



Annual Report 2016



Cover: Stones accumulated by chimpanzees

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Guinea Bissau with the area where Chimbo is active, marked in red



Foreword

The political stalemate between Parliament, Government and the President of Guinea Bissau has not been solved in 2016. The population still hopes political leadership will start to take its role seriously and uses from time to time the instruments of strikes and demonstrations in a very disciplined way to remind them of their duty. International donors have blocked large parts of the money that would be available if politicians would take the responsibility that the population has entrusted them with. In these circumstances even a small NGO like Chimbo provides welcome help for survival.

The last two months of the project “Participatory conservation of West African Chimpanzees and their habitat in and around the future Boé National park” financed by the SOS (Save Our Species) programme of IUCN meant a bridge to the start of the COMBAC Boé (Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé sector) project. All members of CVV’s (Village Vigilance Committees) - well equipped, and correctly trained in patrolling and reporting by the SOS project - started with enthusiasm at the role they will play in safeguarding sacred forests: one of the main objectives of COMBAC Boé.

The COMBAC Boé project started in February with a visit to all villages with CVV’s, well appreciated meetings with all local stakeholders, and a successful search for extra staff. During the year many villages decided after intensive internal discussions to cooperate with us on safeguarding the future for their sacred forests: they had to ask themselves “do we trust these foreigners, will they respect the spirits that live in our forests or might harm come to our village if we work with them?”.

In 2016 scientists decided that the Red List status of the Western Chimpanzee had to be revised: its status changed from Endangered to Critically Endangered: a clear sign how essential our work in Boé is. We are happy to be able to see the chimpanzees in Boé thrive.

Many researchers and students contributed to our conservation oriented monitoring and research programme: twelve students and researchers worked on issues like chimpanzee conservation, plant and bird diversity, camera trapping of wildlife, governance of sacred forests, waste management etc. They came from five countries and eight different universities. Thanks to research done in previous years, four important publications contributed to publicly available knowledge. This helps enormously to get attention for the importance of conservation work in the area.

On behalf of the wildlife of the Boé and its chimpanzee population in particular we thank everybody and all organisations that helped to improve the conservation status of the Boé area.

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 Goedmakers, 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 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 southeast 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's policy is to initiate its own programmes and activities or act as a catalyst for policies and actions of others that help to achieve the goal of a sustainable thriving chimpanzee population 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.



Boé landscape

The Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Chimpanzees in West Africa (Kormos & Boesch, 2003 IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group) classifies the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea and Guinea Bissau, of which the Boé area 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 area
- 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 area.

Our policy is in line with this plan, and even goes much further.

The Boé sector lies in the south-east corner of Guinea Bissau. A small ferry crossing the river Corubal in the north is the main entrance to the area. To the south and east the Boé province shares the international border with Guinea Conakry. A small part of the area in which we are active lies west of the river Corubal. Also this part falls under the Regulo (“King”) of the Boé and forms one voting district during elections with the main part of the Boé that lies east of the river Corubal.

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 human exploitation. The chimpanzee is a 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 forbidden by law, this law is rarely enforced. The national authorities of Guinea Bissau have realized that safeguarding the natural richness of the Boé to the benefit of wildlife and local communities is necessary and started the process to give part of the Boé the legally protected status of a National Park. The part of the Boé that lies to the west of the river Corubal will be in the Dulombi National Park, while the north eastern part of the Boé will be part of the Boé National Park.



Flowering Desert Rose (Adenium obesum) in the Boé

Our activities are directed to 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). At the same time we try to develop and implement a conservation policy with DGFF (the Directorate General Flora and Fauna which is responsible for all areas outside legally Protected Areas) and traditional local authorities to safeguard the habitat of the chimpanzee in the remaining part of the Boé, stimulate sustainable development for the local population and promote responsible mining in the bauxite mining concessions that have been granted in the southeast of the Boé.

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.

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.

Concrete activities mentioned in our statutes to be used to achieve our goals include:

- the establishment of protected areas
- protection enforcement
- education and training
- investment in responsible tourism
- development of alternative income generation for local communities that is supportive of our objectives
- stimulating scientific research that supports our objectives
- awareness raising and communication
- fundraising.



Chimpanzee nest

Mission

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

Committed communities linked to international support by scientists and to eco-tourists enhance successful conservation both inside the National Parks and Ecological Corridors, declared protected areas by the government of Guinea Bissau, 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.

Main results 2016

Community based conservation

- In 2008 Chimbo started to build a network of villages committed to conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat. In each of those villages (now 30 villages with 27 CVV's) a Village Vigilance Committee (CVV) with 5 members (2 women and 3 men) monitors the chimpanzee groups living on their village lands, discourages and denounces hunting/killing of chimpanzees and poaching in general, and evaluates damage caused by chimpanzees to crops. In these committees stakeholder groups like village elders, former hunters, women, volunteer forest guards, and youth are represented. 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. Thanks to the bicycles offered by National Park Hoge Veluwe, we could give every CVV an extra bicycle especially for the women in the group. Women in Boé are rather small and had difficulties with the bicycles already available.

The uniform and identity card every CVV member has been given, provides authority to comment on undesirable behaviour of their fellow villagers that harm the environment but also gives them the responsibility to behave as an example to others.

We tried to give CVV members an extra task in maintenance of the trail cameras we use for monitoring purposes, but this proved to be beyond their capacity. We decided to make our own staff responsible for this maintenance, but engage CVV members as field guides and guardians of the valuable equipment.

Thanks to a report on poaching coming from a village with a CVV we could warn IBAP and thereby stop a serious case occurring on the eastern side of the Féfiné river. The poaching was especially serious because of its trade links across the border with Guinea Conakry.



Meeting of CVV members May 2016

- Our programme to prevent harmful bushfires that focussed in 2015 on the use of early fires (in November or December) was evaluated in the beginning of 2016. The rationale behind this focus is that by burning still humid grass late fires are prevented to cause too much damage: late fires become very hot because of the, at that time, very dry grass and will thereby cause substantial damage, even to bigger trees. We conducted interviews in all villages (30) with CVV's: one third followed our advice and set early fires while 15 % stretched the early fire period into 2016. Four villages proudly stated that thanks to early fires, no uncontrolled fires occurred in their area. That

leaves about half of the villages ignoring the advice. The 30 villages reported 68 uncontrolled harmful fires that occurred between October 2015 and May 2016. According to their reports those uncontrolled fires caused enormous damage: 31 cashew plantations were seriously damaged or even completely destroyed. The negative effects on trees and wildlife are obvious. An important fact is that at least half of the harmful fires had been set by farmers themselves - from the same or a neighbouring village - and could get out of hand because of lack of control. Results of the programme were discussed with the representatives of the population during meetings of the CCA and the PH.

We discussed the programme with teachers of the schools in the Boé, gave them posters on the use of early fires and asked them to increase awareness on fire prevention during their lessons.

- We organized training meetings on conservation for field guides, and workshops on the importance of conservation with teachers and imams.



Conservation and environment in Islam, workshop with imams of the Boé November 2016

Ecotourism

- Eco-tourists start to find the Fonda Huuwa tourist camp in Béli via Chimbo but also through information found on e.g. Wikitravel. In 2016 it hosted 12 visitors from 6 different countries that were lodged for 86 nights in total. Other customers of the tourist camp are for instance workers for Orange (mobile phone company with an antenna in Béli), visitors of other NGO's or representatives of donors. The camp serves also as a lodging facility for students, volunteers, and other people executing tasks for Chimbo or Daribó. The last groups serve as on the job training for the staff of the camp.
- The camp site is appreciated by most visitors although its service level is basic.
- The total number of visitor nights during 2016 was 756. The camp generates income for the camp management, cleaning ladies, cooking team, the people that do maintenance work on the buckaroos, fence, toilet, etc. but of course also for field guides and others that deliver services to tourists and students.
- In a tourist guide "Discovering Guinea-Bissau" the two tourist cabins built by the local people of Dinguirai figure as a place to enjoy village life in the Boé.

Sustainable development

- The main issues during the two well attended meetings held in 2016 of the Horizontal Platform (PH) were the COMBAC Boé project and its first results, a discussion on a reforestation project of Faabade Boé near Vendu Cham, the evaluation and its implication of the results of our early fire programme, the set-up of a waste management project, and an explanation of the procedure for sending in proposals for micro-projects.
The PH unites NGO's, the local population, local authorities, specialized government bodies and the mining company, and fills a little bit the gap of lacking a municipality council.
The main goal of the PH is to promote a sustainable development of the Boé in which the local population can lead a decent life based on the 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.
- Facilities that support sustainable development of the Boé are the two rice banks set up by Chimbo and Daridibó in Beli and Capebonde and the horticulture site developed within the fence of the tourist camp in Beli.
- The rice banks serve to keep rice in the area and help to stabilize prices on a relatively high level for farmers and a relatively low level for consumers, compared to those of traders.
- The vegetables grown by women from Béli in the garden within the fence of the Fonda Huuwa's tourist camp provide extra fresh food for the local population and extra income if sold to eco-tourist. Chimbo's solar plant pumps enough water also in the dry season to ensure good harvests for these gardens.



Horticulture in Béli on the Fonda Huuwa tourist camp site

- We promote the development of micro-projects that help people to generate sustainable income. With the COMBAC Boé project we will support additional projects and set up a procedure to stimulate people to send in proposals.
We met a lot of enthusiasm in the Boé when we spread the news about this possibility: 64 proposals on 18 different subjects have been sent in by people from 20 different villages.
- We developed a programme on waste management and were proud that people from Bissau commented positively on the cleanliness of Béli compared to the rest of Guinea Bissau.
- We helped the schools in Boé by providing writing material for school children. We organized a training session for teachers to help them stimulate waste management by their pupils around the schools. Especially in the bigger villages with more pupils in a school, waste management is not a luxury around schools.

Promotion of responsible bauxite mining

- We became a member of the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative. The standard that ASI wants to develop for environmental, social and governance practices throughout the entire aluminium value chain might become a useful tool to influence parties involved in bauxite mining in the Boé towards responsible behaviour.
- Our president was asked to co-chair the Standards Committee of ASI and our treasurer became a member of the Board.
- The political instability in Guinea Bissau combined with the world market situation for bauxite are the arguments used by Bauxite Angola (the exploration company that is active in the Boé) for not yet executing its mining concession rights. This delay gives us more time to do the research needed to find out which areas are essential for the wildlife of the area. Our present wildlife monitoring activities are concentrated around Vendu Leidi and Dinguirai both villages near future bauxite mining sites.



Idle machines of Bauxite Angola



Bauxite mining concession: Ronde hill

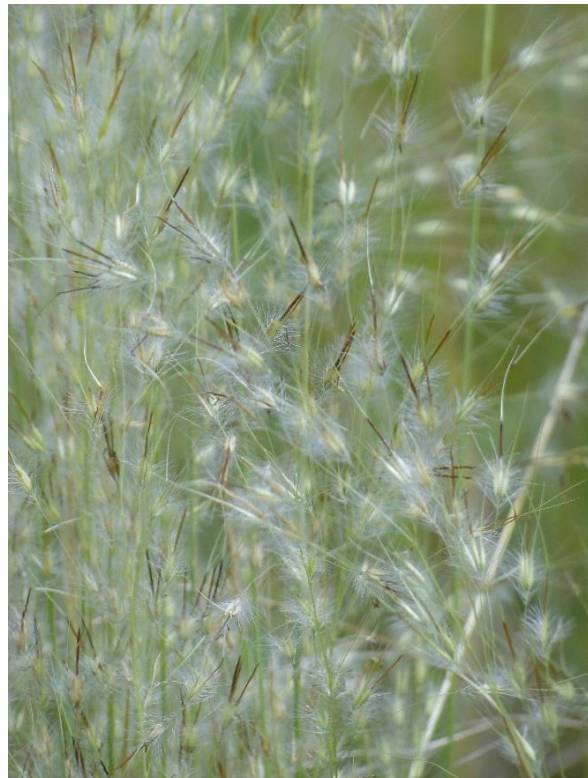
Health care

- The malaria and typhoid fever pressure in the area is quite heavy. Thanks to the good care of a Dutch nurse Johannes Mooi, working in Bissau, all expats that became ill could be treated adequately without negative lasting effects.
- The ambulance insurance scheme that we have set up to make sure evacuation of people to the hospital in Gabu is both guaranteed and means low cost for those that are insured, has attracted the first customers.
- Our anti-snake-venom serum has again saved lives. A new amount of doses has been donated by our Senegalese friend Prof. Paul Ndiaye. It has to be obtained in Dakar because it is not available in Guinea Bissau.
- Our programme manager Thomas van Steenis gave several workshops on prevention of snake bites for the local population.
- Our fieldwork coordination Gerco Niezing developed a power point presentation for eco-tourists "How to stay alive" as a useful tool to make expat visitors aware of potential dangers.
- We are happy that our field guide Amadu Sadjo Culubali has at last received the right HIV treatment thanks to a lot of help by our staff and dedicated expat doctors.
- We take care of the education of the daughter of a staff member who died because of Aids.
- Thanks to the help of the father of Gerco, Fatima our cleaning lady in Béli is now very happy with a mouthful of teeth where before only one was left.

Research

Our research programme aims to support the improvement of the conservation status of the area.

- 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 200 trees in the neighbourhood of Béli and Pataque; and data of the camera traps set at permanent sites all over the Boé, that record data permanently.
At this moment the camera trap network is under construction and the methodology to collect data on the phenology of trees is being revised.
- Menno Breider, a Dutch student of applied biology, finalized his field work to investigate the occurrence of rare large predators like the Lion, Golden Cat, Caracal, Wild Dog etc. His results formed part of a scientific publication on recent records of wild cats of the Boé.
- David van der Meer, a Dutch wildlife student, finalized the field work needed to test whether the random encounter model could be a useful tool in estimating chimpanzee density. An interesting result of his research was the fact that even if you put a trap camera randomly on the savannah, it will record the presence of chimpanzees. His report showed that the methodology needs more testing before it can be used. The chosen values for a number of variables for which values had to be estimated led to an unrealistically high chimpanzee density.
- Esmee Mooi studied the effect of expanding agriculture on biodiversity of the Boé. She investigated which animals raid the crops of the farmers and what farmers do to protect their crops from these crop-raiding animals. She interviewed local residents and asked questions on the size of their land and animal stocks, how they use their fields, what animals visit their fields, or raid their livestock and how they protect themselves against predators. She finished the field work needed early 2016 and is now working on her report.
- Ton van der Zon, an expert on the taxonomy of grasses, collected many specimens during a visit to the Boé in November. He was enthusiastic about the rich grass diversity. A grass that is very rare elsewhere seems to be common for the Boé. This research will contribute to his revision of the grasses of West Africa.



Ton and his guide Saccamussa collecting grasses *Dilophotriche pobeguinii*

- Bartelijn Buys, studied trap camera images we collected of drumming behaviour of chimpanzees and has sent in a first draft of her report.
- Robbrecht Debbaut, a Belgian biologist studied bird life in the Boé and could add some species to the already long list of birds known to occur in the Boé.
- Jelle de Vries (a Dutch cultural anthropologist), wrote a short note on the importance of sacred forests for the local population. His results were based on interviews of knowledgeable persons in Béli.
- Anna Binczik, a student of the University of Göttingen in Germany, studied the role of gallery forests for arboreal primates in a savannah landscape in the Boé. She walked 156 km of line transects in a grid of 26 sampling sites. Her estimation on the density of chimpanzees in the Boé seems to be on the high side: one per two square km. She hopes to publish her results in a peer reviewed scientific journal.
- Steffi Denecker, a Belgian biologist, started to test methods to use tracks of animals to investigate biodiversity. Sadly she had to return to Belgium because of the decease of her father.
- Isabelle van der Ouderaa, a Dutch biologist, analysed camera trap images to investigate which species of duiker occur in the Boé.
- Gautham Ramachandra, a student of Wageningen University, started end of October 2016 a study of taboo based governance of the sacred forests in the Boé. He worked in the villages of Capebonde and Beli. He finalized his field work in February 2017.
- Joris Wabeke, another student of Wageningen University, studied the traditional use of plants from sacred forests in the Boé over the same period. He will finalize his report in 2017.
- We discovered a very dark coloured Golden Cat on a film made by one of our camera traps end of 2016. J. Kingston describes them as varying in colour from red or yellow to smoky grey. This blackish Golden Cat is even darker.

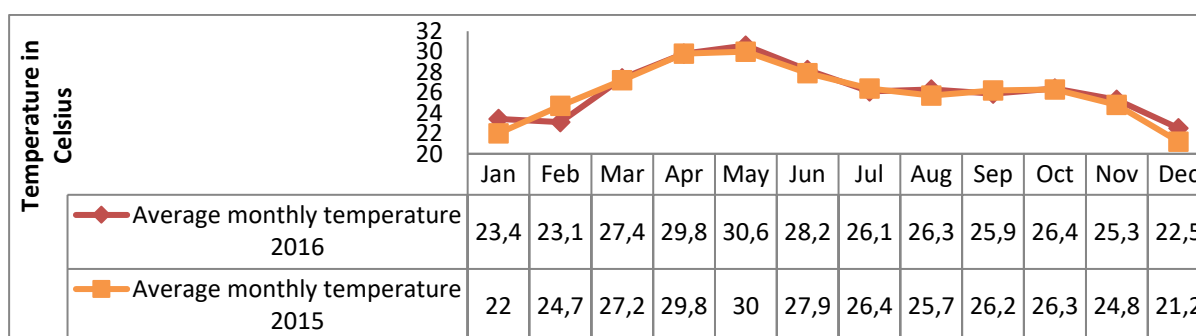
Publications in 2016

Three scientific publication based on research in which we have been involved, have seen the light this year:

- Kühl, H. S. *et al.*, 2016. Chimpanzee accumulative stone throwing. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 22219; doi: 10.1038/srep22219 (2016).
- Breider M.J., Goedmakers A., Wit P., Niezing G.S., and Sila A., 2016. Recent records of wild cats in the Boé sector of Guinea Bissau. *Cat news* **63**: 15-17.
- Bivar-de-Sousa, A. *et al.*, 2016. Butterflies of Guinea-Bissau : VIII. New data, new reports, corrections and biodiversity (Lepidoptera: Papilionoidea). *Zootaxa* **4201**(1): 1-77.

Two reports became publicly available:

- The first report based on results measured by our weather station in Beli put on our website.
- An extensive report on the workshop we held in February in Béli aims to contribute to the urgently needed revision of the existing action plan for the Western Chimpanzee. It has been published on our website, distributed to members of the IUCN-SSC-Primate Specialist Group and presented during a GRASP/IUCN meeting held in Liberia in March 2016.



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), the local radio in Béli, newsletters, etc. to generate attention for our programme and (international) commitment to our goals.

This year:

- We have produced four newsletters in Portuguese and English, of which one also in Dutch for our different groups of stakeholders.
- We participated with a stand that attracted a lot of attention, in the annual EU day organized at the premises of the EU Delegation in Bissau.
- We participated with a stand at the Future for Nature event in The Netherlands, a yearly event that attracts hundreds of conservationists.
- Through the website of SOS a news item on our work (bushfire management in the Boé) has found a large audience.
- We participated in the annual partner meeting organized by IBAP in Bissau in February 2016.
- Students and scientists gave presentations on their research and results for staff of IBAP and for the population in the Boé.
- We gave presentations and sent information about our programme to very diverse audiences in Guinea Bissau and The Netherlands. An important method to attract volunteers or students to come to the Boé.
- We sent in a film to IUCN Nature for All and images of wildlife and landscapes of the Boé to Tiniguena for their 2017 calendar.



Interview of Annemarie by Portuguese speaking television on COMBAC Boé

Press

- The international press for Portuguese speaking countries dedicated a news item to the start of the COMBAC Boé project. Also in a national newspaper in Guinea Bissau people could read about it.
- The EU Delegation also sent out a press release on the start of the project that gained some attention.
- Our fieldwork coordination Gerco Niezing presented our programme on television in Guinea Bissau.
- We figured prominently on the website of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig at the occasion of publication of our observations on drumming behaviour of chimpanzees in the Boé. This lead sent enormous press attention all over the world and an emission on BBC television.

- We sent out a separate press release on the same occasion aimed at the Dutch speaking market. The renowned scientist Frans de Waal picked up the issue on his Facebook page.
- A Dutch newspaper wrote an article on the donation of bicycles by the Hoge Veluwe National Park for Boé.

Fundraising

We have sent in four subsidy proposals in 2016 of which two have been successful, we participated in four different fund raising events of which two were successful, and received a very nice in kind contribution of 101 sturdy bicycles.

- We have been successful with our proposal to ARCUS: they granted us 22,500 US\$ through the Global Greengrants Fund as a support to enable us to send two members of our local staff on a one year training course in Tanzania, a first try-out for future cooperation.
- We received € 5,000 of the ITCF (International Tropical Conservation Fund) with which we can buy essentials like trail cameras and GPS's for our long-term monitoring programme of chimpanzees and other wildlife.
- For the eighth year the local soccer club of Kesteren, the Netherlands, organized a successful fund raising event for Chimbo.
- We participated for the fourth time successfully in a fundraising auction organised by GlobeGuards (The Netherlands).
- The Hoge Veluwe National Park a large privately owned nature conservation area in The Netherlands donated 101 bicycles (formerly in use by their visitors and after two years of use, brought back in perfect condition) to be used for our field work in Boé.



A female CVV member signing the contract on the responsibility for and the use of one of the bicycles donated by National Park Hoge Veluwe

Goals 2016 versus results

Goal I Successful start of the first year of the EU-Chimbo project: “Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé sector”, in short COMBAC Boé. Priorities for 2016 are the selection of 5 pilot villages for the sacred forest programme with the development of the methodology that will be used to characterize each sacred forest and the development of the procedure that will be set up to facilitate the local population to apply for financing of a micro-project.

Achieved and next steps taken:

At the end of our backstopping mission of May-June 2016 8 villages wanted to be a pilot village for our sacred forest programme and had given us a list of sacred forests in their area. We selected Capebonde, Munhini, Dinguirai, Canquidima and Dandum as the 5 pilot villages in which we would start. The rest of the year was used to develop the mapping methodology, and to get commitment from other more villages. By the end of 2016 55 sacred forests had been mapped in the 5 pilot villages.

We developed a procedure that the local population is required to use to send in proposals for micro-projects, we stimulated the drafting of proposals during meetings of the CCA and the PH and with radio emissions, and we gave training how to draft proposals. This resulted in 64 proposals on 18 topics coming from 20 villages.



Discussion with CVV members and village representatives of Capebonde on the COMBAC Boé project

Goal II Fruitful cooperation with the BNP staff of National Parks in Boé and Dulombi.

Achieved:

Monthly meetings have been held with Boé National Park (BNP) staff to exchange knowledge and to coordinate planning of activities; mutual participation in training programmes is regular practice. Joint action is taken on illegal activities like poaching, tree cutting and illegal fire setting. In case of lack of means to go on patrol Chimbo has lent BNP staff the necessary fuel for their motorbikes. Local BNP staff has actively contributed to the workshop we organized in February with the goal to identify needs for the update of the IUCN Action Plan for the Western Chimpanzee.

Goal III Fruitful cooperation with DGFF staff on the conservation of sacred forests outside National Parks.

Achieved:

DGFF staff participated in the workshop on the updating of the IUCN Action Plan for the Western Chimpanzee with a presentation and active input during discussions, and field excursions . DGFF gave follow up on the results of the workshop during meetings of GRASP and IUCN in Liberia.

Goal IV Active role of Chimbo in the updating of the IUCN Action Plan for the Western Chimpanzee.

Achieved:

We organized a very successful workshop in Béli in February to discuss what would be needed to update the existing Action Plan for the Western Chimpanzee published in 2003. The exchange of experience on chimpanzee conservation in savannah areas of Guinea Bissau and Senegal was very useful and enabled the drafting of recommendations for the revision of the Action Plan. Results of the workshop have been distributed widely. In a meeting organized by IUCN in Liberia in April 2016 as a first step for the revision of the Action Plan the results of our workshop were presented. A follow-up meeting will take place in 2017.



Workshop and excursion on updating the Western Chimpanzee Action Plan with representatives of the Institute Jane Goodall (Senegal and Spain), DGFF/DSF, PNB/IBAP and Chimbo/Daridibó.

Goal V Expansion of the long term monitoring programme with camera traps to 10 villages evenly dispersed over the whole of the Boé.

Partly achieved:

We expanded the long term monitoring programme with camera traps in 5 villages: Béli, Pataque, Vendu Leidi, Dinguirai and Dandum. It proved not to be feasible for CVV members to maintain the cameras. This responsibility had to be shifted to our field staff with a resulting delay in the rolling out of the programme.

Goal VI Try outs of different ways to promote the unique ecotourism product that is being developed by Chimbo.

Not achieved:

We failed to find volunteers to help us to achieve this goal. We organized a try-out of the product with two tourists and have applied their recommendations for improvements. All “spontaneous” ecotourist were pleasantly surprised with the presence of the tourist camp and the services offered by our field-guides and staff.



Vendu Cham: an attractive site for bird watching

Goal VII Attraction of students and volunteers that help to reach our long term goals and will spend in 2016 in total at least 24 months in Béli.

Achieved:

In 2016 almost 3,5 years have been dedicated to our work by 14 expat students, researchers and volunteers in the Boé.

Goal VIII Become an active member of ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative).

Achieved and further steps taken:

We became a member of ASI, participated in the AGM held in Ingolstadt, Germany; our president became member/co-chair of the Standards Committee, while Jan Boekelman started to serve as treasurer of the Board of ASI.

Goal IX Apply for IBA (Important Bird and Biodiversity Area) status for Boé .

Not achieved:

Katharina Kühnert participated in a workshop to prepare a proposal to apply for IBA status. We used the work of Brecht Coppens to draft a proposal. But decided in the end to wait until the procedure to apply for KBA (Key Biodiversity Area) status will be clear (it is still under development by IUCN and its partners), because the Red List Status of the Western Chimpanzee and our regular monitoring work on mammal wildlife would increase the chance to get the whole Boé accepted as a KBA.



Brown Snake-Eagle taking off from flowering Bombax costatum tree

Goal X Develop a long term management plan for Chimbo Foundation.

First steps taken:

The Board of Chimbo discussed potential strategic options for Chimbo Foundation for the coming 10 years; rejected those that would not fit in our goals or possibilities, and chose those with potential of success to be further explored next year.

Goal XI Strengthen the local Daridibó team in order to make them ready to take over after 4 years.

Important steps taken:

We were able to contract two new staff members for our team in Beli with a very much above average educational level for the Boé: Adulai Djálo from Dandula, Boé with a university degree in English and a young lady Aminata Sila from Dandum, Boé with a secondary school diploma. We found the means to send two of our staff members in 2017 for a one year professional training to the wildlife school Mweka in Tanzania.

Goal XII Submit at least three new proposals for funding of which at least two successful ones.

Achieved:

We have submitted four proposals for funding of which two have been successful.

Progress in 2016 on long term goals

The Boé is an adequately managed, community based protected area with a sound financial basis consisting of different zones (core area, buffer zone and area for sustainable economic development).

The future National Park Boé (PNB) still has to get a sound financial basis. In 2016 staff of the future park has been restricted in execution of its tasks because of lack of means. Luckily Chimbo has been able to help out in some cases.

Only part of the Boé will be within the protection of the PNB, the remaining part (roughly the area south-west of the line Cheche – Pataqué) will remain under the responsibility of DGFF as far as control of illegal hunting and irresponsible destruction of forests is concerned. The need to protect also that area has been discussed in the PH. Safeguarding the future of the sacred forests in the area forms part of the COMBAC Boé project. With this project we aim to realise long-term community based protection of a network of the many sacred forests that can be found in the Boé.

Our CVV programme helps to convince the local population of the importance of sound natural resource management and the rights of the chimpanzee population to live in the Boé: not only now but also in the future. For the moment legal means lack to prevent the increased replacement of natural forest by cashew plantations and the expansion of cattle herds. Both have negative effects on the conservation of natural resources of the Boé and we are trying to find ways to reverse these trends.



Vendu Cobolo a sacred site near Pataque

To achieve our main goal the following issues are essential. On each issue we took steps forward.

- **Responsible (planet, people, profit are all respected) economic development in the area.**

Poaching is controlled by our CVV's and has decreased compared to a few years ago. Nevertheless, we still have to remove snares: an illegal hunting method that poses serious threats for all animals. Hunting of baby chimps for the pet market has come to a full stop in the Boé. During the past five years no incidences of killing of chimpanzees have occurred.

Bush fires are an increasing problem due to the growing population. The bush fires combat programme that we started in 2015 continued in 2016. We explain the local population the advantage of controlled, early fires. They help to prevent that the excessive heat of uncontrolled, late fires destroys forests. An evaluation of the first results showed that about half of the villages followed the advice.

- **If bauxite mining is developed it has to be carried out in an environmentally and socially responsible way, and it will compensate adequately for biodiversity loss through the financing of protection and restoration measures.**

We became an active member of the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative). Especially our participation in the Standards Committee will help give us a chance to influence standards, to build up the right network to influence future developments in the Boé, and to gain knowledge about good practices in bauxite mining.

- **Uncontrolled immigration has stopped.**

The influx of slash and burn farmers as well as that of cattle owners is now seen as a problem also by the local population. People are aware that granting land-use rights as a sign of hospitality to immigrants means less land for their own children.

- **Responsible and sustainable tourism is developed in order to provide the local population with new sources of income directly linked to biodiversity protection.**

In 2016 the first tourists attracted by our activities, arrived in Béli.

The service needed for volunteers, scientists and students means training on the job for the local population to accommodate international visitors and provides an extra source of income to all local people involved. The tourist camp site is managed according to the management plan developed in 2014. In Dinguirai the local CVV exploits a tourist cabin.

- **The Boé is part of a larger network of protected areas in Guinea Bissau, Senegal and Guinea Conakry aimed at adequate and sustainable protection of the remaining Western Chimpanzee population.**

A workshop on the action plan for the conservation of the Western Chimpanzee conservation was organized in Béli in February 2016. The present action plan of IUCN for the Western Chimpanzee needs actualisation and the workshop aimed to generate special attention for Chimpanzees living in savannah areas. Representatives of an NGO working on chimpanzee conservation in the neighbourhood of Niokolo Koba National Park in Senegal (also a savannah area) provided useful insights how to prepare for increasing tourism.

Governance

Chimbo Foundation is a Dutch NGO that has been founded the 4th of April 2007. It is registered by the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, under number 34272068. Its fiscal number is 8178.78.907.

Postal address:	Rijnbandijk 161 4041 AV Kesteren The Netherlands	Visiting address:	Amstel 49 1011 PW Amsterdam The Netherlands
Telephone:	+31-488-482369	E-mail:	info@chimbo.org
Mobile:	+31-6-17280797	Web:	www.chimbo.org
Fax:	+31-488-480918		
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 organization 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, can be reimbursed.

<i>Board members of Chimbo</i>	<i>function</i>	<i>period</i>
Annemarie Goedmakers	president	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2019 (reappointed in 2015)
Jan Boekelman	treasurer	1.1.2011 - 31.12.2018 (reappointed in 2014)
Joris Pinkster	secretary (since 25.2.2008)	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2019 (reappointed in 2015)
Tedros Medhin	member	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2019 (reappointed in 2015)
René Henkens	member	29.11.2010 - 28.11.2018 (reappointed in 2014)
Norbert de Munnik	member	8.9.2014 – 7.9.2018

We regret the decease of Egbert Wesselink, our former treasurer. He died the 21st of December 2016 after a short period of illness. He could not accept to be dependant of machines for the rest of his life. He was a wise man and a good friend. His active participation in the Board of Chimbo brought refreshing opinions of an outsider to the table in discussions between outspoken conservationists.

Advisors to the board

- Piet Wit, until September 2016 Chair of the Commission on Ecosystem Management of IUCN and member of the Council of IUCN, Director of Syzygy, former member of the Board of Hustai National Park Trust (Mongolia), member of the Board of the Foundation for the Reserves of the Przewalski Horse, deputy chair of the Board of Commonland Foundation, and secretary of the Directive Board of Daridibó.
- Willem Post, former HRM manager at Nuon, HRM advisor to the Board of Chimbo and to the Board of FRES.



On top of Lugadjole hill, the place where independence was declared

Board meetings and activities

- The Board has held 4 meetings in 2016. We have decided on backstopping missions, on participation in the GRASP/IUCN meeting in March in Liberia and on participation in the IUCN Congress in September in the USA, evaluated progress of the COMBAC Boé project, discussed our staffing policy incl. that for volunteers, decided on subsidy proposals (4 sent in of which two were awarded to us), decided on expansion of our mandate to enable an evacuation of a small chimp to Kenya based on a request by the EU, evaluated results of the SOS project in order to set priorities for the future, decided on the budget for 2017, the 2015 annual account and report , and discussed our future.
- The 3 backstopping missions that have been approved by the Board were carried out by our president with our advisor Piet Wit.
New staff, researchers and students were introduced and their performance evaluated. During these missions, the progress of our programme has been discussed with our project staff in Bissau and Béli, with IBAP and DGFF, with our local partner Daridibó and with local NGO's like Fonda Huuwa and Faabade Boe, as well as with local authorities, representatives of the national government, the EU and the mining company. Targets have been set and evaluated with our own team. These missions enabled us to participate in the meetings of the PH, and the meetings of the representatives of the CVV's as well as in the annual General Assembly of Daridibó and the annual partner meeting of IBAP.

Human resources

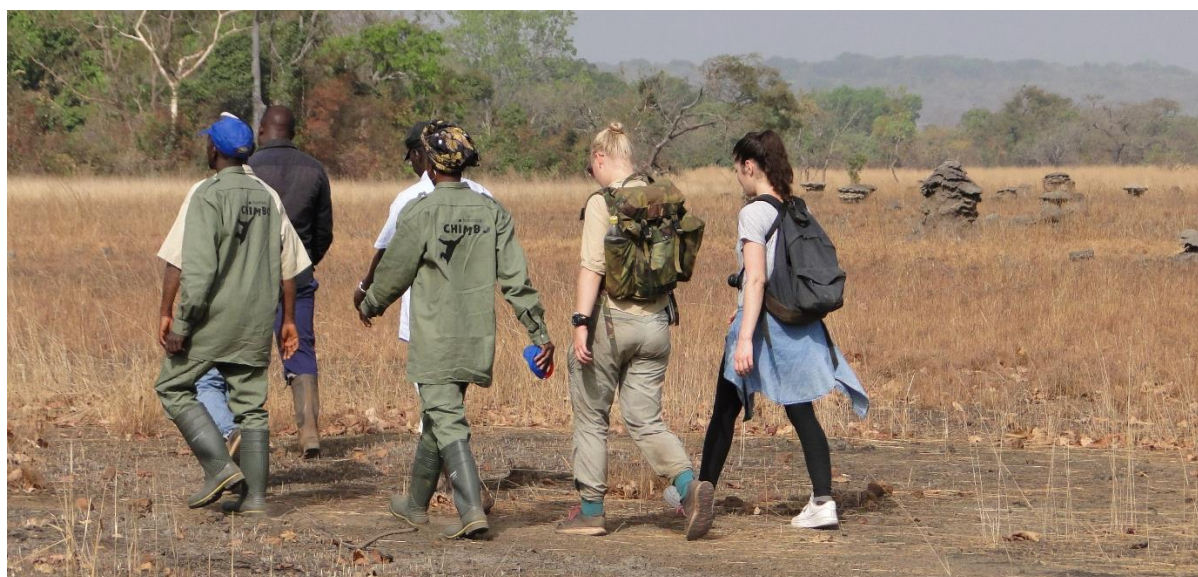
General

Board members, scientists, advisors, 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 2016:

Anna Binczik	Role of gallery forests for arboreal primates
Teresa Borasino	Poster and other design activities
Tamara Borges de Oliveira	Translation English/Dutch - Portuguese
Menno Breider	Research on phenology and on large predators
Bartelijn Buys	Analysis of camera trap images on drumming by chimpanzees
Robrecht Debbaut	Research on bird life in the Boé
Erik van der Hoeven	Research on plant life in the Boé
Julia van der Hoeven	Assistant to the board of Chimbo
Alpha Iaia Keita	Promotor of nature conservation in Guinea Bissau
Eveline van Maanen	Volunteer assistant on financial issues
Jan van Maanen	Dutch Consul in Guinea Bissau, general assistance
David van der Meer	Research on methodology for chimpanzee density
Esmee Mooi	Research on phenology and agriculture-biodiversity interaction
Paul Ndiaye	General high level advisor on African cultural issues
Isabelle van der Ouderaa	Analysis of camera trap images on the occurrence of duikers
Gautham Ramachandra	Research on taboo based governance of sacred forests
Carole Renner	Language courses, waste management etc.
Joris Wabeke	Research on traditional use of plants of sacred forests
Fennie Wit	Medical advice



CVV members of Pataque, DGFF and IBAP staff, and students Carole and Esmee near Pataque

Expatriate staff in Guinea Bissau

Jelle de Vries	Programme manager until 31.1.2016
Thomas van Steenis	Programme manager starting 1.3.2016
Gerco Niezing	Fieldwork/research coordinator until 25.5.2016
Katharina Kühnert	Fieldwork/research coordinator starting 25.5.2016



Alfa listening to a village chief



Katharina checking patrol forms with CVV members

Local staff in Guinea Bissau

Amadu Sane	Ambassador Daridibó
Bucari Camara	Fieldwork coordinator (counterpart to Gerco/Katharina)
Abdoulaye Diallo	Project leader/interim camp manager (counterpart to Thomas)
Natividade Gomes	Liason officer/office manager Bissau
Alfa Iaia Queita	Driver/local ambassador Chimbo
Aissatu Bela Bandjai	Assistant camp manager
Aminata Sila	Assistant project leader
Ussumane Camara	Trainee fieldwork
Mussa Sane	Trainee fieldwork
Suleiman Diallo	Gardener/supervisor Casa Daridibó
Amadal Camara	Guard/supervisor solar plants
Fatima Sera	Cleaning lady Beli houses and offices
Florinda Silva Imbunde	Cleaning lady Bissau office

CVV members and others in Boé

In the Boé our 135 CVV members, the 4 focal points that report on developments in their part of Boé to the Horizontal Platform, and many other local people are essential to make our conservation efforts effective. They contribute with an enthusiasm and on a scale that is hard to be found elsewhere.

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

Financial resources

Subsidies

- In 2009 we signed a contract with IBAP to contribute \$ 100,000 in kind to the project: “Support for the Consolidation of a PA System in Guinea Bissau’s Forest Belt” that has been agreed with its main donors in 2010. Main donors are UNDP and GEF. The project has started in 2012 and finished in 2016. Our commitment included:
 - ✓ Chimpanzee research and survey
 - ✓ Awareness raising among the local population
 - ✓ General support by Chimbo and Daridibó.The project was essential to achieve the legally protected status for part of the Boé as National Park or Ecological Corridor.
- IUCN through its SOS (Save our Species) programme funds the project “Participatory conservation of West African chimpanzees and their habitat in and around the future Boé National Park”. The subsidy amount agreed on is \$ 99,000. Chimbo itself funds the project with \$ 59,000. IUCN granted Chimbo a two-month prolongation of the project until the end of February 2016. We received the final amount of the grant after completion of the project in 2016.
- 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 four-year project started 1.2.2016. The project budget is € 666,000 of which € 499,000 will be funded by the EU. Chimbo guaranteed funding of the remaining budget.
- We received a subsidy of € 5,000 to be spent asap from the ITCF (International Tropical Conservation Fund) to buy trail cameras and GPSs for participatory monitoring of chimpanzees in Boé.
- We received a grant of US\$ 22,500 of the Arcus’ donor advised fund from Global Greengrants Fund to provide training for local staff with the aim increase organizational sustainability of our chimpanzee conservation programme.

Contributions in kind to Chimbo in 2016 by:

- Hoge Veluwe (101 bicycles)
- Syzygy (expertise)
- FRES-GB (office facilities in Gabu)
- Private people (clothes, office equipment etc.)

Donations

- Individuals, organizations and companies have contributed financially to the activities of Chimbo in 2016.
- The soccer club of Kesteren organized already for the eighth time a fund raising event in 2016 for Chimbo.
- 4 individuals have a multi-annual donation contract with Chimbo.
- Globe Guards (formerly called FIN) organized a fund raising auction thanks to which we found donors for extra support of four villages with sacred forests.

Financial ratios 2016

- Cost of own fundraising/income: less than 1 %
- Expenses on objective/income: 97 %
- Total expenses/income: 97 %

Partners & Memberships

Actively involved in our programme in 2015:

Daridibó: our sister NGO in Guinea Bissau

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

EU-Guinea Bissau

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

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

Fondation MAVA: Foundation for nature conservation based in Switzerland

FRES-GB: FRES-Company in Gabu active on rural electrification

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

IUCN-CEM: IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management

IUCN-GB: IUCN country office in Guinea Bissau

IUCN-SSC: IUCN Species Survival Commission, IUCN-SSC/PSG: the Primate Specialist Group



Green monkey

Local authorities in the Boé sector

Mavegro : a trading company based in Bissau

Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany

National authorities in Bissau

National authority's representatives in the Boé

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

Provincial authorities in Gabu, Guinea Bissau

Radio Collines de Boé: a community radio that covers Boé

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

Solar 23 GmbH, Ulm (Germany)

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

Universities of Göttingen (Germany) and of Wageningen (The Netherlands)

Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Commerciales d'Angers (France)

University of Applied Sciences NHTV in Breda (The Netherlands)

University of Applied Sciences Vientum in Almere (The Netherlands)



Forbes's Plover

Other partners

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

Amigos da Terra, Amazônia Brasileira: Sao Paulo, Brazil

CAIA the national office for environmental impact assessment in Bissau

Embassy of the Netherlands in Dakar

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-NL: based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

NVD: Dutch Association for Zoos.

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

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

UNDP-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) and Cardiff (UK)

Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences in Leeuwarden and Velp (the Netherlands)

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

Memberships

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

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

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

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



In 2016 we became (an active) civil society member of the **ASI**, the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative, an organization that is committed to maximizing the contribution of aluminium to a sustainable society by developing a certification system for the aluminium chain (www.aluminium-stewardship.org).



Board members of Chimbo participate actively in three Scientific Commissions (and relevant working groups) of IUCN (Commission on Ecosystem Management, Species Survival Commission and the World Commission on Environmental Law).



BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

	2016 €	2015 €
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets		
Transport	0	0
Solar panels	21,914	25,161
Current assets		
Receivables	40,681	44,544
Cash at bank	69,845	1,349
	-----	-----
	110,526	45,894
	132,440	71,055
 RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
Reserves and funds		
General reserve	50,509	45,609
Continuity reserve	500	500
Designated funds	1,461	1,461
	-----	-----
	52,470	47,570
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	79,970	23,485
	132,440	71.055

INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT 2016

	Realisation 2016 €	Budget 2016 €	Realisation 2015 €
INCOME			
Income from own fundraising	38,498	35,000	37,278
Subsidies	136,390	165,000	45,672
Other income and expenses	-947	2,000	1,420
	-----	-----	-----
	173,941	202,000	84,370
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	443	1,000	269
Performance cost own organization	428	1,000	438
	-----	-----	-----
	871	2,000	707
Total available on objective	173,070	200,000	83,663
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	163,704	184,000	113,181
Contributions	667	1,000	774
Performance cost on objective	3,799	15,000	6,442
	-----	-----	-----
	168,170	200,000	120,398
SURPLUS /DEFICIT	4,900	0	-/- 36,735

The appropriation of results is as follows:

(Addition) / Withdrawal from:

Designated reserves	0	0
Designated funds	0	0
General reserve	(4,900)	36,735

NOTES TO THE FOUNDATION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2016

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 2015 have been reclassified for comparability with 2016.

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

	2016	2015
• Cost of own fundraising/income:	less than 1 %	less than 1 %
• Expenses on objective/income:	97 %	143 %
• Total expenses/income:	97 %	143 %

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Analysis concerning the balance sheet

	2016 €	2015 €
FIXED ASSETS		
Solar panels		
Book value at January 1	25,161	28,408
Investments	0	0
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	21,914	25,161
Purchase	32,465	32,465
Cumulative depreciation	10,551	7,304
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	21,914	25,161
CURRENT ASSETS		
Receivables		
Statements of expenses receivable	37,927 ¹	43,871
Income receivable	2,302	540
Loans receivable	0	0
Tax refund	0	0
Interest ING	0	0
Interest ASN savings account	452	133
	-----	-----
	40,681	44,544
Cash at bank		
ING	3,806	844
ING savings account	33	32
ASN savings account	66,006	473
	-----	-----
	69,845	1,349
TOTAL ASSETS	132,440	71,055

¹ 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. Payments to Chimbo for the use of Casa Daridibó by a third party in this period will be used to diminish the amount due by Daridibó.

	2016 €	2015 €
RESERVES AND FUNDS		
General reserve		
Balance as at January 1	45,609	82,344
Appropriation of result	4,900	-/- 36,735
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	50,509	45,609
 Continuity reserve²		
Balance as at January 1	500	500
Appropriation of result	0	0
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	500	500
 Designated funds		
Designated fund: production of map	1,461	1,461
	-----	-----
	1,461	1,461
 Total Reserves and Funds	52,470	47,570
 LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Grant EU deferred revenues	55,000	0
Grant Global Greengrants Fund deferred revenues	20,000	0
Bank costs	35	34
Expenses statement A. Goedmakers	2,206	8,396
Invoices Syzygy	0	11,426
Fundraising	229	0
Staff costs	0	1,129
Auditor 2015	2,500	2,500
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	79,970	23,485
 TOTAL RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	132,440	71,055

² 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).

OFF BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENT

Contribution in kind to GEF project IBAP

December 31, 2011 Foundation Chimbo has signed an obligation of US\$ 100,000 of in kind contributions to the GEF-UNDP project of IBAP (2010-2015). In 2013 in kind contributions with a value of US\$ 55,800 over the period 2011-2012 have been accounted for to IBAP. In 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 the in kind contributions had a value of at least € 14,081 resp. € 16,646, and € 11,195, while in the first half of 2016 we have spent over € 5,000. The project came to an end in 2016.



Site with predator dung (hyena?) next to a sacred forest on the territory of Pataque

NOTES TO THE INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT

Analysis concerning income and expenses statement

	2016 €	2015 €
INCOME		
Income from own fundraising		
Donations and gifts	7,598	6,378
Donations from annuity instalments	30,900	30,900
	-----	-----
	38,498	37,279
Subsidies		
Grant SOS - IUCN	3,609	45,672
Grant EU for COMBAC Boé project	127,625	0
Grant ITCF	5,000	0
Grant Global Greengrants Fund	156	0
	-----	-----
	136,390	45,672
Other income and expenses		
Interest ING-Bank	0	0
Interest ASN-Bank	452	134
Bank costs	-211	-306
Reimbursed loans and costs	3,061	666
Income from ecotourism	0	926
	-----	-----
	3,303	1,420
 COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Expenses fundraising		
Direct fundraising costs	443	270
Performance costs own organization (Netherlands)		
Office expenses	0	0
Meeting and management costs	428	438
	-----	-----
	428	438

	2016 €	2015 €
Expenses on objective		
Direct expenses on objective		
Assistance	3,408	8,263
Project activities	160,296	104,918
	-----	-----
	163,704	113,181
Assistance		
Nature conservation: stationing volunteer	946	991
Stationing programme manager	2,462	7,272
	-----	-----
	3,408	8,263
Project activities and equipment		
SOS – IUCN: Chimpanzee conservation	3,204	78,372
COMBAC Boé ³ : Community based conservation	150,672	0
Backstopping costs	1,208	10,260
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
Chimpanzee research	184	6,195
Nature conservation in general	1,107	5,000
Sustainable development	674	1,845
	-----	-----
	160,296	104,918
Contributions		
Contribution Daridibó	0	110
Contribution IUCN	417	414
Contribution FIN/Globe Guards	250	250
	-----	-----
	667	774
Performance cost objective		
Third-party services	1,000	0
Office expenses	192	169
Staff costs	0	3,064
Travel costs	107	572
Auditor 2014	0	137
Auditor 2015	0	2500
Auditor 2016	2,500	0
	-----	-----
	3,799	6,442

Kesteren, March 13, 2017
On behalf of the Board:
Dr. A.M.C. Goedmakers, President

³ As of February 2016 most costs concerning 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 2016 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2016 of Foundation Chimbo, based in Kesteren.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Foundation Chimbo as at 31 December 2016, and of its result for 2016 in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016;
- 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 expires in 2018. Moreover Foundation Chimbo entered into a new 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 has a duration of four years starting in 2016. The project budget is € 666,000 of which € 499,000 will be funded by the EU. Chimbo guaranteed funding of the remaining budget. 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 which was funded by the European Community. Since the last installment of this subsidy was to be paid 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. Therefore after this settlement there remained a receivable of € 55.605 in 2014, which amount is reduced in 2015 by Daridibó to € 43.871 and in 2016 tot € 37.927. 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.

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 Guinea Bissau several expenses are shared with Daridibó, for instance expenses relating to transport, office and personnel. 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 650 “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, April 22, 2017

Accountantskantoor KUBUS Dordrecht



Drs. A.L. Spruit RA



Beaudouain's snake eagle

Priorities 2013-2017

In 2013 the Board has decided to focus for the period 2013-2017 on:

- assisting IBAP in the process to obtain the legal status as protected area for (part of) the Boé sector;
- developing a legally accepted buffer zone approach for the whole area of the Boé between the future Boé National Park/Cheche Wildlife Corridor in the north west of the Boé and the bauxite mining concessions in the south east of the Boé;
- developing a research programme as a basis for research oriented eco-volunteer tourism as an alternative source of income based while supplying knowledge useful for nature conservation in the area;
- promotion of responsible bauxite mining.

Annual goals 2017

- Successful execution of the second year of the EU-Chimbo project: “Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé sector”, in short COMBAC Boé. Priorities for 2017 are the expansion of the sacred forest programme to as many villages as want to be part of our programme. The methodology developed in the 5 pilot villages selected in 2016 will be used to characterize each sacred forest; execution of the first micro-projects that have been selected in 2016 and selection of at least 5 more micro-projects.



Ricebank in Capebonde

- Fruitful cooperation with the BNP staff of the Boé and Dulombi National Parks and Ecological Corridors CheChe and Cuntabani.
- Fruitful cooperation with DGFF staff on the conservation of sacred forests outside National Parks and Corridors in the Boé.
- Active role of Chimbo in the updating of the IUCN action plan for the Western Chimpanzee.
- Find scientific partners for the long term monitoring programme that Chimbo develops in the Boé.
- Try out of different ways to promote the unique ecotourism product that is being developed by Chimbo.
- Attraction of students and volunteers that help to reach our long term goals and will spend in 2016 in total at least 24 months in Béli.
- Be an active member of ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative).
- Become pilot for the procedure to designate KBA's (Key Biodiversity Area) in order to get that status for Boé.
- Decide on a long term strategy for Chimbo Foundation.
- Set priorities for the period 2018 – 2022.
- Strengthen the local Daridibó- team in order to make them ready to take over after 4 years.
- Submit at least three new proposals for funding of which at least two successful ones.



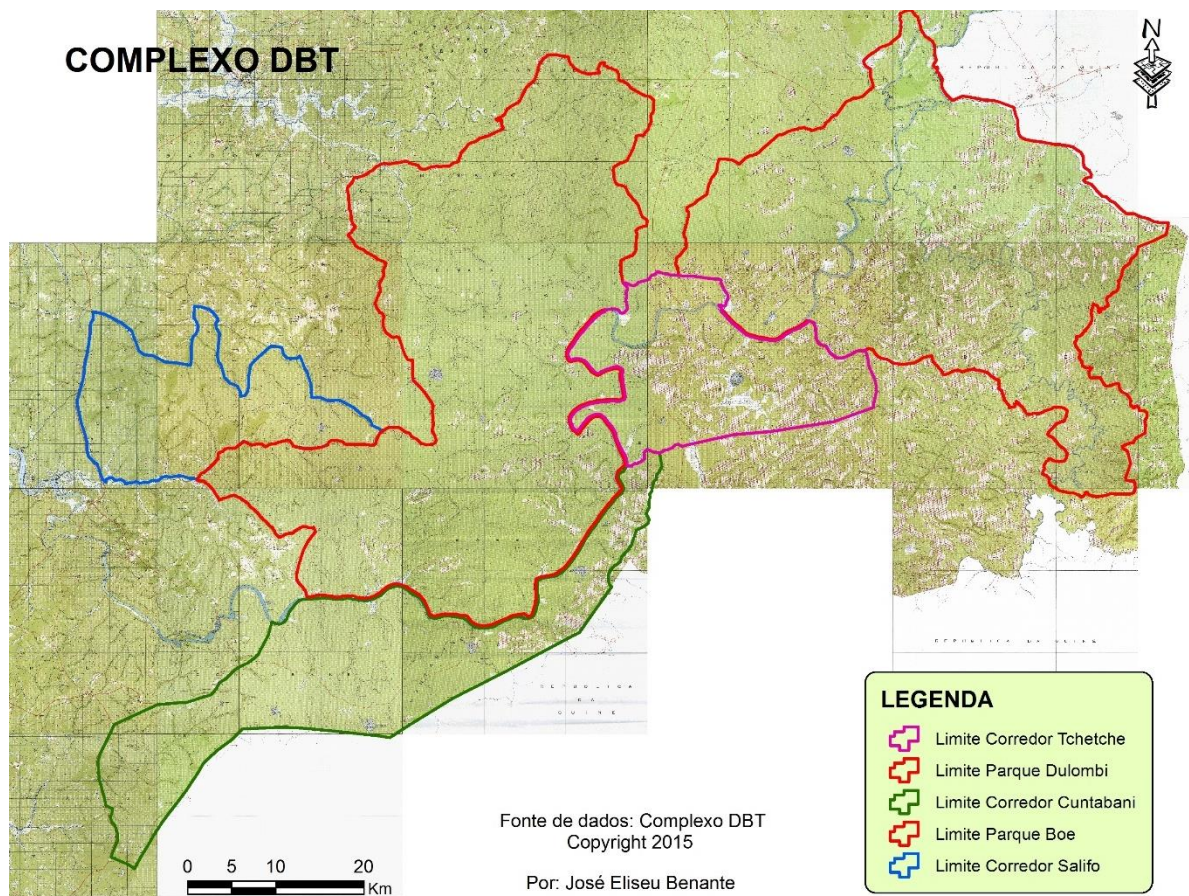
Village in Boé

Long term goal

The ecosystem of the Boé is protected now and in the future through joint action by (inter)national and local actors.

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, and it will compensate adequately for biodiversity loss through the financing of protection and restoration measures.
- Uncontrolled immigration has stopped.
- Unsustainable agriculture 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 protected areas in Guinea Bissau, Senegal and Guinea Conakry aimed at adequate and sustainable protection of the remaining Western Chimpanzee population.



Actors in the long term goal:

- IBAP is the legal body responsible for conservation of the (in 2017 legalized) Boé and Dulombi National Parks and the Ecological Corridors CheChe and Cuntabani in cooperation with the local population; Chimbo would like these Parks and Corridors to become highly effective in their conservation task. Chimbo is active in about one third of the area of the Boé that is now under jurisdiction of IBAP.
- Bauxite Angola has signed contracts with the Government of Guinea Bissau for several sites in the Boé as bauxite mining concessions; these sites should be developed according to the best practices in bauxite mining that combine the needs of people, planet, and profit. Chimbo is active in the whole area with the mining concessions.
- Chimbo strives for community based conservation in the rest of the Boé with the sacred forests as legally protected cores areas under jurisdiction and management of local communities with buffer zones around these sacred forests while the remaining area is used for sustainable economic development.



BUDGET 2017

	Realisation 2016 €	Budget 2016 €	Budget 2017 €
INCOME			
Income from own fundraising	38,498	35,000	35,000
Subsidies	136,390	165,000	165,000
Other income and expenses	-947	2,000	2,000
	173,941	202,000	202,000
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	443	1,000	1,000
Performance cost own organization	428	1,000	1,000
	871	2,000	2,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE ON OBJECTIVE	173,070	200,000	200,000
EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE			
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	163,704	184,000	184,000
Contributions	667	1,000	1,000
Performance cost on objective	3,799	15,000	15,000
TOTAL EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE	168,170	200,000	200,000
SURPLUS /DEFICIT	4,900	0	0



Women preparing food in Boé

Abbreviations

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
EU	European Union
FIN	Dutch Federation for International Nature Conservation: now called Globe Guards
FRES	Foundation Rural Energy Services
GB	Guinea Bissau
GEF	Global Environmental Facility



CVV members of Misside Boussoura

GRASP	UN Great Apes Survival Partnership, Nairobi
IBAP	National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas of Guinea Bissau
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature, Switzerland
MISUBAB	Mineração Sustentável da Bauxite em Boé (EU and Chimbo funded project 2010-13)
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany
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
PNB	Boé National Park
PND	Dulombi National Park
SOS	Save Our Species programme of IUCN
SSC	Species Survival Commission (IUCN)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme (in French PNUD)

Additional functions of Board members

Annemarie Goedmakers	CEO/Executive President FRES (Foundation Rural Energy Services) 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 Chairman of the Audit Committee of GasTerra BV Member of the Supervisory Board of KRO-NCRV Member of the Board of World Energy Council, NL section Member of the Board of Cappella, Amsterdam Treasurer of the Board of Directors of ASI
Joris Pinkster	Senior Policy Officer at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague
Tedros Medhin	Director T. Medhin Consultancy Project Officer at Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)
René Henkens	Ecologist at Wageningen Environmental Research (part of Wageningen University and Research Centre) Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) Member of the National Ramsar Committee of the Netherlands
Norbert de Munnik	Partner at Nauta Dutilh Lawyers Board member of the Foundation Reserves Przewalski Horse Member of the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) Member of the board of the Mongolian Alliance of Nomadic Indigenous Peoples



School in Paramanguel



School in Capebonde