



Realization of International Collaboration in Mitigating the Impact of the Pandemic

Navadilla Ramadhani¹(✉) and Maria Madalina²

¹ Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia
navadillaramadhani03@gmail.com

² Faculty of Law, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

Abstract. Since the outbreak of the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19), almost all community activities have been carried out using technology, ranging from office absences which are carried out digitally, virtual meetings and event worship through digital networks. This will also encourage people to create new technologies. This article aims to determine the extent to which collaboration between countries can work together in dealing with the impacts caused by the spread and transmission of the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). Of course, in the field of technology, which plays an important role when the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) situation strikes and requires all activities to be carried out online. The research in this article is a qualitative research with case study analysis method. As for the data obtained, that is, it comes from secondary data that comes from references articles that have been published in the media. International institutions play an important role in the efforts to take measures for economic recovery due to the impact of this pandemic. One of them is by mitigating these impacts, by creating new technologies that can open new jobs, so that the economy in parts of the world can be stable.

Keywords: Pandemic · Technology · International Collaboration · Sustainable Development · Risk Mitigation

1 Introduction

“In order to contribute to diplomacy, Indonesia is required to be anticipative; Adaptive; and Agile” (Retno Marsudi) For Indonesia itself, 2020 is even considered the year toughest for Indonesia’s diplomacy, mainly due to increased competition and uncertainty (Utami, 2020). The challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic for Indonesia is coming from various sectors, such as health and the economy. In the health sector,

Indonesia is still considered unable to carry out the appropriate test examinations with WHO minimum requirements. One of the reasons for the low number of tests is due to limited health facilities and infrastructure. Apart from the low number of In the test, Indonesia is also considered not optimal in contact tracing efforts. The condition of the Indonesian health system is increasingly worrying with the health facilities and equipment that are considered inadequate for treatment pandemic (Pratiwi et al., 2021).

Indonesia is even one of the the most populous country in the world that does not yet have the resources in developing vaccines independently. From an economic point of view, the emergence of The pandemic has resulted in the Indonesian economy being estimated to experience a decline growth to only about 2.5% if not at the worst conditions ie 0%. In addition, Indonesia has a fairly high poverty rate (Nabbs-Keller et al., 2020)., Indonesia's economic growth has even touched minus numbers are 5.32% and 3.49% (Pratiwi et al., 2021). Besides, the pandemic has caused an increase in the number of new poor people by 8.5 million people (Suryahadi et al., 2020), and the number of unemployed is 2.56 million (Central Agency for Statistics, 2021).

In dealing with this situation, Indonesian diplomacy focuses on several efforts such as economic diplomacy, saving citizens and health cooperation. One of the biggest impacts of the pandemic is in the field ofeconomy, which forced the Indonesian Government to carry outchanges to the strategy of economic diplomacy. Pambudi (2021) states, that in terms of the economy, the Government of Indonesia made a change in strategy economic diplomacy to support import-export performance and withstand the impact economy as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, in terms of safety citizens and health, Setiawan (2020) revealed that Indonesia focus on efforts to save citizens who are abroad and cooperation efforts in the health sector, especially those related to collaboration vaccine search. In line with Setiawan, Wangke (2021) also stated that: that the Government of Indonesia is trying to focus on health diplomacy efforts, namely trying to build the independence of the nation and national health.

This is done mainly through bilateral vaccine diplomacy and multilateral. These writings outline the direction Indonesia's foreign policy that is inward looking and is aimed at domestic interests. Another article from Martha (2020) states that Indonesia can use public diplomacy to overcome the crisis caused by covid-19, especially in relation to building a positive image of the country. The pandemic has had an impact on how diplomacy implemented, especially for small and middle countries power). In practice, small and medium-sized countries are considered more vulnerable in crisis management because of their marginal position in the political context international.

Therefore, not infrequently the diplomacy of small and medium-sized countries more reactive in order to help communication to deal with crisis (Wivel et al., 2014). As a consequence, crisis conditions such as the covid-19 pandemic then considered capable of creating opportunities for small countries and medium to be more active and collaborate in solving crisis (Pedi et al., 2020). Pedi and Wivel (2020) further reveals that in the conditions of the covid-19 pandemic, small and medium-sized countries able to carry out 'smart' and 'entrepreneurial' strategies, especially to fill the void left by developed countries. In this case, they tend to cooperate in the regional environment, among others small and medium-sized countries and seek to increase their status in the context of international politics.

However, the situation that developed countries have advantages in terms of a strong enabling environment, such as health systems and institutions good scientific knowledge, continue to make developed countries an important part of pandemic resolution (Wieler et al., 2021). The fact that so far (until this article was written in July 2021) there are only a few countries that able to develop vaccines, such as America, England, Russia, Germany, China and India, increasingly showing that the diplomacy of small

and medium-sized countries still have to accommodate cooperation with anyone who is deemed able profitable. The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on the entire country and regions of the world without exception.

One of the most felt impacts is economic impact. In general, a significant economic impact has occurred worldwide due to decreased productivity, loss of life, closures business, trade disruptions, and tourism industry closures (Pak et al., 2020). As a consequence, poverty rates are increasing in all regions of the world, such as in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2020). Meanwhile, other regions such as Europe (De Vet et al., 2021) and Southeast Asia (Chong, Li & Yip, 2021) will also experience economic impacts, particularly in relation to sectors relying on human interaction. In the implementation of diplomacy, limits will meet face-to-face diplomacy to make various meetings multilateral should be postponed or transferred to digital form. Diplomacy also experienced a difficult situation when suspicion of the origin of the covid-19 virus point to one country. In this case, the practice of diplomacy faces many challenges that rarely occur all at once (Triwibowo 2020:103–106).

2 Discussion

2.1 The Importance of Using and Utilizing Technology During a Pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic has made many advances in technology. The pandemic has changed many things, one of which is that e-commerce technology is becoming increasingly popular. Small, micro, and medium enterprises are forced to be more technology literate in the digital world so that businesses can continue to run even during the pandemic. The government is forcing people to be technology literate to get used to it, especially during this pandemic.

The pandemic has also forced an acceleration in the education sector. This distance school learning forces children with the help of their parents to be familiar with the internet. Therefore, internet access and technology in Indonesia are not evenly distributed in all regions. Some children in various regions in Indonesia cannot access the internet easily. They have to struggle to find a place that can access the internet so that they can carry out online schools.

This problem arose and created coercion on the government to make internet access evenly distributed throughout the region. If children cannot access the internet at all, they are forced to collect school assignments offline. The spread of the Corona virus that has not stopped has become a reference so that internet and technology access can be more evenly distributed throughout Indonesia.

Technology that has also begun to develop rapidly during this pandemic is Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology and robots that have been running for more than six months. With government regulations on social distancing or PSBB to prevent the spread of Covid-19, many startups and researchers have tried various ways to innovate to make robots so they can reduce contact with fellow humans. Technology that has the use of 'no touch' has now begun to be widely used, especially in public places.

The use of robots during this pandemic is increasingly massive for various purposes to help humans. One example is the robot is used to spray disinfectant in the room. Robots are used to help check the patient's condition. Artificial Intelligence technology

is increasingly being used during the pandemic. Artificial intelligence is used to help with things like diagnosing disease and helping answer questions related to pandemics. Reporting from Republika.co.id, the Indonesian Internet of Things Association estimates that 5G technology will come soon after the pandemic passes.

Although it is not clear when the pandemic will end and the preparation of 5G infrastructure in Indonesia, this technology promises a lot that can be utilized. With speeds up to 100 times that of 4G, 5G technology can enable working remotely more efficiently and competently. This technology can also be used in the agricultural sector to remote mining. With the development of technology and people can get used to using this technology, it will be easier to carry out work remotely.

2.2 Indonesia Encourages International Cooperation to Overcome the Impact of the Pandemic

The Corona virus is currently threatening the global economy and the number of uncertainties in the life of the world community. Many countries have suffered losses from the tourism sector which has an impact on the pace of economic activity which is increasingly declining. This virus also resulted in a decrease in tax revenue from the trade sector. In fact, trade has a major contribution to tax revenue.

However, on the other hand, this phenomenon actually offers the best opportunity to promote the 2030 development agenda to achieve the Sustainable Development Agenda and enhance international cooperation. The goal of sustainable development in particular number 3 is for health and well-being. The current crisis shows that health is not everything, but health can affect other factors such as poor education, declining cycles of economic activity, reduced income and even the threat of a global economic crisis.

Unlike other infectious diseases that are more predictable, the Corona virus actually puts people around the world at risk because it spreads so fast. Even the WHO has also issued a statement that this virus is a pandemic. Thus, to resolve this global crisis, international cooperation is needed. As mentioned in the points of the sustainable development agenda, all of these agendas will not be successfully completed without the last point, namely international cooperation. The Corona crisis demonstrates the catastrophic impact of a weak health system at local and global levels. Therefore, this is an opportunity for the development of development cooperation which is important to strengthen the system in vulnerable and middle- income countries.

The Corona crisis also demonstrates the tremendous potential of using digital platforms to assist and contribute to international cooperation in line with the 2030 development agenda. This health emergency is forcing companies and public sector actors to rapidly switch to modern communication solutions. On the other hand, this crisis also answers the challenges related to the industrial revolution 4.0, whether it can survive if it experiences a global crisis like what is happening today, especially for developing countries. Despite the current sense of uncertainty and threat, this pandemic can also benefit international cooperation.

As stated above, in order to fight the Corona threat, the world needs a new paradigm from the line of human rational thinking that regardless of orientation and power, the world needs global interconnectedness and cooperation to solve this pandemic. The fact is that even countries that are considered as majors do not have the full capacity

to handle the consequences of the emergence of the crisis due to Corona. Just as this crisis is universal, its handling also requires global cooperation. Although the impact of the crisis felt by developing countries is much more severe than developed countries. However, if not considered together, the economic and political consequences of such a crisis can also be fatal.

The experience of this global crisis teaches that the level of threat is much wider than the power of the political system to manage it. Thus, cooperation from all elements of government and civil society is also very much needed. Therefore, there is no other alternative to solve it except by relying on regional and global cooperation with the participation of all countries in the world. This paper shows that it is very important to strengthen capacity building for international cooperation in the fight against the Corona pandemic. So there are several policy recommendations that can be considered to resolve this global crisis.

First, China, Japan, and South Korea must strengthen cooperation with Asian countries in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, by jointly serving as an example and health governance for countries in Asia. Second, developed countries must increase health assistance to developing countries, especially under developed countries with very weak quality health capacities. Developed countries can also help developing countries to build infrastructure systems to increase the country's capacity against various diseases. Third, encourage the world bank to contribute by guaranteeing health assistance. And, increasing negotiations and learning from the experiences of China and South Korea in suppressing the increase in the spread of COVID-19.

3 Conclusion

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