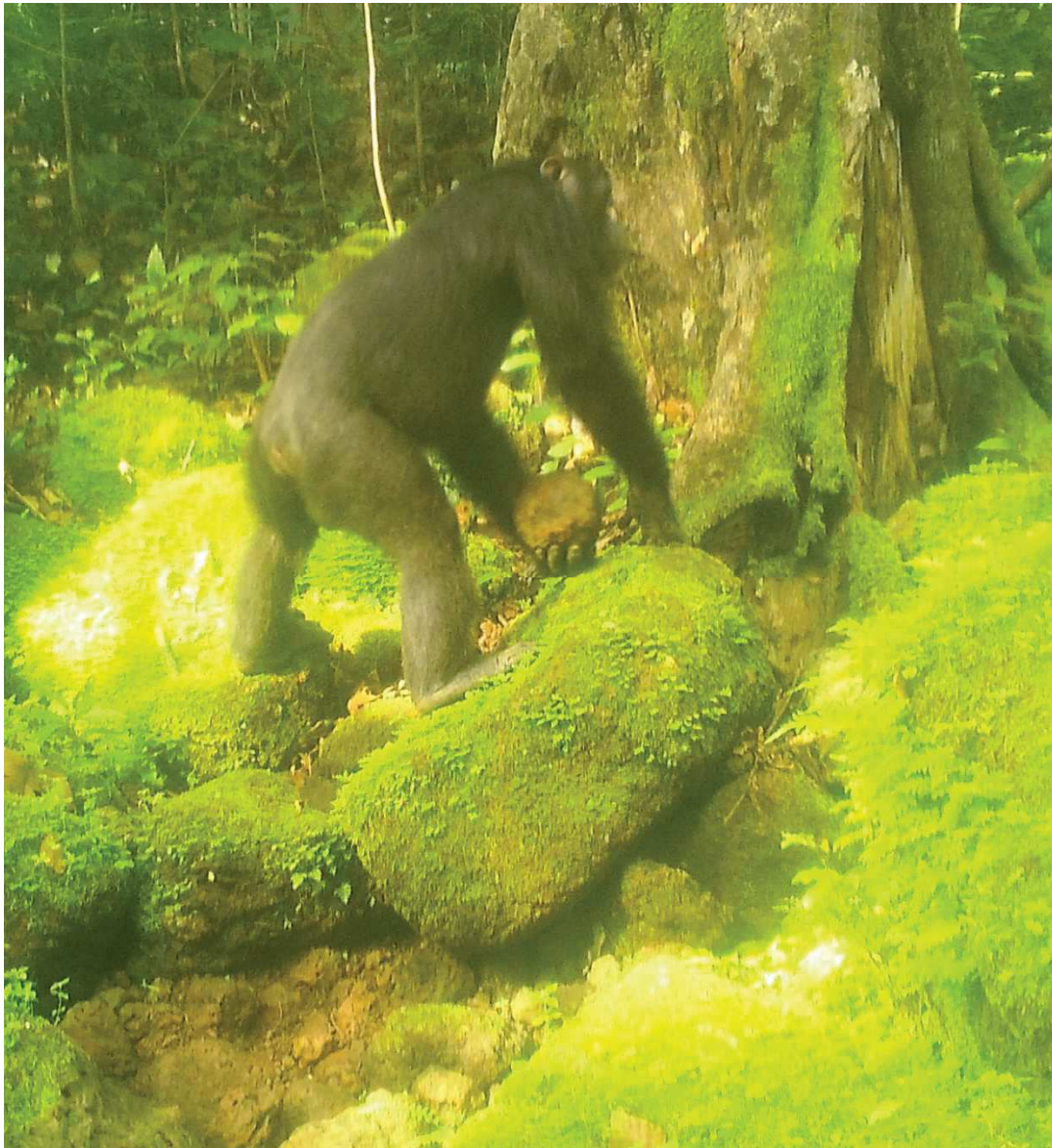




Annual Report 2021



Cover: chimpanzee with "drumming" stone at Hore Bundu Njuri (a sacred forest near Béli)

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Foreword

The political situation in Guinea-Bissau remains very problematic, with major negative economic consequences from the deadlock between Parliament and the President. Roads are not maintained and investors go elsewhere. The free press that Guinea Bissau used to have, is now under threat.

The people of Boé, the remote area where we operate, sadly are used to a situation of neglect by their government. The structural character of our community based conservation programme is therefore highly appreciated.

The worldwide start of vaccinations against COVID-19 enabled us in this second year of the corona pandemic to restart our on-site backstopping support. A relief for both sides after 9 months of long distance communication by satellite phone with the exchange of files by internet once a month.

The latest Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Western Chimpanzees added diversity of chimpanzee culture as a new conservation target. The new three year financial support by ARCUS Foundation for the project “Linking chimpanzee and human culture to increase habitat conservation” enables us to deepen knowledge on the “drumming” culture of the chimpanzees in Boé and its implications for land use planning in Boé. It will help to find ways to safeguard the trees that they use for this behaviour, against bush fires and illegal logging.

Some achievements of this year: 178 sacred sites registered as ICCA (Indigenous and Community Conserved Area) in the ICCA-registry of the UN; 10 girls have been accepted in our scholarship programme to get secondary education; and in January a lion roared near our research centre, an event of which local people were proud (lions have become extremely rare in West Africa)!

Without the financial support of our donors and the commitment of our volunteers we would not be able to bring our goal of safeguarding the future of the chimpanzee population of the Boé and their habitat nearer. Therefore we would like to thank everybody both in Guinea Bissau and elsewhere who has helped us in 2021 to protect chimpanzees of Boé and their habitat.

Dr. Annemarie Goedmakers
President

Introduction

Chimbo Foundation is a Dutch NGO that has been established in 2007 for the protection of the chimpanzee in West Africa, in memory of David Goedmakers. David, son of Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit, died on the 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. A small ferry crossing the river Corubal in the north is the main entrance to the area.

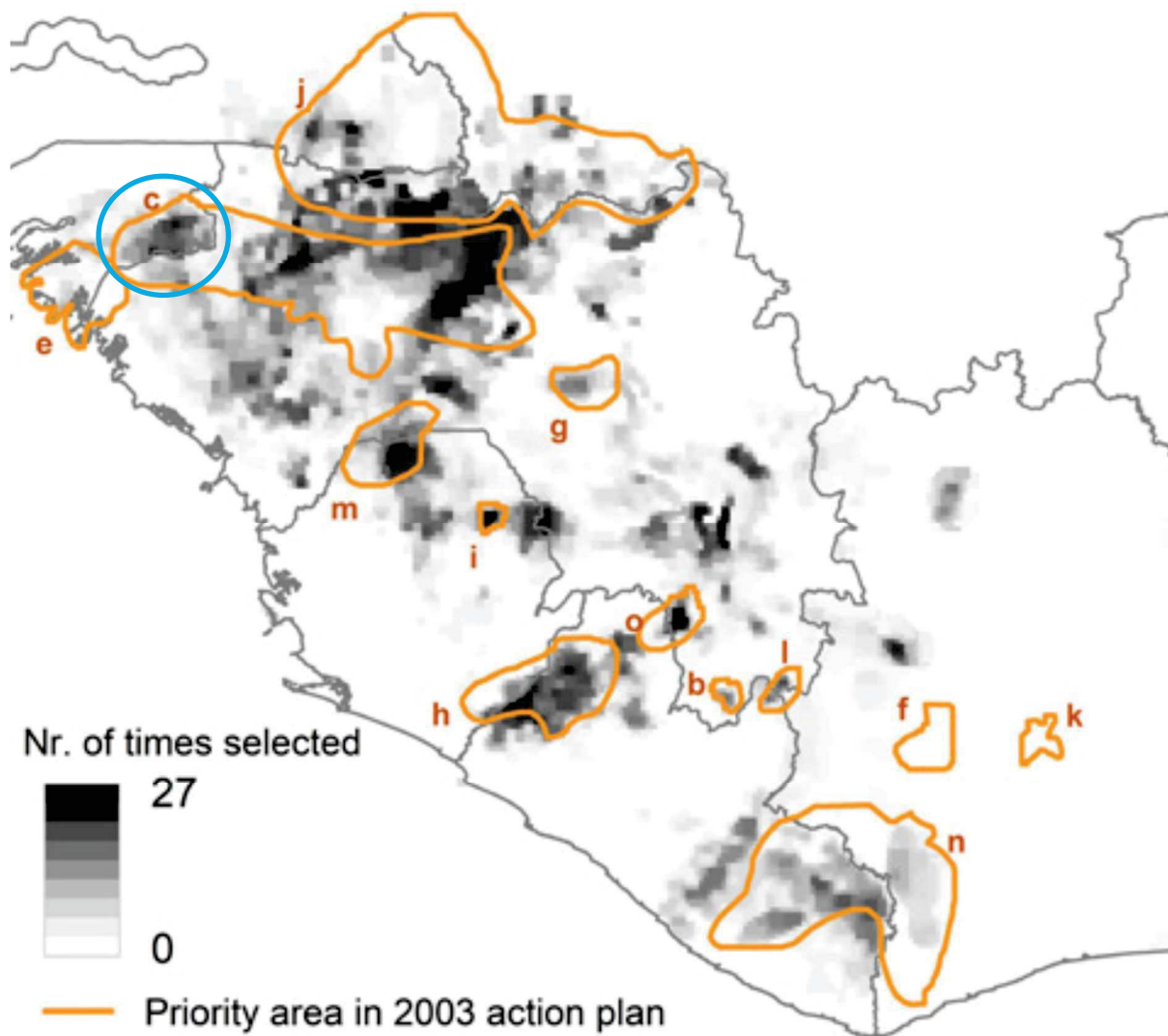
To the south and east, the Boé Sector shares the international border with Guinea Conakry.



Guinea Bissau with the Boé Sector marked in red

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

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

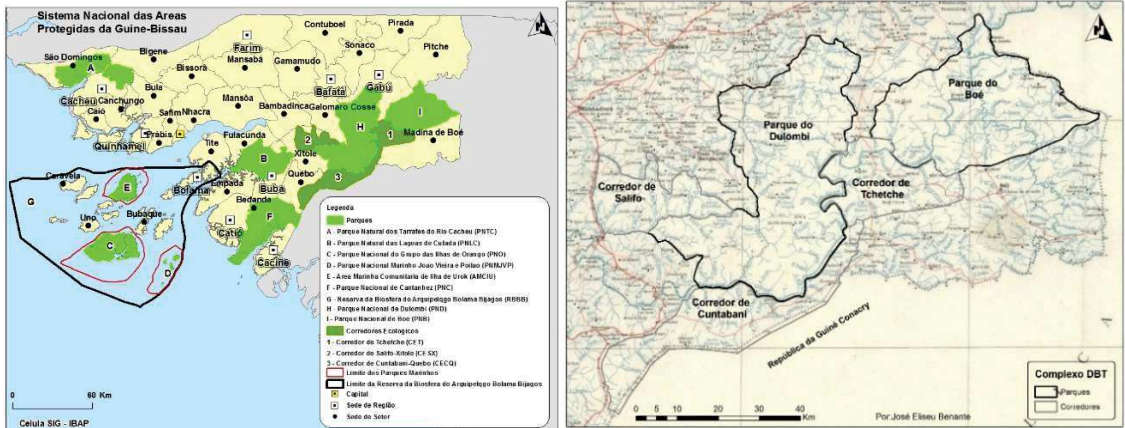


Map of West Africa reproduced from Heinicke et al. 2019: c = Fouta Djallon. The Boé is marked by the blue circle.

This map shows areas with good potential for chimpanzee conservation (dark spots on the map). The Boé proves a real stronghold for the chimpanzees of the western part of the Fouta Djallon. 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 Boé.

The new Regional action plan for the conservation of western chimpanzees 2020-2030 was published by IUCN in June 2020 (<https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49052>). It 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 Guinea Bissau with in detail those in and around the Boé

The Boé National Park lies only partly in the Boé Sector south of the river Corubal, a big part lies on the north side of this river in the Gabú Sector.

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

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

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.

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



The main access to the Boé: the ferry across the river Corubal

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.

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.



Landscape of the Boé after the first rains in May

Vision, objectives, and mission

Our vision

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

Our mission

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

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

We strive for a balance between the needs of people, planet and profit in order to make nature conservation sustainable.

Objectives

The statutory objectives of Chimbo are:

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



The savanna of the Boé with patches of gallery and secondary forests

Main results 2021

General

The COVID-19 pandemic made travelling to Guinea Bissau difficult although after vaccinations started the situation improved. Nevertheless, often flights were changed or cancelled, PCR tests were needed, face masks, quarantine periods, and many safety control measures took time (and money).

The number of members of our CVVs, relatives and friends of our local staff who died in 2021 seemed to be higher than before the pandemic. It is impossible to attribute this with absolute certainty to COVID, because the death rate in Guinea Bissau has always been much higher than in more developed parts of the world and there was no large scale testing. Nevertheless, the connection seemed obvious.

Management of our local programme

Next steps in empowering our local team to run our programme have been set. After some essential changes in January and May (due to abuse of authority by two staff members) our local team is led by Aminata Silla as financial manager and Ussumane Camara as field team manager. They are assisted by Alfa Iaia Queita as liaison officer between Béli, Bissau and The Netherlands. We are very happy with the good team spirit we see since then, and the responsibility the whole team shows for our local programme.

We also set next steps on shifting responsibility for expat intensive backstopping and control from Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit, to more extensive supervision/control by two younger members of our Board: Joris Pinkster and René Henkens.

Community-based conservation

- The community rangers of the 27 CVV's active during this year covered the territory of 29 villages and handed in 656 patrol forms that had been filled in correctly. A very small percentage was not accepted.



CVV member offering patrol forms for control by our staff

- We had to fire the president of the CVV of Dinguirai since he cut a large number of old faroba-trees (*Parkia biglobosa*) in his field. The fruits of these trees are important both for people and for chimpanzees.
- Our sacred site 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 of reduced respect for traditions among the youth and the expansion of cashew plantations.

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 Controlled Area). In 2021 all 178 were accepted by the ICCA Registry, while for one site, the sacred forest of Tontege, a case study has been published.

<https://www.iccaregistry.org/en/explore/guinea-bissau/tontege-sacred-site>



Spring in the sacred site of Tontege

Because of the corona crisis we could not organise a large meeting for all sacred site owners in 2021. Instead we invited them in smaller groups to several workshops during which we asked owners to find chimpanzee “drumming” trees at their sites and explained why we needed this information.

- Our fire control programme is highly appreciated by the local population: 40 fire brigades set early fires and create fire breaks around the sacred forests in their area. 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 - very dry grass.

Since we started this programme fewer houses and fewer cashew plantations did burn down. But most important for our conservation programme: also forests are better protected against large fires with improved fire control.

- The fire brigade of Limbi Mangatamba reported a case of illegal forest felling by an entrepreneur from Guinea Conakry. We informed the local authorities (Administrador, Police and local DGFF staff) that took appropriate action.

Ecotourism

Ecotourism is a way to provide local communities with alternative sources of income that show the economic value of nature conservation.

- In Béli 12 women have income directly related to tourism. But also the carpenter that makes furniture for the camp site, the baker who bakes bread, the farmers who grow rice, the women that grow vegetables etc. profit from visitors to Boé.
- We support the local NGO Fonda Huuwa that owns a tourist camp with 6 rondavels around a restaurant in Béli. The service level of the campsite is very 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 take care of cleaning the huts and washing sheets and towels. 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 2021 the camp enjoyed 303 visitor nights by 46 different persons. Of the 43 visitors not directly involved in our conservation programme 2 were eco-tourists, 10 researchers, 20 NGO and government staff, and 13 company workers. During this year visitors came from Italy, France, Cuba, US, South Africa, Portugal, The Netherlands, and Guinea Bissau. This year like in 2020 very few people travelled to Guinea Bissau.



Repaired fence to keep the many goats of the village, that have in the past caused enormous damage to the huts, and to the vegetable and the botanical garden around Casa Daridibó, out of the camp site

Sustainable development

- The rice banks in Béli and Capebonde set up by Chimbo and Daridibó serve to keep rice in the area and help to stabilise prices at a relatively high level for farmers and a relatively low level for consumers. In 2021 they bought rice at 300 XOF and sold it at 350 XOF per kg (1000 XOF is about € 1,50) an increase of 50 XOF compared to the prices of earlier years. The political situation of the country makes imported rice more expensive, which raises the price for local rice at the same time. We used to do the financial control of both rice banks together with our local staff. In 2021 we shifted the responsibility for this control to the owners and users of the rice banks.



The rice bank of Capebonde



- The decreasing number of years between two harvests from the same field, reduce the (already very poor) fertility of the agricultural fields. Coen Reijntjes, a specialist in improving soil fertility donated a second batch of seeds of plants that help to improve soil fertility. Our gardener Suleiman held workshops for interested farmers to distribute the seeds and explain to them where and how to plant them.
- In 2021, 10 girls benefited from the scholarship programme that we set up some years ago, which enables them to attend secondary school; 2 are in level 11, 2 in level 8 and 6 in level 7. For secondary education, children need to go to Gabu or Bissau. For girls, this is an even bigger hurdle than for boys. Every girl in the Boé can apply for the scholarship system after having 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.



These girls participate in our scholarship program and came with us to Gabu for the school year 2021-2022

Promotion of responsible bauxite mining

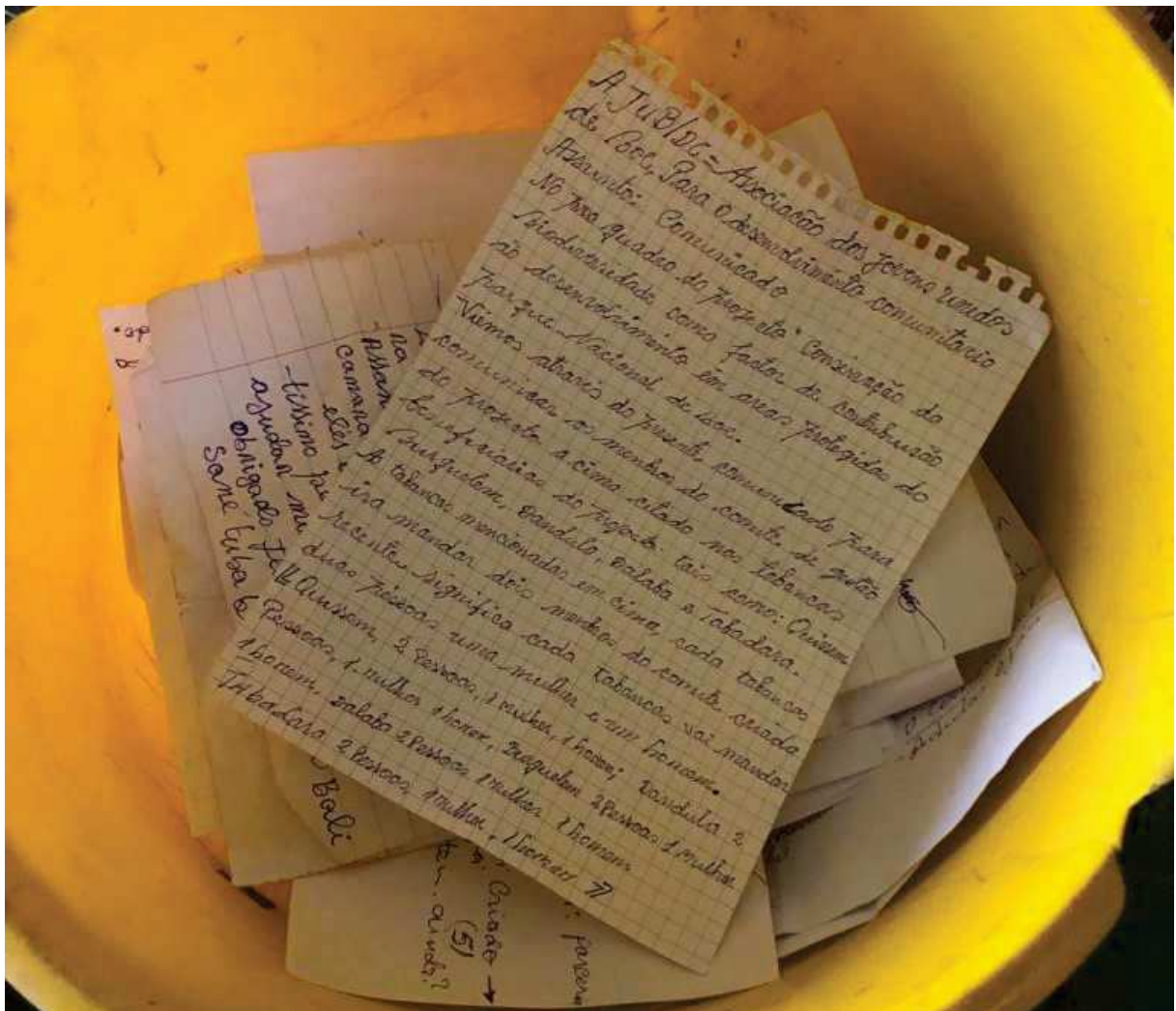
Bauxite mining concessions have been granted to the company Bauxite Angola SA in the southeast of the Boé. We promote that if mining starts, it will be done in a responsible way according to the standards set by the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI), in which Chimbo participates.

- We have sent in 117 amendments for the first round of the revision process of the ASI standards to strengthen them especially on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human rights. Many of them have been accepted during the 12 digital meetings in which we participated.

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 large 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. Like in 2020 the local radio in Béli was even more important this year to spread messages than it is already in normal situations because most physical meetings were forbidden.
- We ensure the functioning of the radio for free with solar electricity and this year we bought new ventilators for the studio and the technical room.



Messages handed over to the radio for broadcasting

- Hans van Rij, a BSc student of VHL, started an inventory of "drumming" trees with help of the community rangers of all active CVV's which included a characterisation of the tree and its habitat. The first 89 "drumming" trees were identified this year.



Hans with a village ranger noting down the specifics of a "drumming" tree

Student reports finalised in 2021:

- Alessandro Mainardi: "Fruiting tree phenology and its consequences for the availability of food for the western chimpanzee".
Food scarcity might occur around December.
- Luc Sloendregt: "Analysing the intensity of occurrence of terrestrial mammal species in Boé, Guinea Bissau".
In the database he analysed 32 mammal species that had been recorded, of which 1 critically endangered (western chimpanzee), 3 vulnerable (leopard, sooty mangabey and African golden cat) and 5 near threatened (guinea baboon, yellow-backed duiker, patas monkey, Campbell's monkey and African buffalo). He confirmed the earlier results that chimpanzees and baboons avoid each other while chimpanzees concentrate near "drumming" trees.

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

Publications received in 2021

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:

- Lester, J.D., Vigilant, L., Gratton, P. et al. Recent genetic connectivity and clinal variation in chimpanzees. *Commun Biol* 4, 283 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-021-01806-x>
- C. Bueno de Mesquita et al. 2021, Structure of Chimpanzee Gut Microbiomes across Tropical Africa. <https://journals.asm.org/doi/10.1128/mSystems.01269-20>
- H. Ostridge et al. 2021, Non-invasive sampling to investigate local genetic adaptation in chimpanzees. [SMBE conference poster.](#)
- C. Barratt et al. : Quantitative estimates of glacial refugia for chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) since the Last Interglacial (120,000 BP). *American Journal of Primatology* <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ddi.13358>

Awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement

Our awareness-raising is targeted at several levels: at the local population that shares the area with the chimpanzees, 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 among the communities of the Boé. Workshops for and meetings between representative of both groups are organised. We use the local radio for information and knowledge sharing.

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

- We produced 4 newsletters for our stakeholders.
- Piet Wit participated in a workshop of ARCUS at the IUCN congress in Marseille, and Joris Pinkster and Piet Wit participated in an IBAP workshop in Bissau.
- Our website was renewed.

Fundraising

- ARCUS Foundation accepted our proposal for a three year grant named “Linking Chimpanzee and Human culture” .
- Our request for a grant for uniforms to Green Grants Fund was withdrawn after this decision.
- A proposal sent to the EbA fund together with SarVision was not accepted.
- Two fundraising events of Globe Guards for which Chimbo did send proposals were held successfully in 2021.
- One new multi-annual private donor contract was settled for five years.
- We investigated whether WhyDonate would be an interesting channel of donations for us, and decided negative.



Fieldwork during the rainy season

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;*

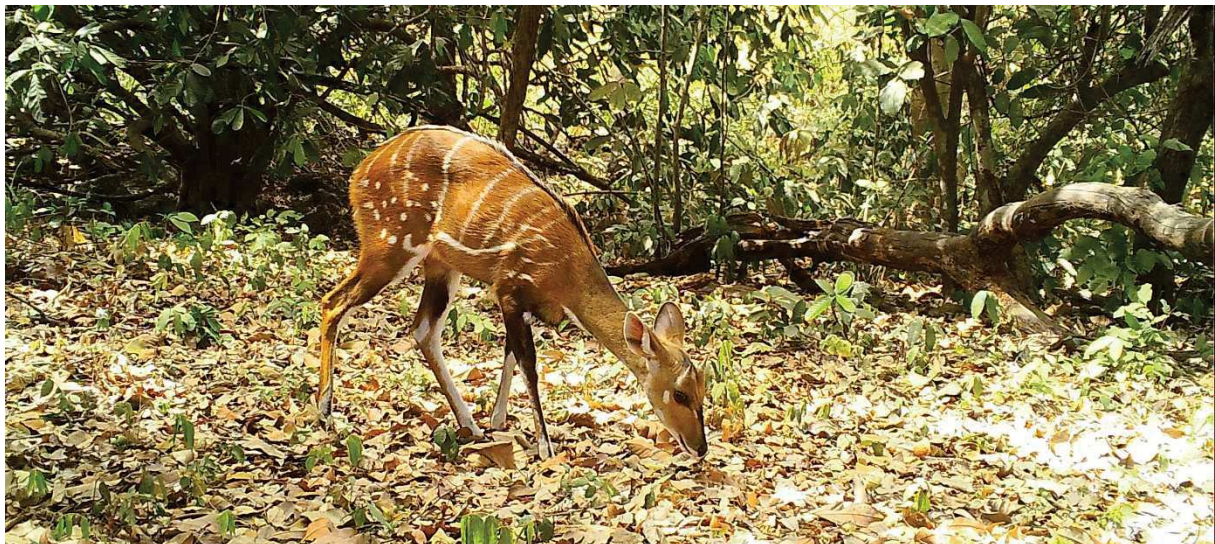
Our contacts with the director of Boé National Park and his staff are good; we provided information on the grant process of ARCUS Foundation

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

All sacred forests of which the owners agreed with inclusion are since 2021 in the UN ICCA registry.

- *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 camera trapping part of it had to be adapted to the skills of the local staff and the financial means of Chimbo. The programme includes monitoring of weather conditions, phenology tracks, patrols by CVV's and camera trapping. This year an inventory of "drumming" trees started.



Bushbock

- *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 in the process to adapt the standards of ASI.

- *develop default options that fit in our statutory objectives outside Guinea Bissau or at a different level of influence in case we are not any more able to work effectively in the Boé (for instance irresponsible mining might force us to choose other goals that fit in our statutory objectives);*

Not necessary (yet) because the handing over of responsibility for our present programme to the local MT is successful.

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

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

- *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 started negotiations with CIBIO (Centro de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Recursos Genéticos) on research cooperation.

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.*

After the changes needed in May 2021, the resulting local MT executes its new responsibilities in a successful way.

- *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.

- *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.*

A language training (English and French) is provided to the local team with good results. Students provide computer training and give support to the technical aspects of fieldwork. The two MT members that have followed fieldwork and tourism oriented training for a year in Tanzania, give training in those fields to the team.



Ussumane Camara and Annemarie Goedmakers discussing camera trapping issues with the field team.

Goals 2021 versus results

- Finalise the ARCUS “Linking Chimpanzee and Human culture” project in a successful and sustainable way.

All proposed activities could be carried despite the restrictions of the corona crisis.

- Investigate long term cooperation with ARCUS.

We signed a three year grant contract with ARCUS.

- A management team in Béli that takes active responsibility for the execution of our CVV programme and for the basics of the monitoring programme in the Boé.

In May we strengthened the MT in Béli by limiting the number of MT members to two with very clear responsibilities. Aminata Silla shows sound overall leadership, while Ussumane is a good team builder for his field staff.

- An active role of Chimbo in the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative) to increase attention for bauxite mining in West Africa and in the Standards revision process.

We have played a very active role in the process to strengthen the standards especially in the field of biodiversity, ecosystem services and human rights.

- Sign an agreement with IBAP on increased cooperation.

IBAP is still considering our proposal.

- Sign a cooperation agreement with another partner that fits in one of the long-term strategic options the board of Chimbo has chosen.

Draft texts of a cooperation agreement have been exchanged between CIBIO and Chimbo.

- As soon as universities allow their students to go again to Bissau, restart research in Boé by students from abroad.

Some universities started to give permission to travel outside Europe: 2 students benefitted and arrived in Béli in the second half of 2021.

- Expand our ecotourism activities once the COVID-19 pandemic is under control and foreign visitors are able to come to the country.

Some visitors came although travelling is still under many restrictions.

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

Both private donors and the grant of ARCUS Foundation will enable us to renew the equipment for CVV's.

- Identify potential donors for a programme to realise carbon credits based on forest protection in the Boé, as a source of income for nature conservation by the local population of the Boé.

We are discussing options with a commercial party interested in carbon credits.

Governance

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

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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 - 3.4.2023 (reappointed in 2019)
Jan Boekelman	treasurer	1.1.2011 - 31.12.2022 (reappointed in 2018)
Joris Pinkster	secretary (since 25.2.2008)	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2023 (reappointed in 2019)
Tedros Medhin	member	4.4.2007 - 3.4.2023 (reappointed in 2019)
René Henkens	member	29.11.2010 - 28.11.2022 (reappointed in 2018)
Norbert de Munnik	member	8.9.2014 – 7.9.2022 (reappointed in 2018)

Advisors to the board

- Piet Wit is 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.

Board meetings and activities

- The Board has held four meetings (1 in-person and 3 digitally) in 2021. We have decided on three missions and discussed the results of the missions, adopted the budget for 2022, the 2020 annual accounts and the annual report, we discussed the cooperation request by CIBIO and started negotiations on legal texts, decided to invite Tamara Borges de Oliveira (vice chair of our partner Daridibó) to our board meetings, and to send a complaint to VHL about the lack of support to one of their students.
- Piet Wit carried out an evaluation mission at the end of the COMBAC Boé project to provide input for our final narrative report to the EU.
- A control and backstopping mission was carried out by Annemarie Goedmakers and Piet Wit in May-June.
- In August Piet and Annemarie participated at the IUCN World Congress in Marseille.
- A second control and backstopping mission was carried out by Joris Pinkster and Piet Wit in October.



Human resources

General

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

For specific jobs, consultants are hired at modest fees. With each volunteer or student that cooperates for a period longer than 1 month with Chimbo, we sign a contract in which tasks/results/obligations/responsibilities, etc. of both parties are defined.

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.



Aminata Silla (local programme manager), Piet Wit and CVV members

Staff in Guinea Bissau

Aminata Silla	MT member responsible for finance and general management
Ussumane Camará	MT member responsible for fieldwork
Bucari Camará	MT member responsible for external contacts until May 2021 (also President of the PH and Director of the local radio)
Adulai Djalo	Secretary to the MT and responsible for tourism until May 2021
Alfa Iaia Queita	Driver and liaison officer Béli/Bissau/Netherlands
Odete Tavares	Responsible for finance until February 2021
Aissatu Bela Bandjai	Camp manager of the Fonda Huuwa camp site
Abdulai Djalo	Fieldworker until May 2021
Djuma Culibali	Fieldworker
Samba Camará	Trainee fieldworker
Mutaro Magane	Trainee fieldworker
Califa Cante	Trainee fieldwork since June 2021
Suleiman Djalo	Gardener / supervisor Casa Daridibó
Saliu Camará	Guard/supervisor solar plants/bicycle repair
Fatima Sera	Cleaning lady Béli houses and offices
Fini Queita	Cleaning lady Bissau office

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

In the Boé the 27 active CVV's with 135 community rangers, the 34 active fire brigades with about 200 members, and 178 owners or Djarga's of villages sacred sites cooperated with our local team and one student this year to make our conservation efforts effective even though almost no meetings or workshops could be realised. They recognise the need to make sure ecosystem services will also be available for their children, they are proud of the biodiversity in the area where they live, but had to wait to the end of the year before the personal contacts with students became possible again.

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

International volunteers, researchers and students in 2021:

Kasper Alberda	Analysis of PANAF trap camera images
Teresa Borasino	Advisor on design issues
Tamara Borges de Oliveira	Translation English/Dutch - Portuguese
Frans Breteler	Identified tree species and send specimens to Naturalis
Bartelijn Buys	Analysis of "drumming" by chimpanzees
Petya Kirjazow	Research on food trees for chimpanzees in sacred sites
Sem van Loon	Research on "drumming" behaviour chimpanzees
Eveline van Maanen	Assistance on financial issues
Alessandro Mainardi	Research on phenology of food trees for chimpanzees
Jan van Maanen	General assistance
Paul Ndiaye	High level advisor on cultural and ecological issues
Anouk Puijk	Data handling of sacred sites for the ICCA registry
Coen Reijntjes	Improved fallow land techniques
Hans van Rij	Research on "drumming" trees of chimpanzees
Luc Sloendregt	Analysis Chimbo grid trap camera images

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. End of 2021 the EU delegation still has to pay about € 3,000 that it committed to.
- The ARCUS Foundation granted us a subsidy of \$ 65,000 for the project “Linking Chimpanzee and Human Culture and Building Conservation Practices” that was spent in 2021 as required.
- The ARCUS Foundation granted us a staff grant of \$ 8,000 for the “Arcus School Fund”. Each staff member of ARCUS can propose specific projects to the whole team. A project that is selected gets an amount according to the support it gets from team members. The grant has to be spent between 1.11.2021 and 31.12.2022. This was a very nice surprise and felt as strong support and appreciation for our work.
- We signed a contract with ARCUS for a three year grant of 65.000 US\$ a year for the project “Linking chimpanzee and human culture to increase habitat conservation” starting 1.1.2022.

Contributions in kind to Chimbo in 2021 by:

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

Donations

- Individuals, organisations and companies have contributed financially to the activities of Chimbo in 2021.
- 5 individuals have a multi-annual donation contract with Chimbo.

Financial ratios 2021

- Direct cost of fundraising/donations 1 %
- Expenses on objective/income 46 %
- Total expenses/income 49 %



Leopard at the sacred site of Hore Lugadjole (2 km from the village) 22 September 2021 around 22.00.

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 became a member of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Working Group and Joris 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 A.P.E.S. Database of the SGA.



Partners actively involved in our programme in 2021:

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

Daridibó: our sister NGO in Guinea Bissau

DGFF –DSF Directorate General Flora and Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 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

FRES-GB: company in Gabu active on rural electrification

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

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

Local authorities in the Boé Sector

Lund University (Sweden)

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)



Guinea baboons

Other Partners

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

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

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

AJUB : the youth organisation of the Boé

Amigos da Terra, Amazônia Brasileira: São Paulo, Brazil

Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Commerciales d'Angers (France)

Embassy of the Netherlands in Dakar

Fondation Bioguiné: a funding mechanism for protected areas in Guinea Bissau.

Fondation MAVA: Foundation for nature conservation based in Switzerland

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

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, 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets		
Solar panels	5,681	8,928
Current assets		
Receivables	2,007	5,332
Cash at bank	166,996	57,292
	-----	-----
	169,003	62,624
	174,684	71,552
RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
Reserves and funds		
General reserve	64,235	44,876
Continuity reserve	50,500	500
Car reserve	7,200	0
Designated funds	0	0
	-----	-----
	121,935	45,376
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	52,749	26,176
	174,684	71,552

INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT 2021

	Realisation 2021 €	Budget 2021 €	Realisation 2020 €
INCOME			
Income from donations	35,805	35,000	35,005
Subsidies	112,022	55,000	6,918
Other income and expenses	1,613	0	1,427
	-----	-----	-----
	149,440	90,000	43,350
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	347	500	119
Performance cost own organisation	384	500	259
	-----	-----	-----
	731	1,000	378
Total available on objective	148,709	89,000	42,972
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	68,335	87,000	97,000
Contributions	717	1,000	755
Performance cost on objective	3,098	1,000	2,859
	-----	-----	-----
	72,150	89,000	100,614
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	76,559	0	-57,642

The appropriation of results is as follows:

(Addition) / Withdrawal from:

General reserve	(19,359)	57,642
Continuity reserve	(50,000)	0
Car reserve	(7,200)	0

NOTES TO THE FOUNDATION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2021

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 2020 have been reclassified for comparability with 2021.

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 Chimbo Foundation 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	2021	2020
• Direct cost of fundraising/donations:	1 %	1 %
• Expenses on objective/income:	46 %	224 %
• Total expenses/income:	49 %	232 %

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Analysis concerning the balance sheet

	2021 €	2020 €
FIXED ASSETS		
Solar panels		
Book value at January 1	8,928	12,174
Investments	0	0
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	5,681	8,928
Purchase	32,465	32,465
Cumulative depreciation	26,784	23,537
	-----	-----
Book value at December 31	5,681	8,928
CURRENT ASSETS		
Receivables		
Statement of expenses receivable from Daridibó ²	1,700 ¹	5,332
Statement of other expenses receivable	307	0
Interest ASN savings account	0	1
	-----	-----
	2,007	5,332
Cash at bank		
ING	67,788	84
ASN savings account	99,208	57,208
	-----	-----
	166,996	57,292
TOTAL ASSETS	174,684	71,552

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 €	2020 €
RESERVES AND FUNDS		
General reserve		
Balance as at January 1	44,876	102,518
Appropriation of result	19,359	57,642
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	64,235	44,876
 Continuity reserve²		
Balance as at January 1	500	500
Appropriation of result	50,000	0
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	50,500	500
 Car reserve³		
Balance as at January 1	0	0
Appropriation of result	7,200	0
	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31	7,200	0
Total Reserves and Funds	121,935	45,376
 LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
ARCUS school fund deferred revenues	5,833	0
Grant Globe Guards	15,000	15,000
Bank costs	27	14
Expenses statements	19,740	8,362
Invoices third parties	9,070	0
Fundraising	0	0
Auditor 2020	79	2,800
Auditor 2021	3,000	0
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	52,749	26,176
TOTAL RESERVES, FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	174,684	71,552

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 website; no reservations for staff costs in The Netherlands are necessary) to which the Board 23.3.2022 decided to add 50% of the average annual expenses over the last 15 years for fulfilment of obligations in Guinea Bissau in that situation.

³ The Board decided on 23.3.2022 to introduce a 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	2020
	€	€
INCOME		
Income from donations		
Donations and gifts	4,805	4,105
Donations from annuity instalments	31,000	30,900
	-----	-----
	35,805	35,005
Subsidies		
Grant EU for COMBAC Boé project	46,973	0
Grant ARCUS 2021	53,145	0
Grant ARCUS school fund	1,175	0
Grants Globe Guards	10,729	6,918
	-----	-----
	112,022	6,918
Other income and expenses		
Interest ASN-Bank	0	1
Bank costs	-277	-231
Reimbursed loans and costs	0	-293
Income from ecotourism	1,890	1,950
	-----	-----
	1,613	1,427
COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Expenses fundraising		
Direct fundraising costs	347	119
Performance costs own organisation (Netherlands)		
Office expenses	69	0
Meeting and management costs	315	259
	-----	-----
	384	259

	2021 €	2020 €
Expenses on objective		
Direct expenses on objective		
Project activities	68,335	96,999
Project activities		
COMBAC Boé: Community based conservation	1,306	84,371
ARCUS grant 2021	53,145	918
ARCUS school fund	1,175	6,000
Depreciation	3,247	3,247
Chimpanzee research	2,325	622
Nature conservation	4,130	621
Sustainable development	3,007	1,221
	-----	-----
	68,335	97,000
Contributions		
Contribution Daridibó	0	91
Contribution IUCN	467	414
Contribution FIN/Globe Guards	250	250
	-----	-----
	717	755
Performance cost objective		
Third-party services	0	0
Office expenses	0	0
Travel costs	0	0
Auditor 2019	0	59
Auditor 2020	98	2,800
Auditor 2021	3,000	0
	-----	-----
	3,098	2,859

Oudemirdum, 16.6.2022
On behalf of the Board:
Dr. A.M.C. Goedmakers, President

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: Chimbo Foundation

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2021 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2021 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 2021, and of its result for 2021 in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the Netherlands.

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021;
- the notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Going concern

The financial statements of the foundation have been prepared using the going concern basis. Our audit procedures were designed to find sufficient audit information that supports the going concern basis. In the prior years Chimbo Foundation is funded, among others, by a yearly donation of € 30,000. The contract concerning the donation is renewed for a five year period in 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, June 24, 2022

Accountantskantoor KUBUS Dordrecht

Drs. E.J. Tigelaar AA

Events after balance sheet date

- Since October 2020 we have had problems with the charge controllers of the solar plant that provides our training and research centre, Casa Daridibó, with electricity. With the installation of new ones in January 2022 the problem could not be solved. Due to defective charge controllers the batteries had not been loaded over too long a period. At the moment the solar plant provides the electricity needed only during daytime. We have decided to buy new batteries.



Hind leg print of a chimpanzee

Long term goal

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

Essential elements to achieve this long-term goal:

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

Priorities 2018-2022

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

- ensuring the commitment of local communities to the conservation and wise use of the natural resources of the Boé;
- assisting IBAP in managing effectively those parts of the DBT complex that lie in the Boé;
- ensuring effective legal protection of the sacred forests in the Boé;
- developing a protocol and start the execution of a long-term (at least 40 years) monitoring programme meant to supply useful knowledge for nature conservation of the area and to increase scientific knowledge on the western chimpanzee;
- promoting responsible bauxite mining that ensures that if bauxite mining starts in the Boé there will be guarantees of no net loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- developing default options that fit in our statutory objectives outside Guinea Bissau or at a different level of influence in case we are not any more able to work effectively in the Boé (for instance irresponsible mining might force us to choose other goals that fit in our statutory objectives).

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

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

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

Annual goals 2022

- Develop a new action plan with priorities for the period 2023-2027.
- 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.
- Strengthen skills of the local team on gathering and handling monitoring results (camera trap footage, phenology -, weather -, and patrol data).
- 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.
- 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).
- Continue to play an active role of Chimbo in the ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative) to increase attention for responsible bauxite mining in West Africa.
- Sign cooperation agreements with at least two new partners that fit in the long-term strategic goals of the board of Chimbo.
- Improve and professionalize our ecotourism activities.
- Investigate options of cooperation on chimpanzee conservation across the border of Guinea Bissau.



BUDGET 2022

	Realisation 2021 €	Budget 2021 €	Budget 2022 €
INCOME			
Income from own fundraising	35,805	35,000	35,000
Subsidies ⁴	112,022	55,000	70,000
Other income and expenses	1,613	0	1,000
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	149,440	90,000	106,000
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Expenses fundraising			
Direct fundraising costs	347	500	500
Performance cost own organization	384	500	500
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	731	1,000	1,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE ON OBJECTIVE	148,709	89,000	105,000
EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE			
Expenses on objective			
Direct expenses on objective	68,335	87,000	100,000
Contributions	717	1,000	1,000
Performance cost on objective	3,098	1,000	4,000
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TOTAL EXPENSES ON OBJECTIVE	72,150	89,000	105,000
SURPLUS	76,559	0	0

⁴ Only those subsidies are included for which commitments are given. Both the ARCUS Staff Grant 2021 and the multi-annual ARCUS grant are included in this amount.

Abbreviations

ARRC	Avoidance, Reduction, Restoration and Compensation of negative impacts from Energy, Extractive and Associated Infrastructure Projects on Apes
ASI	Aluminium Stewardship Initiative
BNP	Boé National Park
CEM	Commission on Ecosystem Management (IUCN)
COMBAC Boé	Community Based Conservation of the Cultural and Natural Values of the Boé Sector
CVV	Village Vigilance Committee
DGFF	Directorate General Flora and Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture, Guinea Bissau
DBT complex	Boé and Dulombi National Park with Cuntabani, CheChe and Salifo Ecological Corridors
EU	European Union
FIN	Dutch Federation for International Nature Conservation: now called Globe Guards
FRES	Foundation Rural Energy Services
GB	Guinea Bissau
GRASP	UN Great Apes Survival Partnership, Nairobi
IBAP	Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas - Dr. Alfredo Simão da Silva
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature, Switzerland
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany
MT	Management team
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PANAF	Pan African chimpanzee survey, executed according to a protocol developed by MPI
PASA	Pan African Sanctuary Alliance
PH	Plataforma Horizontal: a kind of local parliament in the Boé to discuss and promote sustainable development with respect for nature
PNB	Boé National Park
PND	Dulombi National Park
PSG	Primate Specialist Group
SGA	Section on Great Apes
SSC	Species Survival Commission
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 Viva! Care organisation 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
Tedros Medhin	Programme Secretary at IUCN-NL until 31.12.2021 Director T. Medhin Consultancy since 1.1.2022 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 Counsel at the law firm Van de Sanden & Peters



Combretum racemosum in flower