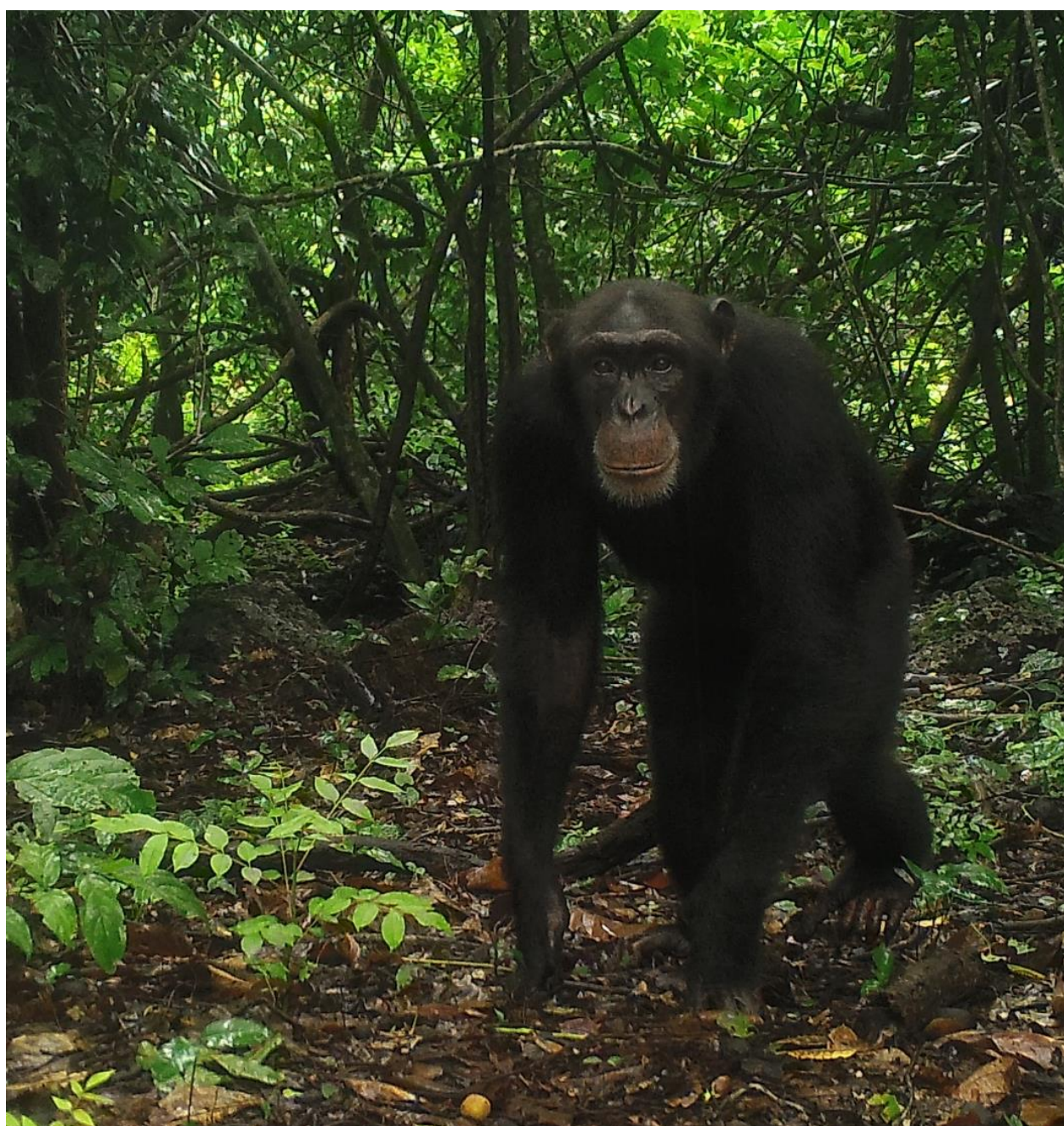




Annual Report 2018



Cover: *trap camera image of chimpanzee 9.6.2018*

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Foreword

By the end of 2018 the Chimbo Board decided to start the process of handing over responsibility for our local programme to our local team. The very frequent changes in programme management with all resulting difficulties, the increasing competences our local staff has undergone over the last 10 years, and the need to hand over anyway at a certain moment, led to this decision. In December 2018 we set up a local management team in Béli that accepted responsibility for our local programme with enthusiasm. The training programme that empowers them for this task has been intensified. It is the firm belief of the Board that only with responsible and effective local management nature conservation in the Boé will be sustainable.

Sadly the elections for Parliament foreseen for mid-2018 were postponed several times and in the end only took place in 2019. The President of the country and the President of the majority party in Parliament disagree on the way to run the country. The structural political instability with the resulting lack of social and economic development leads to increasingly frequent strikes: public transport stops, teachers send pupils home, health care suffers, the government administration does not work, and corruption thrives. In 2018 the expectation of the soon to come elections led to an election fever, with increasing negative effects for the population stretching over the whole year. Let's hope 2019 will bring the change needed.

Inevitably this influenced our programme. All activities that needed input or assistance from the government of Guinea Bissau show a lack of progress. But where we were dependant on commitment of the local population our programme showed the progress we aimed for: more sacred forests mapped, effective early fire management to prevent forest fires, new villages searching cooperation with us, many successful micro-projects, and an increasingly reliable monitoring of chimpanzees and their food resources needed as input for sound protection measures.

We thank all local and international volunteers, researchers, students, national and international institutions, and donors for their time, financial support, dedication and enthusiasm to help safeguarding 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 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 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

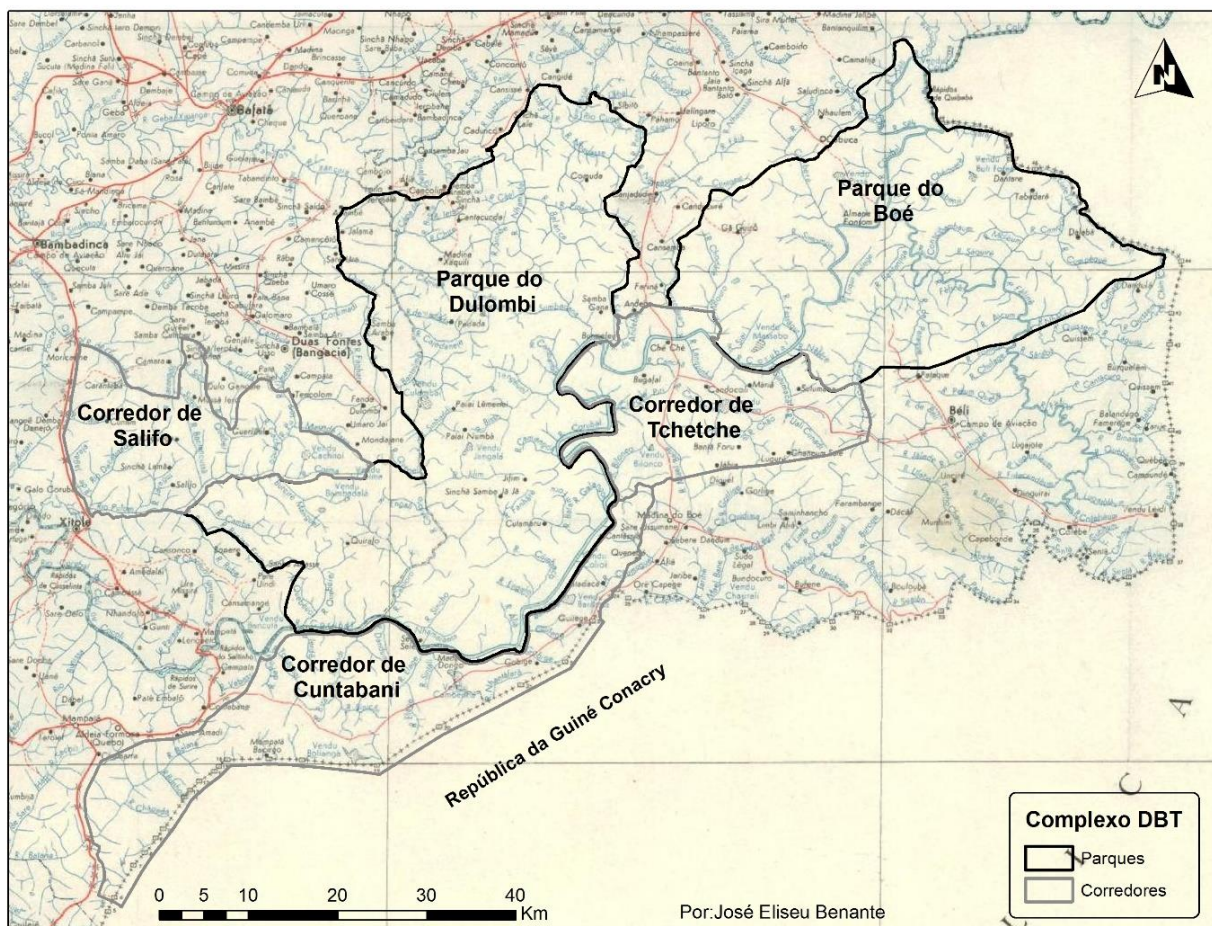
The Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Chimpanzees in West Africa (Kormos & Boesch, 2003 IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group) classifies the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea and Guinea Bissau, of which the Boé area forms part, as an Exceptionally Important Priority Area for chimpanzee conservation.

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 activities are in line with this plan. We participate in and contribute to a process led by IUCN to update this plan.

The Boé sector is a remote area in the south-east corner of Guinea Bissau of which about half its surface has the status of legally protected area since 2017. 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.



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 lies in the south 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 more 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 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.



The CVV of Conquidima on patrol

The backbone of our community based conservation programme is formed by 30 Village Vigilance Committees (CVV) spread over the whole area that each have 5 members (2 women and 3 men). 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 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 with traditional local authorities to safeguard the habitat of the chimpanzee and other wildlife in the remaining part of the Boé.



Sacred forest near Cobolo (trap camera image 6.10.2018)

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 ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative).

In order to guarantee dialogue between different stakeholders in the Boe area we support a Horizontal Platform (the PH) that is held twice a year. 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 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 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.



Alfa Iaia Queita and Filip Tetaert walking towards a reforestation project

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.

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.

Main results 2018

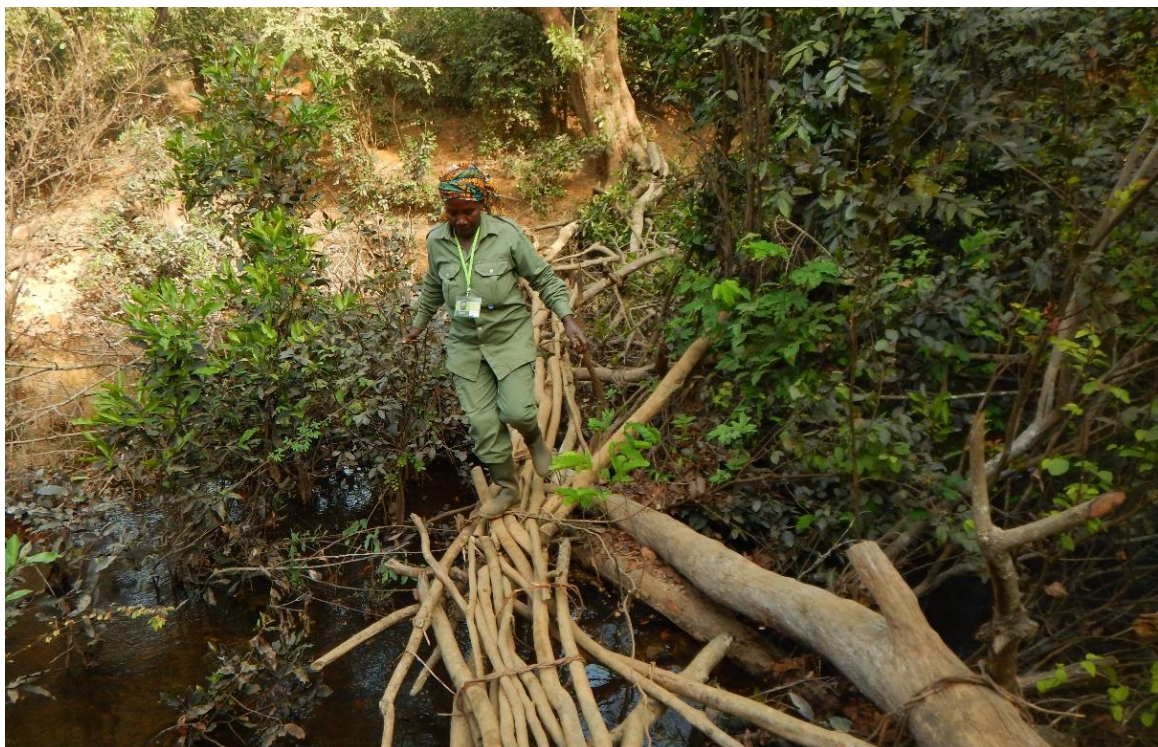
General

The elections for Parliament were due to take place in 2018. Many dates circulated but no final decision was taken and the elections have been postponed to 2019. Chimbo and our sister organisation Daridibó suffered the negative effects of the election fever that this caused: the Administrador as representative of the Government (in fact the representative of a minor government party that turned into an opposition party) declared the local radio in Béli as being under his authority. He even stimulated a group of people to start a rather aggressive demonstration against us (hampering our work and urging us to leave the country), because we did not agree. Luckily about a month later he was replaced by an Administrador who respects the independence of this local radio of which the licence is owned by Faabade Boé, a local NGO.

As a first step in the process of handing over responsibility to our local staff after the departure of our last programme manager, we installed in December 2018 a local MT in Béli and appointed a staff member as liaison officer in Bissau to set up the essential communication between Europe, Bissau and Béli. Piet Wit as the advisor to the Board will act as interim programme manager with the explicit task to empower the local staff.

Community based conservation

- The CVV network of villages committed to conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat has expanded from 10 to 30 since the start in 2008. The two training sessions that we organised this year for CVV members dealt e.g. with prevention of forest fires, sustainable development goals in relation to local micro-projects, and waste management.



CVV patrol of Senta Sare

We set up an intensified control programme for correct reporting on the patrols the CVV's carry out. From now on an experienced field worker has to join a patrol of each CVV at least once a year and has to check whether they fill in the report correctly.

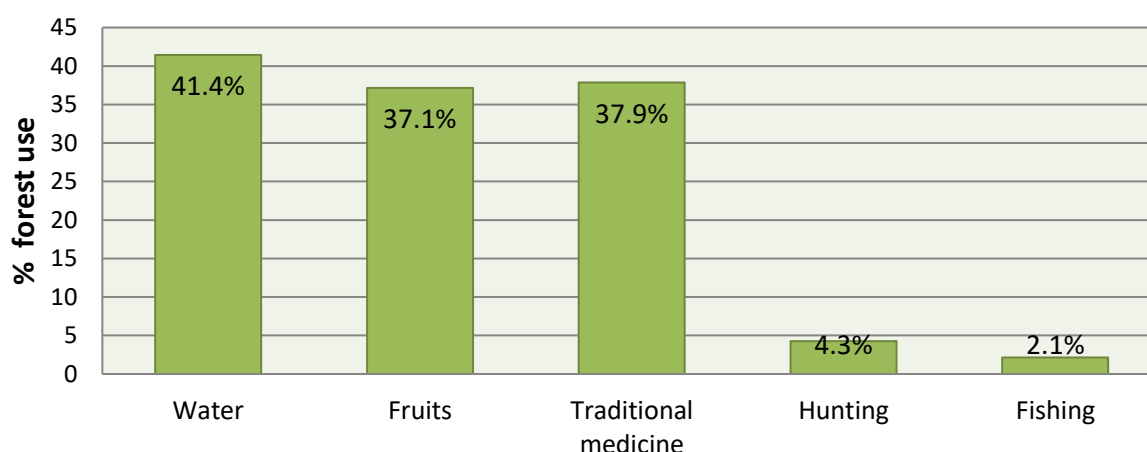
A conflict (“the revolution”) between an important village chief and IBAP on the legal restrictions set on land use in the new National Parks Boé and Dulombi, influenced this year not only their but also our work negatively since CVV members of 5 villages in the western part of the Boé were forced to stop executing patrols for Chimbo. These CVV members did not dare to act against the strict orders of this traditional authority, although they told us that they would have liked to go on with the patrols and agree with our conservation goals.

In 2018 we started to digitalize all data collected on paper since the start of this monitoring programme in 2008.

- For our sacred forest programme we organised a workshop in July 2018 on the legal options to guarantee ownership and protection of sacred forests by local people. It attracted many interested people.

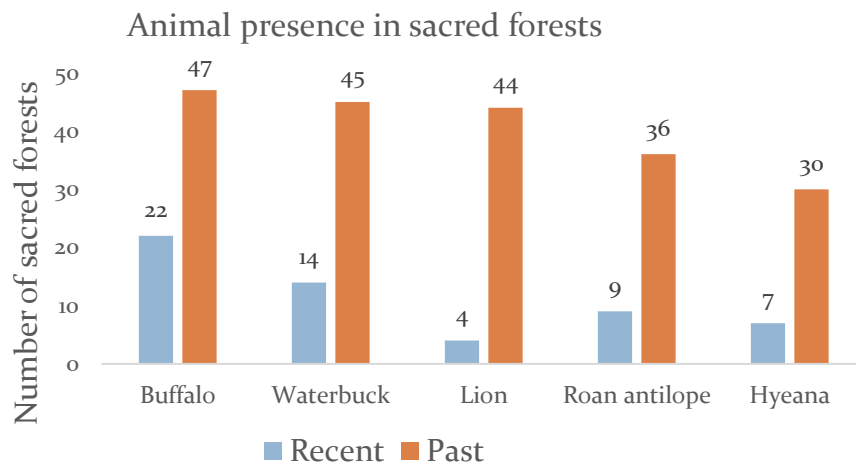
We mapped another 35 sacred forests of in total 108 ha this year. These newly mapped sacred forests lie in 11 villages of which 7 with a CVV, but new to this sacred forest programme and 2 villages new even to our CVV programme. In 3 years 163 sacred sites have been mapped with a surface of over 700 ha. With this project, we aim to achieve long-term community based protection of a network of the many sacred forests that are in danger of losing their traditional protection because of lack of knowledge of and respect for traditions in the youth and the expansion of cashew plantations. Our next step will be to help them get legal protection for these forests.

Sacred forest Use



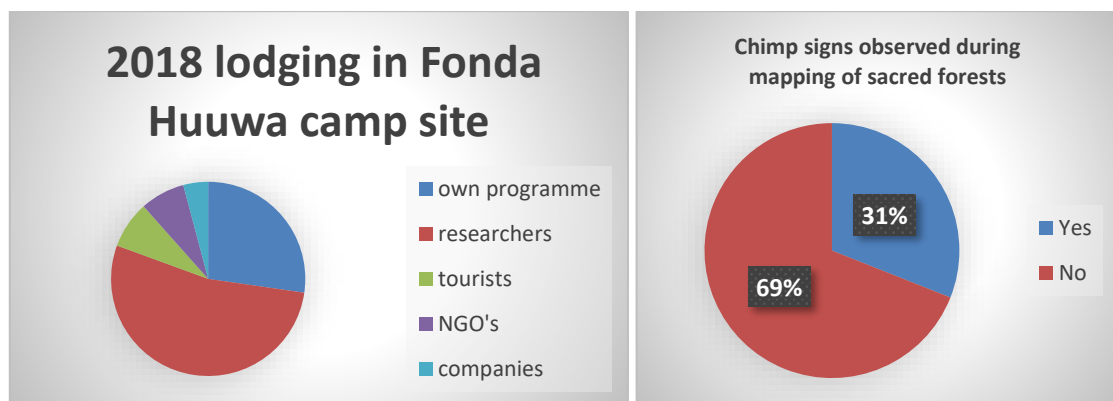
- Sacred forests are mainly threatened by harmful bushfires.
A few years ago we started a successful programme to promote early fires, improved fire control when preparing agricultural fields and support fire brigades in 21 villages.
The rationale behind stimulating early fires (between 1 October and 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 (used in April when farmers prepare their lands for agriculture) then cause less damage because they are stopped by these fire breaks. Late fires are very hot fires because of the, at that time, very dry grass and cause substantial damage -even to larger trees - if they are not stopped by a good fire break.
- Also tree cutting threatens sacred forests.
The political instability of Guinea Bissau has led to an unprecedented decrease of large trees in the rest of Guinea Bissau in only a few years' time because of traders from China. At that time this did not reach Boé thanks to its isolated position. Once the sacred forests are protected not only by traditional but also by national law, the Corubal river will not anymore be the only protection against those traders. And of course also mining companies would have to respect the sacred forests if they are legalised.

- The land hunger of local farmers is more difficult to stop. They understand that sacred forests around springs are essential to guarantee the availability of drinking water. Other sacred forests provide fruits and medicine valued by the local population. But the need for food (the base of their daily diet is rice) and money (needed for mobile phones and motor bikes, but now also for buying rice) are strong drivers of forest cutting. Over the last years we have seen an increase of cashew plantations replacing former agricultural land and forests. Through strengthening traditional taboos on cutting sacred forests we hope to safeguard at least their future .



Ecotourism

- With the help of EU and Chimbo funding the local NGO Fonda Huuwa established a tourist camp in Béli thus providing possible means of income for the local population. The Fonda Huuwa camp site serves also as a hotel for staff of electricity and telecommunication companies and NGO staff working for instance on health programmes. And of course our own Bissau staff plus people executing tasks for our programme are lodged. The main customers of the camp site this year were visitors executing research needed to give a sound basis to conservation efforts in the Boé.



- Maintenance of the rondavels with their thatched roofs is very difficult because of the termites that attack the walls and the roofs. We asked Fonda Huuwa, the local NGO that owns the camps to think of other solutions. They proposed to replace the thatched roofs by a metal roof, but agreed that tourists would not like this solution on this type of building. Together with Fonda Huuwa we are investigating other options.
- The central bigger rondavel serves as a dining/recreation and sometimes meeting room and suffers less from termites because of its brick wall.
- For researchers, the Casa Daridibó offers working places with electricity.

- The service level of the tourist camp is very basic; however good drinking water, clean sheets and a bath room are available. In 2018 we installed solar powered lamps in all rondavels.
- 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 next to the house of the village chief. It has served as a base camp for the fieldwork of a Dutch MSc student.



Tourist cabins in Bugafale

- Our support has been requested for a tourist cabin that has already been built on a nice site near Béli. As a first step in this cooperation we put trap camera's at the site.
- Our Board member René Henkens assessed the opportunities for tourism development in Boé.
- The local staff responsible for tourism developed a draft flyer that can be distributed at hotels etc. in Bissau and a tourism management plan.
- They sent a digital leaflet with information on the options for tourism in Boé to 7 specialised tour operators. It led to the organisation by our field team of a field trip in the CheChe area for a group of around 10 tourists of an UK based tour operator.
- The EU financed an updated tourist guide for Guinea Bissau which provides also information on Boé.
- Most visitors at the moment are aware of the options of a stay in Boé either through personal contacts and/or via our website.

Sustainable development

- Main issues during the two meetings of the Horizontal Platform (PH) in 2018 were discussions on the negative effects of child marriages, the need for good education, new research data, the interim results of the COMBAC Boé micro-projects and their relation with the UN Development Goals etc. Our staff member Bucari Camara has been elected the new President to replace Amadou Sane who passed away in 2017.
- 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 on a relatively high level for farmers and a relatively low level for consumers. The dramatic rice harvest of 2017 led to the request by both rice banks in the

spring of 2018 for permission to buy extra rice in Gabu. Since rice is the main component of the local diet we granted this permission. It is a pity that even in a year with so little rice available in the area, part of the farmers sell their rice to outside traders (probably because their debts force them to do so).

- Thanks to the COMBAC Boé project we have some means to invest also in other micro-projects that help people to generate sustainable income. We asked people to send in proposals; set up training to improve the quality of proposals; checked feasibility, participation of women and number of people benefitting.

Of the 120 proposals submitted in 2016 and 2017 we financed in total 3 palm oil-, 5 reforestation-, 1 tree nursery-, 1 chimp garden-, 1 horticulture-, and 1 goat raising micro-project in 11 different villages.

Even after our scrutiny of proposals only half of the projects are successful for instance because cows eat seedling planted for reforestation, lack of female goats, and after the death of a very dedicated project leader the tree nursery project organisation collapsed. Three honey micro-projects and one micro-project for tourism still wait for a decision as their feasibility is unclear.



Reforestation project that led to legalisation aimed at protection of this forest near Beli

- We set up a scholarship system for girls to be able to attend secondary school in Gabu. They have to leave Boé if they want a secondary education because schools in Boé have no more than 6 classes.

Girls are admitted to the system after having finalized with success 6 years of primary education in Boé, are not yet married or pregnant, and do not have children. They have to show positive results to stay on the programme.

Since the school year 2018-2019 five girls benefit from our program (2 extra compared to 2017-2018).

Local radio

- We asked Solar 23 to check our three solar plants in Béli: one for the radio, one for Casa Daridibó and one for water for Casa Daridibó, for the Fonda Huuwa camp site and for the garden within its fence. The necessary maintenance was carried out.
- Chimbo invested in new equipment for the local radio. This radio is important for the local population in an area without internet and of which large parts are out of reach of a mobile phone network. Chimbo has every day a half hour slot of airtime on the radio to educate the population of Boé about the many aspects of nature conservation.
- Marc Brouwer of Oormerk installed the new radio equipment and improved the electricity network in the radio building. He trained the journalists of the radio in the correct use of the new equipment and helped them to make their programmes and way of talking on the radio more professional (and of course more fun to listen to). We installed a satellite television which could help the journalist to get information on international news and examples how to operate with success.
- When all new equipment was installed and the last training day had passed, the journalists did not accept the different responsibilities and roles of the owner of the broadcasting licence (the local NGO Faabade Boé), the owner of the new equipment (Chimbo), the provider of the electricity (Chimbo), the director of the radio (unclear, because the former director died and the person acting as director had been appointed by the journalists instead of by the owner of the licence) and of themselves. They wanted the power to decide over all aspects, which both Faabade Boé and Chimbo did not want to grant them. Sadly the Administrador intervened as well and declared himself as “representative of the population” owner of the radio, thereby disrespecting the local radio as a source of independent information for the local population. Luckily in the months after this, the Administrador was replaced by the Government and Faabade Boé appointed a new director, who fired all former journalists involved and trained new ones.
- Our interest, and of course that of the radio, still needs to be guaranteed in a contract on the correct use of both the radio equipment and the solar plant.

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 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 Australia in 2018. Our treasurer Jan Boekelman stepped down as the treasurer of the Board of ASI in 2018. Piet Wit, one of our Board’s permanent advisors, became a member of the ASI Biodiversity & Ecosystems Services Working Group.
- The political instability in Guinea Bissau is the argument used by Bauxite Angola (the exploration company that has bauxite mining concessions in the Boé) for not yet executing its mining concession rights and withdrawing most of its machinery from Munhini and Béli. The 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 Capebonde, Dinguirai and Munhini: villages near future bauxite mining sites that are afraid of the future with mining in their area. The village of Vendu Leidi on the south eastern border with Guinea Conakry, which will have to be replaced or will disappear when mining starts, at this moment sees more future in mining than in conservation.

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 of our staff members, Adulai Djalo and Bucari Camara came back from a training course of almost a year at Mweka College of African Wildlife Management in Tanzania. Adulai followed a course on wildlife tourism and Bucari on wildlife management. Although they learned a lot especially during all field work trips, they failed to pass the exams. The low level of the education system in Guinea Bissau with its more philosophical orientation compared to that of Tanzania, made it difficult for them to achieve good enough to pass the exams.

Health care

- The malaria pressure in the area is very heavy. When the little hospital in Béli is closed (which it often is) we try to help people with the medication needed for treatment.
- 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.
- Our anti-snake-venom serum (we have to get it in Dakar, because it is not available in Guinea-Bissau) is seen as a very positive asset of our presence.
- Amadal Camara, our dedicated guard in Béli, went to hospital in Guinea Conakry in May for the second time for hernia surgery. He was accompanied by our “ambassador” and logistics officer Alfa Iaia Queita. Alfa made sure the local surgeon contacted the Dutch surgeon specialized in these kind operations. The operation was successful. Sadly Amadal died 25 August, probably of malaria.

Research

Our local research programme that aims to support the improvement of the conservation status of the area is coordinated Anouk Puijk, a graduate of Wageningen University.



Red river hogs in sacred forest near Cobolo (trap camera image 26.3.2018)

- 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:
 - Anne Wolma (WUR) during her internship she studied the biodiversity of different habitats around Bugafale, a village in the north western part of the Boé near the river Corubal.
 - Charlotte Betel (WUR) did research for a thesis on crop-raiding by mammals around Béli.
 - David Studer (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 Sector.
- 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 Antropology in Leipzig for our camera trapping.



Serval (trap camera image 2.1.2018)



(trap camera image 16.11.2018)

- Bartelijn Buys, has studied the specifics of trees used for drumming by chimpanzees and works on a scientific publication of her results.
- She gave a power point presentation on her first results in Brussels for the FNRS primatology contact group of the Belgian universities.
- The field work Anna Nunes did in 2017 on the relative abundance of chimpanzees around the villages of Capebonde, Uncire and Béli was rewarded with a price by the science group Resource Ecology of Wageningen University. Her research aimed to shed light on the importance of sacred compared to non-sacred forests for Chimpanzee conservation.
- We collected snails for a Dutch specialist on molluscs, Ton de Winter. His first analyses showed a considerable expansion of knowledge on non-marine molluscs. Although we managed to collect only a few specimens due to the season, he determined at least 15 different species of which 3 fresh-water molluscs.
- The plant and insect collection trip to Boé of Matthijs Courbois, Erik Simons and Erik Sloomweg in 2017 reported in 2018 that 18 new species of dragonflies for Guinea Bissau had been found. For 7 species this meant a real expansion of their geographical area; the 11 other species were already known from Gambia or Senegal.
- Pieter Jan Douma, Luis Primo and David Sacros studied the land use of Lugadjole Hill, the place where independence of Guinea Bissau was declared. The results of their inventory will be used to prepare a draft management plan for the area, that can be discussed with the local population and legalised by the authorities.

Publications in 2018

Stefanie Heinicke prepared a poster for the European conservation conference ECCB 2018 with the title “Applying the positive deviance approach to identify sustainable social-ecological settings” on chimpanzee density drivers.

BSc student Menno Breider published the following report in 2018: “Fruiting cycle of the trees of which fruits are eaten by the western chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*) in the Boé Sector of Guinea Bissau”.

Anna Nunes published a small article on her fieldwork in *Resource*, the journal/newsletter of Wageningen University.

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 in Portuguese, English and Dutch, for our stakeholders.
- We participated in the annual partner meeting organised by IBAP in Bissau in February 2018.
- Students and scientists gave presentations on their research and results for staff of IBAP and for the population in the Boé.
- The SOS website published information on the Boé National Park.
- To celebrate the 70th anniversary of IUCN and the 40th anniversary of IUCN Netherlands, IUCN NL exhibited a photo gallery with faces of conservation; David Goedmakers was one of those faces.



Fundraising

- Our second report to the EU on the COMBAC Boé project and our request for a change in the budget were accepted without delay. The third payment was received after the due date.
- On request of DOB Ecology we adapted the proposal we had sent them in 2017, but received questions of the Board of DOB. During a meeting to discuss the arguments of their Board, DOB agreed to visit Boé in order to get a better view whether our programme would fit in their funding programme.
- For the tenth and last year, the local soccer club of Kesteren, the Netherlands, organised a successful fund raising event for Chimbo. We like to express our gratitude for their commitment to our cause during all those 10 years.
- The Global Greengrants Fund granted us for a second time with funds to send two staff members on an international training year .

Special project

After a request by the former EU Ambassador in Guinea Bissau our Board took a decision to help evacuate a chimpanzee first kept as a pet and after having been confiscated by the Government kept under totally inadequate conditions. This decision was needed because spending money on sanctuaries for confiscated pets is not within our statutory goals. We also had to get permission from the EU to use a small part of the COMBAC Boé project budget for this purpose. Both agreed to do so for this special case. Our Board liked the promise of the Ambassador to try to find money for at first a feasibility study and based on this the money for a structural solution for confiscated animals. Unfortunately the necessary resources were not found.



Bo in Guinea Bissau



Bo in Kenya



The flight to Kenya



and his arrival

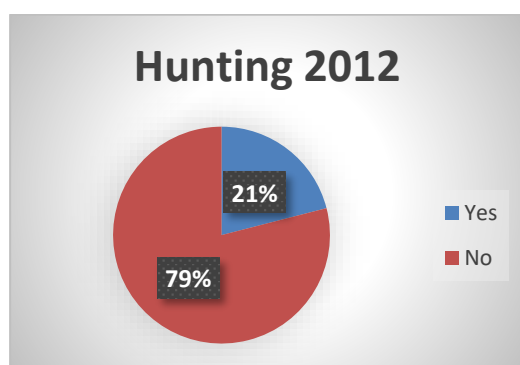


Nevertheless we are glad we could contribute to the transport of Bo. He arrived 26 April 2018 after too many years of suffering a deplorable life at the nice Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Kenya. Here he will have to learn to live in a group of chimpanzees.

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 area;*
Our contacts with both the former and the new director of IBAP are good; their team in Boé needs strengthening but lack of money for the management of the DBT complex is a problem; we try to be a mitigating factor in the opposition that has arisen in some villages of the Boé against IBAP.
- *ensure effective legal protection of the sacred forests in the Boé sector;*
The first steps are set in order to find out what possibilities legislation in Guinea Bissau offers.
- *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;*
One part of the monitoring programme (a sound protocol) has been developed; the protocol for the trap camera programme is still evaluated on the ability for local staff to take full responsibility in the near future.
- *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 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 villages to join our programme, shows their commitment to our goals.



Decrease in hunting activities discovered during CVV patrols

- *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, but for personal reasons time could not be found to set next steps.

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.*

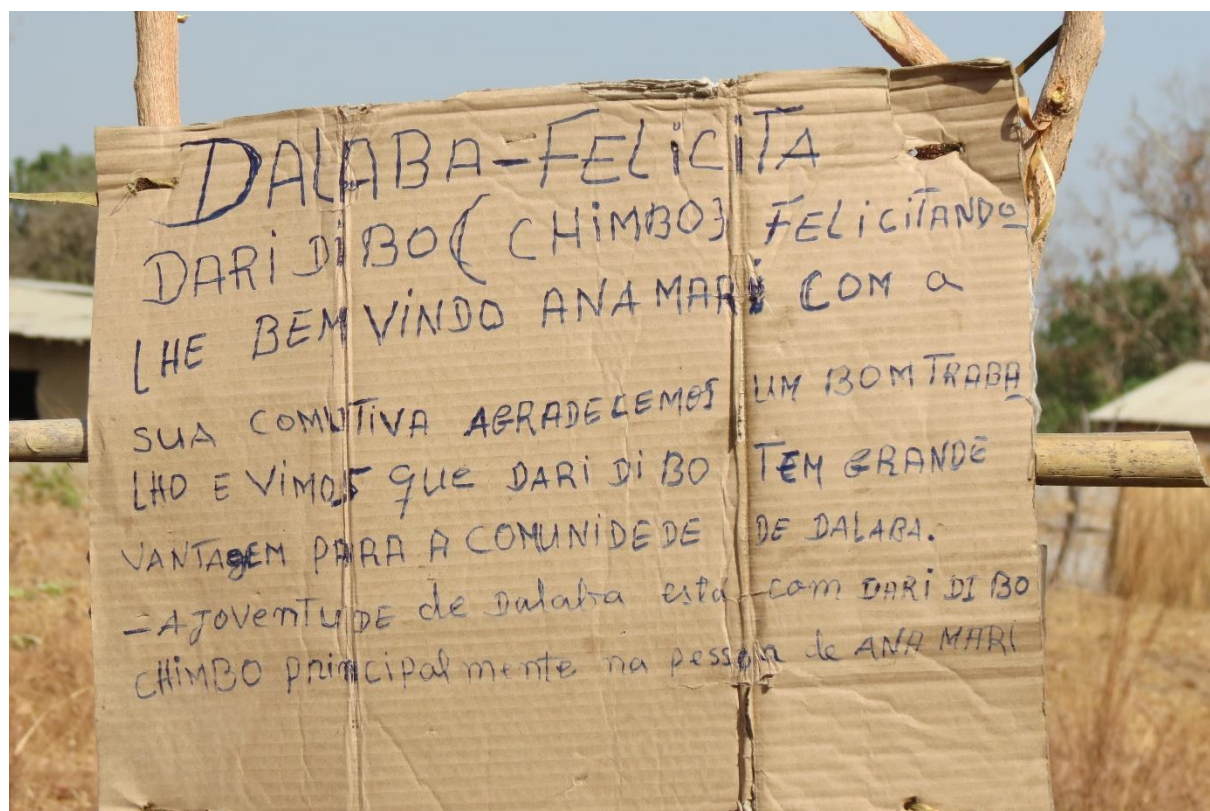
Achieved with the installation of a MT in Béli.

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

The secretary of the Board is committed to increase his role and went on a backstopping mission in December 2018.

- *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.*

First steps have been taken with decisions on new roles of local team members and agreement on goals on achievements.



Welcome for our backstopping team by the village of Dalaba (April 2018)

Goals 2018 versus results

- *Successful execution of the third 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 2018 are:*
 - *further expansion of the sacred forest programme to at least 5 more villages;*
The programme has been expanded to 9 more villages;
 - *evaluation of all micro-projects that have been financed in 2016 and 2017 plus selection and start-up of at least 5 more micro-projects;*
5 new micro-projects started, while 4 still needed to be evaluated on their feasibility; micro-projects were evaluated against the sustainable development goals;
 - *further adaptation of our long-term monitoring programme to improve its sustainability;*
The phenology monitoring programme has been expanded and execution improved; the training of CVV's to be able to report correctly on patrols has been intensified;
 - *feasibility study on adaptation of the tourist huts in the Funda Huuwa camp site in Béli to make them termite proof;*
The first discussions on the criteria for the renovation were fruitful, but feasible options are not yet clear.
 - *start of the fieldwork needed for the development of a management plan for Lugadjole hill.*
Three eco-volunteers did very useful work together with local people. A map with GPS data that shows agricultural fields, sacred forests, village area, monuments and other data covering a large part of the area is available as a starting point for a management plan.
- *Active role of Chimbo in the updating of the IUCN action plan for the Western chimpanzee.*
We regularly asked the project team of IUCN when we could expect the draft that according to the workshop in Liberia in 2017 that we attended, would be sent for comments. The team promised finally to send it in 2019.
- *Active role of Chimbo in the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative).*
We are very active in ASI and try to make biodiversity and ecosystem services criteria in certification for mining sites adequate in case bauxite mining would start in Boé.
- *Continue the procedure needed to get KBA (Key Biodiversity Area) status for Boé.*
We were too busy on other issues to go further than collect info.
- *Start discussions with at least one partner that fits in the long-term strategy options Chimbo has chosen.*
We selected potential partners to contact, but were too busy on other issues to set the next step.
- *Select two staff members of the local Daridibó-team and start a personal development programme that will enable them to take over the roles expat staff members have at the moment, within 5 years.*
Two staff members came back from training at Mweka College of African Wildlife Management; two others have been selected to go in 2019, to collect all papers needed for their application to Mweka or a similar institute in Kenya (not an easy job in Guinea Bissau) and study hard to improve their English language skills.

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 - 3.4.2019 (reappointed in 2015)
Jan Boekelman	treasurer	1.1.2011 - 31.12.2022 (reappointed in 2018)
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 - 28.11.2022 (reappointed in 2018)
Norbert de Munnik	member	8.9.2014 – 7.9.2022 (reappointed in 2018)

Advisors to the board

- Piet Wit, advisor on nature conservation and natural resource management to the Board of Chimbo, Director of Syzygy, former Chair of the Commission on Ecosystem Management of IUCN and former member of the Council of IUCN, 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, and secretary of the Directive Board of Daridibó.
- Willem Post, former HRM manager at Nuon, HRM advisor to the Board of Chimbo is also HRM advisor to the Board of FRES (Foundation Rural Energy Services).



Piet Wit in a training session with CVV members

Board meetings and activities

- The Board has held 4 meetings in 2018. We have decided on 2 backstopping missions; on recruiting a programme coordinator; on a missions on tourism, on mapping Lugadjole hill area, and on support of the local radio. We decided on the budget for 2019, the 2017 annual accounts and annual report, we discussed the consequences of the new privacy legislation, we decided on Board memberships, and evaluated the progress on our strategic action plan.
- We took action on the large fraud case the April 2018 backstopping mission detected the day before it would leave Bissau for Europe. Two staff members were fired. Since it involved forged signatures on documents sent to the bank (Ecobank) of our partner Daridibó, also the Ecobank was warned and asked to take action. We managed to settle a repayment contract with a clause that non-conformance would lead to involvement of the police. Part of the money has been retrieved in 2018.
- When our programme manager decided to leave before the end of his contract, and our candidate to take over decided to accept a job offer in Europe, we decided to advance the moment of starting the procedure of handing over responsibility to a local MT, one year before planned. We decided to stop hiring expat programme managers and installed a local Management Team of 4 staff members in Béli and gave our logistics manager in Bissau extra responsibility as a liaison officer between Chimbo in the Netherlands, Bissau and Béli.
- Of the 2 backstopping missions that have been approved by the Board one was carried out by our president with our advisor Piet Wit and the second by Piet with our secretary Joris Pinkster. New staff, researchers and students were introduced. The progress of the COMBAC Boé project was discussed with the EU. We evaluated the performance of our staff and the students present. We met representatives of IBAP, DGFF, FRES-GB, local NGO's like Fonda Huuwa and Faabade Boé, as well local authorities.

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 2018:

Charlotte Betel	Research on crop raiding by mammals around Béli
Teresa Borasino	Advisor on design issues
Tamara Borges de Oliveira	Translation English/Dutch - Portuguese
Menno Breider	Fruiting cycle of trees us as food by chimpanzees
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
Pieter Jan Douma	GIS and IT advisor; mapping Lugadjole hill
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	Newsletters and website
Alpha Iaia Keita	Promotor of nature conservation in Guinea Bissau
Eveline van Maanen	Assistant on financial issues
Jan van Maanen	Former Dutch Consul in Guinea Bissau, general assistance
Paul Ndiaye	General high level advisor on cultural and ecological issues
Anna Nunes van den Hoven	Research on abundance of chimpanzees in forested areas in the south of the Boé
Luis Primo	Mapping Lugadjole hill
Gautham Ramachandra	Research on taboo based governance of sacred forests
Coen Reijntjes	Improved fallow land techniques
David Ruder	Research on the use of remote sensing to determine changes in land use
David Sacros	Mapping Lugadjole hill
Erik Simons	Research on plant biodiversity
Erik Sloomweg	Research on plant biodiversity and photography
Fennie Wit	Medical advice
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 Guinee Bissau

Thomas van Steenis	Programme manager until February 2018
Filip Tetaert	Programme manager February – December 2018
Anouk Puijk	Fieldwork/research coordinator

Local staff in Guinea Bissau

Bucari Camara	Fieldwork coordinator (and on behalf of Faabade Boé Director of the local radio) / MT member since December 2018
Adulai Djalo	Tourism and camp manager / MT member since December 2018
Natividade Gomes	Liaison officer / office manager Bissau until April 2018
Alfa Iaia Queita	Responsible for logistics / ambassador Chimbo and Daridibó programme / liaison officer since December 2018
Aissatu Bela Bandjai	Assistant camp manager
Aminata Sila	Responsible for finance / MT member since December 2018
Ussumane Camara	Fieldwork coordinator / MT member since December 2018
Abdulai Djalo	Assistant fieldwork coordinator
Samba Camara	Trainee assistant fieldwork coordinator
Suleiman Djalo	Gardener / supervisor Casa Daridibó
Amadal Camara	Guard/supervisor solar plants until his death 25.8.2018
Saliu Camara	Guard/supervisor solar plants
Fatima Sera	Cleaning lady Béli houses and offices
Indique Ié	Cleaning lady Bissau office until April 2018



Amadal Camara with Joris Pinkster in 2010

Amadal Camara sadly died 25 August. He was our guard in Béli, took care of the gardens around the houses of our expat staff and made sure the panels of our solar plants were always clean (the dust of the Sahara blocks power production in the dry season). He was an excellent guide with enormous

experience of the bush. He was the one who showed us in 2010 the until then unknown drumming behaviour of chimpanzees. He was a nice man of few but well-meant words. He raised his kids to work with the same dedication to their job as his. One of his sons, Saliu, took over his job and another one, Ussumane, works in a management function in our team in Béli.

CVV members, fire brigades and others in Boé

In the Boé our 28 CVV's with each 5 members, the 12 fire brigades, the 4 focal points that report on developments in their part of 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.



Poster used by our firebrigades to promote the early fire programme

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 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 used the last part of 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 to increase organisational sustainability of our chimpanzee conservation programme.
- We received a new grant of US\$ 25,000 of the Arcus’ donor advised fund from Global Greengrants Fund to provide training for two extra local staff members.

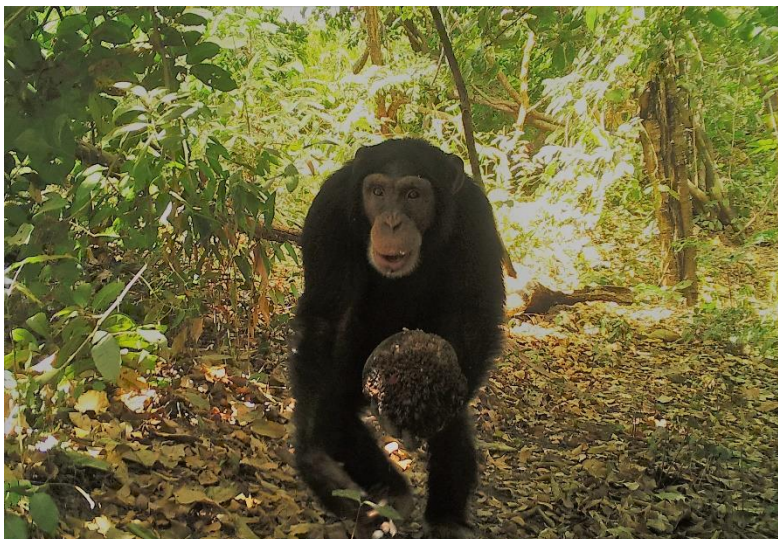
Contributions in kind to Chimbo in 2018 by:

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

Donations

- Individuals, organisations and companies have contributed financially to the activities of Chimbo in 2018.
- In 2018 the soccer club of Kesteren organised already for the tenth time a fund-raising event for Chimbo. They decided to sponsor another NGO next year. We thank them very much for their long term support.
- 4 individuals have a multi-annual donation contract with Chimbo.
- Art dealers Simonis & Buunk donated the proceeds of two events to Chimbo.

All donors are very much appreciated for their commitment to our cause.



Chimpanzee with fruit of Treculia tree (trap camera image 29.3.2018)



Repair of CVV bicycles

Financial ratios 2018

- Cost of fundraising/donations: 1 %
- Expenses on objective/income: 84 %
- 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 2018 as co-chair of its Standards Committee, while Jan Boekelman stepped down as the treasurer of the Board of the ASI during the year.



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).



Partners actively involved in our programme in 2018:

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

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: the delegation of the EU in 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

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, IUCN-SSC/PSG: the Primate Specialist Group

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

Oormerk: a company providing training to local radio's

Provincial authorities in Gabu, Guinea Bissau

Radio Collines de Boé: the community radio that covers Boé

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

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

University of Wageningen (The Netherlands)



Buffalo's (trap camera image 25.12.2018)

Former 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 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.

The **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.

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

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 and Velp (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, 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets		
Solar panels	15,421	18,668
Current assets		
Receivables	18,645	33,068
Cash at bank	179,198	114,527
	-----	-----
	197,843	147,595
	213,264	166,263
 RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
Reserves and funds		
General reserve	82,268	66,693
Continuity reserve	500	500
Designated funds	0	0
	-----	-----
	82,768	67,193
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	130,496	99,070
	213,264	166,263

INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT 2018

	Realisation 2018 €	Budget 2018 €	Realisation 2017 €
INCOME			
Income from donations	35,246	35,000	38,840
Subsidies	95,000	100,000	142,500
Other income and expenses	4,036	5,000	11,538
	-----	-----	-----
	134,282	140,000	192,878
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	447	1,000	846
Performance cost own organisation	416	1,000	440
	-----	-----	-----
	863	2,000	1,286
Total available on objective	133,419	138,000	191,592
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	109,874	127,000	163,200
Contributions	789	1,000	816
Performance cost on objective	2,707	4,000	4,042
	-----	-----	-----
	113,370	132,000	168,058
Cost of fraud¹	4,474	6,000	8,812
SURPLUS /DEFICIT	15,575	0	14,723

The appropriation of results is as follows:

(Addition) / Withdrawal from:		
General reserve	(15,575)	(14,723)
Continuity reserve	0	0
Designated funds	0	1,461

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 is being taken to recuperate the amount.

NOTES TO THE FOUNDATION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2018

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 2017 have been reclassified for comparability with 2018.

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

	2018	2017
• Cost of fund-raising/donations:	1 %	2 %
• Expenses on objective/income:	84 %	87 %
• Total expenses/income:	88 %	92 %

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Analysis concerning the balance sheet

	2018 €	2017 €
FIXED ASSETS		
Solar panels		
Book value at January 1	18,668	21,914
Investments	0	0
Depreciation	3,247	3,246
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	15,421	18,668
Purchase	32,465	32,465
Cumulative depreciation	17,044	13,797
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	15,421	18,668
CURRENT ASSETS		
Receivables		
Statements of expenses receivable	18,574 ²	30,360
Income receivable	0	2,564
Loans receivable	0	0
Interest ASN savings account	71	145
	-----	-----
	18,645	33,068
Cash at bank		
ING	25,095	2,069
ING savings account	0	0
ASN savings account	154,103	112,458
	-----	-----
	179,198	114,527
TOTAL ASSETS	213,264	166,263

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. 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.

	2018 €	2017 €
RESERVES AND FUNDS		
General reserve		
Balance as at January 1	66,693	50,509
Appropriation of result	15,575	16,184
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	82,268	66,693
 Continuity reserve³		
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	0	1,461
Appropriation of result	0	-1,461
	-----	-----
	0	0
 Total Reserves and Funds	82,768	67,193
 LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Grant EU deferred revenues	85,000	75,000
Grant Global Greengrants Fund deferred revenues	21,884	0
Grant Globe Guards	15,000	15,000
Bank costs	38	36
Expenses statements	2,943	3,232
Invoices third parties	2,850	3,118
Fundraising	81	84
Auditor 2017	0	2,600
Auditor 2018	2,700	0
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	130,496	99,070
 TOTAL RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	213,264	166,263

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

	2018 €	2017 €
INCOME		
Income from donations		
Donations and gifts	4,346	7,940
Donations from annuity instalments	30,900	30,900
	-----	-----
	35,246	38,840
Subsidies		
Grant EU for COMBAC Boé project	95,000	122,500
Grant Global Greengrants Fund	0	20,000
Grant Globe Guards	0	0
	-----	-----
	95,000	142,500
Other income and expenses		
Interest ASN-Bank	71	145
Bank costs	-217	-296
Reimbursed loans and costs	10	2,653
Income from ecotourism	4,172	9,035
	-----	-----
	4,036	11,538
 COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Expenses fundraising		
Direct fundraising costs	447	846
Performance costs own organisation (Netherlands)		
Office expenses	102	0
Meeting and management costs	314	440
	-----	-----
	416	440

	2018 €	2017 €
Expenses on objective		
Direct expenses on objective⁴		
Project activities	109,874	163,200
Project activities		
COMBAC Boé: Community based conservation	106,108	153,738
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
Chimpanzee research	519	541
Nature conservation in general	0	5,325
Sustainable development	0	349
	109,874	163,200
Contributions		
Contribution Daridibó	91	183
Contribution IUCN	448	383
Contribution FIN/Globe Guards	250	250
	789	816
Performance cost objective		
Third-party services	0	1,282
Office expenses	0	192
Travel costs	0	107
Auditor 2016	0	53
Auditor 2017	7	2,600
Auditor 2018	2,700	0
	2,707	4,042

Kesteren, 27 June 2018
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

Events after balance sheet date

In March 2019 we asked the EU to grant us a prolongation of the 4 year (1.2.2016 -31.1.2020) contract DCI-NSAPVD/2015/371-883 on the COMBAC Boé project with 11 months based on the following arguments:

- the difficult political situation in Guinea Bissau that is a limiting factor in getting things done in time;
- the problems a “revolution” against IBAP in the Boé have created for the execution of the project;
- the actions we have taken empower local staff for sustainability reasons after the project have cost time and will take time because we have to miss 4 of our senior staff members each for about 1 year for training abroad.
- we have to solve the serious termite problems of the Fonda Huuwa campsite and built replacing accommodation for tourist which will take time.



The ferry across the river Corubal, which is the main entrance to the Boé

The 27th of May 2019 the EU signed an addendum to the contract that prolongs the implementation period of the COMBAC Boé project with the requested eleven months until the end of 2020.

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 area;
- ensure effective legal protection of the sacred forests in the Boé sector;
- 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 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);

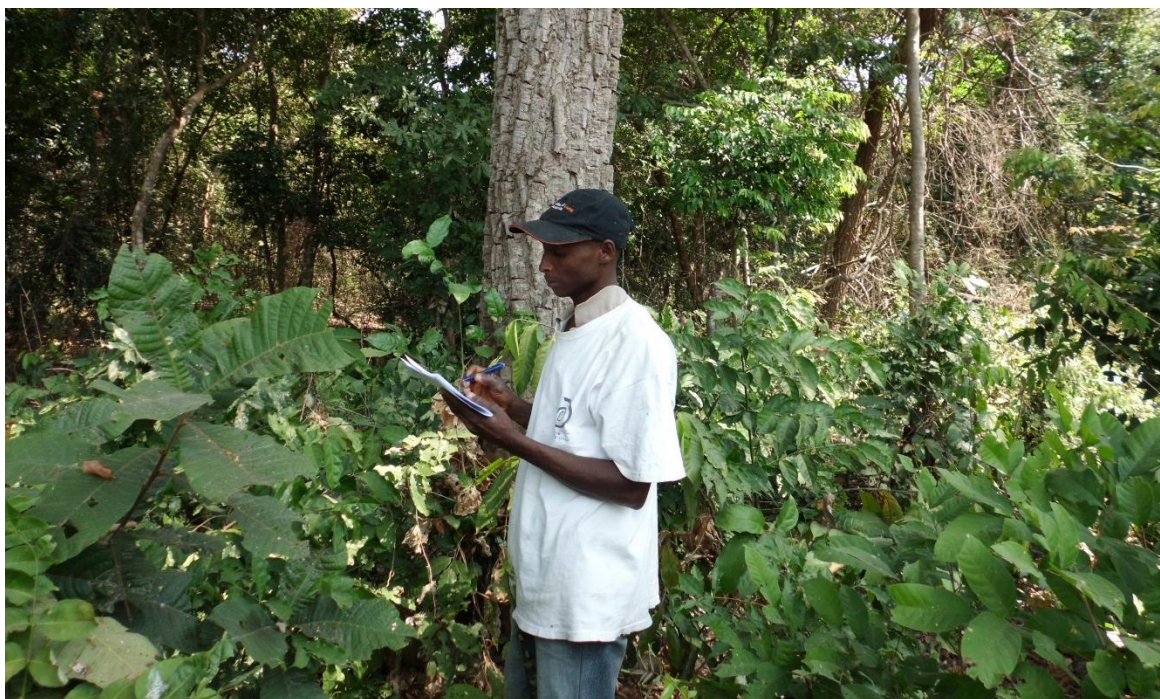
For sustainability reasons, it is necessary to shift the management of our programme in Guinea Bissau from Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit to the local staff or to other organisations.

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 2019

- 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”, in short COMBAC Boé.
- Priorities of the EU project for 2019 are:
 - First steps on legalisation of sacred forests;
 - start procedure to include sacred sites in the WDPA (World Database on Protected Areas)
 - 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;
 - finalise the management plan for Lugadjole hill and start discussion on acceptance by both traditional and other authorities;
 - send two extra staff members of the local Daridibó-team on a training to Tanzania or Kenya;
 - select the consultant that will carry out the external final evaluation.
- 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 monitoring programme of Chimbo in 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).
- Prepare application to get KBA (Key Biodiversity Area) status for Boé.
- Start discussions with at least one partner that fits in one of the long-term strategy options Chimbo has chosen.
- Develop scenario's for the financial future of Chimbo.
- Investigate the potential for forest protection credits of the Boé in the international carbon market.



Ussumane Camara mapping a sacred forest

BUDGET 2019

	Realisation 2018 €	Budget 2018 €	Budget 2019 €
INCOME			
Income from own fundraising	35,246	35,000	35,000
Subsidies	95,000	100,000	80,000
Other income and expenses	4,036	5,000	5,000
	134,282	140,000	120,000
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	447	1,000	1,000
Performance cost own organisation	416	1,000	1,000
	863	2,000	2,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE ON OBJECTIVE	133,419	138,000	118,000
EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE			
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	109,874	127,000	113,000
Contributions	789	1,000	1,000
Performance cost on objective	2,707	4,000	4,000
TOTAL EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE	113,370	132,000	118,000
COST of FRAUD	4,474	6,000	0
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	15,575	0	0

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
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
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



December 2018 meeting of PH

PNB	Boé National Park
PND	Dulombi National Park
SSC	Species Survival Commission (IUCN)
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme (in French PNUD)

Additional positions of Board members

Annemarie Goedmakers	CEO/Executive President FRES (Foundation Rural Energy Services) (until 7.6.2018) 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 Cappella Amsterdam Treasurer of the Board of Directors of ASI (until 20.4.2018) Member of the Supervisory Board of Oasen Drinkwater
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) Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) Member of the National Ramsar Committee of the Netherlands
Norbert de Munnik	Lawyer at NautaDutilh Lawyers, Notaries & Tax Advisors Board member of the Foundation Reserves Przewalski Horse Member of the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) Member of the Supervisory Board of Foundation A Tale of a Tub