

# Dampak Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pandemic Covid 19

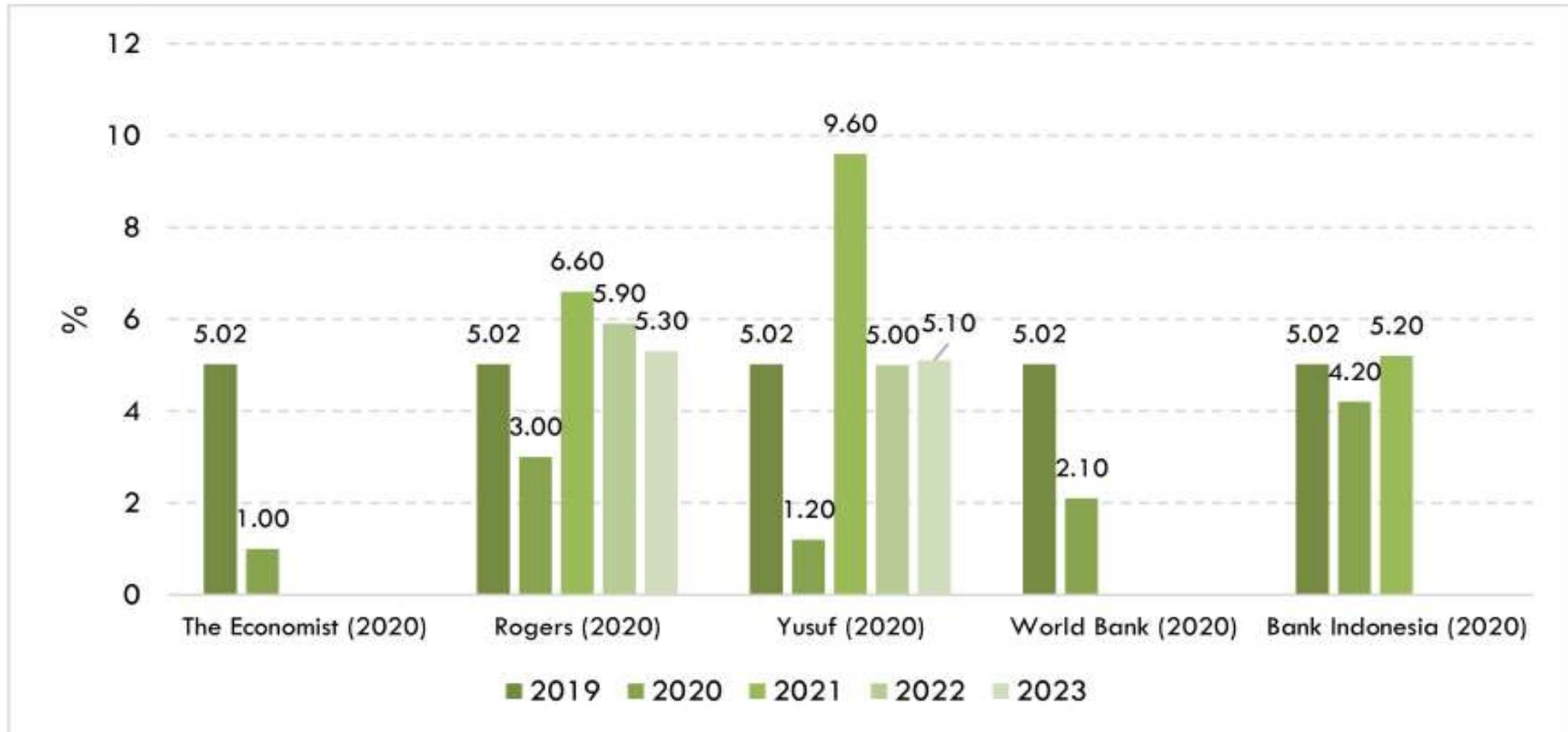
13 Mei 2013

Wildan Syafitri  
Ketua ISEI Malang

# Kapan Covid akan berakhir?

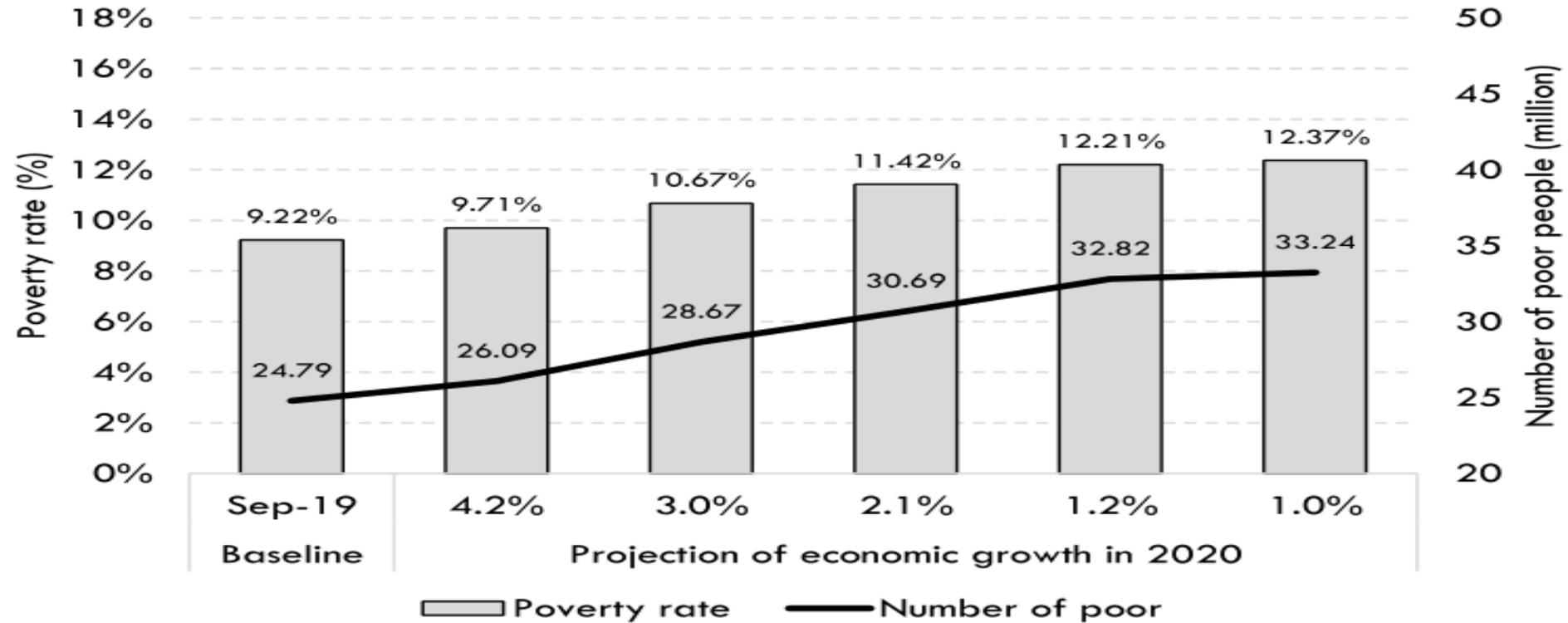
|   | Lembaga                                | Cakupan   | Waktu akhir pandemi                    |
|---|--|-----------|--|
| 1 | SITD, Singapura                        | Indonesia | 20 Juni 2020                           |
| 2 | McKinsey% Company                      | Dunia     | Kuartal 4, 2020 (Oktober, 2020)        |
| 3 | P2MSm ITB                              | Indonesia | Akhir Mei atau awal Juni 2020          |
| 4 | BIN                                    |           | Puncak tanggal 2 - 22 Mei 2020         |
| 5 | Sutanto Sastraredja ( Matematika, UNS) |           | Penurunan terjadi pada tanggal 11 Juni |
| 6 | FMIPA UGM)                             |           | 29 Mei 2020                            |
| 7 | Hasbullah Thabrany, FKM UI             |           | Bulan Mei 2020                         |
| 8 | Badan Inteljen Negara                  |           | Akhir Juli 2020                        |

# Proyeksi Pertumbuhan Nasional



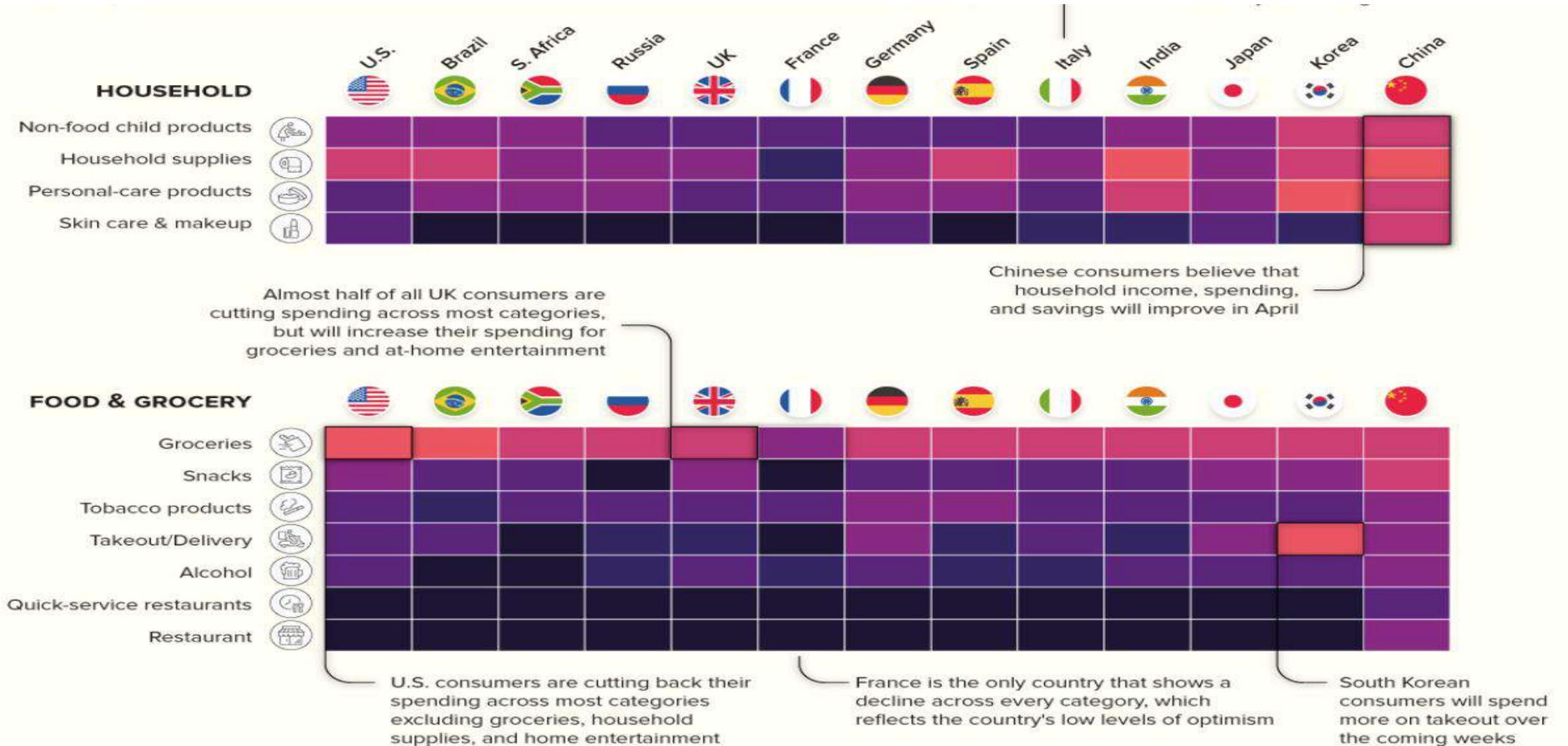
Sumber: Smeru, 2020

# Proyeksi Kemiskinan



- Sumber: SMERU, 2020

# Covid-19 : perilaku konsumen



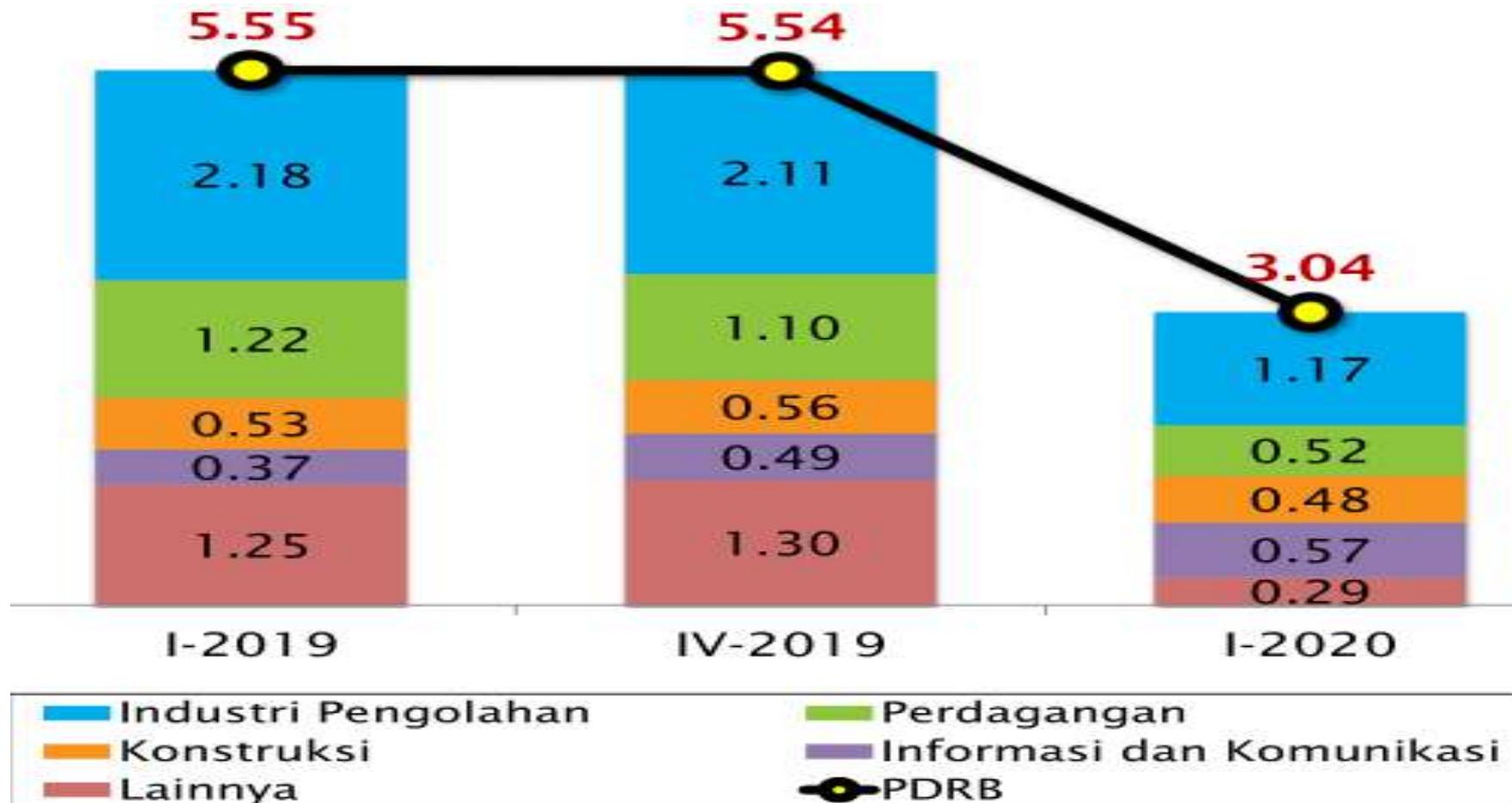
- Terjadi Penurunan konsumsi pada komoditi non makanan sekitar 30-50 persen
- Terjadi peningkatan konsumsi pada bahan makanan (0-15%) dan hiburan online (30-50%)
- Konsumsi Cina mulai menggeliat akan mendorong perekonomian Indonesia

# Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi Jawa Timur Triwulan I-2020



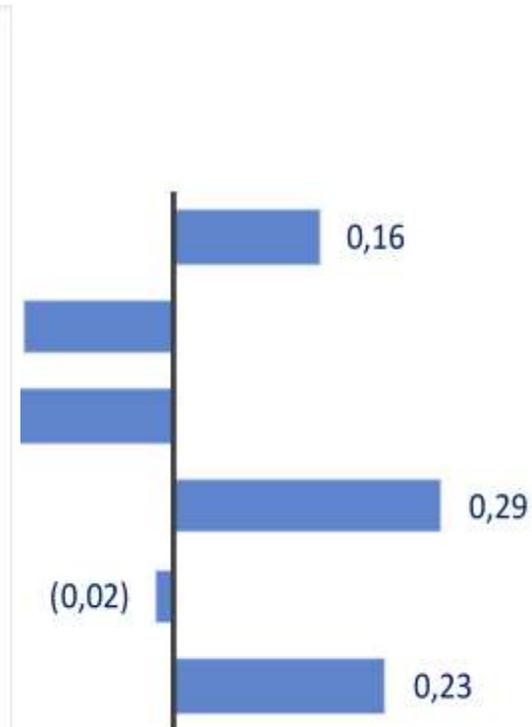
Sumber : BPS Jawa Timur, 2020

# Sumber Pertumbuhan PDRB Jawa Timur Triwulanan Menurut Lapangan Usaha (y-on-y), 2020



Sumber : BPS Jawa Timur, 2020

# Inflasi di Beberapa Kota Jawa Timur dan Jawa Bulan April 2020



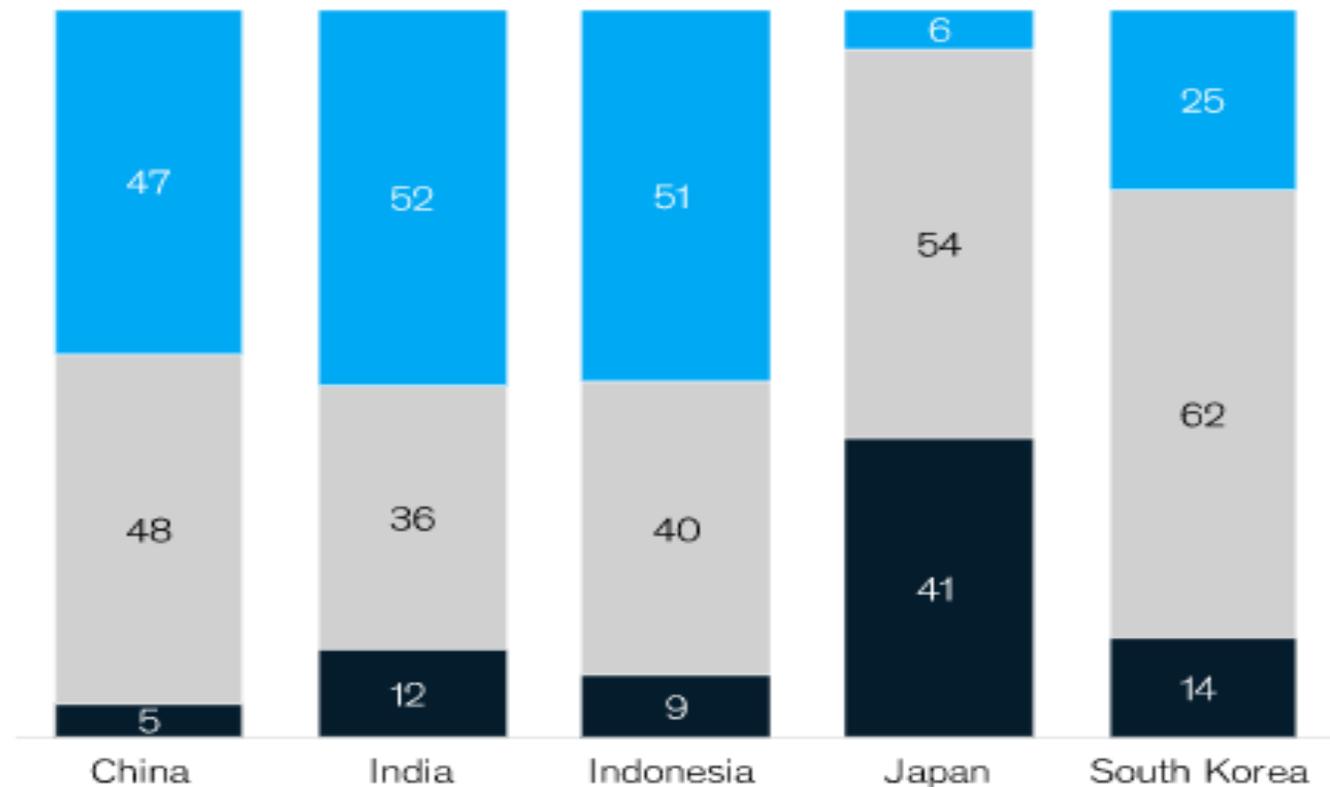
Sumber : BPS Jawa Timur, 2020

Deflasi terjadi pada komoditi makanan dan minuman , dan Transportasi

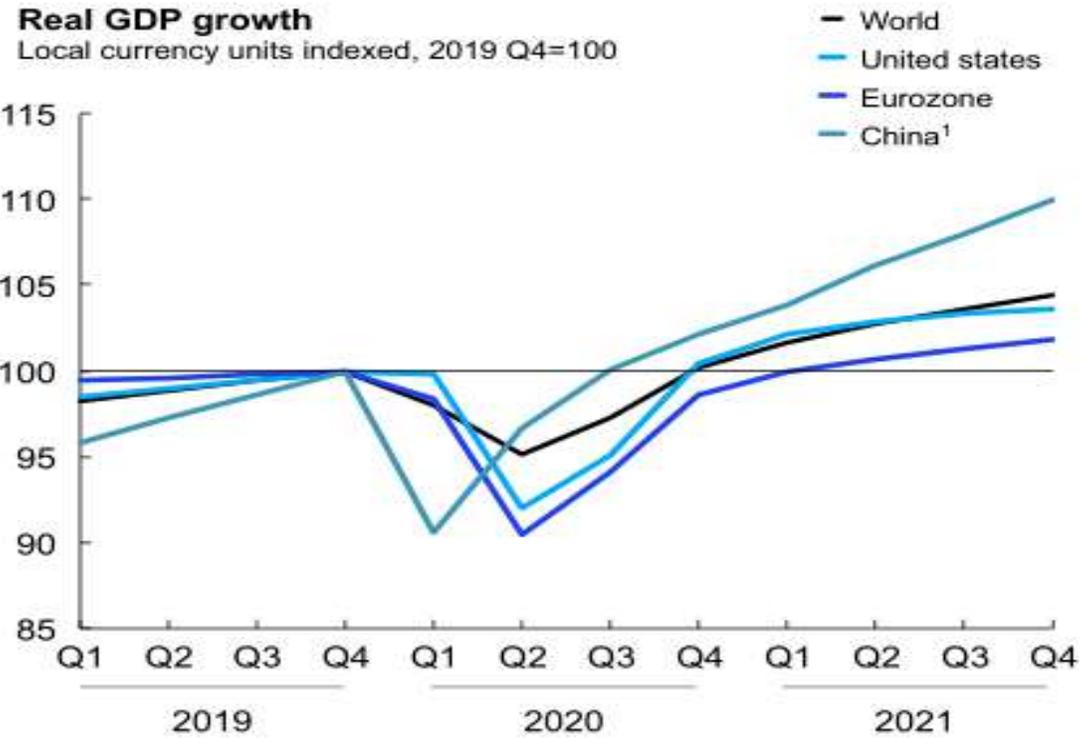
## Consumer optimism likely tracks the stage of COVID progression, recently publicized government measures, and news events

Confidence in own country's economic recovery after COVID-19<sup>1</sup>, % of respondents

- Optimistic:** The economy will rebound within 2-3 months and grow just as strongly or stronger than before COVID-19
- Unsure:** The economy will be impacted for 6-12 months or longer and will stagnate or show slow growth thereafter
- Pessimistic:** COVID-19 will have a long lasting impact on the economy and show regression / fall into lengthy recession



# Scenario A3: Virus Contained



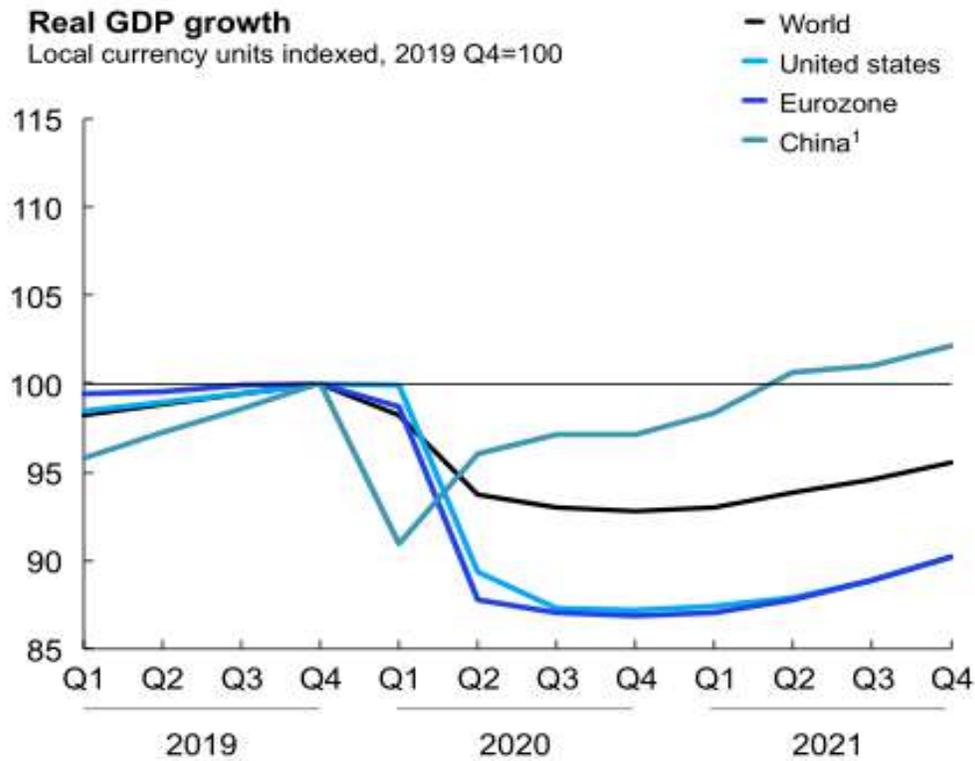
1. Seasonally adjusted by Oxford Economics

Source: McKinsey analysis, in partnership with Oxford Economics

Current as of April 13, 2020

|          | Real GDP drop 2019 Q4–2020 Q2 % change | 2020 GDP growth % change | Time to return to pre-crisis Quarter |
|----------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| China    | <b>-3.3%</b>                           | <b>-0.4%</b>             | <b>2020 Q3</b>                       |
| USA      | <b>-8.0%</b>                           | <b>-2.4%</b>             | <b>2020 Q4</b>                       |
| World    | <b>-4.9%</b>                           | <b>-1.5%</b>             | <b>2020 Q4</b>                       |
| Eurozone | <b>-9.5%</b>                           | <b>-4.4%</b>             | <b>2021 Q1</b>                       |

# Scenario A1: Muted World Recovery



1. Seasonally adjusted by Oxford Economics

Source: McKinsey analysis, in partnership with Oxford Economics

Current as of April 13, 2020

|          | Real GDP drop 2019 Q4–2020 Q2<br>% change | 2020 GDP growth<br>% change | Time to return to pre-crisis<br>Quarter |
|----------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| China    | -3.9%                                     | -2.7%                       | 2021 Q2                                 |
| USA      | -10.6%                                    | -8.4%                       | 2023 Q1                                 |
| World    | -6.2%                                     | -4.7%                       | 2022 Q3                                 |
| Eurozone | -12.2%                                    | -9.7%                       | 2023 Q3                                 |

# COVID-19 exacerbates challenges across a variety of universal basic needs (2/2)

Health-related  
basic need

Potential COVID-19  
related challenges



## Social support

Elimination/reduction of in-person social support services and socialization opportunities due to physical distancing



## Education and language/ literacy

Lack of educational support for students with special education or language needs during school closures

Limited access to technology to continue with online learning during shut down

Rapid flow of information about COVID-19 may not be provided in appropriate languages or channels to meet needs of hard-to-reach populations



## Safety (including racism/ discrimination)

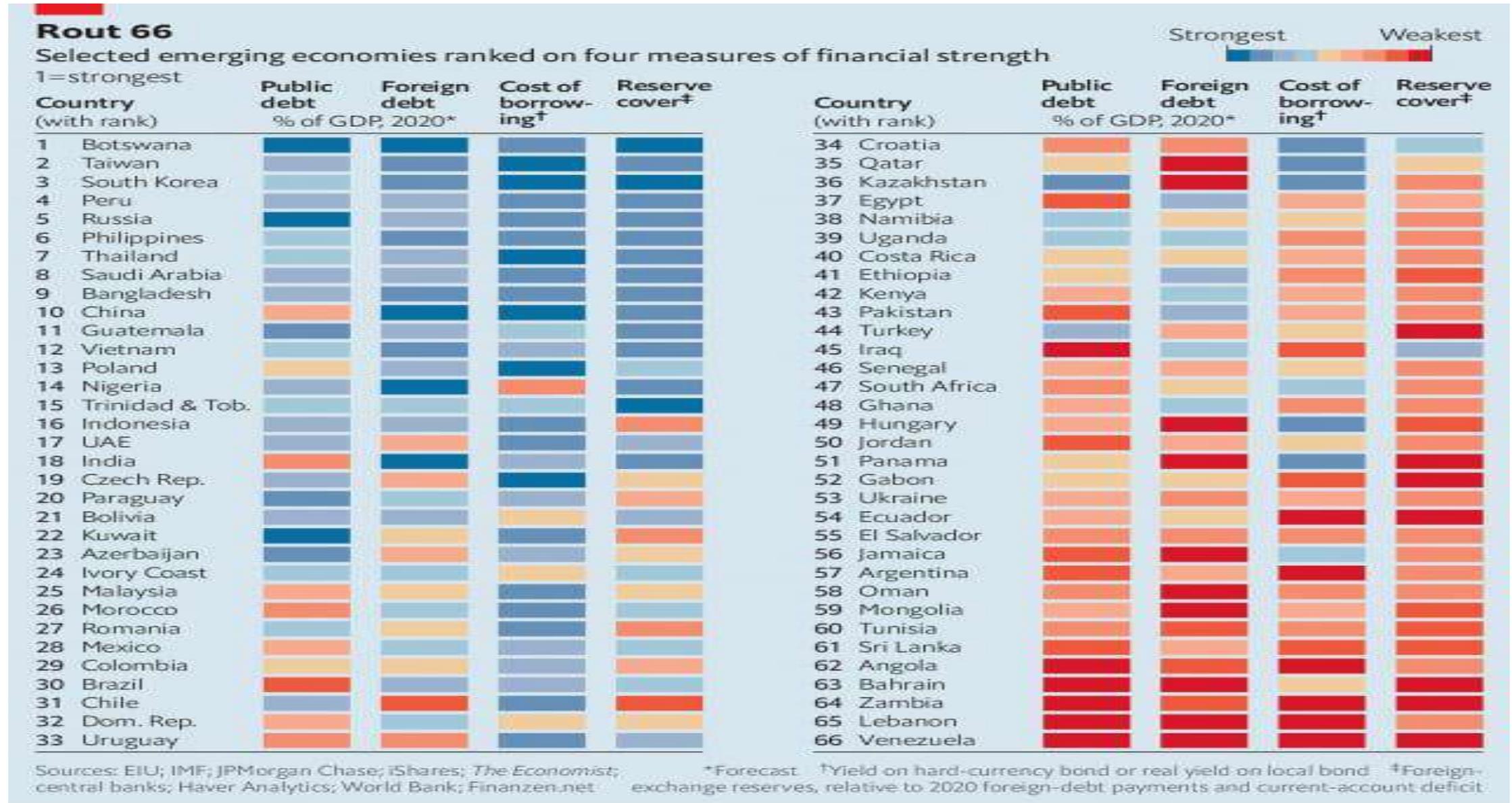
Increasing discrimination against certain racial/ethnic groups

Exacerbation of existing racial/ethnic tensions and economic disparities

Physical distancing/isolation and economic stress may trigger domestic abuse

Economic stress may increase rate of crime

# Ketahanan Fiskal Pemerintah



# Ketahanan Pangan menghadapi Pandemic (Kota Malang)

| NO | URAIAN        | JUMLAH KETERSEDIAAN |        | KEBUTUHAN    |           |           |            | ESTIMASI   |
|----|---------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
|    |               | JUMLAH              | SATUAN | APRIL        | MEI       | JUNI      | APR-JUN    | STOK CUKUP |
| 1  | Beras         | 27.435.380,62       | Kg     | 6.043.561,64 | 6.158.389 | 6.275.399 | 18.477.350 | 3 bulan    |
| 2  | Gula Pasir    | 1.535.876,71        | kg     | 429.452,05   | 437.612   | 445.926   | 1.312.990  | 3 bulan    |
| 3  | Minyak Goreng | 3.131.876,71        | Liter  | 671.506,85   | 684.265   | 697.267   | 2.053.039  | 3 bulan    |
| 4  | Daging Sapi   | 1.916.136,99        | kg     | 663.698,63   | 676.309   | 689.159   | 2.029.166  | 2 Bulan    |
| 5  | Daging Ayam   | 2.342.465,75        | kg     | 851.095,89   | 867.267   | 883.745   | 2.602.107  | 2 Bulan    |
| 6  | Telur Ayam    | 4.379.630,14        | kg     | 874.520,55   | 891.136   | 908.068   | 2.673.725  | 3 bulan    |
| 7  | Susu          | 545.013,70          | liter  | 242.054,79   | 246.654   | 251.340   | 740.049    | 2 Bulan    |
| 8  | Sayuran       | 20.395.068,49       | kg     | 7.683.287,67 | 7.829.270 | 7.978.026 | 23.490.584 | 2 Bulan    |
| 9  | Buah-buahan   | 9.633.000,00        | kg     | 3.755.753,42 | 3.827.113 | 3.899.828 | 11.482.694 | 2 Bulan    |

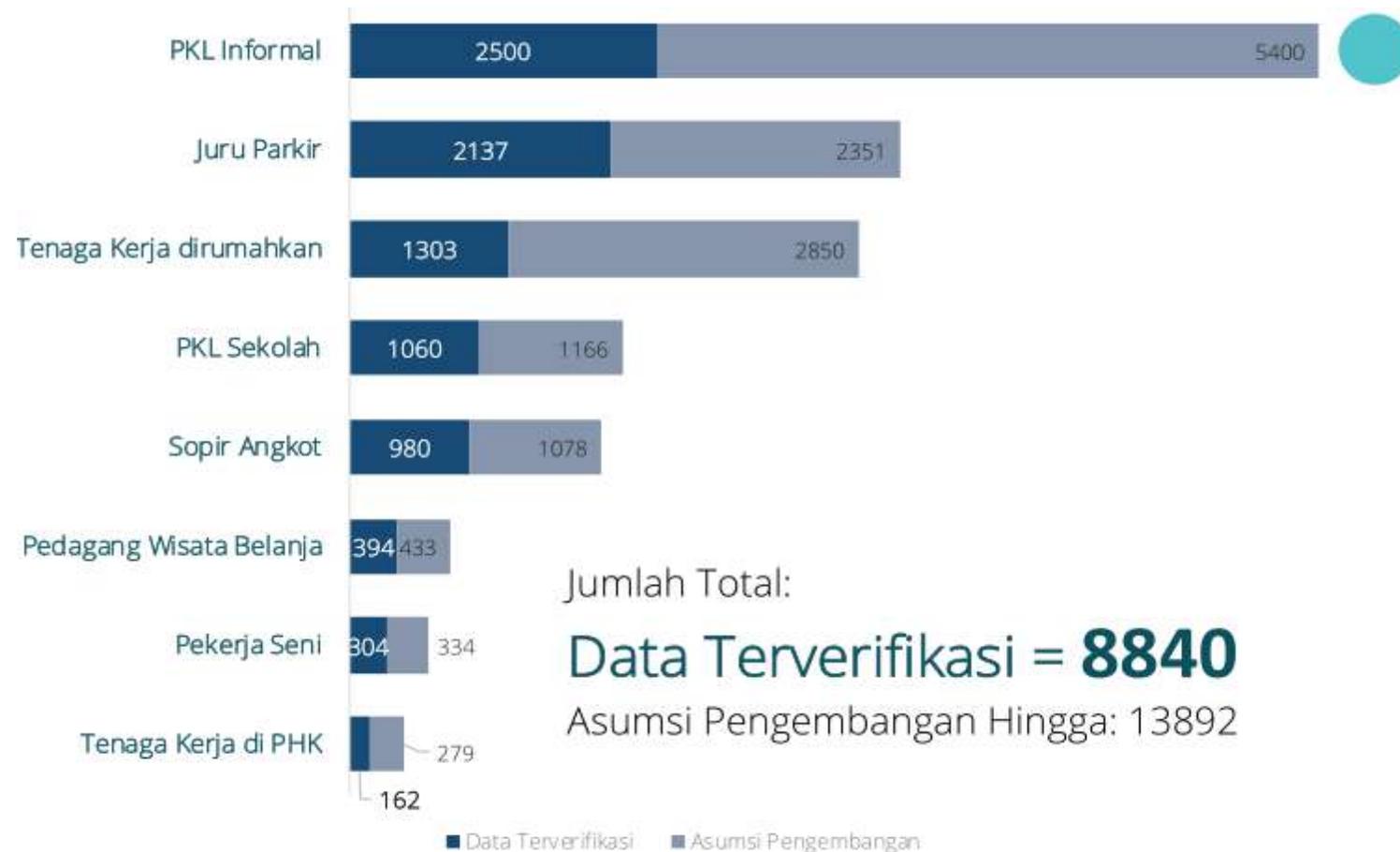
Sumber: Pemerintah Kota Malang , 2020

# Estimasi Penurunan Pendapatan Daerah Kota Malang



Sumber: Pemerintah Kota Malang , 2020

# Masyarakat Terdampak di Kota Malang



| DIRUMAHKAN                        |                        |              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| WARGA KOTA MALANG                 | WARGA LUAR KOTA MALANG | TOTAL        |
| <b>1.303</b>                      | <b>1.547</b>           | <b>2.850</b> |
| PHK<br>( Hotel, Resto, Industri ) |                        |              |
| WARGA KOTA MALANG                 | WARGA LUAR KOTA MALANG | TOTAL        |
| <b>162</b>                        | <b>117</b>             | <b>279</b>   |
| TOTAL DIRUMAHKAN + PHK            |                        |              |
| <b>1.465</b>                      | <b>1.644</b>           | <b>3.129</b> |

Sumber: Pemerintah Kota Malang , 2020

Langkah 2

## Re-Alokasi Anggaran

Diambilkan dari:



### Anggaran PJU

Efisiensi anggaran yang digunakan untuk Penerangan Jalan Umum



### Efisiensi Proyek Infrastruktur

Penyesuaian harga HPS dan Penundaan Proyek Infrastruktur



### Efisiensi Perjalanan Dinas

Realokasi perjalanan dinas yang tidak terpakai dan pengurangan perjalanan dinas Perangkat Daerah



# Antisipasi dan Tindakan penanggulangan Dampak Covid-19

## Permasalahan

- Potensi kenaikan harga dan kelangkaan komoditi dan APD
- Meningkatnya pengangguran dan kemiskinan
- Lamban dan ketidaktepatan implementasi kebijakan ekonomi di daerah
- Menurunnya sosial distancing dan karantina mandiri
- Meningkatnya kriminalitas

## Kondisi yang diinginkan

- Stabilnya harga kebutuhan pokok
- Menjaga pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kebangkitan bisnis
- Terjangkaunya akses kebutuhan pokok
- Terjaminnya keamanan dan kenyamanan masyarakat
- Menurunnya kasus penderita positif Covid 19

## Agenda ISEI

- Riset riset dan diskusi tentang dampak pandemic dan efektifitas kebijakan fiscal dan moneter
- Pengawasan dan pendampingan kebijakan pemerintah terkait, ketepatan sasaran dana BLT,
- Mendorong sikap positif, dan optimisme untuk menghindari *panic buying* di masyarakat
- Pendampingan masyarakat melalui fasilitasi UMKM, BUMdes dan Sektor Informal pada transformasi ke *e-commerce*
- Mendorong dan berpartisipasi pada kegiatan kepatuhan kesehatan dan solidaritas sosial untuk mengurangi beban ekonomi masyarakat



# Referensi

- McKinsey & Company, *Covid-19: Briefing Material*, 13 April 2020
- Suryahadi, A. Al Izzati, Ridho. Suryadarma, Daniel, *The Impact of COVID-19 Outbreak on Poverty: An Estimation for Indonesia*, Smeru Working Paper April, 2020
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- BPS, Propinsi Jawa Timur,