

STRATEGIES TO SOLVE THE SPREAD OF COVID 19 IN THE BORDER AREA: A CASE STUDY OF WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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Abstract

This study aims to describe and interpret how the governance strategy for solving Covid-19 in the border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia. This study takes place in West Kalimantan (Entikong), using qualitative methods with primary data collection techniques through interviews and observations. In addition, this study uses secondary data through journals, books, internet source documents, and other relevant sources. Data analysis techniques use triangulation models through case studies. The results obtained are several strategies used by the West Kalimantan Government to solve Covid-19 in the Entikong area: a) protection strategy, b) coordination strategy, c) collaboration strategy, and d) consulting and digitization strategies. From this strategies, there are several challenges including a) Health constraints, b) infrastructure constraints, c) budget constraints, and d) obstacles to canceling activities. Hopefully, this research can be a reference for knowledge and policy recommendations.

Keywords: Border, West Kalimantan, Entikong, Covid 19, Strategy.

INTRODUCTION

The mobilization of people and migration during the pandemic makes the spread of this virus can be aggravated by migration flows on the sea border. On the other hand, Indonesia and Malaysia, which are two neighboring countries of the Malay family in the Southeast Asian region, must accept the reality of mobilization in the border area. People's fear of the economic, psychological, and sociological consequences of Covid-19 makes people have to migrate to protect themselves. This is in line with the argument from UNDP in 1994 that in a country's ability to maintain the country's survival that the state

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must guarantee economic resilience, health resilience, resilience of food availability, community, and several other indicators. The spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia as of this writing has reached more than 90 thousand cases and the increase has caused unrest in the community.

Furthermore, the study of Securitizations conveyed the idea that in the face of globalization, countries must be more vigilant against threats that do not only arise from the country. For these people, the conflict between countries has indeed been a phenomenal study where conflict and war are a sign of poor relations between countries. Global governance cannot control state anarchism in expanding to other countries. But over time due to the process of globalization, the threat changed a wider space. Its space is not only in the land, and sea but also in air areas. As a result, it creates chaos from the comfort and security of a country which not only threatens economic and political, and social stability but the threat of human destruction can occur as a result of these events. Securitization studies refer to it as non-traditional security (Emmers, 2016) (Buzan et al., 1998) (Buzan & Hansen, 2009) (Rosenau, 2005) (Cavelty & Mauer, 2009) (Buzan & Wæver, 2003).

Covid-19 is part of the threat because it creates tremendous global chaos where the virus can spread quickly in time and space. Mobilization and migration of threats ranging from transportation of land space, sea space, and even air became a source of psychological chaos. Economical and sociological for the international community. Likewise, Indonesia has designated a significant increase in the massive spread of Covid-19. We try to imagine when the first influx of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia around January amounted to 3 people but today's facts can reach more than 200 thousand and have the potential to continue to grow. It is also because there are many factors including the slow response to policies such as lockdowns, uncoordinated central and regional collaboration, and unprepared budgets in case of disasters.

Border management becomes very critical to study as one of the influence variables in the spread of Covid-19. This is because mobilization at the border will be very massive if it is not controlled by the government. Furthermore, Harsen, President of the Institute of Border Studies, said that the border area is prone to the spread of Covid-19. In normal times, economic limitations, health, and education have become big problems in the border area. Especially with the existence of Covid-19 which can spread in border areas where facilities are not good. This will add to the entry of the Covid-19 outbreak from the border area cluster, the above remarks are the same as those conveyed by politician Nasdem Hilari from Commission

1. Facilities that are not yet good are disputed with the potential to add to the cluster of covid-19 outbreaks. In the border area, there is still a lack of planes, ships, and other transportation so it will be very difficult to handle Covid-19. One of the efforts made is to create the Return Area Bill because there must be special handling in the border area. The focus of this research is on the borders of Indonesia and Singapore as well as Indonesia and Malaysia which is carried out for one year. The purpose of this paper is to examine the problem, namely the spread of Covid-19, and to figure out how the governance of border areas is in suppressing the spread of Covid-19. Solving this problem is very crucial to formulate a comprehensive policy that

refers to maintaining sovereignty, security, and national economic resilience, especially in border areas.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Covid-19 in Parts of the World

Covid-19 has become one of the crucial issues in managing regional boundaries between countries because of its nature which is considered borderless and can spread quickly to any region. Coordination then became one of the important aspects of emergency management amid a global pandemic. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global public health emergency due to the COVID-19 outbreak on January 30, 2020. In its recommendations, the WHO advised that each country should not impose restrictions on travel or trade. The recommendations are indirectly a message from international organizations to all their members to respond effectively in a coordinated manner. The fact is just the opposite, 194 countries have adopted some form of cross-border measures after the establishment of global pandemic statuses such as travel restrictions, visa restrictions, and border closures. According to WHO, this number differs very significantly compared to the response of member states at the time of the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic and the 2013-2016 outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in Africa. In the view of international institutions, coordinated measures can support effective prevention, detection, and control of the spread of disease across the country (Çetin & Kara, 2020; Lee et al., 2020).

In Europe, for example, Covid-19 has continued to be a serious concern since it was detected for the first time on the continent. Although the spread of this virus has occurred in various European countries, the mitigation of the problem still tends to be addressed as a national problem. Each EU member state has a different national response and tends to be uncoordinated, potentially creating new problems in the EU's regional cohesiveness. Thus, the issue of Covid-19 is not just a health problem but has been transformed into a problem of cross-border security threats (Alemanno, 2020).

The pandemic has also disrupted almost all political, economic, and diplomatic activities between countries. Each country is carrying out border closures, imposing lockdowns and instructions for its citizens to stay at home. Japan and the United States are examples that can illustrate how the pandemic is a crucial factor behind the alliance relationship between the two countries. This can be seen among others when the arrival of cruise ships with thousands of international passengers to Japan amid a pandemic. It was recorded that more than 400 of the passengers had United States citizenship. Japan's stance was tested to choose between giving special treatment to U.S. citizens or saving national security by improving the prevention of virus entry from outside (Smith & McClean, 2020).

Not much different from Japan, the United States also imposes relatively the same in securing its borders. Recently the United States government through Customs and Border Protection (CBP) which is within the structure of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention which is within the structure of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) issued regulations related to visitors crossing ports of entry on the

northern and southern borders of the United States. Singer (2020) says the new rules will rule out the possibility of foreign nationals seeking asylum in the U.S. Those visitors who arrive at the border port and do not have valid documents will be returned immediately to the country where they are transiting such as Canada or Mexico, or, in some cases, their country of origin.

Covid-19 Governance of Developing Countries in Border Regions

In developing countries, the pandemic has also been responded to with various efforts to modify migration policies that are often looser when compared to those prevailing in developed countries. Africa, for example, Igoye (2020) says that COVID-19 has provided an important lesson that migration management requires a comprehensive approach and pays attention to all aspects. Uganda is one example of many developing countries in Africa that are relatively unprepared and panicking when they realize that there are already their citizens who have contracted COVID-19. Immigration officials in the country have also never been equipped with basic knowledge and training on migration health, especially in border areas that do not have or are limited in the presence of medical personnel.

Coordination problems in health emergency management also occur at the domestic level, where local governments, be it at the district, city, or provincial levels, have their policies that adjust conditions in their respective regions. In China, for example, the district government is responsible for managing public health emergencies. Xiang Gao uses the term meta-governance to describe how local governments play a role in coordinating multiple stakeholders. Local governments are required to provide rules that can facilitate collective action and co-produce quality public services. However, the Wuhan case shows that some local governments still rely on traditional administrative systems, which hinders them in terms of issuing a sufficient response to the COVID-19 outbreak (Gao & Yu, 2020).

In the Grand Design of the BNPP 2011-2025, it is written in Law No. 43 of 2008 concerning State Territories, that border management, is interpreted as an effort to move people and potential border areas through the establishment of program planning policies, preparation of budget needs, coordination of implementation, as well as evaluation and supervision of handling state territorial boundaries and border areas to achieve goals as has been set.

Looking at the problem of border management BNPB uses 3 approaches, namely: a) Welfare Approach, Prosperity approach is an effort made based on the development of economic and trade activities to improve the welfare of people in border areas, b) views the border area as an area directly adjacent to other countries. Thus, efforts to secure and protect means realizing the condition of national jurisdictional waters that are controlled and can be utilized as much as possible for the national interest c) Environmental approach, This environmental approach is operationalized with the necessary development measures, among others by maintaining the environmental balance, especially climate change which can threaten the sinking of these islands. Therefore, this governance will be the foundation to explain the governance of the Indonesia-Singapore and Indonesia–Malaysia borders in the spread of Covid-19.

Interestingly, of all the literature used in this literature review, most of them use the library study method by utilizing openly accessible

documents and information. All of them have a relatively similar opinion that the border problem is getting more complex with the increasing spread of COVID-19 to different countries without knowing the distance and boundaries of the territory. In developed countries, with the availability of sophisticated facilities and infrastructure and adequate migration rules, cross-border management adaptation in the pandemic era can be carried out quickly. On the contrary, developing countries need time to adjust, coupled with infrastructure gaps and means of communication between regions. This research is expected to produce a border management model that is considered effective in preventing the spread of the virus, especially in developing countries.

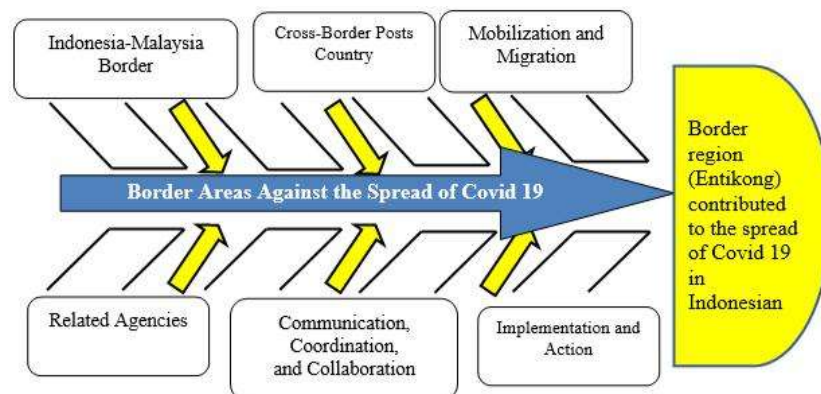
RESEARCH METHODS

This research method is qualitative with descriptive type research analysis. This study will illustrate, and interpret how the governance strategy for solving covid 19 in the border area, especially the border area of Indonesia Malaysia, namely Entikong West Kalimantan. This research will use a type of field observation conducted by interviewing several related stakeholders related to some places to be visited: a) West Kalimantan Border Researcher b) Head of BPPD West Kalimantan, c) Secretary of the West Kalimantan Covid 19 Task Force

d) Head of Epistemics of AIHII Border Studies e) Head of West Kalimantan Border Governance Section, f) Coordinator of West Kalimantan Border Studies g) Head of The Administrator Section of The Cross-Border Post h) Head of the West Kalimantan Transportation Service and Ministry of Foreign Affair.

Data processing techniques in qualitative research use an analytical inductive model that uses data as an initial basis for conducting research (Bungin, 2007), which starts from the process of collecting primary data taken from interviews. After the information from the interview is collected, the researcher begins to classify based on the questions they want to know, so that it can be seen what information is incomplete. Likewise, unrelated interview results will be reduced or discarded. And so on, the addition and subtraction of information are carried out continuously until the information obtained is saturated, meaning that the information needed is sufficient. After that is carried out the stage of qualitative data analysis is.

Figure 1. Research Flowchart



The flow of his research is shown in the fishbone diagram image

DISCUSSION

Covid 19 as a Global Phenomenon

The phenomenon of infectious diseases that are currently spreading again is the Covid 19 outbreak that has invaded all parts of the world. The massive spread has made countries even more overwhelmed to deal with this Covid 19 outbreak. Starting from Wuhan China at the end of 2019, this virus was able to reach several parts of the world and the consequences were very fatal. The wide spread of Covid-19 has negative consequences for economic income in various regions. According to an analysis, Ysuyuki Sawada, who serves as head of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), said that economic losses reached between 5.8 - 8.8 trillion. Sawada asserted that more than 300,000 people have died from Covid 19 coupled with 158-242 million people will lose their jobs. That means China as the country that was the initial center of the spread of Covid 19 has suffered losses of around 1.6 trillion and Asia between 1.7-2.5 trillion (Laucereno, 2020). Furthermore, IMF managing director Kristalina Georgieva stated that the contraction of the world economy will shrink by 5% or 2% worse than last April's data. That means there is a possibility that the world economy will lose US\$ 12 trillion over two years. Some Western European countries such as Britain and France are expected to experience a decline of about 10%, and India to experience a sharp contraction of 4.5%. Only China can show its economic growth even though it is only 1% (BBC, 2020).

International health issues focus on diseases that are spread in various regions of countries that have geographical populations, especially their spread in tropical third-world countries that have a social and economic impact. International health issues also emphasize the issue of each country's policy response and the interrelationship of these national issues in global phenomena. In addition, the focus on health issues concerns the new geographical distribution of disease vectors, the emergence of new infections, the increase in drug resistance, epidemiological changes in health patterns and diseases and pandemics, innovations in global information and communication technologies affecting health, changes in health-related patterns of human behavior, the global restructuring of health-related industries, and innovations in institutional mechanisms for collective action on health (Colin McInnes, 2012) (IlonaKickbusch, 2013) (Davies, 2015) (Novotny, 2013). Therefore, the importance of this issue in international relations requires the cooperation of international and national regimes in dealing with the issue. In response to this issue, Indonesia as an archipelagic country that borders 10 Asia-Pacific countries is threatened by a cluster mobilization of border areas. This threat will be even worse if border governance is not optimal. Thus, this study will look at and examine how Indonesia's border governance is so that it does not become a new cluster in the spread of Covid 19. This will certainly threaten economic, political, social, cultural, and environmental stability. Thus, this research is very important to formulate recommendations related to the study above.

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed how people's habits work from conventional methods to digital methods that require all workers to adapt to communication and information technologies. Thus, this shift in habits has the potential to cause disturbances, especially for those who are incompetent and prepared in terms of technical skills and equipment (Eunae, 2020). As one of the consequences, the internet has developed

rapidly into one of the public goods during a pandemic that bridges communication and dissemination of information without knowing distances and regional boundaries. The internet has also been used to spread fake news that can disrupt socio-political stability by causing concern and fear in the community. Social media tools are considered effective in influencing public views on an issue. Apart from its popularity factor, its ease of access has made social media one of the most enjoyed sources of entertainment for millions of the world's population during the lockdown. Add to that the mainstream media activities that routinely provide facts about COVID-19 pessimistically. This can intensify negative emotions for people who believe the news without re-examining its veracity (Lăzăroiu et al., 2020).

Covid 19 in Border Areas

The results of the transcript of an interview with the Speaker of the Head of Epistemic Studies of AIHII Border Studies Eny Faturahmi (2022) said that the governance of health issues, especially in the study of International Relations. The contribution of this health issue in the study of International Relations in the study, in general, the development of health problems cannot be ignored, it turns out that this health also concerns the interaction between countries which is the most real now seen when this pandemic occurs, Indonesia is taught a lesson.

If this issue is captured in terms of health, it already turns out that a virus is a bacterium that spreads from one country and then transmits to another country and cannot be taken lightly. Indonesia had many victims at that time Indonesia and the number is not small economically. It is clear that when we take the Covid-19 pandemic complex, the economic impact is the most pronounced. If at first this was like a common cold but it turned out that the economic impact was not felt when then the government made its life to lay off and disturb people into a very extraordinary experience, for example working from home and then schooling from home then doing activities and even shopping also from home whose structure was all through this digitalization era. However, it turned out to have a tremendous economic impact on the community and the economic interaction is obtained from having to meet directly with other people, it feels that from the economic aspect.

From the social, interaction between individuals, it is said that taking Indonesia as an example of a communal society determines a society whose social interaction is very intense. But after Covid-19 comes, many social activities have changed. For example, religion is suddenly all that is limited with communities in terms of worship from the interaction in the community become limited. Thus, the role of religious stakeholders is involved to provide an understanding of the interaction conducting socialization.

At the level of conflict analysis, the application is from the side of bilateral relations in the regional and global context. If no author sees that there is no understanding of this topic, it also has the potential for conflict. That is because entering the border of Indonesia from Malaysia and Malaysia first closes and when then the border has a very big impact on the economic field. It is undeniable that so far economically the border areas are still heavily dependent on commodities, which come from Malaysia. In response to this, it can trigger conflicts between countries although not openly but this will disrupt the relationship if in a bilateral, regional context. Likewise, at

the ASEAN meeting in Indonesia's chairmanship in 2023, this issue may be raised regarding the understanding or handling of vaccine certification that can be accepted by all countries in the Southeast Asian region.

Furthermore, according to Eny Faturahmi (2022), crossings in border areas are carried out illegally which has the potential to experience the spread of disease. Its potential is through the doors of rats. In addition, a lot of the trade is done illegally. The beginning and their transaction that in one day can depart 2-3 ships and one ship are worth about 24 to 25 million. Therefore, in managing problems in border areas, especially health issues, an inclusive strategy is needed to resolve and minimize the spread.

Covid-19 Governance Strategy in the West Kalimantan Border Region (Entikong)

ASEAN's response as a regional organization has a number of policy strategies to deal with covid 19. A number of these policies are ASEAN initiatives to create policy synergy and collaboration among its member countries. This policy is the basis for movement not only at the state level but also at the local government level as the main actor in handling Covid-19. A number of these policies are the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (ACRF), COVID and -19 ASEAN Response Documents, the ASEAN Regional Reserve Fund for Medical Supplies ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED) in the form of preparation, response, and post-emergencies Health. Indonesia is a pillar in risk detection and assessment. Meanwhile, Indonesia's initiative is in the form of the ASEAN Travel Corridor Arrangement to facilitate connectivity and the ASEAN Single QR Code Verification Portal to recognize QR Code vaccine certificates in other ASEAN countries, so that they are more integrated (mutual recognition). The governance of Covid-19 in the regions using several strategies, namely: First, the protection strategy, West Kalimantan as an area in Indonesia that is directly adjacent to Malaysia also recorded a positive number of Covid 19 which is arguably quite controlled when compared to other regions in Indonesia. The total number of cases in this area are 65,730 cases. In particular, the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia, which is located in West Kalimantan Province, namely Entikong District, Sanggau Regency, recorded a positive number of Covid-19 as many as 3,681 cases, a cure rate of 3,640, and a death rate of 37 people. This data put Entikong in a yellow state (low-risk zone) with a score of 2.77. (Dinas Kesehatan Kalimantan Barat, 2020) Research data 2020 - Sept 2022 (data is tentative, and may change at any time according to the development of daily cases).

In addition, the government also tightened the guard at the airport, where the government provided body temperature tests, care protection, and other devices. In addition, the government also made rules for airlines that are proven to be carrying exposed passengers that will provide sanctions in the form of financial fines and flight ban fines for a certain time. Even though the financial fine was never collected because the airline always argued that it could not afford to pay because it had to wait for directions from the center. Meanwhile, the center is in Jakarta which is already outside the jurisdiction. The Governor's decision regarding the financial fine only applies in the West Kalimantan region, so from the center, it is only coordination.

And the rule is also taken from the regulations of the Ministry of Home Affairs (PERMENDAGRI).

Under these rules, all airlines have received such sanctions. The rule is that unwell passengers are not allowed to travel. Many airlines end up violating and allowing passengers to travel. This sanctions policy has not reaped the cons of the airline where they assume that they are only carrying passengers and sick affairs and not that have been detected by the relevant agencies. However, when confirmed to the relevant agencies also seemed as if they were out of responsibility. The Governor of West Kalimantan remains firm in carrying out the established rules and also carries out procedural standards for the management of Covid-19 cases. So, two airlines did a sampling and found their passengers who were positive at Pontianak Supadio Airport. Therefore, the governor of West Kalimantan tightened the traffic of citizens or those who wanted to visit West Kalimantan, because apart from the

airport, it was also found in the PLBN that was confirmed positive. Thus, there are some places where inspections are indeed being tightened.

One concrete example is when the author attended the AIHII Convention Interlocutor meeting. Incidentally, there was a co-author who departed from the Riau Islands who at that time did not require boosters to go on a plane. However, when the person concerned wants to return from Pontianak to the Riau Islands, it turns out that they must be mandatory boosters. The person concerned had not been boosted and finally, the flight was canceled due to strict protection from the government to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in West Kalimantan.

Second, regarding coordination strategies, the results of transcripts of interviews with many stakeholders such as Viktorius Dunand, PLBN Entikong stated that two years ago the spread of Covid-19 was quite massive at the State Cross-Border Post (PLBN) in the Entikong region because it was during the pandemic. PLBN did not serve cross-border Indonesian citizens who went to Malaysia, so only those who returned (deportation, repatriation), and after conducting health screenings were quite a lot of positive at that time. As a result, certain quarantine and isolation of severe symptoms were carried out between 5-10 days. The handling of Covid-19 in the Entikong area itself has been maximized, because it coordinated and was supported by the province, TNI, Polri.

Handling Covid-19 in border areas, especially those from Malaysia to Indonesia, some bring PCR/antigen tests, but some do not. And before they enter the territory of Indonesia to check documents, health screening, and quarantine must be carried out. There are some tests also carried out for migrants. At that time, many were also detected by COVID-19. If we are asymptomatic, we prepare at the Entikong international goods terminal, the capacity at that time is around 500 and has been prepared, in collaboration with all agencies related to handling covid-19. The West Kalimantan government has also formed a Covid-19 task force, to support handling and coordination with other stakeholders. Coincidentally, the Head of the Task Force is Tanjung Pura Commander, especially managing the border area which is the location of cross-borders carried out by migrants.

Migrant workers entering from Malaysia to Indonesia go through official procedures, namely through deportation and repatriation, which are facilitated by the consulate general in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. Some migrants go through independent procedures, meaning they consciously return to Indonesia so that many of them are positive for Covid-19. At that time the task force continued to quarantine all migrant workers. To solve the case, in PLBN there is an integrated task force that cooperates and collaborates and coordinates with all parties, both with health, customs, immigration, TNI, and Polri, for handling so that it synergizes with all agencies. When an outside migrant enters Indonesia, it is mandatory to take an antigen or PCR test so that from the initial screening it can be known which is negative, positive, and immediate treatment. For severe symptoms, two ambulances belonging to the Entikong health center and one ambulance belonging to the Ministry of Health have been provided and are ready to transport migrant workers who have severe symptoms. The journey itself takes about 4 to 5 hours from PLBN to Pontianak city.

According to the Head of the West Kalimantan Transportation Service (2022), the rhyme was well established, especially among those from Malaysia. Then, checks are carried out one by one whether the person is legally registered as a TKI / TKW or not, because it could be that the person was originally a migrant worker in legal status, but for certain reasons and other things that finally made them unable to show proof of their legality when they returned to the country.

Third, the strategy of collaboration, according to the results of an interview with the Head of BPPD West Kalimantan said that West Kalimantan is an area with many border points, there are 5 boundary points as a challenge for us in dealing with Covid-19. However, the Governor of West Kalimantan has long since set a policy for mandatory PCR for those who want to enter West Kalimantan, and this raises pros and cons outside because many other Provinces do not stipulate the same. But for the sake of safety, the policy is still being implemented. However, there is still an increase in cases that are quite worrying because many West Kalimantan residents have entered from border areas after returning from Malaysia. This is because many TKWs are repatriated from the country where they work. The next policy implemented by the West Kalimantan Provincial Government is to implement a quarantine policy for those who have just entered the West Kalimantan region through the border.

This policy has had a good impact on reducing the spread of Covid-19 in West Kalimantan. Although there was indeed a surge in cases that made hospitals full, the spread could be controlled, and PPKM instructions from the central government were also carried out properly at the provincial level. Collaboration between law enforcement officers of the Police, TNI, and Pol-PP in securing the area also went effectively, with the imposition of a curfew for residents. Every night, there are almost joint raids by the authorities, raids are not only to disperse but also at the same time tracking by taking ID cards and testing samples whether anyone is exposed or not. This was done because at that time it was quite worrying about the cases where every 10 to 20% of cases must have been exposed. For the initial stage of testing the apparatus using an antigen test, then it increases to PCR in line with the readiness of the laboratory. The laboratory that is trusted as a sample testing lab is the Tanjung Pura University Lab. However, because they are Indonesians, they are still given services, the service is in the form of a PCR / Antigen

test, and then for those who are in good health, we facilitate quarantine for 3 days and then repatriation. Those who are exposed to us provide medical services in the form of isolation places where they are also full.

Fourth, is the strategy of consulting and digitization, this strategy uses the Whatappss (WA) application to communicate, consult, and part of the digitization of information. In addition to the task force formed by the Governor of West Kalimantan, other WA groups are directly connected to the national task force. So, the role of technology is also very important In the Covid-19 handling group within the scope of West Java, it is also connected to the national task force group chaired by Lt. Gen. Doni Munardo. and by Lt. Gen. Suharyanto. so that consultation communication can be made easier including applications for equipment such as tents and others.

Governance Challenges for Covid-19 Settlement in Border Areas (Entikong)

Several challenges come in handling Covid-19. The first one is the health and fitness conditions of the health workers. Nearly 80% more health quarantine workers at the time were confirmed positive because they were at the forefront. This causes handling to be difficult, while the resources of health workers are limited. Finally, an additional 20 volunteers were carried out in handling the anticipated entry of Indonesian citizens from Malaysia. The Head of the Transportation Service said that up to 4 times exposed, so it is certainly the main concern to synergize to solve this Covid-19 case. The next challenge, constraints from infrastructure, starting from MCK are limited to about 3 or 4 pieces, and there is a buildup or density of confirmed people (Around 700-800 people). Due to the long handling, several water resources also at that time were in short supply. Accommodation, eating, and drinking, it has been covered by the government and Tanjung Pura Military Command 12. The budget was also from the center at the time.

The third is because there are many activities that we are forced to cancel due to limited budgets that have been allocated for handling Covid-19, then the health personnel are almost 24 hours on duty in the field, it's just that they use an 8-hour shift system, especially when PPKM, of course, the guard is very tightened, in almost every post we place 2 personnel to guard, this is also done by the TNI and POLRI. for coordination, everything goes smoothly because every week the center always runs coordination meetings, it's just that coordination with the government in the area where TKW / TKI non-West Kalimantan comes from is a little difficult to coordinate.

Then the fourth, seeing from the services provided, is related to funding. For funding using APBD funds which makes many times the West Kalimantan Government has to refocus the budget. To provide the best and standardized service for our citizens returning from Malaysia, legally and illegally all continue to get services while they are Indonesian citizens.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that the management of Covid-19 in border areas, especially in Indonesia and Malaysia, requires a comprehensive strategy. These strategies range from protection, coordination, and collaboration

to using digitalization tools to solve the massive spread of Covid-19 in border areas. Indonesia's borders, especially the Entikong region of West Kalimantan. This border area shows that each citizen from both Malaysia and Indonesia needs each other, especially in the economic field. In addition, this border area also shows where Indonesian workers who become migrants are supplied in Malaysia.

Migrant workers come from Malaysia because of several reasons, such as termination, because they work through illegal channels, or because health policies in Malaysia harm border areas. The implication is the spread of Covid-19 in the Entikong border area as an entrance for migrants. In addition, this location is also an easy place to pass because it has rat roads that are an alternative to entering Indonesian territory.

This condition is also an obstacle in managing the spread of Covid-19 in border areas such as limited infrastructure, availability of health facilities and workers, budget adequacy, and policy reorientation due to the constituency of local governments in dealing with Covid-19 in border areas. Therefore, it is necessary to consider several strategies above to find the right policy formulation for managing border areas in the future so as not to become a massive target for the spread of more infectious diseases.

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