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The 2002 Bali Bomb: Models of Sustainable Philanthropy

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THE 2002 BALI BOMB: MODELS OF SUSTAINABLE PHILANTHROPY

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Indonesia: Arts, Religion and Social Change

Fall 2012

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INTRODUCTION:

Within the first few weeks in Bedulu, I read an ISP written in 1990 concerning mental health facilities in Bali. It was by far one of the most engaging and provocative ISPs I was introduced to; however, giving today's security precautions and my lack of background in psychology, I easily dismissed it as a possible project. Yet, as ISP time lurched closer, I still had not found an idea that equally excited me. I talked with Bu Ari, and she encouraged me to talk to Ibu Luh Ketut Suryani, the leading psychologist in Indonesia and founder of the Suryani Institute for Mental Health. I, then, mentioned the idea and Suryani to Pak Garret, and he didn't seem quite as enthused about Suryani or the prospects of studying mental facilities without any prior academic knowledge, but he made a comment about the care after the Bali Bomb and organizations associated with that. I was immediately intrigued and looked into organizations and non-profits started after the terrorist attack that took place on October 12, 2002.

As an American, I was eleven years old when the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were attacked by Islamic extremists. I can remember watching the towers effortlessly collapse on the television while sitting in Mrs. Guthrie's sixth grade class, and I can recall the anguish and worry on the surrounding adults' faces. I never, though, felt quite attached to the tragedy. It seemed far away from my life and my eleven year-old worries, and no one I knew was immediately affected. As the years progressed and the War on Terror reigned, my history became much more tied to the effects of terrorism and war. I began to see the attack as something that led to greater destruction and to much graver heartache around the world than that single event. Maybe that's a naive reaction to war and national security, but I didn't see enough progress nationally or internationally as we attempted to annihilate terrorist organizations such as al-Qaeda and their leaders to balance out the global devastation we were causing.

The idea of doing an ISP related to the Bali attacks, resurfaced my own disassociation with events tied to global terrorism, and I became interested in studying terrorism in the context of the

Balinese culture. I picked up a copy of Jeremy Allan's Bali Blues, an account of the immediate aftermath according to a Canadian living in Bali since the 1980s, and started uncovering the events that played out. I told Bu Ari my interest in pursuing the topic, and she connected me to Yayasan Kemanusiaan Ibu Pertiwi (YKIP), a non-profit set up after the Bali attack. For the ISP period, I would work with this organization and its founding organization, Inspirasia, translating letters from current benefactors and volunteering at their outreach programs in Denpasar.

Throughout my experience with YKIP, I have met wives of victims who were personally affected by relief efforts after the Bali bomb. Their stories give honest examples of what is truly needed by families after such depredation and what was lacking as they try to survive without their husbands. I met and played with children who were only a few years old when their parents were taken away by the tragedy. I spoke with non-profit organizers and heard their stories of involvement, how they approached the incident, and how they planned to transform and sustain their operations.

Over the past month, I've seen a complete community that grew out of the terrorist attack. While it's terribly sad that this community is the result of such destruction, it is promising to humanity that people can organize and work together to create such a community that is stronger than the previous. It has been ten years since the attack, but people within Bali are still working together to create a better environment for its people and future generations. I came in observing Inspirasia and YKIP at an interesting transitioning point for the organizations. The ten year anniversary of the Bali Bombing had just taken place, and Inspirasia had just undergone a name change and moving to a new facility. It was a lucrative time to see the progression of the organizations, and hopefully, through my digression, people can begin to understand the context of the attack as well as see the power in social responsibility and how benevolence can encourage and strengthen a weakened society.

BACKGROUND:

Her home is in a crowded neighborhood where you can't tell where one house ends and the other begins. We walk in hardly announced, there are drawings covering the entrance wall. While the drawings are bright, the mood is sullen. We make ourselves temporary acquaintances to once again surface emotions that she's spent ten years trying to suppress. I can tell she has had to recount this story all too often for inquiring outsiders as she immediately hands us photos of her, her children, and her deceased husband with a caption of events that occurred the evening of October 12, 2002. As Bu Ari, Dede, and I ask her questions about her life after that night, she graciously answers. Tears silently flow down her cheeks when the horrifying memories and hardships become too much for her to recount. Her name is Wayan Leniasih, and her husband perished in the October 12, 2002 Bali bomb attack.¹

On the night of October 12, 2002, Bali met the fate of three bombs. Music and excitement that normally fills South Bali's streets was silenced as carefree and lively tourists turned into screaming crowds in a cloud of smoke and destruction. The first was a comparatively small detonation outside of the United States Embassy ten kilometers away from developing nightmare. Minutes later, a suicide bomber carried a backpack of explosives into the Paddy's Pub on Jalan Legian in Kuta. The surviving tourists fled to the streets only to become witness to a more powerful, second blast coming from a rigged van parked outside the popular Sari Nightclub.² The bomb at the Sari Club, along with the preceding explosive at Paddy's Bar, killed 202 people and seriously injured another 350.³ Western tourists comprised of the majority of the casualties,

¹ Leniasih, Wayan. Lauren Livingston, Wayan Ariati, Primahadi Wijaya. SIT: ISP. Indonesia, Denpasar, Nov 12, 2002.

² Lawler, John. 2004. "The Bali Bombing: Australian Law Enforcement Assistance to Indonesia." *The Police Chief*, August 8. http://www.policechiefmagazine.org/magazine/index.cfm?fuseaction=display_arch&article_id=354&issue_id=82004.

³ Fealy, Greg. 2003. "Hating Americans: Jemaah Islamiyah and the Bali Bombings." *Iias*. http://iias.nl/iiasn/31/IIASN31_03.pdf.

including 88 Australians, 23 Britons, nine Swedes, and seven Americans while 38 Indonesians also perished.³

The tragedy set itself in the heart of Indonesian's tourism sector where western travelers have been carousing since the early twentieth century. The attack on Kuta wasn't an attack on Indonesia or even Bali, but to a culture that had risen out of Kuta as a result of a clash between the capitalized on Balinese culture and western ideals of leisure. Bali has been continuously packaged and sold as an "island of paradise" by the international tourism industry. Year after year, millions of travelers from all over the world flock to the island to get a taste of its exoticism. Not to witness the hard work in the rice fields nor the burden women face in such a patriarchal society, but the mesmerizing Ramayana dances, the over marketed yoga and meditation facilities, and the lavish temple festivals. Tourism also had transformed itself into an equal paradise for the local Balinese who over prided themselves in their rituals, declared their culture a commodity, and reaped the benefits from a tourist based economy.⁴

Indonesia has a population of around 240 million with Bali only comprising of about four million.⁵ While Bali is predominantly Hindu with 93 percent of the population practicing Balinese Hinduism, Islam is practiced by 87 percent of all Indonesians. In effect, Bali is quite the anomaly. And while the Balinese-Hindus may be accepting of the money filtering into their province through the bulk of western tourists, Islamic extremists in other parts of Indonesia find the immoral acts that take place on the island intolerable. Moreover, the Kuta bombings were an attack on western societies and their international diplomatic practices and neocolonialism most directly related to the United States War on Terror and its imperialistic popular culture.⁴

Ali Ghufron, or commonly known as Mukhlas, was tried and convicted as being the coordinator of the bombings and was prosecuted for financing the bombings and for approving the

⁴ Couteau, Jean, Putu W Dwikora, Arif B Prasetyo, GB Subanar, and Urs Ramseyer. 2003. *Made Wianta: Dream Land* 50th Venice Biennale.

⁵ Anon. n.d. "City Population." Accessed November 22. <http://www.citypopulation.de/Indonesia-MU.html>.

targets. Since then, 36 others have been convicted of crimes related to the attacks. Mukhlas was said to influence his younger brothers Amrozi and Ali Imron for their perspective roles in the attacks.⁶ Mukhlas is stated to have encouraged fellow attackers by describing to them his times working as a laborer at Malaysian construction sites, and “the abhorrence he had felt while overhearing Australian technical consultants boasting about leave-time debauchery in Kuta, their drunkenness, and their corruption of Javanese women.”⁷ Bali’s exceptional amity towards western culture would soon be tested in its Indonesian context.

In any account, it was obvious that the Kuta bombings were an act of terrorism based on a clash of differences, but in wake of the immediate aftermath, religion or race went unconsidered, Kuta residents from a variety of backgrounds and beliefs came together to unravel the chaos. Throughout the night and into the following week, local and international police and aid agencies arrived and sifted through the charred vehicles attempting to evacuate the injured to Denpasar’s hospitals.⁴

Sanglah Hospital in Denpasar rapidly filled to capacity. With limited resources, Sanglah and surrounding medical facilities were ill-equipped to manage the hundreds of injured victims. Foreign and local volunteers spilled in to assist in looking for lost loved ones, care for the injured, donate blood, and clean up the rummage. Medical aid, food, drink, and other necessities arrived as did distraught relatives.⁴ The bombers had fulfilled their mission, but their statement was not without dramatically effecting the innocent. People’s lives were forever changed. Husbands, wives, children, friends were all lost in this devastating tragedy. Meanwhile, the predominantly Hindu-Balinese community, for their part, staged a large scale purification ritual aimed at regaining the cosmic balance that was lost as a result of the bomb tragedy.⁴

⁶ Anon. 2012. “The 12 October 2002 Bali Bombing Plot.” Accessed November 22. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-19881138>.

⁷ Allan, Jeremy. 2005. *Bali Blues*. Jakarta: Media Makara.

Traditionally, after a disaster, the Balinese perform appropriate ceremonies, then make no further public mention of the incident. Coming from the West, people have to understand that their approach to the tragedy will vastly differ from Balinese-Hindu's approach. The way to achieve peace comes in the form of balance between all forces: good and evil, life and death, light and dark, war and peace. However, commemorations of the Bali Bomb by westerners promoted discussion among the Balinese that they, too, could not dismiss the incident from their collective minds. Both sides require acknowledgment and acceptance in order to cleanse the island and its people. While many relief efforts stemmed from compassionate communities desiring to make a positive difference, some came from the greedy wanting to capitalize on the fast incoming foreign dollars. Distinguishing between honest aid and fraud was a huge issue as hundreds of NGOs arrived and grew out of the response to the tragedy.

For the past month, I have volunteered with the Inspriasia Foundation, one of the non-profits that developed after the attacks. Through my time with Inspriasia and its affiliate, YKIP, and through working with employees and beneficiaries, I have observed and analyzed its model and have drawn my own conclusions of how it approaches need-based aid concerning the Indonesian community it addresses. In this ISP, I will layout the stories of two wives of Bali bomb victims and describe how their lives were personally affected by the tragedy. Then, I will describe the foundations of Inspriasia and YKIP and demonstrate how these non-profits fostered a new, even better, Indonesian community, as a result of the tragedy.

Stories from Two Women:

While the majority of the casualties originated from western countries, the impact and aftermath was devastating for the Bali community. The Balinese economy heavily depended on tourism for survival, and for a year after the attack, travelers were rare. Mohammad David owns a shop about a mile south of Ground Zero. His shop and income suffered tremendously proceeding the bombing. He remarked of how the bomb completely destroyed his way of life for a long time as with his fellow storekeepers. “Everyone was impacted—restaurants, hotels, storeowners. After the bomb, we maybe had local tourists buy something from our shop only three to four times a week, and that was if we were lucky. We’re on the main street and had the most business from shoppers. Stores behind the main street pretty much shut down completely.”⁸ Hotels and restaurants closed down, and workers from Java returned home and the Balinese returned to their villages. All of the shops you see now thriving on Jalan Poppies 1 and Jalan Poppies 2 were closed for six months after the attack. However, the economy would eventually rebound, David’s shop would pick up, and a new crowd of entertainment sites would surface, but the lasting effects for those who lost loved ones or who were injured never subsided. Injuries needed to be treated and broken families needed to be reconstructed. I spoke with two women who had both lost their husbands the night of the bomb. By looking into their responses of how they received aid and what they still need to survive, one can see, at least from a relative’s perspective, what appropriate aid is needed in the community and how organized philanthropy affects communities.

Ibu Hayati Eka Laksmi

“It is like a cassette spinning in my head, it never stops.” Ibu Hayati Eka Laksmi stated while remembering the past ten years since her husband died in the Kuta bombing.⁹

⁸

David, Mohammad. Lauren Livingston. SIT: ISP. Indonesia, Denpasar, Nov 8, 2012.

⁹ Laksmi, Eka. Lauren Livingston, Wayan Ariati, Primahadi Wijaya. SIT: ISP. Indonesia, Denpasar, Nov 10, 2012.

Her husband's name was Imawan Sardjono. He was a fireman in Kuta, but on the side, he acted as a tour guide and driver for foreign travelers. On the night of October 12, 2002, he was taking guests to the airport. For seven days Eka looked for his body in hospitals all around Kuta and Denpasar. She went to 13 hospitals and expected her husband to still be alive, but after she saw the status of the car, she realized it would have been impossible from him to survive. She didn't know how to tell her children and still wanted to find his body to get closure. After 6 days, his body was found at Sanglah Hospital.

Her family did not receive any immediate governmental aid. After six months, Ibu Eka received a stimulus of 15 million rupiah for the children, but it cannot be accessed until after they graduate from high school. Eka received hardly any assistance or aid after the incident, and for six months she stayed isolated and deeply depressed. Her and her husband had purchased a house before the incident, and she had no source of income to pay it off nor to pay the expenses for her children to go to school. She was frustrated, angry, and alone with no work nor any help. Finally, she broke down in front of her friends who told her to contact Eliza, a psychiatrist from International Medical Corps. Eka went to counseling services once a week with Eliza and was soon asked to work for the organization seeing as Eka had graduated with a degree in Psychology as well. She said meeting Eliza transformed her life.

The program, with the help of Eka, created a counseling service for mothers and children who had been affected by the incident on October 12, 2002. First it started off as individual counseling for each family, and then after individual counseling had been completed, the program offered group counseling for all those involved as a way for the wives to share their stories and grief. She said it was as if she was finally able to let all that was going on in her head out and move on with her life.

Eka also got her children into the counseling program. She said after the loss of their father, they also became depressed, and she wasn't yet mentally capable of talking about the situation with

them. When they went to the counseling services together, her children were told to draw pictures of how they were feeling. Eka's oldest boy drew a picture of a black car. When asked why, he said it was his dad's car and that it had been burned. Her youngest son, who was three years and one month at the time of the first counseling session, drew a picture of only his dad's head. She said within six months, they both had become very introverted and uninterested in most things.

There were 22 families that took part in the group counseling including around 47 children who met every Sunday for two years after the bomb occurred. Every week, Eka said, she saw progress in herself and her children. She had to survive for her sons, and they were her motivation. Because of the positivity the sessions were bringing to the affected community, they founded Yayasan Isana Dewata, and, in 2003, the organization was certified and recognized by the Indonesian government. Yayasan Isana Dewata allowed for victims like Eka and her children to gather and share stories. They could create a dialogue on how to cope with the dramatic changes their lives were facing. The organization acted as a medium for them to talk about struggles in regards to their families, children, and financial circumstances.

Currently, the organization consists of 52 households and not only comprises of immediate family members affected by casualties from bomb, but also includes those who were injured. Their meetings are mobile and generally take place at one of the participant's homes in Denpasar. At the meetings there are activities to help everyone relieve their daily problems. It is mostly wives of bomb victims who participate. They discuss how to maintain finances, search for small job opportunities, seek out possible donors for programs, and teach skills such as tailoring and store keepings. One woman has opened her own tailor shop and another woman has started her own warung on Raya Kuta.

Finances are a very important part of maintaining a quality life, and by teaching them skills, and not just giving them money, they are creating a sustainable means of income for the families. Eka commented that donations are not what people really need, because the money only lasts for a

short time and cannot be sustained. Direct donations only go to those who desperately need it in the organization, and most donations are kept by the organization and are not given out so the money doesn't go quickly and is shared equally among the families. If a family does need money, they borrow it from the organization at a low interest rates usually around one percent.

Eka said it was very difficult for the organization to find funding. She mentioned that in 2003 the organization was able to be created because of six million rupiah that was donated in a box placed at the Ground Zero site, and that most of the educational funds for their children's education come from YKIP. While most of the families are working, especially for the single mothers, it is difficult to survive on their limited wages. She said with new funding, the organization could provide more opportunities for victims. For example, if they wanted to go back to school to gain more skills, Isana Dewata could fund their education. Eka is in the process of seeking governmental aid for Isana Dewata. Bali's current governor, Made Mangku Pastika, was Chief of Police during the time of the attacks. He made many promises to the victims and their family members and was a big advocate for the rights of the victims. According to Eka, Pastika said he would support them in as many ways as he could, but has not maintained his promises.

In early November, Eka submitted a proposal to the economic sector of the government to help provide more assistance in supporting the children, health care costs, educational costs, and a place to build the foundation's home. She said Isana Dewata collected data on what the families needed most, and health care and funding for education was the most required by the families. The organization continues to look for funding and works with other organizations in Bali and in Jakarta to promote anti-terrorism acts. Eka said the members are in the process of creating a peace campaign around Indonesia. As a Muslim living in Bali, she stated that those supporting the Jihad are evil. Eka explained that Isana Dewata was a living example of how people from different faiths can work together and unite for the sake of humanity. "Members of every faith were affected by this

tragedy. We are all human beings. Our cooperation is not just based on religion. In the organization, we all came to love one another and could relate because of our grief.”⁹

Eka doesn't want people to forget what happened and those it affected. Recalling the engraved names on the memorial at Ground Zero she remarked, “I want people to remember what happened. Not just nationally, but internationally.” This was a global act of terrorism. Many countries suffered. Children of victims will come to see these names. “We are all family because we have been tied together by our fate.”⁹

Ibu Wayan Leniasih

“Three months before the accident, our second child was born.”- Ibu Wayan Leniasih¹⁰

On the Saturday October 12, 2002, as usual, her husband said goodbye and was full of joy and spirit as he left for work a second time at 9 pm. He worked at a restaurant during the day and as a bartender at the Sari Club at night. At 11:30 PM, Ibu Leni's hand phone ringed from her sister-in-law who told her that a bomb had gone off in the Legian-Kuta street. She said her whole body began to shake and everyone was panicked. She could only hug and kiss both of her children and pray that her husband would come home alive. After discovering the death of her husband, she felt that the life had been sucked out of her. She did not think she would be able to survive as a single parent responsible for the entire family.

The government gave her seven million rupiah and a few blankets and her children's school is funded through YKIP. She personally, also received a scholarship to continue her schooling to become a certified elementary school teacher. She now teaches kindergarten in the mornings and in her home every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons. This only provides enough money for her and her second child to eat. She said that if one of her family members were to become sick, she did not know what she would do.

¹⁰ Leniasih, Wayan. Lauren Livingston, Wayan Ariati, Primahadi Wijaya. SIT: ISP. Indonesia, Denpasar, Nov 12, 2012.

After her husband's death, the Sari Club provided three million rupiah without paying her his salary for the month of October. Ibu Leni said that during the immediate aftermath, many foreigners came to her house to give her enough money for perform the cremation ritual for her husband, and the International Medical Care also came to her home to give her counseling. She remarked that it did help to talk to someone about her feelings and grief, and she also found solace through Ibu Eka by joining the family meetings with Isana Dewata. Ibu Leni hopes that the program will secure funding from the government in order to provide health care for members of the organization.

Ibu Leni talked often of wanting to continue her own education, but with the responsibilities that come with being a single parent, she has neither the time or the money. She mentioned how a woman from Singapore sponsored her education to get certified to teach elementary school, and she finished that instruction in 2010. With this certificate, she can legally teach kindergarten in Bali, but nothing higher. She hopes one day she will receive further sponsorship to continue school in order to become a junior or senior high school teacher full-time. It would cost Ibu Leni, six million rupiah to earn a higher certificate, and right now she only makes one million rupiah a month which is barely enough for her two children, her mother-in-law, and herself to survive off of.

As she started to speak more about her children, I could see the stress lines on her face crease further. Her oldest daughter had drawn these beautiful pictures that were displayed all over the house. Ibu Leni said she is incredibly proud of her children. She remarked on how her daughter was a wonderful painter, and that the drawings hanging on the walls had been flown to Singapore last Christmas for a fundraiser for YKIP, and that her daughter had recently won third place in a Bali young artist competition. She said both of her children love singing and art.

After talking about her children, she claimed she just wanted to survive month-by-month and make her children happy. she has two families to take care of. Her son and her live in Denpasar and her mother-in-law and daughter live in Singaraja. She said her mother-in-law cannot leave

Singaraja because she is a high priest in the village there and she is needed there. Ibu Leni remarked that it is hard to find balance in her life while trying to take care of her children, doing daily house activities, working, and providing for her family.

Ibu Eka and Ibu Leni's stories shed light on the Bali bombings and their aftermath. After every tragedy is a reconstruction of life and community. A unified family is central to the Indonesian way of life, especially in Bali. Men act as head-of-the-household and provide most of the families income where as a woman's role is in the domestic sphere taking care of the children and maintaining the house. Having this family organization disrupted can be very difficult to manage, and learning how and what is needed to do so can be challenging. With both stories, we hear from both women that health care, education, a stable income, and a supportive community are the main factors in rebuilding and maintaining their lives. Thus, what is needed are organizations that help foster programs aiding in these fields. By looking at Inspirasia and YKIP, we can observe one model that has proved efficient in providing these necessities.

INSPIRASIA:

Mark Weingard's fiancé, Annika Linden, was one of the United Kingdom victims killed when the bomb went off outside of the Sari nightclub.¹¹ In honor of her legacy, Weingard wanted to provide aid to others who were just as dramatically affected by the tragedy. He wrote a poem shortly after the notice of her death, and vowed to create a foundation in her name.¹¹ Through the Annika Linden Foundation established on October 13, 2002, Weingard hoped that something positive would develop out of such a devastating adversity.¹² For the following ten years, Weingard and the Annika Linden Foundation would go on to fund 16 projects in Bali, Thailand, and India focusing on garnering a better community across Southeast Asia. To date, ALF, recently renamed Inspirasia, has worked with smaller non-profits striving to combat society's most periling social and economic issues.¹³

Weingard's personal goal is to establish and maintain programs across Southeast Asia to help the underprivileged and to create a community of non-profits continually working for progress. He operated the Annika Linden Foundation as the social responsibility for his UK run business, Reset, a boutique brokerage firm.¹³ He sold the Reset in 2009, but maintained the stipulation that every year, the business had to continue hosting a fundraiser in the name of the Annika Linden Foundation. The fundraiser is operated online, and last year they raised over one million dollars through online donators. Weingard also currently operates a hotel in Thailand, and ten percent of those profits go towards the operations to the Inspirasia foundation.⁸

Initially, the foundation was set up in order to get immediate health care to victims. The money provided was to help evacuate Indonesian victims to medical facilities in Australia who were

¹¹ Ballinger, Rucina. Lauren Livingston. SIT: ISP. Indonesia, Denpasar, Nov 19, 2012.

¹² Winarti, Agnes. 2012. "Inspirasia Foundation Aims to Change Lives for the Better ." Accessed November 24. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/bali-daily/2012-10-15/inspirasia-foundation-aims-change-lives-better.html>.

¹³ Thorp, Matt, Rucina Ballinger, and Joseph DeWolk. 2012. "The Last 10 Years: From ALF to Inspirasia." *Inspirasia Foundation*, October 1. <http://inspirasia.org/ImageBank/magazinepdf/Inspirasia-Magazine-Special-Edition-10-Years-Oct-2012.pdf>.

in need of dire medical attention and care that Indonesian hospitals could not provide.¹⁴ In 2003, Inspirasia started stretching its legs, reaching out to other non-profits around Bali the foundation thought were creating a positive difference. Inspirasia continued to work with these NGO's and fund their projects and train their leadership so that the organizations could utilize their resources in order to maximize their full potential. Thus, Inspirasia's goal is to act as a hub for non-profits and charity organizations across Indonesia.¹⁵

Inspirasia's sponsored projects in Bali include those aimed at improving health and education. YKIP, Yayasan Kemanusiaan Ibu Pertiwi, deals with providing funding for impoverished children in Bali so that they can continue schooling until they finish high school. YKIP also offers resources and scholarship opportunities for those who want to continue to higher education. YAKKUM Bali works with disabled patients who need access to prosthetics and braces. YAKKUM was funded by Inspirasia in 2003 after Weingard heard the story of founder Nengah Latra who had to travel to Java to receive prosthetic care. YAKKUM provides both braces and prostheses as well as providing workshops on how to use them and provides repairs if needed. YPK, Yayasan Peduli Kamanusiaan, Bali offers a rehabilitation center with physical therapy and education programs for those affected by physical disabilities.¹⁶ Where as, YRS, Yayasan Rama Sesana, works with low-income women providing them with much needed access to health services and information. Inspirasia also works with the Bali Hotels Association and provides 16 scholarships each year to top students to the Bali Tourism Institute. These are just a some of the projects that touch on Inspirasia's mission to provide possibilities and opportunities to all people of Bali.

¹⁴ Hickey, Al. 2007. "Rucina Ballinger: Director of YKIP." Accessed November 24. Hickey, A. (2007). Rucina Ballinger: Director of YKIP. Retrieved from <http://www.baliadvertiser.biz/articles/siapa/2007/rucina.html>.

¹⁵ Ballinger, Rucina, Matt Thorpe, Mark Weingard, and Joseph DeWolk. 2012. "New Beginnings ." *AL Magazine* . <http://inspirasia.org/ImageBank/magazinepdf/AL%20MAG%20VOL%203%20ALF%202012-Q1.pdf>.

¹⁶ Anon. 2012. "YPK Bali." Accessed November 24. <http://www.ypkbali.org/>.

In January 2013, the Inspirasia Foundation, as well as YRS and YAKKUM will find a new home in the Annika Linden Center. The main goal for a new building and home for Inspirasia is to increase human resources for not just Inspriasia, but for NGOs across Southeast Asia.⁸ Inspirasia hopes to host strategic planning workshops and to create an environment that fosters positive relationships across the philanthropy platform so that non-profits have the ability and openness to share ideas.⁹ The organization wants to spur creative and analytical thinking in the NGO sphere. As Rucina Ballinger, Inspirasia Ambassador, mentioned there is a NGO in Cambodia that is renowned for its knowledge, execution, and sustainable method for providing prosthesis limbs for those in need. Ballinger hopes that Inspirasia can help foster relations between this NGO and Inspirasia's sponsored Yakkum Bali to share their expertise. "We want to host a space to share this knowledge across borders. Through our new home we offer the opportunity for open communication, dialogue, and action. This way we can learn from each other, share resources, and grow," stated Ballinger.⁹

As a part of the newly constructed Annika Linden Center, Inspirasia coordinators worked on an art project from November 16-19th. The project was conducted at Made Wianta's, a renowned Balinese artist, studio in Kasiman, Denpasar. Benefactors from YKIP, YAKKUM, and YPK foundations were all invited to take part in the creation of a lamp structure that would be posted in the lobby of the Annika Linden Center. Each father, mother, and child was asked to draw, paint, and write on a 3x12 wooden boards. Later, these boards would be collected and engineered together as a ceiling fixture in Inspirasia's new home. Each board had a touching picture or quote from an inspired and thankful participant. I was enamored by the appreciative and loving words being written down by children of only ten years, and I was in awe while witnessing those participants with cerebral palsy create absolutely stunning pictures. Phrases like, "A smile is powerful" and "I have faith and love in Indonesia" filtered the boards.

Inspirasia brought in participants from all over Bali. Over two-hundred children benefitting from YKIP's Kembali program in Karangasem attended one day and YPK children from Buleleng on another day. It is a testament to Inspirasia's investment in the Indonesian community in their effort to have every possible benefactor take part in the project. It was equally as reassuring to see the Inspirasia employees and volunteers as excited about being with the participants. Everyone seemed to know one another, and stories were exchanged and games were played. Rucina was always with children guiding them and during down time, she had them up playing games like Mother May I? and the human knot. The children seemed to be having a lot of fun enjoying the activities. I asked one of the teenage boys, Komang, about his involvement in YKIP, and he commented that without YKIP's funding, he didn't think he would have been able to continue to go to high school. He said he and his mother would always be grateful of his donors who sponsor his schooling. Inspirasia also invited other local clubs, such as local the local Roteract Clubs to become involved. I remember speaking with a Roteract member, Riris, and she said that Inspirasia was a great example of how people can give back and help their community. She hoped one day, she could be a part of something that made such an impact as Inspirasia.

Hearing and seeing these remarks, gave me more hope for the future model of social philanthropy in our globalized world, but I still wanted to look further into one of Inspirasia's sponsored programs, YKIP. I wanted to see their model for distributing funds, to hear more from participants, to see how YKIP handled relationships with donors, how the operation had transformed over the past ten years, and to see YKIP's model for sustainability.

YKIP

I was first introduced to YKIP through Ibu Ari's contact Catra, one of YKIP's former employees. I called Catra and e-mailed the organization to set-up an interview with current YKIP Director, Dian Assiddika. We met and spoke, and she said the organization could use major help with translating letters from the children to their donors and asked if I would like to join her at the outreach Wianta Art project Inspirasia was hosting. Thus, for the the past month, I helped YKIP translate letters, worked with the organization in Denpasar, met with affected children, and witnessed how the organization operated. Afterwards, I gained a high amount of respect for the non-profit and its employees.

YKIP was founded eight days after the bomb as a transparent model for aid from local rotarian clubs.¹⁷ Many fraudulent non-profits surfaced after the bomb to take advantage of the mass of incoming foreign aid and money was being effortlessly handed out. People were stealing money, people were taking the money to buy handphones and motorbikes, in-laws were taking money from the wives of the bomb victims, and there was hardly any stable solution. The organization became a natural result of work done by Mitrais, a software company in Kuta and the Bali Recovery Group as Bali citizens wanted to make sure that relief for victims and their families was sustainable after the foreign aid agencies pulled out of Bali.¹⁶ YKIP first aided with supplying medical supplies and emergency efforts. After one year, in 2003, the organization started its scholarship program in which it supported kids of bomb victims with funding to pursue their education. Soon its mission expanded to promote a diverse set of educational programs for all impoverished Bali citizens in memory of the fallen victims.¹⁸

In 2003, Rucina Ballinger became director of YKIP, and it was then that she was introduced to Inspirasia founder, Mark Weingard. He wanted to increase his reach to smaller projects and took

¹⁷ Assiddika, Dian. Lauren Livingston. SIT: ISP. Indonesia, Denpasar, Nov 14, 2012.

¹⁸ Anon. 2012. "Mitrais." Accessed November 24. <http://www.mitrais.com/aboutus/csr/ykip/Pages/default.aspx>.

on YKIP as one of the founding projects and worked with Mitrais to continue the growth and outreach of YKIP. Weingard currently donates 45-50,000 euros annually to YKIP's KIDS program and MRAC, medical research at Udayana.¹¹

Furthermore, YKIP acts as a trust fund for the children, and, so far, it has secured the finances for 46 children in the KIDS program until 2026 (Appendix V).¹⁰ This includes children from Bali and five from Java who now have sufficient funding to finish their schooling through high school.⁹ Since its creation, YKIP has expanded to four educational programs: KIDS, Kembali, Vocational, and University.

The KIDS program is directly linked to children of bomb victims. KIDS aims to make sure that the children of victims stay in the school they attended prior to the bomb through the 12th grade. Mitrais funds 50 percent of the school fees for the benefactors with the remainder comes from outside donors. The scholarship pays for the children's tuition and school fees, school supplies, uniforms, and extracurricular activities. The budget changes year-to-year based on expected upcoming expenses. Because of the success of maintaining donors and the simplistic model, the KIDS program has funding secured through 2026 when the last child is expected to graduate university if they choose to attend. The organization also has a psychologist who occasionally stops in to offer assistance to the families if they are still suffering from the trauma. This opportunity was used immediately following the bomb, but now people prefer just to speak with the field officer who goes to the families' homes once a month.

According to YKIP's website, "approximately 127,000 students under 18 years old come from poor families and are 50 percent more likely to drop out of school" due to economic hardships.¹⁹ In Bali, it costs, on average, three to four million (\$300-400 USD) rupiah to send you children to elementary school and middle school and around six million rupiah (\$600 USD) to send a child to high school. However, the average income for low-income families in Bali is only around

¹⁹ Anon. n.d. "Yayasan Kemanusiaan Ibu Pertiwi." Accessed November 24. <http://www.ykip.org/>.

1.5 million rupiah (\$1500-1000 USD). With many families consisting of two children or more, for obvious reasons, many families cannot afford to send their children to school.

YKIP's Kembali program works with impoverished families to help support the right to their education through sponsorship programs that provide them with funding for tuition and supplies. Through working with welfare agencies and with schools, YKIP identifies eligible and qualified students to receive the Kembali scholarship. Children can receive other aid along with the Kembali scholarship, YKIP only strives to fill in the gap the government and other scholarships cannot meet. The scholarship is funded by individual and group sponsors, and to maintain the scholarship, students have to keep their GPA at a 6.5 on a 10 point scale while in primary school and a 7 out of 10 when in junior and senior high school. While the demand for educational aid is high throughout Bali, YKIP is one of the only organizations that provides aid for children's education. The higher the quality of the education, the more expensive it is. Thus, YKIP attempts to distribute the same amount of funds to each family per child, and if a family wants to send its child to a better school, they must pay the remainder of the cost.

To date, Kembali has 560 students participating in its program (Appendix IV).¹⁰ In 2012, the program had thirty graduates and 47 students are expected to graduate in 2013. To manage the Kembali program, YKIP staff have to constantly monitor the children's grades as well as the changes in family income to make sure aid is distributed fairly. YKIP sees funding a child's education as the first step to improving these children's lives opening them up to a world of possibilities. Earning even a high school education is a great feat for these children and can lead them to a much more prosperous and healthy life full of opportunity.

If a sponsored child shows promise through the KIDs or Kembali program, they have the opportunity to receive funding from YKIP's University or Vocational programs to pursue a higher degree. Depending on the field of study, it can cost anywhere from \$8,000- \$16,000 USD to attend university, for a student living in poverty, this goal is unreachable and unrealistic. Thus, in 2009

YKIP established its University and Vocational programs. YKIP has sent five Kembali participants to university and around 15 to vocational training schools. This year, one of its university scholarship recipients graduated from law school at Udayana University with a GPA of 3.4 and hopes for working for a social justice organization that helps the disadvantaged. Assiddika commented, “<This> tells me that there is hope in our students’ futures. We try to give support to the families and to create good people from the students and to provide them with a good environment.”¹⁵

Outside its educational programs, YKIP tries to offer its participants resources that will further help them cultivate and use the education they are gaining. Each year YKIP hosts a special event for all of its participants. The directors ask the participants what they want, and then, try to provide it for them. On November 16th, YKIP hosted a career day for its Kembali and KIDS program, so students could come and meet local professionals and network with businesses around Bali.

Through its educational and outreach programs, YKIP and its donors have inspired hundreds of Indonesian students to pursue their education. YKIP has one goal, to provide students with an education so that they have more opportunities opened to them throughout their lives. Mitreis sees YKIP as its social responsibility and offers YKIP office space, networking resources, and funding. With this social-entrepreneur relationship along with YKIP’s generous donors, YKIP has been able to survive for ten years and has effectively provided education for hundreds of Indonesian students.

While YKIPs corporate responsibility-donor model has been sustainable for the past ten years, it doesn’t come without struggle. Working in the non-profit sector is anything but easy. Low wages, long work hours, high accountability are all reasons people deter away from the profession. Like every other NGO, YKIP has not avoided those stereotypes. While they only have four permanent employees, the turnover rate is high seeing as providing for one’s family becomes more important than the work that is done. It is difficult to find committed, qualified staff and provide them with the proper salary and benefits.

Currently, YKIP has four permanent staff members. One KIDS officer who maintains contact with families and distributes the funds, and three other officers who work with the Kembali program. As there are 560 students receiving scholarships through Kembali, YKIP employees have to constantly look over funds and make sure funds are being appropriated to the right people. The employees also have to maintain good relationships with the donors, recommend to donors which children need the most assistance, construct a budget for the donors, and help local partners.

The biggest challenge is maintaining donor relationships. Every quarter, the students write appreciation letters to their donors, and without help from the schools the children attend, YKIP employees and volunteers translate these 560 letters and report back to the donors in a timely manner. Many times donors will contact YKIP asking about their students progress, and Assiddika mentioned it being very stressful with only four people maintaining the operation. Many times the donors will also want to meet their children, and YKIP encourages it, but discourages the giving of more money and gifts as the organization does not want the families to become dependent on the funds.

As YKIP continues to grow and expand, the organization hopes to increase its Kembali scholarship recipients by five percent in 2013. YKIP also would like to broaden its outreach program and attract more local donors. Early of next year, YKIP plans to hold a local fund gala at a hotel and spa in Seminyak that has donated its space, and it hopes to organize another local fundraiser involving the scholarship recipients. Because of YKIP, hundreds of children can currently achieve a high school education, and if YKIP continues with its model and maintains proper relationships and networking with donors, it will continue to be a model for corporate-social responsibility and will continue to positively impact the community.

ASSESSMENT

Ibu Eka and Ibu Leni both mentioned how their children's education was being supported through YKIP. The burden being lifted off of these women and others benefiting from the KIDs and Kembali programs is immeasurable and the rewards for giving a child an education are uplifting for a society. By educating the children of Bali, YKIP is creating a generation full of hope and promise. With a proper education, children can go on to support their future families and can be inspired to create positive change within their own community.

After working on the Wianta art project with Inspirasia and YKIP, more than 700 boards were created, and, afterwards, I felt even more reassured that the organizations had truly created something encouraging for the Balinese and Asian community. Seeing all of the faces of the children who are full of potential and who had been given an opportunity to achieve an education and lifestyle in which they otherwise wouldn't have been able to, demonstrates to me, personally, that Inspirasia's model of philanthropy is working and deserves to be exemplified. Social justice in developing societies is often lacking and criticized, Inspirasia and YKIP are making great strides into creating an equal opportunity for those at disadvantaged positions. What has to happen next is a model for employment for the educated youth so they are not left unemployed after graduation. This is difficult to create, but earning an education is one step in the right direction.

While they both YKIP and Inspirasia struggle to maintain qualified employment, they have strong and motivated directors who are passionate about sustaining an organization that fulfills its mission and purpose. They are not coming from an outside perspective looking in, but rather they are on the inside looking out at possibilities that arise from giving a community health care and educational programs. With this mindset and a group of innovative employees and board members, Inspirasia and YKIP can continue to grow and continue to inspire local communities.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

I appreciate everyone I've met over the past three months, you all have made this trip exciting and have left me in such high spirits. Much love goes out to Bu Ari, most definitely one of the most gracious, kind, funny, and just plain-out-wonderful persons I've had the pleasure to get to know and to learn from. You are an incredible academic and mom! I have to give much thanks to Aries, Dede, and Pak Dedy for introducing us to the Indonesian language. We could not have asked for more patient, fun, and helpful friends and teachers. Thanks to Pak Garret for providing us with our most informed and most interesting lectures and for being my personal academic advisor. I regret that I did not speak with you more over the course of the ISP period. Thanks to Ibu Dian and Ibu Farika at YKIP for being so open and kind to me and for letting me tag along at Wianta's studio. For that, I would also like to thank Rucina Ballinger, Joseph DeWolk, Tina, Made Wianta, and any others who were involved in the Wianta Lamp Project. It was a wonderful and moving experience to be apart of. To the women, children and families whom I spoke with and played duck, duck goose and musical chairs with, you will be always in my heart. You are an inspiration, and I am very happy I spent time with you. I also would like to thank the Agung family in Bedulu for putting up with me and enjoying a few laughs as well as my family at home, thanks mom for always supporting me! So glad to have met all of the students on the Fall 2012 trip. We've made so many memories, and I'm excited to spend the last week with everyone. And last note of appreciation to all of my other new found loves in Indonesia: Roti Bakar, Pinky, Nasi Goreng, Bu Putu, Putri, Bu Agung, Made Antara, Sangsoko, hiram pants, buckets, mosquito coils, guitars, 90s house musik, late night conversations at warung outside my homestay!

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The October 12, 2002 terrorist attack in Bali reached far and wide in the Balinese community. A number of ISP topics could surround the relief efforts or the context of the Bomb in the Balinese culture. I found it most difficult to find a focused topic and really analyze it critically, but I think that just comes with more time and a greater focus and concentration within the topic. It really is essential to make contacts prior to your ISP period. It makes your transition and study so much easier, and I think it would create a greater focus on the topic. It was difficult to get and access to the children, because I could not hold private interviews with them because it went outside YKIP and Inspirasia's confidentiality procedures, and our informal conversations did not go into much detail because of our language barrier. I would focus on more on the children and other beneficiaries and determine how they felt they were being effected versus how statistics claimed they were being effected.

Outside of philanthropy, it would be interesting for someone to focus on how the international tourist industry concentrated on marketing Bali and Kuta after the incident. They hosted a number of international music festivals and many attraction books were created after the attacks to bring tourism back and seeing that effect on the local community could lead to an appealing ISP topic. Studying the relationship between the Javanese and Balinese populations that find themselves in Bali's tourism areas could lead to a great information as well. I would also encourage any future ISP students interested in contemporary art to work with Pak Made Wianta. He has his own studio and gallery in Denpasar and room and board available and is extremely knowledgeable about art in the Balinese context as well as within the international community.

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APPENDIX I: Photos of Wianta Art Project



Artist Pak Made Wianta helps Kembali students



Finished boards





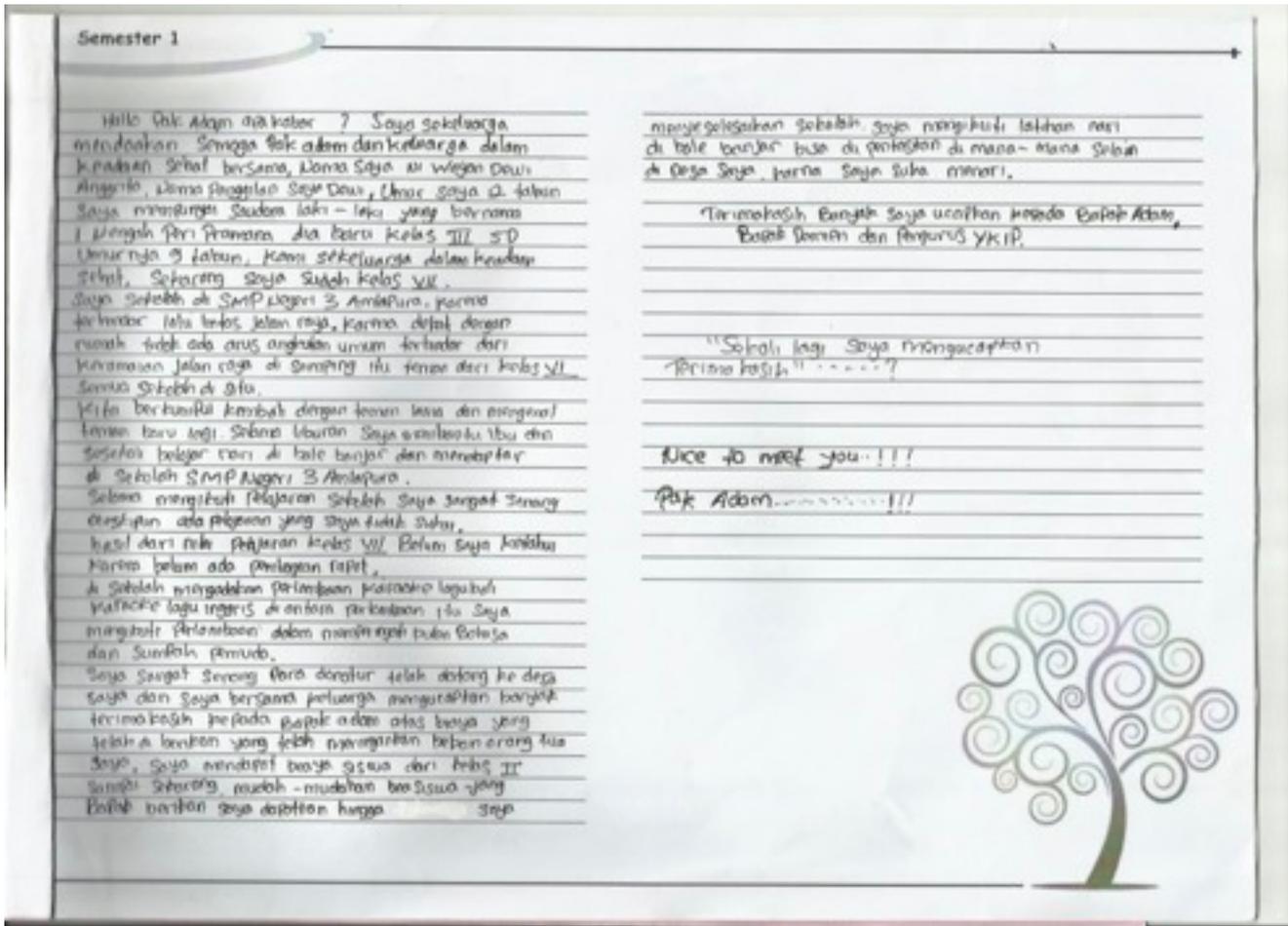
Inspirasia Ambassador, Rucina Ballinger



Kembali students wishing their donors a Happy Holidays



APPENDIX II: YKIP BENEFACTOR LETTER TO DONOR



Translation: Dewi Anggrita

Hello Mr. Adam, How are you? My family and I hope that you and your family are doing well too. My name is Ni Wayan Dewi Anggrita. My friends call me Dewi. I am 12 years old. I have a younger brother named I Nengah Peri Pramana who is in third grade and is nine years old. Our family is in good health. Now I am in seventh grade, and my school is SMP Negeri 3 Amlapura because it is closest to my house and there is no public transport, and my friends go there too.

I enjoy being with my friends and making new friends at school. During holidays, I help my mom in the house and take dance lessons in our village's banjar until I return to school.

While attending school, I am very happy. I don't know my exam results from seventh grade lessons yet because I haven't gotten my report back.

My school held a karaoke contest with both songs in Bahasa Indonesia and English to commemorate the month of languages. I entered the contest and performed a song.

I am very happy that my donor already visited my village. My family and I want to give Mr. Adam many thanks for helping relieve the burden of my parents. I have received a scholarship from second grade until now, and hopefully I will get the scholarship you gave me to continue school.

When I finish school, I want to continue my dance training somewhere other than my village's banjar because I love to dance.

I want to say many thanks to Mr. Adam, Mr. Demien, and YKIP!

"Again and again, thank you a lot Mr. Adam!!!"

APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW

Ibu Hayati Eka Laksmi

Ibu Eka what is your profession, and can you tell me how you were related to the 2002 Bomb Bali?

I teach SMP at a junior high school. I've been interviewed by people in Australia because my husband died in the attack. You can look it up in Google.

Ibu Eka, who was your husband?

My husband's name was Imawan Sardjono. My husband was a fireman in Kuta, but on the side, he would take tourists and show them around Bali or act as a driver. On the night of October 12, 2002, he was guests to the Angkasa Pura.

For seven days I looked for his body in hospitals all around Kuta and Denpasar. I went to 13 hospitals. I expected my husband to be alive, but after I went to see the location of the bomb and I saw the status of the car, I realized there's no way he could have survived seeing the condition the car was in. It would have been impossible. I didn't know how to tell my family or our two children. I was at a lost. I still wanted to find his body to get closure. After 6 days, we found his body at Sanglah Hospital. The hospitals were so crowded and it was hard to find out anything.

Did your family receive any aid from the government after the attack?

My family did not receive any immediate governmental aid. It took longer than six months for us to receive anything from the government. After six months, I received a deposit or stimulus for the children, but I cannot access it until after they graduate SMA. It will be 15 million for both of them once I can access it. The mass media said it was bullshit that the families weren't being helped more and being more supported by the government.

What happened for you after the attack?

For six months I was extremely depressed. There was hardly any help, and I was alone with my two kids. My children were young, and I was frustrated, angry, and alone with no work and not help. I had lied to my children and told them that their father was still working. It was going to be hard for them to know.

I was introduced to Eliza from International Medical Corps. I had kept my feelings in for six months, and then finally I burst into tears in front of my friends. They told me I needed to get help, and they introduced me to Eliza.

My husband and I had bought a house before the accident, and I didn't know how I was going to pay it off. I didn't know how I was going to pay for the house or the children's expenses for school. I had received my husband's retirement funds from Suksiwani, his office. After I met and spoke with Eliza, she asked me if I would work at an NGO she had created.

Eliza's specialty was is psychology background

After working with Eliza, I felt as if I had come alive again. The program created a counseling service for mothers and children who had been affected by the incident on October 12, 2002. First it started off as individual counseling for each family, and then after individual counseling had been completed, the program offered group counseling for all those involved as a way for us to share our stories and grief. It was as if I was letting out all that had been going on in my head for the past six months.

How were your children after the incident? How did the cope with losing their father?

I could tell my children had been depressed because of the loss of their father, and no one had really talked to them about the situation. It was hard for me to talk about it with them. To tell them that their dad had died. When we went to counseling as a family they were told to draw photos of how they were feeling. My oldest drew a picture of a black car. When asked why, he said it was his dad's car and that it had been burned. My youngest one who was three years and one month at the time of the first counseling session, drew a picture of only his dad's head. They had both become very introverted over the past six months.

There were 22 families that took part in the group counseling including around forty seven children who met every sunday for two years after the bomb occurred. Even after the first week, I could see progress in myself and my children.

The psychiatrist Eliza was from Harvard in America, but she had a Balinese husband.

I had to survive for my children. My children were my motivation. I worked and survived because of them. What will my children become if I am weak?

Our therapy sessions continued to be sponsored and funded under the name Yayasan Isana Dewata.

What is Yayasan Isana Dewata?

In 2003 the organization was certified and legalized and recognized by the Indonesian government. The organization allowed for victims like myself and my children to gather and share stories. We could create a dialogue on how to cope with the dramatic changes our lives were facing. The organization acted as a medium for us to talk about are struggles in regards to our families, children, financial circumstances.

Now the organization consists of 52 households and not only comprises of immediate family members affected by casualties from bomb. Now it also includes those who were injured.

Our location for meetings is mobile. We used to all meet at a house on Raya Kuta, but since almost everyone lives in Denpasar, it was too far away for everyone to travel to. At the meetings there are activities try to help everyone relieve their problems. It's mostly wives of bomb victims who participate. We talk about how to maintain finances, we look for people who can give donations to the families in need, and we practice developing our skills. Skills that are taught include show shinning, sewing, and store keeping. One woman has opened her own tailor shop and another woman has started her own warung near the house at Raya Kuta. We work on finding small job

opportunities for the families. Finances are a very important part of maintaining a quality life, and by teaching them skills, and not just giving them money, were creating a sustainable means of income for the families. Donations are not what people really need, because the money only lasts for a short time and cannot be sustained. Direct donations only go to those who really need it. Most donations are kept by the organization and are not given out so the money doesn't go quickly and gets shared equally among the families. If the families need money, they borrow it from the organization at a low interest rates usually around 1 percent. At first, this borrowing was allowed for families who had an immediate family member perish in the bomb. Now more underprivileged families can seek assistance with us. Generally, we do not seek out the families of the victims, we allow them to come to us. There are 52 families who are now apart of our organization. When they can prove to us that they are a victim, they are welcome

Mangku Pastika, who is currently the governor of Bali was a big advocate for the rights for the Bali bomb victims. At the time of the bomb, he was the head of Bali's police force. He told the public that if he was elected Governor, he would take care of the victims. I reminded him recently of his promise that he has yet to fulfill. He apologized.

What are some difficulties the organization faces?

It's difficult to continue to find funding. After the bomb, there was a donation box placed at Ground Zero. Six million Rp was donated in the box, and that initial money was used to start the organization. What organization?

I was given the money to take to a meeting where we were to discuss what was to be done with it and how it was to be distributed. On the way to the meeting, I was robbed by a pickpocket. Luckily they only took my personal money, the donation money was safe in a plastic bag buttoned in one of my bottom pants pockets.

We have reminded the governor of his promise. The governor says before the next election, he will hold true to keeping his promise. Through an interaction with a government officer, the governor has said he will meet with us again. He has asked us what we need. We said medication and help with medical expenses to help those who were injured and are still suffering from those injuries. We also want help funding for the education of the children of the injured and deceased victims

How does YKIP help?

Most of the children's educational funding comes from YKIP. The children receive three million for one year for junior high school. This doesn't cover all of the expenses, but the promise is that YKIP will help fund the children's education all the way up until they graduate from high school. During high school, the children receive anywhere from three to six million Rp depending on their costs.

What is Isana Dewata doing currently? What are its hopes for the future?

Currently we're in the process of proposing to the economic sector of the government for funding. Most members of the organization are already working, but especially for the now single mothers, it is difficult for them to survive off of their limited wages. We would like to provide more

opportunities to the victims. Such as if they want to go back to school to gain more skills, we could provide them with assistance.

In early November, I submitted a proposal to the economic sector of the government to help provide more assistance in supporting the children, health care costs, educational costs, and a place to build the foundation's home. We collected on data on what the families needed most, and health care and funding for education was the most required by our families.

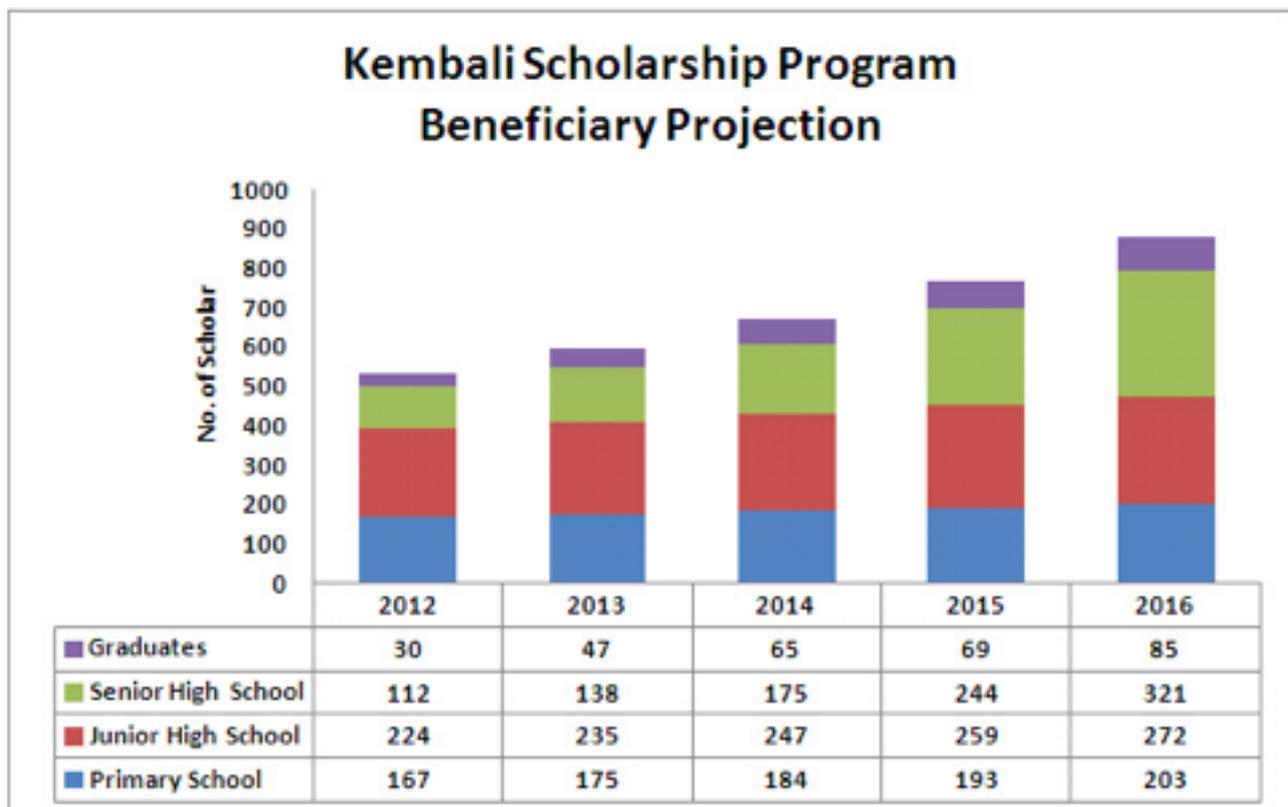
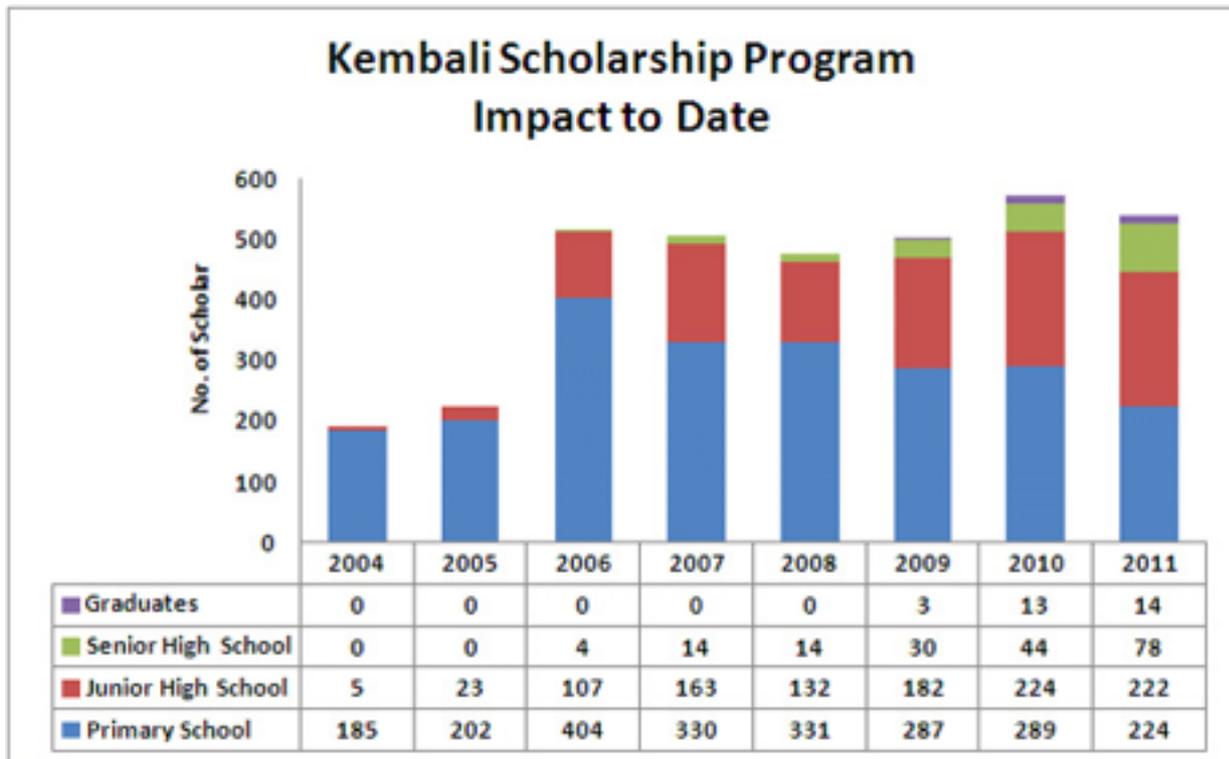
The organization continues to look for funding and works with other organizations in Bali and in Jakarta to promote anti-terrorism acts. We are in the process of involving a peace campaign around Indonesia.

What is your perspective on the events that occurred that night?

I am a Muslim living in Bali. Those who are relentlessly supporting the Jihad are evil. We're all victim. Any other people talking in the name of Yayasan, Hindus, Muslims, and Christians all are uniting within this organization. Members of every faith were affected by this tragedy. We're all human beings. Our cooperation is not just based on religion. In the organization, we all came to love one another and could relate because of our grief.

I don't want people to forget me. At Ground Zero the names are engraved. I want people to remember what happened. Not just nationally, but internationally. This was a global act of terrorism. Many countries are on the list of suffered casualties. Children of victims will come to see these names. We are all family because we have been tied together by our fate.

APPENDIX IV: YKIP KEMBALI STATISTIC CHARTS



APPENDIX V: YKIP KIDS SCHOLARS EXPECTED GRADUATION

KIDS SCHOLARS PROJECTION 2013-2026

