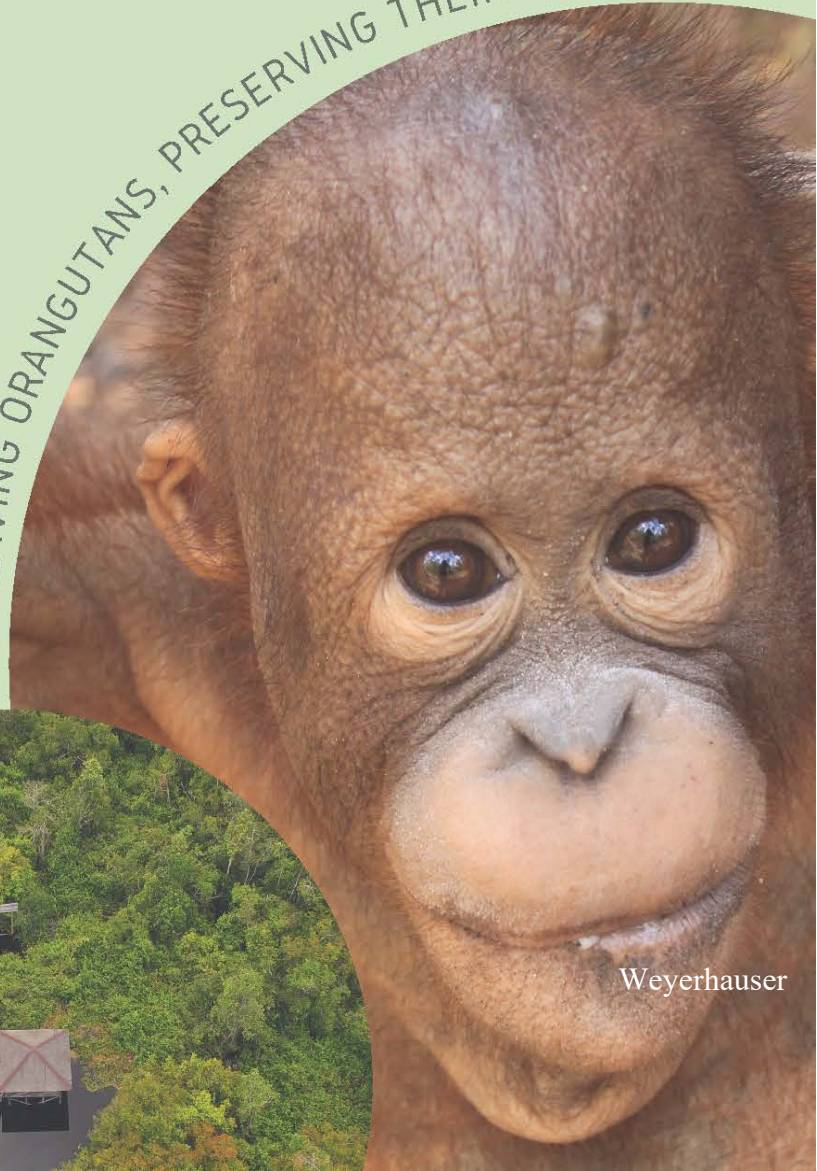




ORANGUTAN  
FOUNDATION  
INTERNATIONAL

# ANNUAL REPORT 2018

SAVING ORANGUTANS, PRESERVING THEIR HABITAT



Weyerhaeuser

# ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

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# 2018 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,

2018 followed on the heels of several transformative and tumultuous years for orangutans. During 2017 the two orangutan species, Bornean (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and Sumatran (*Pongo abelii*), had suddenly become three when the Tapanuli orangutan (*Pongo tapanuliensis*) in Western Sumatra was declared a separate species. This isolated Tapanuli orangutan population (currently estimated to be about 800 individuals) was actually studied in 2000-2001 by our Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) Jakarta representative Ibu Renie Jojoasmoro, long before anyone else had done so.

In 2016 the status of the Bornean orangutan had been upgraded from “endangered” to “critically endangered.” Clearly, orangutans were recognized as being in more danger than ever acknowledged in the past.

As a result of the massive 2015 forest fires, in 2016 OFI initiated our “Seed and Sapling Campaign” to help fund the restorative process of replanting the millions of trees that were demolished in those fires. With less orangutan habitat remaining and more being destroyed every day, it became apparent that it was important to replant and rejuvenate degraded forests, as well as protect remaining intact forest. In 2017 we planted 15,000 trees in the ash-filled soil of forests torched by recent fires. During 2018, by enhancing our techniques and methodology, we planted almost 200,000 trees!

Education of local communities and school children is essential to turn the tide for orangutan conservation in Borneo. This year 2018, OFI hired a former government official with wide regional contacts to establish an education program termed “Campaign Orangutan.” The OFI educator began her work in August 2018 and by the end of December had given training sessions to 62 schools, with over 14,000 students/pupils and teachers in attendance.

OFI continued its education program by publishing two editions of its highly regarded Indonesian newsletter, *Pesan Dari Alam* (*Message from Nature*), and by distributing thousands of copies throughout the local region. In addition, we put up large, colorful, attention-grabbing billboards on major roads emphasizing that killing, capturing, and harassing orangutans was against the law.

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During 2018 twelve wild born orangutans were released from the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) after their rehabilitation process was complete. This still leaves almost 300 orangutans at the OCCQ who will eventually need forest in order to return to the wild.

This year we received six wild born ex-captive orangutans at the OCCQ: four infants, one juvenile, and one adult male who had spent most of his life in captivity. We also brought in three injured free-ranging adult orangutans for temporary medical care, of whom two were released. We brought in two orangutans descended from ex-captive females – one infant and one subadult male – and released the subadult shortly afterwards. We also brought in another four free-ranging orangutans who had previously been rehabilitated at the OCCQ and released into the wild but were observed in 2018 to be in poor health or had travelled to a palm oil plantation. Three of these individuals were released back to the forest in 2018. Two orangutans who had been brought into the OCCQ for care in 2016 were also released this year.

We rescued and translocated ten wild orangutans found in dangerous situations during 2018. All ten orangutans were checked in the field for medical issues by one of OFI's veterinarians. Superficial injuries or wounds were treated on the spot. All ten rescued wild orangutans were translocated and released almost immediately into a safe forest, usually near the border of Tanjung Puting National Park.

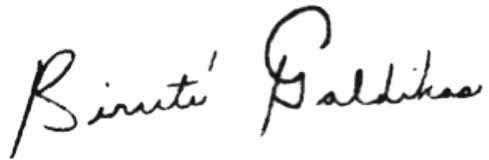
OFI accepts confiscated animals other than orangutans. Unfortunately, bear parts continue to be in high demand in the "medicinal" trade of Southeast Asia and China. During 2018 the BKSDA (Natural Resources Conservation Agency) of the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry sent us four confiscated Malayan sun bears for care and rehabilitation. In addition, in 2018 we received four ex-captive gibbons from BKSDA.

Massive deforestation in Borneo, worsened by out-of-control wildfires, rampant logging, unchecked poaching, booming development and road construction, seemingly limitless expansion of agricultural plantations, and reckless exploitation of natural resources including strip mining, has made it difficult to find forest where orangutans and other endangered wildlife can thrive without danger. We are holding the line but more needs to be done. Increasingly, as forests disappear, wild orangutans and wild born ex-captives are finding it difficult to survive because food is no longer there. We need to change the system in which wild animals are seen as "pets or pests." Through its newly instituted 2018 education campaign in local schools and villages ("Campaign Orangutan"), newly invigorated native tree planting and rewilding program, and continued forest patrols, OFI is doing its best to help overcome some of the factors that are driving orangutans towards extinction. We thank the Indonesian government,

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particularly the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, for its support and dedication in protecting orangutans and their forests during 2018. We also thank our generous OFI supporters without whom our work would not be possible. Thank you from the bottom of our orange hearts.

With much gratitude,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Birutė' Galdikas". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas  
President and Founder

## OUR MISSION

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*Rani's latest offspring. Rani is a wild born ex-captive orangutan who was returned to the forest in the 1970s and is still alive today.*

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
- Acquiring forested and forest-adjacent land (orangutan habitat) in collaboration with Indonesian partners
- Actively protecting wild orangutans and their native habitat through 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 throughout the world about orangutans and the extraordinary native wildlife of Borneo and Sumatra
  - Saving individual orangutans, particularly in Malaysia and Indonesia, from captivity by rehabilitating and releasing them back to the wild
-

## 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**

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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**

## 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 Kiswanto, **Interim Manager of Camp Leakey**  
Ibu Sumiati, **Vice-Manager of OCCQ and 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**  
Ibu Cici, **Acting Head of Herbarium and Reforestation Coordinator**  
Ibu Dora Siburian, **Education Outreach Coordinator** (began August 2018)

### UNITED STATES STAFF

Michael Shabtai, **Finance Director**  
Fred Galdikas, **Executive Liaison**  
Emily Bernath, **Director of Communications** (October 2016 – August 2018)  
Robin Skale, **Director of Development** (June 2017 – June 2018)  
Iris Bright, **Office Manager** (April 2016 – March 2018)  
Susan Miles, **Development & Conservation Programs Coordinator** (began March 2018)  
Kate McAdams, **Administrative Assistant** (Contract: August 2018 – December 2018)  
Akira Brathwaite, **Assistant to the President** (August 2017 – January 2018)  
Emi Kusayanagi, **Assistant to the President** (began May 2018)  
Lilija Rapa, **Field Technician** (Contract: May 2018 – October 2018)

**206 total local staff members** 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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## ANIMAL CARE AND REHABILITATION 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 number of orangutans cared for at the OCCQ during the year of 2018 was 314. After releases and re-releases the number of orangutans remaining at the OCCQ at the end of 2018 was 278.



*Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ)*

### OCCQ STAFF

In 2018, the number of employees working directly at the OCCQ Facility in the village of Pasir Panjang totaled 146. This includes management and administrative personnel, security guards, veterinary staff, animal caregivers, enrichment team members, and general facilities staff. OFI is a significant employer in the village of Pasir Panjang and the surrounding areas. The majority of OCCQ employees are of indigenous (Dayak) background.

## NEW ARRIVAL AND INTAKE PROTOCOL REVIEW

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### TRIAGE

Upon arrival at the OCCQ, all orangutans and other wildlife 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 to 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 undergo, at minimum, a 30-day quarantine before joining the general OCCQ population.






*Older infant Amelia who arrived in 2018*

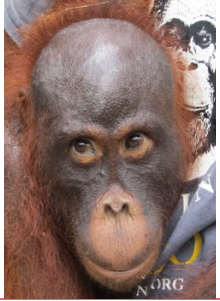

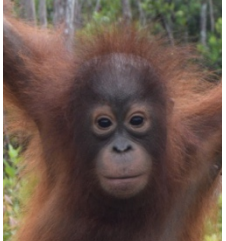
## ORANGUTAN INTAKE SUMMARY

The Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) took in fifteen orangutans for care during 2018, in addition to the 250+ orangutans already receiving care at the beginning of 2018. The sections immediately below indicate which individuals were brought in for the first time and which ones were repeat rescues, whether they were rescued from wild or captive situations, and whether they were released back to the wild in 2018. Refer to the 2018 Orangutan Release Summary for further details on released orangutans.

### NEW ARRIVALS – FROM CAPTIVITY

The orangutans pictured below were brought to the OCCQ in 2018 after being confiscated or relinquished from captive situations. All six orangutans listed below were still undergoing rehabilitation by the end of 2018.


Arrival Date	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Age & Sex	Details	Photo
March 3, 2018	Sparky	Male Infant	Sparky had been held two years by employees of PT Karda, a timber company, who claimed they had “found” him without his mother. He was estimated to be between 3 and 4 years old.	
April 23, 2018	Jono	Male Adult	Jono, an 18-year-old male, was transferred to the OCCQ from a Wildlife Department holding facility in Java. He was repatriated to Kalimantan, through collaboration between OFI and the BKSDA (Natural Resources Conservation Agency) of the Indonesian Environment/Forestry Ministry.	
April 30, 2018	Amelia	Female Infant	Amelia had been held captive for about 3-4 years in a village in Lamandau Regency. She was confiscated by the police. She was estimated to be 4-5 years old upon arrival at the OCCQ. Amelia is very small for her age. She was likely kept in a cage too small for much activity which may have stunted her growth. At times in captivity, when she was not kept in her cage, she was leashed on a small chain.	

May 16, 2018	Hoegeng	Male Juvenile	Hoegeng was taken captive by local laborers who “found” him during forest clearing for a palm oil plantation. He had been in captivity for 5 months before arrival at OCCQ. The intake papers mention him as 12 years old but he was likely younger so we list him as a juvenile.	
July 1, 2018	Benjamine	Female Infant	Benjamine was “found” at a small industrial rubber plantation by local workers. She was about 2 years old when she arrived at the OCCQ and had been in captivity for 1 ½ years. OFI staff retrieved her from the chief of the local village adjacent to the rubber plantation. The chief was then holding her in his possession.	
October 17, 2018	Proudfoot	Female Infant	Proudfoot was rescued from a local villager in Kotawaringen Timor Regency by BKSDA officers. She had been kept for 2 months by the owner. She was deemed healthy although she had a small wound on her head.	



## NEW ARRIVALS – FROM THE WILD

The five orangutans pictured in the tables below were brought to the OCCQ in 2018 after being found injured, in poor health, and/or in potentially dangerous situations.



Wild orangutans:

Arrival Date	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Age & Sex	Details	Photo
July 15, 2018  <i>Released later in November 2018</i>	Albert	Male Adult	Albert, a wild adult male orangutan, sustained injuries from male-to-male combat near Pondok Tanggui. His injuries were deemed to be extreme enough to need medical attention and he was brought to the OCCQ for treatment. He was returned to Pondok Tanggui once his injuries had sufficiently healed.	 Albert under sedation upon arrival and medical examination.



October 20, 2018	Esther	Female Adult	Esther was transported to the OCCQ from a long-term monitoring and former release site within Tanjung Puting, after being observed to have sustained a fracture and dislocation of her right arm. Upon further assessment at the OCCQ it was found she had multiple injuries to her head, arm, and foot. The causes of these injuries were unknown. OFI Veterinarians have put Esther under intensive care for these injuries and our hope is she will mostly, if not fully, recover the use of her arm and foot.	
November 16, 2018  <i>Released later in December 2018</i>	Doyok	Male Adult	OFI staff transported adult male orangutan Doyok from Pondok Tanggui after he sustained injuries, presumably from another adult male orangutan. Doyok's injuries were treated and he was returned to the forest just several weeks later after a successful recovery.	

Free-ranging descendants of ex-captive orangutan females:

Arrival Date	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Age & Sex	Details	Photo
February 26, 2018	Royal	Female Infant	Royal was brought to the OCCQ with her wild born mother, who had been found severely injured and barely breathing by OFI staff. Despite our best efforts, Royal's mother, Roy, succumbed to her injuries. Roy was the granddaughter of a wild born ex-captive female. This now elder female successfully returned to the wild decades ago and is still alive today in the wild as is her adult daughter who is Royal's grandmother.	
August 7, 2018  <i>Released later in August 2018</i>	Thomas	Male Subadult	Thomas sustained injuries, presumably from a larger male orangutan, near Camp Leakey. He was brought to the OCCQ for treatment of these injuries and was returned to Camp Leakey only a few short weeks later once his injuries had healed. His wild born ex-captive mother had returned to the wild decades ago and gave birth to Thomas in the wild.	

Ten additional wild orangutans were found in compromising situations in 2018 and immediately translocated to safer areas without coming into the OCCQ for care. See the Translocation and Release Summary section below for details.

## REPEAT INTAKES

The following orangutans were previously rehabilitated at the OCCQ and released to the wild. They were brought into the OCCQ in 2018 when found injured, in poor health, and/or in potentially dangerous situations (usually involving conflict with humans). All but one were re-released in 2018 after recovery and/or the location of a suitable alternative release site.

Still receiving care at the OCCQ at the end of 2018:

- Sembuluh (m)  
Sembuluh, after some time not being seen since his release in 2016, returned to his release location and was observed in May 2018 to be weak and underweight. Sembuluh was returned to the OCCQ for health checks, feeding, and observation.

Re-released in 2018:

- Unyil Bejo (m)  
Unyil Bejo was brought back to the OCCQ in April 2018 after repeatedly visiting oil palm plantations some distance from where he was first released. He was then re-released to OFI's more remote and isolated Camp Filomena in August of 2018.
  - Ruby (f) & Reiner (m, offspring)  
In routine monitoring of ex-captives near a forest release camp in the Seruyan region during May 2018, OFI staff observed wild born ex-captive Ruby with her first-born son, Reiner. Reiner appeared weak and underweight. Ruby and Reiner were brought back to the OCCQ for Reiner to receive medical checks, treatment, and extra supplementary feeding. They were both later re-released to OFI's more remote and isolated Camp Filomena in August of 2018.
-

## ORANGUTAN RELEASE PROTOCOL REVIEW

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### CANDIDATE SELECTION

Orangutans are selected for review for release by Dr. Galdikas, the veterinary team, and OCCQ staff members. Release criteria focus on the orangutan's chance of forest survival. If an orangutan is suggested for release but does not meet all release criteria, his/her release will be delayed until OFI's team is confident that the orangutan has the skills necessary to survive in the wild.

### RELEASE CRITERIA:

- Medical Assessment: OFI screens all orangutans for communicable diseases and other health conditions. Additionally, the screening process ensures orangutans meet standards for size and weight, based on age.
- Life Skills Proficiency: Orangutans must demonstrate knowledge of essential survival skills, such as forest foraging and night nest construction.
- Disinterest in Human Interaction: Orangutans must demonstrate a large degree of disinterest in human interaction.

### QUARANTINE & MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

To minimize possible disease transmission, orangutan release candidates are put in pre-release quarantine for a minimum of thirty days. This allows OFI to restrict contact with orangutan release candidates to a few select caregivers and veterinary staff during quarantine.

OFI's pre-release medical tests include, but are not limited to:

- Malaria
- Hepatitis
- Glucose & Protein Abnormalities
- Tuberculosis (skin & eyelid protocols)
- General health review

If the medical assessments reveal abnormalities in the orangutan's general health, OFI refers the orangutan for additional treatment and the orangutan's release will be delayed.

### RELEASE SITE

Release sites are determined and established well in advance of a release. All sites are chosen with the permission of BKSDA (Natural Resources Conservation Agency of the Indonesian government) and the National Park authority. These sites are usually on or near the border of Tanjung Puting National Park or in other protected and patrolled areas. Release sites are prepared in advance with feeding platforms and camps built for/by OFI staff and/or BKSDA. OFI releases rehabilitated orangutans only to sites with permanent OFI staff.

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## DAY OF RELEASE

Dr. Galdikas and OFI management oversee orangutan releases with members of Tanjung Puting National Park management and BKSDA. Also present are OCCQ veterinary staff members and orangutans' primary caregivers.

The release team and primary caregivers move the orangutan candidates into transport cages often the night before the release and then the orangutans and team travel to the selected release camp before dawn. Usually in the early morning, release team members open the cages, and the orangutans exit when ready (usually right away!).

OFI regularly invites and encourages members of the Indonesian Government to attend releases of wild born ex-captive orangutans. Generally, at least two officials from BKSDA are present to document and participate in the release.



*OFI staff member monitoring newly released orangutans*

## POST RELEASE

OFI assigns two staff members, the orangutan's primary caregiver 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 but sometimes the newly released orangutans are so eager to return to the wild, especially in the deep swamps, that within a few days they elude the staff members who are monitoring them.

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## ORANGUTAN RELEASE SUMMARY

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In 2018 OFI released a total of twelve rehabilitated ex-captive orangutans into the wild. Three main release events occurred in 2018: one in May, one in November, and again in December. All twelve orangutans were released at OFI's Camp Filomena, a deep forest camp within Tanjung Puting National Park. Nine other orangutans were "Re-released" after periods of medical treatment at the OCCQ.

### RELEASES

May 12, 2018 – Camp Filomena

The following orangutans were released:

- Yoris (m)
- Connie (f)

May 21, 2018 – Camp Filomena

The following orangutan was released:

- Gordon (m)

November 15, 2018 – Camp Filomena

The following orangutans were released:

- Fernando (m) (*pictured*)
- Patricia (f)
- Ulin (f) (*pictured*)

December 15, 2018 – Camp Filomena

The following orangutans were released:

- Boncel (m)
- Angelina (f) and Arlene (daughter) (f)
- Puput (f) and Precious (son) (m)
- Rachel (f)



*Fernando*



*Ulin*



## ORANGUTAN TRANSLOCATION AND RE-RELEASE PROTOCOL REVIEW

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### 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, in collaboration with BKSDA, 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 or KSDA staff either by phone or in person to alert OFI/KSDA to an orangutan needing translocation.

After receiving information about an orangutan in danger and his/her location, OFI/KSDA 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)

### 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 an ill or injured orangutan on site, the orangutan may be brought back to the OCCQ for more intensive care. These may be individuals who are not adjusting to life in the wild, or those who wander into contact with humans some distance away from release sites. These may also be adult males seriously wounded in combat with other males. Once the orangutans have recovered and attained good health, they are re-released back into the wild.

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## TRANSLOCATION AND RE-RELEASE SUMMARY

In 2018 there were a total of eight orangutans re-released and ten orangutans translocated.

Month	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Sex	Orangutan Details
February	Thor	Male	Wild born son of rehabilitated mother. Returned to Camp Leakey after 2016 intake.
August	Unyil Bejo	Male	Previously rehabilitated/released. Re-released to Camp Filomena after 2018 intake.
August	Thomas	Male	Wild born son of rehabilitated mother. Returned to Camp Leakey after 2018 intake.
November	Ruby (mother) Reiner (infant son)	Female Male	Previously rehabilitated/released. Re-released to another release site, Camp Filomena, after 2018 intake.
November	Albert	Male	Wild adult male orangutan. Returned to Pondok Tanggui after 2018 intake.
December	Puji	Female	Previously rehabilitated/released. Re-released to Camp Filomena after 2016 intake.
December	Doyok	Male	Wild adult male orangutan. Returned to Pondok Tanggui after 2018 intake.
May	Omasa (mother) O (infant daughter) Oruka (small adolescent daughter)	Female Female Female	Translocation
September	PLTD	Male	Translocation
September	Resmi (mother) Resna (infant daughter)	Female Female	Translocation
October	Gendang	Female	Translocation
November	Jon	Male	Translocation
December	Ganepo	Male	Translocation
December	Gunting	Male	Translocation

## RECOVERY OF DECEASED ORANGUTANS

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Unfortunately, wild orangutans are still being killed in Borneo. In January and February 2018, we received two separate reports of adult male orangutans found slaughtered in our general area but we were not able to investigate. Then in June 2018 OFI was alerted by plantation workers to the presence of an adult male orangutan corpse. The orangutan turned out to be one we had previously rescued from the palm oil plantation. We had implanted a microchip above his shoulder blade and relocated him to a more remote location in September 2014. We were saddened to find the same male, whom we had named Baen, dead in the exact same palm oil plantation from which he had been translocated years before. He was some kilometers away but still in the same plantation!

Baen was about 20 years old at the time of his death. His corpse had been decomposing in a plantation canal for one to two weeks before it was discovered. He had seven air gun pellets in his body. OFI veterinary staff concluded that these pellets had not all entered his body at the same time, indicating multiple run-ins with humans. One pellet had entered his stomach, probably causing internal bleeding. Baen also had a severed finger, fractured arm, and deep wounds on the back of his shoulder that were most likely inflicted by a machete. The police and Forestry Department are investigating Baen's murder.



*OFI staff members and BKSDA officials removing Baen's corpse from the plantation canal*

Baen's murder was the fifth known to have occurred in this particular palm oil plantation. His death highlights the importance of OFI's education programs, which have included training plantation workers on how to manage orangutans inside the plantation without conflict. OFI will redouble its efforts to raise awareness, identify suitable forest sites in which to release orangutans, and continue to translocate orangutans from dangerous situations involving conflict with humans. Through these efforts, we hope to see fewer orangutans being killed as pests in plantations.

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## NON-ORANGUTAN INTAKES, TRANSLOCATIONS, AND RELEASES

The OCCQ frequently takes in other wild Bornean animals who require care.

### MALAYAN SUN BEARS

In 2018, four sun bears arrived at the OCCQ. Malaysian sun bear intakes 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 on arrival have a good chance being rehabilitated and often successfully return to the wild. Beyond the age of two these bears are typically too habituated to human presence and do not display the skill sets needed to survive in the wild, requiring life-long care.



*Sun bear Lensa in OFI's Learning Forest*

### NEW ARRIVALS

Month	Sun Bear Name	Sun Bear Age & Gender	Sun Bear Details
February	Hitam	Female	Hitam was kept as a pet illegally by a local person for possibly a year before she was surrendered to OFI.
April	Sunny	Male	Sunny arrived as a very small orphaned infant to the OCCQ after being brought in by BKSDA.
April	Buddy	Male	Buddy was confiscated by BKSDA officials near Jakarta where he was kept illegally. He was repatriated to Kalimantan and brought to OCCQ. Buddy had been declawed while in captivity as a pet.
June	Fitri	Female	Fitri arrived at the OCCQ as an infant after being surrendered to BKSDA by a local citizen who had been keeping her illegally as a pet.

In February 2018 Hitam was brought in from neighboring Lamandau Regency in the small cage where she had been kept as a pet. Her canines had been cut. She was initially very wary of human approach. It was noticed that she had trouble passing stool. An x-ray was performed and it was discovered that her hips were deformed with her pelvic canal being much smaller than normal for a bear her size. This might have been due to poor nutrition when she was growing up as a cub in captivity. She had been fed a diet of rice and milk. Her large intestine was also found to be swollen. It was clear she was suffering much discomfort. A specialized diet and daily medications were prescribed.

In April 2018 two male bear cubs arrived. Sunny was brought to the OCCQ by BKSDA. He was healthy and three months of age on arrival. Due to his young age he was given 24 hour care for the first several months. Buddy arrived from Jakarta. He was brought to Jakarta (along with cheekpadded orangutan male Jono) by arrangement with JAAN (Jakarta Animal Aid Network) and BKSDA. Buddy was approximately one year of age and had been rescued from the wildlife pet trade. Unfortunately, his claws had been all removed. Despite this, Buddy impressed the staff as being a happy bear who easily interacted with humans.

In June 2018 BKSDA brought a young female cub to the OCCQ who was named Fitri. She had previously been kept as a pet. She was approximately 4 months old on arrival and already a good climber. She was introduced to bear cubs Sunny and Cora with no issues. A small playground was set aside in the forest for the three of them while they were little enough to spend their entire days outside. As they grew older, the three were taken out from their sleeping enclosures for regular walks in the forest.

## RELEASES

Three bear cubs who had arrived in 2017 were released in 2018: Bubu, Shannon, and Yogi. Bubu had arrived at the OCCQ barely a month old, found by the roadside entrance of OCCQ in May 2017. How she had arrived there, nobody knew. We believe that she was dumped by her human owner(s). Bubu was hand reared and given 24-hour care due to her tender age.

Shannon and Yogi arrived around June 2017, brought in by the BKSDA. Shannon was a friendly good-natured bear while Yogi was much more mistrustful, would not allow herself to be handled, and was not as skilled at climbing as the other two 2017 arrivals. All three were introduced to one another and after some initial wariness became solid playmates. Yogi seemed to be on track and getting her to spend more time in the wild was judged to be the best option for her development.

In May 2018 the three young bears were taken to Camp Seluang Mas 2, the same site that other cubs had been released in prior years. All was going smoothly until the start of July 2018 when Yogi was attacked and killed. The attack took place late in the afternoon/early evening. The 3 cubs were near camp by themselves and Bubu and Shannon were up in a tree while Yogi was found on the ground. She died shortly after. Her body had in excess of 30 puncture marks. The position of the marks indicate she struggled and tried to get away from her attacker. It has been suggested that one of the previously released females, either Jensen or Lensa, was responsible but the attack was not witnessed so cannot be verified. We thought that a wild bear would not have been in such close proximity to the camp as the

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attacker had been. In August 2018 Shannon's front left paw was injured by a wild bear/previously rehabilitated bear. Bubu and Shannon were brought back to the OCCQ. Shannon was given time to recover by herself. Being separated clearly caused distress to both Bubu and Shannon but they were soon reunited.

The more remote site near Camp Filomena was judged a good area for release as no bear activity had been recorded. Bubu and Shannon were released there in September 2018. In October 2018 Shannon disappeared. Her main rehabilitators were not present at this time. She returned to the camp one week later before leaving again. Shannon was a little older than Bubu and once in the wild, had always acted a little more independently than Bubu. This was the last time Shannon was seen. Bubu, on the other hand, stayed near the camp. Most evenings she would return to camp and staff there would put food out for her. She also would nest in trees near camp and sometime rested nearby during the day. (Yes, Malayan sun bears also sometimes make nests in the trees.)

## ENCLOSURE CONSTRUCTION

During 2018, with some help from Sun Bear Outreach, OFI built a new enclosure for the 4 Bears who had arrived from Pontianak Christmas 2017 as there were no adequate facilities for the 4 bears. We thank "bear-whisperer" Patrick for his help in facilitating this. The 3 females – Cleopatra, Betty, and Matilda – were introduced to one another while Blackie, the male, was kept separate. Four cages were built with hammocks, barrels, and a sleeping platform placed inside. By May 2018 the new enclosure was finished. The bears were moved in and Blackie underwent a vasectomy. This allowed him to be introduced to the females and all four bears were allowed in the open-air forest area. Plans for a further enclosure were discussed with Camp Rendell being put forward as a possible site for a new 1-hectare bear enclosure.

## ADDITIONAL SUN BEAR UPDATES

A "Bear of the Month" semi-regular feature was introduced as part of the OFI website Newsletter starting in January 2018. The first bear, Desi, who was rescued by Dr. Galdikas and the first to arrive at the OCCQ was featured as that month's bear.

## GIBBONS

In January 2018, four gibbons were brought to the OCCQ by BKSDA. These gibbons had been housed in the provincial offices of the BKSDA (Natural Resources Conservation Agency) of the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Pontianak, West Borneo. The gibbon cages were located in the middle of a working office. The gibbons vocalized extensively and disturbed the work of the officials in their office. OFI took these gibbons at a time when no one else could.

Caregivers and veterinary staff members at the OCCQ are experienced in caring for orphaned and injured gibbons but preparing gibbons for life in the wild is a complicated process that is different than preparing orangutans for life in the forest. Gibbons have a monogamous social structure and depend upon their male-female adult pairings to protect territory and care for offspring. Thus, an ex-captive gibbon who is introduced to a compatible opposite-sex individual with whom s/he may form a strong bond will have a better chance at survival in the wild than a lone individual or one who rejects a mate.

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We hope to eventually send gibbons receiving care at the OCCQ to a sanctuary that specializes in gibbon rehabilitation.

### CLOUDED LEOPARD

In April 2018, OFI staff members discovered a young almost full-grown male clouded leopard in one of the forested Ha-Ha sanctuaries for ex-captive orangutans. To avoid a potentially dangerous situation for the orangutans, OFI staff were able to eventually entice the leopard into a transport cage using meat as bait. The leopard was transported to a remote primary rainforest site and released the next day. The beauty, grace, and serenity of the young clouded leopard was remarkable. During the few days or less that the leopard had been in the enclosed sanctuary, there had been no interaction observed between the clouded leopard and orangutans.



## ORANGUTAN AND OTHER ANIMAL CARE

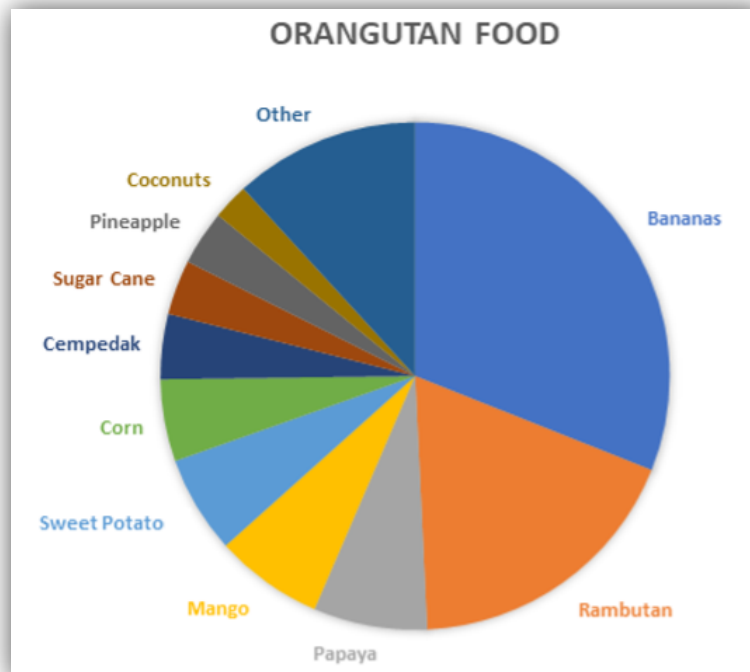
### FOOD AND DIET

In 2018 at least 528,000 kg or 1,164,000 pounds (~580 US tons) of fruit and vegetables were purchased and distributed as food for orangutans and other wildlife under OFI's care. Each month the OCCQ requires and receives on average a total of approximately 44,000 kg or 97,000 lbs (~48 US tons) of fruit and vegetables which are also distributed to the various field camp and release locations.

Bananas are the fruit most consumed with an annual 2018 total of 166,653 kg or 367,406 lbs while other types of fruit often provided for orangutans and other animals in OFI's care were rambutan (897,748 kg or 215,497 lbs), papaya (38,784 kg or 85,504 lbs), mango (36,949 kg or 81,458 lbs), and sweet potato (33,374 kg or 73,577 lbs). Other fruits such as pineapple, sugar cane, cempedak, durian, jackfruit, corn (Attention: corn is actually fruit), and various vegetables and greens were also given in amounts under 10,000 kg or 22,046 lbs on a monthly basis.

OFI requires sufficient funding for the OCCQ to ensure that all the orangutans and other wildlife 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 all for the orangutans under our care.

OFI strives to provide orangutans and other wildlife under our care with a varied diet year-round as much as possible and uses in-season local fruit as a staple. OFI often purchases from local markets supplied by local farmers in nearby Dayak (indigenous) villages. Additionally, OFI regularly buys bananas and other fruit from a women's cooperative in the small Melayu village on the boundary 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.



## 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, weak sugarless tea, and fresh water as well as occasional fresh fruit juice. Recently released orangutans also receive a similar diet and fluids at feeding stations. At the release sites, feedings usually occur once or twice a day.

## 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. Those orangutans who were held illegally as pets for long periods of time prior to rescue and who arrived as infants or young juveniles at the OCCQ may require a long rehabilitation period. Rehabilitation plans are designed to address various needs resulting from individuals being orphaned at a young age. These issues often arise from orphans being fed a poor diet or being held in a small cage while captive 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

Rehabilitation may be an especially difficult process for male orangutans. Released ex-captive males must exhibit proper behavior in order to share the forest with wild adult male orangutans. This is especially important when encountering dominant adult males and/or aggressive sub-adult males. Ex-captive males must be prepared to be vigilant since male-male competition is standard among wild 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 100 hectares (about 250 acres) of land and consists of primary peat swamp forest, mixed/dry lowland secondary forest, and relic/dry ground primary rainforest. This forest combination closely mirrors local orangutan habitat at release sites.

Within the *Learning Forest*, there are about 200 species of plants as well as various insects and fungi which wild orangutans are known to eat. This provides ex-captive orangutans at the OCCQ 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 who inhabit the area. A local population of crab eating macaques enjoys the leftover food dropped by the orangutans while bearcats, civets, and even the occasional Malayan sun bear and barking deer make an appearance.

Infant, juvenile, or otherwise immature orangutans at the OCCQ are released to the *Learning Forest* from their sleeping enclosures to develop essential survival skills and learn proper orangutan “etiquette.” Adolescent orangutans are released into the *Learning Forest* on an alternating schedule. Males and females visit on alternating days to prevent possible mating that may lead to unplanned pregnancies. On the days adolescent orangutans don’t visit the *Learning Forest*, they are provided with intense enrichment activities by OFI staff.



*Juvenile orangutans in the OCCQ Learning Forest*



## ENRICHMENT

### ENRICHMENT CRITERIA

Orangutans are highly intelligent primates who need daily stimulation. Enrichment is key for the maintenance of ex-captive orangutan mental and physical health during rehabilitation and helps reinforce important survival skills.

### ENRICHMENT CATEGORIES

OFI groups enrichment activities into two categories: 1) food and object enrichment and 2) installation enrichment.

#### Food and object enrichment

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 is required. This enrichment encourages and rewards problem-solving behavior – a necessary life skill for orangutans in the wild. Enrichment staff sometimes provide orangutans with loose ropes, balls, and other items which they can use creatively for play.

#### Installation enrichment

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 such as 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.



*Infant orangutan Levi interacting with enrichment*



## MEDICAL REPORT

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### OVERVIEW

The medical staff at the OCCQ consists of three full time veterinarians who are among the most experienced orangutan medical professionals in Indonesia. The OCCQ medical facility includes a full operating room, an x-ray, a laboratory, and refrigerated medical storage rooms. The Care Center is equipped with many sophisticated medical tools, such as a defibrillator, ultra-sound machine, and an anesthesia 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 large orangutans 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 resistance over time, alternating types of anti-parasitic medications are administered in different sessions.

### COMMON HEALTH ISSUES

Orangutans with identified health issues, like poor nutrition or other underlying 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. Captive orangutans are often given food which is inappropriate or inadequate. When confiscated or surrendered orangutans are brought to OFI, these common health problems are immediately treated. Treatment for more complex conditions caused by malnourishment, such as protein deficiencies or stunted growth, require extensive ongoing care and can affect individual orangutans over their lifetime.

### MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

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

Unfortunately, many captive orangutans are kept in abusive or neglected conditions by unaware owners who don't comprehend the intelligence, sensibilities, and fragility of primate "pets" such as orangutans.

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## PROCEDURES

Sometimes it is necessary to anesthetize orangutans in order to perform surgery or conduct other emergency procedures.

In 2018 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 their sleeping enclosures or to ensure safe transport.

## ORANGUTAN MORTALITIES

OFI always does its utmost to save the life of each orangutan, as every loss is one too many. Despite our best efforts, some orangutans are still sadly lost. In 2018 we lost a total of five orangutans under our care.

Date	Orangutan Name	Age	Sex	Orangutan Details
March 6, 2018	Egol	12	Male	Egol suffered from a chronic respiratory illness and despite intensive efforts we were not able to save him.
March 31, 2018	ESRI	22	Female	ESRI was disabled after having her arm amputated long before she arrived at the OCCQ. She seemed to be on her way to successful rehabilitation when she was transferred to one of OFI's Ha-Ha forested enclosures. Sadly, she was found dead only a short month later. Postmortem investigations indicated that she suffered severe liver damage from chronic, long-term illness.
April 29, 2018	Thales	12	Female	Thales suffered from chronic respiratory distress and succumbed to this, despite our best efforts to treat her.
June 1, 2018	Lawrence	15	Male	Lawrence suffered from chronic respiratory distress. Despite exhaustive efforts to treat him, he succumbed to this illness.
December 15, 2018	Kino	6	Male	Kino was very suddenly lost to us and was later diagnosed as having died due to acute gastric leakage, the underlying cause of which was unknown.

## VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

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## INDONESIAN THEOLOGY STUDENT VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

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Since 2014, OFI has partnered with Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat Teologi Jakarta (STFT Jakarta), a theology school on the Indonesian island of Java, to offer a field study apprenticeship program for two students every year. Under the supervision of OFI's Indonesian staff, these students spend a few months at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) assisting in orangutan enrichment efforts and learning about forest and wildlife conservation. At the conclusion of their field study program, they return to Jakarta and deliver a public presentation about orangutan conservation and OFI's programs. OFI's Jakarta Office Manager Ibu Renie oversees this partnership.

In 2018, two students from STFT Jakarta joined OFI in our work in Borneo.

## INTERNATIONAL FIELD VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

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### VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE

Ruth Linsky (Former Intern & Construction Team Volunteer Coordinator [CTVC]; current Graduate Student)

Kylie Grace (Former Communications Volunteer)

Noor Sheikh (Former Field Correspondent)

Divya Rao (Former Intern)

Emily Patton (Former Communications Volunteer and CTVC)

Celine Vincart (Current CTVC)

In 2018 OFI began a restructure of our international volunteer program which resulted in pausing our long-term volunteer program indefinitely. However, we prioritized short-term construction volunteer teams in order to help upgrade our facilities. Even without a long-term volunteer program, this year 2018 proved little different from previous years as we continued our mission to help orangutans and to protect orangutan habitat.

### CONSTRUCTION VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

OFI's construction volunteer program brings together wildlife and rainforest enthusiasts from around the world to work "hands on" in Central Kalimantan. Teams of up to 10 people work together for three weeks during the year to support OFI's ongoing infrastructure and building projects. Through the support of construction volunteers for this program, OFI is able to hire local Indonesian carpenters, cooks, and other necessary staff to facilitate volunteer activities, thus increasing local employment. There were three teams in 2018. They were successful in completing several ongoing and much needed projects in the field.

#### Team 1: Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary (PMS) Boardwalk and Crocodile Enclosure

Work by the first team of five Australian volunteers and local workers in the Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary (PMS) from June 17 to July 7, 2018 consisted of building a new enclosure for the crocodiles as well as a connecting tunnel to translocate crocodiles from the old enclosure to the new. Since this project was completed ahead of schedule, the team also continued to rebuild 80

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meters of the ironwood boardwalk that goes into the forest past the crocodile enclosures. The team also completed the boardwalk which goes from the entrance of the sanctuary to the river.



*Volunteers from Team 1 and local workers building crocodile enclosure and boardwalks*

### Team 2: Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary (PMS) Bamboo Buildings and Boardwalk

Five volunteers from Indonesia, Denmark, Australia, and the UK conducted work in the Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary (PMS) from July 15 to August 4, 2018 with local workers to launch a trial of new building material for OFI: bamboo! Under the guidance of two bamboo construction experts, Pak Panggalih Joko Susetyo and Pak Andrea, flown in from Java at OFI's expense, this team completed two full bamboo gazebos (4m x 4m and 3m x 2m) as well as one bamboo/nipah palm roof for a causeway. These structures were built with ironwood bases to protect them from rot due to swamp water. They were designed to act as guard posts at the entrance to the PMS. The team also built a structure as a patrol/lookout post at the river's edge along the PMS property boundary. The two full bamboo gazebos were built with two different styles of bamboo roof while the third roof structure utilized a traditional local material, nipah palm frond. The three different structures were designed to test the longevity and viability of bamboo as a future construction material. This volunteer team also continued working on the ironwood boardwalk, building another 80 meters to replace the existing rotting causeway around the property.

### Team 3: Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary (PMS) Bamboo Buildings & Enclosure Extension

Work continued at the PMS where the main goal of the team of six volunteers from Chile, USA, and Lithuania was to continue replacing the old ironwood boardwalk. The team successfully extended it a further 100 meters. They also completed an addition to the newly built crocodile enclosure which allowed for a second separate enclosure next to the first one. This almost doubled the size of the total enclosure. This will allow the crocodiles to be separated by species as there are two species in the PMS, three estuary crocodiles and one large false gharial. The team also varnished all three bamboo structures to extend their longevity and to protect them from jungle rot. Additionally, the team took it upon themselves to collect all remaining salvageable ironwood from the PMS to be used for future construction projects.

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*Volunteers from Construction Team 3 on the boardwalk they helped build*



## FIELD PROGRAM UPDATES

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## EDUCATION

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### “CAMPAIGN ORANGUTAN” PROGRAM IN SCHOOLS AND VILLAGES

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) established a youth education program in Borneo in 2018 to address the challenge of engaging the next generation in orangutan and tropical rain forest conservation. OFI hired a local educator and “influencer” to serve as our Education Outreach Coordinator. She began to implement education programs in the local schools mid-August 2018.

The focus of these programs centered on the uniqueness of the region, which has the largest population of wild orangutans in the world. OFI is trying to instill a sense of pride and stewardship for the ancient forests that local communities share with these majestic primates.

In late 2018, the program launched “Campaign Orangutan” at local schools and expanded it to 62 schools in the region through the rest of the year. In 2018 OFI was able to reach 14,207 students in the South Arut area (district of Pangkalan Bun) at both public and private schools, broken down as follows:

- 29 elementary schools
- 18 middle or junior high schools
- 15 high schools



*Local students and teachers posing with OFI educators and a “Campaign Orangutan” banner in front of their school*

The “Campaign Orangutan” program was delivered in person to students in their classroom. This consisted of a presentation about orangutans, their rainforest habitat, as well as a history of OFI and Dr. Galdikas’ research and conservation. Students were introduced to OFI’s Indonesian

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conservation newsletter, *Pesan Dari Alam (Message from Nature)*. The lessons were accompanied by videos and activities like coloring books, various games including drawing games, and group discussions. OFI also conducted field trips for students to participate in tree planting during our reforestation efforts.



*Students parading through the streets of Pangkalan Bun for Orangutan Awareness Week 2018*

The early success of these education programs was seen during Orangutan Awareness Week in November 2018. OFI organized a local parade which was attended by 1,500 students representing 40 different Pangkalan Bun schools. The local students certainly raised awareness about orangutans by parading, some in appropriate costumes, for 3 hours in the downtown area of Pangkalan Bun.

## TOUR GUIDE TRAINING

Ecotourism in Borneo is very important for increasing public awareness of orangutans and tropical rainforest conservation and providing employment to local people. In April 2018, OFI President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas was invited to give lectures on great ape ecology, behavior, and conservation as well as professionalism to individuals applying for certification to become tour guides in Tanjung Puting National Park. The training lasted three days and was given at Park headquarters.

## BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN

During 2018 OFI collaborated with Indonesian government agencies to make six large billboards announcing that it is illegal to capture, kill, keep, buy, or sell orangutans. These billboards were placed strategically along major roads throughout the area and allowed a conservation message to reach many people who might not have otherwise been exposed to OFI's educational messages.



*Billboard announcing it is forbidden to own, kill, and buy/sell orangutans*

## TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON CONSERVATION IN JAVA

In July 2018 Dr. Galdikas and Ibu Renie (OFI Jakarta office) were invited to attend a technical workshop on conservation organized by the Environment/ Forestry Ministry's Ditjen KSDAE (Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation) in Bogor, Java. The

workshop involved two days of discussions amongst academics and bureaucrats from throughout Indonesia.



*Attendees posing for a group photo at the conclusion of the technical workshop in Bogor, Java*



## LAND ACQUISITION AND PROTECTION

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### HABITAT PRESERVATION

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) 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.

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

With the support and help of the local indigenous community, OFI's Land Acquisition and Protection program continues in the areas of 1) Pasir Panjang village forest (near location of several daily release camps, 2) our Ha-Ha forest island habitats, and 3) Rawa Kuno-Kubu Legacy forest. The OFI Wildlife Corridor connects these three areas. These areas continue to be the focus of our local habitat preservation and rewilding/replanting efforts. They are also critical to our mission to ensure habitat and some connectivity remains intact for the remnant populations of orangutans, gibbons, macaques, Malayan sun bears, and even clouded leopards which we know to be in the area.

Orangutan Foundation International also has continued aggregating forested land along the north side of the Sekonyer River, which acts as a critical buffer for Tanjung Puting 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.

### FOREST PROTECTION

In 2018 OFI continued to expand our forest patrol system in the Rawa Kuno-Kubo Orangutan Legacy Forest and Wildlife Corridor areas. We relocated some dedicated OFI staff from our Pangkalan Bun office so they could help monitor and coordinate patrolling of OFI's land year-round. These patrols helped to detect local encroachment, often the cutting of small trees for firewood, and increased the speed with which we located and put out fires that inevitably pop up during the dry season each year.

OFI continually monitors fire hotspots during the dry season and coordinates with local officials for firefighting efforts. In 2018 OFI operated 59 patrols based from 11 camps/posts maintained by OFI. Many of these patrols were conducted with National Park rangers in the area of Tanjung Puting National Park, warding off poachers and illegal logging.

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## REFORESTATION AND REWILDING

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The Orangutan Foundation International reforestation project was launched in December of 2015, after the devastating fires of that year, which destroyed several thousand hectares of rainforest within OFI's protected areas, and hundreds of thousands of forested hectares throughout all of Borneo. 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 restore forests in the areas where they had once been. OFI is assisting in the mitigation of climate change by helping maintain peat swamps, prime orangutan habitat. In these peat swamp forests, carbon is stored underground and in the actual trees. As long as these forests remain intact and are not burned or logged, little carbon is released into the atmosphere. By cultivating and planting native seedlings in areas that have been burned, we are helping Bornean orangutan populations survive, as deforestation is one of the main threats facing orangutans in the wild.



*OFI Herbarium Manager and Reforestation Coordinator, Ibu Cici, with tree saplings collected for use in reforestation efforts*

The OFI Herbarium seedling nursery was established in 2016 and initial planting efforts began in April of 2017. In 2018, the priority of the reforestation program continued to focus on the replanting of areas within the Rawa Kuno section of the Orangutan Legacy Forest that had been destroyed by fire in 2015 and by local anthropogenic disturbance, which included considerable amounts of illegal logging.



*Tree saplings receiving care at OFI's Herbarium for future replanting in degraded forests*

In 2018 we increased not only the number of staff at the Herbarium to a total of 10, but also intensified our replanting efforts. Eight of the Herbarium staff comprise our planting and rewilding team. OFI identified five individual sites in and around Tanjung Puting National Park to focus on this year's replanting efforts. Replanting sites were selected based on the impact caused by illegal logging, forest clearing to establish agricultural land and palm oil plantations, and especially, previously burned forest. During 2018, OFI staff employed by the reforestation program successfully planted nearly 200,000 seedlings total at these five different sites.

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Many of the seedlings in 2018 were planted in swamp areas in order to help restore peat swamp forests. With the advice of Indonesian foresters who had worked with the government and had experience in Kalimantan, we increased our efficiency and were able to plant more quickly. Monitoring of planted trees indicated that after some months, almost 90% of the seedlings sampled had survived.



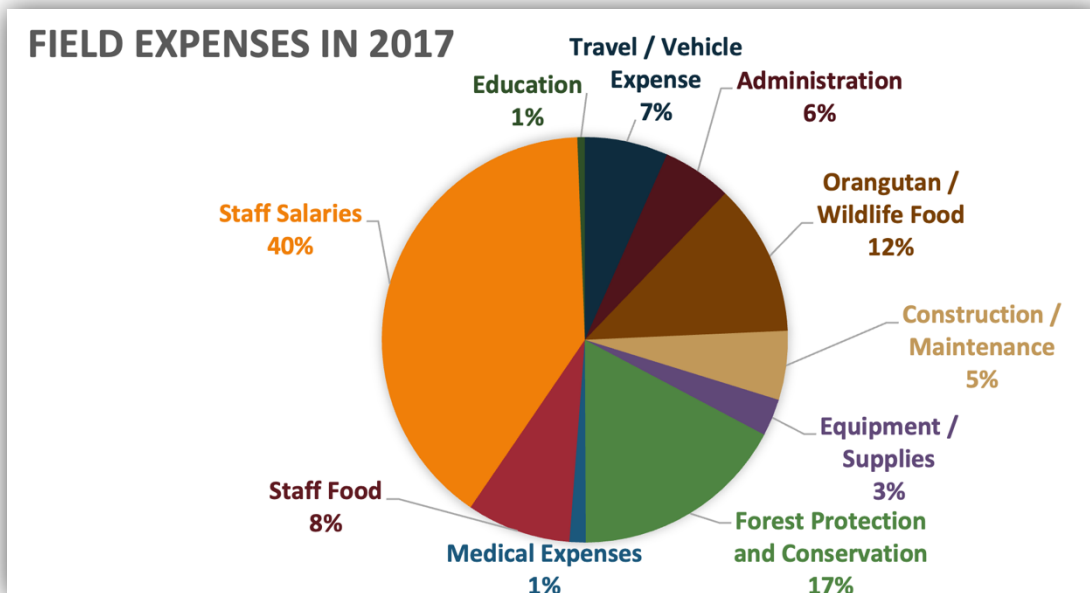
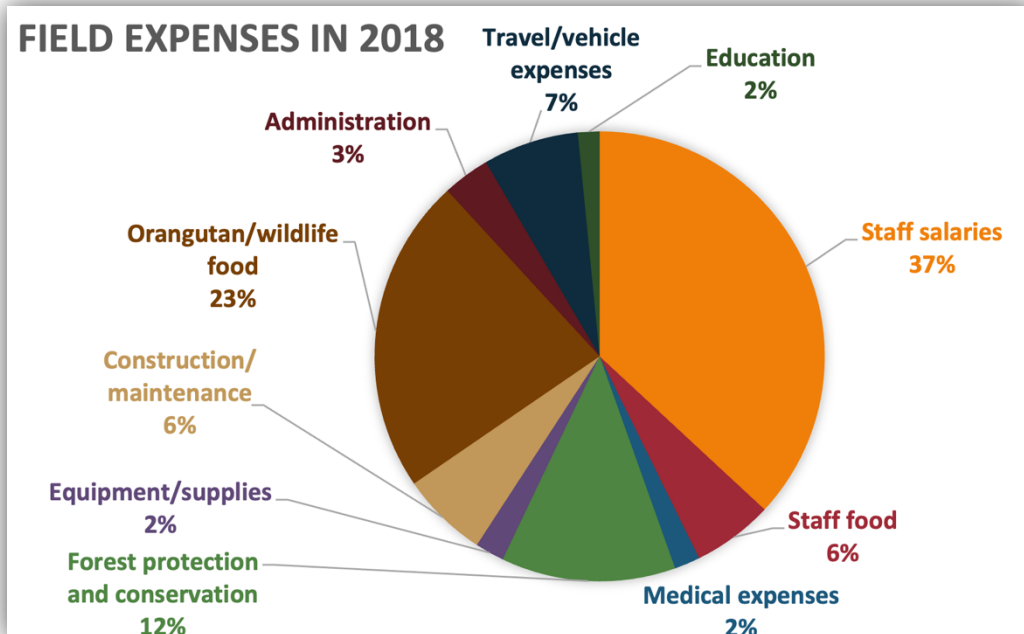
*Young school student planting a tree sapling on degraded land as part of OFI's "Campaign Orangutan" education program*

## FINANCES AND DONATIONS

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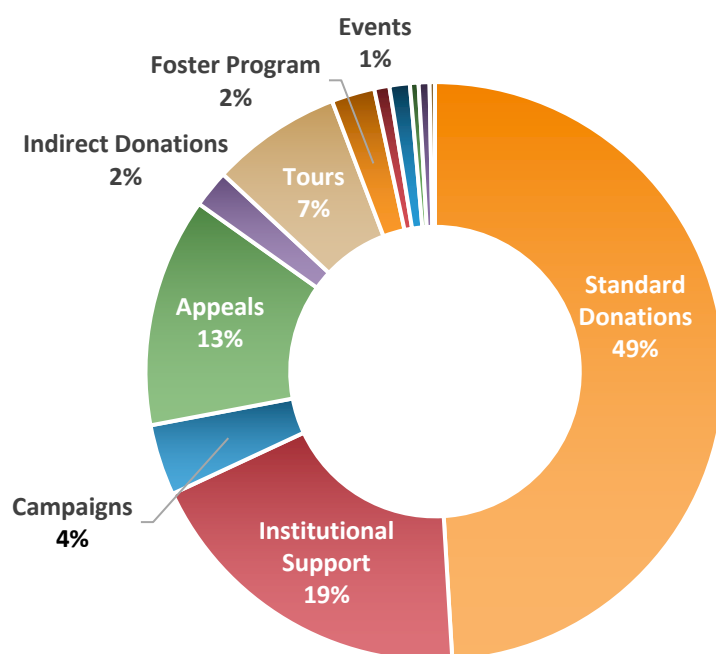
## FIELD EXPENSES

The following graphs show OFI's field expense percentages in 2018 compared to 2017.



## DONATIONS SUMMARY

### DONATIONS 2018 – FUNDRAISING PROGRAMS



OFI raised a total of **\$1,645,855.45** in 2018, similar to the total donations in 2016 and 2017. OFI implements a diversified fundraising strategy composed of many channels.

### FUNDRAISING PROGRAMS: BREAKDOWN

Fundraising Programs	2018	2017
Standard Donations	\$867,391.64	\$867,577.82
Institutional Support	133,332.00	336,474.87
Campaigns	3,320.00	70,127.40
Appeals	389,606.46	226,600.76
Indirect Donations	51,547.23	37,069.89
EcoTours	114,625.54	128,873.90
Foster Program	52,166.94	42,710.00
Events	6,545.65	14,921.00
Projects	7,782.56	20,125.00
Membership	9,955.03	8,536.08
In-Kind	5,702.19	10,740.03
Merchandise	3,880.21	5,280.50

## FUNDRAISING CHANNELS

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### STANDARD DONATIONS - \$867,392

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 was nearly identical to funds raised in 2017.

### INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT – \$133,332

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 2018:

Adobe	Louisville Zoo Foundation	The Davidson Family Foundation
Animals Connect Us	Margaret Even Tuten Foundation	The Dorothy K Davis Foundation
Axiology LLC	The Maue Kay 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 Hong Kong	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	Red Ape Publishing	US Bank Foundation-Employee Matching
Frog Crossing Foundation	Safari Events	Winnick Family Foundation
Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries	SAFE Worldwide	Women's Club of Pittman
January Music, Inc.	SEB Charitable Fund	Your Cause, LLC
Jewish Community Foundation of Los Angeles	Silicon Valley Community Foundation	
Lear Family Foundation	St Andrews Int'l School Bangkok	
Lemmon Foundation	The Annenberg Foundation	
Leo S. Guthman Fund		
Lithuanian Scouts Assoc.		

### APPEALS - \$389,606

Appeals are formal letters sent via post and email to OFI's entire fundraising list, as well being promoted on our website and across social media channels. Donations towards appeals increased by \$163,000 from 2017. The 2018 Spring Appeal urged supporters to give towards OFI's operations to

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Protect and Patrol the forests in order to preserve the orangutans and wildlife within. The 2018 Fall Appeal informed our supporters of the opportunity to fund the purchase of land by Indonesian partners to connect forest fragments and create wildlife corridors. The end-of-year holiday appeal asked our supporters to continue their generous giving for the year.

#### **CAMPAIGNS - \$3,320**

Campaigns refer to specific programs or special appeals that donors choose to fund. An increase in promotion of appeals rather than campaigns in 2018 saw a decrease in donations to campaigns.

#### **INDIRECT DONATIONS - \$51,547**

Indirect donations are gifts of stock, employee matching contributions, vehicle donations, or third-party fundraisers. This giving increased by nearly \$15,000.

#### **ECOTOURS - \$114,626**

EcoTours are exclusive trips to visit Camp Leakey and the OCCQ, 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 additional donations made by tour participants after or during the tours.

#### **FOSTER PROGRAM - \$52,167**

With a gift of \$100 supporters can choose to “foster” orangutans at the OCCQ and receive photos and updates on their progress. This is one of OFI’s longest running and most successful fundraising and educational outreach programs. We saw an increase of \$10,000 with our foster program.

#### **EVENTS - \$6,546**

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

#### **PROJECTS - \$7,783**

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

#### **MEMBERSHIP – \$9,955**

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.

#### **IN-KIND - \$5,702**

In-kind gifts are non-monetary donations such as medical equipment, office supplies, etc.

#### **MERCHANDISE - \$3,880.21**

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%).

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## COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

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## WEBSITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA

OFI's website and social media channels were maintained by OFI's Communications Officer, Emily Bernath, during the first half of 2018, and were then primarily maintained by the Development and Conservation Programs Coordinator, Susan Miles.

### WEBSITE

New blog posts and other content for the website were written by Communications Volunteers in the field and edited by our Communications Officer, OFI office staff, and Dr. Galdikas. Web pages for new campaigns and appeal posts were created and published by OFI office staff.

In 2018, similar to previous years, the bulk of visitors to the OFI website were based in the United States, followed by the United Kingdom.



### SOCIAL MEDIA

Our Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter accounts are used to foster engagement with supporters and increase awareness of our mission and vision.

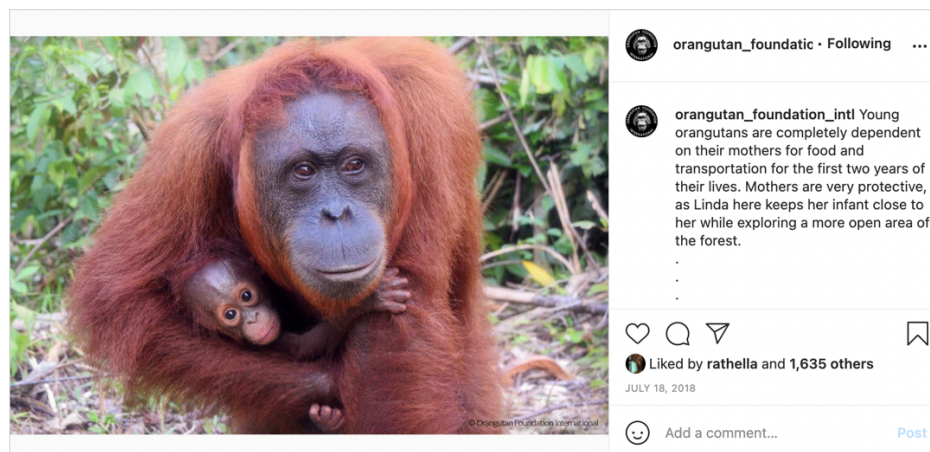
On these platforms OFI shares a variety of content which may include the following:

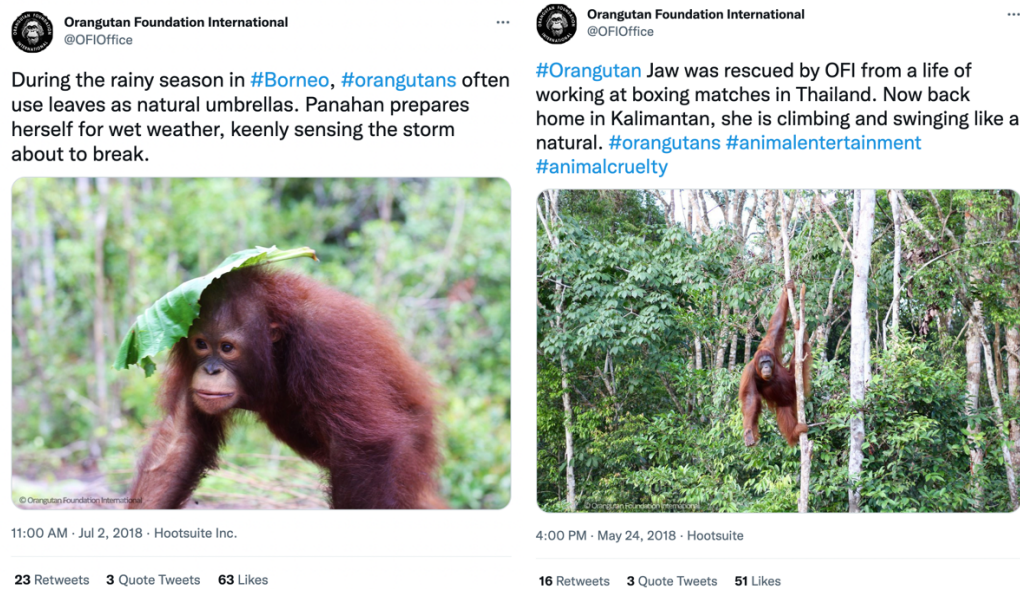
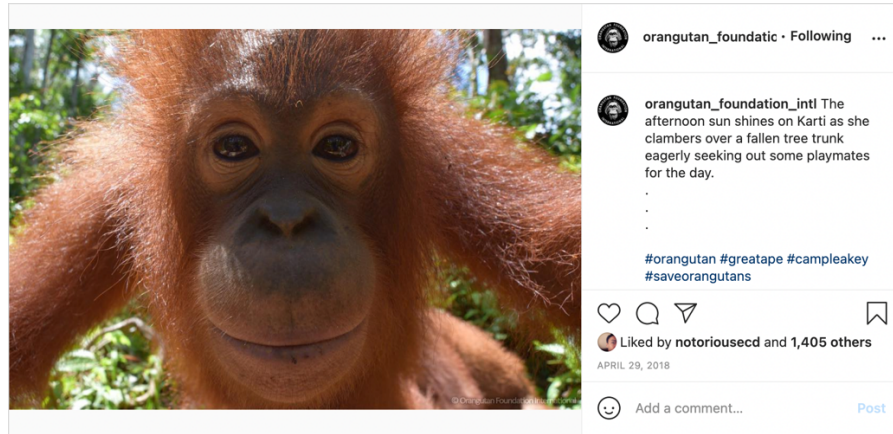
- Photos from the field
- Excerpts from blog and newsletter articles
- Appeal and campaign announcements
- Fundraising partnership posts
- Conservation related posts
- Historical photos
- International awareness days
- Orangutan and other conservation related movements
- Posts from supporters, partners, 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.

## SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS – MOST LIKED 2018

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





## SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

We continued a push to build engagement through Instagram and Twitter and have seen a marked increase in followers on Instagram but Facebook still remains our most popular social media platform.

## HONORS, TALKS, AND FILMING

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## HONOR FROM GREAT APE PROJECT SPAIN

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The Great Ape Project (GAP) Spain named OFI President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas as its Honorary President in August 2018. GAP is an international organization of primatologists, ethicists, and others who advocate for chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas, and orangutans to be granted the same basic rights to life, liberty, and freedom from torture that are granted to humans. GAP has many regional branches around the world. Pedro Pozas Terrados, Executive Director of GAP Spain, stated in an August 18<sup>th</sup> news release on the GAP Spain website, “For us it is a great honor that Biruté [Mary] Galdikas has accepted to be our President of Honor due to her great career in defense of the great primates and especially of the orangutans. ... Galdikas remains in the field, in the jungle, helping ... orangutans, whose populations continue to decline.”

## TALKS

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### CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

In April 2018, Dr. Galdikas gave a keynote address at Central Washington University (CWU) in Ellensburg, WA. CWU is home to a Primate Behavior and Ecology undergraduate and graduate program. Dr. Galdikas' lecture and a VIP reception were attended by an interdisciplinary group of students and professors as well as members of the public, some of whom travelled great distances to participate. CWU's student club Primate Awareness Network (PAN) tabled outside the event to share information on orangutan conservation and how to avoid palm oil. All donations from the event went to OFI. Dr. Galdikas' lecture was livestreamed to CWU's YouTube channel.

In an additional smaller gathering, several students in the Primate Behavior and Ecology program presented on their own research and received feedback from Dr. Galdikas.



*CWU students, professors, and PAN members posing with Dr. Galdikas at the conclusion of her talk*

## BRITISH EMBASSY IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA

In November 2018, Dr. Galdikas gave a talk to embassy officials, staff, and invited guests at the British Embassy in Jakarta.



*From left to right: OFI Jakarta representative Ibu Renie, Madam Rachel Malik, OFI President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, and Ambassador Malik at the British Embassy in Jakarta*

## SILVERSEAS CRUISES

Throughout June and July 2018 Dr. Galdikas accompanied international tourists on several Silversea Expedition Cruises and gave lectures aboard ship about orangutan behavior and ecology, forest research, wildlife conservation, and the state of our planet.

## FILMING BY CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

During July and August 2018, a film crew from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) joined OFI in Borneo to film a documentary which highlights the work of OFI President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas alongside her fellow Trimates, Jane Goodall and the late Dian Fossey. The Trimates have spearheaded historic research and conservation efforts respectively for chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans. The documentary aims to explore the influence these three women have had on young scientists, with the spotlight put on three female researchers following in the Trimates' footsteps. Filming in Borneo focused heavily on Ruth Linsky, a long-time OFI volunteer and Dr. Galdikas' graduate student. As part of Ruth's graduate work, she is conducting genetic research at Camp Leakey to determine the relatedness among orangutans who range in the area. The CBC film crew captured much footage of orangutan behavior and the work of OFI's Indonesian staff as well.

The documentary is still in production at the end of 2018. It is expected to air on the CBC in 2019 as an episode of *The Nature of Things*, a highly successful Canadian television series of documentary programs.

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ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

824 Wellesley Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90049  
USA

With support from our sister organizations:

