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ANNUAL REPORT

COMMUNITY EDUCATION and CONSERVATION PROGRAM (CECP)
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2021

Submitted to:

ORANGUTAN REPUBLIK FOUNDATION

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SANTA MONICA CALIFORNIA 90404

COMMUNITY EDUCATION and CONSERVATION PROGRAM (CECP) II
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Submitted By:
Sumatera Hijau Lestari foundation

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Program Director

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY TO DATE

1. THE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

The chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Asmaul Husna Education Foundation, Mr. Sri Alam Evan Jaya, SE, has signed a cooperation agreement on environmental education activities in elementary and junior high schools in January 2021. So, the schools that YSHL cooperates with in the field of environmental education are 5 elementary schools and 2 junior high schools in Lau Damak Village, Batu Jongjong and Ujung Bandar.

Unfortunately during 2021, environmental education activities to schools cannot be carried out. This is based on the letter of the Governor of North Sumatra No. 440/2660/2020 concerning Increased Awareness of the Risk of Transmission of Corono Virus Disease (COVID-19) Infection in North Sumatra, school students will study independently from their homes using the distance learning method until April 3, 2021. From May to September, the number of people infected with COVID-19 continued to fluctuate until the government still implemented an online system or distance learning. From October to December, the number of people infected with COVID-19 is decreasing and conditions are much better. Schools have also started to open but have not fully studied. Likewise with schools in Bahorok Sub-district, especially 3 villages assisted by YSHL, children come to school but not every day and study hours are not full. This causes the school to not allow YSHL to visit until December 2021.

At CECP I in 2020, YSHL only assisted 2 conservation learning houses located in Lau Damak and Batu Jongjong Villages. This year, in the CECP II project, YSHL added 2 more learning houses in Ujung Bandar Village based on the request of the Neighborhood Head and Village Head on February 2021. The first learning house in Ujung Bandar Village is located in YSHL mess in Hamlet II while the second learning house is located in Bungara Hamlet where the number of children is quite large, electricity is also available. It is hoped that the children from Jumalada and Tanjung Besi Hamlet can also come to the hamlet that is in their midst. Due to the inability to carry out school visits, YSHL took the initiative to focus on conservation learning houses and provide learning assistance to children 6-12 years old at least 5 times a month for each learning house.

The learning themes, the number of visits and the children involved in the 4 conservation study houses are as follows:

NO	Name of Learning House and Location	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Total		
		Visit	M	F	Visit	M	F	Visit	M	F	Visit	M	F	Visit	M	F
1	Harapan Kita in Lau Damak Village	15	122	147	15	24	54	15	88	172	15	96	94	60	330	467
2	Teladeh Lestari in Batu Jongjong Village	15	130	142	15	63	56	15	170	149	15	107	108	60	470	455
3	Lentera Hijau in Ujung Bandar Village	10	29	41	15	59	112	15	103	272	15	144	149	55	335	574
4	Bungara Simalem in Ujung Bandar Village	3	70	45	15	66	34	15	182	110	15	83	90	48	401	279
Total		43	351	375	60	212	256	60	543	703	60	430	441	223	1536	1775

From the table above, the number of visits to 4 conservation learning houses in 3 villages was 223 times involving 3,311 children consisting of 1,536 boys and 1,775 girls. This figure is the cumulative number of attendance of the same child every month. Meanwhile, the average number of children involved in a learning house is between 20-35 people.

The learning themes delivered from January to December 2021 are as follows:

Month	Learning Theme	Learning objectives
February	Main theme: Indonesia's biodiversity Additional theme: - Learning English - Making crafts from plastic bottles	Children know endemic animals and plants in every province of Indonesia and the efforts to preserve them - Children are able to say 10 names of animals and plants in English - Children learn to use non-organic waste (plastic) into handicrafts
March	Main theme: Visiting the Gunung Leuser National Park Visitor Center in Bukit Lawang and telling about their experience during the visit Additional theme: - Learning English - Tree seedlings - Making liquid organic fertilizer	The children know the profile of Gunung Leuser National Park, the role of the 4 key animals, see illegal items such as snares confiscated by officers and can share their experiences during their visit with other friends. - Children are able to say 10 names of animals and plants in English - Children learn to participate in efforts to preserve the forest by seeding tree plants such as durian, jengkol, petai, and others that will be planted later - Children know that kitchen waste can be used as liquid organic fertilizer
April	Main theme: Natural resources Additional theme: Inspiration class Delivered by Ellysa who works as a forester as well as an officer at the GLNP office	Children can know various types of natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, human activities that can interfere with the sustainability of these natural resources and their conservation efforts. She shared his experience as a forester, his duties, roles and responsibilities. This is to motivate children to become a forester/forest guard from an early age.
May	Main theme: Trees and forest Additional theme: - Walk around the village to observe the trees - Inspiration class Delivered by Aditya Erlangga who works as a freelance photographer.	Children learn the parts of a tree and forest as a producer of oxygen for the needs of all living things - The children measure the trees and classify them based on the table provided and then present the results they observe to their friends. - He shared his experiences when taking photos and making videos about forests, animals and plants. This is to give an idea to the children that a photographer can also participate in saving and preserving the forest and the flora and fauna in it

		by making campaign videos with the theme of forests and so on.
June	Main theme: Efforts that can be made to preserve nature Additional theme: - Paper recycling	The children breed durian, jengkol, petai, and other fruit trees as their participation in nature conservation efforts. The children recycle used papers as an effort to manage non-organic waste (papers).
July	Main theme: Observing and recording the growth of the seeds (tree seedlings) Additional theme: Making organic pesticides	Children know the process of the growth of a plant and the essential elements needed such as good soil, water and sufficient sunlight. Children also learn to participate in efforts to preserve the forest by seeding tree plants such as durian, jengkol, rambutan, and others that will be planted later Children know that kitchen ingredients such as garlic can be used to make organic pesticides
August	Main theme: Visited the Waste Bank and Eco-Brick in Bukit Lawang and shared what they learned during their visit Additional theme: - English - Batik with tissue media and banana stalks	Children see firsthand and learn how organic waste is processed into fertilizer and non-organic waste is processed into useful goods such as eco-bricks and other handicrafts that have economic value. - Children can mention objects in the kitchen and family room in English - Increase children's creativity by using tissue and banana stalks to make batik (type of stamped batik)
September	Main theme: Habitat Additional theme: - Recycling of plastic waste - English	Children can know the role and function of a habitat, which is a place where living things live to be able to breed - Children are able to classify animals and plants into appropriate habitats such as land including forests, deserts, etc., water including seas, rivers, lakes and others. - Children can mention human body parts and objects in the bathroom in English
October	Main theme: Tell stories by sharing experiences	Children tell stories in front of their friends about interesting and memorable experiences while studying at home. On average, they said that they really liked learning activities using the field trip method and practices such as visiting the visitor center, waste bank, measuring trees, making organic pesticides, and cultivating plants.

	Additional theme: - Educational games; smart baloon, question sack, shape puzzle, balloon puncture, bottle challenge - English	- To develop children's cognitive abilities, namely the ability to receive and understand information well, build an idea, respect the opinions of others, and can work together to solve a problem. - Children's vocabulary increases by mentioning family members such as father, mother, brother, brother, cousin, and others in English
November	Main theme: - Storytelling - Role-playing about orangutans	- A story they heard was the story of 2 orangutans living in a zoo. Orangutan 1 is an orangutan who previously lived in the forest but because their habitat was destroyed and their family was killed by humans, finally orangutan 1 had to live in a zoo, while orangutan 2 was an orangutan who was born in a zoo and never knew what the forest was like (original habitat). Then they retell with their respective understandings. - The child is able to act out a story about "Otan the poor Orangutan child". The roles played are Otan as the poor child orangutan, Mother Otan, the monkey's kind uncle, 5 other orangutans, butterflies and trees. This story tells about an orangutan cub (Otan) who lost his mother who was shot dead by a hunter. Otan ran and went far away to save himself from the forest where he lived and met a kind-hearted monkey and saved him. A kind orangutan told me that there are other orangutans who are living safely and Peaceful surroundings in the forest. After meeting with other orangutans, they were accepted and went with them This whole story aims to give children an understanding that the life of orangutans in humans is the same as human life on this earth. All of them need and depend on each other, each has an important role both for himself and for others.
	Additional theme: Tree planting action at the 2021 Orangutan Care Week	93 children from 4 learning houses, 18 youths from 3 villages have planted 250 fruit and wood trees on community land in commemoration of the 2021 Orangutan Care Week. This is a sign or message that orangutans and humans both need the preservation of orangutan habitat (forest) for the survival of living things in the forest and its surroundings.
December	Main theme: Test (repeating all lessons)	The children answer the questions about the learning themes that have been given during this one year by doing exercise, quiz and games.

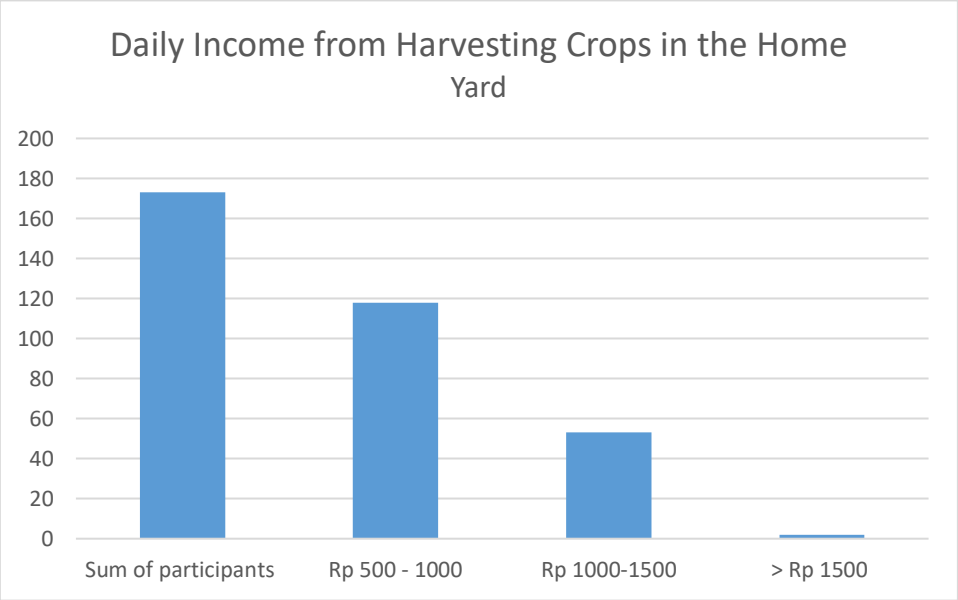
Members of Sahabat Hijau are also very helpful in 4 conservation learning houses activities in 3 villages. Iin Yuliastiningsih, a kindergarten teacher, volunteer in Lau Damak Village, Sriwati Tarigan a university student, volunteer in Batu Jongjong and Ujung Bandar villages, Sela Yana and Yola Tarigan,

volunteer in Ujung Bandar Village. Fauzi Rasyid, a senior high school student, volunteer in making videos of YSHL field activities. Lia Juliati and Jhar Solagracia are university student who helps events such as Ramadhan Conservation Da'wah Action in May collaborated with 18 youths from the Al-Hidayah Mosque and youth organization. This activity was carried out to convey an Islamic perspective on the environment and nature conservation. Another event was the planting of 250 fruit trees during the Orangutan Caring Week, involving 16 youths from 3 villages, which was held in November.
The education team and Sahabat Hijau also conducted socialization about Sahabat Hijau, its goals and benefits as members. Socialization has been carried out to 16 youths in Lau Damak Village, 12 youths in Batu Jongjong Village and 12 youths in Ujung Bandar Village. All of these youths are senior high school and university students. This outreach activity is one of the strategies for conducting ongoing recruitment. The Sahabat Hijau is expected to be a forum for young people to channel and develop their talents and hobbies in order to support environmental protection and nature conservation.

2. THE COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

The Organic Farming Learning Center was originally built as a place to learn for local residents, especially farmers about organic farming systems. Throughout 2021, we have tried to plant string beans, soybeans, tomatoes, spinach, kale, mustard greens, eggplant, gambas, cucumber, red chilies, cayenne pepper, sweet potatoes, corn, ginger, turmeric, galangal, elephant gathering by implementing a system organic agriculture. All land maintenance and planting activities are carried out manually. The routine activities carried out every month are making and watering or spraying it on plants once a week with a dose of 230 ml of organic fertilizer compared to 15 l of water, as well as giving manure in the morning or evening. So that plants are protected from pests such as leaf worms and others, we also make organic pesticides made from ingredients such as red ginger, tuba root, cayenne pepper, tobacco, and 5 liters of rice washing water and can be used after 7 days. Another way is to make insect traps or so-called yellow traps to be installed in the beds to prevent pests, especially insects from disturbing the plants.

As a result of this organic farming learning center, there are now many residents who use their yards to grow organic vegetables and farmers who apply organic farming in Lau Damak, Batu Jongjong and Ujung Bandar villages.



Until the end of December 2021, 173 housewives have used their yards to grow vegetables using liquid organic fertilizer using the stacked bucket method. From the diagram above, there are 173 housewives who are involved in using the yard to grow vegetables. Meanwhile, from the results of monitoring

harvests in 2021, it is known that 118 people can only generate daily income of Rp. 500 - 1000, 52 people generate daily income of Rp. 1000 - Rp. 1500 and 2 people generate daily income above Rp. 1500. Meanwhile, the details of the monitoring results for each quarter are listed in the Annexes, Table 1.

If based on additional income from baseline 0, then YSHL has succeeded in increasing daily income by 10% because so far no one has used their yard to generate additional income. With an income of IDR 500 - IDR 2000 per day, it is still relatively small, but in terms of knowledge, the mindset of the community to slowly switch to the use of organic fertilizers, and public awareness to want to participate in this activity is certainly very extraordinary and appreciated, considering changing patterns Thinking towards environmentally friendly activities is not easy and takes a long time.

In 2021, YHSL added Ujung Bandar Village as our assisted village. YSHL started activities with a socio-economic survey of the community and program socialization to the head of village and hamlets, community leaders and community representatives. This village consists of 7 hamlets but 2 of them, Bandar Baru and Jumalada are hamlets bordering with GLNP, 3 hamlets do not have electricity and road access to several hamlets cannot be passed by four-wheeled vehicles but can only be passed by motorbikes. The majority of the residents also work as farmers who generally use chemical fertilizers. The good news is that some farmers have implemented a semi-organic system, which is a combination of chemical and organic fertilizers. This has become interesting for YSHL and some of these farmers to carry out further trials with the use of total organic fertilizers. Based on the results of some discussion, the village head asked YSHL to provide assistance to the community according to the community's needs and YSHL's capabilities.

In January, only 4 farmers were willing to make liquid organic fertilizer and apply it to their garden plants but the community assistance team did not give up by continuing to educate and motivate farmers and residents to slowly implement the organic farming system. The most important thing to explain is that the yields are lower than plants that use chemical fertilizers, but making organic fertilizers is much cheaper than buying chemical fertilizers, slowly fertilizing the soil and the resulting plants are certainly healthier for consumption.

In addition, Mrs. Ramita's experience in Batu Jongjong Village has applied liquid organic fertilizer to her land rice plants. The yield of *1 rante* (25 m x 25 m) produces 35 kg of rice. When compared with the use of chemical fertilizers, it can produce up to 50 kg of rice. But if it is calculated in terms of profit and loss, organic farming is not detrimental because the cost of making fertilizer is much cheaper. So, Mrs. Ramita was quite satisfied with the result.

With such education and experience, in April, 35 farmers from 3 villages attended the Lau Damak Village Office to form farmer groups and commit to implementing an organic farming system. The formation of this group was attended by the Village Head of Lau Damak (Ngemat Ginting), the Village Head of Batu Jongjong (Tetap Ukur Ginting), the Head of SPTN V - BBTNGL (Palber Turnip), the Director of YSHL (Alfi Syahrin Siregar), and village officials.

To increase the capacity of farmers, YSHL provides training on the manufacture of liquid organic fertilizer in Lau Damak, Batu Jongjong and Ujung Bandar villages in May. This training was delivered by by Mr. Erwin, a consultant on the Social Forestry program at the Leuser Conservation Forum (FKL) in Banda Aceh City. After that, communities in 3 villages formed organic farmer groups and committed to implementing organic farming systems on their farms. Therefore, YSHL has also built liquid organic fertilizer facilities at 3 points 6 blue barrels 160 liters) in 3 villages. This liquid organic fertilizer facility can be used by farmers and the surrounding community for free. To maintain the availability of fertilizer, everyone who takes liquid fertilizer must replace it with coconut water or rice washing water.

This collection is also recorded on the information board available at the location. After taking as much as 300 liters, the group must collect new materials again to make it back and the results can be used after 20 days. In addition, farmers and residents are also given knowledge to make plant-based pesticides to help prevent pests.

From assisting farmers from July to December, YSHL together with farmers are still in the process of testing, observing and evaluating both the growth yield of each type of plant and the yield of the harvest. For example, we apply the use of liquid organic fertilizer at a dose of 220 milliliters versus 15 liters of water at 10-day intervals. However, with factors such as soil pH, season (rainy and dry), plant pests and diseases, and so on, some farmers add doses and more frequent time intervals depending on crop conditions. Thus, there are lessons learned by farmers from this process because they have done it themselves. The list of organic farmers and their assistance activities in the application of liquid organic fertilizer is attached in Annexes, Table 2 and Table 3.

In January 2021, YSHL continued to assist groups of palm oil stick craftsmen to make baskets, plates, bowls and so on. However, this small business did not run smoothly because it was unable to compete with market prices. After an evaluation, this type of product has been widely sold in the market both offline and online and the price is much cheaper. This causes the products produced by the women in Lau Damak Village to stop. In February, the team began to conduct village natural resource potential assessment that could be developed. Information obtained from the head of Tanjung Besi hamlet in Ujung Bandar Village that there is a lot of bamboo grow in this hamlet. Even YSHL has searched and found the right market in Langkat Regency with a selling price that can provide additional income for the craftsmen group later, but those who were initially willing to take part in this training eventually refused on the grounds that they had worked outside the sub-district and there was also the age factor. This process took a long time, around 3 months, so YSHL decided to stop this plan. Our team once again looked for other potentials that could be developed in other hamlets where the residents had a clear commitment. Until in August, we found a group of mothers that at that time was absent from making traditional medicines because of poor group management and finances or internal problems among group members. After discussing with all group members, 11 people in which 2 expert medicine makers are willing to form a new group and are committed to following YSHL's direction.

This group of medicinal plants, named Arih Ersada, is in Batu Katak Hamlet, Batu Jongjong Village, roving his commitment by planting 15 types of spices that serve as ingredients for making traditional Karo medicines in on an area of 1 *rante* (25m x 25m). YSHL also controls the recording of group financial book so that profits and losses can be calculated properly and transparently. YSHL also provides stationery, electric scales, logo and packaging designs to make them look attractive. YSHL tries to minimize the use of plastic, so the team uses packing paper for dry medicines.

Currently, the group has produced 4 types of medicine, including *sembur dewasa, sembur dewasa that can be brewed with water, penurungi tasaken, tawar mentar,* and *minyak Karo*. Some of these traditional medicines are high market demand. Until the end of December 2021, from a capital of Rp 1.361.300 provided by YSHL, the group has sold products that generate Rp 2.546.000 so that the profit earned is Rp 1.185.000. Currently, the group with YSHL is constantly looking for a market that can accommodate a large number of products so that each member can earn monthly income.

Still in order to improve people's welfare from an economic perspective, YSHL also plans to plant 2.500 cocoa and sugar palm in Lau Damak and Batu Jongjong villages. In April, YSHL conducted a farming study on cocoa and sugar palm in Lau Damak and Batu Jongjong villages in April. The information obtained is that cocoa was a favorite and superior crop in the 1990s in Bahorok District but the quality of production declined drastically, cocoa was abandoned by the community and switched to oil palm.

This decline in production is because almost all community cocoa plantations have rotten fruit, ripe fruit but the skin and fruit are fused and farmers do not have a cure or a way to deal with this problem. In the past, an area of 5 rante could be planted with 200 cacao stalks and was able to produce 20-30 kg of dry cocoa. In addition, farmers also lack knowledge about choosing good quality seeds, good land management before planting, good planting methods, maintenance and harvesting. During the discussion on this farming study, the farmers said that if YSHL was able to provide good quality seeds, they would want to start growing cocoa again. Meanwhile, the people rarely plant this plant on purpose, because it usually grows naturally on the outskirts of the garden, along the riverbank. Usually people tap the sap of approximately 4 liters/1 palm tree which is tapped 2 times a day. 5 liters of sap can produce 1 kg of palm sugar which is sold at a price of Rp. 20,000/kg whereas pure sap is sold at a price of Rp. 10,000/liter.

After identifying farmers who wish to grow cocoa and sugar palm, YSHL conducted a cocoa and sugar field school in Lau Damak and Batu Jong Jong villages in June. This field school was also attended by village heads, representatives of village officials and representatives of BBTNGL. The field school on cocoa and sugar palm was delivered by Mr. Muhammad Yunus, a member of PANSU or the Archipelago Organic Farmers Association. The knowledge provided is about the cultivation of cocoa and sugar palms and the procurement of superior seeds while the general material is about 5 keys to becoming a successful cocoa and sugar palm farmer, generative and vegetative plant propagation, plant maintenance such as pest control and fertilization processes, pruning. On the occasion, Mr. Yunus also discussed the agroforestry pattern that collaborates between cocoa, sugar palm, *kayu angin/kayu embun* and pepper. *Kayu angin/kayu embun* serves as a cover crop for cocoa.

There are 7 prospective farmers who will plant cocoa with an area of 4,48 hectares.

No	Name of Land Owner	Location	Width of Area	Land Description	Expert Advice
1	Metahsah	Lau Damak Village	5 rante,	flat land, the existing plants are coconut, jengkol and mango trees	the existing fruit trees can provide shade but too tight is also not good, so plant thinning should be done. Some of the jengkol plants that grow wildly must be cut down, pruning mango branches and cut down uproductive wild trees.
2	Netangsah	Lau Damak Village	5 rante.	flat land, the existing plants are mangosteen, durian, and jengkol trees	
3	Natal	Lau Damak Village	2 rante	flat land, partly planted with durian trees	the existing stand (durian trees) is sufficient for shade. Land clearing is focused on clearing the grass that grows around the land
5	Ngalemi Sitepu	Batu Jongjong Village	3 hectare	Rubber trees mixed with fruit trees such as mangosteen, durian, the age of the plant is approximately 2 years. The rubber plants are not producing enough and many are starting to die	For land that is only planted with rubber, the recommendation is to thin out 2 rows of rubber plants from 4 rows. While waiting for cocoa, rubber can still be harvested, the spacing of cocoa is 4x4m. But for land that already has mangosteen and durian plants, thinning of rubber trees must be done because durian and mangosteen that are 3 years old are enough to become chocolate shade later.
6	Kelengi Sitepu	Batu Jongjong Village	5 rante	Sloping and clean land	

7	Wati	Batu Jongjong Village	20 rante	jengkol and citrus plants	thinning or reducing jengkol plants must be done

YSHL also trained 40 residents, partly youths, in making chocolate bars made from cocoa and palm sugar made from palm sugar in October. This is done to increase public knowledge that cocoa and sugar palm can be processed into several derivative products. Of course with a few other ingredients and adequate equipment.

3. CONFLICT MITIGATION

In 2021, YSHL monitor 20 areas both in conflict and those with conflict potential. The monitored villages are Lau Damak Village which includes Selayang Hamlet, Tanjung Naman and Tusam Pinter, Batu Jongjong Village includes Batu Katak Hamlet, and Bandar Baru Village which includes Bandar Baru Hamlet.

In February, there were 4 potential conflict points in Lau Damak and Batu Jongjong villages, covering 3 hamlets, marked by the presence of tiger footprints in Selayang Hamlet, orangutans disturbing durians and sun bears destroying *kelulut bee* studs belonging to residents in Batu Katak Hamlet. Meanwhile, in Tanjung Naman Hamlet, where at the end of December 2020 there was a conflict, a tiger eating a resident's cow, where now an anti-tiger-proof enclosure (Tiger Proof Enclosur) has been built. Therefore, this cage is also one of the points that must be continuously monitored to see if the tigers come back or not.

In March, the team did not carry out monitoring because it focused on conflict mitigation training by learning directly with the Orangutan Information Center (OIC) as an organization that has long handled human conflicts with orangutans and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) as an organization that has been dealing with conflicts for a long time between humans and tigers. The first training was delivered by Abdul Khadir Siregar as the Coordinator of East Block Hocru Leuser for one day at the YSHL office. Materials include mitigating human conflict with orangutans (understanding of human and orangutan conflict, factors causing human and orangutan conflict, conflict mitigation objectives, isolated orangutan behavior in community plantations during conflict), methods of mitigating human and orangutan conflict, multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration, strategy for responding to information on orangutan conflict, preparation of teams and rescue equipment. Meanwhile, field practice was carried out by participating in the OIC team's conflict response activities in Telaga ALue Canang Village, East Aceh Regency in Sengkrak District, Tamiang Regency. The second training, the spatial material on the management and survey mechanism for potential human and wildlife conflicts, management and mechanisms for overcoming human and wildlife conflicts, and the preparation of awareness mechanisms for human-wildlife conflicts was delivered by Endang Widodo as the WRU Leuser Landscape Coordinator at YSHL office. The field practice was also guided by the WCS team in their working area in Telagah Village, Sei Bingai District, Langkat Regency.

In April, 14 location of potential conflict found include tiger crossing paths, sun bears looking for honey in *kelulut bee* farms, and orangutans dropping or eating durian fruit when the fruit season arrives.

In May, there was only 1 sign of the wild animal arrival, it was tiger claw marks in Selayang Hamlet, Lau Damak Village, while other points were safe until September, no signs of wildlife were found. Whereas in October, there was 1 sign of the wild animal arrival, it was the claws of a sun bear which was about 3 weeks old when it was found in Selayang Hamlet, Lau Damak Village. Likewise in November, there was no sign of wildlife arrival in 3 villages assisted by YSHL.

In June, YSHL conducted a socialization on mitigating wildlife conflict between humans and wildlife at the Lau Damak Village Office which was attended by representatives of residents from 3 villages whose lands have conflict potential. "Multi-stakeholder Coordination and Collaboration in Handling Wildlife-Human Conflicts Based on Legislation" was presented by Mr. Esra Barus as a representative of BKSDA, "Wildlife-Human Conflict Mitigation" was delivered by Mr. Palber Turnip as the Head of SPTN V - BBTNGL, "Response Strategy for Information on Wildlife Conflicts, Especially Orangutans, Preparation of Rescue Teams and Equipment and Mitigation Methods for Wildlife Conflicts, Especially Orangutans" was delivered by Mr. Abdul Khadir as a representative of OIC.

In November, based on the direction of the Head of SPTN V - BBTNGL, YSHL carried out a joint patrol with 6 officers consisting of 1 WCS staff, 1 forest ranger and 4 BBTNGL officers together with the community in Sampe Raya, Timbang Lawan and Lau Damak Villages, Bahorok District for a week. Signs of the presence of wild animal was found on Sunday, November 22, 2021 on land owned by residents with the discovery of footprints of Sumatran Tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) in Tualang Gepang Hamlet, Sampe Raya Village. The patrol team then combed the area, carried out patrols in the surrounding villages and found no sign of any other wildlife. The patrol team also distributed firecrackers to several land owners whose land had the potential for conflict or was thought to be a crossing of wild animals such as tigers. This is done as an effort to prevent conflict. If there are signs of the presence of wild animals such as tigers, residents can turn on firecrackers to drive them back into the forest.

The areas of potential conflict to be monitored during 2021 are as follows:

NO	Name of Village and Coordinate Point	Name of Land Owner	Month of Monitoring										Reamrks
			2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Lau Damak Village												
1	Selayang hamlet N: 3˚30’09.7” E: 98˚08’ 16.9”	Mehamad Ginting	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		tigers always pass in this area, marked by the discovery of traces that are about 3 days old when found
2	N: 01˚37’3.29” E: 98°09" 25,77'									√	-		bear claw was about 3 weeks old when found
3	Selayang hamlet N: 3˚30’06.6” E: 98˚08’20.3”	Jadiate Sembiring		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		tiger crossing path
4	Selayang hamlet N: 3˚30’08.5” E: 98˚08’23.9”	Bahak		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		bear visit during fruit season
5	N: 03°30" 03,7' E: 98°08" 36,7'				√	-	-	-	-	-	-		Tiger claw found
6	Tanjung Naman hamlet N: 3˚29’33.6” E: 98˚09’43.3”	Hendrik Sembiring	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		on december 2020, tigers prey on cows but now the owner have kept the cows at least late afternoon until morning in the TPE cage
7	Tanjung Naman hamlet N: 3˚28’42.8” E: 98˚09’06.3”	Sura Kaban		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		tiger crossing path
8	Tanjung Naman hamlet	Jendok Kacaribu		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		tiger crossing path

	N: 3˚28'42.8" E: 98˚09'06.3"												
9	Tusam Pinter hamlet N: 3˚28'00.9" E: 98˚09'26.3"	Iwan		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		tiger crossing path
10	Tusam Pinter hamlet N: 3˚27'78.7" E: 98˚09'45.8"	Ngasup Purba		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		bear visit during fruit season
11	Tusam Pinter hamlet N: 3˚27'54.0" E: 98˚09'26.0"	Malem Pagi		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		bear visit during fruit season
	Batu Jongjong Village												
12	Batu Katak hamlet N: 3˚26'45.4" E: 98˚08' 35.0"	Ferry	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		orangutans come to the garden and eat durian fruit. In February, orangutans have come 3 times
13	Batu Katak hamlet	Kelengi Sitepu	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		The bear interferes with the bees' stup to get honey.
14	Batu Katak hamlet	Suito		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		tiger crossing path
15	Batu Katak hamlet	Tenang		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		tiger crossing path
16	Batu Katak hamlet	Ngadiman		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		tiger crossing path
	Ujung Bandar Village												
17	Bandar Baru hamlet N: 3˚23'29.8" E: 98˚10'62.8"	Nurmiati Br Sitepu		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		bear visit during fruit season
18	Bandar Baru hamlet N: 3˚23'11.0" E: 98˚10'53.4"	Otong		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		bear crossing path
19	Bandar Baru hamlet N: 3˚26'25.7" E: 98˚11'35.2"	Tamangena Br Ketaren		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		orangutan visit during fruit season
20	Bandar Baru hamlet N: 3˚24'48.9" E: 98˚11'46.3"	Natangsa		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		orangutan crossing path during the fruit season
	Sampe Raya Village (joint patrol)												
21	Tualang Gepang hamlet N: 03°35'53.4" E: 098°07'13.8"	-									√	-	Tiger's footprint

Based on the many potential conflicts that were found throughout the year and the residents' concerns about the safety of themselves and their crops and livestock, YSHL made several prevention efforts by providing tools and materials to build an anti-tiger enclosure (called Tiger Proof Enclosure) to secure livestock. The community must keep their cows in the TPE at least from evening to morning because so far the community has kept the cows by braiding or letting their cattle freely look for food in open land or forest edges. Meanwhile, another effort is attaching the zinc plate to the durian tree so that orangutans cannot climb and eat durian fruit and planting trees with a layer to layer system.

The assistance that has been provided is as follows:

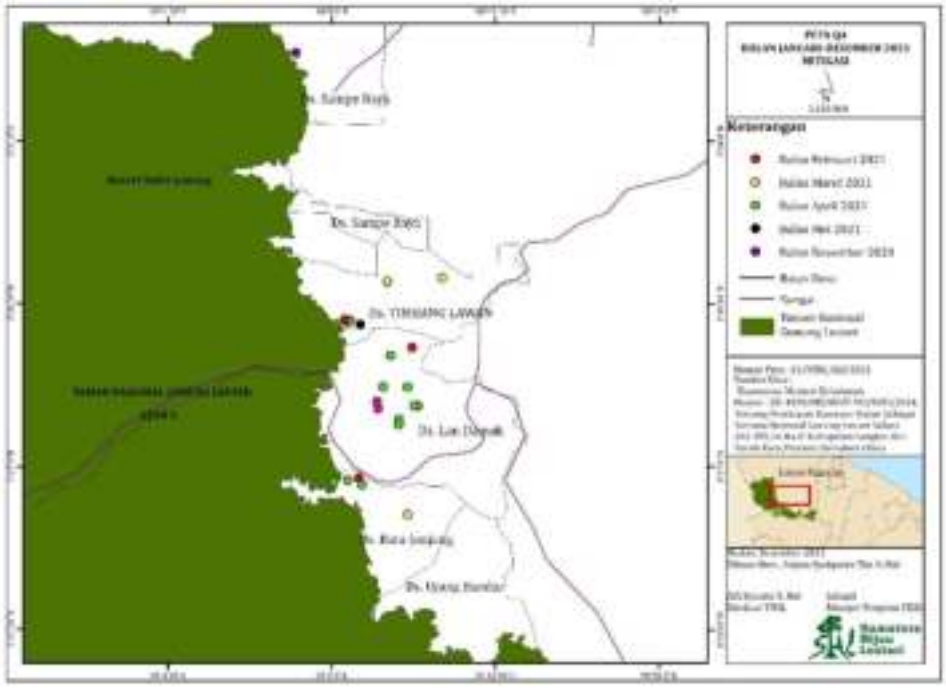
No.	Month	Name of Land Owner	Location	Tools and Equipment Provided
1	September	Benteng Sitepu	Lau Damak Village	Wire, nails, etc., for the construction of a TPE cage for a capacity of 6 cows
2		Pangertin PA		Zinc, nails, etc., for 8 durian trees
3	October	Pangertin PA		Wire, nails, etc., for the construction of a 11m x 14m TPE cage for a capacity of 7 cows,
4	December	Sada Ukur PA		Zinc, nails, etc., for 8 durian and 1 mangosteen trees

The construction of TPE cages, TNGL officers are always involved as regional leaders and guides for the construction of good cages. The TPE cages and zinc plates are also monitored every month. Like the TPE cage, it requires maintenance by greasing the razor wires with oil so they don't rust. Likewise with the zinc plate whether it is still attached properly or not. In addition, to find out whether there are still wild animals that come to the location or not. Until the end of this year, the assistance provided by YSHL has been useful for villagers especially for land owners.

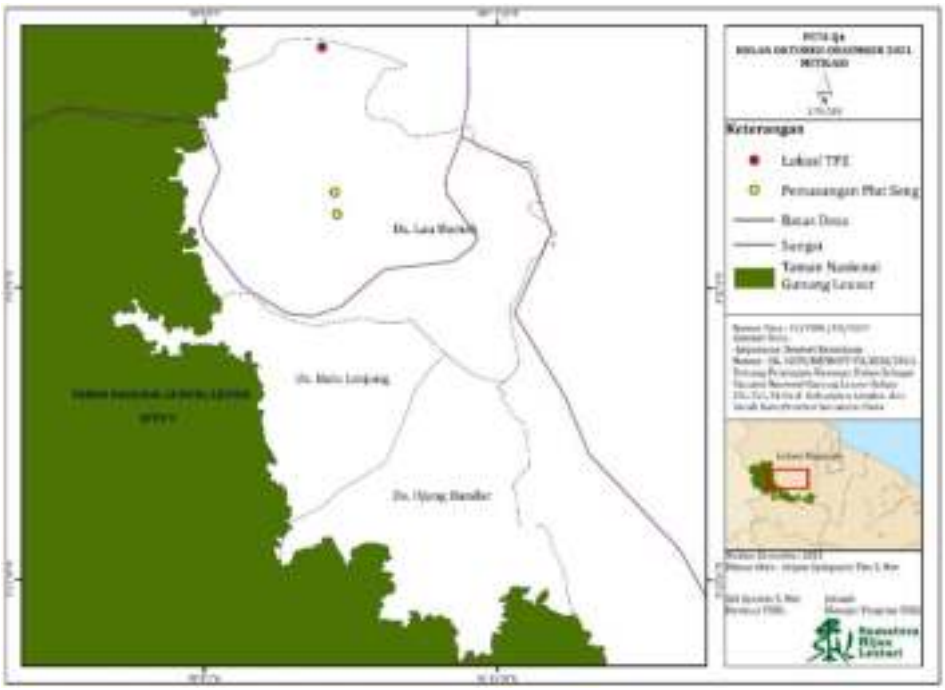
In addition to the TPE cages and zinc plates, the conflict mitigation team is also approaching a resident, Mr. Ngalemi, whose land is located in Batu Katak Hamlet, Batu Jongjong Village, to implement a layer-to-layer tree planting system. Actually this plan started when his 10 hectares of land would be planted with cocoa, sugar palm, and other agroforstery plants in collaboration with the YSHL community assistance team. So the risk that can occur is the arrival of wild animals such as groups of long-tailed monkeys, bears, and so on because there are already many cocoa plants and other agroforestry on his land, especially since the land is close to the boundaries of the Gunung Leuser National Park area. In this case, the YSHL team consisting of the community assistance team, conflict mitigation and of course the tree planting team together design what plants are suitable for each layer later.

The three teams and temporary land owners agreed to plant meranti, ketapang, ficus species in the first layer adjacent to the TNGL area, plant medicinal plants such as lime, lemongrass, etc. in the second layer so that there is no tree canopy that can serve as a bridge for wild animals such as orangutans, monkeys, as well as being a barrier between forest areas and people's land, planting Multi Purpose Tree Species (MPTS) such as jengkol, petai, durian, and others in the third layer, planting plantation crops such as rubber intercropped with pepper in the fourth layer, planting cocoa in the fifth layer, and planting horticultural crops such as chilies, tomatoes, vegetables in the sixth layer. This plan will be implemented in 2022 when cocoa plants have begun to be planted. Currently, the land owner and YSHL are clearing the land gradually.

The map of areas for potential conflicts between humans and wildlife that will be monitored during 2021 is as follows:



The map of the location for the construction of 2 TPE cages and 2 durian plantation that received zinc plate facilities are:



4. FOREST ECOSYSTEM REHABILITATION

Tree planting activities were carried out in Lau Damak, Batu Jongjong and Ujung Bandar villages which border or are adjacent to the Gunung Leuser National Park forest area. The location of tree planting is a garden or community land that is abandoned or less productive. Therefore, the type of plant that is planted is a combination of wood and fruit. Some of the woody plants whose fruit is animal feed are expected to be beneficial for the animals around them, while other fruit plants have economic value so that they can be used by land owners to increase income. In this way, it is hoped that residents or land owners have the awareness to be able to live side by side with wild animals in harmony.

Before the planting activity began, the team conducted socialization as well as land surveys to 22 landowners covering area of 41.6 hectares in Lau Damak, Batu Jongjong and Ujung Bandar villages. This survey was conducted to see whether the location is feasible or not because the required criteria are lands bordering or adjacent to Gunung Leuser National Park, abandoned or unproductive land.

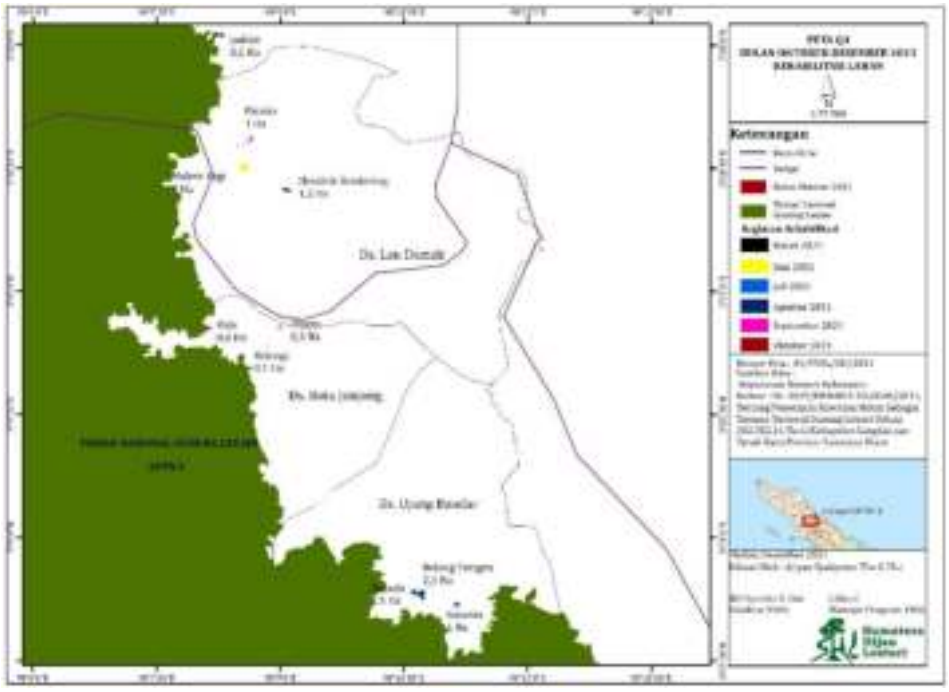
During 2021, YSHL has provided 25,000 seeds where consisting of wood and fruit tree seedlings. Most trees ready to be planted were purchased from seed cultivators in Tanjung Merawa and Bahorok, some were sown from purchased seeds, and a small number looking for tree saplings and seeds around planting sites in the village. Most of the seeds are purchased to meet the needs of the target planting, while waiting for the seeds to be sown will take a long time. Till the end of October 2021, YSHL has planted as many as 15,000 trees on 11.3 hectares of community land.

Planting data are as follows:

Month	Name of Land Owner	Location	Area Planted (Hectare)	Number of Trees Planted	Types of Trees Planted
March	Hendri Sembiring	Lau Damak Village	1,2	935	cempedak, duku, jengkol, mangosteen, jackfruit, petai, rambutan, sirsak, telur kambing
	Jadiati	Lau Damak Village	0,5	480	duku, sirsak, jackfruit
June	Malam Pagi		3	2.820	Jengkol, petai, duku, sirsak, jackfruit, cempedak, duku, ketapang
July	Suranta	Ujung Bandar Village	1	850	durian, jengkol, ketapang kencana, mangosteen, duku, petai
	Resada	Ujung Bandar Village	1,5	1.200	durian, jengkol, ketapang kencana, mangosteen, duku, petai
August	Bolang Tarigan	Ujung Bandar Village	2,3	3.150	durian, petai, jengkol, trembesi, mangosteen, ketapang kencana, rambutan
September	Kelengi Sitepu	Batu Jongjong Village	0,1	525	durian, jengkol, avocado, petai, trembesi, mangosteen, rambutan, ketapang kencana, jackfruit, sirsak, ketapang, kencing kambing, cocoa

	Paimin	Lau Damak Village	1,1	1.325	durian, jengkol, avocado, petai, trembesi, mangosteen, rambutan, ketapang kencana, jackfruit, sirsak, ketapang, kencing kambing, cocoa
October	Raju Sinulingga	Batu Jongjong Village	0,8	2.298	durian, jengkol, rambutan, ketapang kencana, mangosteen, petai, sirsak, trembesi, tapak gajah, damar, pasak bumi, meranti putih
	Pinem	Batu Jongjong Village	0,7	1.417	durian, jengkol, rambutan, ketapang kencana, mangosteen, petai, damar, meranti putih, tapak gajah, ketapang, waru, kemiri
Total of tree planting			11,3	15.000	

The map of the tree planting locations in 2021 is as follows:



We also carry out post-planting monitoring to see the growth and death rates of plants planted in the previous months. The planting areas that have been monitored are as follows:

No.	Location	Name of Land Owner	Month of Planting	Month of Monitoring	Number of Trees Planted	Live Trees	Dead Trees
1	Bandar Baru Village	Suranta	July	October	850	752	98
2	Bandar Baru Village	Resada	July	October	1.200	1.068	132
3	Bandar Baru Village	Bolang Tarigan	August	October	3.150	2.623	527
4	Batu Jongjong Village	Kelengi Sitepu	September	October	525	482	43
5	Lau Damak Village	Jadiati	March	November	480	448	32
6	Lau Damak Village	Hendri S	March	November	935	718	217
7	Lau Damak Village	Malam Pagi	June	November	2.820	1.970	850
8	Lau Damak Village	Paimin	September	December	1.325	1.974	293
9	Batu Jongjong Village	Raju Sinulingga	October	December	2.902	448	573
10	Batu Jongjong Village	Pinem	October	December	1.417	1.093	324
					15.000	11.911	3.089

From the table above, 15.000 trees have been monitored. As for 11.911 live trees and 3.089 dead trees or 20.59 percent. Most trees die because of the extreme weather, too hot or high rainfall. Another reason is that during the first 3 months, land owners paid less attention to the grass or shrubs around the plants so that the growth of the newly planted trees was inferior to the surrounding plants. But 50% or 1,699 trees have been replanted to replace the dead seedlings.

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

1. To create humans who have responsible behavior in interacting with the environment
2. Increasing the income of 200 people and rehabilitating 10 hectares of agricultural land by implementing sustainable organic farming in 3 villages
3. Increasing the knowledge of trained community groups in efforts to deal with animal conflicts, especially orangutans and humans
4. Planting 15,000 trees in degraded forest areas in the boundary of Gunung Leuser National Park by involving community groups in conservation partnerships

C. PROJECT SITE

YSHL's work areas include:

1. Lau Damak Village include:
   a. Selayang Hamlet (Organic Farming Learning Centre, tree planting, conflict mitigation area)
   b. Lau Damak Hamlet (home yard plants)
   c. Tanjung Naman Hamlet (home yard plants, organic farmers, mitigation conflict)
   d. Tusam Pinter Hamlet (conflict mitigation area)
   e. Suka Mulia Hamlet (conservation learning house)

2. Batu Jongjong Village include:
   a. Batu Katak (home yard plants, organic farmers, mitigation conflict, tree planting)
   b. Tegapen (home yard plants, organic farmers, tree planting)
   c. Teladeh Hamlet (conservation learning house)

3. Ujung Bandar Village include:
   a. Hamlet 2 (home yard plants, conservation learning house)
   b. Bungara Hamlet (conservation learning house)
   c. Tanjung Besi Hamlet (home yard plants)
   d. Jumalada Hamlet (home yard plants)
   e. Bandar Baru Hamlet (tree planting, conflict mitigation area)

D. PROGRESS RESULT

Objectives	Activities	Output / Product	Date	Progress Achieved	Percentage of Accomplishment	Remarks
Outcome 1. Increase public understanding and awareness about the preservation of natural resources and the environment, the preservation of the Gunung Leuser National Park and its biodiversity as well as the growth of motivation and initiatives	K 1.1.1. 7 school visits involving 5 elementary schools and 2 junior high schools	110 visits to 7 schools in Lau Damak Village, Ujung Bandar Village, and Batu Jongjong which will involve 2,200 students in one year	-	Not done	0%	If the learning system returns to normal, the school is willing to work with YSHL again to run environmental education programs
	K 1.2.1. Making an MoU with 2 new schools in Ujung Bandar Village regarding Environmental Education activities in schools	1.2. 2 schools signed the MoU with YSHL	January 2021	1 elementary and 1 junior high school have signed MoU about the environmental education program for 1 year.	100%	
	K 1.3.1. Discussion with the village head to provide a conservation study house in Ujung Bandar Village	1.3. Establishment of 1 study house in Ujung Bandar Village	February 2021	based on the results of meetings with village heads and hamlets, 2 conservation learning houses have been established in Ujung Bandar Village	100%	The two learning houses are located n Dua and Bungara hamlet
	K 1.4.1. Mentoring 3 Conservation Learning Houses	1.4. 60 Assistance in learning about the environment and conservation for children aged 6-12 years in 4 RBK	February – December 2021	223 visits to 4 conservation learning houses involving 3,311 children consisting of 1,536 boys and 1,775 girls. This figure is the cumulative number of	100%	This number of children is the cumulative number of attendance of the same child every month. Meanwhile, the average number of

				attendance of the same child every month.		children involved in a learning house is between 20-35 children.
	K 1.5.1. Community member recruitment	Output 1.5. A total of 20 young people will be trained to become conservation cadres/volunteers who can actively participate in conservation efforts carried out by YSHL and other institutions.	-	Not done. It will be held in January 2021 because the team is still looking for a suitable recruitment and training system for prospective members.	50%	the team will discuss with OIC about a good recruitment system (youth community)
	K 1.5.2. Involving the community in SHL activities as active volunteers		February – December 2021	4 members of Sahabat Hijau are actively involved in mentoring activities at the learning houses, make videos of SHL field activities 16 youths involved in tree planting activities at the environmental caring week event.	100%	
Outcome 2. Increase community income in 3 villages through the development of organic farming patterns by conducting experiments on agricultural land to prevent deforestation due to activities that are not environmentally friendly	K 2.1.1. Management of The Learning Centre of Organic Farming	2.1. The existence of organic farming land and having written experimental data and documentation of each activity carried out in the area of the Center for Organic Agriculture Education, is a comparison of the use of chemical fertilizers and organic fertilizers for each plant plot so that data on the strengths and weaknesses of the two	January – December	In terms of education about organic farming, the demonstration plot was successful as a tool to socialize organic agriculture, especially the use of liquid organic fertilizer to the YSHL assisted village communities. This demonstration plot is proof that YSHL has also applied it to various types of plants.	70%	Meanwhile, notes on experimental data that have been carried out are not recorded properly, meaning that they cannot be completed properly. This is due to many factors but the main one is the lack of responsibility of the workers in the demonstration plot (land owner and 1 worker from the village). Experiments that are often

		materials are obtained.				carried out often fail because when the field staff returns to the Medan office, the treatment and recording that must be continued is not carried out.
	K 2.2.1. Socio-economic survey of the community in Ujung Bandar Village	2.2. Formulation of strategic plans and actions to increase community income through the development of environmentally friendly alternative businesses that are effective on a multi-stakeholder basis	Februa ry 2021	The village is committed to supporting and collaborating with YSHL in yard utilization activities, mentoring organic farmers, establishing 2 conservation study houses, conflict mitigation and planting trees.	100%	The survey was conducted by holding meetings with village heads, hamlet heads, community leaders, youth leaders, and community representatives
	K. 2.2.2. Community assistance and monitoring of handicrafts		Januar y – Februa ry	The result of the evaluation was that the manufacture of products from the stems of oil palm sticks was stopped because they could not compete with market prices.	80%	This type of product has been sold in the market both offline and online at very low prices.
			March – July	Business plan for making baskets from bamboo. YSHL has got the right market and target demand every month but this plan failed. It is because of there are prospective group members who already know and some are already working outside the sub-district		no commitment from the hamlet head and residents.

			August - Decembr	The formation of a medicinal plant group called Arih Ersada consisting of 11 people in Batu Jongjong Village, already has a demonstration plot planted with 15 types of spices/medicinal plants covering an area of 2 rante, has produced several types of medicine, already has a market in the village and its surroundings.		From the capital of Rp 1,361.300 provided by YSHL, the group has sold products that generate Rp 2.546.000 so that the profit earned is Rp 1.184.700
	K 2.3.1. Formation of farmer groups as a form of cooperation related to the application of the concept of Organic Agriculture	2.3. Reduce the use of chemical fertilizers by up to 20% and switch to organic fertilizers by utilizing organic materials from around the village and household waste	April	3 farmer groups consist of 10 farmers in Lau Damak Village, 15 farmers in Batu Jongjong Village and 10 farmers in Ujung Bandar Village have been formed and are committed to implementing an organic farming system.	100%	Attended by the Head of Lau Damak Village, Batu Jongjong, Head of SPTN V – BBTNGL, village officials and the Director of YSHL
	K 2.3.2. Assisting farmers in the manufacture and application of organic fertilizers appropriately and effectively		May January – December	Training on making organic liquid fertilizer in Lau Damak, Batu Jongjong and Ujung Bandar villages for 35 farmers. From 35 farmers, 30 people have implemented a fully organic farming system but there are still 5 farmers who apply a semi-organic system or use chemical and organic fertilizer	100%	

	K 2.3.3. Construction of large-scale organic fertilizer manufacturing facilities in 3 villages		June – July	Liquid organic fertilizer manufacturing facilities have been built in 3 villages (6 barrels) that can be used by farmers and the community	100%	
	K 2.4.1. Training and Assistance for housewives in cultivating horticultural crops in the yard	2.4. Increasing the productivity of community agricultural land by 10% through the application of environmentally friendly agriculture through the use of house yards	March January - December	Trained housewives in 3 hamlets in Ujung Bandar Village in making liquid organic fertilizer with stacked buckets Based on additional income from baseline 0, then YSHL has succeeded in increasing daily income by 10% because so far no one has used their yard to generate additional income.	100	Tanjung besi, Jumalada, and Dua Hamlet With an income of IDR 500 - IDR 2000 per day, it is still relatively small, but in terms of knowledge, the mindset of the community to slowly switch to the use of organic fertilizers, and public awareness to want to participate in this activity is certainly very extraordinary and appreciated.
	K 2.5.1. Study on cocoa and sugar palm farming and field schools in 2 villages	2.5. Development of cocoa and palm sugar products as well as palm sugar processed products in 2 villages	June	Field school of cocoa and sugar palm cultivation was given to 40 villagers in Lau Damak and Batu Jongjong villages.	100%	The training was delivered by Mr. Yunus from PANSU
	K 2.5.2. Clinical assistance to farmers' land in rehabilitating plantation land for cocoa and sugar palm		July - December	Clinical assistance begins with identification of 4,48 hectares of planting land for cocoa and sugar palm owned by 7	100%	

	commodity development			land owners. and 2500 cacao and sugar palm seedlings are being sown.		
	K 2.5.3. Guidance and mentoring of farmers for the cultivation and development of sugar palm commodities by involving experts to increase the selling value of processed products		Octobe r	Training on making chocolate bars from cocoa and *gula semut* from palm sugar, attended by 40 participants and trained by 2 experts	100%	
Outcome 3. Decreasing cases of conflict between humans and animals, especially Sumatran orangutans around the TNGL area, SPTN V Bohorok	K 3.1.1. Survey of potential conflicts between humans and animals in 3 villages	3.1. Data on the distribution and potential of human and animal conflicts, especially the Sumatran orangutan	Februa ri - Decem ber	There are 20 points in 3 villages that have potential conflicts with wildlife. This data is accompanied by information on the name of the land owner, types of wildlife that have the potential to conflict with humans, causes of conflict and location maps	100%	Plus 1 joint patrol with WCS, forest ranger and TNGL officers for 1 week in Sampe Raya, Timbang Lawan and Lau Damak villages on November
	K 3.2.1 Socialization of conflict mitigation between humans and wildlife	3.2. Management of conflicts between humans and animals, especially the Sumatran Orangutan, involves the community and UPT staff of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry who have been trained based on conflict reports	June	Socialization of conflict mitigation between humans and wild animals, attended by BBKSDA, BBTNGL and OIC as speakers, followed by 12 residents from 3 villages whose lands have potential conflicts with wildlife	100%	
	K 3.2.2. Conflict management training between		Februa ry - March	YSHL staff attended conflict mitigation training, trained by OIC (conflict	100%	This training was delivered by YSHL staff who had

	humans and wildlife		August	with orangutans) and WCS (conflict with tigers) Trained 12 residents in the manufacture and use of animal repellent devices (jeduman/cannon) in 3 villages.		previously trained by OIC
	K 3.2.3. Management of conflicts between humans and wildlife		Februari – December	Conflict/potential conflict management begins with community reports, verification of the reported area, monthly monitoring, coordinating with the authorities, taking preventive actions if there is a potential conflict	100%	Efforts have been made to prevent conflict by building 2 TPE cages, zinc plate facilities in 2 durian garden.
Outcome 4. The damaged forest area at the boundary of the Gunung Leuser National Park is restored while maintaining biodiversity, including the preservation of the Sumatran orangutan and its habitat	K 4.1.1. Dissemination and survey of planting land	4.1. 15,000 native tree seedlings planted and maintained by communities outside the GLNP area	March - December	41.6 hectares of land owned by 22 residents have been surveyed for potential tree planting sites	100%	
	K 4.1.2. Propagation of tree seeds		February - December	25,000 were available (most of the seeds were purchased from seed breeders in Bahorok and Tanjung Merawa, bought seeds and sown, a small number was obtained by looking for saplings around planting sites in the village)		
	K 4.1.3. Tree planting		March - October	15,000 trees consisting of 23 tree species have been planted in 3 villages (outside the national park area)	100%	15.000 tress have been monitored, 11.911 are live trees and 3.089 are dead trees or 20.59 percent. But

				15.000 tress have been monitored,		50% or 1,699 trees have been replanted.

E. PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

1. Economically, the harvest from the Organic Farming Learning Center is not successful in generating income to cover the required monthly operational costs. In fact this is a protracted problem and has been reported to OURF as a donor. The problem that occurs is the unequal vision and mission between land owners as workers and YSHL as a financing institution. This caused the plants not to be maintained properly, the land was partially covered with grass, local livestock entered the land, and various other problems which caused YSHL to decide to terminate the contract with the land owner. YSHL has surveyed a land area of 3 *rante* (75 m x 75 m) in Ujung Bandar Village and plans to rent the land to be used as a demplot without the involvement of the land owner so that it will be fully managed by YSHL.
2. The price of palm oil, which is the main source of income for the village community, is currently high enough that residents neglect to carry out other activities as an alternative or additional income. This happens in the use of yard activities, some of the mothers seem not optimal in managing their yards. So what is done is to educate residents to maximize their yard.
3. In assisting the farmer, some of the chili plantations were affected by meseng disease (yellowing leaves, dried frui t and blackened like scorch) which spread to other trees very quickly. After trying to use plant-based pesticides, the changes were not satisfactory. This is because the farmers did not inform the field staff about this problem. Therefore, farmers decided to move to another land to break the chain of disease. n addition, natural factors such as high rainfall from October to December also made it difficult for farmers to fertilize. Many of the plant beds were damaged, and the fertilizer that had just been applied to the plants dissolved with the rainwater and was wasted.
4. Liquid organic fertilizer found in Tanjung Naman Hamlet has more leaf composition so that when applied to plants it will fertilize the leaves and stems of the plants but the plants will have less fruit. The recommendation given is to add fruit and biostarter to the barrel of liquid fertilizer to help add potassium which is useful for fertilization.
5. Dry season causes the application of liquid organic fertilizer both when sterilizing the land and when spraying it on plants to be not optimal due to the lack of springs made by farmers and the risk of evaporation of liquid organic fertilizer that has just been sprayed onto plants or land.

F. RECOMMENDATION

1. Coordinate with the Batu Jongjong Village Government for a Decree on the formation of a legal group of medicinal plants so that PIRT or Home Industry Products can be managed. This will make it easier for the group to sell the product to a wider market.
2. Staffs need trainings on the management of pests and plant diseases organically, assessments for adding materials to liquid organic fertilizers that meet the needs of element K (potassium) for fruit.

G. DOCUMENTATION

1. Environmental Education Activities

The signing of the Environmental Education Program cooperation agreement document in Elementary and Junior High Schools with the Chairperson of the Asmaul Husna Foundation in January 2021

Children from conservation learning houses visited the GLNP Visitor Center in Bukit Lawang in March 2021

Children from conservation learning houses visit the Trash Bank Bukit Lawang in August 2021

The children in conservation learning house Teladeh Lestari were playing a story about an orangutan being killed by poachers in November 2021.

Children in conservation learning house Lentera Hijau and Bunga Simalem planted trees for the Orangutan Care Week event in November 2021.

2. Community Asistance Activities

At the time of harvesting cayenne pepper, long beans, cucumber and kale. Part of the harvest was sold to Mr. Ali, the owner of a small restaurant in Bahorok District.

Survey sosial ekonomi sekaligus sosialisasi program ke pemerintah desa dan masyarakat Desa Ujung Bandar pada Februari 2021.

Pelatihan pembuatan pupuk organik cair dengan ember tumpuk di Dusun Tanjung Besi Desa Ujung Bandar pada Maret 2021

Monitoring of yard plants in Lau Damak Village

Monitoring of yard plants in Batu Jongjong Village

Monitoring of yard plants in Ujung Bandar Village

Training to make vegetable pesticides in Ujung Bandar Village on August

Assisting farmers in using liquid organic fertilizer for rice plant in Batu Jongjong Village

Assisting farmers in using liquid organic fertilizer for pepper in Lau Damak Village

Monitoring the growth of red chili plants using liquid organic fertilizer in Ujung Bandar Village

The dead cocoa seeds are immediately replaced by sowing new seeds

Land survey for cocoa cultivation in Batu Jongjong Village

Training on making cocoa and palm sugar derivative products in Batu Jongjong Village

Training participants are making *gula semut* from palm sugar in Lau Damak Village

YSHL staff with a member of the medicinal plant group looking for medicinal plants in the forest around Batu Jongjong Village

Members of the Arih Ersada group are blending several medicinal plants into several traditional medicinal products because

Group members are packing medicinal products

3 types of traditional karo drugs produced by the Arih Ersada group

3. Conflict Mitigation Activities

Distribution of posters containing contact numbers to receive reports from the community regarding conflicts with wildlife in 3 villages

Socialization of conflict mitigation to villagers living or gardening in areas that have the potential conflict with wildlife

One of the monitoring results in February 2021 was the discovery of tiger footprints in Selayang Hamlet, Lau Damak Village

Socialization of conflict mitigation between humans and wild animals, attended by BBKSDA, BBTNGL and OIC as speakers, followed by 12 residents from 3 villages whose lands have potential conflicts

Equipment assistance in the construction of TPE cages in Selayang Hamlet, Lau Damak Village in an effort to prevent conflict with wild animals (tigers), assisted by GLNP officers.

Assistance with zinc plastic installation in Tusam Pinter Hamlet, Lau Damak Village in an effort to prevent conflict with wild animals (orangutans)

4. Tree Planting Activities

Some of the seeds were sown by YSHL themselves and some were purchased from seed breeders in Tanjung Merawa to meet the planting target

Survey of potential planting sites in Batu Jongjong Village

All trees and planted area are marked by taking coordinates using GPS

The process of passing the seeds to Mr. Bolang Tarigan's planting location in Ujung Bandar Village in August 2021.

Monitoring the growth of trees planted in July 2021 in Ujung Bandar Village.

ANNEXES

Table 1. Results of yard plant monitoring per quarter

No	Name of Villager	Monitoring per Quarter					Income Per Day (Rp)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total Income (Rp)	
1	Minta PA	332.900	476.100	129.000	99.600	1.037.600	2.882
2	Riana	200.250	92.000	113.000	32.000	437.250	1.215
3	Sabarita	254.100	36.000	38.000	31.000	359.100	998
4	Eka	135.500	79.650	160.500	58.400	434.050	1.206
5	Nurlela	213.600	23.400	47.000	90.250	374.250	1.040
6	Lina	116.900	95.450	60.000	62.400	334.750	930
7	Usaha Ginting	138.900	58.400	82.750	88.900	368.950	1.025
8	Juliana	85.000	71.000	60.000	82.000	298.000	828
9	Wati	87.500	20.000	99.600	116.900	324.000	900
10	Normin	82.750	83.700	95.450	29.000	290.900	808
11	Sendi	99.600	25.600	79.650	80.000	284.850	791
12	Mama Sena	57.250	58.400	99.600	144.000	359.250	998
13	Erlina	95.450	60.000	109.500	113.000	377.950	1.050
14	Kastarina	80.000	26.000	92.000	96.000	294.000	817
15	Nampati	79.650	160.500	129.000	62.500	431.650	1.199
16	Njile	90.250	12.800	58.500	62.500	224.050	622
17	Naomi	72.000	18.000	114.000	155.000	359.000	997
18	Ukurta S		99.600	83.700	26.500	209.800	777
19	Nampaken		60.000	95.450	83.700	239.150	886
20	Butet Br PA		88.900	72.000	95.450	256.350	949
21	Sriulin Br Ginting		45.000	72.000	82.750	199.750	740
22	Adi Wijaya		90.250	99.600		189.850	703
23	Juniati Br S		92.000	95.450	92.000	279.450	1.035
24	Siti Rohani		151.600	116.900	138.900	407.400	1.509
25	Setiana Br S		62.400	79.650	80.000	222.050	822
26	Dahlia		144.000	129.000	148.000	421.000	1.559
27	Harapen Ginting			99.600	83.700	183.300	1.018
28	Sri Anita			92.000	90.250	182.250	1.013
29	Bangku Ngena			83.700	109.500	193.200	1.073
30	Sri Yuliana			87.500	95.450	182.950	1.016
31	Susilawati			82.750	113.000	195.750	1.088
32	Nita			88.900	99.600	188.500	1.047
33	Maritim	70.000	92.000	113.000	126.750	401.750	1.116
34	Susilawati	148.000	101.500	114.000	27.000	390.500	1.085
35	Dahliana	135.500	114.000	129.000	7.500	386.000	1.072
36	Evi	86.600	20.000	3.000	213.600	323.200	898
37	Murniati	69.700	71.000	151.600	98.200	390.500	1.085
38	Syamsiah	75.200	109.500	6.000	70.000	260.700	724
39	Siti Khadijah	111.100	113.000	35.000	116.900	376.000	1.044
40	Nurhaliza	41.100	30.000	74.000	254.100	399.200	1.109
41	Bangkuseh	91.900	28.000	183.000	92.000	394.900	1.097
42	Rohani	64.600	95.450	60.000	82.000	302.050	839
43	Widya	71.000	70.000	129.000	148.000	418.000	1.161
44	Rehulina	45.000	18.500	38.400	213.600	315.500	876

45	Junita	33.800	10.000	130.000	7.500	181.300	504
46	Puji Astuti	41.000	18.500	95.450	60.000	214.950	597
47	Rinem Fransiska	43.300	79.650	160.500	17.500	300.950	836
48	Murni	51.200	20.000	20.000	116.900	208.100	578
49	Supriati	88.900	56.000	82.750	198.600	426.250	1.184
50	Winda	59.200	16.400	116.900	74.000	266.500	740
51	Rehulina	88.900	23.000	79.650	5.600	197.150	548
52	Jul Apriani	59.200	90.250	198.600	55.000	403.050	1.120
53	Riah	32.400	99.600	33.000	129.000	294.000	817
54	Masravian	38.000	83.700	80.000	90.250	291.950	811
55	Juli	31.800	32.000	95.450	144.000	303.250	842
56	Ribna	43.400	95.450	60.000	130.000	328.850	913
57	Sarmi	40.800	90.250	99.600	113.000	343.650	955
58	Layasi	43.300	40.000	129.000	135.500	347.800	966
59	Dewi	35.000	60.000	95.450	85.000	275.450	765
60	Siti Aminah	45.000	76.000	37.500	114.000	272.500	757
61	Poniem	101.500	28.000	79.650	160.500	369.650	1.027
62	Mahfuzah	44.100	43.200	138.900	130.000	356.200	989
63	Tina	64.600	82.000	114.000	92.000	352.600	979
64	Jumiana	41.000	67.000	98.200	109.500	315.700	877
65	Mardianti	34.800	72.000	82.750		189.550	527
66	Mari Rasmita	35.000	92.000	87.500		214.500	596
67	Indah	44.600		83.700	109.500	237.800	661
68	Nining	75.200		80.000	138.000	293.200	814
69	Setiana		88.900	198.600	150.000	437.500	1.620
70	Sri Ulin		99.600	90.250	25.500	215.350	798
71	Mardiana		144.000	33.000	62.400	239.400	887
72	Rini		99.600	151.600	71.500	322.700	1.195
73	Rohani		82.750	88.900	27.000	198.650	736
74	Erniati	88.900	95.450	72.000	138.000	394.350	1.095
75	Fitri		138.900	116.900	113.000	368.800	1.366
76	Tika/Rini		8.000	12.800	160.500	181.300	671
77	Mastariah		88.900	15.000	82.750	186.650	691
78	Suranta		83.700	92.000	5.500	181.200	671
79	Ramita		99.600	83.700	26.500	209.800	777
80	Perganinta		95.450	60.000	50.000	205.450	761
81	Wati		58.400	62.400	60.000	180.800	670
82	Ingan		40.600	62.500	103.100	206.200	764
83	Yatini	138.900	31.800	27.800	62.400	260.900	725
84	Windasari		148.000	51.600	69.500	269.100	997
85	Yanti		36.000	37.000		73.000	270
86	Gianti		44.000	43.000	95.450	182.450	676
87	Suminah		28.000	42.200	138.900	209.100	774
88	Yusmiati		51.000	130.000	200.250	381.250	1.412
89	Kemina		12.000	70.000	99.600	181.600	673
90	Suyanti Dsn 1		37.200	98.200	160.500	295.900	1.096
91	Dahliana		31.200	27.200	144.000	202.400	750
92	Susi Dsn 1		95.450	116.900	80.000	292.350	1.083
93	Juli Kamsi		54.000	92.000	87.500	233.500	865
94	Mina		92.000	80.000	148.000	320.000	1.185
95	Yanti Dsn 1		92.000	7.000		99.000	367

96	Mirna		135.500	114.000	83.000	332.500	1.231
97	Sarjuni		34.800	72.000	82.750	189.550	702
98	Legiem Dsn 1		35.000	92.000	87.500	214.500	794
99	Ameliana		129.000	88.000	213.600	430.600	1.595
100	Fitriani Dsn 1		114.000	138.900	82.000	334.900	1.240
101	Mujayana		37.500	114.000	58.500	210.000	778
102	Armila		82.750	88.900	27.000	198.650	736
103	Sarinten		60.000	20.000	101.450	181.450	672
104	Runta		95.450	60.000	59.200	214.650	795
105	Kija		99.600	90.250	25.500	215.350	798
106	Sukini		88.900	23.000	79.650	191.550	709
107	Ani		99.600	90.250	25.500	215.350	798
108	Mariani		99.600	90.250	53.000	242.850	899
109	Misnani		24.000	70.000	99.600	193.600	717
110	Misi		116.900	60.000	148.000	324.900	1.203
111	Mariana		37.500	114.000	58.500	210.000	778
112	Supriatik		75.200	109.500	70.000	254.700	943
113	Nuraseh		43.300	79.650	160.500	283.450	1.050
114	Dina		35.000	92.000	87.500	214.500	794
115	Erna Dsn 1		144.000	33.000	62.400	239.400	887
116	Ayu		44.600	83.700	109.500	237.800	881
117	Misni		79.650	80.000	57.250	216.900	803
118	Fitriana		95.450	144.000	149.000	388.450	1.439
119	Nek Pona		4.000	183.000	92.000	279.000	1.033
120	Sarjuni		43.000	59.000	102.000	204.000	756
121	Jumini		82.750	88.900	62.400	234.050	867
122	Sumartik		90.250	99.600		189.850	703
123	Widya		25.000	70.000	245.000	340.000	1.259
124	Siti		70.000	92.000	96.000	258.000	956
125	Sri		95.450	60.000	62.500	217.950	807
126	Nek Temu		63.000	160.500	71.000	294.500	1.091
127	Irma		45.000	72.000	82.750	199.750	740
128	Nek giem		62.500	57.000	119.500	239.000	885
129	Misni		37.500	114.000	58.500	210.000	778
130	Tugiem		25.000	64.000	72.000	161.000	596
131	Kiki Suriani		15.500	60.000	95.450	170.950	633
132	Sulastri		70.000	148.000	63.000	281.000	1.041
133	Rina Br PA		72.000	76.000	36.500	184.500	683
134	Sri Nape		26.000	82.750	56.000	164.750	610
135	Waginem		24.500	48.000	72.000	144.500	535
136	Warsini (Kadus)		58.400	67.000	31.500	156.900	581
137	Sabarkita Br S		4.000	183.000	92.000	279.000	1.033
138	Rohani Br G		25.000	70.000	245.000	340.000	1.259
139	Evalinda Br T		95.450	60.000		155.450	576
140	Mutia		99.600	90.250		189.850	703
141	Sri Wahyuni		24.500	48.000	72.000	144.500	535
142	Sulastri		58.400	67.000	31.500	156.900	581
143	Mutia		18.500	95.450	60.000	173.950	644
144	Sutini		36.000	60.000	95.450	191.450	709
145	Paini			83.700	109.500	193.200	1.073
146	Atik			67.000	114.000	181.000	1.006
147	Erna			88.900	99.600	188.500	1.047

148	Yus			87.500	95.450	182.950	1.016
149	Wak Gito			82.750	113.000	195.750	1.088
150	Listia			114.000	96.000	210.000	1.167
151	Misri			129.000	62.500	191.500	1.064
152	Nek Tutur			135.500	109.500	245.000	1.361
153	Warsini			41.000	92.000	133.000	739
154	Sumiyati			45.000	63.000	108.000	600
155	Suherna			62.500	62.500	125.000	694
156	Siti Khodijah			30.000	64.000	94.000	522
157	Sri Rahayu			83.700	41.000	124.700	693
158	Warsini			41.000	92.000	133.000	739
159	Sumiyati			45.000	82.000	127.000	706
160	Suherna			6.000	88.000	94.000	522
161	Siti Khodijah			60.000	59.200	119.200	662
162	Sri Rahayu			44.100	51.200	95.300	529
163	Siindah			3.000	116.900	119.900	666
164	Mariana			83.700	88.900	172.600	959
165	Juliani				62.000	62.000	689
166	Evi				60.000	60.000	667
167	Muliyati				82.750	82.750	919
168	Kentes				80.000	80.000	889
169	Susi				49.000	49.000	544
170	Sumiyati				56.000	56.000	622
171	Suriani				58.400	58.400	649
172	Putri				63.000	63.000	700
173	Sartimen				70.000	70.000	778

Table 2. Monitoring data on the application of liquid organic fertilizer in Lau Damak and Batu Jongjong villages January - June 2021

No	Name of Farmer	Area	Type of Plant	March					June				
				Dose / cap	time interval	number of liters of fertilizer	Number of cap	Result	Dose / cap	time interval	number of liters of fertilizer	Number of cap	Result
1	Ramita		Rice land					35 kg. If using chemical fertilizers usually produce 50 kg					
2	Kelengi Sitepu	7 *rante*	*Porang*	400 cc : 15 liter			20	plant growth is very good, plant height is 30-40 cm					
3	Nampati		Eggplant	220 ml : 15 l					220 ml : 15 l				40kg x Rp4.000/kg = Rp160.000
			Pepper										1,5kg x Rp. 55.000/kg = Rp. 82.500. If you use chemical fertilizers, you have to pay RP 104,000 for 8 kg of chemical fertilizers
4	Endamalem		Eggplant						220 ml : 15 l				132 kg x Rp4.000/kg = Rp528.000
			pepper										15,5 kg x Rp55.000/kg = Rp852.500
			Squash										440 kg x Rp4.000/kg = Rp1.760.000
			Red spinach										20 kg x Rp6.000/kg = Rp120.000

Table 3. Monitoring data on the application of liquid organic fertilizer in Lau Damak, Batu Jongjong and Ujung Bandar villages July – December 2021

No	Name of Farmer	Area (ha)	Type of Plant	October					November					December				
				Dose / cap	Time interval	Number of fertilizer	Number of cap	Result	Dose / cap	Time interval	Number of fertilizer	Number of cap	Result	Dose / cap	Time interval	Number of fertilizer	Number of cap	Result
1	Nampaken (TN)	0,17	Pepper	230 ml : 15 l	1 x	1,5 l	4	3,5 kg/week x Rp 55.000 = Rp 192.500	not use fertilizer					not use fertilizer				pepper is attacked by disease, called *meseng*, land owners are looking for new land
			Eggplant					20 kg/ week x Rp 3.500 = Rp 70.000					18 kg/week x Rp 2.500 = Rp 54.000/ week					25 kg x Rp 2.500 = Rp 62.500
2	Nampati (TN)	0,47	Eggplant	tidak aplikasi				26 kg/ week x Rp 3.500 = Rp 91.000	not use fertilizer				40 kg/ week x Rp 2.500 = Rp 100.000/ week	don't use POC because the plants are old and the chili is affected by disease called .*meseng*				58 kg x Rp 3.000 = Rp 174.000
			Pepper					6 kg/ week x Rp 55.000 = Rp 330.000					8 kg/ week x Rp 35.000 = Rp 280.000/ week					7,6 kg x Rp 50.000 = Rp 380.000. pepper is attacked by disease, called *meseng*,
			Long bean										10 kg/ week x Rp 6.000 = Rp 60.000/ week					Plant age 1,5 months, harvest 10 kg
3	Endamalem (TN)	0,52	Eggplant	tidak aplikasi				68 kg/ week x Rp 4.000.kg = Rp 272.000					data is unknown because the land owner is outside the village					Currently looking for new land because the chili in the old land was affected by the disease, called meseng
			Pepper					31 kg/ week x Rp 55.000 = Rp 1.705.000										
			Squash					76 kg x Rp 4.000 = Rp 304.000										
4	Ernawati (TN)	0,15	Eggplant			0,5 l		10 kg/ week x Rp 3.500/kg = Rp 35.000/ week	250 ml : 15 l	2 x	??	2 / week	5 kg/week x Rp 3.000/kg = Rp 15.000/ week (more flowers	220 ml : 15 l			2	10 kg kg/week x Rp 3.000/kg = Rp 30.000/ week

			Pepper i	230 ml : 15 l	per ming gu	3 l	13	0,5 kg/ week x Rp 55.000 = Rp 25.000					0,5 kg/ week x Rp 55.000 = Rp 25.000					1 kg kg/ week x Rp 50.000 = Rp 50.000/week
			Rimbang					5 kg/week					10 kg x Rp 6.000 = Rp 60.000 (more flowers)					8 kg x Rp 6.000 = Rp 48.000
5	Norlela (TN)	0,10	Eggplant	230 ml : 15 l	3 x	4,5 l	19,5	7-8 kg/week x Rp 4.000 = Rp 32.000/week	230 ml : 15 l	2x		3 / week	16 kg/ week Rp 3.000 = Rp 48.000/ week	420 ml : 15 l			1	9 kg kg/ week x Rp 3.000 = Rp 27.000/ week
			Pepper					0,2 kg x Rp 50.000 = Rp 25.000/week					0,5 kg/ week x Rp 50.000 = Rp 25.000/ week					1 kg kg/ week x Rp 50.000 = Rp 25.000/ week
6	Naomi (TN)		Pepper		2 x								usia tanaman 2 bulan					
			Eggplant						230 ml : 15 l			1,5 / week	harvest 3 kg/week x Rp 3,000 = Rp 9,000/week (plant age is 2 months)	420 ml : 15 l			1	
			Squash										plant age is 2months					
7	Minta PA (TN)	0,86	Rice land										plant age is 1 week					
			Long bean										plant age is 2 weeks	220 ml : 15 l			6	
8	Nurlina (TN)	0,10	Eggplant						230 ml : 15 l	2 x	0,5 l	1	3 kg/week x Rp 3.000 = Rp 9.000/week	420 ml : 15 l			1	just replanted
			Pepper										0,5 kg/week x Rp 50.000 = Rp 25.000/ week					pepper is attacked by disease, called *meseng*,
9	Sri Anita (TN)		Eggplant						440 ml : 15 l			3,5 / week	10 kg/ week x Rp 2.500 = Rp 25.000/ week	420 ml : 15 l			3	10 kg x Rp 3.000/week = Rp 30.000/week
			Pepper										0,5 kg/ week x Rp 50.000 = Rp 25.000/ week					1,4 once
			Rimbang															1 kg

10	Bangkungena (TN)		Eggplant											230 ml : 15 l dan 330 ml : 15 l			8 + 4	30 kg/week x Rp 3.000 = Rp 90.000/week. Eggplant is the problem with stem rot seeds, black ant attacks during the dry season
			Squash															attacked by fleas, yellow leaves, then blacken, and die

11	Wati (BK)	**0,04**	Rice land										plant age is 3 weeks					
12	Ingan (BK)	**0,01**	Rice land										plant age is 1 month					
13	Yanita (BK)	**0,05**	Rice land	220 ml : 15 l		880 ml	4	plant age is 1 month	300 ml : 15 l	2 x	2,5 l	7	plant age is 1,5 month					
14	Ramita (BK)	**0,01**	Rice land	220 ml : 15 l		330 ml	1,5	plant age is 1 month					Not do the fertilization because the position of the land across the river and the river is rising					The age of plant is 3 months and has entered the generative phase
15	Erniati (BK)		Rice land					Land preparation					Just planted					
16	Fiti (BK)		Rice land						300 ml : 15 l	2 x	1,5 l	5	The growth of stem and leaf is good					The age of plant is 3 months and has entered the generative phase
17	Kelengi Sitepu (BK)		Rice land						250 ml : 15 l	1 x	0,75 l	3	plant age is 1,5 month, The growth of stem and leaf is good	220 ml : 15 l			3	Plants are getting more fertile and pest attacks are reduced
18	Rehulina (T)	**0,04**	Rice land															plant age is 1,5 months
19	Jul Apriani (T)	**0,19**	Rice land	220 ml : 15 l	1 x	1,5 l	6,5		220 ml : 15 l			2	plant age is 2 months	220 ml : 15 l			3	The age of plant is 3 months and has entered the generative phase
20	Bangkuseh (T)	**0,09**	Rice land										Land preparation					Failed to plant because the rice seeds eaten by cows
21	Sarmi (T)	**0,05**	Rice land											230 ml : 15 l			6	The age of plant is 3 months and has entered the generative

																		phase. The growth of plant is good
			Pepper	230 ml : 15 l		10 l	43,5	0,3 kg/week x Rp 50.000 = Rp	220 ml : 15 l	1 x	0,5 l	2						
22	Evi (T)	**0,01**	Pepper						220 ml : 15 l	2 x	1 l	2	7 kg/week x Rp 50.000 = Rp 350.000/week	220 ml : 15 ;			3	5 kg/week x Rp 50.000 = Rp 250.000/week
		0,01	Long bean							1 x	0,5 l	2	3 kg kg/week Rp 6.000 = Rp 18.000					
			Red spinach															8,5 kg (33 bunches) x Rp 4.000 = Rp 34.000
			Kangkung															7 kg (14 bunches) x Rp 5.000 = Rp 35.000

23	Edi	5,00	Chili										Apply semi-organic farming. This month focused on the chemical fertilizer					
24	Heri	**0,05**	Chili															
25	Totok	**0,08**	Chili															40-50 kg/week x Rp 20.000 = Rp 800.000 - 1.000.000/week
26	Samsul	**0,01**	Chili															
27	Poniman	**0,01**	Chili					Land preparation					Has just filled solid organic fertilizer into the ground which is made independently to meet the nutrients	800 ml : 25 l		6 l		

Table 4. List of YSHL locations and activities

No .	Name of Village and Hamlet	Activities
A	Lau Damak Village	
	1. Lau Damak Hamlet	a. House yard plant
	2. Tanjung Naman Hamlet	a. House yard plant b. Organic farming c. Potential conflict area
	3. Selayang Hamlet	a. Organic farming learning centre b. Potential conflict area
	4. Tusam Pinter Hamlet	a. TPE cage construction b. Installation of zinc plates on fruit trees
	5. Suka Mulia Hamlet	c. Conservation learning house
B	Batu Jongjong Village	
	1. Batu Katak Bawah Hamlet	a. House yard plant b. Organic farming c. Tree planting d. Potential conflict area
	2. Tegapen Hamlet	a. House yard plant b. Organic farming c. Tree planting d. Potential conflict area
	3. Teladeh Hamlet	a. Conservation learning house
C	Ujung Bandar Village	
	1. Hamlet II	a. House yard plant b. Conservation learning house
	2. Tanjng Besi Hamlet	a. House yard plant
	3. Jumlada Hamlet	a. House yard plant
	4. Bandar Baru	a. Tree planting b. Potential conflict area
	5. Bungara Hamlet	a. Conservation learning house