



A Comparative Analysis of Planning Policies between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia during COVID-19 Pandemic

Submitted: 21 May 2020
Accepted: 20 February 2021
Available Online: 28 February 2021

Herika Muhamad Taki¹

¹*Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia
herika@trisakti.ac.id*

Abstract

COVID-19 from Wuhan, China, quickly spread to all countries worldwide with the adverse effects that accompany it. Each country's response should be to provide a policy package that is swift and beneficial for people, but not all countries have policies that are as expected. This paper aims to identify any planning policy indicators through a comparative study between the two countries. This paper is hoped can formulate planning policy directions that can be applied in other countries. This study took a case study from two countries, namely Indonesia and Saudi Arabia, because they have similarities and differences, such as in the socio-cultural, physical areas, and religious fields, especially in practicing worship in the holy month of Ramadan. This research method was descriptive qualitative by using a pairwise comparison analysis that compares sustainable development factors such as social, economic, and environmental contained in the planning policies issued by each country. The result was seen similarities and differences in the policies of the two countries, and it has implemented its planning policies well but is still awaited in the next stage, namely the stages of implementation and evaluation.

Keywords: comparative analysis; COVID-19; pandemic; planning policies; sustainable development

1. Introduction

COVID-19 is an acronym for coronavirus disease 2019, caused by a new coronavirus infection or SARS-CoV-2 from the corona family. This new type of virus and disease was unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 (Zheng et al., 2020). This new coronavirus spreads and is transmitted to humans worldwide and is a global pandemic. Based on research Biswas et al. (2020), Clerkin et al. (2020), and Yang et al. (2020), coronavirus infection has spread in 150 world countries with high mortality rates and mainland China as the main epicenter of the virus.

Moslems in the world's countries face severe challenges in entering the holy month of Ramadan in 1441 Hijriyah or 2020 AD in a state of widespread distribution COVID-19. This pandemic made Ramadan quiet so that the mosques were empty. This condition becomes abnormal or in an emergency.

The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic will ultimately threaten the country's resilience and, in the context of sustainability, will disrupt the agenda of achieving sustainable development goals (Pirouz et al., 2020). Sustainable development aims to meet the needs of the present without reducing its ability to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development has three dimensions, namely the economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Of course, overcoming COVID-19 involves these three dimensions. All three dimensions must be integrated in order to achieve balance. So that after handling COVID-19 is over, a country will have a more resilient sustainable development.

A country's planning policy supports efforts to achieve sustainable development (Taki & Maatouk, 2018). For that, the formulation of planning policy is essential when handling the COVID-19 pandemic.

¹ Corresponding Author: Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia
Email: herika@trisakti.ac.id

This policy touches on social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Planning policy is a process for determining appropriate future actions through a series of actions. Planning policy is one of the crucial elements in development that must be prepared thoroughly and adequately. Planning policies are expected to focus on the final program completion, overall, integrated in terms of implementation and the interrelation of the location functions of various programs.

So far, planning policies in Indonesia have produced long-term, medium-term, and annual development plans implemented by elements of state and community organizers at the central and regional levels. The development plan has a hierarchy that is a plan that is a higher level of government and strength in the eyes of the law. Planning policies play a significant role in the country's development as controlling the running of the planning process, validation, implementation, and evaluation. The strategy and direction of planning policies are aligned with world development goals, namely the Sustainable Development Goals.

Planning policy in Saudi Arabia emphasizes the direction and distribution of natural resources for development and infrastructure needs and overseeing domestic economic growth, exports, and imports. Currently, the Government of Saudi Arabia conducts an expansionary fiscal policy that is revolutionizing the business climate. One of them is in the tourism sector and enforces policies to increase revenue from the tax sector.

The planning policy in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic was carried out by both Indonesia and Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has a lockdown policy that harms economic conditions. The closure of tourist sites and restrictions on the activities of the population resulted in low state income. If the lockdown situation does not change, a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) decline is predicted. It is also estimated that Saudi Arabia lost income from the tourism sector, especially hajj and umrah, which contributed greatly to its GDP. However, consideration of positive case numbers and the potential spread of COVID-19 makes lockdown policies inevitable. Another case with Indonesia that implements the social distancing policy chosen by the government also faces risks. Long-term distance policy can slow down economic production activities, mainly supply shock. Limiting social interaction can reduce the amount of crucial product production. This applies to production both at home and abroad. As a result, the level of activity and overall economic demand will also be disrupted. In addition to these two countries, the estimated global economic losses due to COVID-19 resulted in a reduction in world economic activity (Fernandes, 2020).

This paper is interested in further researching the planning policies of the two countries in detail by comparing the policies that have been carried out, especially during worship in the holy month of Ramadan where the people of the two Muslim countries experience the same thing, but the policies of the two countries are different. This paper aims to provide policy analysis from the two countries so that there is experience with different cases of sound policy and can be applied to the case of other countries so that it is hoped that a country can successfully get out of this crisis.

2. Research Methods

This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods to explore descriptive phenomena, namely the process of planning policy steps. Qualitative research is used to examine the condition of the object, where the researcher is a key instrument, data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and the results of this qualitative study emphasize meaning rather than generalization. This study also illustrates a policy that was underway at the time of the study. This qualitative method provides complete information so that it can be applied to the same case studies. A descriptive investigation method aimed at solving existing problems in the present. This method tells, analyzes, and investigates with case studies, comparatives, and time. This descriptive method interprets situations experienced, relationships, processes, influences, and tendencies.

Previous research of the same type was carried out by Leroy et al. (2009) where he emphasizes the comparative relationship between planning policies against the Ebola outbreak in Angola, while Ferrari (2016) examines aspects of rainfall impacts, cultural and legal changes in several countries when dealing with the mad cow virus which results in a significant reduction in the food security sector. Another case with Sharp & Roberts (2006), in this research, he provides direction for a quick policy solution to save the UK and US from the widespread threat of anthrax, by adopting a policy of killing livestock and providing incentives to citizens regarding the availability of key commodities. Barnes (2009), Ehteshami & Hinnebusch (2002), Gleick (2014), and Sayari (1997) making a comparison of planning policies in the Middle Eastern countries when there was a conflict in Syria to ensure the availability of staple food and water that was scarce due to the prolonged war. All the studies of the comparative planning policy above, it was found that the selection of different policies was based on the ability of natural and human resources so that the country could get out of a plague crisis that threatened the sustainability of development.

The conceptual framework of this research is based on the framework of the relationship between the concepts to be observed through research to be conducted. The concept is an abstraction formed by generalizations of special things. The concept is observed through a variable that is something that varies. Social, economic, and environmental are the concepts of the theory of sustainable development. These variables are grouped and detailed in planning policy actions such as Figure 1.

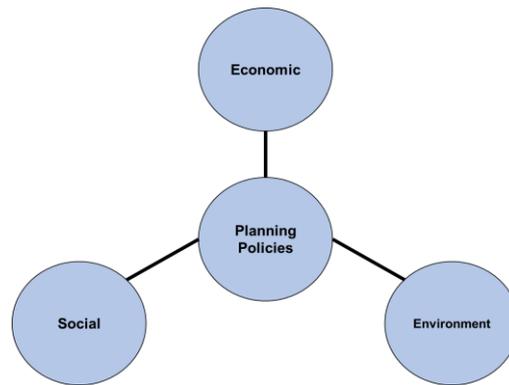


Figure 1. Variables from Sustainable Development for Planning Policies

The conceptual framework above shows that there are three concepts from the theory of sustainable development, namely social, economic, and environmental. This concept is the basis for planning policies. Each concept has variables as an indication of measurement and, in this study descriptively explained in detail.

This data collection uses a case study method by drawing two countries in a sample unit of the world countries affected by corona outbreaks and studied in depth. Operational data collection using the method of careful observation and systematic of the object being observed directly.

Data processing in this descriptive study aims to describe planning policies without looking at the relationships that exist. Processed data are equipped with tables, pictures, and graphs. The data used is a comparative analysis to determine the extent of policy comparison between the two country case studies. This analysis is simplified into a form that is easier to read and interpret.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Comparison of Characteristics of the Two Countries

The geographical location of the two countries is illustrated in Figure 2, where the area of the two countries is almost the same, but the shape of the territory of Indonesia is an archipelagic country with vast oceans while the Saudi state is a country with vast land surrounded by oceans.



Figure 2. Geographical Map of Indonesia and Saudi Arabia

In addition to geographical location, comparisons between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia differ in the fields of government, politics, law, economics, social, and other fields of difference. This difference becomes typical of the two countries to establish relations in other fields comprehensively.

Indonesia and Saudi Arabia have maintained close and historic relations for a long time. Islam became a crucial factor in the bilateral relations between the two countries getting closer. Saudi is the main center of Islamic worship and education (Table 1).

Table 1: Comparison of Characteristics of the Two Countries

No	Comparison	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
1	Government form	Presidential	Monarchy
2	Total population	267,7 million (2018)	33,7 million (2018)
3	Moslem percentage	87,2%	100 %
4	Area	1,905 million km ²	2,15 million km ²
5	Ideology	Pancasila	Islam
6	Party system	Multi-party	No party
7	Legal systems	UUD 1945	Koran
8	Climate	Tropical	Sub-tropical
9	State form	Republic	Kingdom
10	Nominal GDP per capita	\$4.120 (2015)	\$24.454 (2015)

Indonesia and Saudi Arabia have worked together in energy, tourism, education, trade, employment, business, and pilgrimage (Hajj and Umrah). Details of cooperation between the two countries, such as developing the private sector to increase its contribution to the national economy. Development of the tourism and hospitality sector, especially in the areas of worker training and joint promotion. They were empowering women and youth to enhance their role in society. Cultural performances, trade exchanges, and trade development include exporting oil, gas, and other non-oil commodities.

3.2. Chronology of the Spread of COVID-19

The chronology of the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia and Saudi Arabia is recorded in the chronological history of the events in each country, respectively, as explained in the following explanation.

3.2.1 Indonesia

On February 14, 2020, the first patient infected with the coronavirus began with interactions with Japanese foreign nationals. An interval of two days, namely February 16, 2020 patients affected by cough. Until 26 February 2020, the cough suffered by the patient began to be accompanied by shortness of breath. On February 28, 2020, the patient told his friend that the coronavirus infected the Japanese foreigner positively. After undergoing a lengthy examination stage at the hospital, the patient was confirmed positive to be infected with the coronavirus. Then, the patient was immediately transferred to a particular hospital. The Indonesian government's actions were carried out through several procedures related to discovering a corona case in Indonesia. They were starting from isolating the patient's home, guarding his house to treat patients.

On April 1, 2020, the number of positive cases of COVID-19 reached 1,677. Also followed by patients recovering as many as 103 and 157 other patients died. Only a month ago, Corona entered Indonesia, but more than a thousand positive patients have been there. Since the first case was announced, the Covid-19 positive case rate has continued to surge.

The Government of Indonesia established a Large-Scale Social Restriction policy. This policy is regulated in a Government Regulation. The government has also issued government regulations on large-scale social restrictions and presidential decrees regarding the determination of public health emergencies.

The central government requested that regional governments not issue their respective policies. The government emphasized that all policies in the regions must be adjusted to the regulation. The police can also take measurable measures of law enforcement so that policies are effective and prevent outbreaks.

On 2 April 2020, the Government of Indonesia, through the Minister of Law and Human Rights has issued a temporary ban on entry or transit in Indonesia for foreigners. This is to suppress the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia. The ban contains a Prohibition of Temporary Foreigners Entering the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia with six exceptions. The six exceptions include foreigners holding limited residence permits and permanent residence permits. Then, foreigners holding diplomatic and official visas, foreigners holding diplomatic residence permits and official residence permits.

3.2.2 Saudi Arabia

Three months after COVID-19 spread to 66 countries worldwide, precisely on March 2, 2020, Saudi Arabia announced the first case that happened to its citizens who had just returned from Iran via Bahrain. Since then, the COVID-19 Monitoring Committee has tested people who have contact with these patients.

In order to ensure the health of Saudi Arabia's population of 34,218,169 people, the government is not only willing to lose revenue but is also willing to spend billions of riyals on preventing the spread of the virus that began in Wuhan, China.

On 27 February 2020, the kingdom temporarily suspended the arrival of international Umrah pilgrims, and a few days afterward, continued with a ban on umrah for domestic worshippers.

On March 5, when the number of COVID-19 patients numbered 5, the Haram Mecca and Madinah Authority immediately issued a regulation to close the mosque's door 1 hour after fared prayer and reopen 1 hour before Fajr prayer. Meanwhile, the place of Tawaf and so was closed along with the Umrah ban.

On March 8, 2020, when the number of corona positive patients reached 11 cases, Saudi Arabia temporarily banned its citizens and believers from traveling to 9 countries, namely UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, Lebanon, Syria, South Korea, Egypt, Italy, and Iraq, also prohibits entry from the country. Of course, except for air and sea flights for humanitarian action, logistics, and trade, strict health rules apply.

At the same time, the Ministry of Education has temporarily suspended teaching and learning activities at universities, schools, and vocational schools for an undetermined time. The process of learning and teaching is then carried out remotely by utilizing existing technology.

WHO recommended taking precautionary measures according to geography so that the city of Qatif, where 11 COVID-19 sufferers, were locked down for 14 days starting March 8, 2020. Offices in the area were also temporarily closed.

On March 15, 2020, when there were 118 patients, the government closed all international flights to and from Saudi Arabia and announced the WHO's COVID-19 as a global pandemic.

3.3. Planning Policy

Planning policy is a reaction to the occurrence of COVID-19 events in which this pandemic disturbs the resilience of the two countries, so these policies need to be issued.

3.3.1 Social

A. Electricity Fee Relief for Indonesian citizens

The Indonesian government provides electricity cost relief as a form of assistance to the public with the details of free electricity load for consumers with 450 VA power for three months for April, May, and June 2020. At the same time, users who subscribe to 900 kWh of subsidized power will receive a discount or a 50 percent discount for the same period. That is, only pay half of April, May, and June 2020.

B. Free Medical Treatment for Saudi citizens

Kingdom through the Ministry of Health serves all patients affected by the coronavirus free of charge or free. This free service is not only for Saudi natives but also for expatriates living in legal and illegal Saudi Arabia. This policy encourages Saudi residents who experience symptoms of COVID-19 to visit the hospital quickly,

While regional governments in each region of Saudi Arabia also took concrete steps to guarantee their citizens from the coronavirus. Among other things, the Government of the Province of Mecca, to maintain the safety and health of all students who live in the hostel, provides a healthy quarantine place that is more secure. Not just a quarantine shelter, but a decent and luxurious location in a sterilized hotel.

C. Repatriation of Saudi Citizens

Since the closing of international flights to and from Saudi Arabia automatically, many Saudi citizens have been stranded in various countries with more than 24 thousand, then, since April 5, 2020, they have been gradually repatriated at the King's order. Until April 14, 2020, as many as 13 thousand Saudis were repatriated at the government's expense using 18 flights. Previously they had time to undergo health, isolation in five-star hotels in various countries.

Upon arrival in Saudi Arabia, they still had to undergo health isolation in the various hotels that had been prepared by the Ministry of Tourism, which prepared 11,000 rooms in some cities for isolation for 14 days for residents who had just arrived from abroad under the supervision of the Ministry of Health. Furthermore, if the outbreak continues to spread over the next six months, the government will repatriate recipients of government scholarships at various universities in the world. For the pilgrimage in 2020, it is still waiting for clarity until the corona outbreak is complete.

3.3.2 Economics

A. Credit Relief for Entrepreneurs in Indonesia

Several groups such as online motorcycle taxi drivers, fishers, and taxi drivers get credit leeway for one year starting April 1, 2020. Payment of interest or installments is given leeway for one year. Not only that, but the Government of Indonesia also provides relief for small and medium sector entrepreneurs who make loans under IDR 10 billion. They will be given a one-year postponement of installments and a decrease in interest.

B. Indonesian Budget IDR 405.1 trillion

To meet many needs during the COVID-19 outbreak, the Government of Indonesia issued a budget of IDR 405.1 trillion through the 2020 State Expenditure Budget. The health sector budget will be prioritized for the protection of health workers, especially the purchase of personal safety equipment and health equipment such as test kits, reagents, ventilators, and others. Referral hospital upgrades include athletes' homesteads, incentives for doctors, nurses, hospital personnel, and medical aid for medical personnel and other health problems. The expenditure is directed to the health sector, tax incentives and stimulus for business credit, and social protection. Other expenditures will be used to finance national economic recovery programs and reserves.

C. Price Stabilization in KSA

To keep prices of goods, especially basic food staples stable, the Ministry of Trade and Investment in Saudi Arabia, on April 16, 2020, imposed fines of up to 1 million riyals for companies trying to commit commercial fraud by utilizing the current situation. A reward of 25 percent of the fines will be paid to motivate the public to report trade fraud. The Ministry of Trade also applies fines for companies that take advantage of the situation, including 10 million riyals for traders who hoard goods.

D. Subsidies for the Private Sector in KSA

Saudi Arabia has allocated 50 billion riyals to support the private sector as part of a package of initiatives to mitigate the economic impact of COVID-19. This package targets Small and Medium Enterprises and business activities most affected by the pandemic. State-owned companies are also required to give priority to small and medium-sized businesses in the procurement of goods and services.

Electricity bill costs for commercial, industrial, and agricultural sector companies get a 30 percent discount on bills for April and May 2020; the next month will also be extended if needed. In addition, electricity customers in the commercial and industrial sectors can pay 50% of the electricity bills in April-June and the remaining installments for six months starting in 2021.

The government also bears 60% of the salary of 1.2 million employees working in the corona-affected sector for three months and pays the minimum salary for workers in the transportation sector registered under the auspices of the Public Transportation Authority, but not under any company whose business was affected by the operating ban.

3.3.3 Environmental

A. Prohibition of Going Home to the Village during Eid al-Fitr in Indonesia

The government has banned limited activities of going home to the village in Eid 2020 so that the community does not take more significant risks. It is feared that homecoming activities can expand the distribution of the coronavirus to other regions so that the outbreak is increasingly widespread and difficult to handle.

B. Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Indonesia

The Indonesian government imposes large-scale social restrictions, previously carried out social and physical prisons. Large-scale social restrictions or physical distancing policies are accompanied by strict, disciplined, and effective civil emergency policies. Even this policy is complemented by a legal umbrella in the form of rules so that local governments can implement the same policies in their respective regions

C. Mosques Closed in Saudi

The Saudi Ulema Institute, the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Da'wah, and Religious Guidance issued a decision on the March 16, 2020 prohibition of congregational prayers and Friday prayers at mosques throughout Saudi, including corpse prayers which should only be performed at burial sites. The muezzin continued to recite the call to prayer at every prayer time with the addition of "pray at your house". This rule is implemented simultaneously in all mosques in Saudi Arabia except in the Grand Mosque of Mecca and Medina with a limited number of worshippers.

Starting March 20, 2020, the Grand Mosque of Mecca and Medina forbade public prayers on Friday and forbidding visitors to sit in the mosque's courtyard. Even since the lockdown and 24-hour curfew was imposed in the two holy cities of Mecca and Medina from April 2, 2020, officers should only attend an unspecified deadline, prayer in congregation at these two mosques.

D. Taraweh Salat and Eid at Home (Saudi)

Tarawih was held in their respective homes because the Prophet Muhammad did this Sunnah prayer at home. Eid prayers are also performed at home without any sermons. This is also supported by the Islamic Cooperation Organization (OIC) because protecting one's life is one of the five goals of sharia. The OIC calls for the dissemination of information about the need to comply with the rules set by the government to protect the spread of the pandemic.

E. Curfew and Lockdown in Saudi

The kingdom issued a decree imposing a curfew for 21 days in all regions of Saudi Arabia starting from 19:00 to 6:00 in the morning. and, urging the entire population to limit movements and interactions outside the home outside curfew except for government and private employees whose work must continue to be carried out throughout the day, including security officers, military officers, journalists, and health workers.

On March 26, 2020 the government to tackle the spread of Covid-19, issued a regulation prohibiting travel outside the city.

In order to prevent the spread of the coronavirus, the Ministry of Home Affairs continues to issue new policies, including isolation at the municipal and sub-district levels following the Ministry of Health's recommendations. In sub-districts where isolation or lockdown is applied, residents are only allowed to go outside curfew around their villages, are prohibited from going out of the village, and even then, only limited to 1 car with 2 passengers.

A fine of 10 thousand riyals is applied to those who violate it. In fact, starting April 7 in several major cities, including the city of Mecca and Medina, there was a prohibition on going out of the house for 24 hours and was only allowed to go out between 6 am and 3 pm for very urgent needs around his residence. The King extended the curfew on April 11 to an undetermined deadline.

Regarding this curfew, the Ministry of Home Affairs also severely restricts people who are allowed to leave the house for those who work in sectors that get an exception. Road permits issued by each agency must also get legalization from the Ministry (integrated permit). Vehicles that transport employees must also obtain a permit by only carrying 50% of the vehicle's capacity.

To prevent noise due to false news and avoid unwanted news, the Saudi Government also applies a 5-year jail sentence and a 3 million riyal penalty for anyone who takes photos or records violations of curfew regulations, then uploads and spreads them through social media.

Similar sanctions are also imposed on anyone who uploads images (photos and videos) that mock the law enforcement efforts, incite, provoke, invite, and encourage someone to violate the provisions or regulations issued by the government.

3.4. Comparative Analysis of Planning Policies

Based on the description above, a comparative analysis of planning policies of the two countries with social, economic, and environmental variables is made. The indicators are in the form of infrastructure, health, religion, and others, as in Table 2.

Table 2: Comparative Analysis of Planning Policies from Both Countries

No	Comparison	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
	Main approach	social distancing	lockdown
	Number of suspects	18.000 people (May 2020)	54.752 people (May 2020)
	Planning Policies		
	Social		
1	Electricity	discount	discount
2	Treatment	free	free
3	Repatriation of citizens	limited	whole
	Economic		
1	Credit for small business	relief	subsidy
2	Price stability	not yet	applied
3	Private subsidies	limited	whole
	Environmental		
1	Taraweh dan Eid	at home	at home
2	Mosque	passive	closed
3	Restriction	large scale	curfew

From the results of the Table 2, it is found that there are many similarities in the policies of the two countries, but with slight differences. In terms of social and economic aspects, the Government of Indonesia is very concerned about the small people affected by the impact, so that some of its policies favor this group, such as reducing electricity costs and credit installments. At the same time, Saudi takes a holistic approach to all its citizens, for example, in repatriating their citizens abroad. All citizens, without class differences, while the facilities are provided with high-class.

In the environment, the Saudi Government applied strict rules with considerable fines to its citizens so that the implementation of these rules was easy to do. Indonesia has applied the rules as planned in the policies above, but it is still difficult to apply severe legal sanctions on its citizens.

3.5 Prediction of the future trend of the two countries

The predicted trends in the situation of the two countries are described in Figure 3. Curve graphs about the increase using patient data observed and predicted as forecasting for the future. From Figure 3, the two countries are equally experienced an upward trend, so that it is a condition that must be anticipated and watched out for. Such conditions require the two countries to maximize their resources to get out of the crisis by implementing planning policies.

Indonesia itself has not yet reached the pandemic's peak and is wary of the second wave of the spread of the coronavirus. The Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 estimates that the peak of the coronavirus pandemic in Indonesia will begin in early May and end in early June. The study is a review, and a combination of all predictions, the peak of the pandemic will start in early May and end around early June. The cumulative number of cases beginning in the peak period in May is estimated at around 95,000 cases. Meanwhile, in June and July, the number of confirmed cumulative

Meanwhile, the Government of Saudi Arabia predicts that the number of coronavirus cases will jump sharply. Studies show that the number of cases is likely to reach between 10,000 and 200,000. After that, there will be a decrease in the number of cases, and then it ends in the following month.

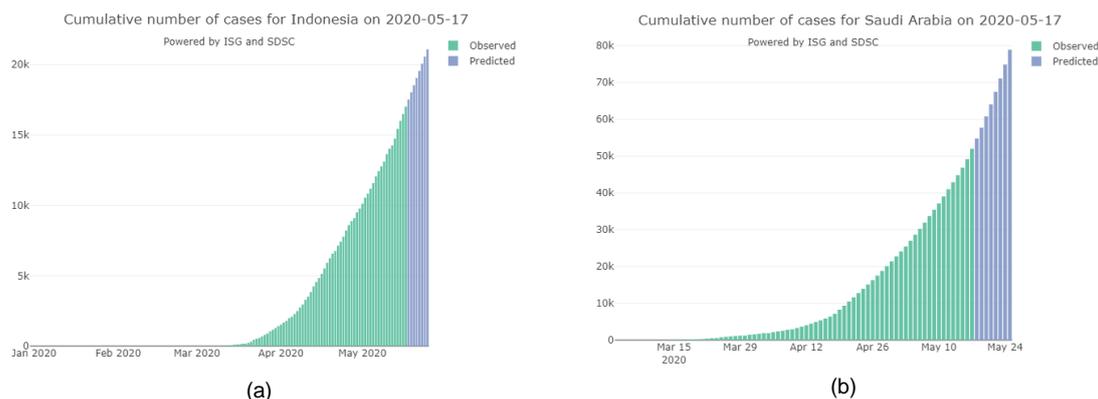


Figure 3. The Increment Curve of Cases in Indonesia and Saudi Arabia
(Source: Institute of Global Health, 2020)

3.6. The Direction of Future Planning Policies from Both Countries to Deal with COVID-19

Based on the planning policies undertaken by the two countries, there is an emphasis on economic aspects in Indonesia, as well as complete coordination between the central government and regional governments, in addition to services in the social sector, including health, transportation, education, food. At the same time, the Saudis emphasize social aspects such as food, lockdown, health, transportation, religion, education, business.

4. Conclusion

Various policies were taken from the two countries to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic. Every policy path has its advantages and disadvantages. The path chosen depends on many things that need attention. Indonesia chose to pursue a policy path in order in the economic, social, and environmental fields. The Saudi Arabians emphasize the sequence of planning policies in the social, environmental, and economic fields. The main policy of Indonesia is social distancing, and Saudi Arabia is a lockdown. Saudi Arabia is more assertive in law for policy implementation, while Indonesia is more focused on the humanitarian approach. Indonesia is more concerned with the lower-class population in addition to general attention to all classes of the population, while the Saudi Government is paying attention to all classes without distinction. In the end, the two countries have done well for their people with the same goal of wanting to get out of this crisis successfully.

Acknowledgment

Thank you to Abdullah Umar for correspondence in Jeddah, KSA, and the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at the Trisakti University in Indonesia to support this planning policy research.

References

- Barnes, J. (2009). Managing the waters of bath country: The politics of water scarcity in Syria. *Geopolitics*, 14(3), 510–530. doi:10.1080/14650040802694117.
- Biswas, K., Khaleque, A., & Sen, P. (2020). Covid-19 spread: Reproduction of data and prediction using a SIR model on Euclidean network. Retrieved from: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.07063>.
- Clerkin, K. J., Fried, J. A., Raikhelkar, J., Sayer, G., Griffin, J. M., Masoumi, A., ... Uriel, N. (2020). COVID-19 and cardiovascular disease. *Circulation*, 141, 1648–1655. doi:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.120.046941.
- Ehteshami, A., & Hinnebusch, R. A. (2002). *Syria and Iran: Middle powers in a penetrated regional system*. London: Routledge.
- Fernandes, N. (2020). *Economic effects of coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) on the world economy*. IESE Business School Working Paper No. WP-1240-E. doi:10.2139/ssrn.3557504.
- Ferrari, M. (2016). *Risk perception, culture, and legal change: A comparative study on food safety in the wake of the mad cow crisis*. London: Routledge.
- Gleick, P. H. (2014). Water, drought, climate change, and conflict in Syria. *Weather, Climate, and Society*, 6(3), 331–340. doi:10.1175/WCAS-D-13-00059.1.
- Institute of Global Health. (2020). COVID-19 daily epidemic forecasting. Institute of Global Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva and the Swiss Data Science Center, ETH Zürich-EPFL. Retrieved from: <https://renkulab.shinyapps.io/COVID-19-Epidemic-Forecasting/>.
- Leroy, E. M., Epelboin, A., Mondonge, V., Pourrut, X., Gonzalez, J.-P., Muyembe-Tamfum, J.-J., & Formenty, P. (2009). Human Ebola outbreak resulting from direct exposure to fruit bats in Luebo, Democratic Republic of Congo, 2007. *Vector Borne and Zoonotic Diseases*, 9(6), 723–728.

- doi:10.1089/vbz.2008.0167.
- Pirouz, B., Shaffiee Haghshenas, S., Shaffiee Haghshenas, S., & Piro, P. (2020). Investigating a serious challenge in the sustainable development process: Analysis of confirmed cases of COVID-19 (new type of coronavirus) through a binary classification using artificial intelligence and regression analysis. *Sustainability*, 12(6), 2427. doi:10.3390/su12062427.
- Sayari, S. (1997). Turkey and the Middle East in the 1990s. *Journal of Palestine Studies*, 26(3), 44–55. doi:10.2307/2538156.
- Sharp, R. J., & Roberts, A. G. (2006). Anthrax: the challenges for decontamination. *Journal of Chemical Technology & Biotechnology*, 81(10), 1612–1625. doi:10.1002/jctb.1591.
- Taki, H. M., & Maatouk, M. M. H. (2018). Spatial planning for potential green TOD using suitability analysis at the metropolitan region scale. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 160. doi:10.1088/1755-1315/160/1/012020.
- Yang, X., Yu, Y., Xu, J., Shu, H., Xia, J., Liu, H., ... Shang, Y. (2020). Clinical course and outcomes of critically ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a single-centered, retrospective, observational study. *Lancet Respiratory Medicine*, 8(5), 475–481. doi:10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30079-5.
- Zheng, Y. Y., Ma, Y. T., Zhang, J. Y., & Xie, X. (2020). COVID-19 and the cardiovascular system. *Nature Reviews Cardiology*, 17(5), 259–260. doi:10.1038/s41569-020-0360-5.