

2019

Annual Report

**Orangutan
Foundation
International**



Female orangutan Sus

ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Friends,

The struggle continues. 2019 was a rollercoaster year in terms of positives such as wild born ex-captive rehabilitated orangutans released and wild orangutans rescued and translocated, but also in terms of negatives such as massive fires and continued deforestation.

Overall, Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry estimated that 4.05 million acres burned across the country in 2019, but the real figure, according to independent sources, indicates that closer to 7.68 million acres burned. Most of the burned forest was in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). The extent of the fires was exacerbated by the El Niño weather phenomenon, which brought an unseasonably long drought to Borneo. Fires were profound in the areas where we work. The skies were gray and full of haze making visibility very low with many flights out of Kalimantan canceled. The smoke was so bad that sometimes it was hard to breathe. During the fire season, which basically stretched from July to the beginning of October 2019, much of OFI's local resources were consumed by fire fighting. Many members of our staff, especially men, were reassigned from their usual duties to fighting fires. OFI monitored over 800 fire hotspots and collaborated with local Forestry and National Park officials in firefighting efforts. In monitoring hotspots, OFI rangers were able to put out small fires in short order. Unfortunately, many of the forest fires were large and took weeks of effort to put out. Fortunately, as is often the case, the rainy season arrived, months later than usual, and brought the fires to a stop.

During the brutal 2019 fires, our courageous and dedicated staff, through their exhaustive firefighting efforts, limited the damage to less than 1,000 acres of forest burned in areas protected by OFI. Nonetheless, our staff members were so incapacitated by firefighting that one retired shortly afterwards and others took sick leave for a matter of weeks to recuperate.

When they weren't busy firefighting, OFI's brave patrol rangers who live in remote forest camps remained dedicated to protecting and patrolling not only Tanjung Puting National Park, but also the Orangutan Legacy Forest which consists of land that OFI has bought in collaboration with Indonesian partners. Rangers conducted extensive patrols two to three times a week, once a week with one or two officers from Indonesia's mobile police brigade (BRIMOB). Patrols allow us to identify intrusions into protected forest and to reinforce the land's protected designation through our constant presence. Our 2019 patrols identified some minor intrusions into protected land, but nothing major. This indicates that our presence is having the desired effect of keeping out people who might try to illegally extract resources or kill wildlife, including orangutans.

In 2019 we purchased over 750 acres of forested land in collaboration with Indonesian partners, adding this land to our protected Orangutan Legacy Forest. As the thrust of deforestation continues and orangutan habitat is decimated, it is critical that we acquire and protect more forested land.

Indeed, the main problem that we face in releasing wild born ex-captives to life in the wild is lack of forest. As deforestation continues, seemingly unabated, we have to establish more release camps and build more feeding platforms to prevent too many orangutans from congregating in one spot.

Orangutans are semi-solitary in adulthood and flanged adult males are totally intolerant of each other and usually of subadult males as well. Subadult males also occasionally fight with each other. Females can also be aggressive, but generally do not badly wound or kill other female orangutans.

During 2019 we released 11 wild born ex-captive orangutans from the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) back to the wild. This included two adult males, four subadult males, four adolescent males, and one adolescent female. The number of males released reflects the demographic preponderance of males at the OCCQ. Much thought was given to the exact release site for each individual orangutan. We also re-released 7 free-ranging orangutans who had been brought into the OCCQ for temporary medical care. This included two adult males, one adolescent male, one mother and infant pair, another adult female, and one juvenile female. Six of these individuals were wild and one was the wild born offspring of a released wild born ex-captive mother.

In 2019 we rescued 10 wild orangutans, including three mothers and their infants, from potential human-wildlife conflict situations and translocated them to more remote forests with room to roam and enough primary forest trees to find food. We took in 21 orangutans, including three orphaned infants, for care and rehabilitation at the OCCQ. One wild adult male orangutan, Ahad, came to the OCCQ with 26 lead bullet pellets in his body, a long deep wound on his forehead, a broken bone in his arm, and several other deep lacerations that he received at a palm oil plantation. Ahad remains under our medical care. Another wild male, this one a large juvenile whom we named Bumi Langgeng, came to us from a palm oil plantation with a huge wound across his back, likely caused by an “egrek,” a long pole with a very sharp blade on its end which is used to cut fruits from the oil palm tree. Despite our best efforts and intensive treatment at the OCCQ, this young male died a few days later.

We try not to reject any species of animal who is brought to our door at the OCCQ. This year we received one small male bear cub named Kacong. Pak Usman, who is our “bear whisperer,” as well as local staff and a volunteer released a young female bear named Fitri back to the wild. She continues to be monitored and is doing well. We are not gibbon rehabilitation experts, but we also had 9 gibbons, 8 adults and one younger gibbon, under our care at the OCCQ. This year we sent the gibbons to the Kalaweit Project, which is Chanee Kalaweit’s gibbon rehabilitation program based in Palangkaraya, Kalimantan Tengah (Central Indonesian Borneo).

The success of our rehabilitation program can be gauged by the number of orangutan births. We had three wild born ex-captives give birth at Camp Kerantungan (Hanau). There may have been other births among the females who no longer come regularly to the feeding stations there but it is difficult to keep track of these individuals. Putri, the daughter of released wild born ex-captive Princess who was known for her signing ability, gave birth to her first offspring, a male infant, during 2019. Finally, there were two known births at Camp Leakey, one to a wild born released ex-captive orangutan, and one to the daughter of a wild born released ex-captive female, which makes the newborn offspring a grandchild of the originally released rehabilitant.

In addition to our direct efforts to protect orangutans and habitat, OFI is very proud, respectively, of its successful 1) rewilding-forest replanting and 2) local education programs. We consider these efforts a part of what we call “Deep Conservation,” which underlies our direct work with orangutans and protection of forests. Our achievements during 2019 included planting 164,565 seedlings and saplings

of over 14 different native species in nine different locations. Monitoring of these planted trees indicated that over 90% survived.

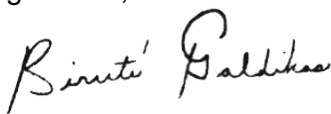
Our education program continued to be a great success. Similar to previous years, our educator, Ibu Dora, spoke to 23,572 people at 136 schools and some local villages. These talks were received with great enthusiasm. In celebration of Orangutan Awareness Week, which was held during the first full week of November, our education team took 220 students, 66 teachers, and 6 medical practitioners to Camp Leakey and Tanjung Puting National Park so they could see orangutans firsthand. On November 3rd, our education team organized almost 2,000 schoolchildren and others to participate in a three-hour long parade to celebrate Orangutan Awareness Week. As part of our very successful local education efforts, we also continued publishing OFI's Indonesian language newsletter, *Pesan Dari Alam* (*Message from Nature*).

Our "Deep Conservation" efforts continued when I flew to Spain to give the keynote address to the Congress for Social Communication of Science at the University of Burgos in Burgos, Spain. This conference was attended by journalists and social media specialists from all over Spain and Portugal. In addition, in Spain I spoke to several local schools. I flew to Kansas City shortly afterwards and spoke to very well-attended talks, one at the Kansas City Zoo and the other to the general public and OFI supporters at The 1900 Building (standing room only). I also spoke at the "Planet Tourism Activist Award" ceremony in Jakarta, bringing Tanjung Puting National Park to the attention of government officials and other prominent people. Finally, OFI organized a workshop on dipterocarp tree species in association with the Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network. This workshop was attended by foresters and ecologists from several different countries. Some dipterocarps, despite being dominant species in the canopy of Bornean rainforests, are actually on the verge of extinction, which is why this conference was significant. Dipterocarps are also the main family of trees commercially logged from dry ground forests in Borneo and thus economically very important.

Finally, our wild orangutan research continued in the forests of the Camp Leakey study area, with approximately 1,000 hours of observation on wild orangutans as well as monthly phenological monitoring of 8 botanical plots in the study area.

We accomplished much in 2019. OFI's successful struggle on behalf of orangutans, wildlife, and other rainforests would not have been possible without our generous and caring OFI members' support. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your continuing support, without which the struggle on behalf of orangutans and Nature would not be possible. Please continue to support our work, for which the burden does not seem to lessen with the flow of time. OFI pledges to persevere as long as orangutans, forests, and Nature continue to be under siege.

In deep gratitude,



Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas
President and Founder, Orangutan Foundation International
Full Professor, Simon Fraser University

OUR MISSION



Wild born ex-captive orangutan Chelsea undergoing rehabilitation at OFI's Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine in Borneo

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 which consist of OFI rangers and mobile brigades of national police, 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
 - Campaigning and conducting local outreach, including events in local schools and communities
-

OUR VISION: DEEP CONSERVATION

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
-

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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** (retired during 2019)
Pak Anton, **Patrol Coordinator**
Ibu Maryanti, **OCCQ Enrichment 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**

UNITED STATES STAFF

Michael Shabtaie, **Finance Director**
Marcus Foley, **Administrative and Development Manager**
Susan Miles, **Conservation Programs Consultant**
Emi Kusayanagi, **Social Media Coordinator**
Charlotte Bouaziz, **Office Assistant**

200 total local staff members at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ), Camp Leakey, and all facilities in other regions including Seruyan Forest and Rawa Kuno Legacy Forest.

ANIMAL CARE AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

ORANGUTAN CARE CENTER AND QUARANTINE

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 daily enrichment, medical and behavioral monitoring, and helping wildlife build survival skills. It is through these efforts that the OCCQ prepares wild born ex-captive orangutans and other native wildlife for release back into the wild.



Satellite image of the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) facilities and Learning Forest used for building forest skills.

The total number of orangutans cared for at the OCCQ throughout the year of 2019 was 333. After releases and re-releases, the number of orangutans residing at the OCCQ at the end of 2019 was 311.

OCCQ STAFF

In 2019, approximately 150 employees worked at the OCCQ Facility in the village of Pasir Panjang. This includes management and administrative personnel, security guards, veterinary staff, animal caregivers, enrichment team members, and general facilities staff. The number fluctuated throughout the year because some staff were moved to other locations such as the release sites. 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 PROTOCOL REVIEW

TRIAGE

Upon arrival at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (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, and feet.

QUARANTINE

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




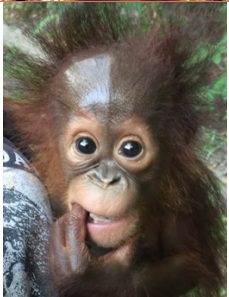
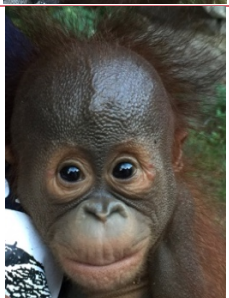
Crystal, one of the orphaned infant orangutans who arrived at the OCCQ in 2019.

ORANGUTAN ARRIVAL SUMMARY

The Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) took in 22 additional orangutans for care during 2019. The sections 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 2019. Refer to the 2019 Orangutan Release Summary for further details on released orangutans.

NEW ARRIVALS – FROM CAPTIVITY

The wild born infant orangutan orphans pictured below were brought to the OCCQ in 2019 after being confiscated or relinquished from captive situations. All three orangutans listed below were still undergoing rehabilitation by the end of 2019.

Arrival Date	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Age & Sex	Details	Photo
October 28, 2019	Jezza	Male Infant	Orphaned infant Jezza was rescued and brought to the OCCQ by BKSDA, the Natural Resources Conservation Agency of the Indonesian Forestry Department. He weighed about 8 pounds upon arrival.	
December 6, 2019	Crystal	Female Infant	Orphan Crystal was under 5.5 pounds when BKSDA rescued her and brought her in to the OCCQ for rehabilitation.	
December 18, 2019	Mikey	Male Infant	Tiny Mikey weighed less than 5 pounds when BKSDA rescued him and brought him to the OCCQ.	

NEW ARRIVALS – FROM THE WILD

The 17 wild orangutans in the tables below were brought to the OCCQ in 2019 after being found injured, in poor health, and/or in potentially dangerous situations.

Wild orangutans:

Arrival Date	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Age & Sex	Details
January 23, 2019	Salonok Salonok 2	Adult female, Juvenile female	Salonok and Salonok 2 were rescued from a palm oil plantation.
February 24, 2019	Gelang	Subadult male	Gelang was found injured in the Pembuang area.
May 5, 2019	Mario	Adolescent male	Mario was a habituated wild orangutan in the Camp Leakey study area. We found him with an eyelid wound deemed severe enough to necessitate taking him to the OCCQ for medical treatment.
June 26, 2019	Indian	Juvenile female	Indian was found wandering in a palm oil plantation without her mother and was brought to the OCCQ for care.
June 30, 2019	Gusti	Adult male	Gusti was rescued from Teluk Pulai in the vicinity of a palm oil plantation.
July 19, 2019	Oska Oscar	Adult female, Infant male	Oska and Oscar were rescued from a palm oil plantation in the Pembuang area.
October 7, 2019	Ola Olaf	Adult female, Infant male	Ola and Olaf were rescued by BKSDA officials and brought to OFI's OCCQ. Ola was found to have abnormalities in both eyes and is likely blind.
November 23, 2019	LingLing	Adult female	LingLing was found in a very weak condition in the Pembuang area, near a palm oil plantation, and was brought to the OCCQ for intensive care.
December 1, 2019	Ahad	Adult male	Ahad, a wild adult male orangutan, was rescued from a palm oil plantation by BKSDA and brought to OFI's OCCQ for medical treatment. He had a giant open wound on his forehead, 26 lead pellets in his body, a broken bone in his left elbow, and several additional lacerations. OFI veterinarians gave him immediate medical attention. See photos below.
December 9, 2019	Bumi Langgeng	Large juvenile male	Bumi Langgeng was found in a palm oil plantation near Kumai with a large wound across his back and additional wounds on the fingers of his right hand. These wounds were likely caused by a sharp object, most likely an "egrek" (the long pole with a very sharp blade on its end which is used to cut fruits from the oil palm tree). Bumi Langgeng was brought to the OCCQ for intensive treatment. Despite our best efforts, he died a few days later.



Wild adult male orangutan Ahad was found with a large open wound on his forehead as well as several other lacerations and 26 lead pellets in his body.



Ahad after receiving basic wound care and stitching up from OFI's veterinarians.

Free-ranging descendants of ex-captive orangutan females:

Arrival Date	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Age & Sex	Details
May 12, 2019	Siswi	Adult female	Siswi is the wild born offspring of rehabilitated ex-captive orangutan Siswoyo. She was brought from Camp Leakey to the OCCQ for an x-ray and examination after staff reported she seemed to have chest pains and shortness of breath.
October 12, 2019	Gadwick	Adult male	Gadwick was seen around Camp Leakey with severe wounds, likely from fighting other male orangutans, and was taken to the OCCQ for treatment.
October 18, 2019	Terry	Adult male	Terry was found at Camp Leakey with multiple wounds. Veterinarians treated his wounds in the field and then brought him to the OCCQ for intensive care. Despite our best efforts, Terry died in November 2019. See photo of Terry shortly before this incident below.
December 10, 2019	Algis	Juvenile male	Algis is the offspring of rehabilitated ex-captive orangutan Akmad. He was seen around Camp Leakey appearing to be weak, shaking, and with a loss of appetite. He was brought to the OCCQ for care. See photo of Algis with Akmad in 2013 OCCQ below.



Adult male orangutan Terry at Camp Leakey.



Male orangutan Algis as an infant in 2013, with mother Akmad.

Ten additional wild-living orangutans were found in compromising situations in 2019 and immediately translocated to safer areas without coming into the OCCQ for care. See the Translocation and Release Summary section below for details.

REPEAT ARRIVALS

The following two orangutans had previously received care at the OCCQ and were released to the wild. They were brought back to the OCCQ in 2019 when found injured, in poor health, and/or in potentially dangerous situations (usually involving conflict with humans).

Still receiving care at the OCCQ at the end of 2019:

- Zatarra (male)
Zatarra was brought to the OCCQ from OFI's remote Camp Filomena on May 28, 2019 because he had been seen with multiple injuries. Upon receiving an x-ray, it was shown that Zatarra's right femur bone was broken.

Re-released in 2019:

- Doyok (male)
Adult male Doyok was brought to the OCCQ from Pondok Tanggui for medical attention in 2018 and re-released at Pondok Tanggui in December 2018. However, he was brought back to the OCCQ on April 10, 2019, after being found with wounds on his head and feet, likely from fighting another adult male. After he had been treated and his wounds healed, Doyok was released back to Pondok Tanggui in June 2019.

ORANGUTAN RELEASE PROTOCOL REVIEW

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, if the orangutan is released on a park boundary or within the park. 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. OFI releases rehabilitated orangutans only to sites with permanent OFI staff.

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 release staff carrying an orangutan in a transport cage to the top of the feeding platform at a release site.

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.

ORANGUTAN RELEASE SUMMARY

In 2019 OFI released a total of 11 rehabilitated wild born ex-captive orangutans into the Great Forest. Five main release events occurred in 2019: two at Camp Filomena, two at Pos Natai Lengkuas, and one at Camp Seluang Mas II. Seven other orangutans were “re-released” after periods of medical treatment at the OCCQ.

RELEASES

February 27, 2019 – Camp Filomena

The following orangutan was released:

- Zeppelin (male) (*pictured*)

May 20, 2019 – Camp Filomena

The following orangutans were released:

- Adamkus (male)
- Bozes (male)
- Ade (male)

December 16, 2019 – Pos Natai Lengkuas

The following orangutans were released:

- Junai (male) (*pictured*)
- Ismi (female) (*pictured*)
- Rambo 2 (male)

December 17, 2019 – Camp Seluang Mas II

The following orangutans were released:

- Atim (male)
- Rossy (male)

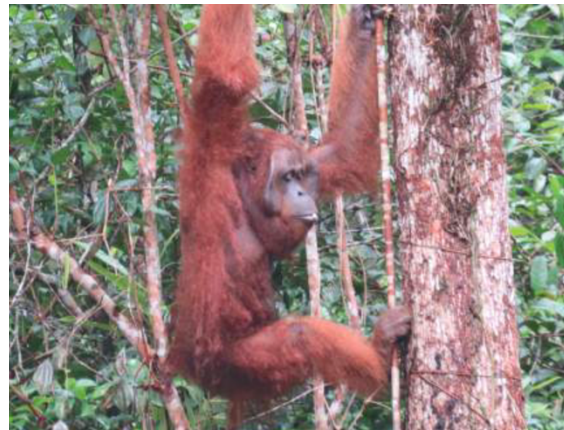
December 20, 2019 – Pos Natai Lengkuas

The following orangutans were released:

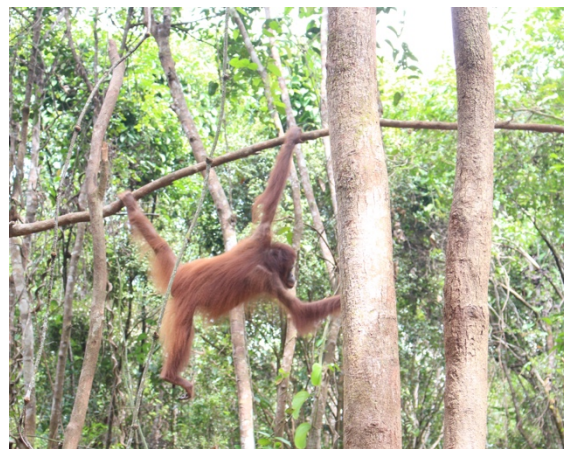
- Chris (male)
- Suherti (male)



Zeppelin



Junai



Ismi

ORANGUTAN 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, 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 BKSDA staff either by phone or in person to alert OFI/BKSDA to an orangutan needing translocation.

After receiving information about an orangutan in danger and his/her location, OFI/BKSDA dispatches a rescue team with a veterinarian to conduct a field health assessment to determine if the orangutan is a good candidate for translocation. If the orangutan is an orphaned infant or young juvenile, there is immediate transport to OCCQ because these young orangutans 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)
- 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.

TRANSLOCATION AND RE-RELEASE SUMMARY

In 2019 there were a total of 7 orangutans re-released after getting medical treatment at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ).

Month	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Sex	Orangutan Details
February	Salonok (mother) Salonok 2 (juvenile daughter)	Female Female	Salonok and Salonok 2 were rescued from a palm oil plantation in Janaury 2019 and re-released at Camp Filomena in Tanjung Puting National Park in February 2019.
May	Siswi	Female	Siswi had been brought into the OCCQ for medical evaluation and was re-released a few days later back to Camp Leakey.
June	Doyok	Male	Doyok was re-released back to Pondok Tanggui after recovering from head and foot wounds at the OCCQ.
July	Gusti	Male	Gusti was rescued and brought into the OCCQ in June 2019 and was re-released in July 2019.
December	Indian	Female	Indian was rescued from a palm oil plantation in June 2019. Despite only being an older juvenile, she was deemed to be skilled and independent and was re-released at Camp Natai Lengkuas in Tanjung Puting National Park in December 2019.
December	Mario	Male	Mario was brought into the OCCQ in May 2019 for treatment of an eyelid wound. After the wound had fully healed, he was re-released at Camp Leakey in December 2019. Mario is a wild orangutan whose mother, Mooch, was the daughter of the wild orangutan Moocher who had her home range in the vicinity of Camp Leakey and was one of our original study animals.

Ten wild orangutans were translocated in 2019.

Month	Orangutan Name	Orangutan Sex	Orangutan Details
January	Mandala (mother) M (infant daughter)	Female Female	Mandala and her infant M were rescued from the village of Lada Mandala on January 19, 2019 and translocated to Tanjung Harapan in Tanjung Puting National Park on January 21, 2019.
February	lin (mother) I (infant daughter)	Female Female	lin and her infant I were rescued in the local area on February 18, 2019 and translocated to Tanjung Harapan on January 19, 2019.
April	Ulak Batu	Male	Ulak Batu, a wild adult male, was rescued from a residential area in the village of Ulak Batu in the Seruyan Regency on April 23, 2019. He was translocated to Tanjung Harapan on April 27, 2019.

July	Antono	Male	Antono was rescued from a residential area in the village of Kadipi Atas on July 3, 2019 and translocated to Pos Muara Ali in Tanjung Puting National Park on July 5, 2019.
September	Jerebu	Male	Jerebu was rescued from a residential area on September 19, 2019 and translocated to Pos Muara Ali on September 21, 2019.
November	Bungur01 (Yusuf)	Male	Yusuf was rescued from a residential area in the village of Bungur near Pangkalan Bun on November 23, 2019. He was translocated to Camp Filomena in Tanjung Puting National Park on November 28, 2019.
December	Kebal (mother) K. Rudy (infant son)	Female Male	Kebal and her infant K. Rudy were rescued in the Lamandau Regency on December 14, 2019 and translocated to Pos Muara Ali on December 15, 2019.

NON-ORANGUTAN ARRIVALS, TRANSLOCATIONS, AND RELEASES

The Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) frequently takes in other wild Bornean animals who require care.

MALAYAN SUN BEARS

In 2019, one sun bear arrived at the OCCQ. Malaysian sun bear cubs are left orphaned after their mothers are killed for body parts and, possibly, meat. Female 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.



Newly arrived sun bear cub Kacong.

NEW ARRIVALS

Month	Sun Bear Name	Sun Bear Age & Gender	Sun Bear Details
March 1, 2019	Kacong	Infant Male	Kacong was brought to the OCCQ by BKSDA. He exhibited many signs of anxiety after first arriving but eventually calmed down and was able to be introduced into a group with fellow male sun bears Sunny and Buddy.

RELEASES

Female sun bear Fitri was released in the Beguruh area on December 5, 2019. Two caregivers remained in the forest with Fitri to ensure she acclimated well to a wild life: one for a week and the other for the remainder of the year.

ENCLOSURE CONSTRUCTION

Construction on a new 1-hectare sun bear enclosure with five individual sleeping areas began at Camp Rendell in Summer 2019. This enclosure was completed in Winter 2019 but no sun bears were moved in at the time.



Sleeping areas of new sun bear enclosure at Camp Rendell. 1-hectare forested area is on other side of wall.

ADDITIONAL SUN BEAR UPDATES

Male sun bears are fiercely territorial and will often defend their area very aggressively, sometimes even to death. Because of this, the survival rate of male ex-captive sun bears in the wild has been very low. OFI has decided not to release male sun bears permanently to the wild. Instead, we will provide them with lifelong sanctuary homes, large habitats to roam, and as much enrichment as we can. Because we do not want to accidentally breed sun bears in this captive environment, we vasectomize the males once they reach an appropriate age. In 2019, male sun bears Sunny and Buddy were given vasectomies.

GIBBONS

OFI sometimes receives confiscated ex-captive gibbons from the police or wild gibbons in need of medical attention from BKSDA. Because gibbon rehabilitation is not our expertise, we collaborate with Chanee Kalaweit of the Kalaweit Project. This project specializes in gibbon rehabilitation and conservation in Indonesia. After giving rescued gibbons necessary medical care and allowing them time to stabilize at the OCCQ, we transfer them to the Kalaweit Project in Palangka Raya, which is also in Central Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). In late May 2019 we transferred 9 gibbons, eight adults and one younger gibbon, from the OCCQ to the Kalaweit Project.



Stan, one of the 9 gibbons transferred from the OCCQ to Kalaweit Project in May 2019.

ORANGUTAN AND OTHER ANIMAL CARE

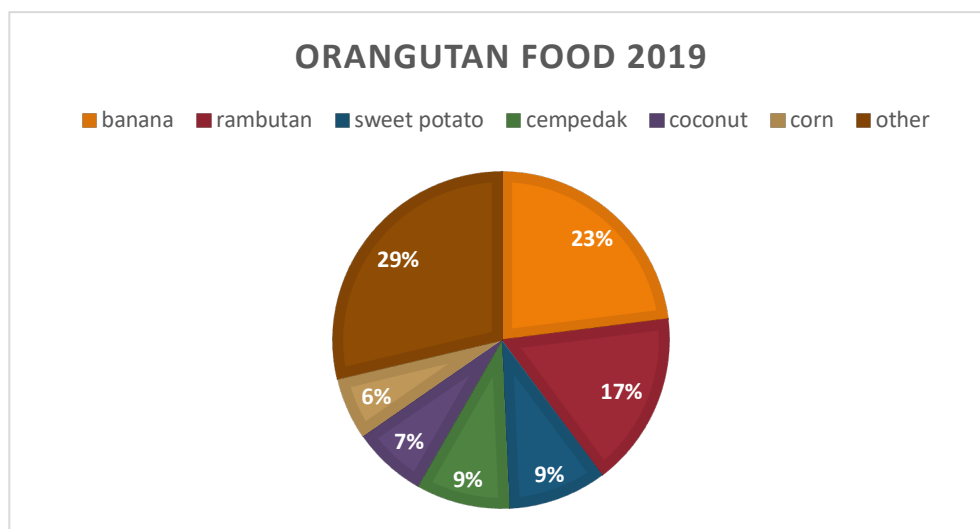
FOOD AND DIET

In 2019 around 578,000 kg or 1,274,271 pounds (637 US tons) of fruit and vegetables were purchased and distributed as food for orangutans and other wildlife under OFI's care. Each month the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) requires and receives on average over 48,000 kg or 105,821 lbs (53 US tons) of fruit and vegetables which are also distributed to the various field camp and release locations.

Bananas are the produce most consumed with a 2019 total of 133,011 kg or 293,239 lbs while other types of produce often provided for orangutans and other animals in OFI's care were rambutan (96,892 kg or 213,610 lbs), sweet potato (54,875 kg or 120,978 lbs), cempedak (52,135 kg or 114,938 lbs), coconut (41,106 kg or 90,623 lbs), and corn (33,921 kg or 74,783 lbs). Other fruits such as pineapple, jackfruit, mango, sugar cane, durian, and various vegetables and greens were also given in varying amounts.

OFI requires sufficient funding for the OCCQ to ensure that all the orangutans and other wildlife receive the nutrition they need during rehabilitation.

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. This fosters good relationships with the local community as well as ensures fresh produce for the orangutans under our care. 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.



Milk, both regular dairy and soy, is given several times a day to infants and juveniles. Milk is also given twice weekly to adolescents and adults. Our experience is that milk is very beneficial for the health and development of the wild born ex-captive orangutans at the OCCQ.

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 by 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.

LEARNING FOREST

The *Learning Forest*, which surrounds the OCCQ, is a “teaching” forest essential to orangutan rehabilitation. The *Learning Forest* sits on approximately 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 over 200 species of trees and vines 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 sometimes enjoy the leftover food dropped by the orangutans while bearcats, civets, and even the occasional Malayan sun bear and barking deer make an appearance. Until recently, a family of gibbons lived in the *Learning Forest*, but have since moved away.

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.” We emphasize that adolescent orangutans are released into the *Learning Forest* on an alternating schedule. Males and females visit on alternative days to prevent possible mating that may lead to unplanned pregnancies. We do not, in any way, shape, or form, want the OCCQ to become a breeding facility. On the days adolescent orangutans don’t visit the *Learning Forest*, they are provided with intense enrichment activities by specialist OFI staff.



Male orangutan Kawi exploring 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, interesting, or tasty 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.

OFI Enrichment Team staff installing all new ropes, tires, ladders, balls, and hammocks in the playground area at Pondok Danielle, home of the youngest orphaned orangutans at the OCCQ.



Orphaned orangutan Amelia eating fruit and climbing on installation enrichment at the Pondok Danielle playground.

MEDICAL REPORT

OVERVIEW

The medical staff at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (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.

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.

OCCQ ORANGUTAN BIRTHS

OFI goes to great lengths to keep sexually mature male and female orangutans separate at the OCCQ facilities to avoid breeding and overpopulation issues. Male and female adolescents and older juveniles are released into the *Learning Forest* on alternating days as the young males, in particular, show great interest in the young females and sometimes harass them trying to copulate. However, on very rare occasions the will to procreate cannot be denied. In 2019, one infant orangutan was born at the OCCQ complex to ex-captive female Mawar, who is undergoing rehabilitation and is on the waiting list to be released.

Date of Birth	Orangutan Name	Mother	Sex	Orangutan Details
August 2019	Melodie	Mawar	Female	Mother Mawar gave birth to her first infant, a female named Melodie.

WILD-LIVING ORANGUTAN BIRTHS

In 2019 there were six orangutan infants known to be born to wild and wild born ex-captive female orangutans in the areas that OFI regularly monitors. Three births were confirmed at Camp Kerantungan (Hanau), one birth was confirmed at Camp Filomena, and two births were confirmed at Camp Leakey.

While we were able to identify the sexes of the infants born at Camp Kerantungan and Camp Filomena because their mothers were comfortable coming to OFI's feeding stations and within close view of OFI staff, the sexes of the infants born at Camp Leakey have not been confirmed yet. The mothers of the infants born at Camp Leakey kept at a greater distance away from humans. The infants cling so tightly to their mothers' sides that it can be difficult to see genitalia. Another problem was that orangutan infant female genitalia so much resembles male genitalia that even zoos sometimes have trouble determining the sex of newborn infants.

It should be emphasized that there are orangutan females who live in the areas of Camp Leakey, Camp Kerantungan, or Camp Filomena who rarely or never appear close to the camps or feeding

stations. It's very possible that these females have also given birth to infants at unknown times. Sometimes females who are released to the wild disappear and then come back a few years later with an infant, whose precise date of birth is not known but can sometimes be approximated. It is very much possible that there have been more births during 2019 in the community of released wild born ex-captive rehabilitants and their daughters than reported here.

Date of Birth	Orangutan Name	Mother	Sex	Orangutan Details
2019	Belgium	Bila	Male	Belgium was Bila's first born infant at Camp Kerantungan (Hanau).
2019	Phoenix	Pushka	Male	Phoenix was Pushka's first born infant at Camp Kerantungan (Hanau).
2019	Roderick	Risna	Male	Roderick was Risna's third offspring born at Camp Kerantungan (Hanau).
2019	Pierre	Putri	Male	Pierre was born at Camp Filomena to mother Putri, the youngest offspring of wild born ex-captive rehabilitated orangutan Princess, "famous" for learning sign language.
2019	R	Reinera	Unknown at this time	Mother Reinera is the wild born daughter of a released wild born ex-captive female.
2019	Y	Yuni	Unknown at this time	Mother Yuni is a wild born released ex-captive.

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, in 2019 we lost a total of three orangutans under our care. Terry died as a result of a fight with another adult male, while Bumi Langgeng was critically wounded by humans.

Date of Death	Orangutan Name	Age	Sex	Orangutan Details
February 2019	Petera	Juvenile	Female	Petera was brought in from Camp Leakey to the OCCQ in 2017 when her mother died. Petera died suddenly of unknown causes in 2019.
November 2019	Terry	Adult	Male	Wild born adult male Terry, the son of a released wild born ex-captive female, was found at Camp Leakey with multiple wounds and was taken to the OCCQ for intensive care in October 2019. We believe that he fought with the wild born adult male son of another released orangutan mother who was also treated for his wounds at the OCCQ but survived. Despite our best efforts, Terry died a month later. A necropsy revealed the possible cause of death to be gastrointestinal infection.
December 2019	Bumi Langgeng	Large juvenile	Male	Bumi Langgeng, a large wild juvenile, was brought to the OCCQ from a palm oil plantation where he had sustained multiple serious wounds likely caused by a sharp object. Despite our best efforts, he died a few days later of septicemia.

INTERNATIONAL FIELD VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE

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

Celine Vincart (Current Construction Team Volunteer Coordinator)

Noor Sheikh (Former Volunteer Field Correspondent)

OFI's long-term volunteer program remained on pause throughout 2019. We instead prioritized our short-term construction volunteer teams in order to help upgrade facilities.

CONSTRUCTION TEAM PROGRAM

2019 Construction Team Coordinators:

Celine Vincart (Belgium)

Sunu Purwoko (Indonesia)

Iyank Purwoko (Indonesia)

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 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.



Portion of boardwalk through Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary finished by volunteer construction team in 2019



2019 construction volunteers revarnishing bamboo gazebo built by the 2018 volunteer teams

In 2019 OFI hosted one construction volunteer team consisting of six volunteers from the USA, Lithuania, Scotland, and Denmark. Four Indonesian staff including carpenters and a cook were brought on to help the team. The team finished building the boardwalk running throughout the forest in the Proboscis Monkey Sanctuary. Volunteers also completed several smaller projects at the Sanctuary, including taking apart old, rotting houses and gazebos; revarnishing new bamboo gazebos; repairing roofs, the entrance gate and fence, and electricity to main house; as well as extending the water pipes to the crocodile enclosure so that water could be added to the enclosures in the dry season. In the end, the team moved all the remaining bamboo from construction projects at the Sanctuary to OFI's Herbarium and started to build a gazebo there for visiting schoolchildren.



2019 Construction Team volunteers, coordinators, and cook

FIELD PROGRAM UPDATES

EDUCATION

“CAMPAIGN ORANGUTAN” PROGRAM IN SCHOOLS AND VILLAGES

In August 2018, Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) established a public education program in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) to conduct outreach primarily to schoolchildren in the areas where we work. OFI hired a former government official and “influencer,” Ibu Dora Siburian, to be our Education Outreach Coordinator. Ibu Dora immediately launched the “Campaign Orangutan” program in local schools and villages. The focus of Campaign Orangutan was to reach pupils and students in order to encourage children in the region to feel ownership of the rich biodiversity that constitutes the natural heritage of the province. Kalimantan Tengah (Central Indonesian Borneo) has the largest population of orangutans in the world, ancient tropical rainforests, as well as many species endemic to Borneo such as proboscis monkeys.



Local schoolchildren completing activities in groups as part of OFI's "Campaign Orangutan" education program



Ibu Dora (wearing hat) surrounded by students standing in front of "Campaign Orangutan" banner at a school

Campaign Orangutan was hailed by government officials as a worthy component of education in local schools. Ibu Dora spoke to pupils and students at both public and religious schools as well as distributing materials such as our colorful Indonesian conservation newsletter, *Pesan Dari Alam (Message from Nature)*. Ibu Dora and her assistant spoke not only about orangutans to students, but also about tropical rainforest conservation, environmental issues such as global climate change, and about OFI Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas' pioneering research and conservation activities in the region. OFI educators' lessons

also included activities such as coloring contests, various games, and group discussion which also involved the teachers and even school principals. During 2019, OFI's Education Outreach Coordinator

brought selected students to participate in the activities at OFI's Herbarium which included cultivating wild native tree saplings and seedlings, as well as joining our reforestation efforts.

At the invitation of school principals outside the city of Pangkalan Bun, OFI's Campaign Orangutan Program expanded to include the city of Kumai and areas adjacent to Pangkalan Bun. In 2019, OFI educators, mainly Ibu Dora and her assistant, spoke to 23,572 people at 136 schools broken down as follows:

- 90 elementary schools
- 27 middle/junior high schools
- 19 high schools

During Orangutan Awareness Week in November 2019, Ibu Dora, in association with the local government, organized a local parade which was attended by almost 2,000 people including not only schoolchildren and teachers, but also government officials and village chiefs marching in the Campaign Orangutan parade. The enthusiasm of elementary school students was especially visible. Although orangutans were the central focus of the parade, some older students dressed not only as orangutans, but also as chimpanzees and gorillas, emphasizing the fact that all great apes are endangered.



Young student leading the march for the Orangutan Awareness Week parade.



Students donning orangutan and other great ape costumes at the front of the parade line.

On the last day of Orangutan Awareness Week, OFI organized a trip to Tanjung Puting National Park for local students, teachers, and nurses from the Pangkalan Bun area. Six river boats transported 220 students, 66 teachers, and 6 nurses into the Park. Most of the people in this group had never visited Tanjung Puting before and were thrilled to see proboscis monkeys along the river's edge and orangutans at Camp Leakey.



Students with Ibu Dora (center) and other OFI educators at Camp Leakey feeding station. Banner proclaims, “We are the young students saving orangutans.”

OFI HOSTS DIPTEROCARP WORKSHOP

During September 9-12, 2019, OFI hosted the “Workshop on Conservation of Dipterocarpaceae in Borneo” in Pangkalan Bun, Central Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) as part of a project funded by National Geographic. Dipterocarp trees are a family of trees found mainly in tropical lowland rainforests. Dipterocarp trees dominate forests in Borneo and are critical to the survival of orangutans.



The workshop was facilitated by Jean Linsky, a representative of the Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network. Workshop speakers and some attendees met with the regent governing the province, attended talks on managing dipterocarp seeds and seedlings in a nursery and other topics, as well as took field trips to Tanjung Puting National Park, OFI’s Herbarium and nursery, and sites of OFI’s reforestation program.

LAND ACQUISITION AND PROTECTION

HABITAT PRESERVATION

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) continues to pursue its multi-dimensional strategy to protect orangutan forest habitat. Protecting habitat is critical to conservation. The rainforests of Indonesian Borneo and Sumatra represent orangutans' only home.

OFI continues to work with all levels of the Indonesian government to help establish national parks, reserves, and other protected areas where orangutans live. We work closely with local people and governments to ensure the land we purchase is used for wildlife and forest protection. We provide local people with employment as forest guards and rangers.

With the support 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.

OFI 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 Acquisition and Protection program.

FOREST PROTECTION AND FIREFIGHTING

In 2019 OFI continued to expand our forest patrol system in the Rawa Kuno-Kubo Orangutan Legacy Forest and Wildlife Corridor areas. We also conducted extensive patrols bordering and within Tanjung Puting National Park in conjunction with government authorities. OFI's year-round patrols helped to detect local encroachment for poaching and illegal logging, as well as increased the speed with which we located and put out fires that were more intense in 2019 than they had been since 2015. One study estimated that 7.68 million acres burned across Indonesia, primarily in Borneo, in the 2019 fires. OFI continually monitored over 800 fire hotspots in 2019 and coordinated with local officials for firefighting efforts. OFI rangers consistently monitored our forest holdings in order to fight forest fires at the first possible moment.



OFI ranger fights forest fire in Borneo, September 2019

REFORESTATION AND REWILDING

The Orangutan Foundation International reforestation project was launched in 2016/2017 after the devastating fires of that year 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 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.

The OFI Herbarium seedling nursery was established in 2016 and initial planting efforts began in April 2017. In 2018 and continuing into 2019, the priority of the reforestation program focused on replanting

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. 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.



OFI Herbarium Manager & Reforestation Coordinator, Ibu Cici, at one of OFI's reforestation sites where we planted 180,000 trees in 2017-2018 to help land recover from 2015 fires. Mask is to protect from smoke of 2019 fires.

In 2019, seven people including Herbarium Manager & Reforestation Coordinator Ibu Cici comprised our Herbarium, nursery, and rewilding team. An additional 14 local people were temporarily employed by OFI at particular times throughout the year to help plant trees.

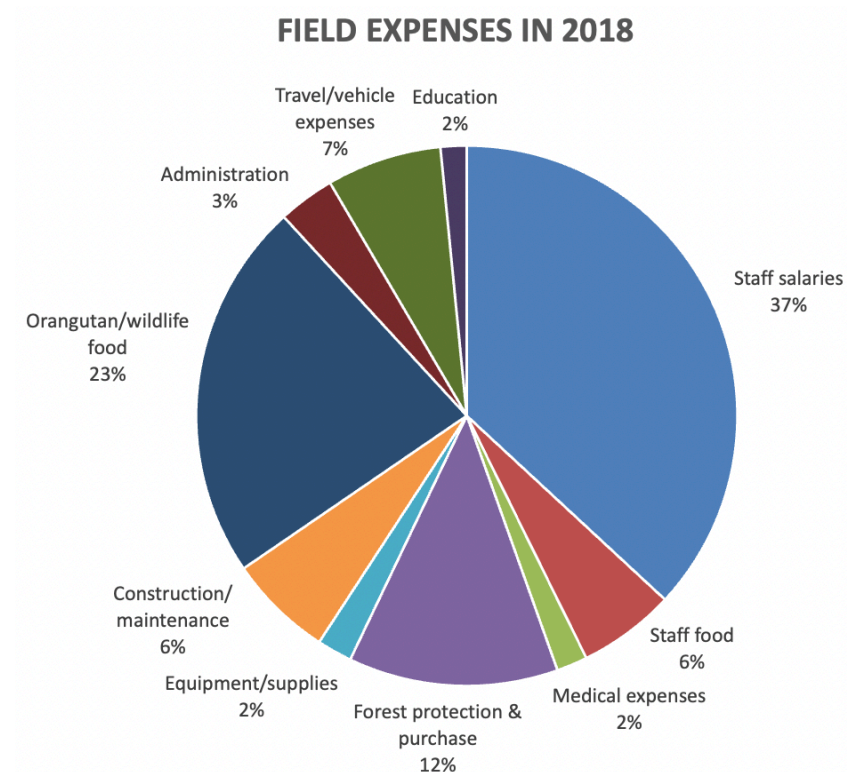
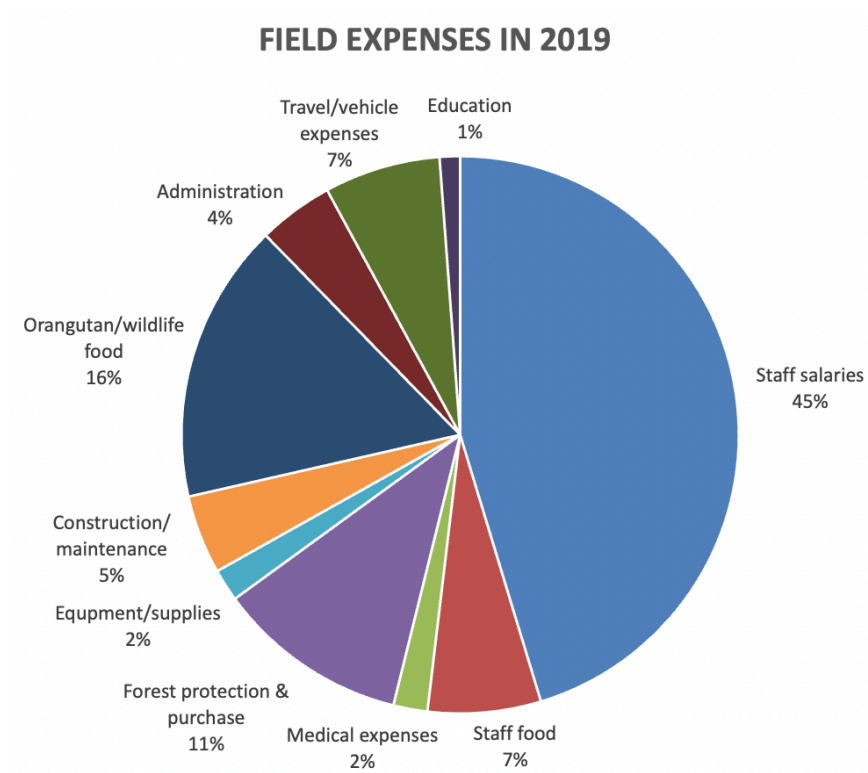
During 2019, OFI staff employed by the reforestation program successfully planted 164,565 seedlings of over 14 different native species, including vulnerable and endemic species. Plantings took place at nine different sites, mainly in Rawa Kuno and other parts of the Orangutan Legacy Forest, as well as adjacent land and land neighboring the Herbarium.

OFI's Education and Outreach Coordinator, Ibu Dora, occasionally takes student groups on visits to OFI's Herbarium or brings students along for tree-planting field trips.

FINANCES AND DONATIONS

FIELD EXPENSES

The following graphs show OFI's field expense percentages in 2019 compared to 2018.



DONATIONS SUMMARY

OFI raised a total of **\$2,211,916** from all sources in 2019. OFI implements a diversified fundraising strategy composed of many channels. Most of our funding comes from the United States and some comes from our sister organization OFI Australia. Our Canadian sister organization, OFI Canada, provides funding separately and not directly through OFI.

OFI's funding channels include:

STANDARD DONATIONS

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.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

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

APPEALS

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. Our 2019 Summer Appeal urged supporters to give towards OFI's education efforts to put an end to illegal orangutan and other wildlife trafficking. The 2019 Winter Appeal urged our supporters to contribute towards our firefighting efforts in light of the devastating fires that swept across Borneo in 2019.

CAMPAIGNS

Campaigns refer to specific conservation programs that donors choose to fund.

INDIRECT DONATIONS

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

ECOTOURS

EcoTours are exclusive trips to visit Camp Leakey and the OCCQ, as well as 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

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.

EVENTS

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

PROJECTS

Supporters can give funding towards specific projects that are not associated with current appeals or campaigns.

MEMBERSHIP

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

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

MERCHANDISE

Merchandise sales are generated from OFI's online gift shop. This fundraising channel currently contributes only a small portion of OFI's funds.

COMMUNICATIONS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

WEBSITE

The number of visits to the OFI website has increased significantly around the world in recent years. In 2019, there was a total of 3,606,174 visits to the website. While the bulk of our visitors still come from the United States, Indonesia has risen to the #2 ranking for number of visits in 2019.

	Country	No. of Visits	
1	United States	1,861,016	52%
2	Indonesia	510,544	14%
3	Canada	299,809	8%
4	United Kingdom	199,253	6%
5	Australia	98,342	3%
6	Russia	81,789	2%
7	Hungary	76,130	2%
8	France	44,478	1%
9	Germany	37,631	1%
10	China	25,788	1%

There were 18 articles posted to OFI's blog throughout 2019. This included Orangutan of the Month and Bear of the Month articles, News from the Field, Employee Spotlights, and Appeals. Articles were written by volunteers, OFI office staff, and OFI President and Founder Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas.

The most popular products from our online store in 2019 were Foster Kits and palm oil free soaps, lotions, balms, etc. from our partners at Unearth Malee. The documents that were most commonly downloaded from our website pertained to palm oil awareness.

SOCIAL MEDIA

OFI's Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter accounts are used to foster engagement with supporters and increase awareness of our mission, vision, and field conservation work.

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 ENGAGEMENT

OFI continued a push to build engagement through across social media platforms. Our Twitter account had significantly more likes and retweets this year than in years past.

Across our social media platforms, our most liked posts are those that show photos and videos of orangutans or OFI caregivers with orangutans, stories of orangutan rescues and releases, orangutan facts and news stories, posts about OFI Founder & President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, and palm oil related topics.



Facebook

OFI’s most liked Facebook posts for 2019 included photos of orangutans, stories of orangutan rescues and releases, and photos of orangutans accompanied by orangutan facts.



From a young age, orangutans start to form ideas about their world — specifically, how and when to use certain tools. Here, Suntura figured out that she can use her big leaf not only when it's raining, but also as a sun-cover!
#IntelligentApes #SaveOrangutan



Chadwick de Bree and 3.3K others
67 Comments 514 Shares



These 2 female #orangutans were released back to the wild from the Care Center and are now thriving with their own offspring. At all of our release camps, the orangutans are monitored on a daily basis & receive... More



Ketut Prasajo and 2.9K others
55 Comments 367 Shares



Instagram

OFI's most liked Instagram posts of 2019 included photos of orangutans (especially infant or juvenile individuals), stories of orangutan rescues, photos showing caregivers with orangutans or aspects of the rehabilitation process, photos of orangutans accompanied with facts, and posts about OFI President Dr. Galdikas.





orangutan_foundation_intl

...



orangutan_foundation_intl Illegal wildlife tracking induces a level of trauma to orangutans that can take them years to recover – just like their human cousins. Help protect these noble creatures from the hands of poachers by donating to OFI today.

[View insights](#)



Liked by renie_djoasmoro and 2,748 others

AUGUST 6, 2019



Add a comment...

[Post](#)



orangutan_foundation_intl

...



orangutan_foundation_intl #Orangutans have high cognitive abilities comparable to other #greatapes like #chimpanzees & #gorillas. This intelligence manifests itself in tool-use & even the making of simple tools in the wild. Here, little Ray is using a leaf-cup to get

[View insights](#)



Liked by renie_djoasmoro and 2,659 others

SEPTEMBER 13, 2019



Add a comment...

[Post](#)



OFI's most liked Twitter posts from 2019 included photos of orangutans accompanied by facts, posts about OFI President Dr. Galdikas, and posts about orangutans and their conservation in the news.



Orangutan Foundation International @OFIOrangutan · May 9, 2019 ...
Happiest of birthdays to OFI President and founder, @DrBirute! Thank you for your tireless efforts to save orangutans and their rainforest habitat 🌳. Hoping you have a wonderful day.



5 34 97



Orangutan Foundation International @OFIOrangutan · Nov 9, 2019 ...
"Sir David Attenborough has called for a halt to the 'annihilation' of Indonesian rainforests, which are being felled to satisfy the demand for palm oil to make supermarket products ranging from shampoo to chocolate buttons." #SayNoToPalmOil #OAW2019



thetimes.co.uk

This baby orang-utan faces extinction while we grow fat on Kit Kats
Sir David Attenborough has called for a halt to the "annihilation" of rainforests in southeast Asia, which are being felled to satisfy the ...

6 49 77



Orangutan Foundation International @OFIOrangutan · Dec 22, 2019 ...
In the first in-depth study of gestures among wild orangutans, University of Exeter scientists identified 11 vocal signals and 21 physical "gesture types".



phys.org

Secrets of orangutan language revealed

"Climb on me", "climb on you" and "resume play" are among the requests wild orangutans make to each other, researchers say.

2 30 79

HONORS, TALKS, AND PUBLICATIONS

AWARDS

KOTAWARINGIN BARAT DISTRICT CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

On January 16, 2019 Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) was awarded a Certificate of Merit from the head of the Kotawaringin Barat district, where we conduct the majority of our field conservation work, for our “dedication, commitment, and concern for the protection, management, and cleanliness of the environment” in the district.

INDONESIAN TOURISM ACTIVIST AWARD

OFI Founder & President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas received the 2019 “Planet Tourism Activist Award” from Indonesia’s Minister of Tourism at an award ceremony held in Jakarta on September 5th. This award recognized Dr. Galdikas’ pioneering role establishing and promoting sustainable tourism to Tanjung Puting National Park, orangutans, forests, and Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo).



Dr. Galdikas holding her award between the heads of two national parks (including Tanjung Puting National Park) who were also honored at the Jakarta ceremony.

TALKS

GUEST LECTURE ON SILVERSEAS CRUISES

Throughout July 2019 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.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS IN SPAIN

Dr. Galdikas gave the keynote address at the Congress for Social Communication of Science at the University of Burgos in Burgos, Spain on October 9, 2019.



PUBLIC EVENT IN KANSAS CITY

Dr. Galdikas gave a talk on orangutans and conservation in Kansas City, Kansas on October 19, 2019. The event was hosted at the 1900 Building, owned by OFI Board Member Steve Karbank. The event was very successful, with all seats filled and many people standing during Dr. Galdikas' talk. The event also included a VIP reception and a book signing. The central location of this talk allowed for people across mid-America (including Chicago and Texas) to be in attendance. Some of those in attendance were former volunteers, interns, and colleagues of Dr. Galdikas.



Dr. Galdikas signing books with attendees of her Kansas City talk at end of

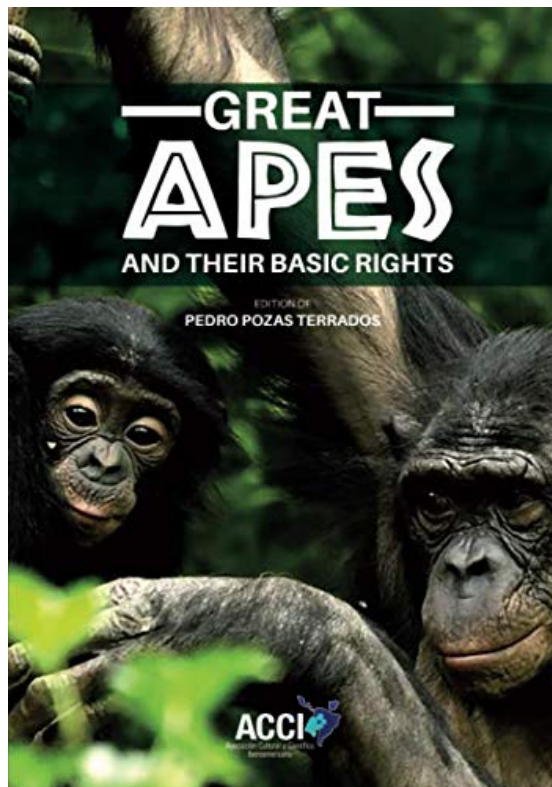
PUBLICATIONS

In 2019, OFI Founder & President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas was a co-author on a scientific paper published in the journal *Intelligence* about orangutans' cognitive abilities:

Damerius, L. A., Burkart, J. M., van Noordwijk, M. A., Haun, D. B., Kosonen, Z. K., **Galdikas, B. M.**, ... & van Schaik, C. P. (2019). General cognitive abilities in orangutans (*Pongo abelii* and *Pongo pygmaeus*). *Intelligence*, 74, 3-11.

Dr. Galdikas was also the author of a chapter titled, "Like Two Mirrors: The Deep Connections Between Humans and Orangutans" in Great Apes and Their Basic Rights, a book edited by Pedro Pozas Terrados, the Executive Director of the Great Ape Project Spain.

Galdikas, B.M.F. (2019) Like Two Mirrors: The Deep Connections Between Humans and Orangutans. In Great Apes and Their Basic Rights edited by Terrados, P.P., Madrid, Spain. pg. 113-126.





ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

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With support from our sister organizations:

