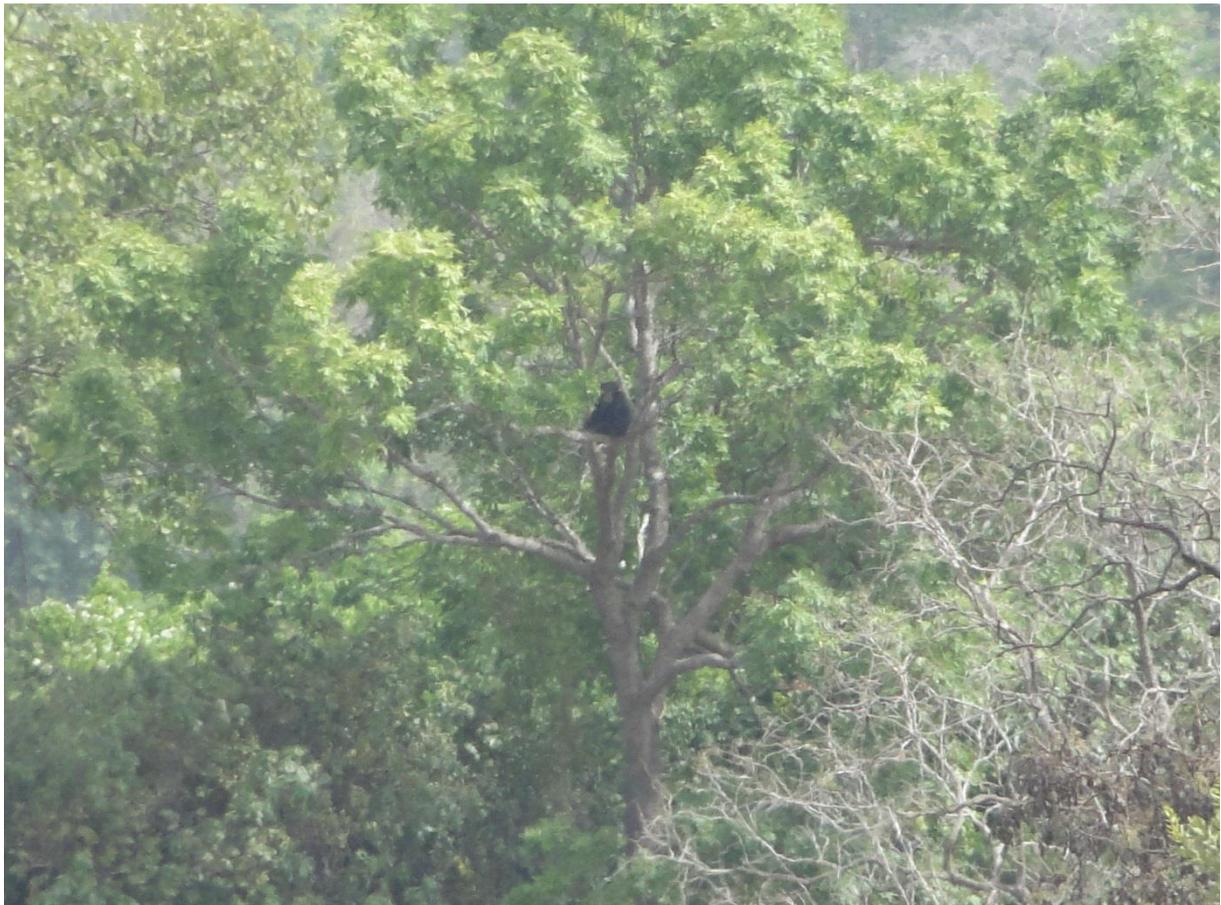




Annual Report 2015



Cover: Chimpanzee in the valley between Munhini and Capebonde

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



Foreword

The 2014 return to democracy sadly turned into a political stalemate between Parliament, Government and the President of Guinea Bissau in 2015. Heads of State of other African countries have tried to play a role as mediators to no avail. International donors, that had committed a very considerable amount of money to help the country, have put their plans on the shelf. The population has more or less given up expecting solutions from their political leadership. NGO's like Chimbo offer valuable lifelines.

The second year of the project "Participatory conservation of West African Chimpanzees and their habitat in and around the future Boé National park" financed by the SOS programme of IUCN (Save Our Species) was very successful: intensified cooperation with the many members of CVV's (Village Vigilance Committees) that are active all over the Boé led to improved patrolling of the area; the tourist cabins in Dinguirai became functional and enjoyed their first visitors; an awareness raising and training programme to combat bush fires showed its first positive results, etc.

We have been successful in our submission of first a concept note and after that a full proposal for the local call for proposals for the Non State Actors Programme 2014/2015 of the EU delegation in Guinea Bissau. The 21st of December 2015 the EU signed the contract with Chimbo on the four year project "Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé sector". The EU finances 75% and Chimbo 25% of this project for which the total budget is € 666,000.

Many researchers and students contributed to our conservation oriented research programme: a German student and two Belgian researchers studied bird life, four Dutch students and a Belgian and two Dutch researcher with a Senegalese assistant studied different aspects of chimpanzee life, a Dutch student analysed the data of our newly installed weather station, and a Dutch student tried successfully to find proof with camera traps of large predators. All field work has been done in close cooperation with staff of the future National Park or our local team of field guides. Again some spectacular results of all this work: new bird- and mammal species recorded for the area and a nice picture of a lion. At the same time the results prove the value of community based conservation: the sharp decline in wildlife all over West Africa has been stopped and even reversed in the Boé.

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

Dr. Annemarie Goedmakers
President

Introduction

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

In this way his parents announced the establishment of the Foundation Chimbo:

“We miss David enormously, but he has to miss his whole future. We want to give him a kind of future by realizing a project in his memory that combines his love for people and his love for nature.

About ten years ago we visited the Boé with David. This is a remote, pristine area in southeast Guinea Bissau. The region has a low population density, few means of existence for the local population, and a rich natural environment in which groups of chimpanzees have survived. Unfortunately, the area is not protected in any way. We would like to safeguard the future of the chimpanzees and their environment by establishing a protected status for the area and by investing in sustainable tourism generating a new nature based source of income for the local population.”

Chimbo’s policy is to initiate its own programmes and activities or act as a catalyst for policies and actions of others that help to achieve the goal of a sustainable thriving chimpanzee population in West Africa. The Boé area is the geographical heart of our activities.



Boé landscape: laterite soil with savannah and gallery forests

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

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

- conduct basic surveys and monitoring in the Boé area
- establish and expand an education awareness campaign about chimpanzees and other primates
- carry out study of bush meat and pet trade in chimpanzees
- improve management plans for the Boé area.

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

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

Boé’s isolated position and the general lack of resources are impediments to development, but create favourable conditions for the conservation of natural and cultural values. Its biodiversity is the region’s major asset: a source of food security in periods of scarcity and a potential of ecologically sound income generation through development of ecotourism as a new source of income.

The area’s biodiversity is still intact albeit under increasing stress of human exploitation. The chimpanzee is the flagship species for nature conservation in the Boé. The gallery forests are the main habitat for the chimpanzees: chimpanzee nests can be found in the tree canopies along the streams.

Although the Boé is already for a long time legally protected as a hunting reserve in which hunting is forbidden by law, the law is rarely implemented. Recently the national authorities of Guinea Bissau have realized that integral management of the natural richness of the Boé to the benefit of nature conservation and local communities is necessary and want to give part of the Boé the legally protected status of a National Park. Part of the Boé that lies to the west of the river Corubal will be in the Dulombi National Park, while the north eastern part of the Boé that lies south-east of the Corubal will be part of the Boé National Park.



River Féfiné

Since the part of the Boé that will be within the National Park falls under the responsibility of IBAP (the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas of Guinea Bissau), our activities are directed to support the work of IBAP. At the same time we try to develop and implement a conservation policy with DGFF (the Directorate General Flora and Fauna which is responsible for all areas outside National Parks) and traditional local authorities in the remaining part of the Boé to safeguard the habitat of the chimpanzee outside the National Parks, stimulate sustainable development for the local population and promote responsible mining in the bauxite mining concessions in the southeast of the Boé.

Vision, objectives, and mission

Vision

The chimpanzee population of West Africa has the right to live and thrive in its original habitat. The present threats to its sustainable survival need to be warded off. To achieve this is of global interest and a joint responsibility shared between the world community and the local population.

Objectives

The statutory objectives of Chimbo are:

- the conservation and where necessary restoration of the chimpanzee population in West Africa and the natural environment in which they live;
- to undertake all sorts of actions that are supportive to the above goal.

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

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



Green-headed Sunbird in coral tree (Erythrina sigmaidea)

Mission

Based on our limited means we have formulated a both achievable and yet meaningful mission that will bring sustainable survival of the Western Chimpanzee nearer. Our mission is to establish the Boé area in Guinea Bissau as a sustainable community based protected area that is financially self-supporting ten years after the date that it has obtained its legal protected area status. The Boé case will serve as an example for other areas in West Africa with chimpanzee populations.

Main results 2015

Community based conservation programme

- In 2008 Chimbo started to build a network of villages committed to conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat. In each of those villages (now 30 villages with in total 27 CVV's) a Village Vigilance Committee (CVV) with 5 members (2 women and 3 men in general) monitors the chimpanzee groups living on their village lands, discourages and denounces hunting/killing of chimpanzees and poaching in general, and evaluates damage caused by chimpanzees to crops. In these committees stakeholder groups like village elders, former hunters, women, volunteer forest guards, and youth are represented. They warn our staff in Béli and the authorities if they detect poaching in their area, and conduct field visits twice a month about which they fill in patrol-reports.

Our research coordinators carried out joint patrols in order to be able to discuss the time and place CVV's select for patrolling and control their way of filling in patrol forms. This led to some adaptations of the patrol forms.

Some CVVs depend on the local school teacher to write the report because they themselves are all illiterate. Our alphabetisation program could not solve this issue.

They are equipped with two bicycles (one for the women and one for the men of the CVV) that they need for their CVV work: transport to trainings and meetings in Béli, or for reporting on patrols and poaching.

We have made identity cards for every CVV member which gives him or her authority to comment on undesirable behaviour of their fellow villagers that harm the environment but also gives them the responsibility to behave as an example to others.



CVV members of Dandula resp. Dandum during instruction on use of identity card

All CVV-members are also supplied with a uniform and boots. After 5 years of field work they needed new uniforms. First we had to find suppliers of good and not too expensive uniforms and boots. We had to decide on colour and logo, type of trousers and of shirt, what kind of boots and socks, whether to include a belt and what kind of belt. In total we needed 4 different suppliers with all different delivery dates.

We had to measure sizes for boots and make people try out samples of trousers and shirts, because boots, socks, trousers and shirts all had to be ordered in certain quantities for each size. Everything had to be transported by boat to Bissau, had to pass customs without too many things disappearing (only one pair of boots), and transported to Béli. In November 2015 we could

start distributing. Between April and November members had gained or lost weight and therefore needed other sizes, members had left because of work or marriage and had been replaced, and we deplored the death of two members. We succeeded to give everyone the right size of uniform.



April 2015



November 2015

- The programme against harmful bushfires focussed this year on advice to set early fires (in November or December). By burning still humid grass late fires are prevented to cause too much damage: late fires set by hunters, cattle owners or farmers become very hot when too much dry grass gets on fire and will thereby cause substantial damage even to bigger trees. Fai Dje Djo Director of Fauna of DGFF explained the legislation concerning bush fire to the meeting of representatives of the CVV's and the PH in November. Frequent radio emissions (at least weekly) with detailed instructions spread information on ways to prevent late bush fires. Posters were produced that could be found all over the Boé thanks to the distribution by CVV members. Bush fires are a serious problem that not only causes harm to forests and wildlife but also to villages (houses burned) and orchards of the local populations.



Poster on early fire methodology on tourist cabin in Dinguirai



Illegal bush fire probably caused by a cattle owner

Ecotourism development

- The facilities of the Fonda Huuwa tourist camp in Béli are well appreciated by almost all visitors. We had to change the cooking team after complaints concerning the quality and timing of meals offered. Some visitors make a mess of the toilet; also they have to be instructed by the camp manager. The camp manager is daily fighting termites that attack the walls and roofs of the bungalows, while the cleaning ladies are working hard to make the stay for visitors enjoyable.
- Thomas van Steenis prepared an extensive and useful management plan for the camp site.
- The two tourist cabins in Dinguirai are now ready for visitors: mattresses, bed linen, towels, water bins etc. have been provided by Chimbo and the houses have been built by the people from the village.



Fonda Huuwa tourist camp in Béli



Tourist cabins in Dinguirai

Equitable sustainable development of the Boé

- Two well attended meetings of the Horizontal Platform (PH), that unites NGO's, the local population, local authorities, specialized government bodies and the mining company, were held. The main goal of the PH is to promote a sustainable development of the Boé in which the local population can lead a decent life based on the use of the products and services of the ecosystems of the area while at the same time the local chimpanzee population can thrive.
- Of the three rice banks that have been set up by Chimbo and Daridibó, those in Béli and Capebonde still function. Their goal is to ensure local farmers of a fair price when selling and local consumers of a reasonable price when buying locally produced rice. They make sure that rice needed by the local population in the months before the new harvest, has not been exported from the area by traders. Regular control of rice stocks and money remains essential, because not everybody respects the difference between mine and thine.



Finding the right measure for a kilo of rice at the cereal bank of Capebonde



Control of the cereal bank of Béli

- Thanks to the fence around the area of the camp site and Casa Daridibó, we could offer goat-free space to people to plant crops like manioc and for a group of women to start a horticulture project using the water from the pump we installed. Hannah Jacobs (Belgian cultural anthropologist), our programme manager in Béli in the first part of 2015, analysed the way women were selected to participate and ways to make the project even more successful. The visitors at the camp site profit also, because now the cooks can find fresh vegetables in Béli.



Horticulture project for women in Béli

- We helped out with pre financing the battery of the government owned ferry that enables our cars to cross the Corubal: an essential life line for the local population and the only way for agricultural products to be transported to the market.
- Health care in the area is of very poor quality. We are very happy that both the girl with Lepra and the one with Noma that we evacuated in 2014 could return to Vendu Leidi, cured after treatment in Bissau. The girl that had Noma is a candidate for plastic surgery to restore her mouth; we hope that the Dutch surgeons that come once a year to Bissau can help her.
- We have a stock of anti-snake venom serum that has saved a life in 2015. In the rest of the country this is not available.
- We take care of the education of the daughter of a staff member who died because of Aids.
- We arranged for proper medical treatment of a guide and his family infected with the HIV-virus.
- We continued the programme of Ebola prevention awareness-raising that we started in 2014 and gave presentations in villages that we visited.
- We set up an ambulance insurance system. For those that do not participate in the insurance we make sure that we always have sufficient gasoline they can buy from us for the ambulance in stock. Béli is far away from any petrol station!



Awareness-raising on Ebola prevention in Vendu Leidi

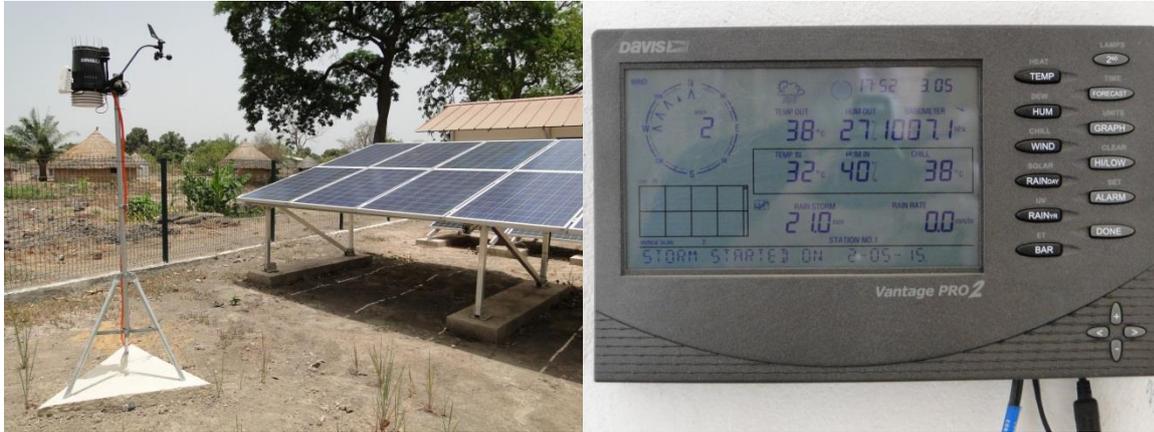


Girl that had Noma

Research programme

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

- We installed a weather station in the enclosure next to Casa Daridibó and the first results have been analysed by one of the students: David van der Meer. It will enable us to link for instance phenology data with weather conditions in a specific year and monitor long term trends in rain and temperature.



Weather station next to Casa Daridibó

- Two students (Menno Breider and Esmee Mooi) analysed the data of the phenology monitoring of trees that started with the PANAf survey. (Phenology studies the time of the year when each tree carries leaves, flowers, and fruits.) This research is important to find out whether chimpanzees experience a shortage of food during certain parts of the year. They also studied the methodology used to determine the quantity of leaves, flowers and fruits and the selection of trees used at this moment. Their reports will be finalized in 2016.
- David van der Meer investigated whether camera traps placed randomly could be used to measure population density of chimpanzees. The interesting result of his study was that even when randomly placed (so not oriented to places where chimpanzees drink, to trails that they use through the forest or to specific trees) would yield images of chimpanzees crossing in front of the camera. The methodology needs further research work: it uses so many variables that have to be given an estimated value that it led to unrealistic numbers for the chimpanzee population of the Boé.
- Esmee Mooi studied the effect of expanding agriculture on biodiversity of the Boé. She investigated which animals raid the crops of the farmers and what farmers do to protect their crops from these crop-raiding animals. She interviewed local residents and asked questions on the size of their land and animal stocks, how they use their fields, what animals visit their fields, or raid their livestock and how they protect themselves against predators. Her field research will be finished early 2016.
- We hope that detailed analysis of drumming behaviour of chimpanzees that our guides showed us for the first time in 2010 and has been found on the images of our camera traps, will give more insight on the background of this behaviour. Bartelijn Buys, who studies these images, also came to Boé to be able to link camera images to the field situation.
- Erik van der Hoeven visited the Boé for the third time and collected information for the eco tourist brochure he will write on the flora of the Boé.
- End of 2014 Henk Eshuis started to set up a survey programme with 29 camera traps (25 on a grid and 4 near drumming trees) meant to be a pilot for a long term biodiversity monitoring and chimpanzee distribution survey programme for the whole Boé. The CVV members of Pataqué and Béli and BNP staff were trained to do the necessary field work. The pilot started in the surroundings of Pataqué and Béli, an area to the south of the PANAf site and slightly overlapping

it. Brecht Coppens resp. Gerco Niezing took over in 2015. During 2015 several cameras of this grid were relocated to other villages. This had two reasons: we wanted also other villages to get experience with the handling of the cameras and some of the sites in the grid were too difficult to reach by CVV members from Béli and Pataqué.

The data gathered are being analysed. We hope to find new information on biodiversity of the area within the grid and see this as a start for the monitoring of long term biodiversity trends.



Research on the grid

Bird research

- Student Marn Manders studies a possible link between behaviour of chimpanzee and the time of the day or the period in the season that this behaviour was recorded by our cameras. He also wanted to improve the way the images gathered are stored and make them more easily accessible to different researchers. He hopes to be able to finalize his report in 2016.
- Many volunteers and students studied bird life of the Boé in 2015: Brecht Coppens (Belgian volunteer), Katharina Kühnert (student of the University of Göttingen), Robrecht Debbaut (Belgian biologist), Miguel Lecoq (Portuguese ornithologist) and Piet Wit (advisor to the Board of Chimbo). Most research aimed at identification of the number of species to be found in Boé to establish the importance for birdlife of the area. Katharina investigated the differences between 4 habitats and the importance of sacred forests for bird conservation.
- Jelle de Vries (Dutch cultural anthropologist), our programme manager in Béli in the second half of the year, studied the importance of sacred forests for the local population by means of interviews of knowledgeable persons in Béli. His report will be published in 2016.
- During the last part of 2015 Menno Breider came for the second time to the Boé and studied this time the occurrence of large predators especially in parts of the Boé where population density is low.

He wanted to find the Lion (that until that moment had only been seen as a disappearing tail by one of our cameras) and he succeeded to trap it with a camera.

During a meeting of representatives of all CVV's he showed all animals that he hoped to find and got information about their presence today or in former times, as far as the CVV members present knew from own. Leopards and Servals were seen as common, Lions and Golden Cats as rare, Wild Dogs as occurring in some areas, but nobody of those present recognized the Caracal. Almost at the same time of this meeting (the meeting was held the 24th of November in Béli), a camera trap on the east side of the Féfiné recorded a Caracal. The first image of this animal recorded in the Boé.

Later Menno found out that some hunters were aware of the presence of two types of yellow cats: one with plumes on the ears (the Caracal) and one without these plumes (the Golden Cat). According to the Red List of Species of IUCN Caracals experienced substantial loss of their range in West Africa. So we are very happy with the proof that the species can be found in the Boé.



Caracal (image camera trap 18.11.2015)



*Range of the Caracal in Norths West Africa
IUCN Red List of species*

Publications in 2015

One scientific publication has seen the light and several research reports have been published on our website.

- Scientific publication by J. Guilherme and P. Wit in the Bulletin of the African Bird Vol. 22 No. 2: “First records for Guinea-Bissau of Vitelline Masked Weaver *Ploceus vitellinus* and its nesting association with a paper wasp”.
- Report on the ornithological importance of the Boé region, Guinea-Bissau based on fieldwork from January to July 2015, by Brecht Coppens.
- The impact of agriculture on the biodiversity in the Boé region (Guinea Bissau) by Bernard Oosterlynck.
- A survey of reptiles and amphibians, Boé region, Guinea-Bissau by Tom Cabuy.
- Forest foods and local livelihoods AN EVALUATION OF THE SITUATION IN BÉLI IN THE BOÉ REGION OF GUINEA-BISSAU by Jitske Willemsen.
- Rise of the eco-volunteer tourist in the Boé, a research on the Dutch eco-volunteer market by Mellisa Rizos.
- Small terrestrial mammal and amphibian survey, Boé region, Guinea-Bissau by Roy Mol and Sil Westra.

Awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement

We focus our awareness raising at different levels: at the local population that shares the area with the chimpanzees, at the national level (implementation of legislation, increasing levels of legal protection of habitats, general public, etc.), and at the international level (financing mechanisms for nature conservation, influencing companies and governments to use natural resources in a responsible way, etc.).

We use our website and that of Daridibó, our Facebook page, the local radio in Béli, newsletters, etc. to generate attention for our programme.

This year:

- We have produced four newsletters in Portuguese and English, of which one also in Dutch for our different groups of stakeholders.
- Through the website of SOS two news items on our work (Reducing human-chimpanzee conflicts in Guinea Bissau & Ecotourism as an alternative source of income generation in the Boé) have found a large audience.
- We participated in the annual partner meeting organized by IBAP in Bissau in February.
- Students and scientists gave presentations on their research and results for staff of IBAP.
- We gave presentations about our programme for very diverse audiences in Guinea Bissau and the Netherlands. This has been an important method to attract volunteers or students to come to Boé.

Promotion of responsible bauxite mining

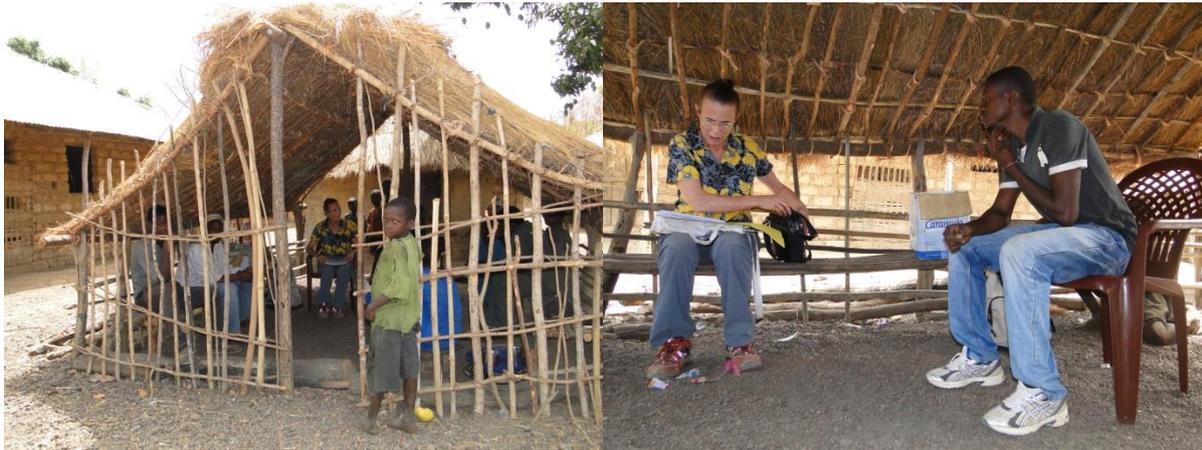
- We decided to become a member of the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative. The standard that ASI wants to develop for environmental, social and governance practices throughout the entire aluminium value chain might become a useful tool to influence parties involved in bauxite mining in the Boé towards responsible behaviour.
- Bauxite Angola, the exploration company that is active in the Boé, has not yet succeeded in the search for an investor in the mining itself: the world market for bauxite and the political instability of Guinea Bissau take their toll. It gives us more time to do research on the chimpanzee populations around concession areas. We have set up trail cameras in the area of Dinguirai and Vendu Leidi, near resp. at bauxite concessions.



Double-spurred Francolin

Fundraising

- We have been successful with our proposal to the local EU programme in Guinea Bissau aimed at local authorities and non-state actors. The contract for a subsidy of € 499,000 with a total project budget of € 666,000 has been signed by the end of 2015. The project “COMMUNITY BASED CONSERVATION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL VALUES OF THE BOÉ SECTOR”, in short COMBAC Boé, seeks to strengthen the role of the local population in safeguarding the cultural and natural assets of the Boé sector, by a program of community-based conservation and rational and equitable use of these assets. Conservation of sacred forests, installation of a long term monitoring program, and development of ecotourism and financing of micro projects aimed at sustainable economic development are the main goals of the project. The project will run for four years: 1.2.2016 -1.2.2020.



Meeting room in Limbi Afia: plans on the conservation of sacred forest are discussed

- For the seventh year the local soccer club of Kesteren, the Netherlands, organized a successful fund raising event for Chimbo.
- We participated successfully in a fundraising auction organised by GlobeGuards (The Netherlands).
- We have sent in 1 big and 2 small subsidy proposals in 2015 of which the big one was successful and we received a negative decision on a proposal that had been submitted in 2014. A subsidy proposal of our sister organisation Daridibó was unsuccessful.
- MPI donated the 15 trail cameras that had been used for the PANAF survey in the Boé, to Chimbo after the field work for this survey was finished.

Deficit

In 2015 our expenses were about 50% larger than foreseen. This has been caused by:

- We spent much more than foreseen on staff costs because we had two different programme managers during the year after the first one left earlier than foreseen for personal reasons.
- We spent much more on car costs because the number of volunteers and students made it necessary to drive more often back and forth between Bissau and Béli. Please keep in mind that our car costs are € 1 per km!
- We spent more than foreseen on the preparation of the EU proposal, because we wanted to do all we could to make sure we would get a contract.

We decided that these expenses served our goals, because our balance permitted the extra expenses and we were able to keep our cash flow positive because two of our creditors agreed to postpone collection of these debts to 2016. These nonrecurring costs have no influence on the continuity of Chimbo Foundation.

Goals 2015 versus results

Goal I Successful execution of the second and last year of the SOS project: PARTICIPATORY CONSERVATION OF WEST AFRICAN CHIMPANZEES AND THEIR HABITAT IN AND AROUND THE FUTURE BOÉ NATIONAL PARK. Priorities for 2014 are the provision of good quality uniforms to the CVV's, strengthening its Central Committee, evaluate the quality of their patrols and reporting, develop a poster on the work of CVV's.

Achieved:

CVV members received boots and socks, uniforms with belts and the Chimbo logo on the back of the shirt.

The Central Committee meetings to which all CVV's send representatives functioned very well with high participation of CVV members.

Our research coordinators carried out joint patrols in order to be able to discuss the time and place CVV's select for patrolling and control their way of filling in patrol forms. This led to an adaptation of the patrol forms and an improvement of their quality.

We developed a poster on the combat of bush fires that explains to role of early fires as a method to prevent harmful late fires. It helped CVV members to convince their fellow villagers of the use of this preventive action and stimulate them to use this method.



Poster used in our bush fires combat programme

Goal II Fruitful cooperation with the BNP staff in the final phase of the GEF/PNUD project on the establishment of National Parks in Boé and Dulombi.

Achieved:

Meetings have been held with Boé National Park staff to exchange knowledge and planning of activities, mutual participation in training programmes is now regular practice. Joint action is taken on illegal activities like poaching, tree cutting and illegal fire setting. In case of lack of means to go on patrol Chimbo has lent BNP staff the necessary fuel for their motorbikes. Part of the field work for our pilot chimpanzee monitoring programme is jointly executed. See also Goal IV.

Goal III Set up of a pilot survey in the area of Béli and Pataqué as a try out for a long term biodiversity monitoring and chimpanzee distribution survey for the whole Boé

Achieved:

We started with a grid of 15 x 15 km containing 25 camera traps that have been installed in the area north east of Béli. Four sites were added to monitor drumming behaviour of chimpanzees at spots where we had found trees with traces of this behaviour. Afterwards some of these sites were removed because they proved too difficult to be reached by CVV members.



Map indicating the grid of camera traps

Goal IV Successful training of CVV members of Béli and Pataqué as well as of the local Boé National Park team (IBAP staff) in handling and maintenance of the camera traps used in the future long term survey programme.

Achieved and next phase started:

It takes a lot of time to teach illiterate people that are not used to electronic devices to install, handle and inspect trail camera's, certainly when the settings have to be changed occasionally. After a first formal training in Béli, further training is done on the job. BNP staff as well as tourist guides and CVV members have participated in this programme. An experienced assistant from Senegal helped with the training and the execution of the pilot for the participatory monitoring.

At the end of the year we could start the next phase of the future long term survey and monitoring programme and we expanded it to other villages. Some of the cameras of the grid were removed and placed at sites near three additional villages: Dandum, Dinguirai and Vendu Leidi.



Training in handling trail camera

Goal V A brochure produced that can be used to promote the unique ecotourism product developed by Chimbo.

Partly achieved:

We contributed to a brochure for tourists on the Boé that is being produced by IUCN-GB and to a booklet made by a Brazilian organisation to promote tourism in general to Guinea Bissau.

Goal VI A pilot executed of small scale, fine-tuned promotion of our ecotourism product..

Not achieved:

The Ebola crisis and the new political instability made us postpone this activity. We intensified our efforts to attract students as an alternative.

Goal VII Attraction of students or volunteers that help to reach our long term goals and will spend in 2015 in total at least 24 months in Béli.

Achieved:

In 2015 more than 4.5 years have been spent in total by 15 expat students, researchers and volunteers in the Boé. They use the research facilities of Casa Daridibó in Béli.



Casa Daridibó with the campsite

in the back



Bird research

Goal VIII Further strengthening the Horizontal Platform in which representatives of the population of the Boé, locally active NGO's, local representatives of national authorities, the Governador of Gabu, the Administrador of the Boé, IBAP, DGFF and the mining company discuss how to promote sustainable and equitable development of the area with respect for chimpanzees and their habitat.

Achieved:

Meetings are very well visited by representatives of the local population, locally active NGO's and local representatives of national authorities. In 2015 two meetings were held that are increasingly well organised and discuss issues of importance for the area.



PH 22.4.2015

Goal IX Raise funds for the implementation of a buffer zone policy that includes effective sacred forest conservation of the area that lies between the Boé National Park in the north of the Boé and the bauxite mining concessions in the south of the Boé.

Achieved:

The contract on the COMBAC Boé project that has been signed end of 2015, serves this purpose.

Progress in 2015 on long term goals

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

The staff of the future National Park Boé does not always have the right means to do their work properly. We hope this will improve once the PNB has been legalized.

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

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



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Lion (camera trap east of the river Féfiné)

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

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

Poaching has decreased compared to a few years ago and illegal hunting methods by the local population are discouraged by local authorities. We discover less illegal acts compared to a few years ago. No incidences of killing chimpanzees and selling baby chimps for the pet market have occurred in the Boé the last few years.

Bush fires are an increasing problem due to the lack of arable land, the growing population and the transformation of rice fields in cashew orchards. Our bush fires combat programme focused in 2015 on explaining the local population the advantage of early fires that help to prevent that the excessive heat of uncontrolled late fires will destroy forests.

- **Uncontrolled immigration has stopped.**

The influx of slash and burn farmers as well as that of cattle owners becomes to be seen as a problem also by the local population. Since people start to be aware that hospitality to immigrants means less land for their own children, villages now start to refuse to give out land to immigrants.

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

The overreaction on the Ebola crisis in the Western world prevented us, like it did in 2014, to start the planned PR programme to attract tourists.

The housing, assistance in the field and feeding of volunteers, scientists and students serves as training on the job to receive international visitors for the local population and provides an extra source of income to all local people involved. The tourist camp site is managed by a local camp manager according to the management plan developed in 2014.

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

A seminar on Western Chimpanzee conservation focussing on chimpanzees that live in savannah areas will be organized in Béli in the beginning of 2016. Participants from neighbouring countries working on chimpanzee conservation are invited. The present action plan of IUCN for the Western Chimpanzee needs actualisation and we want to generate special attention for Chimpanzees living in savannah areas.

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

It will be hard to safeguard chimpanzee habitats near concession areas even with adequate legislation. We decided to become an active member of ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative) and hope this will help to gain knowledge about good practices in bauxite mining.

Governance

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

Postal address:	Rijnbandijk 161 4041 AV Kesteren The Netherlands	Visiting address:	Amstel 49 1011 PW Amsterdam The Netherlands
Telephone:	+31-488-482369	E-mail:	info@chimbo.org
Mobile:	+31-6-17280797	Web:	www.chimbo.org
Fax:	+31-488-480918		
Bank account:	ING Bank account number 2734651 IBAN: NL05INGB0002734651 BIC: INGBNL2A		

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

Board members

Board members are appointed for four years. The board has to consist of five or more members. Selection of board members is based on their expertise and the added value they bring to the board. Board members can be reappointed and do not receive remuneration for their work as a board member. Only costs, and those up to a certain pre-approved limit, can be reimbursed.

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

Advisors to the board

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



Piet Wit discussing improvement of control of the cereal bank in Béli

Board meetings and activities

- The Board has held 4 meetings in 2015. The following subjects have been discussed which if needed resulted in policy decisions: backstopping missions, progress of the projects in Guinea Bissau, staffing policy incl. that for volunteers, cooperation with partners has been evaluated and where needed has been adapted, subsidy proposals (2 sent in of which one was awarded to us), evaluation of results in order to set priorities for the future, budget for 2015, the 2014 annual account and report, decisions on stakeholder management, the strategy for the future of Chimbo.
- The 4 missions that have been approved by the Board were carried out by the advisor to the Board, Piet Wit, who was in two cases accompanied by the president of the Board. New staff and students were introduced and their performance evaluated. During these missions, the progress of our programme has been discussed with our project staff in Bissau and Béli, with IBAP and DGFF, with our local partner Daridibó and local NGO's like Fonda Huuwa and Faabade Boe, as well as with local authorities, representatives of the national government, the EU and the mining company. Targets have been set and evaluated with our own team. These missions enabled us to participate in the meetings of the PH, and the meetings of the representatives of the CVV's as well as in the annual General Assembly of Daridibó and the annual meeting of IBAP.
- We sent in our Annual Report 2014 for the Transparency Price, organised by PWC in the Netherlands, in order to get feed-back for future quality improvements of our reporting.

Resources: human and financial

Staff

We have no paid staff. Board members, scientists, advisors, students and many others volunteered to work for free for the cause of Chimbo. For specific jobs consultants are hired at very modest fees. With each volunteer that stays for a period longer than 1 month Chimbo signs a contract in which tasks/results/obligations/responsibilities, etc. of both parties are defined.

In the Boé CVV members and many other local people are essential to make our conservation efforts effective. They contribute with an enthusiasm and on a scale that is hard to be found elsewhere.

Volunteers (others than board members and advisors) and students in 2015:

Teresa Borasino	Poster for bush fire combat programme
Tamara Borges de Oliveira	Translation from English/Dutch to Portuguese
Menno Breider	Student research on phenology and on large predators
Bartelijn Buys	Analysis of camera trap data
Tom Cabuy	Student research on amphibians and reptiles
Brecht Coppens	Research on bird life in the Boé and research coordination
Robrecht Debbaut	Research on bird life in the Boé
Henk Eshuis	Research coordinator/programme manager
Erik van der Hoeven	Research on plant life in the Boé
Julia van der Hoeven	Assistant to the board of Chimbo
Hannah Jacobs	Programme manager
Alpha Iaia Keita	Promotor of nature conservation in Guinea Bissau
Katharina Kühnert	Student research on bird diversity in different habitats
Eveline van Maanen	Volunteer assistant on financial issues
Jan van Maanen	Dutch Consul in Guinea Bissau, general assistance
Marn Manders	Computer training and student research on biodiversity
David van der Meer	Student research on meteorology and survey methodology
Roy Mol	Development of small mammal and amphibian survey method
Esmee Mooi	Student research on phenology and on agriculture-biodiversity interaction
Gerco Niezing	Research coordinator
Paul Ndiaye	General high level advisor on African cultural issues
Bernard Oosterlynck	Student research on conflicts between agriculture and nature
Mellisa Rizos	Student research on promotion of ecotourism product of Chimbo
Thomas van Steenis	Internship on management plan for tourist campsite Béli
Jelle de Vries	Programme manager
Sil Westra	Development of small mammal and amphibian survey method
Jitske Willemsen	Student research on non-timber forest products
Fennie Wit	Medical advices

Subsidies

- In 2009 we signed a contract with IBAP to contribute \$ 100,000 in kind to the project: “Support for the Consolidation of a PA System in Guinea Bissau’s Forest Belt” that has been finalized with its main donors in 2010. Main donors are UNDP and GEF. The project has started in 2012. Our commitment includes:
 - ✓ Chimpanzee research and survey
 - ✓ Awareness raising among the local population
 - ✓ General support by Chimbo and Daridibó.
- IUCN through its SOS (Save our Species) programme funds the project “Participatory conservation of West African chimpanzees and their habitat in and around the future Boé National Park”. The subsidy amount agreed on is \$ 99,000. Chimbo itself funds the project with \$ 59,000. IUCN granted Chimbo a two month prolongation of the project until the end of February 2016.
- In 2013 Chimbo has promised its sister organisation Daridibó and the local population to finance the meetings of the PH during 2015. These meetings were financed by Daridibó itself before 2014 through the MISUBAB project.
- End of 2015 we signed a contract with the EU-delegation in Bissau on the project “Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé sector”, in short: COMBAC Boé. The four year project will start 1.2.2016. The subsidy amount available is € 499,000. Chimbo will fund the project with € 167,000.

Contributions in kind to Chimbo in 2015 by:

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

Donations

- Individuals, organizations and companies have contributed financially to the activities of Chimbo in 2015.
- The soccer club of Kesteren organized the seventh yearly fund raising event in 2015 for Chimbo.
- 4 individuals have a multi-annual donation contract with Chimbo.
- Globe Guards (formerly called FIN) organized a fund raising auction thanks to which we could find donors to help schoolchildren in the Boé.

Financial ratios 2015

- Cost of own fundraising/income: less than 1 %
- Expenses on objective/income: 143 %
- Total expenses/income: 143 %

Partners & Memberships

Actively involved in our programme in 2015:

Daridibó (President: Nelson Gomes Dias): our sister NGO in Guinea Bissau

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

EU-Guinea Bissau

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

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

Fondation MAVA: Foundation for nature conservation based in Switzerland

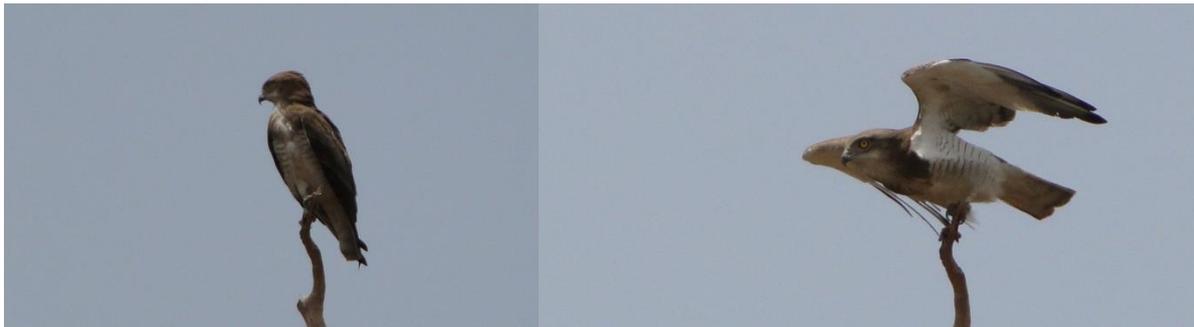
FRES-GB: FRES-Company in Gabu active on rural electrification

IBAP (Director Alfredo da Silva): the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas, the organization of the government of Guinea Bissau that is responsible for all protected areas

IUCN-CEM: IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management

IUCN-GB (Director Nelson Gomes Dias): IUCN country office in Guinea Bissau

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



Short-toed Snake-Eagle

Local authorities in the Boé sector

Mavegro (Director: Jan van Maanen): a trading company based in Bissau

Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany

National authorities in Bissau

National authority's representatives in the Boé

Provincial authorities in Gabu, Guinea Bissau

Radio Collines de Boé (Director: Amadu Sané): a community radio that covers Boé

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

Solar 23 GmbH, Ulm (Germany)

Syzygy (Director: Piet Wit): a consultancy firm based in the Netherlands working on nature conservation and natural resource management

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

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

University of Applied Sciences NHTV in Breda (the Netherlands)

University of Applied Sciences Vilentum in Almere (the Netherlands)

Other partners

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

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

Amigos da Terra, Amazônia Brasileira: based in Sao Paulo, Brazil active on environmental and nature conservation issues.

CAIA the national office for environmental impact assessment in Bissau

Embassy of the Netherlands in Dakar

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

GPC: National Office for Coastal Planning in Bissau.

Guiné Verde: a national NGO in Guinea Bissau especially active on forest protection.

IPÊ: Ecologic Investigation Institute, Brazil.

IUCN-NL: based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

NVD: Dutch Association for Zoos.

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

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

UNDP-Guinea Bissau

Unicef-Guinea Bissau: active on education in the Boé.

Universities of Rotterdam, Nijmegen, Utrecht, Amsterdam and Leiden (the Netherlands) and of Lisbon (Portugal) and Cardiff (UK)

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

WFD: Weltfriedensdienst in Berlin, Germany active on international cooperation

WWF-NL: based in Zeist, the Netherlands

Memberships

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

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

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

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



BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

	2015 €	2014 €
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets		
Transport	0	0
Solar panels	25,161	28,408
Current assets		
Receivables	44,544	60,966
Cash at bank	1,349	19,288
	-----	-----
	45,894	80,254
	71,055	108,662
 RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
Reserves and funds		
General reserve	45,609	82,344
Continuity reserve	500	500
Designated funds	1,461	1,461
	-----	-----
	47,570	84,305
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	23,485	24,357
	71,055	108,662

INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT 2015

	Realisation 2015 €	Budget 2015 €	Realisation 2014 €
INCOME			
Income from own fundraising	37,278	35,000	42,228
Subsidies	45,672	43,000	93,414
Other income and expenses	1,420	1,000	5,480
	-----	-----	-----
	84,370	79,000	141,122
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	269	500	132
Performance cost own organization	438	500	394
	-----	-----	-----
	707	1,000	516
Total available on objective	83,663	78,000	140,606
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	113,181 ¹	74,000	151,337
Contributions	774	700	696
Performance cost on objective	6,442	3,300	4,865
	-----	-----	-----
	120,398	78,000	156,898
SURPLUS /DEFICIT	-/- 36,735	0	-/- 16,292

The appropriation of results is as follows:

(Addition) / Withdrawal from:

Designated reserves	0	0
Designated funds	0	1,463
General reserve	36,735	14,829

¹ The SOS project did cost more than foreseen in overhead and staff costs: our car costs were higher than foreseen; and we spent more than foreseen on a future project that has been contracted end December 2015.

NOTES TO THE FOUNDATION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015

General

This report is drawn up following the principle of historical costs. Unless indicated otherwise, assets and liabilities have been admitted against no-par value. The annual accounts are arranged according to "Guideline 650 Fundraising Institutions". The objective of this directive is to give a clear insight into the costs of organisation and expenditures of the resources in relation to the objective for which these funds were received.

Comparative figures

Where necessary, the figures of 2014 have been reclassified for comparability with 2015.

Principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities and the determination of the result

The valuation of accounts receivable is made by deduction of a provision in case of non-recoverability based on the individual valuation of accounts receivable.

Transactions in foreign currency are converted to euro at the exchange rate of the transaction date. At the end of the financial year all accounts receivable and liabilities in foreign currency are converted to euro on the basis of the exchange rate as per balance date. Exchange rate results have been added to the income statement.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are valued at purchase price minus depreciation, determined on estimations of their economic life span. Tangible fixed assets which are used for the objective are depreciated in full.

Reserves and funds

The equity of the foundation is used by the organisation to achieve its objectives. The equity is divided into reserves and funds. The reserves are designated by the Board, whereas the funds are designated by third parties, like private individuals, donors and corporate sponsors. The reserves within Foundation Chimbo consist of the continuity reserve and the general reserve. The funds consist of designated funds for the objective, for projects in the field.

Result

Determination of the result arises from the before mentioned principles of valuation and takes place under the historical cost convention. Donations, collections, contributions and grants are recognized in the year in which they are received.

Financial ratios

	2015	2014
• Cost of own fundraising/income:	less than 1 %	less than 1 %
• Expenses on objective/income:	143 %	111 %
• Total expenses/income:	143 %	112 %

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Analysis concerning the balance sheet

	2015 €	2014 €
FIXED ASSETS		
Solar panels		
Book value at January 1	28,408	31,655
Investments	0	0
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	25,161	28,408
Purchase	32,465	32,465
Cumulative depreciation	7,304	4,057
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	25,161	28,408
CURRENT ASSETS		
Receivables		
Statements of expenses receivable	43,871 ²	55,605
Income receivable	540	2,317
Loans receivable	0	919
Tax refund	0	1,701
Interest ING	0	0
Interest ASN savings account	133	424
	-----	-----
	44,544	60,966
Cash at bank		
ING	844	207
ING savings account	32	32
ASN savings account	473	19,049
	-----	-----
	1,349	19,288
TOTAL ASSETS	71,055	108,662

² Of the amount (€ 43,871) due 31.12.2015 by Daridibó to Chimbo € 40,000 has been secured by an agreement on the use of Casa Daridibó by Chimbo for free during 20 years starting in 2015. Payments to Chimbo for the use of Casa Daridibó by a third party in this period will be used to diminish the amount due by Daridibó.

	2015 €	2014 €
RESERVES AND FUNDS		
General reserve		
Balance as at January 1	82,344	97,173
Appropriation of result	-/- 36,735	-/- 14,829
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	45,609	82,344
Continuity reserve³		
Balance as at January 1	500	500
Appropriation of result	0	0
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	500	500
Designated funds		
Designated fund: production of map	1,461	1,461
	-----	-----
	1,461	1,461
Total Reserves and Funds	47,570	84,305
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Grant SOS – IUCN deferred revenues	0	18,000 ⁴
Bank costs	34	31
Expenses statement A. Goedmakers	8,396	671
Invoices Syzygy	11,426	1,839
Office expenses	0	0
Daridibó membership	0	75
Staff costs	1,129	1,416
Auditor 2015	2,500	2,325
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	23,485	24,357
TOTAL RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	71,055	108,662

³ This reserve is intended for fulfilment of obligations if the foundation is forced to stop by circumstances (meeting costs of the board and maintenance of the website; no reservations for staff costs are necessary).

⁴ An amount of € 18,000 of the SOS subsidy had already been paid to Chimbo in 2014; the amount was spent on the project in 2015.

OFF BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENT

Contribution in kind to GEF project IBAP

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

This obligation is secured by commitments of board members and advisors.



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NOTES TO THE INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT

Analysis concerning income and expenses statement

	2015 €	2014 €
INCOME		
Income from own fundraising		
Donations and gifts	6,378	11,628
Donations from annuity instalments	30,900	30,600
	-----	-----
	37,279	42,228
Subsidies		
Grant MAVA	0	63,850
Grant SOS - IUCN	45,672	29,564
	-----	-----
	45,672	93,414
Other income and expenses		
Interest ING-Bank	0	0
Interest ASN-Bank	134	424
Bank costs	-306	-207
Tax refund	0	1,701
Reimbursed loans and costs	666	1,685
ICMM-IUCN services	0	1,877
Income from ecotourism	926	0
	-----	-----
	1,420	5,480
 COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Expenses fundraising		
Direct fundraising costs		
	270	132
Performance costs own organization (Netherlands)		
Office expenses	0	55
Meeting and management costs	438	329
	-----	-----
	438	384

	2015 €	2014 €
Expenses on objective		
Direct expenses on objective		
Assistance	8,263	10,150
Equipment	0	1,463
Project activities	104,918	139,724
	-----	-----
	113,181	151,337
Assistance		
Nature conservation: stationing volunteer	991	0
Stationing programme manager	7,272	10,150
	-----	-----
	8,263	10,150
Equipment		
Direct expenses for projects: equipment field guides	0	1,463
Direct expenses for projects: production of map	0	0
	-----	-----
	0	1,463
Project activities		
Backstopping costs	10,260	6,239
Sustainable development	1,845	0
MAVA: Conservation and sustainable development	0	65,443
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
Chimpanzee research/PANAF survey	6,195	9,319
SOS – IUCN: Chimpanzee conservation	78,372	48,149
Nature conservation in general	5,000	7,327
	-----	-----
	104,919	139,724
Contributions		
Contribution Daridibó	110	75
Contribution IUCN	414	371
Contribution FIN	250	250
	-----	-----
	774	696
Performance cost objective		
Third-party services	0	131
Office expenses	169	92
Staff costs	3,064	1,180
Travel costs	572	962
Meeting costs	0	0
Auditor 2014	137	2,500
Auditor 2015	2,500	0
	-----	-----
	6,442	4,865

Kesteren, June 16, 2016

On behalf of the Board:

Dr. A.M.C. Goedmakers, President

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: Foundation Chimbo

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2015 of Foundation Chimbo, Kesteren, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015, the income and expenses statements for the year then ended and the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Board's responsibility

Board of Foundation Chimbo is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Furthermore, the board is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch Law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risks assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the foundation's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of the expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. Our audit procedures relating to these matters were designed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole. Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified with respect to any of the key audit matters as described below, and we do not express an opinion on these individual matters.

Going concern

The financial statements of the foundation have been prepared using the going concern basis. Our audit procedures were designed to find sufficient audit information that supports the going concern basis. In the prior years Foundation Chimbo is funded, among others, by a yearly donation of € 30.000. The contract concerning the donation expires in 2018. Moreover Foundation Chimbo entered into a new subsidy contract with the European Union amounting to USD 499.000 with a duration of four years starting in 2016. Based on this information there is sufficient information to apply the going concern basis.

Receivables

In the balance sheet a significant amount is disclosed as a receivable on Daridibó. Daridibó is a sister organization based in Guinea Bissau. In 2013 a project carried out by Daridibó was finalized which was funded by the European Community. Since the last installment of this subsidy was to be paid after submitting the final accounts of the project, Foundation Chimbo paid advances to Daridibó to facilitate the ongoing expenditures of the project. In 2014 the receivable on Daridibó was settled by € 50.000 being the final payment of the subsidy. Therefore after this settlement there remained a receivable of € 55.605 in 2014, which amount is reduced in 2015 by Daridibó to € 43.871. In 2014 Foundation Chimbo established as a security the use of Casa Daridibó (free of charge) during 20 years. Based on the information we found sufficient basis for the valuation of the receivable as reflected in the balance sheet.

Direct expenses on objective

The direct expenses on the objective mainly take place in Guinea Bissau. Foundation Chimbo has established an office in Bissau where the records are kept. In Guinea Bissau several expenses are shared with Daridibó, for instance expenses relating to transport, office and personnel. In 2013 we visited Guinea Bissau thus obtaining a clear insight in the local activities of Foundation Chimbo as well as Daridibó. This gave us additional supporting information on the existence of the activities of the foundation, the eligibility of the expenses and the allocation of the expenses between Daridibó and Foundation Chimbo.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Foundation Chimbo as at 31 December 2015, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising organizations" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

Management Board Report

Further we report that the management board report, to the extent we can assess, is consistent with the financial statements.

Dordrecht, June 27, 2016

Accountantskantoor KUBUS Dordrecht

Drs. A.L. Spruit RA

Annual goals 2016

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



Waterhole in Vendu Kobolo, a sacred forest near Pataqué

- Fruitful cooperation with the BNP staff of National Parks in Boé and Dulombi.
- Fruitful cooperation with DGFF staff on the conservation of sacred forests outside National Parks.
- Active role of Chimbo in the updating of the IUCN action plan for the Western Chimpanzee.
- Expansion of the long term monitoring programme with camera traps to 10 villages dispersed over the whole of the Boé.
- Try outs of different ways to promote the unique ecotourism product that is being developed by Chimbo.
- Attraction of students and volunteers that help to reach our long term goals and will spend in 2016 in total at least 24 months in Béli.
- Become an active member of ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative).
- Apply for IBA (Important Bird and Biodiversity Area) status for Boé .
- Develop a long term management plan for Chimbo Foundation.
- Strengthen the local Daridibó- team in order to make them ready to take over after 4 years.
- Submit at least three new proposals for funding of which at least two successful ones.

Priorities 2013-2017

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

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



River Corubal near CheChe

Long term goals

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

To achieve this main goal the following is essential:

- Responsible (planet, people, profit are all respected) economic development in the area.
- If bauxite mining is developed it has to be carried out in an environmentally and socially responsible way, and it will compensate adequately for biodiversity loss through the financing of protection and restoration measures.
- Uncontrolled immigration has stopped.
- Responsible and sustainable tourism is developed in order to provide the local population with new sources of income directly linked to biodiversity protection.
- The Boé is part of a larger network of protected areas in Guinea Bissau, Senegal and Guinea Conakry aimed at adequate and sustainable protection of the remaining Western Chimpanzee population.

BUDGET 2016

	Realisation 2015 €	Budget 2015 €	Budget 2016 €
INCOME			
Income from own fundraising	37,278	35,000	35,000
Subsidies	45,672	43,000	165,000
Other income and expenses	1,420	1,000	2,000
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	84,370	79,000	202,000
 COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	269	500	1,000
Performance cost own organization	438	500	1,000
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	707	1,000	2,000
Total available on objective	83,663	78,000	200,000
 Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	113,181	74,000	184,000
Contributions	774	700	1,000
Performance cost on objective	6,442	3,300	15,000
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	120,398	78,000	200,000
 SURPLUS /DEFICIT	 -/- 36,735	 0	 0

Abbreviations

ASI	Aluminium Stewardship Initiative
BNP	Boé National Park
CEM	Commission on Ecosystem Management (IUCN)
COMBAC Boé	Community Based Conservation of the Cultural and Natural Values of the Boé Sector
CVV	Village Vigilance Committee
DGFF	Directorate General Flora and Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture, Guinea Bissau
EU	European Union
FIN	Nederlandse Federatie voor Internationale Natuurbescherming (Dutch Federation for International Nature Conservation) changed its name in: Globe Guards
FRES	Foundation Rural Energy Services
GB	Guinea Bissau
GEF	Global Environmental Facility



Design on a house in the village Burquelem

GRASP	UN Great Apes Survival Partnership, Nairobi
IBAP	National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas of Guinea Bissau
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature, Switzerland
MISUBAB	Mineração Sustentável da Bauxite em Boé (EU and Chimbo funded project 2010-13)
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PA	Protected Area
PANAF	Pan African chimpanzee survey, executed according to a protocol developed by MPI
PH	Plataforma Horizontal: a kind of local parliament in the Boé to discuss and promote sustainable development with respect for nature
PNB	Boé National Park
PND	Dulombi National Park
PNUD	see UNDP
PWC	Price Waterhouse Coopers
SOS	Save Our Species programme of IUCN
SSC	Species Survival Commission (IUCN)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Additional functions of Board members

Annemarie Goedmakers	CEO/Executive President FRES (Foundation Rural Energy Services) Director Goedmakers BV President of the Directive Board of Daridibó Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) Member of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and its Primate Specialist Group
Jan Boekelman	Director Finance of EBN BV Chairman of the Audit Committee of GasTerra BV Member of the Supervisory Board of KRO-NCRV Member of the Board of World Energy Council, NL section Member of the Board of Cappella, Amsterdam
Joris Pinkster	Senior Policy Officer at the Ministry of Infrastructure, after November 1, 2015 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague
Tedros Medhin	Director T. Medhin Consultancy Project Officer at Wetlands International, Ede, The Netherlands Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)
René Henkens	Ecologist at Alterra (part of Wageningen University and Research Centre) Member of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) Member of the National Ramsar Committee of the Netherlands
Norbert de Munnik	Partner at NautaDutilh Lawyers Board member of the Foundation Reserves Przewalski Horse Member of the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) Member of the board of the Mongolian Alliance of Nomadic Indigenous Peoples



One of the reptiles of the Boé the Chameleon