



2024

ANNUAL REPORT



ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

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Working in collaboration with the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (Indonesia) and Tanjung Puting National Park.

Cover: Wild born ex-captive male orangutan Mason undergoing rehabilitation at the Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) Orangutan Care Center & Quarantine (OCCQ) in Borneo.

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Orangutans First, This Year and Every Year

Dear Friends of Orangutans and Forests,

I am eager to share news of the leaps that Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) made in terms of our work in 2024. It was a productive year for our critical orangutan rescue, rehabilitation, and release efforts. OFI underwent some promising developments on an organizational level that will help expand our capacity. While 2024 was not without its challenges and heartaches, the future is generally looking a little brighter as we step forward into the New Year.

OFI field staff in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) protect tropical rainforests and the orangutans who call the forest home. In and around Tanjung Puting National Park, which is around one million acres (415,000 hectares) in size, as well as in OFI's smaller Rawa Kuno Orangutan Legacy Forest, we conduct patrols, release rehabilitated orangutans back to the wild, and monitor all orangutans we encounter. In 2024 OFI resumed field conservation activities at an elevated level in Lamandau Wildlife Reserve. Lamandau Wildlife Reserve was first established in 1998 while I was serving as Senior Advisor to Indonesia's Minister of Forestry. The roughly 188,000 acres (76,000 hectares) of forested land consisted of two expired logging concessions. I pushed hard to convince the Minister to turn it into a protected reserve, which he did in the last two days of his tenure. OFI began building and staffing forest protection/patrol posts and orangutan release camps throughout Lamandau, including "Camp Siswoyo." We released 150 rehabilitated wild born ex-captive orangutans into the Reserve between 1998 and 2008. As we started expanding our release efforts to new areas, the management of conservation work based out of Lamandau fell to a sister organization for a time. However, recently OFI has been asked to take a more active role in managing Lamandau once again. In mid-2024, we placed four staff members at Camp Siswoyo. We have recommenced forest patrols as well as orangutan releases and translocations at Camp Siswoyo.

It was a busy year for OFI's Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ). We started 2024 with 270 orangutans under our care. We took in an additional eight orangutans in need of rehabilitation, treatment, or care over the course of the year. Only one of these orangutans was a wild born orphaned youngster. Juvenile male Samudra was confiscated from a village by Indonesian Forestry Department officials. While being medically assessed at the OCCQ, OFI veterinarians determined that Samudra was ill. Samudra was kept in isolated quarantine housing while he recovered from his illness. Once he had returned to good health, we determined that he was likely skilled enough to survive on his own in the wild. As Samudra is still a



*Female orangutan Amelia in OCCQ
"Learning Forest"*

juvenile orangutan, we opted to pursue a “soft release.” Samudra was taken to Camp Siswoyo where he has access to a sleeping enclosure and all the supplemental food and liquids he wants, but he is being given the freedom to live independently if he so chooses.

In collaboration with Forestry officials, we rescued two wild adult male orangutans in 2024. Paldo, a wild resident of Tanjung Puting National Park, was observed with significant wounds most likely sustained from fighting another male. He was returned to the National Park after making a full recovery at the OCCQ. We rescued wild male Telaga Paring after he wandered into a village. The medical assessment conducted in the field by OCCQ veterinarians revealed that Telaga Paring was severely dehydrated and anemic. He was taken to the OCCQ for treatment in mid-December 2024 and had not yet been re-released by the end of the year.

An additional five orangutans who were wild born ex-captives previously released from the OCCQ, or the wild born descendants of released ex-captive females, were taken into the OCCQ in 2024. These individuals were discovered to be seriously wounded or in potentially dangerous situations after entering human settlements or plantations. One of these orangutans, ex-captive male Jambul, barged into a villager’s home in February and caused damage to the house before OFI’s Rescue Team arrived. We immediately translocated Jambul, but in May we were alerted to his mischief once again. This time, Jambul had entered a tall concrete building used for farming the nests of swifts (used in “bird’s nest soup”). Our Rescue Team recovered Jambul and paid reparations to the family who owned the swift nest farm. Jambul was taken to the OCCQ and re-released in June at a remote location in Tanjung Puting National Park.



Rehabilitated male orangutan Tim right after being released to the wild

There are many factors, some outside of our control, that dictate how many rehabilitated orangutans we are able to release back to the wild in any given year. In 2024, we were fortunate to be able to release 24 wild born ex-captive orangutans back to the wild for the first time. These releases were done in collaboration with Indonesia’s Forestry Department and Tanjung Puting National Park. We also re-released 11 orangutans who are ex-captives or descendants of ex-captives and who had been brought back to the OCCQ for treatment or care within the past few years. We immediately translocated 11 wild orangutans and two ex-captive

orangutans when they were found in human areas but deemed to be in good health. Including the aforementioned re-releases of wild orangutans Paldo and Samudra, this brought the total number of releases and translocations in 2024 to a very impressive 48.

Thanks largely to donations from sister organization OFI Australia, we were able to construct multiple new orangutan enclosures at the OCCQ. Eight were large wooden enclosures for housing larger juveniles and adolescents. These new enclosures allowed young orangutans to “graduate” to the next step in the rehabilitation process. An additional four enclosures constructed in 2024 were large, galvanized steel enclosures much needed to upgrade the living standards of adult male orangutans at the OCCQ.

Ms. Ruth Linsky, Biology PhD Candidate at Simon Fraser University and my student and former OFI volunteer, continued her doctoral field research in Tanjung Puting National Park throughout 2024. In 2023 Ms. Linsky commenced an innovative orangutan nest plot method to be compared with current standard methods of estimating orangutan population density, as well as analysis of how orangutan nest counts can be correlated with specific forest features. Working with collaborators from Tanjung Puting National Park and

Antakusuma University in the local town of Pangkalan Bun, as well as OFI research assistants, Ms. Linsky established and began surveying plots in the Camp Leakey study area in 2023 and expanded these efforts to another area in the eastern portion of the National Park in 2024. Ms. Linsky and the team are also utilizing drones with infrared radiation sensors to verify whether the drones can effectively detect orangutans of known location. Ms. Linsky hopes these tests will help determine whether the drones are sensitive enough to be used for wider orangutan population surveys, potentially providing an entirely new method for orangutan population estimation.



Ms. Ruth Linsky (right) flying drone with trainer from Halo Robotics (left, pointing) and OFI Field Manager Pak Fajar (back, center) (photo credit: DJI Enterprise)

While OFI’s rescue and rehabilitation efforts are focused most heavily on orangutans, we occasionally take in other Bornean wildlife in need of help. This year, Indonesian Forestry officials asked for our assistance in caring for three Bornean white-bearded gibbons that they had confiscated from private ownership. We refurbished an old gibbon cage for two of these gibbons, males who had been living together for some time, and built a new enclosure for the other gibbon, a female. We are working with Forestry officials and organizations more specialized in gibbon rehabilitation to help us find the best steps forward in these gibbons’ care.

After devastating wildfires that burned millions of acres across Borneo in 2023, we were relieved when 2024 brought ample rain. OFI’s Reforestation and Rewilding Team started the grueling work of recouping the losses from the previous year’s fires. We planted nearly 85,000 native tree seedlings in areas previously burned or otherwise degraded. We also continued to build upon the forested lands

we have secured for orangutan conservation. In 2024 we purchased almost 240 acres (97 hectares) of land in collaboration with local partners.

In 2024 OFI’s Education Team in Borneo brought “Campaign Orangutan” to over 2,610 students across 19 different elementary, middle, and high schools. Staff from Jakarta and Pangkalan Bun delivered educational programming to an additional 180 students in schools neighboring palm oil plantations. These school visits were done in conjunction with training workshops that OFI conducted for palm oil plantation managers in 2024. These “Zero Tolerance Policy for Endangered Animals” training sessions

aimed to give plantation workers the “tools” and understanding they need to avoid conflict with wild-living orangutans who wander into plantations. We conducted five separate training workshops with 111 plantation workers.



OFI Jakarta Manager Ibu Renie delivering lecture at training workshop for palm oil plantation managers

In August 2024 I traveled to Australia in a trip organized by OFI’s sister organization OFI Australia. A highlight of this trip was a public lecture I delivered to a sold-out crowd at the town

hall in Newcastle, New South Wales. Over 800 people attended the lecture. I wish to thank Dr. Tim Roberts, Emeritus Professor for the School of Environmental and Life Sciences at University of Newcastle, and his colleagues for welcoming me so warmly. A few other fundraising dinners and events across Australia were facilitated by OFI Australia Board Members and the wonderful Kobe Steele, OAM, who serves as the Founder and President of OFI Australia.

I am excited to report that Orangutan Foundation International Indonesia (OFI Indonesia) has been finally officially established as a registered local non-governmental organization (NGO). This development will enable OFI Indonesia to pursue domestic fundraising, own forested land, and more effectively conduct outreach programs and establish partnerships with other domestic organizations. Frederick Bohap Galdikas will serve as OFI Indonesia’s President and oversee its day-to-day operations. Fred is an Indonesian of indigenous Dayak descent. He grew up among the orangutans at Camp Leakey. After many years serving as a Board Member for OFI, I am confident that Fred will excel as the OFI Indonesia President. OFI Indonesia is actively recruiting its own Board of Directors, which will operate independently from OFI.

OFI added two new members to our own Board of Directors in 2024. Mr. Charles Annenberg Weingarten, Vice President and Director of the Annenberg Foundation, is a film producer and philanthropist with a deep appreciation for nature and animals. In November 2024, my son Fred and I were lucky to host Charlie on a visit to Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), where Charlie was able to witness OFI’s critical field conservation efforts firsthand. Ms. Katie Cleary, Founder of the animal

welfare organization Peace 4 Animals, is a documentary filmmaker, actress, model, and passionate animal advocate. Both Ms. Cleary and Mr. Annenberg Weingarten have led impactful lives championing causes in line with OFI's mission.

OFI touched the lives of so many orangutans throughout 2024. I am grateful that this year brought reprieve from wildfires and other major disasters that so often seem to crop up. We were able to focus all our energy in 2024 on the core of our mission: protecting and saving orangutans and forest.

This vital work is made possible through fruitful collaborations with the government of the Republic of Indonesia as well as with our sister organizations OFI Australia, OFI Canada, the freshly established OFI Indonesia, and the Biruté Galdikas Fondas of Lithuania. But perhaps most importantly of all, none of our critical conservation efforts would be feasible without you. The individuals who support OFI's work provide the funding that allows us to give so many orangutans a second chance and carry our message of concern for orangutans and Nature to all corners of the globe.



OFI President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas with female orangutan Cantik and infant Canada

Despite all the darkness in the world, OFI's progress in 2024 has left me with renewed optimism. Together, we can (we must!) save wild orangutan populations, their tropical rain forest habitat that also houses other endemic and critically endangered species, as well as individual orangutans in need.

With hope and gratitude,

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



MISSION AND VISION

DEEP CONSERVATION

OUR VISION

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

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

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

There were 270 orangutans living at the OCCQ at the beginning of 2024. After taking into account arrivals to the OCCQ, numerous releases and re-releases from the OCCQ back to the wild, as well as two deaths at the OCCQ, there were 239 orangutans living at the OCCQ by the end of the year.



Male orangutan Kelvin with caregiver Pak Ateng in OCCQ "Learning Forest"

OCCQ STAFF

Well over 100 employees work at the OCCQ, which is situated on the edge of the village of Pasir Panjang. This includes management and administrative personnel, security guards, veterinary staff, animal caregivers, enrichment team members, and general facilities maintenance staff. OFI is a significant employer in the village of Pasir Panjang and the surrounding areas. The majority of OCCQ employees are of indigenous (Dayak) background.

COVID-19 PRECAUTIONS

When the COVID-19 pandemic emerged in 2020, OFI immediately implemented extensive precautionary measures to ensure the safety of the orangutans under its care at the OCCQ, orangutans living near research, release, and patrol sites in the forest, as well as OFI staff and the local community. Throughout 2022, the government started to ease pandemic-related restrictions and Indonesia re-opened its borders to foreign tourists. While COVID-19 had much less of an impact on OFI's field operations in 2023 and 2024 than it had in preceding years, strict health and safety precautions remained in place at the OCCQ and all OFI facilities.

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

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.

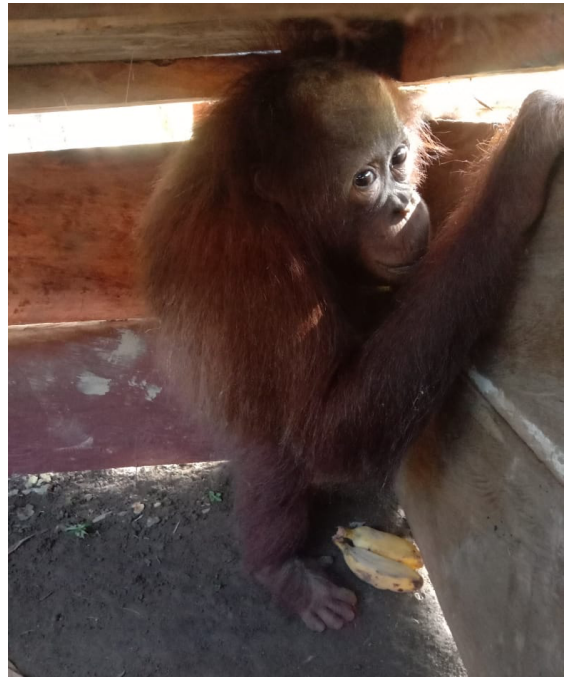
2024 ORANGUTAN ARRIVAL SUMMARY

The Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) took in eight additional orangutans for care during 2024.

NEW ARRIVALS – FROM CAPTIVITY

Only one wild born orphaned orangutan was brought to the OCCQ after being confiscated by Forestry Department officers in 2024. Juvenile male Samudra was recovered from a village and taken in at the OCCQ on October 25th. Samudra was treated for what turned out to be endemic orangutan herpes virus. Upon recovery, Samudra was determined to be independent and skillful enough to return to the wild under close monitoring (see “2024 Orangutan Release and Re-Release Summary” below).

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



Juvenile male orangutan Samudra being held captive in village before rescue and transfer to OCCQ

NEW ARRIVALS – WILD

Two wild adult male orangutans were brought into the OCCQ for the first time in 2024. Paldo was taken from Tanjung Harapan in Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP) on August 3rd when he was observed with multiple wounds, presumably from fighting with another adult male. Paldo was returned to Tanjung Harapan in September after healing (see “2024 Orangutan Release and Re-Release Summary” below). Telaga Paring was rescued from a village he had wandered into on December 16th. He was brought into the OCCQ to be treated for severe dehydration and anemia. Telaga Paring had not yet been re-released by the end of 2024.

One additional wild adult male was brought into the OCCQ in 2024 for the second time in his life. See “Repeat and Rehabilitant Arrivals” below for details.

REPEAT AND REHABILITANT ARRIVALS

Five additional orangutans were admitted to the OCCQ for care in 2024 when found wounded or in potentially dangerous situations involving conflict with humans. This included two wild born ex-captive orangutans who had been previously rehabilitated at the OCCQ and released back to the wild, two wild born descendants of ex-captive female orangutans, and one wild orangutan who had been treated at the OCCQ once before.

Wild born ex-captive male orangutan Jambul was brought into the OCCQ on May 8th after entering a building used for farming swift nests. These tall concrete buildings are meant to mimic swifts' natural cave habitats. Swift nests are harvested for use in bird's nest soup. Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) paid reparations for the damage Jambul caused to the swift nest farm. This was the second incident in 2024 in which Jambul wandered into a human area. He had been translocated earlier in the year after causing damage in a villager's home (see "2024 Orangutan Translocation Summary" below). Jambul could not be immediately translocated after the swift nest farm invasion in May, but he was re-released in June at a location in the middle of Tanjung Puting National Park – as far away from human areas as possible (see "2024 Orangutan Release and Re-Release Summary" below).

Wild born ex-captive female Linda and her juvenile daughter Loretta were brought into the OCCQ on July 30th after wandering into a palm oil plantation. The pair had just been re-released to the wild several months prior to this incident after being brought into the OCCQ in 2023 when Linda was observed to be underweight and weak (see "2024 Orangutan Release and Re-Release Summary" below). Linda and Loretta had not been re-released to the wild for a second time by the end of 2024.

Leonardo, the wild born adolescent son of ex-captive female Lydia, was brought into the OCCQ on October 16th after being observed with a festering wound near his left knee. He was re-released in December once his wound had healed (see "2024 Orangutan Release and Re-Release Summary" below).

Wild adult male orangutan Albert was brought into the OCCQ on November 8th for treatment of wounds most likely incurred while fighting another male orangutan. He had not been re-released by the end of 2024. Albert had been previously treated for wounds at the OCCQ in 2018 and was released back to the wild that same year.

Twelve wild-living orangutans were found in potentially dangerous human-wildlife conflict situations in 2024 and were immediately translocated to safer areas without being admitted to the OCCQ for care. Please see the "2024 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 Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, OFI's veterinary team, and Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) staff members. Release criteria focus on an individual orangutan's chance of forest survival. If an orangutan is suggested for release but does not meet all release criteria, his/her release will be delayed until OFI's team is confident that the orangutan has the skills necessary to survive in the wild.

RELEASE CRITERIA:

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

QUARANTINE & MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

To minimize possible disease transmission, orangutan release candidates are put in pre-release quarantine for a minimum of 30 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. For many years now, OFI has been releasing orangutans on or near the border of the National Park or in other protected and patrolled areas. In 2024, OFI once again began releasing orangutans into Lamandau Wildlife Reserve as it had in years past. 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 the orangutans' primary caregivers. The release team and primary caregivers move the orangutan candidates into transport cages, often the night before the release, and then the orangutans and team travel to the selected release camp before dawn. Usually in the early morning, release team members open the cages, and the orangutans exit when ready (usually right away!).



OFI Release Team members carrying orangutan (in transport cage) to release site

POST RELEASE

OFI assigns two staff members to monitor each orangutan's transition to the wild for at least 10 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 10 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 to be 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.

2024 ORANGUTAN RELEASE AND RE-RELEASE SUMMARY

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) released and re-released a total of 37 orangutans who had undergone treatment or rehabilitation at the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) back to the wild in 2024.

FIRST-TIME RELEASES – WILD BORN EX-CAPTIVES

Between May and December 2024, OFI released 24 wild born ex-captive orangutans who had undergone long-term rehabilitation at the OCCQ back to the wild for the first time. More than half of these orangutans were released in Lamandau Wildlife Reserve, while the rest were released in or around Tanjung Puting National Park.

May 18

- Mozart (male)
- Murphy (male)

July 31

- Jhonyadi (male)
- Hudi (male)

August 24

- Malcolm (male)
- Dr. Ann (female)
- Irene (female)
- Rebecca (female)
- Roberta (female)

September 21

- Tim (male)

November 18

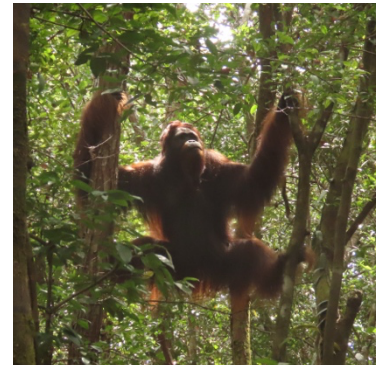
- Dandina (female)
- Nicole (female)

November 19

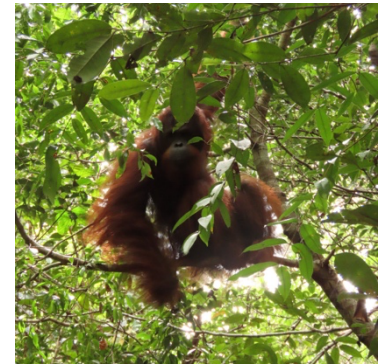
- Wes (male)
- Stanley (male)

December 20

- Yosuke (male)
- Uci (female)



Tim



Yosuke



Uci

December 21

- Charlie (male)

December 22

- Obby (male)

December 23

- Nash (male)
- Ryan (male)
- Embery (female)
- Pilar (female)



Nash

December 28

- Waliyati (female)
- Valentino (male)

FIRST-TIME RELEASES – WILD ORANGUTANS

OFI returned two wild orangutans to the forest who had short stays at the OCCQ in 2024. After recovering from wounds, wild adult male Paldo was returned to Tanjung Harapan in Tanjung Puting National Park on September 4th. Wild juvenile male Samudra was “soft released” at Camp Siswoyo in Lamandau Wildlife Reserve on December 9th. Despite being a juvenile orangutan, Samudra proved to have advanced forest skills. At Camp Siswoyo, Samudra had access to a sleeping enclosure but was taken out into the forest by OFI staff every day, similar to the orangutans undergoing rehabilitation at the OCCQ. In contrast to the OCCQ juveniles, however, Samudra was not encouraged to return to his sleeping enclosure at night if he preferred to build a sleeping nest in the trees. In this way, Samudra is being offered extra support if needed, but has the option to fully return to the wild when he feels ready.

RE-RELEASES – WILD BORN EX-CAPTIVES AND DESCENDANTS

OFI re-released 11 orangutans from the rehabilitant community in and around Tanjung Puting National Park in 2024. This included three wild born ex-captive mothers and their wild born offspring.

March 16

- Junai (male) – WILD BORN EX-CAPTIVE
- Jade (female) – WILD BORN EX-CAPTIVE
 - Janie (wild born daughter of Jade)
- Linda (female) – WILD BORN EX-CAPTIVE
 - Loretta (wild born daughter of Linda)

June 14

- Jambul (male) – WILD BORN EX-CAPTIVE

September 24

- Brunei (female) – WILD BORN EX-CAPTIVE

November 10

- Tammy (female) – WILD BORN EX-CAPTIVE
 - Toby (wild born daughter of Tammy)
 - Teddy Baru (wild born son of Tammy)

December 3

- Leonardo (male) – WILD BORN OFFSPRING OF EX-CAPTIVE

ORANGUTAN TRANSLOCATION PROTOCOL REVIEW

The relocation or “translocation” of wild orangutans occurs when Orangutan Foundation International (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 orangutans themselves or to humans in the vicinity, such as near agricultural operations or human settlements. Locals or agricultural workers often contact OFI or BKSDA staff either by phone or in person to alert OFI/BKSDA personnel to an orangutan needing translocation.

After receiving information about an orangutan in danger and his/her location, OFI/BKSDA dispatches a rescue team with a veterinarian to conduct a field health assessment to determine if the orangutan is a good candidate for translocation. If the orangutan is an orphaned youngster, OFI/BKSDA immediately transports him or her to the OCCQ because these young orangutans lack the physical development and necessary life skills required for survival without their mothers.



OFI Rescue Team transporting orangutan (in cage) to release site

2024 ORANGUTAN TRANSLOCATION SUMMARY

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) successfully translocated 11 wild orangutans and two wild born ex-captive orangutans (adult males Jambul and Junai) after they were found in compromising situations of potential human-wildlife conflict in 2024. All of these individuals were found wandering into villages, palm oil plantations, or other human-dominated areas.

One of these translocated orangutans, wild juvenile female Diana, was given a “soft release” in Lamandau Wildlife Reserve. Similar to rescued juvenile male Samudra (see “2024 Orangutan Release and Re-Release Summary” above), Diana was escorted by OFI personnel into the forest during the daytime and had the choice between returning to a sleeping enclosure or remaining in the forest overnight. She remained under close monitoring by OFI staff.

Another wild juvenile male rescued by OFI/BKSDA in 2024 unfortunately died while staying overnight under the care of BKSDA (the natural resources agency of Indonesia’s Ministry of Forestry) before he could be translocated.

NON-ORANGUTAN ARRIVALS, TRANSLOCATIONS, AND RELEASES

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

In 2024, the OCCQ continued to provide care for one cassowary, one binturong, and 18 Malayan sun bears who cannot be released to the wild.

Malayan sun bears are particularly vulnerable, not only because of habitat loss and fragmentation. Adult bears are killed so that their body parts 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 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, OFI is no longer accepting sun bear cubs at the OCCQ. Those efforts are deferred to organizations more specialized in sun bears so that OFI may focus its efforts and resources on what it specializes 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.

OFI received three white-bearded gibbons from BKSDA (the natural resources agency of Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry) in 2024. Two male gibbons had been confiscated by BKSDA after they were spotted roaming free in a woman's car at a traffic checkpoint in the nearby city of Pangkalan Bun. OCCQ staff repaired an old, unused gibbon cage in November in order to take in the two male gibbons. Another cage was newly built to house an additional female gibbon brought to the OCCQ by BKSDA. OCCQ management and veterinary staff will work with collaborators to determine the best course of action for these three individuals. Gibbons can be very sensitive to transport and have unique monogamous social structures that can complicate the process of releasing them to the wild and/or transferring them to a rehabilitation center specializing in gibbons.

ORANGUTAN AND OTHER ANIMAL CARE AT THE OCCQ

FOOD AND DIET

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



Fresh produce delivery being processed by OCCQ staff

OFI receives a wide variety of produce to distribute to the orangutans and other animals at the OCCQ, including banana, watermelon, gembili (a tuber), corn, papaya, mango, pineapple, rambutan, yam, coconut, jackfruit, orange, cultivated and wild durian, cempedak, dragon fruit, tomato, water spinach, cucumber, carrot, cabbage, katuk leaf, and more.

OFI requires substantial 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 its care with a varied diet year-round as much as possible and uses in-season local fruit as a staple. Fruits and vegetables are sourced locally as much as possible, which seems to have a positive impact on how the local community values and perceives OFI's conservation efforts. Since most local indigenous people who are not working as laborers on plantations consist of small-scale farmers, they very much welcome OFI buying produce locally. OFI buys 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. A local woman regularly supplies the OCCQ with coconuts. OFI buys as much of the fruits and vegetables for the orangutans as possible 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 infant and juvenile orangutans. Milk is also given twice weekly to adolescents and adults. 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 diet and fluids at feeding stations. At the release sites, feedings usually occur once or twice a day.

REHABILITATION

THE REHABILITATION PROCESS

For wild born ex-captive orangutans, rehabilitation and release protocols are complex and based on the individual needs of the orangutan. Those orangutans who were held illegally as pets for long periods of time prior to rescue and/or who arrived as infants or young juveniles at the OCCQ may require a long rehabilitation period. Rehabilitation plans are designed to address various needs resulting from individuals being orphaned at a young age. These issues often arise from orphans being fed a poor diet or being kept in a small cage while held captive over many years.

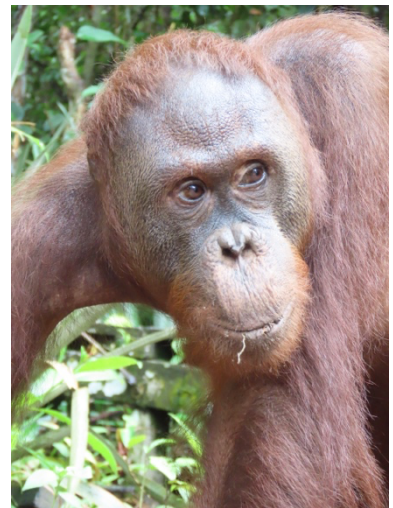
The rehabilitation process is meant to prepare orangutans for eventual release. While the process may vary by individual, the standard for rehabilitation is to prepare orangutans for the following:

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

BEHAVIOR

Males

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



Male orangutan Tommy at OCCQ

Females

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



Female orangutan Kobe at OCCQ

LEARNING FOREST

Orangutans undergoing rehabilitation at the OCCQ are regularly taken out by caregivers to explore in the *Learning Forest*. The *Learning Forest* envelopes the OCCQ's veterinary and orangutan housing facilities. It is a "teaching" forest essential to orangutan rehabilitation. The *Learning Forest* sits on approximately 250 acres (about 100 hectares) 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 make an appearance.

Infant, juvenile, or otherwise immature orangutans at the OCCQ are released from their sleeping enclosures to develop essential survival skills and learn proper orangutan "etiquette." 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. OFI does not, in any way, shape, or form, want the OCCQ to become a breeding facility. On the days adolescent orangutans do not visit the *Learning Forest*, they are provided with enrichment activities by specialist OFI staff members of the Enrichment Team.

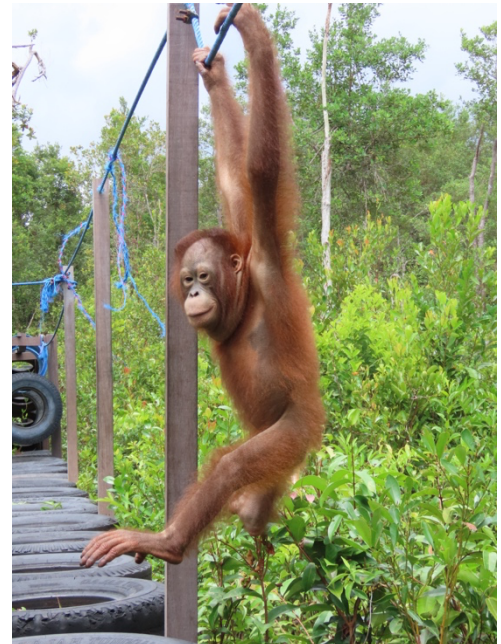
ENRICHMENT

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 enrichment item/activity might very well fall under multiple categories.



Juvenile male orangutan Jez utilizing structural enrichment at OCCQ

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 see an increase in their cognitive capabilities and skill levels. OFI Enrichment Team staff provide cognitive enrichment through distributing novel items, and puzzle-type feeders, activities, and toys made from natural materials with difficulty levels tailored to their specific age group and individual needs and restrictions.

Food

Food enrichment can encompass any enrichment that includes food items, whether novel or infrequently received types of foods and special treats, or in how food items are presented and accessed. Studies have shown animals to engage in behavior known as ‘contra-free-loading’, 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) includes three full time veterinarians, a veterinary technician, and a veterinary nurse who are among the most experienced orangutan medical professionals in Indonesia. The OCCQ medical facility consists of a full operating room, an x-ray, a laboratory, and refrigerated medical storage rooms. The facility is equipped with many sophisticated medical tools, such as a defibrillator, ultra-sound machine, and an anesthesia machine.

ROUTINE MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

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

De-worming or anti-parasitic medication is given to all orangutans on arrival to the OCCQ, every three months during their rehabilitation, and before they are released into the wild. In addition, 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. 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 2024 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.

ORANGUTAN MORTALITIES

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) always does its utmost to save the life of each orangutan, as every death is one too many. Despite the best efforts of OCCQ staff, two orangutans undergoing rehabilitation passed away at the OCCQ in 2024.

Date of Death	Name	Sex	Cause of Death
July 28	Duane	Male	Septic shock
December 26	Kawi	Male	Acute digestive infection

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, killed, 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 OFI strengthen its relationships with local communities. Understanding the needs and attitudes of local people has allowed OFI to form key partnerships to work towards common goals of forest protection and sustainable economic development.



OFI Jakarta Educator Ibu Irma delivering program to schoolchildren

“Campaign Orangutan” in Borneo

In August 2018, OFI hired a former local government official and regional “influencer,” Ibu Dora Siburian, as its Education Outreach Coordinator in Central Kalimantan (Indonesian 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 do give presentations and lead activities in individual classrooms, their visits also include school-wide rallies. Oftentimes these invigorating rallies include performances from local indigenous dancers or speeches given by local officials. Attendees come away from these events with a heightened sense that orangutans and Indonesia's rich biodiversity are integral to their cultural legacy.

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 from OFI's nursery and planting seedlings at the end of programs. These trees are planted on school grounds, along roads, and in locations in need of better shade

coverage in and around villages. Participants, especially school children, greatly enjoy this hands-on interaction with nature that functions to benefit their schools and communities.

OFI’s education team reached approximately 2,610 schoolchildren across 19 different schools in Kalimantan in 2024. These numbers were lower than in typical years due to temporary restrictions related to OFI renewing its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Indonesian government. The education team distributed and facilitated the planting of 610 tree seedlings and saplings with the participants of the outreach programs. These tree plantings are separate from tree planting efforts by OFI’s Reforestation and Rewilding team, and the survival of trees planted during education programs is not monitored as diligently.

Training Workshops for Palm Oil Workers

The grand majority of orangutans that are brought into OFI’s Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) for rehabilitation and treatment were either orphaned or injured while in or near palm oil plantations or other human-dominated areas. Plantation workers and villagers often attack larger orangutans whom they view as threats and take young orangutans from their mothers to illegally keep or sell as pets. When these orangutans are confiscated by Indonesian authorities or relinquished by their captors, they may require many years of rehabilitation at the OCCQ before they can be returned to the wild. Educating villagers and plantation workers on orangutans’ protected status and what to do in the event of an orangutan encounter is crucial to save individual orangutans and to safeguard orangutan populations.

Between March and June 2024, OFI conducted “refresher” training sessions for employees of PT SMART, a large palm oil company in Indonesia. These “Zero Tolerance Policy for Endangered Animals” trainings built upon a collaboration between OFI and PT SMART that has been in place since 2012, when OFI first conducted extensive trainings with palm oil workers. The goal of these trainings is to

eliminate the killing, injuring, and taking of orangutans and other protected animals that may be encountered by plantation workers. Beyond preventing harm, these trainings aim to empower plantation workers to become active participants in wildlife conservation and ambassadors for endangered species such as orangutans.



Participants in training workshop for palm oil plantation managers presenting ideas for protecting endangered wildlife in plantation areas

Five training workshops (three in person across Kalimantan and two virtual) were conducted by OFI Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, OFI senior Indonesian staff members Ibu Renie Djojoasmoro and Pak Robert Yappie, and prominent Indonesian conservationist and long-time OFI collaborator Pak Edy Hendras

during 2024. A total of 111 palm oil plantation workers attended these trainings. Sessions consisted of educational talks on orangutan behavior and ecology, regulations surrounding protected wildlife and protected areas, as well as human-wildlife conflict and how to avoid it. Small group discussions followed by group presentations allowed participants to brainstorm steps that can be taken to avoid human-wildlife conflict. Participants gave insights into the illegal hunting, fishing, and other extractive activities that they have witnessed in protected areas surrounding plantations in the course of their work. Through their newly gained knowledge, workers gave suggestions on how to address these conservation threats identified in their area.

The training workshops for PT Smart employees were also accompanied by environmental education programs provided to schools in the areas surrounding PT Smart’s plantations. OFI’s Jakarta-based staff members Ibu Renie Djojoasmoro and Ibu Irma Sutisna, OFI’s Kalimantan-based GIS Manager Pak Robert Yappie, as well as a few PT Smart employees visited five schools, reaching 180 children in June 2024. Schoolchildren were given engaging talks on orangutans, other wildlife, and rainforests, participated in educational games, and received their own copies of OFI’s Indonesian newsletter *Pesan dari Alam (Message from Nature)*.

Jakarta-Based Outreach

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. School visits in and around Jakarta were limited in 2024 due to temporary restrictions put in place while OFI renewed its MOU with the Indonesian government. However, OFI’s part-time Education Coordinator based out of its Jakarta office, Ibu Irma Sutisna, hosted several interesting discussions live on Instagram with prominent Indonesian Forestry officials and representatives from Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park in Kalimantan. These video discussions remain on the Instagram page for OFI Indonesia and provide valuable insights into the conservation work of OFI and its collaborators.



OFI Jakarta Educator Ibu Irma delivering program to schoolchildren

FIELD CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Reforestation and Rewilding

REFORESTATION AND REWILDING

The Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) Reforestation and Rewilding Program was launched in 2016 and 2017 after the devastating fires of 2015 destroyed several thousand acres of rainforest within OFI-protected land, and hundreds of thousands of forested acres 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, OFI is helping Bornean orangutan populations survive, as deforestation is one of the main threats facing orangutans in the wild.

The current OFI Herbarium and Nursery was established in 2016 and initial planting efforts began in 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.

Wildfires ravaged Kalimantan again in 2019 and 2023. This only strengthened the urgency of the Reforestation and Rewilding Team's efforts.

OFI's Herbarium Manager and Reforestation Coordinator Ibu Cici Viviani led the herbarium, nursery, and rewilding staff in planting 84,995 seedlings across multiple different rewilding sites in 2024. This brought OFI's total planting numbers to 832,635 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.



OFI Reforestation Team members and Pak Dendi Sutiadi, S.H. (front, center), Regional Head of BKSDA (natural resources agency of Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry), planting native tree seedlings in degraded forest

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. OFI works closely with local communities and governments to ensure the land it purchases in collaboration with Indonesian partners is used for wildlife and forest protection. OFI provides 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, OFI has worked with Indonesian collaborators in recent years 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.

In 2024, OFI and its Indonesian collaborators were able to acquire 239.5 acres (96.9 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 Lamandau Wildlife Reserve, 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 eleven OFI release locations.

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.

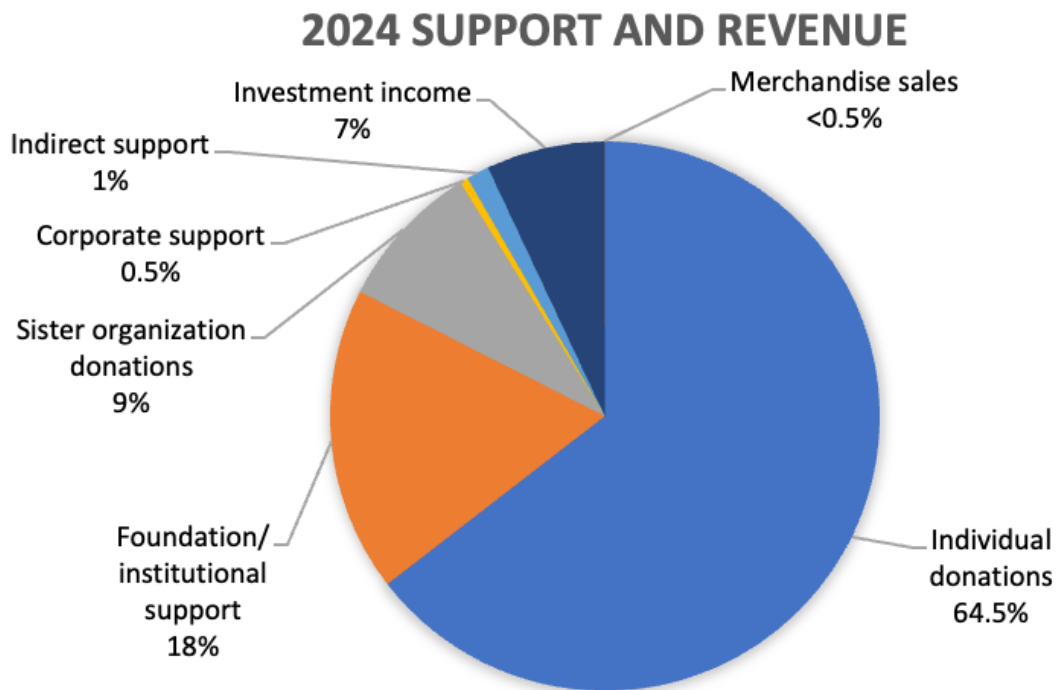
No hotspots were detected in Tanjung Puting National Park or Lamandau Wildlife Reserve in 2024.

FINANCIAL REPORT

DONATIONS SUMMARY

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) raised a total of **\$3,173,703** USD in 2024. The donations and revenues OFI brought in throughout 2024 are summarized below:

Support	Individual donations	\$2,047,999
	Foundation/institutional support	\$569,765
	Sister organization donations	\$276,391
	Corporate support	\$15,101
	Indirect support	\$42,335
Revenue	Investment income	\$221,069
	Merchandise sales	\$1,044
Total		\$3,173,703



OFI implements a diversified fundraising strategy composed of many channels. Most of OFI's funding comes from the United States and some comes from our sister organization OFI Australia. OFI's 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 being promoted on OFI's website and across social media channels.

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 OFI Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary 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 have not yet resumed.

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.

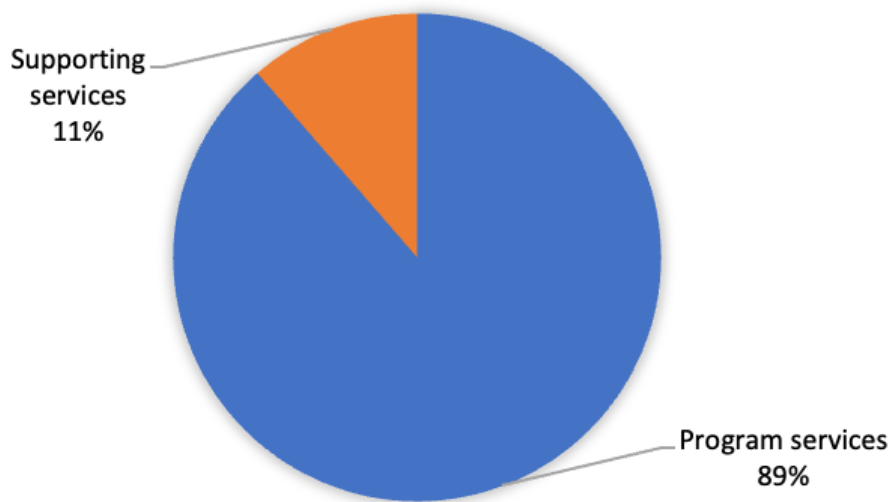
EXPENSE SUMMARY

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) expended **\$2,183,368 USD** in 2024.

OFI takes pride in the fact that most of its expenses go directly towards the conservation programs put in place to support its mission. OFI's expenses throughout 2024 are summarized below:

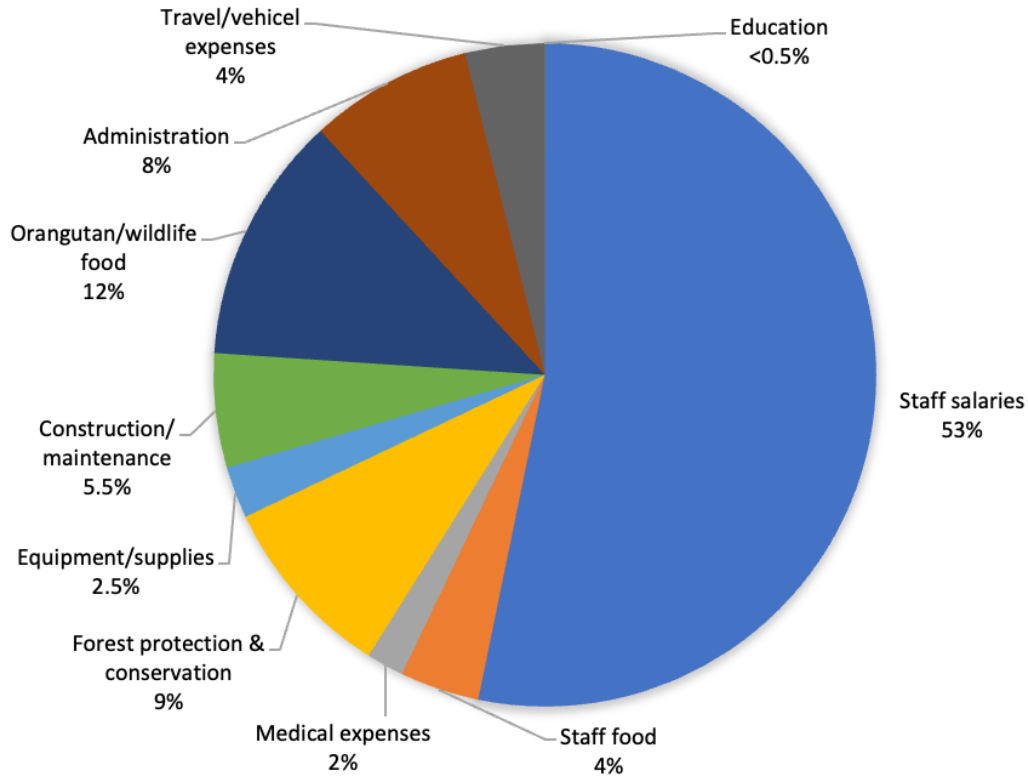
Program services	\$1,935,068
Supporting services (administration & fundraising)	\$248,300
Total	\$2,183,368

2024 EXPENSES



A breakdown of how OFI funds sent to Borneo in support of field conservation activities were used in 2024 is illustrated below:

FIELD EXPENSES IN 2024



Audited financial statements can be found on OFI’s website (orangutan.org).

EVENTS, HONORS, AND MEDIA FEATURES

TALKS AND EVENTS

In August 2024, Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas visited Australia for a series of events. At the invitation of Dr. Tim Roberts, Emeritus Professor for the School of Environmental and Life Sciences at University of Newcastle, Dr. Galdikas was the honored guest at an informal meet-and-greet with students and faculty in the university's Conservation Science Research Group. This event was followed by a public lecture at the town hall of Newcastle, New South Wales. Dr. Galdikas spoke to a sold-out crowd of over 800 people on orangutan behavior, biology, conservation, and her work past and present. This included insights into her recently published research documenting the decline in adult male orangutans moving through the Camp Leakey study area in Tanjung Puting National Park and the troubling implications of those findings for the future of wild orangutan populations. Dr. Galdikas' lecture was broadcast live and a recording of the lecture remains available on YouTube. Proceeds from event tickets, a silent art auction, and merchandise sold at the event went to OFI's sister organization OFI Australia, which supports OFI's field conservation programs.



OFI President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas (left) answering questions after public lecture in Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia (photo credit: Inspiring NSW)

OFI Australia Founder and President Kobe Steele, OAM, organized a private, intimate fundraising dinner with Dr. Galdikas at the home of a long-term donor in Adelaide, South Australia, as well as a larger dinner including OFI Australia volunteers, board members, and donors in the Gold Coast, Queensland. Finally, OFI Australia Board Member Darek Figa invited Dr. Galdikas to lecture students in the Animal Studies department at the TAFE NSW vocational institute in Sydney, New South Wales.

MEDIA FEATURES

In April 2024, DJI Enterprise, a company developing world-class drone technology, published a video on YouTube featuring the conservation work of Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) and the groundbreaking research OFI is pursuing with collaborators utilizing a DJI drone. This research, led by Simon Fraser University PhD candidate and long-time OFI volunteer Ruth Linsky with advising by OFI Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas, began in 2023 with the goal of utilizing drone technology to develop more accurate techniques of estimating orangutan population densities than are currently available. DJI's feature on YouTube includes interview footage with Ms. Linsky, Dr. Galdikas, and an official from Tanjung Puting National Park, where the research is being carried out. These representatives emphasize the significant potential of using this advanced drone technology to inform conservation efforts not only for orangutans but for other animal populations as well. Further details about this research which is being conducted in collaboration with Tanjung Puting National Park and nearby Antakusuma University can be found in the President's Letter above as well as in the President's Letter for OFI's 2023 Annual Report.



OFI President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas speaking in YouTube feature about utilizing drone technology for orangutan research (credit: DJI Enterprise)

OTHER HONORS

In 2024, the local village chief of Pasir Panjang – where the Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine (OCCQ) is located – renamed a village street in honor of Pak Bohap bin Jalan. Pak Bohap was the husband of OFI Founder and President Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas and a longtime board member for OFI who passed away in 2022. Pak Bohap was an indigenous Dayak leader with deep knowledge of the forest. He made a significant impact on his community and on OFI's orangutan research and conservation work.

A unique and unexpected honor came in 2024 when a group of Indian entomologists named a newly identified species of parasitic wasp after Dr. Galdikas in recognition of her significant contributions to science. The newly described wasp's scientific name is *Hadronotus galdikasae*.

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, OFI's mission and field conservation efforts, as well as how people can take action in support of OFI's cause. The website can be viewed in both English and Indonesian.

As in previous years, the largest proportion of visitors to OFI's website in 2024 were from the United States, with visitors from Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and China also making up a significant contingency. Overall, OFI's website received visitors from 160 countries.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) maintains a strong following across Facebook, Instagram, and X (formerly 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 its work and to encourage followers to spread the word on orangutan and rainforest conservation issues.

The number of followers on each of OFI’s social media channels at the end of 2024 are listed below:

Platform		Followers
	Facebook	207,834
	Instagram	50,568
	X (formerly Twitter)	5,617

ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL



ORANGUTAN.ORG

With support from:



In collaboration with:



Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (Indonesia)

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