

Indonesia's Economic Recovery from COVID-19

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In The Past 16 Years, There Are 4 New Infectious Diseases

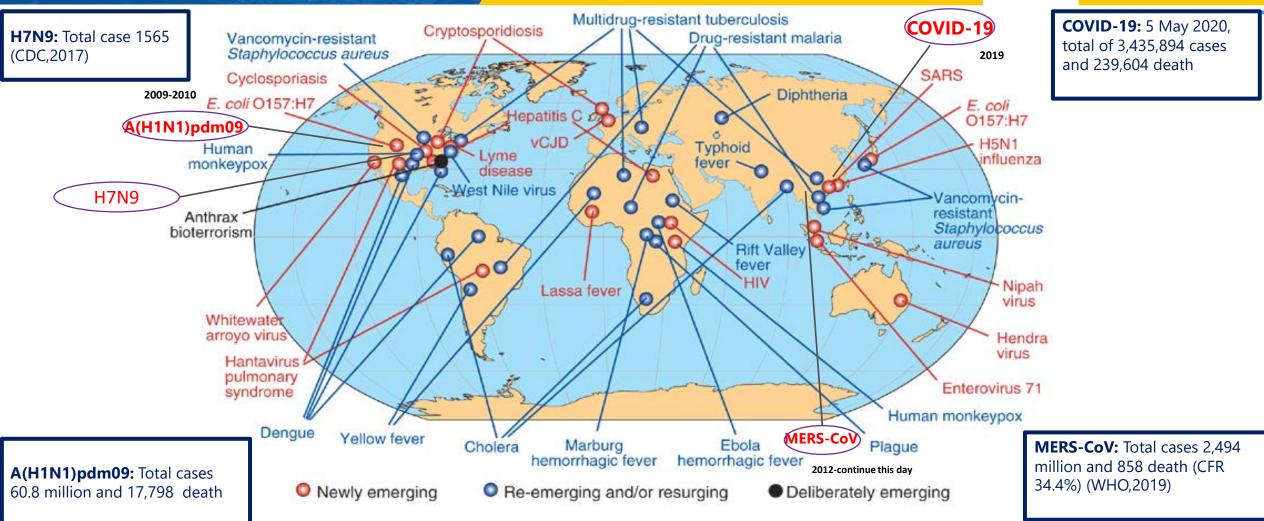
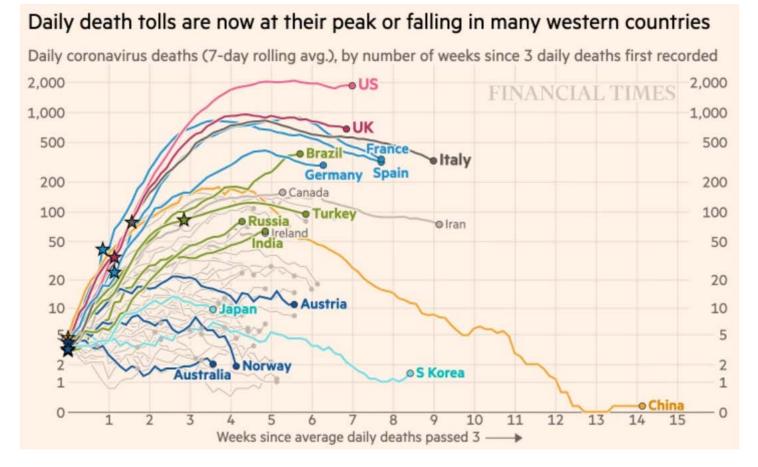


Figure Source : Emerging & Re-Emerging Infectious Disease Challenges. Nature 430: 242-49 (Morenz. DM et al, 2004)

IN 16 YEARS THERE ARE 4 NEW INFECTIOUS DISEASES: A(H1N1)PDM09, H7N9, MERS-COV, COVID-19



The Curve is Flattening, But Following Waves Are Likely in The Winter

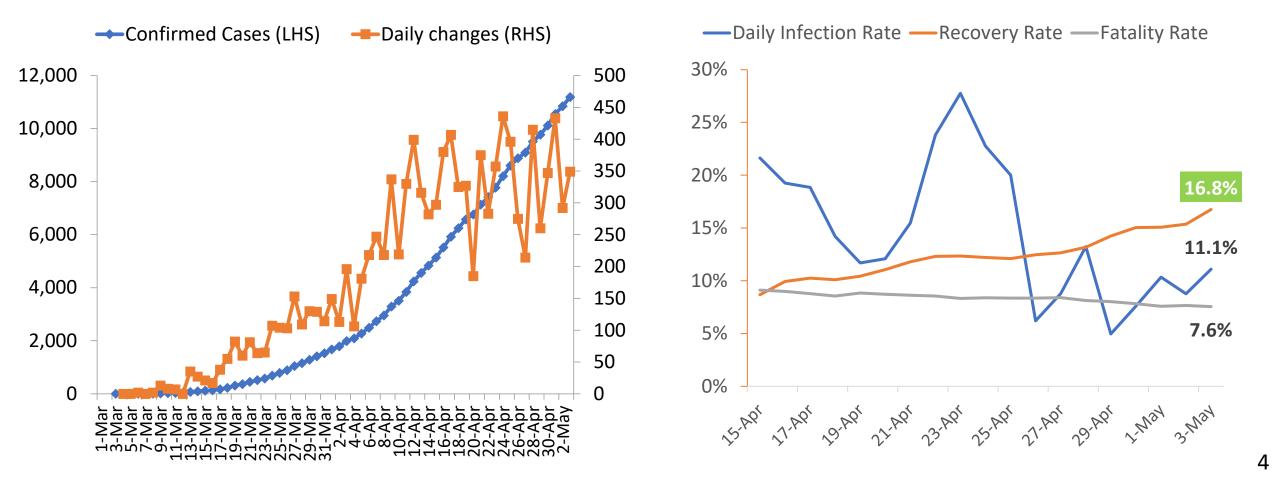


Curve starting to flatten in a lot of countries. However, there are new hotspots and researches showing **plausible following** waves.





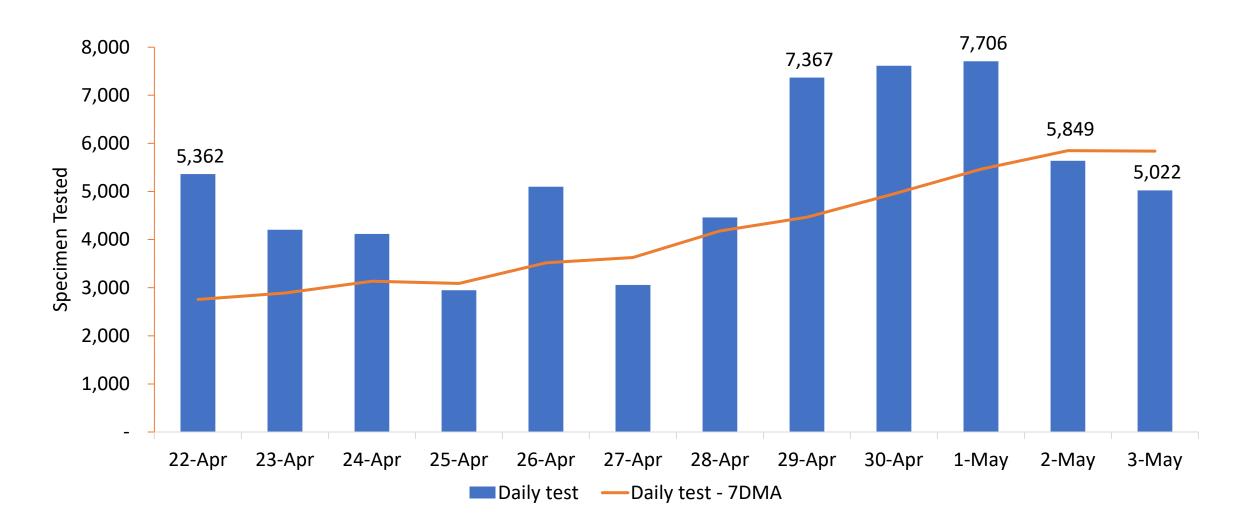
- Daily case growth keeps declining. Since 25th April, daily new cases are around 214-455, despite of the increase of average daily tests to 5,800 from < 2,000 in the previous weeks.
- Per May 3rd Case touches **11,192 patients**, with **fatality rate at 7.6**% and **recovery rate 16,8%**





Indonesia Has Increased Its Testing Capacity to 5,800 Speciment Tests Per Day

Daily Testing Capacity 22nd April – 3rd May 2020



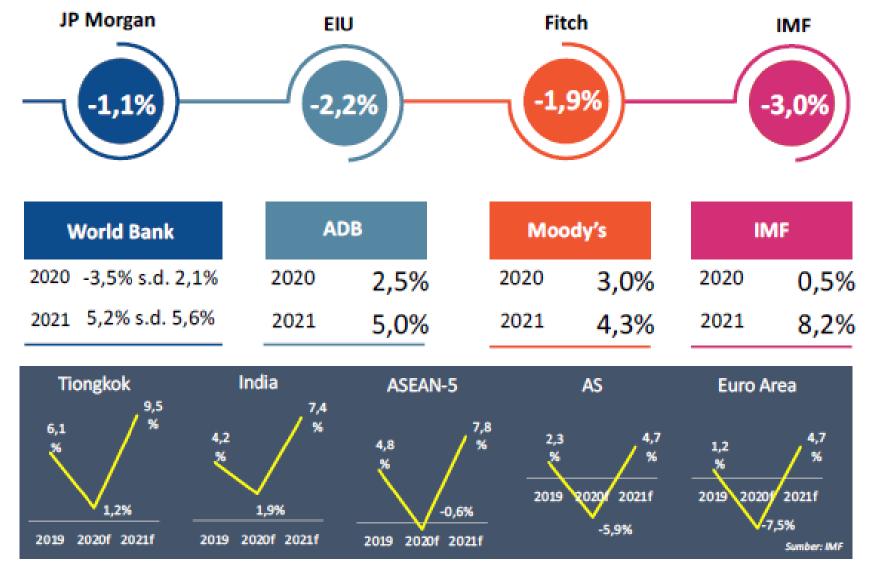


Global Economy Will Experience Deep Contraction In 2020

Projected global economic growth in 2020 will be contracted. The level of high uncertainty show that there is the downside of the projection.

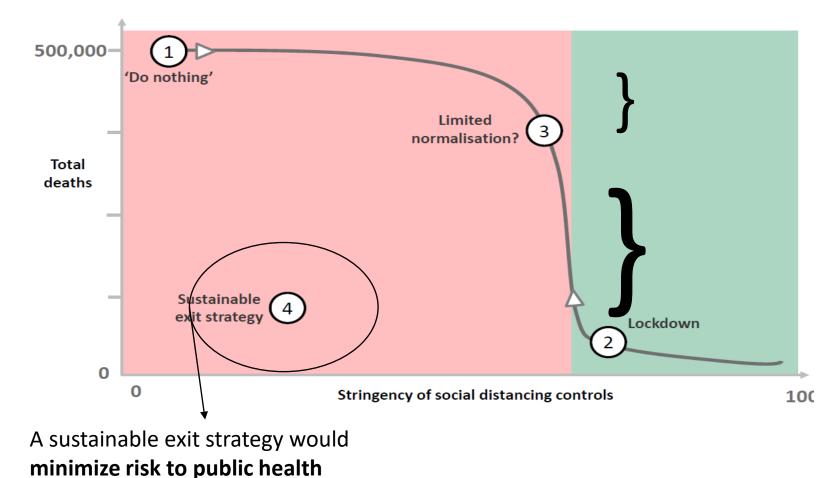
Several institutions indicate the divergence in the middle of uncertainty for Indonesian Economic

Wide range of economic recession will affect Indonesia's main trading partners





Without vaccine, strict lockdown is the only way to significantly reduce death toll. However, prolonged lockdown induce costs such as: economic shrinkage, unemployment, disruption in supply chain.



- From the graph, distance between doing nothing (1) and limited normalization (3) is significantly lower compared to (2) and (3)
- In general, vaccine need decades to be distributed to the general public. Even with fast track, it will need at least 1 year.



COVID-19 Focus at this Moment

	Curative	Preventive & Promotive
Health Effort	 65 Lab to test COVID-19 2. 2.889 Hospital to handle COVID-19 3. Building emergency hospital on several location 	 To promote health protocol in social media and mass media Localized effort in the neighborhood and regional government
Funding	 Allocated budget from central government are IDR 405,1 Trillion for social, industry, and economic recover Allocated regional budget for local healthcare, conta economic impact, and providing local safety net 	
Preventive effort	Protective suit, mask, RDT, RT PCR, medicine (Mechine dan Reagen)	Active surveillances regarding healthcare status, social condition and economic condition - Public healthcare effort (environment, nutrition, and psychology)
	Expensive, Technology Intensive, and Fast	Cost effective, Efficient, and Continues



Government Set Regulation To Change People Behavior in Improving Health Resilience

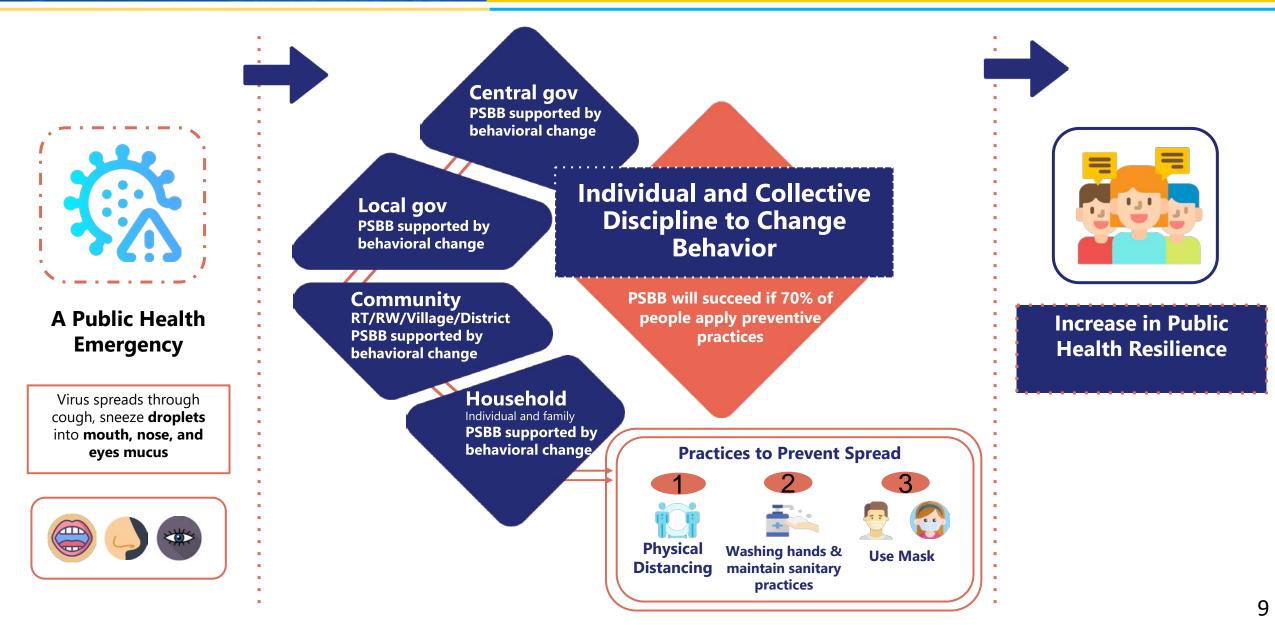
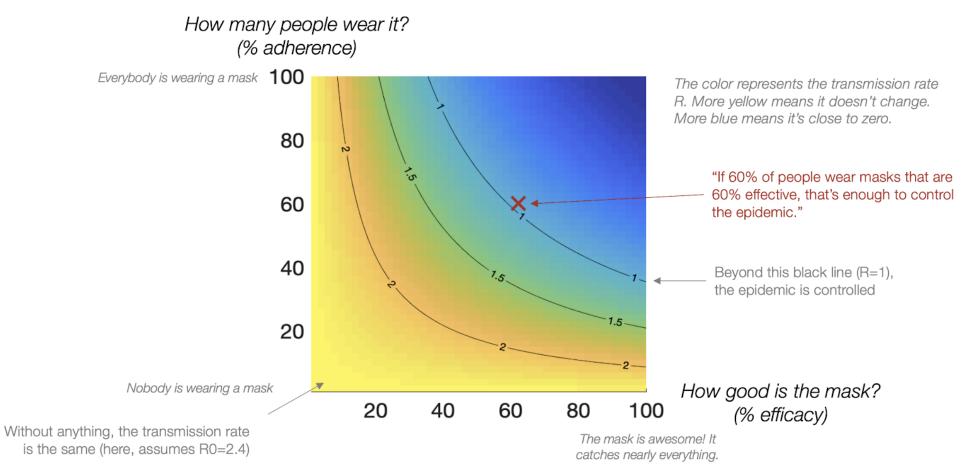




Chart 16: How Much Can We Reduce the Transmission Rate with Masks?



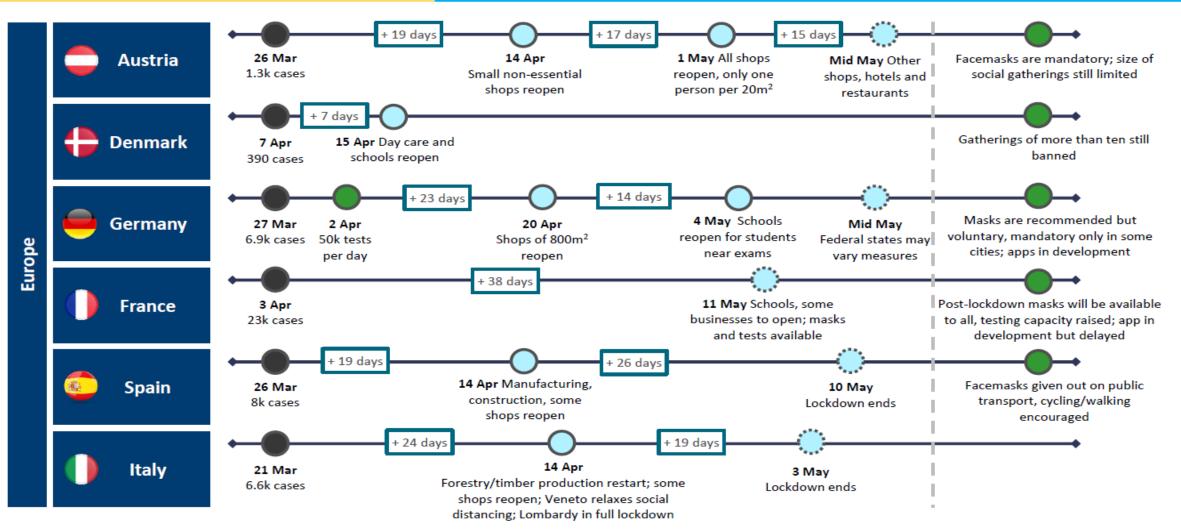


COVID-19 Accelerates Autonomy in Indonesia Health Sector





European Countries Start To Annouce Re-Opening Their Economy

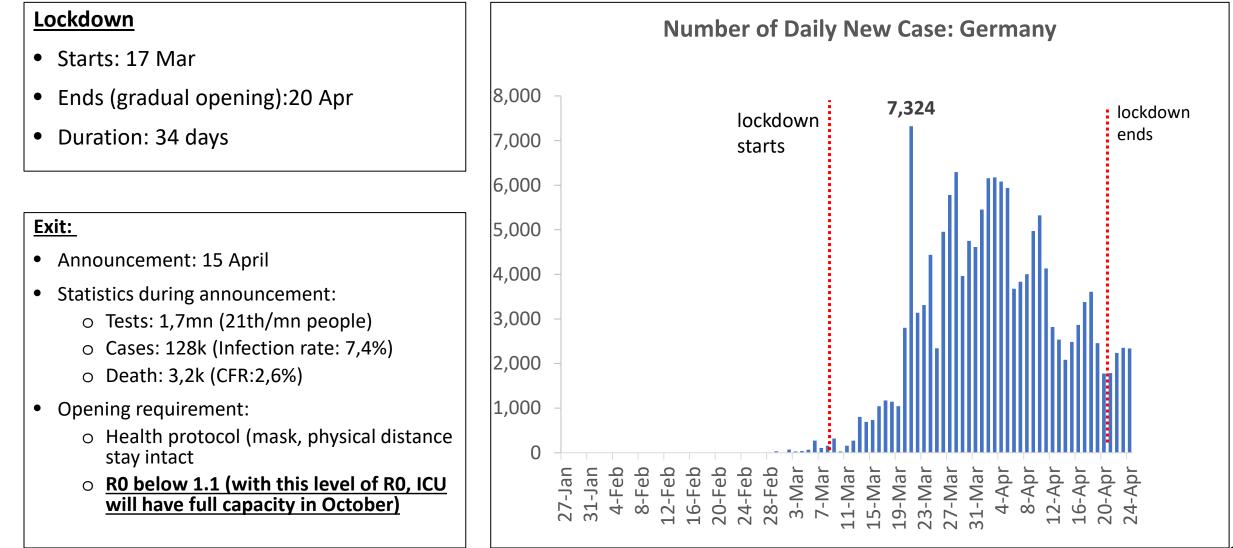


Besides European countries, other countries such as VietNam and US also announce exit from lockdown. For the case of US, each state may exit on their own timeline.

Source: Tony Blair Institute



Germany Opens After Peak, but Not Fully Zero Case





BEFORE EXIT

- Have necessary pre condition: massive testing & tracing and centralized quarantine.
- Exit decision is not based on a predetermined set date, but based on measurable threshold indicators (e.g. reduce in new case, reduce in PDP, reduce in infection rate, increase in recovery rate).

EXIT STRATEGY

- Open in **3 phases, every region (province, regency) is treated differently according to its pandemic curve stage.**
- Ensure that habit and health protocol that had been applied during PSBB is maintained (e.g. using physical distancing, hand washing).
- Coordinate with local government to ensure readiness of their region and maintain a good and clear communication with local people.

REVIEW OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Exit strategy has to be <u>reviewed</u> periodically. If case began to increase with previous rate, or people ignore health protocol, <u>PSBB/lockdown will be applied again.</u>

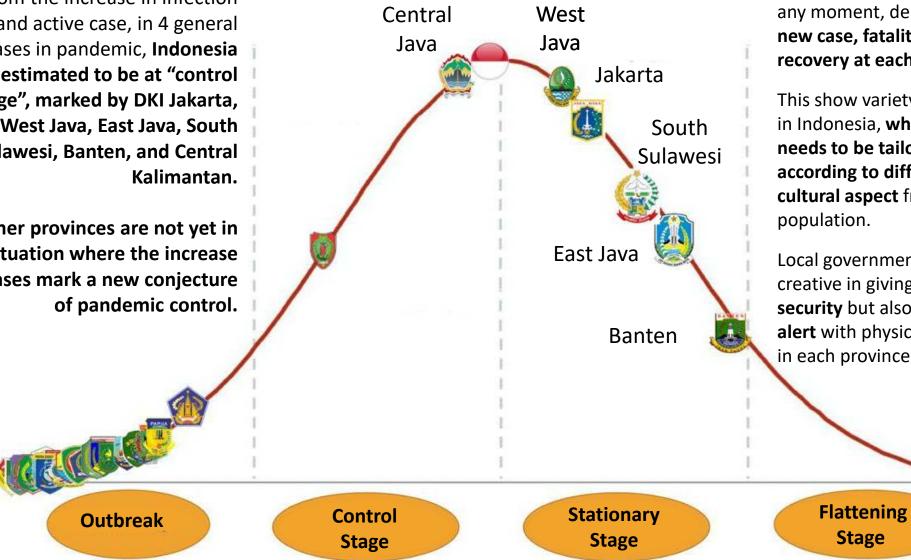


The Difference in Stages Must be Taken into Account

From the increase in infection and active case, in 4 general phases in pandemic, Indonesia is estimated to be at "control stage", marked by DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, Banten, and Central Kalimantan.

Other provinces are not yet in a situation where the increase in cases mark a new conjecture of pandemic control.

Outbreak



This position **can change** at any moment, depending on new case, fatality, and recovery at each province.

This show variety in provinces in Indonesia, whose policy needs to be tailored according to different sociocultural aspect from the local

Local government needs to be creative in giving sense of security but also needs to be alert with physical distancing in each province.



Conclusion

- 1. Daily new case growth is declining with new cases below 400 cases per day, despite of significant increase in testing capacity.
- 2. Data points indicate that some of the cities in Indonesia is in the Control stage: Central Kalimantan, Central Java, West Java, Jakarta.
- 3. Meanwhile, cities such South Sulawesi, East Java, and Banten is going toward Flattening Stage.
- 4. There are cities that we would like to prevent to enter Controlling Stage, such as Bali.
- 5. Hence, **cooperation between the Government and the People to conduct health protocol** will greatly increase health resilience and **reduce the infection rate**.
- 6. Exit strategy needs to be **implemented carefully in stages, with meticulous periodical review**. **Health protocol will be maintained.**

