

A photograph of an orangutan with long, reddish-brown fur, perched on a tree branch and surrounded by green foliage.

Orangutan Foundation International

Annual Report

2022

saving orangutans – preserving habitat



www.orangutan.org



ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

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Wild born ex-captive orangutans on cover: adult male Lear (top), juvenile female Crystal (bottom).

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Despite Unprecedented Challenges, a Highly Productive Year for Orangutan and Rainforest Conservation

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

Year 2022 was difficult for the world. The COVID pandemic continued throughout the globe as it did in Indonesia where Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) conducts our field conservation work. Lockdowns still held. For me personally, it was one of the most difficult and terrible years of my life. My dear husband of 43 years (1979-2022), Pak Bohap bin Jalan, died in April 2022 at the age of 67. He was my rock and support, an Indigenous traditional Dayak of Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), who was my partner not only in life and love but also in my orangutan and forest conservation and research work. His skills in the forest, his knowledge of Nature, and his own Indigenous wisdom were invaluable. He was warm, affable, and courageous, and his smile lit up the world. I will grieve the rest of my life that he is gone.

Despite the anomalous circumstances of the ongoing COVID pandemic, 2022 was a productive and busy year for OFI. The weather was a challenge. 2022 was the third La Niña year in a row. Climate in Borneo is severely affected by the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) weather patterns. During El Niño years we often have extended hot-dry seasons which contribute to dangerous fire events. La Niña years result in excessive rainfall. Three such years in a row from 2020-2022 culminated in massive flooding in Borneo. In October in our regency, the local city of Pangkalan Bun flooded from the swelling of the Arut River, as did our camp Pondok Tanggui along the Sekonyer River, so that the orangutans were walking “knee deep” in water where there was usually dry ground. Fortunately, there was virtually no water damage to buildings in our camps. The effect on local vegetation also seemed temporary as the flood waters did not spread much outside the dry ground riverside forest and the swamps.



Rehabilitated adult male orangutan Doyok standing in floodwaters at Pondok Tanggui in Tanjung Puting National Park

In 2021 we had celebrated 50 years of continuous orangutan research and conservation efforts in the field. In early 2022, Morgan Freeman and Dave Foley sent video tributes to my 50 years of work which we posted on social media. I also thank the many friends and supporters who remembered and celebrated our 50th year anniversary as well as the media outlets which acknowledged our 50 years in 2021 and at the beginning of 2022.

In January of 2022 the Mayor of Los Angeles, Eric Garcetti, presented me with a “Certificate of Appreciation” for my years of work.

On May 10, 2022, over 100 people including schoolchildren as well as members of the Friends of Kaunas Botanical Garden club and the Biruté Galdikas Support Fondas of Lithuania gathered at the Biruté Galdikas Oak Grove in Kaunas Botanical Gardens in Lithuania to celebrate my birthday.

Tanjung Puting National Park was closed although local people were allowed by the regency government to visit in limited numbers two places in the National Park, Tanjung Harapan and Pondok Tanggui but not Camp Leakey, beginning in November 2021. Officially, the Forestry Department had opened Tanjung Puting National Park in September 2021 but the Indonesian Government did not start giving out tourist visas (except for Bali) until the end of March 2022, although local lockdowns continued through much of 2022. In reality, foreign tourism in the park only began again in late 2022.



*Orphaned infant orangutan Koling
shortly after arrival at the OCCQ*

Despite COVID, our work continued. Three orangutan orphan infants confiscated by KSDA rangers (the Conservation and Natural Resources agency of the Forestry and Environment Ministry) were brought to the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) during 2022: Koling (male, 9 months old), Margaret (female, 3 years old), and Elvis (male, 2.5 years old). It appears that their mothers were killed in palm oil plantations.

The wild is not necessarily always a benign place for individuals. Deforestation as well as growing human populations, increased economic development, resource extraction, and other human activities exacerbate dangers for all wildlife. As the forest shrinks there seems to be more hostile encounters among orangutans. Eleven orangutans who were previously released, previously translocated, or who were wild born descendants of released females were brought back to the OCCQ for medical treatment during 2022. These involved three mother-offspring pairs: wild born rehabilitant Gara, released in the 1970s, and her wild born infant Guntur, Gara’s wild born adult daughter Gita and her infant “G”, as well as Nanda, an adult wild born female released in 2013

and her wild born daughter Nina. Unfortunately, Gita and infant “G” died as did Nanda. Despite our intensive, 24-hour medical care we couldn’t save Gita, infant “G”, and Nanda at the OCCQ. Gara and Guntur survived as did Nina. All three had improved by the end of 2022 and were under OFI’s care at the OCCQ.

Gara’s oldest daughter, wild born adult Gina was found dead of unknown causes in Camp Leakey and her youngest daughter Giselle was brought back to the Care Center. However, Gina’s older wild born progeny are thriving in the forest. Gara’s adult son Gatwick survived combat with another adult male and is still in the forest.

In 2022 Risna and infant son Roderick were translocated from Camp Kerantungan on the eastern edge of the National Park to Camp Filomena. Risna was in danger in the east as she regularly “raided” adjacent palm oil gardens. Unfortunately, shortly after relocation Risna disappeared, probably taken by a crocodile. OFI staff found Roderick alone and took him to the Care Center where he remains. His mother never re-appeared.

A wild orangutan female named Indian came into the Care Center in June of 2019 rescued from a palm oil plantation adjacent to the National Park. She was released back into the Park during December of 2019 within the Natai Lengkuas area. In September 2022 she came back with her wrist caught in a snare. It took one week of difficult and earnest endeavors by our assistants and rescue team to capture her. Unfortunately, despite the efforts of our veterinarians, her hand had to be amputated. We had no choice; her hand was gangrenous. At the end of December 2022, she was still at the Care Center recovering.

Male-male combat is a fact of life for wild adult male orangutans although generally, males avoid each other as much as they can. However, as the forest shrinks, we are also beginning to observe hostility among some of the female descendants of released rehabs. While female-female aggression has been documented among wild females in other areas, no increase in overt aggression among wild females at the Camp Leakey Study Site has been observed.



Rehabilitated adult male orangutan Maxi just after being released to the wild

An increase in female aggression among the rehabilitant females and their wild born daughters has been observed with two particularly large dominant females at two locations, Camp Leakey and Seluang Mas 1 Camp, driving other females away from feeding platforms and chasing them into the forest. One is the wild born daughter of an ex-captive female released in the 1970s, while the other herself is a robust wild born ex-captive. Whether this aggression may have contributed to female mortality or excessive stress in 2022 is a matter of speculation. Usually, in primary rainforest, wild females stay out of each other's way. Nonetheless, we witnessed first generation rehabilitant Gara chased by a younger female in an aggressive way we had never seen before.

In March of 2022, after two years of COVID restrictions, we were finally able to release ex-captive orangutans from the OCCQ back to the wild. One of these wild born ex-captives, an adult male Maxi who was released in a remote site in March 2022 quickly found his way, after a month and a half of his release, to a guard post occupied by another organization. Maxi “terrorized” the workers there for several days until they were “rescued” by OFI and Park Rangers as was Maxi. The contract workers at

the guard post seemed to have little experience with orangutans. Unfortunately, Maxi had been raised in a holding facility and owned by humans since infancy and when released to the wild, immediately headed downriver (the direction from which he had come) to the one guard outpost down river where he raided the storerooms while contract workers cowered indoors, not daring to leave or challenge him. Meanwhile, Maxi demolished, bashed, and tore apart everything in sight as well as ate all edible food available. We shouldn't laugh but he was probably having the time of his life! Spilling bags of white rice must have seemed like a confetti party to him. But nobody was harmed and he was easily captured by two OFI rangers and returned to the OCCQ where his loud long calls ring daily in triumph, broadcasting his victories over rice and contract workers on the river.

Four other orangutans who had been staying at the OCCQ were also re-released in March 2022. Originally released at a site to the east of the park in July of 2008, Enon and her wild born daughter Egypt were later re-released to Camp Filomena on the Buluh Kecil River in 2014. Enon and her then small wild born son Ernie were brought back to OCCQ in 2017 as Ernie had what appeared to be a large machete slash on his back. After treatment, we re-released Enon and Ernie in 2022 where, back in Camp Filomena, Enon's proclivity for wandering long distances to find neighboring human habitations seemed to have quieted down (as there are no human settlements in the neighborhood!). We don't know who slashed Ernie's back but suspect illegal fisherman who occasionally stealthily come back into the Buluh Kecil River inside the Park.

Male Sembuluh was originally released at Camp Filomena feeding station 5 in 2016 and disappeared until early 2018. We had released another subadult male that day in 2018 and the released subadult took off into the wild like a rocket blasting into outer space and we never saw him again. Later that same day, Sembuluh abruptly reappeared at the feeding station looking like "skin and bones." He had not been seen in the meantime and had not attended feedings. We brought him back to the OCCQ where he was treated, developed cheekpads, and grew robust. We released him in March 2022. Two days later, we released wild orangutan mother Ola and son Olaf. Ola and Olaf had been rescued in 2019 with Olaf's arm having been broken. The arm had taken months to heal. On the day of Ola and Olaf's release, Sembuluh appeared, sitting by Ola's side showing a gentlemanly interest in her and holding her hand while she feigned indifference.

Zatarra was first released at Camp Filomena in 2017. Like Sembuluh he had a rough time in the forest. When the rescue team was called by OFI field staff in May of 2019 to rescue Zatarra, he had a broken leg and wounds all over his body. We don't know the cause. Fights with other males? Encounters with crocodiles? A fall from a tree? After treatment and healing, Zatarra, like the other three orangutans, was released back to the wild on March 26, 2022.

So what does wild born ex-captive male orangutan Zatarra do after his re-release? He basks in his newly found freedom (for the second time) by going for a "swim" in the river! Orangutans don't actually swim but they have no fear of water (I have seen wild orangutans up to their nostrils crossing small rivers!). Holding onto some shrubs on shore with one arm, Zatarra immerses himself in the water and makes swimming-like motions with his other arm. He's enjoying the coolness of the black water Bornean river. The OFI rangers who are monitoring him urge him to get out of the water because there are crocodiles. Not just fish-eating false gharials but broad-nosed estuary crocodiles that come upriver

from the Java Sea and easily take pigs, monkeys, and orangutans (humans too!). All in one bite! Zatarra enjoys his freedom as he moves into the peat swamp forest, now dry, away from the riverbank.

By the end of 2022, we no longer encountered males Zatarra and Sembuluh as they had moved on. But Maxi is still triumphantly long calling at the Care Center. Enon and Ernie, Ola and Olaf are all still wandering in the forests and swamps near Camp Filomena, occasionally making appearances in the area.

2022 was also a big year for releases of rescued wild orangutans from the OCCQ (after a backlog as a result of COVID release restrictions). Rescued in 2019, wild adult male Ahad was released after his head wounds and body cuts were healed in 2022. He had 26 lead pellets in his body but didn't show a minute's hesitation to go back to the wild.

Algis, the youngest son of Camp Leakey's oldest rehabilitant female Akmad, who was cared for at the OCCQ after his mother's death was also released back to his birthplace at Camp Leakey in 2022.

Treated since 2019, subadult male Gelang had a broken wrist. He was returned to the forest in 2022 once we were convinced his mobility was no longer affected by the healed injury.

As already mentioned, Mother Ola and son Olaf were rescued from the wild in 2019 and treated until Olaf's arm healed and the pair could finally be released in 2022.

Wild adolescent female Lingling was rescued near a palm oil plantation in 2019 and was treated at the OCCQ until she recovered from her injuries and was released in 2022.

Ulak Batu was a wild adult male at the OCCQ who had been rescued in March of 2020 from Teluk Pulau Village which is an enclave within Tanjung Puting Park. The rescue team confirmed from his microchip that he was indeed the same orangutan who had been previously rescued on April 23rd, 2019 in Ulak Batu village, Seruyan area, and translocated on April 27th, 2019 to the National Park boundary in Tanjung Harapan. Ulak Batu made his way south from Tanjung Harapan to Teluk Pulau during the 11 months after his translocation. In 2020 he was rescued again and treated for a broken arm before being released in 2022 in the forest where the Sekonyer Kiri and Sekonyer Kanan rivers meet. We are not sure how his broken arm happened after his first release at Tanjung Harapan.



Wild adult male orangutan Ahad after being rescued (left) and immediately after having his head wound stitched up by OFI veterinary staff (right) in 2019



Ahad being released back to the wild in 2022

The only wild orangutans (rescued in adulthood from conflict or poor body condition in the wild) now remaining at the OCCQ at the end of the releases in 2022 were blind mother Oska and son Oscar and an older wild male named “Tanjung”.

Eight wild born ex-captives, who had grown up at the OCCQ, were also released or re-released into the wild in 2022, five males and three females. Adult male Rossy is of special note. Released in May 2022, after a brief disappearance, he showed up again in good condition on “International Orangutan Day” on August 19th as if to say thank you! Rossy had been originally released in December 2019 in the east of the National Park but was returned to the OCCQ in February 2020 as he was making frequent trips to the nearby palm oil plantation. His return to a more remote forest camp at Natai Lengkuas seemed to do him good.

Adult male Mitchell who had arrived as a one-year-old infant in 2005 and matured into a magnificent large-bodied adult male was successfully released in 2022.

Lear, Bungur, and Voyce were other adult males released. Lear was released jointly by Ibu Murlan, head of Tanjung Puting National Park, and Pak Fred Bohap Galdikas, OFI board member, in a show of solidarity between the Park and OFI.

Adult females Beatrix and Erin were released for the first time while female Ulin was re-released. Ulin had initially been released in November 2018 to Camp Filomena on the Buluh Kecil River but returned to the OCCQ in February 2020 for hernia treatment. She was re-released to Camp Filomena with adult male Bungur in August 2022. Ulin had an interesting history. She was left abandoned for a month chained to the hut post of a Maduran family who had fled the area due to local conflict. Ulin was apparently only fed by occasional Dayak villagers who passed by. Ulin was eventually rescued by police who gave her to Forestry officials who turned her over to the OCCQ. She came to us traumatized and emaciated. It took years of love and care to bring her to a more stable emotional and physical state. She was an unwitting victim of the Dayak/Melayu conflict that flamed up in West and Central Kalimantan in 2000-2001. Ulin’s story illustrates how orangutan conservation may be enmeshed in the fabric of local societal conflicts.

While the OCCQ’s main purpose is the care and rehabilitation of wild born ex-captive orangutans, we occasionally take in other Bornean wildlife in need of help as well. The only non-orangutan animals we care for in large numbers are mature Malayan sun bears who can no longer be rehabilitated and released to the wild. We started 2022 with 17 sun bears at the OCCQ but had an additional adult male brought to us after being confiscated by government authorities, bringing the total number of sun bears under our care this year to 18.

In response to massive wildfires that burned thousands of forested hectares across Borneo in 2015, OFI launched our Reforestation & Rewilding program in the succeeding years. Throughout 2022, the rewilding team planted over 87,000 native tree seedlings and saplings in previously degraded or destroyed habitat. We are proud to say that this year’s efforts bring the total number of trees planted since the inception of OFI’s Reforestation & Rewilding program to nearly 500,000.

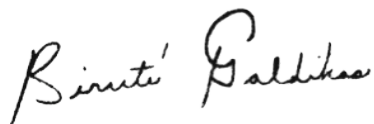
OFI's "Campaign Orangutan" program conducts educational outreach in schools and villages in the areas of Indonesian Borneo where we work. In 2022 Campaign Orangutan reached over 14,000 people, primarily schoolchildren, across more than 130 schools and community groups. The schoolchildren and villagers who participated in Campaign Orangutan planted over 6,500 native tree seedlings as a part of the program. These numbers are separate from the number of trees planted through OFI's more calculated Reforestation & Rewilding program. In addition to our outreach efforts in Borneo, OFI's part-time Education Coordinator based in Jakarta was finally able to begin in-person outreach again as COVID-19 restrictions started to lift throughout the area. The Jakarta-based education team reached approximately 4,300 students across over 30 schools in 2022.

We are grateful to the government of the Republic of Indonesia for its support and collaboration in our shared efforts to help orangutans. We thank our sister organizations, OFI Australia and OFI Canada as well as the Biruté Galdikas Ecology Support Foundation in Lithuania, for their continued support.

For a year that seemed unrelenting at times with the challenges and heartbreaks thrown our way, OFI still managed to make exceptional strides in 2022. After over half a century researching and protecting orangutans in Borneo, I remain resolved to carry the fight for the future of orangutans and rainforests forward. I will do so in honor of my late husband Pak Bohap, who was steadfastly by my side from nearly the very beginning, and whose spirit lives on in my heart, in the heart of the Great Forest, and in the heart of OFI's work. I dearly hope that you will continue on this journey with me as well.

Thank you for making OFI's efforts on behalf of orangutans possible.

With sincerest appreciation,



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



Dr. Biruté resting during a trek in Tanjung Puting National Park, 2022



MISSION AND VISION

DEEP CONSERVATION

OUR VISION

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) 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 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, particularly orangutans, in Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan). 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 different age/sex/developmental classes. Two of these camps are for isolated quarantine facilities.

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

There were 282 orangutans living at the OCCQ at the beginning of 2022. After taking into account new and repeat arrivals to the OCCQ, releases, and re-releases from the OCCQ back to the wild, as well as deaths at the OCCQ (all of which are detailed in the sections below), there were 270 orangutans living at the OCCQ by the end of 2022.

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 native to Borneo.

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 an impact on OFI's field operations in 2022. However, a few months into the year, the government-mandated hold on releasing wild born, rehabilitated orangutans back to the wild finally lifted. Indonesia also re-opened its borders to non-residents in 2022. Strict health and safety precautions remained in place at the OCCQ and all OFI facilities throughout 2022.



OFI Rescue & Release Team members wearing PPE (personal protective equipment) while handling anesthetized adult male orangutan to protect both orangutans and humans from potential transmission of COVID-19 and other diseases

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, COVID-19, and tuberculosis screenings
- Administration of anti-parasitic medications
- Microchip implantation



Orphaned infant orangutan Elvis with OFI veterinary staff member (right) in full PPE – as per COVID-19 and quarantine protocols – as well as Indonesian Forestry official who delivered Elvis to the OCCQ (left)

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.


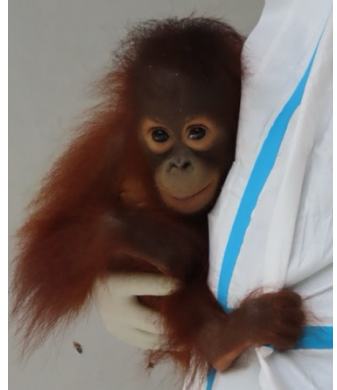

Additional quarantine procedures were implemented starting in 2020 with COVID-19 testing administered to orangutans upon arrival and then again at the end of quarantine prior to their joining the general OCCQ orangutan population.

2022 ORANGUTAN ARRIVAL SUMMARY

The Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) took in 15 additional orangutans for care during 2022. 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 2022 are also listed. Refer to the “2022 Release and Re-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 2022 after being confiscated or relinquished from private owners. All three orphan orangutans listed below were still undergoing rehabilitation at the end of 2022 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	Estimated Age	Photo
May 25	Koling	Male	9 months old	
July 30	Margaret	Female	3 years old	
December 3	Elvis	Male	2.5 years old	

Orphaned infant orangutans typically arrive at the OCCQ after their mothers are killed by humans who either intended on keeping/selling the infants as pets or felt threatened by the mothers as they encountered humans. A very large proportion of the orphans brought into the OCCQ lost their mothers when they entered palm oil plantations or other agricultural operations such as timber estates. Because an orangutan infant is extremely dependent on his/her mother and clings to her body almost continuously, including after she has been shot and killed, these orphans are usually 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.

REPEAT AND REHABILITANT ARRIVALS

Eleven orangutans who were either previously rehabilitated and released, were previously translocated, or are wild born descendants of rehabilitated females were brought into the OCCQ in 2022 when found wounded, sick, weak, or apparently orphaned. This included three mother-offspring pairs. Gara, one of the first orangutans rehabilitated by Dr. Galdikas in the 1970s, and Gara's wild born son Guntur, were brought to the OCCQ mid-year. By the end of 2022 both Gara's and infant Guntur's health was improving. Gara's wild born adult daughter Gita and Gita's infant daughter "G," however, were found in very weak condition and both individuals died within days of arriving at the OCCQ. Nanda, a rehabilitant who was originally released back to the wild in 2013, was brought to the OCCQ with her infant daughter Nina. Nanda died a few weeks later while Nina remained at the OCCQ for rehabilitation.

Another of elder rehabilitant Gara's wild born adult daughters, Gina, died in the forest near Camp Leahey of unknown causes. OFI staff were able to recover Gina's large infant daughter Giselle as she somehow managed to reach the feeding station on her own where her mother had often gone for supplemental food. We transported Giselle to the OCCQ where she is now doing well. Please remember older orangutan infants in their fourth year are already locomoting on their own although still often on their mother's body as well.

A wild female orangutan named Risna was translocated with her infant son Roderick in January 2022 from her original release site to one of our very remote release camps in the Park as she was entering local palm oil plantations. We had education programs in these plantations and their staff were "tolerant," but we still felt Risna's behavior was inappropriate and dangerous for her. A few months later, Roderick was spotted without his mother. He was taken to the OCCQ. His mother had abruptly disappeared the previous day. We suspect that she was taken by an estuary crocodile. These large crocodiles are common in remote swampy coastal areas and occasionally prey on humans.

Wild female orangutan Indian was rescued from a palm oil plantation in 2019 suffering from malnutrition. She was released back into the forest at the end of 2019 after gaining some weight. In September 2022, Indian showed up at one of OFI's feeding platforms with a plastic rope tied around her wrist which had dug into her flesh all the way to the bone. It became clear that her hand had been caught in a wild pig snare. Indian was brought back to the OCCQ where veterinarians had to amputate her hand as it was turning gangrenous. Indian remained at the OCCQ through the end of 2022 recovering and regaining weight and strength.



Indian right after being discovered very underweight and with a severe snare wound requiring a hand amputation

Wild born ex-captive adult male orangutan Maxi was released to the wild in March 2022 (see "2022 Orangutan Release and Re-Release Summary" below). He initially made great progress living in the forest. However, a month and a half later we received reports that an adult male was ransacking the storeroom of a National Park guard post. When OFI staff arrived at the guard post they discovered it was Maxi, 20 pounds thinner and looking the worse for wear. He was brought back to the OCCQ for recovery.



Indian after regaining weight and strength

Wild born ex-captive adult female Beatrix was released back to the wild in August 2022, but in October was reported to be wandering in a palm oil plantation. Upon examination, Beatrix seemed to be injured and suffering from a respiratory condition. While under anesthesia for x-rays and operation, Beatrix passed away.

Fifteen additional wild-living orangutans were found in potentially dangerous human-wildlife conflict situations in 2022 and were immediately translocated to safer areas without being admitted into the OCCQ for care. Please see the "2022 Orangutan Translocation Summary" section below for details.

ORANGUTAN RELEASE AND RE-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 tree 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 arising 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 morning, release team members open the cages, and the orangutans exit when ready (usually right away!).



OFI Rescue & Release Team members carrying transport cage containing orangutan to 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 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.

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.

2022 ORANGUTAN RELEASE AND RE-RELEASE SUMMARY

The government-imposed moratorium on releasing rehabilitated wildlife back to the wild finally lifted in 2022. OFI seized on the opportunity and released/re-released twenty rehabilitated orangutans into the forests we protect. These release events were spread out over nine separate days. Re-released orangutans are indicated in the list below.

March 26

- Maxi (male)
- Enon (female) and son Ernie (male) – RE-RELEASE
- Zatarra (male) – RE-RELEASE
- Sembuluh (male) – RE-RELEASE



Zatarra

March 28

- Ola (female) and son Olaf (male)

April 11

- Ahad (male)
- Mitchell (male)
- Lingling (female)



Ola & Olaf

April 13

- Lear (male)

April 23

- Algis (male) – WILD BORN SON OF EX-CAPTIVE

May 28

- Rossy (male) – RE-RELEASE



Ola & Sembuluh

June 4

- Gelang (male)
- Ulak Batu (male)

August 14

- Bungur (male)
- Ulin (female) – RE-RELEASE

August 18

- Voyce (male)
- Erin (female)
- Beatrix (female)



Mitchell

ORANGUTAN TRANSLOCATION PROTOCOL REVIEW

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 (the natural resources agency of Indonesia’s Ministry of Forestry), translocates wild orangutans observed or found in areas that may pose a danger to the orangutan(s) themselves or to people 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.

2022 ORANGUTAN TRANSLOCATION SUMMARY

Fifteen wild orangutans were found in compromising situations of potential human-wildlife conflict and were immediately translocated without needing admittance to the OCCQ in 2022. This included two mother-offspring pairs and one adult male who was rescued and translocated twice in the space of a month.



OFI Rescue Team member on boat with orangutan transport cage

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 2022, the OCCQ continued to provide care for one cassowary, one binturong, and 17 Malayan sun bears who cannot be released to the wild. We accepted one additional adult male sun bear who cannot be rehabilitated and who was released into our care in 2022 so the total of bears in our care is 18.

Malayan sun bears are particularly vulnerable, not only because of habitat loss and forest fragmentation but also because of their body parts. Adult bears are killed so that their body parts or organs can be sold for purported medicinal benefits or for meat, and 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 almost impossible 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 rehabilitation efforts with sun bears in the past, we are no longer accepting sun bear cubs at the OCCQ. 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 18 sun bears at the OCCQ 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 these are available: termite nests, fungi, ripe fruits, and young leaves and ferns.

In 2022 around 431,043 kg or 950,287 lbs. (475 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 40 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 2022 consisted of bananas, watermelon, gambili (sweet potatoes), corn, papaya, and mangos. However, about 33% of the food purchased in 2022 consisted of a wide variety of other fresh produce such as pineapples, rambutan, yams, 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 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 releases rehabilitated orangutans. We get a regular supply of coconuts from a local woman. We buy as much of the fruit and vegetables for the orangutans 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. 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 are also offered a similar

supplementary diet and fluids at forest 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 captive orphans being fed a poor diet or being held in a small cage 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 in the trees

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 wild 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, sometimes even occasionally leading to death.



Wild born ex-captive male Mr. Bernie

Females

Although more social in nature compared to males, released ex-captive orangutan females face challenges as well as males. 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



Wild born ex-captive female Cory Marder

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 over 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 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 enjoys the leftover food dropped by the orangutans while bearcats, civets, and even the occasional Malayan sun bear and barking deer have made an appearance.

Infant, juvenile, or otherwise immature orangutans at the OCCQ are regularly 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 species-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.

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 increase their cognitive capabilities and skill levels. OFI Enrichment Team staff provide challenging 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.



Enrichment Team members working on renovations to climbing structures for the OCCQ's infant "playground"



Female orangutan extracting healthy treats from a naturalistic "puzzle feeder"

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.

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, ultrasound 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, OCCQ 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 by their owners. When confiscated or surrendered, orangutans are brought to the OCCQ 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 2022 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. However, in 2022, there were no orangutan births at the OCCQ.

ORANGUTAN MORTALITIES

OFI always does its utmost to save the life of each individual orangutan, as every loss is one too many. Despite our best efforts, in 2022 we lost a total of six orangutans under our care. Some of these individuals were discussed earlier. Two were adult females who had been released into the forest and another was the wild born daughter (and her infant) of a wild born ex-captive female who had been released decades earlier into the wild at another location. The other two orangutans who died were residing at the OCCQ.

Date of Death	Name	Sex	Estimated Age	Cause of Death
June 19	Nanda	Female	20 years old	Ascites
August 15	G (daughter of Gita)	Female	7 months old	Hypovolemic shock
August 18	Gita	Female	14 years old	Hypovolemic shock
August 29	Sinta	Female	20 years old	Chronic respiratory disorder
October 27	Beatrix	Female	19 years old	Died under anesthesia
December 24	Eky	Male	18 years old	Gastrointestinal disorder

FIELD CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Education and Outreach

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach have been central to the field operations of Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) 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. Local 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 hold. 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 in Borneo. 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. Oftentimes these exciting rallies include performances from local indigenous dancers or speeches given by local officials. Integrating OFI's conservation message into these kinds of cultural events goes a long way towards increasing pride in orangutans and Indonesia's rich biodiversity as key parts of individual, local, and national identities.



Ibu Dora lecturing schoolchildren

Ibu Dora and her team also conduct outreach programs with local community groups. For both school and community programs, the education team engages participants in active conservation efforts by distributing native tree seedlings and saplings from OFI's nursery and planting trees 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, especially school children, 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. Outreach accelerated even further in 2022. OFI's education team reached over 14,000 people across 137 different schools and community groups in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) this year.

The impact of OFI's Campaign Orangutan was highlighted in a national Indonesian television feature near the end of 2022! But its impact is most commonly made apparent in the changes we see to how people who live near orangutan habitat talk about orangutans and their encounters with wild-living orangutans. One such example occurred in January 2022, when we received documentation of an orangutan taking a jackfruit from the tree of a villager living just outside Tanjung Puting National Park. Rather than confronting or attacking the orangutan, the villager avoided conflict and allowed the orangutan to return to the forest. OFI has been making a concerted effort to conduct lots of outreach in the area where this villager lives for years now.



Ibu Dora planting native trees with schoolchildren

Participants in Campaign Orangutan programs planted 6,570 native trees 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. While OFI typically marks this event by organizing massive parades in Kalimantan Tengah (Central Indonesian Borneo), it became a small-scale affair for a few years during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, Orangutan Awareness

Week flourished once again in 2022. A parade of approximately 2,000 schoolchildren and teachers took to the streets of Nangka Bulik, capital of Lamandau Regency, with signs celebrating orangutans and the conservation work of OFI and our Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, as well as signs demanding better protections for orangutans. Participants wore indigenous traditional and ceremonial attire, orangutan costumes, and school uniforms. They led chants, performed dances, and generally made a strong impression on all those present, including government dignitaries.

We utilized our social media channels during Orangutan Awareness Week to educate a broader audience on orangutans and their conservation more intensively than we do throughout the rest of the year. This included a series of videos with Dr. Galdikas answering questions on topics related to orangutan biology, behavior, and development that are not known to most people.

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 people 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 businesspeople (or students who may go on to similar careers themselves) are particularly ripe. COVID-19 restrictions remained strict in and around Jakarta in 2021 but started to ease in 2022. OFI's Education Coordinator based out of our Jakarta office, Ibu Irma Sutisna, and assistants visited 32 schools and reached approximately 4,300 students throughout the year. Ibu Irma also hosted engaging, live discussions on Instagram with Dr. Galdikas and several prominent Indonesian researchers and conservationists throughout the year.

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 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.



Reforestation Team members loading tree saplings from OFI's nursery for transport to reforestation site

The current OFI Herbarium and 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, forest clearing to establish agricultural land and palm oil plantations, and especially, previously burned forest.

As we fought the forest fires that ravaged Kalimantan in 2019, the urgency of replanting and rewilding burned forest became even more apparent. Once these fires subsided, we renewed our replanting efforts.

OFI's Herbarium Manager and Reforestation Coordinator Ibu Cici Viviani led the herbarium, nursery, and rewilding team staff in planting over 87,170 seedlings across multiple different rewilding sites in 2022.

The 2022 year's planting efforts brought OFI's total planting numbers to 488,395 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 in schools and villages.



Reforestation Team members planting saplings on previously degraded land

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 in forests where orangutans live. We work closely with local communities 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 the Pasir Panjang Village Forest which is near the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ), 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 was difficult in 2020 and 2021, largely due to COVID-19 travel restrictions that prevented land surveys from being carried out. Luckily, many of these restrictions started to ease in 2022. In the second half of 2022, OFI and our Indonesian collaborators were able to acquire over 350 acres (142 hectares) of land to expand upon the Orangutan Wildlife Corridor and the buffer zone for Tanjung Puting National Park.

FOREST PROTECTION AND FIREFIGHTING

Orangutan Foundation International (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 for 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 11 OFI release locations.



OFI forest patrol ranger posting sign reading, "It is forbidden to cut down trees and hunt animals in this area"

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 experience fire almost every year, OFI staff monitor hotspots daily, especially in the dry season.

No hotspots were detected in Tanjung Puting National Park in 2022, just as none had been detected in 2020 or 2021. This is significant considering the intensity of fires in previous years, with 2015 and 2019 yielding 2,470 and 857 hotspots, respectively.

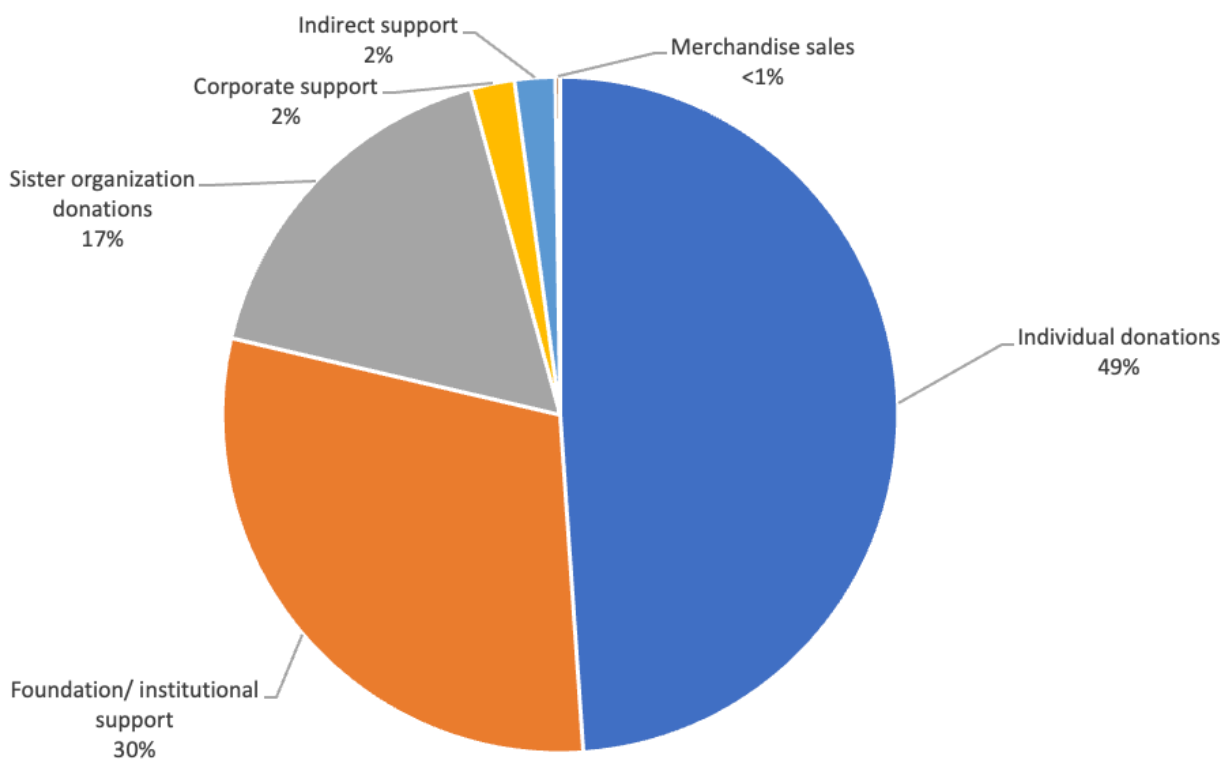
FINANCIAL REPORT

DONATIONS SUMMARY

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) raised a total of **\$1,303,195** USD in 2022. The donations and revenues OFI brought in throughout 2022 are summarized below:

Support	Individual donations	\$734,599
	Foundation/institutional support	\$446,737
	Sister organization donations	\$256,490
	Corporate support	\$31,597
	Indirect support	\$29,191
Revenue	Investment income	\$(198,846)
	Merchandise sales	\$3,427
Total		\$1,303,195

2022 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

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 are included in standard donations.

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 as being promoted on our website and across social media channels. The 2022 Spring Appeal asked for support of OFI's forest patrol and protection efforts and the 2022 Fall Appeal 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 are exclusive trips to visit Camp Leakey and the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ), as well as to meet Dr. Galdikas. EcoTours are managed by a third-party travel agency, ProTravel. OFI receives a standard donation for each traveler on the tour as well as additional donations made voluntarily by participants during or after the tours. 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 in 2021 or 2022.

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.

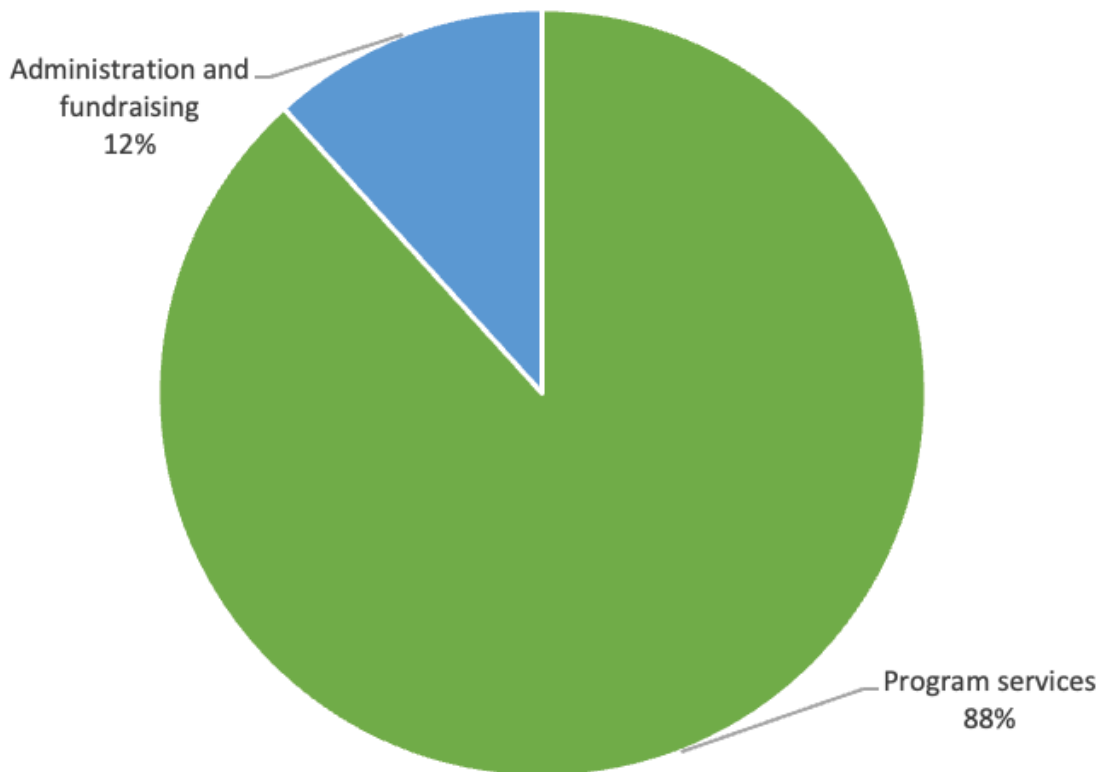
EXPENSE SUMMARY

OFI expended **\$1,904,706 USD** in 2022. We were able to spend more than we brought in during 2022 thanks to assets accrued from previous years.

OFI takes 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 2022 are summarized below:

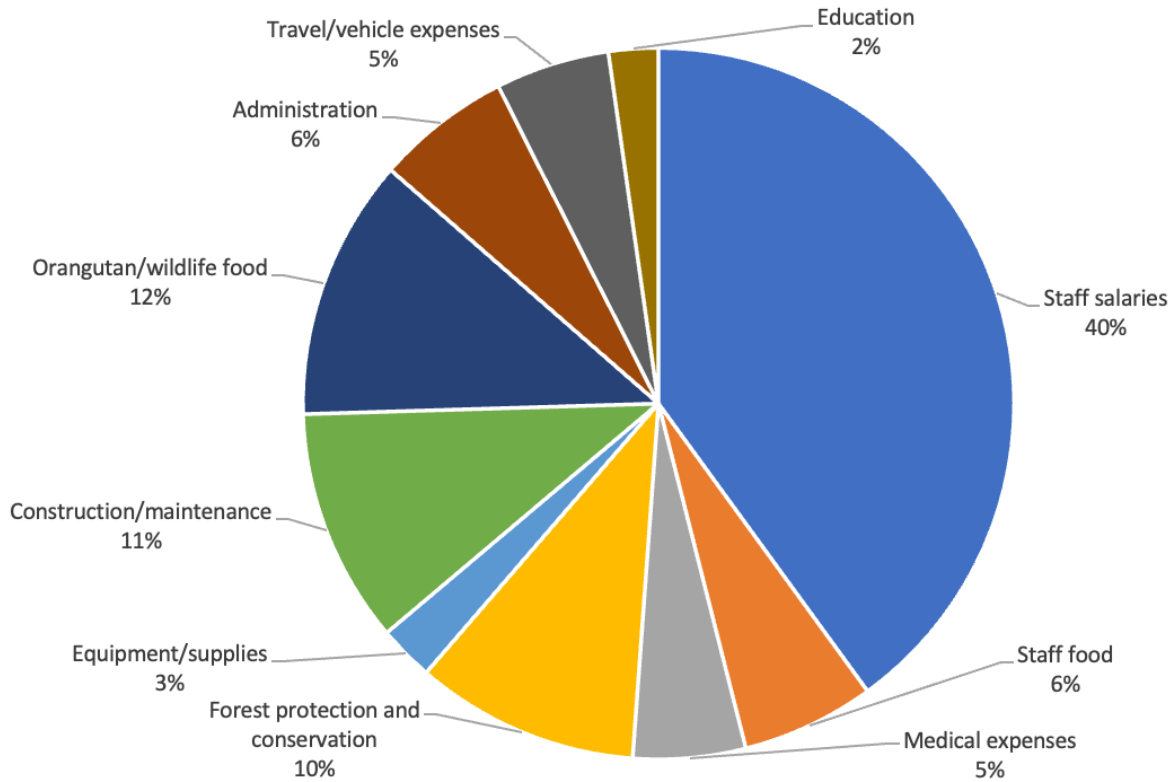
Program services	\$1,681,508
Supporting services (administration & fundraising)	\$223,198
Total	\$1,904,706

2022 EXPENSES



A breakdown of how OFI funds sent to Borneo in support of field conservation activities were used in 2022 is illustrated below:

FIELD EXPENSES IN 2022



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

EVENTS, HONORS, AND MEDIA FEATURES

PUBLICATIONS

In January 2022, Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, OFI Representative and Office Manager in Jakarta Ibu Renie Djojoasmoro, OFI Canada Secretary and PhD candidate at Simon Fraser University Ruth Linksy, and co-authors published a research article in the peer-reviewed Indonesian HAYATI Journal of Biosciences. Titled “Cross species use of human microarray genotyping technology for Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) SNP discovery,” the article was the result of Ruth Linksy’s Master of Science thesis research, which was conducted at OFI’s research station Camp Leakey in Tanjung Puting National Park under the mentorship of Dr. Galdikas and professors at Central Washington University. This research successfully used a new method of analysis not previously utilized for genetic studies of orangutans. The analysis revealed that for the 32 orangutans whose genotypes were able to be sequenced from fecal samples, their average relatedness was comparable to that of half cousins and first cousins. OFI’s research team plans to delve further into these genetic findings in order to better inform conservation practices with orangutans in Tanjung Puting National Park and in all areas where wild orangutans still live.

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 (Kalimantan) she named Camp Leakey. This site would become the center of her orangutan research and conservation work. Wishing to commemorate this anniversary, OFI kicked off its “50 Years in the Field” celebrations in mid-2021. These celebrations climaxed with multiple events and media features centered around the November anniversary (detailed in OFI’s 2021 Annual Report), but we continued celebrations into 2022 as well.

After being featured on several podcast episodes, on a radio spot, and during several speaking events in 2021, Dr. Galdikas was honored in three impressive articles in 2022. “Biruté Mary Galdikas Knows Orangutans,” written for *Sierra*, the national magazine of the Sierra Club, and “The Anthropologist Who Has Spent 50 Years Protecting – and Learning From – Orangutans,” written for the exploration seekers’ website Atlas Obscura, both eloquently recount Dr. Galdikas’ conservation and research achievements – and the challenges she faced along the way – over the past 50 years. “Dr. Galdikas Warns Our Generation: Addiction to Palm Oil and Dangers of Logging,” written for cultural website Fashion Industry Broadcast, delves deeper into the insights Dr. Galdikas has gained during her 50 years in the field into the dire threat that palm oil poses for the survival of orangutans and tropical forest biodiversity, as well as the economic and political forces at play in the world of industrial palm oil production.



Illustration accompanying Atlas Obscura article (Natasha Donovan)

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 voices to amplify her conservation message. After posting a message from Ruta Lee to our social media pages in December 2021, we posted video messages from Morgan Freeman and Dave Foley in February 2022. The video sent by Morgan Freeman in particular garnered significant engagement. Dr. Galdikas originally met Morgan Freeman through her involvement in the 2011 IMAX feature “Born to be Wild.” The critically acclaimed and award-winning film, narrated by Morgan Freeman, documents the orangutan rehabilitation and conservation work of Dr. Galdikas and OFI.



*Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas and Morgan
Freeman at premiere of IMAX feature film
"Born to be Wild"*

"I'm proud to congratulate Dr. Biruté on her impressive milestone: Fifty years in the jungles of Indonesia with orangutans. What an amazing feat. What an amazing life! Your deeds, your achievements, inspire us all to try to make the world a better place."

– Morgan Freeman

In January 2022, Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti awarded Dr. Galdikas with a Certificate of Appreciation in honor of her 50 years working to understand and protect orangutans. In the certificate he states that Dr. Galdikas "has inspired us with her determined efforts to protect vital rainforest habitats, and safeguard the entire ecosystem that supports orangutans. The work of her organization, Orangutan Foundation International, has saved the lives of countless orangutans and returned many hundreds to the wild jungles of Indonesian Borneo, where they rightfully belong."

OFI's Jakarta-based Education Coordinator Ibu Irma Sutisna hosted a live conversation with Dr. Galdikas on Instagram in January 2022. This virtual event in honor of Dr. Galdikas' 50 years in the field included discussion on Dr. Galdikas' hopes for the future of orangutans and forests in Indonesia.

OTHER HONORS



Pak Bohap bin Jalan

After the death of Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) founding member and husband to Dr. Galdikas for 43 years Pak Bohap bin Jalan in April 2022, animal rights organization People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) dedicated a Leaf on their “Tree of Life” in Pak Bohap’s honor. The Tree of Life is a striking, golden work of art at PETA’s headquarters memorializing those who have made a positive impact on the lives of animals. PETA announced this commemoration with an article applauding Pak Bohap’s life and work posted to their website in June 2022.

COMMUNICATIONS

WEBSITE

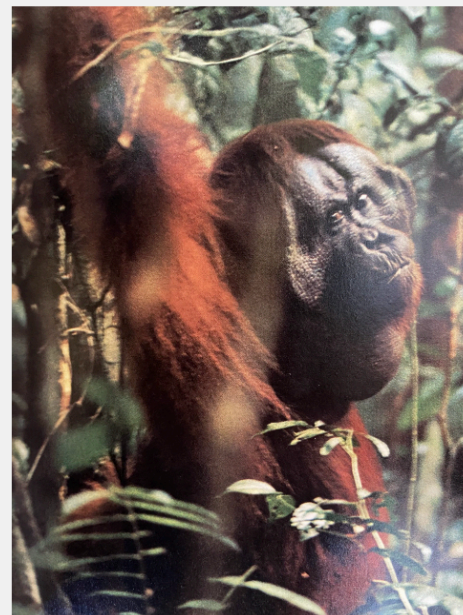
The website for Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) provides the general public with information on orangutans, rainforests, OFI as an organization past and present, our mission and field conservation efforts, as well as how people can take action in support of our cause.

In 2021, OFI launched a brand-new “50 Years in the Field” timeline on our website detailing the journey of the organization and our Founder and President, Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, since the early 1970s. This timeline was created in celebration of Dr. Galdikas’ 50th anniversary working to study, save, and protect orangutans in Borneo. The timeline has gradually been made public decade-by-decade continuing into 2022. Social media posts throughout 2022 accompanying the incremental 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.

Ten articles were posted to OFI’s blog throughout 2022. Several of these articles expounded upon topics from the 1990s section of the “50 Years in the Field” timeline. This included OFI’s highly publicized and dramatic rescues of the “Taiwan Ten” and the “Bangkok Six” – two separate groups of young, orphaned orangutans who had been torn from their murdered mothers and smuggled out of their native habitat to be trafficked in the international pet trade. OFI put out two fundraising appeals in 2022, with letters written by Dr. Galdikas posted to the blog asking for support of OFI’s forest protection and patrol teams as well as our reforestation and rewilding program. Additionally, articles in honor and remembrance of two of OFI’s most beloved figures – orangutan Siswi who passed away near the end of 2021 and husband of Dr. Galdikas, Pak Bohap bin Jalan, who passed away in April 2022 – were shared on our website.

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



Wild Mary Orangutan Photograph

“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 INDONESIAN 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 orangutan.org

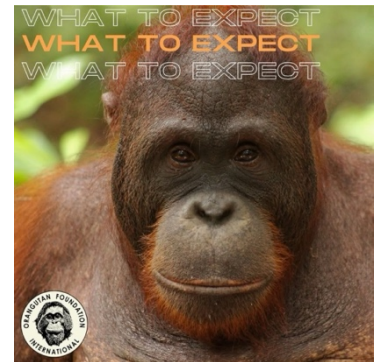
SOCIAL MEDIA

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.

While we did not post at the same velocity in 2022 as we did in 2021, our posts did receive greater engagement (reactions, comments, shares, etc.) overall. This was particularly true on our Facebook page.

Many of the posts with the highest rates of engagement across all social media platforms in 2022 focused on the stories of individual orangutans. This included wild-living orangutan rescues and translocations that OFI participated in as well as stories of wild born ex-captive orangutans who are currently undergoing, or have previously undergone, rehabilitation at OFI's Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ). A particularly engaging story we shared in 2022 was that of adult male orangutan Lear. In mid-April we announced that Lear, who first arrived at OFI's OCCQ as an orphaned infant in 2005, would imminently be released back to the wild. In a series of posts made public over the course of a few weeks, we regaled our followers with stories of Lear's exuberant youth and his rehabilitation journey. We were transparent with the impediments that could potentially delay Lear's release and we announced when Lear had been successfully released in a remote forest. We shared photos and video from the release event and gave details on all the steps taken and decisions made throughout the release process. This social media campaign was accompanied by an email campaign targeted at those who have sponsored Lear specifically through OFI's orangutan "foster" program over the years. While we do not typically announce advance plans to release orangutans back to the wild publicly due to the many factors that could cause plans to change, sharing this great success in Lear's long story seemed to help people understand the complexities of orangutan rehabilitation work, feel connected to the heart of OFI's mission, and empathize more deeply with orangutans on an individual level.

Other posts that received high engagement throughout 2022 were those that put the spotlight on humans central to the conservation of orangutans and other great apes. Most notably, posts about the historical work of OFI's legendary Founder and President, Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas,



Lead images for posts about the release of rehabilitated orangutan Lear

garnered a lot of attention. This was especially true of insights shared into the significant but little-known struggles Dr. Galdikas has faced, as well as posts with accompanying photos and videos showcasing the relationships Dr. Galdikas has built with individual orangutans over the years. A video from acclaimed actor Morgan Freeman congratulating Dr. Galdikas on her 50 years in the field was very popular, as were posts celebrating Dr. Galdikas' fellow "Leakey's Angels" or "Trimates," Jane Goodall and Dian Fossey, who pioneered research and conservation of chimpanzees and gorillas, respectively. A post about Betty White, renowned actor and supporter of animal welfare and conservation who passed away at the very end of 2021, ranked amongst our top three posts for engagement on both Facebook and Instagram in 2022.

As always, posts with eye-catching photos and videos of orangutans – whether wild-living individuals or those undergoing rehabilitation at the OCCQ – secured very high levels of engagement in 2022. This was true regardless of whether the captivating images had educational or more lighthearted messages accompanying them. The educational posts with the most engagement covered topics relating to palm oil, how orangutans compare to their other primate relatives, as well as orangutan behavior, rehabilitation, care, and biology (especially morphology, interestingly).

TOP SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS IN 2022

FACEBOOK

 **Orangutan Foundation International** Jan 17, 2022 · 🌐


Speaking of birthdays, today would have been Betty White's 100th! Did you know that Betty loved orangutans so much that the Los Angeles Zoo (where Betty was an active supporter for decades) named a newborn infant orangutan "Elka" after Betty's character in the sitcom "Hot in Cleveland?" (Hot tip: You can visit orangutan Elka at the @lazoo to this day!)

The #bettywhitechallenge arose as a grassroots effort to honor Betty's legacy of unwavering support for organizations working to make the lives of animals better. This challenge encourages people to celebrate Betty's 100th birthday by making a donation - even as small as \$5 - to an animal rescue, protection, welfare, or conservation cause.

#belikebetty today and make a donation to OFI (link in bio) and/or any other animal cause you care about. Let's see how much of a collective difference we can make for animals on this special day!



1.1K 13 comments 65 shares

 **Orangutan Foundation International** Jul 28, 2022 · 🌐

Highlight orangutan of the 1980s: Siswoyo! 🐼

Siswoyo was surrendered to OFI Founder & President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas by a former general who had been keeping Siswoyo in a small cage at his home in Jakarta for six years. Because of these conditions, Siswoyo was severely limited in her mobility when she arrived at Camp Leakey in Borneo for rehabilitation. She could not fully stand up or unclench her hands. She had trouble eating. Dr. Biruté patiently persuaded Siswoyo to eat and slowly nursed her back to health.

By the 1980s, Siswoyo had grown to be a "lumbering tank" and was the dominant female around Camp Leakey. She gave birth to several offspring and spent much of her time out in the forest. However, she often returned to Camp Leakey to visit Dr. Biruté, who was also a mother to young children at the time. Over the years, Dr. Biruté and Siswoyo developed a very special bond. Dr. Biruté considers Siswoyo to be one of the greatest friends she's ever had.

Discover Siswoyo's full gripping story and read about the experiences she shared with Dr. Biruté here: <https://orangutan.org/first-mother-siswoyo/> (link in bio!)

#50YearsInTheField #wildliferehab
#orangutanrehabilitation #notapet #primatesarenotpets



1.3K 56 comments 220 shares



Orangutan Foundation International

Apr 27, 2022 · 🌐

Yesterday we shared the story of orangutan Lear's release back to the wild in Borneo. Here is some footage to accompany that story!

Help us offer the same opportunity to return the 200+ orphaned, injured, and displaced orangutans still in OFI's care to the wild by donating at orangutan.org/donate!

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) released Lear in collaboration with Indonesia's Forestry Department (BKSDA) and Tanjung Puting National Park (BTNP) officials. You can see stickers for each of the three participating entities on Lear's transport cage at the beginning of this video. Near the end of the video, you might spot a few of these stickers clinging onto Lear's long hair! In the process of inspecting his transport cage (which he had pushed off the feeding platform!), Lear removed some stickers and they became personal adornments. Of course, he will be able to easily pull the stickers off at any time, and the OFI rangers following him will be there to recover the trash when it falls to the forest floor.

Local OFI rangers follow released orangutans for at least 10 days, if possible, to monitor their well-being and adjustment to a wild life. OFI staff who live and work downriver from Lear's release site will deliver fruits and vegetables to the feeding platform where he was released every few days, in case Lear returns in search of sustenance.

It is possible that Lear will shirk the rangers following him, traveling far from his release site and the areas of the forest in which OFI works. He may return several months later, or we may never see him again. Alternatively, he may stay in close range to an OFI feeding platform or field camp for a long time. There is no telling which course Lear will choose for himself! But as long as he is within our reach, we will always keep a loving eye on him. We will offer him food whenever we see him. If he ever appears to be sick or injured, we will give him medical attention. We will provide Lear with the space to live the wild life he deserves, but we will always be here if he needs our help. He will never be totally on his own if he doesn't want to be.

[#borntobewild](#) [#wildliferehab](#) [#orangutanrelease](#)



👍❤️🔥 1.6K

60 comments 81 shares 59.6K views

INSTAGRAM

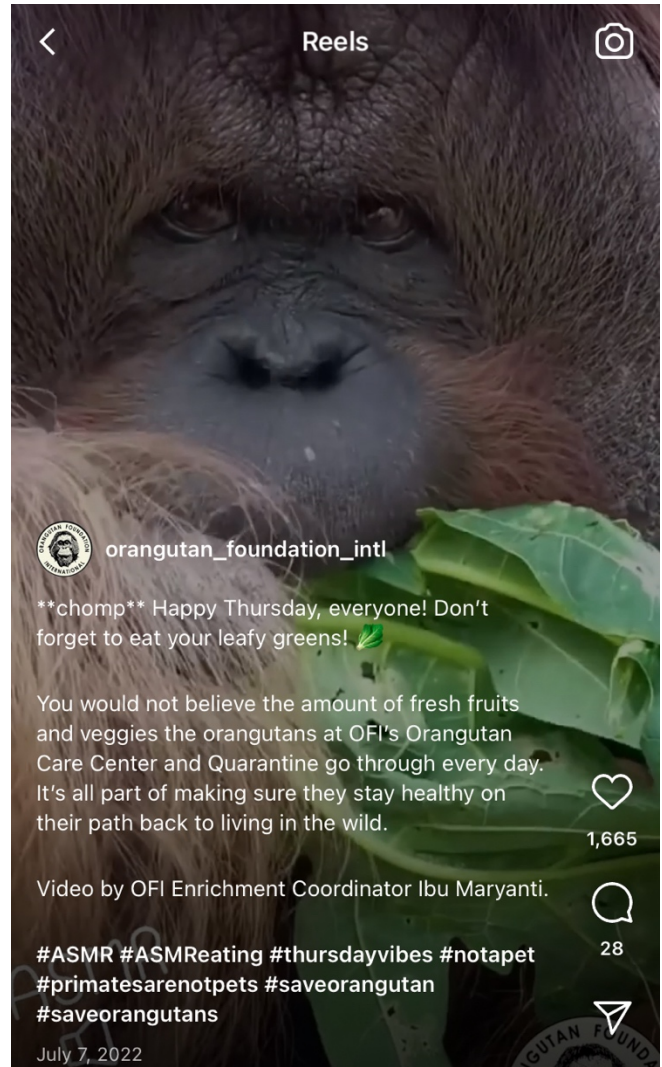
OFI's January 2022 post about what would have been the 100th birthday of beloved actor and orangutan-lover Betty White received over 2,400 engagements on Instagram – the most of any post on OFI's page throughout the year. However, for unknown reasons this post is no longer available on Instagram at the time of writing this report. We were unable to recover a screen capture of the post. See above the identical post as it was shared to our Facebook page.



1,589 14



orangutan_foundation_intl People often ask how we tell the 300+ orangutans in our care apart. There are many physical traits that provide clues. One of them is skin coloration! While orangutans' [#skin](#) generally darkens, becomes more uniform, and gets obscured by hair as they get older, the youngest orangutans have particularly distinctive skin patterning. Take a look at these two photos of infant Somat and infant Cory Marder - those bellies give you all the information you need to tell them apart! What other differences do you see between these two?



1,665



28



TWITTER



Orangutan Foundation International
@OFIOrangutan



(1/4) When wild orangutans wander into the palm oil plantations, human settlements, etc. that used to be their rainforest home, it can lead to a potentially dangerous situation in which the orangutans are too often attacked and even killed.



2:31 PM · Mar 4, 2022

View post engagements



3



31



85



1



Orangutan Foundation Internatio... @OFIOrangutan... · Mar 4, 2022

(2/4) OFI works to educate plantation workers and villagers on what to do when they come across an orangutan and collaborates with the Indonesian Forestry Department and National Park authorities to translocate wild orangutans found in areas where they may be in harm's way.



1

4

13



1



Orangutan Foundation International @OFIOrangutan · Mar 4, 2022

(3/4) Rescued wild orangutans are assessed by OFI veterinarians and, if in good health, immediately translocated to remote forest sites where they're unlikely to come in proximity to humans again. Read @drbirtute's words on the recent rescue of Bedaun here: bit.ly/3HIJc9E



1

2

15

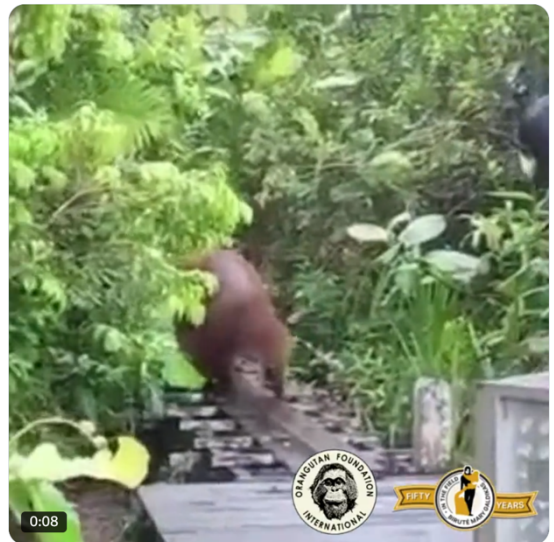


1



Orangutan Foundation Internatio... @OFIOrangutan... · Mar 4, 2022

(4/4) Support OFI's critical orangutan rescue and translocation operations by making a donation at orangutan.org/donate
[#wildliferescue](https://twitter.com/wildliferescue) [#orangutanrescue](https://twitter.com/orangutanrescue) [#saveorangutan](https://twitter.com/saveorangutan) [#saveorangutans](https://twitter.com/saveorangutans)



2

3

18



1



Orangutan Foundation International
@OFIOrangutan



(1/4) Koling is the most recent orphaned infant orangutan to arrive at OFI's Care Center in Borneo. While Koling's cuteness makes us smile, reflecting on why he wound up in our care makes us feel both deeply sad & motivated to continue our work to protect wild orangutans. [#notapet](#)



5:04 PM · Jul 24, 2022

View post engagements

2

14

48



Orangutan Foundation Internatio... @OFIOrangut... · Jul 24, 2022

(2/4) Koling should still be clinging tightly to his mother's side for years to come. Instead, he will cling tightly to his stuffed animals & dedicated caregivers, receiving all the love & guidance we can give him so he may one day have another chance at a wild life. [#notapet](#)



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(3/4) As palm oil plantations, timber estates, & other human endeavors continue to expand across Borneo & Sumatra, orangutans are running out of forest & can more easily be killed as agricultural pests or to take infants from mothers to be sold into the illegal pet trade [#notapet](#)

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@DrBirute: "I've had all my fingers in the dike for the last 50 yrs as water rushes over the top. It may be an odd analogy but we have saved 1 of the largest wild orangutan populations in the wild. Yes, my fingers r sore. But let's keep wild orangutan population safe 4 all time."



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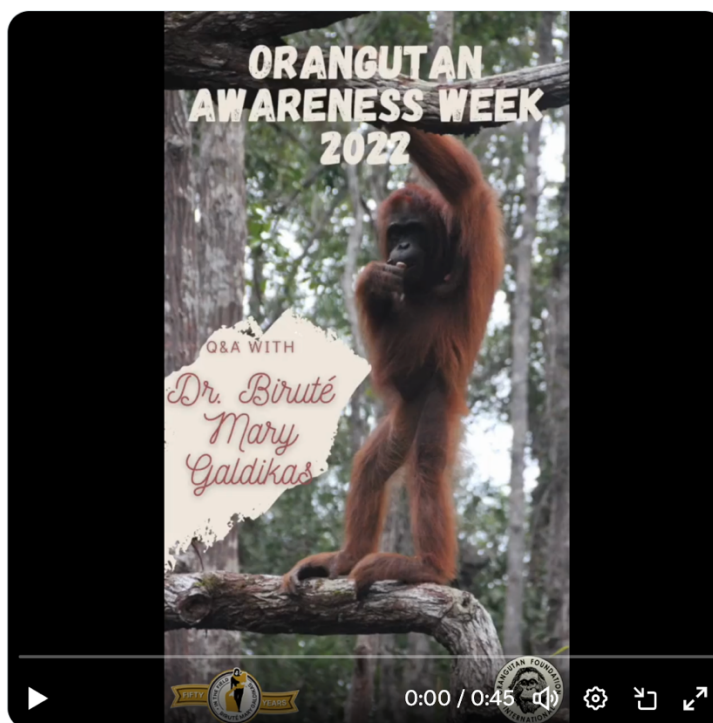
Orangutan Foundation Internatio... @OFIOrangut... · Nov 7, 2022

Where do orangutans live? @DrBirute has your answer!

[#OrangutanAwarenessWeek](#) [#OAW2022](#)

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[#saveorangutans](#) [#indonesia](#) [#borneo](#) [#sumatra](#) [#kalimantan](#)



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