PROGRAM REPORT
MOBILE EDUCATION CONSERVATION UNIT
SUMATRAN ORANGUTAN AND HABITAT CONSERVATION
IN GUNUNG LEUSER NATIONAL PARK AND SURROUNDINGS
2018

Prepared by:

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Submitted to:

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Mobile Education and Conservation Unit (MECU) is a long-term program of Yayasan Peduli Orangutan Indonesia (YPOI). The main focus of MECU program is to minimize conflicts between orangutans and humans in villages located in and near to Bukit Lawang and the border of Gunung Leuser National Park, Indonesia. This area has significant human / animal conflicts, especially with the endangered Sumatran Orangutan (Pongo abelii).

This program aims to minimize the problem of orangutan conflict with the community and the development of a creative economy which is expected to increase the community’s income. The program also provides education to local villagers about the importance of key species of Gunung Leuser National Park, orangutans, and values in preserving their habitat as one of efforts to to avoid conflict.

This program was conducted in Timbang Jaya, Timbang Lawan, Lau Damak, Batu Jonjong and Kuta Gajah Village. MECU staffs work together with local villagers to find ways to improve their livelihoods through alternative ecological business models based on orangutans and their habitat conservation.
MECU Program consists of 4 activities, they are:
1. Restoration (Forest Ecosystem Recovery) in the Area of TNGL
2. Environmental and Conservation Education
3. Human – Orangutan Conflict Investigation and Monitoring
4. Sustainable Livelihoods Development

This program is expected to increase the community’s welfare and their independence, to create solidarity and mutual cooperation to maintain their life sustainability while preserving the environment, orangutans and their habitat.
PREFACE

Praise gratitude we prayed to the presence of Almighty God, because with His help we were able to complete this report of Mobile Education and Conservation Unit. Despite the challenges and the obstacles that we experienced in the process of this project, we were working to fix it properly.

We are thankful to Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser as regional authority, Orangutan Republic Foundation (OURF as the donator, all NGO’s as work partners, all District Government such as The Head of District, The Head of Village in Bahorok, and all YPOI staffs and volunteers that have contributed both directly and indirectly in MECU Program.

This report is expected to be able to give significant impact on the problem solving for the conflict between Orangutan and the community who live around the forest.

My Best Regards,

Herman Syahputra, S.Pd
Director YPOI
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

I.I. The Background of Program

Forests are the lungs of the world. Forests are very important for the balance of the ecosystem of living things. Trees are connected each other in the forest. But at present, the condition of the forest is increasingly critical every year due to various factors, both from inside and outside. Most of the forest damage is caused by human behavior itself which cuts trees wildly without reforestation. To restore the function of the forest, we need to plant trees routinely. Besides, the relationship between forests and trees are very important in maintaining the nature ecosystems.

Indonesia's forest area reaches 130 million ha, and 21 million ha (16%) are conservation areas. According to Ministry of Forestry statistics, the rate of forest destruction in Indonesia between 2005 ~ 2010 is about 59,000 ha per year. The damaged forest needs to be restored immediately so that it can function again as expected. To support these efforts, it should be complemented with guidelines so that the restoration can run efficiently and effectively.

In accordance with the mandate of Law Number 5, 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Resources and their Ecosystems, the preservation of conservation areas, Gunung Leuser National Park, is not only the responsibility of area managers, but it is also the responsibility of all stakeholders. Therefore, the involvement, contribution and commitment of stakeholders, namely the Government (Central and Regional), the private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations, academics and the community will determine the success of preserving the GLNP area, including the preservation of wildlife populations and their habitats.
YPOI is a non-governmental organization established with the intention of supporting and assisting the country and society in the social and humanitarian fields. One of the objectives of YPOI is to establish and strengthen cooperation in efforts to protect natural resources and their ecosystems including protected wildlife in Indonesia, including supporting efforts to conserve natural resources and the ecosystem of Gunung Leuser National Park.

I.II. Location of Program

The location of program implementation is at Bohorok Resort, SPTN V Area, Region III of Gunung Leuser National Park.
I.III. Social, Cultural, Economic and Environmental Aspects

The majority of the tribes in Bohorok sub-district are Javanese 40%, but there are also other tribes such as Malay 30%, Karo 10%, Mandailing 7%, etc. Almost all of the Javanese work at the Marike Plantation while the others generally work in rubber plantations.

I.IV. The Objective and Output

The Objectives

a. Speed up the formation of forest stand structures by planting various types of native plants.
b. Recovery of degraded ecosystems.
c. Efforts to restore native forest ecosystems that have been lost due to regional encroachment.
d. Increasing the absorption of carbon (CO2) in the atmosphere to prevent the effects of climate change.
e. Increase awareness of various parties, especially young people, about the importance of tree planting in the environment around them.
f. Reducing the impact of global warming on human life.

Output

a. Restore the forest functions.
b. Conservation of biodiversity and wildlife habitat.
c. The active role of the community and other relevant parties in supporting restoration programs to create ecological balance.
I.V. Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this program are the community at Bahorok Resort, SPTN V Area especially Timbang Lawan, Timbang Jaya, Batu Jonjong, Lau Damak, and Kuta Gajah Village.
CHAPTER II
THE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

MOBILE EDUCATION CONSERVATION UNIT-
SUMATRAN ORANGUTAN AND HABITAT CONSERVATION
IN GUNUNG LEUSER NATIONAL PARK
& SURROUNDING AREA
The signing of MoU between BBNTGL and YPOI at the BBTNGL - North Sumatra office and continued discussion of the RKT and RPP in the TNGL Stabat Area III office. Agreement Number: PKS.288 / BBTNGL / KBTU / PKS / 5/2018
II. I. Component of Activity 1. The Recovery of Forest Ecosystem (Restoration)

The activities in recovering the forest ecosystem in degraded Gunung Leuser National Park area has been started since July until December 2018 as follow:

1. **Area Ground Check**

1.1. The Background

A joint survey was conducted to see the area to be restored by YPOI. This activity is the follow up on the Memorandum of Understanding between YPOI and BBTNGL in the Forest Ecosystem Recovery Program (pre-activity). This chance is also used to see the location proposed by BBTNGL accompanied by local communities who voluntarily gave the land back to this country.

1.2. The Activity Description

- Data collection of plants identification
- Tagging area of 10 hectares
- Documenting the area by using drones
1.3. Method

In the implementation of this activity, a joint survey method was used. Parties which are involved consist of:
- BBTNGL as the authorized party to manage the National Park
- YPOI as the government’s partner
- The community, in this case attended by plant owners in the National Park area.

In this survey, collecting primary data in the form of coordinates, natural plant inventory data, and documentation of the area condition is done.

1.4. Activity

In accordance with the results of discussions with BBTNGL, it was agreed that a joint survey of the recovery of forest ecosystem was carried out on July 13, 2018. In this activity, YPOI firstly coordinated with the Bohorok Resort to travel together to the area. The location determined by BBTNGL is located in Batu Jong-Jong Village.

The Head of SPTN V discussed and socialized this program to Mr. Sar, regarding the purpose and objectives of the visit, technical activities to be carried out by the YPOI that partnering with farmer groups in Batu Jong-Jong village.

It takes about 2 kilometers to the restored area from the nearest village. In this activity, field data collection was carried out to see the types of species and find out what mechanisms will be applied in the recovery of forest ecosystem activities.
2. **Structuring and Affirming the Location Boundaries**

2.1. The Background of Activity

In accordance with the results of the joint ground check with BBTNGL SPTN V, related to the area that will be restored on 12–14 July 2018, it was agreed that it was necessary to restructure and confirm the boundaries between TNGL with APL (Other Production Areas) to find out position and status along with the area boundaries to be restored.

2.2. The Activity Description

- Marking of area boundaries
- Measurement of area
- Documentation of activities
- Discussing with the group to be collaborated which related with cleaning, seeding, planting and maintenance activities

2.3. Method

In the implementation of this activity, a survey method was used. Parties which are involved consist of:

- BBTNGL as the authorized party to manage the National Park
- BPKH as the expert for regional affirmation
- YPOI as the government’s partner
- The community, in this case attended by plant owners in the National Park area.

In this survey, area tracking was carried out as a technique in collecting coordinate data and checking the area boundary to get the boundaries between the National Park and plantation area.

2.4. Activity
In accordance with the results of discussions with BBTNGL, it was agreed that the structuring survey and confirmation of the forest ecosystem recovery area was carried out on 26–28 July 2018. In this activity, SPTN V has coordinated with the parties to travel together to the area.

On 26–27 July 2018, the team carried out the structuring and affirming activities in the TNGL area. Arriving at the location, the team was divided into two small groups. The first team was in charge for tagging the area boundaries and the second team was in charge for area affirmation to survey the boundaries between the national park with the community’s gardens accompanied by landowners and the representatives of the Village Government. Each team carried out area tracking by making a pilot line due to the bush land condition.

In this activity, we also estimated the costs and time for the process of logging the commodities that have been planted by the community. After the activity was completed, the Head of SPTN V discussed and socialized the program to the owner of the plantation. Technically, the activities will be carried out by YPOI and the farmer groups in Batu Jong–Jong village, the data taken in this activity is documentation of the area using camera.

On July 28, 2018, YPOI team discussed with the village community in Batu Jong–Jong to obtain information regarding the forms and methods of collaboration that would be carried out in the Forest Ecosystem Recovery program. The discussion aims to explore the potential around the program area that is possible to be developed to support program activities. Besides,
we need to get data of village needs to understand the design and strategies to be carried out.

3. **Area Clearing**

3.1. The Background

In accordance with the results of the arrangement and affirmation of the forest ecosystem restoration boundaries together with YPOI, BBTNGL and BPKH on 26–28 July 2018, it was agreed that the next activity that would be designed was the clearing of rubber plantations in the area which will be restored.

The clearing of this area is to facilitate the planting process so that rubber plants can be removed from the national park ecosystem.

3.2. The Activity Description

- Affirmation activity on the community
- Cutting down the rubber plant
- Documentation of activities

3.3. Method

In the implementation of this activity, a cooperative communication method was used. Parties which are involved consist of:

- BBTNGL as the authorized party to manage the National Park
- Gakkum as reginal affirmation party
- TNI and POLRI as the security party
- YPOI as the government’s partner
- The community, in this case attended by plant owners in the National Park area.
3.4. Activity

In accordance with the results of discussions with BBTNGL, it was agreed that the next action would be cutting down the rubber plants to confirm that the program would be carried out soon.

Clearing was conducted by cutting down all the rubber plant. The clearing was started by discussing the system and clearing scheme so that the activity can be done effectively. After all the plants are cut down, the team clear the fallen trees to easier the crossing and planting.

4. Grouping

4.1. The Background

In accordance with the results of the area clearing, YPOI as a partner had received a recommendation to immediately form a work team group as one of the cooperative participatory methods.

After the clearing was completed, YPOI was mandated by BBTNGL to immediately carry out the next activities.

4.2. The Activity Description

- Forming a work team group
- Discussing the group’s schema and concept
- Documentation of activities

4.3. Method

In the implementation of this activity, a cooperative communication method was used. Parties which are involved consist of:

- YPOI as the government’s partner
- The community, in this case attended by plant owners in the National Park area.

4.4. Activity

In accordance with the results of discussions with BBTNGL, it was agreed that YPOI has been recommended to form a work team group as the follow up of program that will be done.

After previously communicating with the community, it was determined that on 29 August 2018 discussions were held to form a working group. This discussion was conducted at Pak Sarjono's house as one of the community leaders.

Then we discussed the group’s scheme and active role in the Recovery of Forest Ecosystem program. The discussion focused on the procedures for implementing the tasks, the group structure and coordination between the parties involved. This discussion lasted approximately 3 hours, with a complex discussion about the main tasks and functions of each party involved which will be included in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between YPOI and the work team group.

5. Signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

5.1. The Background

In accordance with the results of the work team’s main tasks and function, the results need to be included in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for a binding document between the two parties. According to the results of the discussion at the previous meeting, it was agreed that on September 18, 2018.
5.2. The Activity Description
   - Signing the agreement
   - Discussing the group’s work schema and concept, peerdiem and other needs
   - Documentation of activities

5.3. Method
   In the implementation of this activity, a cooperative communication method was used. Parties which are involved consist of:
   - YPOI as the government’s partner
   - The community, in this case attended by plant owners in the National Park area.

5.4. Activity
   The discussion was attended by all members of group, starting to discuss about the group’s work concept, peerdiem, and group needs. The discussion narrowed down to the job tender, where for each activity carried out by the work group. After obtaining data on group needs, a summary is made which is stated in the MoU. This agreement will be signed by the group leader who is selected by group members.

6. The Construction of Nursery and Work House
6.1. The Background
   After signing an agreement between the regional authority, BBTNGL and YPOI, and between Cinta Damai, the forest farmers group, the work partner in the implementation of program activities and YPOI.
The initial stage is the cleaning and construction of nursery locations, this location will later be used as a nursery for the supply of seeds to be planted at the restoration location.

The nursery that has been built is a non-permanent building that has been designed for the needs of restoration seeds.

6.2. The Activity Description
- The construction of nursery house
- The construction of work house

6.3 Method
In implementing this activity, a communicative method is used. The parties involved consist of:
- YPOI as the program implementer
- Forest farmers group, Cinta Damai, as assisted group

6.4 Activity
After the location of the nursery and work house have been agreed to be built in one of the group members' gardens (Mr. Wayoto), the team conducted a survey and took coordinates and documentation.

7. Seedlings
7.1. The Background
After the construction of the nursery house, the next step is providing seeds. seeds planted are seeds that have good quality so that the nursery process can be carried out as effectively as possible.
7.2. The Activity Description

- Filling polybags
- Collecting seeds and saplings
- Seedling and planting into polybags
- Seedling treatment

7.3. Method

In implementing this activity, survey method is used. The parties involved consist of:

- YPOI as the program implementer
- Forest farmers group, Cinta Damai, as assisted group

7.4. Activity

The group is divided into several small teams to facilitate the work, where the team consists of filling polybags, searching for seeds and saplings.

The available polybags are then filled with soil that is in accordance with the original habitat so as to reduce the risk of dying due to adaptation. Filling the soil into polybags is carried out at the nursery location to facilitate the preparation in seedling beds.

A survey is carried out to the surrounding forest area to get seeds and saplings which will be planted into polybags. Seeds and saplings that are rejuvenated at the nursery will be controlled and monitored for growth rates.

**OUTPUT**

1. Availability of seedling house
2. Availability of work house in the nursery area
3. Availability of 10,000 seedlings
4. Follow-up activities by BBTNGL
5. Agreement between group and YPOI

DOCUMENTATION

1. Ground Check of Forest Ecosystem Recovery Area

YPOI® Area of 20 ha that will be restored by YPOI and BBTNGL in SPTN V, Bahorok
YPOI@ Survey team is discussing to start to get coordinate points and location to fly drone for documentation.

2. **Signing and Affirming the Boundaries of Forest Ecosystem Recovery**

YPOI@ The team is also tagging the location that will be rehabilitated by YPOI and BBTNGL.
3. Area Clearing
The process of cutting rubber trees in the area which will be restored

4. Grouping
YPOI® The discussion of forming a work group between YPOI and the community to start restoration (August 29, 2018)

5. **Signing The Agreement With the Work Group**

YPOI® The signing of agreement between YPOI and forest farmer group, Cinta Damai, as the assisted group
6. The Construction of Nursery and Work House

YP0I@ Nursery house in Batu Jonjong Village
The work house is located in the nursery site.
7. **Seedlings**

List of Trees at Nursery House in Batu Jongjong Village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of Trees</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Sum of Trees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Meranti merah</td>
<td>Shorea R.</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cengal</td>
<td>Neobalanocarpus heimii</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meranti batu</td>
<td>Shorea platyclados</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jengkol</td>
<td>Archidendron pauciflorum</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Petai</td>
<td>Parkia speciosa</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Durian</td>
<td>Durio Zibethinus</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum of Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of Members of Forest Farmer Group, Cinta Damai, Batu Jongjong Village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of Member</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sudi Langgeng</td>
<td>Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wahyoto</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Paino</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hasanuddin</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dedi Warisman</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hadi</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Warisman</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sugeng Prayetno</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Signing and Affirming Area by Using Boundary Marking Before The Planting Activity in The Restoration Area on Monday, December 17, 2018

Technical Activities
Coordinated with one of the group members to conduct boundary marking in the restoration area.

[Image]

Coordinated directly with the farmer group through the head and members of farmer group to go to the restoration area.

The area on the map is adjusted to the coordinates in the field to track the boundary marking. The markings are signed with bamboo by plugging into the ground according to the point in the GPS.

Scope of Work
- Signing the boundary marking

Method
The implementation of boundary marking is conducted by:
- Tracking with GPS to find points for plugging bamboo to make area boundaries.
- Painting the tip of bamboo with red color as the mark.
- Taking documentation of marked boundary and areas to be restored.
Bamboo with a length of 1600 cm that has been painted with red color is used for the boundary markers according to the map and GPS to make it easier to work in the field.

YPOI staff and restoration team plugged the bamboos as the boundary marking.
II.II. Component of Activity II. Environmental and Conservation Education

The Environmental Education Program in 2018 is still focused in Bahorok District. The YPOI team provided education and training from the level of kindergarten, elementary, junior high and senior high school in several villages in the Bahorok District.

Besides introducing orangutans and their habitat, YPOI also collaborated with the schools to create environmentally schools with the concept of Green School. This collaboration is carried out for 3 years by monitoring the obstacles and the successes every year. Thus, this program is expected to be able to
increase the children knowledge and awareness from early age on how important it is to protect the environment and preserve nature.

1. **Visit to School**
   
a. **Method**
   
The method which is used in conducting environmental education at schools is pre and post test. Pre test is given to find out the level of students' knowledge about the material to be delivered. While the post test was given to find out whether the students' knowledge increased or remained after receiving the material delivered by the YPOI team.
   
   - **Ice breaking**
     
     Usually ice breaking is done before starting the activity. Ice breaking is expected to melt the class atmosphere to be more cheerful. In addition, ice breaking can help students to concentrate more on the material to be delivered.
   
   - **Watching movie**
     
     By watching movies, students are expected to be easier to focus on the material to be delivered. This is because if they understand the storyline of the film, then they will also know the core or lesson contained in the film.
   
   - **Presentation**
     
     The material that has been given to students during this quarter is:
     
     *Orangutans and their habitat*, including about the great apes in the world, the types of orangutans in Indonesia, the food of orangutans, the reproduction of orangutans, the status of orangutans, the biggest threat to orangutans and the importance of orangutans and their habitat.
     
     *Garbage*, including the types of waste, the impact of waste on the environment and how to deal with waste in the school environment.
Key species in Gunung Leuser National Park, including the names of animals and plants in the national park and the reasons why the key species are very importance for the forest sustainability.

- Discussion
  In this session, students are welcome to ask questions. The facilitator will also allow other students to answer questions from friends so there will be a non-boring discussion. While the facilitator will provide a final explanation and correct answers from students.

- Quiz
  Students who can answer the quiz/questions will be rewarded. This reward (gift) is given and expected to be able to motivate students to study harder and diligently.

- Conclusion
  At the end of the activity, the facilitator will direct all students to draw conclusions or important points from the material that has been delivered.

The list of schools that have been visited by YPOI team is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of School</th>
<th>Sum of Visit</th>
<th>Participant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MIS Desa Perkebunan Bukit Lawang</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SDN 055969 Desa Sampe Raya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SDN 050647 Desa Timbang Lawan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SDN 056585 Desa Lau Damak</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MIS Desa Timbang Lawan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MTS Baitur Ridho Desa Timbang Lawan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SDN Desa Batu Jonjong</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sum</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>423</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And there are 4 elementary schools have agreed to collaborate with YPOI in conducting environmental and conservation education regularly for the period 2018–2020, namely:

1. Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Swasta Desa Perkebunan Bukit Lawang has signed the agreement on September 21, 2018. The school provides time to conduct this environmental education program twice a month.

2. SDN Desa Timbang Lawan has signed the agreement on August 31, 2018. The school provides time to conduct this environmental education program once a month.

3. SDN Desa Lau Damak has signed the agreement on October 27, 2018. The school provides time to conduct this environmental education program twice a month.

4. SDN Desa Batu Jonjong has signed the agreement on December 12, 2018. The school provides time to conduct this environmental education program twice a month.

2. Club Peduli Orangutan Indonesia (CPOI)

CPOI is a group of young people who live in villages which are assisted by YPOI. This CPOI was formed to create young generation who care about the environment and nature conservation, especially the conservation of orangutans and their habitat. In addition, CPOI members are expected to participate in conservation activities and efforts carried out both by YPOI and other parties.

a. CPOI in Timbang Jaya Village

The background of the establishment of CPOI in the village of Timbang Jaya was come from the Remmafallah Moslem Youth who live in Bukit Lawang, Sampe Raya and Timbang Jaya Village. By joining CPOI, they
hope to increase their knowledge and experience in organizing activities
that focus on the environment and nature conservation. Some of CPOI
members also help the coordinator of environmental education in
conducting visit to school activities and conservation exhibitions. The
board is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nurhayati</td>
<td>Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rika Puspita</td>
<td>Vice of Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dea Afrilianda</td>
<td>Secretary I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Siska Wulandari</td>
<td>Secretary II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Anggi Amanda Putri</td>
<td>Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Devianti</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Kevi Sarani</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Selvia Resi Artika</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Windy Rakela</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Aldina Nuriyati</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sri Anisa</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Amanda Putri</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Zenny Zahara</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Siti Ramiah</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sutikno</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ramdhan Mubarak</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>M. Faisal</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>M. Agus Panji</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bambang</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rendi</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CPOI Timbang Jaya has compiled 5 conservation action plans that have
been implemented and will be implemented for the 2018–2019. They are:

- Tree planting in the buffer zone and the sides of village road
- Waste management activities for household scale
- Training of waste handicrafts
- Training of making organic soap
- The other conservation action activities
Conservation Action of CPOI Timbang Jaya

The first CPOI Timbang Jaya conservation action is helped YPOI in planting 1000 trees on Mr. Muhammed's land in Selang Pangeran, Lau Damak Village.

The real action taken by CPOI Timbang Jaya Village is cleaning the garbage around the ditch used by villagers as a place to wash and bathe. The initiative of this activity is based on the activities of villagers who throw garbage on the edge of the ditch. According to the villagers, this case because there is no garbage truck that takes garbage from their homes and the problem about cleaning fee.

The garbage is then collected by CPOI group and is carried out by separating types of waste based on usability. They clean waste that can still be reused to make new things or handicrafts. Waste that cannot be reused again, they still throw it to the final landfill.

CPOI Timbang Jaya has carried out handicraft activities from waste recycling. In this case, the materials used are newspapers, plastics, cards, etc. This activity is very useful for CPOI group to improve the spirit of art and entrepreneurship. And YPOI will display their work at conservation exhibitions, schools, electronic media.

b. CPOI in Lau Damak Village

CPOI Lau Damak consist of young people from Batu Jonjong, Ujung Bandar and Lau Damak Village. The board is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Muhammad Nur</td>
<td>Leader</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Heni Yurdiana</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wulan Trinanda</td>
<td>Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dewi Andani</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri Wati Br Tarigan</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sindi Reka Melianti</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Putri Yusnia Br Sembiring</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Erdiana</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lisa</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ritna T</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M. Nur</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Andre</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ganang</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Karnen</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>M. Irfan</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Boni</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Budiono</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bagus Pratama</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Iko Artamaniyo S</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Amrul</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CPOI Timbang Jaya has compiled 5 conservation action plans that have been implemented and will be implemented for the 2018–2019. They are:

- Tree planting along the sides of village road
- Waste management activities for household scale
- Training of waste handicrafts (skin of nuts, mahogany, rubber, bamboo, etc)
- Exploring the tourism potential of each village to be developed into environment-based tourism and nature conservation.
- The other conservation action activities

3. **Conservation Learning House**

a. **Leuser Learning House in Kinangkong, Kuta Gajah Village**

It is located in Sub-Village 1, Kinangkong, Kuta Gajah Village, Kutambaru District, Langkat Region. This sub-village is one of isolated among the
other sub-villages. There are many children do not go to school and quit from school. These are the reasons YPOI provide this learning house for the children who live near to the Gunung Leuser National Park. Besides, it is also one of the cooperated program between YPOI and BBTNGL in 2018.

YPOI has built a learning house with a size of 3 x 6 m made by wood. It is located in the middle of the sub-village. YPOI staff started to introduce this learning house to the people in Kinangkong by staying in this sub-village, joining their daily activities such as praying in the mosque, talking with the men in the coffee shops, so that they see YPOI no longer as a stranger but become part of the community.

The board of this learning house is as follow:

Advisor : The Head of Kuta Gajah Village
Coach : YPOI/CPOI
Leader : Juli Yanti
Secretary : Sri Evalina
Finance : Norman Hidayat
Member : Simson, Fernando Sitepu, Berna Deta and volunteers
Teacher : Rasyid, Juli Yanti and volunteers

The activities in Kinangkong Learning House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Main Activity</th>
<th>Detail Activity</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2. Making traditional games | 1. Ketapel  
2. Tulup  
3. Kite  
5. Making toys (truck/car) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3. Making handicraft         | 1. Making pencil box  
2. Making money-box from bamboo  
3. Making wall decoration  
4. Making a flower vase  
5. Making a clothe hanger  
6. Making aquaculture from bottle  
7. Making a sculpture  
8. Carving a soap |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4. Story telling            | 1. Listening  
2. Telling a story or experience |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
2. Playing rope  
3. Deprok.  
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 6. Singing                   | 1. Traditional song  
2. Children song  
3. Popular song |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 7. Role play                 | 1. Drama.  
2. Theater |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8. Recognize the village     | 1. Walking around the village  
2. Walking down the village  
3. Looking for the village potential |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 9. Farming                   | 1. Recognizing the soil  
2. Recognizing the insect  
3. Banana seedling  
4. Compost  
5. Making MOL  
6. Stick / grafting / transplanting |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 10. Building a park          | 1. Drawing a dreamed park  
2. Identify types of plants  
3. Seedlings  
4. Preparing the land  
5. Planting  
6. Treating the plants in the park |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 11. Cooking                  | 1. Cooking rice  
2. Cooking cake |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12. Vegetable Garden         | 1. List types of vegetables that can be consumed by family  
2. Identify the location |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Recognizing the medicinal plant</td>
<td>1. Recognizing the medicinal plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Tree planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Learning to pray and read holy book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. The Learning House in Suka Mulia Sub–Village, Lau Damak Village

The background of the establishment of this learning house in Suka Mulia, Lau Damak Village is because there was an empty building that was formerly used by the children to learn to read alqur’an. It is owned by Mr. Kaliman, one of the villagers.

On September 22, 2018, this learning house was officially opened. The person in charge is still the Coordinator of Environmental Education, assisted by a volunteer, Miss Evi Paramitha, a kindergarten teacher. Miss Evi helps to teach the children in reading.

At the end of 2018, this learning house has accepted 183 books consist of reading books, science, animals, plants, donated by YPOI, Hj. Indiriani, Ahmad and Ahamd Azhari. The list of the books is attached.
c. **The Learning House in Batu Jongjong Village**

This learning house is located in Teladeh Sub-Village, Batu Jongjong Village, Bahorok District.

This learning house was originally built by Yayasan Hutan Untuk Anak (YHUA) in 2017 as a place to provide knowledge and awareness for children about the importance of protecting nature. This learning house was built on the land owned by Dewi Andani's family who is also a volunteer who teaches English in this learning house.

Considering that YPOI is implementing a Forest Ecosystem Recovery program in the village, YPOI feels responsible to increase children's knowledge about the nature conservation and their creativity especially to save orangutans and their habitat.

On November 2018, YPOI decided to help this learning house by facilitating the learning tools so that process of learning and teaching activity can run effectively. Beside we always try to provide reading books, stationary, etc, even we give small gifts for children who get an achievement to motivate them to study harder. YPOI also provide learning materials related to the environment and nature conservation at least once a month. While YHUA as the initiator, also help by sending their foreign volunteers to teach the children.

On last November, the children participated in coloring and drawing competitions to enliven Orangutan Caring Week 2018 with the theme "Orangutans and Their Home".
Meanwhile, this learning house does not yet have a formal management. It is still managed by Dewi Andani as the owner of the land and volunteer.

**OUTPUT**

1. 20 visit to school activities to 6 elementary schools and 1 Junior High School in 5 villages located in Bahorok District.
2. 2 groups of CPOI, located in Timbang Jaya and Lau Damak Village.
3. CPOI’s conservation action has been conducted, such as tree planting in Lau Damak Village and garbage cleaning action in Timbang Jaya Village.
4. 3 conservation learning house have been built.

**PROBLEM**

1. Lack of human resource to run all activities in the field
2. Lack of facilities in implementing the program such as vehicle and education tools and equipment
3. The learning module has not been structured yet both for school and the learning house
4. Time utilization is still less effective
1. Visit to School
YPOI@ The signing of MoU about the environmental education between YPOI and schools

YPOI@ School visit activities in Bahorok District
2. Club Peduli Orangutan Indonesia (CPOI)

YPoi@ The activities of cleaning garbage in the edge of the ditch and waste sorting in Timbang Jaya Village on September 23, 2018
YPOI@ Discussion between YPOI staff with members of CPOI about the conservation issues in Lau Damak Village.

3. Learning House in Kuta Gajah Village

YPOI@ Activity of learning and teaching activity at learning house in Kinangkong Sub-Village, Kuta Gajah Village.
The Learning House in Lau Damak Village
The learning House in Batu Jongjong Village
Orangutan Caring Week 2018

The Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competition</th>
<th>Name of Winner</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>Name of School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coloring competition</td>
<td>Aufa Satya Pandya (VI B)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>MIS Perk. Bukit Lawang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suci Bunga Nabila (IV B)</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SDN Batu Jongjong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nurlia Kasih (VI A)</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>SDN 050647 Timbang Lawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheriya Indri (IV B)</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>SDN 050647 Timbang Lawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing competition</td>
<td>Jodi Armanda (VI A)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>SDN 050647 Timbang Lawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capitolina (VI)</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SDN 054895 Batu Jongjong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rifki Tegar Mandiri (V)</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>MIS Perk. Bukit Lawang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helga Kirani (VI B)</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>MIS Perk. Bukit Lawang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting the trash bin competition</td>
<td>Dinilai pada tanggal 11 Desember 2018</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>SDN 054895 Batu Jongjong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>SDN 050647 Timbang Lawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
<td>MIS Perk. Bukit Lawang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>SDN Biak Mampe, Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloring competition</td>
<td>Wahyu</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Learning house in Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anis</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Learning house in Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suci Sapirah</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Learning house in Batu Jongjong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing competition</td>
<td>Elsa Aprilia</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Learning house in Batu Jongjong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yuda</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Learning house in Batu Jongjong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Febriza Maharani</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Learning house in Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YPOI@ SDN Batu Jonjong: The 2nd winner of coloring competition, 2nd winner of drawing competition and 1st winner of painting trash bin competition.

YPOI@ SDN Timbang Lawan: The 3rd and 4th winner of coloring competition, 1st winner of drawing competition, and 2nd winner of painting trash bin competition.
YPOI@ MIS Perkebunan Bukit Lawang: 1st winner of coloring competition, 3rd and 4th of drawing competition and 3rd winner of painting trash bin competition.

The learning house in Lau Damak: 1st and 2nd winner of coloring competition and 3rd winner of drawing competition.

The learning house in Batu Jongjong: 3rd winner of coloring competition and 1st and 2nd winner of drawing competition.
Component III. Monitoring and Investigation

1. Training of Protected Animal Conflict Monitoring and Investigation

As one of the achievements of MECU program, especially in the Monitoring and Investigation Program, YPOI team conducted training by inviting an experienced expert. This training is expected to increase the knowledge and awareness of the people living around the buffer zone of the Leuser Ecosystem. If there is a protected animal enter their settlement, the people can handle it wisely.

a. Activity

Conflict between humans and protected animals is still common today. Therefore, monitoring and investigation training is very important to reduce the losses that occur between the two parties, both the community and the animals themselves. So this training is very necessary to improve the knowledge and procedures to handle a conflict.

The training was held in Selang Pangeran, Lau Damak Village and was attended by community groups, KPH Satabat, and CPOI on Saturday, July 28, 2018. On this occasion, the speaker came from Yayasan FLIGHT Indonesia, Mr. Marison Guciano.

In training, the speaker provided information that could be applied to reduce and overcome animal and human conflicts in the field. Currently there are a lot of poachings and animals trades is carried out by irresponsible parties. Then everyone is obliged to participate in protecting those animals by telling information in the field to those who are active in protecting wildlife such as YPOI and BBKSDA SU, so that the sustainability of the ecosystem can be maintained.
b. **The Result**

- The community around the forest added their knowledge in monitoring and investigating conflicts between human and animals.
- The community live around the forest has known the procedures to solve and handle conflict between human and animals.
- Terjaganya kelestarian satwa di dalam dan diluar kawasan TNGL
- Wildlife preservation within and outside the Gunung Leuser National Park can be maintained.

2. **Tree Planting**
   
a. **Activity**

YPOI plants 10,000 trees regularly every year. This activity aims to restore ecosystems in the bufferzone areas. The location of this planting is spread in several villages of YPOI's working areas including Lau Damak, Timbang Lawan, Batu Jonjong, Kuta Gajah and Timbang Jaya Village.

The tree planting activity was attended by KPH represented by Mr. Heriadi, KPH Stabat represented Pak Basiran PAMHUT, UPT KPH, Stabat represented by Mr. Hartanto, Head of each villages and the community groups.

This activity is not only about planting trees but the growth is monitored by YPOI team and the community surrounding it. They also committed for the plants treatment, if there are trees that die, they will replant new trees. For this reason, YPOI always try to provide nursery house in YPOI’s assisted villages.
In this Monitoring and Investigation Program, one of the special activities is to enrich fruit trees as orangutan and animal feed in one of the assisted villages. This activity is an effort to prevent conflicts between humans and animals. Besides wood tree species are also planted along the river banks and bufferzone of Gunung Leuser National Park. This year, YPOI has planted 10,000 trees, consisting of fruit and wood trees.

### Types of Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of Tree</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Sum of Tree</th>
<th>Location (Village)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Suren</td>
<td><em>Toona sureni</em></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tanjung</td>
<td><em>Mimusops elengi</em></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sengon</td>
<td><em>Paraserianthes falcataria</em></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Kuta Gajah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Melinjo</td>
<td><em>Gnetum gnemon</em></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Timbang …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aren</td>
<td><em>Arenga pinnata</em></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Batu Jonjong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bungur</td>
<td><em>Iagestroemia</em></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Timbang …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Petai</td>
<td><em>Parkia speciosa</em></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jengkol</td>
<td><em>Arcidendron pauciflorum</em></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jambu merah</td>
<td><em>Psidium guajava</em></td>
<td>750</td>
<td>Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nyamplung</td>
<td><em>Calophyllum</em></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Timbang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ketapang kencana</td>
<td><em>Terminalia mantaly</em></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Timbang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gaharu</td>
<td><em>Aquilaria malaccensis</em></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bambang lanang</td>
<td><em>Michelia champaca</em></td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kelapa</td>
<td><em>Cocos Nucifera</em></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Lau Damak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sum of Tree** 10,020
This tree planting action is expected to enrich the diversity of plants that can support the availability of food for animals, especially orangutans, and maintain soil erosion from both mountain and the river. And the most important thing is to be able to reduce conflicts between the community and the protected animals, especially those directly adjacent to Gunung Leuser National Park.

**OUTPUT**

1. Conflict mitigation has been implemented
2. Training of Monitoring dan Investigation has been conducted
3. 10,020 have been planted

**PROBLEM**

1. The program implementation is not effective yet
2. The concept of good and suitable monitoring and investigation is not found yet.
3. The change of person in charge makes the program can not run well
4. Lack of human resource in the field

**FOLLOW UP**

1. Forming the patrol team for monitoring and investigation
2. Training of patrol
3. Capacity building for staff
YPOI@ Training of monitoring and investigation cooperated with FLIGHT Indonesia as the speaker, Mr. Marison Guciano (Direktur) in Lau Damak Village, on Saturday, Juli 28, 2018.
Tree Planting in Lau Damak Village

YPOI® YPOI planted 1,000 trees in Selang Pangeran, Lau Damak Village, attended by CPOI, KPH, and the community group on Saturday, July 29, 2018.
YPOI@ Planting 3,000 trees in Mr. Arsyad’s land as width as 4 ha in Selang Pangeran, Lau Damak Village, on Monday, August 27, 2018.
YPOI@ YPOI staf, Mr. Rasyid and group of Leuser Art & Craft conducted tree planting in Sogong, Kuta Gajah Village, on October 28, 2018.
YPOI@ YPOI planted 2,000 trees in Timbang Lawan Lawan, on Sunday, December 16, 2018.
Map of Tree Plantation Distribution
II.IV. Component IV. Sustainable Livelihood Development

YPOI implements the Sustainable Livelihood Development Program in 4 villages in 2018. The YPOI team strengthens groups in each village as follows:

1. Timbang Jaya
2. Timbang Lawan
3. Lau Damak
4. Kuta Gajah

This activity involved the community especially the assisted groups and the relevant government agencies. With this program, YPOI is expected to be able to help the problems faced by the community.

The activities descriptions are:

- Assist the community group regularly
- Assessment of village potential
- Grouping of village conservation group
- Implementation of pilot ecological agriculture, environmental services, business units, and tourism, as well as enriching Orangutan feed plants and other animals in the border area
- Field day
- Support the community in developing their networking, sustainable livelihood patterns and sustainable agriculture (mobilizing multi-stakeholder support).
- Building community learning centers as a medium for developing action and disseminating program ideas, seperti organic farming demonstration plots, research center for medicinal plants, honey bee cultivation, nurseries and the others.

This program is started with Sustainable Livelihoods Assessment (SLA) in the target villages. SLA is one of approaches to facilitate the community to analyze the potential, livelihood issues and the village ecosystem as well as its
relationship with orangutans and their habitats. This analysis will be the basis to make village action plans related to build ecological and harmonious livelihoods with the environment. The steps of SLA are:

a. The village ecosystem
b. The village map
c. Figure out the village’s potentials and problems
d. Transect of village ecosystem
e. Season calendar
f. Trend analyse
g. Institutional analyse
h. 5 modals analyse
i. Bamboo bridge

1. **The Activities in Timbang Jaya Village**

In this village, SLA activity was attended by Subur Tani Group which consisted of 24 participants. Beside SLA, field staff also gave some information and technical knowledge of agriculture and innovation to improve family welfare. YPOI staffs also conducted outreach to youth groups to be involved in action to develop ecologically livelihoods and orangutan conservation.
YPOI@ Subur Tani Group conducted SLA activities in Timbang Jaya Village.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>ELEMENT OF VILLAGE</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>EXPECTATION</th>
<th>PARTNER</th>
<th>PERSON IN CHARGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | FOREST            | # Tree planting  
# Honey bee cultivation | # Maintain the water source  
# To preserve the forest  
# To prevent forest encroachment  
# As habitat orangutan and other animals (flora dan fauna) | # as water source  
# so that the forest is not cut down  
# the orangutan habitat is protected and wild animals are not hunted | # TNGL  
# Forestry department  
# Tourism department  
# Village government  
# YPOI  
# University | # Landiman  
# Yahya |
| 2  | GARDEN            | Cultivation of productive plants  
# Mangosteen  
# Asam Glugur  
# Durian  
# Mango  
# Banana and others  
Cattle: Cows / Goats | # Land utilization (Polyculture)  
# Cultivation of crops + fruits  
# To increase farmers’ income | # To increase the farmers’ income  
# To improve the garden productivity  
# To make it easier to sell the garden products  
# Farmers can get profitable side income | # Plantation department  
# Village government  
# YPOI  
# University | Adi Darseno |
| 3  | RIVER             | # Sow the fish seeds in irrigation  
# Eels cultivation | # able to cultivate endangered animals  
# Land utilization as animal feed business | # for self consumption/commercialized or sold  
# the availability of livestock feeds | # Fisheries department  
# Village government  
# YPOI | # Edy Syahputra  
# Jumono |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4  | FARM           | # Snail cultivation  
# Plant the milk grass in the banks of river / irrigation | # To simplify farmers' work and save time for other work  
# To increase farmers' income  
# Additional income beside rice farming  
# Rpellent | # Agriculture department  
# Village government  
# YPOI  
# University |
| 5  | SETTLEMENT     | Planting vegetables:  
# vegetables and decorative plants  
# traditional medicinal plants  
# fruits (mango, rambutan, etc)  
# Kelapa genjah  
# areca nut and banana, etc | # able to save money  
# self consumption and sold  
# the family eat healthy food  
# to improve education about medicinal plants and the function | # NGO  
# Independent  
# Village government  
# YPOI  
# University |

Timbang Jaya Village, May 25, 2018  
Prepared by Group Subur Tani
2. **The Activities in Timbang Lawan Village**

The SLA activity was attended by 27 participants, most of them are youth. Beside SLA, field staff also gave some information and technical knowledge of agriculture and innovation to improve family welfare. YPOI staff also conducted outreach to farmer group to be involved in action to develop ecologically livelihoods and orangutan conservation.

YPOI staff, Juli, facilitated the SLA activities in Timbang Lawan Village.
### Action Plan of Group Timbang Lawan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Problem/Potential</th>
<th>Action Plan</th>
<th>Expectation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>The rise of drugs, gambling, and theft in sub-village 3, 4, 5 since 2014. The front and back yard of their homes are not used optimally yet (some families have planted vegetables in their front yard)</td>
<td>Planting vegetables in front yard</td>
<td>As process of learning. Alternative activity to prevent youth from using drugs. Develop alternative productive economic activity so that they are able to increase family welfare and create green environment, clean and healthy independently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River</td>
<td>Palm oil factory plant trees up to the riverbanks causes erosion, causing less water discharge like the Kerikit River. Galian C along the Bahorok River causes erosion, water pollution and some rice fields do not get water</td>
<td>Tree planting in the watershed area</td>
<td>Prevent erosion from getting worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>Potential of Mr. Mamat’s medicinal plant garden ±2 ha</td>
<td>The development of medicinal plant garden</td>
<td>Cultivating rare medicinal plants. Preserve traditional medicine as first aid. As a learning centre and as a research site in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Potential of polyculture garden ±2 ha is not managed optimally yet</td>
<td>The development of polyculture</td>
<td>Decreasing the rate of land conversion from rubber plantation to palm oil plantation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Reason</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Forest   | Tigers entered into community gardens to search for its entangled cub.  
Orangutans are tearing down the durians belonging to the villagers.  
Land clearing in the forests to snare birds.  
Murai Daun | A polyculture garden model that has significant economic value.  
Tree planting in the border between village and Gunung Leuser National Park | Decreasing the conflict between animals and villagers especially whose lands near or borders with the national park. |
Map of Timbang Lawan Village
Training of organic liquid fertilizer from chicken manure and EM4, cooperated between YPOI, students of Panca Budi University at Group Subur Tani’s DemPlot in Timbang Jaya Village. This activity also helped by a volunteer from German.

Training of making biochar, cooperated between YPOI, students of Panca Budi University at Group Subur Tani’s DemPlot in Timbang Jaya Village. This activity also helped by a volunteer from German.
Gathering time for community groups from Timbang Jaya and Timbang Lawan Village, attended by the Head of Timbang Jaya Village (Mr. Dapet Ginting), Panca Budi University (Mrs. Armaniar MP and Dr. Ahmad Shaleh), Pesantren Medan (Ust H. Hermansyah), CPOI Timbang Jaya and the community leaders about the development of community’s income.

Discussion between Group Subur Tani from Timbang Jaya Village, Group Tani Jaya from Timbang Lawan Village, students of Panca Budi University and Miss Liz from Barkley U.S.A.

YPOI Organic vegetable garden which is maintained by Group Subur Tani, Timbang Jaya Village
3. **Activities in Lau Damak Village**

The SLA activity was conducted the community group, Tombo Sekar. They have started to do one of their action plans, it was a training of making livestock feeds. It was attended by 15 participants. The most prominent issue in group discussion is the difficulty of getting their livestock feed. Therefore YPOI conducted a training how to make the livestock feed for cows. In this training, they used basic materialis such as banana stem, rice bran, palm meal, cassava skin, peanut shells, mix with fermentation material; water, salt, nasa/EM4, mineral and water droplets of cane.

YPOI@Staf YPOI, Puji facilitated SLA activities in Lau Damak Village
The ingredients needed for trial to make cattle feed.
4. Activities in Kuta Gajah Village

SLA activities started from the initiation of group formation, strengthening group of youth in sub-villages, Lau Kersik and Sogong. The group analyzed about the need of toilet in sub-villages, Kinangkong, Lau Kersik and Sogong. They also collected data about children who don’t go to school and tourism potentials in Kinangkong, such as Light Cave, Dark Cave, Bird Cave, and Kampret Cave. YPOI also support Group Leuser Art & Craft where a group of young people make handicrafts made from coconut shell.
YPOI staff, Rasyid, facilitated SLA activities in Kuta Gajah Village.
## PLANNING OF
GROUP LEUSER ART & CRAFT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>PRODUCTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ECOLOGICAL LIVELIHOODS</td>
<td>Build public toilet / sanitation</td>
<td>1. Database of family in each sub-villages</td>
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<td>2. Data of toilet / sanitation need</td>
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<td>3. Assessment data of environmental impact</td>
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<td>4. Analysis data on the community health impact</td>
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<td>5. Toilet / sanitation is built</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>6. Photographs and video of activity</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Honey bee cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Demplot of honey bee</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2. Boxes / houses of honey bee</td>
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<td>3. Learning centre of honey bee farmers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Kinds of honey</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Account of product marketing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>6. Shop to sell product</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. Activity factsheet</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>8. Inventory of the appropriate simple tool models that can be developed in the community</td>
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<td>9. Photographs and video of activity</td>
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<td>10. Learning module</td>
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<td>Agroforestry</td>
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<td>1. Demplot</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Learning centre for farmers</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Organic vegetables and fruits</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>4. Activity factsheet</td>
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<td>5. Inventory of the appropriate simple tool models that</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**The Board of Group Lauser Art & Cafe**

**In Sogong, Kuta Gajah Village**

Name of group : LAUSER ART & CRAFT  
Leader : Mhd. Kadafi  
Secretary : Zeni Andini  
Finance : Sri Hariyati  
Members : 9 persons

Activities:

a. Creatif economic business; handicraft made by coconut shell and wood  
b. Build the work house  
c. Build the nursery house  
d. Planting trees in the bufferzone area  
e. Do other conservation activities
YPOI\@ M. Khadafi, the leader of group Leuser Art & Craft accepted a drilling machine from YPOI. This machine is used to make handicrafts made from coconut shell. In the pictures, we can see the members of group are making handicrafts in their work house.
The group is building the nursery house.
The group is building the work house.
Demonstration Plot (DemPlot)

DemPlot (demonstration plot) is media for the development of organic farming activities, research center for medicinal plants, honey bee cultivation, nursery and etc. On this occasion, YPOI conducted a location survey and mapping, explored the potential and simultaneously discussed the form of management cooperation which is written in Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in Selang Pangeran, Selayang Sub-Village, Lau Damak Village, Bahorok District. This DemPlot is managed by Mr. Mehmad Ginting as the land owner.

This DemPlot is named as Demplot Abelii because it located in adjacent with Gunung Leuser National Park. The area is approximately 1 ha. It is very strategic because many protected animals pass around the DemPlot. The animals that we can meet include the Sumatran Orangutan, the sun bear, the forest goat and deer.

Activities that have been conducted in DemPlot Abelii in 2018:

1. Signing of MoU between YPOI and Mr. Mehamed Ginting as the land owner
2. Mapping by tracking and boundary markings
3. Medicinal plants cultivation
4. Honey bee cultivation (kelulut)
5. The construction of nursery house
6. Planting fruit trees
YPOI@ Discussion and the signing of MoU about the demplot management between YPOI and Mr. Mehamad Ginting as the land owner.

YPOI@ Mapping by tracking and boundary markings.
Some of medicinal plants pictures at Demplot Abeli that will be made as the research center.
Types of Medicinal Plants at Demplot Abelii in Selang Pangeran, Selayang, Lau Damak Village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Salah nipi</td>
<td>Qui nipi</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sipahagan</td>
<td>Sipahagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Balik angin</td>
<td>Auram post tergum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sagu lamban</td>
<td>Sago segnes efficiamini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ruku hitam</td>
<td>Niger arcus</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Menirang</td>
<td>Phyllanthus urinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tiga urat</td>
<td>Tresve venae</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Seng-seng</td>
<td>Cadmitae elotae</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Ruku hijau</td>
<td>Virdi reverential</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Balik sumpah</td>
<td>Post juramento</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Ganda rusa hitam</td>
<td>Justica genderussa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ganda rusa hijau</td>
<td>Justica genderussa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Telp</td>
<td>Tel</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Cincau</td>
<td>Cyclea barbata</td>
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<td>Kalinjuang</td>
<td>Kalinjuang</td>
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<td>Jahe merah</td>
<td>Zingiber officinale</td>
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<td>Bakung merah</td>
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<td>Silebur kumpah</td>
<td>Silebur kumpah</td>
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<td>Jodia</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Seribu bisa</td>
<td>Potuit milia</td>
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<td>Radices pullum</td>
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<td>Sambung nyawa</td>
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<td>Seribu guna</td>
<td>Ad milia</td>
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<td>Sisik naga</td>
<td>Drymoglossum piloselloides Spp</td>
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<td>Sambiloto</td>
<td>Andrographis paniculata</td>
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<td>Tebu telur</td>
<td>Ova sugar</td>
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<td>Lada</td>
<td>Piper nigrum</td>
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<td>Temu mangga</td>
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<td>Curcuma aeruginosa</td>
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<td>Gagatan harimau</td>
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<td>Piper catechu</td>
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Honey Bee Cultivation or Kelulut (Trigona sp)

Honey is one of the excellent products of non-wood forest products in Indonesia. Honey has many benefits for health, beauty and the others. These cause a high demand for natural honey and honey cultivation in the market.

YPOI and Mr. Muhamed Ginting decided to cultivate this honey bee, Trigona sp, as one of the lessons learned in DemPlot Abelii which is ultimately expected to be an environmentally business alternative. These small bees that do not have sting not only produce honey, but also propolis which has high economic value.

Introduction of Trigona sp

a. Classification

Trigona sp is one of the honey bees from family Meliponini. The taxonomy is:

Kingdom : Hymenoptera
Class : Apidae
Ordo : Apinae
Family : Meliponini
Genus : Trigona
Spesies : Trigona clypearis Friese, 1908

Photo: The colony of Trigona sp

b. The Morphological Characteristic

The trigona bee is black and small, length of body between 3–4 mm, and the wing span is 8 mm. Worker bees have large heads and long jaws. While queen bee is 3–4 times larger than the size of a worker bee. The queen has a large belly resembles a moth, brownish and has short wings. This kind of bee is stingless bee.
The life and development of bees is strongly influenced by environmental factors including temperature, air humidity, rainfall and altitude. Besides, the availability of feed greatly determines the success of the trigona bee cultivation.

The location of kelulut (local name) or Trigona sp cultivation is at DemPlot Abeli in Selang Pangeran, Lau Damak Village. There are 6 boxes and 1 box consists of 300–400 bees.

There are 500 Trigona feed trees
There are many kinds of fruit plants that have been planted in DemPlot Abelii. They are 20 coconut trees, jackfruit, starfruit, mango, lime, jeruk kayu, jeruk purut, asam belimbing, duku and tin.
**Demplot Pertanian Selaras Alam (PSA) in Timbang Jaya Village**

In Demplot PSA, we applied an agricultural system that encourages the formation of healthy soil and plants by practicing cultivation practices such as recycling of nutrients, crop rotation, proper soil processing, and avoiding synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. In order to support DemPlot needs, the utilization of organic materials derived from plants and animals should be carried out optimally and sustainably, since the use of synthetic chemicals in agriculture, the real function of the soil is lost. This is because the land is seen as a mere object regardless of its sustainability. One indicator of the declining level of soil fertility is the increasing use of artificial fertilizer per unit area to maintain the level of productivity.

Based on the history and experience that illustrates that agriculture is no longer promising both in terms of productivity and safety to be consumed if conventional cultivation practices, the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and others still continued. Now the problem is what should we do to rescue the current condition because the damage that has happened is so severe? DemPlot PSA is one of the alternatives that can be applied to reduce the acceleration of destruction and is even expected to be an attempt to restore or restore agriculture. DemPlot PSA is better known as organic farming, botanical agriculture and many other terms. DemPlot PSA is a more environmentally friendly agricultural system and approaches to the potential use of farmers as the main actors to play this process.

**The Activity Description**

The routine activities that carried out are:

- Prepare the needs in the field
Inviting the community to do organic farming in the effort of increasing the community’s income

Looking for business opportunities for organic products

Build the networking between organic farmers and follow the regular meeting

Collaborated with local shops (warung) to supply organic vegetables and provide papers for comment especially mothers who buy the vegetables.

The Result

Organic farming has been conducted

The community’s income has been increased by using organic materials

Training of organic farming has been conducted

Introduce the organic crops to the people around DemPlot

2 local shops (warung) has been cooperated to accept the harvest and sell it

The activities in DemPlot PSA in Timbang Jaya Village

YPOI@ The process of clearing the land and process the soil manually
YPOI@ Process of cultivating the soil with hoe and taking the rice husk
The process of seedling until the harvest (mustard, lettuce, kangkung, etc)
The picture of harvesting and marketing activities
CHAPTER III
OPPORTUNITIES, PROBLEMS, AND RECOMMENDATION

III.1. OPPORTUNITIES

In the journey of Mobile Education & Conservation Unit (MECU) Program from 2011 to 2018, the MECU team has conducted many discussions and meetings with the community, farmers and Village Government to explore the potential, opportunities, hopes and needs of the community as an effort to solve orangutan problems with the community. Some opportunities that can be conducted are:

Build The Awareness, Motivation, and Community Support in Forest and Orangutan Conservation

Village communities especially farmers usually learning by imitating what has been done or already done. The development of a model becomes an option that is expected to provide real benefits and can be re-applied by the community.

Some models that can be replied by the community are:
1. Model of Forest Ecosystem Recovery
2. Model of DemPlot Pertanian Selaras Alam (PSA)
3. Model of Polikultur
4. Model of Medicinal Plant Research Center
5. Model of Environmental and Orangutan Conservation Education
6. Model of Orangutan Monitoring and Investigation
7. Model of Orangutan Research Camp for Students
The natural potential in the Bohorok District where the villages are adjacent or near to Gunung Leuser National Park is very supportive in developing the models above. The existence of proven benefits from those models will certainly stimulate the community to reduplicate those models.

Motivation, and Community Support in Forest and Orangutan Conservation

Another available opportunity is the use of forests as a buffer and contributor of oxygen (O2) if only forests remain sustainable. YPOI only able to facilitate the development of models on a small scale and only touch a few households. But the benefits obtained can be seen directly by other residents as well.

A model construction is an important and inseparable part of education and awareness activities. It is a concrete form of an idea that can be applied by the community and proven to provide economic benefits to them. This is what will increase community awareness and motivation to participate in conserving forests and orangutans in a sustainable manner.

III.II. PROBLEMS

The challenges faced during implementing the program are as follows:

Capacity of Human Resource

The capacity of human resource includes the knowledge, skills, motivation and commitment of the individuals involved in the construction of existing models. This is something dynamic that can develop or decline, where it depends on its management. So that this challenge can be solved by building a good management system.
The Sustainability of Program and Promotion

The sustainability of support for the program is very important. Discontinuation of support often inhibits programs that have been built since the beginning of the program. Promotion that is not optimal will also cause consumers not to buy our programs.

Science and Technology

The models developed must be supported by adequate science and technology. For example in determining the types of plants that are suitable to be cultivated in the rubber and palm oil plantations. Another example, livestock requires the science and technology of making feed from local materials as well as appropriate technology to prevent forest encroachment.

Partnership with Communities & Support of Parties

The construction of a program model cannot be done only by an institution without the support and participation of the community and the other parties. In this case, MECU program are still lacking in encouraging the establishment of collaborative partnerships with the community and other parties.

III. III. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the opportunities, potentials and challenges faced by the MECU program in an effort to reduce orangutan conflict with the community, YPOI recommends several things to be considered and carried out in future programs. The recommendations are as follows:

a. Creating a model of environmental services to aware, motivate and support the community in preserving forests and orangutans, such as:
   • Continue the restoration program
• Conduct research on the availability of orangutan feed and the presence of species in the restoration area
• Build the learning house as the environmental and orangutan conservation education
• Expand CPOI in each villages
• Build the research camp cooperated with the other foundations
• Buid and continue demonstration plot
• Form a patrol team
• Use the technology to prevent the forest encroachment

b. There are several things that need to be considered to develop a model of a program:
• Increasing the human resource capacity
• A sustain supports
• Science and Technology
• Encourage the establishment of synergic partnership with the community

c. The program is implemented with a field school and research approach. This approach is carried out with the following steps:
• Providing learning houses for education
• Training of orangutan conservation cadres
• Establishment of orangutan and the habitat conservation studies and planning
• Establishment of action groups in the development of ecological productive business and utilization of environmental services
• Technical training and institutional / community group strengthening
• Cross Visit and comparative study for the development of activities, related to environmental services and conservation of orangutans and their habitats

d. The program needs to touch this aspect in the efforts to reduce conflict between orangutan with the community. Besides science, this aspect is a factor that influences and determines community behavior. Changes in the community paradigm are only possible if they can realize that themselves, their environment, their economy, forests and orangutans are a system that affects each other in a causal relationship. Efforts to intensify information and communication can be done by improving the process of mutual learning among citizens who have been enlightened. For example through cross visits, comparative studies and study visits between citizens, and mentoring among community members.

e. Documentation of knowledge, local wisdom and concrete efforts of the community in developing a harmonious life with orangutans and their habitats.

f. Education and awareness activities at schools still need to be improved. It means that the activities must be able to touch more number of target audiences. Another thing that is not less important is developing innovative program ideas which have real and sustainable impacts by using good strategies and methodologies.

g. Strengthen the commitment and concrete support of the regional government towards efforts to improve the economy through the development of ecological productive businesses.

h. Encourage the establishment of synergetic cooperation / partnership between the government, forest area stakeholders and the community to minimize community conflicts with orangutans.
CHAPTER IV
CLOSING

MOBILE EDUCATION CONSERVATION UNIT
SUMATRAN ORANGUTAN AND THE HABITAT CONSERVATION
IN GUNUNG LEUSER NATIONAL PARK AND SURROUNDINGS

The Mobile Education Conservation Unit (MECU) Program – Conservation of Sumatran Orangutans and Their Habitat in the Gunung Leuser National Park and Surroundings has been carried out as well as possible. Thus this program is expected to contribute significantly to the efforts of conservation of Sumatran Orangutans and their habitat and reduce the conflict between orangutans with communities around the Gunung Leuser National Park. However, it must be admitted that this program also has problems. So there are still many things that must be done in order to build a good management system and programs that support the reduction the conflict between orangutan and the community. To realize this, YPOI cannot do it alone without the support from all parties. YPOI needs support so that the program can have a significant impact so that the conflict between Orangutans and the communities around the forest can be solved properly.

Thus we have compiled this report. We realize that this report has not been completely perfect, but we never stop learning to be better. Hopefully all parties with an interest in this report can understand it. Thank you.

Medan, 23rd December 2018
My Best Regards,

Herman Syahputra, S.Pd
Director YPOI