

A photograph of an adult orangutan with long, reddish-brown fur, holding a small baby orangutan in its arms. They are both clinging to a light-colored tree branch. The background is a soft-focus green forest.

ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

2015 Annual Report



www.orangutan.org

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2015 Annual Report

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Letter from the President

Dear Friends,

Unfortunately, our work during 2015 was thwarted greatly in many instances by the fires that swept through the Bornean rainforest. The fires of 2015 were the worst on record since 1997. The severity and savagery of these fires in Indonesia captured headlines throughout the world. We lost over a third of the Orangutan Legacy Forest to these fires. It is likely, although not publicized, that over a third of Tanjung Puting National Park's forest was destroyed. It is impossible to fully estimate the extent of the casualties as forests across the province of Kalimantan Tengah and the entire island of Borneo were decimated.

We were forced, against our will, to make alternative plans for several projects. Construction of much-needed new facilities was postponed. Orangutans who were ready to be returned to the wild could not be released. Even daily activities were impacted as we had no choice but to divert most of our staff to fighting the fires. We committed virtually all available resources to fight these fires, which in a few cases were literally in our own backyards.

In 2015, OFI received more calls to rescue and translocate wild orangutans than previously. We saw a dramatic increase in the number of violent confrontations between orangutans and humans as wild orangutans, forced out of the burning forests, arrived at villages and plantations starving, wounded, and desperate. We expect that we will see many more infant orphans arrive at the Care Center as well as injured adult orangutans. This is a consequence of the massive devastation of orangutan habitat caused by 2015's conflagrations.

But there is still cause for hope. Our friends and supporters in Indonesia and around the globe responded to our emergency appeals and donated tens of thousands of dollars to help us cover the enormous costs associated with our firefighting efforts. Our Indonesian partners fought the fires along with us. But there is much more to do. By the end of 2015, there were 19 new infant orangutan orphans as well as several orphaned Malayan Sun Bears, all victims of the 2015 fires. These orphans are the face of the future and evidence of what we have lost. The power to decide what that future will be lies in human hands.

In 2015, we passed through the fire but we have learned no matter how dire the situation may be, we can still make a meaningful difference – a difference that offers a path of survival to the orangutans and other endangered species – if we continue to stand together.

Thank you for your continued compassion, commitment, and ongoing support.

Best Regards,

Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas

Orangutan Foundation International

Mission Statement

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) has several missions:

- 1) to promote awareness of orangutans as endangered species and the orangutan as one of humankind's closest living relatives in the animal kingdom,
- 2) to actively protect wild orangutan populations and their tropical rain forest habitats,
- 3) to rescue and care for wild born ex-captive orangutans, rehabilitating, and releasing them to safe and secure sites in the wild,
- 4) to help captive orangutans lead healthy and contented lives with as much well-being as possible given their situation,
- 5) to conduct research on orangutans, their ecology, and behavior, and,
- 6) to promote conservation of all endangered wildlife, including orangutans, and habitats in Borneo and Sumatra.

Furthermore, OFI promotes the dissemination of information about orangutans in order to:

- 1) galvanize the public towards an appreciation and respect for orangutans and
- 2) increase awareness and understanding of the conservation crisis facing both orangutan populations in the wild and their tropical rain forest habitats so that wild orangutan populations can be saved from extinction.

2015 Board of Directors

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, **President**
John M. Beal, Esq., **Vice President**
Ann Levine, **Secretary**
Lady Gilbert, **Treasurer**, *Jan-April 2015*
Janice Gleason Skow, **Treasurer**, *May-Dec 2015*

HONORARY BOARD

Ed Begley, Jr., **Honorary Board Member**
Stefanie Powers, **Honorary Board Member**
Julia Roberts, **Honorary Board Member**
Goran Visnjic, **Honorary Board Member**

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

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Pak Bohap bin Jalan, **Board Member**
Dr. Nancy Briggs, **Board Member**, **Education Director**
Fred Galdikas, **Board Member**
Vanessa Getty, **Board Member**
Peter Hayes, **Board Member**
Chris Hoar, **Board Member**
Steve Karbank, **Board Member**
Norman Lear, **Board Member**
Ruta Lee Lowe, **Board Member**
Jutta Maue Kay, **Board Member**
Sandra Post, **Board Member**
Barbara Spencer, **Board Member**
Gerald Sugarman, **Board Member***
Patricia Silver, **Board Member**
Neal Weisman, **Board Member**

EMERITUS BOARD

Gordon Getty, **Director Emeritus**
Lillian Rachlin, MD, **Director Emeritus**
Eric Raymond, **Director Emeritus**

**deceased*

Staff

Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, **President, Co-Founder, Director of Programs & Operations** (Indonesia and USA)

INDONESIA, SENIOR STAFF

Ibu Waliyati, **Senior Administrator**

Luther Tumin, **Manager of Orangutan Care Center & Quarantine**

Pak Faisal, **Manager of Camp Leakey**

Pak Kiswanto, **Interim Manager of Camp Leakey**

Ibu Sumiati, **Vice-Manager of Orangutan Care Center & Quarantine / Communications Officer**

Fajar Dewanto, **Field Director**

Robert Yappi, **Program Director GIS**

Renie Djojoasmoro, **OFI Representative/Manager OFI Jakarta**

Pak Sehat, **Orangutan Release Coordinator**

Dr. Popowati, **Staff Veterinarian**

Dr. Prima, **Staff Veterinarian**

Dr. Ketut, **Staff Veterinarian**

205 additional local **field staff** at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine, Camp Leakey, and facilities in other regions including the Seruyan Forest and Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest

UNITED STATES, STAFF

Michael Shabtaie, **Finance Director**

Noelle Tankard, **Administrative & Development Manager**

Siobhan Goodwell, **Communications Officer**

Iris Bright, **Administrative Assistant**
from October 2015

Field Operations

RELEASES

Protocol:

The criteria for choosing orangutans as candidates for release include assessment of their medical condition (in good general health, currently free from TB and hepatitis B, and at an appropriate size/weight for their age) and their abilities (having demonstrated competent nest-building skills, foraging, and degree of “wildness”, i.e. independence and lack of interest in interacting with humans). The locals who work daily with the orangutans, the veterinary team, and Dr. Galdikas consult and discuss each orangutan’s “readiness” in order to choose the best possible candidates.

Once a suitable Release Site is identified, orangutans who are suitable candidates for release are moved to the Quarantine facility. All orangutans are held in a 30-day Pre-Release Quarantine in order to prevent transmission of infection to any wild orangutans that the released orangutans may encounter. During the Pre-Release Quarantine, release candidates have no contact with humans (other than medical quarantine and personnel) or other orangutans. A battery of medical tests are run, including blood tests for malaria and hepatitis, urine samples analyzed for glucose levels, proteins, indicators of general health, and a skin/eyelid test for TB. If any of these tests indicate the existence of health conditions (including diabetes, kidney issues, hepatitis, or TB) the orangutans cannot be immediately released. Their conditions are treated, but they are removed from the list of candidates for release at that point in time. In addition, stool samples are taken and they are treated for intestinal parasites if necessary.

Generally, the orangutans are transported to the Release Site the morning of a release, often sharing a transport cage with another orangutan who is to be released at the same time. Dr. Galdikas oversees most releases. Veterinary staff are present if available, and officials and representatives of the Indonesian government often attend. The transport cages are placed on or near a feeding platform loaded with fruit and milk. Two staff members are assigned to follow each released orangutan for a period of up to 10 days, longer in special cases. Generally, the pair is composed of one staff person from the Release Site (orangutans are always released at Camps with permanent staff) who is familiar with the terrain and the area, as well as one staff person from the OCCQ who participated in the orangutan’s rehabilitation and with whom the orangutan is familiar.

Summary:

Seven ex-captive orangutans were returned to the wild in 2015. (This is not including those that were rescued, translocated, or re-released) The seven released in 2015 is comparable to the eight that were released in the previous year.

Details:

Jenika, Samba, & Violet

April 27, 2015 - Released at Camp Filomena

Jenika, Samba, and Violet were released at the second feeding station at Camp Filomena. Rodnee, Rosemary, and Sophie, who had been released in 2014, were present at the release. Since a dominant “cheek-padded” wild adult male, Augustus, was in the area, it was deemed best to only release females. By the end of the year, Samba was no longer regularly visiting the feeding station but Jenika and Violet continued to be present.



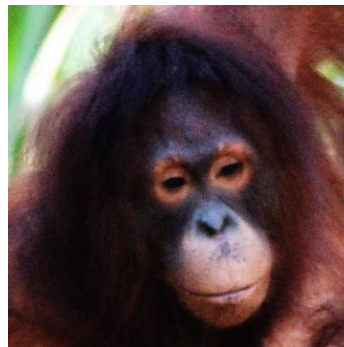
Jenika, Samba, & Violet, from the morning that they were released

Bintang, Irvine, Levine, & Lola

November 20, 2015 – Released at Camp Filomena

Releases were interrupted for over six months by the massive forest fires that swept over Borneo during the last half of 2015. The fires finally ended in the beginning of November. We then resumed our release schedule. Bintang, Irvine, Levine, and Lola were released together. Each had come to the OCCQ in infancy. At the time of their release, the females were between the ages of 14 and 16. We realized it was time for them to return to the wild because they refused to come down from the canopy during daily releases in the OCCQ forest. These females also started regularly escaping from their sleeping cages. Bintang, the only male in the group, had developed cheekpads and bulked up. He was also long calling. It became clear that it was time for all of them to go back into their own world.

The females immediately took to the trees. Irvine and Lola both left the area around the feeding platform just one day after their release. Bintang and Levine mated and remained near the platform for three days but both eventually wandered away. Bintang had a transmitter on one shoulder that could transmit his signal up to 2-3 kilometers but when we attempted to track him he was already out of range. None of these orangutans returned after their release. They were healthy, strong, and raised well by their OFI caregivers. They vanished into the wilderness that once was theirs and was now returned to them.



Bintang, Irvine, Lavine, & Lola from the morning that they were released

Eka & Tyson

December 19, 2015 – Released at Camp Seluang Mas

Tyson had recently become a cheekpadder. Although one of his eyes was injured, he seemed very capable in the trees. We released him at the first feeding station at Camp Seluang Mas. Previously released females were present on the feeding platform and stayed with him on the platform as he consumed the available fruit.

Eka was a different story. We released Eka separately at another feeding station at Camp Seluang Mas because he was a large subadult male who seemed quite belligerent. When Eka came out of his transport cage, previously released females on the platform took one look at him and fled. Shortly afterwards, Eka came down to the ground and looked at the approximately thirty human observers, who were gathered to witness his release. He climbed on to the now empty platform, surveyed his observers again and then leaped from the platform and charged the assembled audience! Nothing like this had ever happened before during a release. His eyes ablaze, he chased everyone in attendance. These people included the head of a major palm oil company, government officials, and a television crew. The television crew dropped their cameras and fled with everyone else towards camp. However, one of the OFI Rangers acted as a decoy and led Eka away from the escaping crowd. Inexplicably, another OFI Ranger who was standing beside Dr. Galdikas grabbed her by the wrist and raced her along in parallel with Eka. Fortunately, none of the humans tripped! Dr Galdikas was able to turn around and walk back to camp after releasing herself from the grip of the second Ranger. Meanwhile, the decoy Ranger continued leading Eka away and eventually returned to camp himself once Eka had stopped pursuing him.

Both Eka and Tyson stayed around their respective feeding platforms but soon they both departed into the forest.

TRANSLOCATIONS, MEDICAL RESCUES, & RE-RELEASES

Protocol

OFI undertakes a variety of rescue operations for ex-captive and wild orangutans. OFI is frequently contacted by both government officials and private individuals when an orangutan is spotted in an inappropriate location (within a human settlement or agricultural plantation) or is in danger.

If the orangutan is an infant or juvenile, he/she is brought to the OCCQ for rehabilitation. If the orangutan is an adult, he or she may receive medical treatment and/or be moved to a new location. When OFI “translocates” an orangutan, that orangutan is moved from one location to another without being brought to the OCCQ first (and therefore not having to undergo quarantine and complete medical testing procedures). This is done in cases where the orangutan is fully mature, capable of surviving on his/her own, and is in good health but is in a location that is a threat to his or her safety. The most frequent cases of translocation involve orangutans who have entered palm oil (or other agricultural) plantations or are disturbing human settlements.

All the translocations of wild orangutans during 2015 were related to the massive forest fires which consumed millions of hectares of forest from July – November 2015 and left many orangutans as refugees in their own land. Fires had already started in June 2015 but were not extensive during this month. The December translocations were a result of orangutans seeking food near villages after forests had burned.

OFI provides lifelong support and attention to all orangutans that had previously been in care at the OCCQ or who reside near any OFI camp or facility. If orangutans are ill or injured, a medical team is sent to treat the orangutan on-site. If the medical staff consider it necessary, the orangutan may be brought back to the OCCQ for more intensive care. When the orangutan is returned to the wild, this is referred to as a “Re-Release”.

Details

Jusman

April 27, 2015 –Re-released at Camp Filomena

Jusman, who had been released at Camp Seluang Mas in 2014, was re-released at Camp Filomena in April after numerous incidents in which he entered the nearby palm oil concession and engaged in altercations with the workers. Jusman also invaded a park ranger facility and, in the manner of a rock star, threw the television out the window, and then proceeded to wreck the small building. Needless to say, the park rangers were not amused and we had to apprehend Jusman and briefly “jail” him in an outdoor *in situ* cage before re-releasing him back into the forest where he belongs.

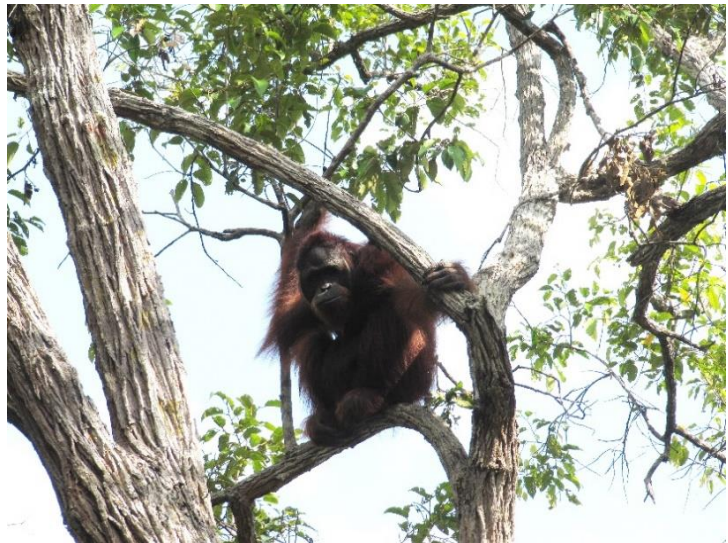
Perigi & Ziko

April 27, 2015 – Re-Released at Camp Filomena

Perigi and Ziko were initially released at Camp Seluang Mas. After some months there, they started getting into trouble. We then moved them to Camp Filomena where they were rereleased at the first feeding platform. After release Perigi stayed close to the camp and became friends with a previously released orangutan named Gendut. Gendut was initially released at Camp Seluang Mas in the Seruyan region as part of the opening ceremony for the facility. Gendut refused to leave the camp and started attacking new staff members so we moved him to Camp Filomena. Ziko went downriver where the release staff made a small feeding platform just for him by the river's edge. No other orangutan ever came to that platform. Eventually Ziko wandered off as did Perigi. Gendut stayed.



(Left) OFI staff member watches the orangutan in need of rescue in a tree in the swamp. (Below) Close up of the wild orangutan.



Natai Buah

June 12, 2015 – Translocated to Tanjung Puting National Park

A wild adult male orangutan was found in palm oil plantations owned by local villagers in Natai Buah. The orangutan was immediately translocated to the border of the National Park.

Gara & Gerhard

July 25, 2015 – Rescued for medical treatment at the OCCQ ; August 28, 2015 – Returned to Camp Leakey

Gara, a wild born ex-captive orangutan who had been released in the 1970s in the Camp Leakey study area, was brought back to the Care Center for treatment of an air sac infection. Gara had been reported by Camp Leakey staff to be looking weak, lacking appetite, and suffering from diarrhea. We also brought back her infant Gerhard as he was still being carried by her.

Siyong

August 6, 2015 – Translocated to the border of Tanjung Puting National Park

A wild adult male orangutan entered a palm oil community concession in the Kotawaringin District and was translocated to the border of the National Park near Tanjung Harapan.



(Above) OFI staff member Pak Ateng holds a long blow dart pipe which he uses to anesthetize the wild orangutan in the tree. (Right) OFI staff hold a tarp to catch the orangutan male when he falls from the tree.



Sintuk

November 8, 2015 – Translocated to Tanjung Puting National Park

A large juvenile male orangutan entered community plantations in the rural areas near the Sintuk river and was translocated to the National Park border opposite Sekonyer Village.

Cempaka Baru (Cibi)

November 12, 2015 – Rescued for medical treatment at the OCCQ

A female adult orangutan was rescued and brought to the OCCQ suffering multiple injuries to her face, arm, torso, and legs. The circumstances of her capture and imprisonment by local villagers had been brutal and severe. Intensive medical effort was put towards saving her life but, unfortunately, she succumbed to her injuries and died.

Bumi Marunting and juvenile son, Batu Aji

November 30, 2015 – Rescued & Translocated to Camp Filomena

This adult female was translocated from the vicinity of Sintuk Village on Sintuk River and taken to Care Center due to her son Batu Aji's facial injuries. At the Care Center, Batu Aji or "Baji's" injuries healed completely and we plan to release them at the beginning of 2016.

Hanau Raya and infant, Hanau Kecil*December 8, 2015 – Translocated to Camp Seluang Mas*

A mother and infant strayed onto a palm oil plantation near the village of Tanjung Hanau. They were immediately translocated to Camp Seluang Mas, which is relatively close to Tanjung Hanau. Hanau Raya and her infant stayed in the general vicinity and occasionally visited one of the feeding stations at Seluang Mas.

Sintuk Besar*December 15, 2015 – Translocated to Tanjung Puting National Park*

A wild adult male orangutan entered community plantations in the rural areas near the Sintuk river and was translocated to the border of the National Park, where he immediately disappeared into the canopy.

ORANGUTAN CARE CENTER AND QUARANTINE (OCCQ)

Overview

In early 2015, there were 324 orangutans at the OCCQ and, at the end of the year, 323. This year there were 19 new arrivals.

As the number of new arrivals is approximately equal to the number of orangutans released to the wild, the population at the OCCQ has remained stable in number for the last several years. However, for every older adolescent, sub-adult, and mature orangutan returned to the wild, an infant or young juvenile orangutan arrives at the OCCQ. Many will need to be nurtured for a decade before they are ready to survive on their own in the wild. When that day comes, finding a forest location that is intact and safe will be a challenge.

Staff

In 2015, OFI welcomed several new staff members to our field facilities. New staff people were hired at the OCCQ to account for turnover and increases in the number of orangutans as well as staff who retired. This brings the current number of staff at the OCCQ to 140, with a management team of four and a Veterinary/Medical team of three. Two new staff people were hired for Camp Leahey (to replace staff who retired or had been reassigned). Additionally, six were hired for other field sites, including release camp Seluang Mas, Camp Mark (a former Release Camp and current patrol/guard post) and Camp Filomena. We also hired guards to serve in patrols of OFI land and the National Park.

In total, OFI staff at the end of 2015 consisted of 205 people in the field including those on patrol duty and occupying various guard posts.



OFI staff who work at the Care Center.

Orangutan New Arrivals

Protocol

On arrival at the Care Center, all orangutans are given a thorough medical examination including a general examination with body measurements recorded and samples of blood, hair, urine, and faces taken and tested. Arrivals are screened for TB, typhoid, and hepatitis and treated if necessary. Deworming medication is given and a microchip is implanted. Photos are taken for identification and diagnostic purposes of their faces, ears, teeth, navels, hands, and feet. All new arrivals are placed at the Quarantine for a minimum of 30 days before being integrated into the general population of the OCCQ.

Summary

In 2015, 19 orangutans entered the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine rehabilitation including 13 infants, one juvenile, and one wild orangutan adult female who died of her injuries, two wild orangutans and an ex-captive mother and her infant, from Camp Leakey.

Details

Lucky, an infant male orangutan, arrived at the Care Center weighing only 1.5 kg (3.3 lbs). According to the man who brought him in, he had been rescued from a tree that was encircled by barking dogs.

Summers, a female infant, was brought to the OCCQ by a local businessman who owned a fleet of transport trucks. He told Dr. Galdikas that he had a dream where a large white spirit came to him and told him he must save orangutans. After that dream, he posted a "Save Orangutans" sign on the back of all of his trucks which he sometimes used to transport palm fruit for local palm oil companies as part of his



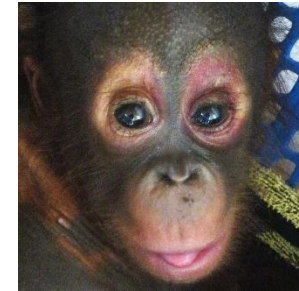
Adrena (f) Jan 12



Valentino (m) Feb 14



Bobble (f) Feb 14



Yansi Seymour (m) Mar 10



Lucky (m) arrived Aug 3



Jennifer (f) Sep 4



Trudeau (m) Sep 4



Santa Claus (m) Dec 26



Banda (m) Nov 10

Other infants (not pictured):

Brianna (f) Mar 21
Somad (m) Nov 20
Rimba Raya (m) Dec 6
Summers (f) Dec 20

business. This local man had been so inspired by OFI's education and outreach messages about the illegality of owning orangutans that he had made it his life's work to seek out infant orangutans being kept as pets and to convince their "owners" to relinquish them. He heard about Summers through relatives at a village gathering. The villager keeping Summers claimed that he discovered Summers "abandoned" by her mother when he was out hunting. The villager was willing to give Summers up. She was in good health other than being dehydrated.

Trudeau, an infant male who arrived weighing only 1.87 kg (4.12 lbs), was brought in with head trauma and one arm paralyzed. His recovery has been impressive and he is still doing well.

Sadly, the wild adult female, who we called Cibi, arrived at the Care Center suffering multiple injuries resulting from a severe beating by Cempaka Baru villagers. This tragic confrontation occurred when Cibi sought out the trees near the village, as the surrounding forest had been decimated by 2015 fires.

In addition, adult female Gara and her infant Gerhardt were brought in from Camp Leakey, and Baju and Baji were orangutans rescued from the wild.

Orangutan Care

Feeding the orangutans at OFI's Care Center required nearly 500,000 kg (1,000,000 lbs) of fruit and vegetable in 2015 with an additional 40,000 kg (88,000 lbs) sent to the satellite facilities & outlying camps. Approximately 1,500 kg of produce is purchased fresh daily.

The orangutans at the OCCQ are fed five times per day and given additional fluid, usually milk, electrolytes, and/or clean boiled water another five times a day. When seasonal fruits (durians, rambutans, cempedaks, etc.) are available, the orangutans at the Care Center consume huge quantities. For the released orangutans, a similar diet is provided except the orangutans get fed once or twice a day at feeding stations in the forest, rather than five times a day as at the Center. In addition to seasonal fruit, the orangutans receive bananas, and/or green vegetables and sweet potatoes as well as their favorite, milk.

(Top) Rambutans. (Bottom) Cempadak. (next page) Pisang (bananas).

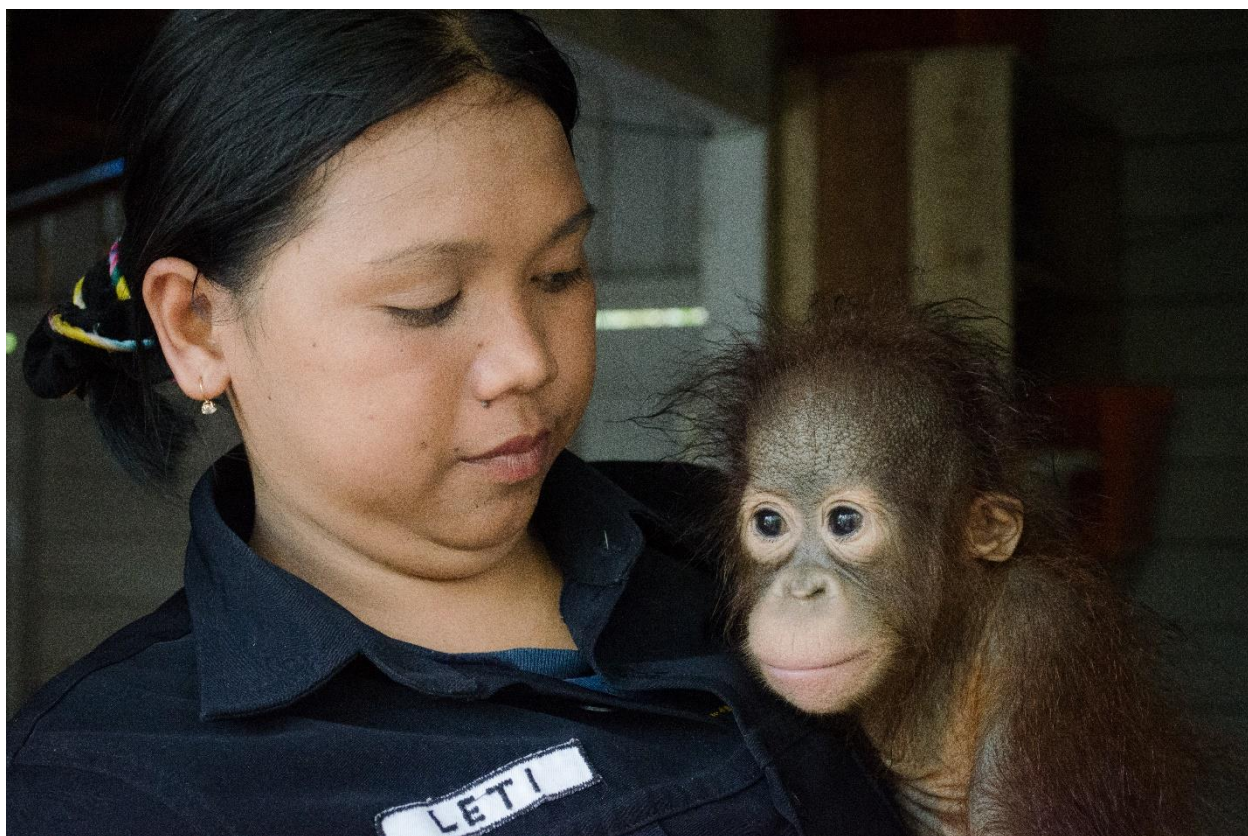


The majority of the produce purchased by OFI is grown in the adjacent Dayak village of Pasir Panjang by local people as well as in Dayak villages in the north. This serves to support local communities and enrich their relationship with OFI. We also buy at the local market. The rest of the fruit purchased by OFI is imported from Java or West Borneo. The type of produce purchased varies seasonally depending on availability. OFI strives to provide the orangutans with a varied diet year-round. OFI also collects wild foods, including wild fruits, ferns, bark, young leaves, and termite nests, from adjacent forests to provide the OCCQ orangutans with extra nutrition but more importantly to provide a learning experience about wild foods.



Pisana (bananas)

Orangutan Rehabilitation



The rehabilitation and release process is relatively complex in the case of wild born ex-captive orangutans, especially ones who entered captivity as youngsters. Orangutans must have certain survival skills before they can be released. They must know how to move through the forest canopy, how to forage, and how to construct night nests. They must also be able to interact properly or avoid interaction with other orangutans, depending on circumstance.

Orangutan rehabilitation is an especially arduous process for male orangutans. Male/male competition is standard in wild adult male orangutan populations. Released rehabilitated orangutan males must learn to avoid other males in the wild, especially large dominant adult males and aggressive subadult males. Although females are more gregarious and social in many ways than males, nonetheless, there are challenges for females as well. While wild dominant adult females are unlikely to kill released females or wound them badly, released females must learn how to avoid wild females and/or give them priority in order to avoid aggression and stress for themselves and their offspring.



The Rehabilitation/Teaching Forest which surrounds the Care Center is approximately 70 hectares in size with 21 hectares of swamp with relic primary rainforest and 49 hectares of mixed/dry lowland secondary forest/relic primary forest. This area consists of relic primary forest and peat swamp forest. It represents the “real” forest in which the orangutans will be released. It contains over 110 species of plants, insects, and fungi which orangutans have been documented to eat in this forest. There are numerous other wild animal species inhabiting the area including a wild troop of crab-eating macaques who occasionally scavenge left-over food dropped by the orangutans.

All of the orangutans at the OCCQ for rehabilitation are taken out into the Teaching Forest on a daily or semi-daily basis. The infants are taken to “playground” areas in groups and the juveniles explore the entire forest. Spending long periods of time in the Teaching Forest is critical to the ex-captive orangutans’ growth as they must learn and practice the skills they will need for life in the wild. Due to their size and age, juveniles and adolescents require accompaniment by a caregiver who can devote his or her full attention to one individual orangutan at a time. With the older juveniles and adolescents, males and females are

taken to the Teaching Forest on alternate days as a precaution so that they are not in the Teaching Forest together. This is to prevent unwanted “teenage pregnancies.” This means that there are days in which either male or female orangutans must stay in their sleeping enclosures. They are provided with enrichment to occupy them.

Orangutan Enrichment

Orangutans, being incredibly intelligent creatures, require stimulating activities. Stimulating the five senses of the orangutans is important for their physical and emotional well-being and helps them survive in the wild upon release. OFI’s enrichment activities can be generally grouped into two categories: food enrichment and installation enrichment.

Food enrichment consists of consumable items, which includes everything from popcorn/peanuts stuffed into a reusable Kong toy or rattan ball, to fern leaf parcels and frozen fruit squares.



A young male orangutan at the crossroads of juvenilehood and adolescence is engaged in getting porridge out of a bamboo shoot which was provided to him by OFI’s Enrichment Team at the Care Center.

Installation enrichment equipment is aimed at engaging the orangutans' bodies and emulating natural physical behaviors like climbing and swinging. It consists of barrel hammocks, chain and wood ladders, and other items designed for climbing/sleeping/playing while the orangutans are in their sleeping enclosures.



(Left) OFI Staff at the Care Center build a hammock by weaving together pieces of damaged fire hose. (Right) Hammock installed in a sleeping enclosure.

MEDICAL REPORT

Overview

The medical staff at the OCCQ currently consists of three full-time veterinary doctors. Dr. Popowati and Dr. Prima have both worked for OFI for over ten years and are among the most experienced orangutan medical professionals in Indonesia. Dr. Ketut recently returned to OFI from a veterinary accreditation program in Java. Dr. Ketut had previously worked for over five years at OFI as a veterinary assistant. OFI is very proud to have him.

The OCCQ's medical facilities include a fully functional operating room, an x-ray room, a laboratory, and refrigerated medical storage rooms. In addition to the equipment already in OFI's possession, OFI was grateful to receive donations of new equipment in 2015 including a defibrillator, donated by the physician on board the National Geographic./Lindblad ship "Orion." An ultrasound machine was bought and donated by OFI Australia with funds received by OFI Australia from a registered charity in Germany called "Orangutans in Peril." "Orangutans in Peril" also donated a vaporizer-style anesthetic machine as well as Tellinject darts for tranquilizing orangutans before treatment and capturing wild orangutans for translocation.

Routine medical activities & common health issues

Routine medical activities include general examinations and weighing of all orangutans done on the first of the month. The process of weighing the orangutans can be an involved and time-consuming effort. De-worming medication is given to all orangutans on arrival at the OCCQ and before they are released to the wild. In addition, every orangutan at the OCCQ is treated every three months with de-worming medication as a prophylactic measure. OFI staff is given de-worming medications every six months. To avoid resistance developing, various anti-worming medications are alternated.

Additional health checks are done as needed. Those with identified pathologies, including nutritional deficiencies and other underlying health issues, are kept under close surveillance. Poor nutrition is a major problem in captive orangutans. In the worst situations, captive orangutans are severely undernourished to the point of starvation. In the best situations, the food the ex-captive orangutans have received is inappropriate. When confiscated (or surrendered) and brought to OFI's Care Center some of their health conditions (i.e. infectious diseases, parasites) can be treated immediately. Other conditions, like those resulting from poor nutrition and malnutrition (i.e. protein deficiency, diabetes, stunted growth), have repercussions that may last a lifetime. In addition, many ex-captive orangutans who had been kept as "pets" have negative psychological associations with certain foods. It can be a challenge to get them to eat healthy foods. Special attention is paid to orangutans with difficulty gaining/maintaining weight. In these cases, food supplements are provided.

Intensive treatment & surgical procedures

Although avoided whenever possible, it is sometimes necessary to anaesthetize an orangutan (particularly larger adolescents and wild adult orangutans) to provide medical treatment. There were 58 instances of anesthetic activity in 2015 to facilitate rescue, translocation, wound treatment, x-ray, surgery, implantation of telemetry devices, Pre-Release medical examinations and testing and (in a few cases) the repairing of sleeping enclosures as the orangutans needed to be taken safely out of their enclosures while repairs were being made. 11 orangutans required treatment for infections and/or minor injuries, including 5 instances of air sac infections.

No orangutans required surgery in 2015. However, operations were performed on sun bears (vasectomies on Komet and Raja and an unsuccessful life-saving procedure for Selina who was suffering from digestive failure). Medical procedures were also performed on captive macaques.

Mortalities:

In 2015, 6 orangutans passed away at the OCCQ, including some long-term residents. One of them, Cempaka Baru, a wild female adult orangutan was at the Care Center for less than one month as she arrived in very poor health and succumbed to massive internal injuries she had sustained when she was captured and severely beaten by local people. Ayub, an adult male orangutan, was also at the Care Center for less than a month and his death was due to a digestive disorder he had arrived with. Momo Kecil, who arrived as a small infant, had been at the Care Center for 13 years before he died from complications related to kidney failure.

He had been treated for a long time before he died because he had severe “failure to thrive” issues. Eventually, he gained weight and seemed somewhat healthier but then abruptly started losing weight shortly before he died. He never appeared fully healthy. Cinta, who had been at the Care Center for 10 years and was ready for release, passed away unexpectedly of respiratory complications, probably from the smoke related to the massive forest fires of 2015. Rodney, who had suffered from digestive disorders accompanied by seizures, passed away in April. Wild orangutan Korban, an old blind cheekpadded male orangutan who had been rescued from a palm oil plantation where he had been badly beaten, succumbed to complications resulting from digestive disorders. What was amazing about Korban’s stay at the Care Center is that he actually started long calling, which indicated a degree of self-confidence and health. As in all instances of mortality at the OCCQ, post-mortems are undertaken immediately and every effort is made to learn from the situation so as to improve our ability to save orangutans in the future.



(Top) Raja gets a vasectomy. (Bottom) Selina is under anesthesia for her surgery.

OCCQ FACILITIES: Maintenance & Additions

New Orangutan Sleeping Enclosures at the OCCQ



Our Care Center might often be nearly full, but we never turn away an orangutan or any animal in need. As a result, we are constantly working to improve the Care Center. By increasing our capacity we can help new arrivals and do more for each individual orangutan. We want to give each orangutan as much space as possible so we started building larger sleeping enclosures. As you can imagine, orangutans have a way of taking things apart and are quite tough on enclosures. Sometimes it's all we can do to keep up with them!



During the last several years, we have been in the process of phasing out old style sleeping enclosures for a new design. The new design, involving steel mesh across a wooden frame, is larger and more spacious than that of the old sleeping enclosures, which were constructed out of slatted ironwood.

In 2015, two new sleeping enclosures were built at Pondok Padang Satu and extensive renovations were undertaken at Camp Mentawa, a satellite facility of the Care Center. This represented the final switch from the slatted ironwood cages to the new design at Mentawa.



In addition, a new wall was built at the Quarantine facility. Staff facilities, including toilets, were increased.

(Left) Camp Metawa with the old slatted Ironwood sleeping enclosures which were replaced.

**Pondok Danielle***Opened in November 2015*

Pondok Danielle houses the youngest orphan orangutans and is set apart from the facilities for the other orangutan age groups. This placement is to provide a sufficiently peaceful setting for the infants. Each day the staff take the infant orangutans out to the playground to play, interact, and learn climbing skills. All the infants go out. It gives the smallest infants a chance to learn about the forest and watch the older infants play.



The campaign to fund the construction of this facility was launched in 2013 and spear-headed by Danielle St-Georges' fiancé, Jeremy Nash, in order to honor her memory. Danielle St-Georges died of a very aggressive brain cancer shortly after she visited Borneo with one of OFI's Eco Tour groups. We are proud to honor her memory.

The facility, known as a “Pondok” in Indonesian, includes an arboreal playground area, sleeping enclosures for the infants, a kitchen, a large structure with beds for the staff who care for the infants overnight, and an indoor “daycare” play area for the youngest infants. A new bathroom block was built featuring two separate washrooms, one with a western toilet. The new infant playground is constructed from wood, with a high roof and ropes and tires for the infants to play on, and is surrounded by small trees. The sleeping enclosures, for the older infants who have outgrown sleeping with a staff caretaker overnight, have hammocks and swings for the infants to play.

Construction was completed and the Pondok was officially opened in November 2015.

At the end of 2015 Pondok Danielle had 19 infant orangutans, five day staff and two night staff.

Secondary Forested Sun Bear Enclosure

Construction completed in 2015

A new forested enclosure, modeled off the 1-hectare forested enclosure built in 2013-2014, was constructed to house three male sun bears Ori, Bonnie, and Komet.

The first 1-hectare enclosure was built for Desi (f), Hilda (f), and Kevin (m). Kevin, who had become known to the females over the course of several years, passed away and newly arrived sun bears Ohoh (f) and Raja (m) were introduced to Desi and Hilda in the enclosure. Unfortunately, the enclosure could not accommodate Ori, Bonnie, and Komet, three male sun bears who cannot be released back into the wild as they are older and too habituated to human presence.

The second enclosure, which is built in a square shape with high concrete walls, includes: (1) a feeding/sleeping area easily accessible to staff people and which allows for isolation of individual bears, (2) a playground area with wooden platforms and swing, and (3) a forested area. The bears are often seen climbing trees and foraging in the enclosure. The steel feeding and sleeping area is located at the front of the enclosure. The area has access to the playground and forest areas through a metal door that is pulled up and down from outside the cage. These sun bears return to the feeding cages for their three daily meals but spend the rest of their days in the forest enclosure.



NOTE ABOUT SUN BEARS: When the first sun bear forested 1-hectare enclosure was designed by Patrick Rouxel in 2013, there were only three sun bears at the Care Center. With new arrivals through 2014 and 2015, there are now eight sun bears in OFI's care.



Jansen, male sun bear cub who arrived at the Care Center in November 2015 with his caregiver, Pak Kris.

New Macaque Enclosure (integration of the troop)

Construction completed in 2015

Southern pig-tailed macaques (*Macaca nemestrina*) are indigenous to Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Bangladesh, India, China, Burma, Laos, and Cambodia. Although they are relatively numerous in number in the wild, they are listed as “Vulnerable” by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species because their preferred habitats, primary rainforests, are rapidly being destroyed. Pig-tailed Macaques are increasingly threatened by conflict with local farmers and laborers working on large agricultural plantations who shoot them as they are seen as agricultural pests.

Pig-tailed macaques live in large groups, with 10-80 individuals. New individuals are not easily accepted into a wild group. Unless multiple rescued pig-tailed macaques can be introduced to each other and released as a group, it is often not possible to release individual rescued pig-tailed macaques into the wild as they cannot easily survive on their own.

There are currently four rescued pig-tailed macaques at OFI’s Care Center: Mona, Lisa, Leonardo (Leo), and Yoda. Mona, who arrived in 2011 as a fully-grown female, was rescued by Dr. Galdikas from a sailing cargo ship in Kumai Harbor where she had been tied to the prow. She had a good relationship with the sailor who owned her and traveled around the Indonesian archipelago with him. He noted that she disliked taking baths and had to be forced to endure them. He was only persuaded to give up Mona after he visited the Care Center and saw the facilities there. Lisa arrived in 2013 also fully-grown. She was a pet who attacked a family member, causing the father of the household to bring Lisa to the Care Center and turn her over to us. She is significantly smaller than Mona. When alone, Lisa is relatively friendly towards humans. However, Lisa displays aggressive behavior more typical of a wild Macaque towards Mona.

Leo, a male macaque, arrived in 2014. He was surrendered by the man who had owned him as a pet for over 5 years. We estimate Leo’s age to be at least 8 years of age, as male macaques mature at that time. He had been very young when he was first kept as a pet and, although now fully-grown and occasionally aggressive towards unfamiliar humans, it is obvious that the years of captivity prevented him from learning the skills necessary to survive in the wild.



Leonardo looks straight at the camera (top) and explores an enrichment tool with treats stuffed inside holes drilled into a log

Yoda was brought to the Care Center on March 5th, 2015. He was approximately 1 year of age and was brought in by a local family from the village of Pasir Panjang who had been keeping him as a pet. Yoda was introduced to Leonardo shortly after his arrival. As would be expected with the age difference, Leo is dominant over Yoda. Many of Yoda's stress-related behaviors, especially sucking his thumb, are significantly reduced when he is with Leo.

In order to introduce the females, Mona and Lisa, to the males, Leo and Yoda, it was necessary to build a new larger enclosure that contained multiple areas that could be separated from each other.

The new enclosure was built by volunteers Wendy Di Paoli and Patrick Rouxel with the assistance of other Long Term Volunteers including Rodrigo Lobato.



Mona



The new Macaque enclosure contains multiple areas connected by walkways.

OTHER FIELD FACILITIES: New construction & Extensions

Haha

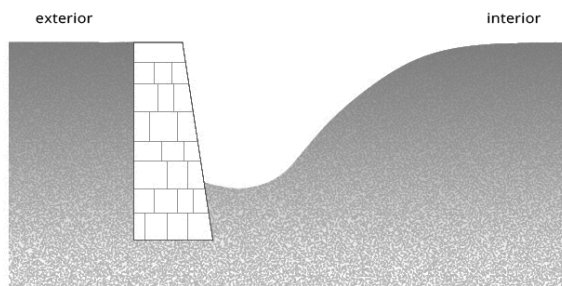
May 2015

Thanks to a generous donation spearheaded by Wallis Annenberg and the Annenberg Foundation, in 2013 OFI began construction of a large artificial island which will contain a hectare of forested land. A deep trench was dug around the inside of the enclosure and a reinforced cement retaining wall stands inside the trench up against the outside. The ground outside of the “Haha” enclosure is at approximately the same elevation as the interior.

The preparations before breaking ground were intensive. OFI sought the advice of other organizations experienced with such construction. Engineers were consulted and extensive surveys were undertaken to locate a suitable location. Ground and river water samples were taken and sent to laboratories in Jakarta to test for contamination. Finally, OFI contacted a local contractor who was prepared to do the construction.

This Haha will be able to serve as a temporary home and training ground for orangutans who are in the later stages of rehabilitation. It would also be suitable for the few mature orangutans who for reasons of physical disability or other limitations would be unable to survive in the wild but who need more space than is available in sleeping cages at the Care Center.

Primary construction of the enclosure portion of the Haha was completed by the end of 2015. However, it is not yet in use because living quarters for staff and a reinforced entrance have not yet been built.



LAND: PURCHASE & PROTECTION

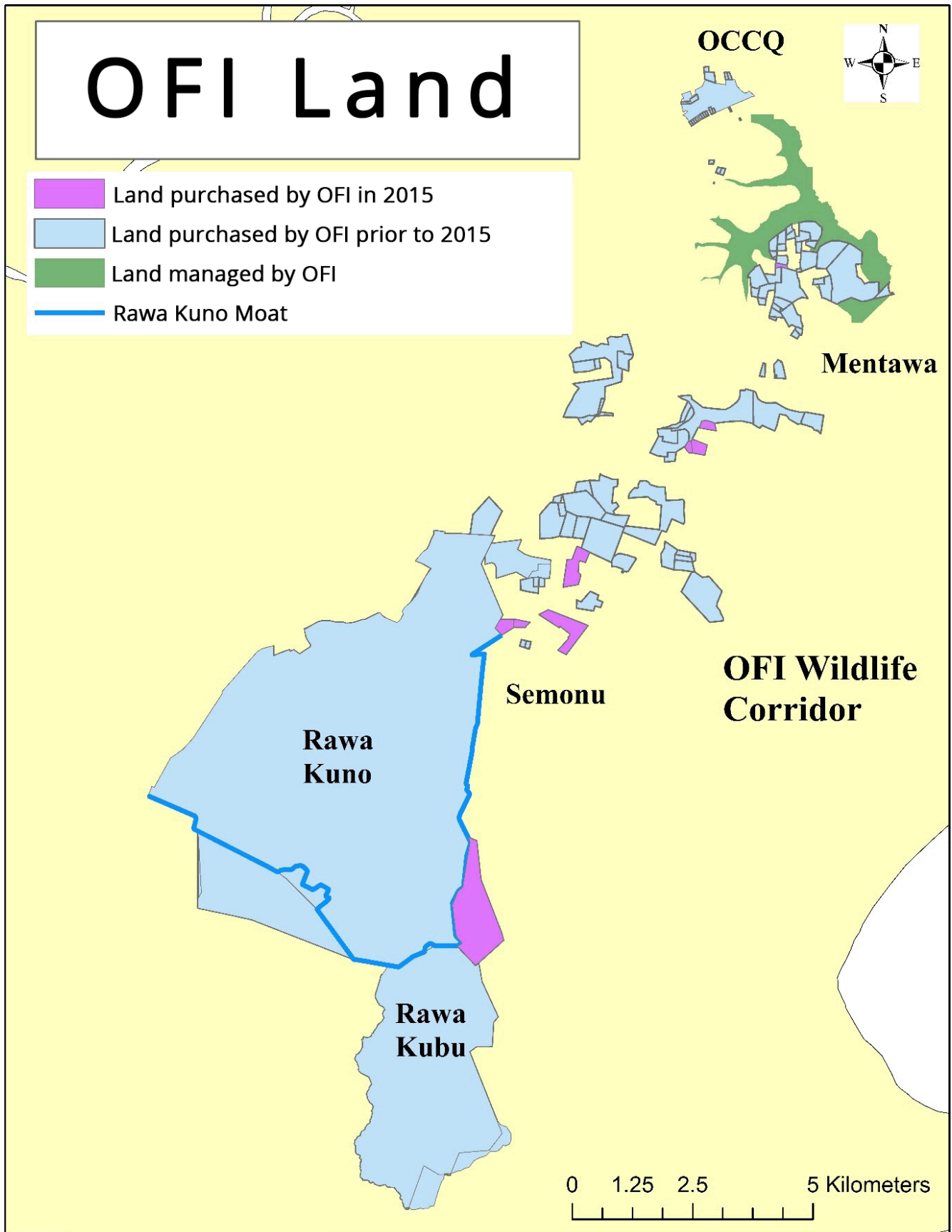
In 2015, OFI purchased or paid advances for over 586 hectares of land. This includes land in the areas of Rawa Kubu, Rawa Kuno, Mentawa, and Semonu (all of which are considered part of the Orangutan Legacy Forest) as well a down-payment on an 895-acre piece of land along the Sekonyer River, against the edge of Tanjung Puting National Park. This last piece on the Sekoymer river edge land is of crucial conservation value.

Over the years OFI has pursued a multi-dimensional strategy to defend and protect rain forests. Protecting tropical rainforest is critical to conserving orangutan species as the rainforest is their only habitat. We have worked with various levels of the Indonesian government to help establish and defend national parks, reserves, and protected forests. However, in terms of the relic forests around Pangkalan Bun, new tactics proved necessary. The most recent five-year provincial land use plan for Kalimantan Tengah authorizes five million hectares of the province's forests to be converted into palm oil plantations, gardens, and industrial timber estates. This leaves very little forest for wildlife, especially orangutans who range through relatively large areas of forest.

Several years ago, OFI started purchasing land to save as much forest as possible, beginning with forest land near the traditional Dayak village of Pasir Panjang which is quickly being swallowed up by the expansion of Pangkalan Bun. The "Village Forest" of Pasir Panjang was established in 2010, when the local government signed a law protecting the area and assigning it to OFI's management for the next ten years. OFI has continually expanded the area by purchasing neighboring tracts of forest as they have come up for sale, particularly in the areas of Semonu and Mentawa, with new pieces purchased in 2015 (see map on pg.33).

It must be noted that Indonesia's land ownership laws are complex with different levels of government holding differential rights over the same areas of land. Throughout Indonesia there is much confusion and constant conflict over land. This may involve government departments squaring off against each other to claim rights over certain pieces of land as well as extensive use of "eminent domain" by government agencies to confiscate privately owned land. The purchase of forest in a Southeast Asian country where laws and regulations often capriciously change without warning and without recourse to appeal means that there is no way to absolutely guarantee forest protection in perpetuity. However, purchase means protection of the purchased forest in the immediate as well as the mid-range future. It also means gaining support of the local people for the long-term protection of the purchased forest. At the very least, it buys the orangutans, the forest, and OFI that most precious of commodities: time.

Local people hold their land by being politically, socially, and economically active, and by cramming as much activity and people (employees in particular) as possible onto their land while maintaining clear and unambiguous borders. These have also been OFI's tactics in conserving the forest land purchased to protect orangutans and other wildlife.



SPECIAL VISITORS TO OCCQ & CAMP LEAKEY

NOTE: This is not a comprehensive list but rather a highlight of the visitors who came this year.

Search and Rescue Team

January 9, 2015

Edward Chizmikov, Lieutenant-General, Head of the SAR (Search and Rescue) team of the Russian Federation, Moscow, and ten Russians from the SAR Team visited Camp Leakey and the other two public OFI locations in Park. The SAR Team from Russia was helping the local Air Force locate the recent AirAsia flight from Surabaya to Singapore that fell into the Java Sea near Pangkalan Bun days earlier.

Conservation Generation

January 17, 2015

A group of “Conservation Generation” students visited Camp Leakey and the other two stations (Tanjung Harapan and Pondok Tanggui) managed by OFI. “Generasi Konservasi” is a group of junior high school and high school students organized by the National Park.

Greenpeace Delegation

February 13-14, 2015

Two representatives of Greenpeace Indonesia visited OFI facilities and met with Dr. Galdikas on an information-gathering trip.

Orangutan Foundation Australia

April 16-20 & October 29-31, 2015

Kobe Steele led an OFI-Australia group of 18 people (including herself) for a week visit to OFI facilities in the area, including Camp Leakey.

Eco Tours

April 28 – May 18 & November 3-18, 2015

Irene Spencer, long-time friend and supporter of OFI, leads exclusive groups of donors on a tour through Borneo. The visitors have the privilege of visiting not only Camp Leakey but also the OCCQ. In addition, some elect to extend their stay and to visit an OFI Release Camp and the Lamandau Reserve with Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas as their private tour guide.

Orion Expedition Ship

May 19 – June 14 & August 30 – September 9, 2015

Dr. Galdikas was a special lecturer aboard the Orion Lindblad/National Geographic ship. The cruise ship visited Camp Leakey and the OCCQ with Dr. Galdikas hosting.

Rimba Raya, The Forest Trust & World Bank

October 2, 2016

Rimba Raya brought 8 people from the World Bank and the Forest Trust to the Care Care Center before the group travelled to the Rimba Raya restoration concession in the Seruyan regency.

**Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Team, Foreign
Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia***November 15, 2015*

Monitoring and Evaluation Team from the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia stayed several days, visiting Camp Leakey at Tanjung Puting National Park, Camp Gemini at Lamaundau Reserve, and the OCCQ to assess whether the Indonesian government would renew OFI's MOU for the next three years. It seems the visit was successful.

John Nicholas, Solar Power Indonesia*December 1, 2015*

Jon Nicholas from Solar Power Indonesia visited Camp Leakey while he was in the area to inaugurate the half million dollar (Australian dollars) solar power facility built by his company to power the energy needs of the Rimba Eco-lodge on the border of Tanjung Puting National Park. After some discussion his company agreed to install a heavy-duty solar power system at cost to replace the one at Camp Leakey put in 1996 (and now no longer functioning) by engineers as a volunteer project from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, Colorado.

EVENTS IN INDONESIA

Workshop Tata Batas Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting

April 16, 2015

OFI staff members Pak Robert, Pak Fajar, and Pak Rio attended the workshop. Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP) officials, including the head of the park and representatives from the Bupati of Seruyan and Kotawaringan Barat regencies also attended. Problems pertaining to the Park boundary and incursions into the Park were discussed. The main goal of the meeting, to increase awareness among local and Park officials of the severity of the problems, was partially accomplished.

Dr. Galdikas' Presentation at the Rumahku Lecture Series, hosted by Indonesian Heritage Society

November 20, 2015

On November 20th, Dr. Galdikas was invited to the home of the Mexican Ambassador in Jakarta to speak to members of the Indonesian Heritage Society, an exclusive group of expatriates living in Indonesia that encompasses business leaders, ambassadors, and spouses and political figures. Dr. Galdikas gave an hour and a half lecture titled "Pongo in Peril," followed by a question and answer session to fifty members of IHS in attendance.

In addition to giving an overview of the great apes, Dr. Galdikas spoke extensively about the problems that orangutans face in Kalimantan—problems that those living in Jakarta often overlook or don't understand. After receiving a standing ovation, Dr. Galdikas interacted with several members in the crowd including artist Ken Pattern, who presented her with a print of his original poster (titled "Eviction Notice") of an orangutan in a destroyed forest holding an eviction notice. One comment made about the presentation was that more men were in the audience than usual, as the daytime Rumahku talks usually attract more women.

INFERNO IN THE FOREST: THE FIRES OF 2015

During the last twenty years, forest fires have become an increasingly dangerous part of Indonesia's dry seasons. Each year many hectares of rainforest are destroyed in the fires. But in 2015, the worst year for fires on record since 1997, it seemed that all of Borneo was on fire.

The dry season fires are part of a vicious cycle, primarily driven by traditional and industrial agricultural practices. Large palm oil and pulp plantations develop and drain peat forests for planting and irrigation, simultaneously depriving wildlife of natural habitat while creating a carbon-rich source of dry and long-burning fuel. In these conditions, fires set deliberately for "slash and burn" clearing methods can quickly spread out of control, especially when the more cautious practices used by traditional indigenous farmers are not followed.

In 2015 these factors were compounded by a severe El Nino drought. The resulting fire season was of catastrophic proportions with global impacts. The losses related to the 2015 fires have been and will continue to be disastrous environmentally and economically. The World Bank estimates the cost to the Indonesian economy was approximately 16 billion dollars, but it is difficult to quantify the impact of widespread illness from smoke inhalation, not to mention the massive carbon emissions which, according to the Global Fire Emissions Database, exceeded the daily emissions from all economic activity in the United States.



By October 2015, the fire had burned an estimated 4 million hectares, penetrating deep into the rainforests of Borneo and releasing an acrid haze that spread over much of Southeast Asia. Six Indonesian provinces, including Central Kalimantan where Tanjung Puting National Park and OFI's Care Center are located, declared a state of emergency.

Meteorological predications had warned us that it would be a bad fire season, so OFI began preparations in advance. We dug wells so water would be available even deep in the forest. We cut roads and paths, both

to make it easier to get equipment and supplies into the heart of the forest, but also to serve as fire breaks. In August and September, flames began breaking out around us. Once the peat underground begun smoldering, fires became nearly omnipresent throughout the forest. The early flames could be easily quenched, but the later fires were too strong and too deep to be extinguished. We could not contain them. All we could do was prevent the fires from spreading more than they did. After six months of constantly battling fire, our crew, which consisted of most of the male staff from the Care Center, was exhausted, depleted, discouraged, disheartened, and depressed.

In addition, nearly every able-bodied OFI staff member from the eastern side of the park was recruited to fight the fires that raged in the Seruyan area where we have two orangutan release sites. Fighting fires in these remote regions without modern resources presented enormous logistical challenges. Our alliances

in Kalimantan, forged by OFI's long presence in the area, were absolutely crucial. For instance, at the Beguruh Satu Camp in Tanjung Puting, an important orangutan release area, OFI staff and local community members worked tirelessly. They carried water in backpacks, dug wells, brought in pumps and fuel, provided food for volunteers from local villages, and cut fire-breaks with machetes. Together, we stopped the fires from advancing on our camps, on our orangutan release areas, and much of the forest where we work. As far as we know not one single orangutan in our area was killed directly from the fires.

This collaboration is a wonderful illustration of the long partnership and trust between OFI and local communities and the deep immersion in Indonesia's complex and rich cultural context that has distinguished OFI from many other research and conservation organizations. Without the participation and commitment of Indonesians themselves, we cannot protect the orangutan from extinction.



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Field Volunteer Program

VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE

Field Coordinator: Ruth Linsky

Committee Chair: Evgenia Dubman

Committee Members: Kylie Grace, Nathalie Grace, Noelle Tankard, Sarah Cornish, Siobhan Goodwell

LONG TERM VOLUNTEERS

Ruth Linsky, **Senior Intern**

Noelle Tankard, **Administrative Intern**

Divya Rao, **Intern**

Patrick Rouxel, **Sun Bear Coordinator**

Austin Aguirre, **Sun Bear Volunteer**

Craig Freedman, **Sun Bear Volunteer**

Casey Murtagh, **Sun Bear Volunteer**

Derek Tyler, **Sun Bear Volunteer**

Brodie Philp, **Daily Release**

Amy Traxler, **Enrichment/Release**

Camille Walters, **Enrichment**

Gloria Jimenez, **Enrichment/Release**

Allison Leach, **Enrichment/Release**

Kaitlyn Bock, **Communications**

Amalia Fernand, **Communications**

INDONESIAN VETERINARY INTERNS

November 9-December 4, 2015

Amalia Meini, **Intern from Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB)**

Agvinta Nila, **Intern from Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB)**

INDONESIAN ENRICHMENT VOLUNTEERS

July-August, 2015

Timoty Lalala, **Volunteer from College of Theology, Jakarta***

Theodora Dheta, **Volunteer from College of Theology, Jakarta***

**Note: the two theology students came to help orangutans directly as part of their theology studies, volunteering for the good of humankind and community.*

SHORT-TERM VOLUNTEERS: Construction Team Accomplishments

The 2015 Construction Teams worked under the supervision of Construction Team Leader Michelle Curtain, who was mentored by former Volunteer Coordinator Ruth Linsky, and was assisted by OFI's field staff. Both teams worked at Camp Leakey, OFI's largest camp inside of Tanjung Puting National Park and the historic site at which Dr. Galdikas first began her research.

Construction Team #1

July 5-25

7 volunteers

The volunteer team's first job was to fix up their "own" building called the "Team House" where they would be staying. This building has been the home to many



researchers, volunteers, and even orangutans over the years. It required extensive patch work to make it orangutan proof. Team One enjoyed the job of finding new parts to fix each day. As some of the Team were doing this, the rest started on a new building intended just for student researchers. This important housing will facilitate OFI's hosting of local Indonesian students and researchers who will investigate the incredible biodiversity of the forests of Tanjung Puting National Park.

Construction Team #2

August 2-22

8 volunteers

Team Two arrived just in time to start the rebuilding of one of the current staff buildings. Before starting the construction of the new staff house, Team Two had to demolish the old building. This took a number of days. The team went on to construct over 170 footings made from ironwood for the new house. Ironwood is incredibly strong and thus, this work was very laborious. At the same time other members of the team and staff also completed the roof that Team One had begun on the new staff house. The team installed over 5,000 ironwood shingles!

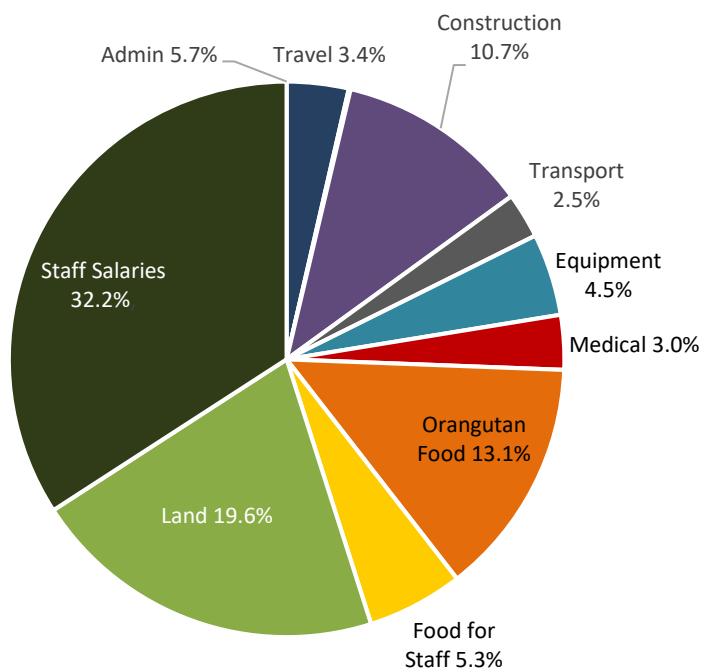


Overview of Field Expenses

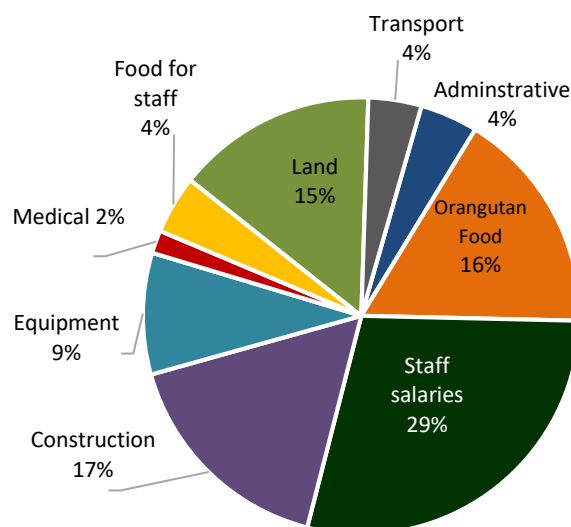
Funds spent in the field represent not only funds raised by OFI itself but also funds provided to the OFI bank account in Pangkalan Bun (Central Borneo, Indonesia) directly by OFI's sister organization, OFI Australia. OFI's other sister organization, OFI Canada, does not contribute funds directly as Canadian regulations do not allow Canadian foundations to send funds to non-Canadian organizations (with the exception of particular and special conditions). Instead, OFI Canada, like the German *Orangutans in Peril*, occasionally buys and provides supplies directly to the OCCQ.

Fighting the devastating fires of 2015 led to a greater percentage of funds being used in areas such as administration and travel, staff food and salaries, and medical costs. Fuel was a primary cost, running twelve fire-fighting water pumps at a time all throughout the day, fuel for the land excavator, the boats, the trucks that were transporting food and water to the firefighters. But there were opportunity costs as well, the fires diverted energy and resources from construction projects as all staff members were recruited into direct firefighting or support roles. Some planned releases, research and survey activities were impossible to conduct. However, these efforts also demonstrated the extraordinary legacy of OFI's long term presence in the region. A number of local chiefs who assisted OFI during the crisis were former OFI staff members, already committed to our cause. Dr. Galdikas was also able to use her considerable government and community networks to continue purchasing land and build out the Wildlife Corridor and a buffer zone outside of Tanjung Putting alongside the Sekoyner River.

Field Expenses 2015 by Category



Field Expenses 2014

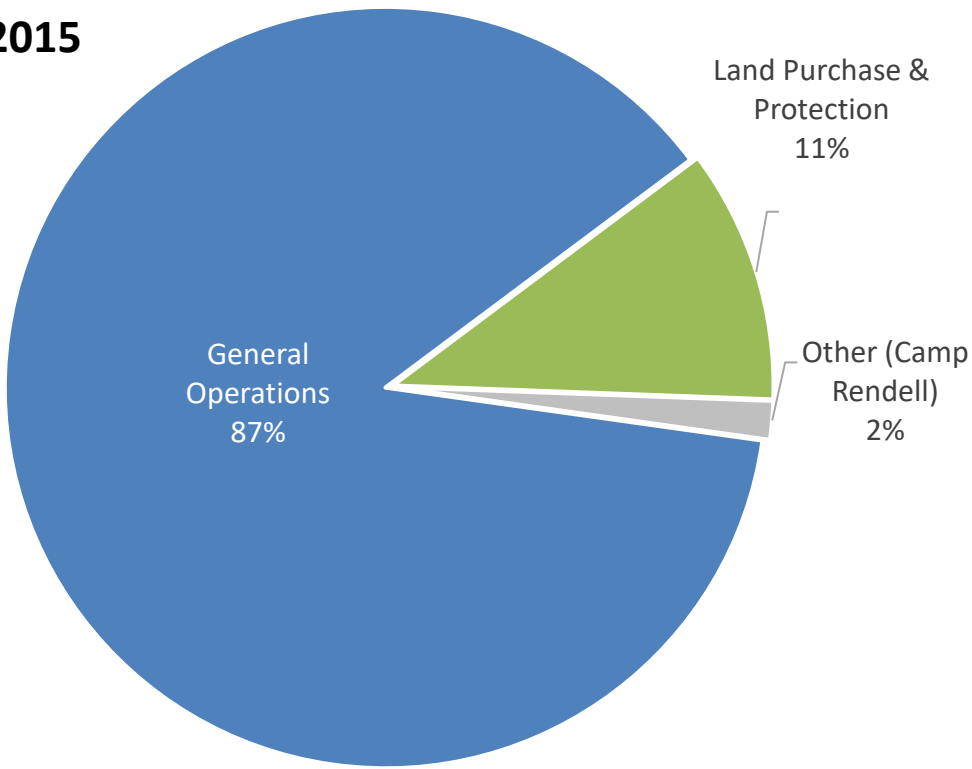


* Admin and Travel in 2015 contain many costs associated with fighting the fires (fuel, trucks, etc.).

Donations Summary

OVERVIEW

2015

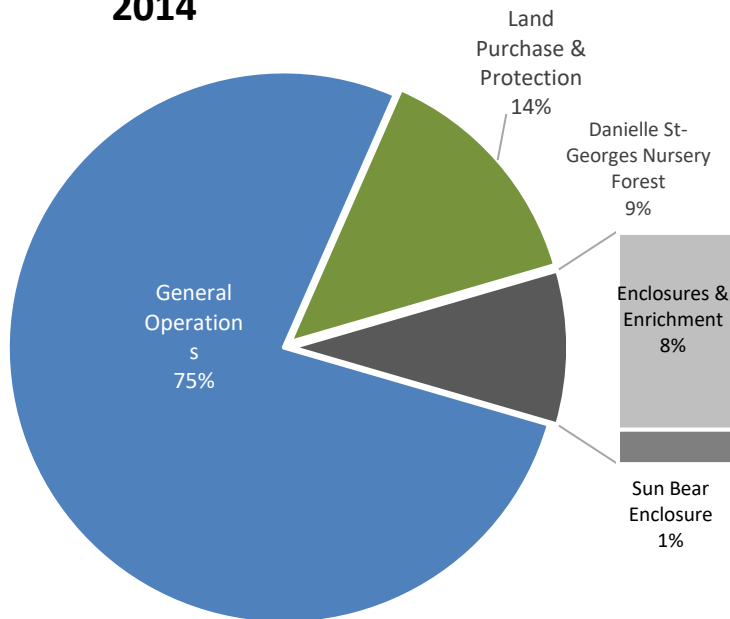


Total raised for the year:

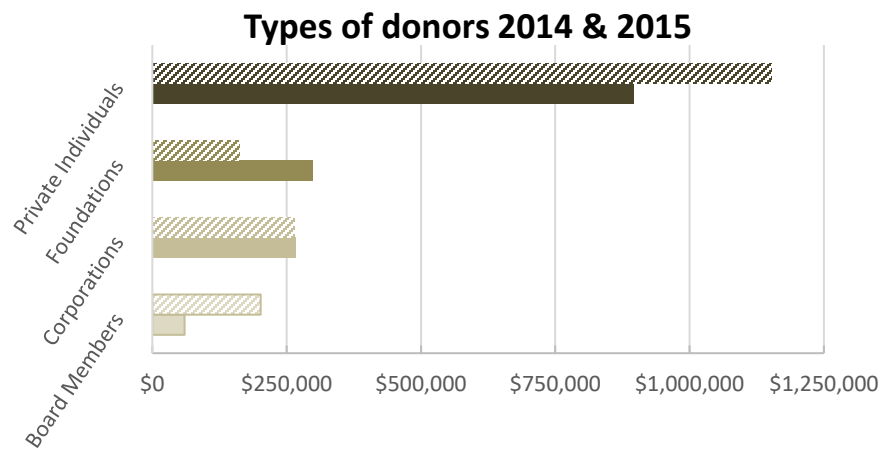
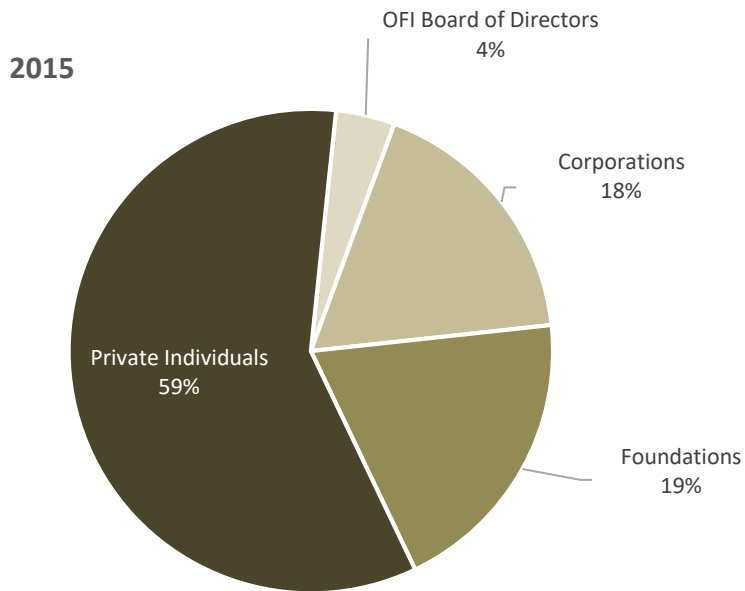
Donations totaled \$1,514,871 million; with revenue from investment income and merchandise sales, the total support and revenue for 2015 is \$1,522,186.

This figure includes both offline and online donations, merchandise, small gifts from individuals, large gifts from institutions and foundations, and grant support as well as funds raised by OFI's sister organization, OFI Australia.

2014



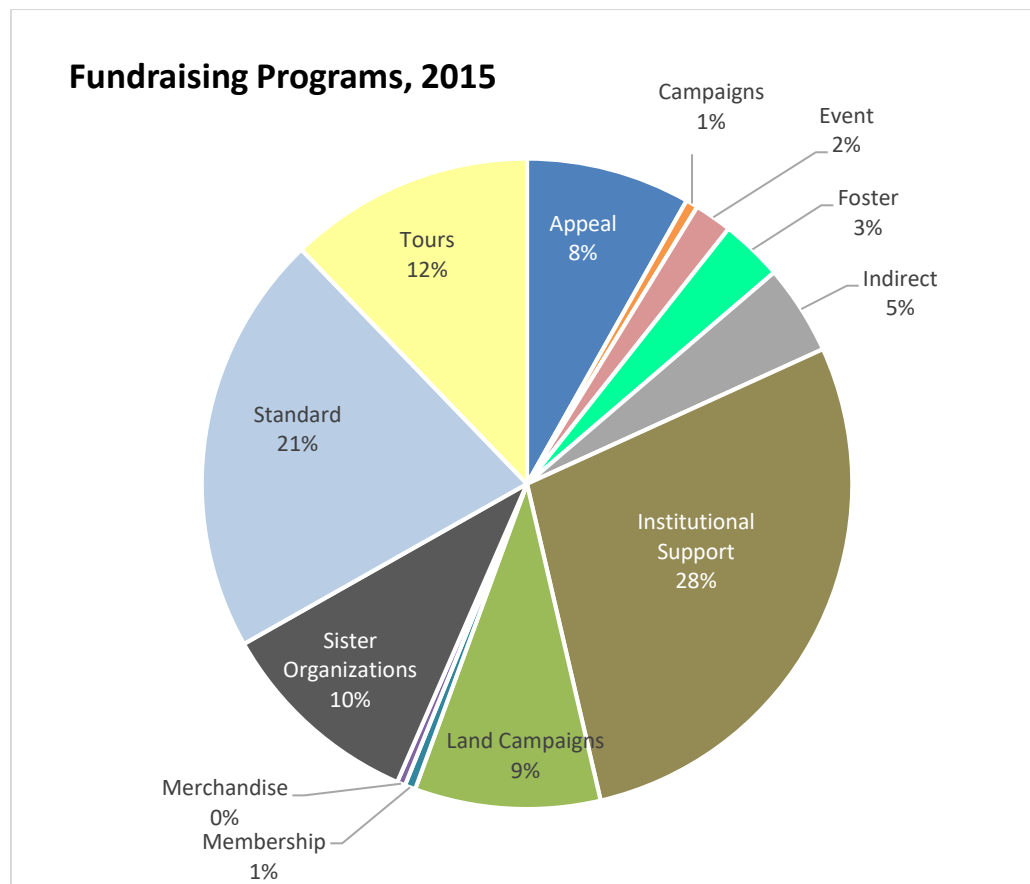
Funding Sources



Fundraising Programs

OFI's primary methods of fundraising (listed in order of percentage contributed to annual total) include Institutional Support, Standard Donations (contributions made online or via post mail and not designated to a specific Campaign or in response to a particular Appeal, etc), Tour Groups (Irene Spencer's Eco Tours as well as the National Geographic Orion cruises), contributions from OFI's Sister Organizations, Direct Appeal Letters, Land Campaigns, Indirect Donations (made via fundraising partners or employee giving schemes, etc), the Foster Program, Campaigns, fundraising Events, Membership sales, and Merchandise sales.

Irene Spencer's EcoTours have been an important and reliable source of annual funding for OFI. Launched in 2004 with two tours to OFI Indonesia a year, they have grown to five trips a year with four special extension tours lead by Dr. Galidkas. Each trip is typically 13 people and \$1,000 of their trip fees are donated to OFI; up to six travelers participate in the intimate extension tours with Dr. Galdikas, for which OFI receives \$3,000 per person. Ms. Spencer and Dr. Galidkas are tireless advocates for OFI's work during these tours, often resulting in long lasting relationships and significant donations.



INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

OFI is deeply grateful to the following foundations and institutions who have supported our field programs in 2015:

Amaranth Foundation	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	Ocean Partners USA
Ann & Gordon Getty Foundation	InfiniteEARTH Limited	OFI Australia
Arthur J Gallagher Foundation	James H. Woods III Foundation	Oregon Community Foundation
Bloomstein Family Charitable Fund	Kayne Foundation	Paulson Charitable Foundation, Inc.
Brickman Gross Family Foundation	KT Foundation	Pssc Labs, Inc
Bridlewood Stables, LLC	Lawrence and Sandra Post Family Foundation	Rimba Raya Conservation
Dorothy K Davis Foundation Inc.	Lemmon Foundation	Syton Enterprises
Down Under Enterprises Inc	Leo S. Guthman Fund	The Baobab Fund
Earth	LEO Zoological Conservation Center	The Lawrence Foundation
Edward and Rose Donnell Foundation	Margaret Evans Tuten Foundation	The Leo J. and Celia Carlin Fund
El Paso Zoological Society	Maue Kay Foundation	The Max & Anna Levinson Foundation
Frog Crossing Foundation Inc.	Nancy and Robert Dix Fund	The Sweet Spot, Inc
GFA Brands Inc.	Orangutan Aid	The Trico Foundation: The Coville-Triest Family Foundation
		Winnick Family Foundation

OFI is especially grateful to Rimba Raya Conservation, a validated REDD program set up on the eastern border of Tanjung Puting National Park which protects approximately 65,000 hectares of tropical rainforest. Dr. Galdikas has been working since 2007 with Todd Lemon, the founder of Rimba Raya to help the project to fruition. We deeply appreciate Rimba Raya for not only supporting OFI's work, but also for saving Borneo's rainforest, orangutan habitat.

Outreach Operations

EVENTS

GALDIKAS LECTURE: Special Q&A with Dr Biruté Mary Galdikas

March 30, 2015

Dr. Galdikas presented at a standing room only event hosted at the Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, organized by OFI's sister organization, Orangutan Foundation International Canada. The film "Born to be Wild" was shown before a Q & A session.

GALDIKAS LECTURE: Keynote Address of Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP) Meeting

July 2015

Dr. Galdikas was Keynote speaker at the first GRASP Regional Meeting for Southeast Asia in Kota Kinabalu, Sarawak (Malaysian Borneo).

GALDIKAS LECTURE: Japan Wildlife Center Speech by Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas

October 10, 2015

Dr. Galdikas spoke in Tokyo on October 10th. Dr. Galdikas was invited by the Japan Wildlife Center and the event was scheduled around her availability. The film "Born to be Wild" was shown at the event.

GALDIKAS LECTURE: Fundraising Cocktail Party in New Jersey

October 24, 2015

OFI supporters, Luanne & Ed Mulvenna, hosted an intimate gathering at their home. Drinks and appetizers were served, information was presented, and merchandise was available for sale.

WEBSITE & SOCIAL MEDIA

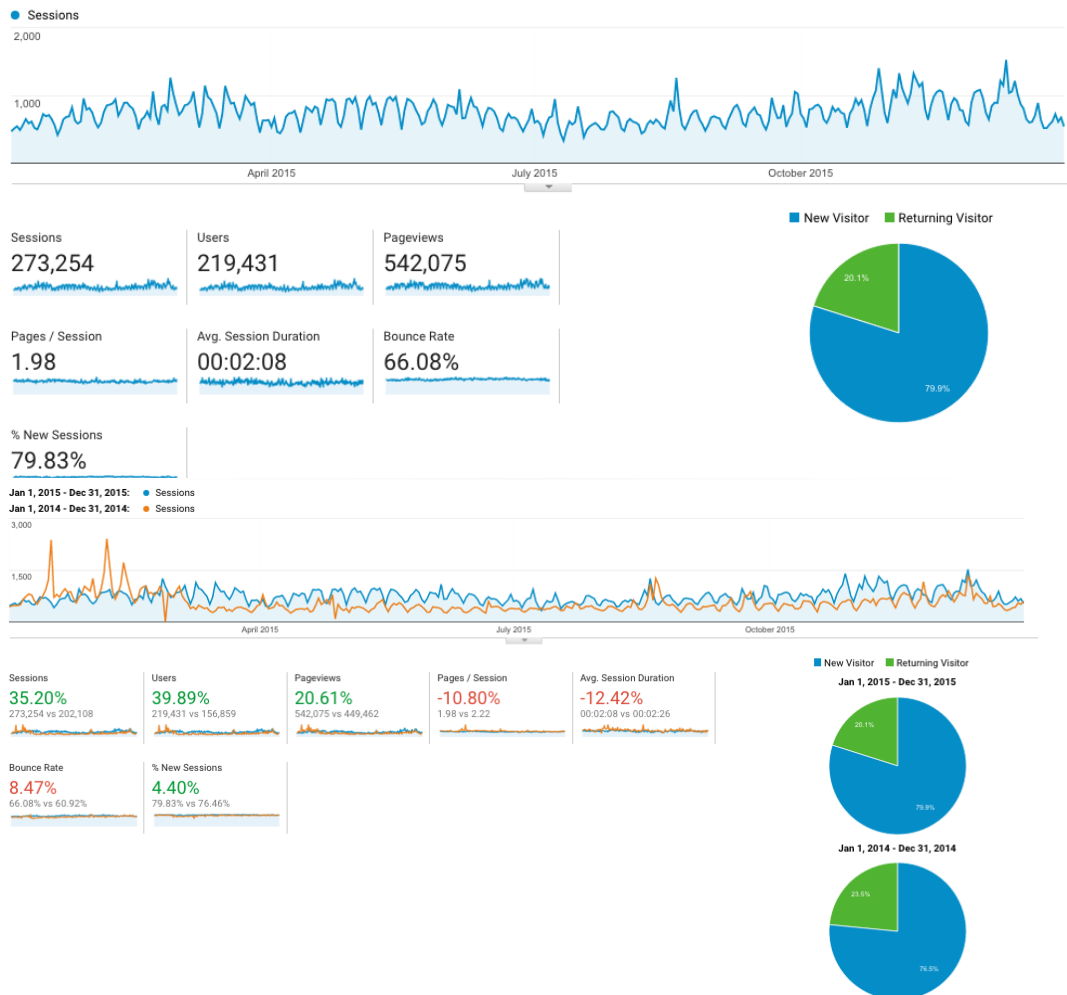
OFI Website

<http://www.orangutan.org>

OFI's website was primarily maintained by OFI's Webmaster, Binti Brindamour. New content from the field was written by Communications Volunteers and edited by Dr. Galdikas. Web pages for new campaigns and fundraising programs were created by Noelle Tankard along with office staff working in conjunction with Dr. Galdikas.

OFI had launched a completely new website design in February 2014. The design aesthetic was modernized and the organizational structure of the website significantly improved. Shopping cart programming and donation tools were changed to improve performance.

OFI's website received 219,431 unique visitors in 2015. Visitors explored the website in over 273,254 sessions, with an average of 1.98 pages viewed per session. This represented a 40% increase in visitors from the previous year, with a 35% increase in the number of sessions.



Twitter

<https://twitter.com/drbrirute>, <https://twitter.com/ofioffic>

Dr. Galdikas ran her own Twitter account, @DrBirute, which she used to post updates and news from the field as well as interesting items and her own response to news events.

Throughout 2015, the OFI Office account @OFIOffice was managed by Communications Officer, Siobhan Goodwell, with content approved by the Administrative & Development Manager, Noelle Tankard in consultation with Dr. Galdikas as needed. Content posted to Twitter included announcements to alert followers when new content was made live on OFI's website (blog posts, newsletters, etc.) or on other social media platforms, notably Facebook, as well as promotions of fundraising campaigns, events, merchandise and fundraising partnerships.

Using Hootsuite, a social media management platform, relevant hashtags (including #OFI, #orangutan, #conservation, #drbirute/@drbirute) are tracked so that all posts made with these hashtags included are brought to OFI's attention so they can be addressed as needed. The Twitter feeds of OFI's fundraising partners are tracked as well, so posts mentioning OFI's work or promoting any joint campaigns can be shared with OFI's Twitter followers.



Dr. Galdikas' twitter profile



Facebook

The Orangutan Foundation International Facebook page is administered by our Los Angeles office. Launched in 2009, by 2015 our Facebook page had emerged as a dynamic social platform for a unique community of orangutan enthusiasts, animal and environmental activists, concerned citizens, and fans of the work of Dr. Galdikas and OFI. Here we share photos from the field, updates on our campaigns, press releases, and exchange new information on research, rainforest conservation, and the impacts of palm oil and other industries. With active monitoring and engagement, joining OFI's Facebook community is a wonderful way to connect with a committed community of followers and stay up to date on OFI news.

