



## Annual Report 2020



**Cover:** *trap camera image of chimpanzee in the sacred forest Hore Bonorum 20.3.2020*

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## Foreword

With the corona pandemic the year 2020 has been a year during which humanity was confronted all over the world with the impact of nature because we neglected its power. Up till now when nature struck back against its destruction, the impact was either felt only locally with costs in people and money or denied as a result of our behaviour. Let's hope this wakeup call urges governments and people all over the world to take effective action to diminish carbon emissions and stop the loss of biodiversity with their much larger threats to us than the coronavirus.

For Chimbo Foundation the corona crisis although of course causing a lot of practical problems that we had to solve in the execution of our programme, strengthened our commitment to and increased our zeal for nature conservation.

The Parliamentary and Presidential elections in Guinea Bissau of 2019 sparked the hope that the country would finally find the stability it needed after so many years of political unrest. Sadly, this hope has evaporated and the country has been placed under scrutiny by the UN Security Council without much trust in improvement in the near future.

2020 was also the last year of the COMBAC Boé project (Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé sector). This large project started in 2016 financed by the EU and Chimbo. Our local team ensured execution of all actions needed in the field (monitoring wildlife with camera trapping and patrolling, mapping sacred forests, organising a cultural festival etc. etc.) in close cooperation with the local population with this year little backstopping support from our side. The final evaluation of the project in December 2020 – January 2021 confirmed the high scores of the midterm evaluation on relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the project.

Thanks to the financial support of our donors and the commitment of our volunteers we could, even in this year where people had so many problems to tackle in their own lives, support the local population in its dedication to safeguard the future of the chimpanzee population of the Boé and their habitat.

Dr. Annemarie Goedmakers  
President



## Introduction

Chimbo Foundation is a Dutch NGO that has been established in 2007 for the protection of the chimpanzee in West Africa, in memory of David Goedmakers. David, son of Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit, died on the 25<sup>th</sup> 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 Sector is the geographical heart of our activities. We cooperate closely with our local partner Daridibó, which has the same goals as we have, only limited to the Boé and the adjacent area.

The Boé is a remote area in the southeast corner of Guinea Bissau. A small ferry crossing the river Corubal in the north is the main entrance to the area.

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



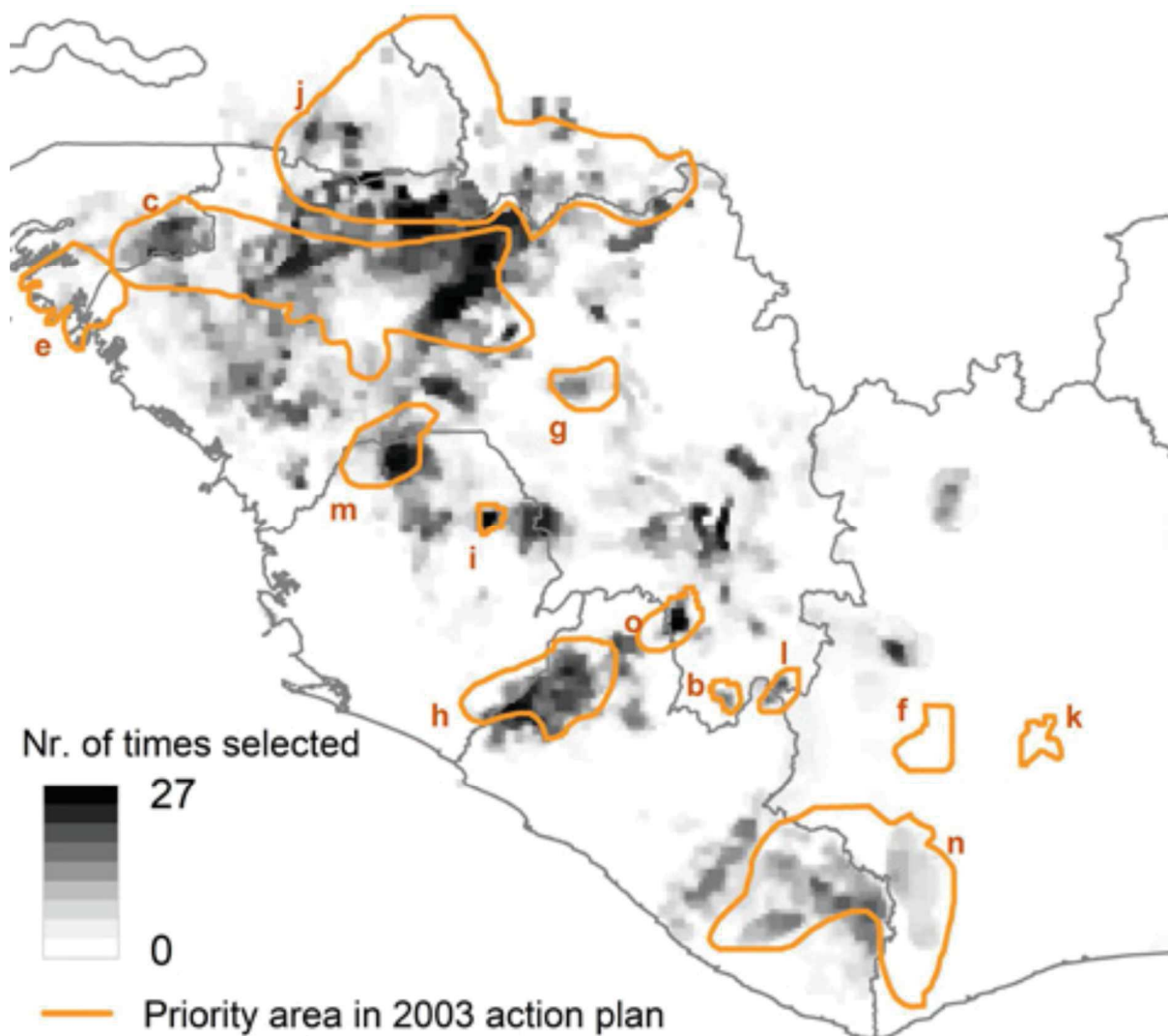
Guinea Bissau with the Boé Sector marked in red

The 2003 action plan “Chimpanzees in West Africa” classified the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea and Guinea Bissau, of which the Boé forms part, as an Exceptionally Important Priority Area for chimpanzee conservation.

In 2016, IUCN uplisted the western chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*), from “Endangered” to “Critically Endangered”, reflecting the subspecies’ increasingly dire conservation status. Of the four recognised chimpanzee subspecies, it is under the greatest threat.

The new Regional action plan for the conservation of western chimpanzees 2020-2030 was published by IUCN in June 2020 (<https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49052>).

The importance of Boé for western chimpanzee conservation has increased since 2003. A study by Heinicke et al. 2019 identified areas with good potential for chimpanzee conservation (dark spots on the map).

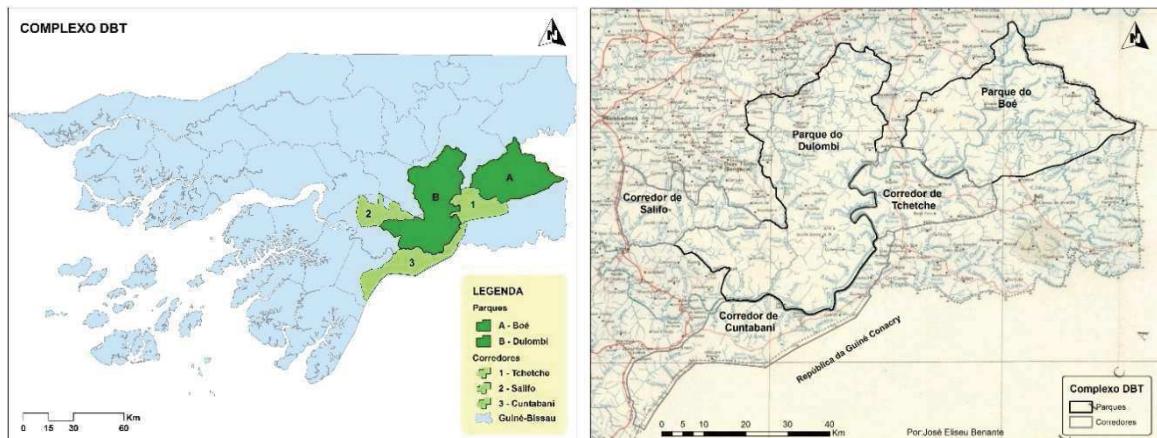


Map of West Africa reproduced from Heinicke et al. 2019: c = Fouta Djallon with the Boé (the dark spot to the right of the c) in the north west corner

As can be seen on the map the Boé (next to the c on the map) proves a real stronghold for the chimpanzees of the Fouta Djallon. The many bauxite mines in the Guinean part of the Fouta Djallon have been one of the reasons for the serious decline in the numbers of western chimpanzees at the other side of the border of Boé with Guinea.



Since 2017 about half of the surface of the Boé Sector has the status of a legally protected area.



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

The Boé National Park lies partly in the Boé Sector south of the river Corubal and on the north side of the river in the Gabú Sector.

In the northwest and west, the Ecological Corridors of CheChe and of Cuntabani provide legal protection against overexploitation of resources, such as poaching and forest clearance. Both corridors lie partly in other sectors than Boé.

A small part of the Boé Sector lies west of the river Corubal and forms the south-eastern part of the Dulombi National Park.



*Typical landscape with termite mounds of the Boé*

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 the 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, is the flagship species for our nature conservation programme in the Boé. The gallery forests are the main habitat for chimpanzees: chimpanzee nests can be found in the tree canopies along the streams. Protecting their habitat means protecting the habitat of many other animals.

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

The backbone of our community-based conservation programme is formed by 32 Village Vigilance Committees (CVVs) covering 34 villages spread over the whole area that each have 5 community rangers (2 women and 3 men). This CVV network of villages committed to the conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat has expanded from 10 to 32 since the start in 2008. They monitor the chimpanzee groups living on their village lands, discourage and denounce hunting/killing of chimpanzees and poaching in general, and evaluate the 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. In normal years, their representatives meet twice a year in Béli to get training and discuss their challenges 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 compensation for their meals after patrols at the moment that they hand in their patrol report.

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

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

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

In order to guarantee dialogue between different stakeholders in the Boé we support the Horizontal Platform (the PH) which we set up ten years ago. The PH unites NGO's, the local population, local authorities, specialized government bodies and the mining company, in normal years it meets twice a year and fills the gap of lacking a municipality council. The main goal of the PH is to promote 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**

### **Our 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.

### **Our mission**

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

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

### **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 of the above goal.





## Main results 2020

### General

The political crisis gets a permanent character in Guinea Bissau to the detriment of the economic development of the country and the wellbeing of the population.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of March the WHO declared the outbreak of the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 leading to the illness COVID-19 that was first discovered in China, a worldwide pandemic. The virus had invaded at that moment already many countries of the world, although occurrence in Africa was still scarce. Governments took precautions against the spreading of the virus.

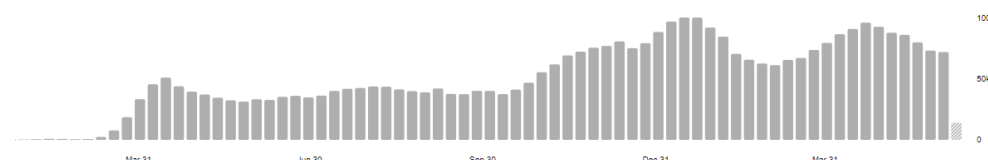
In Guinea Bissau it heavily impacted lives: first and foremost many people were impacted by COVID-19, from the perspective of everyday economics it led to closed borders with neighbouring countries, cancelled flights, heavy restrictions on contacts between people, and increasing costs of daily life for the population.

It became difficult to get expats out of the country, and made it nearly impossible, and full of unacceptable risks for expats to fly to Bissau.

**3,807,276**

deaths

Source: World Health Organization  
Data may be incomplete for the current day or Dec 31  
week



*WHO: Globally, as of 11:19am CEST, 15 June 2021, there have been 175.847.347 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 3.807.276 deaths*

### Management of our local programme

In November 2018 our last expat programme manager left and we started a process of handing over responsibility for our local programme to our local team in the Boé. During the first three months of 2020, the field staff still had the support of our expat research coordinator. Backstopping and control missions were planned for the remaining period of the year to support our local team. Due to the corona crisis, we had to cancel them and could only give support via satellite phone calls with the team in Béli and messages sent by email to our office in the capital Bissau and brought to the Boé on a USB stick by our driver/liaison officer.

The sustainability of our programme requires an empowered local team. The local Management Team (MT) of 4 staff members that we set up at the end of 2018 had to cope with the fact that in August 2019 two of them (Aminata Silla and Ussumane Camara) left for a one-year training at Mweka Wildlife school, in Tanzania. In 2020 the government of Tanzania decided that the school had to close down and Tanzanian students were sent home. Luckily our two students could stay in the campus. After two months the school reopened, and all exams were postponed by two months. Their return was delayed for two months with a complicated journey home because of cancelled flights and closed borders.

Because the COMBAC Boé project was ending in 2020, it was of utmost importance to send an evaluation mission at the end of the year. After several board meetings about the safety precautions the mission could finally take place and the project could be closed decently.

## Community-based conservation

- In 2020 CVV's in four new villages (Uncire, Cobolo, Chancum Sate and Fameredje) were established.
- In March 2020, we held a workshop to explain the ICCA registry of the UN and its value for sacred site owners. The owners of 178 sacred sites decided that they wanted their site to be part of this registry.



*Lively discussions during the workshop for owners of sacred sites in March 2020*

- Later in 2020 large meetings with training sessions like those of our CVV network were not allowed by the authorities because they would be too large a threat to get COVID-19 for the participants.
- The members of our CVV's kept however walking patrols. In 2020, over 900 patrols were carried out. The patrol forms that are filled in by those community rangers are digitalised by our staff in Béli to enable the analysis of the findings.
- For our sacred forest programme we mapped in total 220 sacred forests covering a surface of over 800 ha. This programme aims at achieving long-term community-based protection of a network of (many) sacred forests. These sites would otherwise be in danger of losing their traditional protection because of a lack of knowledge and of reduced respect for traditions in the youth and the expansion of cashew plantations.
- Our programme to improve fire control when preparing agricultural fields, and to support fire brigades reaches 41 villages. In 2020, the local radio was the only way to explain the importance of this programme and to make sure that the programme that everyone is well informed of the program. The value of the programme for the people themselves as well as for the forests becomes clear through its effectiveness: since we started this programme fewer houses and fewer cashew plantations have been burnt down and fewer forests have been destroyed by large uncontrolled fires.

Although counter intuitive in our programme we promote early fires (between 1 October and 31 December). By setting fire while the grass has just dried after the rainy season, the fire will be less hot and will do less damage to trees. The places that have been burnt, serve as effective fire breaks for late fires that are very hot and difficult to control because of the - at that time - very dry grass.



## Ecotourism

Ecotourism is a way to provide local communities with alternative sources of income that show the economic value of nature conservation. In Béli 11 women and 1 man have either a regular income related to tourism or profit on a fixed basis from services to visitors.

- We support the local NGO Fonda Huuwa that owns a tourist camp in Béli. The service level of the camp is very basic; however good drinking water, clean sheets, mosquito nets and a bathroom are available. Breakfast is offered on request; lunch and dinner are prepared by a group of cooking ladies.
- Fonda Huuwa has given Chimbo the task of taking care of the management of the camp. Aissatu Bela Bandjai is our local camp manager.
- In 2020 the camp enjoyed 296 visitor nights. Of the visitors not involved in our programme 30 were eco-tourists, 12 NGO and government staff, and 9 company workers. During this year visitors came from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, Guinea, and Guinea Bissau. The year was exceptional because hardly anyone travelled to Guinea Bissau.
- Maintenance of the rondavels with their thatched roofs is very difficult because of the termites that undermine their clay walls.

In 2020 the 6 large huts were renovated and their clay walls were replaced by walls of baked bricks. One small hut was still usable, but the other two were beyond repair and were removed. For this renovation, the decline in visitors due to the corona crisis was a blessing in disguise.



*One of the renovated rondavels with the Casa Daridibó (our research and training centre) in the background*

- The three tourist cabins in Dinguirai, Bugafale and Dakakoba offer a place to sleep for ecotourists that want to enjoy either original village life or a stay in nature at a distance from human settlements.
- Another improvement included the positioning of signboards on the road through the Boé indicating the direction to the 4 places to sleep.



### Sustainable development

- The two rice banks set up by Chimbo and Daridibó in Béli and Capebonde serve to keep rice in the area and help to stabilise prices at a relatively high level for farmers and a relatively low level for consumers. They need regular control because some buyers of rice “forget” to pay and some sellers of rice “forget” to deliver the rice. In 2020 the rice bank of Capebonde got a new roof with better protection against rats. Sadly the rice harvest in the area with its low lying agricultural fields was not very good due to heavy rains. In contrast the rice harvest in the Béli area profited from the heavy rains (agricultural fields lie higher in this area). This enabled the rice bank of Béli to provide many families with the daily food needed. The heavy rains caused the ferry to stop its service which meant that food could not come from elsewhere because trucks with rice could not pass the river.
- Due to the corona crisis, no meetings of the Horizontal Platform could take place in 2020.
- The decreasing number of years between two harvests for the same field, reduce the (already very poor) fertility of the agricultural fields. Coen Reijntjes, a specialist in improving soil fertility in conditions like those in the Boé, advised us on plants that could be grown by farmers to improve the soils of their fields. We bought the seeds of which the seedlings will be distributed to pilot farmers.



- We gave Suleiman Djalo (our gardener) seeds of the plants that improve soil fertility. He nursed them to the stage of seedlings that could be distributed. In 2020 he held three workshops for interested farmers to explain to them where to plant the seedlings and how to ensure that they would grow into the size needed. The heavy rains of this year destroyed some of the plants, but others succeeded.



- In 2020, 9 girls benefited from the scholarship programme that we set up some years ago, which enables them to attend secondary school in Gabu. Most schools in the Boé have only 4 classes; only some in the bigger villages have 6 classes. For secondary education, children need to go to Gabu or Bissau. For girls, this is an even bigger hurdle than for boys. Every girl in the Boé can apply for the scholarship system after having finalized with success 6 years of primary education in the Boé. Only girls that are not yet married or pregnant, and do not have children are accepted. They have to show positive results to stay on the programme.

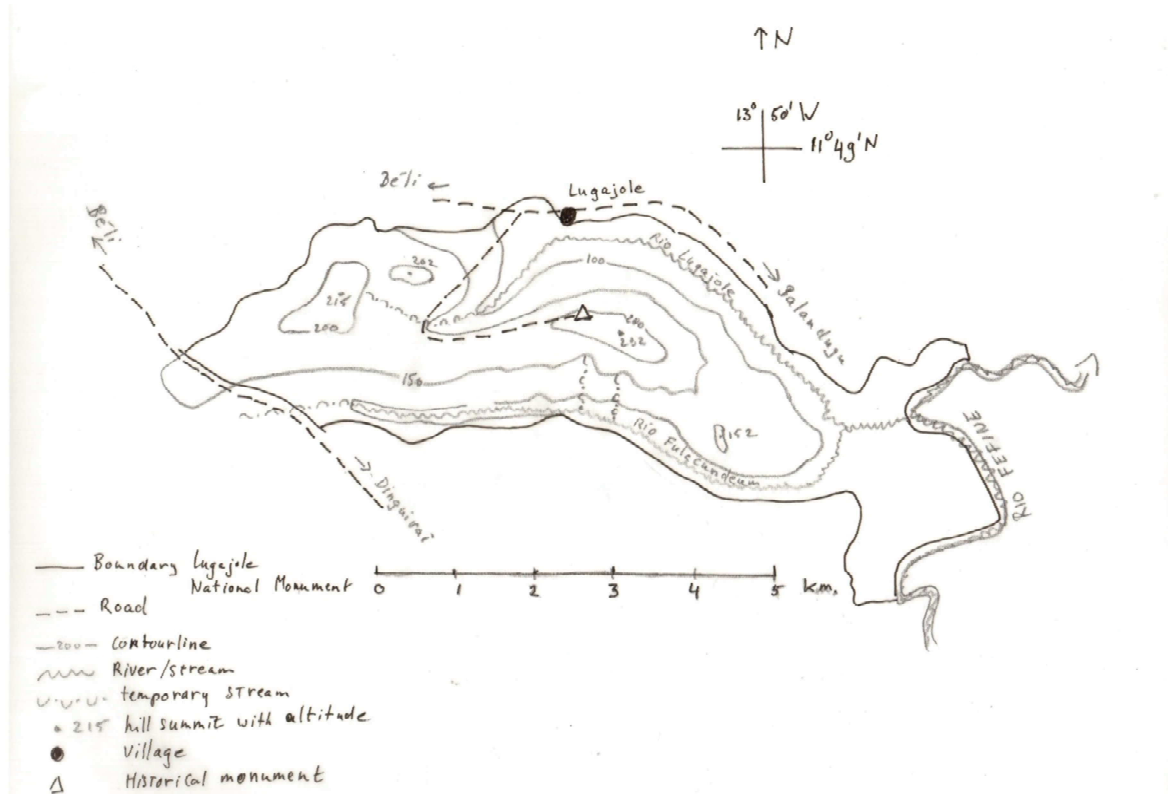
### **Safeguarding Lugadjole Hill**

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 1973, freedom fighters led by Amilcar Cabral, father of the struggle against Portuguese colonialism, declared independence. It did so on Lugajole Hill, while the struggle for liberation was still on. Today a small monument commemorates this historical moment.

Lugajole Hill and its surroundings have not changed much since that time. Sacred forests cover the heads of streams that take their source on the hill, animals like chimpanzees and waterbuck roam in the valleys, the people from Lugajole grow rain-fed rice in those valleys and find good drinking water in the streams. However, like elsewhere in the Boé, there are several developments threatening the

integrity of ecosystems and local communities: a bauxite mine concession has been granted in the neighbourhood, immigrating cattle owners establish their camps on the hill, forests are converted to cashew plantations while hunters and poachers coming in from outside the country threaten the wildlife resources. The people of Lugajole have asked our help to protect Lugadjole Hill and its direct surroundings against the negative impacts of these developments.

As a first step we prepared a draft management plan with management regulations which had been discussed, accepted and will be imposed by the village community, represented by its Djarga. They hope to get Lugajole Hill together with its adjacent valleys accepted as an area of National Importance and maybe in the future a World Heritage Site thereby also honouring the importance of Amilcar Cabral for the whole world.



### 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 has to be met if a company wants to be certified. In 2018 the first companies certified parts of their mining sites or plants.
- Our president Annemarie Goedmakers is a member of the Standards Committee of ASI, after having served in the first period of its existence as co-chair together with someone from Hydro, an aluminium production company based in Norway. Our treasurer Jan Boekelman joined the Board of ASI and Piet Wit, one of our Board's permanent advisors, is a member of the ASI Biodiversity & Ecosystems Services Working Group.
- We produced a memo on our visit to the Boko bauxite mining area in 2019 for the Standards Committee of ASI pointing out the negative effect of compensation measures by mining companies for forests. The fact that local people are only compensated for cashew plantations stimulates large scale cutting of natural trees and forests to replace them with cashew plantations when people hear of a mine planned in the surroundings of their village.

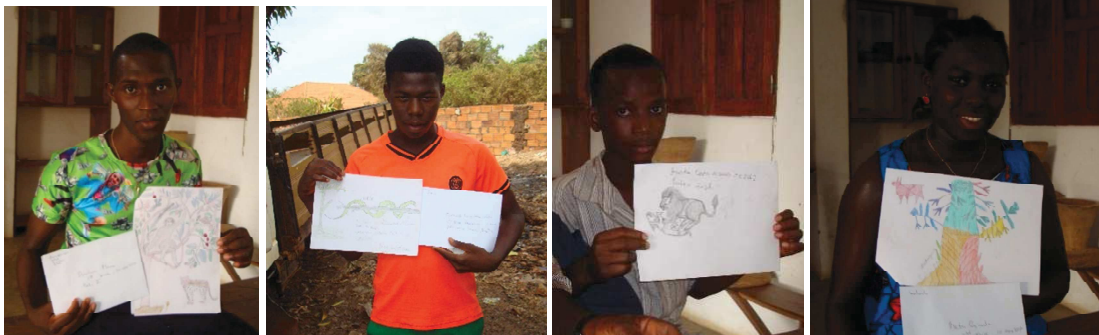


## Cultural Festival

During the final year of the COMBAC Boé project a cultural festival had been planned. In the village of Lugadjole dancing, theatre and music groups from all over Boé would have been invited to compete. Representatives of all villages in Boé would have been welcome to this festival.

Sadly, the corona crisis did not allow for such a gathering of many people. The plan was adapted to make sure that that no large groups of people would meet and thereby facilitate the spreading of the corona virus. It consisted of several types of activities that enabled potentially the whole population of the Boé to participate in this cultural festival:

- Children of classes 4, 5 and 6 of schools in Boé could make in drawing that showed their interest for nature with its chimpanzees. We gave the schools the necessary material: drawing paper, (colour) pencils, and pencil sharpeners. This part of the festival met most enthusiasm: 10 schools from 9 different villages participated and 138 drawings were sent in. Djanboi Mane (19 year at school in Beli but from Hore Limbi, with a chimpanzee in a tree with a liana and a bird and a leopard underneath) won the first price; Amadu Serra (11 year from Beli, with a lion eating a gazela) and Alassana Sane (15 year from CheChe, with a cobra) both a second price. 13 kids were awarded a third price. One of them was Meta Queita (18 year, 5<sup>th</sup> class Beli) with her very colourful drawing of a baobab.



- Everybody was invited to make a statue of metal, wood or stone that reflected that persons interest in nature.

The winner was Adul Camara who constructed an interesting globe.



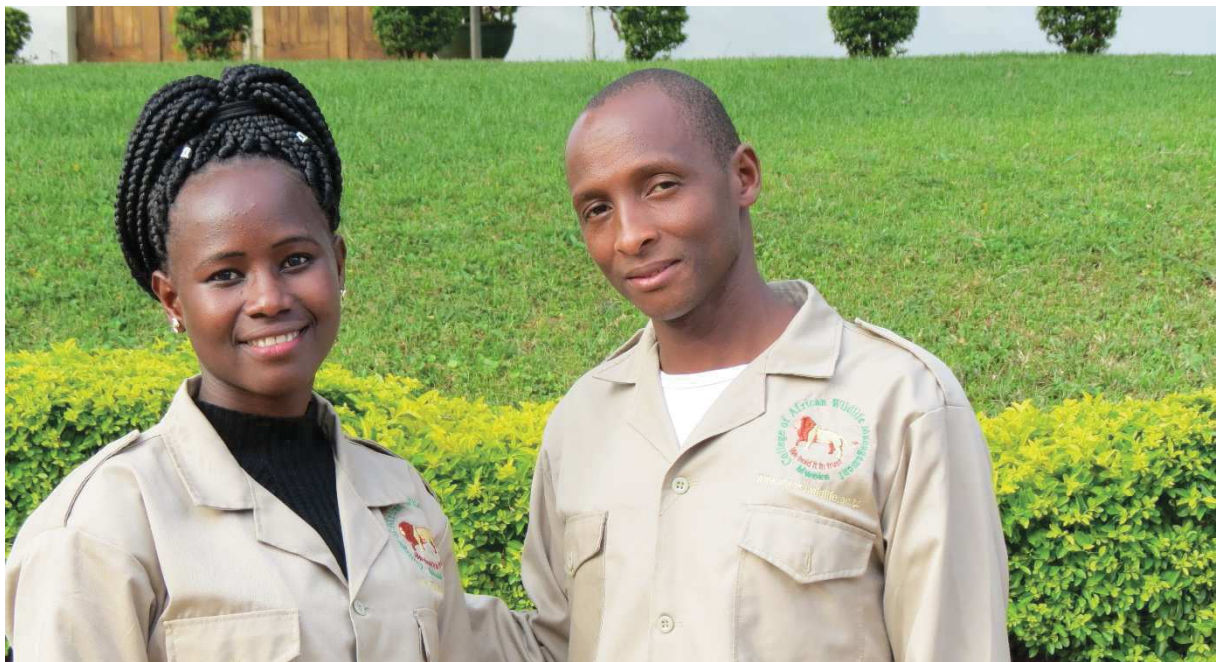
- Music and dancing groups of Boé could compete with the content of their performance. The group of the village of Colebe showed a very nice dance with interesting music and text (we are there for you).
- Villages could compete with their nicely painted houses. Capebonde won with its rice bank embellished with a chimpanzee.

## Local radio

- The local radio (Radio Collines de Boé) that is owned by the local NGO Faabade Boé, is very important for the population in an area without internet and of which large parts are out of reach of a mobile phone network. The enormous importance of radio to spread messages is very obvious in a crisis like the one of the pandemic.
- We support the radio with investments and the provision of electricity.
- Every day Chimbo has a half-hour slot of airtime on the radio to educate the population of the Boé about the many aspects of nature conservation and responsible use of the environment. The radio has played an active role during the cultural festival this year.
- One of our MT members, Bucari Camará, is also the director of the radio. Our gardener, Suleiman Diallo, is one of the journalists on the radio.

## 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. The training programme had to be scaled down this year because only small scale gatherings, where the distance between people could be guaranteed, were allowed.
- Two members of our local MT, Aminata Silla and Ussumane Camará returned in September from a training year at Mweka College of African Wildlife Management in Tanzania. Aminata followed a course on wildlife tourism and Ussumane on wildlife management. We are very proud of their results during the exams.



*Aminata Silla and Ussumane Camará in the school uniform of Mweka Wildlife College*



## Health care

- We guarantee the availability of fuel for the ambulance service based in Béli. Apart from this, we run an insurance scheme that guarantees evacuation of people to the hospital in Gabu at low costs for those that are insured. It is a pity that neglect of the necessary maintenance of the ambulance causes many unnecessary problems.
- We supplied soap to all villages with which we cooperate to facilitate the handwashing needed as a measure against the coronavirus.
- Sadly our anti-snake-venom serum could not prevent the death of the wife of one of our CVV members of Pataque. Nevertheless her husband thanked us for ensuring the availability of the serum which is not available elsewhere in Guinea Bissau.

## Research

- Our research programme in the Boé supports the improvement of the conservation status of the area.
- Our long-term monitoring programme consists of four elements:
  - reports by CVV's of the patrols they carry out twice a month around their village;
  - data of the camera traps set in some sacred forests, that record pictures or videos.
  - data of our weather station in Béli, and
  - 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

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



*Kalifa Kante during a phenology track*

- Our research coordinator Anouk Puijk left Guinea Bissau at the end of her contract in April but served the second half of the year as a paid volunteer to finalise the input for the ICCA registry of the UN.
- In normal years we offer opportunities for BSc, MSc, and PhD students to gain experience with fieldwork and at the same time increase our knowledge of the area: its biodiversity, the (condition of) ecosystem services provided by nature and the use made of these services, and of course the threats to chimpanzees and their habitat with the options to improve conservation for chimpanzees. After March of this year, we could only accept students that wanted to analyse data gathered by others stored on hard disks in our office in The Netherlands.
- Thierry van der Hoeven, a Dutch WUR MSc student collected field data for his thesis on the detection and characterization of land cover dynamics in the habitat of the chimpanzees in the Boé, left the country before the corona crisis.



*Thierry van der Hoeven with his guide Djei Balde*

- Luc Sloendregt, a Dutch VHL student who arrived in Guinea Bissau on the 5<sup>th</sup> of February to do research before the corona crisis started, decided to stay to finish his work. He analysed our community-based conservation programme and collected data on the presence of the western chimpanzee in the Boé Sector.
- No other researchers or students could come to the Boé this year.
- Kasper Alberda analysed the 24,786 videos collected between 2013 and 2014 by the trap cameras that were placed northeast of Béli for the PANAF programme. Before only the videos containing chimpanzee images had been analysed; he investigated all animals recorded.

#### **Student reports finalised in 2020:**

- Nanouk Leng: "Cooperation and conflict in the lifeworld of pastoral and farmer communities in the Boé, Guinea-Bissau. A case study with implications for community natural resource management."



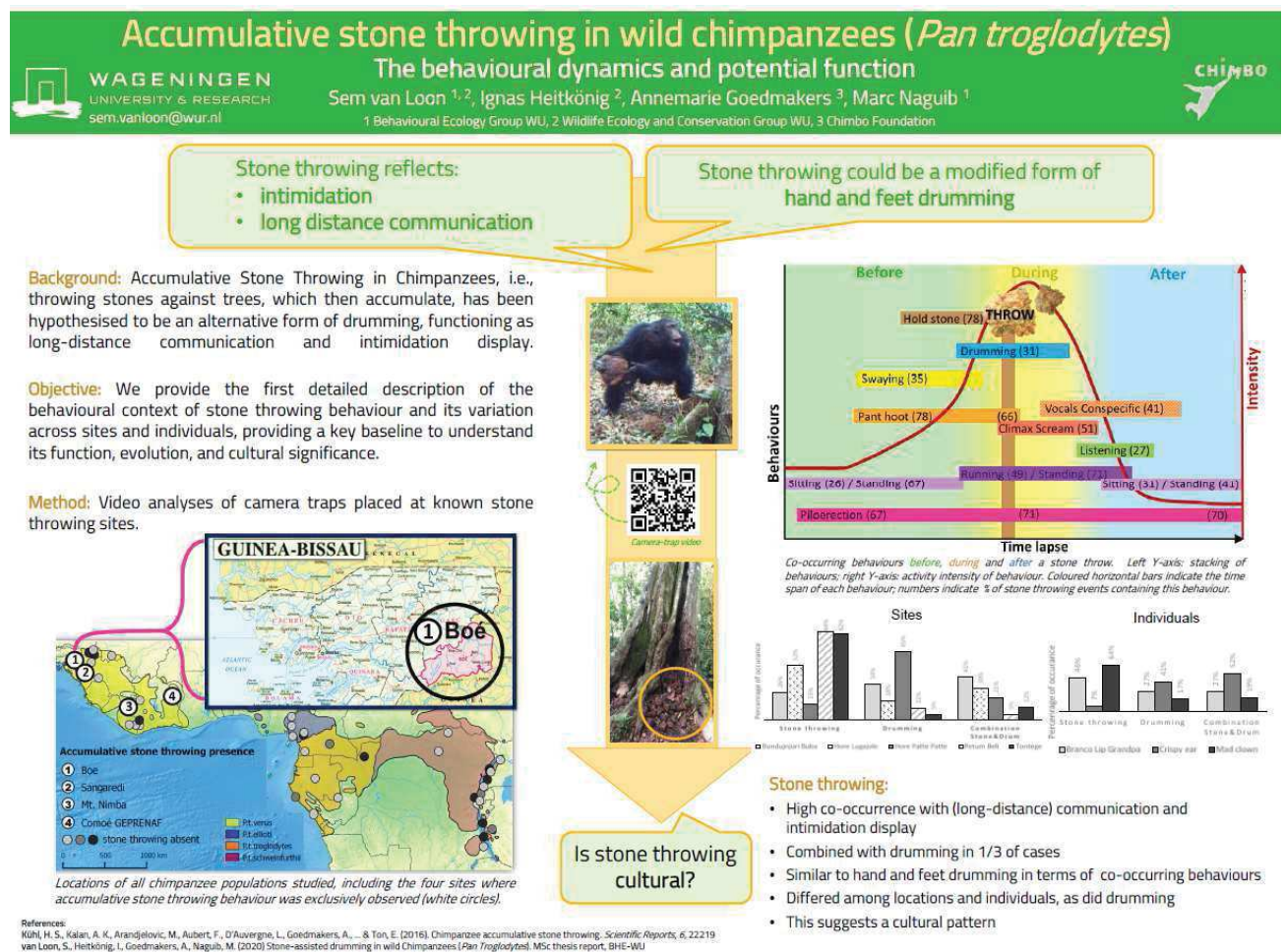
- Sem van Loon: “Stone-assisted drumming in wild chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes verus*).”
- Thierry van der Hoeven: “Assessment of land cover and forest loss in prime Chimpanzee habitat in the Boé of Guinea-Bissau, West-Africa.”
- Luc Sloendregt: “The western chimpanzee in Boé. *Analysis of the community-based conservation program and identification of the presence of the Western Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*) in the Boé region, Guinea-Bissau.*”
- Charlotte Betel: “Crop-raiding dynamics by mammals in the Boé Sector of Guinea-Bissau.”
- Kasper Alberda: “Density and relative abundance of large terrestrial mammals of the PANAF site in Boé, Guinea Bissau.”

We published their results in our newsletters and on our website.

## Publications received in 2020

- Based on his research in Boé as a BSc student José F. C. Wenceslau was co-author in: Dias, F.S. et al., 2019. Density and distribution of western chimpanzees around a bauxite deposit in the Boé Sector, Guinea-Bissau. *Am. J. Primatol.* 2019; e23047. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajp.23047>
- Loon, S. van et al., 2020. Accumulative stone throwing in wild chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*). NVG (Netherlands Society for Behavioural Biology) Poster.

Sem van Loon was awarded the NVG MSC poster prize 2020 for this poster:



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

- Heinicke et al., 2020. Open-access platform to synthesize knowledge of ape conservation across sites. American Journal of Primatology. DOI:10.1002/ajp.23213
- Kalan, A.K. et al., 2020. Environmental variability supports chimpanzee behavioural diversity. Nat Commun 11, 4451. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-020-18176-3>

### **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, the 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 the local radio in Béli became even more important to spread messages than it is already in normal situations because most physical meetings were forbidden.

We participated in several webinars to spread our message on an international level.

This year:

- We started to use MAILCHIMP for the distribution of our newsletter.
- We produced 4 newsletters for our stakeholders.
- A nice film was produced by our local staff in Béli and a student, especially aimed at the local population: a film on chimpanzee behaviour in Fula with English under titles.
- The alumni newsletter of Wageningen University published an interview with Piet Wit on his work for Chimbo.



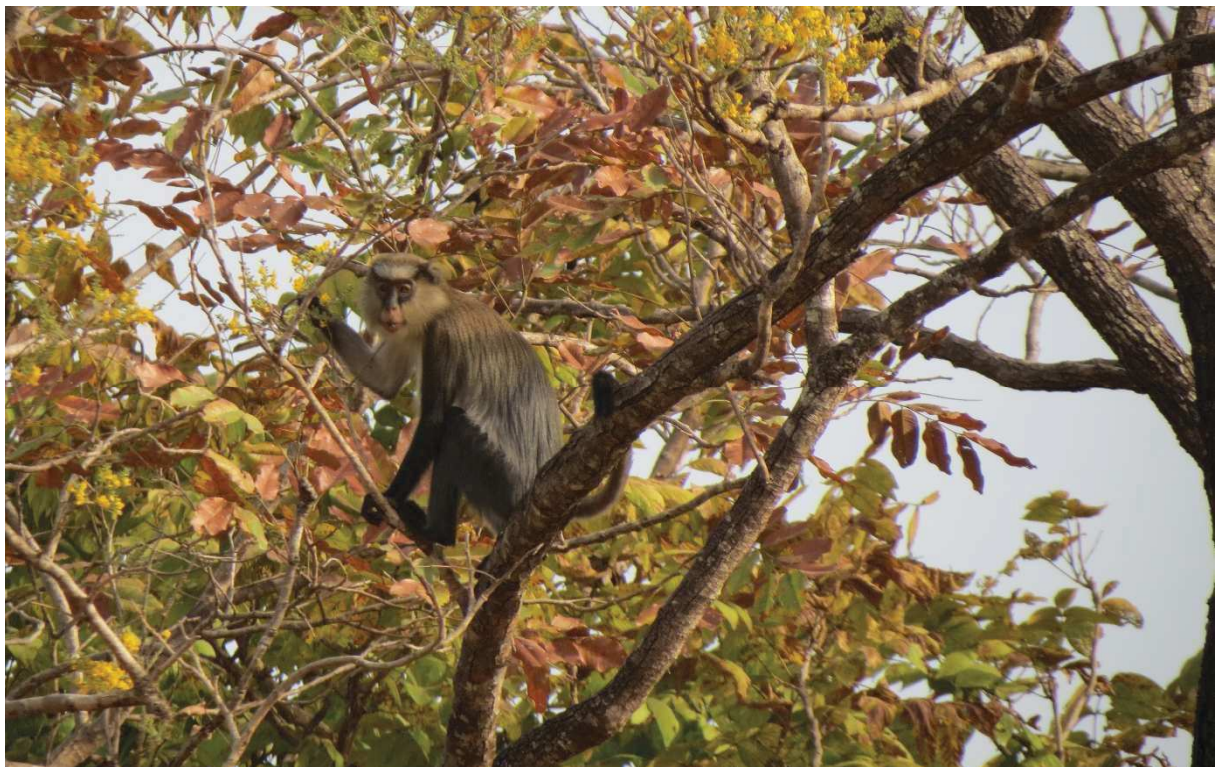
*Piet Wit on mission in Boé*



- Joris Pinkster gave a powerpoint presentation on our work during a PASA conference on trade in chimpanzees in Conakry and Bucari Camara gave a presentation during a workshop on human-wildlife conflict in Tanzania.

## **Fundraising**

- The EU granted us the requested adaptation of the budget of the COMBAC Boé project. In 2020 we sent a financial and a narrative report on the period 1.2.2019-1.2.2020 plus 3 flash reports concerning the activities executed for this project each covering a three month period to the EU on this project.
- The funds granted to us by Global Greengrants Fund last year enabled the sending of two staff members to Mweka Wildlife school in Tanzania for a training of a year.
- We submitted a proposal to ARCUS named “Linking Chimpanzee and Human culture” which was accepted in 2021.
- The proposals we sent to DOB Ecology via Globe Guards and to The Lion’s Share were both rejected.
- One fundraising event for which a proposal of Chimbo was accepted, was postponed to 2021.
- One multi-annual private donor contract was renewed for five years.



*Campbell's monkey*

## Results on Priorities 2018-2022

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

- *assist IBAP in managing effectively those parts of the DBT complex that lie in the Boé;*  
Our contacts with the new director of Boé National Park and his staff are good; we provided information to a consultant hired by IBAP who had to draft a management plan for the DBT complex.
- *ensure effective legal protection of the sacred forests in the Boé;*  
A draft database with all sacred sites mapped until that moment has been handed over to DGFF. The owners of all sacred sites mapped were invited to a workshop to explain to them the advantages of including their sacred site in the UN ICCA registry. Most of them agreed on the advantage. The process to include those has been started.
- *develop a protocol and start the execution of a long-term (at least 40 years) monitoring programme meant to supply useful knowledge for nature conservation of the area and to increase scientific knowledge on the western chimpanzee;*  
The monitoring programme will have to take into account the skills of the local staff and the financial means of Chimbo. It includes recording of weather conditions, phenology tracks, patrols by CVV's and camera trapping.
- *promote responsible bauxite mining that ensures that if bauxite mining starts in Boé there will be guarantees of no net loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services;*  
We are actively involved in the standard-setting process of ASI.
- *develop default options that fit in our statutory objectives outside Guinea Bissau or at a different level of influence in case we are not any more able to work effectively in the Boé (for instance irresponsible mining might force us to choose other goals that fit in our statutory objectives);*  
Not necessary (yet) because the handing over of responsibility for our present programme to the local MT is successful.
- *ensure the commitment of local communities to the conservation and wise use of the natural resources of the Boé;*  
Five new villages came forward, 4 of them were selected to join our CVV programme.
- *find partners that fit in one or more of the long-term strategic 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.*  
In 2020 it was impossible to visit potential partners; we have suggested new cooperation possibilities to IBAP (the organisation responsible for protected areas in Guinea Bissau).



### **Actions concerning the sustainability of our programme:**

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

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

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

Achieved: the local MT picked up new responsibilities after the departure of the expat research coordinator.

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

Two board members (Joris Pinkster and René Henkens) are prepared to take over the control tasks of our president in a few years.

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

Two MT members returned this year from a one-year training in Tanzania to improve their management skills.



Aicum

## Goals 2020 versus results

- Finalize the COMBAC Boé project in a successful and sustainable way.

All proposed activities could be carried out (although the external circumstances were much less favourable than we could have had expected).

- Take further steps for the empowerment of the MT in Béli with the goal that at the end of 2020 they are capable of taking over full responsibility for the CVV programme and the basics of the monitoring programme of Chimbo in the Boé.

The MT took full responsibility when the backstopping that had been foreseen, could not be provided anymore due to the corona crisis.

- Active role of Chimbo in the updating of the IUCN action plan for the Western chimpanzee.

We have sent in comments on all drafts and are happy that most of them found their way to the final text which was published 23 June 2020.

- Active role of Chimbo in the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative).

We are active in the Board, in the Standards Committee and in two of the working groups: Greenhouse Gases and Biodiversity and Ecosystem services. We sent an analysis of audit reports to the Standards Committee.

- Sign agreement with IBAP on increased cooperation.

Our draft text is being analysed by IBAP.

- Start discussions with at least one other partner that fits in one of the long-term strategic options the board of Chimbo has chosen.

Discussion on cooperation with DOB ecology did not prove successful; we started discussions with ARCUS on structural cooperation.

- Find a donor for the renewal of the equipment (uniforms and bicycles) of the CVV's in 2021.

The donor to which we have sent a proposal shifted its fundraising event to 2021.

- Find a donor for a programme that leads to the realisation of forest protection credits of the Boé valued by the international carbon credit market, as a source of income for nature conservation by the local population of the Boé.

The proposal we prepared to get funding for this programme was rejected.



*Fatima Sera with mouth cap in the field*



## Governance

Chimbo Foundation is a Dutch NGO that was founded on 4 April 2007. Our address changed during the year from Kesteren to Oudemirdum.

Postal address:	Huningspaed 6 8567 LL Oudemirdum The Netherlands	CoC number:	342.720.68
		RSIN number:	817.878.907
Mobile phone:	+31-6-17280797	E-mail:	<a href="mailto:info@chimbo.org">info@chimbo.org</a>
		Web:	<a href="http://www.chimbo.org">www.chimbo.org</a>
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. The 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 board member. Only costs, and those up to a certain pre-approved limit, necessary to execute their task as a 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 - 3.4.2023 (reappointed in 2019)
Jan Boekelman	treasurer	1.1.2011 - 31.12.2022 (reappointed in 2018)
Joris Pinkster	secretary (since 25.2.2008)	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2023 (reappointed in 2019)
Tedros Medhin	member	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2023 (reappointed in 2019)
René Henkens	member	29.11.2010 - 28.11.2022 (reappointed in 2018)
Norbert de Munnik	member	8.9.2014 – 7.9.2022 (reappointed in 2018)

## Advisors to the board

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

## Board meetings and activities

- The Board has held four meetings (1 in-person and 3 digitally) in 2020 and took some decisions by email. We have decided on four missions, on the budget for 2021, the 2019 annual accounts and annual report, we updated our equal opportunities policy statement, decided on bonuses for students with excellent results, and discussed at length the implication of the corona crisis for our programme.

### Equal Employment Opportunities Policy Statement

Chimbo Foundation is committed to provide equality of opportunity in employment irrespective of age, race, colour, ethnic or national origin, alienage, citizenship status, partnership or marital status, creed, religion, sex, gender identity and/or expression, sexual orientation, pregnancy, disability, height or weight, predisposing genetic characteristics, status as a victim of domestic violence or any other characteristic protected by law. Affirmative action will be taken to ensure that all decisions involving recruitment, hiring, promotion, training, compensation, benefits, discipline and discharge, are free from unlawful discrimination.

Chimbo Foundation, 18 December 2020

- Two backstopping mission were carried out by advisor to the Board Piet Wit as an interim programme manager with the task to empower the local MT in its new responsibility for the local programme.
- Our president Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit visited the two students that studied at the Mweke Wildlife School in Tanzania to see how they were coping and discuss their progress with the school.
- Piet Wit carried out an evaluation mission at the end of the COMBAC Boé project to provide input for our final narrative report to the EU.



## Human resources

### General

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

For specific jobs, consultants are hired at 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 2020:

Kasper Alberda	Analysis of PANAF trap camera images
Charlotte Betel	Research on crop raiding by mammals around Béli
Teresa Borasino	Advisor on design issues
Tamara Borges de Oliveira	Translation English/Dutch - Portuguese
Marc Brouwer	Advisor for Local radio advisor and trainer
Bartelijn Buys	Analysis of drumming by chimpanzees
Erik van der Hoeven	Research on plant biodiversity and use in Boé
Julia van der Hoeven	Assistance with website
Thierry van der Hoeven	Research on land use change monitoring techniques
Nanouk Leng	Research on pastoralists in Boé
Sem van Loon	Research on drumming behaviour chimpanzees
Alpha Iaia Queita	Promotor of nature conservation
Eveline van Maanen	Assistance on financial issues
Jan van Maanen	General assistance
Paul Ndiaye	High level advisor on cultural and ecological issues
Coen Reijntjes	Improved fallow land techniques
Luc Sloendregt	Research on functioning of CVV's
Jelle de Vries	Assistance with control

### Staff in Guinea Bissau

Aminata Sila	Responsible for finance in Béli / MT member
Ussumane Camará	Fieldwork coordinator / MT member
Bucari Camará	MT member (also President of the PH and Director of the local radio on behalf of Faabade de Boé)
Adulai Djalo	Tourism manager / MT member
Alfa Iaia Queita	liaison officer Béli/Bissau/Netherlands
Odete Tavares	Responsible for finance in Bissau
Aissatu Bela Bandjai	Assistant camp manager
Abdulai Djalo	Assistant fieldwork coordinator
Djuma Culibali	Assistant fieldwork coordinator
Samba Camará	Trainee assistant fieldwork coordinator
Suleiman Djalo	Gardener / supervisor Casa Daridibó
Saliu Camará	Guard/supervisor solar plants/bicycle repair
Fatima Sera	Cleaning lady Béli houses and offices
Anouk Puijk	Expat research coordinator until the end of April 2020
Finí Queita	Cleaning lady Bissau office

### **CVV members, fire brigades and other local people supporting our work in the Boé**

In the Boé 27 of our 32 CVV's, the 41 fire brigades, the 4 focal points that report on developments in their part of the Boé to the Horizontal Platform, and many other local people helped again this year to make our conservation efforts effective even though almost no meetings or workshops could be realised. 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 but missed this year the personal contacts with people from other countries.

It is a pity that five CVV's in the western part of Boé are still forced by local traditional authorities not to cooperate with us, although many members of those CVV's have expressed they would like to carry out patrols and come to our meetings.

Our 8 field guides, the carpenter, the tourist campsite support staff (cleaning and cooking ladies), the people that repair bicycles and motorbikes, the blacksmith etc. all provide essential services.



*Pate Sané the contractor for renovation of the campsite*



## Financial resources

### Subsidies

- End of 2015 we signed a contract with the EU delegation in Bissau on the project “Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé Sector”, in short: COMBAC Boé. The project started on 1.2.2016 and ran until the end of 2020. The original project budget was € 666,000 of which € 499,000 would be funded by the EU. Chimbo guaranteed to fund the remaining budget. The EU granted end of May 2020 the adaptation to the budget of contract DCI-NSAPVD/2015/371-883 for the COMBAC Boé project, which we have asked for when we sent in our plans for 2020.
- We used a grant of US\$ 25,000 of the Arcus’ donor-advised fund Global Greengrants Fund to provide training for two local staff members in Tanzania.

### Contributions in kind to Chimbo in 2020 by:

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

### Donations

- Individuals, organisations and companies have contributed financially to the activities of Chimbo in 2020.
- 4 individuals have a multi-annual donation contract with Chimbo.

## Financial ratios 2020

- Cost of fundraising/donations: 1 %
- Expenses on objective/income: 224 %
- Total expenses/income: 232 %



*Village weavers*

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

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

We are a 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](http://www.aluminium-stewardship.org)). Jan Boekelman is a member of the Board of ASI, Annemarie Goedmakers is a member of its Standards Committee. Piet Wit became a member of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Working Group.



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





**Partners actively involved in our programme in 2020:**

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

**Daridibó:** our sister NGO in Guinea Bissau

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

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

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

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

**FRES-GB:** company in Gabu active on rural electrification

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

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

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

**IUCN-CEM:** IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management

**Local authorities** in the Boé Sector

**Mavegro:** a trading company based in Bissau

**Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology,** Leipzig, Germany

**National authorities of Guinea Bissau** based in Bissau

**National authority's representatives** in the Boé

**Radio Collinhas de Boé:** the community radio that covers Boé

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

**Wageningen University** (The Netherlands)

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

## Other Partners

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

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

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

**AJUB** : the youth organisation of the Boé

**Amigos da Terra, Amazônia Brasileira**: São 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-GB**: IUCN country office in Guinea Bissau

**IUCN-NL**: based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

**Jane Goodall Institute Spain** in Senegal

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

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

**NVD**: Dutch Association for Zoos.

**Oormerk**: a company providing training to local radio's

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

**Provincial authorities** in Gabu, Guinea Bissau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WFD**: Weltfriedensdienst in Berlin, Germany active on international cooperation

**WWF-NL**: based in Zeist, the Netherlands



## BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

	2020 €	2019 €
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		
Solar panels	8,928	12,174
<b>Current assets</b>		
Receivables	5,332	8,300
Cash at bank	57,292	109,244
	-----	-----
	<b>62,624</b>	<b>117,544</b>
	<b>71,552</b>	<b>129,718</b>
 <b>RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Reserves and funds</b>		
General reserve	44,876	102,518
Continuity reserve	500	500
Designated funds	0	0
	-----	-----
	<b>45,376</b>	<b>103,018</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current liabilities	26,176	26,700
	<b>71,552</b>	<b>129,718</b>

## INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT 2020

	Realisation 2020 €	Budget 2020 €	Realisation 2019 €
<b>INCOME</b>			
Income from donations	35,005	35,000	35,963
Subsidies	6,918	10,000	125,859
Other income and expenses	1,427	5,000	3,945
	-----	-----	-----
	<b>43,350</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>165,767</b>
 <b>COSTS AND EXPENSES</b>			
<b>Expenses fundraising</b>			
Direct fundraising costs	119	1,000	382
Performance cost own organisation	259	1,000	668
	-----	-----	-----
	<b>378</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,050</b>
 <b>Total available on objective</b>	<b>42,972</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>164,717</b>
 <b>Expenses on objective</b>			
Direct expenses on objective	97,000	93,000	140,989
Contributions	755	1,000	749
Performance cost on objective	2,859	4,000	2,730
	-----	-----	-----
	<b>100,614</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>144,468</b>
 <b>SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	<b>-57,642</b>	<b>-50,000</b>	<b>20,250</b>

### The appropriation of results is as follows:

(Addition) / Withdrawal from:		
General reserve	57,642	(20,250)
Continuity reserve	0	0
Designated funds	0	0



## NOTES TO THE FOUNDATION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2020

### 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 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the Netherlands. The objective of this directive is to give a clear insight into the costs of the organisation and expenditures of the resources in relation to the objective for which these funds were received.

### Comparative figures

Where necessary, the figures of 2019 have been reclassified for comparability with 2020.

### 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 the 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	2020	2019
• Cost of fundraising/donations:	1 %	1 %
• Expenses on objective/income:	224 %	84 %
• Total expenses/income:	232 %	88 %

## NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### Analysis concerning the balance sheet

	2020 €	2019 €
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		
<b>Solar panels</b>		
Book value at January 1	12,174	15,421
Investments	0	0
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	<b>8,928</b>	<b>12,174</b>
Purchase	32,465	32,465
Cumulative depreciation	23,537	20,291
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	<b>8,928</b>	<b>12,174</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>Receivables</b>		
Statements of expenses receivable <sup>2</sup>	5,332 <sup>1</sup>	8,248
Income receivable	0	18
Loans receivable	0	0
Interest ASN savings account	1	34
	-----	-----
	<b>5,332</b>	<b>8,300</b>
<b>Cash at bank</b>		
ING	84	3,070
ASN savings account	57,208	106,174
	-----	-----
	<b>57,292</b>	<b>109,244</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>71,552</b>	<b>129,718</b>

<sup>1</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. Income of Daridibó and payments to Chimbo for the use of Casa Daridibó by a third party in this period are used to diminish the amount due by Daridibó.



	2020 €	2019 €
<b>RESERVES AND FUNDS</b>		
<b>General reserve</b>		
Balance as at January 1	102,518	82,268
Appropriation of result	57,642	20,250
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	<b>44,876</b>	<b>102,518</b>
 <b>Continuity reserve<sup>2</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>		
Appropriation of result	0	0
	-----	-----
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
 <b>Total Reserves and Funds</b>	<b>45,376</b>	<b>103,018</b>
 <b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Grant EU deferred revenues	0	0
Grant Global Greengrants Fund deferred revenues	0	0
Grant Globe Guards	15,000	21,000
Bank costs	14	14
Expenses statements	8,362	2,814
Invoices third parties	0	172
Fundraising	0	0
Auditor 2019	0	2,700
Auditor 2020	2,800	0
	-----	-----
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>26,176</b>	<b>26,700</b>
 <b>TOTAL RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>71,552</b>	<b>129,718</b>

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<sup>2</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

	2020 €	2019 €
<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>Income from donations</b>		
Donations and gifts	4,105	5,063
Donations from annuity instalments	30,900	30,900
	-----	-----
	<b>35,005</b>	<b>35,963</b>
<b>Subsidies</b>		
Grant EU for COMBAC Boé project	0	103,975
Grant Global Greengrants Fund	0	21,884
Grant Globe Guards	6,918	0
	-----	-----
	<b>6,918</b>	<b>125,859</b>
<b>Other income and expenses</b>		
Interest ASN-Bank	1	34
Bank costs	-231	-239
Reimbursed loans and costs	5,300	300
Income from ecotourism	1,950	3,850
	-----	-----
	<b>1,427</b>	<b>3,945</b>
 <b>COSTS AND EXPENSES</b>		
<b>Expenses fundraising</b>		
<b>Direct fundraising costs</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>382</b>
<b>Performance costs own organisation (Netherlands)</b>		
Office expenses	0	158
Meeting and management costs	259	510
	-----	-----
	<b>259</b>	<b>668</b>

	2020 €	2019 €
<b>Expenses on objective</b>		
<b>Direct expenses on objective<sup>3</sup></b>		
Project activities	<b>96,999</b>	<b>140,989</b>
<b>Project activities</b>		
COMBAC Boé: Community based conservation	84,371	136,452
Globe Guards: ranger support (part of COMBAC Boé project)	918	0
Globe Guards: 4 new CVV's (part of COMBAC Boé project)	6,000	0
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
Chimpanzee research	622	267
Nature conservation	621	233
Sustainable development	1,221	790
	<b>97,000</b>	<b>140,989</b>
<b>Contributions</b>		
Contribution Daridibó	91	91
Contribution IUCN	414	408
Contribution FIN/Globe Guards	250	250
	<b>755</b>	<b>749</b>
<b>Performance cost objective</b>		
Third-party services	0	0
Office expenses	0	44
Travel costs	0	0
Auditor 2018	0	-14
Auditor 2019	59	2,700
Auditor 2020	2,800	0
	<b>2,859</b>	<b>2,730</b>

Oudemirdum, 21 June 2021  
On behalf of the Board:  
Dr. A.M.C. Goedmakers, President

<sup>3</sup> As of February 2016, almost all costs concerning assistance, backstopping, programme management, sustainable development, chimpanzee research, and nature conservation are included in the amount figuring on the line for the COMBAC Boé project.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: Chimbo Foundation

### A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2020 included in the annual report

#### Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2020 of Chimbo Foundation, based in Oudemirdum.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Chimbo Foundation as at 31 December 2020, and of its result for 2020 in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the Netherlands.

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- 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 Chimbo Foundation is funded, among others, by a yearly donation of € 30,000. The contract concerning the donation is renewed for a five year period in 2020.

Chimbo Foundation has a subsidy contract with the European Union regarding the project "Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé sector", in short: COMBAC Boé. It had a duration of five years starting in 2016 and ending in 2020. The board outlined the goals and priorities for the next years. A forecast on expected funds in the following years as well the ability of the foundation to adapt to reduced income has been made by the board and is evaluated by us. Moreover the board assessed the impact of the outbreak of the Coronavirus in 2020 on the operations of the foundation. Based on this information there is sufficient information to apply the going concern basis.

### *Receivables*

In the balance sheet a significant amount is disclosed as a receivable on Daridibó. Daridibó is a sister organization based in Guinea Bissau. In 2013 a project carried out by Daridibó was finalized funded by the European Community. Since the last installment of this subsidy was to be paid only after submitting the final accounts of the project, Chimbo Foundation paid advances to Daridibó to facilitate the ongoing expenditures of the project. In 2014 the receivable on Daridibó was settled by € 50,000 being the final payment of the subsidy. After the settlement there remained in total a receivable of € 55,605 in 2014, which amount is reduced with repayments in 2020 by Daridibó to € 5,332 (2019: € 8,248). In 2014 Chimbo Foundation 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. Chimbo Foundation has established an office in Bissau where the records of Daridibó are kept. In 2013 we visited Guinea Bissau thus obtaining a clear insight in the local activities of Chimbo Foundation 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 Chimbo Foundation.

### **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 Chimbo Foundation 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 Generally Acceptable Accounting Principles in the Netherlands. 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.

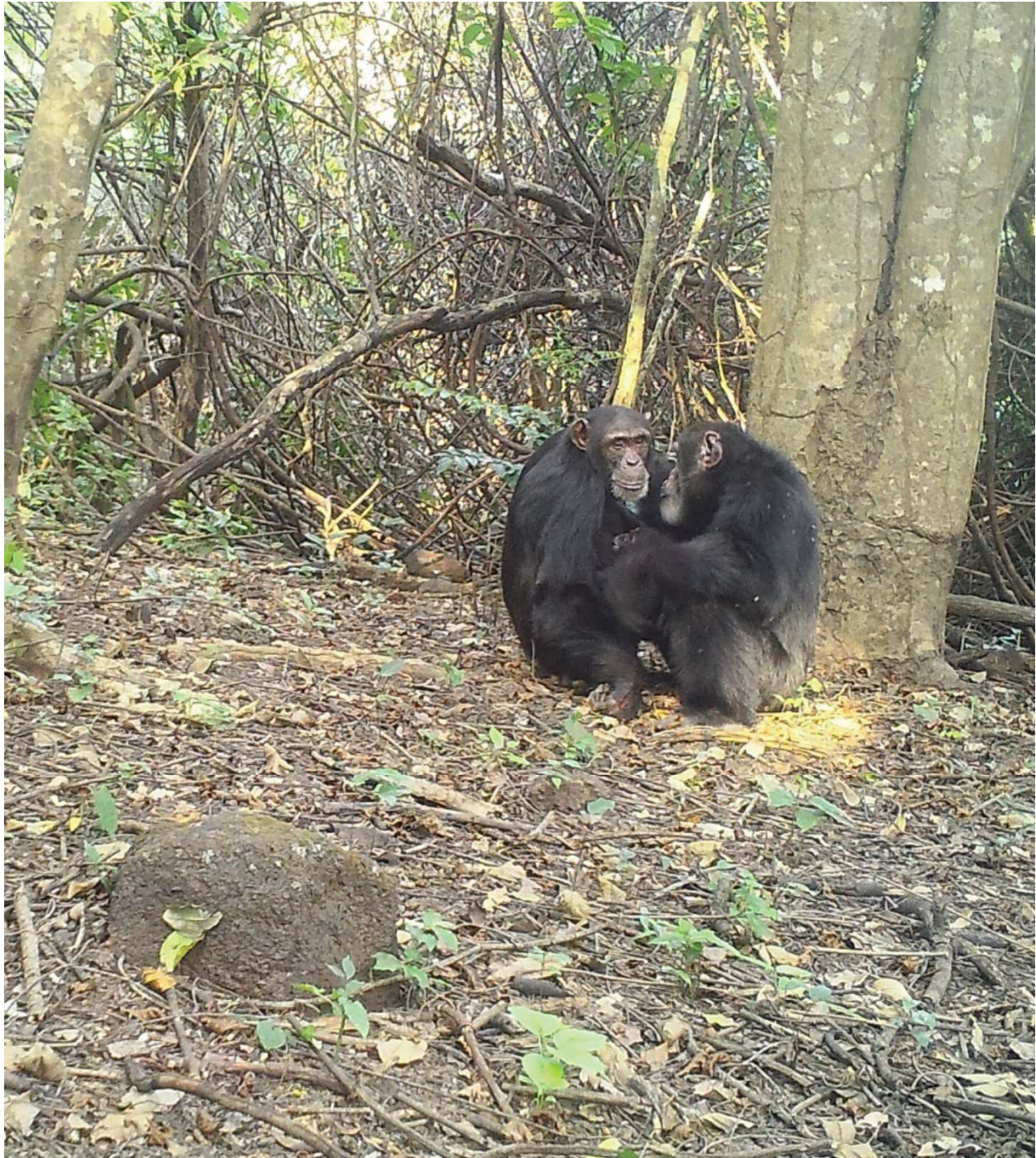
Dordrecht, June 28, 2021

Accountantskantoor KUBUS Dordrecht

Drs. A.L. Spruit RA

## Events after balance sheet date

- ARCUS granted us a one-year subsidy for the project “Linking Chimpanzee and Human culture”.
- An adaptation of our local team proved necessary.





## 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 on:

- ensuring the commitment of local communities to the conservation and wise use of the natural resources of the Boé;
- assisting IBAP in managing effectively those parts of the DBT complex that lie in the Boé;
- ensuring effective legal protection of the sacred forests in the Boé;
- developing a protocol and start the execution of a long-term (at least 40 years) monitoring programme meant to supply useful knowledge for nature conservation of the area and to increase scientific knowledge on the western chimpanzee;
- promoting responsible bauxite mining that ensures that if bauxite mining starts in the Boé there will be guarantees of no net loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- developing 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 into 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 strategic 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 2021

- Finalize the ARCUS “Linking Chimpanzee and Human culture” project in a successful and sustainable way.
- Investigate long term cooperation with ARCUS.
- A management team in Béli that takes active responsibility for the execution of our CVV programme and for the basics of the monitoring programme in the Boé.
- An active role of Chimbo in the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative) to increase attention for bauxite mining in West Africa and in the Standards revision process.
- Sign an agreement with IBAP on increased cooperation.
- Sign a cooperation agreement with another partner that fits in one of the long-term strategic options the board of Chimbo has chosen.
- As soon as universities allow their students to come again to Bissau, restart research in Boé by students from abroad.
- Expand our ecotourism activities once the COVID-19 pandemic is under control and foreign visitors are able to come to the country.
- Find a donor for the renewal of the equipment (uniforms and bicycles) of the CVV’s.
- Identify potential donors for a programme to realise carbon credits based on forest protection in the Boé , as a source of income for nature conservation by the local population of the Boé.



*Baissea multiflora* (Oleander family)

## BUDGET 2021

	Realisation 2020 €	Budget 2020 €	Budget 2021 €
<b>INCOME</b>			
Income from own fundraising	35,005	35,000	35,000
Subsidies	6,918	10,000	55,000
Other income and expenses	1,427	5,000	0
	----- <b>43,350</b>	----- <b>50,000</b>	----- <b>90,000</b>
<b>COSTS AND EXPENSES</b>			
<b>Expenses fundraising</b>			
Direct fundraising costs	119	1,000	500
Performance cost own organization	259	1,000	500
	----- <b>378</b>	----- <b>2,000</b>	----- <b>1,000</b>
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE ON OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>42,972</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>89,000</b>
<b>EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE</b>			
<b>Expenses on objective</b>			
Direct expenses on objective	96,999	93,000	87,000
Contributions	755	1,000	1,000
Performance cost on objective	2,859	4,000	1,000
	----- <b>100,614</b>	----- <b>98,000</b>	----- <b>89,000</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>100,614</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>89,000</b>
<b>SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	<b>-57,642</b>	<b>-50,000</b>	<b>0</b>

## Abbreviations

ARRC	Avoidance, Reduction, Restoration and Compensation of negative impacts from Energy, Extractive and Associated Infrastructure Projects on Apes
ASI	Aluminium Stewardship Initiative
BNP	Boé National Park
CEM	Commission on Ecosystem Management (IUCN)
COMBAC Boé	Community Based Conservation of the Cultural and Natural Values of the Boé Sector
CVV	Village Vigilance Committee
DGFF	Directorate General Flora and Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture, Guinea Bissau
DBT complex	Boé and Dulombi National Park with Cuntabani, CheChe and Salifo Ecological Corridors
EU	European Union
FIN	Dutch Federation for International Nature Conservation: now called Globe Guards
FRES	Foundation Rural Energy Services
GB	Guinea Bissau
GRASP	UN Great Apes Survival Partnership, Nairobi
IBAP	Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas - Dr. Alfredo Simão da Silva
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature, Switzerland
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany
MT	Management team
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PANAF	Pan African chimpanzee survey, executed according to a protocol developed by MPI
PASA	Pan African Sanctuary Alliance
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
PSG	Primate Specialist Group
SGA	Section on Great Apes
SSC	Species Survival Commission (IUCN)
WUR	Wageningen University & Research
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme (in French PNUD)



## Additional positions of Board members

<b>Annemarie Goedmakers</b>	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 Member of the Standards Committee of ASI
<b>Jan Boekelman</b>	Member of the Supervisory Board of KRO-NCRV Member of the Board of Cappella Amsterdam Member of the Board of Kansfonds Member of the Supervisory Board of Viva! Care organisation Member of the Supervisory Board of Oasen Drinkwater Member of the Board of ASI (since 19.5.2020)
<b>Joris Pinkster</b>	Senior Policy Officer at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Change, The Hague
<b>Tedros Medhin</b>	Programme Secretary at IUCN-NL Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)
<b>René Henkens</b>	Senior Ecologist at Wageningen Environmental Research (part of Wageningen University and Research Centre) President of the National Ramsar Committee of the Netherlands
<b>Norbert de Munnik</b>	Judge at the Criminal Court of Appeal Amsterdam Board member Hustai National Park Trust Mongolia Board member of the Foundation Reserves Przewalski Horse Chair of the Supervisory Board of Foundation A Tale of a Tub Chair of the Foundation Stichting Collectie De Stadshof



*Sunlark*