

Implementation of Covid-19 Vaccination in LabuhanBatu

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the application of vaccination guidelines against COVID 19. The theoretical approach used is to implement the policies of George C. Edward III. In this study used a descriptive qualitative approach. Collecting data through interviews and observations. Technical analysis of this research data includes data collection, data compression, data presentation, and drawing conclusions according to the Miles Huberman model. The results showed that the implementation of the COVID19 vaccination policy in Labuhanbatu actually showed a total of 444 problems in the implementation of the COVID19 vaccination in Labuhanbatu. Far from having targeted vaccinations, people who are potentially vaccinated are hesitant to report the cause of their absence to medical facility staff, vaccines according to the established schedule There is a shortage of active target groups for inoculants. Another important cause is the potential for vaccines obtained by medical institutions as providers, because some data include prospective survivors who have been vaccinated and some have been vaccinated elsewhere. Therefore, socialization by the local government regarding the implementation of the COVID19 vaccination policy in Labuhanbatu is important and provides education. Therefore, the researcher recommends improving and synchronizing data on prospective vaccine recipients so that vaccine recipients are monitored accurately and in an integrated manner. because some of the data includes prospective survivors who have been vaccinated and some have been vaccinated elsewhere. Therefore, socialization by the local government regarding the implementation of the COVID19 vaccination policy in Labuhanbatu is important and provides education. Therefore, the researcher recommends improving and synchronizing data on prospective vaccine recipients so that vaccine recipients are monitored accurately and in an integrated manner.

Keywords: COVID-19, Vaccine, Strategy

1. Introduction

Based on the 2020 population census, Indonesia has a population of 270,203,917 people, and the latest data from the Ministry of Health as of April 4 died from complications of the corona virus infection (COVID19) Reached 45,949. Since then, the data for the state of North Sumatra has increased by 459 cases, with a cumulative incidence of 100,313 during the Labuhanbatu administration.

Last updated: Sunday, 19 December 2021 Confirmed cases of COVID 19 Confirmed cumulative positive 1791 Recovery after quarantine 1719 confirmed active positive 0 died 72 Sample 10692 Number of events due to Covid percentage Quite expensive. To avoid infecting unexposed individuals, Labuhanbatu requires an evenly distributed COVID19 vaccination. The government has issued a Regulation of the Minister of Health (PMK) of 2020 Number 84 regarding the Implementation of Vaccination, Infection or COVID19 Infection, Reduction of 4,444 Numbers, 4,444 Deaths or 4,444 Corona Virus Deaths, 4,444 Populations (Alshurafat et al., 2021). (herd immunity), avoiding and maintaining public health, the entire health system, and maintaining and minimizing social and economic impacts. The information that is widely heard is that the covid 19 vaccination is not safe to use and contains ingredients that are not halal. The government hopes that the introduction of this vaccine will be more evenly distributed and will not cause problems for the wider community that can disrupt the community. Limited preparation of health workers. Of

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these, receiving the COVID19 vaccine and providing the vaccine, and COVID19 in Labuhanbatu were rejected by the community for fear of the side effects that would occur (Altay et al., 2022).

Vaccination will happen in the future, so it is important to have a general understanding of the correct information about COVID19 vaccination. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (USA CDC) has announced that vaccines are the way to control COVID 19. Success in slowing the pandemic depends on having a vaccine, proper follow-up, and consistent prophylaxis. Vaccination against COVID19 is expected to provide immunity to people who are vaccinated, but the process takes quite a long time. With this COVID-19 vaccine, a proportion of each individual requires two doses at intervals of several weeks. It is important for governments to consider COVID19 vaccination coverage on a national scale, not on a state scale, but within a city (Fadhilah et al., 2021).

The purpose of this study is to explain the implementation of the COVID19 vaccination policy in Labuhanbatu. Therefore, this article discusses more than "implementing a COVID19 vaccination policy in Labuhanbatu".

2. Literature Review

Policy Implementation For Thomas R Dye (in Wayne Parsons, 2005: xi) as quoted from (Elwan, LO Meter, 2011: 15). "public policy is whatever governments choose to do or not to do" to do or not to do. In an effort to achieve the country's goals, the government needs to take action options that can take the form of doing something or not doing something. Both, according to Dye's definition, are public policies because they are efforts to achieve certain goals and both have consequences for citizens (Supriadin, Alam, & Elwan, 2020) Likewise for Jones (1991) in La Ode Muhammad Elwan, (2011: 18) explains that policy implementation is easy to understand theoretically and conceptually, but does not remain so in its concrete form,

Implementation is an attitude that explores every early thought so that something really happens, in the writings of Mustafa Lutfi and Kurniawan (2012: 21-125). Therefore, implementation is the implementation of a plan, idea, model, specification, standard and any policies when doing something. George C Edwards III views the application of policy as a dynamic process, which has various aspects that influence the implementation of a policy. These factors are meant to stick out in order to understand an influence of those factors on implementation. Thus, George C. Edwards III emphasizes that in implementation research, first of all, it means that two main questions are raised, namely:

1. What are the prerequisites for implementing a policy?
2. What factors mean the successful implementation of a policy?

Responding to this problem, George C. Edwards III in Mustafa lutfi-Kurniawan's writings (2012: 121-125) describes 4 aspects or variables that function in achieving the successful implementation of a policy. Variables or Aspects that affect the success or failure of the implementation of a policy are:

a) Communication; Communication is the process of delivering news from the communicator to the communicant. Meanwhile, policy communication has the meaning of the process of delivering policy news by policy makers to policy implementers. news must be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actors understand the substance, purpose, direction, policy objectives, after which program implementers can prepare regarding program implementation ties, so that the operation of implementing the policy works effectively and in accordance with the intentions of the policy. news as an aspect of implementing a policy, especially news that is significant and related to the method of implementing the program. When the authority has a position in ensuring that the policy is carried out as desired. Communication on the implementation of policy programs includes the main aspects, namely data in transformation (transmission), clear data (clarity) and data does not change (consistency). The transformation aspect means that news is not only forwarded to program implementers but also to related parties and target groups. The aspect of clarity is intended so that the news is easy to understand and clear, except to avoid misinterpretation by policy implementers, the intended target as well as the groups adrift in the implementation of the program. On the other hand, the consistency aspect expects that the news conveyed needs consistency so that there is no concern for policy implementers, targets and related parties.

b) Energy Sources; Energy Sources have a position in the implementation of policies, how clear in the consistency of provisions and conditions and how accurately those provisions or conditions are conveyed, if some policy implementers have an obligation to carry out efficient policies so that policy implementation will be efficient. Policy implementation will not succeed without the support of quality and quantity resources. the quality of the resources is related to the ability, contribution, professionalism, and expertise of himself, on the contrary, the quantity is related to

the amount of energy sources that have fulfilled the totality of the intended targets. Energy sources mean the success of the implementation, because with a professional energy source, the implementation of a program will run well.

c) Disposition; The attitude and personality of the program implementer has the position of realizing implementation in line with the goals and intentions of the policy. Implementers of a program need to have personality such as commitment and sincerity. Sincerity focuses implementers to be constant on the line of policy goals. On the contrary, the great commitment by program implementers to actualize program implementers is always enthusiastic in implementing their duties, authorities, uses and obligations in line with the provisions that have been set. the attitude of the policy implementers to influence the implementation of the policy. When implementing the implementation, they have a good attitude so that they can carry out the program as well as the policy makers want. if the behavior supports so that the implementation runs optimally.

d) Bureaucratic Structure; Layers of the bureaucracy have relevant implications for policy implementation. If the layers of this bureaucracy include 2, it is only the structure and procedures. The first measure is the procedure, in the application of policies usually standard operating procedures (SOPs) have been made. SOP as a guide by each implementer of his actions so that when the implementation of the policy is in line with the goals and objectives of the program. Size 2 is a layer of bureaucracy, a layer of bureaucracy that is complicated and divided, leading to loosening checks or creating convoluted mechanisms, the environment and after that will cause organizational activities to become inflexible. In the theory presented, about the implementation of a policy by George C Edward III (1980) as reported by Mustafa Lutfi-Kurniawan (2012):

Vaccination Concept

A vaccine is an antidote given to prevent a disease. Vaccines accommodate in the body to produce antibodies. Antibodies have the ability to protect against disease, so the body is quickly ready to fight it. The purpose of providing vaccines is to provide immunity to all groups of Indonesian citizens with the intention of reducing death and those affected by the virus or disease. Vaccines are currently a significant new tool in the fight against Covid-19 during the current pandemic and it is very encouraging to see so many vaccines being proven successful and continuing to be developed.

Vaccination Recipient Terms

The requirements for vaccination recipients are in accordance with those stated in the Decree of the Director General of Disease Control and Prevention of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number. HK. 02. 02 / 4 / I / 2021 regarding the Guidance of the Vaccination Implementation process when the COVID-19 Pandemic Handling overrides the requirements for the recipient of the Covid 19 Vaccine. The following are some of the requirements that need to be fulfilled, namely:

1. Do not have disease that is in the screening / screening format. The disease is already exposed to Covid 19 suffering from early symptoms of respiratory tract inflammatory diseases such as cough, flu, asthma within 7 days, when active treatment can be prolonged in blood malfunctions, heart failure disease, chronic kidney disease, hyperthyroidism and cancer.
2. Not breastfeeding and pregnant
3. There are no family components who are connected in treatment due to exposure to COVID-19.
4. If the body temperature measurement for the recipient of the vaccination is no longer hot (body temperature is below 37.5 C).
5. If the measurement of blood pressure has a score above 140/90 then the vaccine is not allowed.
6. Patients with controlled type 2 diabetes and Hb A1C below 58mmol/mol or 7.5% are allowed to be vaccinated.

3. Research Method and Materials

In this research, researchers are included in the type of descriptive research. For Moleong (2016: 11) defines a qualitative approach methodology as a research procedure that creates descriptive information in the form of words, photos and not numbers. Not only that, some of what is collected may be the key to what has been researched. Meanwhile, Sugiyo (2018: 225) reports that the methodology of a qualitative approach is the collection of information attempted from natural settings (natural circumstances), primary sources of information, as well as more

information gathering methods in observation and in-depth interviews (in depth interviews) and documentation. The position was tried in Labuhanbatu. Information gathering starts from secondary information and primary information. Information is taken not only interview respondents who are residents of Labuhanbatu, Researchers also took information from the Labuhan Batu Health Office. The information analysis model used is the Miles-Huberman model, reported by Saldana (2014: 12-14). Parts in the Miles-Huberman information analysis reported by Saldana (2014: 12-14) include: condensed information (condensation information), presentation information (information display), and drawing conclusions. The information review section starts with discussing how to implement the COVID-19 vaccination policy in Labuhanbatu presentation information (information display), as well as drawing conclusions. The information review section starts with discussing how to implement the COVID-19 vaccination policy in Labuhanbatu presentation information (information display), as well as drawing conclusions. The information review section starts with discussing how to implement the COVID-19 vaccination policy in Labuhanbatu

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Government Policy Regarding Vaccine Provision Against Reducing the Growth Rate of Covid-19 Cases in Labuhanbatu Regency

Regulation of the Minister of Health (PMK) No. 84 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccines is one form of top-down implementation policy, the program is centralized from the central government level after that to the Labuhan Batu regional government, then continued at the lower level of the Labuhan Batu Government in this case is the Labuhan Batu Health Office. The following is related to the daily development of COVID-19 cases shown in the following image:

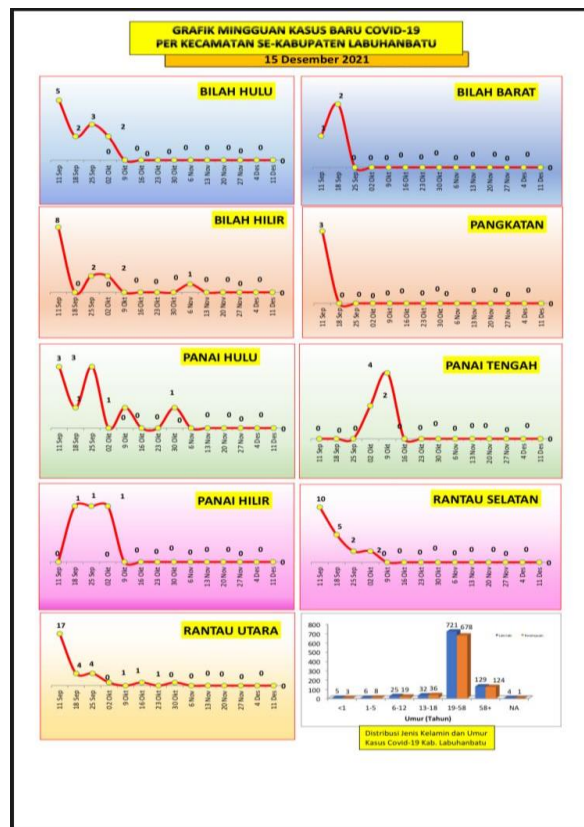


Figure 1. COVID-19 Weekly Case in Labuhanbatu.

According to the theoremized approach by Edward III in Agustino (2016), there are four variables that greatly determine the success of implementing a policy, namely: (i) communication; (ii) resources; (iii) disposition; and (iv)

bureaucratic structure. In accordance with these variables, there are government policies regarding the provision of vaccines to the rate of reducing the growth rate of Covid-19 cases in Labuhanbatu Regency:

a. Communication

Labuhan Batu has some inconsistencies because the requirements for certain vaccine recipients sometimes change to familiarize themselves with the future consequences contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Health (PMK) No. 84 of 2020, this is carried out to increase the effectiveness of the selectivity of vaccine recipients by citizens. However, the implementation of a communication with the community through various media is channeled quite well, and from the residents themselves it is quite understandable and clear. when the community needs data to overwrite Regarding the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination, in that place the vaccinations also receive the required data from the vaccinator. Furthermore, there is a slight obstacle in communication, namely that there are some residents who are reluctant to inform the officers of the reasons for their absence from the vaccination program. For interviews that were tried, residents were reluctant because they were still worried about side effects or follow-up events (AEFI) after the vaccine was tried against them. the lack of synchronization of information on prospective vaccine recipients obtained by health facilities as organizers, because some of the information received was that there were potential vaccine recipients who were survivors and some vaccine recipients were found to have vaccinated elsewhere. So good communication between the government, health personnel, and citizens is very meaningful so that there is no disinformation Residents are reluctant because they are still worried about side effects or follow-up events (AEFI) after trying the vaccine against them. the lack of synchronization of information on prospective vaccine recipients obtained by health facilities as organizers, because some of the information received was that there were potential vaccine recipients who were survivors and some vaccine recipients were found to have vaccinated elsewhere. So good communication between the government, health personnel, and citizens is very meaningful so that there is no disinformation Residents are reluctant because they are still worried about side effects or follow-up events (AEFI) after trying the vaccine against them. the lack of synchronization of information on prospective vaccine recipients obtained by health facilities as organizers, because some of the information received was that there were potential vaccine recipients who were survivors and some vaccine recipients were found to have vaccinated elsewhere. So good communication between the government, health personnel, and citizens is very meaningful so that there is no disinformation because some of the information received was that there were potential vaccine recipients who were survivors and some vaccine recipients were found to have vaccinated elsewhere. So good communication between the government, health personnel, and citizens is very meaningful so that there is no disinformation because some of the information received was that there were potential vaccine recipients who were survivors and some vaccine recipients were found to have vaccinated elsewhere. So good communication between the government, health personnel, and citizens is very meaningful so that there is no disinformation

The results of interviews regarding government policies related to vaccine delivery communications, interviews with employees of the Labuhanbatu City Health Center with the initials AN, are:

We always provide information about the benefits of vaccines for the body and we also always explain to citizens about the benefits of giving vaccines. We patiently urge residents to want to get vaccinated immediately in order to reduce the growth rate of covid. We always convey news about the covid virus to residents, both online and offline.

b. Resource

The intended resources include the availability of personnel or labor in the health sector who can support the policy implementation process. For the results of the observations carried out and the data obtained, the source of human energy (personnel) used by the Health Service in LabuhanBatu in the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination. Although it is still at the limit of the capacity of the expertise possessed by the energy source, however, when observed in the field, in the future, accumulation of health workers is required. or vaccinators, considering that the large number of target groups or potential recipients of the COVID-19 vaccine in the next second session is to facilitate the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination in Labuhan Batu. The Resort Police (Polres) of Labuhanbatu, North Sumatra (North Sumatra) is about to vaccinate against Covid-19 with the target of receiving 50,000 people. The program is support from Indonesia Sure Can (IPB) and a form of collaboration with the Health Office (Dinkes) which is carried out in 3 districts, namely Labuhanbatu Regency, South Labuhanbatu (Labusel) and North Labuhanbatu (Labura). The Health Office provides health workers (nakes) as vaccinators. "Yes, the vaccine is targeted to cover 50,000 recipients," said the Labuhanbatu Police Chief through the Head of the Public Relations Subdivision AKP Murniati Rambe, Wednesday (13/10/2021) in Rantauprapat. He said, the implementation of vaccination will be carried out from Thursday to Wednesday (14-20/10/2021). The Health Office provides health workers (nakes) as vaccinators. "Yes, the vaccine is targeted to cover 50,000 recipients," said the Labuhanbatu Police

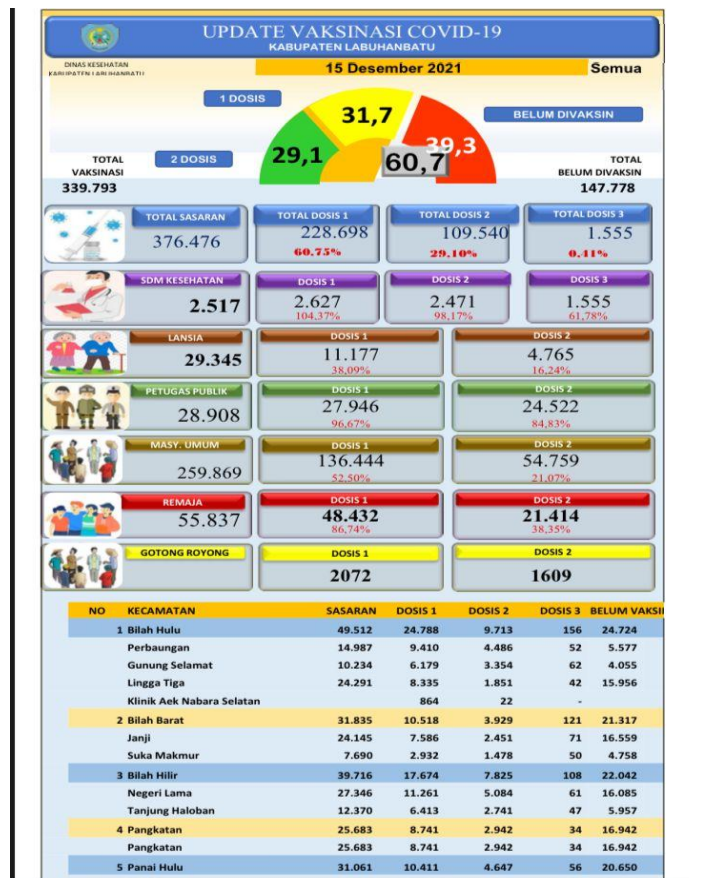
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"The target is that in the next week the vaccine will be distributed to 50,000 people in Labuhanbatu, Labura and Labusel," he explained. Several positions, said Murniati, that would be used as places for mass vaccination to be implemented, are several Mapolsek and Puskesmas in the 3 districts. "Centralized at the Labuhanbatu Police Headquarters," he said. Murniati said the vaccine targets were aimed at over 18 years of age and brought a photocopy of their ID card. "The target of implementing this mass vaccination is to achieve herd immunity in the community, so that the spread of COVID-19 can be minimized in the community. Hopefully, with this vaccination, we will be able to produce immunity for the citizens and return the atmosphere to a normal condition," he said. Labuhanbatu residents are also advised to always comply with the health protocol (Prokes), by practicing 5M, Protecting Distance. Wash hands with soap, wear masks, avoid crowds and reduce mobility.

Based on the results of interviews with AN also about resources, vaccinations are given by doctors, nurses or midwives who have competence in supporting vaccination activities as well as assistance from security forces such as the police and TNI who participate for the smooth running of vaccination activities in Labuhanbatu Regency, the following is the content of the interview. the:

Vaccinations carried out in the Labuhanbatu Regency area were accompanied by health workers from the city health centers. The health workers who enter the field are health workers who have competence in their fields, such as doctors, nurses and midwives. For the sake of smooth vaccination activities carried out in Labuhanbatu Regency, the active participation of the Police and the TNI is not spared. The security forces have a role in providing a sense of security to residents who come to take the covid-19 vaccine injection.

The following shows the Covid-19 vaccination update in LabuhanBatuu:



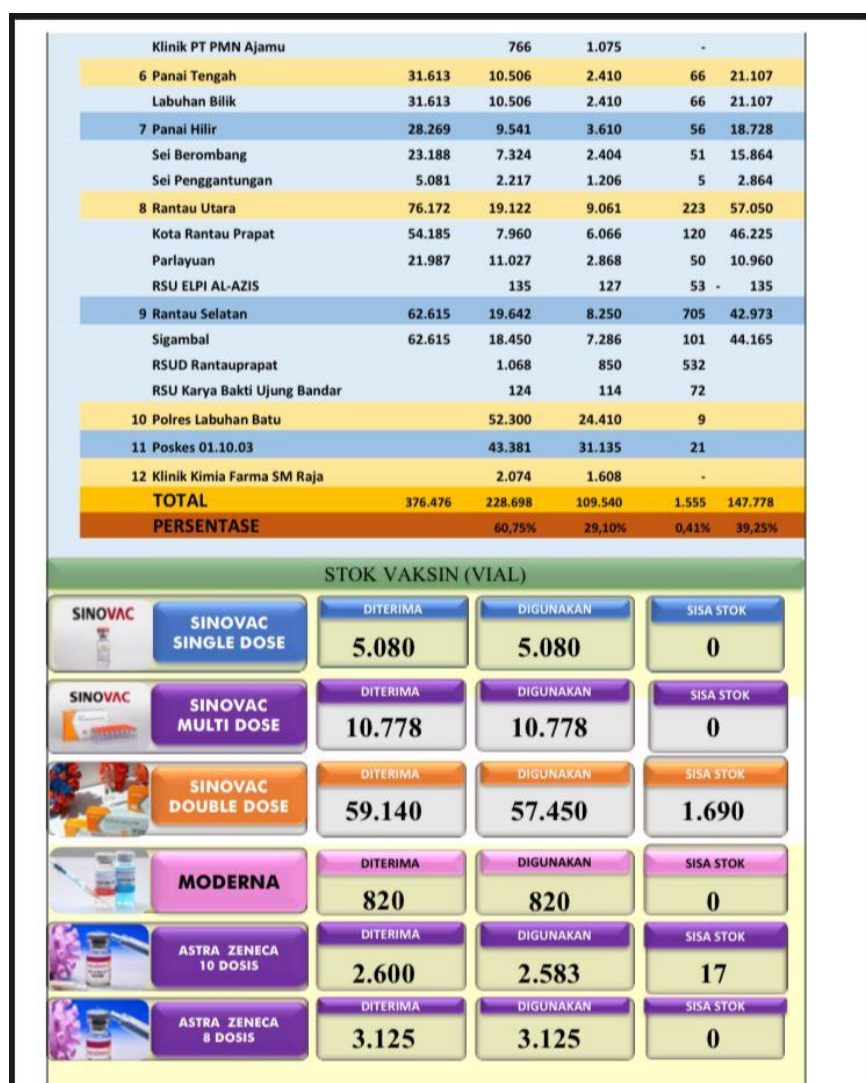


Figure 2. COVID-19 vaccination update in LabuhanBatu.

c. Disposition

The disposition or attitude of policy implementers is the third important factor in the approach to the implementation of a public policy. In implementing its policies, Labuhanbatu district is guided by the Decree of the Director General of Disease Prevention and Control Number HK.02.02/4/1/2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Combating the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic, in the context of overcoming the Covid pandemic. -19 is not only implemented in terms of implementing health protocols, but also interventions with vaccinations as part of efforts to prevent and control Covid-19. With the strengthening of the immunity of the people of Labuhanbatu Regency,

As for the results of interviews with several informants to find out how the government's policy regarding the covid-19 vaccine is. Interview with the head of the Labuhanatu Regent's office with the initials CH that it is true that vaccination is the best step to stop the covid-19 pandemic:

Labuhanbatu Regency makes the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination part of the strategy to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic, where the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination aims to protect the public from SARS-CoV-2 infection which can cause illness and death due to Covid-19. Meanwhile, if vaccination coverage is high and even, meaning that enough people in the community are vaccinated, it is hoped that group immunity will be formed so that it can reduce the spread of the virus, break the chain of transmission and in turn will stop the outbreak, productivity will also increase so as to minimize economic and social impacts. which has been one of the main issues

of the COVID-19 pandemic in addition to illness and death. But the important thing to remember and be an important note, The availability of vaccines around the world is still limited so that the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination is carried out in stages. Therefore, the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination must still be accompanied by the application of strict health protocols, such as using masks, washing hands and maintaining a safe distance of at least 1-2 meters.

The results of an interview with a key informant with the initials CH a Staff at the Labuhanbatu Regent's Office stated that:

The government's policy is actually right to hold free vaccines for the public, especially the people of the Labuhanbatu Regency area, making the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination part of the strategy to overcome the covid-19 pandemic, where the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination aims to protect the community from illness and death due to Covid-19 .

The same statement was also reinforced by the community with the initials MHD because he had not been able to participate in the vaccination stating that:

I think it's okay for people to get the vaccine but it's better before taking the vaccine, the vaccine participant must be honest with the physical condition experienced by the vaccine recipient. For example, if there is a congenital disease, it should be said honestly to the officer who will carry out the vaccine, so that the officer will provide an alternative to people who have problems receiving the Covid-19 vaccine.

A similar opinion was also expressed by the Head of the RT in one of the villages in Labuhanbatu Regency with the initials AF according to him that:

The policy that has been made by the government in giving vaccines to the public is correct, moreover the type of vaccine administration has been adjusted to the age of the vaccine recipient. The policy made by the government by prioritizing the elderly who are aged 50 years and over is to reduce the level of transmission of the Covid-19 virus, because at that age they are very vulnerable to contracting. So it needs to be addressed quickly and can increase the immunity of the elderly.

Based on the results of interviews related to the government issuing policies to reduce the chain of growth and transmission of the covid-19 virus by providing free vaccinations for the public, especially Labuhanbatu Regency, the results of the interview above give the opinion that the government policies given to each sub-district in Labuhanbatu Regency have been very effective. right by giving the vaccine but there are some people who also give it right with the government policy but they can't follow the vaccination because there are people who have congenital diseases first, the vaccination must be postponed, even for the elderly in Labuhanbatu Regency too, there are also those who cannot receive vaccinations and the reason is the same as other people because there are congenital diseases.

Covid-19 vaccination services are carried out while still implementing health protocols, namely by implementing infection prevention and control (PPI) efforts and maintaining a safe distance of 1-2 meters, in accordance with the technical instructions for vaccination services during the COVID-19 pandemic. Provincial Health Offices, District/City Health Offices and puskesmas must advocate for local policy makers, as well as coordinate with cross programs and related sectors, including professional organizations, community organizations, religious organizations, community leaders and all community components in the implementation of service activities. covid-19 vaccination. Health workers are expected to make communication efforts, information and education (KIE) to the public as well as monitoring the vaccination status of each target in their working area to ensure that each target gets a complete Covid-19 vaccination as recommended. From the issuance of a government circular regarding disease prevention and control, is it appropriate for the government to issue a policy regarding this vaccination? So it can be seen from the following interview results.

After a person gets vaccinated, it takes time for immunity to build up. Optimal immunity will only be formed when a person gets the complete dose according to the recommended schedule. On the other hand, the government will also continue to remind 3T activities (testing, tracing and treatment) for the prevention of Covid-19. The following is an image of the COVID-19 response strategy.



Figure 3. COVID-19 response strategy.

No single intervention can solve this pandemic. We must continue to improve public health resilience through prevention of transmission known as 3M (wearing masks, keeping distance and avoiding crowds, and washing hands with soap). 3M's behavior must be accompanied by 3T efforts (Test, Search, Follow-up) so that we are able to stop transmission in the community and save those who suffer from COVID-19. The presence of a vaccine has given a lot of hope so that we will soon be free from this pandemic. The combination of 3M, 3T and vaccination efforts is an important intervention that is mutually supportive and inseparable from each other.

An interview with the Lurah Rantau Selatan in the City of Labuhanbatu Regency with the initials SW said that:

As long as the spread of vaccination is not sufficiently widespread, the immunity of the group has not been formed, so the potential for contracting the virus will continue to increase. Therefore, the implementation of giving vaccines to the community must have more vaccine recipients compared to those who do not receive the vaccine. To increase the immunity of the group.

This statement is also in line with the community with the initials BA because he has not been able to follow the vaccinations given by the government by stating that:

In my opinion, the vaccine must be given to the right person, in the sense that the recipient is in a healthy state or condition and is not suffering from congenital disease or is on treatment.

According to him, the Head of the RT with the initials HM stated that:

The government's policy in giving vaccines to the elderly is right, because the immunity in the elderly must be increased through the administration of the covid-19 vaccine.

Based on the results of the interview above, it gives an opinion that the government policies implemented in Labuhanbatu Regency are appropriate. However, in giving vaccines, people must be in good health, not sick or suffering from chronic or congenital diseases.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

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4.2. Covid-19 prevention policies.

1) Covid-19 Vaccine

One of the efficient methods of avoiding Covid-19 is to carry out vaccinations. A tested Covid-19 vaccine can reduce the risk of being infected with the virus. Research shows that people who have been vaccinated are less likely to become infected than people who have not been vaccinated. When infected, people who have been vaccinated tend to have milder symptoms than people who have not been vaccinated.

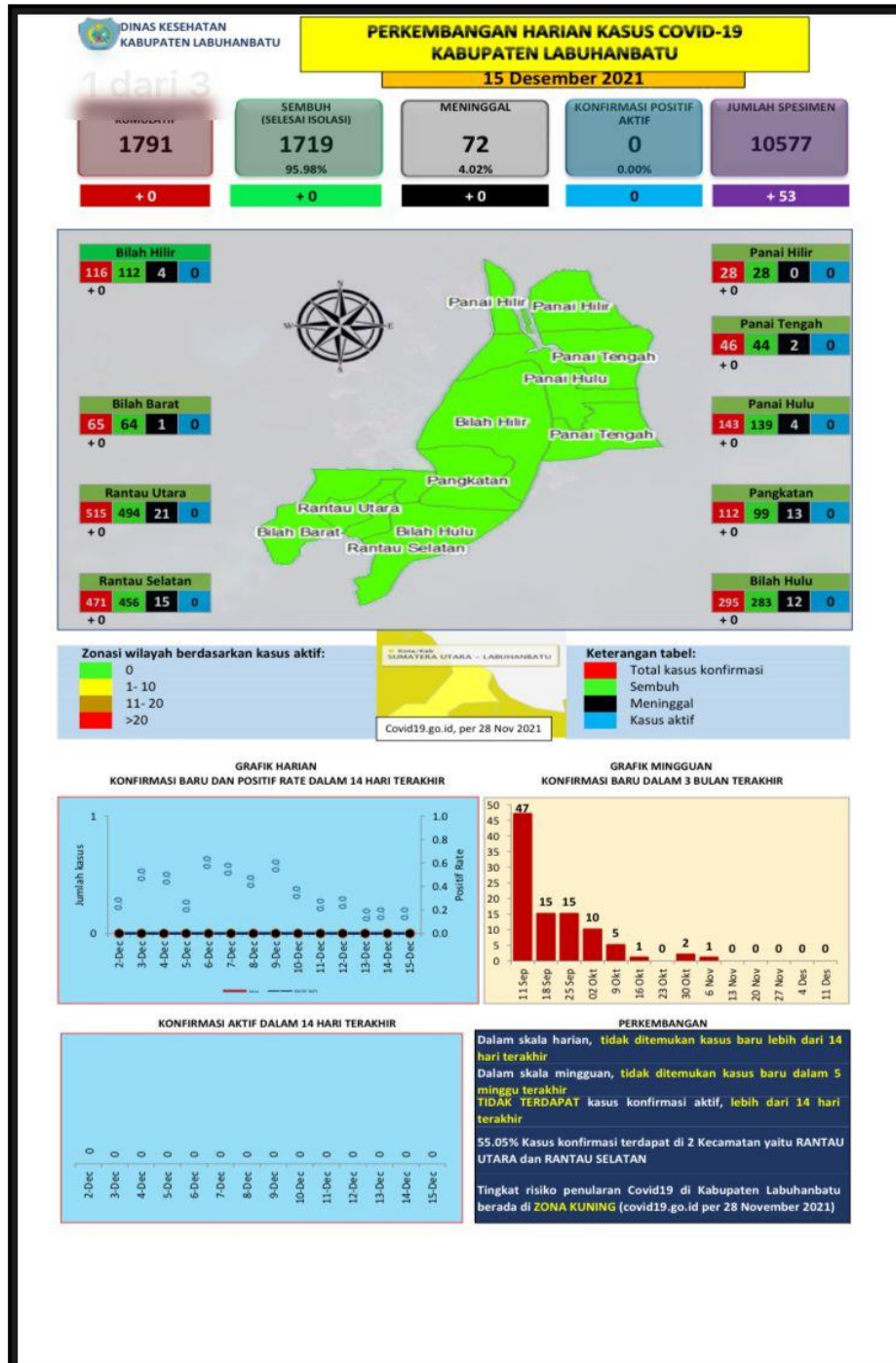


Figure 4. Daily development of COVID-19 cases

2) *Wearing a mask*

Corona virus spreads from droplets that are inhaled or enter the body through the nose and mouth. Therefore, wearing a mask is an efficient method to avoid Covid-19. You can use a medical mask covered with a cloth mask or an N95 mask.

3) *Wash your hands*

The corona virus can also land on your hands. So make sure to always wash your hands with soap and running water to kill the virus. Research shows that the virus can die when you wash your hands and also with soap.

4) *Use hand sanitizer*

If you can't wash your hands, always have hand sanitizer available. The contents in the hand sanitizer have been tested to kill viruses.

5) *Don't touch the face*

Avoid holding the face with your hands. Holding your face with your hands increases the risk of contracting the coronavirus.

4.3. *Covid-19 prevention policies.*

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5) *Don't touch the face*

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4.4. *The influence felt by the people of Labuhanbatu Regency after being vaccinated*

As for an interview with a Labuhanbatu Regency community who has participated in the vaccination with the initials AK, he felt after the vaccination that:

The side effects of these vaccines vary. Some feel dizzy, nauseous, and even feel cramped in the arm of the vaccine injection. Meanwhile, what I experienced myself was the effect of feeling so drowsy that I fell asleep within a few hours of receiving the vaccine.

While other people interviewed with the initials AY also gave the same opinion, he stated:

The impact I felt after receiving the vaccine from the health workers was feeling sleepy and hungry.

It is different with the SA who works as an ASN states that:

I do not feel any impact from the side effects of the vaccine. This could have happened because before I received the vaccine injection I first checked my physical condition and filled my stomach with nutritious food before receiving the vaccination.

Based on the results of the above interviews conducted with several people who have been vaccinated, they receive different side effects based on different immune systems. Because the immune system of each person is different, so the effects felt by vaccine recipients are different.

4.5. Obstacles in vaccinating COVID-19 Residents in Labuhanbatu Regency

The Covid-19 vaccination in Labuhanbatu Regency cannot be separated from various obstacles. Some people support this covid-19 vaccination program, but not many doubt the effectiveness and efficacy of the covid-19 vaccine. Some of them even refuse to be vaccinated.

The type of vaccination used at this time is the type of vaccine produced from Sinovac. Which has undergone clinical trials with several stages and has obtained permission from the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) as well as from the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI). Even though they have obtained permission from both BPOM and MUI, there are still many who refuse to give vaccines for various reasons. Apart from the opinion of refusing vaccination from the public, the availability of the Covid-19 vaccine is also still limited, even the availability of vaccines in some areas is running out and they have to wait for vaccine distribution from the central government. There are several factors that cause delays in vaccination in Labuhanbatu Regency, namely:

- 1) The information received by the public is still inaccurate. Because there is still a lot of information that states the age limit for the elderly is not justified to receive vaccines with various health risks.
- 2) The elderly cannot come to the vaccination injection site because the distance between their residence and the vaccination location is too far.
- 3) The elderly cannot queue too long to receive vaccine injections.

5. Conclusion

COVID-19 is a disease caused by the Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV), a new type of coronavirus that in humans causes illness ranging from the common cold to serious illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome. syndrome (SARS). On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (World Health Organization) announced the name of the disease caused by 2019-nCov, namely Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19).

Based on the results and reviews, until a conclusion is reached using a theoretical perspective, the 4 variables contained in the model of implementing a George C Edwards III policy in the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination policy in Labuhan Batu quite fulfill these variables. However, there are still shortcomings in the implementation, namely:

- 1) Communication; It was found that there were still residents who were worried that being vaccinated would temporarily limit the implementation of the vaccination policy, but this could be overcome through verbal communication in the form of socialization provided by the RT and health personnel or vaccinators at the vaccination site.
- 2) Energy sources; The human resources responsible for the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination are sufficient and the performance is good, as can be seen during the initial vaccination session that has been carried out even though it only consists of 800 vaccinators who always reach the target group of vaccine recipients. Health personnel at vaccination sites such as puskesmas and at the Labuhan Batu Hospital need an accumulation of vaccinators to support the large number of target groups of potential recipients of the COVID-19 vaccine.
- 3) Disposition; The implementers of the COVID-19 vaccination policy who were selected and appointed in accordance with the expertise possessed and considered selectively from the Labuhan Batu Health Office were then distributed to several COVID-19 vaccination sites in Labuhan Batu, a kind of puskesmas and other places.
- 4) Bureaucratic Structure; The layer of bureaucracy that exists is the layer in the Labuhan Batu Health Office organization. Not only that, it has also been determined to override the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination in Minister of Health Regulation (PMK) number. 84 of 2020 which was implemented quite well from the policy implementers. Covid-19 deterrence methods.

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To avoid the spread of Covid 19, it is hoped that the community will continue to comply with health protocols and continue to carry out government regulations such as wearing masks when leaving the house, keeping a distance from crowds, using hand sanitizer, washing hands with soap, staying away from crowds, and reducing activities outside the home. The Author thank to the partners that already contribute in process of writing this paper, and also thank to reviewer for constructive advice,

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