

THE ROLE OF FOREIGN NGOs IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL ECONOMY OF ACEH AFTER TSUNAMI

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ABSTRACT

The earthquake and tsunami in Aceh on December 26th, 2004 have caused massive destructions. The World Bank noticed that, besides causing the death of the people, the destruction costs USD 41,401 billion, which 78% of it is in economical and environmental sectors. The rest is the destruction of local socio-cultural sector. The objective of this research is to investigate the role of NGOs to develop the local people in Aceh both economically and environmentally. The primary data will be obtained by distributing questionnaires while the secondary data will be taken from various sources such as agencies which have involved in the development of the local area for three years after the tsunami. A direct observation will be done applying two stratified cluster samplings. The research will be focused on some districts and villages in Banda Aceh where the tsunami impacts destruct massively. The analysis unit is the victims of tsunami. The Cobb-Douglas model will be used as to determine the input which significantly influences the income of the villagers. The impact of the role of NGOs to the local environment will be analyzed descriptively. The result is expected to be able to contribute to the authorities and the people about increasing the role of NGOs to empower the local people after tsunami.

1. INTRODUCTION

Aceh is also known as Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), residing in West Sumatra island part with its capital of Banda Aceh. This Area was very important and strategic encircled by important trade route of Melaka Strait to the north and the east, and of North Sumatra province to the South while to the west side, it borders with Indian Ocean or Indonesia ocean. Geographically this area is 57.365 km² in size, with populations is 4.333.774 people, 98,7 % among others is Moslem (report of BPS provinsi NAD, 2007).

The 26 Desember 2004 tsunami have resulted serious disaster to Aceh. Most of infrastructures and various social assets were damaged. It made the development of

Acheh has left behind compared to other province and to the situation before the tsunami. Referring to the 2003 year statistics, the development in Acheh during pre-tsunami is as the following:

Product Domestic Regional Brutto Rp 139 triliun, with growth level 8,7% and with resident number 4 million soul, hence PDB per capita become 3,4 million rupiah. Labor force spelled out members by 2,53 million people, opportunity of activity 2,25 million people, unemployment number 0,28 million people with unemployment level become 11,20 %. Impecunious resident number mount in every year and so that year 2003 reaching 40,39% or 1,7 million people. The root cause happened the make-up of the amount of impecunious community among others because of economic crisis, endless conflict in Acheh, and structural poorness of itself. Damage storey after tsunami, from all sort of sector equal to Rp 41,401 triliun (world bank report 2005). Natural sector of damage of serius is housing sector, education, health, religion, cultural, transportation, communications, energy, clean water, sanitasi, barrage, agribisnis, fishery, industrial, commerce, environmental, governance, bank, and finance.

Society Acheh hope disaster of tsunami last become a wisdom for all Indonesian people, which that Acheh also very hungering for change namely balmy life, peace, secure and prosperous, and prestigious immediately form. Its problem, especial impact which generated by tsunami in Acheh is the destruction of some of previous economic potency become the source of place society living, whereas economic growth in area can be seen from to the number of economic potency in area. Condition of Economics society have two sides . Monetary aspect and side of aktifitas real in the form of service or inseparable production at other side (A.Hadi 2005). From two sides that claim carefully of first rate accuration in designing economics building to justice and prosperity as economic democratization reality wishing to be woke up after tsunami in Acheh. Such situation, making world eye at a time gone to Acheh through various electronic media and also print which have displayed news about situation of Acheh after tsunami. Factly mass media contribution very big so that make world cleft nations very enthusiastic to give aid to Indonesia to rouse initialy Acheh. Feel that high solidarity have been shown by international world.

This study is about foreign NGO's activity to development of local economics which go into effect in Aceh as free as tsunami on December 26th, 2004. A limit research which role study in the field of development of local economics of society and around during meter a period of three years after free as tsunami. Activity of foreign NGO's, among of bring about development initialy life of society and around preyed by tsunami, in fact this aktiviti is also conducted by and government of local NGO's of place. But encouragement as body or institute is not empire which its have of international level to only depend when donor nations lift a hand it to rouse initialy of Aceh after tsunami.

Encouragement of executed development aktiviti not merely entangling by Indonesian government, however getting support of United Nations and donor nations putting attention to Aceh. Implementation approach and development systems taken part in non government organizations (NGO's) have made model in development initialy Aceh and have bringing many feather in one's cap, especially in the field of development of housing, health, education, infrastructure of economics of environment. But still not showed glorious in the field of development of local economics in society. Development model with participative approach of society side, which initiative by foreign NGO's through aid of funding money and or in the form of goods have made not becoming creative society, so that do not emerge bright ideas to rouse its better economics., however more layed on to drape byself than aid. On other side, agency form foreign NGO's which execute activity not showed its goal achievement, so that life of economic social of society becoming not expand. Response to approach of the development model have come to discussion materials in circle institute college, governmental, private sector and society. This discourse seems awake us to find new approach in policy of development by foreign NGO's was to be more as according to need of ground than place society of after tsunami disasters. Various seminary and workshop, executed by interested parties to formulated correct development model executed by foreign NGO's area tsunami. Related to development discourse by foreign NGO's area of tsunami, expanding idea realize more secure and prosperous society as free as tsunami, have to start from society itself by improving role effectivity and also foreign NGO's as donor as well as participations to development of society (Gaffar

1999). Related with that, this investigation require to be conducted in the effort (1) well be acquainted profile of NGO's foreign which cover organizational aspect, and activity of network, and (2) role of foreign NGO in development of society economics and around place. Result of this study to expect contribution idea to foreign NGO's and or monarchic space in development frame and enableness of more optimal society economics.

In many aktiviti, pursuant to literature gathering touching aspect by institute of Non Government Organizatins (NGO), there are execution pattern and activity which is significant. Shigetomi (2004) and Eldridge (1989) discovering that role of NGO's which have is glorious of development initially typical society of South-East Asia in Thailand, Indonesia and Philippine. After Gaffar mention that NGO's represent organization formed by circle having the character of self supporting and do not depend to the state and government, is either facility and money. By that, the Non Government Organizations NGO's is often hooked; correlated as agent of change in finishing various phenomenon of social state after knocked over by various disaster or crisis of Aceh. Gaffar (1999). From free masterpiece focus in the reality study pulling back problems of NGO's activity in development of limitation is either tell role or impress at areas and or state, which is knocking over by human crisis or disaster

However, although activity by foreign NGO with all sort of pattern to rouse initially Aceh as free as tsunami have bringing many changes to glorious. The core important in overcoming situation at a period to dread of three-month limit as free as tsunami. Glorious also seen after taking a period of three year the core important in development of principality like development of health area, other economic infrastructure and housing. But glorious impression not yet seen at area development of local economics of society and place the core important area of tsunami disasters. By that, become especially problem in this study is converged to : i) what is especially patterns of foreign NGO's activity to development economics of local society after tsunami in Aceh, ii) do factors constitution of foreign NGO's activity especially in connect enableness of society economics and around place, iii) do patterns of characteristic from foreign NGO's activity have fulfilled needs of economic principality of society and

tsunami victim and iv) do foreign NGO's activity have earned to make an impression on to make-up of earnings of society tsunami victim.

2. METHODOLOGY

In general aim, this research to study process and factor constitution role of foreign NGO's in development activity as free as tsunami in Aceh. By giving point to activity development of local society economics and around place during a period of three year as free as going into effect of tsunami (2004 to 2007) as a macro study and role of foreign NGO's as micro study limit and specifically this study aim for: i) to as for pattern of activity development of local society economics and around which have glorious after going into effect of tsunami (2004 to 2007), ii). Knew definitely factors constitutoing foreign NGO characteristic to give support development of local economics of society and totally in chosen sector, iii). Knew definitely factors which have got an impression society victim place tsunami after accepting aid of foreign NGO's.

This study was conducted by picture about profile and role of foreign NGO's in development of local economics of society. That methodologies which used in this study method of survey with source of data by passing bibliography study and of interview with organizer of foreign NGO's and society victim tsunami accepting benefit of local NGO's. Data of secondary part by from all sort of source of agency which follow in construction initialy place area during three year as free as tsunami. Study conducting is in Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam with investigation location focussed in Banda Aceh municipality. Stipulating of Banda Aceh municipality as investigation focus pursuant to consideration of this area represent of capital and center management of governance province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and this town also represent most area by tsunami disasters. Primary data will be taken by field with continue of two stage stratifield cluster sampling method. For the sampling of *first phase* specify two hit district tsunami most damage in sub-province area and municipality and *second phase* specifying two countryside village in each chosen district to be made by investigation target. Interview by using form which is addressed to society receiver of benefit in the form of aid for the repair of economics.

Determination of election of foreign NGO's to development of local economics of society will be determined by purposive pursuant to importance and criterion from target of investigation. Technique data is collecting form foreign NGO's, using documentation study method of research various relevant document type with a purpose to investigation and also take a period of three year as after tsunami disasters. The connecting data with that, which have been collected, tabulation and analysed by concentrating on aspect of NGO's foreign, and net activity. Cobb-Douglas model will used to determine inputs which by signifikan influence earnings of society.

3. CONCLUSION

In early, by data and picture about situation of Aceh, have been research since of Julai 2008 and pursuant to report result of mapping which have been by government of province in the early tsunami in sub-province area and town there six of sub-province area and municipality was victim by tsunami among others Banda Aceh municipality, Aceh Barat regency, Aceh Besar regency, Aceh Jaya regency, Pidie regency and Lhokseumawe municipality. From that sixth of area which accept impression most serious is capital of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam is Banda Aceh, Aceh Barat capital of regency Meulaboh, Aceh Jaya capital of regency is Calang and some sub-district in Aceh Besar regency area. While Pidie regency and Lhokseumawe municipality scanty accept impression than tsunami.

From some sub-province area and the municipality is above, selected of Banda Aceh to be specified as investigation area with consideration of this town that is as capital of than province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and a period of this town tsunami become society location between nation. In Banda Aceh municipality there are four sub-district which serious by tsunami disaster is sub-district of Meuraxa, Baro Jaya, Kuta Raja and Syiah Kuala university. By purposive sampling and as according to investigation, at withdrawal of first sampling, sub-district of Meuraxa and Syiah Kuala university chosen confluence as investigation target and withdrawal of second phase sampling by purposive is chosen of countryside of Blang Oi and Deah Glompang and also Tibang and of Alue Naga as investigation object. While determination of

society sampel and of NGO's foreign will be conducted at the time of execution of continuation survey and execution of interview.

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