

Evaluation of the Implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination Policy by the East Kutai Regency Health Office

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Abstract. This study aims to study and evaluate the implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination policy in Sanggata Utara District, as an effort to overcome the spread of the Covid-19 virus, by using previous research as a reference source, which is then analyzed to find out the urgency and differences between previous research and research conducted by the author. In addition, the researcher also compares with the results of the researcher's observations, so that it can make it easier for the author to understand the phenomena and problems that are occurring in the implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination policy, so that a common thread can be drawn and analyzed more specifically about the role of the East Kutai Regency Health Office, as one of the stakeholders who play an important role in the implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination policy. The author hopes that this research will provide problem-solving references for future use. This research is qualitative and uses a descriptive approach. This research also refers to the evaluation theory from Nurcholis so that through these methods and theories, it can be known that the results of this study found that the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program in Sanggata Utara District is quite optimal because it is in accordance with the technical guidelines for the implementation of vaccination, it's just that it is still lacking in terms of socialization to the community. The suggestion in this study is that in the future the East Kutai Regency Health Office will be more active in providing socialization to the community and improving the quality of work of implementers of the Covid-19 vaccination policy so that it can increase public interest in the Covid-19 vaccination.

Keywords: Evaluation; Policy; Covid-19; Vaccination.

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INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus Disease 2019 or currently known as the Covid-19 virus is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The emergence of the Covid-19 virus originated from a series of pneumonia cases in China, precisely in Wuhan City, whose cause is unknown (Huang et al., 2020). Because of its very easy transmission, this caused its spread to also be very rapid, so the Covid-19 virus quickly spread widely in China and more than 190 other countries. The emergence of the Covid-19 virus is enough to create unrest in the community because this virus is considered to be life-threatening and cause health problems. The Covid-19 virus actually not only causes health problems, but also causes adverse impacts in various sectors, such as tourism, economy, education and others (Rahman, 2021). Due to the increasing number of transmission cases, on March 12, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced and designated this Covid-19 virus as a pandemic or Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) (Susilo et al., 2020).

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As an effort to prevent and overcome, the Government also takes part in making policies to overcome Covid-19. As, one example of government policy contained in the decision of permenkes HK.01.07 / MENKES / 382/2020 concerning Health Protocols for people in public places and facilities such as wearing masks, washing hands with soap and water, or using alcohol-based antiseptic liquids, maintaining a minimum distance of one meter and avoiding crowds / crowds. In addition, the government also issued Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning large-scale social restrictions, in order to accelerate the response to the Covid-19 Pandemic. However, in this case, in fact, the Central Government, is still not responsive in dealing with pandemic conditions (Ramadhan, theconversation.com). As a result, misinformation occurs and the public gets information from private searches in the media to find out the policies made by the government, as well as the dangers of the virus (Agustino, 2020).

The increasingly outbreak of the Covid-19 Pandemic requires the Government to take a firm stance and make systematic policies. Policies related to Covid-19 vaccination are contained in Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in the context of Overcoming the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic. Following up on the Presidential Regulation, the Minister of Health then issued Minister of Health Regulation Number 18 of 2021 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Overcoming the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic, this is a policy aimed at reviving the health, social, and economic conditions of the community. Vaccination itself is the administration of a vaccine that is specifically given in order to cause or increase a person's immunity actively to a disease, so that if one day exposed to the disease will not get sick or only experience mild pain and not become a source of transmission (Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). Vaccines are considered the most effective and economical way to prevent infectious diseases, so the development of vaccines is indispensable to be more effective for weakening the Covid-19 virus (Makmun & Hazhiyah, 2020).

However, in the process of implementing the Covid-19 vaccination policy, of course, there are challenges and obstacles that arise in the midst of the community, such as there are still some people who doubt the efficacy and effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine, even some of them also refuse to be given the vaccine (Balai Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan

Baturaja, n.d.). Seeing some of the problems that arise during the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy, of course, can be an evaluation material for policy implementers.

In this study, researchers took three (3) previous relevant studies that examined the Evaluation of Policy Implementation that had been carried out a lot before, including those carried out by Valya, Araytri, & Herdayati (2021) entitled "Evaluasi Pengelolaan Data dan Informasi Program Vaksinasi Covid-19 (Corona Virus Disease 19) di Wilayah Lampung Tahun 2021", this research is descriptive research with an observational approach. The results of this study found that the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in the Lampung area still has obstacles, namely the lack of human resources and cold chain facilities in the form of refrigerators, besides that there are still obstacles in the process of recording and reporting or the process of inputting service results and operating the SMILE application (Electronic immunization and Logistics Monitoring System), so improvements are still needed in logistics calculations. vaccination so that Lampung province can achieve immune immunity or herd immunity. The relevance of Valya & Herdayani's research to this research is that it also discusses the evaluation of Covid-19 vaccination policies in an area, while the difference is that Valya's research focuses more on observing the management of data and information about the Covid-19 vaccination program.

Another research by Lia Fitrianingrum (2021) entitled "Evaluasi Kebijakan Penanganan Covid-19 Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat", this research uses qualitative research methods. In this study, it was found that the evaluation of policies for handling Covid-19 in West Java Province in addition to involving organizational, substance and political elements, there are also other important elements that are the drivers of policies for handling Covid-19 to be more optimal, namely community support and participation (human society). The relevance of Lia's research to this research is to discuss the evaluation of policies for handling Covid-19, while the difference is that Sindy's research focuses more on organizational aspects, substance aspects and political aspects in handling Covid-19.

Then in a study by Sindy Oktatiara (2022) entitled "Evaluasi Pelayanan Vaksinasi Covid-19 di Puskesmas Plaju Kota Palembang Tahun 2021", in this study using qualitative research methods. The results of this study found that the effectiveness criteria (inputs, outputs, outcomes, benefit-impact), have not been effective enough to achieve the objectives of the Covid-19 vaccination service. On the adequacy criteria, there is still a shortage of waiting space and a vacuum in vaccine stocks. On the leveling criteria, it has carried out vaccination services fairly and evenly to all circles of society. On the criteria for responsiveness, the community responds through suggestion boxes and social media. On the criteria for accuracy, it is appropriate in terms

of policy, delegation of duties and authorities, as well as service directions and procedures. The relevance of Sindy's research to this study is to study evaluations in the implementation of Covid-19 vaccination, while the difference in his research lies in services, where this previous research focused more on Covid-19 vaccination services in an area.

Evaluation in the implementation of a policy is indeed very important to be carried out so that in the future the relevant agencies can improve themselves so that the objectives of the policy implementation can be achieved better. Because the evaluation itself aims to analyze, collect, and present useful information about the evaluation object, then assess it by comparing it with indicators and the results are used to make decisions about the evaluation object (Winarno, 2012). In accordance with the title studied, of course, this study aims to review and evaluate the recording and reporting of the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy by the East Kutai Regency Health Office, especially in Sangatta Utara District.

METHOD

The research entitled "Evaluation of the Implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination Policy by the East Kutai Regency Health Office in Sangatta Utara District in 2021", uses a type of qualitative method with a descriptive approach, which in general this research is more intended to describe and describe social phenomena that aim to make descriptions, descriptions, facts and relationships between social phenomena concerned with the title of this study. The data collection technique carried out in this study is with field research, where researchers collect data directly so that the data obtained is more accurate, as for several techniques in field research, namely observation, interviews and documentation. Observation itself is carried out such as directly observing the object under study so that it is able to explain and obtain the necessary data, then the interview which is a conversation carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer (who asks the question) and the interviewee (who provides answers to the questions asked), in this case the researcher conducts an interview with the East Kutai Regency Health Office, especially in the Section of Surveying and Immunization which is located under the Field of Disease Prevention and Control (P2P). Finally, documentation which is data collection using archives or documents as a data source that can be detailed by looking at, recording and capturing in pictures (Sari, Marwiyah, Puji, Melidia, & Hasanah, 2021). The theory used in this study is the evaluation theory from Nurcholis (Nurcholis, 2007) which says that policy evaluation is a process of basing oneself on strict discipline and time stages. Therefore we have to create a general scheme of assessment and create a set of instruments that include parameters and indicators. The general

scheme of assessment consists of four variables, namely inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes (Jannah, 2016).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As Efforts to overcome the spread of Covid-19 in the Sangatta Utara District area by the East Kutai Regency Health Office through the Covid-19 vaccination policy are carried out intensively. Not only that, health protocols during the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination such as wearing masks, washing hands and maintaining distance are also tightened in order to minimize the transmission of the Covid-19 virus during the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination.

According to Nurcholis (2007: 277), there is an assessment scheme in policy evaluation, this assessment scheme consists of four points, namely: 1) Input, 2) Process, 3) Output, and 4) Outcomes (Surya Walidi, 2021). For the results of research on the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program by the East Kutai Regency Health Office, especially in Sangatta Utara District itself refers to Nurcholis' policy evaluation theory, the following research results will be explained in accordance with the discussion of policy evaluation theory as follows:

Input

Input is the input needed to evaluate the policy, the input itself is very influential with the initial goal of establishing a policy. In this case, inputs usually include human resources (HR), facilities and infrastructure, and policy dissemination,

Health Human Resources (SDMK)

In this Covid-19 vaccination program, Health Resources (SDMK) workers really need to be optimally involved in many aspects such as promotive and preventive aspects of public health. Public health workers can innovate and create strategies to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in Indonesia (Kemenko PMK, 2020). To increase the capacity of vaccinators and other health workers involved in the implementation of this vaccination, all health workers involved in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination need to have sufficient knowledge and skills to ensure the safe and efficient administration of the Covid-19 vaccine (Direktorat Jenderal Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Penyakit, 2021).

To facilitate the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program, East Kutai Regency itself already has health workers trained as Covid-19 vaccinators, namely a total of 195 people spread across several sub-districts in East Kutai Regency. Sdmk vaccinators who have been trained consist of health workers in puskesmas, hospitals, clinics and the private sector. For trained vaccinators from the Sangatta Utara health center itself, which is around 5 people, often

trained vaccinators from the Sangatta Utara health center are also assisted by trained vaccinators from the Teluk Lingga health center and Sangatta Selatan health center so that covid-19 vaccinators in the implementation of Covid-19 vaccination in the Sangatta Utara District itself is sufficient even though at first there was no specific target from the East Kutai Regency Health Office. in terms of HRK covid-19 vaccinators.

Facilities and Infrastructure

Facilities and infrastructure in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program in East Kutai Regency, especially in Sangatta Utara district itself are quite adequate, such as cold boxes, vaccine carriers, cool packs and also vaccine refrigerators or other means of transportation in accordance with the type of Covid-19 vaccine, these facilities and infrastructure are not only available at the East Kutai Regency Health Office, but it is also found in puskesmas in the working area of the East Kutai Regency Health Office including Sangatta Utara District such as the Sangatta Utara health center and the Teluk Lingga health center. In East Kutai Regency itself, there are at least 5 refrigerators stored in pharmaceutical warehouses and also 1 refrigerator each in 21 health centers in East Kutai Regency, each of these health centers also has at least 2-3 vaccine carriers needed to store and maintain the quality of the Covid-19 vaccine before being used or distributed.

Socialization of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Socialization is the process of conveying information to policy targets, socialization itself is very necessary to support the success of a policy at the time of implementation. However, in this case, in general, the East Kutai Regency Health Office does not provide special socialization to the public regarding the Covid-19 virus, Covid-19 vaccination and the importance of vaccinating against Covid-19, this is the weakness of the East Kutai Regency Health Office in terms of public communication. Although sometimes the East Kutai Regency Health Office provides a little socialization about the side effects of Covid-19 vaccination at the time before the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Sangatta Utara District, this is considered less effective because socialization is only heard by people who come before the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination begins, in addition to that for people who do not have the desire to vaccinate against Covid-19, they still do not get socialization so that they get a reason to take the Covid-19 vaccination.

Process

Process is a step in how the policy is realized in the form of direct services provided to the community, this process usually includes clarity of mechanisms, certainty, control, and effectiveness in the implementation of policies.

Mechanism for Implementing the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

In the policy evaluation process, a clear mechanism for implementing the Covid-19 vaccination is needed, the East Kutai Regency Health Office refers to the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07 / MENKES / 4638 / 2021 concerning Guidelines for Vaccination Implementation Techniques in the Context of Overcoming the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic, which is the initial stage in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination, namely comprehensive planning so that the quality of services and vaccination coverage Covid-19 can increase and be evenly distributed. The planning stage of the Covid-19 vaccination needs is prepared by taking into account basic data such as the number of targets, implementing personnel, health service facilities / vaccination service posts, vaccine needs, supporting equipment and logistics, both for program vaccinations and mutual aid vaccinations. During the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination, especially in Sangatta Utara District, the East Kutai Regency Health Office was felt to have implemented the mechanism for implementing the Covid-19 vaccination as previously explained quite well, because all basic data such as the number of targets, implementing personnel and others were in accordance with what had been planned.

Certainty

Certainty is a supporting aspect in evaluating policies, the certainty referred to here is an aspect related to the timing of the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination, for the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Sangatta Utara District itself is in accordance with the stages of the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination based on the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07 / MENKES / 4638 / 2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Pandemic Management Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), which states that there are 3 stages of vaccination for priority groups. Then for the implementation of vaccination in the Sangatta Utara District area itself, it is actually almost scheduled every day except holidays, but often the community still lacks updates regarding the schedule and place of implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination.

Disciplinary

Regulation is one of the important aspects in the implementation of policies. At the beginning of the implementation of the Covid-19 phase III vaccination for the general public, in Sangatta Utara District itself, there were still quite minimal vaccine quotas and were carried out en masse due to the limited number of existing vaccines, while there were still very many people who had not been vaccinated, so that the people who came were often not conducive because they were scrambling to get the Covid-19 vaccine. Therefore, in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination, the East Kutai Regency Health Office was assisted by several members of the Satpol-PP, TNI, and also the National Police in terms of ordering, securing and also implementing health protocols. so that the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination can run in an orderly, conducive manner and also in accordance with health protocols. The discipline carried out so far is considered to have been quite effectively carried out.

Effectiveness

Effectiveness is one of the important aspects that must be seen in the evaluation of the Covid-19 Vaccination policy in Sangatta Utara District. Effectiveness is more towards achieving the desired result, where effectiveness is a comparison between the results that are carried out in a real way with the results that have been planned. A policy can be said to be successful or effective if its goals can be achieved (Surya Walidi, 2021). For the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Sangatta Utara District, it can be said to be effective because the implementation has run optimally and in accordance with the established policies, for the achievement of the Covid-19 vaccination target in Sangatta Utara District in 2021, it has also been considered sufficient, namely 67,462 (73.85%) of the total target target of 95,572 people.

Results (Output)

The output itself is the result of policy evaluation obtained from the implementation of the policy and provides an overview of whether an implementation of the policy has produced a product that is in accordance with the initial objectives that have been set. These outputs include whether or not the targets are appropriate, the targets addressed, and the groups involved in the implementation of the policy.

Implementation Conformity with Policy Objectives

The implementation of the policy must of course be in accordance with the policies that have been made, so that at the stage of implementing this policy, it is expected to be able to achieve the objectives of the policies that have been made previously. In implementing this Covid-19 vaccination policy, the East Kutai Regency Health Office refers to having adjusted the

implementation of the policy in the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07 / MENKES / 4638 / 2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Overcoming the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic. In the technical guidance, there is a planning for covid-19 vaccination needs which is prepared by taking into account basic data (number of targets, health service facilities/vaccination service posts, implementing personnel, vaccine needs, supporting equipment and logistics), both for program vaccinations and mutual cooperation vaccinations (Kemenkes, 2021). In 2021, the number of achievements of Covid-19 Dose 1 vaccination in East Kutai Regency has exceeded the target target of vaccine recipients, which is 75.72%, which this figure has reached the target of achieving the implementation of vaccinations that have been recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI), which is at least 70%.

Target Accuracy

In an effort to achieve the objectives of the Covid-19 vaccination policy, the accuracy of the target also needs to be considered because the purpose of this Covid-19 vaccination policy is as an effort to overcome the spread of the Covid-19 virus in Indonesia. Based on the technical guidelines for the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination that have been determined, the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in 2021 has the implementation stages for priority groups which are carried out as follows:

Phase I, will be carried out starting in January 2021 with the target of priority groups of health workers, assistant health workers, and students who are undergoing medical professional education who work at Health Service Facilities. Phase II, will be carried out starting the third week of February 2021 with the target of priority groups of the elderly community (≥ 60 years), public service personnel/officers such as the Indonesian National Army (TNI), Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol-PP), Village Heads/Lurah or Village/Village officials, members of the DPR/DPD/DPRD, state officials, State Civil Apparatus (ASN), Government Employees with Employment Agreements (PPPK), BUMN/BUMD employees, BPJS, BPBD, religious leaders and religious extension workers, market traders, people/volunteers who help accelerate the implementation of vaccinations for the elderly, as well as key workers (essential workers) in the field of education (educators and education personnel, including educators and education staff of foreign nationals. Phase III, will be implemented starting in July 2021 with the target of priority groups of vulnerable communities from geospatial, social, and economic aspects, aged 18 years and over and other communities.

In this section, the East Kutai District Health Office is considered to have implemented this Covid-19 vaccination program according to the targets contained in the predetermined Covid-19 vaccination policy.

Involved Groups

In the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Sangatta Utara District, the East Kutai Regency Health Office not only plays a role alone, to achieve this predetermined target, the East Kutai Regency Health Office is also assisted by legal entities/business entities, as well as several other related groups. The groups involved in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Sangatta Utara District include support in the form of health workers on duty from private hospitals in Sangatta Utara District, regional public hospitals, Sangatta Utara Health Centers, Puskesmas Teluk Lingga, and Puskesmas Sangatta Selatan, Polres Kutai Timur, Koramil 0909-01 / SGT, LANAL Sangatta, and also Satpol PP as security personnel so that the situation and conditions at the vaccination site remain conducive. Apart from being manpower who maintain the situation so that it is always conducive during the implementation of vaccinations, the East Kutai Police, Koramil 0909-01 / SGT and LANAL Sangatta also often hold the implementation of Covid-19 vaccinations in different places, besides that there are also other stakeholders such as private companies that also hold mutual cooperation vaccinations for employees and employees' families so that more and more people get the Covid-19 vaccine.

Outcomes

Outcomes are an overview of whether a policy evaluation has a real impact on the target group in accordance with the policy objectives that have been made. Outcomes include changes or improvements, and positive impacts on the implementers involved in it.

Changes in target groups

During the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination itself, there was no change in the target group of covid-19 vaccination, it's just that there was an addition to the Covid-19 vaccination target which was only for 18 years and over, then based on circular Number HK.02.02 //1727/2021 from the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Phase 3 Vaccination for Vulnerable People and Other General Public and the Implementation of Covid-19 Vaccination for Children Aged 12 to 17 Years, Covid-19 vaccination targets are also allowed for children aged 12-17 years. Not only that, on December 13, 2021, the Ministry of Health also conveyed the provision of vaccinations for children 6-11 years old, this was based on the Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07 / MENKES / 6688 / 2021 concerning the Implementation of Covid-19 Vaccination for Children Aged 6 to 11 Years.

Improved Implementation

The increase in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program certainly continues to be carried out by the East Kutai Regency Health Office so that in the future vaccination in an effort to overcome the spread of Covid-19 can reduce the spread of Covid-19 and achieve herd immunity in the community or herd immunity, this is intended so that the community is more protected and can remain socially and economically productive. To accelerate the target of vaccination targets in Sangatta Utara District, the East Kutai Regency Health Office, which previously only held Covid-19 vaccinations in certain places such as the Multipurpose Building (GSG) and Public Meeting Hall (BPU), is now also implementing Covid-19 vaccinations in public places such as entertainment venues, and also on the road vaccines in several RT/RWs so that it is easier for people to get vaccines anywhere

CONCLUSION

The evaluation of the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Sangatta Utara District in general is quite good and optimal; it's just that it is still lacking in the implementation of socialization regarding the Covid-19 vaccination and its implementation. For this reason, it is hoped that the East Kutai Regency Health Office can increase socialization in the future so that public interest in the Covid-19 vaccination will increase so that the number of achievements of the Covid-19 vaccination target will soon be achieved.

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