Global Governmental Response to COVID-19 in accordance to WHO guidelines

Actions taken by Indonesia to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as of March 3, 2021.

Omar S. Abdellatif, Ali Behbehani, Mauricio Landin
Our Organization

The UN Compliance Research Group is a global organization which specializes in monitoring the work of the United Nations (UN). Through our professional team of academics, scholars, researchers and students we aim to serve as the world's leading independent source of information on members' compliance to UN resolutions and guidelines. Our scope of activity is broad, including assessing the compliance of member states to UN resolutions and plan of actions, adherence to judgments of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and commitments made at UN pledging conferences. We’re proud to present the international community and global governments with our native research findings on states’ annual compliance with the commitments of the UN and its affiliated agencies. Our goal as world citizens is to foster a global change towards a sustainable future; one which starts with ensuring that the words of delegates are transformed into action and that UN initiatives don’t remain ink on paper. Hence, we offer policy analysis and provide advice on fostering accountability and transparency in UN governance as well as tracing the connection between the UN policy-makers and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Yet, we aim to adopt a neutral path and do not engage in advocacy for issues or actions taken by the UN or member states. Acting as such, for the sake of transparency. The UN Compliance Research Group dedicates all its effort to inform the public and scholars about the issues and agenda of the UN and its affiliated agencies.
The International Health Regulations (2005) are legally binding on 196 States Parties, including all WHO Member States. The IHR aims to keep the world informed about public health risks, through committing all signatories to cooperate together in combating any future “illness or medical condition, irrespective of origin or source, that presents or could present significant harm to humans.” Under IHR, countries agreed to strengthen their public health capacities and notify the WHO of any such illness in their populations. The WHO would be the centralized body for all countries facing a health threat, with the power to declare a “public health emergency of international concern,” issue recommendations, and work with countries to tackle a crisis.

Although, with the sudden and rapid spread of COVID-19 in the world, many countries varied in implementing the WHO guidelines and health recommendations. While some countries followed the WHO guidelines, others imposed travel restrictions against the WHO’s recommendations. Some refused to share their data with the organization. Others banned the export of medical equipment, even in the face of global shortages. The UN Compliance Research group will focus during the current cycle on analyzing the compliance of the WHO member states to the organization’s guidelines during the COVID-19 pandemic.
### WHO Guidelines and Recommendations

**School/educational institutions:**
- Decision makers should consider the following if they decide to open or close schools: Current understanding about COVID-19 transmission and severity in children, Local situation and epidemiology of COVID-19 where the school(s) are located, School setting and ability to maintain COVID-19 prevention and control measures.
- Recommended to promote: Hygiene and environmental cleaning to limit exposure, Screening and management of sick students, teachers and other school staff, Communication with parents and students, Physical distancing at school, Tele-schooling and distance learning.

**Workplaces and institutions:**
- Partial closure of workplaces as of early March.
- Hand hygiene: Regular and thorough handwashing, Hand hygiene stations.
- Respiratory hygiene: Promote respiratory etiquette, Develop a policy on wearing a mask or a face covering.
- Physical distancing: less people, implementing shifts.
- Reduce and manage work-related travels.
- Regular environmental cleaning and disinfection.
- Risk communication, training, and education: Provide posters, videos, and electronic message boards.
- Management of people with COVID-19 or their contacts: introduce thermal screening.
- Take more measures when it comes to jobs at medium and high risk.

**Public events:**
- Restriction to host gatherings or events that exceed a large number of individuals. ex) sport games, religious functions, restaurants, etc.
- Planning phase: Liaison with all relevant stakeholders, Development of a preparedness and response plan, Assessment of capacities and resources.
- Operational phase: Modifications of the event, Risk communication, Surveillance of participants, aimed at detecting and managing individuals developing symptoms during the event.
- Post-event phase: Liaison between event organizers and health authorities.

**Public Transport:**
- Reduce crowding, limit access to, or close public spaces, restaurants, sporting events, 24 sports clubs, entertainment venues, places of worship, 25 or venues with limited ventilation.
- Encourage physical distancing in public places and transportation.
- Reduce mixing between individuals and households.
- Communicate to recommend wearing masks in public.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Information Campaign:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Communicate risk clearly with information on how to protect oneself and others.</td>
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<td>● Simplify messages, encourage sharing of information.</td>
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<td>● Engage with communities in decision-making and to strengthen engagement for public health measures.</td>
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<td>● Identify local networks and engage communities, businesses, religious leaders, and local influencers.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Domestic/International Travel:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Reduction in Travel to prevent the spread of COVID-19.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● International travel should not occur unless in an emergency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Recommended to adhere to safety measures while travelling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Establish effective contingency plans and arrangements for responding a Public Health Emergency.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Testing Framework:</th>
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<tr>
<td>● Set up testing centers in large venues or in check points.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Require travellers to self-quarantine after being tested.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Molecular (e.g. PCR) testing of respiratory tract samples is the recommended method for the identification and laboratory confirmation of COVID-19 cases.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● To inform WHO policy on the use of immunodiagnostic rapid tests for COVID-19.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Contact Tracing:</th>
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<tr>
<td>● Set up relational databases linking lists of contacts to line lists of cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Allow for tailored case investigation forms, contact listing forms, and contact follow-up forms to be set up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Used for self-checking and self-reporting of signs and symptoms by people through mobile phone apps or SMS technology.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Lockdown/Curfew:</th>
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<tr>
<td>● Implementation of curfew hours.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Require citizens to stay in home unless of an emergency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Monitor locations to abide by the curfew hours.</td>
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Methodology and Scoring System

- This report draws on the methodology developed by the G8 Research Group, which has been monitoring G7/8 compliance since 1996 (the International Organisations Research Institute at the Higher School of Economics (IORI HSE) joined this multi-year project in 2005, and Bond University participated in 2014). The use of this methodology builds cross-institutional and cross-member consistency and also allows compatibility with compliance assessments of other institutions. The methodology uses a scale from −1 to +1, where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, −1 indicates a failure to comply or action taken that is directly opposite to the stated instruments or goal of the commitment, and 0 indicates partial compliance or work in progress, such as initiatives that have been launched but are not yet near completion and whose full results can therefore not be assessed. Each member assessed receives a score of −1, 0 or +1 for each commitment. For convenience, the scores in the tables have been converted to percentages, where −1 equals 0 percent and +1 equals 100 percent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>State does not comply with the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), nor does it comply with any of the World Health Organization’s guidelines and recommendations to curb the spread of the Coronavirus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>State complies with the IHR and partially complies with the WHO recommendations on combating the Coronavirus, through implementing policies and actions which adhere to at least two commitments of the WHO guidelines on curbing the pandemic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>State fully complies with the IHR and the WHO guidelines on combating the Coronavirus, through implementing policies and actions which adhere to all nine areas of the WHO guidelines on curbing the pandemic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indonesia complied with the International Health Regulations (IHR) but partially complied with the World Health Organization’s guidelines and recommendations on curbing the Coronavirus (COVID-19), through implementing complying policies and actions only in some commitment features. Thus, Indonesia receives a compliance score of 0.
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Indonesia

Lockdown/ Curfew

❖ On 15 March 2020, the Regency of Bogor implemented a semi-lockdown on tourist areas.
❖ On 16 March 2020, President Joko Widodo clarified that the decision to implement a lockdown on cities or regencies will be made after consulting the central government. Also, it was announced that the lockdown would only be applied to the government of Malang and not the general population.
❖ On 27 March 2020, the central government imposed a lockdown on Tegal.
❖ On 30 March 2020, President Widodo refused to impose a lockdown on Jakarta.
❖ On 17 April 2020, the government of Indonesia implemented a curfew from 20:00 to 5:00 that lasted until 14 May in the region of Pekanbaru.
❖ On 3 April 2020, the government of Indonesia released two regulations. One being a government regulation and the other being a Health Ministry regulation in which large-social restrictions were implemented.
❖ On 22 April 2020, the government of Indonesia extended the large scale partial lockdown until further notice.
❖ On 26 April 2020, the government of Indonesia implemented a curfew from 20:00 to 06:00 in the region of Tarakan.
❖ On 25 May 2020, the curfew in Tarakan was lifted.
❖ On 5 June 2020, the government of Indonesia started its first phase of transitional large-scale social restrictions. Since then, the government has decided to extend this phase until 13 August.
❖ On 8 June 2020, the government of Indonesia reopened Jakarta after imposing a lockdown on them. Placed a zone system of green, yellow, orange and red zones depending on risk of infection.
❖ On 15 August 2020, the national health restrictions was extended until August 27, due to rising cases.
❖ On 10 September 2020, Authorities place Jakarta under partial lockdown.
❖ On 11 October 2020, the partial lockdown in Jakarta was lifted.
❖ On 04 December 2020, Bandung reimplement large scale social distancing and lockdown measures.
❖ On 11 January 2021, Authorities enforce mass lockdown restrictions in Java and Bali Islands, termed PPKM. Houses of worship to open at 50% capacity. Restaurants dine-in must operate under 25% capacity. Food establishments, stores and malls must shut at 20:00 daily.
❖ On 26 January 2021, Authorities announced loosening COVID-19 restrictions nationwide, with the exception of Bali and Java.
❖ On 08 February 2021, Authorities further amend COVID-19 restrictions, implementing and lifting lockdown on a provisional level, depending on the health risk color zone. Restrictions in Bali and Java extended until March 8th.
On 5 February 2020, Indonesia banned all flights from and to China. They also stopped giving free visa and visa on arrival for Chinese nationals. Individuals who have been to China in the past 14 days since 5 February have been barred from entering or transitioning through Indonesia. Finally, the government of Indonesia expressed their discourage for citizens to travel to China.

On 4 March 2020, the government of Indonesia began to deny access to passengers who have COVID-19 into Indonesia.

On 8 March 2020, travel restrictions expanded to regions in South Korea, Italy, and Iran. Visitors with travel history from these countries are required to provide a valid health certificate during check in for all transportation into Indonesia. With all these restrictions in place, the Indonesian government is still allowing travel from the country.

On 16 March 2020, the city of Sabang implemented travel restrictions to forbid visitors from travelling to their city.

On 17 March 2020, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expanded travel restrictions to temporary abolish free visa entry or abolish transit on people who have visited Iran, Italy, Vatican City, Spain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and the UK.

On 18 March 2020, the Ministry of Home Affairs urged for all regional leaders to suspend non-essential travel to foreign country.

On 2 April 2020, Indonesia has denied transit and entry to all foreign visitors.

On 11 April 2020, the government of Indonesia announced that commuter line travel is allowed only with letter of assignment from companies operating essential services.

On 21 April 2020, President Widodo suspended intercity travel for charter flights until 1 June 2020, sea transportation until 8 June, and long distance trains until 15 June.

On 24 April 2020, the government of Indonesia suspended all domestic passenger travel from regions that have imposed large-scale restrictions until 8 June. All passenger travel, both public and private by sea, air, land and railway was suspended.

On 29 July 2020, both domestic and international flights are resumed. However, passengers must have had their PCR test completed and quarantined while waiting for the test result to come back, if they do it on arrival.

On 22 August 2020, the government placed its plans of reopening Bali for tourists on hold.

On 22 December 2020, Authorities change domestic travel rules. Un-essential domestic travel is restricted to high alert zones and provinces.

On 24 December 2020, Authorities ban all incoming flights from the UK due to new strain.

On 28 December 2020, Authorities ban entry of all foreigners from 1-14 of January 2021.

On 11 January 2021, Authorities announce extension of foreigners ban and place further restrictions on domestic flights until January 25.

On 26 January 2021, the ban on the entry of foreigners and restrictions on domestic flights was extended until further notice.

As of 11 March 2020, the government of Indonesia announced that the National Sports Week is postponed until October and the Jakarta ePrix to be postponed. Also, the government announced that all public events and mass-gatherings from March to April will be postponed.

As of 17 March 2020, the Indonesian government announced that numerous music events will be postponed until further notice. Collective prayers at mosques were suspended.

As of 1 July 2020, public places have reopened and events resumed. However, individuals must still abide by the health protocols addressed by the government. Mosques reopened nationwide.

On 21 January 2021, all public activities and events were restricted in Bali and Java.
## Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Institutions</th>
<th>Public Transportation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>On 4 March 2020</strong>, schools began to scan people at their entrances to make sure everyone is COVID-19 free.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>On 13 March 2020</strong>, the city of Solo in Central Java decided to close all primary and Junior High schools. Following that, the regency of Sragen decided to close all schools. Universities in Jakarta closed.</td>
<td><strong>On 8 March 2020</strong>, there have been restrictions place on individuals coming from Iran, Italy, and South Korea with regards to the use of public transport.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>On 14 March 2020</strong>, Central Java governor, the city of Depok and Bogor, decided to close all kindergarten to junior high schools in the province but high schools would remain open in exam season. The city of Salatiga followed the same decision.</td>
<td><strong>On 24 March 2020</strong>, the Indonesian Prime Minister of Home Affairs advised the provincial government of Papua to not close public transportation.</td>
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<td><strong>As of 16 March 2020</strong>, the Ministry of Education announced that they are ready to assist schools in online learning by providing free teaching platforms. Universities also decided to close campus and focus on teaching classes online.</td>
<td><strong>As of 10 April 2020</strong>, all public transportation must operate with reduced capacity and hours. Also it was announced that public transportation in Jakarta would run from 6:00 to 18:00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On 25 March 2020</strong>, the governor of Central Java announced that schools will remain postponed until 13 April.</td>
<td><strong>As of 15 April 2020</strong>, public transportation in West Java and Banten operation was limited to run from 06:00 to 18:00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On 26 March 2020</strong>, the city of Solo, Semerang, Salatiga, and Sukoharjo announced that all school will be postponed until 13 April.</td>
<td><strong>On 21 April 2020</strong>, President Widodo announced the ban on public transport on sea transport which will resume on 8 June and long distance passenger trains which will resume on 15 June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On 21 April 2020</strong>, Jakarta is preparing to reopen 136 schools and is waiting for the approval from the Ministry of Education.</td>
<td><strong>On 26 April 2020</strong>, it was announced that no passenger transportation for all ships docking at Tarakan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On 13 July 2020</strong>, schools in Indonesia in green zones have reopened nationwide.</td>
<td><strong>On 7 May 2020</strong>, the government of Indonesia announced the reopening and resume of operations regarding trains, buses, planes and ships. These forms of public transport must however, comply with the national health protocols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On 15 August 2020</strong>, the government announced schools will remain close for in-person classes until further notice. Online schooling resumed.</td>
<td><strong>On 1 July 2020</strong>, public transportation resumed normal operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On 6 January 2021</strong>, public transport to operate at a 70% capacity.</td>
<td><strong>On 15 August 2020</strong>, public transport operation capacity was reduced to 50%.</td>
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# Indonesia

## Public Info Campaign
- **On 24 January 2020**, the MOH launched a mass awareness campaign on COVID-19 in Jakarta.
- **On 6 March 2020**, the MOH launched the hotline (119) to answer the public inquiries on the novel coronavirus.
- **On 18 March 2020**, the government of Indonesia launched an official site containing accurate information on controlling the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia. Also, the government placed multiple signs and posters in public places regarding safety measures to adopt to avoid COVID-19 transmission.
- **On 20 March 2020**, the Indonesian Ministry of Cooperation launched in cooperation with the WHO a WhatsApp chatbot service to provide the public with latest health information on COVID-19.
- **On 18 April 2020**, the government of Indonesia spread information regarding do’s and don’ts during the PSBB period.
- **On 30 April 2020**, the government launched the Psychological Services for Mental Health (Sejiwa) which includes a hotline service to support the public’s mental health during the pandemic.
- **On 8 June 2020**, the government announced the usage of green, yellow, orange and red zones depending on risk of infection. Zone colors will be displayed on TV and public places.
- **On 20 December 2020**, Indonesia launched a nationwide campaign discouraging celebrations and gatherings during New-year celebrations.
- **On 27 January 2021**, the Indonesian government launched in cooperation with NGOs and media platforms fact checking channels to counter the spread of misinformation on the COVID-19 vaccines.

## Workplace and Institutions
- **On 14 March 2020**, Tokopedia and Gojek have begun trial for work at home operations.
- **On 16 March 2020**, major banks, and institutions announced work from home and split team policy which will start of 17 March 2020.
- **As of 10 April 2020**, non-essential businesses have closed. However, the government ordered for essential businesses to practice safe social distancing at work.
- **On 4 June 2020**, the Indonesian government announced the reopening of all workplaces in the upcoming month. The Indonesian government announced also announced a USD7 billion loan that will be given to banks to ease the COVID-19 financial distress.
- **On 9 June 2020**, regulations to protect workers in the workplace were placed mostly towards increased hygiene and sanitation.

## Contact Tracing
- **On 30 March 2020**, the government of Indonesia developed a surveillance app (PeduliLindungi) to bolster contact tracing and tracking,
- **As of 25 August 2020**, the government recruited two universities students to help trace contacts who have COVID-19 in Surabaya, and East Java. Also, the Ministry of Health mentioned new protocols that state close contacts should be in identified and quarantined within 72 hours and for them to be monitored for 14 days since their last contact.
- **On 8 June 2020**, the government announced the usage of green, yellow, orange and red zones depending on risk of infection. Zone colors will be displayed on TV and public places.

*Data on Indonesia contact tracing actions remains limited.*
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Testing Framework

❖ On 15 March 2020, the region of West Java started to prepare for massive rapid COVID-19 testing in three stadiums named Jalak Harupat, Pakansari, and Patriot Candrabga.
❖ On 23 April 2020, the Health Ministry began the launch of the first drive-thru COVID-19 testing sites nationwide.
❖ On 24 April 2020, the Health Ministry announced increasing COVID-19 daily testing capacity to 12,000 test.
❖ On 14 May 2020, the Health Ministry announced carrying out PCR pool tests in 8 provinces. 1,000 random individuals will be targeted in the first stage.
❖ On 14 July 2020, the Indonesian government has retracted it’s recommended list of COVID-19 Rapid Tests.
❖ As of 19 August 2020, the government of Indonesia has announced the plan to regulate the price of swab tests for COVID-19 to become more accessible. The government of Indonesia announced that the COVID-19 Task Force has launched a second COVID-19 detection machine with a capacity to test 1,00 swab samples per day. The first machine is located in the Eijkman Institute for Molecular biology in Jakarta. The government of Indonesia announced the increase of its testing capacity to 30,000 per day.
❖ On 22 October 2020, the Indonesian government is now looking to increase the capacity of producing 2 million PCR testing kits per month.
❖ On 10 December 2020, Indonesia has conducted 267,000 COVID-19 test on a weekly basis, reaching 97.35% of the WHO testing target (1 person per each 1,000 of the population per week).
❖ On 24 December 2020, health authorities in Central Java announced conducting random antigen tests to tourist at 11 tourist spots during the holiday season.
❖ As of 3 March 2021, Indonesia has conducted a total of 39,455 tests per 1 million people.

Vaccine

❖ On 19 July 2020, the government of Indonesia announced that it will participate in the clinical trials of the Chinese Sinovac COVID-19 vaccine.
❖ On 13 January 2021, Indonesia announced the kickoff of its national vaccination campaign, using the China’s Sinovac vaccine. The Health Ministry announced prioritizing working age citizens (aged 18-59) over elderly.
❖ On 11 February 2021, the Health Ministry announced possible delay in vaccines rollout due to logistical issues, Health workers nationwide begin to receive first dose.
❖ On 31 January 2021, Indonesia announced it will receive 23.1 million doses of the Astrazeneca-Oxford vaccine in the first half of 2021 through the WHO COVAX initiative.
❖ On 22 October 2020, the Indonesian government is now looking to increase the capacity of producing 2 million PCR testing kits per month.
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Sources


