

Elite Collaboration Model in Prevention and Handling of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta



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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to analyze the use of the collaborative model concept in the prevention and treatment of Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta Province. The method used in this research is to use a qualitative approach. Sources of data in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. In this research, the researcher acts as an instrument as well as a data collector. The procedures used in data collection are: (1) Observation, (2) Interview, and (3) Documentation. In the research that has been presented, the analysis of the collaborative model in the prevention and management of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta Province can be seen through its goal of collaboration and partnership through relationships with the smallest and most comprehensive community on a grassroots basis, this is to realize development consistency and commitment between actors at each sectoral level of society.

KEYWORDS: Collaboration, Prevention and Handling of Covid-19, DKI Jakarta

I. INTRODUCTION

The high number of Covid-19 cases has made Jakarta one of the provinces whose handling is prioritized by the central government. DKI Jakarta Province even recorded the highest addition of Covid-19 cases three times in a week. One form of prevention and handling of Covid-19 is through good collaboration between the business and business world as stakeholders with the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government. One form of prevention and handling of Covid-19 is through good collaboration between the business and business world as stakeholders with the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government.

collaborative governance is a series of arrangements in which one or more public institutions directly involve non-state stakeholders in a formal, concession-oriented and deliberative policy-making process aimed at making or implementing public policies or managing public programs or assets (Ansell and Gash, 2007). Collaborative governance is a series of arrangements in which one or more public institutions directly involve non-governmental stakeholders in a formal, consensus-oriented and deliberative policy-making process that aims to make or implement public policies or regulate public programs or assets.

The collaboration process in question is collaborative governance which is defined as a process and structure in public policy decision-making and management that involves the community constructively within the boundaries of public institutions, levels of government and/or society, the private sector and civil society to carry out the public interest that is cannot be achieved without the involvement of the private sector and the community (Emerson, Nabatchi & Balogh, 2011). The collaborative governance model according to Ansell and Gash (2007) consists of four main variables, namely initial conditions, institutional design, leadership and collaborative processes. The stages in the collaborative process include face-to-face dialogue, building trust, commitment to the process, shared understanding and interim results. All collaborative governance is built on face-to-face dialogue between stakeholders. As a consensus process, direct dialogue is required of stakeholders to identify opportunities for mutual benefit. Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in further researching the Analysis of Collaborative Models in the Prevention and Handling of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta Province.

II. THEORETICAL BASIS

Epistemologically, the word collaboration comes from the English word 'co-labor' which means working together. it runs. Morsink et al (1991) suggested collaboration as a joint effort to plan, implement and evaluate a program. In this effort there are (contained) joint or coordinated actions carried out by team members to achieve the (shared) goals of the team. Wondolleck and Yafee (2003) put forward a number of arguments why individuals or institutions collaborate by asking hypothetical questions. Huxham and Siv

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Vangen stated that there are at least six things in the process of inter-organizational collaboration. The six things are: (a) Managing aims, (b) Compromise, (c) Communication, (d) Democracy and equality, (e) Power and Trust,

As stated above, collaboration is needed along with the emergence of interdependence between actors or organizations. The greater the interdependence between actors or organizations, both vertically and horizontally, the greater the need for collaboration. Interdependence further encourages increased frequency and intensity of inter-organizational communication which is manifested in decisions and actions that are made together and carried out collectively (Agranoff and McGuire, 2003). To map this interdependence, the collaboration model is a mental image that tries to simplify the complexity of relationships and interactions between organizations. In this simplification, a number of dimensions are identified that form the relationship and interaction. To complete the basis for the preparation of the model, the theoretical models of collaboration proposed by a number of experts will first be presented. These models are the Agranoff-Mc Guire model, the Buttler Coleman model, the Weber et.al model and the Polder model.

According to Agranoff and McGuire (2003), collaborative public management is a concept that describes the process of facilitating and operating in multi-organizational settings to solve problems that cannot be solved, or solved easily, by a single organization. Collaborative means to work together, to achieve common goals, often working across borders and in multisectoral and multiactor relationships.

Governance is a topic that has been studied by organizational scholars, in both business organizations and non-profit contexts. Concerns about collaborative governance among city stakeholders have generated some of the most important and enduring questions in the fields of political science, territorial planning and public administration. The distinction between government and governance is emphasized in much contemporary work on local politics and public administration and coincides with the emergence of a new regionalism movement (Feiock, 2004). For many, governance requires a collective decision-making process in which governmental organizations at all levels, not-for-profit organizations, and the private sector work together in new partnerships for the collective social benefit (Stoker, 2000), that span across jurisdictions (Feiock, 2004) or operate in a hierarchy (Agranoff and McGuire, 2003). Intergovernmental collaborative arrangements together with the interdependence with the nongovernmental sector and the complexity of the relationships between actors bring new challenges and development potential within regional and metropolitan governance.

Goddars (2006) concluded that in relation to government and third sector organizations there has been a shift from a formal administrative bureaucratic framework to a collaborative model. Collaboration is a form of complementary relationship concept, especially relations between the government and non-profit organizations, third sector organizations and other social organizations. Based on that, collaboration is part of the study of public administration.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is to use a qualitative approach. The approach used in this study is constructivist. Sources of data in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. The primary data obtained by researchers came from the research field both from the interview method and the results of observations of informants. In this research, the researcher acts as an instrument as well as a data collector. The procedures used in data collection are: (1) Observation, (2) Interview, and (3) Documentation. To ensure the validity of the data, a qualitative validity test was used using the triangulation technique. The data analysis technique in this study consisted of data collection, data display and conclusions.

IV. DISCUSSION

The COVID-19 pandemic is a challenge for health systems around the world. The brief description of the pandemic and the impact of the changes that have occurred, both in terms of the economic, social, relations between nations, and the public service system (especially health), above, shows the determination of health in the order of life and human civilization. The health crisis has triggered crises in other sectors of life, as well as being a coercive factor for changes in individual and organizational behavior. COVID-19, although it is predicted that it is far from over, has also created devastating shocks. In the economic sector, reports from various international institutions point to an economic contraction that could trigger a global recession.

COVID-19 will be a new milestone for major changes in the social, political and economic order, although the final form of this change is still not definitive. This has resulted in a rapidly increasing need for care for people with COVID-19 compounded by fear, misinformation, and restrictions on movement of people and supplies that are disrupting the delivery of frontline health services for everyone. The tug-of-war between economic and health interests has been going on since the outbreak of COVID-19. The choice that takes place tends to be zero-sum in nature, which sees the two interests contradicting each other and negating

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one another. As health systems are overwhelmed and people are unable to access the services they need, direct and indirect deaths from preventable and treatable diseases increase.

Government collaboration in dealing with COVID-19 is the adoption of a new normal that surfaced in mid-June 2020, starting with President Jokowi's statement to prepare to live side by side with COVID-19. The collaboration that the central government is trying to echo is then synchronized with the Regional Government of the Province of DKI Jakarta in the viewpoint of which is a transitional mechanism to encourage the resumption of economic and social activities. Operationally, the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta has prepared various safe protocols from COVID-19 needed in workplaces, public service institutions, religious institutions, traffic, tourism, and so on. The President himself symbolically checked directly on the preparation of the protocol towards returning to the opening of the economy in a number of places, including malls and stations. In its development, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government's efforts to get a lawsuit, because it is considered to cause confusion in the community. The government's response was to change the terminology to "adaptation to new habits". Even though they are semantically different, the substance is the same, namely the adaptation of various health protocols in individual and organizational behavior.

Therefore, the collaboration from the government that can be taken is that collaboration that starts from the community level is an integral platform for primary health services, key to the delivery of essential public health services and functions, and for community involvement and empowerment regarding their health. This community-based platform with capacity for health service delivery and social engagement has an important role to play in the response to COVID-19 and is important in meeting existing health needs, especially for the most vulnerable people. Existing service delivery approaches need to be adapted according to risk-benefit analysis for any changes in activities in the context of a pandemic. Certain activities may need to be prepared in places where transmission of COVID-19 has not yet occurred, adjusted if alternative modes of delivery can be implemented safely, or temporarily suspended in places where widespread transmission of COVID-19 is occurring. If necessary, in-person visits should be limited through the use of alternative service delivery mechanisms such as mobile apps, telemedicine and other digital platforms. Specific adaptations will depend on context, including local overall disease burden, COVID-19 transmission scenario, and local capacity to deliver services safely and effectively. in-person visits should be limited through the use of alternative service delivery mechanisms such as mobile apps, telemedicine, and other digital platforms. Specific adaptations will depend on context, including local overall disease burden, COVID-19 transmission scenario, and local capacity to deliver services safely and effectively. in-person visits should be limited through the use of alternative service delivery mechanisms such as mobile apps, telemedicine, and other digital platforms. Specific adaptations will depend on context, including local overall disease burden, COVID-19 transmission scenario, and local capacity to deliver services safely and effectively.

For the most part, collaboration is described as at least an essential imperative or more an ideal as a highly desirable aspect of social, economic and political life. Collaboration in handling the COVID-19 case starts with a plan to handle the COVID-19 case, with a commitment in the form of regulatory regulations which become material in steps. Considering that the aspects of change cover various levels and degrees of change that can take place in two major scenarios: 1) are short-term and temporary as a reaction to the pandemic and are part of the transition to return to old normality; or 2) is long-term and permanent as a form of civilizational evolution due to environmental changes, including a pandemic (Lumbanraja, 2020).

The pandemic forced changes at the individual and institutional levels as a result of adaptations that had to be made. At the individual level, the collaboration model that is formed is an institutional adaptation of health protocols in the daily behavior of individuals, which further requires redefining patterns of interpersonal relationships. From an institutional perspective, collaborative modeling of inter-sectoral adaptation from the local government is also ongoing and includes various sectors, private and public. In the private sector, institutional collaboration modeling takes place as part of a mechanism to survive, especially economically. In the public sector, the direction of modeling collaboration is the creation of a more universal and impartial public goods management system (including basic services). The concept of Collaborative Governance is an alternative step for handling a COVID-19 case which is expected to be able to realize the acceleration and implementation of handling the COVID-19 case. Collaborative Governance is the involvement of various parties who have their own needs but can achieve common goals.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In the research that has been presented, the analysis of the collaborative model in the prevention and management of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta Province can be seen through its goal of collaboration and partnership through relationships with the smallest and most comprehensive community on a grassroots basis, this is to realize development consistency and commitment between actors at each sectoral level of society. Collaboration is also used as a tool for the process of negotiation and preparation of compromises during a pandemic, besides that it is also used as a central point for drafting regulations and monitoring and coordination in implementing existing regulations. Every process of collaboration will produce pros and cons, where the other side is that this

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collaboration makes a new force as a source of policy authority. can be seen from the stipulation of the Transitional PSBB determined by only one party. Collaboration will encourage the commitment of public policy-making actors to emerge and be seen, where collaboration is then expected to build public motivation and trust in their active involvement in the prevention and control of COVID-19.

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