

## **The Role of Defense Diplomacy to Support Covid-19 Pandemic Responses Indonesia in 2019-2022**

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### **Abstract**

*The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the economy, society, and the military. Defense diplomacy supports efforts to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia in 2019–2022 by involving the TNI in logistics, public health regulations, and restrictions on movement and large gatherings. This research uses a qualitative method, which is based on the philosophy of postpositivism or interpretivism, to research natural object conditions. The researcher is the key instrument; data collection is done by triangulation (observation, interview, and documentation); data analysis is inductive or qualitative; and research results are more understanding. This research resulted in several findings: 1) Defense Diplomacy provided TNI combat equipment and health services during the COVID-19 pandemic response period in Indonesia in 2019–2022. The health diplomacy strategy emphasizes the creativity of health diplomacy as a bureaucratic institution to communicate more inclusively, effectively, and efficiently. 2) Health diplomacy is less well implemented in bilateral relations with other countries. 3) The obstacles faced have hampered health diplomacy, so to strengthen international relations, health diplomacy must be utilized properly. TNI and Ministry of Health personnel should improve health diplomacy by: 1) To increase the supply of vaccinations from abroad, health diplomacy should be enhanced with possible partners. 2) To legally import vaccinations from abroad, the TNI, the Ministry of Health, and the private sector should form a Joint Secretariat for Health Diplomacy.*

**Keywords:** *The role of defense diplomacy, COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, 2019–2022*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The world has witnessed a series of worst-case pandemics that have devastated entire civilizations, bringing developed and developing countries to their knees and killing millions of people across the globe. These pandemics, such as the H3N2 and H1N1 viruses, have affected the existence of humanity and world cooperation in pandemic management (NCRID, 2018). The Coronavirus Disease pandemic in 2019 (Covid-19) also affected humanity on a scale that shocked the world due to its transmission and mortality rates in developed countries. The UN declared COVID-19 a health, economic, humanitarian, and security crisis that requires a whole-of-society, government, and world approach driven by compassion and solidarity (UN, 2021). The ASEAN region has been one of the hardest hit by COVID-19 in the world, impacting the socio-economics of the region.

Indonesia has been experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic since December 2019 and peaked in 2020 and 2021 with a high mortality rate. For this reason, health diplomacy is increasingly needed to unite global responses to overcome world health security challenges. Various diplomacy efforts through international cooperation have had a direct impact on Indonesia's ability to deal with health issues, including the COVID-19 case (WHO, 2021). The Indonesian government has made various efforts to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic, especially using defense diplomacy to establish cooperation with other countries' militaries.

In addition, a global pandemic has effects that affect the world economy, society, and even the military. The military, in dealing with COVID-19, uses defense diplomacy as a tool to mitigate the challenges posed by the pandemic. The impact of the pandemic requires the military to utilize defense diplomacy, among other measures, in the reduction and reallocation of defense funds for the COVID-19 response. National militaries are experiencing increased involvement in health-related activities at the domestic level to combat the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. Military support during the pandemic included civil-military cooperation tasks in vaccine transport, supply chain management, and border control. This level of support was provided by militaries from Japan, Taiwan, Canada, the United States, Nigeria, and Indonesia.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

Based on the background and existing theories, this research uses Qualitative research methods. Qualitative research methods are often referred to as "naturalistic" methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions (natural settings); this method is also referred to as the "ethnographic method" because this method was originally used for research in the field of cultural anthropology; and this method is referred to as "qualitative" because the data collected and the analysis are more directed to a qualitative perspective. (Sugiyono, 2019). The research method is a scientific way to get data for specific purposes and uses. The method used in this research is a qualitative method, which is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism or interpretive, used to research on natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in triangulation (a combination of observation, interviews, and documentation), the data obtained tends to be qualitative data, data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and research results emphasize more on meaning, understanding uniqueness, constructing phenomena, and finding hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2019).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Role of Defense Diplomacy in Medical Support Vaccines**

On December 23, 2021, the Indonesian government again received vaccine support from the Dutch government. In the 170th stage of arrival, 1.5 million doses of the Moderna vaccine arrived in the country (Kominfo, 2021). The Netherlands has donated the AstraZeneca vaccine. A total of 450,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccine were received from the Dutch Government for bilateral cooperation. Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi thanked the Dutch government for supporting the national vaccination program. The arrival of the AstraZeneca vaccine is the first phase of the Dutch government's commitment to provide support for 3 million doses of vaccine. The Indonesian government will continue to ensure the supply of COVID-19 vaccines for domestic needs. For this reason, the government hopes for support for the vaccination program so that the Indonesian people can get out of the COVID pandemic together.

1. On July 11, 2021, the Government again secured the supply of vaccines needed for the implementation of national vaccination targeting around 181.5 million Indonesians to achieve communal immunity (herd immunity) in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic

- (Kominfo, 2021). The United States donated the Moderna vaccine. As many as three million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine made by the pharmaceutical company Moderna arrived at Soekarno-Hatta Airport. The vaccine was obtained from the United States government through the Covax Facility multilateral channel. The Indonesian government has received 3,000,060 doses of the Moderna vaccine. International cooperation support from the United States government through the Covax Facility multilateral channel The administration of the Moderna vaccine is prioritized as a booster vaccine or third injection for Indonesian health workers. Furthermore, the vaccine is intended for the general public. The delivery of three million vaccines is the first phase of the United States' commitment of support to Indonesia. According to a communication from the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the United States is committed to delivering 4,500,160 doses of the Moderna vaccine to Indonesia.
2. On July 1, 2021, the COVID-19 vaccine was dispatched using Japan Airlines flight JL725 from Narita airport with the destination of Soekarno Hatta International Airport (Kominfo, 2021). Japan donated AstraZeneca 1 million doses of coronavirus vaccine to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The vaccine to be donated from Japan is made by AstraZeneca. Japan is supplying 11 million doses of vaccine to regions including Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, and the Pacific Islands through the Covax Facility starting in mid-July. The Japanese government plans to donate 2.1 million AstraZeneca vaccines to the Indonesian government. The agreement is to donate 2.1 million AstraZeneca vaccines, with the hope that there will be more, for a single shipment of 998,400, and then continue with the second batch.
  3. On March 5, 2021, the Indonesian government again received the arrival of 10 million Sinovac vaccines in bulk or raw materials (Ministry of Health, 2021). This shipment was the fifth batch of shipments from China. This vaccine arrived at Soekarno Hatta Airport. The vaccine in five envirotrainers was carried by Garuda Indonesia aircraft GA891 and arrived in Cengkareng at 12:30 WIB. The vaccine will then be carried by two trucks to Bio Farma in Bandung. The aid has arrived at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport in Tangerang. Bulk vaccines that have arrived in the country can be produced into COVID-19 vaccines. Australia provides assistance to buy vaccines. Australia also provides COVID-19 vaccine assistance to Indonesia.
  4. On March 5, 2021, the Australian Government promised to provide financial assistance of 77 million dollars, or around IDR 836 billion, for the purchase of vaccines (Media Indonesia, 2021). However, the allocation of vaccine doses for Indonesia has not been realized to date.
  5. On July 9, 2021, the Government of the United Arab Emirates donated Sinopharm in the form of 250,000 Sinopharm vaccines (Media CNBC, 2021). The plan is to use this booster injection from Pfizer or BioNTech in people who have been injected with Sinopharm.

## **Oxygen**

Cooperation in obtaining oxygen is carried out by collaborating with countries in the world that are able to produce oxygen in large quantities, including:

1. On May 28, 2021, the Government of India provided oxygen assistance to Indonesia through the delivery of oxygen gas cylinders from India for victims of the COVID-19 pandemic (Ministry of Industry, 2021). In this second phase, 2,000 oxygen gas cylinders with a capacity of 6 cubic metres (equivalent to 40 litres) were shipped. Previously, in the first phase, 1,400

cylinders were released out of a total of 3,400 cylinders to be provided. The Indonesian government is grateful to the corporations that support this programme in Indonesia public-private partnership with the Ministry of Industry as the driving force. This is in accordance with the direction of Mr. President, that to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic and economic recovery, we move in the same orchestration and toward the same goal.

2. On July 9, 2021, the Government of Singapore provided assistance in the form of 200 ventilators, 256 empty 40-liter oxygen cylinders, and 30 oxygen concentrator units from a total of 10,000 units independently purchased from the Government of Indonesia, which were carried using two Singapore Air Force C130 aircraft and arrived at Halim Perdana Kusuma Airport, Jakarta (Kompas, 2021). All of this assistance has been calibrated and function checked at the health facility center and the Health Facility Security Center (BPFK) to ensure the safety and security of medical devices.
3. On July 20, 2021, the Japanese government plans to send oxygen concentrators to Indonesia, which is severely short of medical oxygen supply amid the coronavirus pandemic (Kompas 2021). The Japanese government has already dispatched 2,800 oxygen concentrators for medical use. The Japanese government also provided about US\$5.5 million (IDR 79 billion) of financial assistance for the procurement of oxygen concentrators through UN agencies and delivered them to Indonesia in mid-August 2021.
4. On July 25, 2021, the Swiss government, through its subsidiary Swiss Humanitarian Aid, delivered 600 oxygen concentrators. In addition to 600 oxygen concentrators, the shipment also included medical protective equipment (more than 12,000 protective suits and more than 45,000 face masks).
5. On July 18, 2021, the Government of South Korea delivered oxygen concentrators, the first tranche of a US\$1 million cooperation support commitment. The aid will be distributed to health facilities in need in several cities in Indonesia, including Jakarta, Central Java, and East Java.
6. The Indonesian private companies providing this second phase of oxygen assistance are as follows:
  - a. The Indonesian Industrial Gas Association and PT Samator, who have coordinated the procurement of oxygen cylinders and contents for 3,400 cylinders;
  - b. Sinar Mas: Financing 500 cylinders;
  - c. PT Indofood: Financing of 400 tubes;
  - d. PT Agung Sedayu Group: Financing 350 cylinders;
  - e. Bakti Barito Foundation (Covid-19 Relief Bakti Barito): Financing 350 tubes;
  - f. PT First Resources: Financing 350 tubes;
  - g. PT Inti Sumber Baja Sakti: Financing of 50 cylinders;
  - h. PT Asia Pacific Rayon and Indonesian Textile Association: Financing of tube delivery;
  - i. PT Indorama Group: administrative assistance and shipping documents;
  - j. PT Aneka Gas Industri, Tbk: oxygen gas donation

## **PPE**

Cooperation in the acquisition of PPE was conducted with domestic companies, ministries, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as follows:

1. On May 29, 2020, the Minister of Trade provided 13,988 pieces of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and 68,400 pieces of non-medical masks (Ministry of Trade, 2020). The government is working on national economic recovery efforts. It is now frequently meeting with BNPB to discuss Indonesia's steps to prepare to enter the phase of a productive and safe society after COVID-19. The government uses BNPB parameters, which are then processed in Bappenas. These parameters are then expressed with factors outside of health that also require readiness from local governments, economic actors, and the community itself.
2. On April 6, 2020, the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) handed over Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) assistance to the Teaching Hospital and Health Student Volunteers in charge of handling Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) (Kemendikbud, 2020). The assistance was provided in the form of 2,000 PPE clothes, 2,000 face shields, and 466 boots. The Ministry has reallocated a budget of IDR 405 billion to activate 13 teaching hospitals to treat COVID-19 patients and 13 medical faculties to become test centers. The Ministry is also mobilizing health student volunteers to help tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as setting up dormitories at the Education Quality Assurance Institute (LPMP) and the Centre for the Development and Empowerment of Educators and Education Personnel (P4TK) as quarantine facilities.
3. On April 10, 2020, Yayasan Bina Bangsa Berdikari, in collaboration with Gelasi (Indonesian Social Institution Movement, 2020), invites all people to work hand in hand to help medical personnel who are struggling and to contribute to the fight against COVID-19 by participating together to provide Health Packages in the form of PPE for medical personnel.
4. On October 13, 2020, the Denpasar City Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, through the Head of the Islamic Guidance Section, Mr. H. Aminullah, handed over assistance from the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Bali Province, namely health protocol facilities and infrastructure in the form of thermoguns, gloves, and masks, to the Head of the Sub-district KUA in Denpasar City (Kemenag, 2020). Hopefully this PPE assistance will be useful, and considering that the COVID-19 pandemic has not ended until now, it is hoped that you will always pay attention and apply health protocols when working or doing activities both outside and indoors in order to avoid the spread of COVID-19.
5. On April 28, 2020, the National Aviation Company, PT Garuda, provided personal protective equipment (PPE) assistance from companies in Banten Tangerang (PT. Garuda Indonesia, 2020). The assistance will be distributed to meet the needs of PPE at Banten Regional Hospital, the COVID-19 referral hospital in Banten. PT Garuda Indonesia has provided assistance in the form of 50 pieces of Hazmat clothes (which can be reused), 50 pieces of Google Glasses, and 50 pieces of Faceshield. While for assistance from PT Indonesia Power in the form of 150 liters of hand sanitizer

### The Role of Defense Diplomacy in Non-Medical Support

#### **Evacuation**

1. On January 31, 2020, with Colonel (Pnb) Eko Adi Nugroho from the Indonesian Air Force, who was then the Air Attaché of the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing. Then assisted by Budi Atyasa, Victory Trimulia, and Lambang Adi Prabawa—all three from the Protocol and Consular Functions of the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2020). The Team of Five entered Hubei Province to search for Indonesian citizens by road from Hunan Province. The evacuation of COVID-19 patients by the Indonesian Air Force

from Beijing (China) is carried out with various forms of coordination. One of them, the Coordinator of Team Five for the Evacuation of Indonesian Citizens from Wuhan, China, Mr. Arianto Surojo, will take up his new position at the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, specifically at the Ambassador House of the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing. He is the former Director of Public Information and Public Relations of the ASEAN-China Centre (ACC) and is based in Beijing. He will then occupy a new position as Head of the General Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In fact, he was instrumental in the repatriation of 238 Indonesian citizens from Wuhan when the COVID-19 pandemic first hit. Colonel (Pnb) Eko Adi Nugroho, a former pilot of the TNI-AU Super Puma helicopter, attended a farewell event at the Ambassador House of the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing in 2022. The Indonesian Air Force (AU) has alerted aircraft for the purpose of evacuating Indonesian citizens (WNI) who are in the coronavirus quarantine area in China. In addition, the TNI has also prepared personnel from the health battalion. Even the Air Force has prepared a Boeing 737 aircraft and one C130 Hercules, including personnel from the health battalion.

2. On July 6, 2020, the chief coordinator of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) in Malaysia, Solahuddin, also said that he could not leave the house and work because of the mobility restriction policy implemented by the neighboring country's government (VOA, 2020). According to Migrant Care Executive Director Wahyu Susilo, his agency has warned the Indonesian government since January to pay attention to and provide protection for Indonesian migrant workers, especially those who do not have official documents. While the central government has yet to do anything, Indonesian migrant workers in Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Taiwan have been trying to contact the heads of their home regions to ask for masks to be sent to them as there is a shortage of masks.
  - a. Border Surveillance  
Border surveillance carried out includes:
    1. On August 18, 2021, the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) at the border is not only tasked with maintaining the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia in the defense aspect but also maintaining the sovereignty of the rupiah (Dispenal, 2021). One proof of this non-war duty can be seen in what soldiers do at the Tarempa Navy Base (Lanal), Anambas Islands. As is known, the Anambas Islands, as a maritime area, are located and directly border the waters of three countries at once, such as Malaysia, Vietnam, and Thailand. This position makes Anambas one of Indonesia's frontline island gateways.
    2. On January 10, 2022, the Yonif 511/DY Task Force during COVID-19 guarded the Indonesia-Malaysia border in Gun Tembawang Village, Entikong District, Sanggau Regency, West Kalimantan Province (Dispenad, 2022). TNI members find it difficult to get food ingredients. This is because the distance and access that must be traveled to supply logistics to the Post are very difficult, thus disrupting the country's duties in order to protect the border from people abroad.
    3. On December 21, 2022, during the COVID-19 Pandemic, Marine troops assigned to the western tip of Indonesia, precisely Rondo Island, guarded the outermost island in the western part of Indonesia. (Kemenko Polhukam, 2020). Even though it is uninhabited, the existence of the island must be maintained so that it is not lost due to abrasion and is not occupied by

other countries. the marines who served on Rondo Island. With all limitations, they must continue to protect the uninhabited island. The island has quite large waves. In fact, every time a pier is built, it will soon be destroyed by the waves. The large waves are one of the challenges for the soldiers. Because if the waves are large, the ship that delivers logistics cannot get close to the island area.

## **COVID-19 Pandemic Protocol**

### **The health protocol steps taken by the government include:**

1. On March 31, 2020, one of the efforts of the central and regional governments to suppress the transmission of the Corona virus will be to implement large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). (Kemenko PMK, 2020). The PSBB policy is listed in Government Regulation (PP) Number 21 of 2020 concerning PSBB in the context of accelerating the handling of COVID-19. Article 2, Paragraph 1, explains that PSBB has the right to limit the movement of people and goods that want to enter or leave certain provinces, regions, or cities.
2. On July 21, 2021, PPKM was stipulated by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in Press Release HM.4.6/187/SET.M.EKON.3/07/2021, as well as the Implementation of PPKM to Control the Rate of COVID-19 and Maintain Community Life (Kemenko, 2020). The President revealed that the policy of implementing PPKM is something that cannot be avoided in order to reduce the rate of COVID-19 transmission as well as control the capacity of hospitals handling COVID-19 patients so as not to overcrowd.

On June 22, 2022, when the COVID-19 pandemic broke out in Indonesia, many institutions, both private and government agencies, changed the pattern or culture of working from the original WFO (Work from Office) to WFH (Work From Home) in accordance with the circular letter of the Minister of Apparatus Empowerment and Organizational Bureaucracy No. 54 of 2020 concerning adjustments to the performance system of the State Civil Apparatus in Efforts to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 within government institutions, which stipulates that ASN can do WFH in accordance with its placement agency.

## **CONCLUSION**

The role of defense diplomacy in supporting the handling of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia in 2019–2022 has been well implemented by the Ministry of Defense in collaboration with the TNI and related ministries and institutions, so that the handling of the COVID-19 Pandemic can be realized with the revocation of COVID-19 regulations on official travel and out of the country using flights and public transportation. Defense diplomacy strategies in non-medical efforts, such as evacuation, border surveillance, and COVID protocols to support the handling of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia in 2019–2022, are running well thanks to bilateral and multilateral relations, so that the Government with full confidence dares to declare Indonesia free from the COVID-19 Pandemic, which is manifested by the dissolution of the Central Hospital at Wisma Atlet Kemayoran, Central Jakarta.

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