

Covid 19: How Is the Ability of Local Governments to Deal with It?

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Abstract. Countermeasures to minimize the spread of Covid-19 are still being carried out. The city of Padang has reduced the rate of the space of Covid-19 when implementing the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy. However, the spike in Covid-19 cases occurred again when the New Normal policy began to be implemented in the city of Padang. The purpose of this study is to explain the ability of local governments in dealing with Covid-19. The research method in data collection is qualitative through interviews and documentation. The results of this study are that the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force as a local government agency for the Covid-19 response has played a good role in overcoming Covid-19 in Padang City. However, several things need to be maximized related to the capacity of the local government in Padang City. First, in the Human Resources variable, regarding the resources of health workers and health service facilities for handling health for Covid-19 survivors at the Padang City regional hospital, it still needs to be improved. Second, on the technical variables, namely Covid-19 logistics, there are still some Covid-19 survivors who do not receive logistical assistance when self-isolating Covid-19 at home, besides that the Covid-19 Handling Task Force also still needs to maximize its coordination in conveying information. The latest news regarding the development of Covid-19 to the public. Therefore, to suppress the rate of growth of Covid-19, the ability of local governments is urgently needed

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INTRODUCTION

The presence of Coronavirus Disease 2019 or also known as Covid-19 has had many impacts and influences on people's lives in the world, (Qadri et al., 2021). Covid-19 is a new type of virus that was discovered in the city of Wuhan, China in 2019, so the world health authority (WHO) declared Covid-19 a global pandemic, (Adhikari et al., 2020; World Health Organization, 2020). Non-natural disasters such as Covid-19 are not the first-time countries in the world have faced them. It is known that there have been several viruses that can also be life threatening if not treated immediately such as the Ebola virus, SARS, H5N1 or Bird Flu, HIV, MERS, and others, (Zahrotunnimah, 2020).

Then Covid-19 began to enter the territory of Indonesia on March 2, 2020, (LibriantyAndina, 2021). Covid-19 cases continue to grow and become a serious challenge for the government to overcome this global problem, (Mamonto et al., 2021). The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic has caused various problems, so the disaster has opened the eyes of all parties to how important it is to carry out disaster management and to anticipate the impact of disasters in the future, (R. E. Putera et al., 2018). At the beginning of the addition of hundreds of cases and until now the addition of positive cases of Covid-19 to thousands. On December 31, 2020, there

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were 743,196 confirmed cases of Covid-19, 22,138 cases died, and 611,097 recovered. The provinces with the most Covid-19 cases in Indonesia are DKI Jakarta, Central Java and West Java, (PDPI et al., 2020).

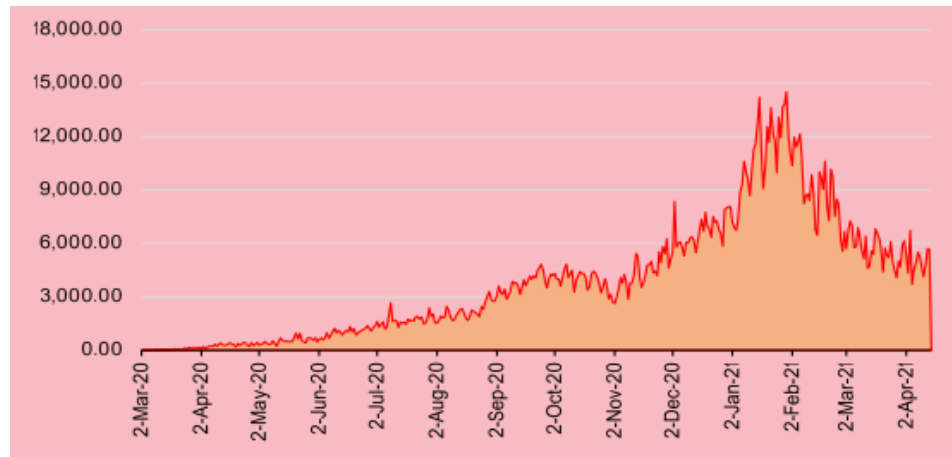


Figure 1. Daily Development of Indonesia's Covid-19 Positive Confirmed Cases (Satgas Covid-19, 2021).

Figure 1 shows that the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic still has to be done. Until April 2021, the population of Indonesia has been infected with Covid-19 at least 1.6 million people. Therefore, the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia certainly cannot be ignored. Positive cases of Covid-19 in West Sumatra Province have also continued to expand, since the first confirmed case was reported on March 26, 2020. In which, Covid-19 cases were found in the City of Padang and the City of Bukittinggi, which in turn also spread rapidly to 8 districts/cities. within 3 weeks of being reported. The highest number of Covid-19 cases in West Sumatra is in the Padang City area. In addition, Padang City residents also have high comorbidities or comorbidities, (Yuniarti et al., 2020). In addition, on October 7, 2020, the cities of Padang and West Sumatra received a warning by the spokesperson for the government for handling the Covid-19 in Indonesia, (Putera et al., 2020)

Various efforts to overcome Covid-19 have been carried out by the Indonesian government, including the City of Padang to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19, starting from the application of physical distancing to Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in various areas that are mapped as the epicenter of the spread, (Sari & Yunita, 2021). Although there are rules that regulate community activities during the Covid-19 pandemic, in fact there are still many people who do not follow the health protocols as recommended by the government, almost all people do not follow the health protocols submitted by the government and this is due to several things as follows:

1. Due to the need factor, people choose to work outside the home rather than staying at home
2. Difficult to get masks
3. There is a habit of not staying at home
4. There is a perception that the corona virus has not spread in the area where he lives.

With the increasing spread of Covid-19, and the public's indifference to the risk of being exposed to Covid-19, the Government has prepared a regulatory framework, institutional

framework, and financing framework, which are not only in response to the health emergency response conditions with the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, but also prepared a social safety net and the economic impact of the multidimensional disaster, namely Covid-19, (Hadi, 2020).

The lack of public awareness in carrying out the Covid-19 health protocol during the implementation of the policy new normal and the government which seemed to loosen the rules for dealing with Covid-19, resulted in the graph of positive cases of Covid-19 continuing to increase. So that when the PSBB policy was replaced with a policy new normal, the number of confirmed positive Covid-19 in the city of Padang jumped up. This is because the new normal policy is considered looser than the PSBB, thus affecting public compliance in implementing 3M as one of the Covid-19 health protocols.

Therefore, the capability of the Padang City Covid-19 Task Force is needed in reducing the rate of positive cases and deaths due to being infected with Covid-19. The enactment of West Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning Adaptation of New Habits in the Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease 2019, aims to reduce the risk and wider impact of Covid-19 in the community. So that the implementation of this Regional Regulation can discipline the community in carrying out health protocols and will receive sanctions for people who violate the things regulated in this Regional Regulation.

Furthermore, several studies on the capabilities of the government and the Covid-19 Task Force were carried out by (Almuttaqi, 2020; Khoerunisa & Noorikhshan, 2021; Kusumasari et al., 2010; Kusumasari & Alam, 2012; Padangsembian et al., 2020; Syafrida & Hartati, 2020), found that the government's capacity in disaster management is very important in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities. At the critical stage of disaster management, the capability requirements in the mitigation stage are evaluation, monitoring, and dissemination, while at the preparedness stage, planning, training, and training are important requirements in natural disaster management. Currently, the government's ability to deal with Covid-19 still has obstacles, such as the low quality of the Covid-19 Task Force's human resources related to laws and health protocols, which will certainly hamper the operations of the Covid-19 Task Force in the field. This study discusses the ability of the local governments in tackling Covid-19. There is still little previous research that focuses on discussing the capabilities of local governments in handling Covid-19 in the city of Padang. Then the difference between this study and previous research is that in this study the researcher wanted to examine the aspect of the ability of the Padang City Government in dealing with Covid-19 based on the West Sumatra Provincial

Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning the adaptation of new habits in the prevention and control of the coronavirus disease 2019. Therefore, looking at the results of several previous studies, it is known that capability is an important element that must be possessed by the Padang City Covid-19 handling task force in dealing with Covid-19.

METHODS

This research was conducted using qualitative research methods to see the role of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force in efforts to overcome Covid-19 in Padang City. Data collection is done by interview and documentation. This research was conducted in the city of Padang, West Sumatra Province, in the Organization Government. The research informants included the Padang City Government Assistant, Head of Padang City BPBD PK Division, Head of Public Health Division of Padang City Health Office, Staff of the Health and Nutrition Promotion Section of Padang City Health Office, Head of Social Protection and Security Division, Head of Social Protection for Disaster Victims. Alam, Head of the Public Information Communication Section of the Padang City Communication and Informatics Office, Head of Public Order and Community Peace, Padang City Civil Service Police Unit, Pasi Pers Kodim 0312 Padang, Head of the Padang City Environment Service, President Director of the Tsunami Alert Community (KOGAMI), Chair of the Group Forum Padang City Disaster Alert (KSB), Daily Chair of the West Sumatra Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (FPRB), Covid-19 Survivors Handling Independent Isolation at Home in Padang City, Covid-19 Survivors Hospital Patients. Semen Padang, Padang City, Covid-19 Survivors Hospital Patients. Rasidin of Padang City, and Traders at the Padang Raya Market. Data analysis in this study was carried out in 4 stages, namely: data collection stage, data reduction, data presentation, and verification conclusion drawing. Furthermore, researchers used triangulation techniques to see the validity of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The handling of Covid-19 was also carried out in Padang City, West Sumatra Province. One of the ways to deal with Covid-19 in Padang City is the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, which is coordinated directly by the Mayor of Padang. According to Bevaola Kusumasari, there are 6 requirements for local government capabilities in disaster management. The capabilities of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force in handling Covid-19 are analyzed as follows:

1. The institutional

Structure of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force as an effort to break the chain of spread and control of Covid-19 involves all elements within its membership and has also undergone restructuring. Management institutionally Covid Management Task Force-19 Padang involves all elements in its membership, such as law enforcement, social agencies, institutions in the field of information systems, institutions in the health sector and other fields. In addition, the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force also involved disaster volunteers in the Padang City in accordance with what has been stipulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Circular Number 440/5120/SJ concerning the Establishment of the Regional Covid-19 Handling Task Force. Then there was a restructuring of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force institution, it was known that the BPBD position as the head of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force in the region was replaced by a regional head. Where BPBD is no longer the main instrument in handling non-natural disasters such as Covid-19.

Effective institutional arrangements must have a clear organizational structure, roles, duties, and responsibilities and be able to establish networking with all levels of government (Kusumasari, 2012). In terms of institutional-related capabilities, the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force is capable when it has a clear structure, role, responsibility, and relationship with all other levels of government and has been carried out by the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force.

2. Human Resources

The current Covid-19 pandemic is unavoidable, humans are only able to prevent and prepare themselves if at one time exposed to the Covid-19 virus. Human resources (HR) are one of the important things in the management of a disaster, including Covid-19. Human resources are something that affects the success of an implementation of a Covid-19 response policy. The handling of Covid-19 in the City of Padang involves human resources from various aspects in the government and non-government who have joined as members of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force. So that the human resources in the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force have different roles and functions in dealing with Covid-19 in accordance with the main tasks of each agency.

According to Bevaola Kusumasari, one of the variables in the government's capability in disaster management is having sufficient human resources accompanied by a clear division of work and delegation. The capability of human resources in terms of quantity is indeed that the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force in the field of handling health still has shortcomings.

Table 1. Number of Health Workers Rasidin Hospital Padang City

No	Data SDM RS Umum Daerah dr. Rasidin Padang	Quantity
1.	Medical	49
2.	Clinical Psychology	0
3.	Nursing	84
4.	Midwifery	24
5.	Pharmacy	15
6.	Public Health	3
7.	Environmental Health	7
8.	Nutrition	9
9.	Physical Therapy	2
10.	Medical Technician	15
11.	Biomedical Engineering	24
12.	Traditional Health	0
13.	Other Nakes	0
14.	Structural	14
15.	Management Support	72
16.	Education Training	0
Total		318

Source: (Informasi SDM Kesehatan Nasional, n.d.)

Based on table 1. It is known that the number of human resources owned by the Padang City Rasidin hospital in 2017 was 318 people who were categorized as adequate based on the Indonesian Ministry of Health's BPPSDM. So that health services to the community by Rasidin Hospital before the Covid-19 pandemic did not experience the problem of a shortage of human resources. The shortage of health workers experienced by the Rasidin Hospital which specifically handles Covid-19 patients in the city of Padang began to be hampered when a surge in positive cases of Covid-19 occurred in the city of Padang in August 2020, (RSUD Dr Rasidin Padang, n.d.).

Based on table 2. It is known that Covid-19 patients have experienced a spike since August 2020, so health care is beyond the capacity of the hospital. Rasidin. This is also due to the capacity of the hospital. Rasidin, which only accommodates Covid-19 patients, is 112 patients (Antisipasi Lonjakan Pasien, Sumbar Tambah RS Khusus Corona, n.d.), of which at the Rasidin Hospital there are seven isolation rooms, consisting of 112 beds and 42 rooms. With a capacity that can accommodate as many as 112 patients, the Padang City Rasidin Hospital needs to increase its capacity so that it can accommodate a larger number of Covid-19 patients when positive cases of Covid-19 experience a spike.

Table 2. Number of Covid-19 Patients at Rasidin Padang Hospital

	May30	June 16	June 18	June 23	June 30	July 12	August 10	August 23	September 20
Adults	39	43	37	30	26	16	48	45	55
OTG	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults Children	6	8	11	9	6	2	6	4	2
PDP	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	-
Child									
OTG	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Child									
Healed	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Child									
Healed	7	12	-	4	1	1	3	3	2
dult									
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56	67	51	45	36	20	58	53	59

Source: (RSUD Dr Rasidin Padang, n.d.)

However, efforts to increase health personnel resources will be pursued by the Head of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force so that the health services provided can be felt maximally by Covid-19 survivors who are receiving treatment at Rasidin Padang Hospital. Then the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force also has relatively adequate human resources in other fields including secretarial, law enforcement and disciplinary fields, data and information fields, and also volunteering.

Furthermore, regarding the human resource capabilities of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force, in terms of quality, it is also good. However, the performance of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force which has not been able to be carried out optimally is due to inadequate facilities and infrastructure resources to carry out the task of handling Covid-19 patients. So that the maximum Padang City Covid-19 handling facilities for Covid-19 patients cannot be provided by the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force. In addition, this condition occurs because Covid-19 is a new disaster experienced by Indonesia, causing the completeness of tools and facilities and infrastructure to overcome Covid-19 is very minimal and not prepared in advance.

3. The implementation of Policy

The Covid-19 Outbreak that occurred in Indonesia has shown a critical point that affects multidimensional, social, political, economic, and cultural aspects. Then, the lack of seriousness in dealing with Covid-19 will also have the potential to destroy the nation itself, (Susilo et al., 2020). Therefore, efforts are needed from the government to overcome Covid-19 through Covid-19 disaster risk reduction activities. The success of the implementation of the Covid-19 response in this case refers to the ability of Indonesian Government institutions to make policies and be able to implement them effectively. When the relevant organizations are unable to fully commit to responding to the threat of disaster, it can lead to a society that is completely unprepared for disaster (Anilawati et al., 2021). So that this condition will have a political impact on the government, which then the slow responsiveness of authority institutions to disasters can cause a crisis of trust for the people affected by the disaster by assuming that the government does not carry out its role and function to provide protection to the community, (Ulum, 2014).

In dealing with Covid-19, the Indonesian government has issued a policy. One of the efforts to break the chain of spread of Covid-19, the West Sumatera Provincial Government made a policy of Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Adaptation of New Habits (AKB) in the Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease 2019. This AKB Regulation can be applied in all regencies/cities in Sumatra. West, one of which is implemented by the City of Padang, (Jaenam & Juliardi, 2021). Regarding the implementation of the AKB regional regulation in Padang City, there are still some people who are aware of the importance of health protocols, one of which is wearing masks when outside the home. Even though the AKB regional regulation has been enacted, there are still people who do not use masks when in public places or in crowds, such as at Pasar Raya Padang. Thus, the researchers considered that some of the community would obey the health protocol or wear masks if they knew that the Yustisi Operation was carried out by the law enforcement field of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force. Therefore, the researcher concludes that people are not yet fully aware of themselves to wear masks when doing activities outside the home. Therefore, the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force needs to maximize socialization and education to the public regarding the AKB Regulation and the importance of obeying health protocols to avoid the Covid-19 virus. Nevertheless, the steps and efforts of the Covid-19 Task Force in implementing the Covid-19 response policy should be appreciated, because until the end of 2020 they have prepared and implemented Covid-19 prevention policies as several efforts to suppress the spread of Covid-19. Since the Covid-19 status was declared a national pandemic disaster, policies related to

economic recovery to policies for the prevention of Covid-19 have been determined and implemented by the Covid-19 Task Force.

According to Bevaola Kusumasari, the capability of local government in policies for effective implementation is an important requirement in disaster management. The implementation of the AKB regional regulation is one of the policies set by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force which has been able to reduce the rate of positive Covid-19 numbers in the city of Padang, as evidenced by the fluctuating tendency to fall based on data on the development of Covid-19 in the city of Padang, which can be accessed on the official website of the Pemko Padang, namely covid.padang.go.id. The New Habits Adaptation Policy (AKB) was taken by the government as an effort to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19. The policy encourages people to adjust their behavior in accordance with the health protocols set by the government.

4. Finance

To be able to carry out every activity in the context of dealing with Covid-19, the Covid-19 Handling Task Force requires financial resources to achieve its goals. In addition, the source of funds and budget are also important factors in overcoming the Covid-19 in the city of Padang. The availability of adequate funds or budget will certainly affect the success of the activities carried out. The Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force requires an adequate budget to carry out any Covid-19 prevention programs and activities. Therefore, in carrying out its activities as the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force, of course it will require supporting facilities and infrastructure in efforts to overcome Covid-19.

According to Bevaola Kusumasari, the government must be equipped with adequate financial resources to be capable of disaster management. The Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force is refocusing the budget to support the handling and prevention of Covid-19. Then for the handling of Covid-19 in Padang City, the budget owned by the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force is adequate. Where, the existing budget can support all activities in the implementation of Covid-19 prevention efforts in the city of Padang. In addition, to prevent a shortage of funds, the Covid-19 Task Force has distributed funds based on the priority scale and needs of each OPD. The Covid-19 Handling Task Force requires financial support in order to be able to carry out each of its activities to achieve its goals in dealing with Covid-19. In addition, the management of financial resources must also be considered so that the utilization of the Covid-19 budget can be carried out effectively.

5. Technical

Techniques in handling Covid-19 are related to logistics and the delivery of information. Technical capability refers to the ability of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force in providing Covid-19 logistics to the community, and regarding adequate technology information systems and communication networks between organizations, communities, and media representatives. Logistics in disaster is anything tangible that can be used to fulfill a basic human need that is consumable consisting of food, clothing, and shelter. Included in the logistics category are goods that are consumable or consumed. The logistics that has been provided are intended without getting attention or being borrowed to those in need in the context of disaster management. Furthermore, the distribution of logistical assistance is a system of distribution and distribution of logistical assistance in the context of disaster management. Therefore, logistics management in handling Covid-19 is very important in disaster management. Logistics in dealing with Covid-19 includes two things, namely health logistics and humanitarian logistics.

According to Bevaola Kusumasari, what is meant is having a logistics management system and information technology to communicate with the public. In logistics management, the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force plays a very important role. The logistics for Covid-19 consist of health logistics and humanitarian logistics. As for the humanitarian logistics of the Covid-19 Covid-19 Handling Task Force, it is in the field of data and information which in this case is under the responsibility of the Padang City Social Service, which provides logistical assistance to people who are self-isolating Covid-19 at home. This is done so that the community does not carry out activities outside the home, so that the Padang City Social Service Office helps in fulfilling their basic needs. However, when the logistics are borne by the Padang City urban village, there are still people who self-isolate at home who have not been recorded and do not receive logistical assistance. Therefore, the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force needs to maximize coordination with urban villages so that Padang City people who need logistical assistance when self-isolating Covid-19 receive assistance. Because it is very risky for people who are confirmed positive for Covid-19 if they carry out activities outside the home to fulfill their basic needs. In addition, through the Padang City Social Service, the community also received BST assistance for the economic recovery of the community during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Therefore, the Padang City Social Service Office as the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force is quite good in terms of logistics management to the community during this Covid-19 period.

The capability of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force in the logistics management system has been good. This is evidenced by the provision of logistical assistance to Covid-19 survivors. However, the researchers did not find any logistics management flow made by the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force. So, there is a need for a logistics management flow by the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force to clarify the Covid-19 logistics distribution system.

Furthermore, in terms of technical information regarding the Covid-19 information system to the public who are under the responsibility of the Padang City Communication and Information Office, coordination with the Padang City Health Office needs to be improved. The communication and information office are experiencing problems in terms of *updating* the latest data regarding the number of people who have been confirmed to be Covid-19 in the city of Padang. So that evaluation is very much needed in the Covid-19 Handling Task Force related to the delivery of Covid-19 news to the public so that it can be managed properly. So that later it will not cause confusion in the community due to the data found on the official website of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force which does not match the numbers with the Covid-19 data uploaded by the West Sumatera Provincial and National Task Force.

According to Bevaola Kusumasari, technical capabilities also include information technology to communicate with the public. Regarding this, to communicate with the public regarding the availability of hospitals for Covid-19 survivors, it is not yet available on the website official of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force. Therefore, this can be pursued in the future by the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force, so that the public can quickly access information related to the availability of hospitals that handle Covid-19 patients. Thus, the capability of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force in terms of the technical capabilities of the information system section still needs to be improved and developed again. So that all the information needed by the community regarding Covid-19 can be easily accessed.

6. Leadership

Leadership is an activity in leading an organization carried out by the leader. Leadership activities are also important in activities related to organizational functions in this case, namely Covid-19 disaster management. One of the functions of leadership is to move subordinates to be able to carry out the tasks that are their authority. Therefore, leaders must be able to carry out organizational functions properly. In addition, an emergency is indeed a test for a leader in making certain decisions because the leader can influence the fate of many victims. So, at such a

critical time, the ability to make quick and appropriate decisions, when needed, is a key requirement for a leader in the Covid-19 era.

According to Bevaola, leadership capability in disaster management is to have leadership capacity that can make quick and appropriate decisions. In the response to Covid-19 in the City of Padang, the Mayor of Padang, Mr. Mahyeldi Ansharullah, has shown an attitude that is capable of being responsive and responsive in issuing decisions in the context of breaking the Covid-19 chain. The head of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force has issued several policies in handling Covid-19 in Padang City. To rebuild people's lives due to Covid-19, the Chair of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force also provided tax exemptions based on the Padang Mayor's Decree Number 2020. In addition, the Chair of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force also went directly to distribute masks to the public who showed a responsive attitude. in the context of dealing with Covid-19. In addition, the Chair of the Padang City Covid-19 Task Force also appealed to his subordinates to contribute, such as setting aside a small portion of the salary received for the Covid-19 response as a concern for the people affected by Covid-19 in Padang City. The increase in the positive number of Covid-19 also occurred in the City of Padang, but by the end of 2020 the spread of Covid-19 was able to be suppressed, and the number of Covid-19 in the City of Padang began to fluctuate and tended to fall.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the description of the discussion described above, it can be concluded that the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force has played a good role in handling Covid-19 in Padang City. However, to be capable, there are still several things that need to be maximized by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force in improving its performance results in dealing with Covid-19. As for this matter, such as an increase in the availability of resources for the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force personnel to deal with Covid-19. In addition, it is also necessary to improve facilities and infrastructure in dealing with Covid-19, especially health services.

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