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# STRATEGIC OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE-19 (COVID-19) VACCINE SERVICES IN BANDUNG CITY GOVERNMENT

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Abstract.

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The aim of this research is to look at the strategy for providing Covid-19 vaccine services in Bandung City. A vaccination strategy needs to be implemented because the Covid virus is very dangerous and can kill human lives, with the potential for very fast transmission. So it is very urgent to provide vaccine services as a solution to suppress the spread of Covid-19. The method used in this research is a descriptive method and a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques use literature study, observation and in-depth interviews. The research results show that the Bandung City government's strategy in administering the Covid 19 vaccination has been working well. The strategy carried out by the Bandung City government is to make community health centers (puskesmas) the spearhead of providing the Covid-19 vaccine, collaborating with various agencies, providing vaccines based on government administration through RT/RW, vaccination in shopping centers such as malls, markets, terminals and tourist attractions. Apart from that, vaccination registration can be done online and using social media as a source of Covid-19 vaccination information.

#### 1. Introduction

Experts say that initially this virus attacked bats which were then transmitted to humans. The first time the coronavirus was identified was in Wuhan China, in December 2019. followed by discovery of the first case against two Indonesian citizens (WNI) who live in Depok known to be positive for the Sars Nov-2 virus [1]. Te government further introduced Large-Scale Social Restrictions, which included measures such as closing public places, restricting public transport, and limiting travel to and from restricted regions. On May 19, the frst milestone of 10,000 PCR tests per day was reached. In June 2020, WHO announced that only Jakarta meets the minimum requirement of 1 test per 1000 population per week for a reliable positivity rate calculation [2]. This virus affects humans as well as animals. When humans are attacked by this disease, the symptoms are very diverse, the most common symptoms are headaches, respiratory problems, high fever up to 38 degrees Celsius, aching joints, decreased smell and taste, diarrhea and some even experience rashes on their skin [3].

According to WHO, the incubation period is around 5-6 days and a maximum of 14 days. However, according to one of the journals, Clinical Characteristics of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Infection in China, it is stated that the incubation period for this virus ranges from 0 to 24 days [4].

According to Xu et al, there are several types of spread of Covid-19 including the following:

- 1. Droplets.
- 2. Direct Contact.
- 3. Indirect Contact





- 4. Asymptomatic transmission.
- 5. Transmission Between Families
- 6. Aerosol Transmission.
- 7. Ocular Transmission.
- 8. Fecal-oral transmission. [5]

The city of Bandung is one of the cities in West Java province which has a large population exposed to Covid-19 with 50,049 Covid-19 patients, 43,635 people recovered, 1,430 people died, and currently active cases in Bandung are 4,984. person. [6] For more details can be seen in figure 1 below:



Figure 1. Covid Data in Bandung City as of February 13, 2022

One of the steps to stop the spread of Covid-19 is to administer a vaccine [7]. The distribution of vaccines in Indonesia has been carried out since January 3, 2021. Vaccination is carried out in stages, given based on priority groups, with the initial stage targeting health workers and essential public services.

Looking at the data from the official website https://Covid19.go.id/, the government has issued technical instructions regarding the Covid-19 vaccination. The regulation is contained in the Decree of the Director General of Disease Prevention and Control Number HK.02.02/4/1/2021 concerning Technical Instructions for the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Overcoming the Covid-19 Pandemic [8]. In practice, the decree has not run properly. The overlapping of these policies has become a problem in the Covid-19 vaccination service that has confused the public, from Presidential Instructions, Instructions from the Minister of Home Affairs, Decrees from the Minister of Health, Decrees from the Minister of Transportation, Circular Letters from the central level, provincial level, city/district level to at the village level.

Observation results show that the database of people who will be vaccinated is not appropriate, applications containing data on people who are vaccinated often have errors, data input errors occur, infrastructure is inadequate, for example vaccine service locations exceed capacity and there is a lack of health workers in vaccine services.



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#### 2. Method

The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This method is used because it can describe the Covid-19 vaccine delivery service carried out by the Bandung city government. Data collection techniques used are literature studies and field studies consisting of observations, in-depth interviews and FGDs. Meanwhile, the informants were determined purposively. Interviews were conducted with Bandung City Health Office apparatus, members of Bandung legislative caunsil, Bandung City Government and Bandung City Community.

### 3. Results and Discussion

This research basically wants to see the strategies or plans that have been carried out by the Bandung City government in administering the covid vaccine to the community. For this reason, a good management strategy is needed to achieve the goal. What kind of strategy is appropriate to use so that the government's goal of controlling the spread of the corona virus is achieved. For this reason, the Bandung City government needs operational tactics and an accurate road map.

The development of a covid1-19 vaccination strategy needs to be carried out so that people are willing to voluntarily be vaccinated [9]. There are still people who are hesitant to vaccinate against COVID-19, for that the government must have an accurate strategy so that people want to be vaccinated [10]. The results of the study show that the strategy carried out by the Bandung City government in the service of administering the Covid-19 vaccine is:

The first is to make public health centers (puskesmas) the spearhead of administering the Covid-19 vaccine. Puskesmas are present in every area to provide community health services down to the village level, by carrying out promotive and preventive concepts throughout Indonesia [11]. Second, working with various agencies such as offices, companies, schools, universities and places of worship. Third, the administration of vaccines is based on government administration through RT/RW. If people want to get administrative services, they must have received a booster vaccination. Fourth, vaccination in shopping centers such as malls, markets, terminals and tourist attractions. Vaccination is a requirement for entering public spaces, accessing public facilities and also a requirement for travel by land or air routes [12]. In addition, vaccine registration can be done online and the government uses social media such as Instagram to provide vaccination information to the public, as shown in figure 2 below:



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Figure 2. Covid-19 vaccination information

In addition to social media such as Instagram, the government also provides information through government-owned websites and also direct socialization. With a variety of information that is easily accessed by the public, it is easier for people to get the Covid-19 vaccine. The target of the Covid-19 vaccination in Bandung is 2,179,088 people. For details, see figure 3 below.



Figure 3. Data on Covid-19 vaccination target



Until September 14, 2022, the achievement of vaccines in the city of Bandung has not been as expected. People are starting to be reluctant to get vaccines, especially the 3rd dose (booster) vaccine. This happens because of the uncertainty of the vaccine dose that should be accepted by the public. At the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, the government said that getting 2 vaccines had made our bodies immune to the Covid-19 virus. However, after receiving a dose of 2 vaccine, you must get another dose of vaccine 3 (booster 1) and even now you will be given another dose of vaccine 4 (booster 2) with the first target being health workers. People wonder, is it safe to get the vaccine up to the 4th dose [13]. For more details, the details of achieving vaccine doses 1, 2 and 3 can be seen in figure 4 below.



Figure 4. Achievement of vaccine doses 1, 2 and 3

From figure 4 above, it can be seen that there was a decrease in vaccination achievement from doses 1, 2 and three. This is directly proportional to the decrease in the number of people exposed to Covid-19. When the transmission of Covid-19 is low, people tend to be lazy to get vaccinated because they feel safe and there is also an easing of requirements for community activities to access public spaces imposed by the government. For example, for weddings, invitations are limited when the Covid-19 transmission rate is high, but it becomes unrestricted when the Covid-19 drop rate is low. Supervision by the government has also decreased on other community activities.

## 4. Conclusion

Vaccination will stimulate antibodies, our bodies will recognize the Covid-19 virus so that it will reduce the risk of exposure. The government needs an effective strategy so that people will continue to vaccinate even though the current condition of Covid-19 transmission is decreasing. The public should not be complacent with the decrease in the rate of transmission of Covid-19, but they must prepare the body to be healthy, increase the body's resistance so that it is not easily exposed to Covid-19 because the Covid-19 virus is still mutating. The public must understand well that getting the vaccine according to the predetermined dosage is the right way to avoid this virus.





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