

# ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

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2016 ANNUAL REPORT



# ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

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# 2016 Annual Report

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Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, **President**



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## Letter from the President

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Dear Friends,

At Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) we fight to protect endangered orangutans and their tropical rainforest habitat. We are working tirelessly to stop the extinction of wild orangutan populations as well as other endangered and endemic species who occupy the tropical rainforest of Borneo and Sumatra. Although we accomplished much during 2016, more work remains to be done.

Fires that swept through Borneo's rainforests during 2015 left a massive trail of destruction, with almost a third of the Orangutan Legacy Forest (OLF) lost. This priceless refuge for orangutans and other wildlife, which has stood in Borneo for thousands of years, will require at least 2.5 million trees be replanted in the burned area. 2016 marked the beginning of the healing process as we launched our *Seed and Sapling* Spring Appeal to help us fund the replanting efforts. The saplings or seeds must be found, planted, nurtured for years, and then protected so they can grow into large, fruit-bearing trees which will provide food for orangutans and other wildlife populations. This is not an easy task, but OFI is committed to protecting and replenishing orangutan habitat for generations to come.

2016 unfortunately marked the return of poachers to the forests of Tanjung Puting National Park. Our staff were first alerted when cigarette butts and plastic wrappers were found deep within the forest. Soon afterwards, we found temporary huts on the edges of the Camp Leaky study area. This confirmed our fears that poachers were once again inside the Park seeking out endangered species to capture or kill. In 2016 poachers concentrated on capturing songbirds for the lucrative pet trade and bird-singing-contest aficionados, of which there are many in Java.

We quickly rebooted our *Protect and Patrol* program, a robust strategy to ward off intruders by utilizing experienced patrol teams, guard towers, and local support. We patrolled the inner forests, inside and outside the Park. This vigilance proved to be a critical deterrent, measurably reducing poaching and live bird capture inside the Park and in the forest lands we have bought outside and adjacent to the Park.

2016 also brought changes to the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) facility. We received 23 new arrival orangutans, mostly infants. We also released into the wild, 17 individual orangutans who had gone through the rehabilitation process at the OCCQ. In addition to orangutans, OFI is dedicated to helping all wildlife species suffering due to habitat destruction, as well as the occasional domestic animal. At the end of 2016 we also had seven sun bears, four Southern pig-tailed macaques, one long-tailed macaque, two Bornean agile gibbons, one bearcat, and one Southern cassowary in our care. All these animals were rescues, and most were brought into the Care Center by the police or forestry department.

Although we faced adversity in 2016, we remain hopeful and will persevere. We make a tremendous difference in the survival of forests and their wild orangutan populations as well as the welfare of individual orangutans and other species who share the forests. Our board members, contributors, local Indonesian partners, sister organizations, and all stakeholders will continue working together to ensure this magnificent species endures and thrives in the forests of Borneo. Thank you for your continued compassion and ongoing support.

Sincerely,  
Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas  
President & Founder

## Orangutan Foundation International Mission & Vision Statements

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Orangutan Foundation International's (OFI) core mission is the conservation of orangutans and the tropical rainforest that is their only habitat.

OFI takes a holistic and comprehensive approach utilizing multiple complementary strategies to combat the complex challenges facing orangutans and the rainforest. These strategies include:

- Creating and promoting awareness campaigns that disseminate knowledge and understanding of orangutans as a critically endangered species and one of humankind's closest living relatives in the animal kingdom
- Actively protecting wild orangutans and their native habitat through land purchase, patrol teams, and building local and international support coalitions
- Rescuing, rehabilitating, and releasing ex-captive and orphaned orangutans into safe and secure sites in the wild
- Conducting research on orangutans, their ecology, and behavior
- Promoting the conservation of all endangered wildlife and habitats in Borneo and Sumatra

Furthermore, OFI has a strong vision for the future that includes:

- Providing ample tropical rainforest habitat that can sustain wild orangutan populations, allowing them to not only be saved from extinction but to thrive in their natural environment
- Galvanizing the public so that it appreciates, respects, and understands orangutans as unique and significant creatures

## 2016 Board of Directors

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### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, **President**  
John M. Beal, Esq., **Vice President**  
Ann Levine, **Secretary**  
Janice Gleason Skow, **Treasurer**

### 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

Albertino Abela, **Board Member**  
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**  
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**

*\*Died during 2016*

## Staff

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Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, **President, Co-Founder, Program & Operations Director** (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 total **local assistants** 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, **Senior Research Manager**  
(Administrative & Development Manager until Nov 2016)

Myshel Prasad, **Development Officer**  
(started in Oct 2016)

Siobhan Goodwell, **Communications Officer**  
(left in Sep 2016)

Emily Bernath, **Communications Officer**  
(started in Oct 2016)

Iris Bright, **Administrative Manager**  
(Administrative Assistant until Oct 2016)



## Field Operations

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## 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 of 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 whom the released orangutans may encounter after release. 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 is 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 the orangutans treated for intestinal parasites if necessary.

Generally, the orangutans are transported to the Release Site the morning of 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 usually 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 at least 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:*

In 2016, 14 orangutans were released (this does not include those that were translocated or re-released). Of the 14, six were male and eight were female. OFI released seven orangutans the previous year (2015).

*Details:*

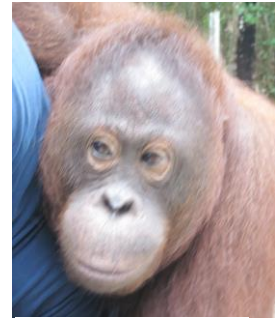
**Edwin (m), Jack 2 (m),  
Puji (f) & Ketapang (f)**

*July 9, 2016 - Released at Camp Filomena*

Note: After release, Ketapang almost immediately left the release site, leaving Puji behind after what appeared to be an intense interaction. This unusual interaction consisted of intense but very friendly vocalizations between the two of them who were very close together. After Ketapang's departure, Puji seemed depressed and virtually ate nothing even though she remained near the feeding station. After some days, Puji was brought back to the OCCQ where she resumed eating.



*Puji*



*Ketapang*



*Jack 2*

**Rich (m) & Poco (f)**

*July 28, 2016 - Released at Camp Seluang Mas II*

Note: Some days after release, Rich went into a palm oil plantation. He traveled approximately 15 to 20 kilometers away from the release site over three days. He was brought back to the OCCQ.

Poco returned occasionally to the feeding platform in the forest where she was released. After a few months, she was seen occasionally traveling with a wild orangutan male.



*Rich*



*Poco*

**Sembuluh (m), Roxy (f) & Roxanne (f), & Anang (f)**

*November 16, 2016 - Released at Camp Filomena*

Note: At the OCCQ, adult female Roxy gave birth to Roxanne. Roxy and adolescent female Anang were the best of friends who were released together and together ventured into the forest. They did not stay very long in the vicinity of the feeding station.

After release, Sembuluh sometimes came to the feeding station but gradually over the months, his visits became very infrequent.



*Roxy & Roxanne*



*Anang*

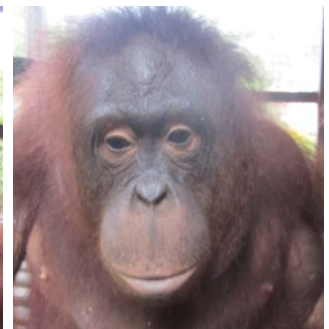
**Wilkie (m), Elvis (m), Hermie (f) & Maxine (f)**

*December 18, 2016 - Released at Camp Filomena*

Note: All four were released at the same time and eventually stopped coming to the feeding station or appeared very irregularly.



*Maxine*



*Hermie*

## TRANSLOCATIONS & 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 and later release. When OFI “translocates” a wild 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 wild orangutans are checked in the field for wounds or other medical conditions by an OFI veterinarian. If medical treatment is necessary, the wild orangutan is transported to the OCCQ until he/she recovers.

OFI provides lifelong support and attention to all orangutans who 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. As released wild-born ex-captive orangutans get older, it seems they sometimes need more attention. This is especially true of older females who become pregnant. Adult males occasionally combat each other, and the wounds are sometimes serious.

*Details: Translocated wild orangutans***Gerahan (m)***March 11, 2016*

Note: Translocated from palm oil plantation to old boundary of Tanjung Puting National Park.



*Gerahan (photo taken after tranquilization)*

**Bumi (f) & juvenile son Baji (m)***February 19, 2016*

Note: Bumi was originally named Bumi Marunting but we shortened the name to Bumi. Translocation to Camp Filomena from palm oil plantation. Bumi and Baji spent some time at OCCQ before they were translocated, as Baji had wounds which needed time to heal. After release, both wild orangutan mother Bumi and son Baji came to the feeding platform regularly.

**Astra Aurel (f)***April 26, 2016*

Note: Translocation from palm oil plantation in bad condition with many cuts and wounds throughout her body. Medicated in OCCQ for almost a month but passed away on May 22, 2016.

**Agung (m)***May 5, 2016*

Note: Translocation from palm oil plantation in very bad condition. He was on the edge of unconsciousness and very weak. He also had wounds on his body. He passed away on May 8, 2016 after three days in the OCCQ.

**Diran (m)***October 24, 2016*

Note: Translocation directly to Camp Seluang. After release, he did not come to feedings.

*Details: Re-releases of wild-born rehabilitant orangutans*

**Tut (f) & Thor (m)**

*May 7, 2016*

Note: Tut is a long-term resident of Camp Leakey. Tut was brought into the Care Center in May 2016 and treated for a severe medical condition probably associated with pregnancy. She was re-released to Camp Leakey on July 11, 2016. On October 16, 2016, she was brought back to the OCCQ as she seemed weak and lethargic, barely being able to move. She died before dawn on December 27, 2016. Her death was probably associated with a miscarriage as a clump of blood and tissue was found by her body.



*Tut & Thor (Thor was an infant when this photo was taken)*

**Roger (m)**

*June 21, 2016*

Note: Roger is a long-term resident of the forest near Tanjung Harapan. Originally brought to OCCQ from Tanjung Harapan in Tanjung Puting National Park as he was badly wounded in a fight with another adult male. After some months in the OCCQ, he recovered and was re-released at Tanjung Harapan on December 20, 2016.

**Gara (f)**

*October 29, 2016*

Note: Gara is a long-time resident at Camp Leakey. She was observed in the forest crawling on the ground as she was not able to walk. Her condition may have been related to pregnancy and a miscarriage. She came in very weak, but we medicated her intensively and after some weeks, she recovered. We re-released her back to Camp Leakey on November 27, 2016. After release, she often came to the feeding station which made it possible to easily monitor her.



*Gara and her infant*



In 2016, the number of employees working directly at the OCCQ facility in Pasir Panjang was 146. This includes four management and administrative personnel, three medical personnel, 10 security staff, and 129 general facility staff. The majority of OCCQ employees are indigenous people (Dayak) from Pasir Panjang Village and the surrounding area. OFI is a significant employer in this area.



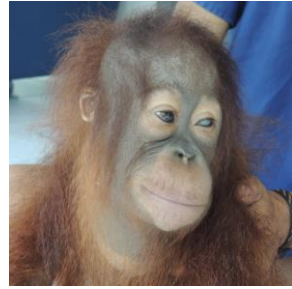
## Orangutan New Arrivals

### *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 feces 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 of their faces, ears, teeth, navels, hands, and feet are taken for identification and diagnostic purposes. All new arrivals are placed in the Quarantine for a minimum of 30 days before being integrated into the general population of the OCCQ.

### *Summary*

In 2016, the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine facility received 9 new arrival orangutans, consisting of 6 females and 3 males. Another two were accidentally born in the OCCQ after males and females met under unknown circumstances. Both mothers were adolescent females. Normally, males and females older than small juveniles are released separately into the Training Forest to prevent accidental pregnancies.



**Johnny Angel (m)** 4/17/16



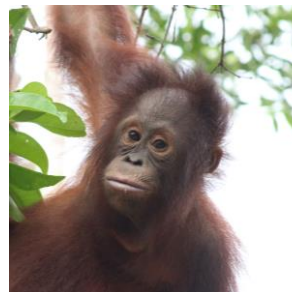
**Mara (f)** 6/1/16



**Holland (f)** 8/20/16



**Mumu (f)** 8/23/16



**Duyu (f)** 8/30/16



**Pipit (f)** 10/3/16



**Doris (f)** 11/14/16

Other orangutans (not pictured):

**Penahan (m)** 7/2/16

**Gintaras (m)** 10/22/16

**Arlene (f)** 10/6/16 – Born in OCCQ

**Precious (m)** 5/6/16 – Born in OCCQ

## Orangutan Care

Feeding the orangutans at OFI's Care Center required nearly 500,000 kg (1,000,000 lbs.) of fruit and vegetable in 2016 with an additional 40,000 kg (88,000 lbs.) sent to the satellite facilities & outlying camps. Approximately 1,500 kg of fresh produce is purchased each day.

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 usually get fed once a day at feeding stations in the forest, rather than five times a day as at the Care Center. In addition to seasonal fruit, the orangutans receive bananas, and/or green vegetables and sweet potatoes as well as their favorite, milk.

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. In addition, OFI regularly buys bananas and some other fruit from a womens' cooperative in the village of Sungai Cabang, which is a small Melayu village enclaved within the very southern part of Tanjung Puting National Park. These relationships serve to support local communities and enrich their connection with OFI. We also buy at the local market. The rest of the fruit purchased by OFI is imported from Java, South Borneo, 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.

*(Top) Rambutans. (Middle) Cempedak. (Bottom) Pisang (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 into the wild. 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 relic primary peat swamp forest and 49 hectares of mixed/dry lowland secondary forest/relic dry ground primary rainforest. This area 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. 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 immature orangutans who are being rehabilitated at the OCCQ 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 are allowed to explore the entire forest. The juveniles also have their own playgrounds. 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 for the entire day. They are provided with enrichment to occupy them.



*OFI staff leading orangutans into the Teaching Forest*

## Orangutan Enrichment

Orangutans, being incredibly intelligent creatures, require stimulating activities. Stimulating the five senses is important for orangutan 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 reward enrichment and installation enrichment.

Food reward 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. The rattan balls encourage problem solving thinking as they have to be opened in order to access the food enrichment. There are also logs and/or wooden boxes with holes for peanut butter or peanuts themselves. Orangutans are provided with sticks in order to more easily take out the peanuts or peanut butter than would be possible with just the fingers.

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.



*Enrichment in outdoor playground*

## MEDICAL REPORT

### Overview

The medical staff at the OCCQ consists of three full-time veterinary doctors who are among the most experienced orangutan medical professionals in Indonesia. The OCCQ's medical facilities include a fully functional operating room, an x-ray room, a laboratory, and refrigerated medical storage rooms. The Care Center is equipped with necessary medical tools such as a defibrillator, ultrasound machine, and anesthesia machine.

### 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 largest orangutans can be an involved and time-consuming effort because they are not easily handled by humans. 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 in captivity is inappropriate. When confiscated (or surrendered) and brought to OFI's Care Center some of the orangutan health conditions (i.e. infectious diseases, parasites) can be treated immediately. Other conditions, like those resulting from poor nutrition and malnutrition over time (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 84 instances of anesthetic activity in 2016 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.

## Mortalities:

The health of orangutans at OCCQ is the utmost priority of OFI. We do everything possible to make sure the orangutans in our care receive the very best medical attention. Unfortunately, some orangutans arrive at the OCCQ in such poor condition they are unable to recover, despite our efforts. In 2016, 11 orangutans passed away at the OCCQ, two of which were wild orangutans in very bad condition rescued from palm oil plantations. Another four orangutans were ex-captives who had been released into the forest years earlier or the offspring of such released rehabilitated orangutans. Only five of the orangutans who died were resident at the OCCQ. The most common cause of death in 2016 was septicemia caused by wounds and trauma occurring before arrival to OCCQ. Below are the names and cause of death of each orangutan who passed away at OCCQ.

*Details: Wild orangutans brought to OCCQ for medical treatment*

### **Agung (m)**

*May 8, 2016*

Note: Agung was a juvenile male, rescued from a palm oil plantation who spent 3 days in the OCCQ. He suffered from septicemia from the wounds all over his body, most likely caused by humans. He was in a very bad condition, on the edge of unconsciousness and very weak. He also had wounds on his body. He passed away on May 8, 2016 after three days in the OCCQ.

### **Astra Aurel (f)**

*May 22, 2016*

Note: "Sudden" death. She was a young adolescent female who was translocated from a palm oil plantation in bad condition with many cuts and wounds throughout her body, most likely caused by humans. Medicated in OCCQ for almost a month, she seemed to be getting a bit better, but passed away on May 22, 2016.

*Details: Wild-born ex-captives or their descendants brought in for medical treatment who died at OCCQ*

### **Goldie (f)**

April 29, 2016

Note: Brought from Camp Leakey where she had been born. She arrived at the Care Center on April 27, 2016, badly wounded with bite marks over much of body. Very weak. Died two days later on April 29, 2016. Species of attacker(s) unknown.

### **Tut (f)**

December 27, 2016

Note: Tut is a long-term resident of Camp Leakey who had been released as a wild born ex-captive many years earlier. She was estimated to be at least in her late 40s when she died. Tut was brought into the Care Center in May 2016 very weak. She seemed pregnant. She was re-released to Camp Leakey on July 11, 2016 as her condition had improved. On October 16, 2016, she was brought back to the OCCQ as she was weak and lethargic, barely being able to move. She died before dawn on December 27, 2016. Her death may have been associated with a miscarriage as a clump of blood and tissue was found by her body.

### **Texas (m)**

June 20, 2016

Note: Brought in from Camp Kerantungan on June 18, 2016 and died June 20, 2016. Cause of death unknown but may have been associated with malnutrition as he seemed very thin.

### **Wookie (m)**

November 23, 2016

Note: Wookie was released to the forest at Camp Bulu on September 20, 2006 in Lamandau Wildlife Reserve. He was brought back from Camp Bulu on July 19, 2012 because he was very thin and suffering from chronic malnutrition. During Wookie's six years in the wild, OFI had not been in charge of the feedings at Camp Bulu. In 2016 while Wookie was still at the OCCQ after his "rescue", Wookie's personality changed. He was no longer interested in food or social interaction with humans. OFI invited a veterinarian from the Singapore Zoo to come and evaluate his condition. The vet stayed over a week at the OCCQ. From all the diagnostic tests, the vet indicated that Wookie was suffering from a chronic liver condition probably related to the six years that Wookie had spent in the heavily degraded forest habitat near Camp Bulu at the Lamandau Reserve.



*Details: Orangutans at OCCQ*

**Newton (m)**

June 6, 2016

Note: Newton arrived at the OCCQ on January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2003. He died from infection of the throat pouch which the veterinarians had tried to treat.

**Yolanda (f)**

November 2, 2016

Note: Yolanda arrived at the OCCQ on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008 from a holding facility in Jakarta. She died from infection of the colon.

**Johnny Angel (m)**

November 7, 2016

Note: Johnny Angel arrived at the OCCQ on April 17, 2016. He was blind in the left eye from a cataract. He seemed lame and very weak. Despite intensive care and medical treatment, he died of gastroenteritis and malnutrition from malabsorption.

**Roy (m)**

April 1, 2016

Note: Roy arrived at the OCCQ in June 2005. He died from gastroenteritis and oedema pulmonum on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016. He suffered for about a month before he died despite the best efforts of the OCCQ veterinarians.

**Mabel (f)**

December 22, 2016

Note: Mabel seemed very weak and listless when she first arrived at the Care Center. Despite the best efforts of the OCCQ veterinarians, she died from malnutrition due to malabsorption.

## OCCQ FACILITIES: Maintenance & Additions

### Additional Enclosures at the OCCQ



The OCCQ might often be nearly full, but we never turn away an orangutan or any animal in need of help. As a result, we are constantly working to improve the facilities at the OCCQ. By increasing our capacity and upgrading our facilities we can help new arrivals and do more for each individual orangutan under our care. Many additions and repairs were made to the Care Center through 2016. Below is a list of the additions.

January, 2016

- Pondok Padang received three additional sleeping cage structures.

March, 2016

- The sleeping cages at Pondok Mentawa received major repairs.
- The sleeping cages at Camp Rendell received major repairs.
- A ramp for release was constructed at Camp Seluang Mas.
- An additional steel cage was built at the Quarantine.

May, 2016

- An additional sleeping cage was built at Pondok Padang 3.
- The building of a second “Ha-ha” between Pondok Mentawa and Camp Rendell was begun. This Ha-ha encloses two hectares of old secondary/relic primary dry ground forest.

August, 2016

- The buildings were repaired at both Pondok Padang 1 and 2.

November, 2016

- An additional sleeping cage was built at Pondok Sukun.

December, 2016

- An additional steel cage enclosure was built at the Quarantine to house larger orangutans undergoing pre-release quarantine.



*Additional enclosures built at the Quarantine in 2016*

## OTHER FIELD FACILITIES: New construction, Solar Power and Repairs

### Repairs

Guard Post 17 on trail 17 at the edge of the Camp Leakey study area was repaired during July 2016. It had been vandalized some years earlier by illegal “gaharu” tree loggers and poachers.

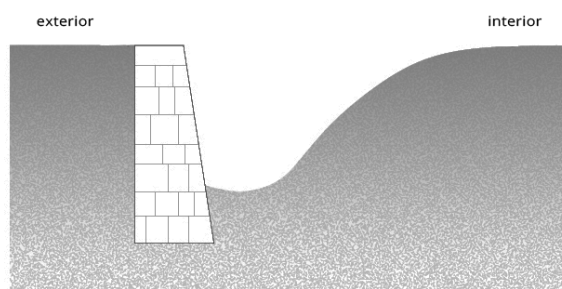
### Solar Power

A solar power system was installed at Camp Leakey during August 2016, providing electricity for the entire camp from 5 PM to 10 PM at night and 5 AM to 6 AM in the morning. The company that installed the solar power system did so partially out of social responsibility concerns. They wanted to help orangutan conservation so they charged the minimum price for labor and were able to obtain some donated equipment from the manufacturers.

### Ha-ha

Thanks to generous donations from OFI Australia and a California-based board member, OFI was able to begin construction of a second Ha-ha in 2016. This new Ha-ha encloses two hectares of forest and is immediately adjacent to the first Ha-ha which is in the Mentawa forest some kilometers south of the OCCQ. As with the first Ha-ha, 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 Ha-ha enclosure is at approximately the same elevation as the interior.

Ha-has serve as a temporary home and training ground for orangutans who are in the later stages of rehabilitation. Ha-has are also suitable for the few mature orangutans who, for reasons of physical disability or other limitations, may be unable to survive in the wild but who need more space than is available in sleeping cages at the OCCQ.





For example, the first Ha-ha is home to Montana, a cheek padded adult male orangutan who came to the OCCQ as a severely injured infant. He matured into a large, powerful adult male despite his disabilities. However, since he usually does not build sleeping nests in the trees due to partial paralysis, it might be difficult for him to thrive in the wild. The Ha-ha is the next best thing, allowing him to roam through the trees and live peacefully with the three adult females who also occupy the Ha-ha.



*Montana takes to the trees and climbs to the canopy in the first Ha-ha*

## Herbarium Nursery

In July 2016 OFI completed construction of a seedling nursery at the Herbarium. OFI faces the momentous task of replanting areas of the Orangutan Legacy Forest that were burned during the devastating fires of 2015.

A major part of the reforestation effort is the sourcing and nurturing of seedlings. The seeds and seedlings that we have been collecting will need time to grow and mature under the watchful eyes of OFI's reforestation team. A temporary nursery was set up at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) facility for the first seedlings while a permanent nursery facility was built at the Herbarium.



OFI staff worked relentlessly to complete the construction of the Herbarium Nursery as quickly as possible. The rains often halted work for days at a time. This could have severely delayed the project. However, many staff members volunteered to come in on their days off to help so that the nursery could be completed on time. Pak Harits, the Herbarium Coordinator, and Pak Bayu, the Reforestation Project Coordinator, have been working tirelessly to get the Herbarium Nursery up and running and to keep the reforestation project on track.

We are proud to announce that the herbarium nursery is already hosting hundreds of seedlings. Pak Harits, Pak Bayu, and all of the OFI staff are collecting seeds and seedlings daily and caring for those planted at the Herbarium Nursery until they can be transplanted to their permanent homes in the Orangutan Legacy Forest. In the long run, however, several larger sites that are capable of accommodating tens of thousands of seedlings annually, will be needed.



*Top: Herbarium Nursery being constructed with seedlings in the background.*

*Bottom: Pak Harits and Pak Bayu at the Herbarium Nursery*

## LAND: PURCHASE & PROTECTION

Over the years OFI has pursued a multi-dimensional strategy to defend and protect rainforests. Protecting tropical rainforest is critical to conserving orangutan species as the rainforest represents 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.

Some years ago, OFI started purchasing land to save as much forest as possible, beginning with forested land near the traditional Dayak village of Pasir Panjang. This village is quickly being swallowed up by the expansion of the city of Pangkalan Bun. The "Pasir Panjang Village Forest" was established in 2010, when the local government signed a law protecting the area and assigning it to OFI's management. 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 2016 (see Map 1 and Table 1).

In 2016, OFI purchased approximately 383 hectares (946 acres) of land. Approximately 137 hectares of this purchased land (labeled 1-4 on Map 1) were strategically purchased as a buffer zone for the OFI Orangutan Legacy Forest (OLF). The rest of the land purchases (labeled 5-11 on Map 1) are small land parcels furthering the consolidation of OFI's target Wildlife Corridor. These small parcels of land represent land owned by local Dayak people and consist of forest adjacent to the Pasir Panjang Village Forest. The goal of the Wildlife Corridor is to connect the official Pasir Panjang Village Forest with the Rawa Kuno OLF. In addition, purchase 12 (on Map 1) was especially important as this parcel of land sits on the edge of the Sekonyer River which serves as a boundary for Tanjung Puting National Park. Purchase 12 is directly opposite the National Park and helps protect the wildlife, including orangutans and endemic endangered proboscis monkeys, outside the Park.

Map 1: OFI Land Purchases 2016

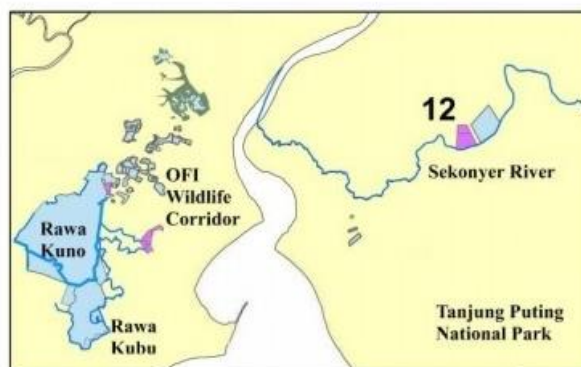
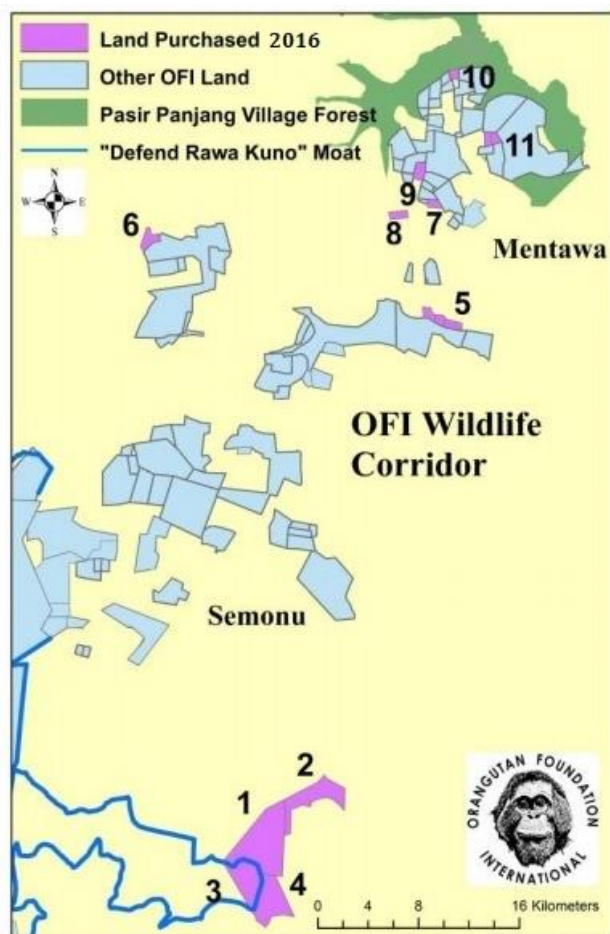


Table 1: OFI Land Purchases 2016

Map ID#:	From:	Area (Ha):	Area (Acres):
1	Apridin	60	148.2
2	Apridin	24	59.3
3	Apridin	27	66.7
4	Hasanudin	26	64.2
5	Ukim	7.8	19.2
6	Udan	5.1	12.6
7	Bonsen	2.3	5.6
8	Eben Family	3.2	7.9
9	Rata	3.6	8.8
10	Eben Family	2	4.9
11	Utau Family	4	9.8
12	*Rusmawati	218	538.6
	TOTAL:	383	945.8



## SPECIAL VISITORS & EVENTS IN INDONESIA

*NOTE:* This is not a comprehensive list but rather represents highlights of 2016.

### **Tanjung Puting National Park Day**

*February 7, 2016*

On Sunday the 7th of February 2016, a promotion day was hosted by the Tanjung Puting National Park at Kumai, in the province of Kalimantan Tengah (Central Indonesian Borneo). The aim of the day was to promote the National Park as a tourist destination for local people and to highlight the Park's unique biodiversity. Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) and other non-profit organizations working to protect forests and endangered species in the National Park were invited to set up information booths. Outreach with local communities is an important part of OFI's work on the ground in Indonesia. OFI's capable, friendly Pak Ario ran a table at the event to supply local teachers and school children with information about OFI's field programs. In addition, copies of the OFI-produced Indonesian language newsletter 'Pesan Dari Alam' (Message from Nature) were handed out. This educational newsletter is produced in Indonesia, and features articles about orangutans, the forest, and the work of OFI in the Indonesian language. The youth attending the event were excited to receive copies of the newsletter and had numerous questions to ask about orangutans. Outreach events are key to inspiring the next generation of conservationists and stewards of nature in Kalimantan. They need to know about what is happening in their own "backyard" of Tanjung Puting National Park.

### **Eco Tours**

*April, May, & November 2016*

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

### **Rimba Raya, The Forest Trust & World Bank**

*October 2, 2016*

Rimba Raya, a carbon offset company, briefly brought 8 people from the World Bank and the Forest Trust to the OCCQ under strict supervision, before the group traveled to the Rimba Raya Restoration Concession which is located in the Seruyan Regency adjacent to the eastern boundary of Tanjung Puting National Park.

## SEEDS AND SAPLINGS: REFORESTATION 2016

OFI's seed and sapling collection and reforestation program emerged from the ashes of the cataclysmic fires that raged throughout Borneo in 2015.

Dry season fires are part of a vicious cycle, primarily driven by traditional and industrial agricultural practices. Large palm oil and pulp-and-paper plantations develop and drain peat swamp forests for planting and irrigation. This simultaneously deprives wildlife of natural habitat while creating a carbon-rich source of dry and long-burning fuel. Under these conditions, fires set deliberately for "slash and burn" clearing of forests 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 exacerbated by a severe El Nino drought. The resulting fire season was of catastrophic proportions. The losses related to the 2015 fires have been and will continue to be disastrous, environmentally and economically, for years to come.



OFI responded by committing nearly every single able-bodied male staff member to fight the fires while the burning continued (as well as an occasional female volunteer). Once the flames subsided, OFI launched a reforestation initiative with a multi-phase ten-year program. OFI's reforestation efforts began with the collection of seeds and seedlings from unburned forest. A temporary

nursery was set up at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) where our staff carefully tended seedlings. In April 2016, we began the construction of an Herbarium Nursery facility built with the support of OFI Board Member Albertino Abela.

By July of 2016 we had collected 18,000 seedlings and ceremonially planted 20 fruit trees within the first OFI Ha-ha to begin the planting program. The OFI Nursery currently has the capacity to hold up to 50,000 seedlings.

## Research

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The long-term observational research on individual wild orangutan life histories continues but was augmented in 2016 by an intense program of fecal sample collection for genetic analysis by a graduate student assisted by OFI staff.

### 2016 Research Publications

Banes, G., & Galdikas, B. (2016). Effective Characterization of the Complete Orang-Utan Mitochondrial DNA Control Region, in the Face of Persistent Focus in Many Taxa on Shorter Hypervariable Regions. *PloS One*, 11(12), E0168715.

Graham L. Banes, Biruté M. F. Galdikas, & Linda Vigilant. (2016). Reintroduction of confiscated and displaced mammals risks outbreeding and introgression in natural populations, as evidenced by orangutans of divergent subspecies. *Scientific Reports*, 6(1), 22026.

Reid, Switzer, Schillaci, Ragonnet-Cronin, Joannis, Caminiti, Lowenberger, Galdikas, Sandstrom, and Brooks. "Detailed Phylogenetic Analysis of Primate T-lymphotropic Virus Type 1 (PTLV-1) Sequences from Orangutans (*Pongo Pygmaeus*) Reveals New Insights into the Evolutionary History of PTLV-1 in Asia." *Infection, Genetics and Evolution* 43 (2016): 434-50.

## Field Volunteer Program

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## VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE

### Committee Chair:

Janie Dubman: Former Student and Construction Volunteer Coordinator (CVC)

### Committee Members:

Ruth Linsky (Former Intern, CVC and Current Graduate Student)

Noelle Tankard (Former Intern and LA Office Staff)

Kylie Grace (Former Communications Volunteer)

Sioban Goodwell (LA Office Staff)

Divya Rao (Former Intern)

Kaitlyn Bock (Former Communications Volunteer)

Emily Patton (Former Communications Volunteer)

## LONG TERM & SHORT-TERM VOLUNTEERS

### Interns:

Morgan Pettersson, Australia, (May 2015-May 2016) Communications Volunteer, subsequently Administrative Intern

Sarah Godin-Blouin, Canada, (September 2015 – March 2016) Intern

Montana Hull, United Kingdom, (December 2015 – April 2016) Archival Intern

Nadia Kahn, USA, (April 2016-) Intern

### Enrichment Volunteers:

Rodrigo Lobato, Mexico, (August 2015 – January 2016)

Fernando Velez, Mexico, (July 2016 – December 2016)

Edythe Guice, USA, (August 2016 – July 2017)

### Communications Volunteers:

Caroline Dellett, USA, (July 2016 – February 2017)

Deya Ward, United Kingdom, (December 2016 – June 2017)

### Construction Team Coordinators:

Emily Patton, USA, (May 2016 – August 2016)

Celine Vincart, Belgium, (May 2016 – August 2016)

**Construction Team Volunteers:**

**Team 1 (July 10 – 31):** Tyler Carnathan (USA), Victoria Guyon (USA), Rowena Hawksley (Australia), Brian Heddal (USA), Joseph Heddal (USA), Julie Hladik (USA), Penina MacPherson (New Zealand), Tomas Paskevicius (Lithuania), & Victoria Peters (USA)

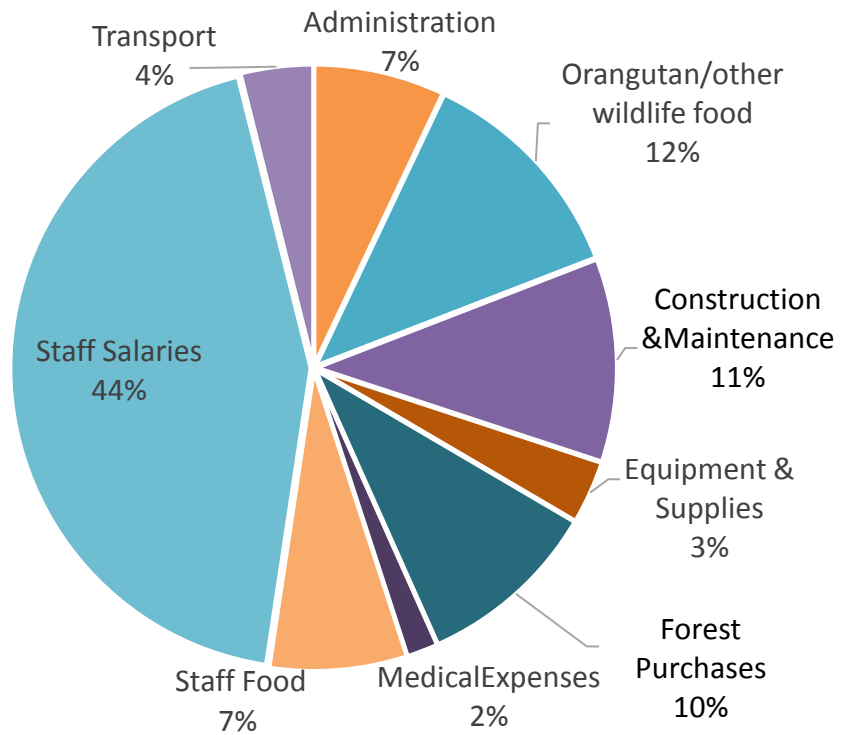
**Team 2 (August 7 – 28):** Santoso Sunu Purwoko (Indonesia), Winston Pitt (USA), Alexandra Hazel (Australia), Bruce Taterka (Australia), Maja Kubicka (New Zealand), Nastatsia de Leon (USA), Julie Sims (Australia)

**Construction Teams Summary:** With the moral support of Tanjung Puting National Park management, the two 2016 Construction Volunteer teams were successful in assisting the revitalization of Post 17 located deep in Tanjung Puting National Park near the eastern border of the Camp Leakey research area. Evidence of encroachment by local poachers had increased on the borders of and even within the Camp Leakey Study Area. The two teams that participated in the rebuilding of the vital patrol post were led by Committee member Emily Patton and former construction volunteer and Volunteer Coordinator in training, Celine Vincart. Much of the work consisted of carrying wood for the construction over 8 km of difficult trails into the forest. While working very hard physically, the volunteers, based at Camp Leakey, experienced the bio-richness that the incredible forest of the Camp Leakey study area has to offer. It was based on this work that Celine Vincart was invited back to act as Construction Volunteer Coordinator in 2017. After Post 17 was rebuilt, patrols consisting of National Park rangers, police officers, forestry police, and OFI rangers were implemented.

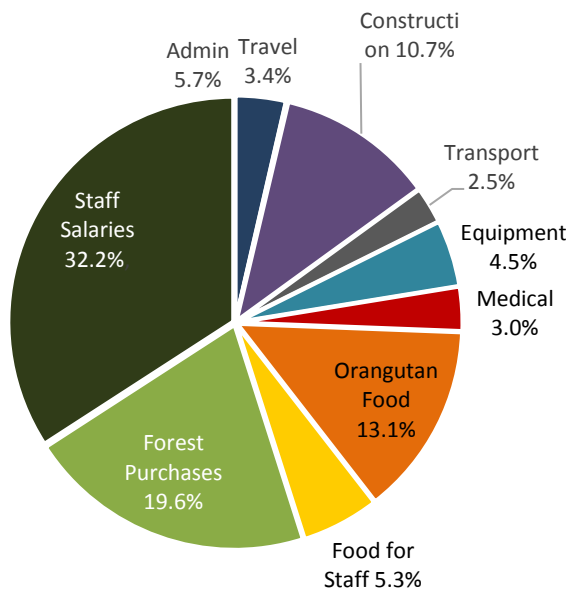
## Overview of Field Expenses

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## Field Expenses in 2016



## Field Expenses in 2015



These graphs show OFI's field expense percentages in 2016 compared to 2015.

Note: Since more staff was employed during 2016 compared to 2015, the food expenses for staff and transport were more, percentage wise, than in 2015. In addition, more forested land was purchased during 2015.

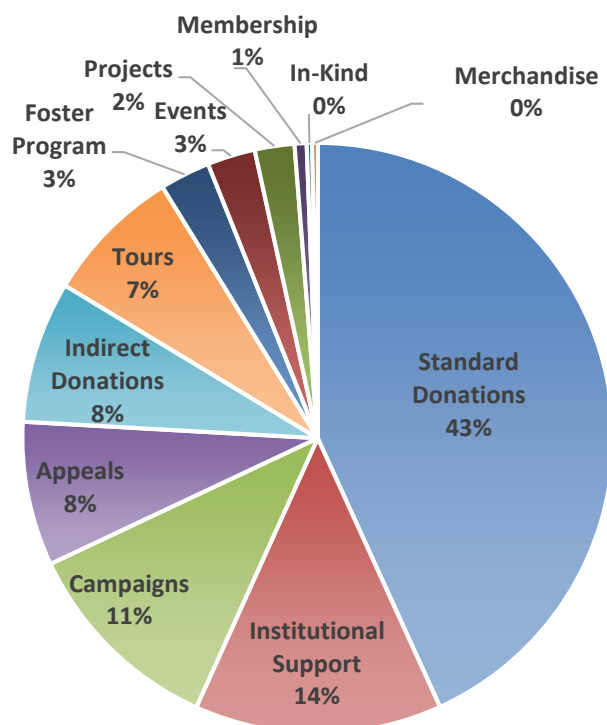


## Donations Summary

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## OVERVIEW

### 2016 Fundraising Summary



2016 Fundraising Programs	
Standard Donations	\$781,761.90
Institutional Support	\$245,069.54
Campaigns	\$203,662.84
Appeals	\$142,779.00
Indirect Donations	\$140,439.49
Eco Tours	\$136,400.00
Foster Program	\$49,888.00
Events	\$47,499.75
Projects	\$39,325.00
Membership	\$11,936.00
In-Kind	\$5,426.32
Merchandise	\$5,353.20
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$1,809,541.04</b>

OFI raised a total of **\$1,809,541** in 2016. This is an **increase of 19%** from 2015 (\$1,522,186). OFI implements a diversified fundraising strategy composed of many channels.

## Fundraising Channels

### Standard Donations - \$781,761

Standard donations are unrestricted gifts from private individuals and other supporters who contribute online (via credit card or PayPal), mail checks to the LA office, or provide payment information over the phone. Standard Donations increased by \$299,760 or 62% from 2015. This is primarily due to two major gifts received from private donors, one in the amount of \$250,000 and the other \$100,000.

### Institutional Support - \$245,069

Institutional support refers to foundations, grant makers, and other institutional supporters that grant funding for specific programs or general operations. **OFI is deeply grateful to the following institutions that provided support in 2016:**

Advanced Onsite Systems	Jewish Community Foundation of Los Angeles:	Razzo Foundation
Ann and Gordon Getty Foundation	Bernard & Frances Gordon Charitable Fund	Roe Foundation, Inc.
Banda Bags	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	Rubin-Knier Family Charitable Fund
Big A LLC	Lemmon Foundation	Southridge School
Bloomstein Family Charitable Fund	Ligue Francaise de Protection des Orangs-outans	Stelluto and Danaler Fund
Bright Funds Foundation	Margaret Evans Tuten Foundation	The Anderson Fund
Cass Family Fund	Metavante Corporation	The Davidson Family Foundation
Daniel & Mary Reeves Foundation	Mid-Shore Community Foundation Inc.	The Dorothy K. Davis Foundation
Dream of Better World	MMA Events, LLC	The Leo J. and Celia Carlin Fund
Earth Preservation Fund	Nancy and Robert Dix Fund	The Manchester Family Foundation
Edward and Rose Donnell Foundation	Paulson Charitable Foundation, Inc.	The Maue Kay Foundation
EMD Millipore Corporation	Peter Fogliano & Hal Lester Foundation	The Max and Anne Levinson Foundation
Eric Raymond Charitable Fund	Pfizer Foundation Matching Gift Program	The Oregon Community Foundation
Fields Family Charitable Fund	Pinnacle Food Group, LLC	The Trico Foundation
Frog Crossing Foundation Inc.	Pledgeling Foundation	Whitridge Associates Inc.
GA Binney Foundation	Pongo Apparel	Yvon Chouinard Family Foundation
Hu-Friedy Co, LLC	Pssc Labs, Inc.	
Hyde Family Foundation		
Il Piccolo Caffè		

## Campaigns - \$203,662

Campaigns refer to specific programs or special appeals that donors choose to fund. Campaign revenue increased by 35% from 2015.

## Appeals - \$142,779

Appeals are formal, bi-annual letters sent via post and email to OFI's entire fundraising list (approximately 7,500 individuals). Donations towards Appeals increased by 16% from 2015. The 2016 Spring Appeal was titled *Seeds and Saplings* and urged supporters to give towards the replanting of the Orangutan Legacy

Forest by describing the 2015 forest fires and urged replanting before the dry season. Donations resulting from the Spring Appeal totaled approximately \$63,000. The 2016 Fall Appeal was titled *Poachers at Camp Leakey*, and informed supporters of the discovery of poachers in Tanjung Puting National Park and asked them to support the protection and patrol efforts. Donations resulting from the Fall Appeal totaled approximately \$80,000.

### **Indirect Donations - \$140,439**

Indirect donations are gifts of stock, employee matching contributions, vehicle donations, estate gifts, or third-party fundraisers. Indirect donations significantly increased by 134% from 2015.

### **EcoTours - \$136,400**

EcoTours are exclusive trips to Indonesia to visit Camp Leakey and the Care Center and meet Dr. Galdikas. OFI receives a \$1,000 donation per traveler for the standard tour, and a \$3,000 donation per traveler for the extension tour. EcoTours are managed by a third-party travel agency, ProTravel. Included in the funds from the EcoTours are donations made by tour participants after or during the tours. EcoTours decreased from 2015 by 28%.

### **Foster Program - \$49,888**

With a gift of \$100, supporters can choose to “foster” an orangutan at the Care Center and receive photos and updates on their rehabilitation progress. The Foster Program is one of OFI’s longest running and most successful fundraising and educational outreach programs. The Foster Program increased by approximately 8% from 2015.

### **Events - \$47,499**

Events include fundraisers such as cocktail mixers, 5k runs, cultural fairs, and more. Event revenue increased by 69% from 2015.

### **Projects - \$39,325**

Projects refers to supporters who fund specific projects that are not associated with current appeals or campaigns.

### **Membership - \$11,936**

The Membership program offers tiered giving levels that provide special member benefits associated with each level. Benefits include welcome kits, key chains, activity booklets, tote bags, and more. The Membership program was improved and relaunched in 2016. Total revenue increased by 52%.

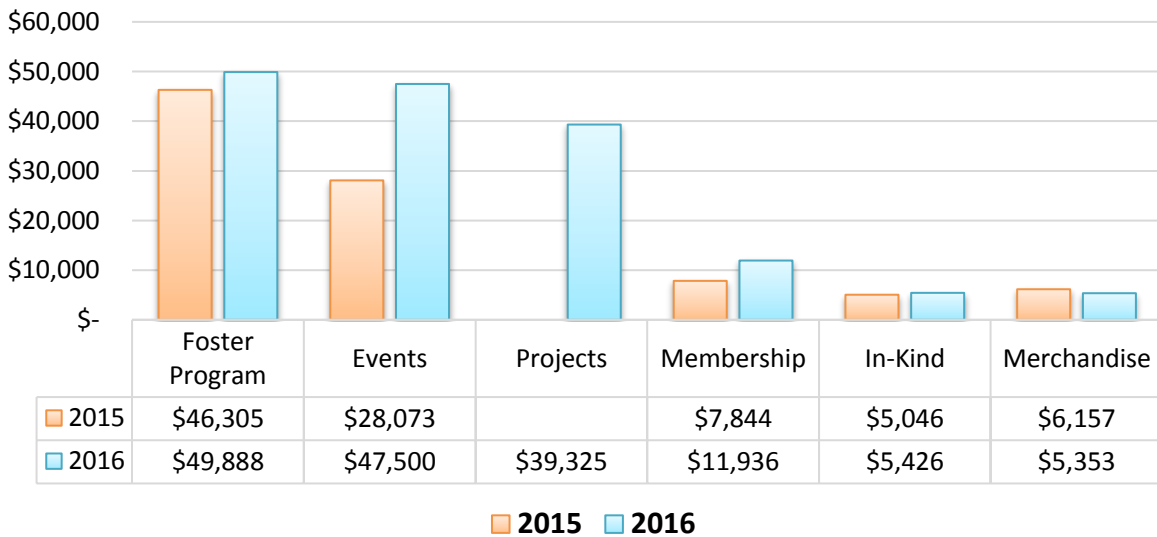
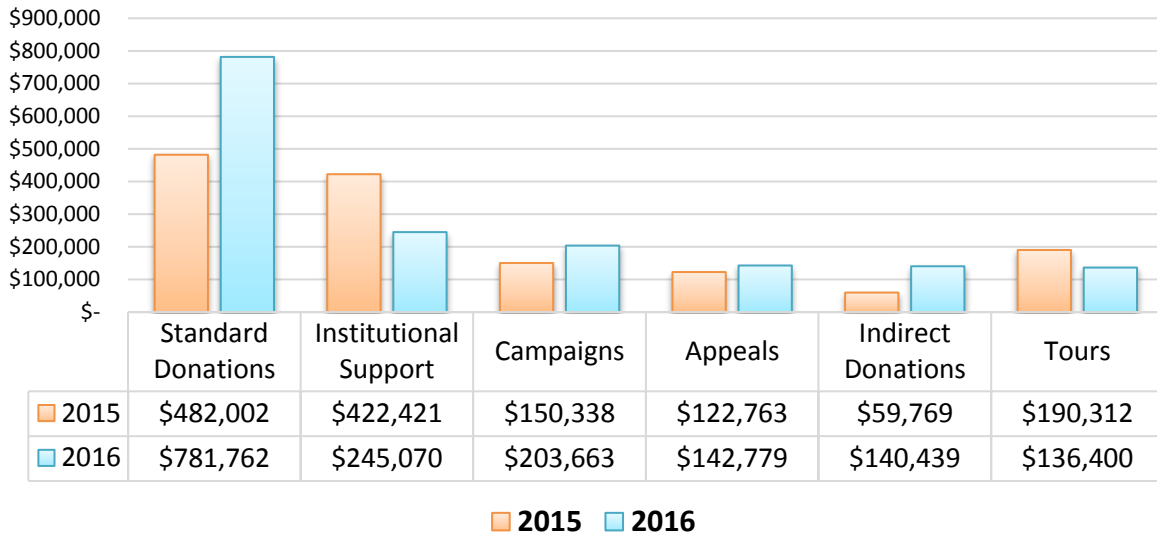
### **In-Kind - \$5,426**

In-kind gifts are non-monetary donations such as medical equipment, office supplies, and more. In-kind gifts increased by 7% from 2015.

## Merchandise - \$5,353

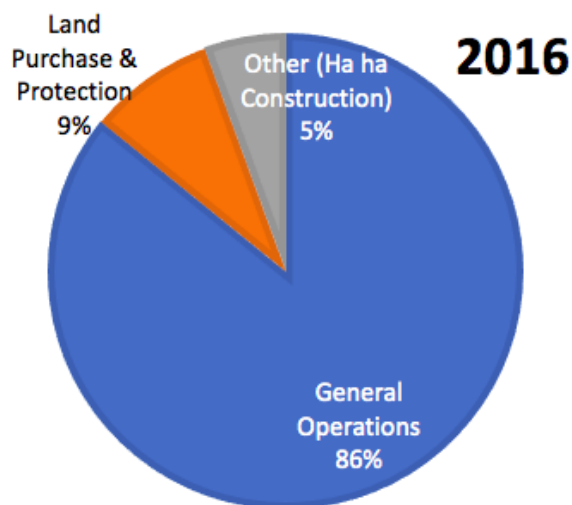
Merchandise sales are generated from OFI's online gift shop. Merchandise sales decreased by 13% from 2015. This fundraising channel contributes only a very small portion of OFI's funds (less than 1%).

## 2015/2016 Fundraising Comparison by Program



The graphs above compare revenue from each fundraising channel from 2015 and 2016. Standard Donations, Campaigns, Appeals, Indirect Donations, Foster Program, Events, Projects, Membership, and In-Kind donations increased in 2016. Institutional Support, EcoTours, and Merchandise decreased in 2016.

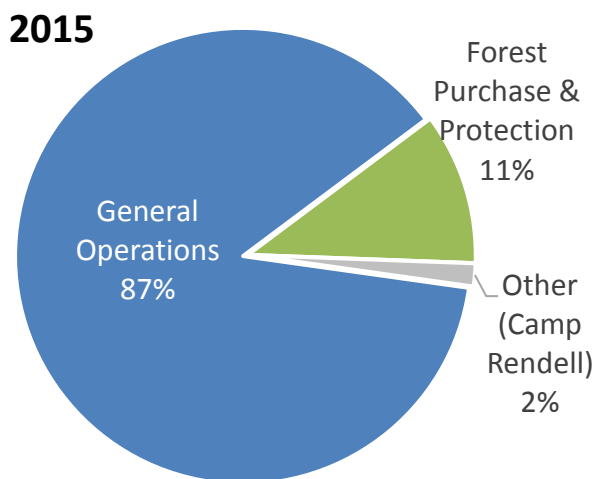
## Designated Funds



### Designation of Funds Raised in 2016:

General Operations	\$ 1,581,631
Forest Purchase & Protection	\$155,610
<i>OTHER PROJECTS</i>	
Second Ha-ha	\$72,300
<b>2016 TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,809,541</b>

Note: Numbers rounded to closest whole number



### Designation of Funds Raised in 2015:

General Operations	\$ 1,314,213
Forest Purchase & Protection	\$175,728
<i>OTHER PROJECTS</i>	
Camp Rendell	\$24,930
<b>2015 TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,514,871</b>

The majority of OFI's funding is designated to General Operations. This category includes direct programming expenses such as orangutan food, medical supplies, transportation, and all other field expenses. General Operations also includes administrative costs such as fundraising expenses, office supplies, and staff salaries. 9% of funding in 2016 was designated to the Forest Purchase and Protection program, and 7% was designated to construction of a second Ha-ha at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine facility.

## Social Media and Communications

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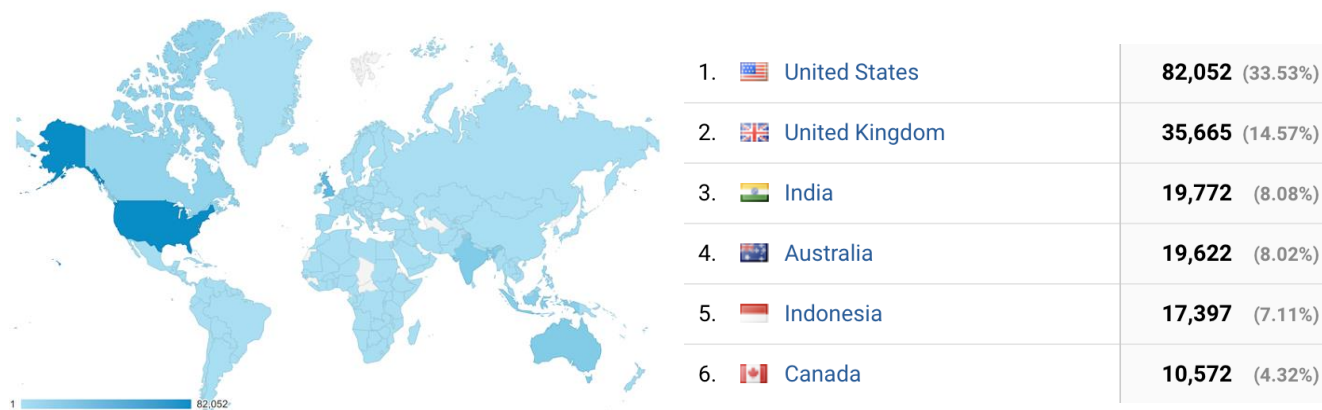
## WEBSITE & SOCIAL MEDIA

### OFI Website

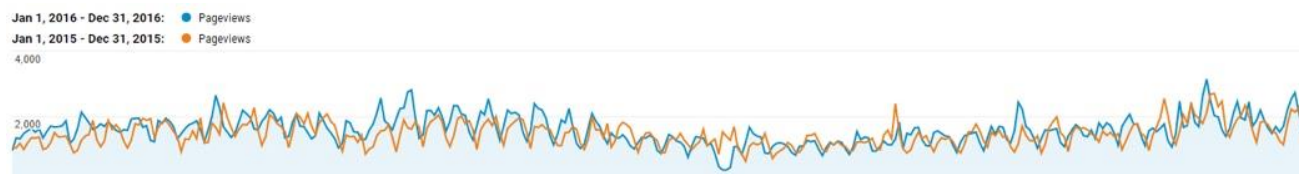
[www.orangutan.org](http://www.orangutan.org)

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 appeal posts were posted by office staff.

In 2016, the bulk of visitors to the OFI website were based in the United States, followed by the UK.



The website received 648,403 pageviews and 470,240 unique pageviews (or “user sessions per page”) in 2016. This represents a steady increase of traffic from 2015.



Pageviews

**+20%**

648,403 vs 542,075



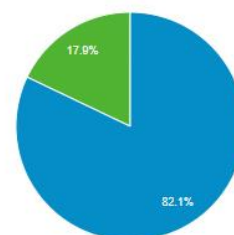
Unique Pageviews

**+7%**

470,240 vs 437,855



■ New Visitor ■ Returning Visitor

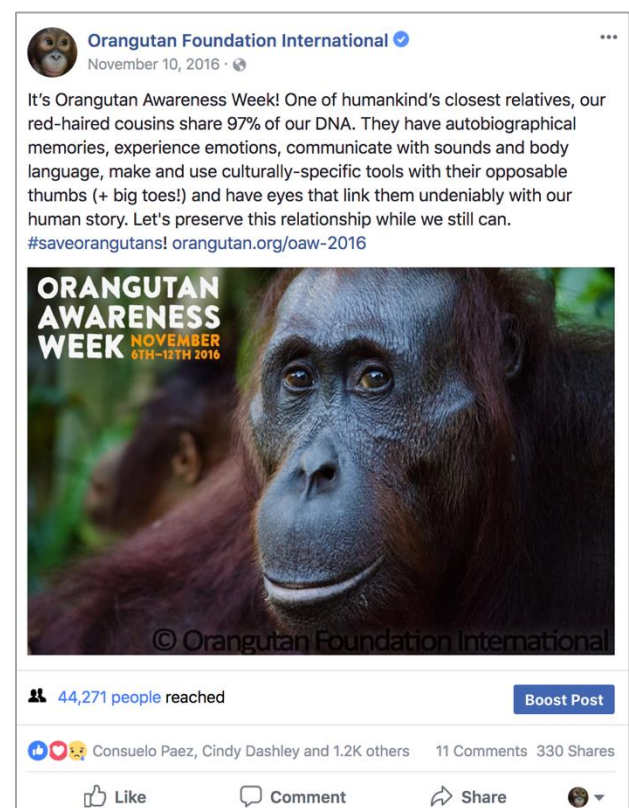
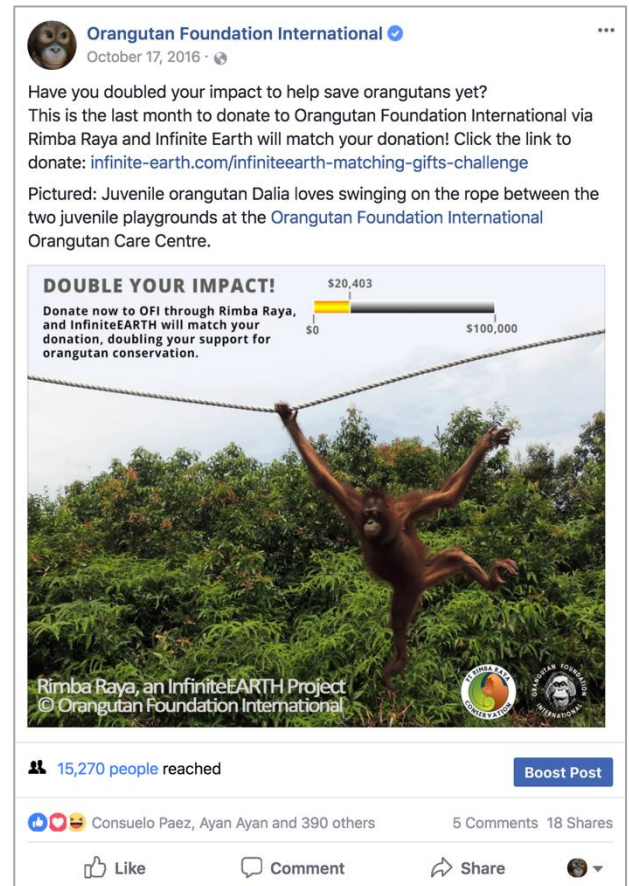
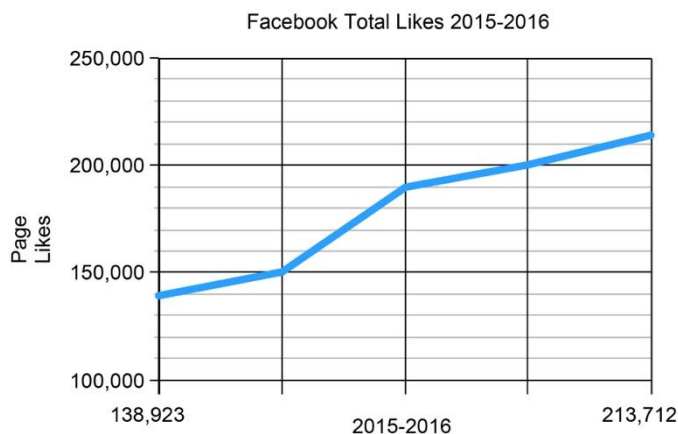


## Facebook

[facebook.com/orangutanfoundationinternational](https://facebook.com/orangutanfoundationinternational)

In 2016, Sioban Goodwell, Communications Officer, was responsible for managing OFI's Facebook page, with Emily Bernath, new Communications Officer hire, replacing her in October. OFI's Facebook account is used to foster engagement and increase awareness of OFI's mission. On the platform, OFI shares a variety of content such as photos from the field, excerpts from newsletter articles, campaign and appeal announcements, fundraising partnership posts, as well as posts related to conservation related movements on social media such as Orangutan Awareness Week.

The Communications Officer monitors activity and engagement on Facebook and interacts with followers regularly. While infrequent, inappropriate comments are often hidden from view when and if they occur. Positive comments about orangutan conservation or OFI's work are "liked" and/or replied to with encouragement by the OFI account. Posts from supporters, sister organizations, and partners are shared when appropriate including offering positive feedback to those parties when they share OFI's own posts.

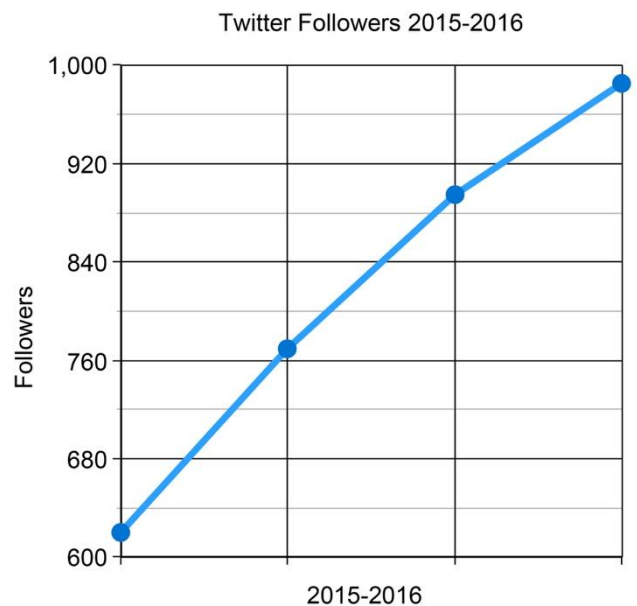
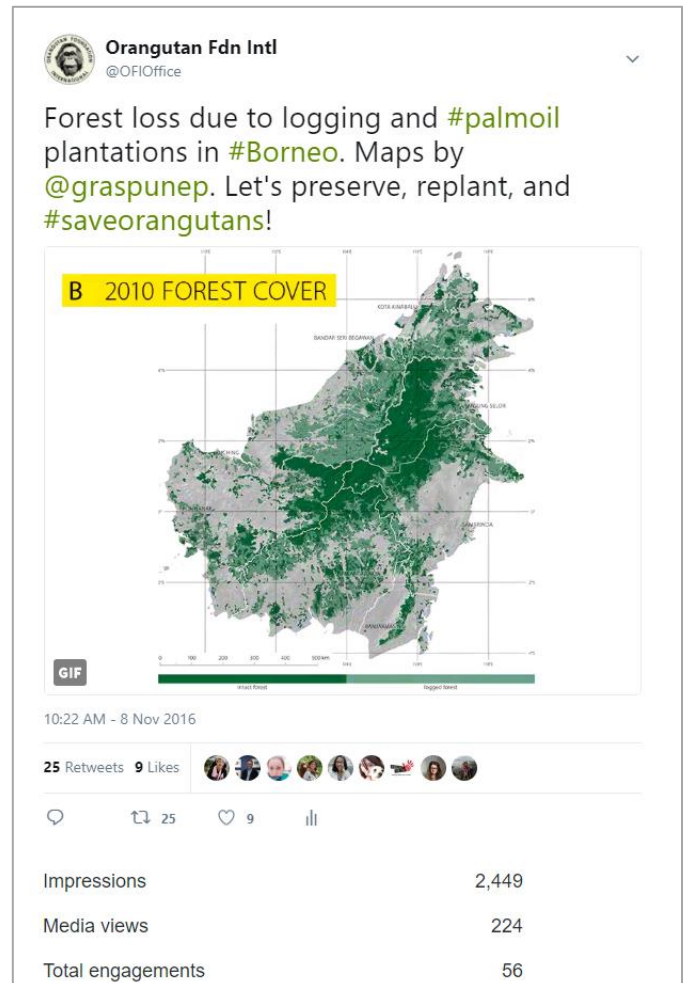


## Twitter

[twitter.com/ofioffice](https://twitter.com/ofioffice)

For most of 2016, the OFI Office Twitter account @OFIOffice was managed by Communications Officer, Siobhan Goodwell, with new hire Emily Bernath taking over duties in October. Tweets included newsletter article shares, with links to the full articles on OFI's blog ([orangutan.org/blog](http://orangutan.org/blog)) as well as announcements for OFI campaigns, events, merchandise announcements and fundraising partnerships.

Relevant hashtags were used to bring more traffic to OFI posts. The Twitter feeds of Dr. Galdikas (@drbirute) and of OFI's fundraising partners were tracked in order to engage with any mention of OFI's work.

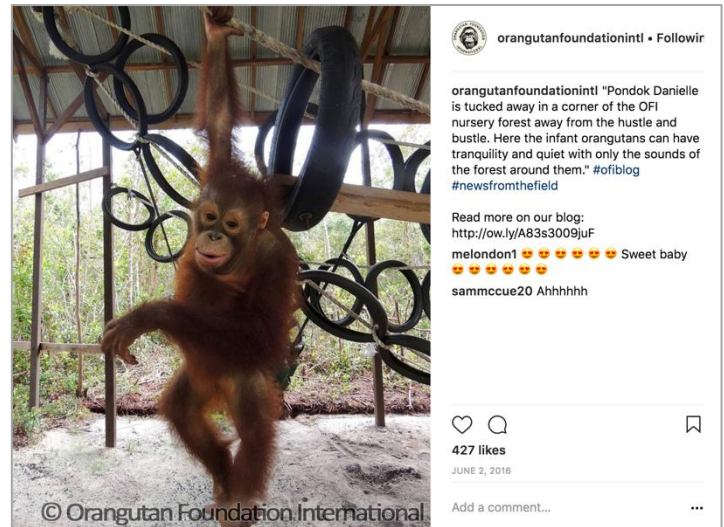




## Instagram

[instagram.com/orangutanfoundationintl](https://www.instagram.com/orangutanfoundationintl)

OFI's Instagram account is now just over a year old. Sioban Goodwell managed for the majority of the year. Emily Bernath took over in October 2016. Instagram is primarily a photo-sharing application. OFI utilized this tool to share photos of orangutans obtained from the field taken by Communications Volunteers, as well as to encourage followers to contribute to OFI fundraising campaigns, and participate in social media movements related to OFI's mission.



Relevant hashtags were used to foster engagement and bring in new followers. During Orangutan Awareness Week, OFI emphasized the "#saveorangutans" hashtag, and invited supporters to take "selfies" holding up posters sharing various orangutan awareness facts. These types of interactive posts reach not only OFI's followers, but also the social circles of those participating, bringing in new followers and increasing awareness of OFI's mission and programs.



At 9K followers, the OFI Instagram page has seen wonderful growth in just its first year.

