

CHAPTER III
JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO INDONESIA,
JAPAN AND INDONESIA NEED ONE ANOTHER, AND
ROAD TO AGREEMENT

Indonesia is a big country which is located in the tectonic plate that can move any time. It is called earthquake. Indonesia as well as Japan is agitated by disasters which often occur in those countries. Long time ago, Mount Tambora erupted in 1815 with 92.000 people as victims¹²¹; its explosion was very devastated and made many disruption and damages. Mount Merapi also erupted in particular years. Earthquake often occurred especially in Sumatera, Java, and Papua islands. Nevertheless, the latest biggest disaster in history which occurred in Indonesia was earthquake and tsunami in Aceh in 2004. Another disaster was in Bantul, Yogyakarta. Earthquake took place in that city caused many died victims in 2006. For the last, there was Merapi eruption which was one of the biggest Merapi eruptions ever in its history.

Actually, there are two big natural disasters in Indonesia namely earthquake and tsunami in Aceh in 2004 and earthquake in Bantul in 2006 before the agreement on the establishment of mitigation expert and the establishment of Disaster Prevention Research Institute in Indonesia signed on February 2007. Then, Japan came and helped Indonesia in disaster management within these two

recovery response. Yet, after the agreement signed by Japan and Indonesia, Merapi eruption occurred in Yogyakarta in 2010. Japan still gave its assistance to Indonesia mostly after signed the agreement.

A. Japan's Contribution in Aceh in 2004

The first disaster in Indonesia when Japan helps is earthquake and tsunami in Aceh. On December 26th, 2004, Indonesia was shocked by a great disaster, earthquake and tsunami occurred in Aceh, Sumatera Island. It was 9.3 Richter scales earthquake that hitting Aceh, Sumatera.¹²² This was a great earthquake that happened in this last 40 years which hitting Aceh.¹²³ This event was shown on many medias such as television, radio, newspaper, and international medias. The world knew about this disaster and gave its empathy to Indonesia. Thus, there were many aids and assistances from foreign countries came to Indonesia. Japan is one of those countries which gave its aids for Indonesia. As a bilateral partner and a country that has similar geographical area, Japan gave its aids and assistance to Indonesia by giving contribution to help emergency response and recovery action. Japan had been giving its foreign aids to Indonesia for more than 50 years.

Hence, in this period, natural disaster often occurred in both countries. In 2004, when tsunami hit Aceh, Sumatera, Japan was so active to give its contribution in form of aids and assistance to Indonesia. Japan provided

¹²² "26 Desember 2004: Bencana Gempa Bumi dan Tsunami di Aceh," Indonesiamedia, last
"5.1 Desember 2012, <http://www.indonesiamedia.com/2012/12/26/26-desember-2004->

reconstruction fund for the victims as much as US 640 million dollars.¹²⁴ On that disaster, the earthquake caused tsunami and 230,000 people died in eight countries. Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, and Thailand had high amount of victim.¹²⁵ There were many bad impacts caused by the disaster, such as, damages, disruptions, and victims. In Indonesia, there were 126,000 people become victims and 50% of all buildings destroyed.¹²⁶

Thus, Japan which previously had bilateral relation with Indonesia, gave its aids and assistance to Indonesia by handling the recovery of the country after the disaster. Japan with similar geographic area as Indonesia felt its partner needed help and the country gave many contributions based on humanity and previous relation of both countries. Japanese government gave US 1.5 million dollars in form of food and medical tools¹²⁷ as emergency aid for the victims in Aceh. In addition, Japan supported Indonesia by giving attention in the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction in Aceh after the disaster. As stated by Vice of Japan Ambassador for Indonesia, *Masafumi Kuroki*,

*"Kedatangan saya juga ingin melihat langsung bagaimana bantuan ini disalurkan kepada masyarakat korban bencana, dan masih dimungkinkan jika penyaluran ini sesuai dengan prosedur, maka pemerintah dan masyarakat Jepang bisa menambah bantuannya lagi."*¹²⁸ (My arrival is for seeing how the assistances are delivered to the victims of disaster, and if there is possibility, then government and Japanese will add its assistances).

¹²⁴ "Sistim Bantuan ODA Jepang di Indonesia." *op.cit.*

¹²⁵ "26 Desember 2004: Bencana Gempa Bumi dan Tsunami di Aceh." *op. cit.*

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*

¹²⁷ Badriah, "Jepang Beri Bantuan Korban Tsunami Aceh," *Tempo Interaktif*, December 29, 2004, <http://www.temponews.com/2004/12/29/bek-20041229->

The responsive action from Japanese government executes the concern of Japan in giving its assistance to Indonesia appropriately. This also includes intensive communication that Japan arranged in order to make closer discussion for the next step which is a discussion forum about cooperation on aids for reducing disaster victims.

Moreover, Japan also sent its Fire and Disaster Management Agency (FDMA) to Indonesia for helping rescue activities in Aceh. Japan sent its unit on December 29th, 2004 until January 20th, 2005.¹²⁹ The activities covered search and rescue activities, transporting personnel and supplies, and instructing how to use search and rescue technologies.¹³⁰ Indonesia wished to learn from this agency within the emergency response on search and rescue activities after disaster occurred in the affected countries.

Those are Japan's contribution on earthquake and tsunami disaster in Aceh. Japan had much contribution to Indonesia within emergency aid and recovery. It can be seen that Japan showing its empathy and considering Indonesia as its partner in term of bilateral relation.

B. Japan's Contribution in Bantul in 2006

Earthquake occurred in Bantul, Java with 6.2 scales Richter on May 27th, 2006 at 5:54 am.¹³¹ There were many buildings collapse. More than 127,000

¹²⁹ "Fire and Disaster Management Agency (FDMA)." *op. cit.*

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*

¹³¹ Ren, "Gempa 2006 Picu Tanah Longsor di Bantul," *VIVANews*, January 19, 2012, accessed <http://www.vivanews.com/2012/01/19/gempa-2006-picu-tanah-longsor-di-bantul/>

houses destroyed and an additional 451,000 buildings damaged in the area.¹³² A lot of people lost their resident. At least, 5,749 people killed and 600,000 people were displaced in the Bantul-Yogyakarta area.¹³³ This earthquake was one of the greatest earthquakes ever happened in Yogyakarta. Again, Japan gave its aids to the disaster management in Bantul in form of availability of ambulance for Muhammadiyah Hospital in Bantul and renovation of ceramics center "*Rutaran Miring*" in Klaten.¹³⁴ Japan also provided emergency relief goods for the victims, such as, tents and water purification equipment with the total amount US 180,000 dollars.¹³⁵

There was also assistance from JICA which sent its team to look after the victims around 4,000 patients. Emergency Grant Aid also delivered to Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) of US 1 million dollars and to Indonesian government for emergency necessities, such as, tents for school; 3,700 unit, tents for families; 2,400 unit, and others.¹³⁶

Moreover, Japan sent its independent team to observe any kind of Japanese assistances in Bantul. This Independent team consisted of Professor *Hideki Kaji* from Tokyo Institute Technology, *Masasori Muto* from Mitshubishi Research Institute, and Mr. *Dai Modinaga*.¹³⁷ This expert team was sent to observe Japan's assistance in Bantul and to ask how effective Japan's assistance for the victims

¹³² "Earthquake Summary in Java, Indonesia," USGSGGov, accessed December 29, 2012, <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eqinthenews/2006/usneb6/#summary>

¹³³ *Ibid.*

¹³⁴ "Bantuan Jepang untuk Gempa Bumi di Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah Melalui Bantuan Hibah bagi Grass Roots Human Security Projects," Japan Embassy, accessed December 30, 2012, http://www.id.emb-japan.go.jp/news06_44.html

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*

¹³⁷ Sit, "Tim Independen Dari Jepang Datang Ke Bantul Meneliti Bantuan Pasca Gempa," *Berita*

after the earthquake. Professor *Hideki Kaji* said about the purpose of the independent team came to Indonesia,

*"Karena tugas kami adalah untuk melihat di lapangan dari bantuan yang telah diberikan oleh Pemerintah Jepang bagi korban gempa di Jogjakarta khususnya di Kabupaten Bantul ini sebagai bahan laporan kepada Pemerintah Jepang."*¹³⁸ (Our duty is observing the assistance in that given from Japanese government for the victims of earthquake in Yogyakarta, especially in Bantul as the reporting material that will be delivered to Japanese government).

As well as Aceh, Bantul received Japan's contribution. The assistances, such as, Japan's independent expert team and its attention of given aids were given by Japan. Japan's contributions on giving assistance in the form of emergency relief team, emergency relief goods, and emergency grant aid is the proof that Japan showing its empathy and attention to have a cooperation in disaster management with Indonesia.

C. Other Japan's Contribution to Indonesia

Japan had been giving education aids to the children since June 2006 in Aceh.¹³⁹ Lost Children Operation (LCO), an institution concerns on education and provides scholarship; cooperate with Japanese Charity Foundation *NPO PAC* (*People's Association on Conscience*) provides the fund. Chief of LCO, Abdullah Madyah said about this assistance,

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*

¹³⁹ Waspada, "Jepang Masih Bantu Anak Korban Tsunami Aceh," *Waspada*, August 9, 2012, accessed December 31, 2012, http://kececeh.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=205:jepang-masih-bantu-

There were many buildings collapsed, more than 127,000 houses destroyed.¹⁴² In addition, a lot of people lost their resident at least 5,749 people killed and 600,000 people displaced in the Bantul-Yogyakarta area.¹⁴³ Indeed, there were many shortages on disaster management, from prevention, emergency response until reconstruction. Because of them, Indonesia had many victims and damages affected by disasters. This is the problem of Indonesia on disaster management. Hence, Indonesia needs help from Japan which seen by the situation in Indonesia that lack of disaster management.

First, based on the great earthquake and tsunami in Aceh in 2004, the writer sees that people, rescue team, and government did not work together to help each other to face impact of disaster. They were not ready yet to face disasters. It can be seen from the amount of victims which over 4.000 people. And, local government has important role within disaster management, it influences for disaster risk in rural area. The big problems are local government is less education, less attention, and less budget for disaster management.¹⁴⁴ The placement of experts becomes a problem of government in Indonesia. Sometimes, government does not place the experts in the right sector to handle any kind possibility of disaster. In the case of Wasior Flood disaster in 2010, Ministry of Environment said that he

¹⁴² "Earthquake Summary in Java, Indonesia." *op.cit.*

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁴ Irwan Suhanda, 2011.*op. cit.*, 27.

already published disaster sites map and sent it to local government.¹⁴⁵ It means that government already prepared for possibility of flood disaster, yet, the amount of victims reached thousands. But, on the other side, there is government policy that increasing disaster risk.¹⁴⁶ In 2009, government made a regulation about permission of wood using in West Papua around 3.5 ha.¹⁴⁷ This is confusing between disaster prevention and government policy which does not support each other to reduce disaster risk. So, Indonesia needs help from Japan on coordination between people, rescue team, and government. Indonesia can learn from Japan how to coordinate in emergency response to reduce the amount of disaster victims.

Second, city and society in Aceh should be reconstructed and rehabilitated and Indonesia needs assistance to recover aftermath. People lose their houses in Aceh about 50 % from all buildings destructed. Thus, relocation is the important thing to recover and provide houses for the people. But, this relocation should be considered according to analysis and evaluation after disaster occurred in affected area. Aceh is near from sea and beach, then, the government and architect should make a proper layout of city that resistant with disaster. There are high vulnerability zone, moderate vulnerability zone, and low vulnerability zone in some places in countries.¹⁴⁸ Then, the relocation also should give attention on those

environment, houses were placed close to the beach and there was no green belt or mangrove was so less.¹⁴⁹ In case of Wasior flood disaster on October 4th, 2010, aid and heavy equipment were difficult to be delivered to Wasior.¹⁵⁰ It is because of its infrastructure which minimum. This is the reason that Japan should help Indonesia to rebuild the city after disaster.

Third, Indonesian society was not ready yet to face disaster when it comes. They were so in panic, they have not faced yet this kind of disaster. People did not realize about disaster risk and the importance of disaster education. They also still believe on local wisdom which stronger than danger signals.¹⁵¹ Society did not often do simulation on emergency situation and most of them died because of do not know what they have to do when disaster comes. It is just like what Chief of Global Geophysics Experts Community; Prof. Sri Widiyantoro said,

"Sayangnya, sosialisasi dan pelatihan mitigasi bencana di Indonesia masih lemah." (It is unfortunate that socialization and mitigation of disaster training are still weak in Indonesia).¹⁵²

So, society need to be educated about disaster management and can help themselves when disaster comes. Based on the agreement on mitigation of disaster, Indonesia wishes that Japan can help its society to practice some simulation for preparing themselves to face disaster.

Fourth, early warning system was not so effective to warn people and

earthquake and tsunami monitoring was difficult and not sure to announce tsunami. The reason is that not all tectonic earthquake in ocean resulting tsunami, although it has 8.9 Richter scale.¹⁵³ In addition, earthquake in Aceh resulted assumption that Indian Ocean near with tsunami and countries of this ocean proposed warning system.¹⁵⁴ So, they need a modern early warning system to warn the society to reduce the amount of victims.

Those are situations in Indonesia that need help from Japan. Through the mitigation of disaster agreement, Indonesia can get assistance and can learn from Japanese Disaster Management. There are many sectors that need to be renewed in Indonesian disaster management, from the society to the national level.

2. Japan Needs Indonesia

Japan and Indonesia signed mitigation of disaster agreement on February 13th, 2007. On the other hand, they also signed EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) on August 20th, 2007. So, they signed two agreements in same year. But, it is interesting that Japan and Indonesia also signed economic agreement beside disaster management agreement. This shows that Japan needs Indonesia in term of economic sector to support Japanese economic activity.

First, Indonesia and Japan have symmetric relations on this agreement

... in the term of working together on

disaster management. Japan knows that Indonesia is the main international market for Japan. Therefore, Japan and Indonesia signed EPA to have cooperation in economic area. On June 2nd, 2005, Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan, and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of Indonesia, discussed the vital importance of strengthening the economic partnership.¹⁵⁵ This meeting was held in Tokyo in 2005 and the next meeting was held October 2006. Japan and Indonesia announced the agreement on November 28th, 2006 in Tokyo.¹⁵⁶ Hence, Japan has more interest within this agreement.

Second, the amount of Japan's direct investment from 1967 to 2007 is 11.5% in Indonesia. This means that Japan interested to invest in Indonesia. Japan wants to have more investment in Indonesia, especially after the agreement signed. Yet, there will be another country to invest and to have trading activity in Indonesia. Such as ASEAN Free Trade plus Three Agreement, China and Korea will be Japanese competitor within economic sector. Another country will be a competitor for Japan to compete in term of economic sector.

The contents of agreement are concerned about Trade in Good, Trade in Service, Customs Procedures, Investment, Movement of Natural Persons and Related, Cooperation, Energy and Mineral Resources, Intellectual Property, Government Procurement, Competition, Improvement of Business

¹⁵⁵ "Joint Announcement on the Commencement of Negotiations on the Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement," MOFA, accessed April 2013, <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/indonesia/summit0506/joint-3.html>

¹⁵⁶ "Joint Press Statement Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement," MOFA, accessed

Environment and Promotion of Business Confidence, and Cooperation.¹⁵⁷

So, Japan thinks that EPA can be a wealth for Japan and Indonesia to bind them within their bilateral relations.

Third, Japanese export to Indonesia was US 6.5 billion dollars in 2007 and Indonesian export reached US 23.6 billion dollars.¹⁵⁸ It means that Japan wants to increase import and trading activity in Indonesia. So, Japan wants to open more trading market way to keep export-import activity in Indonesia. Indeed, Japan needs Indonesian sources for its Industries. Japan needs oil, liquefied natural gas, coal, mining, shrimp, pulp, textiles, textile products, machinery, electrical equipment, and others. Therefore, Economic Partnership Agreement and the Mitigation of Disaster agreement are so important for Japan and Indonesia.

In short, Japan needs Indonesia to have cooperation within economic sector. At first, Japan and Indonesia started a discussion in 2005 and announced the deal in 2006. On the other side, Indonesia wants assistance from Japan in term of disaster management. So, they also have agreement on mitigation of disaster which also discussed in 2005 and 2006. Actually, EPA is really important for Japan to strengthening Japan and Indonesia bilateral relations.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁸

E. Road to Agreement

Japan has experiences natural disasters, experts on disaster management and has FDMA (Fire and Disaster Management Agency).¹⁵⁹ It makes Japan a model for disaster management. Moreover, the amount of disaster victims in Indonesia is still high because Indonesian disaster management is not appropriate yet to be implemented. Thus, Indonesia, as a country that has bilateral relation with Japan, can learn Japanese method on disaster management. To learn more about Japanese disaster management, Indonesia and Japan should build cooperation and work together within disaster management. Then, they signed MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) to support the establishment of mitigation expert and establishment of Disaster Prevention Research Institute in Indonesia. Both countries have same problem on facing natural disaster and the concern is to reduce disaster risk and victims of disaster in Indonesia. Having the cooperation and signing the agreement are important things for Japan and Indonesia to maintain the relation within two states. Actually, there are some courses on Japan and Indonesia to get this mitigation of disaster agreement.

First, in the submission of interests, intensity of communication is a must to create same understanding and acceptance of interests which delivered until a deal or a sign in agreement is reached. They have the same interest which is disaster risk reduction for better prevention and management. Indonesia is a country which is agitated by disaster as well as Japan. Japan and Indonesia should deliver their goal and interest in negotiation forum to improve disaster management, especially

in Indonesia. The main problem is natural disaster which often occurred in Indonesia as well as its disaster management still in inappropriately implemented. Besides, Japan wishes that its goals for disaster risk reduction can be implemented in Indonesia and also, export-import activity keeps running.

Second, they had three years to sign the mitigation of disaster agreement. The reason is that Japan waiting the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) which signed on August 20th, 2007. Japan should make sure about the implementation of it in Indonesia. Japan was discussing the EPA in 2005 in Tokyo. Japan tried to get a deal with Indonesia on October 2006 which as consultations in such fields as trade in goods and services, investment, and cooperation. The deal was agreed by Indonesia on November 28th, 2006. Japan was trying to conceal its interest on economic sector within disaster management agreement. Therefore, Japan and Indonesia had two different meeting forums about disaster management and economic partnership in 2005. This was shown that Japan has interest behind signing an agreement on disaster issue. Both agreements were signed at same time in 2007.

Third, Japan has competitors within economic and trading sectors. There will be another country to invest and to have trading activity in Indonesia. Such as ASEAN Free Trade plus Three Agreement, China and Korea will be Japanese competitor within economic sector. China has exported 11.3% to Indonesia in 2005 and South Korea has exported 4.2% in same year.¹⁶⁰ Another country will be a competitor for Japan to participate in term of economic sector or investment.

Japan should make sure that Indonesia receives assistance through ODA-JICA and become a top donor for Indonesia.

Thus, Indonesia also should prepare the country to accept assistances from Japan in term of disaster management and as international opened market. Yet, there are some countries which also give aids to Indonesia, mostly, in earthquake and tsunami in Aceh in 2004. Australia provided US 10 million dollars and United States gave US 100,000 dollars to Indonesian Red Cross and US 2 million dollars on mineral water, sanitation, and others.¹⁶¹ Indonesia should take caution on these aids and should choose the best country that can be a partner on disaster management agreement.