Dynamic Governanc e Pekanbaru City in Policy Implementation About The New Normal in Pandemic Covid-19 Era

Resa Vio Vani

Department Of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Riau (email: resavani31@gmail.com)

Dedi Kusuma Habibie Mayarni

Abstract

Dynamic Governance shown in this study aims to reveal various programs and activities within the scope of government that must always be oriented towards the public interest with the various challenges and anticipatory requests for Covid19 on the implementation of a new lifestyle policy in Pekanbaru City with policies, understanding the objectives that must be implemented. overall. This study aims to see the Dynamic Government of Pekanbaru City in Implementing the New Lifestyle Policy during the Covid19 pandemic. The method used in this research is a qualitative method based on the postpositivism or interpretive philosophy, used to examine the conditions of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument. This result is that government programs in overcoming Covid19 through the New Lifestyle policy, research have not answered existing problems so that they have not been able to produce and implement adaptive policies (adaptive policies) through the development of dynamic capabilities (including the ability to think ahead, think again, and think crosswise.) in the process of implementing the New Lifestyle policy during the Covid pandemic19

Keywords:

dynamic governance; policy implementation; new normal; coronavirus disease19

Introduction

Covid19 (Coronavirus disease 2019) appeared locally in Wuhan - China at the end of 2019 and began to plague the end of January 2020, then spread throughout the world from February to August 2020. Pekanbaru City implements Large-Scale Social Restrictions on April 15, 2020, based on Pekanbaru Mayor Regulation Number 74 of 2020 concerning guidelines for implementing large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid19) in Pekanbaru City. Pekanbaru City implements Large-Scale Social Restrictions on April 15 2020 based on Pekanbaru Mayor Regulation Number 74 of 2020 concerning

guidelines for implementing large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid19) in Pekanbaru City.

New normal or New Life Behavior (PHB) was officially enforced by the Mayor of Pekanbaru on June 9, 2020, based on Decree (SK) No: 399 of 2020. Enforcement of Pekanbaru Mayor Regulation (Perwako) number 104 of 2020 concerning guidelines for people's new life behaviors productive and safe in the prevention and control of Covid-19 in Pekanbaru City.

The public wants reforms or changes in public services and good governance, considering that so far the implementation is considered poor. Pekanbaru City is hit by the Covid19 pandemic crisis, PSBB forces people to stay silent at home, greatly disrupting their daily activities and livelihoods, while the economy must continue to run. From the development of the handling of Covid19 to date, predictions have emerged that this condition will last quite a long time. Thus, an emergency condition that was considered temporary will soon become a new normal. Pekanbaru City re-entered the red zone of the second wave of the spread of the Covid19 virus in June 2020 after the enactment of the New Normal or New Lifestyle.

One of the conditions for enforcing the new normal is the reduction in positive cases of Covid-19. As of 27 May 2020. No cure for the Covid pandemic 19 has yet been found The PSBB policy affects the social life of the community and causes economic and political crises. Pekanbaru City received the smallest index in Riau Province in the transmission of covid19 during the implementation of the third stage of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) on May 29, 2020, namely with an RO ratio of 0.4 from the Riau Province index, namely the ratio of 0.88. However, after the implementation of the New Normal or New Lifestyle (PHB) on June 1, 2020, the case index in Pekanbaru City has increased through several clusters.

New normal in Habibi et al. (2020) is a change in behavior to continue carrying out normal activities, but coupled with the application of health protocols to prevent the transmission of Covid-19. The principle of the new normal is to be able to adapt to life patterns. This transformation is to organize new lives and behaviors during a pandemic, which will then be carried forward until a vaccine is found for Covid-19.

The public must be accustomed to the situation. The Task Force is ready to formulate a movement entitled four healthy five perfect. This movement is not the same as pre-existing food consumption patterns. This is more aimed at preventing the transmission of the

coronavirus. The four healthy ones are wearing a mask, maintaining physical distance, washing hands, and getting enough rest, and not panicking.

Dynamic Governance

The current concept of dynamic governance is the government's ability to continually adjust public policies and programs, as well as patterns of changing the way public policies are formulated and implemented so that long-term interests are achieved. Dynamic conditions in government are very important for sustainable economic and social development, especially in an environment that is experiencing uncertainty and rapid change where people are increasingly demanding sophistication, more education, and are more affected by globalization and the birth of various new concepts in governance and global competition.

Dynamic governance is another form of development in the understanding of government science and modern public administration approaches helps to see problems as a whole (holistically), one of which is the dynamic governance development model in Singapore by Neo and Chen.

According to Anwar dalam Tahir (2017) The concept of dynamic governance theory reflects the deliberate efforts of leaders to shape their future. The basic concept of Dynamic Governance is to combine culture with capabilities so that it can produce changes for the better. Dynamic governance dalam Neo, Boon and Chen (2007) said, "dynamic governance is the key to success in a world undergoing accelerating globalization and unrelenting technological advancement".

According to Michels and Graf in Andhika (2017) This is related to the government's model and way of achieving medium and long-term goals, which requires continuous stakeholder participation between the government, the private sector, civil society, and the community in formulating any policies and patterns of stakeholder participation that lead to forms of change that are agreed upon. This participation is important in a democratic country to restore public trust, although public participation does not necessarily contribute significantly to changes in government institutions of a country.

Policy Implementation

According to Gordon in Mulyadi (2016:24) implementation with regard to various activities directed at program realization. Wahab inside Anggara (2012:530) said The definition of policy implementation is simply formulated as a process of implementing public policy decisions, which are usually in the form of laws, government regulations, judicial decisions, executive orders, or presidential decrees.

According to Udoji inside Anggara (2012:531) said if, "The execution of policies is as important if not more important than policy making. Policy will remain dreams or blue prints file jackets unless they implemented. a process of moving to ward a policy objective by mean administrative and political steps".

Jones inside Anggara (2012: 533-534) said that in discussing the implementation of the policy there are two actors involved, namely:

- 1. Some people outside the bureaucrats who may be involved in implementation activities, such as legislators, judges, and others.
- 2. Those bureaucrats who are involved in functional activities, in addition to implementation.

Pola Hidup Baru (The New Normal)

The widening social distance in society after the implementation of social distancing raises the issue of the emergence of a "new normal". This condition is considered a miniature pattern of community interaction in the future. In the future, it is believed that this widening social and physical distance will become something normal. The human condition when the COVID-19 outbreak is over will further emphasize the function of technology in mediating human interactions. Direct human interactions will then be replaced by indirect interactions. Harari (2020) stated if this is combined with the presence of new civilizational challenges, ranging from the threat of government surveillance via technology, increasing government control over public privacy, to the phenomenon of the loss of global solidarity in facing the threat of emergency.

New normal is a step to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 in the health, social and economic sectors. The new normal scenario is carried out by considering regional readiness and the results of epidemiological research in the related area. President Jokowi has asked all

his staff to study field conditions to prepare for the new normal order amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

WHO is supporting the Ministry of Health (MoH) in reviewing provincial operational response plans for all 34 provinces. WHO also continues to support the government in analyzing provincial data to assess epidemiological criteria to reduce large-scale social restrictions (PSBB).

According to WHO, there are non-negotiable measures to determine new normal, namely: rapid isolation of all suspected and confirmed cases. Clinical care suitable for those affected by Covid-19 extensive contact tracing and quarantine of all contacts at least 80 percent of new cases tracked and contacts quarantined within 72 hours after confirmation that at least 80 percent of new case contacts were monitored for 14 days ensuring that people washed their hands frequently; wear a mask in public places and workplaces, and maintain a physical distance of at least 1 meter from others.

In addition to providing guidelines on what to meet if Indonesia wants to implement the new normal, WHO also provides basic protection measures for the new normal for people. These steps are: clean your hands frequently with rubbing or alcohol-based soap and water, avoid touching the eyes, nose and mouth, maintain physical distance, at least 1 meter from other people, leave the house only for essential needs and if possible work from home if you are outdoors, in public places and workplaces, wear a cloth (non-medical) mask. Meanwhile, medical masks should be considered for vulnerable populations, namely: People over 60 years of age.

People with underlying conditions (cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic lung disease, cerebrovascular disease, cancer, and immunosuppression). Living side by side in the midst of a virus whose vaccine has not yet been found will indeed be a new order. The community must continue to fight the spread of the virus while doing their usual activities. The activities carried out are not like before the corona pandemic.

New normal inside Habibi et al. (2020) is changes in behavior to continue carrying out normal activities, but coupled with the implementation of health protocols to prevent Covid-19 transmission. The principle of the new normal is to be able to adapt to life patterns. This transformation is to organize new lives and behaviors during a pandemic, which will then be carried forward until a vaccine is found for Covid-19.

The public must be accustomed to the situation. The Task Force Team is ready to formulate a movement entitled four healthy five perfect. This movement is not the same as pre-existing food consumption patterns. This is more aimed at preventing the transmission of the coronavirus. The four healthy ones are wearing a mask, maintaining physical distance, washing hands, and getting enough rest, and not panicking.

The community will live a new normal life until a vaccine is found and can be used as an antidote to the coronavirus. This transformation is to organize new lives and behaviors during a pandemic, which will then be carried forward until a vaccine is found for Covid-19. Therefore, every step towards the transition to 'the new normal' must be monitored by the health authorities and all relevant stakeholders, together with economic and social considerations.

Coronavirus Disease2019

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered type of coronavirus. This is a new virus and a previously unknown disease before the outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Most (about 80%) of the infected people recover without the need for special treatment. About 1 in 6 people who catch COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and has difficulty breathing. Elderly people (seniors) and people with pre-existing medical conditions such as high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to get more serious. Those with fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.

According to Rothan & Byrareddy (2020) People can catch COVID-19 from other people who have the virus. COVID-19 can be spread from person to person through droplets from the nose or mouth that come out when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. These sparks then fall on objects and surrounding surfaces. People who touch these objects or surfaces and then touch their eyes, nose or mouth, can catch COVID-19.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD, 2020) inside Muhyiddin (2020) said that Covid-19 hit developing countries and several things had an impact on the economy after the outbreak of the Covid19 pandemic. Namely, the ongoing debt crisis is not limited to the poorest developing countries, but also affects all income categories.

Hardy et al (2020) said that efforts can be implemented to contain the spread of the Covid-19 virus, namely by limiting person-to-person contact and urging the public to take steps to protect themselves and others or what is known as Social Distancing or Physical Distancing.

Methods

Research methods are needed so that research can run well and achieve the expected results. The method used in this research is a qualitative method based on the postpositivism or interpretive philosophy, used to examine the conditions of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument. The steps of the qualitative research method begin with problem identification, followed by a literature review, clarity of research objectives, data collection, observation, samples, interviews, ethical issues, and data analysis. (Raco, 2010).

The research subjects are informants who provide information to the researcher or the person who is the source of the data in the study which is determined using purposive sampling technique, namely the sampling technique is based on certain objectives (the selected person actually has the criteria as a sample). Namely the Pekanbaru City Covid19 Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling.

Data analysis refers to the steps used by Miles dan Huberman (Huberman, 2014) which consists of four streams of activities simultaneously, including: data collection; data condensation, data presentation and conclusion / verification.

Results and Discussion

This study examines the Dynamic Governance of Pekanbaru City Government in Implementing New Lifestyle Policies during the Covid-19 Pandemic, the author uses the theory proposed by Boon Siong Neo and Geraldine Chen in their book entitled Dynamic Governance Embedding Culture Capabilities And Change In Singapore, which states that Dynamic Governance is a dynamic governance process.

CAPABILITIES Future Insights Uncertainties Fit Thinking Ahead Conceptualize Able CHANGE People Challenge Policy Thinking Adaptive Dynamic Policies Execution Governance Again Agile Customiz Processe Thinking Ideas Across Practices Trade-offs Constraints | Confronts | Catalyzes CULTURE ibility, Meritocracy, Markets, Pragr

Figure 1.
Thinking Framework Dynamic Governance

Source: Neo, and Chen (2007: 12-46)

The goal achieved is dynamic governance, as shown at the far right in the picture, after implementing adaptive policies. The foundation of dynamic governance is the institutional culture in Pekanbaru City, shown at the bottom of the figure. Three dynamic abilities, namely: thinking ahead, thinking again, and thinking across are shown in the middle. There are two main tasks to develop the dynamic government capabilities of Pekanbaru City. People who are capable (able people) and carried out with good / smart processes (agile processes) are shown on the left.

However, the influence of serious concern is the external environment that will affect the government system, such as security issues, poverty, politics, which create uncertainty about change. The external environment affects the government system of Pekanbaru City in implementing the New Normal Hiudp Pattern policy through future uncertainty. The goal achieved is a dynamic Pekanbaru City government, as shown at the far right of the figure, after going through an adaptive policy, namely the new normal implementation policy implemented through the adoption of innovations and regulations from other regions or countries.

In the concept of Dynamic Governance, a leader or in terms of the Implementation of New Lifestyle Policies in Pekanbaru City, which is led by the Mayor directly as Chair of the task force to accelerate the handling of Covid19, Pekanbaru City must think intelligently and tactically by articulating his ideas in the pattern of government administration starting from thinking ahead (think ahead) which means the ability to identify future environmental developments, understand their implications and identify the strategies needed to take advantage of new opportunities in preventing potential threats from the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on people's lives in life social, economic, health, education, and in other fields.

This concept involves determining how to seek community welfare and achieving long-term goals in implementing the new normal which is an effort to accelerate the handling of Covid19 and to restore the lives of people who have been disturbed by the COVID-19 pandemic, so in a democratic country, the way to be taken is to involve all stakeholders (stakeholders), namely the government, the private sector and the public in formulating policies, establishing institutions and patterns of relationships between stakeholders.

Describe dynamic governance as the determination of the various policies, institutions, and structures that are chosen, which collectively encourage the ease of interaction towards better economic progress and social life. In this case, it concerns a new lifestyle policy implemented by the Pekanbaru City government, which in this case is carried out by the Pekanbaru City Covid19 task force.

Neo and Chen's concept also formulate dynamic governance as "to how these choose paths, policies, institutions, and structures adapt to an uncertain and fast-changing environment so that they remain relevant and effective in achieving the long-term desired outcomes of society." Dynamic Governance will run if the corrupt bureaucracy, spoils system, nepotism, and society are not yet fully democratic to oversee government activities in implementing the inner life pattern policy and maximizing the prevention of Covid19.

In the concept of dynamic governance, this dynamic capability is widely applied in business organizations as an organizational strategic management in dealing with changes in the environment. However, dynamic capabilities can also be applied in public sector organizations to build their competitive advantage. Dynamic governance is another form of development in the understanding of government science and modern public administration approaches helps to see the problems of implementing the New Normal during the Covid19 pandemic in Pekanbaru City as a whole (holistically), one of which is the dynamic governance development model in Singapore by Neo and Chen.

The concept of Dynamic Governance in its implementation in Pekanbaru City at the time of the implementation of the New Lifestyle policy is as follows:

- 1. Integrity contained in government culture is defined as the government's obligation to have the ability and willingness to comply with regulations when carrying out its duties and obligations as a public servant. In this case, the Pekanbaru City government has implemented it in accordance with statutory regulations, planning documents, implementation guidelines, and technical instructions for implementing new lifestyle policies, as well as maximizing the role of the Week City Covid19 Handling Task Force. (Mashur & Meiwanda, 2019)
- 2. Policies according to the will of the community or relevance, the new lifestyle policies made by the Pekanbaru City government as an effort to accelerate the handling of Covid19 should result in a better change, especially towards a reduction in Covid19 cases, but in this case after being implemented for several weeks, a new lifestyle policy actually causes new cases in several clusters where there are crowd gathering points.
- 3. Growth or growth, after the implementation of the new lifestyle policy, it is expected that there will be a decrease in cases and a growth in the economic condition of the community, but the Pekanbaru City government has made its best efforts and cooperates with the central government, namely by providing direct cash assistance, basic food assistance, public assistance, educational assistance, and others.

Data Covid-19 Pekanbaru City

Data Covid19 Kota Pekanbaru

15 Mei 2020 - 27 Mei 2020

Jumlah Kasus

Data Covid19 Kota Pekanbaru

15 Mei 2020 - 27 Mei 2020

Jumlah Kasus

Data Covid-19 Pekanbaru

15 Mei 2020 - 27 Mei 2020

Jumlah Kasus

Data Covid-19 Pekanbaru City

Data Covid-19 Pekanbaru

15 Mei 2020 - 27 Mei 2020

Jumlah Kasus

Data Covid-19 Fekanbaru

Data Covid-19 Fekanbaru

Data Covid-19 Fekanbaru

Data Covid-19 Kota Pekanbaru

Data Covid-19 Kota

Figure 2. Data Covid-19 Pekanbaru Citv

Source: ppc-19.pekanbaru.go.id

The graph above is a recapitulation of the development of the Covid19 case in Pekanbaru City starting from May 15, 2020 at the third stage of Large-Scale Social Restrictions

(PSBB) to May 28, 2020. And on June 1 at the enactment of the New Normal or New Lifestyle (PHB) until 19 June in the BRI cluster case.

The table details above are 577 total People Under Monitoring (ODP), with 109 total Patients in Care (PDP) consisting of 10 people died and 99 people recovered and 4 positive patients recovered. After previously experiencing a significant decrease in positive cases, Pekanbaru City re-entered the red zone of the second wave of the spread of the Covid19 virus in June 2020 after the enactment of the New Normal or New Lifestyle. The additional cases were caused by the Palembang cluster and the BRI KCP Sudirman cluster on Friday, 19 June 2020.

The total positive cases in Riau increased due to the cluster cases to 142 people, with details of 20 being hospitalized, 114 healthy and discharged, and 8 dead. There were 66 PDP still being treated, PDP negative covid-19 and discharged 1,469 people, and PDP died totaling 176 people. The total number of PDPs is 1,711 people. While ODP in monitoring numbered 3,682 people, ODP has completed monitoring totaling 71,401 people.

Large-scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) is no longer an option by the government considering that the New Normal or New Lifestyle is more likely to maintain public health while protecting the economic aspect so that it continues to move on the condition that all levels of society must be disciplined in implementing health protocols.

However, based on graph 1.1, there are 632 total People Under Monitoring (ODP), with 106 total Patients in Care (PDP) consisting of 8 people who died and 98 people recovered and 1 positive patient died and 9 positive patients recovered. The total number of cases per 15 - 28 May 2020 when the third stage of the PSBB was implemented had an increase when the New Normal or New Lifestyle (PHB) was enacted on 1 June 2020.

Not only an increase in cases occurred shortly after the implementation of the new normal, but before that the implementation of the new normal on June 1, 2020 for the first 10 days to June 10, 2020 went without technical guidance and the Pekanbaru City government handed over the implementation of the policy independently to the community so that many were found. a public place crowded with groups of people. Like the shopping center, the keris monument roundabout which is the center for youth associations, as well as places for recreation or entertainment, is also crowded with people.

Another effort made by the Pekanbaru City Government is implementing mass rapid tests at several points, one of which is in Marpoyan Dami District, Tangkerang Tengah Village. However, with the lack of direct socialization and education to the surrounding community, many people do not participate and are discouraged for fear that the results of the rapid test will affect their social life and economic conditions. And considering the minimum level of accuracy of the rapid test, the government still has not provided alternative solutions such as the mass SWAB which is considered to be more accurate in detecting Covid19 as a continuation of the Covid19 pandemic crisis.

Another problem arose when the mayor of Pekanbaru City allowed the new Head of Health Office M. Noer to be inaugurated on 26 June 2020 to take three months of leave starting on 1 July 2020 during the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. This allows a crisis of public trust in the government which has an important role in overcoming this problem, given that the increasing number of positive Covid19 patients requires maximum collaboration from all stakeholders.

Pekanbaru City Government must reflect on the concept of Dynamic Governance to realize the new normal plan. Dynamic Governance refers to a management organization based on the highest authority (state and government). The bottom line; If the government wants to be complete in implementing the new normal, it must involve the parties involved very broadly. By taking into account the strategic role of the government bureaucracy, the Dynamic Governance strategy is as follows:

- 1. To restore public confidence in a negative image of the government into a positive image, by improving service management (trust management), in accordance with the government's objectives, namely providing services to the community. Public opinion and impression really need to be a mirror to understand the shortcomings and weaknesses of the bureaucracy by being willing to reflect on the critical opinion of the community will be able to improve public services (Habibie, 2019).
- 2. Change the mindset of bureaucrats (government officials) as people who want to be served to become people who should serve. This is important to know with the aim of giving satisfaction to the community from what the government has given to the community. The success of government cooperation is influenced by four important factors, namely the commitment of local leaders, identification of priority needs, integration and harmonization

processes, and participatory and institutional models. (Sururi, 2014). These factors as a whole are preferences for policy actors in supporting successful collaborative governance. In this research, the role of all stakeholders in implementing new lifestyle policies during the Covid-19 pandemic has affected the lives of various sectors, thus requiring many parties to return to improve this condition.

- 3. Improvements to the government affairs management system (governance) from planning to supervision, in this case human resource planning and financial resources, in an effective, efficient and professional manner. This has an impact on the performance of every government agency that has taken part in dealing with Covid19, especially at the time the new lifestyle was implemented in the city of Pekanbaru.
- 4. Improving ethics and morality for government bureaucratic officials from the center to the regions by consistently upholding the code of ethics and applicable laws and regulations. Such as the implementation of curbing the perpetrators of violating the new lifestyle policies by Satpol PP.

Pekanbaru City must implement Dynamic Governance in order to produce and implement adaptive policies through the development of dynamic capabilities (including the ability to think ahead, think again and think across) in the new normal implementation process during the Covid19 pandemic, because the ideal bureaucracy is a bureaucracy that is provide excellent, fair, and good service to the community (Hayat, 2016). The concept of dynamic capabilities is one of the most essential aspects in the efforts of public sector organizations to gain competitive advantages that are able to anticipate threats and take advantage of opportunities to support the achievement of expected goals. The dynamic governance capability of the Pekanbaru City Government in implementing new lifestyle policies during the Covid19 pandemic can be seen as follows.:

1. Think Ahead (Think ahead)

The Pekanbaru City Government has made a new lifestyle policy as an alternative form of the basis for national policy to meet the consumption needs of the people related to production and distribution activities. Apart from that, social conditions also require interaction. For example, religious activities that may not be carried out continuously in the online space. This has a major impact on society as the target of policy implementation. Because a good policy is a policy that can accommodate the interests of various parties

without harming the interests of other parties (Yandra et al., 2017). This implementation is expected to be able to support all efforts and programs carried out by the Pekanbaru City Government Covid19 Task Force as the policy implementer. The forward thinking process includes:

- 1. Explore and anticipate future trends and developments that may have a significant impact on the enactment of the New Normal.
- 2. Understand how these developments will affect the achievement of current goals, and test the effectiveness of existing strategies, policies and programs. This is related to the position of the government that is even more interesting. This is due to the fact that the government is not monolithic or a single entity, rather comprises several sections that conduct various distinct functions: planning institutions, finance, and so on. To that end, the meaning that is attached to science that emanates from the government does not constitute a singularity, but various 'voices' that include the planning body at both the national and local government level (Seftyono et al., 2017).
- 3. What strategic options can be used to prepare for the emergence of new cases and take advantage of new opportunities. As stated in the Decree (SK) No: 399 of 2020. As well as stipulating the implementation of Pekanbaru Mayor Regulation (Perwako) number 104 of 2020 concerning new life behavior guidelines for productive and safe communities in the prevention and control of Covid-19 in the City of Pekanbaruganan Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid19) in Pekanbaru City. What has changed to become Perwako no.130 of 2020 concerning guidelines for new productive and safe lives for the prevention and control of Covid-19 in the City of Pekanbaruganan Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid19) in Pekanbaru City. With the increase in the number and types of sanctions for violators of living a normal life or a new lifestyle during the Covid pandemic19.

The Indonesian government uses social media for various purposes including disseminating government information, forging collaboration with the general public, and providing real-time online services (Haryanti & Zalfiana rusfian, 2018) Therefore, the Pekanbaru City government has implemented a strategy in disseminating and updating the data on the Pekanbaru City covid19 case through the ppc-19.pekanbaru.go.id website. In this case, the government's commitment to building open data is urgently needed. It can be observed in the whole process, from problem formulation, FGD, discussion of problems,

determining action plans and up to its implementation. (Azizatun Nafi'ah, 2019). This is an opportunity to regain confidence in the government in handling the COVID-19 pandemic and at the time of implementing a new lifestyle policy in Pekanbaru City.

1. Think Again (Berpikir kembali)

The Pekanbaru City Government in the Covid19 task force unit of the Pekanbaru City Government conducted a review of the new lifestyle policy by looking at the impact of various existing aspects, and seeing from the time the New Lifestyle policy was first implemented.

In addition to its impact, the government needs to pay attention to the negative effects of the digital divide, namely by expanding access, opportunities and profit gaps between community groups because many are unable to access and utilize technology. (Wahyunengseh et al., 2016). This is because the influence of Covid19 causes limited direct interaction, so that communication and dissemination of information is mostly done through the use of social media and technology.

This research was conducted to analyze a new system to solve problems based on a strategy that has been completed through a policy. Furthermore, by looking at the level of community participation and what the efforts of the Pekanbaru City government are like in involving the community to accelerate the prevention of Covid19 in the new normal era. With the rethinking efforts include:

- 1. Review and analyze actual performance data and feedback on public understanding in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Especially in terms of absorbing information and differentiating hoax information because it can be problematic in political context because people may see the new item of information as verified and legitimate, where in fact it is a product of a users' intervention. In politics, hoax as memetic practice has the potential to form a community of shared beliefs and ideology (Utami, 2018).
- 2. Examining the causes of feedback or observing facts, information and behavior. This is related to the role of the Pekanbaru City Government in overcoming and dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, one of which is the implementation of a new lifestyle policy which in fact causes an increase in cases but on the other hand also improves the poor economic conditions of the community due to PSBB. Awareness and social actions that are formed genuinely from the people will be able to sustain bet er than initiatives that are merely

top-down from the government alone. At the national level, we need to create an environment that supports the growth of genuine civil society initiatives in disaster management (Octastefani & Rum, 2019).

- 3. Review strategies, policies and programs to identify features and activities that are having a good impact and those that are not. This is related to how the government of Pekanbaru City is able to empower the community in the midst of the Covid19 pandemic so that they can overcome economic problems that occur. This is done because community empowerment needs to be supported by the linearity of policies ranging from laws to their derivatives. In order to create harmony with the character and culture of the community which is the object of empowerment, so that there is harmony in its implementation. In other words, administrative and organizational factors greatly influence success in achieving goals (Amri & Ferizko, 2020).
- 4. Redesign policies and programs, in part or in full, so as to improve performance and achieve goals. Because Disaster preparedness policies and guidelines are concrete efforts to carry out disaster preparedness activities. Policies are outlined in various forms, but are more meaningful if they are regulations such as decrees or regulations accompanied by clear job descriptions (Apriliani & Maarif, 2020).
- 5. Implement new policies and systems that are more relevant to society. Given that the focus on motives and action that are driven by the desire to do good for others with the purpose of contributing to the wellbeing of society (Budiyanti et al., 2019).

This rethinking effort has been carried out by the Pekanbaru City government with changes to the policy of implementing a New Lifestyle and changing nomenclature as well as the task of handling Covid19, namely the Task Force Team to Accelerate the handling of Covid19 Pekanbaru City to become the Task Force for handling Covid19 Pekanbaru City. This is because the Disaster Risk Reduction Policy has the objective of increasing disaster preparedness and to prevent development activities from increasing the community's vulnerability to disaster threats. (Lestari et al., 2018).

2. Think Across (Berpikir lintas batas)

Find indicators of the adoption of innovations in implementing new lifestyle policies from other regions and countries. Strengthening efforts to implement a new lifestyle through periodic evaluations. As well as finding indicators for adjusting the implementation of new

normal policies such as socialization to the public and other efforts to achieve accelerated handling of Covid19 in Pekanbaru City.

The process of thinking across boundaries includes:

- 1. Seeking and adopting interesting practices implemented by other regions in response to the Covid pandemic19 cases. Because A public innovation is considered beneficial if it contributes to society improvement by mitigating the occurrence or reducing the adverse impact of recurring problems (Hidayat, 2020).
- 2. Observe and consider these innovations to be applied in Pekanbaru City. One of them is by adopting the innovation of the PP Satpoll PP violation application, which aims to make it easier for the PP Satpol to curb people who do not wear masks and comply with Pekanbaru mayor regulations.
- 3. Evaluating what might be applied to the local context, considering the conditions and circumstances in the current pandemic, and the possibility of being accepted by the people of Pekanbaru City. One of them is by holding regular meetings with representatives of each agency in Pekanbaru City, in this case who are members of the Pekanbaru City Covid19 Handling Task Force.

Conclusion

The conclusion is that the study of dynamic governance defines capacity as the availability and functioning of the ability of people (able people) and agile processes that form dynamic capabilities so that they can formulate an adaptive policy that leads to better organizational governance performance. So that the Pekanbaru City government has not been able to produce and implement adaptive policies through the development of dynamic capabilities (including the ability to think ahead, think again, and think across) in the process of implementing the New Lifestyle policy during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the government of Pekanbaru City is proven to have carried out its duties and made every effort by utilizing technology and the adoption of innovative prevention and control of Covid19, especially during the New Normal or a new lifestyle. However, the obstacles that arise cause the process of implementing the new normal policy to be less than optimal, which is supported by the lack of public participation in implementing health protocols and complying with the rules contained in the Pekanbaru Mayor Regulation No. Covid19 and the

implementation of the new normal, as well as public facilities that returned to operation, triggered uncontrolled gathering points so that several clusters of the spread of covid19 occurred again in Pekanbaru City.

References

- Amri, K., & Ferizko, A. (2020). Manajemen Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Di Kabupaten Bengkalis. Jurnal Niara, 13(1), 227–236.
- Andhika, L. R. (2017). Perbandingan Konsep Tata Kelola Pemerintah: Sound Governance, Dynamic Governance, Dan Open Government (Comparative Concept of Governance: Sound Governance, Dynamic Governance, And Open Government). Jurnal Ekonomi & Kebijakan Publik, 8(2), 87–102. https://doi.org/10.22212/jekp.v8i2.867
- Anggara, S. (2012). Ilmu Administrasi Negara. CV Pustaka Setia.
- Apriliani, D., & Maarif, S. (2020). Policy and Guidelines on Nuclear Disaster Threat Management in Indonesia: Comparing Expectation and Reality. JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Administrasi Publik), 24(May), 1–9.
- Azizatun Nafi'ah, B. (2019). Dynamics of Stakeholder Collaboration in Bojonegoro 's Open Data Program. Iapa Proceedings Conference, 4(1), 28–39.
- Budiyanti, H., Yamin, A., & Pintor siolemba patiro, S. (2019). Public Service Motivation Measurement: A Test of Perry 's Scale in Indonesia. JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Administrasi Publik), 23(May), 16–32.
- Habibi, A., Normal, N., & Baru, N. (2020). Normal Baru Pasca Covid-19. 4, 197–204.
- Habibie, D. K. (2019). CITIZEN-CENTRIC E-GOVERMENT PELAYANAN PUBLIK. Jurnal Kebijakan Publik, 10(1), 1–58.
- Hardy, F. R., Program, S., Masyarakat, K., & Kesehatan, F. I. (2020). Herd Immunity Tantangan New Normal Era Pandemi Covid-19. 12, 2020.
- Haryanti, S., & Zalfiana rusfian, effy. (2018). Government Public Relations and Social Media: Bridging the Digital Divide on People with Social Welfare Problems. JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Administrasi Publik), 22(November), 128–145.
- Hayat. (2016). Peneguhan Reformasi Birokrasi melalui Penilaian Kinerja Pelayanan Publik. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik, 20, 175–188.
- Hidayat, H. Y. (2020). Petabencana . id in Flood Disaster Management: An Innovation in

- Collabora- tive Governance based Early Warning System in Indonesia. JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Administrasi Publik), 24(1), 61–78.
- Huberman, M. B. M. and A. M. (2014). Qualitative Data Analysis A mthods sourcebook edition 3 (third edit). SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Lestari, P., Paripurno, E. T., Rianto, A., & Nugroho, B. (2018). Disaster Risk Reduction Based on Community through a Contingency Plan for Mount Sinabung. Guh Paripurno, Arif Rianto Budi Nugroho, Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik, 21, 231–245. https://doi.org/10.22146/jsp.30059
- Mashur, D., & Meiwanda, G. (2019). ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE BASED ON COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT. Jurnal Kebijakan Publik, 10 Nomor 1, 1–58.
- Muhyiddin. (2020). Covid-19, New Normal dan Perencanaan Pembangunan di Indonesia. Covid-19, New Normal dan Perencanaan Pembangunan di Indonesia. IV(2), 240–252.
- Mulyadi, D. (2016). Studi Kebijakan Publik dan Pelayanan Publik. Alfabeta.
- Neo, Boon and Chen, G. (2007). DYNAMIC GOVERNANCE DYNAMIC Embedding Culture, Capabilities and Change in Singapore. World scientific publishing co. pte. ltd.
- Octastefani, T., & Rum, M. (2019). Millennials 'Contribution in Disaster Risk Reduction: Case Study of Tidal Flooding in Semarang. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik, 23(1), 14–29. https://doi.org/10.22146/jsp.43727
- Raco, J. (2010). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (A. L (ed.)). Grasindo.
- Rothan, H. A., & Byrareddy, S. N. (2020). The epidemiology and pathogenesis of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. Journal of Autoimmunity, February, 102433. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaut.2020.102433
- Seftyono, C., Bangkit Setiawan, A., & Arditama, E. (2017). Water and Society: Contextualization of Science in Politics and Public Policy. JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Administrasi Publik), 21(November), 144–154.
- Sururi, A. (2014). Collaborative Governance Actor in the Revitalization Program of Old Banten Religious Tourism Area. Iapa Proceedings Conference, 4, 128–139.
- Tahir, M. dan N. Z. (2017). KAPABILITAS DYNAMIC GOVERNANCE DALAM OPTIMALISASI PENGELOLAAN LAHAN TERBUKA HIJAU DI KOTA MAKASSAR.

 Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan, 3(1), 1–13.

- https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24198/cosmogov.v3i1.12404
- Utami, P. (2018). Hoax in Modern Politics: The Meaning of Hoax in Indonesian Politics and Democracy. In Indonesian Politics and Democracy, 22(2), 85–97. https://doi.org/10.22146/jsp.34614
- Wahyunengseh, R. D., Hastjarjo, S., Mulyaningsih, T., & Suharto, D. G. (2016). Digital Governance and the Digital Divide: A Matrix of the Poor 's Vulnerabilities. Iapa Proceedings Conference, 4, 152–166.
- Yandra, A., Utami, B. C., & Husna, K. (2017). Distortion of Government Policy Orientation in Public-Private Partnership (PPP). Iapa Proceedings Conference, 4, 40–54. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30589/pgr

Document:

- Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 9 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pedoman Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar.
- Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan RI HK.01.07/MENKES/328/2020 tentang panduan pencegahan dan pengendalian Covid19 di tempat kerja perkantoran dan industri dalam mendukung keberlangsungan usaha pada situasi pandemi.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 20 Tahun 2020 tentang Percepatan Penanganan Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) dilingkungan Pemerintah Daerah.
- Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor Hk.01.07/MENKES/ 250/2020 tentang Penetapan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar di Wilayah Kota Pekanbaru Provinsi Riau Dalam Rangka Percepatan Penanganan Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- Peraturan Walikota Pekanbaru Nomor 74 Tahun 2020 tentang pedoman pelaksanaan pembatasan sosial berskala besar (PSBB).
- Peraturan Walikota (Perwako) Pekanbaru nomor 104 tahun 2020 tentang pedoman perilaku hidup baru masyarakat produktif dan aman dalam pencegahan dan pengendalian covid-19 di Kota Pekanbaruganan Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid19) di Kota Pekanbaru.
- Peraturan Walikota (Perwako) Pekanbaru nomor 130 tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan Peraturan Walikota (Perwako) Pekanbaru nomor 104 tahun 2020 tentang pedoman perilaku hidup baru masyarakat produktif dan aman dalam pencegahan dan pengendalian covid-19 di Kota Pekanbaruganan Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid19) di Kota Pekanbaru.

Keputusan Wali Kota Pekanbaru Nomor 510 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pembentukkan Satuan Tugas Penanganan Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid – 19) Di Kota Pekanbaru

Analysis of Government Collaborative Action on Covid-19 Disaster Management in Lampung Province

Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung

Departement of Public Administration, Universitas Lampung (email: simon.sumanjoyo@fisip.unila.ac.id) **Eko Budi Sulistio**

Abstract

Anticipation act in disaster management is important, including non-natural disasters such as the COVID-19 pandemic. This research aims to examine the government colaborative action in dealing with covid-19 non-natural disasters in Lampung Province. This research is an experiment study, using pretes-post design methods with group control. The population in this study was 84 people from stakeholders in regional disaster management, the group was divided into 2 groups: groups that intervened through model and groups that intervened with disaster relief without model. The sample of the study results is carried out with representative criteria and relevant criteria. In this study a large sample based on that criterion was 70 people who were divided into 2 groups. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Based on the results of the known paired t test there is a difference between the pretest and postest values in each group namely the experiment group (p=0,001) and the control (p=0,001), based on the t test based on the value of the p=0.006 result, which means there is a difference in disaster management knowledge in the significant stakeholder group between the post test group I and the control group.

Keywords:

disaster management; collaborative action; government collaboration; covid-19 pandemic

Introduction

Various experiences of natural disasters faced by humans have given learning to various parties to change the mindset and way of tackling them. In this development era is increasingly realized how important inter-relations between the parties in each process and stage of disaster management (Cavallo, 2014). Both the government and the public should both have readiness and ability to prevent, confront, evade, or cope with natural disasters that can strike without knowing the time of the event (Caymaz et al., 2013). If the government and the community in an area are more alert to face and able to cope with the disaster, the impact of the losses that the community will experience and that area is likely to be suppressed or

minimized. Conversely, if the government's disaster management is poor and the community remains powerless then the losses from natural disasters can become greater or even more complicated to overcome (Hermansson, 2016).

In the midst of a paradigm shift in disaster management in a more encouraging direction, disaster risk reduction becomes commonplace from decentralized development processes. In Indonesia, attention to the importance of disaster management has at least been realized through the birth of Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management. Under the Law, local governments are required to form a task force of the Regional Disaster Management Agency, i.e. in each province up to the district/city level (Anantasari et al., 2017).

But the mere perness of the organizational structure is certainly not enough. That is why in the development of more up-to-date disaster management ways and practices simultaneously the demands for better governance of disaster management are also increasingly real (Pandey, 2019). Transparency, participation and accountability in the interrelations of the parties of both the government, the public and the business world will determine what the quality and success of a disaster management activity will look like. The experience of some areas in carrying out the rehabilitation-reconstruction of the homes of people affected by the aftermath of the earthquake is even considered to be one of good practice and should be used as a stub for learning for various parties (Ali et al., 2019). Disaster management developed by local governments in a transparent, participatory and accountable manner can be the key to optimizing the achievement of disaster management goals (Arbon, 2014).

Governance has a very important meaning and role in ensuring the achievement of the most basic objectives of a political entity, be it the country or the smaller political regions under it, including such as provinces and districts/cities in Indonesia. In the context of governance and development, good governance will benefit democracy and the welfare of the people (Cutter et al., 2013). By UNDP governance is defined as a process, rule, or result of interaction between legislative, executive, civil society, courts, and communities that are then referred to stakeholders in a particular region. In this case governance is defined as the rationing of power in the fields of economics, politics and administrative to manage a country at all levels (Ariyanto, 2018). On the one hand governance can be interpreted as formal and informal rules governing public areas, especially in the decision-making process. In addition,

governance is also defined as the capacity of the government to design, formulate, and implement policies and impose penalties on offenders (Etinay et al., 2018). Governance as a process of public policymaking and its implementation through interaction between the state arena, civil society, and economic society (market) (Anderson et al., 2019). Meanwhile, governance is the process of aligning culture, political institutions and economic systems that grow and develop in society with the main goal of creating a better shared life (Enia, 2016). The various definitions of governance stated above demonstrate how important it is to pay attention to interrelasi between the parties in making decisions, planning, preparing, implementing to evaluate each process and phase of disaster management (Daly & Feener, 2016). In particular from the point of view of inter-relationship social science studies the parties themselves can be studied as an embodiment of social reality as well as a phenomenon of social action.

With regard to the context of good governance in disaster management in the region there must be at least three principal governance principles in the inter-relations of the parties, namely: transparency, participation and accountability (Das & Luthfi, 2017). First, transparation concerns the openness of public information as the main foundation of good governance in disaster management. Second, participation to ensure the involvement of all relevant parties, especially the community as the main benefit of the agenda and rehabilitation-reconstruction program. Third, accountability in the sense that all parties can and must account for decisions and actions or actions taken. Good governance practices at least apply these three principles and are then referred to by the Partnership as the basis for a more collaborative governance.

In previous research, a model was obtained that sought to summarize the involvement of stakeholders in disaster management. This model has a payload that emphasizes potential aspects for collaboration and collaboration with non-governmental and private groups in handling long-term disaster victims, bearing in mind that the government budget only covers the relocation and construction of houses and public infrastructure affected by disasters, while the needs of other supporters are not ready yet. The rehabilitation and reconstruction phase requires solid commitment. As has been stated if after the disaster it is possible ithere its a concentrationiof NGOs in the relief and rescue phase. However, continuing efforts in the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase require long-term

commitment. In this phase, NGOs can play an important role as a link between the community and the government, communicating the needs and priorities of the community to the government. Therefore, the most challenging part is the aspect of readiness to play a role, where the capabilities involved in post-disaster reconstruction can be transmitted to future generations to anticipate the next disaster (Shaw, 2003). The dynamics in the role of the government shows that if the government cannot become self-government, in the context of disasters more collaboration and tactical collaboration between stakeholders is needed, only the position of non-government groups can be further strengthened. Under these conditions, more governmental networks are generally needed more as a decentralized organization and joint network governance that can facilitate collaboration by optimizing trust and legitimacy and minimizing power imbalances (Hermansson, 2016). In addition, community involvement in disaster risk reduction and pre-disaster management can provide benefits in terms of trust, ownership and reduction of losses due to disasters due to dynamic processes that enable community groups to contribute, exchange ideas and inclusive decision-making activities (Pandey, 2019). The future model of disaster management needs to be multi stakeholder and involve more active roles of non-government groups and private organizations that have the capacity to manage disasters.

In the next section it is necessary to be disseminated in the form of testing the concept of models against the group that is the implementer of the model. This dissemination needs to be done to prepare for acceptance and minimize rejection by the group, in addition the results of such dissemination can also result in revision or strengthening of the model in order to strengthen the relevance and optimization of the model. Therefore, there are several objectives that are to be realized from this study, namely: (1). Is there any influence of complementary network models on the knowledge of disaster management stakeholders in the region?, (2). Are there any changes before the model was introduced with after the introduction of that model? These two questions will then be discussed in the next section.

Methods

In experimental research there are principles that must be met namely the absence of replication, randomization, and control. If the research of the three principles is fulfilled but has not yet reached perfect (actually) then it is called quasi experimental. The type of research

used is quasi-experimental because it has not yet reached perfect in the experiment group and control group (Wang et al., 2018).

This research was conducted with the research design of pretest-posttest control group design. With the same draft, the same questionnaire was tested to the same group of respondents twice. While the time between the first test (pretest) and the second (posttest), not too far, but also not too close. Intervals between 15-30 days are sufficiently qualified (Bärnighausen et al., 2017). If the interval is too short then it is likely that the respondent still remembers the questions in the first test. Whereas if the test time is too long, it is likely that in the respondent there has been a change in the variable to be measured. In this study the time span given between pretes and postes in both the experiment and control groups was the same for 25 days.

The population in this study was 84 people, consisting of stakeholders in disaster management, with the following details: 1) 22 people from district government apparatus; 2) 22 people form BNPB and Basarnas apparatus; 3). 20 people from NGO activists number, and 4). 20 people of academician. From the two groups are divided into 2 groups; group 1: intervention through model socialization, and group 2: without model socialization. Determination of research samples is done purposively sample, i.e. sampling method to get certain criteria as the criteria in question are criteria of relevance and criteria representativity.

In this study a large sample based on these criteria, obtained 70 person. With a sample of 70 person, the number of representative samples because it is more than a minimum sample then with random method is divided into 2 groups namely group 1: model socialization intervention as many as 35 person, Group 2: intervention control group is done without model socialization as many as 35 people.

Result and Discussion

a. Disaster Management Collaborative Model

Disaster response and recovery efforts encourage the growth of various humanitarian organizations. Long (1997) mentions an increase in the number of humanitarian aid operations, along with the number of natural disasters in the world. Disaster damage requires assistance not only from the government in disaster response and recovery efforts. The increasing number of disaster events in various countries encourages the growth of aid

organizations. The corporate sector also played a role in relief efforts. Thomas and Fritz's (2006) research on relief efforts during the tsunami in Aceh shows the role of various companies. Situations and conditions resulting from disasters require active preparation and greater resources to achieve the goals carried out (Daly, 1998).

The government, according to Helsloot and Ruitenberg (2004), may not be able to respond to all aspects of disaster response and recovery efforts alone, thus encouraging the involvement of various other resources. Paul (1998), shows the involvement of organizations in disaster relief, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), professional and business organizations, volunteers, soldiers and other organizations, as well as involvement of other communities outside the disaster area. Disaster response and recovery efforts are also supported by other countries in the world. The international community plays a role in assisting victims in efforts to recover the consequences of disasters, both short and long term.

These organizations are agents in disaster response and recovery efforts. Butcher and Ashton (2004) mention the term agency as an independent organization that works in accordance with its objectives, so that the term agents in disaster response and recovery efforts includes various organizations. The term agency denotes an organization that aims to provide services to society. Organization by Camphoux (2003) is defined as a system that involves the collaboration of two or more people to achieve goals. Agents in disaster response and recovery efforts, are classified differently by Kodoatie and Syarief, and by Dynes. Kodoatie and Sjarief (2006) classify parties involved in disaster response and recovery efforts into five groups, namely: regulators, planners, users, support organizations and service providers. provider). Dynes (1970), as quoted by Scanlon, states that there are four types of organizations that respond to emergency situations, namely regular, expanding, extending and emergency groups. Organizations with regular duties have regular duties such as police and security. Cross organization expanding broader tasks such as medical officers. Even if not direct, the extension organization has a role in disasters, for example, contracting companies. Emergency groups are groups that are formed specifically for example committees, agencies, and special teams.

Meanwhile, Shaw (2003) argues that the coordination of NGOs and volunteer organizations in a post-disaster scenario can be concluded that activities will be successful if

they are rooted in people and communities. Community involvement is important because community activities are deeply rooted in the society and culture of a region. They can show the real needs and priorities of the problems faced, so that they can provide responses and corrections to plans to be implemented. The existence of community participation in the form of groups, community groups (grassroots) is an important factor in village development (Martin, 2004). Twigg, (1999) also states that the existence of community activities encourages people to respond to emergencies quickly, efficiently, fairly, and resources can be used economically. In developing and developing countries, according to Raphael (1986), during an emergency, community groups play a very important role in the process of disaster response and reconstruction. Shaw and Goda (2004) describe relationships in social interactions, including government, aid organizations, and communities. The community interacts uniquely with the environment and society. Disasters not only affect individuals and businesses, but also communities. When a community experiences a disaster, they will try to act (Flint and Luloff, 2005). Community resources are naturally deeply related to the environment and geography in which they are located.

b. Colaborative Action of Covid-19 Pandemic in Lampung

On the End of June 2020, hard work amidst the Pandemic in Lampung is appreciated. Lampung has been named the second best province in Indonesia which has successfully suppressed and controlled the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Not only that, innovations carried out in three sectors have received awards. New Productive and Safe Covid-19 Normal Order Area Innovations. The three sectors are 1st place in the restaurant sector, 2nd place in the modern market / mall sector and 3rd place in the traditional market sector.

The success of Lampung cannot be separated from various social movements in society, including the role of women in Lampung Province who take part. Under the command of the Governor's wife who is also the Chairperson of the Lampung Province TP PKK, Riana Sari Arinal. They don't want to be left behind. Take part in helping alleviate Covid-19 in the region. Social ideas are born. Forming the SIGER movement or Time to Join the Movement for the People. This movement targets people who have difficulty earning a living. As a consequence of the appeal to stay at home. In order to minimize the spread of the virus. Social movement in simple ways. The packages containing vegetables, eggs, instant noodles, sardines, oil, rice

were placed in front of the fence of his house. A message was written. For those who need it, they can take something as needed. Apart from that, Riana also initiated Barokah Friday. Distribution of groceries and medical devices for people in various areas in Lampung Province. The hope is to motivate the whole community to share. Health workers who are at the forefront of handling the Corona virus are not ruled out. They need the availability of medical equipment. Starting from PPE, Face Shield, Portable Washbasin, given to health workers in hospitals and health centers. Do not forget to help with basic needs. Riana was not alone in preparing. He involved a lot of people.

Full support is also provided from the private sector. Various companies are working with the Lampung Provincial Government to distribute aid to people in need. Support from the company was distributed with the Covid-19 Handling Task Force. Support that never stops flowing. A lot of work has to be done. Apart from health and social safety nets, it is no less important to save the people's economy. Especially the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) sector which has been a mainstay. Movement of the community economy. Decisions made. Providing stimulus to the Cooperative and MSME sector which was affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. In line with the steps of the Lampung Provincial Government, the Central Government has also moved to help the MSME sector. From the records of the Lampung Province Cooperative and UMKM Service, there are 1,683 MSMEs and 80 cooperatives affected by Covid-19. The stimulus for MSMEs is taken from the budget for handling the Covid-19 pandemic of IDR 246 billion. These funds are accumulated from central government budget assistance of Rp. 111 billion plus APBD and Special Allocation Funds (DAK) of Rp. 135 billion. The budget for handling the economic impact itself is prepared at Rp. 26.9 billion. The biggest is for handling the health sector. The value is IDR 181 billion. Big funds are also prepared. For a social safety net. For those who are poor and have lost their jobs due to the Corona pandemic. The budget is IDR 9.8 billion. For the procurement of 98,000 food packages for people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in 15 districts / cities of Lampung Province.

c. Data Experiment Test Analysis

In this section analyzed data on assessments resulting from assessments of pre tests and post tests conducted to stakeholder groups that became respondents. In the beginning, please be aware of the meaning of the pre test and post test in order to know the change in the value of both types of tests. The results can be seen from the table below:

Table 1.
Test Results t Pre Test Scores and Post Test Experiment Groups

		Deviation		
Value	Mean	C. 1 .	p value	N
		Standart		
Pre Test	78,05	10,09		
			0,001	35
Post test	89,25	7,29		

In the table, there is known to be an increase in the average (mean) of knowledge scores before and after being given a socialization model. The increase can be seen from the average pre-test score of 78.05 increased to 89.25. In the average post test score, the difference in knowledge score of the highest ecperimen group was 32, and the lowest 2 while the average difference between pre test and post test was 11.20

To find out if there is a difference between the pre test and post test values in this experiment group, a t-section test is performed. In the paired t test, the data is said to be a difference between the previous value and the next value if the p value is less than 0.05. After testing, it was obtained that the p value was 0.001. This indicates that the p value is less than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a meaningful difference between the pre test and post test values in the experiment group.

Table 2.
Test Results t Pre Test Scores and Post Test Control Group

		Deviation	p		
Value	Mean			N	
		Standar	value		
Pre Test	78,80	7,89			
			0,001	35	
Post test	84,40	7,00			

In the table it is known that there is an increase in the average (mean) of knowledge scores before and after being given disaster management socialization without offending the substance of the model. The increase can be seen from the average pre-test score of 78.80 increased to 84.40 on the average post test score. The difference in knowledge scores of the Control group was 26 and the lowest 4 while the average difference between pre test and post test was 9.54. Based on the results of the t test paired between the pre test and post test values in the control group value p = 0.001 (< 0.05), it can be concluded there is a difference between the pre test and post test values in the control group.

Table 3.
Post Test Results and Control Group Post Test Scores

Value	Mean		p value	N
		Standart		
Post test				
(Experiment)	89,25	7,27		
			0,006	35
Post test				
(C (1)	84,40	7,00		
(Control)				

In the table, there is a mean difference in post-test knowledge scores between the experiment group and the control group. These differences can be seen from the average post test score of 89.25 with a standard deviation of 7.27 and the control group of 84.40 with a standard deviation of 7.00.

Based on the results of the t test analysis did not match between post test group I and control group obtained p = 0.006 < 0.05. Based on the analysis can be found that there is a significant difference in knowledge between the post test group I (there is a socialization model) and the control group. This means that the model which diseminate its substance is effective in improving the knowledge of disaster management stakeholders in the region.

Conclussion

Disaster management is important for handling disaster events in order to reduce or minimize casualties. The government cannot afford to handle disasters alone. The involvement of various parties in the relief effort is an important factor. The success of disaster management cannot be separated from the roles of various parties, including the government, humanitarian organizations and the community (grassroots). Various cooperation will provide enormous benefits. The interaction of civil society which includes government, humanitarian organizations and communities is a force for the sustainability of disaster management more quickly and effectively, in short and long terms covering local areas where disasters occur. This collaborative model has been tested to be positively accepted by the results of data analysis.

Based on data analysis, it can be concluded that: (1). There are differences in the knowledge of disaster management stakeholders in known areas from the increase in pre test and post test scores, (2). There is a model influence on the increasing knowledge of disaster stakeholders in disaster management in the region.

Acknowledge

We would thanks to the Ministry of Education for funding this research through the Higher Education Research Scheme scheme, especially PTUPT scheme. In addition to that we also thank the research institutes of Lampung University for administrative and institutional support.

References

- Ali, M. S. S., Arsyad, M., Kamaluddin, A., Busthanul, N., & Dirpan, A. (2019). Community based disaster management: Indonesian experience. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 235, 012012. https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/235/1/012012
- Anantasari, E., Daly, M., Glassey, P., Grace, E., Coomer, M., & Woods, R. (2017). Disaster risk reduction (DRR) Capacity and Capability of Local Government in Indonesia. In R. Djalante, M. Garschagen, F. Thomalla, & R. Shaw (Eds.), *Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia: Progress, Challenges, and Issues* (pp. 127–155). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-54466-3 5
- Anderson, M. B., Woodrow, P. J., & Woodrow, P. J. (2019). Rising From The Ashes: Development Strategies In Times Of Disaster. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429304859

- Arbon, P. (2014). Developing a model and tool to measure community disaster resilience.

 Australian Journal of Emergency Management, The, 29(4), 12.
- Ariyanto, D. (2018). Koordinasi Kelembagaan Dalam Meningkatkan Efektivitas Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah. *Management Review*, 2(1), 161–171. https://doi.org/10.25157/jmr.v2i1.1118
- Bärnighausen, T., Røttingen, J.-A., Rockers, P., Shemilt, I., & Tugwell, P. (2017). Quasi-experimental study designs series—paper 1: Introduction: two historical lineages. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 89, 4–11. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.02.020
- Cavallo, A. (2014). Integrating disaster preparedness and resilience: A complex approach using system of systems. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management, The*, 29(3), 46.
- Caymaz, E., Akyon, F. V., & Erenel, F. (2013). A Model Proposal for Efficient Disaster Management: The Turkish Sample. *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 99, 609–618. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.10.531
- Cutter, S. L., Ahearn, J. A., Amadei, B., Crawford, P., Eide, E. A., Galloway, G. E., Goodchild, M. F., Kunreuther, H. C., Li-Vollmer, M., Schoch-Spana, M., Scrimshaw, S. C., Stanley, E. M., Whitney, G., & Zoback, M. L. (2013). Disaster Resilience: A National Imperative. Environment: Science and Policy for Sustainable Development, 55(2), 25–29. https://doi.org/10.1080/00139157.2013.768076
- Daly, P., & Feener, R. M. (2016). Rebuilding Asia Following Natural Disasters: Approaches to Reconstruction in the Asia-Pacific Region. Cambridge University Press.
- Das, A., & Luthfi, A. (2017). Disaster Risk Reduction in Post-Decentralisation Indonesia: Institutional Arrangements and Changes. In R. Djalante, M. Garschagen, F. Thomalla, & R. Shaw (Eds.), *Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia: Progress, Challenges, and Issues* (pp. 85–125). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-54466-3_4
- Enia, J. (2016). Rules versus discretion: Comparing disaster declaration institutions in the Philippines and Indonesia. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 16, 158–166. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2016.02.010
- Etinay, N., Egbu, C., & Murray, V. (2018). Building Urban Resilience for Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Risk Reduction. *Procedia Engineering*, 212, 575–582. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2018.01.074

- Hermansson, H. M. L. (2016). Disaster Management Collaboration in Turkey: Assessing Progress and Challenges of Hybrid Network Governance. *Public Administration*, 94(2), 333–349. https://doi.org/10.1111/padm.12203
- Pandey, C. L. (2019). Making communities disaster resilient: Challenges and prospects for community engagement in Nepal. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, 28(1), 106–118. https://doi.org/10.1108/DPM-05-2018-0156
- Shaw, R. (2003). Role of Non---Government Organizations in Earthquake Disaster Management: An Asian Perspective. *Regional Development Dialogue*, 24(1), 117–129.
- Wang, C. (Alex), Zhang, X. (Michael), & Hann, I.-H. (2018). Socially Nudged: A Quasi-Experimental Study of Friends' Social Influence in Online Product Ratings. *Information* Systems Research, 29(3), 641–655. https://doi.org/10.1287/isre.2017.0741