

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

One of the countries that have long committed to cooperate with the Government of Indonesia is Japan, a country that once occupied Indonesia in the period 1942 - 1945. Through Japan ODA in Indonesia, Japan also contribute significantly to the field of human resource development and development of social infrastructure of Indonesia economy. For example, during the economic crisis of Asia in 1997-1998, Japan assisted Indonesia in trying to get out of the crisis in the form of individual loans, an extension of payment obligations, support on government strategies, and so on.

Similarly, when a significant earthquake and tsunami from the Indian Ocean struck Sumatra island in December 2004, Japan provided reconstruction and rehabilitation funds for disaster victims of \$ 640 million. Bilateral relations between Indonesia and Japan in the field of forestry have been conducted since the late 1960s, only 15 years since Indonesia gained independence from Japanese occupation. Cooperation through the project "Mountain Logging Practice in Java," in addition to project cooperation also carried out cooperation in the field of education and job training, technical assistance, forest management, and trade in forest products (Sinaga, 2015).

Currently, Indonesia's cooperation with Japan covers various aspects of forestry, such as conservation, human resources development, and reforestation/forest rehabilitation. Cooperations with the Japanese government are implemented through regional and multilateral bilateral cooperation in the form of loan and grant. The form of that cooperation is grant-aid, technical assistance, and the delivery of staff of the Ministry of Forestry to attend education, training, seminars and other activities in Japan. The Japanese government

agencies that are the counterparts in this cooperation are Forestry Agency (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), JICA<sup>1</sup>, Environment Agency, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup Republik Indonesia, 2015).

On 18 June 2008, there is was event in celebrating 50 years of friendship between Indonesia and Japan. Since the start of diplomatic relations between Japan and Indonesia, Workshop Studies Joint Japan-Indonesia on the Prevention of Forest Fires in Jakarta, which was held by the Embassy of Japan together with the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia have been implemented and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) office in Indonesia. One of JICA program in the field of forestry is a Workshop. It is the result of coordination between the two countries based on the agreement reached on the occasion of meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda and Vice President Jusuf Kalla to cooperate also in the environmental field. Earlier, in January 2008 Prime Minister Fukuda announced that Japan would provide aid of approximately US \$ 10 billion within 5 years from 2008 until 2013 in order to forge partnerships with a number of emerging countries seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as growth grows economy, including Indonesia (Kedutaan Besar Jepang di Indonesia, 2008). It further strengthens Japan's commitment as the largest donor country to Indonesia.

On September 2012 there are some agreement from JICA, and the government of Bengkalis which is cooperation with the provision of technical assistance by JICA to Bengkalis District that is by sending eight representatives from Bengkalis District to follow the workshop of environmental ecosystem arrangement course in Japan. The cooperation aims to provide training on the environmental arrangement in Japan to be implemented in Bengkalis district. On February 3, 2013,

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<sup>1</sup> JICA is an organization to distribute Japan ODA (Japan's Official Development Assistance) aimed at contributing to the peace and development of the international community.

Japan and Indonesia agreed to sign a project "Indonesia-Japan Project for the Development of the REDD + Implementation Mechanism (IJ-REDD+)." The duration of this corporation is 3years until June 2016. Targets areas of the IJ-REDD+ project is the province of West Kalimantan (4districts), Central Kalimantan Province and Mountain Trench National Park (6villages). There are five outputs of activities that will be carried out by the IJ-REDD + project, which will be continuously targeted to contribute to the development of REDD + in Indonesia, which are:

1. Level of REDD+ Province of West Kalimantan; Monitoring activities (Remote Sensing, Field Survey, GIS) have been carried out, Training and put into REDD+ MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, and Validation), and RAD-GRK,
2. REDD+ model in the National Park; Facilitation Training, Capacity Building of National Park Staff (Workshop Collaborative Management), Socio-economic Survey, Survey on FPIC, Survey and Training on Biodiversity Survey,
3. REDD + model for HP / HL / APL is developed at pilot site (s),
4. Provincial level MRV in Central Kalimantan; Meeting with JICA-JST Project (Hokkaido University) in collaboration with IJ-REDD +, attending the Peat Carbon Measurement Workshop organized by BSN and JICA-JST Project, 4th International Workshop on Wild Fire and Carbon Management in Peat-Forest in Indonesia, and held a Joint Workshop on REL and MRV of Peat Land and Peat Forest in Central Kalimantan,
5. Support the National REDD + Level by contributing actively in presentations at various meetings; COP 19 in Warsaw, REDD + Partnership Workshop and Meeting. Some activities related to the Joint Credit Mechanism are Interactive Dialogue with Private Sector in

Japan and supporting REDD + sessions at the JCM Capacity Building Workshop. Besides, there are activities related to Capacity Building, namely the Satoyama Training Course in Japan and the Visiting Program to Japan (Direktorat Pemanfaatan Jasa Lingkungan, 2013)

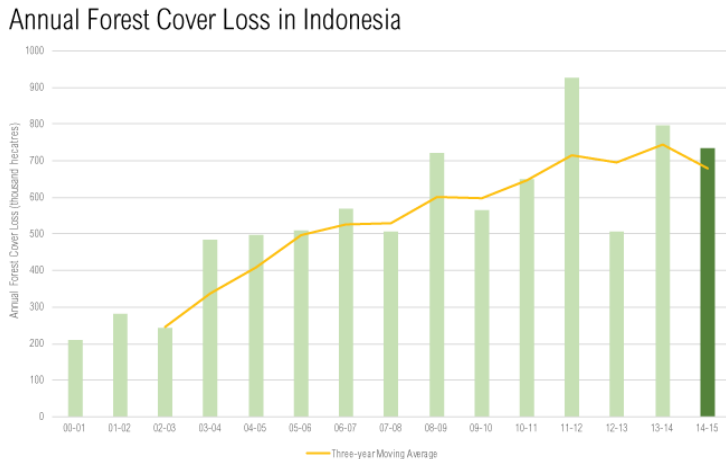
Japan and other developed countries cooperate on forestry because over one million hectares of forests, most of them are tropical forests destroyed every month in the world, equivalent to one football field destroyed every two seconds. In addition to supporting biodiversity and forest-dependent communities, forests and soils store enormous amounts of carbon - nearly three hundred billion tons of carbon or about 40 times the amount of emissions released into the atmosphere.

Forest devastation and degradation have a significant impact on climate change in two ways. First, encroachment and forest burning release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Second, forest destruction will reduce the area of forest that absorbs carbon dioxide. Both roles are crucial because if the remaining tropical forests here also destroyed, then the world will lose in the battle against climate change. Global temperatures since the 19th century show a change in the average temperature, indicator of climate change. This change in global temperature indicated by the increase in average temperatures up to 0.74o C between 1906 and 2005 (Susandi, Herlianti, Tamamadin, & Nurlala, 2008).

Indonesia has the third largest tropical rainforest in the world after Brazil and Congo with a forest area of 109 million hectares divided into three islands namely Sumatra, Borneo, and Papua in 2003. However, in 2009 it is estimated that the remaining forest area in Indonesia is only left 28%. Even in 2012, the destruction of forests in Indonesia increased significantly that is 982,000 hectares (Wijaya, Juliane, Firmansyah, & Payne, 2017). Indonesia is one of the countries with the broadest extent of tropical forest in the world that needs international funding support to protect the remaining

tropical forests. Indonesia is currently in the first position as a country with the fastest rate of deforestation<sup>2</sup> In the world, and the biggest country number three that produced gas emission(Greenpeace, 2010). Indonesia is the third most abundant greenhouse gas emitter after the United States and China(Koran Sindo, 2015).The following data on forest destruction in Indonesia from 2001 to 2012:

**Diagram 1: The development of forest cover loss in Indonesia between 2001 and 2015**



[http://bit.ly/Indonesia\\_2015](http://bit.ly/Indonesia_2015)

GLOBAL FOREST WATCH WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Source: <http://www.wri-indonesia.org/id/blog/6-tahun-sejak-moratorium-data-satelit-menunjukkan-hutan-tropis-indonesia-tetap-terancam>

It happens because of illegal logging<sup>3</sup>Moreover, the burning or clearing area, especially in the extensive peatlands.

<sup>2</sup> Deforestation is the removal of a [forest](#) or stands of trees where the [land is after that converted](#) to non-forest use.

<sup>3</sup> Illegal Logging is the harvest, transportation, purchase or sale of timber in violation of [laws](#).

The issue of environmental degradation and climate change relates to the issue of forest management for a long time. Sustainable Forest Management concept (SFM)<sup>4</sup> initially, embodied in the sustained yield principles<sup>5</sup> which was for the first time expounded explicitly in the 1669 Forest Ordinance in France. This method developed in mainland Europe, especially Germany, with more emphasis on the forest homogeneous (one species) and the age (even age) which is generally in the form of plantations. This method first entered Indonesia since the Dutch colonial era.

Meanwhile, environmental aspects in a broad sense globally began to be considered in forest management since the issuance of the *Stockholm declaration*<sup>6</sup> in 1972. The Declaration that was initiated by the Human Environment Conference held in Stockholm (Sweden) contains 26 points (principles) that need to be held in the management of natural resources and the human environment. Some points of the declaration are directly related to forest management activities.

Furthermore, the attention and commitment of the international community to environmental management, including forests, is completed with the earth summit called UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and

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<sup>4</sup> Sustainable forest management is the [management of forests](#) according to the principles of [sustainable development](#). Sustainable forest management has to keep the balance between three main pillars: [ecological](#), economic and socio-cultural”.

<sup>5</sup> Sustained yield principles is the [ecological yield](#) that can be extracted without reducing the base of capital, i.e., the [surplus](#) required to maintain [ecosystem services](#) at the same or increasing level over time.

<sup>6</sup> The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, having met at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, having considered the need for a common outlook and for universal principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.

Development). United Nations Conference on the mandate of the UN General Assembly. 22/448 was held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) on 3 - 14 June 1992 was the Head of State level conference; produces 5 (five) documents agreed and approved: Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biodiversity, Forestry Principles and 21st Century Program. One document on the results of the Earth Summit, the Forestry Principles, although agreed only as non-binding norms for forest management and conservation in sustainable development, is agreed to be taken into account in international cooperation in forestry and applies to all forest types.

In this research, the researcher is interested in research and analyze the role and cooperation of the Japanese government for forests Conservation in Indonesia.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the background elaborated before, the researcher has reached the question is:

*Why do the Japanese government still committed to cooperate with Indonesia in the forest conservation programs?*

## **C. Theoretical Framework**

In order to analyze the role and cooperation of the Japanese government for forestry in Indonesia, the writer will use the theory and concept as follow:

### **1. Foreign policy theory**

“Foreign policy is a strategy or planned action developed by a decision maker from a country against another country or international units used to achieve certain goals based on national interests” (Plano & Olton, 1980).“Foreign Policy theory is a theory that explains the behavior patterns manifested by a country when fighting for its interests” (Masoed, 1990).In relation to other countries, foreign policy is

related to the decision-making process that follows a series of specific actions. In studying foreign policy, "there is a universally applicable dictum that says foreign policy is always based on national interests in order to achieve the national goals of its nations. The national goal is actually an elaboration of the national interests of the nation state" (Morgenthau H. J., 1997). This universal proposition shows the inseparable relationship between foreign policy as a tool / instrument of interaction between nation states in international politics always driven and controlled by motivation to achieve certain national interests. This relationship applies at the conceptual and empirical level (Wicaksana, 2007).

The concept of foreign policy and national interests has been adopted and used as two interrelated concepts. Various groups such as academics, journalists, bureaucrats and politicians also refer to and use the concepts of foreign policy and national interests for various purposes and contexts. But ironically, if they are asked whether the true meaning of foreign policy and national interests, the diverse answers that arise respond to it. In reality there is no universal consensus regarding the conceptual definition of foreign policy and national interests. Foreign policy is described as a link between the domestic environment and the external environment of a country (Wicaksana, 2007).

Japan concern about global warming problems, as evidenced by foreign policy issued by Japan. as an example "The Cool Earth Partnership," which was published at a global economic forum in September 2009 by providing funding support of 10 billion USD as a developing country financial assistance mechanism, including Indonesia, for environmental adaptation and mitigation projects. Besides that, Japan also conducted program for training Environmental Leaders in Asia and African countries pioneered by the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology. This program was implemented from 2008-2013. One of the breakthroughs was to print environmental leaders around the world by providing



scholarships for students in developing countries to study undergraduate and postgraduate programs at the most advanced universities in Japan.

## **2. National Interest theory**

Every foreign policy decision of a country is always based on the national interests of the country who involved. National interests are often used as a tool to analyze a country's foreign policy goals. According to Morgenthau "The national interest is the minimum ability of the state to protect and preserve the physical, political, and cultural identity from the interference of other countries. From this review, the leaders of the state lowered the specific policies against other co-operative or conflicting countries" (Morgenthau H. J., 1951).

Morgenthau also said that the concept of national interest is similar to the general concept of the United States Constitution in two ways: general welfare and legal protection rights. The concept contains the inherent minimum meaning in the concept, which is to protect its physical, political, and cultural identity from the disruption of other nations.

National Interest is the goal to be achieved concerning the needs of the state or in connection with the aspired aspect. In this case, the relatively fixed and equal national interests of all countries are security (covering the survival of their people and the needs of the region) and welfare. These two main points are the security of welfare. The national interest is identified with the "national goal." For example, the interests of economic development, the interests of development and improvement of the quality of Human Resources or the interest of inviting foreign investment to accelerate the pace of industrialization.

"The national interest is often used as a measure or the main criteria for the decision makers of each country before formulating and determining the attitude or actions. Even

every Foreign Policy step needs to be grounded in the national interest and directed towards achieving and protecting what is categorized or defined as a National Interest" (Rudy, 2002).

According to K. J. Holsti<sup>7</sup> There are four elements of national interest, which are:

a. Security

It is the primary objective of each country for Self Defense, in order to protect its population, its territory, its sovereignty from serious threats and not only in war and also in the physical but also regarding population, government, economy, and ideology.

b. Autonomy

The ability to formulate domestic and foreign policy based on the priorities of the government and all the risks, and the ability to withstand pressure, influence, and threats from other countries.

c. Welfare

Factors that becomes a tool for measuring the success of a country. For example is a country that has great military power but does not pay attention to the welfare of its people is a group of less good state groups. While the country that has military strength is less powerful but attention to the welfare of its people is a good country

d. Prestigious

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<sup>7</sup>Holsti, K. J. (1995). International Politics: A Framework for Analysis. In K. J. Holsti, *International Politics: A Framework for Analysis* (p. 137). New York: Prentice Hall.

Excellence in the field of science and technology has an important role, in addition to the traditional view that considers the primary source of status is the military power. An example is an attempt by semi-periphery countries to become a central, developing or suburban state to be a developed or semi-fairy country.

The issue of global warming has become a significant concern since the last few decades, mainly because the impact caused by global warming has significantly affected the existence of the environment and human life. As an illustration, every year humans dump 20 billion tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions into the earth's atmosphere, while trees produce no less than 700 billion tons of carbon dioxide per year. Industrial countries or developed countries whose population is only 20% of the world's population must be responsible for climate change that is currently happening because they have spent more than 70% of the total GHG in the atmosphere, starting from the beginning of the industrial revolution. The historical GHG emissions of developed countries have dominated the atmosphere tremendously, and are major causes of current and future global warming. Japan is one of the largest GHG producing countries in the world. Industry sector is the most significant contributor of GHG in Japan. In 2015 it reached 44.9% GHG emission compared to transport sector, residential sector, and commercial and other<sup>8</sup>. As a result the global warming impact has been felt in Japan. Even in August 2010, the temperature in Japan reached 37 degrees Celsius which caused 132 people to die at that time (WWF Indonesia, 2010). Then also in August 2015, the temperature in Japan reached 38 degrees Celsius, and even the temperature at Ginza reached 50 degrees Celsius. Cause 25 people died, and 11,672 people were hospitalized because of heat (Tribun News, 2015). Therefore, based on the Kyoto Protocol, which was carried out on December 11, 1997, industrial countries were required to reduce their greenhouse

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.env.go.jp/press/files/en/750.pdf>

gas emissions collectively by 5.2% compared to 1990. Several mechanisms in the Kyoto Protocol that regulate the problem of reducing GHG emissions, as explained below:

1. Joint Implementation (JI), a mechanism that allows developed countries to build joint projects that can generate credit for reducing or absorbing GHG emissions,
2. Emission Trading (ET), a mechanism that allows a developed country to sell credit for GHG emission reduction to other developed countries. ET can be possible when developed countries that sell GHG emission reduction credits have a GHG emission reduction credit exceeding their country's target,
3. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), a mechanism that allows non-ANNEX I countries (developing countries) to play an active role in helping to reduce GHG emissions through projects implemented by a developed country. Later the credit for the reduction of GHG emissions resulting from the project can be owned by the developed countries. The CDM also aims for developing countries to support sustainable development, besides that CDM is the only mechanism by which developing countries can participate in the Kyoto Protocol (WWF, 2008).

### **3. International Cooperation theory**

Today international cooperation has become commonplace in international relations. International cooperation becomes a way for actors to make a 'relationship' of interest fulfillment desired by the actor. One of them is the state as the leading actor in international relations. The State carries out international cooperation because the state wants to sufficient for the needs of all the people in the country, prevent/avoid possible conflicts, acquired recognition as an independent state, strengthen the relationship between countries.

”Cooperation is an effort to help each other, cooperate, and unite in implementing a particular

activity/event”(Haas, 2013). “Relations and cooperation between countries arise due to the existence of natural wealth and uneven industrial progress, thus forcing the state to form an international collaboration in various sectors” (Kusumaatmadja & Agoes, 2003). There are several reasons why countries cooperate with other countries, Which are:

1. In order to improve the economic welfare of many countries that cooperate with other countries to reduce the cost to be borne by the country in producing a product of necessity for its people because of the limitations of the country,
2. To improve efficiency related to cost reduction,
3. Due to the problems that threaten the collective security,
4. In order to reduce negative losses caused by individual actions of the state that impact on other countries(Holsti, 1995)

The purpose of International Cooperation is to fulfill the interests of individual countries and to combine existing competencies so that the desired goals can e achieved. “The cooperation was formulated into a container called the International Organization. International Organization is a tool that allows each member to establish cooperation in the field of politics, economic, social and others”(Plano & Olton, 1982). According to Rudy, International cooperation can be defined as a pattern of cooperation across state boundaries, based on a clear and complete structure and is expected to be projected to take place and carry out its functions on an ongoing and institutional basis to seek the achievement of the necessary goals and mutually agreed upon, both between government and government and among non-governmental groups in different countries.

Bilateral relations between Indonesia and Japan in the forestry sector have been conducted since the late 1960s, before Indonesia implemented the HPH system in its forest management, by implementing the "Mountain Logging Practice in Java" project. In addition to the cooperation project, also carried out cooperation in the field of education

and vocational training, technical assistance, forest management and trade in forest products. This cooperation is carried out both through government agencies and non-government institutions. Currently, Indonesia's cooperation with Japan covers various aspects of forestry, such as conservation, human resources development, and reforestation and forest rehabilitation. Cooperation with the Japanese government is done through regional and multilateral bilateral cooperation in the form of loans and grants. Cooperation is generally in the form of grant-aid, technical assistance, and the delivery of staff of the Ministry of Forestry to attend education, training, seminars and other activities in Japan. The Japanese government agencies which are the counterparts in this cooperation are Forestry Agency (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), JICA, Environment Agency, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

#### **D. Hypothesis**

According to the background and the theoretical framework above, the purpose of the Japanese government on cooperation in the field of forestry with the Indonesian government is:

1. Security: Japan wants to protect their citizens from Global warming,
2. Welfare: Japan wants to prosper their industry by trading Carbon

#### **E. Purpose of research**

1. To find out what national interest of Japan was made in forest Conservation in Indonesia in 2008 until 2015.
2. To analyze the role and cooperation of the Japanese government for forests Conservation in Indonesia from 2008 until 2015.

## **F. Research methods**

The methodology that used by the writer for this thesis is the qualitative descriptive method. That is a method that illustrates the facts with utilizing the data which obtained from books, journals, news, website, and writings related to the problem that will be discussed in this thesis. In this method, the writer analyzes where the problem is described based on the facts that exist later in the relationship between facts with another fact, then drawn into a conclusion.

The writer collects the data through library research. This techniques utilize the data or materials in the library to support research obtained from books, magazines, newspapers, websites and other materials following the topic to be thorough and can be tested the truth.

## **G. Scope of research**

To avoid the enlargement of explanation the role of Japanese government towards forest conservation in Indonesia, it needed the scope of research. In this research, writer limits since the second era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono until now the era of President Joko Widodo (2008-2015).

## **H. System of Writing**

This undergraduate thesis is systematically written based on the rules that applied in scientific writing. It is divided into several chapters with different discussion within its territory but interrelated. In order to facilitate in interpreting the topic issue, this undergraduate thesis will be divided into five chapters that consist of:

- Chapter 1: This chapter examines the background of the research, research question that need to be answered, theoretical framework that is used to analyze the research question, hypothesis, purpose

of the research, method of research, and the system of writing that also written in this chapter.

- Chapter 2: This chapter examines the relation between Japan and Indonesia in general
- Chapter 3: This chapter examines the corporation between Japan and Indonesia in forest conservation section.
- Chapter 4: This chapter examines Japan's interest for cooperate in Indonesia's forestry sector

Chapter 5: This chapter is a conclusion that contains the result of the discussion of the previous four chapter.