In 2013 we visited Guinea Bissau thus obtaining a clear insight in the local activities of Foundation Chimbo as well as Daridibó. This gave us

additional supporting information on the existence of the activities of the foundation, the eligibility of the expenses and the allocation of the expenses between Daridibó and Foundation Chimbo.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Foundation Chimbo in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Materiality

Based on our professional judgement we determined the materiality for the financial statements as a whole at € 7,500. The materiality is based on the items as reflected in the balance sheet and income and expenses statement. We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the board that misstatements not exceeding the materiality which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them, if in our view they must be reported on qualitative grounds.

B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- The board's report;

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The board is responsible for the preparation of the board's report in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the board for the financial statements

The board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting RjK C2 "Small Fundraising Organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Furthermore, the board is responsible for such internal control as the board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the board is responsible for assessing the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis for the

preparation of the financial statements, unless the board either intends to liquidate the foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The board should disclose events and circumstances that may cause significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the foundation's internal control;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board;
- Concluding on the appropriateness of the board's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a foundation to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Dordrecht, June 26, 2020

Accountantskantoor KUBUS Dordrecht

Drs. A.L. Spruit RA

Events after balance sheet date

- The adaptation to the budget of contract DCI-NSAPVD/2015/371-883 for the COMBAC Boé project, which we asked the EU in April 2020 has been granted.
- The political situation in Guinea Bissau became even more problematic due to an allegation of fraud leading to a contested winner of the Presidential elections.
- The worldwide outbreak of the corona virus SARS-CoV-2 in 2020 leading to the illness COVID-19 heavily influences also life in Guinea Bissau.

We have reviewed the impact of the corona virus outbreak on the financial health of our organisation. We have come to the conclusion that the income and expenditure patterns are robust, and that we have no concerns with regard to Chimbo's long term financial stability.



Suleiman Djalo in February 2019 with one of the Khaya trees planted as a seedling in November 2012

Long term goal

The biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Boé are conserved now and in the future through joint action by local, national and international stakeholders.

Essential elements to achieve this long-term goal:

- Responsible (planet, people, profit are all respected) economic development in the area.
- If bauxite mining is developed it has to be carried out in an environmentally and socially responsible way; it will have to guarantee no net loss for biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Uncontrolled immigration has stopped.
- Unsustainable agriculture (especially conversion of forest in cashew plantations) has stopped.
- Responsible and sustainable tourism is developed in order to provide the local population with new sources of income directly linked to biodiversity protection.
- The Boé is part of a larger network of well managed protected areas (National Parks, Ecological Corridors, Sacred Forests, KBA's etc.) in Guinea Bissau, Senegal and Guinea Conakry aimed at adequate and sustainable protection of the remaining Western Chimpanzee population.
- Awareness among communities and local governments about the importance of conservation of biodiversity of the Boé for human well-being, and how to achieve this at the local level.

Priorities 2018-2022

The Board has decided to focus for the period 2018-2022 to:

- ensure the commitment of local communities to the conservation and wise use of the natural resources of the Boé;
- assist IBAP in managing effectively those parts of the DBT complex that lie in the Boé;
- ensure effective legal protection of the sacred forests in the Boé;
- develop a protocol and start the execution of a long-term (at least 40 year) monitoring programme meant to supply useful knowledge for nature conservation of the area and to increase scientific knowledge on the Western chimpanzee;
- promote responsible bauxite mining that ensures that if bauxite mining starts in the Boé there will be guarantees of no net loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- develop default options that fit in our statutory objectives outside Guinea Bissau or at a different level of influence in case we are not any more able to work effectively in the Boé (for instance irresponsible mining might force us to choose other goals that fit in our statutory objectives);

For sustainability reasons, it is necessary to shift the management of our programme in Guinea Bissau from Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit to the local staff or to other organisations.

Therefore, the Board has decided to use the period 2018-2022:

- To finalise the intensive backstopping role of Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit and change it in a supervisory/control role in Guinea Bissau that will increasingly be taken over by other board members.
- Strengthen the local team in such a way that it will be capable of executing the basics (CVV's and fire brigades for community based conservation of biodiversity and sacred forests including a small monitoring programme) of our present programme in 2023.
- Find partners that fit in one or more of the long-term strategy options oriented towards research including a large long-term monitoring programme, development of ecotourism as the source of income for conservation and/or a broad sustainable development programme.

Annual goals 2020

- Finalize the COMBAC Boé project in a successful and sustainable way. Arrange for full financial close out and audit.
- Take further steps for the empowerment of the MT in Béli with the goal that at the end of 2020 they are capable of taking over full responsibility at least 2 elements of our work e.g. for the CVV programme and for the basics of the monitoring programme of Chimbo in the Boé.
- Active role of Chimbo in the updating of the IUCN action plan for the Western chimpanzee.
- Active role of Chimbo in the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative). Incorporate Chimbo requirements into ASI standards.
- Sign agreement with IBAP on increased cooperation and start discussions with at least one other partner that fits in one of the long-term strategy options the board of Chimbo has chosen.
- Find donor for the renewal of the equipment (uniforms and bicycles) of the CVV's in 2021.
- Find donor for a programme that leads to the realisation of forest protection credits of the Boé valued by the international carbon credit market, as a source of income for nature conservation by the local population of the Boé.
- Align activities with corona developments in the country.



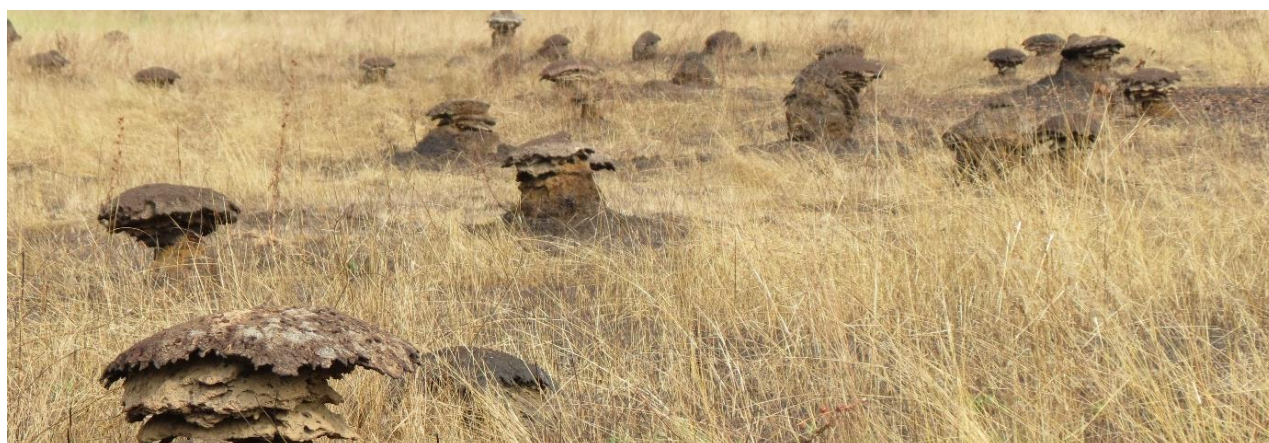
Black-bellied Bustard

BUDGET 2020

	Realisation 2019 €	Budget 2019 €	Budget 2020 €
INCOME			
Income from own fundraising	35,963	35,000	35,000
Subsidies	125,859	80,000	10,000
Other income and expenses	3,945	5,000	5,000
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	165,767	120,000	50,000
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	382	1,000	1,000
Performance cost own organization	668	1,000	1,000
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	1,050	2,000	2,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE ON OBJECTIVE	164,717	118,000	48,000
EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE			
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	140,989	113,000	93,000
Contributions	749	1,000	1,000
Performance cost on objective	2,730	4,000	4,000
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TOTAL EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE	144,468	118,000	98,000
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	20,250	0	-50,000

Abbreviations

ARRC	Avoidance, Reduction, Restoration and Compensation of negative impacts from Energy, Extractive and Associated Infrastructure Projects on Apes
ASI	Aluminium Stewardship Initiative
BNP	Boé National Park
CEM	Commission on Ecosystem Management (IUCN)
COMBAC Boé	Community Based Conservation of the Cultural and Natural Values of the Boé Sector
CVV	Village Vigilance Committee
DGFF	Directorate General Flora and Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture, Guinea Bissau
DBT complex	Boé and Dulombi National Park with Cuntabani, CheChe and Salifo Ecological Corridors
EU	European Union
FIN	Dutch Federation for International Nature Conservation: now called Globe Guards
FRES	Foundation Rural Energy Services
GB	Guinea Bissau
GRASP	UN Great Apes Survival Partnership, Nairobi
IBAP	Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas - Dr. Alfredo Simão da Silva
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature, Switzerland
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany
MT	Management team
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PANAF	Pan African chimpanzee survey, executed according to a protocol developed by MPI
PH	Plataforma Horizontal: a kind of local parliament in the Boé to discuss and promote sustainable development with respect for nature



Typical termite mounds of the Boé

PNB	Boé National Park
PND	Dulombi National Park
PSG	Primate Specialist Group
SGA	Section on Great Apes
SSC	Species Survival Commission (IUCN)
WUR	Wageningen University & Research
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme (in French PNUD)

Additional positions of Board members

Annemarie Goedmakers	Director Goedmakers BV President of the Directive Board of Daridibó Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) Member of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and its Primate Specialist Group Co-chair of the Standards Committee of ASI
Jan Boekelman	Director Finance of EBN BV (until 31.5.2019) Member of the Audit Committee of GasTerra BV (until 31.5.2019) Member of the Supervisory Board of KRO-NCRV Member of the Board of Cappella Amsterdam Member of the Board of Kansfonds Member of the Supervisory Board of Viva! Care organisation Member of the Supervisory Board of Oasen Drinkwater Member of the Board of ASI (since 19.5.2020)
Joris Pinkster	Senior Policy Officer at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Change, The Hague
Tedros Medhin	Programme Secretary at IUCN-NL Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)
René Henkens	Ecologist at Wageningen Environmental Research (part of Wageningen University and Research Centre) President of the National Ramsar Committee of the Netherlands
Norbert de Munnik	Lawyer at NautaDutilh Lawyers, Notaries & Tax Advisors Board member Hustai National Park Trust Board member of the Foundation Reserves Przewalski Horse Chair of the Supervisory Board of Foundation A Tale of a Tub Chair of the Foundation Stichting Collectie De Stadshof Judge Criminal Court of Appeal Amsterdam



Meeting with the local staff of DGFF