CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

Earthquake, tsunami, typhoon, flood, mount eruption, and others are disasters that can happen in every place, especially hazardous lands like in Japan and Indonesia. Disasters occur in the affected countries causing damages and victims. Thus, disaster management is needed by the countries which are hit by disasters; before disaster, when disaster occurs, and aftermath. Therefore, the affected countries try to reduce the risks of disaster, damages and victims. Active and fast reaction on disaster management is needed in this emergency situation.

Japan is a country which is agitated by disasters. It is also a country which has been known for its great disaster management. As well as Japan, Indonesia also often faces natural disaster such as earthquake, mount eruption, flood, and more. Moreover, the same thing is that they are located on tectonic plate which can move suddenly and cause earthquake or even tsunami. Japan has FDMA (Fire and Disaster Management Agency) for controlling and commanding disaster management especially in emergency situation and for saving and securing regional development with the cooperation with residents and national response in time of need. The government of Japan also has the Central Disaster Management Council and Prefectural Governments and Municipalities to formulate and promote disaster management local plans. Government of Indonesia established BNPB (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana) and BPBD (Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah). The national disaster management agency is responsible for handling disaster management with national, regional, and local levels. The main roles of national disaster management agencies are to develop disaster forecasting tools, to conduct disaster management research, to prepare disaster management plans and to coordinate disaster management activities with other agencies and communities.
management was established in 2008 and BPBD is an Indonesian disaster management for rural area.

The relation between Japan and Indonesia had been started since 1954, from the repayment of Japan to Indonesia which then grew up to cooperation among both countries. The past history about Japan’s colonialism in Indonesia brought both countries’ destiny to meet again in cooperation stage, especially in economic and disaster management cooperation. Japanese war reparation made Japan and Indonesia have bilateral relations since 1954. Indonesia got technical and financial assistances from Japan’s ODA (Official Development Assistance). In addition, after long relationship, they worked together in disaster management cooperation to overcome disaster impact. In addition, the assistance was given from 1982 until 2008 for Departemen Pekerjaan Umum (Department of Public Works).

On December 26th, 2004, Indonesia was shocked by a great disaster, earthquake and tsunami which occurred in Aceh, Sumatera Island. Earthquake was also occurred in Bantul, Java Island on May 27th, 2006. Japan gave its aids in form of emergency assistances which emergency relief goods, emergency relief team, and emergency grant aid. Japan also gave its contribution to Indonesia when earthquake and tsunami occurred in Indonesia. Therefore, Japan showed its consideration to help Indonesia and wanted to work together on disaster management. Indonesia watched Japanese disaster management from its contribution on disaster in 2004 and 2006 as a role model to improve its disaster
management because Indonesia can also learn from Japanese disaster management.

Actually, in the hypothesis, it was stated that to get to the agreement, Japan and Indonesia built trusteeship, shared same interest, and had negotiation. In term of building trusteeship, Japan and Indonesia had a relation in the assistance for Departemen Pekerjaan Umum (Department of Public Work) since 1982. It brought them into a friendship on establishing “Sabo Family.” It concerns on technical cooperation. Moreover, there were two meeting forums before they signed the agreement. The first forum discussed about “Bilateral Cooperation Aid to Reduce Natural Disaster Victims” on June 2005. There was also second meeting on July 24th, 2006 to arrange ”Building the Resilience of Indonesia and its Communities to Disasters for the Next Generation.” These forums were made continuously to get same frame in disaster mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and the agreement of the establishment of mitigation expert and establishment of Disaster Prevention Research Institute in Indonesia.

Based on negotiation concept, the negotiators should focus on interests, not the position. Focus on interests is able to help the involved countries in negotiation get to the agreement with the mutual gain and mutual benefit. Win-Win solution also is used in negotiation for better achievement. Japan had an initiative to make Indonesia become a well-built country and improve its disaster management. Japan and Indonesia delivered their interests for clear understanding. Japan was so active to convince Indonesia and to reach the goals;
Effective Delivery of Emergency Assistance to Victims, and Smooth Transition to and Implementation of Recovery and Reconstruction. Japan stated its interest on economic partnership to support export-import activity with Indonesia. It can be seen on EPA agreement that was discussed in 2005 when Japan and Indonesia had meeting about “Bilateral Cooperation Aid to Reduce Natural Disaster Victims” on June 2005. Meanwhile, Indonesia got assistance and lesson about disaster management from Japan by accepting the experts to train the trainee for additional education on emergency response. In addition, they signed EPA on August 20th, 2007 when the Memorandum of Understanding to support the establishment of mitigation expert and establishment of Disaster Prevention Research Institute in Indonesia on February 13th, 2007 was signed. They also shared same interest to have cooperation and to maintain their bilateral relations. They also want to reach the same goal to reduce the damages and the victims caused by natural disasters.

Consequently, Indonesia wished that Japan could contribute in the activity held by ASEAN Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management and Emergency Response. Japan needed to convince Indonesia signing and working together on disaster management. They had three years to sign the mitigation of disaster agreement. It is because of Japan waited Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). 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 section. The deal was agreed by Indonesia on November 28th, 2006. Japan tried to conceal its
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.

They had intensive meeting; two meetings in 2005 and 2006 to shared their interests and built same frame on disaster management. They delivered their interests clearly without turning down their mutual benefits. Shortly, Japan and Indonesia got to the agreement by building trusteeship by convincing the involved countries, sharing different and same interests clearly and to reach the goal with intensive meeting, and having negotiation with proposing best alternative that must be fair for both countries. Both countries really focused on their interests and the goal which will be achieved. They also knew what they wanted and what they needed in working together on disaster management.

After three years of the agreement, on October 2010, mount eruption occurred in Yogyakarta. There was better preparation than in Aceh in the previous. However, the important thing is cooperating with the local people to response the emergency situation. So, it could also help the disaster management team to evacuate the people. Japan sent three volcanologists to help the research of mount eruption in the border of DIY and Central Java. It is a kind of prestige shown by Japan and respected by Indonesia. Indonesia replied the kindness and assistance from Japan by giving contribution by sending its rescue team as humanitarian aid when tsunami hit Japan on March 2011. This will create and