



# ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

2017 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,

Since I first arrived in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) in 1971, Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) and I have been fighting to protect endangered wild orangutan populations and to save orangutan habitat, tropical rain forest in Sumatra and Borneo, as well as to rehabilitate and release to the wild individual orangutans rescued from dismal lives in captivity. Tanjung Puting National Park, which houses one of the largest orangutan populations in the wild, stands as one testimony to our work.

In the aftermath of the massive forest fires that devastated Borneo's forests in 2015, IUCN upgraded the status of the Bornean orangutan from "endangered" to "critically endangered" in 2016, bringing worldwide attention to the precarious nature of this species' existence in the wild.

But in 2017 the orangutan news that garnered much international attention came out of Sumatra. An isolated population of about 800 individuals was proclaimed as a new orangutan species, *Pongo tapunuliensis*. Ironically, OFI has a connection with the newly declared Sumatran species even though we mainly study and protect orangutan populations and individuals in Borneo. Ibu Renie Djojoasmoro, one of my former Indonesian students from Universitas Nasional who is now OFI's representative in Jakarta, studied this population in 2000 – 2001 as the basis for her Master's thesis in biology with support and funding from OFI.

The year 2017 brought more local challenges to orangutans, wildlife, and Tanjung Puting National Park. The poaching that began in previous years was not eradicated by 2017. In response we escalated our robust "Protect and Patrol" program both inside and outside the Park. We patrolled with Forestry Police and Park rangers inside the Park and increased staff at our permanent guard posts as well as upgraded our posts outside the Park in forests that we had bought. During 2017 the number of direct encounters with poachers inside the Park decreased dramatically as did signs of their presence.

Global climate change continues, bringing more frequent droughts and thus, more frequent fires to Borneo's ancient forests, demolishing more orangutan habitat. Last year we launched our "Seed and Sapling" appeal to begin replanting the forests which were destroyed in the massive forest fires of 2015. After collecting seeds and nurturing seedlings of native trees planted in our newly established tree nursery, we began replenishing the once forested areas emptied by the 2015 fires. In 2017 we planted 15,000 trees in the ash-filled ground of forests torched by these recent massive fires.

We cared for approximately 300 rescued wild born ex-captive orangutans at our Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) constructing more sleeping cages at the facility as well as upgrading sleeping enclosures built previously. We built a large quarantine cage for an adult male named Jacko whom we brought back from a holding facility in Jakarta where he had spent seven years.

We rescued and translocated ten wild orangutans from palm oil plantations and other locations where these orangutans were in direct danger from human activity, releasing them into safe forest which we help patrol. We also released 36 wild born ex-captive orangutans into the wild from our OCCQ rehabilitation program.

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OFI continued its education program by publishing its highly regarded Indonesian language newsletter “Pesan dari Alam” and distributing one thousand copies in local schools and villages as well as to local officials.

We at OFI are concerned with all endangered wildlife found in Borneo’s forests. With the help of our local partners OFI purchased 1,200 acres of forest, actual orangutan habitat, in the local vicinity and initiated patrols and built guard posts in the area. Securing forest is one of the best ways to save tropical rain forest habitat for all native wildlife. This year we received eight Malayan sun bears rescued from captivity as well as two gibbons. Four of the bears came from confiscations carried out by local police and four by Forestry. Over the past few years we have become more involved with bear welfare and rehabilitation as bear body parts continue to be targets of the medicinal trade in Southeast Asia and China.

We thank all our supporters and friends who helped OFI continue its mission to protect orangutans and their tropical rain forest home. Our gratitude is enormous as is the task ahead to save orangutan populations from extinction in the wild. Thank you very much for your much needed continued compassion and ongoing support. We remain hopeful that wild orangutan populations and the tropical rain forests of Borneo and Sumatra will not vanish from this earth.

Sincerely,

Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas

President and Founder

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## OUR MISSION

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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 using 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 as one of humankind's closest living relatives in the animal kingdom.
- Actively protecting wild orangutans and their native habitat through forest purchase, patrol teams, and building local and international support coalitions
- Rescuing, rehabilitating, and releasing wild born ex-captive and orphaned orangutans into safe and secure sites in the wild
- Conducting research on orangutan ecology, genetics, and behavior
- Promoting the conservation of all endangered wildlife and habitats in Borneo and Sumatra



## OUR VISION

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Orangutan Foundation International has a strong vision for the future that includes:

- Protecting tropical rainforest habitat and native wildlife, including orangutans, in Borneo and Sumatra
  - Saving critically endangered wild orangutan populations from extinction
  - Educating the public about orangutans and the extraordinary native wildlife of Borneo and Sumatra
  - Saving individual orangutans in Malaysia and Indonesia from captivity by rehabilitating and releasing them back to the wild
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## 2017 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**  
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**  
Patricia Silver, **Board Member**  
Neal Weisman, **Board Member**

### EMERITUS BOARD

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

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## STAFF

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Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, **President, Founder, Program and Operations Director**  
(Indonesia and United States)

### INDONESIA, SENIOR STAFF

Ibu Waliyati, **Senior Administrator**

Luther Tumin, **Manager OCCQ**

Pak Faisal, **Manager Camp Leakey**

Pak Kiswanto, **Interim Manager Camp  
Leakey**

Ibu Sumiati, **Vice-Manager of OCCQ  
Communications Officer**

Fajar Dewanto, **Field Director**

Robert Yappi, **Program Director GIS**

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

Pak Sehat, **Orangutan Release  
Coordinator**

Dr. Popowati, **Staff Veterinarian**

Dr. Prima, **Staff Veterinarian**

Dr. Ketut, **Staff Veterinarian**

### UNITED STATES, STAFF

Michael Shabtaie, **Finance Director**

Robin Skale, **Director Development**

Emily Bernath, **Communications Officer**

Iris Bright, **Administrative &  
Development Manager**

205 total **local assistants** at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ), Camp Leakey, and facilities in other regions including the Seruyan Forest and Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest.

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## FIELD OPERATIONS

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## ORANGUTAN CARE CENTER AND QUARANTINE

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### OVERVIEW

The Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) is crucial to OFI's efforts to rescue and rehabilitate native wildlife in Indonesian Borneo. The OCCQ provides basic veterinary care, long-term care by preparing orangutans and other wildlife for eventual return to the wild, and housing for wildlife who need long term care. The long-term care can include: husbandry, daily enrichment, and survival skill building. It is through these efforts that the OCCQ prepares wild born ex-captive orangutans and other native wildlife for release back into the wild.

The orangutan population at the OCCQ for the year of 2017, was 289. This figure is stable from the year prior.



*Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ)*

### OCCQ STAFF

In 2017, the number of employees working directly at the OCCQ Facility in the village of Pasir Panjang totaled 146. This includes 4 management and 4 administrative personnel, 10 security guards, and 129 general facility staff. OFI is a significant employer in the Pasir Panjang Village, and the surrounding areas. The majority of OCCQ employees are of indigenous (Dayak) background.

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## NEW ARRIVAL AND INTAKE PROTOCOL

### TRIAGE

Upon arrival at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine, all orangutans receive a complete medical examination, or triage, that includes:

- Physical measurements
- Blood, hair, urine, and feces samples
- Typhoid, hepatitis, and tuberculosis screenings
- Administration of anti-parasitic medications
- Microchip implantation

### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Additionally, in order distinguish individual orangutans, OCCQ employees record unique and identifiable characteristics.

This process includes taking photos of:

- Face and ears
- Teeth
- Navels
- Hands & Feet

### QUARANTINE

All new arrivals are given, at minimum, a 30-day quarantine before joining the general OCCQ population.








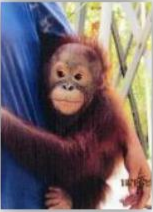




*Photo of Otan, a 2017 arrival at the OCCQ.*

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## 2017 ORANGUTAN NEW ARRIVALS SUMMARY

In 2017 there were a total of **ten new arrivals**, consisting of 4 females and 6 males, at the Orangutan Care Center & Quarantine. All were orphaned ex-captive orangutans ranging from 2 years of age to an adult male 18-20 years old.

Arrival Date	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Age & Gender	Details	Photo
December 15, 2017	Kitty	Female 4.5 Years Old	Kitty was brought to OCCQ by officers of the local Forestry Department. She was estimated to be 4-5 years old and 10kg on arrival. After triage, Kitty did not display signs of abnormality. Her hair was thick and lustrous. She was administered deworming treatment, and released to the large infant facility.	
February 11, 2017	Meli (2)	Female 3 years Old	A Forestry officer brought orangutan Meli to the OCCQ. We estimated Meli to be 3 years old and a highly active orangutan with thick hair. However, she had scarring on both arms, ringworm, hookworm, and a gun pellet lodged in her right forearm. Staff veterinarian Dr. Prima removed the pellet, and staff administered deworming medication. Meli has been released to the large infant facility.	
March 21, 2017	Jeffrey Jr.	Male Ten Months Old	Jeffery Jr. was brought to the OCCQ by the local Forestry Department and was estimated to be 10 months old and weighed 3.5kg. He had swelling on the eyelids and suffered from daily seizures. He was given medication for seizures and a general antibiotic. He spent 60 days in quarantine before moving to the infant nursery.	
March 1, 2017	Levi	Male Infant - Age Estimated between 1 and 2 years of age	Levi was brought to the OCCQ by Forestry officials. He weighed 4kg. He had infected ulcers on his fingers and head. Staff cleaned and treated the wounds until healed. Levi was quarantined according to protocol and then moved to the infant nursery.	

<p>March 1, 2017</p>	<p>Otan</p>	<p>Male 2.5 Years Old</p>	<p>Otan was a confiscation by the local Forestry Department. Otan appeared underweight at arrival and he was estimated to be 2 ½ years old. On arrival, staff observed discharge from his left ear, but no other medical condition was noted. He was quarantined according to standard protocol then moved to the infant nursery.</p>	
<p>July 5, 2017</p>	<p>Clara</p>	<p>Female Infant - Age Estimated to be about 2 years of age</p>	<p>Clara was an infant who was brought to OCCQ by Forestry officials from the Kotawaringan Timour Regency. She seemed to have no underlying medical conditions. Staff had reason to believe Clara's mother had been specifically killed for bushmeat.</p>	
<p>June 23, 2017</p>	<p>Aluh</p>	<p>Female 4.5 Years Old</p>	<p>Aluh was "confiscated" and brought to the Care Center by the OCCQ Manager. Aluh's age was estimated at 4.5 years old. She weighed 13 kg. She arrived with a bloated stomach and staff discovered there was a pellet inside her abdomen. The pellet was quickly removed.</p>	
<p>June 5, 2017</p>	<p>Rambo</p>	<p>Male Estimated to be 6-7 Years Old</p>	<p>Rambo was confiscated in Kotawaringan Timour by Forestry Department officials after being held captive for over three years. Upon arrival at OCCQ he was estimated to be 6-7 years old and weighed 20 kg. He had no observed health problems and was quite active. It is suspected that his mother was killed for bushmeat.</p>	
<p>May 9, 2017</p>	<p>Jacko</p>	<p>Male Roughly estimated to be 18-20 years of age</p>	<p>Jacko had spent seven years at a holding facility near Jakarta. At the beginning of the 7 years he did not have cheekpads. OFI, Jakarta Animal Aid Network (JAAN), and the Jakarta Forestry Department cooperated to bring Jacko back to Kalimantan. Jacko seemed healthy on arrival.</p>	
<p>June 19, 2017</p>	<p>Kuba</p>	<p>Male estimated to be between 2 and 3 years old</p>	<p>Kuba was brought to the OCCQ by local Forestry department officials. He had been kept as a pet in a small village for 7 months before being confiscated. He weighed 5kg on arrival.</p>	

## OTHER ORANGUTAN ARRIVALS

Orangutans not pictured above were either returned to OCCQ after release or brought in from the forest for temporary care and are listed below.

- Enon (f) and Ernie (m):

Enon and her infant Ernie were brought back to the OCCQ from a release site after Ernie was discovered with a slash wound on his right abdomen that was 10cm in length. He was treated and cared for post operatively and then was returned to recover with his mother Enon.

- Gita (f):

Gita was brought to the OCCQ from Camp Leakey with an open wound on her left foot. Gita was born in the wild as the offspring of a wild born released ex-captive mother. Gita was released back to the wild after treatment and recovery.

- Kraba (f):

Kraba was returned to the OCCQ after her release earlier in the year. She was found near a village a far distance from the release site.

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## ORANGUTAN RELEASE AND TRANSLOCATION

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### RELEASE PROTOCOL REVIEW

#### RELEASE CANDIDATES

Release candidates are selected by OCCQ staff members, the veterinary team, and Dr. Galdikas. Individuals are chosen who seem to have the best chance for survival in the wild.

The criteria for selecting an orangutan for possible release include the following:

- Medical Assessment - OFI requires that all orangutans be in good general health before release into the wild. All orangutans are free from disease and meet standards for size and weight (based on age).
- Nest Building and Foraging Skills - all orangutans must show proficiency in their ability to forage for food and build a tree nest.
- Lack of Interest in Interacting with Humans - orangutans must exhibit some “wildness” or “independence” by demonstrating a relative lack of interest in interacting with humans.

#### MEDICAL ASSESSMENT AND QUARANTINE

Orangutans selected for release to the wild transition to quarantine for a minimum of thirty days, with the only human contact being the orangutan’s primary caretakers to prevent possible disease transmission.

The following procedures are conducted on all release candidates:

- Blood test for malaria and hepatitis
- Urinalysis to determine glucose and protein levels
- Tuberculosis testing using skin and eyelid protocol
- Physical examination to determine orangutan’s overall health

If test results reveal any health issues the orangutan is referred for treatment and not released at that time.

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## RELEASE SITE

Release sites are determined in advance. These sites are usually within Tanjung Puting National Park or other protected and patrolled areas in the general vicinity of the Park. These sites are prepared in advance with feeding platforms and camps for OFI staff. OFI only releases rehabilitated orangutans to sites with permanent OFI staff.

## DAY OF RELEASE

Overseen by Dr. Galdikas and Forestry Department officials which often include the Head of Tanjung Puting National Park himself, releases occur in the early morning hours. Members of the OCCQ Veterinary staff, Management and the orangutan's primary caretakers supervise the release. On the morning of release, the orangutan(s) is placed in a transport cage. Upon arrival at the release site, OFI staff place the transport cage on the release platform and open the transport cage so that the orangutan may leave when he/she is ready to do so. Usually this does not take a very long time.

We emphasize the fact that OFI regularly invites and encourages the attendance of members of the Indonesian Government to the release of wild born ex-captive orangutans. In any case, at least two or three Forestry officials are always present to document the releases.



*Orangutan "Sullivan" being released in May 2017*

## POST RELEASE

OFI assigns two staff members, the orangutan's primary caretaker and a release team staff member, to monitor each orangutan's transition to the wild for at least ten days. These staff members include someone familiar with the terrain and someone with whom the orangutan is familiar. The monitoring process includes recording of feeding behaviors, interactions with other orangutans, nest building, and range and direction of travel. Focal follow monitoring continues for a minimum of ten days or longer depending on individual orangutan circumstances.

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## 2017 ORANGUTAN RELEASE SUMMARY

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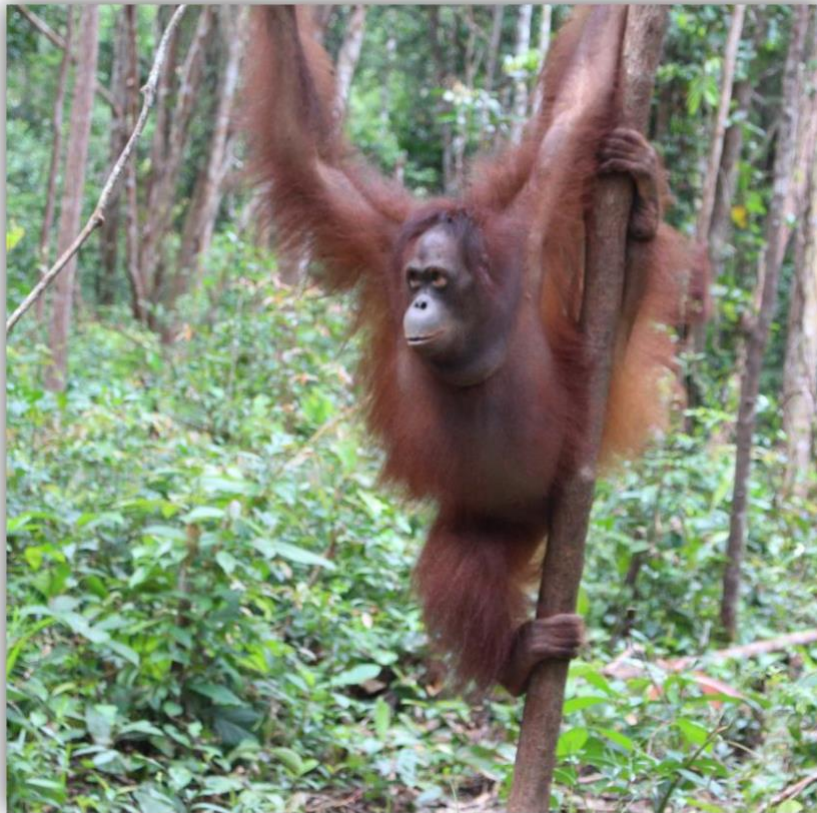
In 2017 there were a total of **36 releases**, consisting of 16 females and 20 males, from the Orangutan Care Center & Quarantine.

### RELEASES

February 22, 2017 – Camp Rimba

The following orangutans were released:

- Imas (f)
- Imung (m)
- Jambul (m)
- Joeschmick (m)
- Mercedes (f) (*pictured*)



*Mercedes, a young adult female, looks around in the peat swamp where she was released back to the wild on February 22, 2017.*

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February 24, 2017 – Camp Rimba

The following orangutans were released:

- Cooper (m)
- Denox (f)
- Emily (f)
- Febri (f)
- Yansoe (m)



*OFI Rangers carry transport cage to forest where the orangutan will be released.*



*Watchers at the Camp Rimba release on February 24, 2017.*

*Dr. Galdikas on far right and Pak Agung, Head of the regional KSDAE office of the Forestry Department.*

May 13, 2017 – Camp Filomena

The following orangutans were released:

- Brow (m)
- Groningen (m) (*pictured*)
- Oru (m)
- Otto (m)



*Groningen, an adolescent male, leaves the transport cage and walks by an OFI Ranger who has been assigned to monitor the release.*

May 15, 2017 – Camp Rimba

The following orangutans were released:

- Colin (m)
- Jongrong (m) (*pictured*)
- Kasmin (f)
- Laura (f)
- Orion (m)
- Sabin (m)
- Sallie (f)
- Tatiana (f)
- Kraba (f)



*Jongrong, a large adolescent male, leaves the transport cage without hesitation.  
In this photo he is just about to climb the trees.*

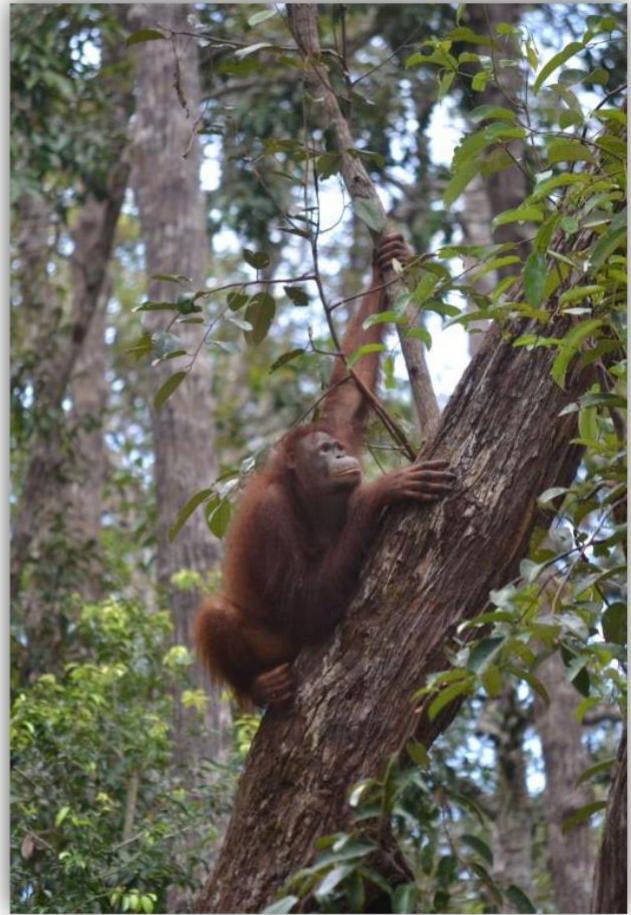
May 22, 2017 – Camp Filomena

The following orangutans were released:

- Murray (m) (*pictured*)
- Scotch (m)
- Sindura (f)
- Sullivan (f) (*pictured*)



*Murray, an adolescent male, gazes out from the river edge forest where he was released.*



*Sullivan, an adolescent female, climbs into the trees after her release at Camp Filomena.*

July 20, 2017 – Camp Filomena

The following orangutans were released:

- Harry (m)
- Pascal (m)
- Zatarra (m)

Photos not available for July 20 release date.

July 22, 2017 – Camp Rimba

The following orangutans were released:

- Brad (m)
- Yotri (m)
- Chanel (f),
- Diane (f)
- Parker (f)
- Putri (f)



*OFI Rescue team lifting adolescent female orangutan in transport cage from truck to boat on route to Camp Rimba in preparation for release.*

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## TRANSLOCATION AND RE-RELEASE PROTOCOL REVIEW

### TRANSLOCATION

Relocating or “translocating” wild orangutans occurs when OFI transports orangutans directly from one location to another, without a visit to the OCCQ or with a very short visit, usually overnight. Transported orangutans are microchipped and moved to protected forests as far away from human settlements and plantations as possible to give them the best chance of survival.

OFI will translocate orangutans observed, or found, in areas that could pose a danger to the orangutan(s) or to humans; such as near agricultural operations or human settlements. Locals or agricultural workers contact OFI staff either by phone or in person to alert OFI to an orangutan needing translocation.

After receiving information about an orangutan in danger and his/her location, OFI dispatches a rescue team with a veterinarian to conduct a field health assessment to determine if the orangutan(s) is a good candidate for translocation. If the orangutan(s) are orphaned infants or young juveniles, there is immediate transport to OCCQ because they lack the physical development and necessary life-skills required for survival.

Field assessments determine the following:

- Age of orangutan and body condition (ability to survive without medical intervention at OCCQ)
- Current location (Does it pose a threat to orangutan’s safety or the safety of others)



*Ramban, in the trees, thirty minutes after he was released on the National Park boundary on December 25<sup>th</sup>. Merry Christmas Ramban!*

### RE-RELEASE

Orangutans who have previously been in care at the OCCQ or reside near any OFI camp or facility receive lifelong support.

If the responding OFI Field Veterinarian is unable to treat the ill or injured orangutan on site, the orangutan may be brought back to the OCCQ for more intensive care. While the came may sometimes be adult males seriously wounded in competition with other males, unfortunately many of the wild orangutans who urgently need care are individuals who have been beaten or badly injured by humans. Once the orangutans have recovered and attained good health, they are re-released back into the wild.

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## 2017 TRANSLOCATED AND RE-RELEASE SUMMARY

In 2017 there were a total of nine translocations; three females and six males.

Month	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Age & Gender	Orangutan Details
<b>Rescued December 12<sup>th</sup>, Released December 21<sup>st</sup> 2017</b>	Global	Male Sub-adult	OFI and Forestry Department rescued Global from a palm oil plantation close to the town of Sampit, in Kotawaringan Timur. At the time of arrival he weighed about 50kg and appeared to be a sub-adult, with developing cheek pads. He arrived at the OCCQ in mid-December and was released later that month.
<b>Rescued November 6<sup>th</sup>, Released December 25<sup>th</sup>, 2017</b>	Ramban	Male Adult	OFI Rescued Ramban near the village of Ramban in the Kotawaringan Timur regency. He appeared to have been in a fight with another adult male orangutan and had sought refuge at the edge of a palm oil plantation. He had a deep wound on his left upper lip, a major tear on the left side of his face, a broken digit on his right foot and some wounds around the waist.
<b>Translocated 1<sup>st</sup> time July 29<sup>th</sup> / Translocated 2<sup>nd</sup> time August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2017</b>	Pembuang	Large Sub Adult Male	Pembuang was rescued and released twice in two months: first time after being reported in the village of Pembuang and second time after he returned to a nearby oil palm plantation on the east side of the National Park. He was then re-released to the National Park border on the western side.
<b>October 5<sup>th</sup>, 2017</b>	Asam 1	Large Juvenile Male	Offspring of Asam Baru, rescued with mother and released with mother and infant Asam 2.
<b>October 5<sup>th</sup>, 2017</b>	Asam Baru & Asam2	Adult Female & Infant female	Adult female found near plantation in the village of Asam Baru with infant female (Asam 2) and large juvenile male offspring (Asam 1).
<b>January 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017</b>	Sabtu	Male Adult	Sabtu is a flanged adult male who entered an OFI forest sanctuary HaHa to fight with adult male orangutan Montana who lived there. Sabtu was sedated and translocated to Camp Filomena. Incidentally, Montana, a large but somewhat disabled orangutan, won the combat!
<b>Rescued September 16<sup>th</sup>, Released September 17<sup>th</sup>, 2017</b>	Mola	Sub Adult Male	Mola was rescued from the area of Mola and translocated to the National Park boundary.
<b>October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2017</b>	Mentaya	Small Adolescent Female	Mentaya was rescued from an oil palm plantation and after health assessment was released into the National Park boundary. She was 16kg at time of rescue.

## 2017 NON-ORANGUTAN Arrivals

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### MALAYAN SUN BEARS

In 2017, eight (8) Sun Bears arrived at Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ). The OCCQ frequently takes in other Bornean wildlife that require care, and Malayan Sun Bear arrivals have continued to rise over the years. This is likely due to the increasing number of orphaned cubs left after their mothers are killed for body parts and, possibly, meat.

Sun Bears under two years of age when they arrive have a good chance at successfully being rehabilitated and returned to the wild. Beyond the age of two these bears are typically too habituated to humans and do not have the skill sets needed to survive in the wild, requiring life-long care.

Below are the descriptions of our sun bear arrivals for the year:

#### May 2017

- Bubu (f):

In May 2017, Bubu was found on the side of the road outside of the OCCQ entrance – a small cub barely a few weeks old. She required 24-hour care and hand rearing. It is unlikely that she appeared outside OCCQ by accident and was probably left intentionally by someone not wanting to be identified.

Bubu will eventually be introduced to previous sun bear arrivals Shannon and Yogi and be taken for daily walks in the forest adjacent to the OCCQ. Our goal is to release them in 2018.



*Malayan Sun Bear Cub Bubu*

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November 2017

- Cora (f):

The KSDA of the Forestry Department brought this female cub, likely just a few weeks old, to the OCCQ. Cora required round-the-clock care and hand rearing.

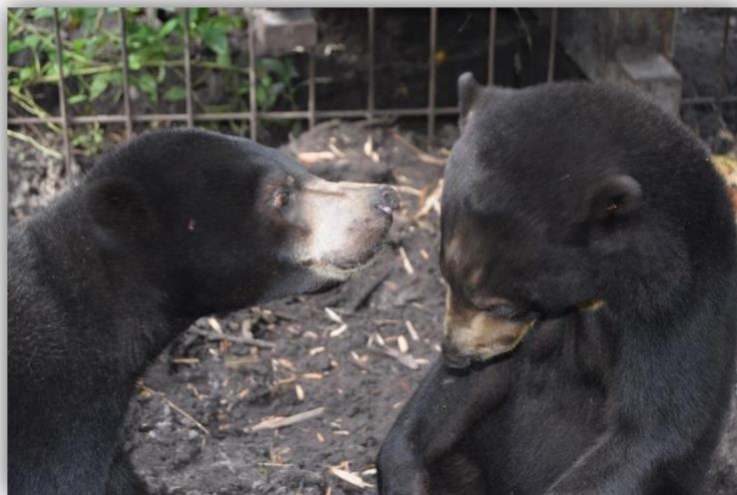
December 2017

- Cleopatra (f), Matilda (f), Betty (f), Blackie (m):

On Christmas Eve, December 24<sup>th</sup>, four bears arrived from Pontianak, West Borneo from the Forestry Department's provincial KSDA office. They were approximately 3-5 years old and were confiscated as pets from separate villages. After spending about two months in transport cages at the KSDA office, a special request had been made to Dr. Galdikas for the OCCQ to accept these bears given there was no other facility that could take them. While OCCQ's mission and focus is orangutans, OFI never turns down an animal in need, especially a native one from the tropical rain forests of Borneo. This included the two male gibbons who arrived unexpectedly with the bears from the KSD office in Pontianak.



*Malayan Sun Bear rescues from West Borneo: Shannon (pictured left) and Matilda (pictured right)*



*Malayan Sun Bear rescues from West Borneo: Betty and Matilda being introduced*

## ORANGUTAN CARE

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### FOOD AND DIET

#### FOOD SOURCING

In 2017, OFI used an average of one metric ton of fruits and vegetables per day to feed the orangutans at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ). Together, OFI satellite facilities and forest feeding stations used a total average of 40,000 kilograms of fruits and vegetables to feed orangutans per month.

Throughout the year OFI buys seasonal fruits, such as durians, rambutans, and cempedaks. OFI requires sufficient funding for the OCCQ to ensure that all the orangutans receive the nutrition they need during rehabilitation. OFI's strategy is to buy produce locally, both to foster good relationships with the local community as well as to ensure fresh produce for the orangutans under our care.

OFI often purchases from local markets supplied by local farmers in nearby Dayak Villages. Additionally, OFI regularly buys bananas and other fruit from a women's cooperative in the small Melayu Village of Sungai Cabang in the southern part of Tanjung Puting National Park. Produce not locally available, requires import from Java, South Borneo, or West Borneo.

OFI strives to provide orangutans with a varied diet year around and uses in-season fruit as a staple as much as possible. When local fruits are not in season, the orangutans in the OCCQ also receive bananas, green vegetables, sugar cane, coconuts, cucumbers, watermelon, young corn, carrots, pumpkin, and sweet potatoes as well as other occasionally available produce.

#### FEEDING SCHEDULES

At the OCCQ, orangutan feedings are scheduled five times per day. In addition to the feedings, orangutans receive a variety of fluids consisting of milk, electrolytes, and fresh water. Recently released orangutans also receive a similar diet and liquid at feeding stations. At the release sites this usually occurs only once or twice a day.



*Feeding station/platform with rambutan fruits and orangutans*

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## REHABILITATION

### THE REHABILITATION PROCESS

For wild born ex-captive orangutans, rehabilitation and release protocols are complex and based on the individual needs of the orangutan. For example, orangutans held illegally as pets for long periods of time prior to rescue arrive as infants or juveniles may require a longer rehabilitation period at OCCQ. Rehabilitation plans are designed to address the individual needs that may result from being orphaned at a young age. These issues may result from being fed a poor diet or being held captive in a small cage over many years.

The rehabilitation process is meant to prepare orangutans for eventual release. While the process may vary for each individual, the standard for rehabilitation is to prepare orangutans for the following:

- How to engage appropriately with other orangutans
- How to navigate through the forest canopy
- How to forage for food
- How to construct a night nest

### BEHAVIOR

#### Males

Orangutan rehabilitation may be an especially difficult process for male orangutans. Released ex-captive orangutan males must exhibit proper behavior in order to share the forest with wild orangutans. This is especially important when possibly encountering large dominant adult males and/or aggressive sub-adult males. Ex-captive orangutan males must be prepared since competition is standard among wild adult male orangutans.

#### Females

Although more social in nature compared to males, released ex-captive orangutan females face challenges as well. Wild adult females could injure released females, seeing them as competitors for food in the same range. Released females must learn to avoid unnecessary interactions with their wild counterparts and/or be submissive. Learning appropriate behavior in preparation for possible interactions in the wild helps ex-captive female orangutans avoid aggression from wild females and lessens the stress on themselves and their offspring.

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## LEARNING FOREST

The Learning Forest, which surrounds the OCCQ, is a teaching forest essential to orangutan rehabilitation. The Learning Forest sits on 90 hectares of land and consists of primary peat swamp forest and mixed/dry lowland secondary forest and relic/dry ground primary rainforests. This forest combination closely mirrors orangutan habitat at release sites.

Within the Learning Forest, there are approximately 110 species of plants as well as insects, and fungi, some of which wild orangutans are known to eat. This provides OCCQ orangutans the opportunity to develop familiarity with natural food resources. In addition to helping young orangutans develop essential skills, the Learning Forest, by its very existence also benefits the numerous other native wildlife species that inhabit the area. A local population of crab eating macaques enjoy the leftover food dropped by the orangutans while bearcats, civets, and even the occasional Malayan sunbear and barking deer make an appearance.

Infant, juvenile, or otherwise immature orangutans at the OCCQ use the Learning Forest to develop essential survival skills and learn proper orangutan “etiquette”.

Adolescent orangutans visit the Learning Forest on an alternating schedule. The males and females visit on alternating days, to prevent possible reproductive behaviors that may lead to unplanned pregnancies. On the days adolescent orangutans don’t visit the Learning Forest, they instead participate in intense enrichment activities.



*Orangutan Dodot and Gintaras in the Learning Forest*

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## ENRICHMENT

### ENRICHMENT CRITERIA

Orangutans are highly intelligent primates that need daily stimulation. Enrichment is key for the mental and physical health of ex-captive orangutans during rehabilitation and can also be used to reinforce important survival skills in young orangutans.

### ENRICHMENT CATEGORIES

OFI groups enrichment activities into two categories: food reward enrichment and installation enrichment.

#### Food reward

This type of enrichment consists of consumable items, which could include any item seemingly valuable or interesting to the orangutans. Some examples of this enrichment would be hiding food items like popcorn or peanuts inside objects, using fern leaves to make parcels, or making frozen fruit squares.

Orangutans are also sometimes provided with sticks to access food enrichment hidden in such a way that a tool would be required. This enrichment encourages and rewards problem-solving behavior – a necessary life skill for orangutans in the wild.

#### Installation equipment

This type of enrichment aims to provide orangutans with physical exercise and is excellent for building strength, dexterity, and cardiovascular health. Additionally, these items allow the ex-captive orangutans to practice needed skills for survival in the wild, skills like climbing and swinging.

The installation enrichment includes equipment such as barrel hammocks, chain and wood ladders, ropes, and other items. These are all designed for climbing, sleeping, or playing while the orangutans are in their sleeping enclosures or in the “playground” areas.



*Orangutan interacting with enrichment*

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## MEDICAL REPORT

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### 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 medical facility includes a full operating room, an x-ray, and a laboratory – as well as refrigerated medical storage rooms. The Care Center is equipped with many necessary medical tools, such as a defibrillator, ultra-sound machine, and an anesthetic machine.

### ROUTINE MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

Routine medical activities include general examinations and weight monitoring of all orangutans conducted on the first of each month. Weighing the largest orangutans can be an intensive and time-consuming process because they are not easily handled.

De-worming or anti-parasitic medication is given to all orangutans on arrival to the OCCQ, every three months during their rehabilitation, and before they are released into the wild. In addition, OFI staff are given similar medications every six months. To avoid the development of a resistance to these medications, alternating types of anti-parasitics are administered.

### COMMON HEALTH ISSUES

Additional examinations and treatments are completed as needed. Orangutans with identified health issues, like poor nutrition or other underlying medical conditions, are kept under close observation. Poor nutrition is a major problem for captive orangutans. In the worst scenarios, captive orangutans are severely malnourished to the point of near starvation. Even in the best situations, the food captive orangutans are given during their captivity is inappropriate. When confiscated or surrendered orangutans are brought to OFI, these common health conditions can be treated immediately. Treatment for more complex conditions attributed to malnourishment like protein deficiencies, diabetes, or stunted growth require ongoing care and can affect the individual orangutan over his/her lifetime.

### MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

In addition to physical health conditions, many ex-captive orangutans who have been kept as pets sometimes may develop negative associations with specific foods related to their trauma during captivity. It can be difficult to have them re-learn to want to eat healthy foods. Additionally, these orangutans can exhibit difficulty maintaining and/or gaining weight. These individuals will be monitored frequently. Treatment protocols can vary but generally involve additional food supplements.

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## PROCEDURES

Sometimes it is determined to be medically necessary to anesthetize an orangutan to administer medical treatment, especially when treating larger adolescents or wild adult orangutans. While surgery occurs only as a last resort to treat an orangutan or as an emergency procedure, anesthetizing the orangutan during the procedure may be necessary.

In 2017, the use of anesthetics was used in the following cases:

- Facilitate orangutan rescue or translocation
- Wound treatment, x-ray, or surgery
- Implantation of telemetry devices
- Pre-release medical examinations and testing.

In addition, when necessary orangutans may be anesthetized to safely make repairs to sleeping enclosures and to ensure their safe transport.

## 2017 ORANGUTAN MORTALITIES

The following list documents those orangutans who died at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine. Every loss is a loss too many. At the OCCQ all efforts are made to save the life of every orangutan. Unfortunately despite best efforts, some orangutans are still lost. In 2017 we lost two orangutans, one male and one female.

Date	Orangutan Name	Gender	Orangutan Details
4/13/2017	Peta	Female	Peta was brought to OCCQ from Camp Leakey, already very weak and suffering from severe diarrhea and dehydration. She succumbed to her illness the following day, despite life-saving efforts. She was the wild born offspring of a released ex-captive wild born female.
11/14/2017	Goran	Male	Goran was brought to the OCCQ with a severe lung infection. Although a treatment regimen was prescribed for him, and life saving efforts were made, he succumbed to the infection.

## FIELD VOLUNTEER PROGRAM AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

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## VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE

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### CHAIR

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

### 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)

### VOLUNTEER TYPES

- Communication
- Construction
- Enrichment
- Interns



*Members of OFI Volunteer Construction Team 3*

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## ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS UPDATE

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Despite the OCCQ nearing its capacity, no animal in need of assistance is turned away. As a result, OFI must constantly make necessary improvements. By upgrading our facilities, OFI is able to maintain a consistent standard of care not only for the orangutans but also for all wildlife we receive or rescue. This past year proved no different as we continue our mission to help preserve and protect orangutan habitat. The following is a list of the completed construction projects:

### SOLAR POWER INSTALLATION

Solar paneling was installed in January 2017 by P.T. Solar Power Indonesia, which is based in Bali.

The supervising technician who came to Kalimantan for the installation was Pak Gusti, accompanied by additional support technicians. Seven local OFI Staff helped the technicians work to perform support tasks such as digging trenches and other terra forming tasks.

Supervisor John Nicolas, supervised the project to completion, and provided OFI with a discounted price for installation.

The solar power conversion project provides power to all OFI Buildings at Camp Leakey, including the following buildings:

- Camp Leakey Information Center
- Camp Leakey Dining Hall
- Camp Leakey Staff Living Quarters



*Solar panel transformer 2017 – Interior view*



*Solar panel installation 2017 – Exterior View*

## CONSTRUCTION VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

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OFI's construction volunteer program brings together orangutan and rainforest enthusiasts from around the world to work "hands on" in Central Kalimantan. Teams of up to 10 people worked together for three weeks during the year to support OFI's ongoing infrastructure and building projects. There were three teams in 2017 who were successful in completing several ongoing and much needed projects for OFI in the field.

### Team 1: Camp Leakey

Work was undertaken in Camp Leakey from May 29th to June 17th 2017 to rebuild the fruit storage hut and the garbage hut. Both were several years old with many patchwork repairs, having failed to keep orangutans out. This work included demolition of the old garbage hut and replacement with a whole new ironwood structure.



*Camp Leakey new fruit storage hut and new garbage hut*

### Team 2: Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary:

Work was carried out in the Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary (Pangkalan Bun) from July 2 to 22 to repair the boardwalk from the entrance of the sanctuary to the main house. This consisted, more or less, of approximately 100 meters of boardwalk, Camp Leakey style.

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### Team 3: Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary Boardwalk and Platform

Work was continued in the Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary from August 6th to 26th to repair the platform in front of the house and finish the boardwalk to the river (more or less 60 meters of boardwalk) Camp Leakey style. The team finished the platform and dismantled the damaged part of the little guard house to the side of the boardwalk. The team also almost completed the boardwalk.



*Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary boardwalk*



*Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary platform*

## FIELD PROGRAMS

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## LAND: PURCHASE AND PROTECTION

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### HABITAT PRESERVATION

Orangutan Foundation International continues to pursue its multi-dimensional strategy to protect Orangutan forest habitat. Protection of the orangutan habitat is critical to conservation of the species. The rainforests of Indonesian Borneo and Sumatra represent their only habitat.

Orangutan Foundation International continues to work with all levels of the Indonesian Government to establish national parks, reserves, and other protected areas within orangutan habitat. OFI works closely with local people and local governments to ensure land purchased is used for wildlife and forest protection and providing local people with employment as security guards and forest rangers.

With the support and help of the local indigenous community, OFI land purchase and protection continued during 2017 in the Rawa Kuno Legacy forest area as well as the OFI Wildlife corridor being compiled to connect the Pasir Panjang Village forest to the Rawa Kuno area. OFI also has continued aggregating land along the north side of the Sekonyer river which acts as a critical buffer for the National Park. This area is under threat from palm oil plantations to the north and still holds a remnant population of orangutans and many other wildlife species. This area remains a critical priority for the OFI Land protection program.

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## REFORESTATION: PROGRAM UPDATE

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### SUMMARY

The Orangutan Foundation International reforestation project was launched in December of 2015, after the devastating fires that destroyed several thousand hectares (ha) of rainforest within OFI's protected areas, and hundreds of thousands of forested hectares more throughout all of Indonesia. With so little rainforest remaining in Kalimantan, and more being destroyed every day, it became apparent that along with conserving what forest remained it was important to replant and return forests to what they once were. OFI could also work to protect the remaining carbon stores in the peat swamps, by cultivating and growing native seedlings. Initial planting of the OFI reforestation project was implemented in April of 2017.

The priority was replanting areas within the Rawa Kuno section of the Orangutan Legacy Forest that had been destroyed by fire and small scale anthropogenic disturbance. In this instance illegal logging was also of major concern.

The nursery at the Orangutan Foundation International Herbarium has been running since early 2016. It was designated as the primary location for cultivating seedlings for reforestation, in part due to its proximity to the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine and the available space. Going into 2017, the Reforestation Program Nursery held nearly twenty-one thousand wild tree seedlings.

This pilot planting has enabled Orangutan Foundation International to gain essential knowledge about best practices and methods for reforestation in this particular area of Central Kalimantan. This pilot planting in April 2017 was conducted as a trial run for large scale reforestation seasons commencing November 2017 and to continue for the duration of the ten-year timeline of this project. Approximately five thousand seedlings were planted in the Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest during this pilot planting.

### OUTCOMES:

- Five thousand seedlings were planted in the Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest
  - Of those, four thousand were planted at Post Patti 6, and one-thousand planted at Post Patti 3
  - Planning has been initiated to build the dams that are desperately needed to re-soak the peat soil and protect the area from future fires.
  - Sites within Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest were assessed for both reforestation need (e.g., level of sustained fire damage, degradation) and operational reforestation feasibility.
  - Implementing the first, organized, large – scale reforestation endeavor successfully was very positive for the Reforestation staff and encouraged them greatly.
  - Strengthening the collection of wild germ plasm (seeds and seedlings) for the nursery.
  - Increasing the reforestation team through the hiring of additional staff to work at the nursery and at the reforestation sites in Rawa Kuno.
-

## FINANCES AND DONATIONS

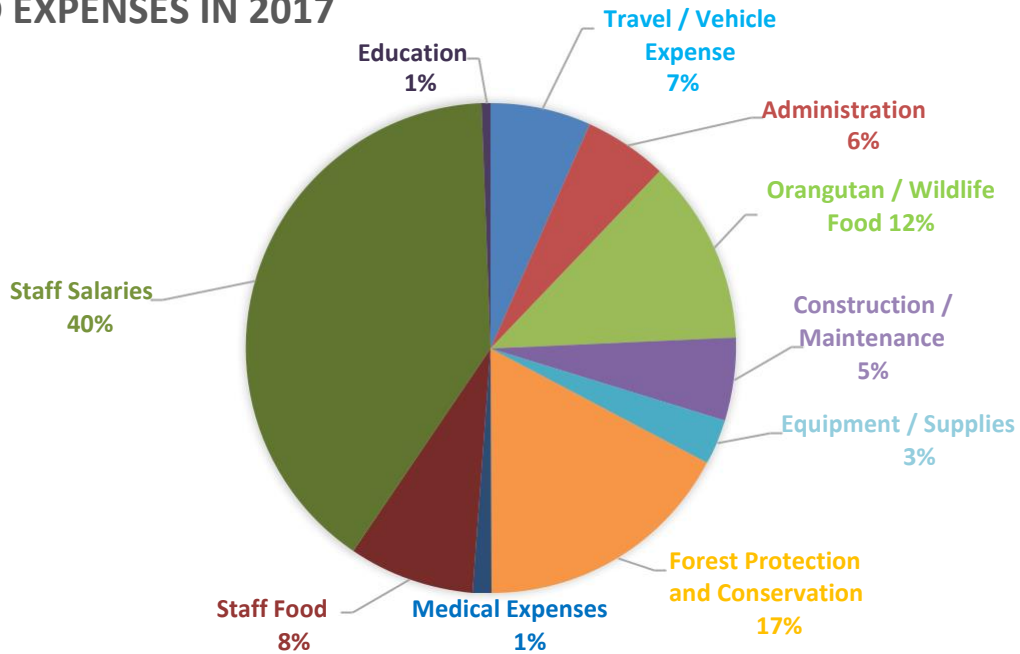
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## FINANCES: FIELD EXPENSES

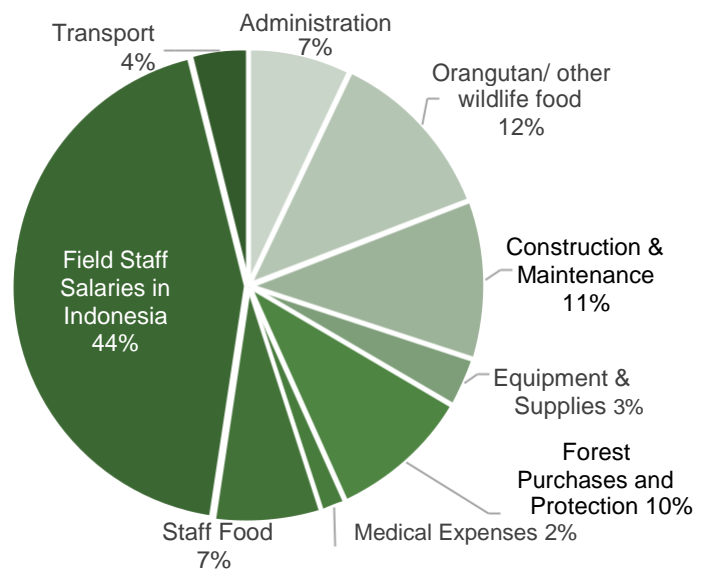
### FIELD EXPENSES 2017

#### FIELD EXPENSES IN 2017



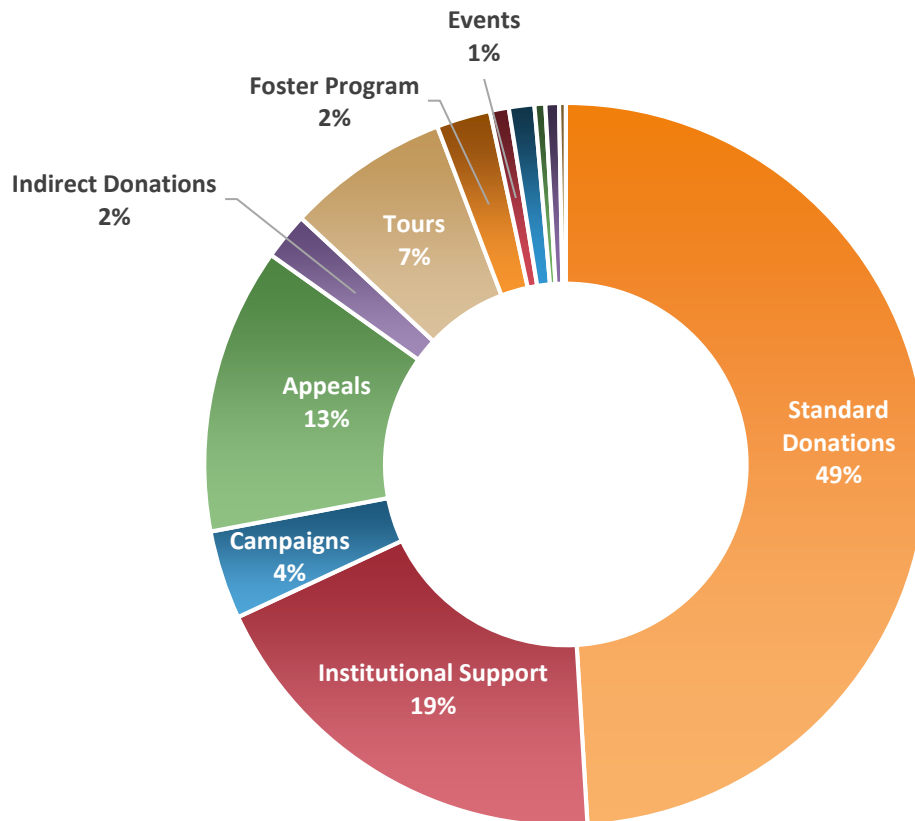
### FIELD EXPENSES 2016

These graphs show OFI's field expense percentages in 2017 compared to 2016.



## FINANCES: DONATIONS SUMMARY

### DONATIONS 2017 – FUNDRAISING PROGRAMS



OFI raised a total of **\$1,776,199.53** in 2017, nearly similar to total donations in 2016. OFI implements a diversified fundraising strategy composed of many channels.

### FUNDRAISING PROGRAMS: BREAKDOWN

2017 Fundraising Programs*	Total
Standard Donations	\$867,577.82
Institutional Support	336,474.87
Campaigns	70,127.40
Appeals	226,600.76
Indirect Donations	37,069.89
Eco Tours	128,873.90

2017 Fundraising Programs	Total
Foster Program	\$42,710.00
Events	14,921.00
Projects	20,125.00
Membership	8,536.08
In-Kind	10,740.03
Merchandise	5,280.50

\*Other programs: \$7,162.28

## FINANCES: FUNDRAISING CHANNELS

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### STANDARD DONATIONS - \$867,578

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 \$85,817 from 2016. This is primarily due to a major gift received from an estate.

### INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT – \$336,474

Institutional support refers to foundations, grant makers, and other institutional supporters who grant funding for specific programs or general operations.

**OFI is deeply grateful to the following institutions that provided support in 2017:**

Adobe	Lithuanian Scouts Assoc.	The Dorothy K Davis Foundation
Animals Connect Us	Louisville Zoo Foundation	
Axiology LLC	Margaret Even Tuten Foundation	The GreenMan Theater Troupe NFP
Blooming Grove Studio	MMA Events, LLC.	The Manchester Family Foundation
Doris Duke Charitable	Ocean Partners USA, Inc.	The Oregon Community Foundation
Dragon School Trust	Orangulove	The Trico Foundation
Ebrolis PR LLC	Orangutan Aid	The Yang Family Foundation
Eric Raymond Charitable	Paulson Charitable Foundation, Inc.	The Maltz Family Foundation
Foley Family Charitable	Piedmont Trust Company	Umdloti Beach Bliss
Foulkeways at Gwynedd	Safari Events	US Bank Foundation- Employee Matching
Frog Crossing Foundation	SAFE Worldwide	Winnick Family Foundation
Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries	SEB Charitable Fund	Women's Club of Pittman
January Music, Inc.	Silicon Valley Community Foundation	Your Cause, LLC
Jewish Community Foundation of Los Angeles	St Andrews Int'l School Bangkok	
Lear Family Foundation	The Annenberg Foundation	
Lemmon Foundation	The Davidson Family Foundation	
Leo S. Guthman Fund		

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**APPEALS - \$226,601**

Appeals are formal end-of-year and bi-annual letters sent via post and email to OFI's entire fundraising list. Donations towards appeals increased by \$83,822 from 2016. The 2017 Spring Appeal urged supporters to give towards the operation of our Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine which cares for hundreds of orangutans and other native wildlife and raised \$49,742. The 2017 Fall Appeal informed our supporters of the opportunity to add two thousand hectares of primeval rain forest to the Orangutan Legacy Forest west of Tanjung Puting and raised a total of \$137,313. The end-of-year holiday appeal asked our supporters to continue their generous giving for the year and raised \$6,100.

Additionally, supporters continue to give to prior year campaigns which brought in a total of \$33,445.

**CAMPAIGNS - \$70,127**

Campaigns refer to specific programs or special appeals that donors choose to fund.

**INDIRECT DONATIONS - \$37,070**

Indirect donations are gifts of stock, employee matching contributions, vehicle donations, or third-party fundraisers.

**ECOTOURS - \$128,874**

EcoTours are exclusive trips to visit Camp Leakey and the Care Center and to meet Dr. Galdikas. OFI receives a donation per traveler for the standard tour, and another 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.

**FOSTER PROGRAM - \$42,710**

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.

**EVENTS - \$14,921**

Events include fundraisers such as donor luncheons, lectures, cultural fairs, and more.

**PROJECTS - \$20,125**

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

**MEMBERSHIP – \$8,536**

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. This year continued the success of the 2016 relaunch of the program.

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### IN-KIND - \$10,740

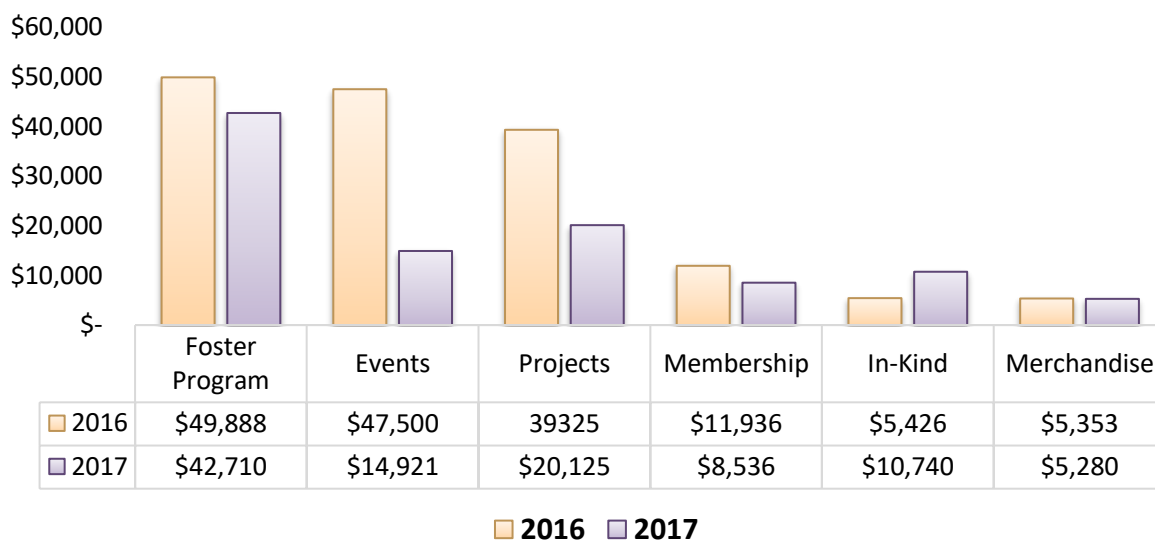
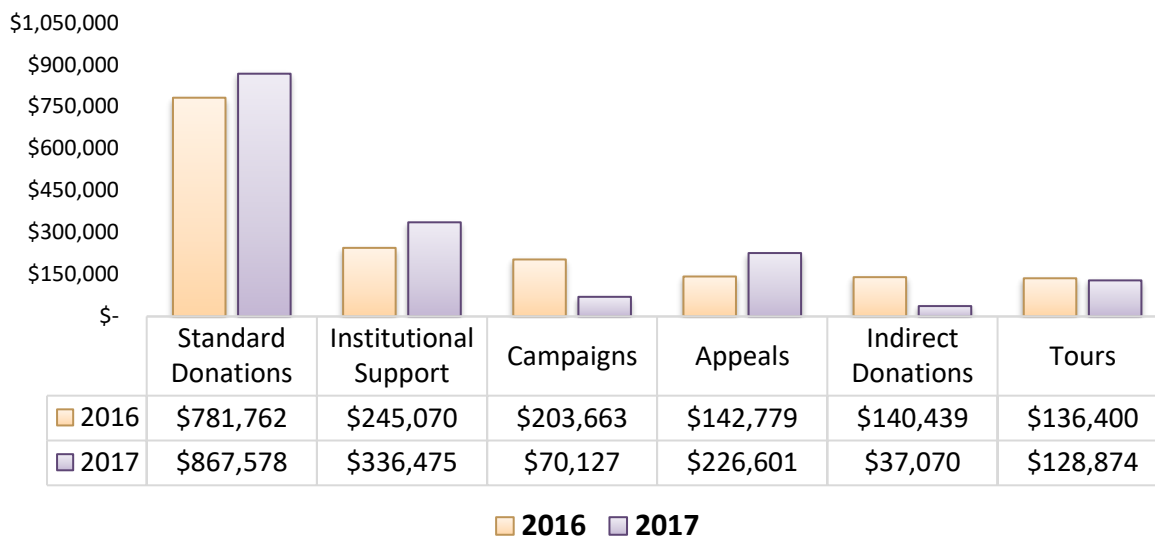
In-kind gifts are non-monetary donations such as medical equipment, office supplies, etc. This type of donation nearly doubled over the prior year.

### MERCHANDISE - \$5,280

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

### COMPARISON BY PROGRAM: 2017 vs 2016

The graphs below compare revenue from OFI's fundraising channels by current and prior year.



## COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

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## WEBSITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA

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### WEBSITE

OFI's website was primarily maintained by our Communications Officer. New content from the field was written by Communications Volunteers and edited by our Volunteer Committee, OFI office staff, and Dr. Galdikas. Web pages for new campaigns and appeal posts were created and published by OFI office staff.

In 2017, similarly to the previous year, the bulk of visitors to the OFI website were based in the United States, followed by the United Kingdom.



### SOCIAL MEDIA

Emily Bernath was our Communications Officer in 2017 and managed all of OFI's social media channels. Our Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter accounts are used to foster engagement with supporters and increase awareness of our mission and vision.

On these platforms OFI shares a variety of content which can include the following:

- Photos from the field
- Excerpts from blog and newsletter articles
- Appeal and campaign announcements
- Fundraising partnership posts
- Conservation related posts
- Historical photos
- International awareness days
- Orangutan and other conservation related movements
- Posts from supports, partners, and sister organizations if and when appropriate

Activity on social media platforms is monitored to ensure regular engagement with followers. Positive comments about our posts are either "liked", shared, or replied to by the OFI account.

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## SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS – MOST LIKED 2017

Across our social media platforms, our top liked posts are those that show OFI caretaker staff and orangutans, infant orangutans, and palm oil related topics.



**Post 1: It's his planet too. SAY NO TO PALM OIL**

Published by Orangutan Foundation International on April 21, 2017. Earth is the home we share. This #EarthDay make a commitment to save orangutans by boycotting palm oil #orangutan.org/palmoil

**Performance for Your Post:**  
 84,274 People Reached  
 4,816 Reactions, Comments & Shares

**Post 2: Faces of the Orangutan Care Center**

Published by Orangutan Foundation International on January 27, 2017. Pak Manto (OFI staff) and orangutan Krista illustrate the mutual respect, trust and friendship possible between 'orang' and 'orangutan'.

**Performance for Your Post:**  
 146,364 People Reached  
 8,453 Reactions, Comments & Shares



**Post 1: Orangutan by tree**

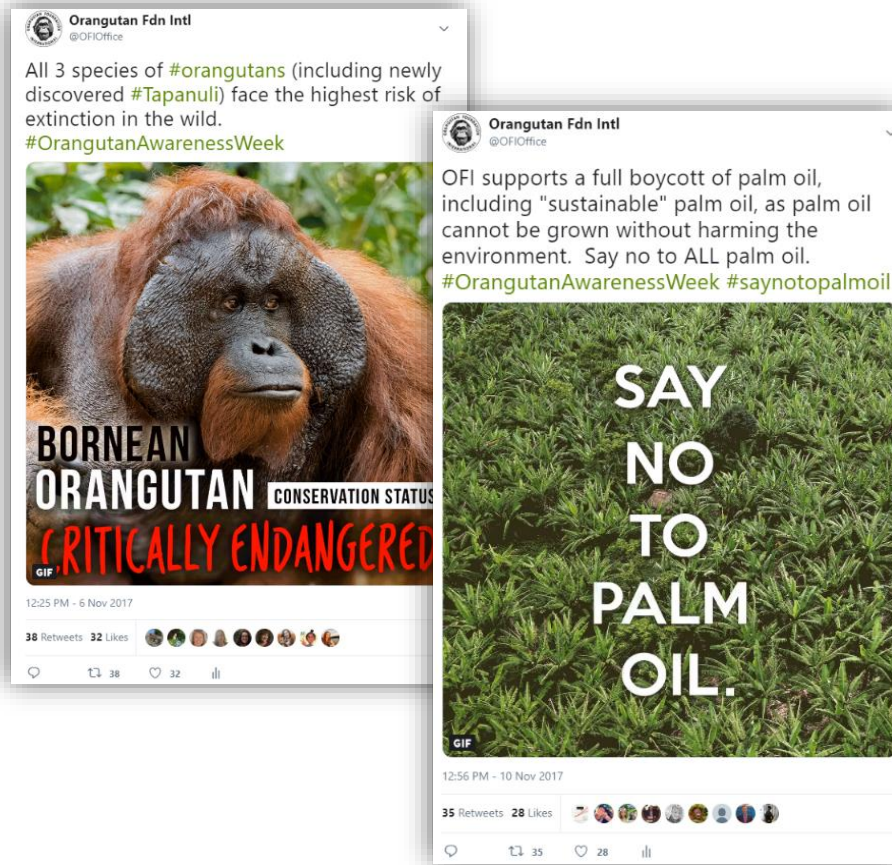
Liked by [nounoors](#) and 1,665 others. [orangutanfoundationintl](#) Repost @natgeowild. 11,000 photo submissions from around the world. A panel of judges has named the 2017 National Geographic Nature Photographer of the Year! Jayaprakash Joghee Bojan of Singapore's grand prize winner for his stunning photograph of an enormous male orangutan, waist-deep in water, shyly peeking from behind a tree. Our judges were impressed by how the poignant image shows the impact deforestation is having on the critically endangered species. See all of the spectacular award-winning photos at [natgeowild.com/photocontest](#)

View all 47 comments  
[\\_frederix\\_](#) @jayaprakash\_bojan Congratulations! @arbainorangutanphotographs1423 ni d Buluh kan? Mantap!

DECEMBER 13, 2017

Liked by [\\_frederix\\_](#) and 1,283 others. [orangutanfoundationintl](#) repost @of\_australia On #WaybackWednesday we bring you the very sweet Kobe who was rescued by @drbirute in 2014. You can follow Kobe's progress and help cover the costs of her care & rehabilitation through OFI Australia's foster program: [bit.ly/KobeOFIA](#).

View all 24 comments  
 AUGUST 23, 2017



## SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

We began working on building engagement through Instagram and Twitter, but Facebook still remains our most popular social media platform. While we did not track monthly Insights and Engagement across social media platforms in 2017, this is something our Communication Officer has designated as priority in 2018 to increase visibility.



ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

United States Administrative Office  
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Los Angeles, CA 90049