JSPS Research Project: *Community-oriented and Watershed-based Approach for Harmonizing Environmental Conservation and Regional Economy*, 2018-2020

A Special Program for March 13-17, 2019 in Kyoto

International Forum on

Green Infrastructure:

Disaster Risk Reduction Management Related to Agriculture and Forestry

Date: Thu. March 14, 2019

Venue: RIHN (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature), Kyoto

Program & Abstract

Please use the following Wifi at *Lampung House:*

Wifi: {Aterm} 6befe9-g
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Organizers: Ryohei KADA, Prof., Shijonawate-Gakuen Univ.,
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Program Agenda (Tentative)

International Forum on Green Infrastructure:
Disaster Risk Reduction Management Related to Agriculture and Forestry

March 13-17, 2019

Date / Time	Description/ Title of Presentation	Presenter / Notes
Wed. March 13 Morning	Arrival of the Indonesian Delagates to KIX Airport by Garuda 882; Proceed directly to Kyoto by M.K. Limousine Taxi	Arrival time KIX: 08:30 (Kyoto: 11:30)
Evening	Dr. Robert Ranola: Arrivel from Manila by PR 408; Take M.K. Taxi to Kyoto (Kada will meet) ; Arrival of the Japanese Delagates	Arrival time KIX: 18:50 (Kyoto: 21:30)
Thu. 14 March	***International Forum*; Green Infrastructure: Disaster Risk Reduction Management Related to Agriculture and Forestry**	Venue: RIHN Conference Room (Leave hotel at 9:30)
10.00 – 10:20	Welcome Address & Objective of this International Forum	Ryohei KADA, Project Leader:
	Session 1: Theory and Practice of Disaster Risk Management in Asia	*(30 min. presentation + 10 min. for Q & A)*
10.20 – 11:00	"Conservation Effective Farming Systems to Manage Risks in Agriculture"	Prof. Roberto F. Rañola, Jr. U.P. Los Banos, Ph.
11.00 – 11:40	Case Study on "Green Infrastructure" in Japan from the Aspect of Disaster Risk Reduction -Literature Review-	Hiroaki Somura, Okayama University
11.40 – 12:00	Ecosystem Services from Agriculture and Forestry: Perspectives on Disaster Risk Management	Kentaro Yoshida, Kyushu University
12.00 – 12.30	Optimal Landscape Management against Spread of Disastrous Events by Integer Programming	Atsushi Yoshimoto, ISM, Tokyo, Japan
12.20 – 13:30	***Lunch Break***	(at Dining Room, RIHN)
13.30 – 14:00	**Special Keynote Speech:** "Research and Social Implementation of Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction as Climate Change Adaptation in Shrinking Societies"	Prof. Takehito Yoshida, Project Leader, RIHN & University of Tokyo:
	Session 2: Natural Resource Conservation and Disaster Risk in Indonesia	
14.00 – 14.40	"Agroforestry as a Green Infrastructure to Reduce Risk Disaster in Lampung Province"	Slamet Yuwono, UNILA
14.40 – 15.20	"Impact of Green Infrastucture on Agricultural Economy and the Role of Community Groups to Preserve Agriculture and Reduce Disaster Risks"	Hanung Ismono and Dyah Aring Hepiana Lestari, UNILA
15.20 – 15.40	***Coffee Break***	
15.40 – 16.20	"Mangrove as the Green Infrastructure"	Melya Riniarti, UNILA
16.20 – 16.50	Comments, and Overall discussion followed.	Katsuya Tanaka, Shiga University
16.50 – 17.00	*Closing and Summary of the Day*	Robert Ranola, Jr. and Ryohei Kada
18:00 ~	***Welcome Party in Downtown Kyoto***	
Fri. 15 March	**Field Trip 1 (Kyoto – Shiga Prefecture)**	
Sat. 16 March	**Field Trip 2 (Kyoto – Nara Prefecture)**	
Sun. 17 March	***Departure for Indonesia / Philippines***	M.K. Taxi to KIX Airport

Mangrove as the Green Infrastructure

By Melya Riniarti

Mangrove play an important role in climate change mitigation. The role of mangroves as the green infrastructure in protecting coasts against natural hazards such as storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion has been widely acknowledged. Reduced mangrove area will increase the threat to human safety and shoreline development from coastal hazards and also will reduce coastal water quality, reduce biodiversity, eliminate fish and crustacean nursery habitat, adversely affect adjacent coastal habitats, and eliminate a major resource for human communities that rely on mangroves for numerous products and services. Mangrove destruction can also release large quantities of stored carbon and exacerbate global warming and other climate change trends. With a coastline of approximately 81,000 km in length and 17,504 islands. Indonesia is home to the world's largest mangrove population, housing 22.6% of all mangroves on Earth. . Mangrove forests are found in many parts of Indonesia, with regionally important mangrove ecosystems located in Papua, Kalimantan and Sumatra. In three decades Indonesia has lost 40% of its mangroves, mainly as a result of aquaculture development. Of the existing 3.48 million mangrove areas, 52% are in critical condition. The Indonesian government seeks to improve this condition by creating a national strategy for managing mangrove ecosystems since 2012. Some of the activities carried out are rehabilitation, forest security, community empowerment, tourism management and silvofishery (combined the mangrove with aqua culture). With the abundant evidence of the ability of mangroves to face natural disasters, the integrated management of mangrove ecosystems is very necessary. Integrated mangrove management will maintain the function of mangrove as a green infrastructure.

Key word: climate change, hazard, integrated, mangrove