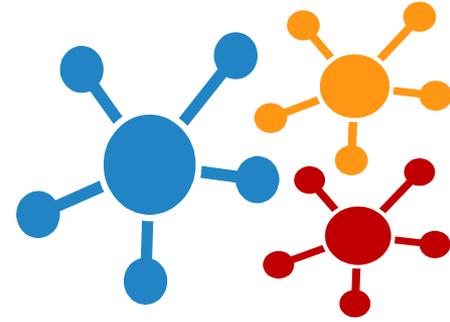


COVID-19 & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (INDONESIA)



Erna Irawati, Rizky Fitria, Rabiatal Adawiyah

1.

INTRODUCTION

- **The very first confirmed case was announced on March 2, 2020**
- **The number of confirmed cases continued to increase daily to eventually reach 320,564 total cases by October 7, 2020**
- **Indonesian government has taken various steps and developed several policies in order to respond and curb the spread of COVID-19.**

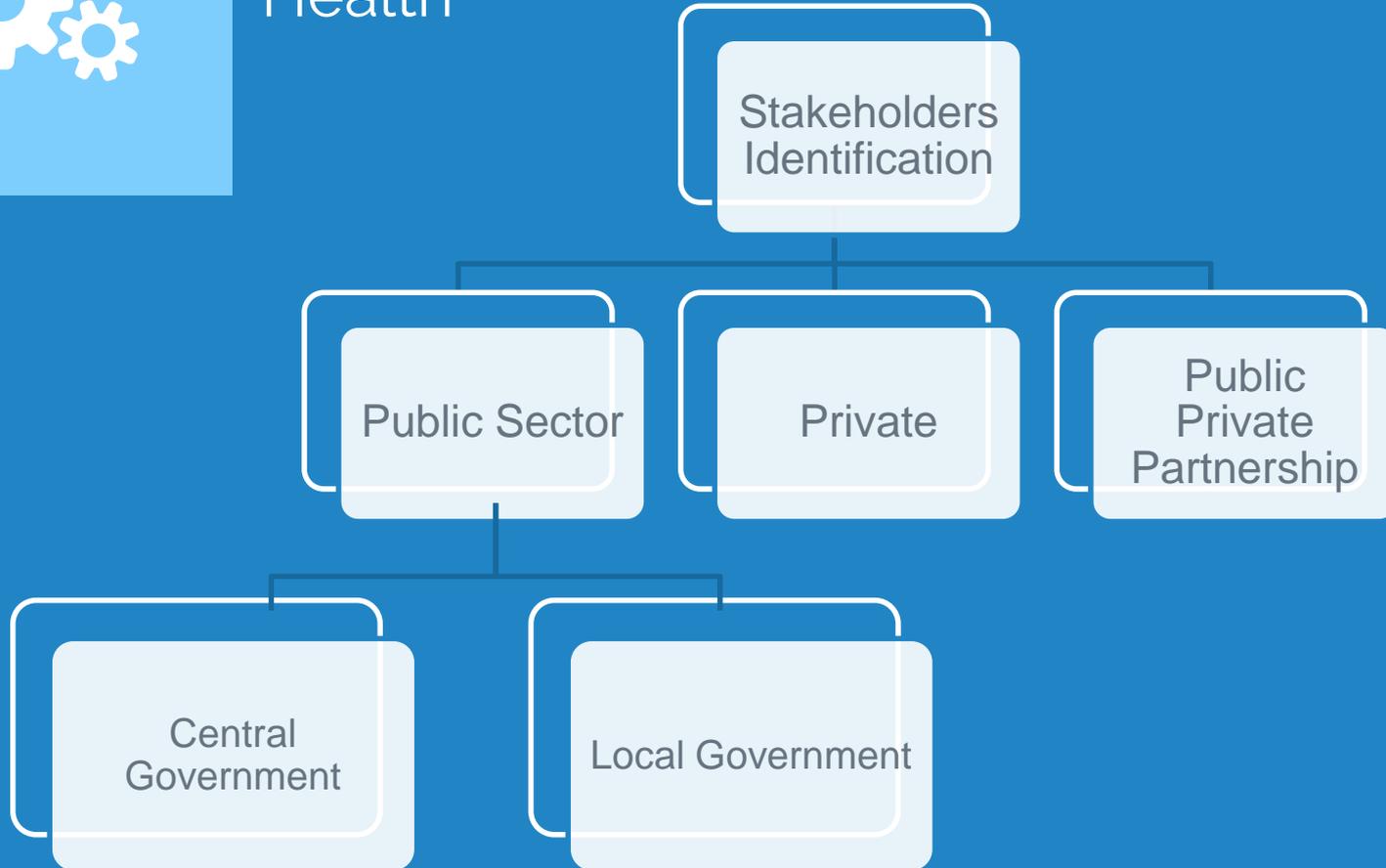


2.

OVERVIEW OF INDONESIA'S HEALTH SYSTEM



Distributing of Authority Relating to Public Health



Distribution of Authority between Central and Local Government

Central Government Authority	Provincial Authority	Regional	Regency / Regional Authority	City	Central Authority	Government
Government affairs that are located across regions / countries	Government affairs that are located across regions / countries	Government affairs located across regencies / cities	Government affairs located within the regency / city	Government affairs located within the regency / city	Government affairs that are located across regions / countries	Government
Government affairs with cross-province/cross-country users	Government affairs with cross-province/cross-country users	Government affairs with cross-regency/cross-city users	Government affairs with users who are within the regency / city	Government affairs with users who are within the regency / city	Government affairs with cross-province/cross-country users	Government
Government affairs with benefits or negative impacts that are cross-province or cross-country	Government affairs with benefits or negative impacts that are cross-province or cross-country	Government affairs with benefits or negative impacts that are cross-regency / municipality	Government affairs with benefits or negative impacts that are within the district / city	Government affairs with benefits or negative impacts that are within the district / city	Government affairs with benefits or negative impacts that are cross-province or cross-country	Government
Government affairs that use resources more efficiently when handled by the central government						
Government affairs comprising roles that are strategic for national interests						

COVID-19 Response Acceleration Task Force

Steering Committee

Head

Coordinating Minister for
Human Development and
Culture

Vice Chairman

Coordinating Minister for
Political, Legal and
Security Affairs

Minister of Health

Secretary

Minister of Finance

Members

Minister of Home Affairs

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Defense

Minister of Religious Affairs

Minister of Justice and Human Rights

Minister of Education and Culture

Minister of Social Services

Minister of Manpower

Minister of Trade

Minister of Public Works and Public Housing

Minister of Transportation

Minister of Communication and Informatics

Minister for Acceleration Development Backward Regions and Transmigration

Minister of National Development Planning

Minister of state enterprises

Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy

Minister of Research and Technology

Minister of Youth and Sport Affairs

Head of the State Intelligence Agency

Presidential Chief of Staff

Head of the Food and Drug Administration

Head of the Development and Financial Supervisory Agency

Head of Government Goods / Services Procurement Policy Agency

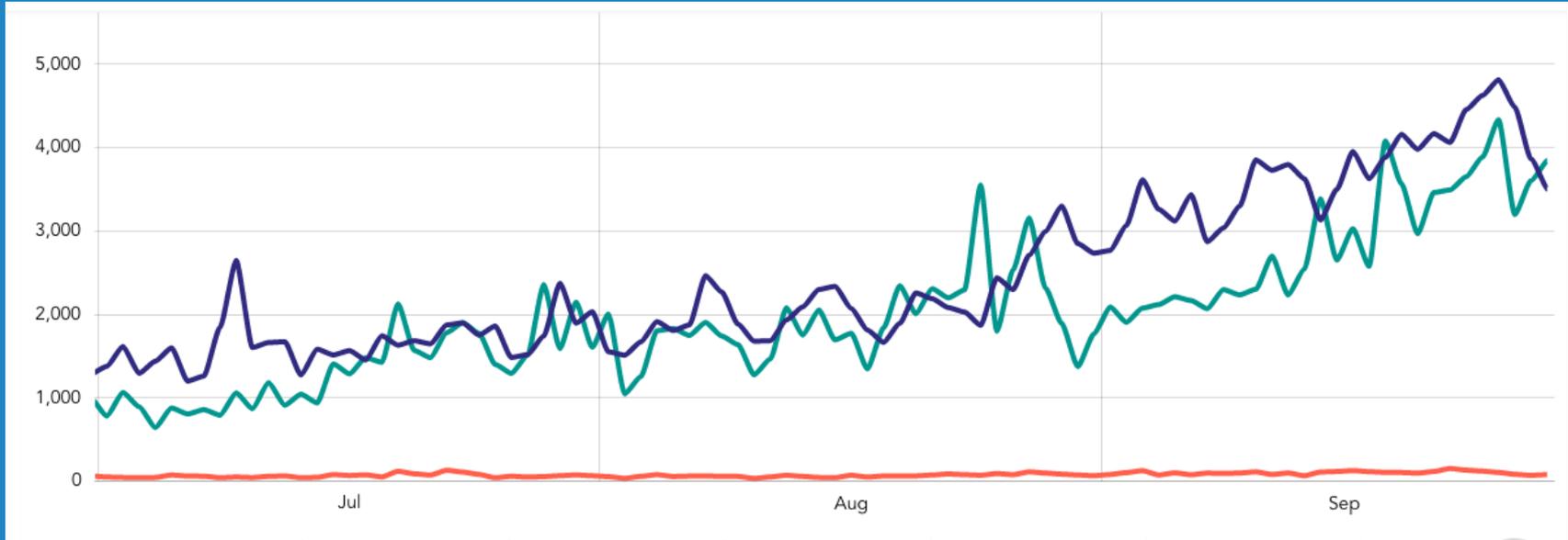
Commander of the Indonesian National Army

Chief of the Indonesian National Police

Governors throughout Indonesia

Task Executor	Head	Head of National Disaster Management Authority
	Vice Chairman	Secretary General of the Ministry of Health
		Secretary of the Ministry of BUMN
		Secretary General of the National Resilience Council
		Assistant Operations to the TNI Commander
		Assistant Operations to the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia
Member	Elements of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs	
	Elements of the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment	
	All elements of the ministry from the Minister who are members of the steering committee	

Confirmed, Recovered, and Fatal Cases in Indonesia

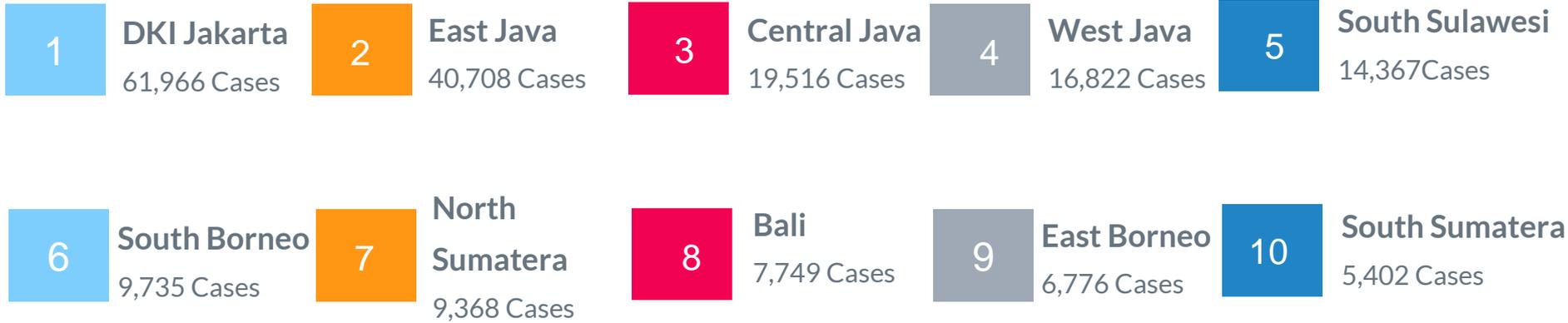


- Confirmed Cases
- Recovered Cases
- Fatal Cases

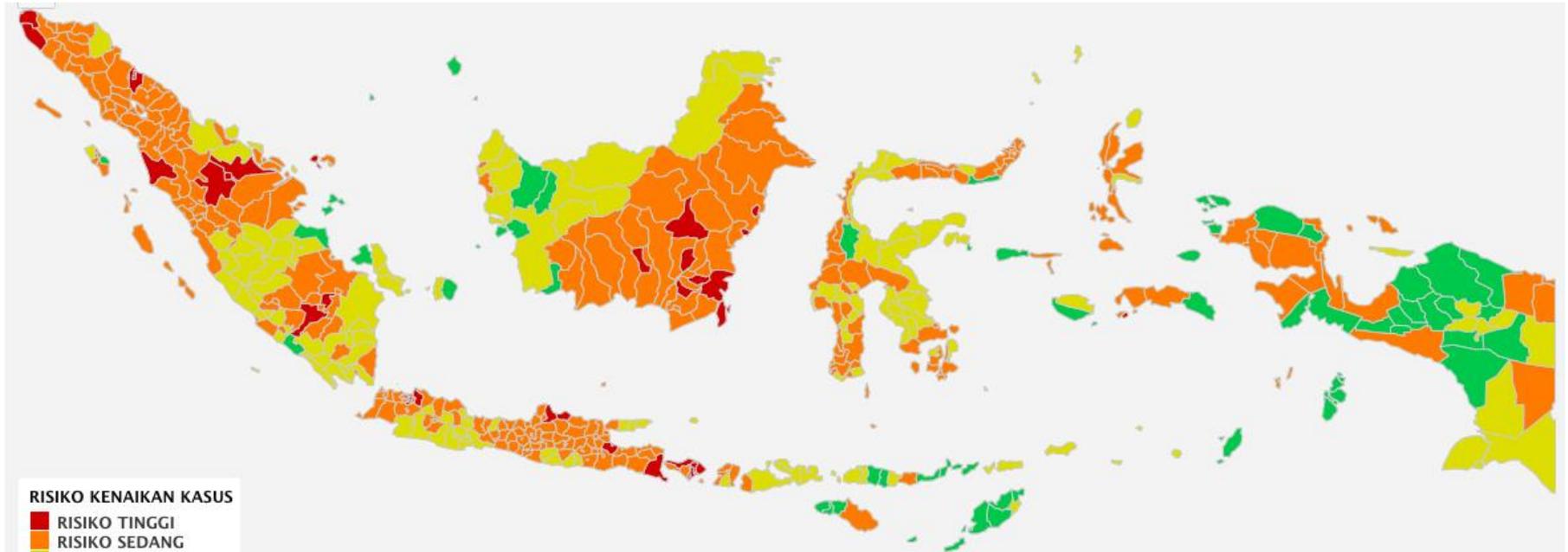
Map of Distribution Cases in Indonesia Provinces



The Provinces with the Highest Positive Confirmed Cases



Map of Risk Zone



3.

COVID-19 RESPONSE SYSTEM IN INDONESIA

Government Intervention in the Health Sector

Health Protocol
(Wearing Mask, Washing Hands, Social Distancing)

3T

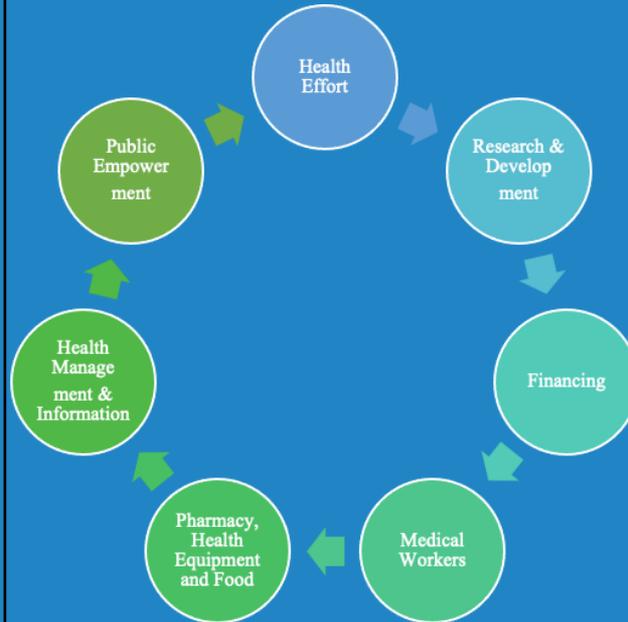
- TESTING:** Pengujian melalui tes PCR
- TRACING:** Pelacakan orang kontak erat kasus COVID-19
- TREATMENT:** Perawatan/isolasi pasien positif COVID-19 sampai sembuh

3M

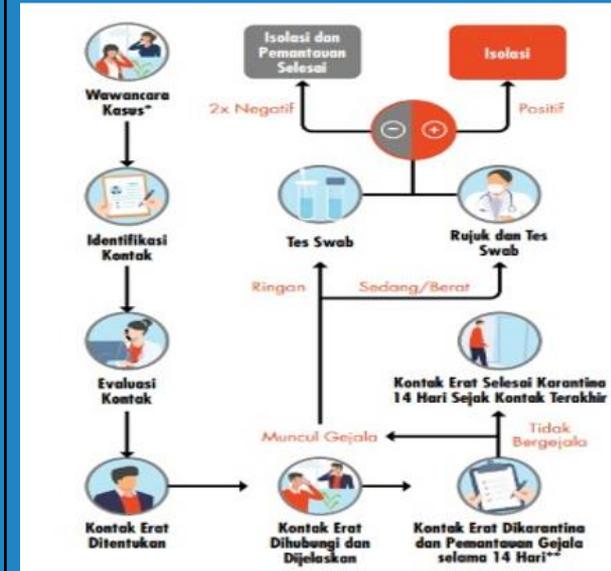
- Memakai Masker**
- Menjaga Jarak**
- Mencuci Tangan Pakai Sabun**

www.covid19.go.id | 119 | +6281133399000 | @lawanacovid19_id | Kesehatan Pulih, Ekonomi Bangkit

National Health System



3 Ts
(Testing-Treacing-Treatment)



Wisma Atlet

Emergency Hospital
for COVID-19
Treatment



Government Intervention in the Social and Economy Sector

National
Economic
Recovery
(PEN) Plan –
IDR 607,65
Trillion

Social Safety Net - IDR
203.90 T

- Family Hope Program (PKH)
- Staple food cards
- Social assistance
- Pre-employment cards
- Free or discounted electricity bills
- Logistics
- Village fund

MSMEs - 123.46 T

- Interest subsidies
- Placement of funds for restructuring
- Guarantee fee
- Working capital guarantee
- Investment financing to cooperatives
- Final income tax for MSMEs

Sectorals - IDR 106.11 T

- Labor intensive program
- Housing incentives
- Tourism
- Regional loan facilities
- Reverse expansion
- Special allocation fund
- Regional incentive fund

Corporate Financing - IDR
53.57 T

- Fund placement
- Lending (investment) for state-owned companies
- State equity participation
- Corporate credit guarantee

Business Incentives - IDR
120.61 T

- Relax the income tax
- Preliminary VAT refund
- Other stimuli

4. RESULT

Evaluation of Recovery Programs:

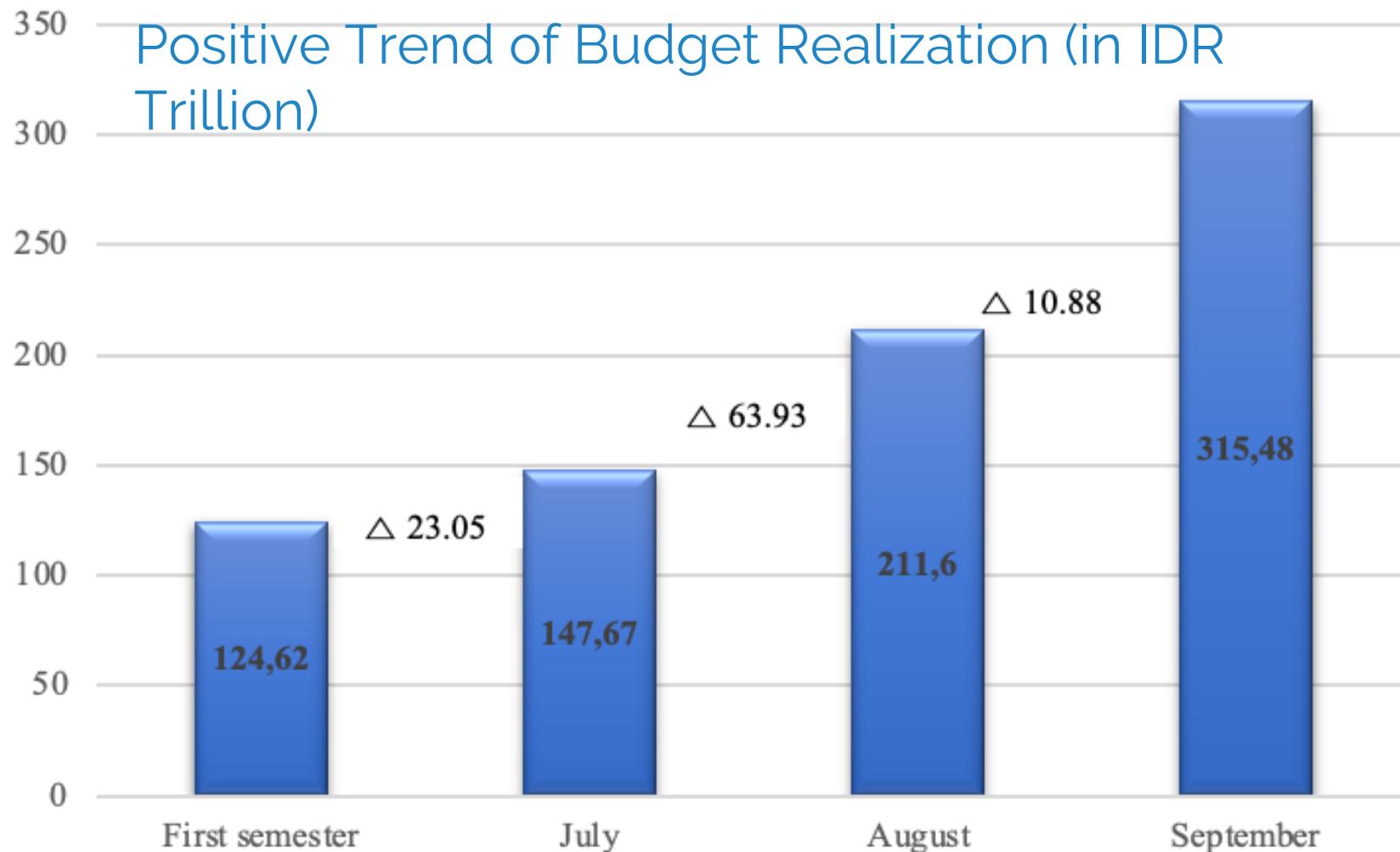
- The government has intervened in various ways to reduce the negative impact of the COVID-19 outbreak.
- However, it is difficult to evaluate the effectiveness, as many of these recovery programs are still being implemented.
- One approach that can be utilized to evaluate the programs is to assess each program's budget realization.

National Economic Recovery Program Budget Realization

Clusters	Budget Realization	Increase from previous month
Health system	21.92	7.95
Social safety net	157.03	44.09
Sectoral ministries/institutions and regional governments	26.61	12.85
Business incentives	28.07	9.22
MSME support	81.85	29.76

Source: Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance (2020)

Positive Trend of Budget Realization (in IDR Trillion)



Changes to Daily Lives:

- Clean & Healthy Lifestyle
- Shopping Preference
- More Flexible Working Condition

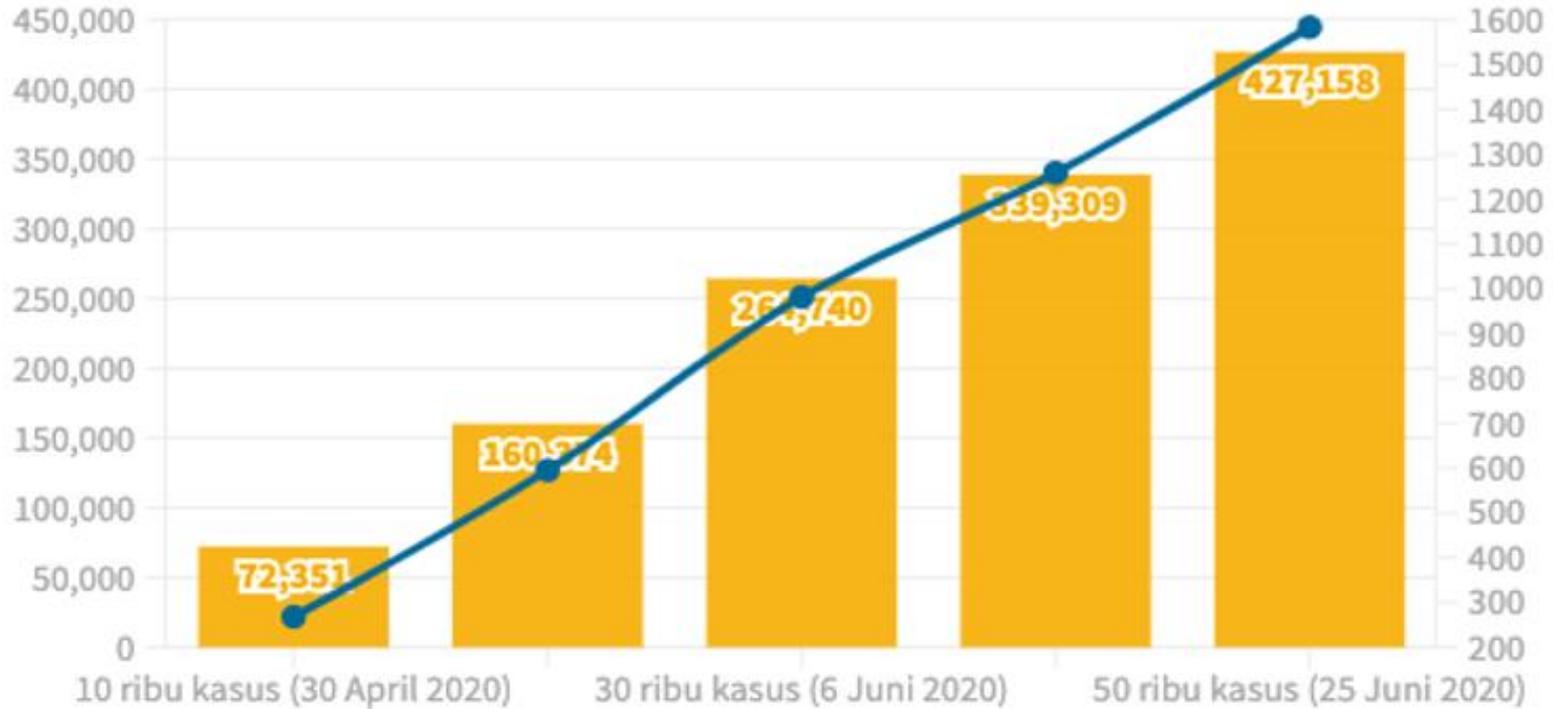
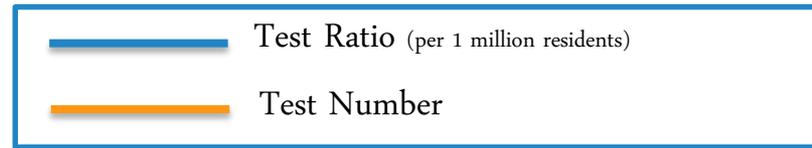


Interest in Online Shopping for Health Products
during the Pandemic

5585%
Pembersih tangan
Sanitizer

Success Factor

1. Increased Testing



2. Flexibility for Local Government in Terms of Implementing LSSRs

- ▶ The local government can choose to tighten or loosen the measures depending on the location's virus transmission rate or other epidemiology indicators.
- ▶ For example, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government imposed strict LSSR measures from April through June 2020, which reduced the transmission rate.

3. Penta-Helix Model

- ▶ The government has also involved non-government actors in an effort to jointly reduce the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, which accelerated the country's handling of COVID-19. In a crisis situation, non-government actors can provide assistance via contributing additional resources, which is known as the Penta-Helix approach. The Indonesian government enlisted several non-government actors to assist in the country's handling of COVID-19, including the public, academics, the media, and (private) business institutions

Factors Influencing Failures



- ▷ Inconsistency Policies Implemented to Cope with Dynamic Environment **And some text**
- ▷ Economic Impact Considerations
- ▷ Inequality between Regions
- ▷ Lack of Community Discipline in Implementing Health Protocols
- ▷ Cooperation with South Korea for Future Pandemic Prevention

Cooperation With South Korea for the Future Pandemic Prevention

Maintaining solidarity
Remaining Politically

Committed to one another in handling the pandemic. This is important so that all parties can benefit from advances in science and technology. For example, in the future, Indonesia could adopt the South Korean government's Smart Quarantine Framework.

Establishing Partnership

Among governments, researchers, and medical industries in both countries. This triangular partnership can support the right-to-target policy-making process and accelerate the production and distribution of drugs and food (e.g., the formation of a network of pharmaceuticals in the health industry).

Ensuring Health
Technology

It needs to be available and accessible for both countries

Thank You