



Annual Report 2022



Cover: Chimpanzee at Hore Lugadjole (sacred forest near the village Lugadjole) 26.1.2022

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Foreword

Last year, we were recognized for our achievement in stopping chimpanzee hunting by the world-renowned chimpanzee specialist, Jane Goodall. In addition, the auditors of the EU gave us good marks for our financial management. In light of these successes, I am pleased to report on our achievements in 2022.

Our key accomplishment this year is that we successfully listed 178 sacred sites in the Boé on the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) as IUCN Category III Protected Areas. This recognition is crucial because it equips the local population with tools to defend against greedy outsiders who want to exhaust Boé's natural resources for their own short-sighted benefits. We are immensely proud of the trust placed in us by the owners and caretakers of those 178 sacred sites when they asked us to conduct the necessary administrative procedures on their behalf.

Our fire brigades are extremely happy with the results we've seen from promoting the fire policy we've developed. We interviewed them to understand their needs and have started to provide them with the extra equipment they requested.

An important logistical accomplishment this year was that we finally resolved the issues with the solar power station that supplies electricity to Casa Daridibó, our training and research center in Béli. This took us over two years to fix after the lightning damage suffered in 2020! The application of modern technology in a remote area makes it feasible to supply electricity, but it is difficult to repair the equipment without on-site technical knowledge, and underlying causes are often hard to identify.

The political situation in Guinea Bissau remains unstable. Several attacks on the press have shocked the population. Although this has had a negative impact on the economy, it does not affect the safety of visitors. Guinea Bissau is one of the most secure and captivating countries in Africa for eco-tourists.

Another challenge we are facing is the increasing inaccessibility of Boé. The main roads are barely worth the name, and certainly not at the toll that users have to pay because of lack of investment in maintenance. In May, Boé became inaccessible to cars when the ferry sank. Cars couldn't reach Boé until spring 2023, when the mud road to the south of the Corubal River became adequately dry.

The financial support of our donors remains critical to achieving our goal of securing the future of the Boé chimpanzee population and their habitat. We thank all of our donors and volunteers in Guinea-Bissau and elsewhere who helped us protect Boé's chimpanzees and their habitat in 2022.

Dr. Annemarie Goedmakers
President

Introduction

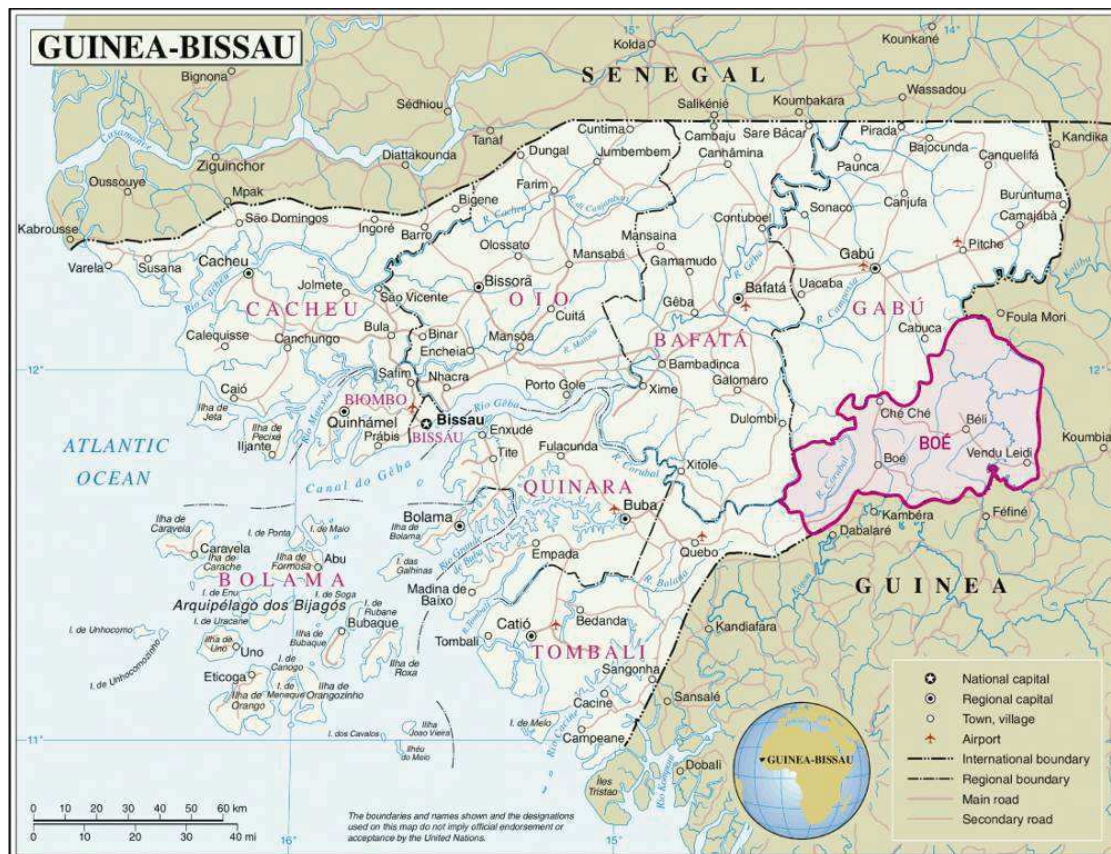
Chimbo Foundation is a Dutch NGO that has been established in 2007 for the protection of the chimpanzee in West Africa, in memory of David Goedmakers. David, son of Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit, died on the 25th of August 2006 of a ruptured aorta; he was 18 years young and would have started to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

In this way, his parents announced the establishment of the foundation:

"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. The ferry that used to cross the river Corubal in the north has been the main entrance to the area. In 2022 however, a too heavy loaded truck sunk the ferry. This makes the Boé by car only accessible in the dry season. To the south and east, the Boé Sector shares the international border with Guinea Conakry.



Guinea Bissau with the Boé Sector marked in red

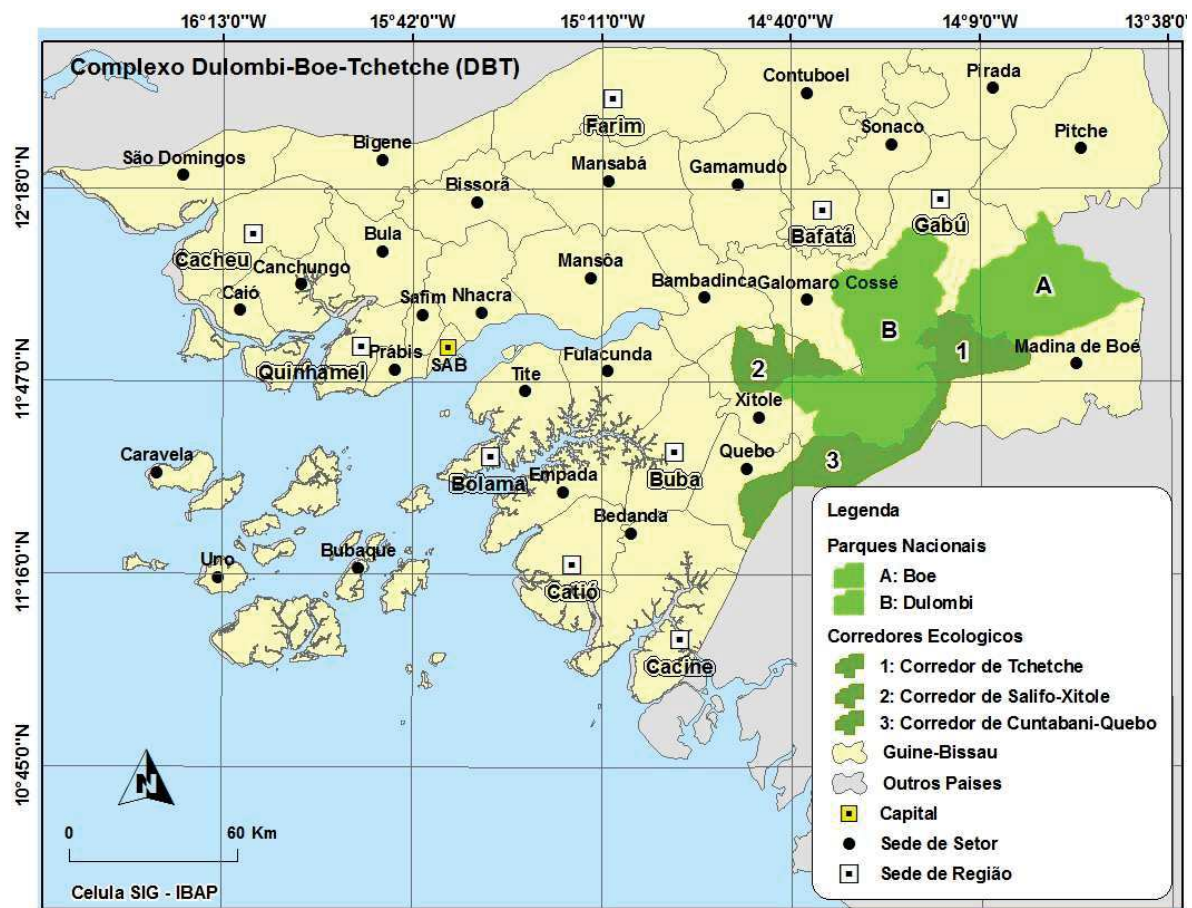
The 2003 action plan “Chimpanzees in West Africa” classified the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea and Guinea Bissau, of which the Boé forms part, as an Exceptionally Important Priority Area for chimpanzee conservation.

In 2016, IUCN changed the status of 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 Boé proves a real stronghold for the western chimpanzees of the Fouta Djallon. The Fouta Djallon is a highland in Guinea with its foothills in the Boé, Guinea Bissau. The proliferation of 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 Guinean side of the border of the Boé.

The IUCN regional action plan for the conservation of western chimpanzees 2020-2030 (<https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49052>) added chimpanzee culture as a new conservation target.

Since 2017, about half of the surface of the Boé Sector has the status of a National Park or Ecological Corridor.



National Parks and Ecological Corridors in and around the Boé Sector (part of A, B, 1 and 3 lie in Boé)

Only part of the Boé National Park lies in the Boé Sector south of the river Corubal, a large part lies on the north side of this river in the Gabú Sector.

In the northwest and west of the Boé Sector, 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 the Boé.

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

In 2022 the inclusion of 178 ICCA's (Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas) in the WDPA (World Data Base on Protected Areas) <https://www.protectedplanet.net> gave those 178 sacred forests an internationally accepted protected status. It increased the part of the Boé in which nature is actively protected, in this case not by the state but by the local population especially in the southern part of the Boé.

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

The 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 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 community based 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.



Chimpanzees at the sacred site of Quebube (near Béli)

The backbone of our community-based conservation programme consists of Village Vigilance Committees (CVVs) covering the whole area. Each CVV has 5 community rangers with at least 2 women. 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. Their representatives meet regularly in Béli for training and to discuss the challenges during their work.

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

Our CVV programme helps to convince the local population of the importance of sound natural resource management (especially of 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), and with traditional local authorities and local owners of sacred sites to safeguard the habitat of the chimpanzee and other wildlife in the remaining part of the Boé.



The sacred site of Bundu Njuri owned by the family Queita in Béli

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 to be shared between the global 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, to sponsors/donors 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 and their habitat in West Africa;
- to undertake all sorts of actions that are supportive of the above goal.



A meeting in Béli with members of fire brigades 31.5.2022

Main results 2022

General

This year our community based programme celebrated its 15th year of existence. The programme is appreciated by the local population, is run by an on the job-trained and dedicated local team, and has provided the chimpanzee population a save living place. The Boé might even be the only area where the western chimpanzee population is not diminishing.

The main access to the Boé used to be the ferry that crosses the river Corubal 40 km south of Gabu near CheChe, a village on the southern bank of this river. Sadly a too heavy truck sunk the ferry in May this year. The truck could be dragged out, but since the pontoons of the ferry were holed it was impossible the get the ferry out as well. This is a very serious setback for the people of the Boé: the rice and cashew that they produce has now enormous difficulty to reach the market. The bridge the Government of Guinea Bissau promised to build to solve these problems, might be imaginary for a long time but if realized will constitute a big risk for the nature and especially the big trees of the Boé.



The river Corubal with to the right the top of the sunken ferry

Management of our local programme

Our local team is led by Aminata Silla as financial manager and Ussumane Camara as field team manager. The MT is assisted by Alfa Iaia Queita as liaison officer between Béli, Bissau and The Netherlands. Aminata is the youngest of our local team and a woman, but nevertheless well respected by all. Ussumane's field team is responsible for all our field work and our cooperation with CVV's and fire brigades.

Our former intensive backstopping and control missions by our board members and advisors can slowly be transformed into more extensive supervision/control missions thanks to their work as a dedicated team.

Community-based conservation

The backbone of our community-based conservation programme consists of Village Vigilance Committees (CVVs) covering the whole Boé area.

- The community rangers of the 29 CVV's that participated in training meetings during this year covered the territory of 31 villages and handed in 903 patrol forms that had been filled in correctly.



Control of patrol forms by field team manager Ussumane Camara (right) assisted by field team member Califa Cante

- At the moment that the Boé National Park legislation came into force, traditional leaders of several villages in the western part of Boé did not agree with the restrictions. They started a “revolution” against IBAP and saw Chimbo as an ally of IBAP. In 2016-2017 they forced the CVV's of that area to put an end to their cooperation with Chimbo. Some CVV's did not agree and continued to carry out patrols and come to our meetings. Six CVV's stopped coming to our meetings.

This year we were told that the “revolution” was over and that all CVV's would like to join our programme again. We decided to visit the 4 CVV's (the CVV of Madina de Boé had already joined again some years ago) to investigate whether their renewed commitment with our programme was serious. We were happy to see that two of them, Guiledge and Dandum, carried out patrols and came to meetings this year.

- A main success in 2022 was our sacred site programme. This programme aims at achieving long-term community-based protection of a network of (the many) sacred forests of the Boé. These sites would otherwise be in danger of losing their traditional protection because of a lack of knowledge and declining respect for traditions among the youth on one hand, and the expansion of cashew plantations on the other.

Of the in total 220 sacred forests that we have mapped since 2016, 178 owners decided in the beginning of 2020 that it would be worthwhile for their site to get international recognition as

ICCA (Indigenous and Community Conserved Area). In 2021 all 178 were accepted by the ICCA Registry. For one site, the sacred forest of Tontege, a case study has been published on this site <https://www.iccaregistry.org/en/explore/guinea-bissau/tontege-sacred-site>.

- In 2022 all 178 were accepted as IUCN category III protected areas in the World Data Base of Protected Areas (WDPA). The WDPA is a joint project between UNEP and IUCN. The compilation and management is carried out by UNEP-WCMC in Cambridge. The 178 sacred forests of Boé can be found on the website of the WDPA <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/GNB>
We offer help to all villages that want their sacred sites to get this kind of increased protection. This year our team mapped the sacred sites of the village of Vendu Leidi.
- Our fire control programme is highly appreciated by the local population: 40 fire brigades set early fires, create fire breaks around the sacred forests in their area, and take care of organised controlled burning of agricultural fields at the onset of the growing season.

Although counter intuitive we promote early fires (between the 1st of October and the 31st of 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 of the year - very dry grasses.

The fire brigades in villages with sacred sites, control the area around these forests and where needed make extra fire breaks by cleaning the area around them of undergrowth.

In April-May when farmers prepare their fields fire brigades have to be extra vigilant and will help to control fields when fire is applied to clean them of vegetation before growing rice.

During meetings and by radio we explain all techniques needed for fire control.

This year we interviewed 19 fire brigades in detail and analysed their performance and needs. As a result we decided to improve their equipment and develop a reporting system about their activities. As a first step we gave every fire brigade that came to a training meeting two chopping knives to be used for making firebreaks.



Alfa Iai Queita painting the grips of the chopping knives orange

Ecotourism

Ecotourism is a way to provide local communities with alternative sources of income that show the economic value of nature conservation. Sadly, ecotourism is underdeveloped in Guinea Bissau although it has sufficient development potential. An extra problem is the negative travel advises by governments because of the political instability.

- We support the local NGO Fonda Huuwa that owns a tourist camp with 6 rondavels around a restaurant in Béli. 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 September 2022 she started a 6 month practical training programme in visitors management in Senegal. The first two months she attended classes at the institute “Les Marmitons” in Dakar (www.ecolelesmarmitons.com) where the Director, Mamadou Diémé, took personal pride in delivering a number of custom-made courses to Aissatu. After “Les Marmitons” Aissatu started a 4-month internship at the Campement Fadidi Niombato (www.niombato.com), near the town of Sokone. Our thanks go to these two people, but especially to Prof. Paul Ndiaye, our invaluable friend, who coached Aissatu through a number of difficult moments during her first months in Senegal.



The Fonda Huuwa camp site in Béli

- The service level of the campsite is basic; however good drinking water, clean sheets, mosquito nets and a basic bathroom are available. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are offered on request. Every week one of a group of cooking ladies prepares lunches and dinners. Another group of ladies takes care of cleaning the huts and washing sheets and towels.
- In 2022 the camp enjoyed 242 visitor nights by 26 different persons. The 23 visitors not directly involved in our conservation programme were 3 eco-tourists, 11 researchers, 5 NGO/EU/UNDP staff, and 4 from a technical or a mining company. Visitors came from Portugal, Austria, USA, France, The Netherlands, Germany, Madagascar, Guinea and Guinea Bissau.
- This year the roof of the restaurant in the camp site was renewed. The small bungalow that serves as storage room for the cleaning ladies also got a new roof and was furnished with a light with electricity from a small solar panel.
- In Béli 12 women have income directly related to tourism. But also the tailor who sewed bed sheets, the carpenter who made new beds for the camp site, the baker who baked bread, the farmers who grew rice, the women that grew vegetables, the local shops etc. have benefited from visitors to Boé.

- The camp site also provides indirect job opportunities to the village. For instance the carpenter made new tables and the tailor of Beli had a lot of work with making new sheets for the camp site.



Cutting of new sheets for the camp site



Sewing of the new sheets by the local tailor

Sustainable development

- For secondary education, children from Boé 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 Chimbo-scholarship system after having finalised 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. Three girls left the programme in July this year after their first year at level 7 because of lack of results or disagreement with decisions of the school. In September 2022, three girls entered this scholarship programme. Two started at level 7 and one joined in level 11. During the school year that started in September 2022 fourteen girls participate: 1 is in the first year of university to become a nurse (her secondary education had been financed by her family), 3 are in level 12, 1 in level 11, 2 in level 9, 2 in level 8, and 5 in level 7.



Fatmata Camara (at the right) who joined at level 11 when her family could no longer afford her education (the woman at the left is Fatmata's mother)

- Before 2000 hardly any cattle could be found in Boé. At the moment we see cows and goats everywhere. As a result conflicts between cattle holders, farmers and nature (which is damaged more often) increases. Therefore we decided it would be necessary to improve our knowledge on

cattle owning. We studied the number of owners, their origin (local or from Guinea Conakry), whether they are sedentary or roaming etc. Bucari Camara, a former team member who became a local consultant, finalized this year an inventory of cattle owners in in the eastern part of Boé. Towards the end of 2022 he started to investigate the western part of Boé.

- Soil fertility is a huge problem because land on which agriculture is possible is scarce and poor in nutrients, while the population is growing. This forces farmers to return to their fields before the fallow period of 7 years needed to restore soil fertility, comes to an end. With help of Coen Reijntjes we found seeds of plants that would bring extra nitrogen to the soil. Suleiman Djalo taught farmers what to do with these seeds.



Harvesting of the new seeds produced by the originally provided seeds

Promotion of responsible bauxite mining

- Bauxite mining concessions have been granted to the company Bauxite Angola SA in the southeast of the Boé. Although we see mining as a potential big threat to the nature of Boé, we hope that if mining would start, it will be done as responsibly as possible according to the standards set by the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI), of which Chimbo is a member.
- We have sent in 75 amendments for the second round of the revision process of the ASI standards to strengthen them especially on biodiversity, ecosystem services, carbon dioxide emissions and human rights. Many of them have been accepted and the improved standards for certification of the aluminium chain have been accepted by the Board of ASI in May 2022 and after a transition period of one year, will come into full force starting from the 1st of June 2023.

Research

Our research programme in the Boé supports the improvement of the conservation status of the area and includes a long-term monitoring programme that consists of four elements:

- patrol reports: reports of the patrols the community rangers of our CVV's carry out twice a month around their village;
- camera trapping footage: data gathering in 6 sacred forests (of which 5 with "drumming" trees), with 2 cameras each: one records pictures and one videos. We use the PANAF protocol developed by the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig for our camera trapping;
- data of our weather station in Béli; this year the digitalisation of the data did not function due to the lack of electricity and weather data had to be written down by hand by our staff;
- monthly data on the phenology (the study of the time of the year that a tree carries leaves, flowers, and fruits) of chimpanzee food trees in the neighbourhood of Béli and Pataque. We developed a standardised methodology to collect data on the phenology of trees.

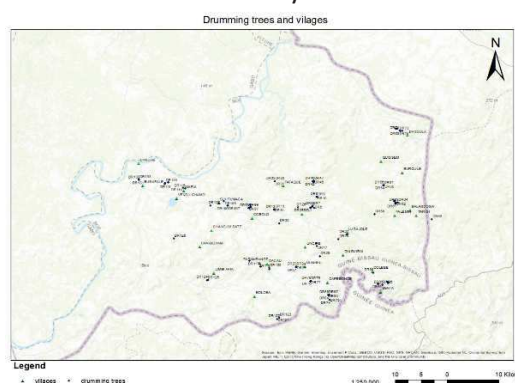
Especially the patrol reports of CVV's produce data on chimpanzee presence over the years and can be seen as the equivalent of citizen science in other parts of the world.

No data were available on the chimpanzees of Dulombi NP. Based on an analysis of patrol forms of 2 CVV's in the south eastern part of Dulombi, it could be concluded that at least two groups of chimpanzees have their territories on the northern side of the Rio Corubal.

Patrol forms of 2 CVV's in Dulombi NP (2013 -2019)	Djifim	Paramanguel
n patrol forms	110	122
n of times chimpanzees observed	97	43
% successful observations	88%	35%
n of times faeces and/or nests of chimpanzees were observed	93	69
% faeces and/or nests observed	85%	57%
total number of chimpanzees observed	706	392
average group size	7.3	6.8
n of observations for group size categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-4 individuals • 5-9 individuals • 10-14 individuals • 15 and more individuals 	14 (14%) 66 (68%) 14 (14%) 3 (3%)	6 (14%) 29 (67%) 6 (14%) 2 (5%)

We offer opportunities for BSc, MSc, and PhD students to gain experience with fieldwork. At the same time this increases 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.

- Petya Kirjazow, a BSc student of the University of Lund finalised in January her field work on the abundance of different species of chimpanzee food-trees in the sacred forests where "drumming" trees are monitored with trap cameras.
- Hans van Rij, a BSc student of VHL, made a first inventory of "drumming" trees with help of the community rangers of CVV's. He registered 133 drumming trees. His investigation included a characterisation of every tree and its habitat.



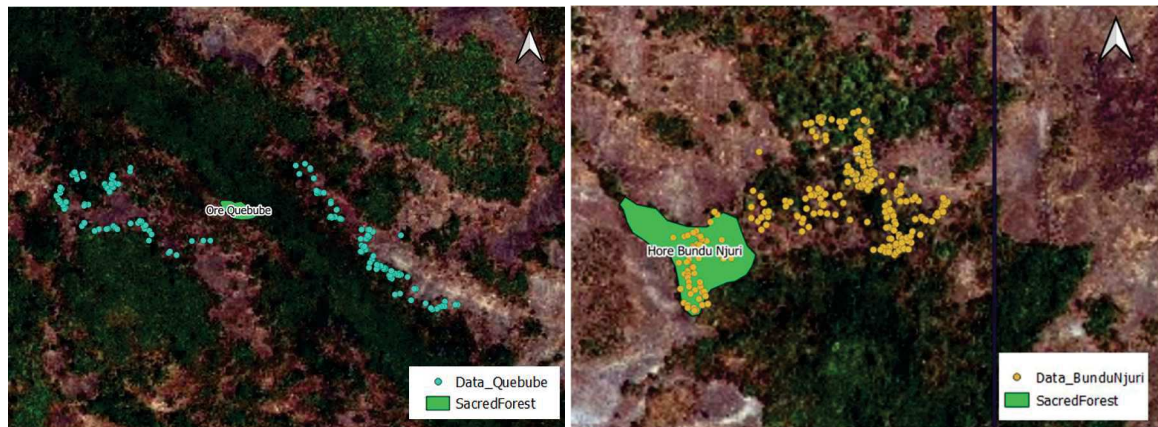
Map with "drumming" trees identified by Hans



Samba nailing a number to a "drumming" tree

Student reports published in 2022:

- Kirjazov, Petya: A chimpanzee food tree inventory in and near 5 sacred sites in Boé, 2022.
<https://www.chimbo.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Chimbo-rapport-Petya-Kirjazow.pdf>



Food trees identified in and near the sacred sites of Quebube and Bundu Njuri

Scientific publications in 2022

- Buys, Bartelijntje, van Loon, Sem and Puijk, Anouk D. "New observations on chimpanzee accumulative stone throwing in Boé, Guinea Bissau"; **Mammalia** 2022.
<https://doi.org/10.1515/mammalia-2021-0098>
- Westra, Sil A., Mol, Roy R., Desjardins, Rebecca B., Visser, Marco D., Baele, Amber V. M. P. C., and Montfort, Dorien van; "Results of a small terrestrial mammal survey in the remote Boé region of Guinea-Bissau, with discovery of two new shrew records for the country"; **Afr. J. Ecol.** 2022; 60 (4): 1–12.

Our cooperation with the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig in the PANAF research programme generates many results based on the enormous amount of data collected; this year:

- A poster: [Harrison Ostridge et al., Local genetic adaptation in chimpanzees along a habitat gradient. ESEB, 2022 Prague.](#)
- Claudia Fontseré et al, Population dynamics and genetic connectivity in recent chimpanzee history, **Cell Genomics** (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xgen.2022.100133>

Local radio

The local radio (Radio Colinhas 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 most parts are out of reach of a mobile phone network.

- Every day Chimbo has a half-hour slot of airtime on the radio to educate the population of the Boé about the many aspects of nature conservation and responsible use of the environment and inform them of our workplan. Especially fire management is a hot topic.
- We ensure the functioning of the radio with solar electricity and arrange the proper maintenance. Within this context a technician carried out the routine control of the solar plant this year.

Awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement

Our awareness-raising is targeted at several levels: not only at the local population that shares the area with the chimpanzees, but also at the national level (implementation of legislation, increasing 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.).

- CVV's and fire brigades are instrumental to raise awareness on the importance of nature conservation among the communities of the Boé.



Aminata and the Djarga of Béli at a CVV meeting Fire brigade members in Béli for a meeting

- Workshops for and meetings between representatives of both groups are organised. They are invited to meetings and training workshops by local radio.



For every meeting the preparation of nice (and especially a lot of) food is essential

On the (inter)national level our website and newsletters generate attention for our programme and (international) commitment to our goals. This year:

- We produced 3 newsletters.
- The IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group Section on Great Apes invited Chimbo president Annemarie Goedmakers to participate in a workshop in Monrovia (Liberia) on the biomonitoring of western chimpanzee populations. She pleaded to use the patrolling by the community rangers

of our CVV's and their reports on chimpanzee numbers as an African form of citizen science. These data should be considered as a reliable monitoring tool for the IUCN APES Database just like the methods used by scientists.

- The stone-drumming behaviour of Boé's chimpanzees continues to intrigue many people. With our permission German TV-maker "UFA Show and Factual" used one of the videos of a drumming chimpanzee for a 1,500 Euro question in their quiz "wer weiß sowas" ("who knows what").
- We were asked by a UK film company whether it would be possible to make a professional film on the drumming behaviour of the chimpanzees of Boé. We have sent them some of our footings which enabled them to take a positive decision.
- A delegation of the bauxite mining company CBG from Guinea Conakry came to Béli to get to know our community based conservation programme and to see what lessons might apply to their conservation programme.



Some of our team members with CBG staff in front of Casa Daridibó in Béli.

- It was an unexpected and great honour to us when Jane Goodall herself credited Chimbo for its "fabulous achievement of the Chimbo Foundation which stopped the hunting of chimpanzees for the pet market with the help of the local population in Guinea Bissau". She did so when promoting a nature and art auction organised with the assistance of Holland's leading art dealer Simonis and Buunk, to the benefit of GlobeGuards of which Chimbo is a member organisation.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=da4PwUI8524>

Other issues

- The solar plant that produces electricity for our research and training centre Casa Daridibó had been damaged by lightning 15 October 2020. We went through two years of repair after repair and many visits of technicians. New charge controllers, new wiring, new batteries all helped to solve part of the problem, but at last also a new converter had to be installed. We were very happy when finally end of 2022 it worked again as it should.
- A negative surprise was the theft during a meeting: a window of the house where the backstopping teams normally lodge was broken and the laptop and the purse of our president

with her passport was stolen. With help of the imam, the police found all her belongings in good order somewhere in the village. The thief proved to be an owner of a tourist cabin and contractor that had renovated the Funda Huuwa campsite.

We asked the carpenter to make the house thief proof and stopped all cooperation with the culprit.

- The COVID pandemic still made tests and controls during our travelling this year obligatory. Also in Béli we controlled everybody that came to a meeting and were positively surprised that everybody could prove to be vaccinated!



COVID vaccination control

Fundraising

Finding extra money for our programme is part of our work. It helps that the chimpanzee is a species that is attractive for donors.

- A large proposal for monitoring forests in Boé by satellite imagery that we have sent to the Dutch Government is still waiting for a reaction.
- Of the two fundraising events of Globe Guards for which Chimbo has sent a proposal this year one has been successful. Six donors enabled us to buy uniforms for our community rangers of 10 CVV's.
- The soccer club of Kesteren organised a successful fund raising event for Chimbo at the occasion of the yearly David Goedmakers soccer tournament.



A chimpanzee nest

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 (Dulombi, Boé, TcheTche) complex that lie in the Boé;*

Our contacts with the director of Boé National Park and his staff are good. We have regular meetings and offer them access to our language training programme. We have helped them with camera trapping problems.

- *ensure effective legal protection of the sacred forests in the Boé;*

All sacred forests of which the owners agreed with inclusion are since 2022 in the WDPA as IUCN category III protected areas.

- *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 programme includes monitoring of chimpanzees by patrols by CVV's and camera trapping, the monitoring of weather conditions and phenology tracks. Due to the lack of electricity, data collected by our weather station had to be noted by hand, instead of the continuous digital uptake we prefer.

This year the inventory of chimpanzee "drumming" trees that started last year has been finalized.

- *promote responsible bauxite mining that ensures that in case bauxite mining starts in Boé there will be guarantees of no net loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services;*

We have been very active and successful in the process to adapt the standards of ASI. Especially on nature conservation, ecosystem services, CO₂ emissions and human rights standards.

- *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);*

We have discussed options in the Board although they are not (yet) needed.

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

51 villages are actively involved in our programme: they have a CVV, a fire brigade and/or a sacred site in the WDPA.



- *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.*

We have signed cooperation agreement with CIBIO (Centro de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Recursos Genéticos) on research cooperation. Travel agencies specialised in eco-tourism are still recovering from the COVID period and not yet interested in non-standard destinations like Guinea Bissau. We have started cooperation with ALCOA Foundation.

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.*

The 2 local staff members that form our MT cooperate as a successful team and are trusted and respected by the other staff members.

- *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) have started the process of taking over responsibility for the Chimbo programme in Guinea Bissau. Both have been in Boé before on specific assignments for Chimbo and both participated in their first control and backstopping mission.

- *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.*

The language (English and French) and computer training has had its results, but it proves difficult to reach a higher level of competence. The camera trapping programme needed a refresher course.



Landscape of the Boé

Goals 2022 versus results

- Develop a new action plan with priorities for the period 2023-2027.
A first inventory of essential and potential activities has been made.
- Set next steps in the empowerment of the MT that will help to develop a pro-active way of executing the conservation programme by the local team in cooperation with the local population and authorities.
The MT has difficulty to take responsibility and become pro-active. In order to stimulate their initiative they have to prepare draft monthly budgets based on the needs they see.
- Strengthen skills of the local team on gathering and handling monitoring results (camera trap footage, phenology -, weather -, and patrol data).
We organised a workshop to improve their skills especially on handling camera traps.
- Find a donor to develop a system for sacred site and forest control that can also be used for defining how many carbon credits are realised.
We developed a proposal, but did not yet get an answer.
- Finalise discussions with the commercial party that showed interest in the carbon credits based on forest protection in the Boé (a potential source of income for nature conservation by the local population of the Boé).
In the discussions with them it became clear that our forest protection activities could not be compared to those of relevant adjacent areas in Guinea Conakry. A comparison with adjacent areas in the country itself showed that deforestation in Boé goes faster than at those sites. With this result the commercial party was not interested in a cooperation with us anymore. The feasibility study was nevertheless useful for us since it showed us that we need much better data to get insight in the effects of our forest protection activities.
- Continue to play an active role of Chimbo in the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative) to increase attention for responsible bauxite mining in West Africa.
Many of our remarks have been accepted in the new standards and will push the aluminium industry towards less carbon dioxide emissions and bauxite mining towards more respect for nature.
- Sign cooperation agreements with at least two new partners that fit in the long-term strategic goals of the board of Chimbo.
We signed a cooperation agreement with CIBIO and a contract with ALCOA Foundation.
- Improve and professionalize our ecotourism activities.
We sent our camp manager on a half year tourism camp management training to Senegal; the roof of the central building “the restaurant” of our camp site was renewed and the local tailor sew new blankets for the beds.
- Investigate options of cooperation on chimpanzee conservation across the border of Guinea Bissau.
A team of the mining company CBG came to Béli to exchange experiences on community based nature conservation. A proposal to investigate the feasibility to apply our methodology in their concession area has been sent to ALCOA Foundation.

Governance

Chimbo Foundation is a Dutch NGO that was founded the 4th of April 2007.

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: info@chimbo.org Web: www.chimbo.org
Bank account:	ING Bank account number 2734651 IBAN: NL05INGB0002734651 BIC: INGBNL2A	

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

Board members

Board members are appointed for four years. The board has to consist of five or more members. 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.

<i>Board members of Chimbo</i>	<i>function</i>	<i>period</i>
Annemarie Goedmakers	president	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2027 (reappointed in 2023)
Jan Boekelman	treasurer	1.1.2011 - 31.12.2026 (reappointed in 2022)
Joris Pinkster	secretary (since 25.2.2008)	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2027 (reappointed in 2023)
Tedros Medhin	member	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2027 (reappointed in 2023)
René Henkens	member	29.11.2010 - 28.11.2026 (reappointed in 2022)
Norbert de Munnik	member	8.9.2014 – 7.9.2026 (reappointed in 2022)

Advisors to the board

- Piet Wit is advisor on nature conservation and natural resource management to the Board of Chimbo. He is also Director of Syzygy, secretary of the Directive Board of Daridibó, and member of the Board of the Foundation for the Reserves of the Przewalski Horse. He has been Chair of the Commission on Ecosystem Management of IUCN and 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 is the advisor to the Board of Chimbo on issues related to the aluminium chain and certification processes in general. He has been a staff member of ASI.
- Tamara Borges de Oliveira is advisor to the Board of Chimbo as vice chair of Daridibó, our sister organisation in Guinea Bissau. She has been project leader in Guinea Bissau for Chimbo.

Board meetings and activities

- The Board has held four meetings (3 in-person and 1 digitally) in 2022. We have decided on 3 missions, discussed their results, adopted the budget for 2023, the 2021 annual accounts and the annual report, and discussed our strategic options and necessary actions to help safeguard the future of chimpanzees in West Africa.
- The first control and backstopping mission was carried out by Annemarie Goedmakers in January.
- A second mission was carried out by René Henkens and Piet Wit in May-June.
- And a third one was executed by Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit in November-December.



Rice harvest in the Boé

Human resources

General

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

If needed for specific jobs, consultants are hired at modest fees. With each volunteer or student that cooperates with Chimbo, we sign a contract in which tasks/results/obligations/responsibilities, etc. of both parties are defined.

Our equal employment opportunities policy:

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.

Staff in Guinea Bissau

Aminata Silla	MT member responsible for local administration, finance and general management
Ussumane Camará	MT member responsible for our fieldwork programme/ journalist
Alfa Iaia Queita	Driver and liaison officer Béli/Bissau/Netherlands
Aissatu Bela Bandjai	Camp manager of the Fonda Huuwa camp site
Djuma Culibali	Fieldworker (trap cameras and phenology)
Samba Camará	Fieldworker (trap cameras and sacred forests)
Mutaro Magane	Fieldworker (CVV patrols)
Califa Cante	Fieldworker (trap camera and phenology)
Suleiman Djalo	Gardener / supervisor Casa Daridibó / journalist
Saliu Camará	Guard/supervisor solar plants/bicycle repair
Fatima Sera	Cleaning lady Béli houses and offices
Finí Queita	Cleaning lady Bissau office



Local team members in front of Casa Daridibó and in the field

CVV members, fire brigades and other local people supporting our work in the Boé on a voluntary bases

32 CVV's (with each 5 community rangers), and 40 fire brigades (with in total more than 200 members), together with the caretakers of 178 sacred sites, cooperate actively with our local team to make our conservation efforts in Boé effective. They recognise the need to make sure ecosystem services will also be available for their children and they are proud of the biodiversity in the area where they live.

International volunteers, researchers and students in 2022:

Sofia Aguiar	International transport and translation Portuguese - English
Bartelijn Buys	Analysis of "drumming" by chimpanzees
Petya Kirjazow	Research on food trees for chimpanzees in sacred sites
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
Hans van Rij	Research on "drumming" trees of chimpanzees



Chimpanzee spotted by René Henkens in May

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 amount. We have spent about € 40,000 more on the project than foreseen. End of March 2021 we have sent in our final financial and narrative report and a request for final payment. In 2022 a second auditor, this one sent by the EU delegation controlled our administration. He proved happy with our cooperation:

“Os trabalhos de verificação foram realizados presencialmente nas instalações da sede da Entidade em Oudermirdum, Holanda. Foram contactados e estiveram sempre disponíveis a Dra. Annemarie Goedmakers, Presidente da Fundação Chimbo, o Sr. Jan Boekelman, membro da Administração e Tesoureiro e o Sr. Tedros Medhin, membro da Administração tendo sido prestada toda a cooperação. Os documentos de suporte das transacções foram integral e totalmente disponibilizados bem como prestada informação adicional solicitada durante o trabalho de campo. Não se verificaram limitações de âmbito.”

At the end of the year we still hoped to recover the final about € 3,000 due to us.

- The ARCUS Foundation granted us in 2021 a staff grant of \$ 8,000 for the “Arcus School Fund”. Each staff member of ARCUS can propose specific projects to the whole ARCUS team. A project that is selected gets an amount depending on the support it gets from team members. The grant had to be spent between 1.11.2021 and 31.12.2022. It was a very nice surprise and it felt as strong support and appreciation for our work. We could facilitate schooling for 17 girls in 2022 and could finance with this grant part of our camp managers training in Senegal.
- We executed the first year of the three year ARCUS grant of an annual 65.000 US\$ for the project “Linking chimpanzee and human culture to increase habitat conservation” that started 1.1.2022.

Contributions in kind to Chimbo in 2022 by:

- Syzygy (expertise)
- Mavegro (practical support)
- Private people (books in Portuguese etc.)

Donations

- Individuals, organisations and companies have contributed financially to the activities of Chimbo in 2022.
- 3 individuals have a multi-annual donation contract with Chimbo.

Financial ratios 2022

- Direct cost of fundraising/donations 1 %
- Expenses on objective/income 70 %
- Total expenses/income 73 %

Memberships & Partners

Memberships

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

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

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

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



We are a 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). Jan Boekelman is a member of the Board of ASI, Annemarie Goedmakers is a member of its Standards Committee. Piet Wit is a member of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Working Group and Joris Pinkster of the Green House Gas Working Group.



Board members of Chimbo participate actively in two scientific commissions (and relevant working groups) of IUCN: the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) and the IUCN Species Survival Commission/Primate Specialist Group/Section on Great Apes (SSC PSG SGA) with the ARRC Task Force (Avoid, Reduce, Restore negative impacts from energy, extractive and associated infrastructure projects on apes and contribute positively to their Conservation).

We contribute to the IUCN A.P.E.S. Database.



Partners actively involved in our programme in 2022:

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

CIBIO: Centro de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Recursos Genéticos (Research Centre in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources, Portugal)

Daridibó: our sister NGO in Guinea Bissau

DGFF –DSF Directorate General Flora and Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with the 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, owner of the Radio Colinhas de Boé

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

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;

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 Colinhas de Boé: the community radio that covers Boé

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

University of Lund (Sweden)

University of Applied Sciences Van Hall Larenstein (The Netherlands)

Wageningen University (The Netherlands)



Varanus niloticus

Other (former) Partners

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

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

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

AJUB : the youth organisation of 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

FRES-GB: company in Gabu active on rural electrification

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

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

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.

IUCN-CEM: IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management

Jane Goodall Institute Spain in Senegal

MWEKA: the college of African wildlife management, in Mweka, Tanzania.

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, 2022

	2021 €	2022 €
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets		
Solar panels	5,681	2,435
Current assets		
Receivables	2,007	7,777
Cash at bank	166,996	170,068
	169,003	177,845
	174,684	180,280
RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
Reserves and funds		
General reserve	64,235	69,878
Continuity reserve	50,500	50,500
Car reserve	7,200	14,400
Designated funds	0	0
	121,935	134,778
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	52,749	45,502
	174,684	180,280

INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT 2022

	Realisation 2021 €	Budget 2022 €	Realisation 2022 €
INCOME			
Income from donations	35,805	35,000	35,205
Subsidies	112,022	70,000	62,057
Other income and expenses	1,613	1,000	2,444
	-----	-----	-----
	149,440	106,000	99,706
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	347	500	382
Performance cost own organisation	384	500	2,377
	-----	-----	-----
	731	1,000	2,759
Total available on objective	148,709	105,000	96,947
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	68,335	100,000	80,099
Contributions	717	1,000	738
Performance cost on objective	3,098	4,000	3,267
	-----	-----	-----
	72,150	105,000	84,104
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	76,559	0	12,843

The appropriation of results is as follows:

(Addition) / Withdrawal from:		
General reserve	(19,359)	(5,643)
Continuity reserve	(50,000)	0
Car reserve	(7,200)	(7,200)

NOTES TO THE FOUNDATION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022

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 2021 have been reclassified for comparability with 2022.

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 a continuity reserve, car 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

	2021	2022
• Direct cost of fundraising/donations:	1 %	1 %
• Expenses on objective/income:	46 %	70 %
• Total expenses/income:	48 %	73 %

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Analysis concerning the balance sheet

	2021 €	2022 €
FIXED ASSETS		
Solar panels		
Book value at January 1	8,928	5,681
Investments	0	0
Depreciation	3,247	3,246
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	5,681	2,435
Purchase	32,465	32,465
Cumulative depreciation	26,784	30,030
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	5,681	2,435
CURRENT ASSETS		
Receivables		
Statement of expenses receivable from Daridibó ¹	1,700	7,777
Statement of other expenses receivable	307	0
Interest ASN savings account	0	0
	-----	-----
	2,007	7,777
Cash at bank		
ING	67,788	70,871
ASN savings account	99,208	99,197
	-----	-----
	166,996	170,068
TOTAL ASSETS	174,684	180,280

¹ Of the amount (€ 43,871) due 31.12.2015 by Daridibó to Chimbo € 40,000 has been secured by an agreement settled in 2015 between Chimbo and Daridibó on the use of Casa Daridibó by Chimbo for free during 20 years starting in 2015. 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 to Chimbo.

	2021 €	2022 €
RESERVES AND FUNDS		
General reserve		
Balance as at January 1	44,876	64,235
Appropriation of result	19,359	5,643
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	64,235	69,878
Continuity reserve²		
Balance as at January 1	500	50,500
Appropriation of result	50,000	0
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	50,500	50,500
Car reserve³		
Balance as at January 1	0	7,200
Appropriation of result	7,200	7,200
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	7,200	14,400
Total Reserves and Funds	121,935	134,778
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
ARCUS school fund deferred revenues	5,833	0
Grant Globe Guards 2017	15,000	15,000
Grant Globe Guards 2022	0	7,500
Bank costs	28	37
Expenses statements	19,740	10,862
Invoices third parties	9,070	8,903
Auditor 2020	79	0
Auditor 2021	3,000	0
Auditor 2022	0	3,200
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	52,749	45,502
TOTAL RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	174,684	180,280

² This reserve is partly intended for fulfilment of obligations if the foundation is forced to stop by circumstances (meeting costs of the board and maintenance of the) to which the Board 23.3.2022 decided to add 50% of the average annual expenses over the last 5 years for fulfilment of obligations in Guinea Bissau in that situation.

³ The Board decided 23.3.2022 to introduce this special reserve to ensure that a car can be replaced if needed.

NOTES TO THE INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT

Analysis concerning income and expenses statement

	2021 €	2022 €
INCOME		
Income from donations		
Donations and gifts	4,805	4,605
Donations from annuity instalments	31,000	30,600
	-----	-----
	35,805	35,205
Subsidies		
Grant EU for COMBAC Boé project	46,973	0
Grant ARCUS 2021	53,145	0
Grant ARCUS school fund	1,175	5,833
Grant ARCUS 2022	0	56,224
Grants Globe Guards	10,729	0
	-----	-----
	112,022	62,057
Other income and expenses		
Interest ASN-Bank	0	0
Bank costs	-277	-364
Reimbursed costs	0	2,212
Income from ecotourism	1,890	596
	-----	-----
	1,613	2,444
 COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Expenses fundraising		
Direct fundraising costs	347	382
Performance costs own organisation (Netherlands)		
Office expenses	69	364
Meeting and management costs	315	2,013
	-----	-----
	384	2,377

	2021 €	2022 €
Expenses on objective		
Direct expenses on objective		
Project activities	67,722	80,099
Project activities		
COMBAC Boé: Community based conservation	1,306	0
ARCUS grant 2021	53,145	0
ARCUS school fund	1,175	5,833
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
Chimpanzee research	2,325	5,584
Nature conservation	4,130	6,838
Sustainable development	3,007	866
	68,335	80,999
Contributions		
Contribution IUCN	467	488
Contribution FIN/Globe Guards	250	250
	717	738
Performance cost objective		
Auditor 2020	98	0
Auditor 2021	3,000	67
Auditor 2022	0	3,200
	3,098	3,267

Oudemirdum, 8 March 2023
On behalf of the Board:
Dr. A.M.C. Goedmakers, President



Landscape of the Boé

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: Chimbo Foundation

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2022 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2022 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 2022, and of its result for 2022 in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the Netherlands.

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- 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 was renewed for a five year period in 2022.

In december 2021 Chimbo Foundation signed a contract with ARCUS foundation for a project linking chimpanzee and human culture to increase habitat conservation. The grant amounts to \$ 195.000. The grant period is from January 2022 until December 2024. The board adjusts the budgeted expenditures to the forecasted income. Based on this information there is sufficient information to apply the going concern basis.

Empowering the local team

Chimbo Foundation has set up a program to increasingly empower local team members in order to transfer responsibilities to the local staff. We take note of the efforts in this respect, thus contributing to ensure the continuity of operations of the foundation on medium and long term.

Direct expenses on objective

The operations of Chimbo Foundation take place in Guinea Bissau, where the majority of the direct expenditures on the objective are realized. We assessed the internal control procedures in place. Furthermore we performed substantive testing on the accounted expenditures, using the expertise regarding the foundation we accumulated during the audit en in the prior years. This gave us sufficient supporting information on the existence of the activities of the foundation, the eligibility of the expenses and the allocation of the expenses.

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, in particular 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, May 26, 2023

Accountantskantoor KUBUS Dordrecht

Drs. E.J. Tigelaar AA

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.

Annual goals 2023

- Find a successor for our president who will retire during 2023.
- Execute successfully the second year of the ARCUS grant "Linking chimpanzee and human culture to increase habitat conservation".
- Set next steps needed to safeguard our strategy of long term commitment to the chimpanzees of West Africa.
- Analyse patrol data of CVV's as citizen science monitoring tool for the development of the chimpanzee population of Boé.
- Re-integrate CVV's who left our programme some years ago because of local "political" pressure they had to oblige to at that moment.
- Develop a performance and result monitoring system for our fire brigades.
- Investigate the potential of a system that uses radar for sacred site and forest control.
- Continue to play an active role of Chimbo in the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative)
- Sign a cooperation agreement with one new partner that fits in our long-term strategic goals.
- Improve our ecotourism facilities.
- Investigate the feasibility of cooperation on chimpanzee conservation across the border of Guinea Bissau in Guinea.

BUDGET 2023

	Realisation 2022 €	Budget 2022 €	Draft Budget 2023 €
INCOME			
Income from own fundraising	35,205	35,000	35,000
Subsidies ⁴	62,057	70,000	65,000
Other income and expenses	2,444	1,000	1,000
	99,706	106,000	101,000
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	382	500	500
Performance cost own organization	2,377	500	500
	2,759	1,000	1,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE ON OBJECTIVE	96,947	105,000	100,000
EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE			
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	80,099	100,000	95,000
Contributions	738	1,000	1,000
Performance cost on objective	3,267	4,000	4,000
TOTAL EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE	84,104	105,000	100,000
SURPLUS	12,843	0	0



Scorpion

⁴ Only those subsidies are included for which commitments are given.

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
HRM	Human Resource Management
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
WUR	Wageningen University & Research
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme (in French PNUD)

Additional positions of Board members

Annemarie Goedmakers	Director Goedmakers BV President of the Directive Board of Daridibó Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) Member of the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group Member of the Standards Committee of ASI
Jan Boekelman	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 Oasen Drinkwater Member of the Board of ASI
Joris Pinkster	Senior Policy Officer at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Change, The Hague, until 30.10.2022 Strategic advisor sustainability at Schiphol Airport, since 1.11.2022
Tedros Medhin	Director T. Medhin Consultancy Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)
René Henkens	Senior Ecologist at Wageningen Environmental Research (part of Wageningen University and Research Centre) Member of the board of Reef Systems Foundation
Norbert de Munnik	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 Member of the Advisory Board of NP De Hoge Veluwe



A group of guinea fowl