



Policy 2018



Annual goals 2018

- Successful execution of the third year of the EU - Chimbo project: “Community based conservation of the cultural and natural values of the Boé sector”, in short COMBAC Boé. Priorities for 2018 are:
 - further expansion of the sacred forest programme to at least 5 more villages;
 - evaluation of all micro-projects that have been financed in 2016 and 2017 plus selection and start-up of at least 5 more micro-projects;
 - further adaptation of our long-term monitoring programme to improve its sustainability;
 - feasibility study on adaptation of the tourist huts in the Funda Huuwa camp site in Béli to make them termite proof;
 - start of the fieldwork needed for the development of a management plan for Lugadjole hill.
- Active role of Chimbo in the updating of the IUCN action plan for the Western chimpanzee.
- Active role of Chimbo in the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative).
- Continue the procedure in order to get KBA (Key Biodiversity Area) status for Boé.
- Start discussions with at least one partner that fits in the long-term strategy options Chimbo has chosen.
- Select two staff members of the local Daridibó-team and start a personal development programme that will enable them to take over the roles expat staff members have at the moment, within 5 years.

Long term goal

The biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Boé are conserved now and in the future through joint action by local, national and international stakeholders.

Essential elements to achieve this long-term goal:

- Responsible (planet, people, profit are all respected) economic development in the area.
- If bauxite mining is developed it has to be carried out in an environmentally and socially responsible way; it will have to guarantee no net loss for biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Uncontrolled immigration has stopped.
- Unsustainable agriculture (especially conversion of forest in cashew plantations) has stopped.
- Responsible and sustainable tourism is developed in order to provide the local population with new sources of income directly linked to biodiversity protection.
- The Boé is part of a larger network of well managed protected areas (National Parks, Ecological Corridors, Sacred Forests, KBA's etc.) in Guinea Bissau, Senegal and Guinea Conakry aimed at adequate and sustainable protection of the remaining Western Chimpanzee population.
- Awareness among communities and local governments about the importance of conservation of biodiversity of the Boé for human well-being, and how to achieve this at the local level.

Priorities 2018-2022

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

- assist IBAP in managing effectively those parts of the DBT complex that lie in the Boé area;
- ensure effective legal protection of the sacred forests in the Boé sector;
- develop a protocol and start the execution of a long-term (at least 40 year) monitoring programme meant to supply useful knowledge for nature conservation of the area and to increase scientific knowledge on the Western chimpanzee;

- promote responsible bauxite mining that ensures that if bauxite mining starts in Boé there will be guarantees of no net loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- develop default options that fit in our statutory objectives outside Guinea Bissau or at a different level of influence in case we are not any more able to work effectively in the Boé (for instance irresponsible mining might force us to choose other goals that fit in our statutory objectives);
- ensure the commitment of local communities to the conservation and wise use of the natural resources of the Boé.

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

Therefore, the Board has decided to use the period 2018-2023:

- To finalize the intensive backstopping role of Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit and change it in a supervisory/control role in Guinea Bissau that will increasingly be taken over by other board members.
- The supervisory/control role in Guinea Bissau of other board members will increase towards full take over in 2023.
- Strengthen the local team in such a way that it will be capable of executing the basics (CVV's and fire brigades for community based conservation of biodiversity and sacred forests including a small monitoring programme) of our present programme in 2023.
- Find partners that fit in one or more of the long-term strategy options oriented towards research including a large long-term monitoring programme, development of ecotourism as the source of income for conservation and/or a broad sustainable development programme.

BUDGET 2018

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