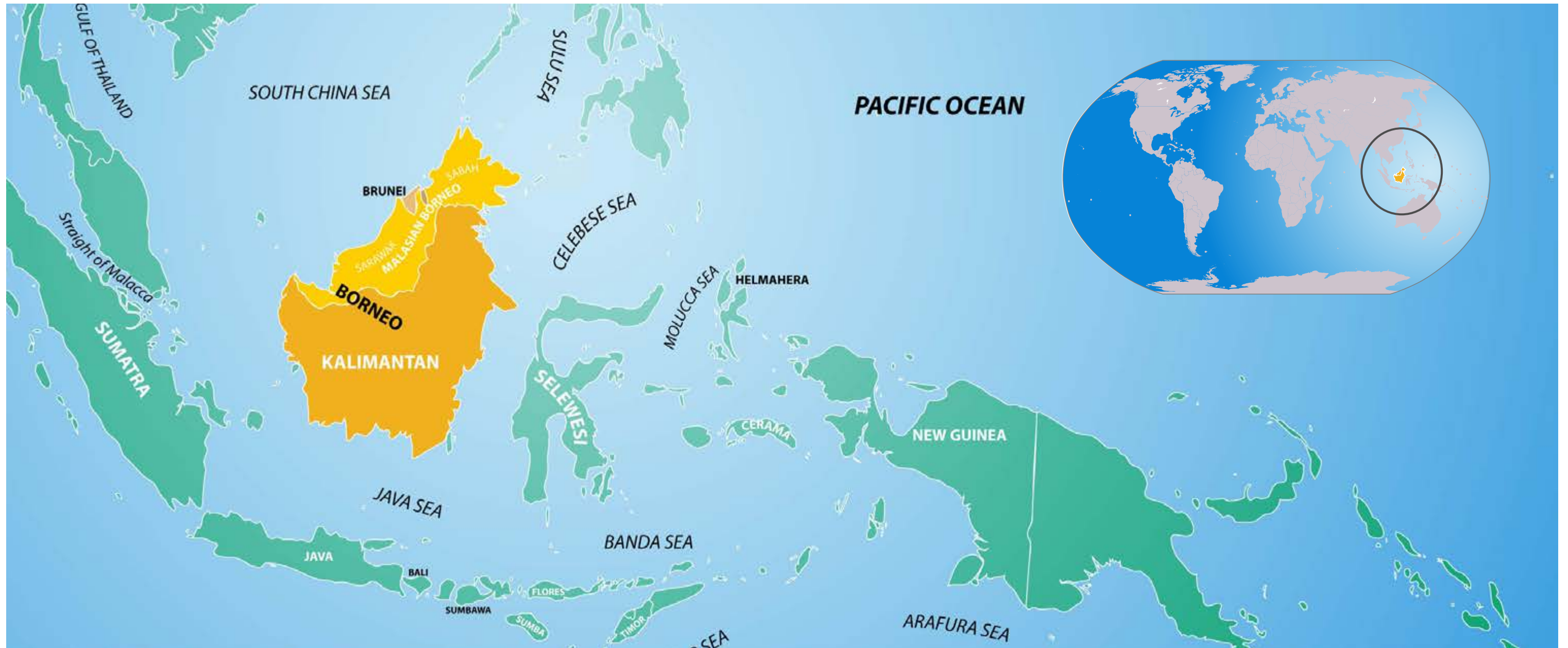




SUSILA DHARMA USA



BORNEO / KALIMANTAN



BORNEO / KALIMANTAN

THE FOREST IS A LIVING ENTITY...



BIODIVERSITY



SCIENTISTS ARE NOW STUDYING what indigenous peoples have long understood—the extent and complexity of the life of forests.

THE TREES AND OTHER plants, the fungi, the bugs, the snakes, the lizards and the mammals, do not live in isolation, they communicate with one another and act together in harmony, as the cells of a living body.

THE EARTH IS ALIVE...

THE TRAGEDY OF DEFORESTATION

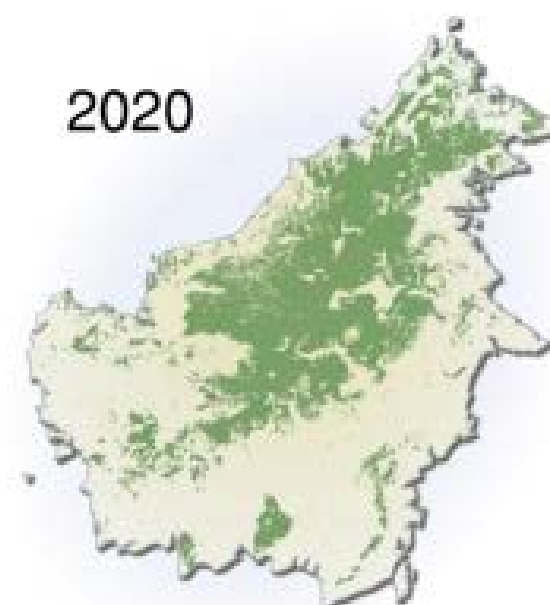
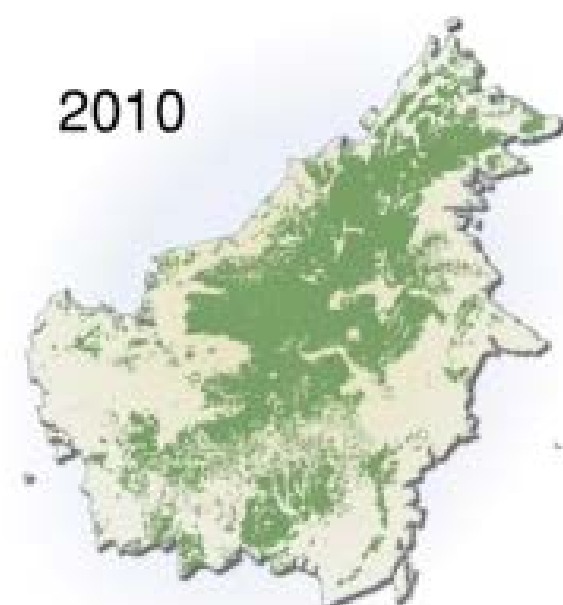


DEFORESTATION

DESTROYS THE HABITAT of myriad plants and animals and the home and livelihood of all of the indigenous peoples.

IT ALSO DESTROYS THE incomprehensibly complex living systems that we call “forest.”

FOREST LOSS IN BORNEO IS UNPRECEDENTED



**85% OF LOWLAND
RAINFOREST** has been cut
down since 1975

DRIVEN BY GLOBAL DEMAND FOR...



- Tropical Hardwoods
- Pulp (second cut)
- Palm Oil
- Petroleum
- Gold
- Farmland

THE PEOPLE OF BORNEO



- **PANANG**
- **DAYAK**
- **JAVANESE**
- **MALAY**
- **CHINESE**

The Dayak longhouses along the Kahayan River taken in Tumbang Anoi village (c. 1894)

THE PEOPLE OF BORNEO



THE DESTRUCTION of Borneo's forests has eliminated the traditional way of life of the native peoples who have been forced into a cash economy that their culture never prepared them for.

THE POPULATION OF THE ISLAND has increased dramatically because of immigration, mostly poor people following the promise of farmland and the lure of gold.

SUSILA DHARMA IN KALIMANTAN



YAYASAN PERMAKULTUR KALIMANTAN (YPK)

BINA CITA UTAMA (BCU)

YAYASAN TAMBUHAK SINTA (YTS)

YAYASAN USAHA MULIA (YUM)

BORNEO INT'L FOOTBALL ACADEMY (BIFA)

YAYASAN TAMBUHAK SINTA (YTS)



FIRES, MINES, CHAINSAWS AND BULLDOZERS



AROUND 1970, THE DEMAND for forest products and palm oil, coupled with the Indonesian government's transmigration program that moved a huge population of landless farmers from Java and Bali to the island, meant that the ownership and control of land became serious cause of conflict. The native people's of Borneo had no governmental or bureaucratic structures in place, which meant they had no deeds or other "legal" claim to the lands they had traditionally used.

ANCIENT WAYS MEET THE GLOBAL ECONOMY



YTS BEGAN WORKING IN the seven villages of Bukit Batu in 2009. Using “Participatory Rural Appraisal” techniques, they assisted the communities in the sub-district to make a *village development plan*, and started providing a village development fund to help villagers develop livelihoods in the new economy.

ANCIENT WAYS MEET THE GLOBAL ECONOMY



FISH ARE A TRADITIONAL SOURCE OF PROTEIN in the diet of the peoples of Borneo/Kalimantan; but environmental destruction has drastically reduced the natural supply.

WORLD IN TRANSITION



YTS HAS BEEN DEVELOPING A TRAINING program in the art of freshwater fish farming, focusing on fish hatcheries to seed this local industry. Fish farming has the potential to be a significant source of income and to increase protein in local diets.

THE WORLD CHANGES and people must, inevitably change, too. YTS, working with the people of Kalimantan, is creating a way that this transition can happen—retaining traditional ways where possible and adjusting to economic and political forces that originate in distant lands.



Education for a
Changing World



Sustainable
Livelihood



Ecological
Waste Management

YAYASAN USAHA MULIA (YUM)—KALIMANTAN

BANTURUNG SANITATION PROJECT (YUM)



SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (YUM)



EDUCATION FOR A CHANGING WORLD (YUM)



YAYASAN PERMAKULTUR KALIMANTAN (YPK)



WHAT IS PERMACULTURE?



PERMAKULTUR KALIMANTAN FOUNDATION (YPK) provides permaculture education and training in Central Kalimantan to improve land management, increase community resilience and food security, support sustainable livelihoods and help to conserve the natural environment in the region.

WHAT IS PERMACULTURE?

PERMACULTURE is the harmonious integration of landscape and people—providing food, energy, shelter, and other material and non-material human needs in a sustainable way.



PERMACULTURE INCLUDES agriculture, water management, energy, architecture, forestry, waste management, animal systems, aquaculture, appropriate technology, economics and community development.

WHAT IS PERMACULTURE?



THIS SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL methods and social design principles consciously mimics natural ecosystems, integrating land, resources, people and the environment through mutually beneficial synergies – imitating the no waste, closed loop systems seen in diverse natural systems.

WHAT IS PERMACULTURE?



THE WORD *PERMACULTURE* originally referred to “permanent agriculture,” but was expanded to stand also for “permanent culture,” because society is integral to any sustainable system that includes human beings.

BINA CITA UTAMA



BINA CITA UTAMA

BINA CITA UTAMA (BCU) School is an innovative educational community in the Palangka Raya district of Central Kalimantan, with a high-quality, human-centered learning environment.



IT IS A MODEL school that can be replicated throughout the province. BCU seeks to nurture individuality, self-worth, a sense of humanity, and to educate children to become adults who will make a positive contribution to the development of their communities and the world.

BINA CITA UTAMA



BORNEO INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ACADEMY

THE BORNEO FOOTBALL ACADEMY brings together children from the diverse ethnic and racial groups of Borneo around the game of Football (soccer in the USA).



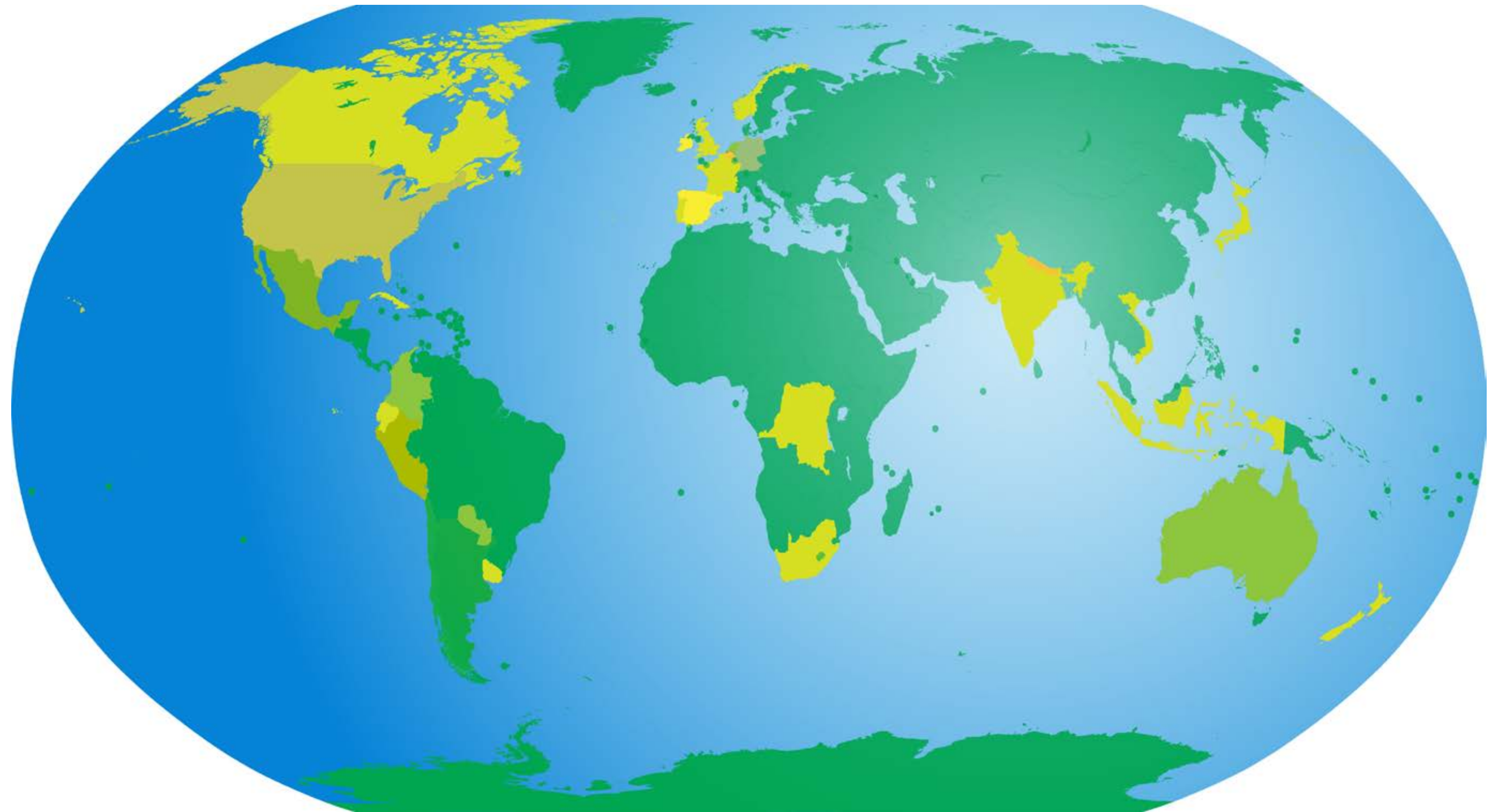
BUT THE PROGRAM ADDRESSES the whole child, including help with homework, English language classes, awareness of the Bornean environment, and a Health and Nutrition programme, which SD USA helps to fund.

BIFA HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROGRAMME





SUSILA DHARMA USA



THE CONTENT OF SURRENDER IS ACTION

—Muhammad Subuh Sumohadiwidjojo