

Collaborative Governance as Handling Efforts of Pandemic Covid-19 in Surabaya City

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Abstract—In the emergency situation of the Covid 19 pandemic, it is not only be the government responsibility, collaboration is needed with collaboration between each stakeholder can sit together in one forum, build understanding and commitment, and sense of responsibility of the forum referred to in collaboration governance in line with the formation of acceleration of the handling of Covid-19 at the central and regional levels. Citizen engagement refers to the involvement of citizens in public affairs, with the aim of building trusted relationships beyond simple information exchange. Governments that take a holistic approach to citizen engagement, embedding public participation into political activities such as public policy discussions, enhance understanding and promote transparent decision-making (Agostino & Arnaboldi, 2016; Taylor & Kent, 2014). Social media, due to its openness, dialogism, and participatory nature, offers significant benefits in delivering [1]. The Surabaya City Government formed a task force for the acceleration of handling of the Covid-19 pandemic stakeholders, namely the government, society and the private sector. Paper analysis method through review literature. The Collaboration Process is dynamic and cyclic, producing temporary actions and impacts, before leading to the main impacts, and adaptation to temporary impacts. The collaboration process requires components and stages in the form of: (1) The dynamics of collaboration, it still needs to be optimized in a positive direction to reduce damaging dynamics (2). Collaborative actions work well, supported by strong leaders who maintain and implement the vision and (3). Temporary impacts and temporary adaptations of the collaborative process, while the impacts cannot yet be measured, still require a longer process, but the temporary achievement of Covid-19 patient recovery rates increases. A comprehensive collaborative effort from the actors involved is needed so that the covid-19 virus chain is broken and the situation improves as before.

Keywords: *Collaborative governance, handling effort, Pandemic Covid-19*

I. INTRODUCTION

The world community is having a hard time with the outbreak of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), this virus began in the city of Wuhan, China since December 2019. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared Covid-19 as a pandemic, a pandemic stated when new diseases spread across the world beyond the limit, until 24 April 2020 as many as 213 countries confirmed positive Covid-19, including Indonesia with the first case confirmed on March 2, 2020, then continued to increase

over time, resulting in fatalities, material losses the larger, has implications for social, economic, and community welfare aspects, based on these considerations the Government of the Republic of Indonesia establishes public health emergency status and establishes Covid-19 as a national disaster, and decides its handling policies with physical distancing, work from home and Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB). Government agencies around the world have enthusiastically explored the use of social media to encourage citizen engagement in crisis management.[1]

In a pandemic emergency situation, it is not only the responsibility of the government, but collaborative governance is needed because collaboration with each stakeholder can sit together in a forum, build understanding and commitment and a sense of responsibility to immediately end this pandemic. the forum referred to in collaborative governance synergies with the formation of a task force to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 at the central and regional levels. The Surabaya City Government through Surat Keputusan Walikota Surabaya Number:

188.45 / 94 / 436.1.2 / 2020 formed a task force to accelerate the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic. This task force is a collaboration of stakeholders, namely government, society and the private sector. The realization of collaboration and cooperation quickly and comprehensively among various stakeholders should run well so that the goal of breaking the Covid-19 chain is immediately realized.

II. METHOD

This study uses qualitative methods. Qualitative research is an approach which is also referred to as an investigative approach. That is, researchers collect data directly and face-to-face interaction with people in places of research. The exposition of table numbering in this paper is not derived from statistical tests but taken from a number of documentation and literature studies that have been available as a supporter of research results.

Research on collaboration governance has been conducted by Dimas Luqito Chusuma (2016), Denny Irawan (2017), Mia Fairuza (2017) Iqtikaful Furqoni. (2019) in general have not shown that collaborative governance runs optimally, some components and processes that have not been running well such as leadership, stakeholder commitment, trust, communication, collaboration Environment, etc. In this paper the focus is on the collaborative governance process.

The contribution of this paper is to provide a comprehensive scheme of the effectiveness of the collaborative governance process in the form of dynamics, collaborative actions, and the expected impacts in the efforts to deal with the spread of covid-19 carried out by the task force of Surabaya City so that it can become a reference for the development of collaboration governance theory.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Theoretical Study

1. Collaborative Governance

This paper tends to that the cooperative administration is the outstanding amongst other approach to deal with pandemic Covid-19 defined by a commitment "over the limits of open offices, levels of government, as well as the general population, private and city circles to do an open reason that couldn't in any case be cultivated" (Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh, 2012, p. 2).

This definition incorporates ideas of community administration, collective, open administration, co-creation, and cross-division coordinated effort and associations that, in spite of subtleties, all delineate between authoritative administration procedures of partner cooperation to address shared issues (Ansell, and Gash, 2008; Bryson et al., 2015; O'Leary and Vij, 2012; Vangen and Huxham, 2012). In this paper, we allude to such procedures as shared types of administrations (contracted to CG), and it is inside this degree that our investigation of opposition is surrounded, as such kinds of administration show possibilities, yet for sure additionally difficulties to hypothesis and practice [2].

The hidden hypothetical foundation depends on two between connected ideas the administration and the spatial setting of the locale where change estimates occur (pandemic territory). Both are firmly interlinked and are defined as key components experiencing significant change forms encouraged by collective governance [3], which is defined by Ansell and Gash (2008):

"a governance arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets".

All these partner-related issues are of the highest significance for the best possible working of the synergistic administration process defined by Ansell and Ansell and Gash (2008) and sketched out prior in this area. Such a procedure starts from certain beginning conditions including motivating forces advancing and imperatives repressing cooperation. These beginning conditions influence the collective procedure, which can be comprehended as a lot of communication components that fortify the elements inside the procedure. Those components incorporate vis-à-vis exchange, trust-building activities, promise to the procedure, a mutual comprehension of the normally defined objectives, and middle of the road results which will be examined for the contextual analysis locale.

Ansell and Gash (2012) perceive accomplishment inside a synergistic administration process as a result of either cooperative or facilitative authority as called attention to before. Cooperative pioneers are "getting things going" (Ansell and Gash, 2012, p. 6) and facilitative pioneers are "helping other people to get things going" (Ansell and Gash, 2012, p. 6). Facilitators are stewards, arbiters, or impetuses who fulfill various jobs inside the synergistic procedure and Ansell and Gash (2012) close initiatives is significant for engaging and speaking to more fragile partners. Strengthening can be comprehended as "a ceaseless procedure whereby people as well as networks gain the confidence, confidence, comprehension, and force important verbalize their interests, guarantee that move is made to address them and all the more extensively, deal with their lives" (WHO, 2002, p. 10). Inside and out, communitarian administration must be comprehended as an incorporated top-down and base up process which points, with regard to this paper, to actualize certain progress policies [3].

2. Institutional Environment

Partner cooperation in a collective-administration process is likewise subject to the institutional condition in the area. Amin and Thrift (1994) allude to institutional thickness as one focal pointer for partner cooperation. Thickness alludes to a solid nearby institutional nearness, significant levels of collaboration between neighborhood associations, common consciousness of others' contribution, and structures of mastery as well as examples of alliance (Coulson and Ferrario, 2007, p. 593).

Subsequently, the investigation of the specific jobs played by institutional on-screen characters in pandemic territory ought to look at their connectedness and auxiliary proportionality, as defined by DiMaggio and Powell (1991). Inside this specific situation, connectedness alludes to ties among entertainers and basic comparability signifies the likeness of positions in the system. In this manner, an investigation of the system of existing together institutional entertainers is by all accounts key for portraying a pandemic zone and will be joined into the contextual investigation examination. Ter Wal and Boschma (2009) accentuate

interdependencies between organize operators as the paste holding together usually defined structures [3].

3. Stakeholder Theory

With regards to the contextual investigation area this implies the assembly of various kinds of partners. In assessing the significance of partners, a very much structured partner investigation shapes the reason for an appropriate scientific system. Partner investigation incorporates three related degrees of examination - the partner identification process, the partner qualities, and the partner positions which will be applied for the situation- study investigation. As indicated by Schmeer (1999), the identification of key-partners is a definitive achievement factor for a partner investigation and the following procedure.

Colvin et al. (2016) define partners as "agents of specific interests, rather than the populace who might be believing to speak to the open great" (p. 267). Their contention is that partners speak to sectorial or centered interests. Such definitions have any kind of effect in the partner identification process, since the individuals who get the opportunity to distinguish the partners additionally choose who has a stake.

Reed et al. (2009) report proof of rehashed consideration of the 'typical suspects' inside this unique circumstance. In this manner, from a diagnostic perspective, the partner identification process in the scholastic examination may contrast from the experts' procedure and must be considered in the introduced contextual investigation examination.

Schmeer (1999) gives a nitty gritty rundown of various partner qualities, from which, with the end goal of the flow inquire about, the partners' advantages, coalitions, assets, force, and initiative attributes will be considered for the investigation of the vitality district under examination. By and large, Freeman et al. (2010) contend that partners participate around values and, in view of these qualities, need to haggle to make common intrigue. Common intrigue is one of the basic difficulties with regards to the formation of a pandemic zone, since interests define the issue. Fisher and Ury (2011) contend to "center around interests, not positions" (p. 42) and for the contextual analysis investigation the basic inquiry is the way premiums can be identified [3].

In this specific situation, the administration cooperation of different partners, including government leaders, legislators, nearby governments from different territorial device associations, the Police Armed force, the Indonesian Specialists Affiliation, Proficient Associations, people-group associations, strict association components, business affiliations, news coverage, and the general objective of every one of these on-screen characters. A cooperative administration system, versatile limits, and their interconnections make a social coordination component (Chaffin et al., 2016) [4].

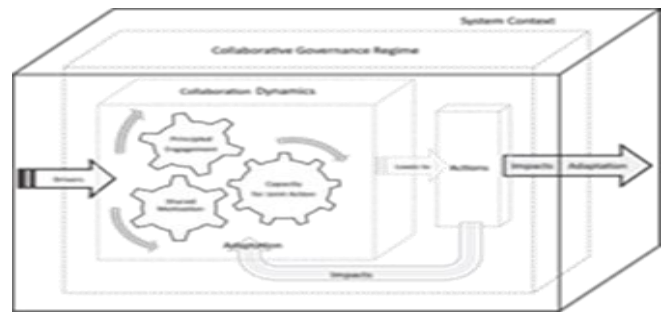
B. Background

The Surabaya City Government imposed Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) to break the chain of the spread of the covid-19 virus. Guards and executors handling activities of all Covid-19 are a task force for the acceleration of handling the Covid-19 Surabaya City which was formed

based on the Surat Keputusan Walikota of Surabaya Number: 188.45 / 94 / 436.1.2 / 2020. In this cluster consists of six (6) fields namely Government, Health, Public Communication, Border Control, Education and Public Areas and Transportation that work based on their main duties and functions as well as applicable protocols.

This task force is a collaboration of stakeholders that have competent fields, but to find out the effectiveness of the process collaboration is analyzed using Collaborative Governance Regime (CGR) theory, this theory explains in detail how the process of collaboration is dynamic and cyclic, by producing action temporary measures and impacts, before leading to the main impacts, and adaptation to temporary impacts. The collaborative process requires components and stages in the form of: (1) Collaborative dynamics, (2). Collaborative actions, and (3). Temporary impact and temporary adaptation of the collaboration process.

Figure 3.1 Collaborative Government Theory based on Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh



Source: Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh, 2012

The handling strategy of the Covid-19 pandemic in Surabaya was analyzed using the Collaborative Government Theory according to Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh as follows:

1. The Dynamics of Collaboration

The intended dynamics are in mobilizing shared principles between actors, mutual motivation between actors and having the ability to collaborate to handle the covid-19 pandemic in the city of Surabaya. Dynamics take the form of cycles where actors need and influence each other. Actors involved in this task force are local governments from various regional apparatus organizations, the Police Army, the Indonesian Doctors Association, Professional Organizations, community organizations, religious organization elements, business associations, journalism and the general target of all these actors. the same is to stop the Covid-19 chain, each motivation is very strong departing from concern, humanity, a sense of belonging and love for the nation and state. These actors have the ability to collaborate, carry out tasks according to their fields, each field influences each other towards the main goal, but still needs to be optimized in a positive direction to reduce damaging dynamics.

2. Collaborative Actions

Collaborative action is motivated by the notion of difficult to achieve goals if only one group acts alone (Arganiff & Mc. Guire, 2003). Actions in collaboration are at the core of Collaborative Governance. The collaboration between the actors in the task force for the acceleration of handling Covid-19 was based on the responsibility of the task they have.

Collaborative actions that have been taken before to the implementation of the PSBB include: (1). Handling of patients exposed Covid-19 according to chromatography; (2). Making sterilization booths, Surabaya City Government has collaborated with IT Telkom in providing sterilization booths that will be placed in strategic places; (3). Provision of special sites or pages. The site contains information or instructions on how to anticipate and fight the spread of Covid-19; (4). The complaints post and public kitchen, located at the city hall where the complaints post is used to coordinate the disinfectant spraying and the public kitchen as a provider of spices and boiled eggs; (5). Making hundreds of sinks, as many as 539 sinks have been made in public locations that are spread out and strategic; (6). Spraying disinfectants in public places, sterilizing public places in places that are likely to be visited by many people such as mosques; (7). Social campaigns, conducted in the form of direct by police officers and indirectly through the website lawancovid-19.surabaya.go.id; (8). APD and masks, given to the community and RSUA to be used for self-protection tools; (9). Provision and distribution of social assistance to small communities; (10). Provision and distribution of the needs of ODP residents (people in monitoring) and PDP (patients under supervision). Collaborative action requires a strong leader role and clarity of actions and procedures as outlined and be realized together operationally.

3. Expected Impact

The expected impact is "small-wins" ie positive results that can make goals easily achieved. The expected goal is to effectively manage the pandemic and immediately decide on the spread of the covid-19 virus. For the results of the expected impact cannot be measured optimally because it is still in the process phase, but the impact can be reported temporarily that the recovery rate of positive patients Covid-19 in the city of Surabaya has increased significantly, this indicates that collaboration governance, especially in the health sector is getting well.

IV. CONCLUSION

Gresik Regency Government has implemented green Collaborative governance in the effort to handle the spread of the covid-19 virus in the city of Surabaya, among city government stakeholders, the community is represented by community, professional and religious organizations, and the private sector is represented by business associations. The Collaboration Process is dynamic and cycle, producing temporary actions and impacts, before leading to the main impacts, and adaptation to temporary impacts. The collaboration process requires components and stages in the form of: (1) The dynamics of collaboration, it still needs to be optimized in a positive direction to reduce damaging

dynamics (2). Collaborative actions work well, supported by strong leaders who maintain and implement the vision and (3). Temporary impacts and temporary adaptations of the collaborative process, while the impact is not yet biased, still require a longer process, but the temporary achievement of Covid-19 patients' recovery is increasing. A comprehensive collaborative effort from the actors involved is needed so that the covid-19 virus chain is broken and the situation improves as before.

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