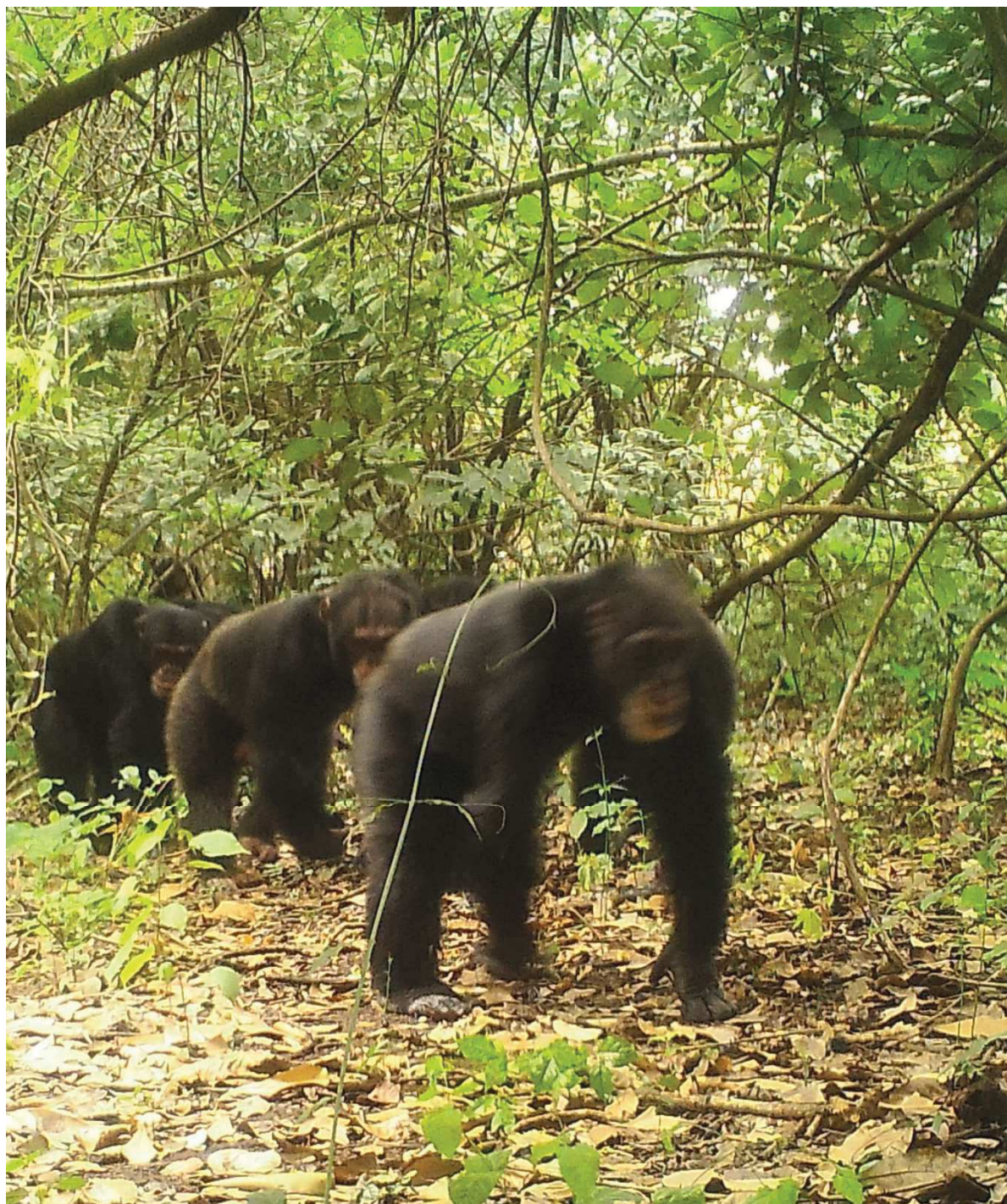


## Annual Report 2017

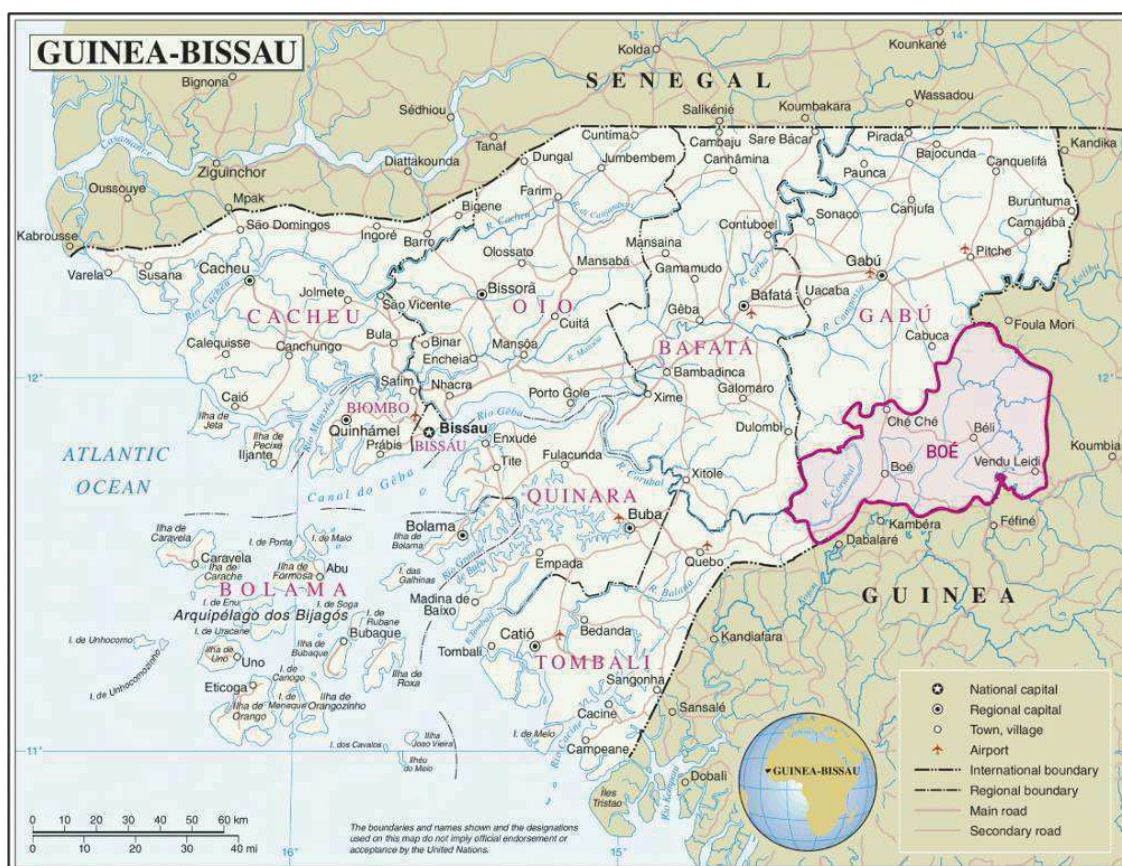




**Cover:** trap camera image of chimpanzee group in Vendu Cobolo near Pataque 23.11.2017

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





## Foreword

In 2017 we celebrated our 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary. When Chimbo Foundation was established in 2007, one of our main goals was to achieve a legally protected status for the Boé sector in south east Guinea Bissau where we started our work on community-based conservation with the chimpanzee as the flagship species. In 2017 the Parliament of Guinea Bissau agreed on legislation to declare about half of the Boé protected as National Park or Ecological Corridor: a very nice birthday present indeed.

Guinea Bissau is maybe the safest country in Africa although political instability has become permanent. Since the last Presidential elections in 2014 the country now has its 7<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister. Lack of interest for democracy is not the problem: elections are well attended and proceed in a fair way. The President of Guinea Bissau got rid of the first Prime Minister in 2015. Political chaos has become structural since then. As a result, donor money is blocked, schools do not function, malaria and HIV medication does not get to the people it is meant for, corruption is widespread, etc. For real help people count on their relatives abroad and on NGO's like Chimbo. We hope for a better future for the country after the new elections for Parliament and President in resp. 2018 and 2019.

We sadly lost our local programme coordinator and ambassador Amadu Sané; he died the 29<sup>th</sup> of October 2017, the same day David Goedmakers would have celebrated his 30<sup>th</sup> birthday. He had carried David on his shoulders in 1988. He was a nice and honest person dedicated to his role in promoting sustainable development of the Boé. He "invented" and developed the village vigilance committees concept to the highly effective instrument in nature conservation they proof to be. We will remember and miss him.

In October 2017, during the second year of the COMBAC Boé project the EU (who finances the project for 75%) sent a ROM (Result Oriented Monitoring) mission to evaluate results. We were happy with the quality and the outcome of the evaluation both in terms of appraisal for our results and suggestions for improvement. Thanks to this project and a grant given to us by the Global Green Grants Fund, we could send two members of our local staff to Tanzania for a year of intensive training in the field of wildlife and tourism management. Making sure effective local management is available, is essential for the sustainability of our work after we hand over.

Our plea for help to the global community to safeguard the future of the chimpanzee population of the Boé has been well received and has led to a fruitful cooperation with local and international volunteers, researchers, students, national and international institutions, and donors. Thank you all. Our nearest relatives need you.

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 initiates its own programmes and activities 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.



*Boé landscape rainy season*

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.



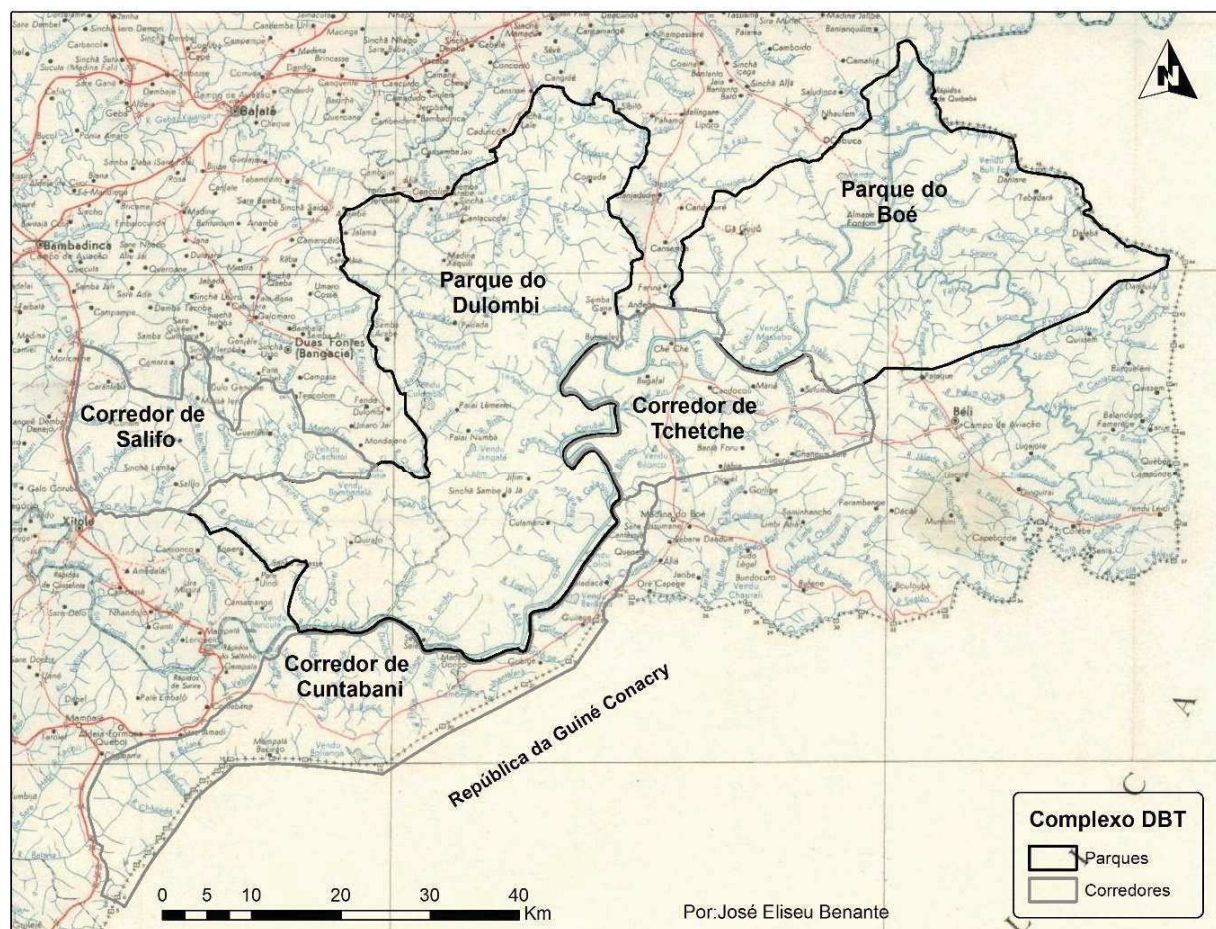


According to this Plan the following actions are needed in Guinea Bissau:

- 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. At the moment, we participate in and contribute to a process led by IUCN to update this plan.

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. The northern-eastern part of the area lies within the in 2017 legalized Boé National Park. In the north-west and west the Ecological Corridors of CheChe and of Cuntabani provide protection since 2017. To the south and east the Boé sector 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 national elections with the main part of the Boé east of the river Corubal. This part of the Boé lies in the south of the Dulombi National Park that has been legalized in 2017 as well.

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 critically endangered Western chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*) 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 forbidden by law, this law is rarely enforced. The Government of Guinea Bissau wants to safeguard the natural richness of the Boé to the benefit of wildlife and local communities which led to the decision on a legally protected status for about half of the Boé in 2017.



*Ground nest of a chimpanzee*

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 for the bauxite mining concessions that have been granted to the company Bauxite Angola SA 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.

Specific 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.



*Faroba (fruits of Parkia biglobosa) eaten by chimpanzees*

### 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 2017

### Community based conservation

- The network of villages committed to conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat has expanded since the start in 2008. In each of those villages (now 30 villages with 28 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. 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 extra training and to discuss their challenges met during their work. In 2017 in particular a workshop on diminishing the danger of uncontrolled fires when preparing agricultural fields and a lecture on the ecological importance of snakes were highly valued by those present.



*Training on fire management when preparing fields for agriculture*

Each CVV has been given 3 bicycles to be used for their CVV work, to come to training sessions and meetings and to be able to contact us in case of poaching. For some CVV's it is difficult to keep the bicycles in good order. Our team controls the bicycles during village visits and explains how to do small repairs.

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.

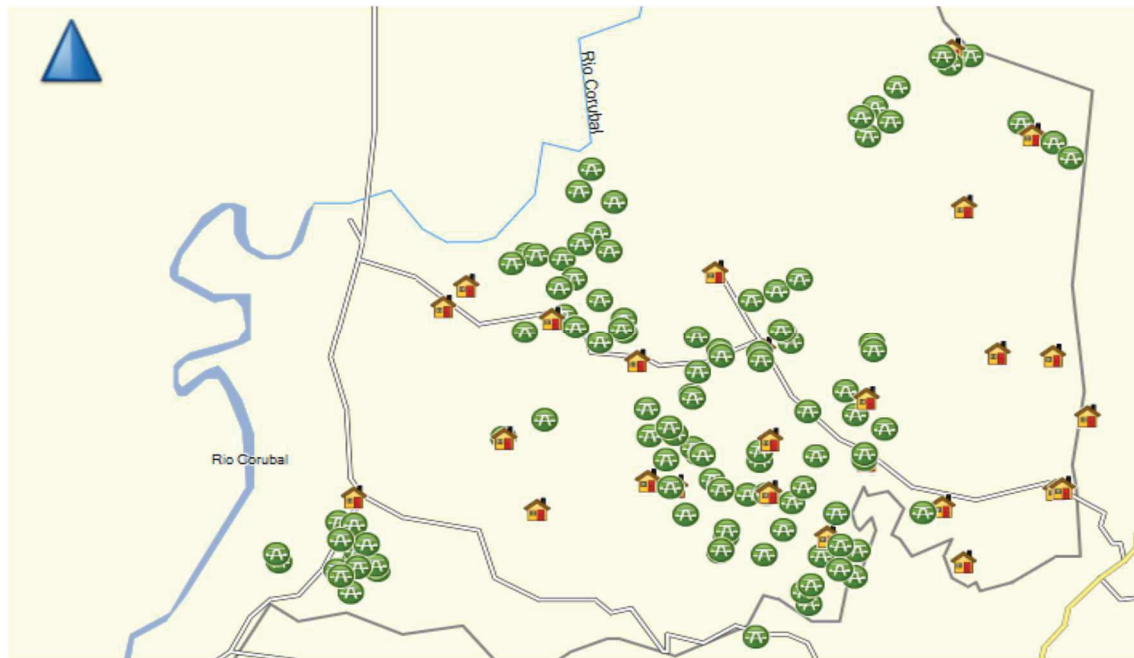
Our CVV programme helps to convince the local population of the importance of sound natural





resource management (especially springs and trees) and the importance of biodiversity. CVV members may serve as paid guides to eco-tourists, students and researchers. In this way, they earn a bit of extra money and learn about conservation from these international visitors. They value this personal contact with the world outside of Guinea Bissau.

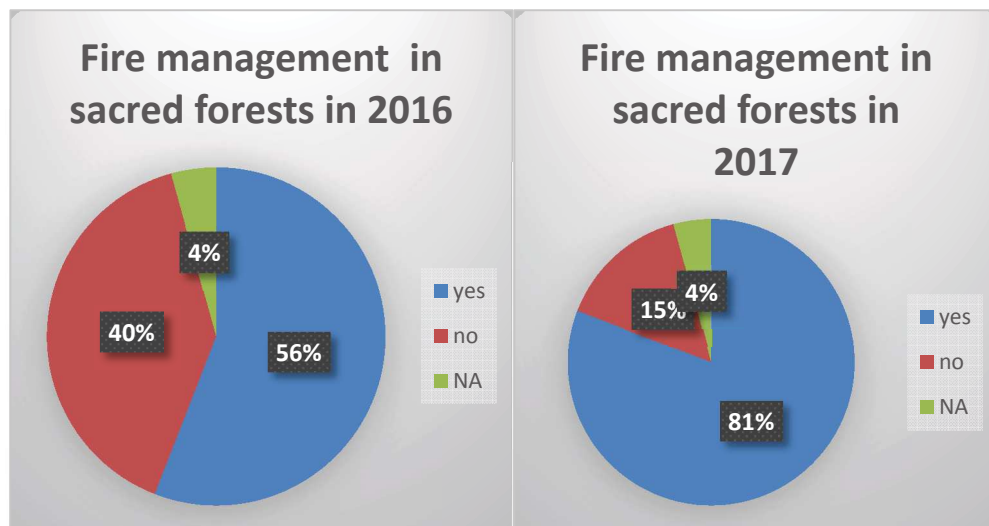
- We developed a methodology to map sacred forests and interview owners and caretakers in order to find out why these forests are sacred and what kind of protection that means in practice. With this project, we aim to achieve long-term community based protection of a network of the many sacred forests 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.



*Map of the sacred forests mapped in the first 2 years of the COMBAC Boé project*

Based on the results in 5 pilot villages in 2016, we expanded the programme in 2017 to 13 villages (5 of them villages without a CVV). We mapped 116 sacred forests with a total surface of 510 ha.

- Since uncontrolled fires proved to be the main threat to sacred forests, we set up fire brigades in 12 villages (one village already had one).



- During backstopping missions, we interviewed CVV and fire-brigade members on the results of our programme to prevent harmful bushfires with the use of early fires (between 1 September and 31 December). The rationale behind early fires 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. An extra advantage is that these burnt places serve as effective fire-breaks against late fires. Late fires (used in April when farmers prepare their lands for agriculture) will not cause too much damage because they are stopped by the 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.

2016	2017
17 uncontrolled fires reported	4 uncontrolled fires reported
Big damage to cashew plantations	Much less damage to cashew plantations
Early fires until February	Early fires October - December
Forest fires everywhere spring 2016	Much less forest fires spring 2017

We organized workshops for the army battalion based in CheChe, for teachers, and for imams on the importance of conservation, good fire management, the useful role of snakes, prevention of snake bites and first aid after a bite. Also, the PH (Horizontal Platform of representatives of all stakeholders of the Boé) that meets twice a year and is a forum for exchange of information and for decision making on action needed, discussed these subjects and was informed on research results.

### Ecotourism

- Eco-tourists start to find the Fonda Huuwa tourist camp in Béli via Chimbo but also through Facebook and hear-say. In 2017 the camp with its 9 rondavels (round huts of clay with thatched roofs, in French called boukarous) in which people can be lodged (6 with extra room for storage of a bicycle and for showering) hosted 35 visitors from 9 different countries. Apart from tourists, 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 Daridibó. The last groups serve as on the job training for the staff of the camp.
- The central bigger rondavel has solar powered light and serves as a dining room. For researchers, the Casa Daridibó offers working places with electricity.
- The service level of the tourist camp is very basic; however good drinking water is always available. In 2017 we installed solar powered lamps in some of the rondavels. In 2017 a carpenter from Dandula made nice easy wooden chairs.
- Maintenance of the camp is a big issue because of the termites that attack the walls and the roofs of the rondavels. Also waste management and stealing, especially of lamps, need a lot of attention from our staff.



- The camp generates income for the camp management, cleaning ladies, cooking team, the people that do maintenance work on the huts, the fence, toilet and shower, etc. but of course also for field guides and others that deliver services to tourists, researchers and students.
- The tourist cabin built by the local people in Dinguirai figures as a place to experience village life from within. In Bugafale another tourist cabin will be built by villagers.

### **Sustainable development**

- 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.



*PH 25 October 2017, Aminata Sila reading the minutes of the May meeting*

- The main issues during the two meetings of the Horizontal Platform (PH) in 2017 were a discussion on the opposition in part of the Boé against IBAP after the legalization of the DBT complex, the results of our early fire programme, the first results of the sacred forest programme, and the procedure used to select those micro-projects that would receive financing from the COMBAC Boé project.
- The two rice banks set up by Chimbo and Daridibó in Béli and Capebonde 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. After some years of problematic bookkeeping and the resulting loss of money, both rice banks are well managed. In 2017 a bad harvest made many farmers around Béli choose to sell their rice to traders that payed relatively high prices. Luckily, farmers around Capebonde preferred to sell to their rice bank which kept the rice in the area for the time of the year it would be needed by households.
- 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.
- With the COMBAC Boé project we have the means to invest in additional micro-projects that help people to generate sustainable income. Of the 64 proposals submitted last year we financed

in 2017 3 palm oil-, 4 reforestation-, 1 tree nursery-, 1 chimp garden-, 1 horticulture-, and 1 goat raising project in 8 different villages. A new request for proposals this year again met with enthusiasm: 56 proposals on 16 subjects were sent in by groups coming from 18 different villages.



*Fatima Sera showing the sprouts of the Fan palm (Borassus aethiopicum) trees she planted*

- We set up a bursary system for girls to be able to attend secondary school. They have to leave Boé if they want a secondary education because schools in Boé have no more than 6 classes.
- We provide language- (French and English) and computer training primarily for our staff, but others are welcome to attend as well.
- One of our volunteers: Carole Renner, set up a waste management programme with the teachers as the ones responsible for spreading the information and in the position to stimulate young people to pick up the right attitude towards waste prevention and collection.

### **Promotion of responsible bauxite mining**

- We are 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.
- Our president served as co-chair to the Standards Committee of ASI and our treasurer as the treasurer of the Board of ASI.
- The political instability in Guinea Bissau is the argument used by Bauxite Angola (the exploration company that is active 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.





## Health care

- The malaria pressure in the area is very heavy. This year several small children in the families of our staff in Béli died of the disease. When the little hospital in Béli is closed (which it often is) we provide 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.
- This year our anti-snake-venom serum (we have to get it in Dakar, because it is not available in Guinea-Bissau) has saved the life of a young girl who was bitten by an adder when she stepped aside for a car.
- Our programme manager Thomas van Steenis gave workshops on prevention of snake bites for the local population including advice about what to do (and what not to do) when bitten.

## Research

Our research programme aims to support the improvement of the conservation status of the area. This year 15 students and researchers contributed to our conservation oriented monitoring and research programme: they worked on issues like chimpanzee conservation, plant biodiversity, camera trapping, governance of sacred forests, waste management etc. They came from four countries and three continents.

- 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 in sacred forests, that record data permanently.



*Ussumane Camara installing a trap camera*

In 2017 we adapted the camera trap network and replaced some old sites and added new ones. One village did not respect our rules, in one village the village chief forbade the CVV to cooperate



with us and we had to decide that maintenance could only be done by our permanent staff because it proofed beyond the capacities of CVV members.

We have standardised the methodology to collect data on the phenology of trees and have appointed specialized staff for it.

- Piet Wit collected extra specimens of grasses for Ton van der Zon, an expert on the taxonomy of grasses. Ton will finalize his report in 2018.
- End of October 2016, Gautham Ramachandra, a student of Wageningen University, started a study of taboo based governance of the sacred forests in the Boé. He worked in the villages of Capebonde and Béli. 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 during the same period.



*WUR student Joris Wabeke with guide Djei Baldé*

- Bartelijntje Buys, studied trap camera images we collected of drumming behaviour of chimpanzees and has sent in a report based on a former visit.
- Isabelle and Toon van der Ouderaa, both Dutch biologists, analysed camera trap images to investigate which species of duiker occur in the Boé.
- In April 2017 Anna Nunes van den Hoven started her field work around the villages of Capebonde, Uncire and Béli on the relative importance of sacred and non-sacred forests for Chimpanzee conservation.

### **Publications in 2017**

Nature Scientific Reports let us know that the article published last year: *Kühl, H. S. et al., 2016. Chimpanzee accumulative stone throwing. Sci. Rep. 6, 22219; doi: 10.1038/srep22219 (2016).*, was in the top 100 of Scientific Reports read in 2016 (over 20.000 had been published that year). We co-authored the article and our data on chimpanzee behaviour in Boé were pivotal for this article.

One scientific publication partly based on data collected in Boé, has seen the light this year:

- Hoffmann, C. et al., 2017. *Nature*. **548** (7665): 82-86. doi: 10.1038/nature 23309 (201). Persistent Anthrax as a major driver of wildlife mortality in tropical rainforest.





Student and researcher reports that were finalized in 2017:

- Paul Yeung: Forest Cover Change in Prime Chimpanzee Habitat in the Boé region of Guinea-Bissau, West Africa. July 2017.
- Esmee Mooi: Revision of the methods used for monitoring the phenology of trees that are important for the diet of the western chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*) in the Boé sector of Guinea-Bissau. September 2017.
- Bartelijntje Buys: Drumming in the Boé. September 2017.
- Menno Breider: A preliminary survey of large to medium sized carnivores in the Boé Sector of Guinea-Bissau. October 2017.
- Gautham Ramachandra: Taboo based governance of sacred forests in the Boé, Guinea-Bissau. November 2017.
- Esmee Mooi: The effect of increasing agriculture on the mammalian species richness of the Boé. November 2017.
- Joris Wabeke: Traditional utilization of plants in the sacred forests of the Boé hills, Guinea-Bissau. November 2017.
- Anna Nunes van den Hoven: Relative abundance of *Pan troglodytes verus* in the forested habitats of the Boé region, Guinea-Bissau. December 2017.



*Tree used by chimpanzees for drumming*

At the occasion of our 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary we published a report in Dutch for our stakeholders with stories and pictures of programme staff, students, researchers and volunteers about their work in Guinea Bissau.

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

This year:

- We have organized a well visited workshop on the results of our programme. Thanks to Simonis & Buunk Art Gallery who offered us their high-class premises for free, it was a well-attended and very nice party for our stakeholders in The Netherlands.
- We have produced four newsletters in Portuguese and English, of which one also in Dutch, for our stakeholders.
- FRES-GB offered us to participate in a stand for the annual EU day organized at the premises of the EU Delegation in Bissau. The enthusiastic stories of Alfa Iaia Queita on our work attracted many visitors.
- We participated in the annual partner meeting organized by IBAP in Bissau in February 2017.
- Students and scientists gave presentations on their research and results for staff of IBAP and for the population in the Boé.
- We offered a secondary school in Empada (in the coastal zone of Guinea Bissau) training to use trap cameras in their curriculum. In the area, a chimpanzee showed atypical behaviour attacking children. With trap cameras, the school could set up biology field work for its students aimed at increasing interest in nature conservation and at the same time trying to do research on the behaviour of chimpanzees in their area.

### Press

- A regional newspaper in The Netherlands wrote about our programme on the occasion of our 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary.
- Gautham Ramachandra has been interviewed on his research by the Portuguese press (RTP).

### Fundraising

- We have sent in a proposal for a large project to DOB ecology.
- For the ninth year, the local soccer club of Kesteren, the Netherlands, organized a successful fund raising event for Chimbo.
- We participated for the fifth time successfully in a fundraising auction organised by GlobeGuards (The Netherlands) and received money to invest in our sacred forest programme.
- We received money from Globe Guards to organize a visit to the Boé for two bidders at their 2017 fundraising auction.



*Sacred forest near Lugadjole still having water in the dry season*





## Results on 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 Ecological 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 while supplying knowledge useful for nature conservation in the area;
- promotion of responsible bauxite mining.

We have successfully worked on all four priorities:

- A large part of the Boé has obtained a legal status as protected area.
- Our sacred forest protection programme will serve as a biodiversity network and buffer zone between National Parks/Ecological Corridors and the future mining sites.
- We run a large research programme that has supplied useful knowledge for nature conservation, has attracted the first research oriented eco-volunteers and is a new source of income for the Boé.
- We have executed a project to empower the local population to execute their rights in case investors come to the Boé to start bauxite mining. We have participated in developing standards for responsible aluminium that companies can use to certify for instance the bauxite they produce.

## Goals 2017 versus results

*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.*

Achieved: in 8 extra villages, sacred forests have been mapped in 2017 and all 7 micro-projects selected in 2016 started execution while 9 extra ones have been chosen in 2017.

*Fruitful cooperation with the BNP staff of the Boé and Dulombi National Parks and Ecological Corridors CheChe and Cuntabani.*

Achieved: Both National Parks Boé (PNB) and Dulombi (PND) and the two Ecological Corridors covering part of the Boé lack a sound financial basis. This restricts staff of the future park in execution of their control tasks. Another issue is the opposition in some villages against the restrictions set by the new law to hunting, tree cutting etc. This has also affected our work because the members of the CVV's of 10 villages did not dare to stand up against the traditional leaders that forbade them to cooperate with us. We cooperated with local IBAP staff (training, information on research findings but also on poaching detected by our CVV's) and helped to increase acceptance for the role of IBAP in conservation of the area by explaining the advantage of legal restrictions that aim to preserve the natural resources of which the well-being of the local population is highly dependent.

*Fruitful cooperation with DGFF staff on the conservation of sacred forests outside National Parks and Ecological Corridors in the Boé.*

Achieved: We have a very good working relation with DGFF staff; their lawyer offered to work for us as well on the legal aspects of the conservation of sacred forests.

*Active role of Chimbo in the updating of the IUCN action plan for the Western Chimpanzee.*

Achieved: We participated in a IUCN workshop in Liberia and presented our chimpanzee behaviour film and the results of the workshop on the Western Chimpanzee living savannah areas.

*Find scientific partners for the long-term monitoring programme that Chimbo develops in the Boé.*

Not achieved: we had no time to follow up on existing short term research contracts.

*Try out of different ways to promote the unique ecotourism product that is being developed by us.*

Not achieved: we decided to test elements of the product on pilot visitors first.

*Attraction of students and volunteers that help to reach our long-term goals and will spend in 2017 in total at least 24 months in Béli.*

Partly achieved: because one student and two volunteers had to leave early (for personal reasons + illnesses) only about 18 months were spent by students and volunteers.

*Be an active member of ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative).*

Achieved: our president is co-chair of the Standards Committee and our treasurer is treasurer of the Board of ASI.

*Become pilot for the procedure to designate KBA's (Key Biodiversity Area) in order to get that status for Boé.*

Partly achieved: we visited the organisation in Cambridge responsible for the KBA programme and found out that the application procedure still has to be developed.

*Decide on a long-term strategy for Chimbo Foundation.*

Achieved: see this report.

*Set priorities for the period 2018 – 2022.*

Achieved: see this report.

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

Achieved: two staff members sent on training for a year to Tanzania and two staff members successfully trained on the job to replace them during that period.

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

Partly achieved: one large and one small proposal submitted. The small one has been successful.





## 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:	<a href="mailto:info@chimbo.org">info@chimbo.org</a>
Mobile:	+31-6-17280797	Web:	<a href="http://www.chimbo.org">www.chimbo.org</a>
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 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.

<b><i>Board members of Chimbo</i></b>	<b><i>function</i></b>	<b><i>period</i></b>
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



### Advisors to the board

- Piet Wit, advisor on nature conservation and natural resource management to the Board of Chimbo, former Chair of the Commission on Ecosystem Management of IUCN and member of the Council of IUCN, former member of the Board of Hustai National Park Trust (Mongolia), is Director of Syzygy, 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).



*Warthog (Phacochoerus africanus) passing a reforestation micro project when advisor Piet Wit inspected the site*

### Board meetings and activities

- The Board has held 4 meetings in 2017. We have decided on backstopping missions, on recruiting, on the way to celebrate our 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary, on participation in a GRASP meeting in London, and meetings with ARCUS and the KBA secretariat in Cambridge, on a mission to help collect grasses, missions on tourism, on GIS/IT support, on technical support of the local radio. Our president participated in the IUCN meeting in Liberia to update the action plan for the Western chimpanzee. We decided on the budget for 2018, the 2016 annual account and report, and discussed our future and decided on a strategic action plan.
- Of the 3 backstopping missions that have been approved by the Board 2 were carried out by our president with our advisor Piet Wit and 1 by Piet on his own. New staff, researchers and students were introduced. The progress of the COMBAC Boé project was discussed with the EU and the ROM consultant they sent. We evaluated the performance of our staff and 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 2017:

Teresa Borasino	Poster and other design activities
Tamara Borges de Oliveira	Translation English/Dutch - Portuguese
Menno Breider	Report after research on midsize and large predators in the Boé
Marc Brouwer	Local radio advisor and trainer
Bartelijn Buys	Analysis of camera trap images on drumming by chimpanzees
Matthijs Courbois	Research on entomological biodiversity in Boé
Pieter Jan Douma	GIS and IT advisor
Sylvana Harmsen	Research on large mammal biodiversity differences
Erik van der Hoeven	Research on plant biodiversity and use in Boé
Julia van der Hoeven	Assistant to the board of Chimbo
Alpha Iaia Keita	Promotor of nature conservation in Guinea Bissau
Omar Keyite	Translation from Fula in Dutch
Eveline van Maanen	Assistant on financial issues
Jan van Maanen	Dutch Consul in Guinea Bissau, general assistance
Lionel Masson	Eco-volunteer on first aid, language and computer training
Esmee Mooi	Report after research on phenology
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 Boé
Toon van der Ouderaa	Analysis of camera trap images on the occurrence of duikers
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	Eco-volunteer for language training and waste management
Erik Simons	Research on plant biodiversity in Boé
Erik Sloomweg	Research on plant biodiversity in Boé
Paul Yeung	GIS analysis of change in forest cover in Boé
Joris Wabeke	Research on traditional uses of plants in Boé
Fennie Wit	Medical advice

### Expat staff in Guinea Bissau

Thomas van Steenis	Programme manager
Katharina Kühnert	Fieldwork/research coordinator until May 2017
Anouk Puijk	Fieldwork/research coordinator starting May 2017



## Local staff in Guinea Bissau

Amadu Sane	Ambassador Daridibó until he died 29.10.2017
Bucari Camara	Fieldwork coordinator (counterpart to Katharina / Anouk)
Adulai Djalo	Project leader / camp manager (counterpart to Thomas)
Natividade Gomes	Liaison officer / office manager Bissau
Alfa Iaia Queita	Driver/ambassador Chimbo and Daridibó programme
Aissatu Bela Bandjai	Assistant camp manager
Aminata Sila	Assistant project leader / since September 2017 replacing Adulai on a temporary basis
Ussumane Camara	Assistant fieldwork coordinator / since September 2017 replacing Bucari on a temporary basis
Abdulai Djalo	Assistant fieldwork coordinator
Samba Camara	Trainee assistant fieldwork coordinator
Suleiman Djalo	Gardener / supervisor Casa Daridibó
Amadal Camara	Guard/supervisor solar plants
Fatima Sera	Cleaning lady Béli houses and offices
Indique Lé	Cleaning lady Bissau office



*Team meeting 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 recognize the need to make sure ecosystem services will also be available for their children, are proud of the biodiversity in the area where they live and welcome the opportunity of personal contacts with people from other countries.

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





## Financial resources

### Subsidies

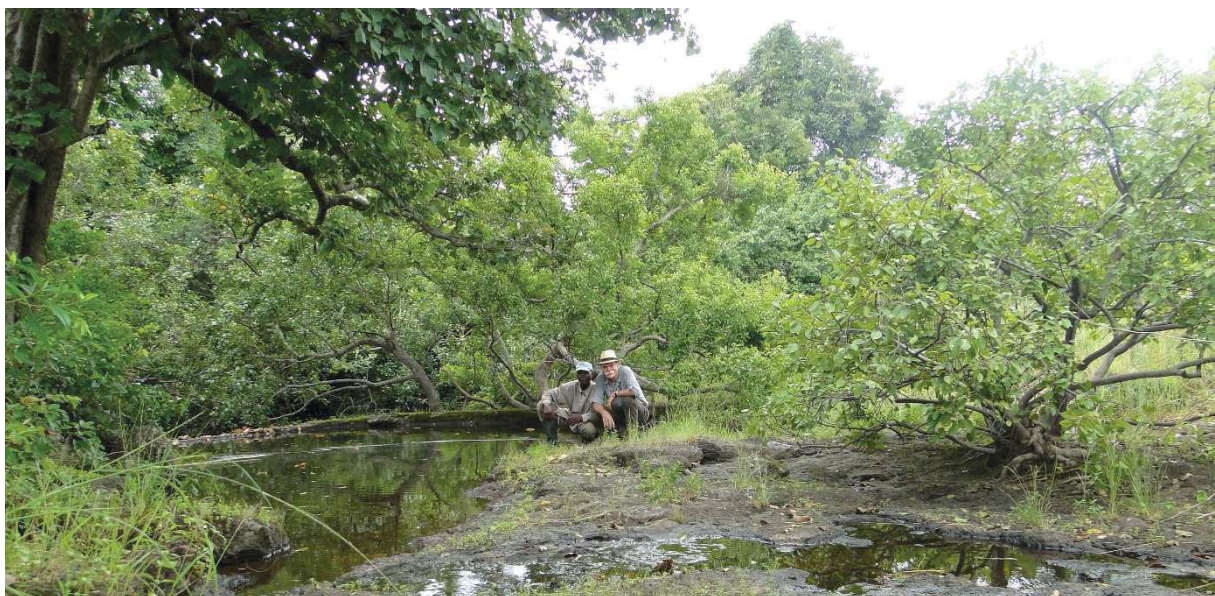
- End of 2015 we signed a contract with the EU-delegation in Bissau on the project “Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé sector”, in short: COMBAC Boé. The four-year project started 1.2.2016. The project budget is € 666,000 of which € 499,000 will be funded by the EU. Chimbo guaranteed funding of the remaining budget.
- We used 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.

### Contributions in kind to Chimbo in 2017 by:

- Syzygy (expertise)
- FRES-GB (office facilities in Gabu)
- Solar 23 (expertise)
- Simonis & Buunk Art Dealers (offered the location and catering for our 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary)
- Private people (clothes, office equipment etc.)

### Donations

- Individuals, organisations and companies have contributed financially to the activities of Chimbo in 2017.
- In 2017 the soccer club of Kesteren organized already for the ninth time a fund-raising event 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 two villages with sacred forests.



*Guide Amadu Sadjo Culubali and Piet Wit at the edge of a sacred forest*

### Financial ratios 2017

- Cost of fundraising/donations: 2 %
- Expenses on objective/income: 87 %
- Total expenses/income: 92 %



## Memberships & Partners

### Memberships

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

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

We are member of **GlobeGuards**, a Dutch Federation of organisations active in international nature conservation ([www.globeguards.nl](http://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 maximizing the contribution of aluminium to a sustainable society by developing a certification system for the aluminium chain ([www.aluminium-stewardship.org](http://www.aluminium-stewardship.org)). Annemarie Goedmakers functioned in 2017 as co-chair of its Standards Committee, while Jan Boekelman was the treasurer of the Board of the ASI.



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 2017:

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

**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

**Provincial authorities** in Gabu, Guinea Bissau

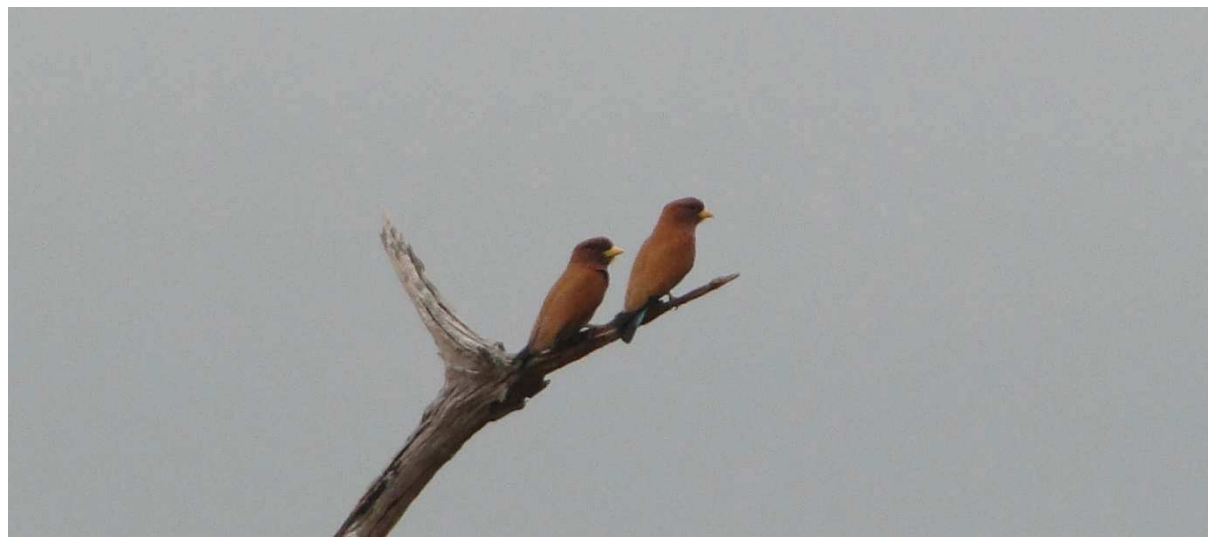
**Radio Collines de Boé:** a community radio that covers Boé

**Solar 23 GmbH,** Ulm (Germany)

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

**Universities** of Wageningen (The Netherlands) and of British Columbia (Canada)

**University of Applied Sciences Vilentum** in Almere (The Netherlands)



*Broad billed roller (Eurystomus glaucurus)*

## Other partners

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

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

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



**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)  
**Universities of Applied Sciences:** NHTV in Breda, and Van Hall Larenstein in Leeuwarden and Velp (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



*A CVV member in Tabadara showing the traditional way to catch a bird*





## BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		
Solar panels	18,668	21,914
<b>Current assets</b>		
Receivables	33,068	40,681
Cash at bank	114,527	69,845
	-----	-----
	147,595	110,526
	<b>166,263</b>	<b>132,440</b>
 <b>RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Reserves and funds</b>		
General reserve	66,693	50,509
Continuity reserve	500	500
Designated funds	0	1,461
	-----	-----
	67,193	52,470
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current liabilities	99,070	79,970
	<b>166,263</b>	<b>132,440</b>

## INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT 2017

	Realisation 2017 €	Budget 2017 €	Realisation 2016 €
<b>INCOME</b>			
Income from donations	38,840	35,000	38,498
Subsidies	142,500	165,000	136,390
Other income and expenses	11,538	2,000	-947
	-----	-----	-----
	<b>192,878</b>	<b>202,000</b>	<b>173,941</b>
 <b>COSTS AND EXPENSES</b>			
<b>Expenses fundraising</b>			
Direct fundraising costs	846	1,000	443
Performance cost own organisation	440	1,000	428
	-----	-----	-----
	<b>1,286</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>871</b>
 <b>Total available on objective</b>	<b>191,592</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>173,070</b>
 <b>Expenses on objective</b>			
Direct expenses on objective	163,200	184,000	163,704
Contributions	816	1,000	667
Performance cost on objective	4,042	15,000	3,799
	-----	-----	-----
	<b>168,058</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>168,170</b>
 <b>Cost of fraud<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
 <b>SURPLUS /DEFICIT</b>	<b>14,723</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,900</b>

### The appropriation of results is as follows:

(Addition) / Withdrawal from:

Designated reserves	0	0
Designated funds	1,461	0
General reserve	(16,184)	(4,900)

<sup>1</sup> 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. The amount implied over the year 2018 is not yet fully clear but the total amounts to about € 14,000.





## NOTES TO THE FOUNDATION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2017

### 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 RjK C2 Small 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 2016 have been reclassified for comparability with 2017.

### 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

	2017	2016
• Cost of fund-raising/donations:	2 %	1 %
• Expenses on objective/income:	87 %	97 %
• Total expenses/income:	92 %	97 %

## NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### Analysis concerning the balance sheet

	2017 €	2016 €
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		
<b>Solar panels</b>		
Book value at January 1	21,914	25,161
Investments	0	0
Depreciation	3,246	3,247
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	<b>18,668</b>	<b>21,914</b>
Purchase	32,465	32,465
Cumulative depreciation	13,797	10,551
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	<b>18,668</b>	<b>21,914</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>Receivables</b>		
Statements of expenses receivable	30,360 <sup>2</sup>	37,927
Income receivable	2,564	2,302
Loans receivable	0	0
Tax refund	0	0
Interest ING	0	0
Interest ASN savings account	145	452
	-----	-----
	<b>33,068</b>	<b>40,681</b>
<b>Cash at bank</b>		
ING	2,069	3,806
ING savings account	0	33
ASN savings account	112,458	66,006
	-----	-----
	<b>114,527</b>	<b>69,845</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>166,263</b>	<b>132,440</b>

<sup>2</sup> 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.



	2017 €	2016 €
<b>RESERVES AND FUNDS</b>		
<b>General reserve</b>		
Balance as at January 1	50,509	45,609
Appropriation of result	16,184	4,900
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	<b>66,693</b>	<b>50,509</b>
 <b>Continuity reserve<sup>3</sup></b>		
Balance as at January 1	500	500
Appropriation of result	0	0
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
 <b>Designated funds</b>		
Designated fund: production of map	1,461	1,461
Appropriation of result	-1,461	0
	-----	-----
	<b>0</b>	<b>1,461</b>
 <b>Total Reserves and Funds</b>	<b>67,193</b>	<b>52,470</b>
 <b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Grant EU deferred revenues	75,000	55,000
Grant Global Greengrants Fund deferred revenues	0	20,000
Grant Globe Guards	15,000	0
Bank costs	36	35
Expenses statement	3,232	2,206
Invoices third parties	3,118	0
Fundraising	84	229
Auditor 2016	0	2,500
Auditor 2017	2,600	0
	-----	-----
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>99,070</b>	<b>79,970</b>
 <b>TOTAL RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>166,263</b>	<b>132,440</b>

<sup>3</sup> 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

	2017 €	2016 €
<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>Income from donations</b>		
Donations and gifts	7,940	7,598
Donations from annuity instalments	30,900	30,900
	-----	-----
	<b>38,840</b>	<b>38,498</b>
<b>Subsidies</b>		
Grant SOS - IUCN	0	3,609
Grant EU for COMBAC Boé project	122,500	127,625
Grant ITCF	0	5,000
Grant Global Greengrants Fund	20,000	156
Grant Globe Guards	0	0
	-----	-----
	<b>142,500</b>	<b>136,390</b>
<b>Other income and expenses</b>		
Interest ING-Bank	0	0
Interest ASN-Bank	145	452
Bank costs	-296	-210
Reimbursed loans and costs	2,653	-1,189
Income from ecotourism	9,035	0
	-----	-----
	<b>11,538</b>	<b>-947</b>

### COSTS AND EXPENSES

#### Expenses fundraising

<b>Direct fundraising costs</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>443</b>
<b>Performance costs own organisation (Netherlands)</b>		
Office expenses	0	0
Meeting and management costs	440	428
	-----	-----
	<b>440</b>	<b>428</b>



	2017 €	2016 €
<b>Expenses on objective</b>		
<b>Direct expenses on objective<sup>4</sup></b>		
Assistance	0	3,408
Project activities	163,200	160,296
	-----	-----
	<b>163,200</b>	<b>163,704</b>
<b>Assistance</b>		
Nature conservation: stationing volunteer	0	946
Stationing programme manager	0	2,462
	-----	-----
	<b>0</b>	<b>3,408</b>
<b>Project activities and equipment</b>		
SOS – IUCN: Chimpanzee conservation	0	3,204
COMBAC Boé: Community based conservation	153,738	150,672
Backstopping costs	0	1,208
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
Chimpanzee research	541	184
Nature conservation in general	5,325	1,107
Sustainable development	349	674
	-----	-----
	<b>163,200</b>	<b>160,296</b>
<b>Contributions</b>		
Contribution Daridibó	183	0
Contribution IUCN	383	417
Contribution FIN/Globe Guards	250	250
	-----	-----
	<b>816</b>	<b>667</b>
<b>Performance cost objective</b>		
Third-party services	1,282	1,000
Office expenses	0	192
Travel costs	107	107
Auditor 2016	53	2,500
Auditor 2017	2,600	0
	-----	-----
	<b>4,042</b>	<b>3,799</b>

Kesteren, 25 June 2018  
On behalf of the Board:  
Dr. A.M.C. Goedmakers, President

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

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: Foundation Chimbo

### A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2017 included in the annual report

#### Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2017 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 2017, and of its result for 2017 in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting RjK C2 "Small Fundraising Organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017;
- 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 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 2017 by Daridibó to € 30.360 (2016: € 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 RjK C2 "Small Fundraising Organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Furthermore, the board is responsible for such internal control as the board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the board is responsible for assessing the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements, unless the board either intends to liquidate the foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The board should disclose events and circumstances that may cause significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

#### **Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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

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

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

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the foundation's internal control;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board;
- Concluding on the appropriateness of the board's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or

conditions that may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a foundation to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Dordrecht, June 26, 2018

Accountantskantoor KUBUS Dordrecht



Drs. A.L. Spruit RA



*The first crossing of the river near Canjadude possible after the rainy season. In the rainy season of 2017 three cars were necessary to bring supplies for our programme to Béli (one for transport between Bissau and Canjadude; one for transport between Canjadude and the crossing of the river Corubal near CheChe; and one between CheChe and Béli).*

## 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.



*Grashopper buzzard (Butastur rufipennis)*

## 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;
- 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);
- ensure the commitment of local communities to the conservation and wise use of the natural resources of the Boé.

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 2018-2023:

- To finalize 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.
- The supervisory/control role in Guinea Bissau of other board members will increase towards full take over in 2023.
- 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 2018

- 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;
  - 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;
  - further adaptation of our long-term monitoring programme to improve its sustainability;
  - feasibility study on adaptation of the tourist huts in the Funda Huuwa camp site in Béli to make them termite proof;
  - start of the fieldwork needed for the development of a management plan for Lugadjole hill.
- 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).
- Continue the procedure in order to get KBA (Key Biodiversity Area) status for Boé.
- Start discussions with at least one partner that fits in the long-term strategy options Chimbo has chosen.
- 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.

## BUDGET 2018

	Realisation 2017 €	Budget 2017 €	Budget 2018 €
<b>INCOME</b>			
Income from own fundraising	38,840	35,000	35,000
Subsidies	142,500	165,000	100,000
Other income and expenses	11,538	2,000	5,000
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	<b>192,878</b>	<b>202,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>
<b>COSTS AND EXPENSES</b>			
<b>Expenses fundraising</b>			
Direct fundraising costs	846	1,000	1,000
Performance cost own organisation	440	1,000	1,000
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	<b>1,286</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE ON OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>191,592</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>138,000</b>
<b>EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE</b>			
<b>Expenses on objective</b>			
Direct expenses on objective	163,200	184,000	127,000
Contributions	816	1,000	1,000
Performance cost on objective	4,042	15,000	4,000
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<b>TOTAL EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>168,058</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>132,000</b>
<b>COST of FRAUD</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>SURPLUS /DEFICIT</b>	<b>14,723</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



## 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
GEF	Global Environmental Facility



*Horticulture micro-project in Dalaba*

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
ROM	Result Oriented Monitoring
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

<b>Annemarie Goedmakers</b>	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
<b>Jan Boekelman</b>	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 Member of the Supervisory Board of Oasen Drinkwater
<b>Joris Pinkster</b>	Senior Policy Officer at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague
<b>Tedros Medhin</b>	Project Officer at Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands until 31.8.2017; since 1.9.2017 Programme Secretary at IUCN-NL Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)
<b>René Henkens</b>	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
<b>Norbert de Munnik</b>	Lawyer at Nauta Dutilh Lawyers 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



*In the forefront, the Casa Daridibó, our training and research centre in Béli, Guinea Bissau, with the solar plant that provides electricity; in the background the huts of the Fonda Huuwa camp site.*

