

Motivation and Path of Regular Governance of Major Public Health Events in the Post-Epidemic Era: A Multiple Streams Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The worldwide spread of COVID-19 has not ended yet. Recently, the situation of epidemic prevention and control in the world is still not optimistic. It does not only affect the development of the global economy, but also causes instability in half of the world. The outbreak of COVID-19 in China, the contribution of the government and public in facing the epidemic, the introduction of policies, the consideration of politics, and the normalization of the epidemic situation are the multi-streams reflection of regular governance of major public health events in China. By adopting Kingdon's multi-streams framework, the researchers reviewed and reflected on the political orientation, policy choices, and existing problems. The convergence of the three streams triggered the opening of the policy window. In this way, we can clarify the motivation for regular governance of major public health events in the post-epidemic era, and propose a governance path based on it.

Keywords: *Post-Epidemic Era, Major Public Health Events, Regular Governance, Multiple Streams Framework.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the end of 2019, the major public health announces the spread of COVID-19 in the worldwide. Due to the repeated emergence and spread of the epidemic, the task of governance is difficult and arduous. Various regions have issued local epidemic prevention and control policies based on the national laws and regulations, and comprehensively conducted some measurements, such as monitoring, reporting, and suggesting isolation to comprehensively prevent the intensification of the epidemic. Those measurements have significantly affected China's mobilization, culinary, tourism, entertainment,

retail, and other industries, but the prevention and control of epidemic is crucial for the development of education, people's safety, stability of economy, and social condition. The governments at all levels emphasized those main importances. Until now, the global epidemic still continues to increase. There are local clusters of epidemics in Guangdong, Henan, Jiangsu, Yunnan, and other provinces and cities in China, since COVID-19 is iterative and mutated. The prevention and control of the epidemic is extremely complex, long, and arduous. Some experts predict that epidemic prevention and control in the next few years will become a normal phenomenon, and the normalized management of major public health events in the post-epidemic era should be concerned. In this paper, the researchers adopted King Dong's

multi stream theory framework in reviewing and reflecting the three major streams of political orientation, policy choice, and existing problems in epidemic governance. The convergence of the three streams becomes the medium for the policy, in order to clarify the motivation for normalization of major public health matters in the post epidemic era and the importance of the governance path.

2. MULTIPLE STREAMS FRAMEWORK

On the basis of the garbage can model, Kingdon, a well-known American public policy scientist, established Multiple Streams Framework, which first appeared in *Agenda, Alternatives, and Public Policies* published by Kingdon in 1984. According to Kingdon's view, "An item is put on the agenda because of the joint action of multiple factors that converge at a specific time, rather than the result of the separate action of one or another of them". This "joint action" mainly refers to the social affair in the policy agenda and gradually attracts the attention of decision makers, which is formed by the confluence of problems, policies, and political streams. The confluence of the three streams can make social affairs enter the deliberation procedures of decision-makers, as to promote the introduction, development, and improvement of policies in this field and effectively solve the problems existing in this field. This series of processes is interpreted by Kingdon as the opening of 'policy window'.

The three streams have their own emphasis and they are mutually inclusive, which fully emphasize that the emergence of problems, policy recommendations, program demonstrations, and policy promulgation are continuous and dynamic processes that do not only include the background of the political situation, but also highlight the direction of political development. Kingdon believes that the stream of the problem is a social problem that exists for a long time or occurs suddenly in the process of social operation and needs to be solved and dealt with by the government. Meanwhile, the streams of policy consist of various propositions, suggestions, and measures as the power based on the problems in the process of social operation. Political streams are the distributions of social power among various subjects, the comparison of the strength of interest groups, public's opinion, and sentiment. The timing of the occurrence of the three streams is not synchronized, which reflects the dynamic process of policy from introduction to change. Only the convergence of the three streams can fully explain

the problem solving, policy formation, and improvement of the political situation. At this time, the policy window in this field is also open. On the contrary, it seems that the opening of the policy window has not been ready yet, or the public is not paying enough attention to it, or the political situation has not been fundamentally changed, which will affect the effect of solving the problem.

Certainly, when the multiple streams open the window of policy, it also needs the roles of the government, enterprises, social organizations, and the public in order to get the understanding and support of the broadest social groups, and recognize the substantive change of policy. The stagnation of any link will block the convergence of the three streams, and eventually lead to the failure of policy-making or mechanism change. After decades of development, multiple streams framework has been applied to analyze the policy-making and change process in more fields. As a contemporary policy analysis tool, it reflects its wide application value. With the continuous expansion of the influence of multiple streams framework, many scholars in the world pay attention to it and use it to analyze policy-making, analysis, and changes in specific fields. China also actively uses the multiple streams framework to analyze social practical problems, such as the transformation of China's compulsory reception and repatriation system to free assistance system, the citizenization of migrant workers, the pension security of public institutions, ecological environment risk prevention, drug-maintaining-medicine, coordinated reform of medicine and education, etc. This theory is developed to combine the complexity of public policy changes in modern society to propose targeted analysis theories, which has become one of the important theoretical frameworks for the current research on social policy formulation, analysis and changes.

3. PROBLEM STREAMS

The problem stream in multiple streams framework mainly refers to the social problems concerned by policy makers, and this social problem may exist for a long time or arise suddenly.

Thus, COVID-19 is a typical public health emergency. Due to its strong infection and rapid propagation, it happened during the Spring Festival travel season in China. Therefore, it is more urgent and important to conduct effective epidemic prevention and control. Due to the deviation in the degree of attention in the early stage of the epidemic, the understanding of the new coronavirus is still in

the investigation stage, and there is a gap between the actual results and expectations. The prevention and control of the epidemic will inevitably face many challenges and difficulties, and the world's understanding of the virus is still at the exploration stage, since the development of the situation gradually exposes the problems in the prevention and control of the epidemic, mainly in the following aspects:

3.1 The public's lack of correct understanding of epidemic

The social panic caused by the epidemic has caused a clustered blowout effect in a short time. The reason is due to the public's lack of correct understanding of the epidemic. After the "SARS" in 2003 and the A/H1N1 in 2009, the public has not been aware with the importance of good hygiene habits to curb the spread of the virus and effectively prevent and control the epidemic until the national measures are conducted, such as fasting wild animals and using public spoons and chopsticks. Besides, there are large-scale gathering activities after the cases in China due to the lax public thought after the epidemic situation significantly improved. Those reflect the public's contempt for the epidemic prevention and control. It did not attract small-scale attention until the epidemic situation appeared locally, resulting in an increase in confirmed cases. Many members of the public have poor self-discipline in epidemic prevention and control, and there are flukes and false concealment. They even gather freely and violate the regional prohibitions, which has an adverse impact on the fundamental containment of the epidemic.

3.2 The unprecedented phenomenon change the in social environment

China's strategies in handling some emergencies, including public health events, are taking positive and effective response measures under the premise of power constraints and public opinion control. Therefore, most emergencies occur and handle timely and effectively without large-scale diffusion. Although China has adopted the most powerful prevention and control measures in history, and various regions have successively initiated the first-level response mechanism to major public health emergencies, the epidemic still lasted for several months, and after the epidemic, China has also identified a rebound in confirmed

cases in some areas. In order to effectively control the source of infection, the prevention has also been carried out to rural areas, and strict prevention has been adopted, roads are blocked and traffic is blocked, strict real-name registration and cyclic monitoring of body temperature are implemented to do a good job in prevention and control. Since the Spring Festival is a critical period for epidemic prevention and control, which is a phenomenon that has never occurred since the founding of New China. This unprecedented environmental change fully reflects the severity and difficulty of the prevention and control of the epidemic.

3.3 Economic development suffers intermittently

After the outbreak of the epidemic, due to the cancellation of various activities by the government, the normal operation of all walks of life was disturbed to varying degrees, especially the impact on China's tertiary industry was the greatest, and it also had an intermittent impact on the development of the national economy. The impact of the epidemic in some industries such as transportation, accommodation and catering, e-commerce logistics, and tourism services have become the biggest constraints on economic growth. Due to the restriction of personnel flow and rework of factories and enterprises, it also has a significant impact on the growth of secondary industries such as industrial manufacturing, and also has an impact on the deep processing of agricultural production and the sales of agricultural products to a certain extent. Based on the perspective of international trends, the spread of China's epidemic has had a serious impact on international finance, inbound and outbound tourism, import and export trade and entertainment consumption, reducing China's balance of payments and domestic fiscal revenue, and cannot fully meet the effective connection between the domestic market and the international market in some areas.

3.4 The government's foresight needs to be improved

After experiencing such public health emergencies as SARS, h7n9 avian influenza, and A/H1N1 influenza, as well as various local public safety events, the government's ability in managing the emergencies has been improved, and the level of the strategies in controlling crisis events has been significantly improved compared with the previous

events. However, the spread of the epidemic is also unexpected to the local government, which also reflects that the current ability of our government to predict crisis events needs to be improved. Overcoming various risks and difficulties requires the government to have scientific thinking ability, historical discrimination ability, strategic prevention, and legal innovation ability. The practice of most government institutions in China is relatively proper, but the perception, predictability, and initiative of crisis and risk are not perfect. From the initial individual cases to the subsequent nationwide spread, it reflects the government's lack of scientific evaluation and accurate estimation of the risks caused by public health events, indicating that China does not have enough experience in handling the emergencies and sudden public crises, especially for the vision, perception, judgment, and analysis.

The above problems are the factors forcing the streams of epidemic spread. With the development of epidemic, the directly exposed problems and existing potential problems will affect the epidemic prevention and control. The source of problems has also become the primary task that should be solved due to the current situation by summarizing the experience, and responding scientifically. The complex changes of epidemic situations lead to the normalization of treatment, isolation, prevention, control, and monitoring in the future. New changes will take place in social problems such as the resumption of work and production of enterprises, labor mobility, and the development of related industries. The government and relevant institutions must carry out strict control in order to effectively solve the significant impact caused by the epidemic.

4. POLICY STREAMS

The policy stream in the multiple streams framework is a policy community (policymakers or relevant stakeholders) which expresses their views around a social problem, in order to form reference opinions and acceptable standards. The policy community in epidemic prevention and control mainly consists of three levels: government institutions, grass-roots communities, and volunteers, and they will have an impact on policy introduction and mechanism innovation in epidemic prevention and control.

4.1. Government Agencies Play an Important Role in Epidemic Prevention and Control

The government is the main force for the normal operation of the country and society, since epidemic prevention and control faces new situations and many problems. The government must identify the advantages and disadvantages from a strategic perspective, formulate a comprehensive and systematic prevention and control plan, and work hard in monitoring, investigating, and carrying out early warning according to the changes of the epidemic. By identifying all kinds of public crisis events in China in the past, the government has issued laws and regulations such as the national overall emergency plan for public emergencies, the emergency regulations for public health emergencies, the law on earthquake prevention and disaster reduction, the law on the prevention and control of infectious diseases, the martial law, the state of emergency law and so on. Those regulations have played an important role in dealing with and solving sudden public crises in specific fields in China.

China's public health legal system is also implemented and released by the government as the main basis. It is divided into four levels: health laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, and local regulations and standards. It is based on the food hygiene law, the law on the prevention and control of infectious diseases and the law on the prevention and control of occupational diseases. The China Center for Disease Control and prevention has refined the public health legal system, Under the command of the government, the environmental protection law of the people's Republic of China, the administrative measures for the investigation and handling of occupational disease inductive accidents and the regulations of the people's Republic of China on the administration of pesticides were issued, indicating that the central and local governments have the power to issue policies according to the actual situation. Based on the outbreak situation, although the policy network system has been established, the understanding and implementation effect of the policy has not been appropriate yet, and the formulation and improvement of many policy contents are still being explored and supplemented. Therefore, on December 30, 2019, the medical administration and medical management office of Wuhan Health Commission issued the emergency notice on doing a good job in the treatment of unexplained pneumonia, requiring all medical institutions to track and count the treatment situation

in time and report it in time as required. All regions have also issued guiding policies according to the actual situation. In order to further improve the national influenza prevention and control work, Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism of the State Council formulate the national influenza prevention and control work plan (2020 Edition), where they adhere to the strategy of prevention and control, combination of prevention and treatment, coordination of traditional Chinese and Western medicine, scientific and joint prevention and control according to law, and comprehensively carry out influenza prevention and control. It had significantly affected the subsequent epidemic prevention and control.

4.2. Grassroots Communities Play a Main Role in Epidemic Prevention and Control

Grassroots community is the ‘backbone’ of the normal operation for the state and the society. It does not only play roles in autonomy and policy intervention, but also in the service, education, grassroots management, conflict resolution, stability maintenance, command guidance, and resource integration. China has issued Urban Residents Committee Organization Law, Organization Regulations of Urban Street Offices and Regulations on the registration of social groups around community management, and various regions have also actively formulated Community Management Regulations to be suitable for regional development. After the outbreak of the new coronavirus disease, the main stakeholders involved in the implementation of the policy are the grassroots community, party committees, street offices, community property, and rural neighborhood committees. They become the final power of governments that play roles, not only to implement the policy directives of government agencies, but also to assist the government to improve policy content.

After the first-level response to sudden public health events was initiated according to the new corona pneumonia epidemic situation in various regions of China, the measures of “centralized isolation and timely closure” were adopted, and the measures of measuring body temperature, registering identity information, personnel investigation, and close monitoring were implemented for suspected cases and confirmed cases in local residents and foreign residents. In order to avoid cross-infection, the practice of many

communities is to appease the community. In terms of purchasing living materials, going out to work, conducting medical assistance and other services, we can make appropriate placement and treatment according to the epidemic situation, and take centralized isolation for the contacts of diagnosed patients, and implement a two-week medical observation. After the outbreak reached a critical period, all communities entered a completely closed state. Urban communities were organized by staff to investigate, register, and monitor body temperature, while rural areas were closed to the villages to restrict the outflow and free movement of personnel. This strict control was unprecedented. Each community firmly regards input prevention and control as the top priority of epidemic prevention and control. The registration and use of two-dimensional code for prevention and control have also played a good role in preventing the spread of the epidemic to a certain extent. The community’s scanning temperature measurement, trajectory reporting, home monitoring, and other strategies have also played positive roles in prevention and control inspection.

4.3. Volunteers Have Played a Communication and Coordination Role in Epidemic Prevention and Control

Volunteers are indispensable subjects for the stable operation in society. The whole country has done unified measures to prevent and control the epidemic of new coronavirus pneumonia. Under the unified leadership of government agencies, the community calls on the majority of volunteers and volunteer service organizations to participate in the prevention and control of the epidemic orderly. Volunteers are the spontaneous individuals for various industries and organizations in society, and become the basic force of joint prevention and control of epidemics and mass prevention and control. All kinds of volunteer organizations actively participate in the prevention and control work under the encouragement of volunteerism, adhere to the safety first, actively prepare and orderly participate, actively promote and appropriately guide, help the prevention and control process, assist the community to do the corresponding epidemic reporting and prevention and control work, and effectively alleviate the spread of the epidemic.

After the outbreak, since the volunteers and volunteer organizations can help each other and ensure medical care, they not only provide life support and convenient transportation services for front-line police and medical staff, but also provide

auxiliary services such as counseling, material distribution, psychological, services and special assistance to medical institutions, which has contributed a huge force to prevent the spread of the epidemic. All regions in the country have introduced relevant rules and regulations on volunteer service, such as Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism of the State Council's announcement of Notice on the establishment of a psychological assistance hotline to respond to epidemics, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League's announcement of Circular on Insisting on the Leadership of the Party and Mobilizing the Whole Mission to Give Full Play to the Role of the Forces of the Communist Youth League and the commandos in the Prevention and Control of the Outbreak War and the notices and regulations issued by all regions and grass-roots units in the country on volunteer propaganda and service against the epidemic. More volunteer organizations are under the supervision of the government and the community, in-depth front-line investigation, extensive publicity and mobilization, in order to strengthen the improvement of the living environment and actively create a good atmosphere of public opinion. In addition, the adjustment of epidemic policy content and epidemic level in various regions after the normalization of epidemic situation, as well as the changes in tax support policy, financial support policy, business circulation support policy, import and export support policy, small and micro enterprises support policy, transportation support policy, reproduction support policy and epidemic subsidy policy under the influence of epidemic situation, all require the extensive participation and active publicity of the volunteers.

5. POLITICS STREAMS

Politics streams in the multiple stream framework are the integration of power organizations, interest groups, and the public in legislation, administration and justice, fully reflected as the will of the ruling party and the expression of the interests of the ruling party. The politics stream of the prevention and control of the new coronavirus disease is the necessary measures taken by the Party and the State from the national political, economic, and social levels in order to achieve social harmony and stability and promote rapid economic development. The analysis, prevention, and control of the epidemic fully reflect the political attitude of the people.

5.1. Promote Social Harmony and Stability

Only in a harmonious and stable society can people live and work in peace and contentment, and the economy develops rapidly. The outbreak of the coronavirus coincides with the Spring Festival travel period in China. The gathering activity can cause a large-scale spread of the epidemic. The party and the government stand with the people's interests first, gather social forces, and resolutely rely on the people to resolve the epidemic prevention and control. Various problems have reduced the panic of the public and promoted social harmony and stability to a certain extent. After the outbreak, the majority of medical workers, disease control staff, PLA commanders, armed police officers and soldiers, scientific and technological workers, public security police, emergency rescuers, journalists, employees of enterprises and institutions, engineering builders, sinking cadres, volunteers, and the community are all involved in the prevention and control of the epidemic, starting from themselves, and building the social force for epidemic prevention and control to ensure the harmony and stability of the society.

5.2. The Innovation of Social Governance Mechanism

As an important means of social operation, social governance emphasizes that all parties in the society handle complex social issues through cooperation, consultation, joint construction, and sharing. The outbreak of the novel coronavirus epidemic is a major test of China's governance system and capabilities. The party and the government need to summarize their experience in handling sudden public crises, learn lessons, improve the emergency management system in response to the problems exposed by the spread of the epidemic, and improve the ability of crisis management. In the prevention and control of the novel coronavirus epidemic, it is necessary to strengthen supervision, strictly combat the sale of wild animals, and achieve source control; strengthen the construction of the rule of law, and give legal treatment for false concealment, concealment of facts, and panic in the prevention and control of the epidemic, improve the efficiency of reserves, optimize the production capacity layout of masks, protective clothing, and other materials, strengthen informatization construction, implement one-code communication, and control population gathering and flow, etc., in order to a certain extent reflect the innovation of social governance mechanisms.

5.3. Enhance the Party's Leading Position

As a socialist country under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the party examines the situation in the process of dealing with the new corona pneumonia epidemic. Party committees and governments at all levels are firmly subject to the unified command and coordination of the central government, and firmly focus on the prevention and control of the epidemic as the focus of the party's work, comprehensively implement the firm confidence, focus on the treatment of patients, centralized isolation and prevention, centralized mobilization of experts, centralized distribution of materials, internal non-proliferation, external defense output, and mobilize all forces to carry out the prevention and control of the epidemic in a short period of time, and do their due diligence, reflecting the core values of the party's governance. In each period and link of the epidemic prevention and control, the party and the government held various special meetings. Regarding the new progress and new situation of the epidemic, a prevention and control group from the central to the local were conducted to arrange the leading role of party members, and various effective measures were taken to control the epidemic in a more reasonable range in time, so the new cases in various regions of the country can be decreased, reflecting the party's efficient ruling ability.

5.4. The Superiority of Socialism

The superiority of socialism is reflected in the aspects of justice, science, and efficiency. In the prevention and control of the novel coronavirus epidemic, all regions and departments have moved in concert and established an overall view and long-term awareness. From the command of Central Leading Group on Epidemic Response and Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism of the State Council, to conduct local prevention and control teams in various regions, a network system for epidemic prevention and control is formed, which provides strong support for epidemic prevention and control. In addition, organizing and mobilizing national medical and scientific research workers to participate in scientific research on epidemic prevention and control, the open sharing of data analysis, and the research and development of related vaccines, etc. are all based on the problems. Publishing authoritative information and closely responding to the society reflect the timeliness,

pertinence, and professionalism of epidemic prevention and control, and also timely communication with the World Health Organization and relevant countries and regions, and comprehensive coordination of epidemic prevention and control information and strategies.

Compared with the prevention and control effect strategies in other countries, the prevention and control of new coronavirus in China has political significance. While working hard in preventing and controlling the spread of the virus, we should coordinate the reform, development and stability, in order to optimize the political atmosphere in the country, based on the basis of social harmony and stability.

6. THE POLICY WINDOW IS OPEN

According to Kinden's multiple streams framework, the convergence of the three sources can open the window of policy, and the window of policy needs to be put in the main time category in order to achieve the convergence of the status quo of the problem, policy needs, and political connotation. Then the problem is put on the agenda, and then the authorities will seize the opportunity to take the necessary action, or otherwise, they will lose the opportunity and should wait for the next ones. Due to the lack of awareness of public health events, the accumulation of experience is not enough, the national policy or action did not make an effective summary at the right time, and people's public health and safety awareness is not that strong or negligence caused by the spread of the new coronavirus. Thus, in the process of prevention and control of the new coronavirus, there are several social problems, policies, or regulations that must be guided or restricted, and a political trend of prevention and control is necessary. Therefore, the time has come ripe, and we need to promote the convergence of three sources, and also solve the sudden public health events with new strategies. According to the needs of epidemic prevention and control, the party and the government should take a step-by-step approach to improve the existing policy system, implement an effective policy, form an interconnected, interactive, and complementary network system according to the desirable experience in the process of outbreak, diffusion and action of the epidemic, and recognize the standardized mechanism of public health management, in order to solve the main problems, consider the content of the policy source and the characteristics of the political source, and

effectively solve the problems caused by the new coronavirus.

6.1. *Improve The Early Warning Mechanism for Public Health Crises*

British crisis management scholar Michael Richter believes that “prevention is the best way to solve a crisis.” Thus, prevention is more important than prevention and control in a sense. Therefore, the party and the government should scientifically classify potential public health events based on the country’s current development, establish a regular early warning mechanism for possible epidemics, ensure the reserves of medical supplies such as masks and increasing the R&D strength of the health system, and develop the early warning indicators according to different types of public health events and update them according to the frequency of occurrences and risk factors. All regions should establish permanent public health institutions, conduct external health, safety education and publicity, and assume all responsibilities for public health prevention and control. Establish a one-stop prevention system for discovery, isolation, cut-off, and treatment, build a channel for information collection, scientific classification, analysis and decision-making, organization and implementation, feedback adjustments and rapid response, and take prompt response after fully estimating various public health events that may occur. Establish a powerful central command and epidemic information system to act quickly after the outbreak of the crisis, and make accurate analysis, estimation and judgment of possible hazards and impacts according to the progress of the epidemic, and give the best feasible scheme to effectively deal with various public health events.

6.2. *Improve the Response Mechanism of the Public Health Epidemic*

The current public health emergencies are getting worse due to the new situations and new problems, and some of them are unprecedented or never discovered. This requires more effective response measures after the outbreak of the epidemic. In order to stabilize and maintain the harmony between the societies, China’s response mechanism to public health should be improved as soon as possible. It can be improved by conducting prevention and control of the epidemic as the

starting point, strengthen the improvement of urban and rural human settlements and the construction of the public health system, identify the types of public health incidents on the basis of necessary isolation measures, and cut off the source of infection according to the characteristics of the epidemic to prevent the spread of the epidemic. It is necessary to adopt a positive attitude in the prevention and control of the epidemic, mobilize all medical supplies and medical personnels in a short time, and implement effective medical service guarantee. The response to the epidemic cannot be separated from the active participation of the community and volunteers. Therefore, in the process of improving the public health epidemic response mechanism, it is necessary to regularly carry out community and volunteer medical service training. The volunteers and the community are working hard in refining the health service standards, doing regular health inspections and health promotion, and actively responding to the epidemic prevention and control, and those tasks also belong to the party’s and the government’s responsibility.

6.3. *Build a Public Health Prevention and Control Network Mechanism*

The network mechanism for public health prevention and control needs must involve central and local governments at all levels, the National Health Commission and local health commissions, judicial and public security departments, various enterprises and institutions, social organizations, news media, and the general public, instead of just letting the government announce the epidemic to the whole world and adopt necessary prevention and control measures. The network mechanism is aimed to build a prevention and control system from the central government to local governments at all levels, to achieve effective upper and lower information transmission, and to establish a comprehensive social mobilization form epidemic prevention and control response networks at all levels, based on the hazards of public health incidents under the guidance of the government. Hence, integrating different levels of prevention and control resources for different types of public health incidents aimed to quickly and effectively restrain the spread of public health incidents. Each node in the network mechanism plays an important role in the prevention and control of public health events. Any node and link are very important, in order to provide the necessary human resources, materials, and financial resources for the effective prevention and control of crisis events. The

establishment of a domestic network mechanism is becoming an important guarantee for gathering social forces and motivating all members of society to jointly respond to public health incidents. Under the trend of international integration, it is also necessary to consider the international impact of public health incidents, build an effective international exchange network mechanism, form a domestic and foreign network platform for public health incidents, and promote international cooperation and exchange of public health incidents.

6.4. Optimize the Public Health Post-Disaster Protection Mechanism

After the public health incident is effectively solved, it is necessary to implement post-disaster compensation, summary, and guarantee work to ensure that epidemic information is disclosed in an effective manner, and to prevent any false information and rumors or hoax. After that, it is necessary to actively summarize the experiences, improve the public's crisis awareness, avoid bad behaviors such as moron, indifferent, and other bad behaviours after public crisis events, and increase the enthusiasm of the public to participate in public health events. In addition, strengthen the communication and coordination mechanism of crisis management, improve the efficiency of crisis prevention and control, develop the technology and means for crisis management, adopt more effective methods for scientific decision-making, and implement effective recovery strategies. Establish a more comprehensive public health policy system based on the scope of impact, the degree of casualties, the characteristics of infection and the timeliness of transmission, enrich the content of public health laws and regulations, and promulgate and implement the Public Health Emergency Response Law or the Public Health Emergency Law. Such substantive laws are fully understood and strictly implemented, and on this basis, various social entities are effectively absorbed to participate in decision-making and crisis management. After facing the great disaster, we must also actively implement social values, establish a heroic image of public health incidents in epidemic prevention and control, and the public can establish the concept of science advocacy to respect the doctors due to their hard work in treating the patients and providing guarantees. In addition, we can accumulate the experiences during the epidemic, keep the alarm bells ringing, and prevent any similar public health incidents.

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