

Implementation Of Vaccination Policy In Coastal Areas In The Framework Of Managing Covid 19 By Rumkital Dr. Soekantyo Jahja In Gisik Cemandi Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency

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Abstract—This research aims to describe and analyze the implementation of the policy on the implementation of vaccination in the context of controlling Covid19 by Rumtikal Dr. Sukantyo Jahja in the coastal area, Gisik Cemandi Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency.

The phenomenon of the implementation of vaccination in coastal areas was photographed with the implementation theory of Van Meter and Horn. The conclusion of the study using this qualitative method concluded that the Covid 19 control policy at Rumtikal Dr. Sukantyo Jahja has been implemented well by all implementing actors, from aspects of policy standards and targets, resources, characteristics of implementing agents, communication between implementing agencies, attitudes of implementors and socio-economic environment.

In the implementation of the policy for the implementation of vaccination in coastal areas, there are several supporting and inhibiting factors. The supporting factors for the implementation of the vaccination policy implementation by Rumtikal Dr. Sukantyo Jahja is the government's support in the form of appropriate policies in the implementation of the Covid 19 vaccine, human resources, and interinstitutional integration. While the inhibiting factors are the dependence on program implementation from the Central Government, the lack of openness to the community and the lack of facilities and infrastructure.

Keywords—Policy Implementation, Vaccination of Covid 19, Coastal Are

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, the world, including Indonesia, was shocked by a new virus that made all its citizens restless due to the corona virus (Covid-19). Until March 12, 2021 WHO (World Health Organization) announced that Covid-19 was declared a pandemic

because the number of cases was increasing day by day, and also this outbreak had been declared a global health emergency (Putri et al., 2020). This epidemic has claimed many victims, even as of August 2021 as many as 200 million cases in the world and of them 4.2 million deaths. In Indonesia, in June Covid-19 cases had reached 1.9 million cases and 52 thousand deaths. Meanwhile, in August 2021 it reached 3.6 million cases and there were 104,000 deaths. The spike in cases was caused by the presence of a new variant of the corona virus which has a higher transmission rate. The government has made efforts to implement several policies such as implementing health protocols, implementing PPKM in volumes, vaccination policies, and others. The Covid-19 vaccine was developed to help the formation of individual body immunity so that the administration of the Covid-19 vaccine is expected to accelerate the formation of group immunity (herd immunity) which will have an impact on reducing the number of infected cases (Organization, 2020). For years, vaccines have been proven to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases through the mechanism of the human body's immunity (Stuppia et al., 2011).

The first vaccination program in Indonesia was carried out on January 13, 2021, with the first injection given to President Joko Widodo. This vaccination is carried out in several batches, with the first batch being given to health workers, public officials, and the elderly. The second batch is given to vulnerable communities and the general public (Ministry of Health, 2021a). The types of vaccines that have been and will be used in Indonesia are Astra Zeneca, Moderna, Pfizer, Sinopharm and Sinovac (RI, 2019). All types of vaccines have different effectiveness based on clinical trials. WHO explained that vaccine performance can be seen from three measurements, namely through the efficacy, effectiveness, and impact of vaccines (Organization, 2020). This vaccination program raises pros and cons in society. Based on research conducted by the Indonesian Ministry of Health, ITAGI, UNICEF and WHO online on 19-30 September 2020, concluded that there are considerable concerns about

the effectiveness and safety of vaccines, lack of trust in vaccines, and problems regarding whether or not vaccines are halal. This situation has made a number of countries including Indonesia continue to struggle to stop the spread of Covid-19. To reduce the number of cases, in addition to implementing health protocols, special protection measures need to be implemented, namely vaccination. For years, vaccines have been proven to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases through the mechanism of the human body's immunity (Mortellaro & Ricciardi-Castagnoli, 2011).

The Covid-19 vaccine was developed to help build individual body immunity so that the administration of the Covid-19 vaccine is expected to accelerate the formation of group immunity (herd immunity) which will have an impact on reducing the number of infected cases. (WHO, 2021). The mass Covid-19 vaccination plan in Indonesia explains that the vaccination plan that will be carried out is an effective step in controlling disease transmission. The government stipulates Regulation of the Minister of Health (PMK) No. 84 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination which was updated with the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 18 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Coping with Covid-19. This regulation aims to reduce the transmission or transmission of Covid-19, reduce the number of deaths or illnesses due to coronavirus, achieve herd immunity, avoid and maintain healthy communities, improve the health system as a whole, and maintain and minimize social and environmental impacts. economy. The government divides into 6 target groups for recipients of the Covid-19 vaccination, including: the first target for medical personnel, TNI or Police, legal officers and public services; the second target for spiritual or community leaders and regional officials; the third target for all figures or educators; the fourth target for government officials from the central, regional, and legislative branches, the fifth target for recipients of BPJS health contribution assistance; and the sixth target is for people aged 19-59 years. Information circulating that the Covid-19 vaccination is not safe to use and contains ingredients that are not halal.

Vaccination is a process in the body, where a person becomes immune or protected from a disease so that if one day they are exposed to the disease, they will not get sick or only experience mild illness, usually by giving vaccines. Vaccination is not only aimed at breaking the chain of disease transmission and stopping the outbreak, but also in the long term to eliminate and even eradicate the disease itself. Vaccine administration by injection requires expertise and cannot be used independently by patients. The President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo has given instructions regarding the implementation of the vaccination program in Indonesia, while the President's instructions for the Covid-19 Vaccination Program include; (1) The Covid-19 vaccine is given free of charge and the public is not charged at all; (2)

All ranks of the cabinet, ministries, institutions, and local governments to prioritize the vaccination program in the 2021 fiscal year; (3) Prioritizing and relocating other budgets related to availability and free vaccinations; (4) The President will be the first to receive the Covid-19 vaccine; (5) Asking the public to continue to carry out the 3M discipline, namely wearing masks, keeping a distance, and washing hands (Directorate General of P2P, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). The focus of this thesis research is the implementation of the policy on the implementation of vaccination in the fight against Covid-19 by Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja in Gisik Cemandi Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. TNI AL Hospital dr. Soekantyo Jahja, who is located at Jalan Bachtiar Jahja No. 1, Sedati, Juanda, Betro, Sedati, Sidoarjo Regency also carried out a Covid-19 vaccination program for members of the Navy and the general public.

In general, the vaccination program from Rumkital Soekantyo Jahja received a positive response from the community in Gisik Cemandi Village. This village is one of the coastal villages in Sidoarjo Regency. Geographically, the location of Gisik Cemandi Village is a lowland bordering sea water and ponds. In Gisik Cemandi Village there is also a Fish Auction Place. In addition, the coastal potential in Gisik Cemandi Village is also developed as a means of coastal ecotourism in Sidoarjo Regency. The culture of coastal communities certainly has its own uniqueness when compared to urban culture or in the mountains, especially in relation to public perceptions of the Covid-19 vaccination policy. The Sindonews daily reported on Thursday, June 10, 2021, that the implementation of vaccinations in Gisik Cemandi Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency was low on enthusiasts (<https://region.sindonews.com/read/451454/704>). Muhammad Alimin, Head of Gisik Cemandi Village, revealed the reasons why the residents are reluctant to get vaccinated. One of them is that many residents believe that they will not be exposed to Covid-19 because most of the residents work as fishermen who almost every day is hot in the sun. This research is interesting because it seeks to determine the perception and behavior of coastal communities in Gisik Cemandi Village towards the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination policy. Did the coastal communities in Gisik Cemandi Village accept or reject the Covid-19 vaccination program conducted by Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with a specific purpose and use. Based on this, there are four keywords that need to be considered, namely the scientific method, data, purpose, and usability (Sugiyono, 2013). The research method is a scientific way to obtain data with a specific purpose of use (Darmadi, 2013). The scientific method means that research activities are based on rational, empirical, and systematic scientific characteristics. Based on the explanation above, it

can be concluded that the research method is a scientific way to obtain data with certain purposes and uses. This study used qualitative research methods. Creswell (2014) in his book entitled "Qualitative Inquiry And Research Design" reveals five qualitative research traditions, namely: biography, phenomenology, grounded theory, case studies and ethnography. This study uses case studies in an effort to understand the implementation of vaccination policies in coastal areas. Creswell (2014:4) states that qualitative research can be defined as a process for understanding social problems or human problems based on a holistic picture, reporting the views of informants in detail and scientifically structured. This research presents many naturalistic empirical facts regarding the implementation of the Minister of Health Regulation No. 18 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating Covid-19 By Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja in Gisik Cemandi Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency.

There are 4 interactive models in qualitative analysis, namely data collection, data condensation, data presentation and conclusion drawing (Miles and Huberman 2014). The interactive models are as follows: 1. Data collection. Data collection is data collected in the form of words and not in the form of a series of words. The data collection process is carried out by interviewing, observing and documenting related parties in the form of licensing at the Kodiklatal. 2. Data condensation. Data condensation looks at the process of selecting, simplifying, processing, and/or changing data that approximates the whole part of written field notes, interview texts, and other empirical material. 3. Presentation of data (Data display), In qualitative research, data presentation can be held in the form of brief explanations, frameworks, relationships between categories and the like. With the analysis of the presentation, it will be easier to understand what happened, so that it can formulate what to do next based on what has been understood. Thus the analysis of the presentation of this data makes it easier for the author to get an overall picture or sub-sub that is found from the research conducted. 4. Conclusion drawing/verifying. The last method in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions. Conclusions put forward in the absence of strong and supporting evidence for subsequent data collection will be subject to change and are temporary or initial conclusions. Meanwhile, it can be said that the final conclusion is when the data collection process has been completed and is accompanied by evidence that can support the research. In step 3, there is also data verification, which is carried out continuously throughout the research process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Vaccination Implementation Policies in Coping With Covid-19 By Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja in Gisik Cemandi Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency

Implementation is an action or implementation of a plan that is prepared carefully and in detail. In simple terms, implementation can also be interpreted as implementation or application. According to Van Meter & Van Horn, implementation is the implementation of actions taken by individuals or officials or government or private groups directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions. Implementation is defined as the implementation or application. That means that every activity that will be carried out is a genuine implementation to achieve the goal. The success of the implementation of the policy will be determined by many variables or factors, and each of these variables is related to one another. In Van Meter and Van Horn's view, there are six variables that affect the performance of public policy implementation, namely standards and policy objectives/policy measures and objectives, resources, characteristics of implementing organizations, attitudes of implementers, communication between related organizations and implementation activities, and social, economic, social and political environment.

1. Policy standards and objectives/policy measures and objectives

The performance of policy implementation can be measured for its success if and only if the size and objectives of the policy are realistic with the socio-cultural level at the level of implementing the policy. When the size of the policy or policy objectives are too ideal (even too utopian) then it is rather difficult to realize public policies according to their objectives. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 18 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic which regulates the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination which has been adapted to legal developments and technical needs for the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine. Technically, the guidelines used in implementing the policy implementation in dealing with Covid-19 refer to the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number. HK.01.07/MENKES/4638/2021 Regarding Technical Guidelines for Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Combating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic.

The standard of policy for the implementation of vaccination in the context of dealing with Covid-19 was determined based on the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) because this issue was declared a Global Pandemic and became a public health emergency. In addition, this policy standard is also set based on scientific studies, clear and based on theories that have been tested for truth. The policy targets for the implementation of vaccination in the context of dealing with Covid-19 are very complex and involve various actors and targets.

Considering the existence of the Covid-19 vaccine is to form group immunity in the community, it is estimated that at least 70% of the Indonesian population must get the Covid-19 vaccine. The Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) will determine the target number of people who will receive the vaccination. The determination of this population target is in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) as well as suggestions from the association of pandemic experts to achieve herd immunity. Based on the research data obtained, that the implementation of vaccination in Gisik Cemandi Village has reached 90.4%, it can be seen from the table as follows:

Table 1.

The Number of Residents of Gisik Cemandi Village Who Vaccinate Covid-19

	Total population	Percentage (%)
Have Vaccine	2.209 person	90,4%
Not Vaccine yet	236 person	9,6%
Total	2.245 person	100%

Source: Data processed from the Kelurahan Office, 2022

From the data above, there are 236 people who have not carried out the Covid-19 vaccination, consisting of toddlers and seniors. It can be concluded from these data, that the implementation of the vaccine policy in Gisik Cemandi Village was successful, even exceeding the 70% targeted at the beginning of the total population. Actors implementing the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination are organized in the form of a task force or Covid-19 committee at various levels. Implementation actors are divided into their respective functions and roles as follows: a. The central government and local governments, including policy makers, program managers and vaccine logistics, as well as other health workers at the Provincial Health Office, District/City Health Office and Community Health Centers. b. Legal entity/business entity. c. Health workers in other health care facilities, both government-owned and or private, who provide Covid-19 vaccination services.

The approach to the organizational structure of the Covid-19 response policy forms a complex structure so that policy implementation involves multiple agencies. According to Hjern & Porter (1982) in (Purwanto & Sulistyastuti, 2015) the existing reality shows that currently most policy implementations use more complex structures involving multiple organizations such as government, NGOs and the private sector. In implementing the Covid-19 response policy at Rumkital, dr. Soekantyo Jahja involved more than one institution including the Navy Aviation Center (Puspenerbal), Health Workers (Naskes) Rumkital dr. Soekantyo, Stikes Hang Tuah, Village Government and other Regional Government Work Units (SKPD), as well as community social institutions, especially in the implementation of vaccination for coastal

communities. In order to speed up the process of forming herd immunity, Two Health Personnel Units (Nakes) collaborated, Hang Tuah Health College (Stikes) in collaboration with Rumkital Health Workers dr. Soekantyo Jahja Lanudal Juanda Puspenerbal, raided the Juanda Sidoarjo community and the Banjarkemuning community at the Fish Auction Place (TPI) in Gisik Cemandi Village, Sedati Sidoarjo to give the Covid-19 vaccine injection to the Indonesian Navy Maritime Community Vaccination Raid Puspenerbal Sidoarjo on September 22, 2021 while still implementing the Health Protocols Covid-19.

This was confirmed by Karumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja Marine Captain Dr. Arvi Dian P.N., SpPD. that this Covid-19 vaccination attack is to support and implement government policies that target the achievement of giving 2,000 injections of Covid-19 vaccine doses per day and the vaccine attack targeting the maritime community of TPI Banjarkemuning, Gisik Cemandi Village and air passenger Juanda Sidoarjo is one of the most effective efforts. effective in stopping the spread of Covid-19, it is hoped that communal immunity is formed as a step to be able to end the Covid-19 pandemic. With the diverse composition of implementing institutions, the potential for different interpretations of policy objectives to emerge is even greater. Therefore, implementers do not only focus on the delegation of structural tasks but must clearly understand the objectives, standards and policy objectives.

Policy objectives must also interpret these policy objectives into more operational language. Freeman (1984) defines stakeholders as groups or individuals who can be influenced by the achievement of organizational goals or the birth of a decision and policy. Stakeholders also include individuals or groups who have an interest in an issue or policy. By conducting a stakeholder analysis, it is important to better understand the strengths of stakeholders and their position in the process of developing specific new policies or actions, as well as assessing the implications that may arise and have an impact on the acceptance of new policies or interventions. The implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination is in principle part of the government's efforts to tackle Covid-19 with the aim of reducing the transmission/transmission of Covid-19, reducing morbidity and mortality due to Covid-19, achieving group immunity in the community (herd immunity) and protecting community from Covid-19 to stay productive socially and economically.

In the indicators, the implementers understand the size of the policy and the objectives of the policy measure. This Covid-19 Response Village Policy is ideal for breaking the chain of Covid-19 virus spread. - 19 can be maximized, especially in coastal areas. The guidelines used by implementers in implementing policy implementation in dealing with Covid-19 refer to the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number. HK.01.07/MENKES/4638/2021

Regarding Technical Guidelines for Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Combating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic.

2. Resources

Resources are important in implementing good policies. The indicators used to see the extent to which resources influence policy implementation even though the contents of the policy have been communicated clearly and consistently, but if the implementor lacks the resources to implement it, as well as the sincerity of the implementers to achieve the goals set in the vaccination implementation policy in the context of controlling Covid -19. The resources and incentives made available or resources refer to how much human and financial support is needed so that policy implementation can work effectively. Van Meter and Van Horn in (Agustino, 2016) say that humans are the most important resource in determining a successful implementation process. Resources are positioned as inputs in the organization as a system (Tachjan, 2006). Policy implementation requires the readiness of resources, if the availability of resources is not adequate then the performance of the policy will be low.

In the implementation of the policy on the implementation of vaccination in the context of dealing with Covid-19 at Rumkital, dr. Soekantyo Jahja who became the resource, namely human resources (HR), financial resources and time in the implementation of vaccination. Human resources owned by Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja has been adequate in implementing the Covid-19 prevention policy which consists of Health human resources (HR) and non-Health resources. HRK. In its implementation, Health human resources get support from Rumkital Health workers, dr. Soekantyo Jahja and Health Workers Stikes Hang Tuah. Meanwhile, non-health human resources have received support from the Navy Aviation Center (Puspenerbal) and the Covid-19 Task Force who are ready to help. The Covid-19 Task Force Team itself involves all elements of society, starting from the RT Chair and also the RW Chair being included in the Covid-19 Task Force Team, even Karang Taruna is involved in this.

Implementation requires cooperation in channeling activities so that there is harmony in carrying out tasks or work to be able to achieve goals. Human resources or Covid-19 vaccination implementers include the number of health workers who will be involved in the vaccination process and priority groups who will receive Covid-19 vaccinations. In this vaccination activity, carried out by the Indonesian Navy Hospital (Rumkital) dr. Soekantyo Jahja Lanudal Juanda Puspenerbal, in Gisik Cemandi Village, enthusiastically residents, the majority of whom work as fishermen. Head of Sub-Directorate of Health Puspenerbal, Marine Lieutenant Colonel (K) Joko Haryono, one of the people in charge of the activity, said that the vaccination involved 10 health workers

(Nakes) and 6 administrative staff, each consisting of Air Wing 2 and the Head of Puspenerbal.

Financial resources in efforts to overcome Covid-19 come from the government, considering the Covid-19 pandemic is a national disaster. The government has taken a policy that the provision of the Covid-19 vaccine for the community is free as a form of responsibility and presence of the state. An illustration of the funding allocation for the procurement of vaccinations and the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in 2020 amounting to Rp. 35.1 trillion. Among them are used to procure the Covid-19 vaccine during 2020 (details: 3 million doses of Sinovac vaccine, namely 1.2 million shipped in 2020, and the remaining 1.8 million shipped in 2021 and 100,000 doses of CanSino vaccine) as well as for supporting tools such as needles, injections, alcohol swabs, safety boxes, and others. The budget jumped 26.48% from the previous estimate of Rp 54.4 trillion. For 2021, the Government allocates Rp. 18 trillion plus a reallocation of 19.6 trillion in the 2021 APBN and Rp. 36.4 trillion from the remaining health care funds in the 2020 national economic recovery program (PEN). is final. Budget resources in the effort to overcome Covid-19 in Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja came from the state budget to meet operational and other needs, the obstacle was in the planning process and budget realization. The timing of the Covid-19 vaccination is carried out in stages following the recommendations of the Ministry of Health. Meanwhile, vaccination activities for the coastal community of Gisik Cemandi Village have been carried out according to the information provided by Mayor Laut (K) dr. Tanto Sakti H, who serves as Karumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja Lanudal Juanda Puspenerbal.

In its implementation, public enthusiasm for vaccination at the Gisik Cemandi Village Hall was very high, residents came to the location while still adhering to the Health protocol. Coastal communities and fishermen are willing to queue to get the Covid-19 vaccine injection, conveying that the implementation of this vaccine activity is to support the Government Program and form the TNI AL's attention to coastal communities and fishermen. the vaccinators from the Navy Hospital (Rumkital) dr. Soekantyo Jahja Lanudal Juanda until now continues to spur the achievement of covid-19 vaccination. Until the 80th day on November 23, 2021 the Puspenerbal which was held as many as 57,633 people had been vaccinated. not only in Gisik Cemandi Village, the vaccinators continue to provide the best service for the entire community. Even in the last two years, tens of thousands of people, including the elderly, teenagers, students, people with disabilities, have been vaccinated both at the Badara Terminal and in villages throughout Sidoarjo.

3. Characteristics of implementing organizations

The attitude of policy implementers is the third important factor in the approach to the implementation of a public policy. If the implementation of a policy is to be effective, then policy implementers must not only know what they want to do but also must have the ability to implement it, so that in practice there is no bias (Van Meter & Van Horn in Agustino, 2020: 157). Characteristics of implementers in the Covid-19 countermeasures policy at Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja tends to have a strong commitment in implementing programs and policies. At the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, even though the means of personal protective equipment were lacking and minimal, they were still ready to provide services and activities in an effort to break the chain of transmission of Covid-19. The oath of each Health Profession to continue to provide the best service in any situation becomes the basis of motivation to keep the spirit and provide services to the community.

Bureaucracy was created only to carry out a certain policy. Implementing policies has a significant influence on policy implementation. One of the most important structural aspects of any organization is the existence of standard operating procedures or SOPs. SOP for Vaccine Storage at a temperature of 2-8 degrees Celsius. 1. Storage space should be protected from direct sunlight. The storage of Covid-19 vaccines is arranged in such a way as to avoid retrieval errors, and therefore needs to be stored separately in different vaccine shelves or baskets so as not to be confused with routine vaccines. If possible, the Covid-19 vaccine is stored in a different vaccine refrigerator, and separated from routine vaccines. 2. Vaccine storage for health care facilities that do not yet have a standard vaccine refrigerator (open top according to WHO Pre-Qualification), can still use a domestic refrigerator (household refrigerator), where the arrangement of vaccines is carried out based on the classification of sensitivity to temperature and according to effective vaccine management. 3. Vaccines should not be placed near the evaporator.

Covid-19 Vaccine Distribution Scheme The following is the cold chain vaccine storage scheme from the Biofarma company to its distribution in the field: 1. Biofarma/BLN enters the cold box and is transported by 4-wheeled vehicle/airplane, storage facilities: cold room. 2. Arriving at the central level, entering the cold box is transported by 4-wheeled vehicle / airplane, storage facilities: cold room. 3. At the provincial level, cold boxes are transported by 4-wheeled vehicles/airplanes, storage facilities: cold rooms, freezers, refrigerators. 4. Arriving at the district, the vaccine carrier enters the vehicle and is transported by 4-wheeled / 2-wheeled vehicle, storage facilities: freezer, refrigerator. 5. At the puskesmas, the vaccine carrier/thermos is transported by 4-wheeled vehicle, motorbike, bicycle, or speed boat, storage facilities: refrigerator. 6. Finally, in the field, it is directly inserted into the vaccine carrier or thermos. Procedures for removing vaccines and solvents from

the refrigerator are (a) Before opening the refrigerator, determine how many vials of vaccine are needed for service; (b) Record the temperature in the refrigerator; (c) Select and issue vaccines according to the established conditions for vaccine vial monitoring devices (VVM) and expiration dates (EEFO, FIFO).

4. Communication between related organizations and implementation activities

Communication is the most powerful mechanism in implementing public policy. The better the communication and coordination between the parties involved in an implementation process, the assumption is that errors will be very small and vice versa. Communication is one of the important variables that affect the implementation of public policy, communication will determine the success of achieving the goals of implementing public policy. Policy implementation will run effectively, so the target group needs to obtain adequate information about the policies to be implemented. This will determine whether the target group supports or rejects the policy to be implemented. Communication according to Laswell (1948) in (Sidauruk, 2013) "A convenient way to describe an act of communication is to answer the following questions: Who Says What In Which Channel To Whom With What Effect", an act of communication occurs when the communicator conveys a message through the channel to the communicant with a certain effect.

5. Attitude of implementers

The attitude of acceptance or rejection of the implementing agency will greatly affect the success or failure of the implementation of public policy. This is very likely to happen because the policies implemented are not the result of the formulation of local residents who are well acquainted with the problems and problems they feel. But the policy that will implement the implementation is a policy "from above" (top down) where it is very possible that decision makers will never know (not even be able to touch) the needs, desires, or problems that citizens want to solve. Disposition is one of the factors that have important consequences for effective policy implementation. If the implementers have a positive tendency or attitude or support for the implementation of the policy, there is a high possibility that the implementation of the policy will be carried out in accordance with the initial decision. In achieving this goal, the implementation of policies in the implementation of vaccinations in the context of dealing with Covid-19 can provide a focus for social and political changes felt by the target group.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion described in the previous chapter on the implementation of vaccination policies in coastal areas with a case study of Covid-19 prevention by Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja, the researcher concluded that the implementation of the Covid-19 response policy at Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja has been implemented by all implementing actors, but judging from the

indicators that affect the implementation of Van Meter and Horn, it is found that there are obstacles in meeting these indicators and there are interrelationships between indicators that influence the performance of policy implementation, as explained as follows:

1. Standard indicators and policy objectives can be understood and implemented according to their respective roles. The Covid-19 response policy standard has become the measure and goal of planning, implementing and evaluating results. The policy targets in dealing with Covid-19 are very complex, involving various actors and targets so that they form a complex structure and involve multiple agencies.

2. Indicators of resources owned by Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja is adequate in implementing the Covid-19 response policy and in accordance with what consists of health human resources (HR) and non-health resources, the number and types of which are in accordance with the expected standards. Financial resources are obtained from government support, because this is a national disaster that is the responsibility of the government to the community. The timing of the vaccination follows the recommendation from the Ministry of Health, according to the steps that have been determined.

3. The characteristic indicators of implementing agents are found to have shown the existence of teamwork because they have collective goals, are compact and have personal accountability. The characteristics of the agent can be seen from the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which are used as guidelines in the implementation of vaccination. The guidelines used refer to the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number. HK.01.07/MENKES/4638/2021 Regarding Technical Guidelines for Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Combating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic.

4. Communication indicators between implementing agencies are carried out on an ongoing basis. Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja did not carry out the vaccination independently, but with the help of various parties. Communication that is built can maintain good relations and facilitate coordination in implementing vaccination policies so that the expected goals are achieved. Implementing policies at Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja is also supported by competence or expertise to carry out the tasks and delegates given according to their respective portions, so that they can carry out their duties properly.

5. The attitude indicators of the implementers have shown a strong motivational attitude. support and full commitment in policy implementation. In its implementation, Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja also used a ball pick-up system for the maritime community of coastal villages. This ball pick-up activity is also an instruction from the Chief of Naval Staff (KASAL) Admiral Yudo Margono, S.E., M.M., in

supporting the government's program to accelerate the formation of Herd Immunity.

6. The implementation of the Covid-19 response policy has an impact on social, economic and political life. So that the attitude of support, cooperation, countermeasures and termination of relations emerges as an interaction between the implementation process and the conditions of the social, political and economic environment.

7. In the implementation of the policy for the implementation of vaccination in coastal areas, there are several supporting and inhibiting factors. The supporting factors for the implementation of the vaccination policy implementation by Rumkital dr. Soekantyo Jahja is the government's support in the form of appropriate policies in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine, human resources, and inter-institutional integration as well as assistance from the TNI to appeal to the public. While the inhibiting factors are the dependence on program implementation from the Central Government and the lack of public openness.

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