



EVALUASI  
PENANGANAN  
PANDEMI COVID-19

Faisal Basri  
18 Juli 2021

“  
**If the basics  
aren't followed,  
there is only one  
way this  
pandemic is  
going to go: It's  
going to get  
worse and worse  
and worse.”**

**DR. TEDROS ADHANOM GHEBREYESUS**  
WHO DIRECTOR-GENERAL

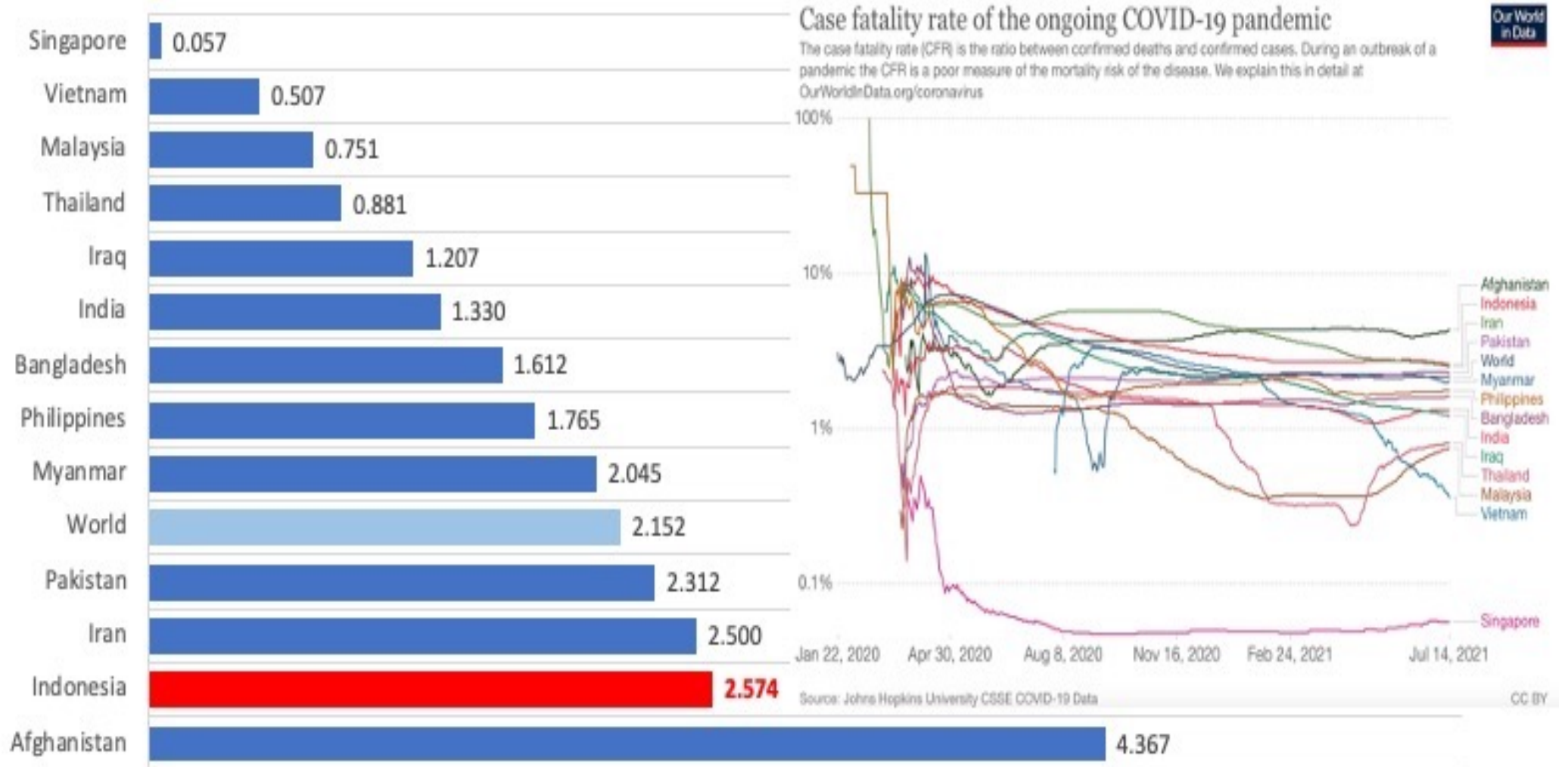
- Memutus mata rantai penularan
- Prioritas utama adalah menyelamatkan nyawa manusia.
- Jangan dikomersialisasikan.
- Kepemimpinan nasional dan pengorganisasian
- Komunikasi publik yang efektif.



*Too late, too little*

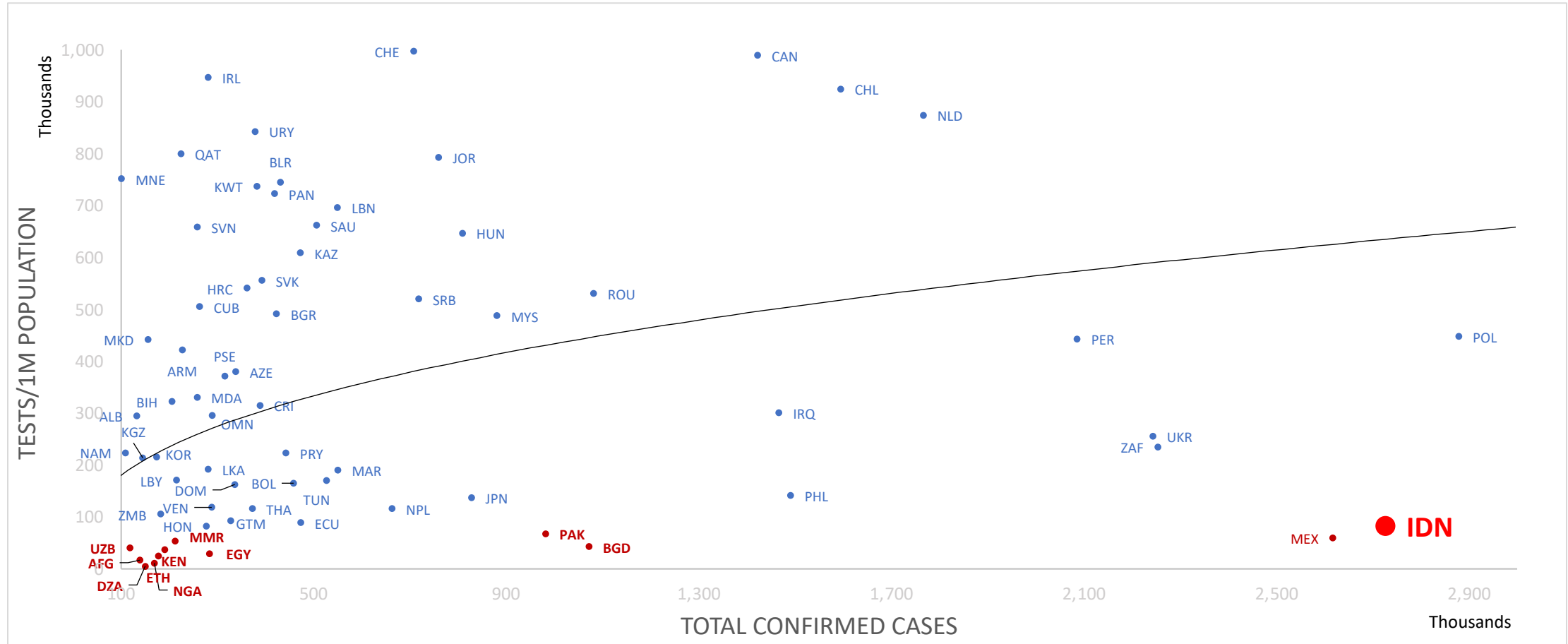
*Been wrong from the beginning*

# Case fatality rate (CFR), percent



# Testing is very crucial for controlling outbreaks

Testing in Indonesia is very low, as is contact tracing

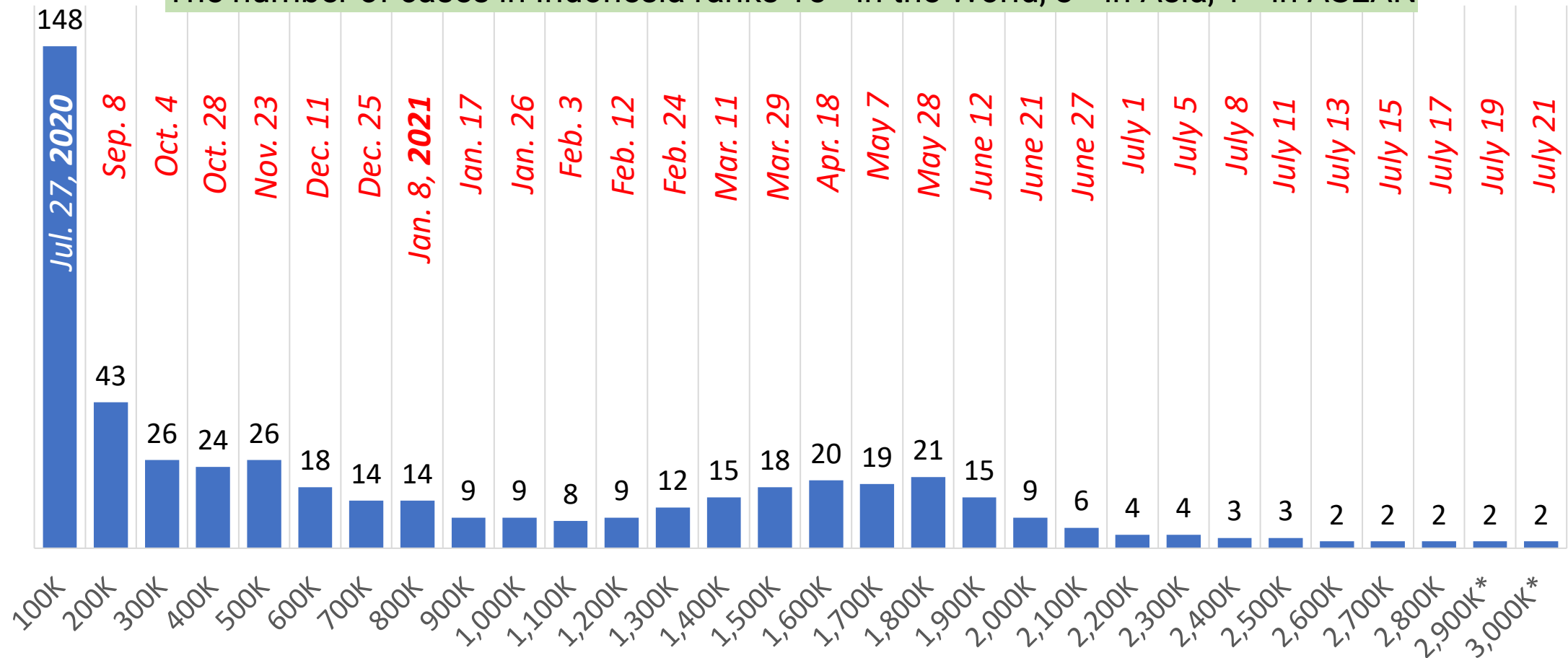


Notes: 1) Covers countries with more than 100,000 cases. Countries with cases over 3 million and tests over 1 million are not listed on the display. 2) Tests for Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tajikistan, and Syria are not available.

Source: Worldometer, downloaded on July 16, 2021, 08:14.

# The number of days to reach an additional 100,000 new cases from March 2, 2020

The number of cases in Indonesia ranks 15<sup>th</sup> in the World, 3<sup>rd</sup> in Asia, 1<sup>st</sup> in ASEAN



\* Prediction  
Source: covid19.go.id

Yang diundangkan  
bukan payung  
hukum darurat  
untuk memerangi  
COVID-19,  
melainkan darurat  
dampak COVID-19  
terhadap  
perekonomian,  
khususnya untuk  
mengamankan  
APBN dan sektor  
keuangan.



PRESIDEN  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

**SALINAN**

PERATURAN PEMERINTAH  
PENGANTI UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
NOMOR 1 TAHUN 2020  
TENTANG  
KEBIJAKAN KEUANGAN NEGARA DAN  
STABILITAS SISTEM KEUANGAN UNTUK PENANGANAN PANDEMI  
*CORONA VIRUS DISEASE 2019* (COVID-19) DAN/ATAU  
DALAM RANGKA MENGHADAPI ANCAMAN YANG MEMBAHAYAKAN  
PEREKONOMIAN NASIONAL DAN/ATAU STABILITAS SISTEM KEUANGAN



PRESIDEN  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

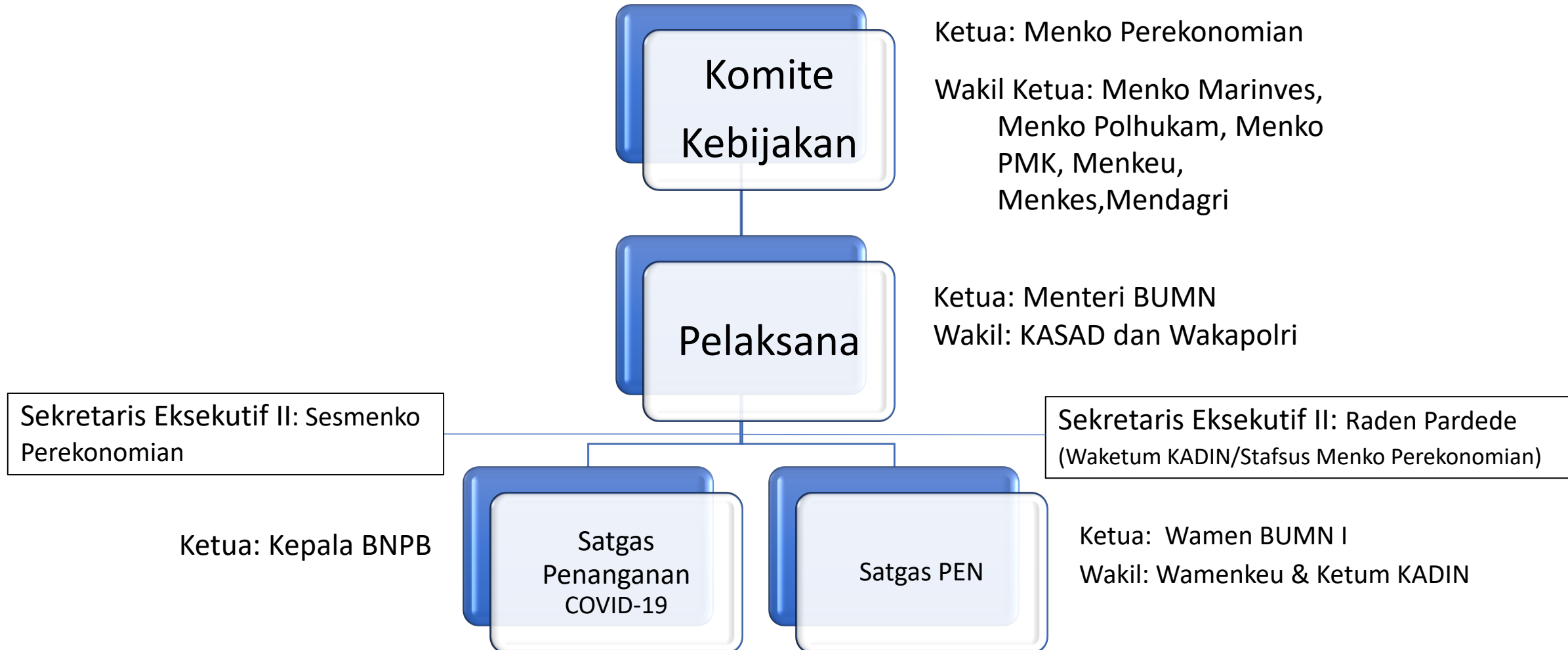
**SALINAN**

UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
NOMOR 2 TAHUN 2020  
TENTANG  
PENETAPAN PERATURAN PEMERINTAH PENGANTI UNDANG-UNDANG  
NOMOR 1 TAHUN 2020 TENTANG KEBIJAKAN KEUANGAN NEGARA  
DAN STABILITAS SISTEM KEUANGAN UNTUK PENANGANAN  
PANDEMI *CORONA VIRUS DISEASE 2019* (COVID-19) DAN/ATAU  
DALAM RANGKA MENGHADAPI ANCAMAN YANG MEMBAHAYAKAN  
PEREKONOMIAN NASIONAL DAN/ATAU STABILITAS SISTEM KEUANGAN  
MENJADI UNDANG-UNDANG

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

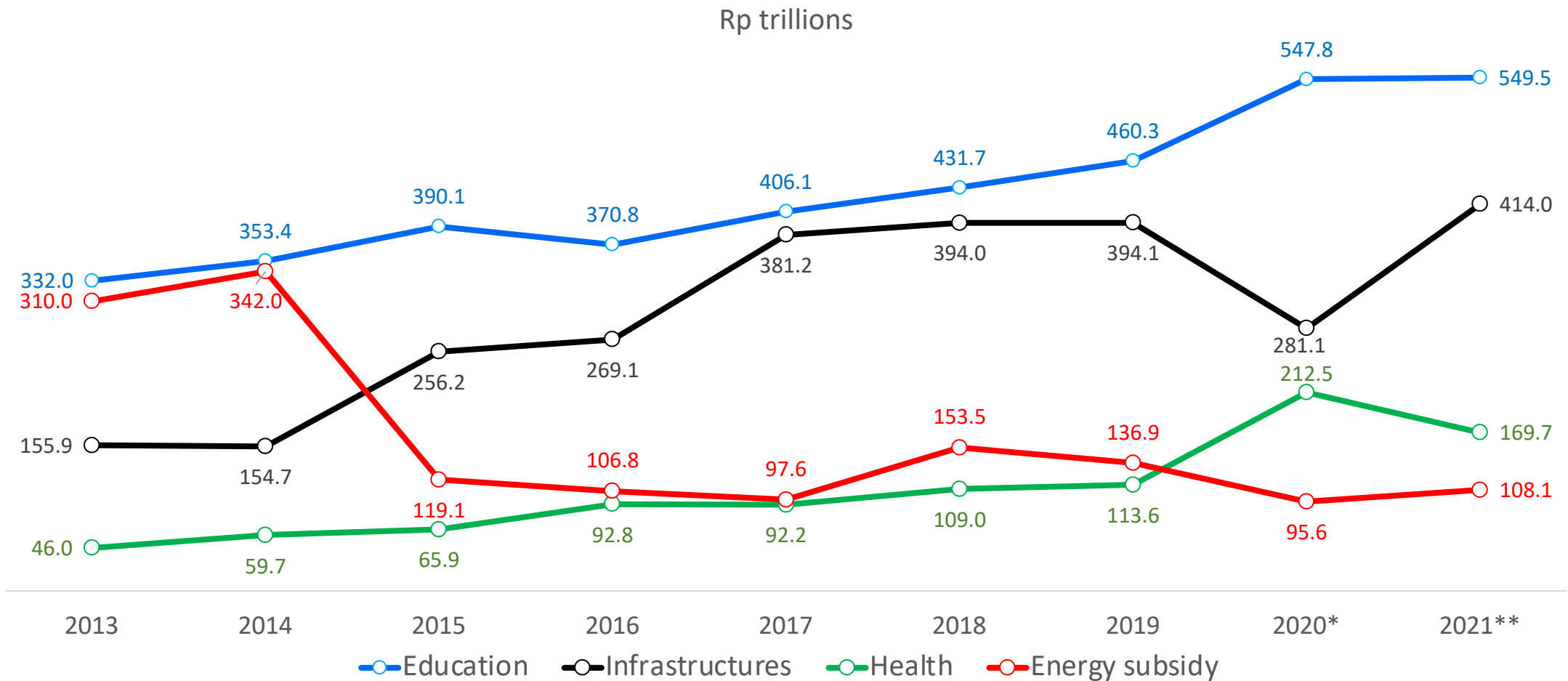
# Komite Penanganan COVID-19 dan Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional (KPC-PEN) - Perpres No.82/2020





# Struktur belanja pemerintah pusat: *business as usual*

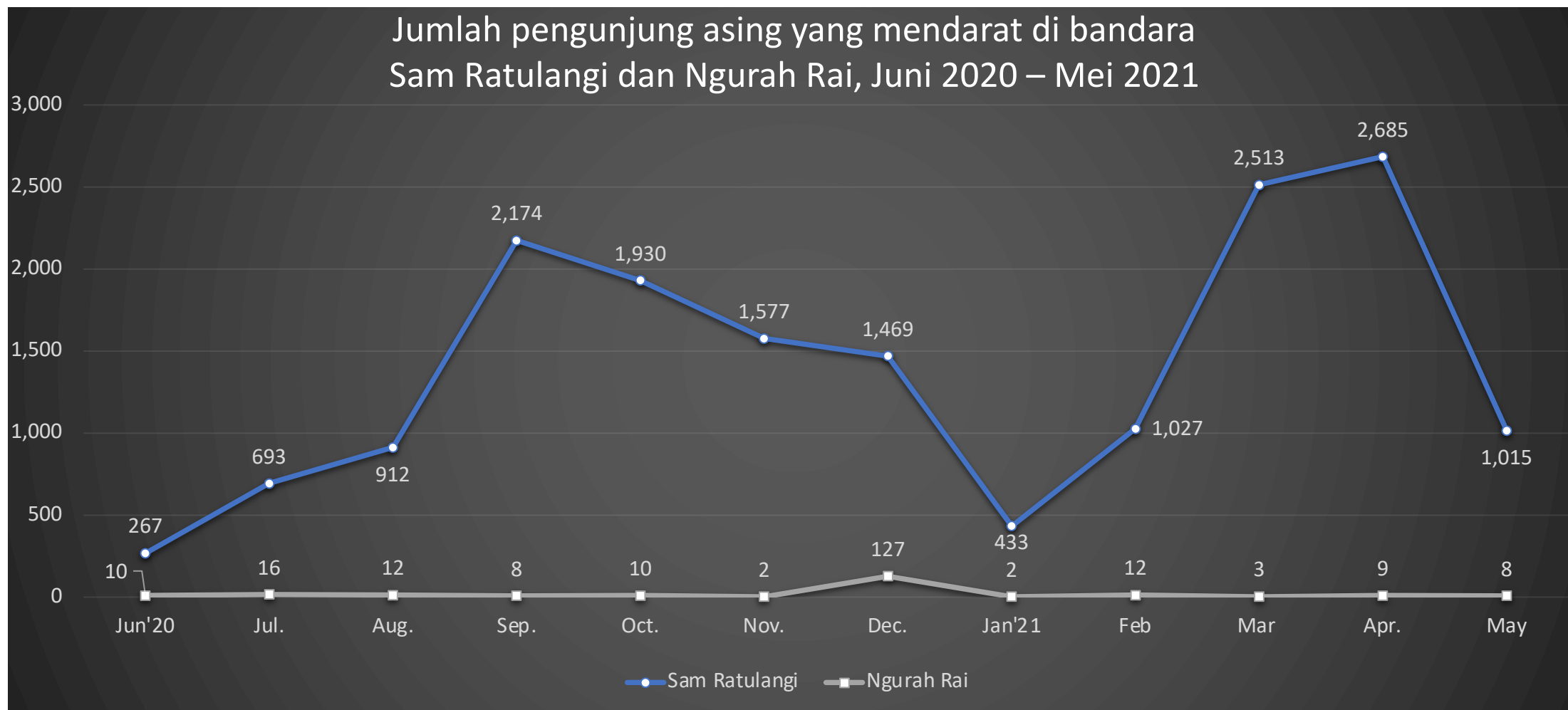
Di tengah kecamuk pandemi, belanja infrastruktur pecahkan rekor, belanja kesehatan turun



\* Outlook. \*\* RAPBN.

Source: Ministry of Finance Republic of Indonesia

# Memberhalakan investasi: gelombang TKA China melenggang masuk Indonesia



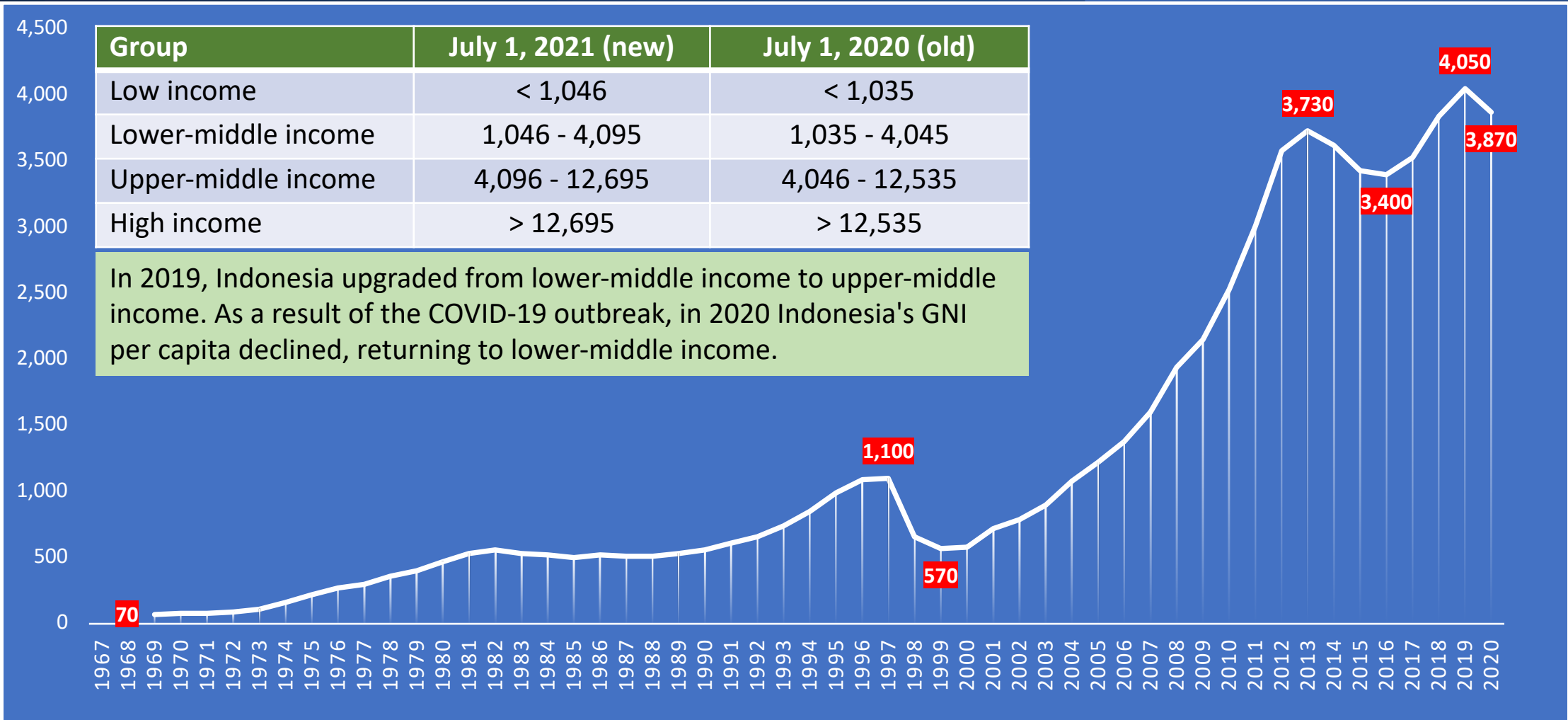
Sumber: Badan Pusat Statistik.

# Memberhalakan investasi dan ekonomi: WNA India masuk ketika di negerinya kasus meledak



# Indonesia: GNI per capita

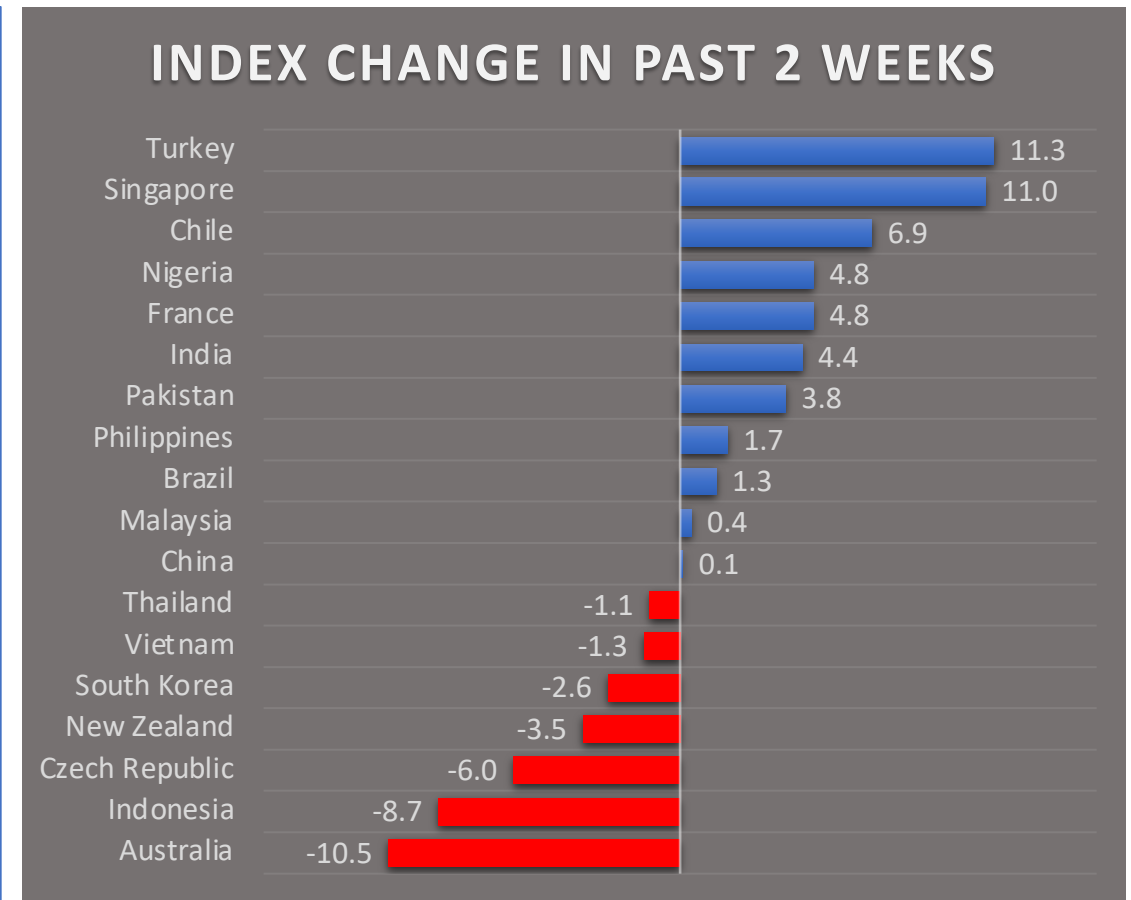
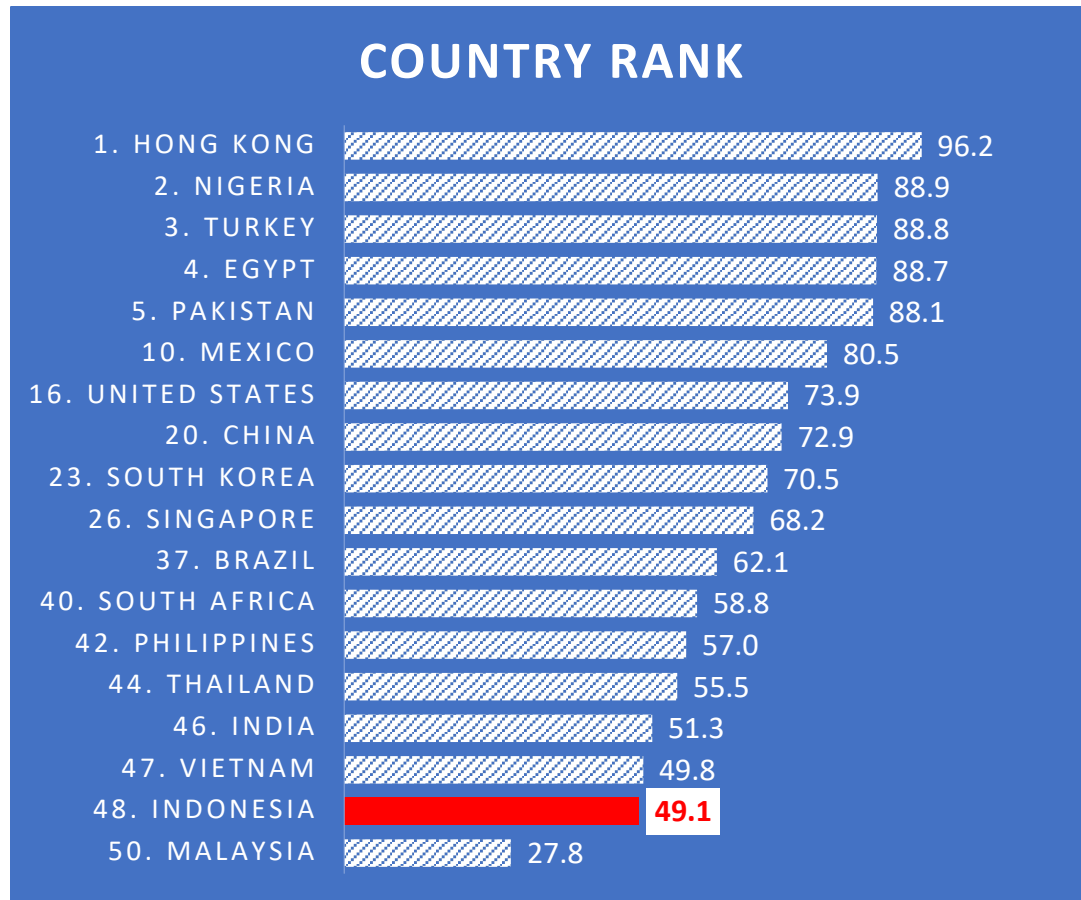
## Current US\$



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

# The Economist's Global Normalcy Index

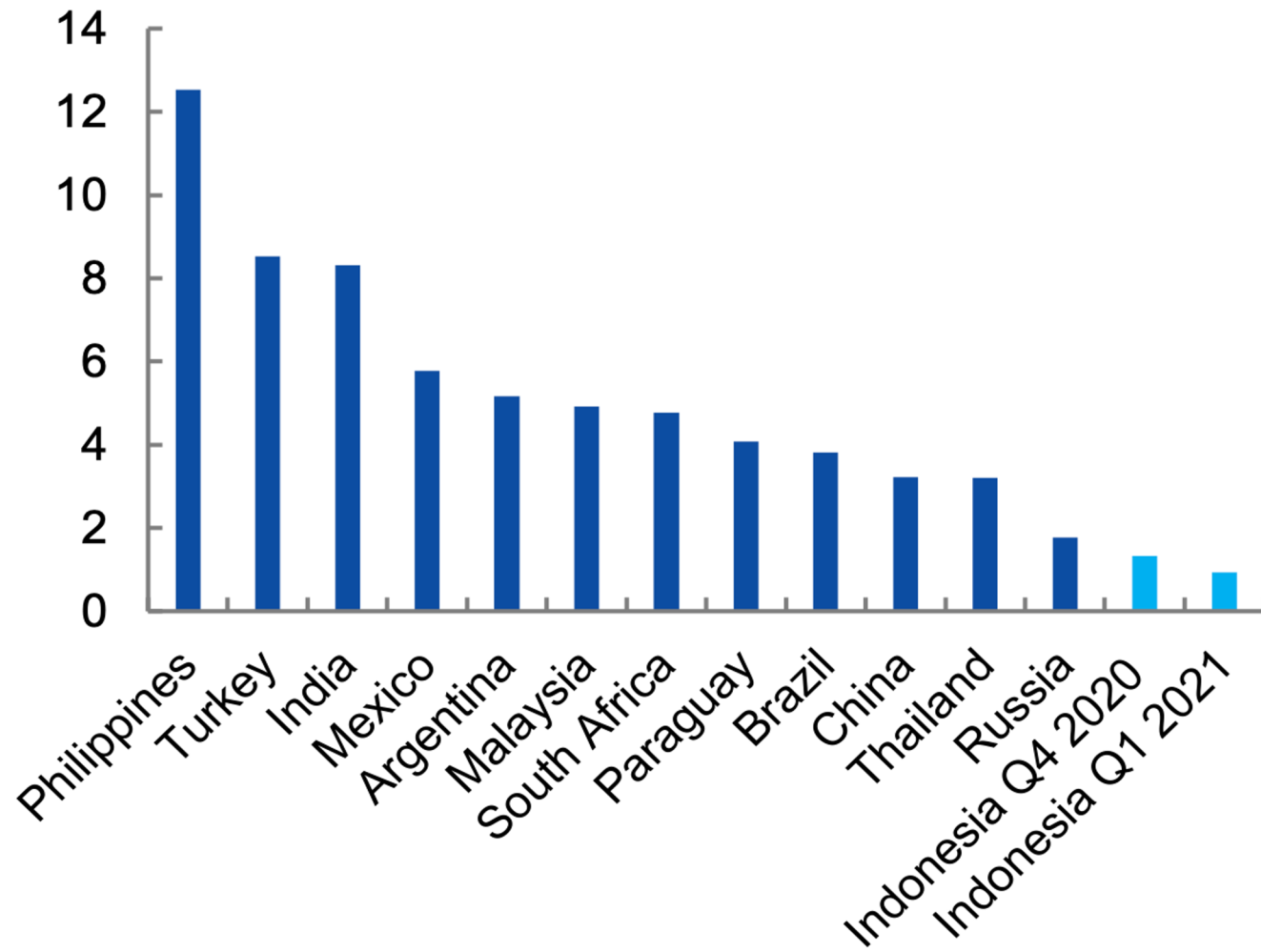
as of July 13, 2021



← Moving further away from normalcy 
 → Moving closer to normalcy

# Indonesia's recovery speed has been lower than peers

*(recovery speed, percent)*

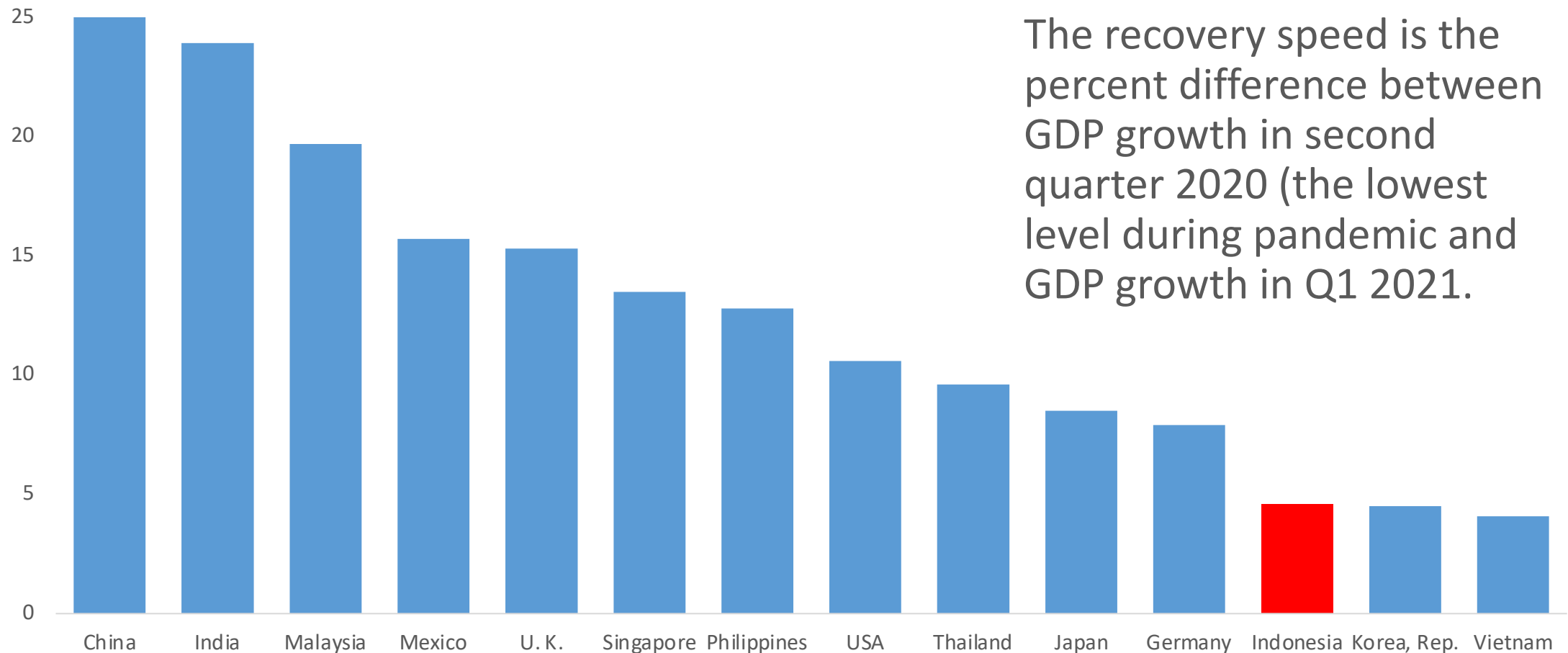


The recovery speed is the percent difference between real GDP and its lowest level during the first half of 2020. All calculations use seasonally adjusted series. Results are for Q4 2020 for other.

# Indonesia's recovery speed has been lower than peers

*(recovery speed, percent)*

The recovery speed is the percent difference between GDP growth in second quarter 2020 (the lowest level during pandemic and GDP growth in Q1 2021.



Sources: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Statista, and publication of each country.

# Pemulihan terseok-seok

## INDEKS PEMULIHAN COVID-19 INDONESIA PERINGKAT 110



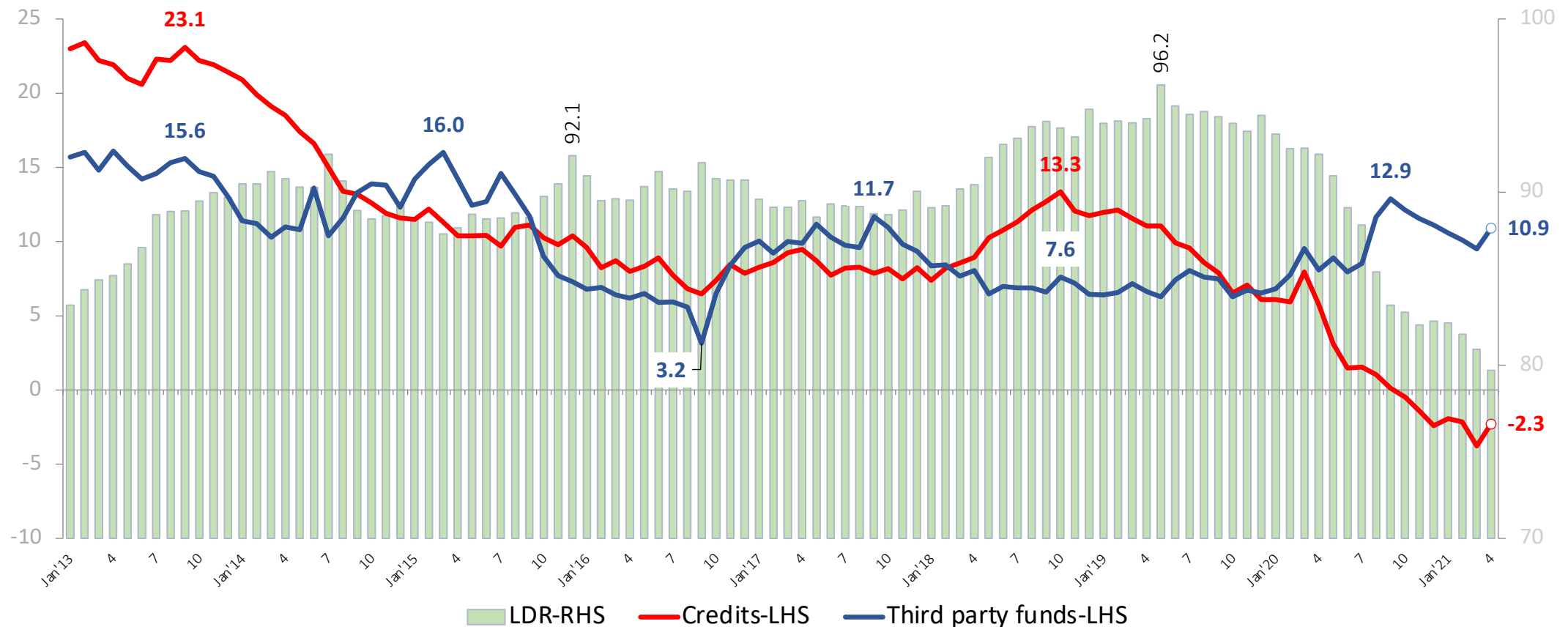
Akhir Juni lalu, Bloomberg mengeluarkan Bloomberg Resilience Index. Dari 53 negara yang diukur, Indonesia berapa pada peringkat 49.

Paling buruk adalah Argentina, sedangkan skor tertinggi adalah Amerika Serikat dan kedua New Zealand.



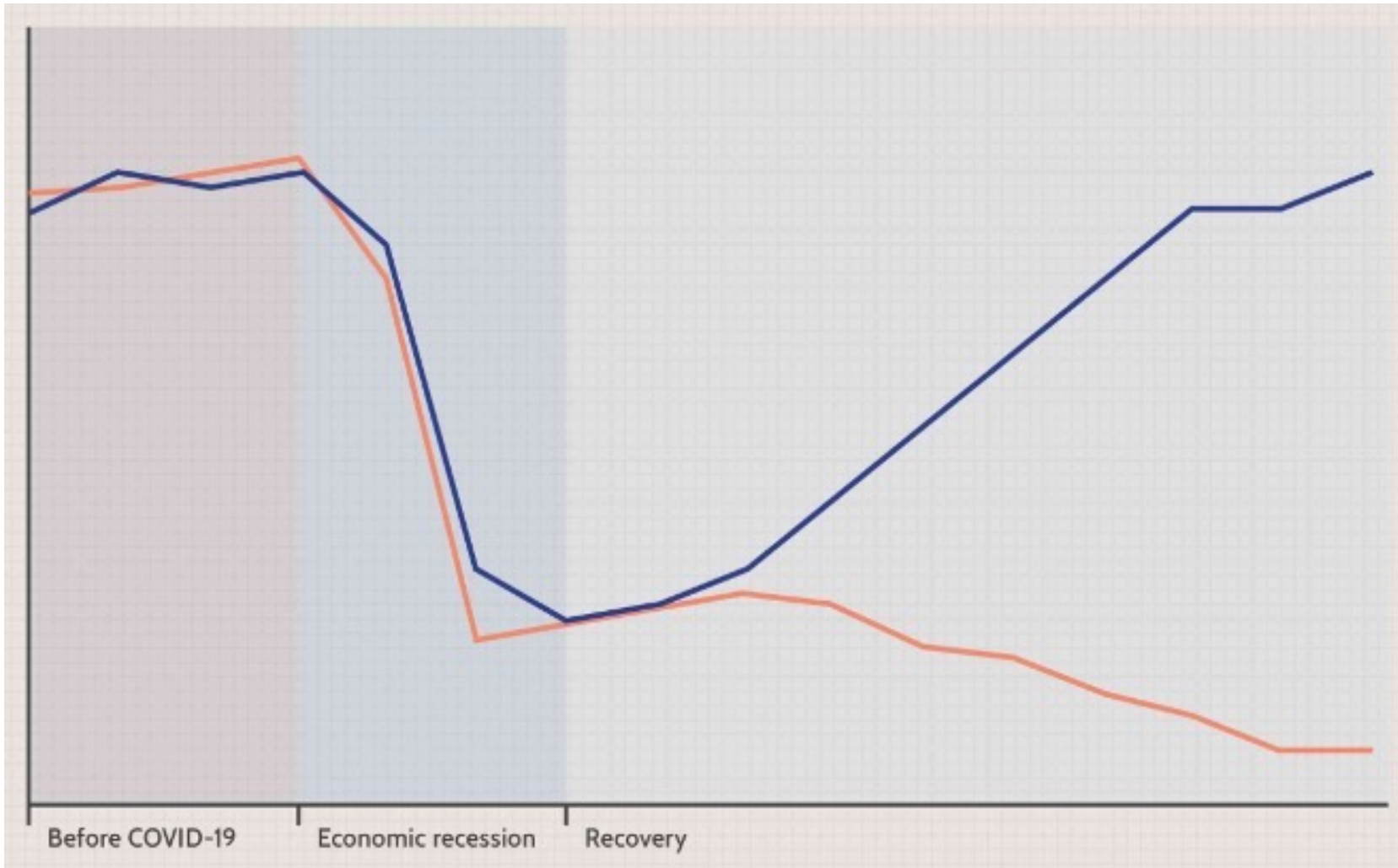
# Credit growth declined to the lowest level in two decades and contracted in 7 consecutive months

(y-o-y, percent)

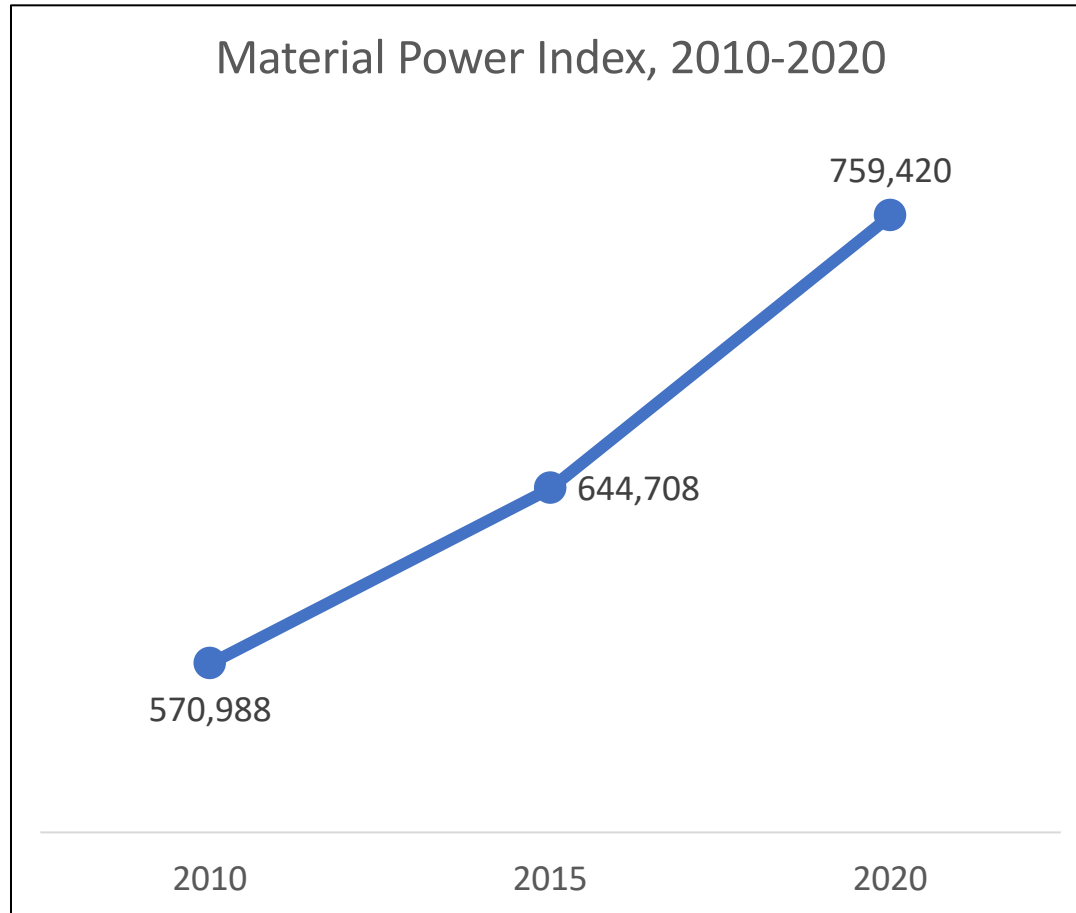


Sources: Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority (OJK).

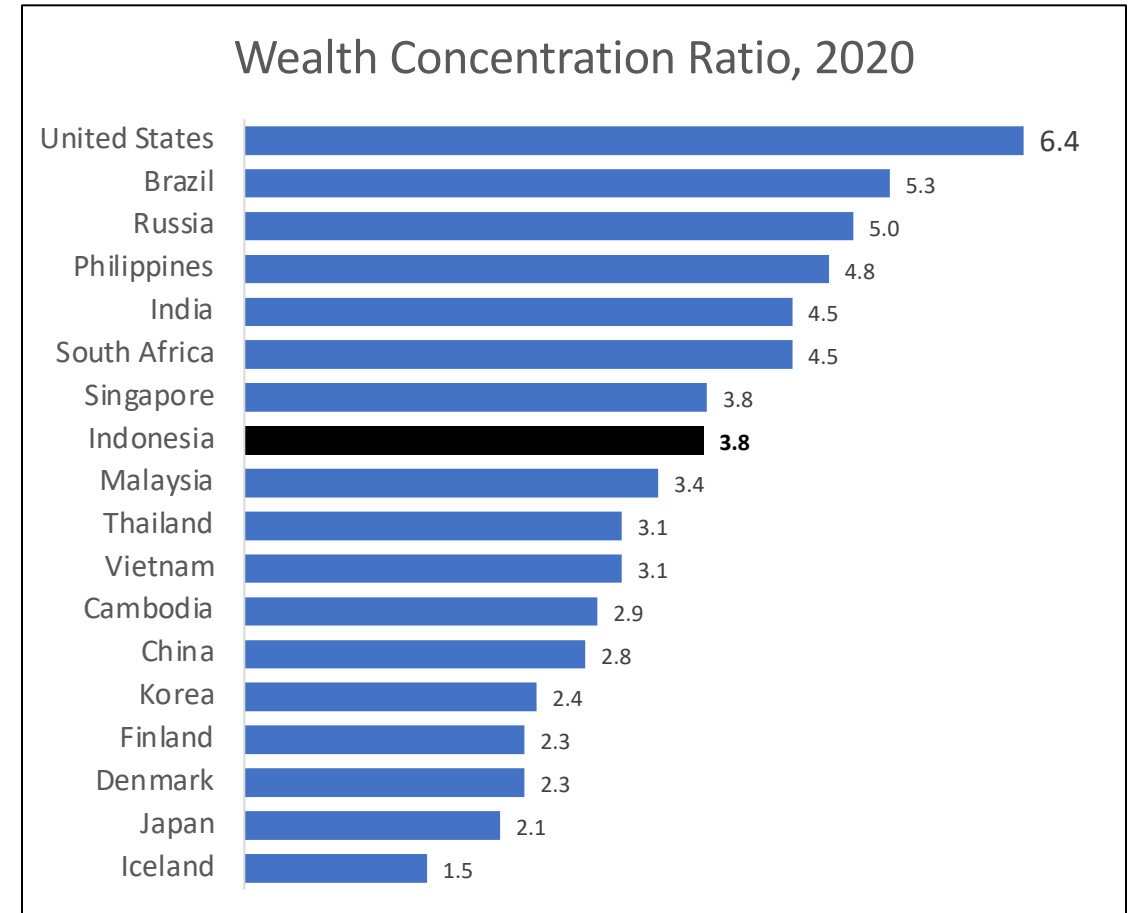
# Avoid K-shaped recovery



# Should be more inclusive



Source: Jeffrey A. Winters, 2021.



Source: Credit Suisse Research Institute, Global Wealth Databook 2021..

# Indonesia's insecure population compared to wealthier countries

	GDP per capita PPP of wealthier countries when they reached the level of Indonesia 2019	% of insecure population when it reaches Indonesia's GDP per capita level 2019	% of current insecure population
South Africa	11,924 (2006)	67.7	56.9
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>11,812 (2019)</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>52.8</b>
Brazil	11,797 (2002)	40.3	19.6
Mexico	14,998 (1990)	39.7	22.7
Turkey	12,547 (1991)	39.2	10.2
Thailand	11,898 (2004)	33.4	6.2
Russian Federation*	12,396 (1998)	31.6	3.7
China	11,917 (2014)	31.5	24.0
Malaysia	11,664 (1992)	30.3	2.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	11,764 (2004)	15.8	14.0
Argentina	14,145. (1990)	10.3	14.4
Korea, Rep.	12,704 (1990)	1.2	0.7

\*In 1990, GDP per capita PPP had reached \$21,549 but continued to decline until 1998.

Source: World Bank.

# Indonesia's insecure population when GDP/capita reaches the level of poorer countries in 2019

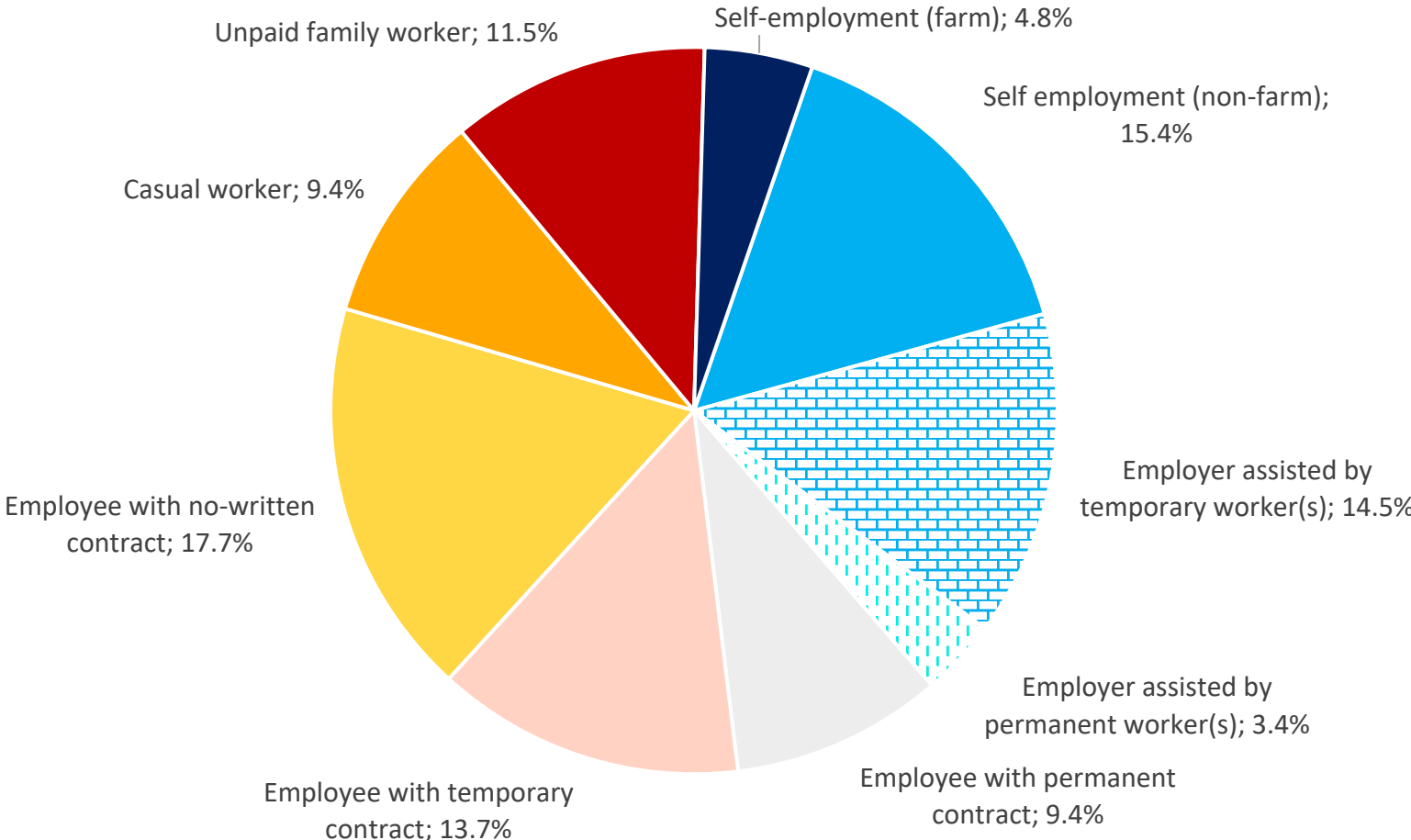
*The number of insecure people is around 143 million (52.8%), much more than the number of recipients of the National Health Insurance Contribution Assistance (PBI JKN) in 2020 of 96.8 million (35.8%) and the number of people below the poverty line in September 2020 as many as 27.55 million (10.2%).*

	PDB per kapita (PPP), 2019	% penduduk rentan, 2019	% penduduk rentan Indonesia kala mencapai aras PDB per kapita negara yang lebih miskin
Indonesia	11,812	52.8	52.8 (2019)
Vietnam	8,041	22.4	81.9 (2009)
Philippines	8,908	46.9	71.4 (2012)
India	6,700	87.4	85.9 (2005)
Nigeria	5,135	92.0	96.1 (1993)
Pakistan	4,690	76.2	96.3 (1991)
Bangladesh	4,754	84.2	96.3 (1991)

Source: World Bank.

# Almost 2/3 of employees work without any written work contract while another 1/5 work under fixed-term (or temporary) contract

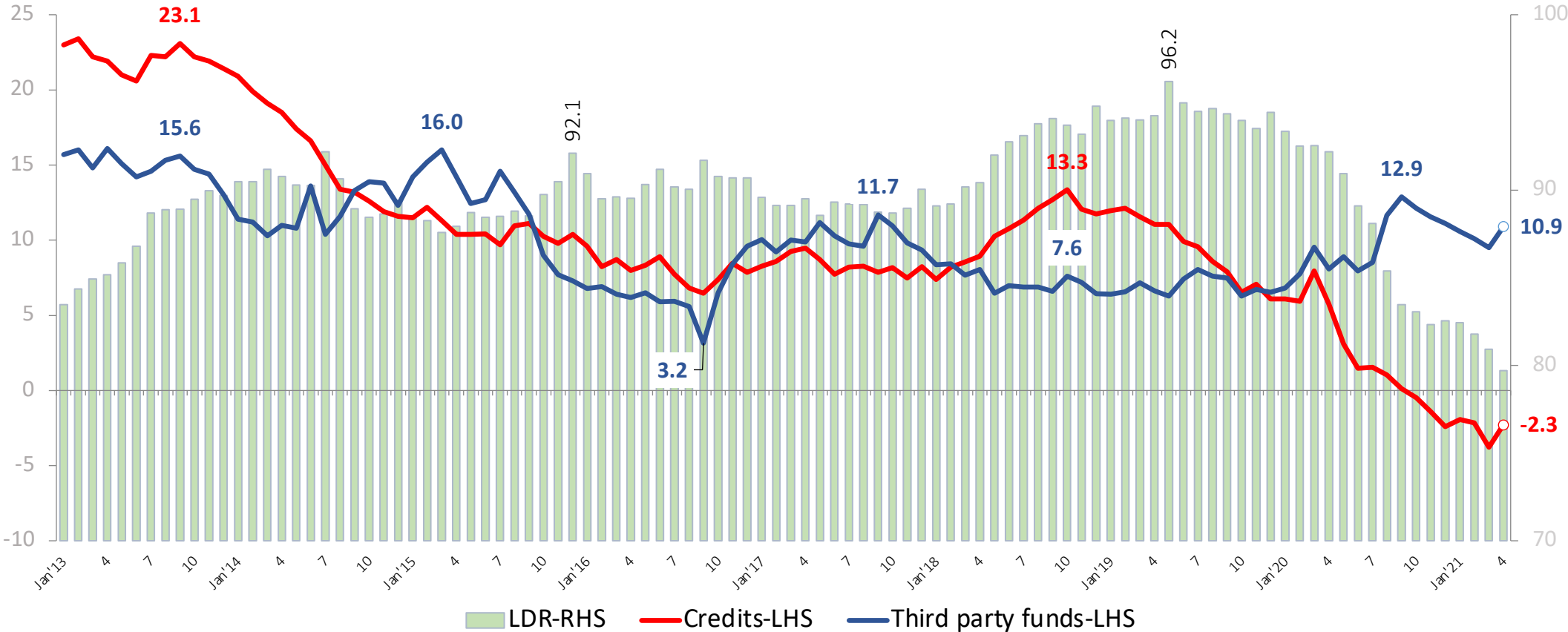
*(Distribution of jobs by employment status)*



Source: World Bank, "Indonesia Economic Prospect: Boosting the Recovery," June 2021.

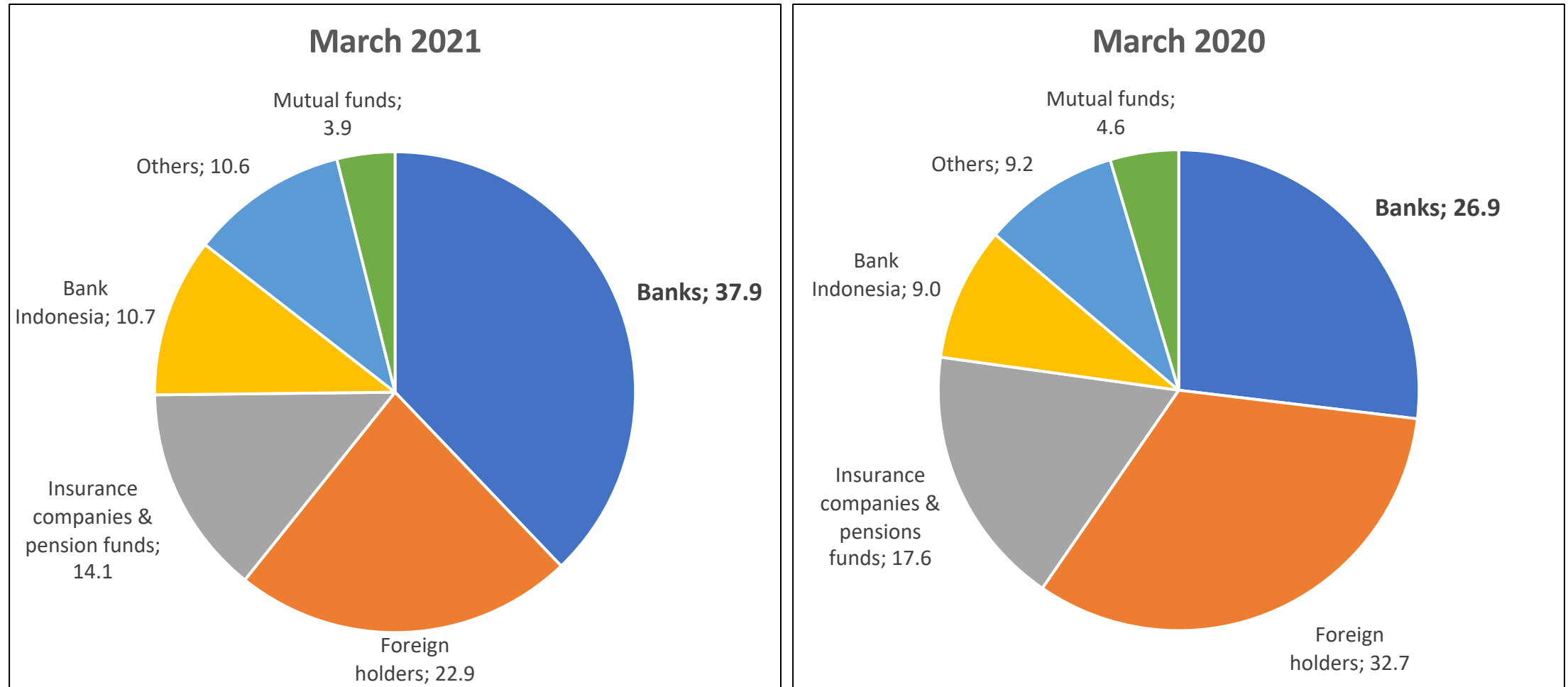
# Credit growth declined to the lowest level in two decades and contracted in 7 consecutive months

(y-o-y, percent)



Sources: Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority (OJK).

# Local currency central government bonds investor profile, percent



Source: Asian Development Bank.





Terima kasih

---

- Email: [faisal.basri@gmail.com](mailto:faisal.basri@gmail.com)
- Twitter: [@FaisalBasri](https://twitter.com/FaisalBasri)
- Blog: [faisalbasri.com](http://faisalbasri.com)