

2021 Annual Report



Celebrating 50 Years in the Field
for Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas,
OFI Founder & President



ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

After 50 Years in the Field, the Work to Save Orangutans and Rainforests Carries On

Dear Friends,

Many years ago I had a vision that I would go to Southeast Asia, learn more about orangutans than anyone else had ever learned, and share that knowledge with the rest of the world. Already, I knew that I would eventually spend much of my life with orangutans in the wild.

After almost three years of waiting, my husband at the time, Rod Brindamour, and I arrived at Tanjung Puting Wildlife Reserve in Central Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan Tengah) in 1971 and began a study of wild orangutans. This was the culmination of my young adult dreams. People said such a study couldn't be done. Orangutans lived almost exclusively in the canopy, were exceedingly rare, silent, and extremely wary. Much of their habitat consisted of peat swamp forest where the acidic water, the color of black tea, was sometimes chest-deep and often did damage to skin. Despite leeches, malaria, typhoid, dengue, scorpions, centipedes, venomous snakes, toxic tree-sap, fire-ants, thunderstorms, allergic reactions, dehydration, hunger, wounds, falling branches, trees crashing and smashing huts to smithereens (fortunately, never with us in them), Rod and I carried on. Taking care of and rehabilitating rambunctious wild-born orangutan youngsters and needy infants whom we had rescued from captivity was tiring and arduous work but provided ample rewards of love, affection, and insight. We built camps, established trail systems, and searched for and followed wild orangutans for months and years at a time.



Dr. Galdikas in the 1970s with orphaned infant orangutan undergoing rehabilitation.

During our ninth year in Borneo Rod left to finish school in Canada. He completed his degree in physics and never came back. I stayed and was most fortunate to marry Pak Bohap bin Jalan, an indigenous Dayak of Borneo, who has been my husband now for over forty years. Pak Bohap and I continued my work with orangutans and forests in Borneo. In 1982 the Indonesian government upgraded Tanjung Puting to a National Park.

This year 2021 is a special year. We celebrate half a century - fifty years - since I arrived, soaked and cold from the hard rain, at the bark-walled hut on the Sekonyer River that we named Camp Leakey in honor of my mentor, the late Louis S.B. Leakey.

Over the last fifty years we have overcome many challenges. 2021 was a particularly difficult year. COVID had turned the world upside down. The usual parameters of normality had changed. Indonesia's borders remained closed to visitors the entire year. We continued

the strict medical and health protocols that we had instituted at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) the previous year to keep COVID at bay. We ensured that orangutans under our care did not contact COVID. Once COVID vaccines became available in the region during early 2021, OFI staff started receiving injections. Camp Leakey and Tanjung Puting National Park remained closed to visitors but our dedicated staff continued feeding and monitoring released ex-captive orangutans and their offspring at OFI feeding sites within and outside the Park. Permanent releases of wild-born ex-captive orangutans from the OCCQ to the forest were put on hold for the year. However, in late November 2021 the local government re-opened the two release sites closest to the port city of Kumai, Tanjung Harapan and Pondok Tanggui, to local visitors although at decreased capacity.

OFI continued monitoring free-ranging orangutans in the Park. We re-released two males who had initially been brought from Camp Leakey and were getting medical treatment at the OCCQ. Gatwick, an adult male, had been brought to the OCCQ during October 2019 with severe wounds suffered in a fight with another adult male while Rimba is a subadult male who had been wounded by an unknown assailant, possibly an adult male, during February 2021. Both had recovered from their wounds and were separately released back to Camp Leakey on July 13, 2021. Wild adult male orangutans tend to be very intolerant of each other and either fight or avoid each other. Thus, it is not unusual occasionally to encounter wounded orangutan males in the wild.

In general, humans harm orangutans much more than other orangutans do. OFI veterinarians and staff worked with Forestry Department officers in 2021 to rescue wild orangutans from dangerous situations outside the Park and to translocate these individuals to safe areas. This year we rescued 18 wild orangutans. One of these orangutans, an adult male named Lintang whom we rescued on January 31, 2021, needed more extensive care at the OCCQ before he had recovered enough to be released back to the wild. The top of Lintang's head had been sliced open with a machete. We released Lintang on June 15, 2021 and he went back to the wild without a moment's hesitation. The other 17 rescued wild orangutans were given extensive health checks in situ by OFI veterinarians and were transported and released to safe forest areas in the wild as quickly as possible.

The Forestry Department brought three wild born ex-captive infant orphans to the OCCQ in 2021, two male infants and a female infant. All three are thriving. Another male infant, named Sugar, was born unexpectedly on April 2021 to a female at the OCCQ. Older males and females are released and monitored separately during their "soft" or day releases into the OCCQ forest and are housed separately at different facilities during the night. Needless to say, the pregnancy was a surprise.

Four orangutan deaths occurred at the OCCQ, none from COVID. Adult male Omry was one of the orangutans who died. He had suffered seizures since he first arrived as an infant at the OCCQ sixteen years ago. Despite the very intensive care provided by OFI staff and veterinarians all these years, we could not save him. An adolescent female who had been ill for some time died as did two adult males who had been brought back to the OCCQ after release in previous years. Rehabilitation of wild born ex-captive males and their release into the wild is not necessarily an easy nor straight-forward process. It is testimony to the skill and dedication of OFI staff as well as the sturdy nature, behavioral flexibility, and cognitive

ability of orangutans that so many released orangutans do survive and make lives successfully in the wild.



Dr. Galdikas and Siswi at Camp Leakey some years ago. Siswi eating durian.

All deaths bring grief. However, there was one notable death at Camp Leakey that brought sorrow to many hearts. Orangutan Siswi, first surviving offspring of the first rehabilitant mother orangutan Siswoyo, died suddenly at Camp Leakey in 2021. Siswi was Camp Leakey's orangutan Ambassador. Although she spent much time in the wild, nonetheless, she seemed to relish her role as the representative of the orangutan population at Tanjung Puting. She was a unique, very smart individual who interacted as an equal with human visitors and often won their hearts. She was a bicultural orangutan who had been born in the wild, grew up with her dominant ex-captive wild born mother in the wild and, ultimately, after her mother's death became the dominant orangutan female in the forest around camp. But she also understood humans and seemingly liked them. She did not die of COVID. She died suddenly after an illness that lasted only a few days. She was deemed recovered and the OFI veterinarian who

had been treating her left camp to go back to the OCCQ. Siswi died the next day. She was in her fifties. To say she will be missed is an understatement. Siswi was a bridge across the millions of years that separate orangutan and human evolutionary journeys. When you gazed into Siswi's eyes and she gazed back at you, you saw a profound emotional understanding that erased millions of years and you realized that both of you were just mirrors of each other. I will profoundly miss Siswi just as I also miss her mother and the other orangutan friends who allowed me into their universe and deepened my understanding of animals and Nature.

At the end of 2021, there were 282 orangutans at the OCCQ complex. We are hopeful that the New Year will bring the end of the COVID pandemic, and we will be able to start again releasing rehabilitated wild born ex-captive orangutans back to the wild. We also hope to build more release camps and feeding platforms to accommodate new releases in appropriate areas of safe forest.

We have continued our local education program "Campaign Orangutan" in Kalimantan despite continuing COVID restrictions. The education team led by Ibu Dora Siburian reached 5,150 pupils and students at 63 local schools in 2021. A few years ago we started providing seedlings of native trees for schoolchildren to plant in school yards and by adjacent roads to provide shade in open areas near schools. Teachers have been very enthusiastic about this initiative and have asked OFI to expand the program. Schoolchildren enjoy being active participants in conservation activities and, along with villagers and parents, planted 15,920 trees this year as part of Campaign Orangutan. This was separate from OFI's rewilding program carried out by a staff team dedicated to the tree-planting program.

Despite the issues posed by the pandemic, OFI's team continued to plant trees in areas burned in 2015 and 2019. Under the leadership of Ibu Cici Viviani, our eight-person rewilding

team planted 31,080 trees across four different sites. Six different species of primary hard wood forest trees, all from the upper canopy (several identified as rare or endangered), were planted. Cempedak, a cultivated tree that sometimes grows in secondary forests and open patches of primary forest was also planted. The large, rich fruit is much favored by orangutans, monkeys, and bears when encountered in the forest. Between the “Campaign Orangutan” and OFI’s rewilding team we planted 47,000 trees this year.

Our education program continued in the national capital, Jakarta. Due to the COVID pandemic our Jakarta educator Ibu Irma Susilawati and her assistant were unable to visit schools in person. As in 2020, Ibu Irma continued her weekly “Instagram Live” program throughout 2021. During each hour episode she interviewed conservationists, university faculty, government officials, farmers, field primatologists, OFI field staff or anyone who had knowledge, opinions, or expertise to impart regarding conservation and biodiversity issues. Among the many people who spoke on the program, one of my former students from 1975, Dr. Barita Manulang, was interviewed for the hour. He is now retired and had an illustrious career as a conservationist and activist.

We are very grateful to an Indonesian travel supply company in Jakarta that directly donated 500 pairs of rubber boots, each with a retail value of over \$100 USD, to the OCCQ. Given the swampy habitat in which orangutans live, boots for staff are very much needed.

During 2021 the wild orangutan field research continued as well as monitoring of free-ranging members of the “rehabilitant” community (wild born ex-captive orangutans who have been returned to the wild and their wild born offspring). There were 41 days of follows conducted on five wild orangutan mother-offspring pairs as well as 25 days of follows on three rehabilitant mother-offspring pairs. The three rehabilitant pairs consisted of one older female, Gara, who had arrived as a youngster to our rehabilitation program at Camp Leakey in the 1970s, and her new infant as well as two descendants of ex-captive mothers and their own offspring. I have a chapter titled “Gara” in my book published in 1995, “Reflections of Eden,” where I relate the story of Gara’s confiscation and subsequent life in the forest. One of the rehabilitant mothers followed during 2021 is Gara’s adult granddaughter, so her infant is Gara’s great-grandchild. The other rehabilitant mother is the adult daughter of a wild born ex-captive who arrived at Camp Leakey in the 1970s and died some years ago. The existence of these offspring mothers and grandmothers among the rehabilitant orangutan community speaks of the success of OFI’s fifty-year rehabilitation program.

Not much travelling was done during this difficult pandemic year but I was delighted to visit Pak Wiratno, Director General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE) in Jakarta. He interviewed me for a social media program he runs and we exchanged books. He presented me with his new book “Menuju Digital Society,” about the digital transformation of nature conservation. I gave



Dr. Galdikas and top Indonesian Forestry official Pak Wiratno exchanging books in late 2021.

him “Undaunted,” a recently published short book about my life and work written by Anita Silvey. As the top official responsible for nature protection under the Indonesian Minister of Forestry/Environment, Pak Wiratno has been very supportive of all conservation work under his purview, and it was my pleasure and privilege to spend time with him.


I was also fortunate to visit Lithuania where I gave lectures, had meetings with Lithuanian conservationists, visited protected areas, and was able to spend over an hour with His Excellency the President of Lithuania Gitanas Nauseda. We discussed various topics including biodiversity loss and the importance of ancient forests. He is sharp, articulate, very aware, and speaks excellent English. I was impressed.

Unfortunately, the pandemic eliminated most in-person plans for events to celebrate my fifty years in the field. However, we were fortunate to have one very successful live, in-person event in November at the Kansas City Zoo with a reception, talk, and showing of the film “Born to Be Wild.” In addition, OFI had a joint online salon with The Leakey Foundation, “An Evening with Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas.” The Leakey Foundation also released an episode of their “Origin Stories” podcast featuring an interview with me and archival recordings from the early days of my research and conservation work. I participated in other podcasts and radio interviews highlighting my 50th anniversary including CBC’s The Current. Actor and friend Ruta Lee graciously contributed a video congratulating me upon my 50th anniversary working in the field with orangutans, which was posted on OFI social media.

All of us at OFI were delighted when Kobe Steele, co-founder of sister organization OFI Australia, was awarded the Order of Australia for “services to conservation and the environment” in the Queen’s birthday honors list on June 14, 2021. Congratulations Kobe! We are very proud of your work and the help you have provided to the orangutan cause, as well as bringing awareness to the environment, biodiversity, and forest issues.

The year 2021 brought new challenges to OFI’s work with orangutans and forests in Borneo. However, we survived and thrived during this difficult year. We thank the government of the Republic of Indonesia. We acknowledge our sister organizations, OFI Canada and OFI Australia as well as the Biruté Galdikas Ecology Support Foundation in Lithuania, for their invaluable support. Most of all, we thank all the friends and members of OFI, wherever you are found in the world, for your continued and ceaseless support. We can’t do it without you!

In deepest gratitude,



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



MISSION AND VISION

DEEP CONSERVATION

OUR VISION

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

- Protecting tropical rainforest habitat and native wildlife, including orangutans, throughout the world
- Rewilding degraded and destroyed rainforest
- Saving Great Ape and Small Ape populations, especially orangutans who are critically endangered, from extinction in the wild
- Educating the public in Indonesia and throughout the world about orangutans and the biodiversity crisis
- Saving individual wildlife, particularly orangutans, from captivity by rehabilitation and release back to the wild
- Continuing long-term studies of wildlife, particularly orangutans, so we gain a better understanding of the biological processes of evolution and extinction

OUR MISSION

Orangutan Foundation International's (OFI) core mission is the conservation of orangutans and the tropical rainforest which 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
- Spreading awareness for wildlife, ecosystem, and biodiversity conservation throughout the world, particularly in Indonesia
- Acquiring forested and forest-adjacent land (orangutan habitat) in collaboration with Indonesian partners
- Actively planting native trees to rewild degraded and deforested orangutan habitat
- Actively protecting wild orangutans and their native habitat on the ground through patrol teams which consist of OFI rangers, mobile brigades of national police, and forestry rangers, as well as building local and international support coalitions
- Rescuing, rehabilitating, and releasing wild born ex-captive and orphaned Bornean orangutans into safe and secure sites in the wild
- Conducting research on orangutan ecology, genetics, and behavior

FIELD CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Animal Rescue, Rehabilitation, Release, & Care

ORANGUTAN CARE CENTER AND QUARANTINE



Front of veterinary clinic at OFI's OCCQ.

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 is situated in over 200 acres of forested land on the edge of the village of Pasir Panjang. The central hub of the OCCQ has top notch veterinary facilities, housing for orangutans requiring close veterinary monitoring or specialized care, diet and enrichment preparation areas, and administrative offices. Scattered throughout the remaining forest are multiple camps with their own staff facilities and housing for orangutans of particular age/sex/developmental classes. One of these camps is for the isolated quarantine facilities.

The OCCQ provides long-term care for orangutans and other wildlife undergoing extensive rehabilitation for eventual return to the wild and for those individuals whose health may prevent them from ever returning to the wild. The OCCQ also provides short-term care for displaced wild orangutans and other animals who can be returned to the wild after undergoing health checks and, if necessary, treatment.

The long-term care of orangutans and other wildlife includes 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.

There were 285 orangutans living at the OCCQ at the beginning of 2021. After taking into account new arrivals to the OCCQ, re-releases from the OCCQ back to the wild, as well as births and deaths at the OCCQ (all of which is detailed in the sections below), there were 282 orangutans living at the OCCQ by the end of 2021.

OCCQ STAFF

Well over 100 employees work at the OCCQ, which is situated on the edge of the village of Pasir Panjang. This includes management and administrative personnel, security guards, veterinary staff, animal caregivers, enrichment team members, and general facilities maintenance 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.

COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS

When the COVID-19 pandemic emerged in 2020, OFI immediately implemented extensive precautionary measures to ensure the safety of the orangutans under our care at the OCCQ, orangutans living near research, release, and patrol sites in the forest, as well as OFI staff and the local community. The pandemic continued to have a significant impact on OFI's field operations throughout 2021. Indonesia's borders remained closed to nonresidents and the government-mandated hold on releasing wild born, rehabilitated orangutans back to the wild remained in place throughout the year. Tanjung Puting National Park, home to several orangutan release and patrol sites staffed by OFI as well as OFI's research station Camp Leakey, remained totally closed to visitors until late in the year, when the government partially reopened the Park to local visitors only. This partial reopening applied to orangutan release sites and feeding stations at Pondok Harapan and Pondok Tanggui. Camp Leakey remained closed to all visitors throughout the year. Forest patrols in collaboration with Police and Forestry Department officials continued in the National Park and other forests that OFI helps protect.

In early 2021, COVID-19 vaccinations became locally available and OFI paid for all staff to receive vaccinations. Strict precautions remained in place throughout 2021, including OCCQ staff being required to receive temperature and health checks on their way into facilities, wash hands frequently throughout the day, wear masks and gloves at all times when in proximity to orangutans or items that may come in contact with orangutans, and undergo a quarantine period at home (with pay) if they exhibited any symptoms of COVID-19. Visitors remained prohibited from entering OCCQ facilities.

No orangutans under OFI's care or protection tested positive for COVID-19 in 2021. Indeed, no positive cases of COVID-19 have been reported in orangutans anywhere in the world to date. However, there were a few confirmed cases of COVID-19 in zoo gorillas in 2021. Because of orangutans' very close genetic relationship to humans and the many physiological similarities they share with us, and because of the constantly evolving nature of the COVID-19 virus, the possibility of zoonotic (cross-species) transmission in the future cannot be dismissed. The consequences of transmission particularly to wild orangutans or orangutans slated for release to the wild could be severe. OFI will continue to take the threat of COVID-19 transmission very seriously, for both orangutans' and humans' sakes.

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 and documentation of physical features
- Sampling blood, hair, urine, and feces
- Typhoid, hepatitis, and tuberculosis screenings
- Administration of anti-parasitic medications
- Microchip implantation



Indonesian Forestry official passing off recently confiscated orphaned infant orangutan Jojo, to an OFI veterinarian dressed in full personal protective equipment in accordance with OCCQ quarantine and COVID-19 policies.

QUARANTINE

All new arrivals at the OCCQ undergo a minimum 30-day quarantine before being allowed to join the general OCCQ population. Dedicated employees who do not participate in general OCCQ activities work at the isolated quarantine facilities. The quarantine period involves regular health monitoring to ensure no transmissible diseases pass from newly arrived individuals to other orangutans undergoing care at the OCCQ.




Additional quarantine procedures were implemented starting in 2020 with COVID-19 testing administered to orangutans upon arrival and then again at the end of quarantine prior to their joining the general OCCQ orangutan population.

2021 ORANGUTAN ARRIVAL SUMMARY

The Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) took in five additional orangutans for care during 2021. The sections below indicate which individuals were brought in for the first time, which ones were repeat rescues, and whether they were rescued from captivity or came directly from the wild. Those who were re-released back to the wild in 2021 are also listed. Refer to the “2021 Translocation and Release Summary” section below for further details.

NEW ARRIVALS - FROM CAPTIVITY

The wild born infant orangutan orphans pictured below were brought to the OCCQ by local Police or Forestry Department officers in 2021 after being confiscated or relinquished from private owners. All three orangutans listed below are still undergoing rehabilitation at the end of 2021 and will require care for years to come until they are old enough and skilled enough to survive on their own in the forest.

Arrival Date	Name	Sex	Photo
March 13	Ryan Reynolds	Male	
October 19	Usup	Male	
December 13	Jojo	Female	

Orphaned infant orangutans typically arrive at the OCCQ after their mothers were killed by humans who either intended on keeping/selling the infants as pets or felt threatened by the mothers as they wandered into human areas. A very large proportion of the orphans brought into the OCCQ lost their mothers in palm oil plantations or other agricultural operations. Because an orangutan infant is extremely dependent on his/her mother and clings to her body almost constantly, including after she has been shot and killed, these orphans are often quite traumatized before arriving at the OCCQ. Police or Forestry Department officers confiscate infant orangutans being kept illegally as pets or facilitate voluntary relinquishment of infant orangutans before bringing the orphans to the OCCQ for rehabilitation.

The orphaned infant Ryan Reynolds (named after the famous Canadian actor) was confiscated by Police at a palm oil plantation where his mother was most likely killed. Usup and Jojo had both been kept in captivity as pets, for one year and four months respectively, before being confiscated by Forestry Department officials and brought in to the OCCQ.

NEW ARRIVALS - FROM THE WILD

One wild orangutan was brought into the OCCQ for medical care in 2021. On January 31st, OFI rescue staff worked with Forestry Department officials to rescue a wild adult male whom we named Lintang. Lintang was found on the ground with a huge open wound, likely inflicted by a machete, near a palm oil plantation. OFI rescue staff tranquilized Lintang with the use of blowguns and veterinarians immediately treated and sewed up Lintang's head wound. This wound had penetrated all the way to the skull. Lintang was brought back to the OCCQ to be monitored during the recovery process from this significant wound. Once Lintang had fully healed and passed health checks, he was released back to the wild on June 15th, 2021.



Wild adult male orangutan Lintang (tranquilized) being weighed as part of a field health check upon his rescue near a palm oil plantation.

Subadult male Rimba was found wounded, likely from a fight with another male orangutan, in the Camp Leakey Forest and was brought into the OCCQ for medical attention on February 22nd. Rimba is the free-ranging offspring of female orangutan Riga who herself is the adult daughter of a wild born ex-captive successfully rehabilitated to life in the wild. Thus, Rimba is the free-ranging grandson of a rehabilitant. Until he was brought to OCCQ for medical treatment, Rimba had never left the forest. Rimba was released back at Camp Leakey in Tanjung Puting National Park on July 13th, 2021.

ORANGUTAN RELEASE PROTOCOL REVIEW

CANDIDATE SELECTION

Orangutans are selected for release back to the wild by Dr. Galdikas, OFI's veterinary team, and Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (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 in order to prevent human-wildlife conflict situations once released.

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
- COVID-19
- Glucose & protein abnormalities
- Tuberculosis
- 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 (the natural resources agency of Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry) and the National Park authority, if the orangutan is released within Tanjung Puting National Park or near its boundary. Release sites are usually on or near the border of the 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!).

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 is meant to continue for a minimum of ten days, but sometimes the newly released orangutans are so eager to return to the wild that within a few days they elude the staff members who are monitoring them, especially in the deep swamps.



OFI Rescue and Release Team members at an orangutan release site.

ORANGUTAN TRANSLOCATION AND RE-RELEASE PROTOCOL REVIEW

TRANSLOCATION

The relocation or “translocation” of wild orangutans occurs when OFI transports orangutans directly from one wild location to another. If a visit to the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) is required, it is usually a very short visit, often overnight. Wild orangutans being translocated are microchipped and moved to safe 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, translocates wild orangutans observed or found in areas that may pose a danger to the orangutans themselves or to humans in the vicinity, such as near agricultural operations or human settlements. Locals or agricultural workers often contact OFI or BKSDA staff either by phone or in person to alert OFI/BKSDA personnel 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 youngster, OFI/BKSDA immediately transports him or her to the OCCQ because these young orangutans lack the physical development and necessary life-skills required for survival without their mothers.



Wild adult male orangutan Sapientia (tranquilized) undergoing a health check after being found in a dangerous situation at a palm oil plantation. Once medically cleared, Sapientia was immediately transported to a safe forest location and released.

RE-RELEASE

OFI provides lifelong support to orangutans previously cared for/rehabilitated at the OCCQ and released to the wild. While some released individuals stray far from release sites and are rarely or never seen by OFI field staff, others remain in proximity to OFI release sites, patrol stations, or research camps. When any individual orangutan is observed injured or in poor health, OFI field staff alert OCCQ veterinarians to assess the situation.

If the responding OFI field veterinarians are unable to treat an ill or injured orangutan on site, the orangutan will be brought back to the OCCQ for more intensive care. In the case of released wild born ex-captives, these may be individuals who are not adjusting to life in the wild, or those who wander into contact with humans some distance from release sites. These may also be adult males seriously wounded in combat with other males. Sometimes these are wild males because adult males have little tolerance for each other's presence. Once the orangutans have recovered and attained good health, they are re-released back into the wild.

No released orangutans were brought back to OCCQ this year.

2021 ORANGUTAN RELEASE SUMMARY

Continued COVID-19 precautions, including a government-imposed moratorium on releasing rehabilitated wildlife back to the wild, significantly limited OFI's release activities in 2021. While we were unable to release any wild born ex-captive orangutans who had undergone extensive rehabilitation at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ), we were allowed to re-release wild orangutans as well as free ranging orangutans who might be descendants of former rehabilitants requiring only temporary care at the OCCQ. Details of these releases can be found in "2021 Translocation and Release Summary" below.

2021 Orangutan TRANSLOCATION AND RELEASE SUMMARY

Sometimes the free-ranging offspring and grandchildren of released wild born ex-captive orangutans get injured in the wild as do wild males. Gatwick is the adult son of wild born ex-captive Gara who gave birth to him in the wild. Gatwick had been undergoing medical care and monitoring at the OCCQ since he was found at Camp Leakey with severe wounds from a fight with another adult male in October 2019. Subadult male Rimba, a grandson of a released rehabilitant, had been at the OCCQ since February 2021 recovering from his own wounds, also likely sustained in a fight. Both orangutans were released back to Camp Leakey on July 13, 2021. This is the first time that both of these orangutan males had been brought from the forest to OCCQ for medical treatment.

One adult wild orangutan was released back to the wild in 2021 after receiving six months of treatment at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ). As mentioned on page 16, Lintang was found near a palm oil plantation in January 2021. He displayed a huge open wound, likely inflicted by a machete, on the top of his head. OFI rescue staff tranquilized Lintang with the use of a blowgun and OFI veterinarians immediately treated and sewed up Lintang's head wound. This wound had penetrated all the way to the skull. Lintang was brought back to the OCCQ to be monitored during the recovery process from this significant wound. Once Lintang had fully healed and passed health checks, he was released back to the wild on June 15th, 2021.



Seventeen other wild orangutans were found in compromising situations of potential human-wildlife conflict and were immediately translocated without needing admittance to the OCCQ in 2021. Eight of these orangutans consisted of four adult females and the infant that each female had with her. Six of the translocated orangutans were adult males. Three rescues

consisted of immature orangutans, including one adolescent female, one subadult male, and one older juvenile. The majority of these orangutans were rescued from within the borders of palm oil plantations or rubber plantations. One male was rescued in a forest that was being cleared for palm oil. Another adult male was found near the cargo terminal area of the Pangkalan Bun airport. This is not as surprising as it may seem, because the Pangkalan Bun airport is some distance from the city itself and is surrounded by forest. This rescued male was named Cargo.

NON-ORANGUTAN ARRIVALS, TRANSLOCATIONS, AND RELEASES

The Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) occasionally takes in non-orangutan wild Bornean animals who require care. We also help with translocating healthy wildlife found in compromising situations of potential human-wildlife conflict and we collaborate with other nonprofits in Borneo that specialize in the care and rehabilitation of particular species.

In 2021, the OCCQ continued to provide care for one cassowary, one binturong, one long-tailed macaque, and 17 Malayan sun bears who cannot be released to the wild.

Malayan sun bears are particularly vulnerable, not only because of habitat loss and fragmentation but also because adult bears are killed so that their body parts can be sold for purported medicinal benefits or for meat. Orphaned cubs are sometimes kept or sold as pets. These cubs are often confiscated by or surrendered to Police or Forestry Department officials. However, once sun bears are habituated to humans it is very difficult to rehabilitate them for life in the forest. Sun bears over the age of two who have spent any time in captivity are almost never candidates for rehabilitation.

While OFI has pursued successful rehabilitation efforts with sun bears in the past, we are no longer accepting new sun bear arrivals at the OCCQ unless they are under two years of age. We defer these efforts to organizations more specialized in sun bears in order to focus our efforts and resources on what we specialize in: orangutans. That said, OFI is committed to providing quality lifelong care to the 17 sun bears already living at the OCCQ. These are bears who cannot be rehabilitated and released back to the wild.

ORANGUTAN AND OTHER ANIMAL CARE AT THE OCCQ

FOOD AND DIET

Wild orangutans are primarily frugivorous but also consume vegetation, insects, and fungi. Although we cannot exactly duplicate wild orangutan diet for the orangutans undergoing rehabilitation at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ), we do our best in providing them with fresh ripe fruit and some vegetables. In addition, we collect wild foods from the forest when they are available: termite nests, fungi, ripe fruits, and young leaves and ferns.

In 2021 around 495,751 kg or 1,092,944 lbs. (547 US tons) of fruit and vegetables were purchased and distributed as food for orangutans and other wildlife under OFI's care. This translates to an average of over 45 US tons of fresh produce received at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) each month. This produce is also distributed to the various field camp and release locations.

The majority of the produce received at the OCCQ in 2021 consisted of bananas, corn, papaya, watermelon, rambutan, and yams. However, about 25% of the food purchased in 2021 consisted of a wide variety of other fresh produce such as pineapples, mangos, coconuts, jackfruit, oranges, cultivated and wild durian, "cempedak", dragon fruit, tomatoes, water spinach, cucumbers, carrots, cabbage, and "katuk" leaves.

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. Fruits and vegetables are sourced locally as much as possible, which seems to have a positive impact on how the local community values and perceives OFI's conservation efforts. Since most local indigenous people who are not working as laborers on plantations consist of small-scale farmers, they very much welcome OFI buying produce locally. We buy bananas from a women's farm cooperative in one of the coastal villages adjacent to Tanjung Puting National Park, where OFI conducts research, patrols forest, and has released rehabilitated orangutans. We get a regular supply of coconuts from a local woman. Although we buy as much of the fruit and vegetables as we can from the local market, 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 at OCCQ. Milk is also given twice weekly to adolescents and adults. Our experience is that milk is very beneficial for the health and development of all wild born ex-captive orangutans at OCCQ despite their age.

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 are also offered 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/or 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 confined to in a small cage while being held 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 sleeping 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 other 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. This competition may include aggression and combat.



Young female orangutan Benjamin during daily release to OFI's Learning Forest at the OCCQ.

Females

Although more social in nature compared to adult 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 to 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

Orangutans undergoing rehabilitation at the OCCQ are regularly taken out by caregivers to explore in the *Learning Forest*. The *Learning Forest* envelopes the OCCQ's veterinary and orangutan housing facilities. It 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 orangutans in rehabilitation at 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 wild crab-eating macaques sometimes 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 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 alternating schedules. 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 members of the Enrichment Team.

ENRICHMENT

ENRICHMENT CRITERIA

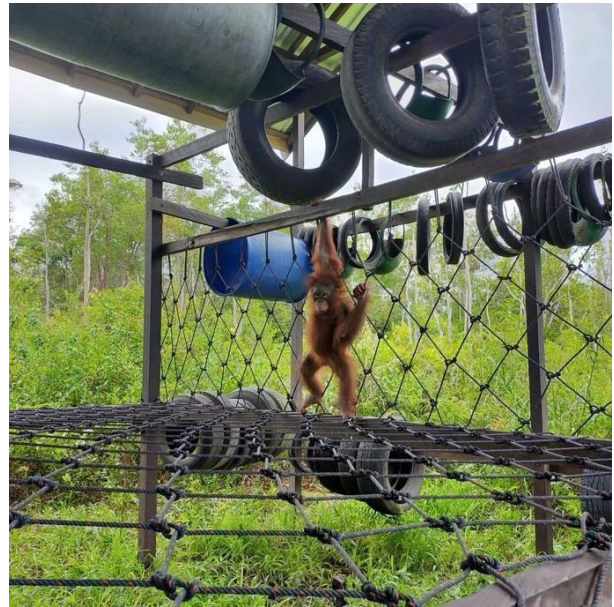
Orangutans are highly intelligent primates who need daily stimulation. Enrichment is key for the maintenance of orangutan mental and physical health during rehabilitation. It further provides the opportunity to exhibit and practice natural specie-specific behaviors and helps reinforce important survival skills. OFI has designated a number of staff members as an Enrichment Team. Their sole responsibility is to provide daily enrichment to the orangutans in rehabilitation at the OCCQ and surrounding camps. The team develops and designs enrichment that is appropriate and specific to differing age ranges and skill levels as the orangutans grow older.

ENRICHMENT CATEGORIES

Enrichment at OFI falls under the following well recognized enrichment categories: Physical/Habitat, Cognitive, Sensory, Food, and Social. It is important to recognize these categories are not mutually exclusive and one form of enrichment might very well fall under multiple categories.

Physical/Habitat

This form of enrichment is excellent for providing opportunities for physical exercise, building dexterity and strength, improving cardiovascular health, and exhibiting and practicing critical skills (like climbing and swinging) for survival in the wild. The OFI Enrichment Team staff can be found regularly developing, building, and installing numerous forms of physical/habitat enrichment - both within orangutan enclosures as well as at daily forest school playgrounds near their *Learning Forest* release sites. Examples can include hammocks, wood ladders, ropes, balls, barrels, raised sleeping platforms off the ground, bedding/nesting materials, etc.



Youngster moves through the OCCQ nursery “playground” after recent installations made by the Enrichment Team.

Cognitive

This form of enrichment is critical for providing psychological stimulation and opportunities for exhibiting and practicing problem solving behavior, a critical skill for survival in the wild.

This particular form of enrichment becomes even more important, by providing adequate stimulation in the rehabilitation environment, as the orangutans age and see an increase in their cognitive capabilities and skill levels. OFI Enrichment Team staff provide cognitive enrichment through distributing novel items, and puzzle-type feeders, activities, and toys made from natural materials with difficulty levels tailored to their specific age group and individual needs and restrictions.

Food

Food enrichment can encompass any enrichment that includes food items, whether novel or infrequently received types of foods and special treats, or in how food items are presented and accessed. Studies have shown animals to engage in behavior known as ‘contra-freeloading’, essentially the phenomenon that when an animal is presented with the choice between food that is offered/freely available and the same exact food that is presented in a way that requires effort to obtain, the animal chooses the option requiring effort/problem solving. With this in mind, it can be beneficial to present daily diet in a way that requires effort, thought process, and problem solving. An example of food enrichment the orangutans at the OCCQ enjoy are novel and highly desired food items presented in leaf and vine parcels, puzzle feeders, and other devices made from natural materials.



OFI Enrichment Team staff put together hand-woven enrichment parcels filled with edible vegetation and other healthy treats such as peanuts

Sensory

Sensory enrichment is very broad and is essentially any enrichment that stimulates the senses. This can be as simple as having housing that allows for access to normal environmental stimulation whether fresh air and wind, natural forest sounds, visual stimulation from natural surroundings, nature smells, etc. The enclosures at OFI are designed in a way where orangutans are not removed/cut off from these normal environmental stimuli. Additionally, many forms of enrichment provided by OFI Enrichment Team staff stimulate the senses through items that provide novel tastes, smells, textures, etc.

Social

Though orangutans are not known to be considered highly social primates, immature orangutans seem to be much more social than fully mature orangutans. For young orangutans, having shared housing and shared *Learning Forest* release sessions provides individuals with opportunities to learn from one another through play and social interaction. The stimulation that comes from being around conspecifics is beneficial to mental health for young orangutans.

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 facility 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 and 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 intensively 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. These conditions may affect behavior and physiology over captive orangutans' lifetimes.

PROCEDURES

Sometimes it is necessary to anesthetize orangutans to perform surgery or conduct other critical procedures.

In 2021 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 so that caregivers can 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 2021, one male orangutan was born at the OCCQ. The infant, named Sugar, was born on April 5th to mother Sinta. We do not know how Sinta became pregnant.

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 2021 we lost a total of five orangutans under our care. Each of these orangutans had been kept entirely in distantly separate quarters and had no contact with each other.

Date of Death	Name	Sex	Cause of Death
June 13	Barita	Male	Chronic metabolism issues
June 18	Virgo	Male	Chronic health issues
June 21	Maylene	Female	Chronic metabolism issues
September 20	Rosalinda	Female	Found deceased of unknown causes inside semi-wild “HaHa” island enclosure
November 2	Omry	Male	Chronic seizures

FIELD CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Education and Outreach

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach have been central to Orangutan Foundation International's field operations for decades. Sharing knowledge about orangutans and conservation issues with Indonesian schoolchildren, community members, corporate groups, police/government officials, and others influences how people directly interact with orangutans and their rainforest habitat. As their habitat shrinks, orangutans are more likely to wander into human settlements or plantations. People who are informed about orangutan behavior and conservation are less likely to respond to these situations with fear or malice, resulting in fewer orangutans severely injured, dead, or orphaned at human hands. Beyond this very direct impact, field education efforts help foster a sense of pride in the unique natural treasures that Borneo and Indonesia possess. Indonesia governs all of Sumatra and most of Borneo, the two islands on which orangutans exclusively live. OFI's education and outreach efforts have helped embed concern for orangutans into Indonesia's national identity. This work has also helped us strengthen our relationships with the local communities in the areas where we work. Understanding their needs and attitudes has allowed us to form key partnerships to work towards common goals of forest protection and sustainable economic development.

In August 2018, OFI hired a former local government official and regional "influencer," Ibu Dora Siburian, as our Education Outreach Coordinator. Ibu Dora has brought great energy and organization to OFI's outreach program, which had previously been done on a more opportunistic basis. She immediately launched the "Campaign Orangutan" program in local schools and villages. Campaign Orangutan goes beyond simply sharing information about orangutans and the rainforest. While Ibu Dora and the education team give presentations and lead engaging activities in individual classrooms, their visits also include school-wide rallies. Often times these exciting rallies include performances from local indigenous dancers or speeches given by local officials. Integrating OFI's conservation message into this kind of a cultural event goes a long way towards positioning pride in orangutans and Indonesia's rich biodiversity as key part of individual, local, and national identities.

Ibu Dora and her team also conduct outreach programs with local community groups. For



School children plant native tree seedlings in their community as part of OFI's Campaign Orangutan outreach program.

both school and community programs, the education team engages participants in active conservation efforts by distributing native tree seedlings from OFI's nursery and planting seedlings with them at the end of programs. These trees are planted on school grounds, along roads, and in locations in and around villages in need

of better shade coverage. Participants greatly enjoy this hands-on engagement with nature that functions to benefit their schools and communities.

OFI's education and outreach efforts, which were significantly diminished in 2020, were able to ramp back up in 2021 as the COVID-19 vaccines became more widely available. However, masking and social distancing practices remained in place. OFI's education team reached 5,150 people across 63 different schools and community groups in 2021. Participants in these programs planted an impressive 15,920 native tree seedlings throughout the year. These tree plantings are separate from tree planting efforts of OFI's Reforestation and Rewilding team, and the survival of trees planted during education programs is not monitored as diligently.

OFI celebrates Orangutan Awareness Week every year in November. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, this event often involved organizing massive parades in which hundreds, if not thousands, of students and community members participated. However, celebrations have been much smaller-scale since the onset of COVID-19 restrictions. In 2021, OFI's education and reforestation staff organized a coloring contest and tree-planting event for school children at OFI's Herbarium.



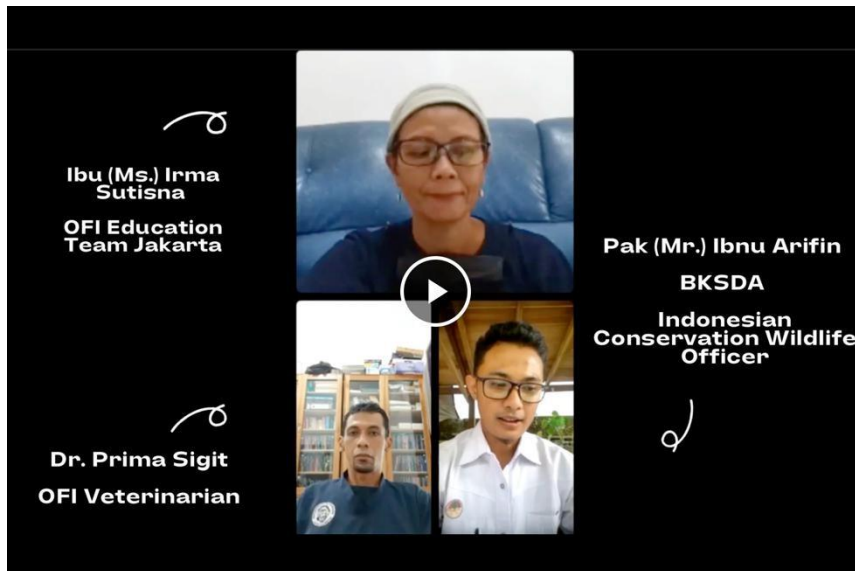
Local children show off orangutan art as part of OFI's coloring contest in celebration of Orangutan Awareness Week.



OFI Education, Herbarium, and Reforestation staff at Orangutan Awareness Week community event. Sign above them states: "Elementary School Coloring Competition - Theme: 'Conserving orangutans for the prosperity of the forest and the future.'"

OFI's education and outreach efforts in Indonesia are not limited to Borneo alone. Support for orangutan and rainforest conservation in Indonesia hinges on many across the highly populated and diverse country taking an interest. In the capital city of Jakarta, opportunities to reach the children of powerful politicians and business people (or students who may go on to similar careers themselves) are particularly ripe. However, COVID-19

restrictions remained stricter in this densely populated city throughout 2021. OFI's Education Coordinator based out of our Jakarta office, Ibu Irma Sutisna, instead focused her efforts on virtual outreach. She hosted weekly live broadcasts on Instagram in which she interviewed OFI field staff, Indonesian conservationists and primatologists, university faculty, government officials, and others on topics related to orangutans and rainforest conservation and biodiversity. These broadcasts gave great insight into the complexity of orangutan conservation efforts and the roles that various stakeholders play.



Screenshot from Instagram Live event hosted by OFI's Education Coordinator in Jakarta. Participants, including an OFI veterinarian and an Indonesian Forestry official, discussed the recent rescue of wild adult

FIELD CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Reforestation and Rewilding

REFORESTATION AND REWILDING

The Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) reforestation project was launched in 2016 and 2017 after the devastating fires of 2015 destroyed several thousand hectares of rainforest within OFI-protected land, and hundreds of thousands of forested hectares throughout all of



OFI Reforestation and Rewilding team members planting tree seedlings in previously degraded habitat.

Borneo. With so little rainforest remaining in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), 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 current OFI Herbarium 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 OFI's Rawa Kuno 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 and forest clearing to establish agricultural land and palm oil plantations. Areas of previously burned forest were especially chosen for replanting.

OFI's Herbarium Manager and Reforestation Coordinator Ibu Cici Viviani led the herbarium, nursery, and rewilding team staff in planting a total of 31,080 seedlings across four different rewilding sites in 2021. These planting efforts focused on six different native trees, including vulnerable and endemic species:

- Miranti (type of Miranti called Miranti durian)
- Belangeran
- Medang
- *Ndoking*
- Pempaning (type of tropical oak)
- Pulai

The 2021 year's planting efforts brought OFI's total planting numbers to over 400,000 seedlings since the inception of the Reforestation and Rewilding Program. This does not include seedlings planted as part of OFI's education and outreach efforts.



OFI Reforestation and Rewilding team on World Orangutan Day 2021, holding tree seedlings and a sign stating, "Habitat restoration: preserving and caring for orangutans."

FIELD CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Land Acquisition and Protection

HABITAT PRESERVATION

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) has a multi-dimensional strategy to protect orangutan forest habitat. Protecting habitat is crucial to conservation. The rainforests of Borneo and Sumatra represent orangutans' only home.

OFI works 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 in collaboration with Indonesian partners is used for wildlife and forest protection. We provide local people with employment on these protected lands as forest guards and rangers.

In recent years with the support of the local indigenous community, OFI's Land Acquisition and Protection program continued in the areas of Pasir Panjang Village Forest which is near the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) as well as near several daily release camps, "Ha-Ha" forest island habitats, and the Rawa Kuno Orangutan Legacy Forest. OFI initiated the concept of an "Orangutan Wildlife Corridor" connecting these areas together. Habitat preservation and rewilding/planting efforts in these areas are critical to OFI's goal to ensure that habitat remains intact and connected for the remnant populations of orangutans, gibbons, macaques,

Malayan sun bears, and clouded leopards who live in this area. In addition, in recent years Indonesian collaborators of OFI have continued to aggregate 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 and local farmers to the north and still holds a remnant population of orangutans and many other wildlife species.

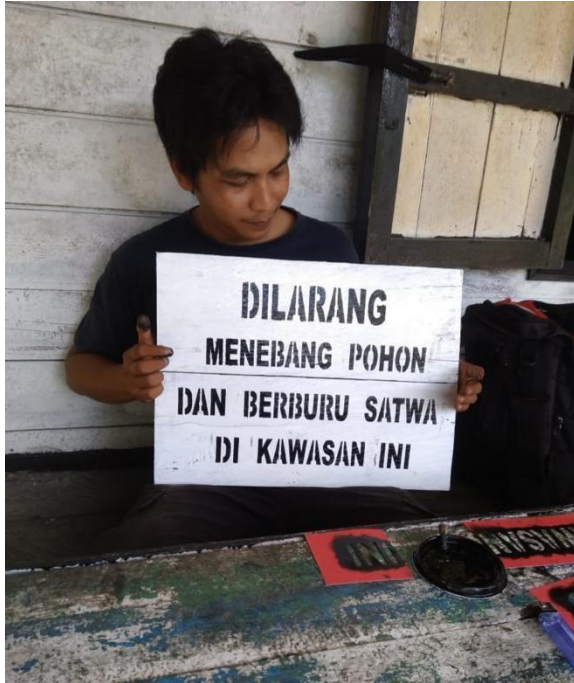


Land acquisition screeched to a halt with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, largely due to travel restrictions that prevented land surveys to be carried out prior to purchasing land. These restrictions continued through 2021 and no new land was acquired this year.

FOREST PROTECTION AND FIREFIGHTING

OFI field and patrol staff carry out routine monitoring efforts across all OFI-associated land holdings including the Rawa Kuno Orangutan Legacy Forest, in and around Tanjung Puting National Park, and within the forested areas of the Seruyan Regency that act as a buffer for the National Park and OFI's release camps. These monitoring and patrol efforts are often carried out in collaboration with local Forestry officials and Police. OFI's year-round patrol efforts aid in the detection of local encroachment involving poaching and illegal logging. Forest monitoring activities also increase the speed with which forest fires are located and

extinguished. Patrol efforts span across three distinct regions with a total of eleven OFI release locations. These efforts were impacted with the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the pandemic, the level of monitoring that patrol rangers were able to carry out was less intensive in 2020 and 2021 than in years past.



OFI patrol ranger creating sign stating, "It is prohibited to cut trees and hunt animals in this area" to hang on border of protected forest.

The continued closure of Tanjung Puting National Park in 2021 did not impact OFI staff who continued to be stationed within the Park. Though less intensive, monitoring and patrolling efforts by OFI rangers continued.

In addition to monitoring through patrols, OFI mitigates the threat of forest fires with prevention and control assisted through hotspot monitoring via environmental satellite data. Hotspot numbers are always associated with the number of fires, and because Tanjung Puting National Park is an area known to sometimes experience fire, OFI staff monitor hotspots daily, especially in the dry season.

No hotspots were detected in Tanjung Puting National Park in 2021, just as none had been detected in 2020. This is significant considering the intensity of fires in previous years, with 2015 and 2019 yielding 2,470 and 857 hotspots, respectively.

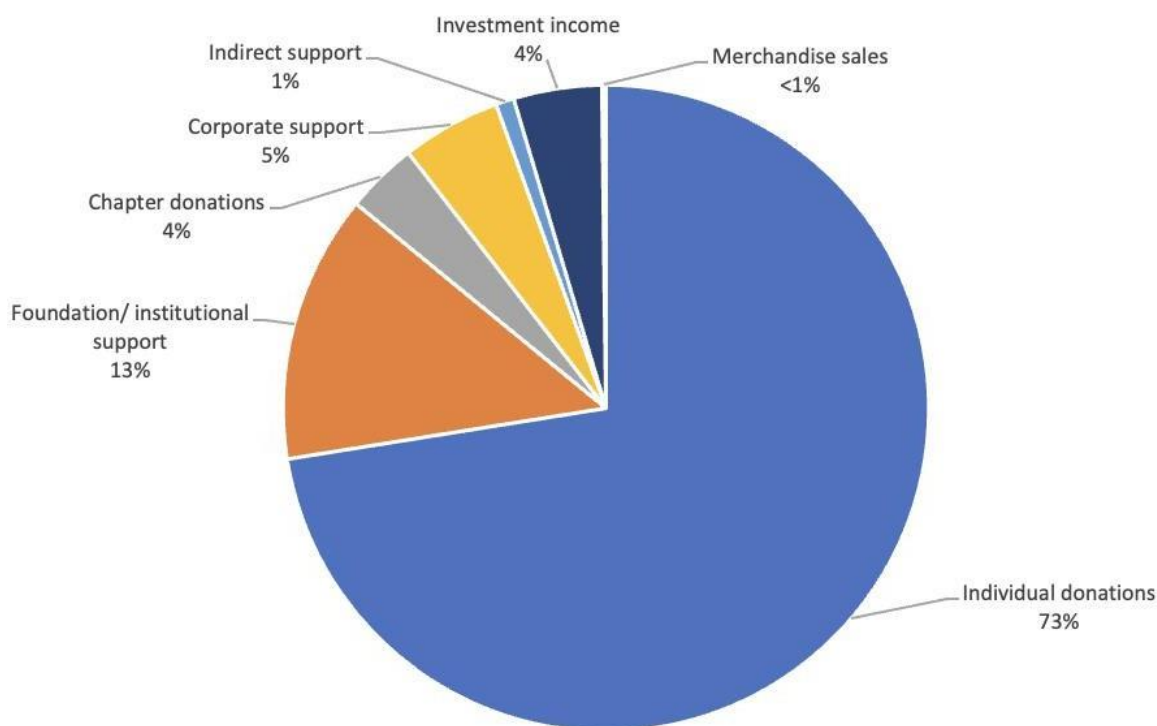
FINANCIAL REPORT

DONATIONS SUMMARY

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) raised a total of **\$3,540,065 USD** in 2021. Individual donations included legacy estates from individuals who had passed away. The donations and revenues OFI brought in throughout 2021 are summarized below:

Support	Individual donations (including legacy estates)	\$2,565,904
	Foundation/institutional support	\$475,182
	Chapter donations	\$127,578
	Corporate support	\$175,463
	Indirect support	\$32,402
Revenue	Investment income	\$156,440
	Merchandise sales	\$7,096
Total		\$3,540,065

2021 SUPPORT AND REVENUE



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: Individual Donations and Legacy Bequests

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. Legacy bequests from individuals are included in standard donations and sometimes tend to be larger than donations given during a person's life time.

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. The 2021 Spring Appeal asked for support of OFI's orangutan rescue efforts and the 2021 Fall Appeal reflected on OFI Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas' 50 years in the field and urged donations made to advance OFI's reforestation and rewilding efforts.

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 were managed by a third-party travel agency, ProTravel in previous years. With the closure of Indonesia's borders and Tanjung Puting National Park, as well as COVID-19 safety measures and protocols implemented at the OCCQ, EcoTours were cancelled in 2020 and did not resume during 2021.

Foster Program

With a gift of \$100 supporters can choose to "foster" orangutans at the OCCQ and receive photos and updates on the foster orangutans' progress. This is one of OFI's longest running fundraising and educational outreach programs.

Events

Events include fundraisers such as donor get-togethers, lectures, cultural fairs, and other events in which OFI participates.

Projects

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

In-Kind

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

Merchandise

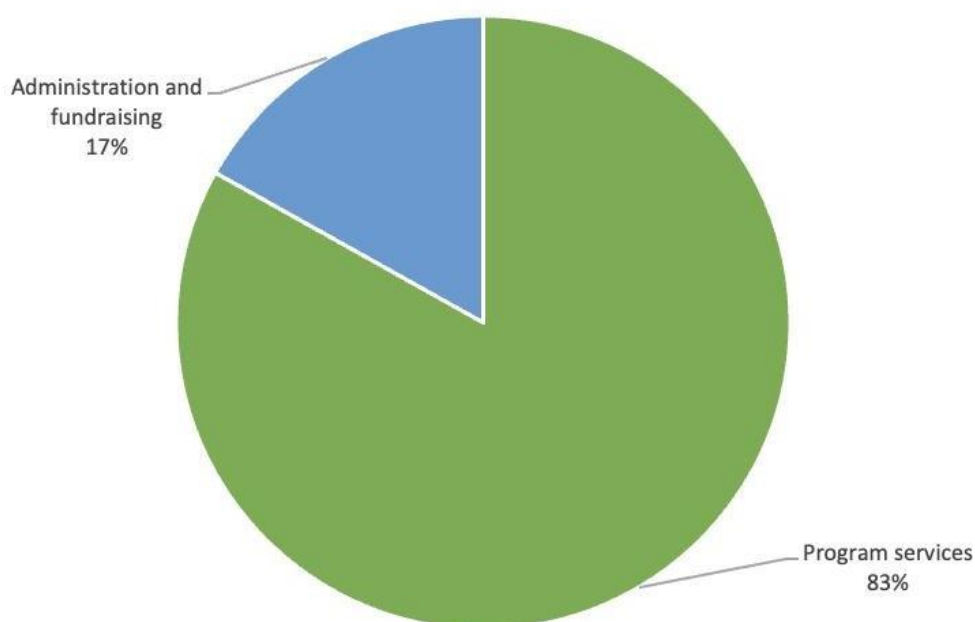
Merchandise sales are generated from OFI's online gift shop. This fundraising channel currently contributes only a small portion to OFI's funds.

EXPENSE SUMMARY

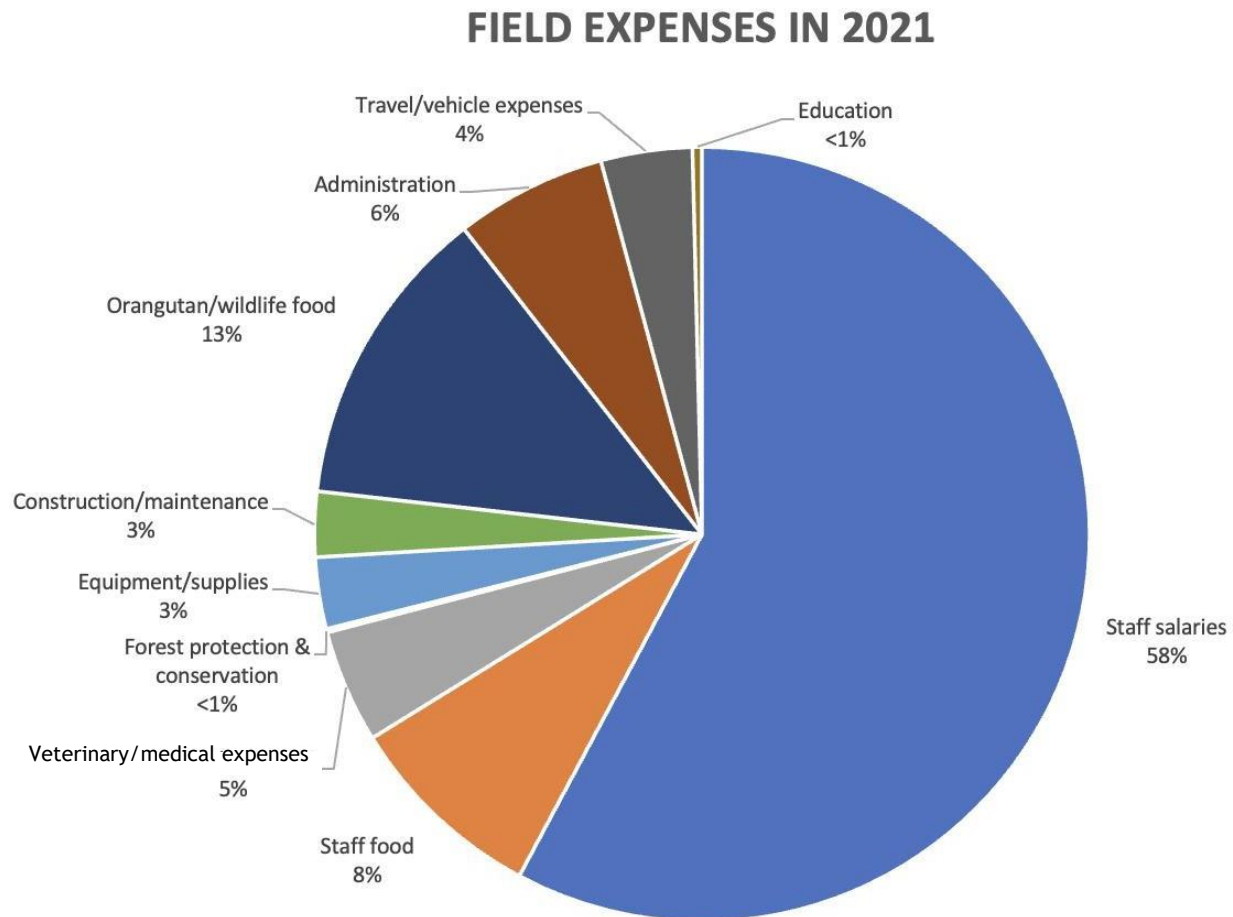
OFI expended **\$1,803,004 USD** in 2021. We take pride in the fact that most of our expenses go directly towards the conservation programs we have in place to support our mission. OFI's expenses throughout 2021 are summarized below:

Program services	\$1,498,682
Supporting services (administration & fundraising)	\$304,322
Total	\$1,803,004

2021 EXPENSES



A breakdown of how OFI funds sent to Borneo in support of field conservation activities were used in 2021 is illustrated below:



OFI's audited financial statements can be found on our website (orangutan.org).

EVENTS, HONORS, AND MEDIA FEATURES

50 YEARS IN THE FIELD

November 6th, 2021 marked exactly 50 years since Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas arrived at the remote rainforest site in Indonesian Borneo that would become the center of her orangutan research and conservation work. Wishing to commemorate this momentous anniversary, OFI kicked off its “50 Years in the Field” celebrations in May 2021.

A brand-new interactive timeline detailing Dr. Galdikas’ journey since the early 1970s was created on OFI’s website. Social media posts throughout 2021 directed followers to this timeline and featured specific research and conservation achievements of Dr. Galdikas and OFI over the decades.

In collaboration with our sister organizations OFI Australia and OFI Canada, we sought outreach and publicity opportunities throughout the second half of 2021 to highlight Dr. Galdikas’ 50th anniversary in the field and all the important orangutan conservation work that continues as part of her legacy. In August 2021, Orangutan Alliance released an episode of its “Eco Impacters” podcast in which Dr. Galdikas talks with host Blane Edwards about her 50 years of orangutan research and conservation.

On November 5th, the eve of Dr. Galdikas’ official anniversary, OFI held a joint event with The Leakey Foundation in celebration of Dr. Galdikas’ 50 years working with orangutans in Borneo. The event, “An Evening with Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas,” was in a virtual salon format. Well-attended but intimate, the event was introduced by actress Ashley Judd and hosted by Leakey Foundation Executive Director Sharal Camisa Smith. Sharal and Dr. Galdikas had an engaging discussion followed by a Q&A session between Dr. Galdikas and attendees. Donations from this event were split between The Leakey Foundation and OFI.

A few days after the joint event, The Leakey Foundation released a separate in-depth interview with Dr. Galdikas on its “Origin Stories” podcast. In the podcast episode, Dr. Galdikas and Leakey Foundation Communications Director Meredith

Johnson delve into the childhood and early adulthood experiences that led Dr. Galdikas to her life’s work, memories, and research findings from Dr. Galdikas’ earliest days in Borneo, and how orangutan conservation has changed over the decades, among other topics. The podcast featured archival audio clips from Dr. Galdikas’ early days with the orangutans and lectures she gave under The Leakey Foundation’s sponsorship.



Magnet created and distributed by The Leakey Foundation in honor of Dr. Galdikas’ 50th anniversary.



Dr. Galdikas with Kansas City Zoo Director Randy Wisthoff at conclusion of 50th anniversary event.

OFI also collaborated with the Kansas City Zoo to organize an in-person event hosted at their facilities in celebration of Dr. Galdikas' 50th anniversary in the field. The event, which took place on November 12th, included an intimate VIP reception, a showing of the 2011 IMAX film "Born to be Wild" featuring Dr. Galdikas' and OFI's orangutan rehabilitation work, and a lecture by Dr. Galdikas given in the Kansas City Zoo's large auditorium. Because not all VIP guests were able to talk one-on-one with Dr. Galdikas before the screening and lecture as planned, the VIP reception continued after the main event and went late into the night. Guests received personalized, signed copies of the book "Undaunted: The Wild Life of Biruté Mary Galdikas and Her Fearless Quest to Save Orangutans" and were thrilled at the time and attention Dr. Galdikas gave to each of them in conversation.

On November 15th Dr. Galdikas joined host Matt Galloway to talk about her 50 years in the field live on CBC Radio's "The Current." An article summarizing this interview was posted to CBC's website.

While November was already very busy with events and interviews, OFI did not neglect Orangutan Awareness Week, an outreach and education event that OFI established in 1996. In fact, for 2021 OFI decided to extend the event and celebrated Orangutan Awareness Month in honor of Dr. Galdikas' 50th anniversary. In addition to usual posts spreading awareness about orangutans and their conservation, OFI's social media channels highlighted the life and work of Dr. Galdikas throughout the month.

Toward the end of 2021 we solicited and started receiving video messages from celebrities congratulating Dr. Galdikas for her 50th anniversary in the field. Throughout her campaigning and media appearances over the years, Dr. Galdikas has made an impression on a number of celebrities willing to use their voice to amplify her conservation message. OFI posted a message from Ruta Lee to its social media pages in early December 2021. More celebrity messages followed, with plans to post them to social media in 2022.

OTHER HONORS

In addition to the recognition she received for her 50th anniversary working to study, save, and protect orangutans in Borneo, Dr. Galdikas was honored in other ways throughout 2021. She received the 2021 Chris Dagg Award for Impact in International Sustainable Development from Simon Fraser University. She was named Honorary President of the Great Ape Project, Spain and Patron of the Ancient Woods Foundation, Lithuania, as well as being appointed as a jury member for former Lithuania's President "Valdus Adamkus Prize for Environmental Protection".

Kobe Steele, President and Co-Founder of OFI's sister organization OFI Australia, was honored with the Medal of the Order of Australia in the 2021 Queen's Birthday Honours List for her dedication to conservation and environmental protection.

COMMUNICATIONS

WEBSITE

In celebration of Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas' 50th anniversary working to study, save, and protect orangutans in Borneo, OFI released a brand-new "50 Years in the Field" timeline on its website detailing the journey of Dr. Galdikas and OFI since the early 1970s. This timeline was made public incrementally by decade. Social media posts accompanying the gradual release of this timeline highlighted specific research and conservation achievements, milestones and memories in Dr. Galdikas' journey, and the orangutans whose lives touched Dr. Galdikas and many others along the way. The interactive timeline includes striking videos and photos, some of which have never before been seen by the general public

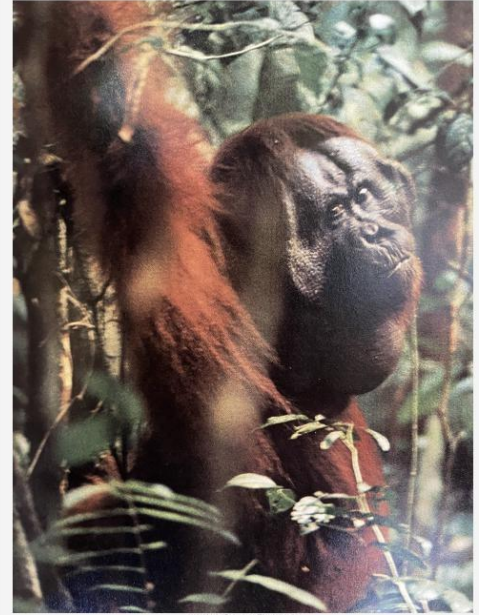
Eight articles were posted to OFI's blog throughout 2021. Most of these articles expounded upon topics in the "50 Years in the Field" timeline, including Dr. Galdikas' recollections of some of the earliest orangutans she researched, rescued, and rehabilitated, as well as how the threats facing orangutans evolved and escalated over the years. OFI put out two fundraising appeals in 2021, with letters written by Dr. Galdikas asking for support of OFI's orangutan rescue team as well as our reforestation and rewilding program posted to the blog.

The topics most frequently sought out by visitors to OFI's website included information on palm oil and rainforests, basic facts on orangutan biology, behavior, and conservation, and the work and legacy of Dr. Galdikas.

Amongst the items sold in OFI's online shop, "foster" kits highlighting the progress of individual orangutans undergoing rehabilitation under the care of OFI staff brought in much more revenue than all other products. However, palm oil free soaps and lotions, face masks, OFI's palm oil free toolkit, and virtual gifts in support of OFI's specific conservation programs were also popular items.

As in previous years, the largest proportion of visitors to OFI's website were from the United States, with visitors from the United Kingdom, Indonesia, Canada, and Australia also making up a significant contingency.

EARLY ENCOUNTERS WITH WILD ORANGUTANS



"The early encounters with wild orangutans seemed surreal. I found it hard to believe that I was actually in the Borneo forest observing wild orangutans. When following wild orangutans by myself it was possible to have interactions that could not be duplicated in the presence of other people....."

[Read More](#)

HUNGER IN THE FOREST

"The humidity was unbearable. The heat was unbearable. The sweat just poured and the fat seemingly melted out of my pores. I became very thin. I was hungry most of the time but I was so afraid of"

[Read More](#)

1974

FIRST INDOONESIAN STUDENTS

Biruté welcomed her first Indonesian students from the Faculty of Biology at Universitas Nasional, Jakarta in 1974. The students began data collection under Biruté's supervision for their "Sarjana" theses which are the equivalent of an honors undergraduate degree. Later, Forestry Department students from Universitas Gadjah Mada in Yogyakarta joined the Camp Leakey research team for six months at a time. Over the years Biruté supervised well over one hundred Indonesian students, a number of whom went on to get their PhDs in North America, Australia or Europe as well as Indonesia. Some of her students became influential conservationists and scholars as well as government officials.



Small subsection of OFI's new "50 Years in the Field" timeline featured on website

SOCIAL MEDIA

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) maintains a strong following and presence across Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter social media networks. Social media posts include photos, videos, and other interactive content whenever possible. Posts are targeted towards increasing awareness of orangutan biology, behavior, and conservation as well as OFI's direct conservation field work. OFI uses social media to solicit donations in support of our work and to encourage followers to spread the word on orangutan and rainforest conservation issues.

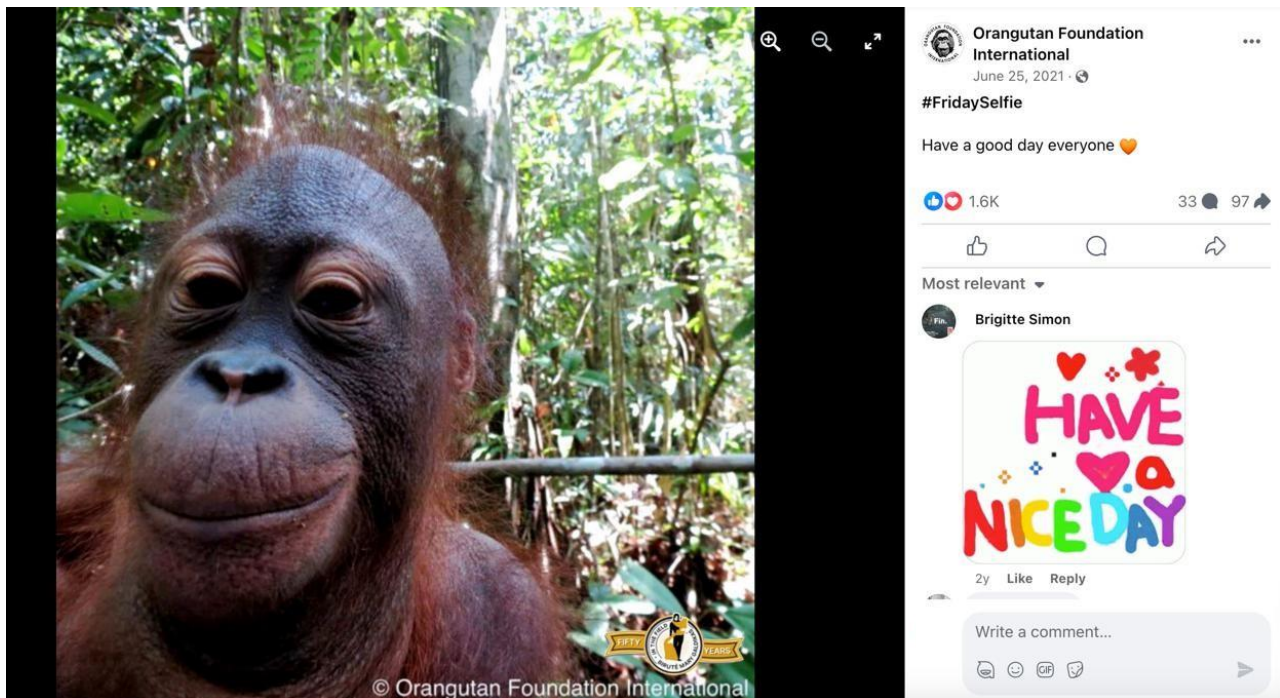
Across all social media platforms, the posts that received the most engagement (reactions, comments, shares, etc.) in 2021 were those that highlighted the stories of individual orangutans under OFI's care and the work of OFI's legendary Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, educational posts, and simple posts featuring photos or videos without an educational message. Interestingly, Twitter users seem more responsive to OFI's educational posts and posts sharing news stories than users on other social media sites. We saw greater engagement on OFI's Twitter page in general in 2021 than we had in previous years.

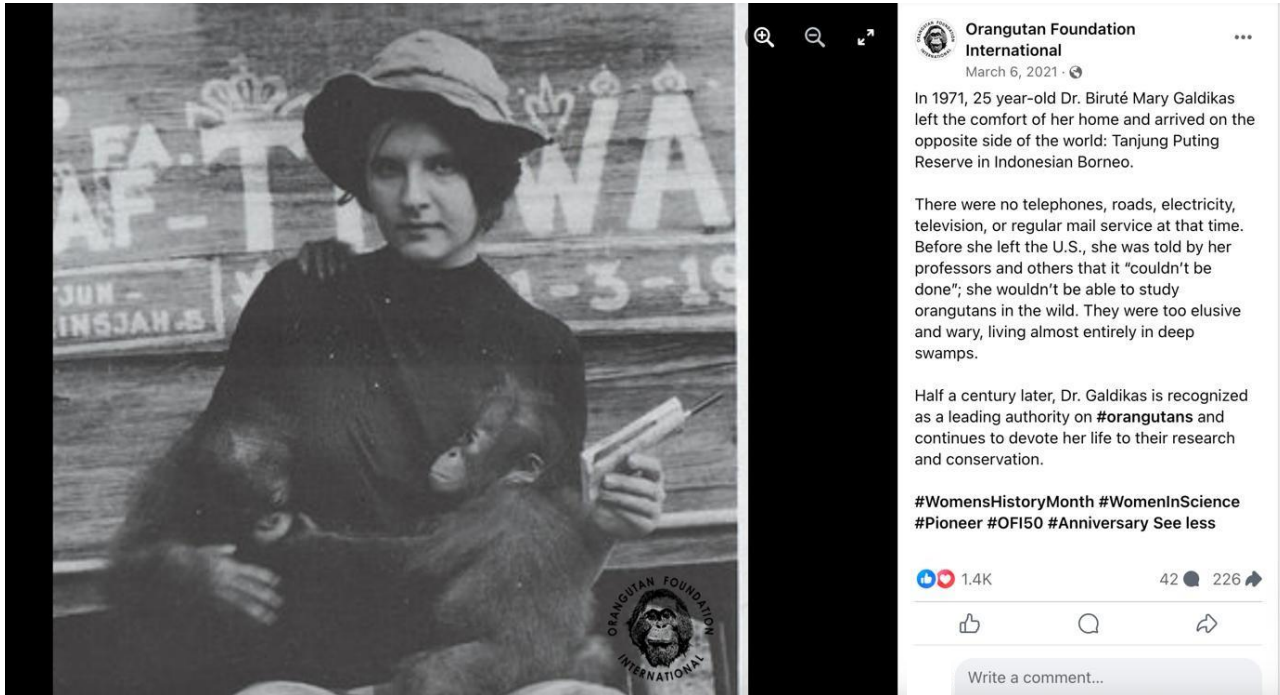
A big focus of OFI's social media presence in 2021 was our Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas' 50th anniversary working in orangutan research and conservation in Borneo. Posts highlighted not only her work but the work that all OFI collaborators have achieved over the years on behalf of orangutans. Followers and supporters were directed to OFI's new "50 Years in the Field" interactive timeline on our website and saw archival photos and videos that had not previously been shared publicly. This content received a lot of positive engagement and helped give historical context to OFI's current work that we regularly highlight on social media.

Another highlight of OFI's social media efforts in 2021 was an intensive series of educational posts throughout November. While OFI typically celebrates "Orangutan Awareness Week" in early November every year, this year we decided to turn the event into a month-long celebration in conjunction with Dr. Galdikas' anniversary. We asked our followers and supporters on social media pages to submit their questions about orangutans and OFI's work, and we received an outstanding response. We created in-depth posts answering questions from our followers. This Q&A approach proved to be a great way to interact with our supporters.

TOP SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS IN 2021

FACEBOOK





INSTAGRAM





**orangutan_foundation
_intl**
Central Kalimantan

Follow ...



orangutan_foundation_intl
⚠️WARNING: Graphic Content⚠️

On January 31, OFI received a call from local officials and was asked to help rescue several orangutans. Five of our staff, along with four local wildlife personnel from @skw2bksda_kalteng, arrived at a rice field where they found an adult male orangutan with a very large open head wound. Most likely inflicted with a machete, the infected wound was 6 in/15 cm long, 3.5 in/9 cm wide, and 1.2 in/3 cm deep. The orangutan was immediately sedated, his wound cleaned and stitched up, and was given medication. He is now at a #wildlife office where OFI



4,887 likes
February 10, 2021

Log in to like or comment.



**orangutan_foundation
_intl**

Follow ...



orangutan_foundation_intl Riga (mother), Reykavik (left) & infant Rambutan (middle) are all wild-born #orangutans at Camp Leakey. Riga's mother, Rani, was one of the original rescues from the 1970's, which makes Reykavik & infant Rambutan third generation wild-born offspring 🥰 #orangutanrehabilitation #wildliferescue

Edited · 172w



humphrey_and_bruno 🥰🥰🥰
171w Reply



itheiam My dad told me 104 years.
Watch made by plastic body 🤔



4,643 likes
February 16, 2021

Log in to like or comment.

TWITTER



(part 1/4) 🌟 Please join us in wishing our President and Founder, Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, a Happy Anniversary on her 50 years of orangutan research and conservation work in Borneo. Thank you for all you do, @DrBirute. 🙏❤️



12:23 AM · Nov 7, 2021

View post engagements

9 31 104 1

Post your reply Reply

Orangutan Foundation International @OFIOrangutan · Nov 7, 2021
(part 2/4) 🌟 Please join us in wishing our President and Founder, Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, a Happy Anniversary on her 50 years of orangutan research and conservation work in Borneo. Thank you for all you do, @DrBirute. 🙏❤️



1 8 25



Orangutan Foundation International @OFIOrangutan · Nov 7, 2021

(part 3/4) 🌟 Please join us in wishing our President and Founder, Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, a Happy Anniversary on her 50 years of orangutan research and conservation work in Borneo. Thank you for all you do, @DrBirute. 🙏❤️



1 9 28



Orangutan Foundation International @OFIOrangutan · Nov 7, 2021

(part 4/4) 🌟 Please join us in wishing our President and Founder, Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, a Happy Anniversary on her 50 years of orangutan research and conservation work in Borneo. Thank you for all you do, @DrBirute. 🙏❤️

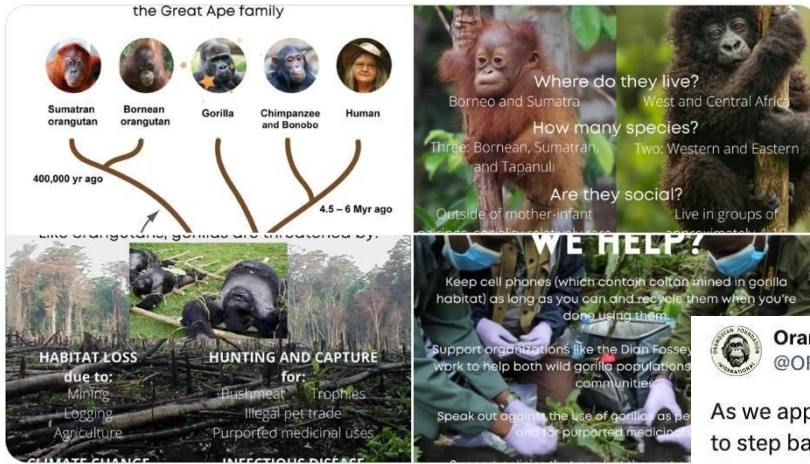


2 11 36



Orangutan Foundation International
@OFIOrangutan

Swipe through this photo series to learn more about orangutans' dear cousins, the "gentle giants!" @SavingGorillas @Amini16 @GorillaDoctors



6:40 PM · Sep 24, 2021

View post engagements



10

27



Orangutan Foundation International
@OFIOrangutan

As we approach a new year with new uncertainties, let's take a moment to step back & embrace a sense of peace. Turn up your volume & breathe along with the sounds of a Bornean rainforest at night.

"Because the living environment is what really sustains us." – E. O. Wilson (RIP)



2:59 PM · Dec 27, 2021

View post engagements

1

2

7



Orangutan Foundation International



With support from:



In collaboration with:



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and Ecosystem Conservation (Indonesia)

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