

## **Evaluation of PPKM Policy in Preventing and Handling Covid-19 Pandemic in Jayapura City**

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**Abstract** - This article aims to analyze the implementation of the Covid-19 Handling Policy in Jayapura City. The research model that the author uses is descriptive qualitative. The instruments used in this research are observation, interviews and documentation to describe and explain the Evaluation of Covid-19 Handling Policy Implementation in Jayapura City. Informants in this study include the Spokesperson for the Covid-19 Handling Task Force in Jayapura City, the Jayapura City Health Office, the Head of the Regional Disaster Management Agency, and community leaders in Jayapura City. The results of this study indicate an evaluation of the implementation of the Covid-19 Handling Policy in Jayapura City and cannot be separated from the 3 policy evaluation indicators that the author uses in this study, namely: First, Effectiveness, with regard to whether a policy achieves results, meaning that the approach used measures the success of policies carried out by the Jayapura City government in handling Covid-19. Second, Efficiency, is about the amount of effort needed to increase a certain level of effectiveness, this approach also measures the financial resources that must be spent by the Jayapura City government in handling Covid-19. Third, Responsiveness, which means how quickly the government handles the Covid-19 pandemic and how the government makes an effective policy.

Keywords: Evaluation, Covid-19, preventing & Handling, Policy, Jayapura City

Submission: February 28, 2025	Revision: March 29, 2025	Acceptance: April 2, 2025
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### **1. Introduction**

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by the SARS-CoV 2 virus, which can be transmitted from animals to humans and humans to humans through droplets or direct contact with patients. As of May 27, 2020, there were 5.61 million confirmed cases worldwide, of which 351,000 were confirmed. Cases in Indonesia itself are also increasing with each passing day, dated May 27, 2020 the number of COVID-19 cases showed 23,851 cases and 1,473 deaths. The Covid-19 case has become a concern in Indonesia with the issuance of Presidential Decree No.7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19. The task force has established guidelines for rapid medical and public health handling of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) in Indonesia which contains guidelines on public health efforts in handling COVID-19, the most rapid governance, laboratory inspection, quarantine and isolation. In addition, the Ministry of Health also made Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) based on WHO recommendations for health workers. (Saputra et al., 2020; Aedah et al., 2022; Muttaqin et al., 2020; Idris & Muttaqin, 2021; Karyono et al 2020).

Coronavirus Disease-19, later known as Covid-19, is not the first virus to hit Indonesia, apart from the H5N1 virus that causes bird flu and the influenza A H1N1 virus, which is the virus that caused human flu in 2009, which spread quite massively. Unlike previously known viruses, covid-19 has a much more massive and deadly spread. The rapidly growing spread made WHO declare covid-19 as a Pandemic on March 11, 2020. This prompted the government, in this case the President, to issue Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease (covid-19). The Presidential Decree on March 20, 2020 was amended by Presidential Decree Number 9 of 2020 which involved ministers and other related institutions. In

handling Covid- 19, socialization and policy implementation are needed to break the chain of Covid-19 spread. (Idris & Muttaqin, 2021; Wiratmo, 2020; Wijayanto, A. M. 2020). The purpose of the task force is to increase national resilience in the health sector, increase synergy between ministries/agencies and local governments, anticipate the escalation of the spread and increase readiness, prevention, detect and respond to covid-19. The government has also taken steps to tackle COVID-19 by imposing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) for several provinces in Indonesia, where PSBB will hit the curve by limiting its spread (Tuwu, 2022; Sari, 2020; Pineleng, et al 2020).

As a measure to anticipate the transmission of covid-19 in Jayapura City, the Jayapura City Government issued Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Mandatory Mask Use and Implementation of Health Protocols as the basis for implementing efforts to prevent and handle the risk of transmission of Corona virus diseases 2019 as contained in article 6 paragraph 2 which reads prevention and handling efforts are carried out by means of socialization, education, mandatory use of masks and implementation of health protocols.

The downward trend in positive confirmed cases, especially those that occurred in April, shows that there is compliance in the community in implementing health protocols, so that the number of cases can be suppressed in such a way. In May there were an additional 37 confirmed positive cases. The cause of the addition of positive confirmed cases was due to the Eid holiday which was followed by the high mobility of the community in staying in touch with relatives.

In order for every policy that has been issued by the Jayapura City government to be effective, the policies that have been issued are socialized and implemented effectively in every area in Jayapura City so as to curb the spread of COVID-19 in the community, and of course this role is taken over by the Jayapura City task force as the authorized agency in handling COVID-19. The implication is that the implementation of various policies by the Jayapura City Government is able to contain the spread of Covid-19, from the initial number of people exposed to covid as much as 50% can decrease to 20% so that the government's steps in implementing and socializing the policy have been effective by looking at the data released by the task force and Jayapura City is currently a green zone.

## **2. Research Methods**

This type of research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is a type of research conducted through objective and comprehensive observations and focused on the research field. This type of research requires high analytical power of the situation that occurs in the field, especially on matters that are focused and directly related to the research topic (Sugiyono, 2010). This type of research goes through several stages of the process, namely conducting direct interaction with sources through the media, interviewing and interpreting any information obtained in order to create satisfactory and coherent accuracy of research information. The data analysis techniques used by researchers in this study are Data Reduction (Data Reducation), Data Presentation (Data Display), Conclusion Drawing.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

Covid-19 handling in Gowa Regency is carried out continuously to break the chain of Covid-19 transmission. As a follow-up effort to prevent transmission which continues to increase, the Jayapura City government through instructions from the central government continues to restrict micro community activities, this is considered effective in breaking the chain of Covid-19 transmission in Jayapura City whose trend continues to decline. Currently, Covid-19 cases in Jayapura City are quite stable, but testing and tracing have not been carried out optimally so that health protocols must be carried out strictly, by continuing to use masks, washing hands, maintaining distance and avoiding crowds.

In addition to the above efforts made by the government both at the central and regional levels, Jayapura City also has regional regulations (perda) that have been issued and implemented as an effort to handle Covid-19, namely Perda No. 2 of 2020 concerning mandatory masks and the implementation of health protocols, budget refocusing, and the implementation of other policies such as the implementation of PSBB, the implementation of micro PPKM, the creation of a post in each village / kelurahan as an information base for handling the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on the description above,

it can be explained that the policy can be used as a barometer to measure the effectiveness, efficiency, responsiveness of all related components in supporting Covid-19 handling efforts which are the focus of the Jayapura City government at this time.

### **Efektivity**

Effectiveness is about whether an alternative achieves results, meaning that the approach used measures the success of policies carried out by the Jayapura City Government in handling the spread of Covid-19 through Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020. Effectiveness must be a strength for organizations to be able to adjust to a dynamically changing environment. Effectiveness is very important for the government to serve as an indicator in seeing whether a policy is successfully socialized in society. A policy is running well or vice versa, and the government as a public servant must know that the policy is right on target according to what has been planned.

The issuance of local regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning mandatory masks and the implementation of health protocols has brought significant changes with several programs implemented in the community such as the million mask movement, mass disinfectant movement, mass swabs and matters related to handling Covid-19 cases. So that the number of Covid-19 cases in Jayapura City is decreasing day by day. Covid-19 handling policies with the existence of mandatory mask regulations and the implementation of health protocols are effective where with the implementation of this policy the number of people exposed and the death rate due to Covid-19 is decreasing day by day (Sofwani, 2016; Nugroho, D. 2012; Ramdhani & Ramdhani, 2017).

The policies that have been issued have been effective. As well as the implementation of the PSSB, it still continues with the micro-scale PPKM which is a derivative policy of the central government. So that looking at the current conditions and developments of Covid-19, there is a decrease in the number of Covid-19 cases with the implementation of several policies carried out by the local government of Jayapura City.

William N. Dunn in (Gustiance, 2019) Effectiveness comes from the word effective which implies the achievement of success in achieving predetermined goals. Effectiveness is called the result of use. Effectiveness is always related to the relationship between the results actually achieved. The popular scientific dictionary defines effectiveness as accuracy of use, results in use or supporting goals. Effectiveness is the main element to achieve the goals or objectives that have been determined in every organization, activity or program, called effective if the goals or objectives are achieved as specified. With the implementation of policies and the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Mandatory Masks and Implementation of Health Protocols, especially in Jayapura City, it has become an effective first step from the government because with this policy all parties and related agencies can handle Covid-19 properly.

Compliance in implementing health protocols is the main key in suppressing the spread of Covid-19 in the community. Thus the socialization of policies that are still being carried out by the government as part of an effort to continue to provide understanding to the public about the dangers of Covid-19, so that policies issued by the government can be implemented properly, this socialization is also supported by the participation of the Public Relations section of the Jayapura City government which is under the coordination of the infocom office which manages social media accounts (Instagram) as a means (Media) to disseminate government policies in Jayapura City (Idris & Muttaqin, 2021).

However, it cannot be denied that there are still gaps in a regulation that have not touched all community interests. Such as not all people understand the importance of a regulation contained in a regional regulation, then the realization of the regional regulation policy is in accordance with the wishes of the community. So that in addition to local regulations as a legal basis in Implementation of handling Covid-19 the government must also continuously follow up on every policy implemented and urge the public to continue to comply with health protocols such as diligently washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds and reducing mobility (5M).

### **Efisiensi**

Efficiency is concerned with the amount of effort required to increase a certain level of effectiveness, this approach also measures the financial resources that must be spent by the Jayapura City government in the formation and monitoring of a policy. Efficiency in terms of budget and resources is fairly limited despite the refocusing, but it has been able to help reduce the number of cases that are currently entering the green zone even though there is an upward trend.

Regarding effectiveness and efficiency, it is maximized, starting from budget refocusing, budget transfers are carried out optimally. And socialization is still carried out by involving all stakeholders starting at the village / kelurahan, sub-district to district / city level. In terms of budget, with the refocusing and diversion, many use a large budget to handle covid but there are still many shortcomings in the policy, such as the fulfillment of medical devices in hospitals that specifically handle Covid patients and during socialization the lack of human resources who go directly to the field so that there are still many who do not understand the policy so that the result is still too many people who violate health protocols. In terms of budget, it is inefficient with the diversion for handling Covid-19 but the effect is not comprehensive to the community. Likewise, the construction of handling posts in each region is only a waste of budget because there are no officers on guard.

Dunn in (Gustiance, 2019) argues that efficiency, which is a synonym for economic rationality, is the relationship between effectiveness and effort, the latter generally measured in monetary costs. Policies that achieve the highest effectiveness at the least cost are called efficient.

Efficiency is concerned with the amount of effort required to increase a certain level of effectiveness, this approach also measures the financial resources that must be spent by the Jayapura City government in the formation and monitoring of a policy.

The efficiency of the Covid-19 handling policy in Jayapura City has an impact on the amount of budget used in the Covid-19 handling process, in this case the implementation of the Covid-19 handling policy in Jayapura City is not efficient in terms of budget. This can be seen from the refocusing of the budget both at the OPD level and down to the village level. However, the use of large funds for handling the Covid-19 pandemic has not had a maximum impact on the community in general as described by several community leaders who stated that the large budget was partly not optimally absorbed towards meeting the needs of the community, the creation of posts sourced from village funds is also inefficient, this can be seen from the Covid-19 handling post at the village / kelurahan level that no one maintains as one of the information bases in handling the Covid-19 pandemic at the village / kelurahan level. Where the post should be used as a coordination center, a source of information related to the handling of Covid-19. So that people can more quickly find out the trend of development / decrease in Covid- 19 cases in Jayapura City.

### **Responsiveness**

Responsiveness is an ability that must be possessed by the government to recognize what needs are in developing an agenda and strategy, and know which ones should be prioritized first. Besides that the government can also develop programs that are appropriate and needed by the community. The government has been responsive to the problems that occur with the Covid-19 handling policy issued by the central government which was then responded to by the Jayapura City local government by issuing local regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Mandatory masks and Implementation of health protocols.

Policy socialization is carried out directly or indirectly, this is evidence of the government's responsiveness in dealing with Covid-19 in Jayapura City, so that the objectives of implementing the policy can be understood by the entire community. The government's responsiveness in seeing this issue seems less responsive. This can be seen from the policy of local regulation No. 2 which was only enacted in October, which is fairly long since the emergence of Covid-19. As a result, the government was overwhelmed in handling cases that occurred in the early days of Covid-19.

Dunn in (Gustiance, 2019) defines that Responsiveness is a form of sensitivity and ability of the government to provide services. Ability is seen through the government's success in making regulations regarding the implementation of inclusive education. Responsiveness is aimed at knowing the results of

plans, policies in accordance with references, desires from the target. Responsiveness as one of the indicators in public servants related to the responsiveness of the state apparatus to the needs of people who need services as regulated in legislation. Responsiveness is an ability that must be possessed by the government to recognize what needs are in developing an agenda and strategy, and know which ones to prioritize first. Besides that the government can also develop programs that are appropriate and needed by the community.

Responsiveness also relates to how far the government responds in seeing phenomena or events experienced by the community and immediately makes a policy that can overcome problems in the community, so that people feel satisfied with the performance of their government. The presence of the government in the midst of society is currently needed, including in Jayapura City where people who have experienced the impact of Covid-19 starting from 2020 are certainly waiting for what breakthroughs the government will make to deal with these problems.

Seeing the problems that occur in Indonesia, especially in Jayapura City, namely the spread of Covid-19, the Jayapura City government has implemented several policies such as PSBB, issued regent regulation number 25 of 2020 concerning the obligation to use masks in preventing the spread of corona virus diseases 2019 and Perda No. 2 of 2020 concerning mandatory masks and the implementation of health protocols which can reduce the decline in the spread of Covid-19 in Jayapura City.

Based on the results of observations and interviews, the author can conclude that the government is very responsive to the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic in Jayapura City. This can be seen from the existence of large-scale social restrictions which is a policy of the central government which was responded to by the issuance of regional regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning mandatory masks and the implementation of health protocols and regent regulation number 25 of 2020 concerning the obligation to use masks in preventing the spread of corona virus diseases 2019 as a basis for implementing efforts to prevent and manage the risk of transmission of Corona virus diseases 2019.

Although it is realized that not all things related to handling Covid-19 can be responded well by all levels of society. This can be seen from the fact that there are still some individuals who are negligent in implementing health protocols. And not all citizens receive social assistance as a result of Covid-19 and the emergence of a surge in unemployment due to social restrictions in the community. This certainly has an economic impact on people's daily lives.

However, overall the efforts made by the Jayapura City government in handling Covid-19 in Jayapura City deserve our appreciation and we support all policies issued by the Jayapura City government. Because based on the results of observations and interviews conducted by the author with related parties, the level of community compliance in implementing health protocols is quite high, we can see this in community activities in crowded places, such as traditional markets, government agencies and.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The effectiveness of the Covid-19 handling policy in Jayapura City with the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Mandatory Masks and Implementation of Health Protocols, especially in Jayapura City, has been an effective first step from the government because with this regional regulation all parties and related agencies can handle Covid-19 well. This can be seen by the downward trend in the number of confirmed cases and the death rate due to Covid-19.

The efficiency of the Covid-19 handling policy in Jayapura City is still inefficient related to the budget used and the lack of human resources in the Covid-19 handling process. This can be seen from the use of large funds for handling Covid-19 that has not had a maximum impact on the community in general and is not optimally absorbed towards meeting community needs. As well as the creation of posts sourced from village funds is also not effective and efficient, it can be seen from the Covid-19 handling posts at the village / kelurahan level lacking officers and even no officers on guard as one of the information bases for handling the Covid-19 pandemic at the village / kelurahan level. Where the post should be used as a coordination center, a source of information related to the handling of Covid-

19. So that people can more quickly find out the trend of development / decrease in Covid-19 cases in Jayapura City.

**Responsiveness** The implementation of the Covid-19 handling policy is that the government is very responsive to the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic in Jayapura City. This can be seen from the existence of large-scale social restrictions which are policies from the central government which are responded to by the issuance of local regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning mandatory masks and the implementation of health protocols, as well as the implementation of micro PPKM as an effort to reduce community mobility which can cause crowds so that it can accelerate Covid-19 transmission.

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