

SWOT Analysis Close Borders Indonesia - Timor Leste In Handling Covid 19

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ABSTRACT

handling COVID-19 in border areas between countries must have a high level of vigilance because conditions in some developing countries are very apprehensive due to diplomacy problems that still have conflicts from several sectors. This paper aims to analyze the impact between the two countries, namely Indonesia and Timor Leste in handling COVID-19 in the border area. The analytical method used is using SWOT and descriptive qualitatively which is then analyzed in depth. The results show that the SWOT analysis has an impact on cooperation between the two countries that have strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats where the spread of COVID-19 disrupts diplomacy internationally. Diplomacy that must be strengthened includes strengthening supervision in maintaining health protocols and limiting the entry and exit routes between the two countries.

Keywords: SWOT Analysis; Borders; Covid-19

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Introduction

The disease COVID-19, emerged in China in December 2019 (Huang et al., 2020; Rothan & Byrareddy, 2020; Wu et al., 2020). According COVID-19 is a disease caused by a highly contagious viral infection and is caused by the acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus, or coronavirus is one of the main pathogens targeting the human respiratory system (Shereen et al., 2020). On March 11, 2020, the General World Health Organization (WHO) announced COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which means that an epidemic of infectious diseases has spread throughout the world. It is driven by the speed with which we cross the borders area of countries and continents (Shereen et al., 2020; Vaziralli, 2020; Wu et al., 2020; Zhou et al., 2020).

On March 30, 2020, a local lockdown policy was carried out in several regions, such as: (1) Solo implemented a semi-lockdown by declaring the Covid-19 status in its area as an Extraordinary Event (KLB). This was conveyed directly by the Mayor of Solo, FX Hadi Rudyantmo. The forms of lockdown that have been implemented are, among others, school dismissals for 14 days, postponement of large mass events, cancellation of car free days, and closure of tourism destinations; (2) Bali. The provincial government of Bali issued a letter appealing to its citizens to stay in their respective homes, for a day after the Nyepi Day celebrations. In letter number 45 / taskcovid19 / iii / 2020 dated March 23, 2020, the Governor of Bali I Wayan Koster considered the increasing cases of Covid-19 transmission on the Island of the Gods.

Several major roads in a number of cities, such as Denpasar, have also been blocked. (3) Tegal. Different from other cities, the Tegal City Government implemented a full local quarantine lockdown starting March 30 after one of the residents was positively infected with Covid-19. The Mayor of Tegal,

Dedy Yon Supriyono, said that this policy meant that all borders in and out of the city would be closed from March 30 to July 31, 2020. Some access to the city of Tegal will be closed using a water barrier; (4) Maluku. Maluku Governor Murad Ismail said he would close flight and shipping routes for 14 days. This is stated in the Governor's Decree Number 148 of 2020 concerning the Determination of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) Non-Natural Disaster Emergency Status; and (5) Banda Aceh.

The Banda Aceh City Government will carry out a partial lockdown or local lockdown to reduce the spread of the corona virus, especially in areas with positive Covid-19 patients. The policy was taken because there were two Banda Aceh residents who were confirmed positive for corona (Putri, 2020). Timor Leste has confirmed one more case of infection with the new coronavirus (COVID-19) bringing the total number of cases to two, health authorities said on Friday. People infected with COVID-19 who had traveled from Indonesia's West Timor region, said the spokesman for the Center for Integrated Crisis Management for Timor Leste, Sergio Lobo, during a press conference.

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning analysis method used to monitor and evaluate the company's environment, both external and internal, for a specific business purpose. SWOT is an acronym for the word: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in a project or a business speculation. These four factors make up the acronym SWOT (Humphrey, 1960). SWOT involves setting specific speculative business or project goals and identifying internal and external factors that support and do not support achieving those goals, This process will be better discussed using tables made in large paper so that the relationship of each aspect can be properly analyzed (Andoh-Baidoo et al., 2012; Ha & Coghill, 2008; King, 2004; Qamar et al., 2012). SWOT analysis can be applied by analyzing and sorting various things that affect the four factors, then mapped in a SWOT matrix image: strengths that are able to take advantage of existing opportunities, weaknesses that prevent profit from existing opportunities, strengths that are able to face existing threats, and weaknesses capable of making a threat real or creating a new threat. This technique was developed by Albert Humphrey who led a research project at Stanford University in the 1960s and 1970s using data from Fortune 500 companies.

Picture 1. SWOT Analysis. Source : Albert Humphrey



Source : (Humphrey, 1960).

SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. A SWOT analysis organizes your main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats into an organized list usually presented in a simple grid bar. Strengths and weaknesses are internal to your company. things you can control and can change. Examples include who is on your team, your patents and intellectual property, and your location.

Opportunities (opportunities) and Threats (threats) are external things that affect the business or things that happen outside your company in the larger market. You can take advantage of opportunities and protect against threats, but you cannot change them (Mahadiansar et al., 2020; Setiawan & Mahadiansar, 2020; Shabanova et al., 2015).

Strengths are the internal and positive points of your company. These are things that are within your control. An example is What business processes were successful? What assets do you have on your team, such as knowledge, education, networks, skills and reputation? What physical assets do you own, such as customers, equipment, technology, funding, and product patents? What competitive advantage do you have over your competitors?. Weakness is a negative factor that reduces your strength. These are things that you may need to improve to become more competitive. Are there things you need to make your business more competitive? What business processes need improvement? Are there tangible assets that your company needs, such as funding or equipment? Are there gaps in your team? Is your position ideal to support your success?.

Opportunities are external factors in your business environment that are likely to contribute to business success. Is your business market growing and are there any trends that will encourage people to buy more of what you sell? Is there an event or event that your company can take advantage of in growing business development? Are there any regulatory changes that will positively affect your company? If your business continues to grow, does that mean customers need your product?. Threats are external factors that you have no control over. You still have to consider this to put in place contingency plans in dealing with problems that occur. Do you have potential competitors who can enter your market? Will the supplier always be able to supply the raw materials you need at the right price Can future developments in technology change the way you do business? Has consumer behavior changed in a way that could have a negative impact on your business? Are there market trends that could be a threat?.

The small Southeast Asian country with a participation of less than 1.3 million reported its first case of coronavirus infection on March 21. The first patient who has now recovered, said Lobo. Timor Leste Prime Minister Taur Matan Ruak on Wednesday withdrew his resignation, saying he would remain supportive of fighting the coronavirus pandemic as the government needs US \$ 250 million to fight the COVID-19 outbreak. The Provincial Government of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) - Indonesia has decided to close the state border post with Timor Leste on the island of Timor for the passage of people to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Researchers want to analyze how effective the policy to close border access is in preventing the spread of COVID-19 by using a SWOT analysis.

Methods

A qualitative approach with SWOT analysis was chosen to explore data and formulate in SWOT analysis. In addition, a qualitative approach is used to obtain a broader descriptive picture of the observed phenomenon (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005; Kirk & Miller, 1986). Because the qualitative approach is seen as being able to explore the meaning of the phenomenon more deeply (Matthew B. Miles, 2014; Miles et al., 2014). The phenomenon referred to is the evaluation of the policy on the closure of border access between Indonesia and Timor Leste. Indonesia and Timor Leste in Handling COVID-19.(Li, 2020)

Data collection was carried out using the literature study technique by describing the news about the closure of border access handling between Indonesia and Timor Leste in handling COVID-19. Supported by data from the statement of the source (key person) to provide an assessment of the variables in the observed object (judgment value). The data analysis used is a SWOT analysis by looking at the factors that are the strength of the object, the weakness of the object, the opportunities and possible external factors that become threats (Osita et al., 2014).

Results and Discussion

Indonesia - Timor Leste Agree to Strengthen Cooperation in Border Health Management

The delegation of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and Timor Leste agreed to continue and increase cooperation in the prevention and control of infectious diseases in the Indonesia-Timor Leste border area. The agreement was reached at the 2nd Cross Border Meeting on Communicable Disease Control between Indonesia and Timor-Leste which was held in Dili, Timor Leste on 19-20 February 2019. Chairman of the Indonesian Delegation, Director General of Disease Prevention and Control, Ministry of Health, dr. Anung Sugihantono, M.Kes emphasized that Indonesia and Timor-Leste consider it important to increase this cooperation to strengthen their respective national health systems and support the success of targets for the elimination and eradication of several infectious diseases in the two countries.

The Second Meeting of CBM on Communicable Disease Control has produced various joint programs that will be carried out in cooperation for disease prevention and control contained in the Agreed Minutes of the Meeting. The two countries agreed to jointly handle through synchronization of policies and programs for handling Tuberculosis (TBC), malaria, HIV / AIDS, and other infectious diseases such as leprosy (leprosy), elephantiasis (filariasis), yaws and diseases that can be prevented by immunization (PD3I)). To strengthen this commitment to cooperation, the two countries also agreed on the Dili Declaration to increase collaboration and support for resources and coordination of all stakeholders at the border.

Chairman of the Delegation of Timor Leste, Director General of Health Services of the Ministry of Health of Timor Leste, Dr. Odete da Silva Viegas greatly appreciates Indonesia's seriousness in increasing cooperation in the prevention and control of infectious diseases in border areas. "Timor Leste desperately needs support and cooperation from Indonesia to strengthen its border health service system," said Odete da Silva. Meanwhile the Indonesian LBBP Ambassador to Timor Leste, Ambassador Sahat Sitorus expressed happiness for the success of the two Meetings which resulted in concrete programs to improve the public health status of the two countries.

Ambassador Sahat Sitorus stated that the Indonesian Embassy in Dili was ready to support the implementation of concrete programs resulting from these 2 Meetings and saw the seriousness and commitment of the two Delegations to implement them. The Second Meeting of CBM on Communicable Disease Control is a follow-up meeting from the First Meeting held in Bali in January 2017. This meeting received support from the World Health Organization (WHO) Indonesia and WHO Timor Leste. Both Delegations agreed to continue this Meeting in 2020 in Indonesia.

Timor Leste Handles COVID-19 Pandemic: Close the Border with Indonesia

Timor Leste received appreciation from the World Health Organization (WHO) for handling the COVID-19 pandemic in its country. According to the WHO Representative in Timor Leste, Arvind Mathur COVID-19 could be catastrophic if the Ministry of Health does not take precautions quickly. Handling corona there is also quite difficult. Given the position of Timor Leste, which is directly adjacent to Indonesia, the country in Southeast Asia with the most cases of COVID-19. Even so, Timor Leste managed to suppress the spread of the corona so that the total number of cases was not many, as quoted from Reuters and various other sources. At the start of the pandemic, to be precise in March 2020, Timor Leste imposed a regional quarantine rule. The government also bans commercial flights and closes the land border with Indonesia and only opens once every 17 days for a maximum of 200 crossings. In addition, in February 2021, the Government of Timor Leste also limits the movement of its citizens in cities bordering Indonesia.

The Timor Leste government has also imposed a mandatory 14-day quarantine for people entering from abroad. The country's health services are also undergoing changes. Previously, at the start of the

pandemic, Timor Leste did not have a COVID-19 testing facility. As a result, test samples must be sent to Australia. The results will then be received about two to four working days later. However, currently Timor Leste can test for COVID-19 domestically. With this, Timor Leste then conducted a mass corona test on its citizens. Contact tracing is also carried out to find out people who have had contact with corona positive patients. So far, 102 and 62 people have recovered from corona cases in Timor Leste. The country has recorded zero deaths from corona

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a. Strengths

In the context of preventing the spread of COVID -19, even though the NTT-Indonesia Provincial Government has closed border access with Timor Leste, the Government of Republica Democratica De Timor Leste supports the East Nusa Tenggara Government's policy to temporarily close the state border crossings (PLBN) in the NTT-Timor border area. Leste. The border is temporarily closed to prevent the spread of the Corona virus (Covid-19). The closure of this border gate is very appropriate in preventing the transmission of the Corona virus to the territory of Timor Leste. At present, although Timor Leste has taken preventive measures, the Timor Leste government continues to intensify its strict examination of foreign nationals who come to the area. Then the Malacca Resort Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polres), Motamasin Sub-Sector together with the Timor Leste National Police (PNTL) who are in charge of escorting the border area conduct joint patrols. This joint patrol is carried out in an effort to prevent the spread of COVID 19 through monitoring and supervision of citizens of both countries so that they do not cross illegally in the midst of the threat of the COVID 19 pandemic.

b. Weakness

The NTT government does not close the distribution of basic necessities and fuel to Timor Leste which enter through the NTT-Timor Leste border area. Because, according to Jesuino, the country fully hopes for the supply of basic necessities and fuel through the NTT region even though access to the borders of Indonesia and Timor Leste is closed, the Cross Border Pattern set by the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) determines three crossing patterns that apply in Indonesia. Indonesia, namely 1) passing officially via PLBN; 2) through the official via non-PLBN; 3) passing unofficially (BNPP, 2018). The first category is intended for people / goods passing through PLBN with the CIQS system (custom, immigration, quarantine, security). This cross-border pattern is called Line A. The second category includes official crossing, but through incomplete CIQS procedures and simple PLBN structures.

This type of crossing is included in the Line B category. While the third one is known as crossing national borders which is traditionally included in the category of Line C, without the availability of CIQ and only 1-2 border security officers (PAMTAS) who give limited permits (with a Cross-Border Pass card. or simply showing KTP) for border communities who commute for family / family matters as well as gardening / farming work and so on. Of the 3 cross-border patterns of the country, the types of Line A and Line B are still relatively monitored and recorded with strict protocols for passers every day during this pandemic. In fact, the high concern lies in the pattern of crossing Line C. However, prevention efforts by tightly restricting and even closing all routes including Line C are feared to have an impact on exposure to COVID -19 for border communities even though diplomacy between the two countries formally closes this access.

c. Opportunities

There is a chance that there will be the spread of COVID 19 between the people on the border between Indonesia and Timor Leste. The discourse on closing the border has received a response from the Consulate of the Republic Democratic Timor Leste (RDTL) in Oecution and the RDTL Consulate in Kupang.

The RDTL Consulate in O Execution, Maria hopes that the closure of border posts only applies to people, while goods need to be considered. A study shows that the corona virus can survive on the surface of inanimate objects for more than a week. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), it is currently unclear whether a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching the mouth, nose or eyes. Basically human pathogens can survive on surfaces and remain infectious at room temperature for up to nine days. In other words, any virus can live on contaminated surfaces for up to two hours. Meanwhile, the corona virus can last between four and five days on various objects made of such as aluminum, wood, paper, plastic and glass.

d. Treaths

The threat of the spread of COVID 19 in Timor Leste occurred in the Indonesian clerk through NTT. On April 20, 2020. The Government of Timor Leste has announced that 21 of its citizens are positive for Covid-19. The Indonesian Ambassador to Timor Leste explained that most East Timorese who were positive for Covid-19 were a cluster from Indonesia who entered through the Province of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Regarding this condition, Sitorus also advised Indonesian citizens who are planning to enter Timor Leste, they should postpone their travels until the Covid-19 pandemic subsides. In addition, the biggest threat to Indonesia-Timor Leste is the disruption of the economy between the two countries because there are many logistical supplies that are needed by the people of Timor Leste.

The problem is, the temporary blocking of the border area will have a number of negative impacts on the people of Indonesia and Timor Leste. Especially in the economic aspect, because 90 percent of the people of Timor Leste really depend on Indonesia for their livelihoods, especially basic needs and other secondary needs that are not available in that country. For NTT too, losses will also be felt, considering that previously the local government was keen to boost trade cooperation with Timor Leste.

Conclusion

In order to anticipate riots such as looting, every vital object, offices, logistics warehouse, banking, shops / supermarkets will be guarded by joint members for 24 hours, this is a strategic policy that should be carried out by the governments of Indonesia & Timor Leste in ensuring survival in the border region. The relationship between Indonesia and Timor Leste has the principle of authority and responsibility in implementing COVID 19 disaster management, it must comply with existing regulations in accordance with the principles of interaction of their powers in order to strengthen the diplomacy of the two countries. this aims to avoid and anticipate diplomatic relations in the handling of COVID 19 in Indonesia and Timor Leste.

Besides that, it is also necessary to increase communication between the two countries so that in handling Covid 19 it is in accordance with health protocol procedures in the context of diplomacy of the two countries. This diplomacy is very important in order to anticipate the level of inequality in terms of social, political, religious, social and cultural aspects that can be sidelined first and focus on managing health which greatly impacts the psychology of society.

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