ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF USAID (UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT) THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES PROGRAM (ESP) THE PROVISION OF CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION IN POS TSUNAMI IN ACEH

(2004-2009)

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The impact of the tsunami disaster in 2004, had a great impact not only on the source of water in terms of quality and quantity but also the infrastructure used to distribute water to the people of Aceh. With waves as high as almost 30 meters and puddle into almost all areas of Aceh, the impact is devastating. All low-lying areas along the coast of Aceh was hit by the tsunami. Seawater lick up anything in its path. The tsunami also soak the wells, fields and who knows how long pategalan can be utilized. Therefore, various organizations, both locally and internationally providing assistance to restore order in post-tsunami Aceh. So also with USAID (United States Agency for International Development) itself is a U.S. federal government agency which is independent, which was inaugurated by John F. Kennedy, as part of the Law on Foreign Aid in 1961. Its mission is to manage the economic and humanitarian aid to countries in Aceh alone asing.dan USAID through The Environmental Services Program (ESP) to encourage the achievement of better health through improved management of water resources and the expansion of access to water and sanitation services.

A data of were analyzed using the theory of qualitative findings that are relevant in an attempt to give an explanation and discussion of theoretical and answer research problems in a logical and rational. The results showed the tsunami disaster in Aceh in 2004 led to the difficult access to clean water and sanitary conditions were worsening. In this study, it has been used several theories, including the theory of International Relations, National Role and Foreign Policy.

This study used descriptive research methods analysis, and based on that framework, this study took the hypothesis, that the USAID through The Environmental Services Program (ESP) has helped improve the management of the Watershed (DAS) for the provision of clean water and sanitation to the people of Aceh after the 2004 tsunami disaster.

Based on of data acquisition can be concluded that the role of USAID through the ESP in the provision of water and sanitation in post-Tsunami Aceh (2004-2009) managed to improve access to clean water by 20% the people of Aceh in Aceh ESP geographical area and 40% in areas of Aceh most affected by the tsunami; establish and develop a solid waste management in 15 communities in Aceh; establish and develop small-scale sanitation in 25 communities in Aceh, and, cooperate and assist the taps in Aceh in terms of operational, monitoring, infrastructure, and financial

Keywords : USAID, Environmental Service Program (ESP),Tsunami In Aceh