

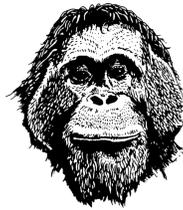
A close-up, high-resolution photograph of an orangutan's face, focusing on its eyes and nose. The skin is a mottled greyish-brown with a wrinkled texture. The eyes are dark brown and looking slightly to the right. The nose is large and dark. The fur is thick and reddish-brown.

ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

2012 Annual Report

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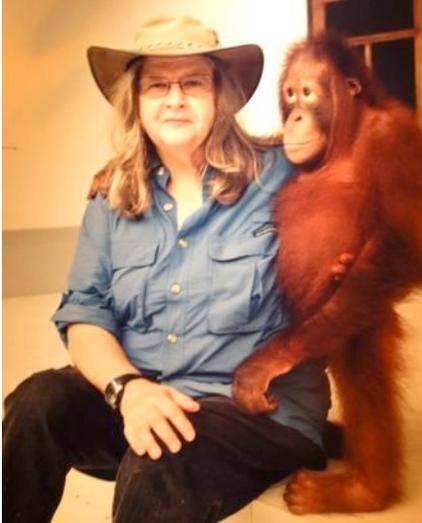
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Reflections

A letter from Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas

Dear Friends,

English poet and novelist Rudyard Kipling, famous author of *Jungle Book*, once said, “If history were taught in the form of stories, it would never be forgotten.”

Today, an epic story is unfolding deep within the jungles of Indonesian Borneo. Day by day, the never-ending destruction of rainforest habitat and the resulting decimation of populations of wild orangutans are driving this species closer to extinction. I often wonder what our grandchildren will think of us if we—a society of global citizens entrusted with the care of *their* natural heritage—allow this to happen on our watch. History will not be kind and stories of our missteps will not be forgotten.

And so, it is with a sense of urgency and abiding commitment to all things wild that *Orangutan Foundation International* reenergized, retooled, and doubled-down on all of its key conservation initiatives in 2012—no small undertaking given the complex, interrelated nature of the various conservation protection tools we employ every day to help save orangutans and their rainforest habitat.

In 2012, we proudly welcomed two new ‘sister’ organizations, an important step in spreading our urgent message to all corners of the globe. *Orangutan Foundation International Australia* hit the ground running by raising \$248,000 in 2012 towards the purchase of OFI’s Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest. This past year was a major milestone for OFI’s new land purchase campaign, and the beginning of a new era of working hand-in-hand with local village leaders for whom the permanent protection (through land acquisition) of *their* forest traditions align perfectly with OFI’s mission to safeguard orangutans.

Orangutan Foundation Canada set in motion its own outreach and education projects in 2012 as well, creating a new website and focusing its early efforts on raising awareness about the plight of orangutans. In November, OFC hosted a ‘standing room only’ event in Burnaby Canada at which I had the pleasure of speaking.

At our Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine and outlying camps where we care for 330 orangutans, OFI took strategic action in 2012 to relieve overcrowding caused by the seemingly endless flow of orphaned and displaced orangutans into our Center, resulting from rampant deforestation in our region. Twenty-five spacious new enclosures were designed and built, and swings, barrels, climbing ladders, and other enrichment apparatus were added to keep our orangutans active and stimulated. A new water tower, nearly one-half mile of additional orangutan boardwalk, and a new jungle gym—all built in 2012—will support the health and wellbeing of our orangutans for many years to come (see images on page 11).

In this busy year, OFI staff worked with local communities, forestry officials, and police officers to persuade owners of captive orangutans to voluntarily give these orphans to OFI's orangutan rehabilitation center. Far too many arrived in dire condition needing urgent medical care. A total of 20 orangutans were admitted to the Care Center during 2012, while 26 mature orangutans, rehabilitated by OFI over many years, were released back to the forest. Rescue-Rehabilitate-Release-Rewild: this dynamic cycle of events creates a sense of closure in the tragic stories that bring innocent orangutans into our Care Center as collateral damage from unbridled human greed and ignorance.

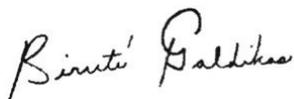
Real closure on these sad stories (and the prevention of new ones), however, is dependent upon *keeping orangutans safe in the wild*. This means minimizing deadly human-orangutan conflicts. In 2012, OFI monitored and defended the eastern side of Tanjung Puting National Park by staffing five guard posts and patrolling with Park staff on a weekly basis. In addition, OFI maintained and stocked feeding platforms for wild-born released orangutans on the western side of the Park at Tanjung Harapan, Pondok Tanggui, and Camp Leakey locations; we also monitored wild orangutan populations within the Park. Moreover, more than six miles of watery moat were constructed along the eastern boundary of OFI's Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest to prevent mining and logging encroachment, fight fires, and support ongoing forest patrols that keep orangutans safe.

In an exciting new initiative, construction plans were drawn up during early 2012 to build an orangutan release camp named Camp Seluang Mas in order to facilitate the release of 40 orangutans in the Seruyan forest area on the border of Tanjung Puting National Park. Road building at the site began in May, while construction commenced in June. By September 2012 much of the construction, including a 300-foot long bridge over a swamp and three ironwood feeding platforms, was completed. This solidly-built new camp includes three concrete buildings consisting of administrative offices, sleeping quarters, and kitchen-dining areas. It is here where trained OFI 'forest keepers' and 'orangutan guardians' will live and work. In December 2012, five adolescent male orangutans from the Care Center were the first of many to be released into the protected forests surrounding OFI's new Seluang Mas camp.

The year was filled with other firsts as well. More than 100 managers and staff of Indonesia's largest pulp and paper businesses (Asia Pulp and Paper and PT Smart) were trained in the implementation of the new "Zero Tolerance Policy" regarding the harming of endangered species, including orangutans, within their concessions. The implementation of this precedent-setting policy, negotiated by OFI and signed by industry leaders in 2012, is considered a major victory for orangutans in Indonesia! The first of many of OFI's *Zero Tolerance Policy: No Kill, No Harm, No Capture Training Workshops* began in July 2012.

These are but a few of our most memorable stories from this eventful year. In the pages that follow, we share many more with the hope that they will serve to remind us all of our collective dream to ensure a future that includes viable populations of wild orangutans living safely and freely in the dense jungles of Borneo—a heart-warming story of accomplishment our generation will be proud to share with the next.

Thank you for your abiding support, without which our work would simply not be possible.



Biruté Mary Galdikas
President

OFI Family Unites Across the Globe To Nourish our Hairy Foster 'Children'

Feeding a large family is never easy. But when that family includes hundreds of hungry orangutans with big appetites, 'meal time' becomes a daily epic adventure to provide a steady supply of the nutrients, calories and variety that are essential to raising healthy great apes.

Most of the orphans that come to our Care Center are three years old or younger, prime milk-drinking age. Often malnourished by the time they arrive, these babies never seem to get enough, guzzling bottle after bottle of fortified milk from their surrogate mothers' hands and transforming their tiny sunken stomachs into plump, watermelon-bellies. To give their fragile immune systems the best fighting chance, we boost their diets with multi-vitamins, baby porridge, and other supplements. Today, we have sixty-three milk-drinking baby orangutans in our nursery, pushing our annual milk bill to more than \$10,000 USD. Never mind the milk that we still give out at our forest feeding stations to released ex-captive orangutans! Please remember that in the wild, orangutan juveniles sometimes suckle their mothers until they are 7 or 8 years old.



While milk is essential to a good start in life, orangutans are best known for being voracious eaters of ripe fruit; scientific field records indicate they consume over 250 species of wild fruit in primary forest. As our babies mature here at the Care Center, fruits and vegetables are introduced into their diets, and they join the Center's other fruit-munchers. OFI feeds 340 orphan orangutans at the Care Center as well as over 200 released orangutans who sometimes return to the feeding stations at our release sites. This is where the real challenge begins.



The search for and purchase, transport, and distribution of more than 200,000 pounds of food per year is truly a monumental team effort. First, cultivated and wild fruit needs to be located somewhere in the area. While OFI maintains agreements with many local village growers, including a women's co-operative that provides bananas and other regular crops, the availability of most fruit is determined by the seasonality of the tropics. Our "fruit scouts" are always on the lookout for fresh pineapples, rambutans, and durian. In a year's time, orangutans in our care will consume more than 40 varieties of fruits and vegetables, including the occasional wild fruit sourced from the forest.

To move thousands of pounds of fresh food from farms, gardens, and remote villages to the Care Center, a full-time crew of drivers and two very well-worn trucks is constantly on the move, loading up mounds of papayas, melons, mangoes, etc. and unloading sacks of sweet corn, cucumbers, yams, etc. At the Care Center our orangutan caregivers distribute the harvest to their charges three times a day, some of whom (like 8-year-old Lawrence), can eat up to 20 pounds of

mangoes in a single day! Even in Borneo, mangoes aren't cheap! Keeping hundreds of hungry fruit consumers like Lawrence and his orange friends nourished costs approximately \$250,000 per year, which goes directly into the local economy.



Like many full-grown human children, some of our rehabilitated orangutans released into the forest over the past three decades still depend on us for an occasional helping hand. About half of the 400+ orangutans we've released over the years continue to return to their original release sites where they know they can find supplementary nutrition when needed. OFI maintains forest-based feeding platforms in seven active and former sites for this purpose. Keeping these far-flung stations supplied with weekly fruit, as well as staffed and maintained, is a challenging but important endeavor since human

development pressure surrounding our forest release sites limits orangutans' range and puts added pressure on the remaining forest habitat that naturally supports their diet.

Good food and plenty of it is clearly key to keeping the orangutans in our care healthy and happy; our round-the-clock 'kitchen' would not be possible without your kind support.



Defending Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest: Desperate Times Required Desperate Measures

In June of 2012, OFI reached out to supporters all across the globe to ask for their emergency support to defend the Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest and its precious denizens. At that time, OFI was actively raising funds to purchase and permanently protect the biologically-rich, 6,400-acre Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest—home to at least 50 wild orangutans and a future release site for orangutans rescued and rehabilitated by OFI—and had already secured more than 2,000 acres.

Sadly, nearly over night, a number of local zircon mining companies, as well as a slew of squatting miners, had set up shop and were excavating within 300 feet of our eastern border. More than 2,000 workers had swarmed the 250-acre mining site. Left unchallenged, these resource-hungry mining operations would have crossed our property boundary with impunity and decimated portions of our Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest in little time, leaving behind a white, sandy, wasteland devoid of vegetation and wildlife. They had to be stopped.



But with so many small companies and innumerable illegal squatters currently staking claims to the zircon resources that abut our property, negotiating with potential encroachers was not an option. We had to act swiftly and powerfully to permanently protect Rawa Kuno's rainforest habitat and the wildlife that depend on it.

Desperate times require desperate measures! Therefore, Dr. Galdikas moved swiftly to sign an emergency contract with an excavation contractor to create a moat (canal)—

approximately ten feet wide, seven feet deep and six miles long—on the eastern border of the Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest. It was a daunting task and took many months to complete (it has since been extended further).

With the moat in place, OFI has been able to patrol the boundary by small boats to protect against prevent illegal logging, burning, and squatting. It has also served as an effective firebreak and water source for fire-fighting during the dry season, helping to keep orangutans and their habitat safe. Two temporary guard posts were erected in 2012 along the moat to prevent others from using it for transportation and to safeguard against intruders before a single tree could be cut or mining foothold established within our protected forest.

Getting Up-Close-and-Personal with Orangutans Inspires an Industry to Change its Deadly Practices

OFI Teaches “No Kill - No Harm - No Capture”

On an ordinary workday, a hike into the rainforest for the supervisors and managers of Asia Pulp and Paper Company (APP)—one of Southeast Asia's largest industrial timber plantation companies—is an opportunity to survey the forest's dense mass of sturdy trees and to calculate the millions of cubic meters of potential economic prosperity they will provide. For these professionals, cutting down trees, selling logs, and clearing land to plant industrial timber plantations is a way of life. For orangutans, it is life-threatening. According to Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, "Orangutan killing is the dirty big secret of the palm oil and pulp and paper concession world."

In early July, 2012 APP employees ventured into the forest and to OFI's Orangutan Care Center with Dr. Galdikas on a unique four-day journey that was anything but ordinary. On this day, OFI officially launched its new, innovative *Zero Tolerance Policy: No Kill, No Harm, No Capture* training workshop, designed to train 500 palm oil and paper and pulp managers and staff over the next two years in the humane and respectful treatment of orangutans and other wildlife. In so doing, OFI aspires to fundamentally change the culture of an industry that has historically treated orangutans as 'agricultural pests' with deadly consequences to both orangutan individuals and to the orangutan species, *Pongo pygmaeus*.



July's *Zero Tolerance Policy: No Kill, No Harm, No Capture* training workshop, the first of many, was led by Dr. Galdikas and four professional trainers. The four-day workshop opened in Pangkalan Bun with a speech given by Regent Pak Ujang Iskandar of Kotawaringin Barat, who personally welcomed the twenty-one participating APP supervisors and managers, and emphasized the importance of this new collaborative conservation program.

The first two days of training included a series of immersive workshops with talks and activities followed by Q&A and group discussions. Sessions included a presentation about local rainforest ecology and biodiversity by Ms. Renie Djojismaro (a former biology student of Dr. Galdikas and the current manager of OFI's Jakarta office), as well as a personal and in-depth talk by Dr. Galdikas about orangutans as a species and as individuals.

In 2011, APP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with OFI in which APP agreed to implement a 'Zero Tolerance Policy' on the killing, capture, and harming of endangered wildlife in its suppliers' concessions and its own timber estates. In that MOU OFI agreed to train APP's managers on the implementation of this 'Zero Tolerance Policy.'

Mr. Edy (active conservationist in Indonesia) and Dr. Galdikas provided advice and recommendations on what to do and how to act when workers encounter wild orangutans on their plantations, providing insight into ways to avert violent human-orangutan conflicts. Mr. Robert Yappi, OFI's geographic systems expert, talked about participatory mapping as an effective means for collaborative conservation, and facilitated APP managers using *Google Earth* to identify the locations and layouts of their industrial timber concessions relative to known locations of wild orangutan populations. Later, APP managers shared their concessions' respective

conservation plans, and sought suggestions from Dr. Galdikas on effective strategies to help strengthen them.

A visit to Camp Leakey in Tanjung Puting National Park on the third day offered workshop trainees a glimpse of the wild orangutan life. They visited the site where Dr. Galdikas began her pioneering research and rehabilitation work in 1971 and heard stories and reflections from the forty-one years she spent living alongside these gentle red apes. In camp, throughout the forest,



and at the feeding platform, workshop participants witnessed orangutans unafraid and confident, calmly accepting people into their habitat, and affording people a peek into their hidden forest lives. For many participants, it was the beginning of seeing orangutans from a different perspective.

Day four of OFI's *Zero Tolerance Policy: No Kill, No Harm, No Capture* training workshop offered participants a unique, up-close-and-personal experience through a visit to OFI's Care Center in Pasir Panjang. Juxtaposed to the previous day's heart-warming experience at

Camp Leakey where orangutans are safely wild and free, workshop participants came face to face on day four with the reality of 340 orangutans, orphaned or displaced in part by their industry's destructive practices.

The day's event began with a tour of OFI's Care Center. Workshop participants visited the enrichment forest that surrounds the Care Center where all orangutans play in the forest canopy. Workshop participants also visited one of the "playgrounds", a large jungle gym where five to seven-year-old orangutan juveniles work off their energy by swinging, climbing, and jumping. Here, the trainees experienced the playful and mischievous side of orangutan nature. Hats were plucked from heads and cameras became the target of unrestrained curiosity.

The visit to the nursery and the play area for the orangutans under five years was perhaps the most powerful moment for many workshop participants. The infants' endearing antics and profound innocence, coupled with the Indonesians' deep cultural love of children, brought the issue of orphaned orangutans (whose mothers have been killed by palm oil industry workers) front and center. It was an emotional and moving experience for the twenty-one workshop participants. As Dr. Galdikas expressed over several Tweets, "This is one of the reasons that it is important that people have opportunities to directly observe and be close to endangered wildlife. It engenders feelings and emotions. One can learn facts from a book, but nothing engages people like a close encounter with the animal himself or herself."



For most of the managers who took part in OFI's four-day training, this session was their closest and most positive encounter with orangutans. It served to dispel the long-held stereotype of orangutans as malevolent pests, and educated the managers about the importance of orangutan conservation. The managers of APP (aided by our trainers) will go back to their workplaces in East Borneo to deliver OFI's 'do no harm' message and techniques to their employees, spreading the word and helping to transform an industry.

Guarding the Forest: Step by Step, OFI Forest Rangers Keep Orangutans Safe

For more than a decade, Mr. Dimun has measured time by the hundreds of miles he has walked along remote forest trails in pursuit of an important conservation mission. Thirty years-old, Mr. Dimun joined OFI's staff in 2000. He has been helping to protect and defend more than one million acres of ancient orangutan habitat against the onslaught of modern-day 'progress' in order to save orangutans from extinction.

Much of Mr. Dimun's time over the past twelve years has been spent deep within Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP). TPNP is one of the two largest habitats for wild orangutan populations left in the world. Proclaimed a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO in 1981, TPNP was granted National Park status in 1982. Tanjung Puting represents the last remaining self-sustaining coastal peat swamp ecosystem in the region. It provides the opportunity for many wildlife species to thrive and coexist, among them eighteen Vulnerable Species and ten Critical and Endangered Species, including 6,000 endangered Bornean orangutans.



Yet despite its status as a protected national park, TPNP's wildlife faces new dangers every day. Corporations are rapidly destroying rain forests to create palm oil plantations. OFI expects tens of thousands of acres of new palm oil concessions to be granted next to and even within the embedded villages of the Park. This means more human-orangutan conflicts, including incursions, fires, and poaching activity by plantation workers and the men plantations employ as 'pest-killers'—orangutans often considered one of those pests.

The cruel and illegal pet trade industry is thriving, too. Illegal roadways built in and around the Park by loggers and miners, and as a result of palm oil encroachment, increase the risk of illegal animal trafficking by providing access into remote habitat areas where orangutans can be easily poached. Strip mining for gold, zircon, and sand is on the increase around the borders of the Park. Without constant vigilance, mining operations would enter the park in a matter of days.



But despite these odds, the vast, ancient forests of TPNP are still largely intact, in part because of Mr. Dimun and a team of OFI forest rangers who, every day, detect, deter, thwart and halt illegal intruders. When 18-year-old Dimun first came to work for OFI twelve years ago, he didn't know he would one day be part of such a heroic mission. Fresh out of high school, he was simply looking for a job. Initially, he was placed as an orangutan caregiver at OFI's Orangutan Care Center Pasir Panjang. In those formative years, he learned to understand the psychology and behavior of our orange great ape relatives.

In 2003, Mr. Dimun became an OFI forest ranger at Camp Simpang Kecil in TPNP. The job of a ranger runs on a rigorous schedule over difficult jungle terrain. After morning camp duties, Mr. Dimun and his partner would embark on hours-long walking patrols of their assigned territory, checking for signs of illicit activity, documenting forest and wildlife crimes, and helping to shut down illegal operations. In Camp Sungai Baug Dimon helped train less experienced rangers in

their mapping duties. Relocation in 2006 took Mr. Dimun to Sungai Buluh Sekonyer where he helped fight the catastrophic peat fires set by illegal loggers that burned 60,000 hectares (148,200 acres) of primary rainforest at that time.



Not all of the many years spent in the forest involved chasing 'the bad guys.' On his daily patrols, Mr. Dimun monitored the ecology of the forest, counting deer, pigs, snakes, frogs, birds, wild cats and, of course, orangutans. Despite the hard physical work, his favorite part of the job was walking through the forest and watching wild orangutans. He was happy to see them living free, building nests, foraging for food, and raising their young.

Today, Mr. Dimun is raising a family of his own, and once again caring for orangutans closer to home at OFI's Care Center. He is proud of his past accomplishments. In twelve years, nine camps, hundreds of miles, thousands of footsteps, and countless forest encounters—both good and bad—Mr. Dimun has helped to safeguard a valuable piece of our world.

OFI's dedicated team of forest rangers and their associates continue to protect Tanjung Puting National Park today, along with thousands of acres within the Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest, Pasir Panjung Village Forest, and other privately-stewarded forests throughout the region, keeping orangutans and other wildlife out of harm's way.

OFI's Rescue Team and Veterinarians Give Hope to Orangutan Victims of the Palm Oil Industry

His name is Korban. It means "victim" in the Indonesian language. He is an older cheek-padded orangutan who should be able to live out his twilight years in the ancient forests of his ancestors. Instead, like so many members of his species, he was caught in the violent crossfire between palm oil development and shrinking forest habitat. Korban was brought to OFI's Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) in Pasir Panjang in 2012 with severe injuries that required immediate medical attention in order to save his life. This is his story.



Korban's troubles began when he wandered into a palm oil plantation where he was subsequently attacked and captured by workers. While the full story of what followed is not completely clear, it is widely known that on many plantations in Indonesia orangutans are considered agricultural pests and are beaten, burned, shot, and killed. Those that survive are often held illegally in unthinkable conditions, chained to trees, locked in small sheds or boxes, left to starve or die from injuries sustained from their brutal encounter with humans. Some, like Korban, are rescued by OFI and given a second chance.

The local forestry department was called after Korban was captured. His condition was so bad that they decided not to translocate him. The goal of translocation is to capture and release an animal back into the wild, with minimal handling and in as short a period of time as possible. OFI participates in these operations. Our veterinarians, Dr. Popowati and Dr. Prima, administer medical expertise in the field, evaluating the orangutan's overall physical condition, taking blood and other samples, and inserting a microchip for future identification. Our trained Rescue Team staff provide essential skill and sensitivity in safely handling strong orangutans under difficult field conditions.



For Korban, what began as a translocation effort quickly turned into a life-saving mission when OFI's Rescue Team discovered that he is completely blind and thus unable to survive in the wild. The cause of his blindness became evident. Repeated blows to his head during his initial capture by plantation workers had caused one of his eyes to pop out and burst before eventually returning to its socket; the other eye, although still in his head, was damaged and also blind.

Once at OFI's Care Center Quarantine his stress levels and fear were calmed and he quickly adapted to the communication technique implemented by his caregivers during feeding time, whereby their lightly tapping on the bars of his enclosure signal the location of his food and water. Korban was soon able to sit up and the lacerations on his back healed within a few short weeks. Sadly, his eyesite will likely never be restored.

Every step of humanitarian effort provided by OFI—from rescue and confiscation, to transportation, housing, feeding, veterinary care, and, in the best cases, release back to the wild and subsequent monitoring—requires tremendous resources and people power. For orangutans like Korban, it also likely requires a lifetime of care.

The Joy of Freedom

On December 11, 2012 approximately one hundred people gathered at an isolated Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) forest camp at the edge of Tanjung Puting National Park in the province of Kalimantan Tengah (Central Indonesian Borneo) to release five wild-born, ex-captive, adolescent male orangutans into the wild. The release occurred under the auspices of the "Friends of Orangutans" program initiated by OFI and P.T. Smart, an Indonesian company concerned with conservation.

Russell and Peregi came out of their cage first. Both immediately went up into the trees without hesitation after climbing onto the newly built feeding station, totally ignoring the bounty of rambutan fruits (a fleshy, sweet local fruit similar to lychees) piled high on the feeding platform.

The gathered crowd, which included OFI staff, local government officials, and P.T. Smart managers as well as journalists, clapped as each orangutan was released and made his way into the trees.



After the orangutans started to move away from the release location, OFI rangers gave several of the orangutans freshly washed mangoes. Ten OFI rangers, in sets of two, made an attempt to follow and observe each released orangutan for ten days in order to ensure that the orangutans made a successful adaptation to the wild.



Ziko, Jumadi, Russell, and Jusman stayed close to the feeding station after release while Peregi came to the ground and wouldn't let the two OFI rangers observing him get close. As soon as they moved closer, he would run south as fast as his legs would carry him. Ziko, Jumadi, and Russell play-fought and wrestled in the canopy, clearly enjoying their new found freedom after a month in pre-release quarantine. They seemed somewhat confused, but exuberant, clearly understanding that this was different from the day releases they had experienced at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine when they were brought back to their sleeping cages late afternoon. In the words of one observer, "Everyone was excited!" I think it also included the people watching the release. The joy and excitement of release was contagious.

But release into the wild also has its pitfalls as Russell, who had moved off by himself, soon discovered. He encountered a large wild flanged (cheek-padded) male. Russell fled into the trees, seemingly fleeing for his life, as soon as he saw the male. Shortly afterwards, the male long-called, probably scaring Russell even more. Over the next few days Jusman disappeared into the swamps, eluding his OFI observers.

The other four released orangutans came to most of the feedings at the second feeding station, about 500 meters from the first station where they were initially released. They each made night nests in the general vicinity of the camp.

By the end of the month, all five "releasees" were still in good shape. Only Jusman, who disappeared for a few weeks, seemed to have had somewhat of a bad adventure. He was located in the palm oil plantation looking a bit thin and disoriented. He found his own way back and after attending feedings consistently for a short while, he recovered and looks healthy again.

The joy of release has not faded. The five adolescent males are still play-fighting and carousing in the canopy, enjoying the freedom they so much deserve.



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Enrichment
Program
2012 Highlights

Eat
Play
Learn!



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

Photo #1: 'Enriched food' (fruit) wrapped in natural parcel made from forest vegetation. Photo #2: New double enclosure for adult males at the Quarantine. Photos #3: Barrels of new fun—sturdy swings, platforms, and ladders, too. Photo #4: Nearly 1.5 miles of new volunteer-built boardwalks provide easy daily access to OFI's enrichment forest for orangutans and caregivers at Camp Rendell. Photo #5: Newly-completed enclosure with enrichment apparatus at Pondok Dua for larger infants. Photo #6: One of two new double enclosures at Camp Mentawa. Photo #7: OFI Enrichment Volunteer raises funding for new enclosures and builds climbing ladder enrichment apparatus. Photo #8: One of two new spacious enclosures at Pondok Medang.

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Plus 130 caregivers, grounds-keepers, patrol personnel, guards, drivers, etc.

**Many Indonesians only use one name.*