

## **STRENGTHENING CONSERVATION TOGETHER**





The Borneo Nature Foundation (BNF) is registered in the UK as a non-profit organisation (Company No. 06761511) and in Indonesia as Yayasan Borneo Nature Indonesia, and is supported by the Borneo Nature Trust (UK Registered Charity No. 1142870).

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## Contents

Welcome	3
Sabangau Conservation	4
Species Focus – Gibbons & Red Langurs	9
Rungan Conservation	10
Species Focus – Orangutan	11
Drone for Conservation	13
Youth Education	14
Conservation Outreach	15
Local Capacity Building	18
Other Highlights	19
Get Involved	20
Acknowledgements	21



The Borneo Nature Foundation (BNF) has expanded a lot in recent years. We now have more active projects, impacting more places and with a greater number of team members than ever before. This pattern continued in 2017, during which time we also worked to consolidate and strengthen our existing initiatives to further increase our conservation impact, and better protect Kalimantan's forests, orangutans and other wildlife.

## Welcome

A vital component of this is our network of partners, collaborators and supporters, both outside and particularly inside Indonesia, which make us who we are. As part of this, we were delighted to be able to co-host many of our Indonesian and international colleagues and partners at a workshop at the University of Exeter focusing on conservation issues in Kalimantan. This was a fantastic opportunity to share knowledge, establish new links and develop collaborations that we hope will help continue to strengthen our impacts for years to come. We were likewise delighted to continue enhancing our partnerships with all three major universities in Palangka Raya, including providing opportunity for 22 of their students to join us in the field.

Our field projects have also seen major advances in 2017. In Sabangau, we doubled the number of local fire-fighting units we support, doubled the number of dams built to prevent fire by rewetting the swamp and intensified our reforestation efforts. In Rungan, we completed our second set of research expeditions and began a series of landscape surveys to document the conservation importance of the landscape, while also completing training of the local community fire-fighting team we helped establish.

The diversity of our research activities is now greater than ever, with numerous new discoveries made, including topical self-medication in Sabangau orangutans, and our local research team members leading in presenting our research at international conferences,. We are taking advantage of technological advances to develop the use of drones to detect and monitor fire, map the forest, count orangutans and engage people with conservation. Our growing education team has continued our successful Children of Sabangau club, while also developing seven conservation modules and delivering these to two local schools, plus presenting stories on the impacts of fire on forest wildlife to 1,027 local people.

We hope you enjoy reading about these and our other 2017 achievements in this report. While there are many positives to take from these, it is also the sad reality that Kalimantan's forests and wildlife remain under grave threat, with much more still needing to be done. We remain committed to doing everything we can towards this end in 2018, with many new plans in place, so please do follow us to stay updated!



## Sabangau Conservation

From the outset, BNF has been dedicated to protecting the Sabangau Forest and 2017 has seen the successful implementation of a raft of conservation initiatives in Sabangau. This forest is of immense importance for biodiversity conservation, including being home to the world's largest protected populations of the Bornean orangutan and Bornean white-bearded gibbon. It is also a globally important carbon store and delivers important benefits to local people, including providing fish breeding grounds.

Despite this, the forest and its wildlife remain at high risk, primarily from drainage by ex-illegal logging timber extraction canals. This leads to drying out and degradation of the peat, creating heightened fire risk during dry seasons, as was dramatically illustrated during the devastating 2015 fires that damaged large areas of forest in Sabangau. To counter these threats and protect the area's wildlife, in 2017 we ramped up our fire-fighting, peat rewetting and reforestation efforts, achieving major advances in all areas.

In the short term, the most immediate need in protecting the forest from fire is the presence of effective, locally-led fire-fighting teams. These teams patrol for fires during risk periods and can be rapidly mobilised to quickly extinguish fires that do arise, thus preventing fire from spreading into and damaging forest areas. In 2017, we doubled the number of local fire-fighting teams that we support. BNF has been continually supporting the TSA Kalteng fire team since 2003 and the TSA Bukit Tunggal team since 2015, and in 2017 we initiated the creation of two new fires teams in Sabangau: MPA Kereng Bangkirai and MPA Sabaru.

Following community socialisation

events, during which an overwhelmingly positive response was received, local community members were recruited into these two new teams, and uniforms and equipment provided. Further socialisation events were held in local health centres and 20 local schools, and local media were engaged, to ensure widespread local support of these initiatives. Training of these new teams is currently underway, alongside refresher training for the existing teams, with an aim to have all teams fully prepared and operational for the 2018 fire season. This extra manpower will substantially increase fire-fighting protection in the region.

Dry peat burns, wet peat doesn't. In the long term, preventing fire in Sabangau therefore requires reversing the peat drying caused by the ex-illegal logging canals. This involves canal damming and on average BNF built 86 dams in Sabangau each year between 2010 and 2016. In 2017, we almost doubled that figure, building a total 150 dams on eight canals in Sabangau ([see here](#))! To withhold water in the forest, dams were built every 50 m for the first 500 m along each canal, and then every 100 m thereafter. Lockable metal gates were built at canal entrances to prevent

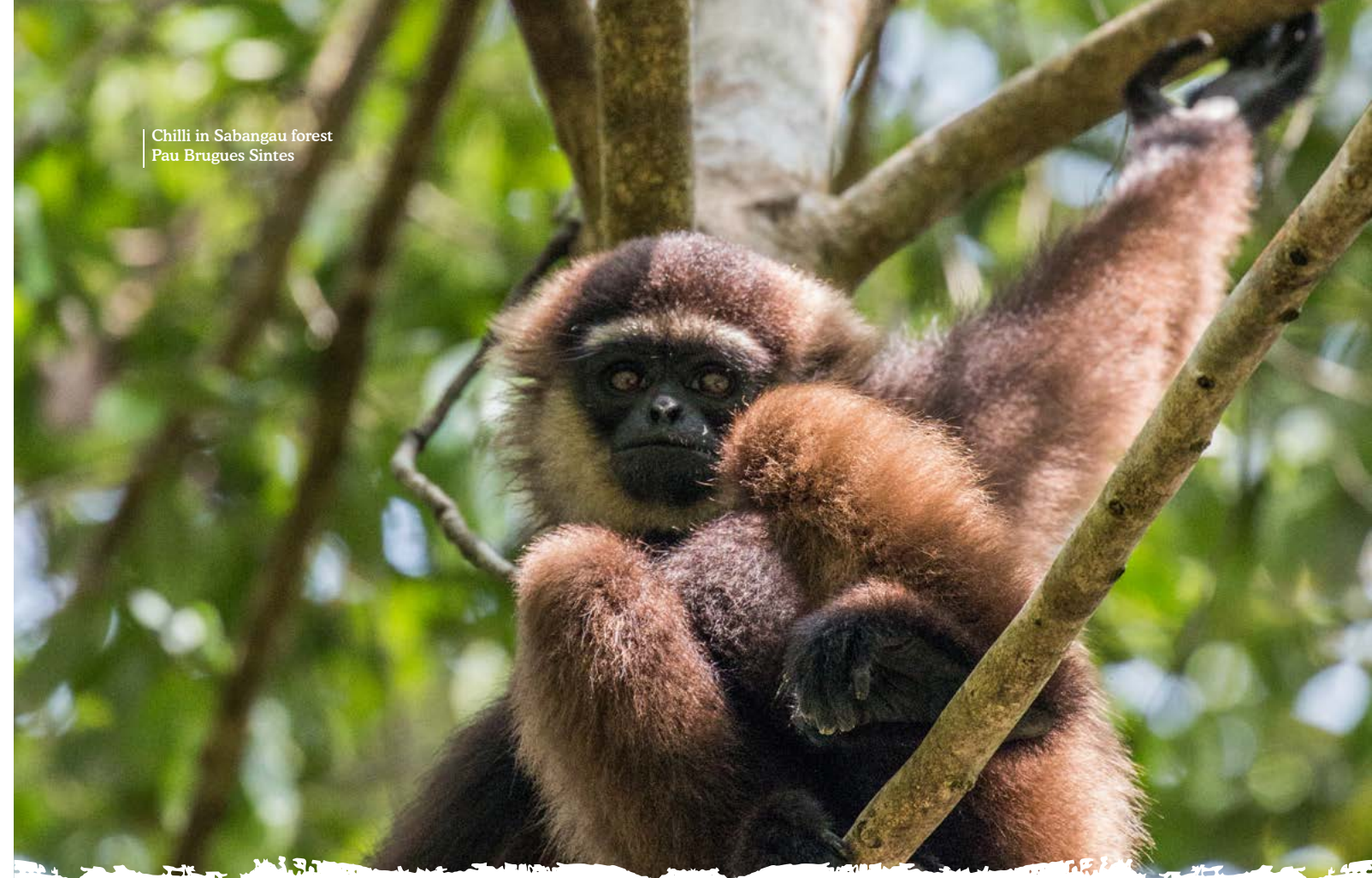


Dam building - Bahkan canal  
Duncan Murrell





Patrol Team  
Duncan Murrell



Chilli in Sabangau forest  
Pau Brugues Sintes

## Species Focus Gibbons & Red Langurs

This year has seen many highlights for BNF's gibbon and red langur work, including:

incursion and dams being damaged. All dams were built by the local Community Patrol Team, aided by additional local community members. All equipment and construction materials had to be carried into the forest, making the work incredibly challenging, but this effort is absolutely essential for effective long-term forest protection and wildlife conservation in Sabangau.

While these measures should reduce future fire risk and damage in Sabangau, previous fires and other disturbances have created large degraded and deforested areas. These areas – and particularly those severely damaged during the 2015 fires – are more fire-prone and support little wildlife, so require urgent restoration. We therefore intensified our reforestation efforts in 2017, with 1,700 seedlings replanted in deforested areas ([see here](#)) and plans being developed for

more to come! These efforts were focused along a 4.5 km transect in the large area to the east of camp where forest was destroyed during the 2015 fires, and were assisted by both local village members and BNF international volunteers. Some of the replanting locations were far from our basecamp and so required expeditions, with the team sleeping in temporary tent-like structures (*pondoks*) for multiple nights. Monitoring of replanted seed(lings) will establish the long-term success of this work and document forest recovery.

These increased efforts and conservation outputs during 2017 are vital for improving protection of Sabangau and its globally important orangutan population, but much more remains to be done before we can claim “job done”, so watch this space for more to come in 2018!

- Publicising the first account of cooperation between gibbons and red langurs to see off a predator. Our team observed the two species cooperating to mob a clouded leopard in Sabangau, with the findings published in *Asian Primates Journal* ([see here](#)).
- Beginning research to investigate the role of gibbons and red langurs in seed dispersal in Sabangau's peat swamp. Our studies of the germination rates of seeds that have passed through these primates' guts indicate that red langurs are seed predators, whereas gibbons are potentially important seed dispersers. These results will be published and presented at the International Primatological Society conference in Nairobi in 2018.
- Working with the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist

Group Section on Small Apes and St Andrews University to prepare Best Practice Guidelines for Surveying and Monitoring Gibbon Populations.

- Continuing our monitoring of gibbon populations in Sabangau and Rungan. We now have 12 years of data for Sabangau and 2 years for Rungan!
- Welcoming our first Indonesian primate scientist to the BNF team. Eka Cahyaningrum joins BNF to lead research for our gibbon and red langur projects in Sabangau.
- Building on our commitment for training and capacity building, we initiated collaborations with other Indonesian NGO's for staff exchanges, training and capacity building to be implemented in 2018.





Mungku Baru Socialization  
Dany BPI

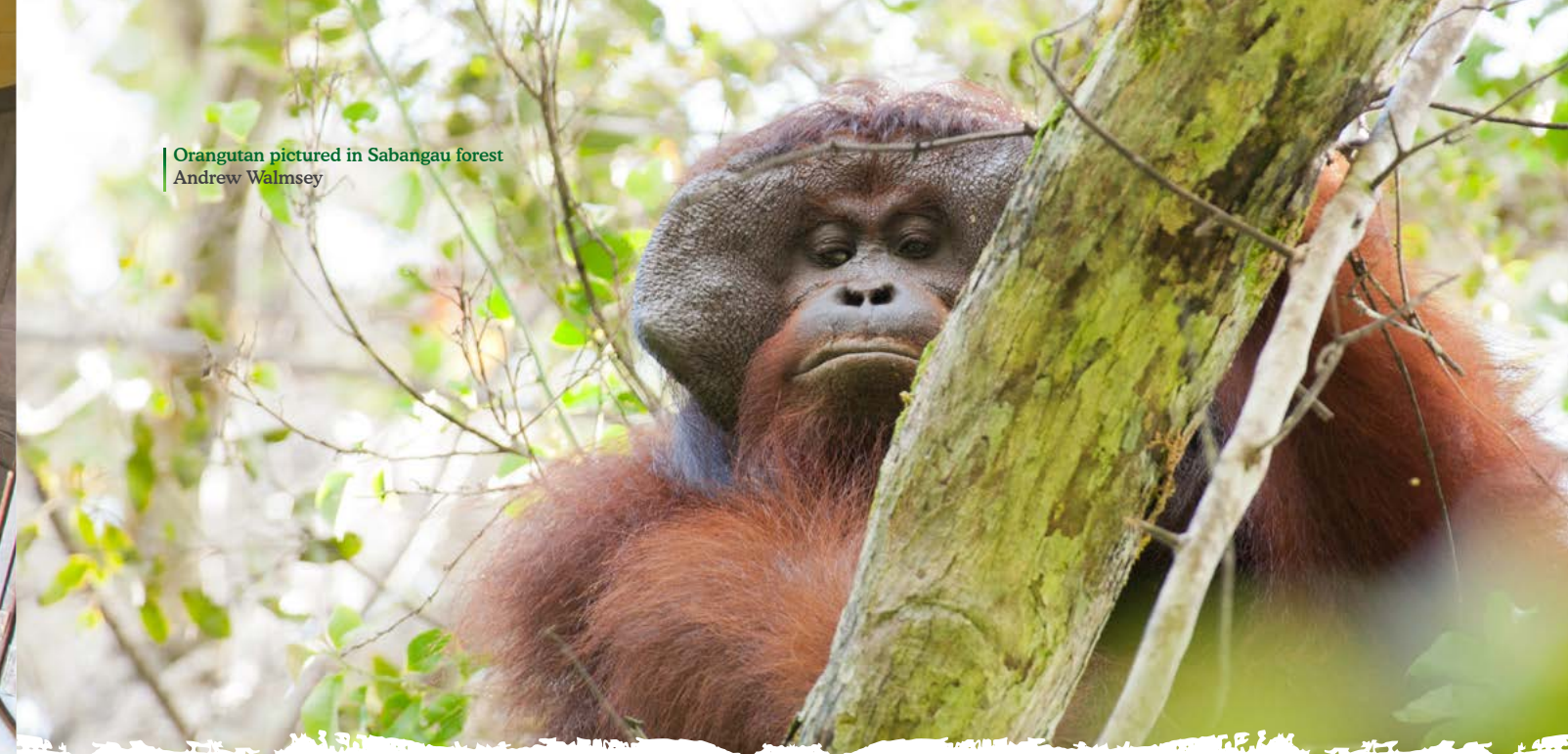
## Rungan Conservation

This year saw BNF build on the work begun in 2016, to protect the imperilled 15,600 km<sup>2</sup> Rungan Forest and its important ape populations. Our surveys indicate that this forest is home to up to 2,000 orangutans and 4,000 gibbons, yet the area has no protected status and is threatened by oil palm conversion, timber extraction and mining. BNF are therefore leading a consortium of local organisations in an attempt to protect the forest.

Essential to this is obtaining rigorous scientific data to support arguments for protection. With this goal in mind, we completed a second intensive research expedition to the Mungku Baru Education Forest in Rungan to collect detailed ape, biodiversity and habitat condition data; contributed our orangutan survey data to national orangutan conservation planning initiatives (see overleaf); began a major project to document orangutan population density and distribution across the landscape; and put in place preparations for major community development work in 2018. A highlight of this work was capturing an image of the endangered Borneo bay cat on one of our camera traps, meaning that

all five species of Bornean wild cat have now been confirmed in Rungan ([see here](#)).

Working together with Yayasan Cakrawala Indonesia, we also completed training and continued our support of the Mungku Baru fire-fighting team, which we hope will serve as a model for other villages in the area. This included a three-day workshop on disaster management and technical control of fires, which included practical training in fire fighting delivered by the TSA Bukit Tunggul fire team that BNF also supports in Sabangau ([see here](#)). Our education division also conducted further sessions in Mungku Baru, which included two days of activities involving exchanges with international volunteers that were attended by 140 local children and 12 local university students ([see here](#)). Alongside this, we have been undertaking an intensive programme of government and community socialisation, to present our plans and generate the local support that will be essential for effective conservation in the area.



Orangutan pictured in Sabangau forest  
Andrew Walmsey

## Species Focus: Orangutan

Key highlights of our orangutan-focused work during 2017 include:

- Confirming for the first time self-medication in Asian apes and the external application of an anti-inflammatory agent in animals, in a paper published in *Scientific Reports* ([see here](#) for details and video footage). BNF have been following orangutans in Sabangau since 2003, collecting over 20,000 hours of data, and during that time have observed orangutans using the *Dracaena cantleyi* plant for self-medication on seven occasions. Orangutans chew the leaves to produce a soapy lather, which is then rubbed into joints, with the leaves never swallowed. Local people use the plant to relieve body pains and, in collaboration with an international team, we confirmed that these possess anti-inflammatory properties. Whether humans learned from orangutans, orangutans from humans, or both separately remains unknown...
- Following our contributions to the 2017 [Orangutan Population and Habitat Viability Analysis](#), which represents the most authoritative current assessment of orangutan distribution and status across its range, BNF continued to take a lead role in the development of Kalimantan's orangutan conservation agenda. This included delivering a presentation at a two-day regional workshop hosted by FORKAH (Central Borneo Orangutan
- Forum), during which we presented our Rungan Landscape survey data and plans, helping bring protection of this population high up the local conservation agenda. Information from this workshop will feed into development of Indonesia's 2018-2028 National Action Plan for Orangutan Conservation.
- Three BNF team members presented preliminary results of analyses of the impacts of the 2015 fires on orangutan ranging, distribution and behaviour in Sabangau at the International Conference on Indonesian Biodiversity in Bali.
- Obtaining a repertoire of recordings of orangutan vocalisations for 12 individual orangutans through a Masters student research project at Durham University, to investigate whether identifiable differences in specific call types exist between individuals. This included kiss squeaks, long calls, grumbles and other sounds.
- Welcoming three International Animal Rescue team members to Sabangau to receive training in orangutan nest survey techniques from BNF's in-house experts ([see here](#)). Spotting orangutan nests in the thick forest can be very difficult and BNF are always grateful of such opportunities to share our expertise and improve capacity for orangutan conservation in Kalimantan.





## Drones for Conservation

Unmanned aerial vehicles or “drones” are becoming an increasingly important tool for wildlife conservation and BNF are at the forefront of this development in Kalimantan. We possess both a quadcopter drone (able to take off/land vertically and so can be deployed from boats, etc.) and fixed-wing drone (able to fly over and map up to 500 ha of forest in a single flight). Following recruitment of a local Drone Operator, these drones are being used across our work locations for a variety of mapping, fire-fighting, wildlife surveying and outreach objectives. This includes:

- Detecting and monitoring fire – the fixed-wing drone can patrol large areas to detect fire, and the quad-copter drone can be deployed by fire-fighting teams on location, to map fire hotspots, monitor fire spread and inform fire attack plans. This improves resource allocation and fire-fighting efficiency, and minimises the risks faced by fire fighters.
- Mapping – this includes mapping areas burned during the 2015 fires to aid in targeting restoration efforts and monitoring the condition of dams built to block ex-illegal logging canals in Sabangau, plus assessing forest cover and habitat type distribution in Rungan to support arguments for conservation in the area.
- Developing research to trial the use of drone technology for counting orangutan nests to assess population density and distribution in peat-swamp and heath forest habitats, through comparing counts obtained from drone images to ground survey data.
- Engaging people in conservation through production of visually stunning drone images and videos, to support our various outreach, education and conservation initiatives.





## Youth Education

BNF's youth education activities continued to expand in 2017, reaching more people to raise further awareness among the next generation about Kalimantan's forests, wildlife and conservation issues. This is of critical importance in moving towards a long-term vision of developing a pro-conservation society, which is recognised in the strengthening of these efforts by adding two new local staff members to the team in 2017.

Our Anak Sabangau (Children of Sabangau) Club provides a fun, informal setting for children from the neighbouring Kereng Bangkirai village to learn about forests, wildlife and conservation. The approaches and themes vary each month, and also include reading sessions, incorporation of local cultural elements, such as Dayak dancing lessons, and field trips. Weekly sessions were regularly attended by 40 children aged 7-18, with more joining occasionally. In addition to these weekly sessions, key events and outputs during 2017 included:

- Completing three field trips to Yayasan Usaha Mulia to learn about organic farming, Museum Balanga to learn about Dayak culture, plus Jempun Pambelum forest to learn about forest biodiversity and conservation, including practising how to extinguish a fire!
- Organising special events, including:
  - o International Mother's Day, where children completed activities with their mothers and learned about orangutan mother-infant relationships.
  - o An Anak Sabangau Festival to close the year and illustrate to friends and family all of the lessons learned. This featured a theatre performance, Dayak dancing and exhibition, and was attended by over 1,200 people including local media ([see here](#)).
- Collaborating with other teams and

organisations, including sharing lessons and experiences with BNF's research team and international volunteers, cooperating with Yayasan Usaha Mulia to teach 95 students during a Community Project and Study week ([see here](#)), collaborating with Rensel Buku to share childrens' books, starting a pen-pal exchange with Pelangi School in Bali.

BNF's Kelas Konservasi (Conservation Class) features sessions in local schools to complement their formal education curriculum. In 2017, we developed seven conservation-themed modules to offer to local schools, and conducted seven student and two teacher sessions focused on environmental issues in each of two schools in Kereng Bangkirai village.

In Gibbon Goes To School, we use our [children's story book](#) to transport children on a magical journey to the tropical rainforest, discovering tropical wildlife, the threats it faces and the need for conservation. In 2017, we completed 25 storytelling sessions in schools and 6 in local communities, reaching a total 1,072 people!

Our education division was also busy with a variety of other activities during 2017, which included:

- Organising field trips for a total 100 students

from three local and three international schools to visit Sabangau, providing opportunity to learn about the forest, research and conservation through first-hand experience.

- Participating in the Children's Imagination Festival ([see here](#)), during which the wife of the Vice Mayor of Palangka Raya delivered a special reading of our children's storybook.
- Launching an *Akan Borneo* (Will be Borneo) campaign in Bali, requesting donations of education resources for BNF and our partners at Ransel Buku.
- One of our team members receiving a scholarship to participate in a Green Educator Course at Green School in Bali ([see here](#)).
- With an eye on the future... Building temporary structures in Kereng Bangkirai to host education activities, developing plans for a new education/information centre in the village, plus building and training a cohort of enthusiastic local education volunteers to assist with these efforts!

With these strong foundations in place, we look forward to even more exciting developments in 2018!





## Conservation Outreach

Informing local and international audiences about our mission and the work we do towards that is arguably as important as the work itself. We continue to increase both our local and international outreach, which in 2017 was capped by co-hosting a workshop at the University of Exeter's Cornwall Campus. Through this workshop, we brought together over 30 scientists and Indonesian government representatives, to discuss challenges and opportunities relating to fire and other conservation issues in Central Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo. Important new findings were presented, new partnerships developed and old partnerships strengthened, which will leave us better placed to address these conservation issues in future (see summary [here](#), and the Book of Abstracts and presentations [here](#)).

Other major achievements in 2017 included:

- Growing our online supporter base, to over 19,500 BNF [Facebook](#) page likes; over 1,100 [Twitter](#) followers, earning around 2,000 impressions every week; over 1,900 [Instagram](#) followers, with some posts reaching over 33,000 people; and increasing our [YouTube](#) channel, with our bay cat discovery video being viewed over 400,000 times.
- Raising awareness through a total 44 features in local and international media, including in BBC Wildlife Magazine, Mongabay, The Express, Kalteng Pos and Kalaweit Radio station.

- Leading the 2017 Rainforest: Live event in celebration of tropical biodiversity, which was joined by 24 like-minded organisations and with the event (#rainforestlive) being discussed by more than 2.5 million people ([see here](#)).
- Collaborating with UNICEF and a range of other partners to develop grassroot solutions to Indonesia's haze problem ([see here](#)), including currently sitting on the communications and scientific committees for an 'Age of Haze' advocacy event in ....
- Conducting a socialisation event in Kereng Bangkirai harbour, which was attended by numerous district government and local community members.
- Organising an ICCTF awareness sessions with the Community Health Centre in Kereng Bangkirai village ([see here](#)) and Sabangau District government office about the effects of fires and smoke.
- Leading local events celebrating [International Gibbon Day](#) in Palangka Raya, which was attended by ~250 people, and International Orangutan Day 2017 in Kereng Bangkirai.
- Enhanced BNF's branding, developed a range of merchandise and increased our Indonesian language online output to enhance our appeal and increase awareness of BNF. We hope you like it!







## Local Capacity Building

Helping enhance capacity for biological research and conservation in Indonesia is a key aim of BNF, which is built into all of our activities. Importantly, this includes providing training and development opportunities to local students, villagers and scientists, which in 2017 included:

- Signing a new Memorandum of Understanding with the Palangka Raya Christian University, to promote joint research, conservation, education, capacity building and outreach efforts in Central Kalimantan ([see here](#)). We look forward to developing this collaboration further in 2018!
- Over 15 University Muhammadiyah Palangka Raya undergraduate students joining our Mungku Baru expedition and seven University of Palangka Raya students joining our Sabangau volunteer expedition, gaining direct

experience of ecological research methods, with tuition provided by our expert scientific team.

- Providing a research [internship](#) to a promising young Indonesian scientist, who subsequently joined our 2017 Mungku Baru expedition and has since been promoted to lead the implementation of ongoing research in the Mungku Baru Education Forest as a Field Coordinator ([see here](#)).
- Recruiting another promising young Indonesian scientist to lead our gibbon and red langur research in Sabangau ([see here](#)).
- Supporting our expert local research staff to become educators and present the results of BNF's research at major conferences, including the International Conference on Biodiversity ([see here](#)).

## Other Highlights

This year was incredibly busy for BNF – here are just a few more highlights from the year that was 2017:

- Developing plans to formally launch an exciting new BNF Barito Ulu research and conservation programme in 2018, based in the Heart of Borneo – watch this space...!
- Completing two volunteer groups in Sabangau and one in Rungan. This provided opportunity for a total 30 international volunteers and 22 local university students to join us in the field, gain first-hand experience of our research and conservation activities, and have a lot of fun along the way!
- Starting a new research project studying dragonflies and damselflies in Sabangau. These beautiful insects are known to be sensitive to human disturbance, and we aim to explore their potential as ecological disturbance indicators in peat-swamp forests through identifying the responses of different species to changes in habitat condition ([see here](#)).
- Beginning a research project in Sabangau focused on ethnobotany: the study of traditional local knowledge and customs concerning plants and their medical, religious, and other uses ([see here](#)). The indigenous Dayak people
- of Kalimantan have strong connections to the forest and employ local plants for a number of uses. Understanding these is hugely important in understanding local perceptions of the forest and conservation issues, so we are excited about what we might find!
- Sharing the results of BNF's research and leading a session on encouraging positive behaviour change at the First International Conference on Sun Bear Conservation and Management in Kuala Lumpur ([see here](#)). These bears are the World's smallest and are threatened by habitat loss, plus the pet and traditional medicine trades, leading to a 35% population decline over the last 30 years. This meeting was an important first step in developing much-needed partnerships and strategies to promote sun bear conservation on Borneo.
- Presenting the results of BNF's wildcat and carnivore work at the [Indonesian Carnivore Conference](#). Related to this, BNF is proud to be one of the founding members of Forum Macan Dahan (Indonesian Clouded Leopard Forum), which will lead to more cooperation between conservation groups and institutions in Indonesia. BNF is contributing a paper on small carnivores to a special edition of the Indonesian Journal of Natural History.



# Publication

Belden, C. and S. M. Cheyne (2017) Implementing best practice guidelines: Barriers, opportunities and suggestions for orangutan rehabilitation and re-introduction centres in Indonesia. *Folia Primatologica* **88**(2): 169-170.

Cheyne, S. M. (2017) The IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group Section on Small Apes: International collaboration to conserve gibbons and siamang. *Folia Primatologica* **88**(2): 164-165.

Cheyne, S. M., B. Ripoll Capilla, F. J. F. van Veen, N. Boyd, Adul, S. J. Husson, M. E. Harrison, H. C. Morrogh-Bernard and S. Maimunah (2017) Conserving non-protected primate habitat: The Rungan River Conservation Programme of the Borneo Nature Foundation, Indonesia. *Folia Primatologia* **88**(2): 147-148.

Harrison, M. E., and F. van Veen (2017) Developing international collaborations to address fire and other conservation issues in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Peatlands International* **2017/4**: 24-27.

Morrogh-Bernard, H. C. et al. (2017) Self-medication by orang-utans (*Pongo pygmaeus*) using bioactive properties of *Dracaena cantleyi*. *Scientific Reports* **7**(1): 16653.

Payne, C., G. Fredriksson, S. Sugianto, R. Fahmy and S. M. Cheyne (2017) Density of a reintroduced population of Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*) in pristine and disturbed forest areas, Sungai Wain Protection Forest, East Kalimantan. *Folia Primatologica* **88**(2): 165.

Santika, T., et al. (2017). First integrative trend analysis for a great ape species in Borneo. *Scientific Reports* **7**(1): 4839.

Smith, J. H., T. King, C. Campbell, S. M. Cheyne and V. Nijman (2017). Modelling population viability of three independent Javan gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*) populations on Java, Indonesia. *Folia Primatologica* **88**(6): 507-522.

Wijedasa, L. S., et al. (2017). Denial of long-term issues with agriculture on tropical peatlands will have devastating consequences. *Global Change Biology* **23**(3): 977-982.

# Get Involved



## Join us

“We offer challenging and exciting experiences of field research, learning and conservation for volunteers and students in Borneo. We also have internship and studentship opportunities available on a competitive basis, for young Indonesian Scientists.



## Advocate

Help us share our conservation messages! We share regular updates on social media and the BNF website about our research and conservation activities. By sharing posts from our Facebook, Instagram and Twitter pages you can help us reach more people around the world.



## Donate

Donations make our conservation efforts a reality and we can't help protect Borneo's biodiversity without ongoing support. You can help support this work with a one-off or regular donation and help increase the impact of our conservation work.



## Follow us

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Facebook : [Borneo Nature Foundation](#)  
Instagram : [borneo.nature](#)  
Website : [borneonaturefoundation.org](#)  
For more information on these opportunities, or if you have any questions, please email us at [info@borneonature.org](mailto:info@borneonature.org)



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We are proud to work together with the CIMTROP Community Patrol Team, TSA Bukit Tunggal, MPA Mungku Baru, MPA Kereng Bangkirai, MPA Sabaru and Yayasan Cakrawala Indonesia in developing and implementing fire training and on-the-ground fire-fighting efforts in Sabangau and Mungku Baru.

We are linked to the following international academic institutions, whom we thank for support: the School of Geography, Geology and the Environment, University of Leicester; the Primate Research Group, Oxford Brookes University; the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent; and the College of Life and Environmental Science, University of Exeter.

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Apes Conservation Fund, Orangutan Appeal UK, Ocean Parks Conservation Foundation Hong Kong, EAZA Ape Conservation Fund/Fundación Bioparc, Fondation Ensemble, Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation, Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, StOLT Foundation, Woodspring Trust, Orangutan Outreach, American Association of Zoo Keepers Point Defiance Zoo and Aquarium, Greater Cincinnati Chapter, LA Zoo, Taronga Conservation Society Australia, White Tiger Qigong, Pelangi School Bali, Bank Indonesia, My Claim Solved, and all individuals who helped raise funds and donated to BNF.

We are also pleased to partner on awareness raising through merchandise distribution with the following shops in Bali: Love Stories, TRI Handkerchiefs at Taksu Art Gallery, Ganesha Book Shop and Bali Yoga Shop.

Finally, we thank the communities and administrations of Kereng Bangkeraai, Kecamatan Sabangau, Kecamatan Rakumpit, Mungku Baru, Kotamadya Palangka Raya and Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah; Dinas Kehutanan Kalimantan Tengah; Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam; Dinas Lingkungan Hidup; Badan Lingkungan Hidup; the State Ministry for Research and Technology (RISTEK); Nicholas Cliffe & Co.; our many scientific colleagues; and all the Volunteers, Interns, Research Assistants and Students that contributed towards our efforts in Kalimantan.





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