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Government Strategies in Handling the Impact of the Spread of the Covid-19 Outbreak in Bandar Lampung

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ABSTRACT

Bandar Lampung City recorded 9,674 cases. This makes Bandar Lampung City the highest positive case area in Lampung Province. Of course this is a special note for the government to respond to preventive actions. In Bandar Lampung Mayor Regulation (PERWALI) Number 18 of 2020, guidelines for preventing COVID-19 through health protocols, administrative sanctions, and police coercion are imposed. During the pandemic, government institutions, one of which was the Mayor of Bandar Lampung, became the main focus in Lampung Province because the real conditions in the field were still crowded, so prevention and following government policies were not optimal. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with data collection using a literature study. The results of this study develop education and establish policies to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The policies that Bandar Lampung has taken are 1) establishing COVID-19 as a pandemic or a national epidemic, 2) campaigning for health protocols by implementing 3M (wash hands, wearing masks, and maintaining distance), 3) policies are carried out in stages starting from PSBB, to PPKM level, 4) social assistance and national economic recovery, 5) adaptation to new normal.

INTRODUCTION

Anthony de Mello once reminded that in handling disease outbreaks globally, the number (Tjenreng, 2020) of victims could be five times if there was fear during a disease outbreak. One thousand people became victims of illness, while four thousand people became victims because of panic (Mello, 1997). Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) was first detected in Wuhan City, China at the end of 2019 (Yuliana, 2020). The rapid spread of the virus has reached more than 118,000 cases in 114 countries, WHO (World Health Organization or World Health Organization) has officially declared COVID-19 as a pandemic on March 9, 2020 (World Health Organization, 2020b). The goal is for countries to be more anticipatory, responsive, and aggressive in taking preventive and handling actions.

Several countries use different methods to slow the spread of the COVID-19 virus. China and Italy use the term lockdown, Taiwan uses the term regional restriction, and Indonesia uses the term contained in the legislation, namely Regional Quarantine (World Health Organization, 2020). Based on article 1 paragraph (10) of Law no. 6 of 2018 concerning Regional Quarantine, that population restrictions are applied in an area including the entrance area and its contents suspected of being infected with disease and/or contaminated in such a way as to prevent the possibility of spreading disease or contamination. The roadmaps that are built are very diverse. At the beginning of the pandemic the government issued a policy of implementing PSBB or Large-Scale Social Restrictions. This policy was issued because it provides a little leeway in several sectors to carry out their activities still while still complying with health protocols. It doesn't stop with the PSBB, until now

the policies are more varied; there is the term PPKM (Enforcement of Community Activities Restrictions) from micro to multiple levels. Areas with a high case status or level of spread will be labeled a red zone, while those with a low or no prevalence status or level of spread will be labeled a green zone.

Since the discovery of the first case in Indonesia on March 2, 2020, the transmission has continued to grow and has not been able to be controlled. Based on data released by Covid19.go.id on August 11, 2021, there were 30,625 additional cases, bringing the total number of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia to 3,749,446 with 426,170 active cases. The death rate increased by 1,579 cases bringing the total number of deaths to 112,198 cases. The number of cases with the implementation of PPKM Level 4 fluctuated, on August 1 there were 30,738 cases; August 2 there were 22,404 cases; August 3 there were 33,900 cases; August 4 there were 35,867 cases; August 5 there were 35,764 cases; August 6 there were 39,532 cases; August 7 there were 31,753 cases; August 8 there were 26,415; 20,709 cases on August 9; 32,081 on August 10; and 30,625 on 11 August. This decrease in cases was accompanied by a decline in the number of testing.

As a result of the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak, there have been many layoffs in the field of work, changes in people's behavior in the health sector, to the economic impact. The outbreak of Covid-19 is not only a disease that has an impact on health, but also an economic impact, because the more workers infected, the more medical costs and production costs will be borne by the state (Soemartini, 2020).

In the field of public health, they must be accustomed to a new normal life by health protocols. Of course, this condition does not immediately get a positive response from the community. In addition, the weather in Bandar Lampung City

in 2020 at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic season tends to be humid, this has an impact on the life of the Covid-19 virus (Tosepu, et.al, 2020).

In the economic field, the restrictions imposed will undoubtedly make the community unable to continue the economy. The assistance provided was not sufficient to meet the needs of the community's life. Other potential problems that arise due to COVID-19 must be the attention of the regional government, including the Bandar Lampung City Government. For example, limited budget availability for handling COVID-19 in the 2020 FY APBD, the unavailability of health facilities and infrastructure for handling COVID-19, unpreparedness of medical personnel in dealing with COVID-19; Lack of medical personnel handling COVID-19; Availability of food and basic needs disrupted due to panic buying; Daily workers of lower-level economic actors (restaurant waiters, motorcycle taxis, street vendors, etc.) cannot work so they have no income; There is the possibility of layoffs for industries that are closed; and Potential APBD revenues from the Regional Original Revenues (especially taxes and levies) are not optimal and APBD absorption is not optimal due to the impact of the Work from Home policy.

The government implements preventive measures such as optimizing available resources. Some of the resources referred include financing, facilities, and infrastructure using the APBD, especially the 2020 DAK for health and the Village Fund. Optimization is carried out to overcome the COVID-19 outbreak and optimize local potential that can be an alternative to meeting community needs, especially for meeting the community's basic needs. Policies for Regional Governments related to the acceleration of COVID-19 Handling: (1) Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2020 concerning the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 in Local Governments; (2) Joint Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Finance Number 119/2813/SJ concerning Acceleration of Adjustment of the 2020 Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget in the Context of Handling COVID-19 and Securing Public Purchasing Power and the National Economy; (3) Circular Letter No. 440/2622/SJ concerning the Establishment of the Regional COVID-19 Handling Acceleration Task Force; (4) Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2020; and (5) General Guidelines for dealing with the COVID-19 Pandemic for local governments.

From case data obtained from the COVID-19 information website, the government of Lampung Province, Bandar Lampung City recorded 9,674 cases. This makes Bandar Lampung City the highest positive case area in Lampung Province. Of course, this is a special note for the government to be responsive in taking preventive actions. One that is being promoted is the implementation of mass vaccination throughout Indonesia.

Nearly every city has its own issues. Clear solutions are needed to resolve these issues. Within the system of government, efforts are often made to overcome problems through the implementation of public policy. The type of prophecy that the country has is truly different. But the implications remain the same. Thomas R. Dye (in Winarno, 2004) argues that public policy is whatever it chooses that the government decides to do and does not do. In this sense, the forecasting process is based on efforts to find solutions to the problems facing the government itself.

On August 25, 2020 on the Antara.com news portal, as many as 267 State Civil Apparatus (ASN) of Bandar Lampung City took part in the rapid tests as an effort to prevent and control COVID-19. The obligation to conduct rapid tests does not only apply to ASN but also to the general public, especially those who travel long distances. In Bandar Lampung Mayor Regulation (PERWALI) Number 18 of 2020 regarding guidelines for preventing COVID-19 through health protocols, administrative sanctions and police coercion are imposed. During the pandemic, government institutions, one of which was the mayor of Bandar Lampung, became the main focus in Lampung Province because the real conditions on the ground were that there was still overcrowding, prevention, and following government policies were not optimal. Various kinds of efforts that have been made need to be analyzed, the aim is to be able to be an evaluation material in taking further actions.

METHOD

The preparation of this article uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis method. Sugiyono (2017) explained that the qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of post-positivism, used to examine the state of natural things, where the researcher is the main tool, and the data collection technique is triangulation, and this analysis of data is inductive or qualitative, and the results of qualitative research confirm the meaning instead of generalizing. Meanwhile, according to Nazir (2005) in his book *Research Methods*, the descriptive method is a method of examining the state of a human group, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events at the present time. This type of qualitative descriptive research interprets and describes existing data along with the current situation.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. Data collection using library research. The research took literature data from several sources, including from policy text sources, the internet, seminar content, and other written sources regarding policies in handling COVID-19. This method is considered appropriate to explain, describe and analyze discussions related to government planning as an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. Public policy analysis in the government system, requires maturity and synergy of all sectors in a government. Carl W. Patton and David S. Savicky (in Dwijoyowijoto, 2004), critically explain that policy analysis is the necessary action to make a policy, either an entirely new policy or a new policy as a consequence of an existing policy. In the concept of management, especially in government, theoretical analysis is part of planning in the concept of management. so that a qualitative descriptive method is needed in analyzing the problem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The COVID-19 outbreak has become the most horrendous health issue worldwide. Extreme countermeasures such as territorial restrictions to restrictions on community activities are carried out, including in Indonesia. The restrictions were carried out with the aim of minimizing the spread of COVID-19. However, the restrictions imposed will have impacts that must be faced by the region concerned and the community. The need for government policies to handle this impact provides the community fresh air to continue their lives.

The government issues various kinds of policies as a government effort based on strategic analysis for its citizens. This policy results from a planning formulation process that includes laws and regulations or programs that function to carry out recovery activities. There are 20 circulars that the Mayor of Bandar Lampung has issued to overcome or prevent the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. Here, the authors describe the policies of the Bandar Lampung Mayor's government in handling the impact of COVID-19 in the health sector and economic recovery.

Political regulation is a manifestation of the freebies that exist in the state (freebies ermessen) in the administration of the state. Although Freies Ermessen grants the state independent authority, its implementation still requires attention to the general issues of legislation and good governance within the legal framework (Suratno, 2020). Of course, before a policy can be implemented specifically, the policy requires a legal basis to establish it. Hope to see improved rules and regulations as an effort to support the technology.

Bandar Lampung City Government Policy in Handling the Health Impact of COVID-19

Health care is a concept used in providing health services to the community. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia says that health services are every effort carried out alone or jointly in an organization to maintain and improve health, prevent and cure disease, and restore the health of individuals' health families, groups and communities. By the limitations as above, it is easy to understand that there are many forms and types of health services. Because all of this is determined by the organization of the service, whether carried out individually or jointly in an organization and the scope of activity, whether it only includes health maintenance activities, disease prevention, disease healing, health recovery or a combination thereof.

Article 1, No. 6 of 2009 concerning Health states that health services are divided into promotive health services, preventive health services, curative health services, rehabilitative health services, and traditional health services. Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 18 of 2021 which the Minister of Health ratified on May 28, 2021, replaces Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 10 of 2021 with a number of changes to suit the current situation and conditions. In the new PMK, the Ministry of Health allows the use of the same type of COVID-19 vaccine between the government's vaccination program and the Gotong Royong vaccination, provided that the type of COVID-19 vaccine for the vaccination program is obtained from grants, donations, or gifts from the public or other countries.

Indonesia adheres to a decentralized government system where the central government is the standard-setter and performs its functions of monitoring, supervising, and evaluating. This decentralization policy makes the regions have regional autonomy but does not eliminate the functions and roles of the central government. this is an alternative way to restore community mobility which has an impact on the economy in an area (Ulya, 2020). Regarding the distribution of authority and responsibility in dealing with the COVID-19 outbreak, it has been regulated that governors and regents/mayors have the authority and responsibility for handling the COVID-19 pandemic in their respective regions.

The policies that the government has taken are 1) establishing COVID-19 as a pandemic or a national epidemic, 2) campaigning for health protocols by implementing 3M (washing hands, using masks, and maintaining distance), 3) carrying out regional restrictions (various terms issued by the government). government from PSBB, to multilevel PPKM), 4) social assistance and national economic recovery, and 5) adaptation to new life order (new normal).

There are 20 circulars and decrees issued by the Mayor of Bandar Lampung in the regulation. The letter consists of limiting community activities or activities, establishing and changing the structure of a task force for a sub-district in Bandar Lampung, socializing, and monitoring the community regarding the prevention of COVID-19.

The first circular issued was the limitation of business operating hours. The circular letter numbered 360/326/IV.06/III/2021 concerning Limitation of Business Operating Hours results from a follow-up to the evaluation of the implementation of handling or preventing the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. The contents of this follow-up change the service hour for business, the availability of health protocols at the place of business, and sanctions for violators. The restrictions have been enforced starting March 8, 2021. Continued on March 21, 2021, the Mayor of Bandar Lampung issued a circular letter no. 360/138/1-05.0-00-0-00.04/1/2021 which contains restrictions on activities, events, and parties. This circular is the result of a follow-up to the COVID-19 handling meeting attended by the task force unit, the Lampung provincial governor, and related institutions. The issuance of the circular took into account the condition of Bandar Lampung City, which experienced a spike in 3,460 cases with 241 people dying. Based on this, Bandar Lampung City was designated as a Red Zone.

The restrictions imposed are not only on business operations and activities, but schools also receive special attention to suppress the rate of development of the COVID-19 outbreak. The circular regarding learning during the pandemic is based on the Joint Decree (SKB) of the ministers, namely the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on this regulation, the Mayor of Bandar Lampung, through circular letter number 420/1534/III.01/2020, stipulates that learning is carried out online or learning from home and can carry out face-to-face learning provided that the area is in the green zone and continues to apply health protocols.

During religious holidays and New Year's holidays, the Bandar Lampung City Government also takes appropriate policies to prevent the development of COVID-19. The government prohibits or limits traveling outside the region and tightens the granting of leave for ASN and contract workers. This circular issued by the Mayor of Bandar Lampung is a follow-up to the circular letter of the Minister for Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform No. 72 of 2020. This circular is valid until January 8, 2021.

The task force is the executor to increase community resilience in the health sector, improve preparedness, and prevent, detect, and respond to community reports related to COVID-19. The formation of a sub-district task force in Bandar Lampung City was based on the Decree of the President of the

19 Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19. At the sub-district level, the head of the task force is directly appointed by the sub-district head in each sub-district.

Several regulations are stipulated in the implementation of vaccination, namely 1) Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Provision and Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Overcoming the COVID-19 Pandemic; 2) 15 Decree of the Minister of Health No. HK.01.02./MENKES/12758/2021 concerning Determination of Vaccine Types for the Implementation of COVID-19 Vaccination, which stipulates: a) Types and criteria of vaccines that can be used in the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination, b) Stipulates that vaccines can only be used if they have obtained EUA from BPOM, c) Changes to vaccine types can be made based on ITAGI recommendations and KPCPEN considerations, and 3) 22 Minister of Health Regulation No. 84 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The 17 Bandar Lampung City Government in the implementation of vaccination is divided into 2 (two) stages, stage 1 for health workers and public servants, and stage 2 for the general public and other economic actors. As of July 31, 2021, there were 301,071 residents of Bandar Lampung City had received the COVID-19 vaccination. Vaccinations carried out by the Bandar Lampung City government are increasingly being implemented. Until July it was recorded that vaccination had reached children.

24 **Bandar Lampung City Government policies in Handling the Economic Impact of COVID-19**

The impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the national and global economy was felt in the second quarter of 2020. 4 Based on data from the Ministry of Finance (2020) in the first quarter of 2020, the national economy still grew 2.97%, although it decreased compared to the first quarter of 2019, which of 5.07. This is due to external influences where Covid-19 has spread in several countries such as China. In the second quarter 2020, although there is no official data yet, Indonesia is estimated to experience a contraction (negative economic growth) of around 3%. This happened because the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy was only implemented in mid-March. These 37 restrictions significantly affect economic activity.

Indonesia's economic situation is still better at the regional and world levels. Several countries experienced very deep contractions, for example, Singapore by 41.2%, the United States estimated at around 10%, and the UK by around 15%. Meanwhile, the World Bank predicts that the global economy will contract by 5.2% in 2020 and Indonesia by 0.3%, the second-best economy after Vietnam, which is estimated to have positive economic growth.

The economic condition of Bandar Lampung City (Yunan, 2010), has reasonably high competitiveness for the Financial Sector, Leasing, Corporate Services, and Processing Industry Sector. This can be seen from the growth in Bandar Lampung City for these two sectors, which is faster than at the provincial level, although the growth is also fast. Several basic sectors for Bandar Lampung City can still increase their growth, given the slow growth at the provincial level. These sectors are the Other Services Sector and the Building Sector. While the other basic

sectors still need to accelerate their growth at the Bandar Lampung City level to have special competitiveness for that sector.

Amid national and global economic pressures, Lampung's economic growth did not fall too badly. If the national economic growth in 2020 is minus 2.07 percent, then Lampung's economy is still better, minus 1.67 percent. Likewise, the inflation rate in 2020, was controlled at the level of 2.00 percent. Based on data obtained from (Kusnandar, 2021), Lampung's economy grew 3.05% to IDR 64.44 trillion in the third quarter of 2021 compared to the third quarter of 2020 (year on year / yoy) according to the amount of gross regional domestic product (GRDP) based on 2010 constant prices. Meanwhile, Lampung's economic growth is measured by gross regional domestic product (GRDP) at current prices of Rp. 97.98 trillion in the third quarter of 2021.

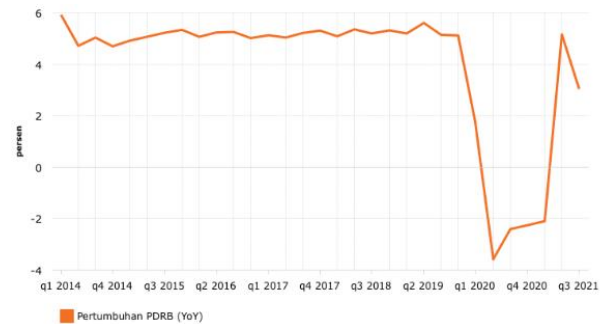


Image 1. Lampung GRDP Growth YoY Period 2014-2021 (Source: Central Bureau of Statistics)

Lampung's economy had contracted for four consecutive quarters from the second quarter of 2020 to the first quarter of 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The imposition of restrictions on community social activities to reduce the transmission of Covid-19 has paralyzed business activities in almost all sectors. However, Lampung's economy began to grow positively starting in the second quarter of 2021.

One of the problems is the decline in the price of important commodities in Lampung, such as the drop in the cassava price. It is essential to maintain national economic stability by involving the community and business actors, including UMKM. These components also have a strategic role in accelerating Indonesia's economic recovery. The government provides fiscal and monetary facilities/stimulus, which should be welcomed positively by business actors by moving their business well.

Policies for local government related to the acceleration of handling COVID-19: 1) Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2020 concerning the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 in Local Governments; 2) Joint Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Finance Number 119/2813/SJ concerning Acceleration of Adjustment of the 2020 Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget in the Context of Handling COVID-19 and Securing Public Purchasing Power and the National Economy; 3) Circular Letter No. 440/2622/SJ concerning the Establishment of the Regional COVID-19 Handling Acceleration Task Force; 4) Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2020; and 5) General Guidelines for dealing with the COVID-19 Pandemic for local governments.

Governors and Regents/Mayors determine disaster alert/emergency status by considering: (1) Based on a study or assessment of the condition of the area where COVID-19 is spreading; (2) After conducting a study or assessment of regional conditions, the Governor, Regent/Mayor shall determine the status of the COVID-19 disaster; (3) Adjustment of the 2020 APBD is carried out by adjusting the income from Transfers to Regions and Village Funds, adjusting PAD by taking into account the potential for regional taxes and levies for each region, rationalizing personnel expenditures, rationalizing goods/services spending at least 50% by reducing the budget, rationalization of capital expenditure at least 50% by reducing the budget. As for reducing the use of the budget through (2) Reallocation of the use of the honorarium budget, social assistance, and grants to the poor/underprivileged; (2) Providing social assistance to the poor/underprivileged; (3) Application of cash labor-intensive pattern; (4) Adjustment of the implementation of activities that invite many people. Meanwhile, budget adjustments are aimed at: (1) spending on health and other matters related to the prevention and handling of COVID-19; (2) Provision of social safety nets; 3) Handling the economic impact especially. To keep the business world alive (Tjenreng, 2020).

Acceleration of budget allocations by refocusing the budget and changing budget allocations for handling COVID-19 in the regions is carried out through optimizing the use of Indirect Spending (BTT) which is prioritized for: (1) Health Handling, BTT is used for the provision of health facilities and infrastructure, health facilities, recruitment of medical personnel, provision of disinfectants and rental of isolation shelters, as well as other health care; (2) Handling Economic Impacts, carried out by procuring food and basic needs of the community, providing incentives, providing stimulus to UMKM, and handling other economic impacts; (3) Provision of Social Safety Nets is carried out by providing Grants/Bansos in the form of money and/or goods from local governments. If the BTT is not sufficient, the local government can refocus the budget through the use of available cash (Tjenreng, 2020).

The government in its efforts to move the business world through the provision of incentives/stimulus to UMKM and corporations. For UMKM, the government provides, among other things, deferred installments and interest subsidies for bank loans, interest subsidies through People's Business Credit and Ultra Micro, guarantees for working capital of up to Rp. 10 billion, and tax incentives such as income-tax (PPH Article 21) borne by the government. For corporations, the Government provides tax incentives, including exemption from import PPh Article 22, reduced installments for PPh Article 25, and pre-refund of PPN; placing government funds in the bank for debtor restructuring. The government also guarantees working capital for strategic, priority, or labor-intensive corporations (Nainggolan, 2020).

Based on this, the Bandar Lampung City Government provided Cash Direct Assistance to around 26 thousand heads of families from the proposed 28,667 data. The validated data was carried out by adjusting the Social Welfare Integrated Data (DTKS) of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the proposals of each RT in every kelurahan in Bandar Lampung City. This phenomenon further exacerbates the conditions of poverty in Indonesia. In Bappenas data (2006), poverty is due to lack of opportunity, low ability, lack of social security, and

powerlessness. Especially the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, there must be wise steps as a process of planned social change from a national situation to another, better national situation.

The city of Bandar Lampung also faces problems related to the high poverty rate. The number of poor people in Bandar Lampung City based on data on the number of recipients of the Community Health Insurance (Jamkesmas) card shows an increasing trend during 2008-2013. According to the Bandar Lampung City Health Office, Dr. Wirman, the Bandar Lampung City Health Service during 2008-2012, distributed Jamkesmas cards to 263,411 poor people. Until 2013 this number continued to increase to reach 293,200 residents, so the Bandar Lampung City Health Office in 2013 again planned to distribute Jamkesmas cards to 29,789 poor people (Tribun Lampung 5 March 2013). The increase in the number of poor people is largely due to the better registration system carried out by the Bandar Lampung City Government. This number can continue to grow considering that many poor people have not been registered as recipients of City Government programs.

In this case, the Regional Government, the Mayor of Bandar Lampung, has an important role in reducing the spread and anticipating the impact of COVID-19. The Mayor of Bandar Lampung continues to monitor his area with several steps: Prevention of spread, Coordination with Forkopimda, community organizations, and community leaders to reduce the spread of COVID-19. In overcoming the economic impact, the government ensures the needs of the community, ensures the adequacy of basic necessities, and the sustainability of the industry in the region.

Economic growth is one of the benchmarks that can be used to increase the development of a region. Regional development and community welfare indirectly describe the level of economic change. Regional development must be by the potential conditions and aspirations of the growing and developing community. The implementation of regional development priorities is not by the potential possessed by each region, the utilization of existing resources will be less than optimal.

The Indonesian government, both central and regional, as well as relevant stakeholders collaborate in formulating policies to address these economic impacts, including 1) The government, through the Ministry of Finance and other national economic institutions, has established several policies to anticipate the economic impact of COVID-19; 2) The policies taken have accommodated the business world, UMKM, the Middle and the Poor; 3) Local governments are also encouraged to handle economic impacts by procuring food and basic necessities in order to maintain regional food security, providing incentives in the form of reduction or exemption from local taxes, extension of time to fulfill tax obligations, and extension of revolving fund payment obligations; 4) Providing stimulus in the form of strengthening business capital to UMKM actors who have been affected by the economic impact of COVID-19.

In order to maintain economic and social stability in Indonesia, the government is also promoting the Social Safety Net program, including by providing electricity subsidies for underprivileged families, pre-employment cards for workers affected by layoffs, basic food cards, Family Hope Program (PKH), Cash Social Assistance, Social Assistance for Basic

20 Foods, Direct Cash Assistance from village funds, and others. Local governments are also encouraged to provide social safety nets through the provision of Grants/Bansos in money and/or goods. This social safety net will be provided to individuals/communities who are affected by COVID-19 or have social risks (such as poor families and informal workers), public/private health facilities that are involved in handling COVID-19, and vertical agencies that participate in supporting the handling of COVID-19 (Tjenreng, 2020).

Prevention efforts such as worker/labor protection and business continuity are carried out through the circular letter of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung Number: 500/505/III.00.020 concerning Protection of Workers/Laboure's and Business Continuity in the Context of Prevention and Control of COVID-19 in the City of Bandar Lampung. The circular contains that workers/labourers categorized as ODP (Insider Monitoring) COVID-19 will be required to isolate independently or with assistance for 14 full days. Workers/labourers can receive full wages during isolation. Places of business that impose restrictions by causing some or more workers to be laid off may receive wages in part or according to the agreement between workers and employers, in addition, the company is also required to provide information related to pre-employment programs. The one-door policy made by the government makes it easier for the public to complete their administration.

In general, the efforts made by the government in preventing economic impacts that threaten the welfare of the community are carried out as a whole because if the technical impact of preventing the spread of COVID-19 has not been carried out optimally, the economic impact cannot be overcome optimally. Therefore, the government implements preventive measures, including: (1) Consistently implementing instructions for handling COVID-19, all instructions from the government and local governments related to handling COVID-19 such as PSBB and the use of masks; (2) Optimizing available resources, including financing, facilities, and infrastructure using the APBD, especially the 2020 health DAK and the Village Fund for the prevention of the COVID-19 outbreak; (3) Optimizing local potential, Optimizing local potential can be an alternative to meet community needs, especially to fulfill the basic needs of the community; (4) Development of financial inclusion, by increasing public access to formal financial services, especially low-income communities; (5) Improving the implementation of intervention efforts. Through policies such as credit relaxation and capital assistance, it is hoped that it will run effectively for the community; and (6) Increased collaboration of all related sectors. Collaboration between the government, private sector, LSM, universities, and the community is needed to transfer information and implement policies (Tjenreng, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The policies that the Mayor of Bandar Lampung has taken are: 1) establishing COVID-19 as a pandemic or national epidemic, 2) campaigning for health protocols by implementing 3M (washing hands, using masks, and maintaining distance), 3) carrying out regional restrictions (various kinds of restrictions). Terms issued by the government from PSBB, to multilevel PPKM, 4) social assistance and national economic recovery, 5) adaptation to a new life order (new normal).

The steps taken by the Bandar Lampung City government are a continuation of the central government, are: 1) The

government, through the Ministry of Finance and other national economic institutions, has established several policies to anticipate the economic impact of COVID-19; 2) The policies taken have accommodated the business world, UMKM, Middle Communities, and the Poor; 3) Regional governments are also encouraged to handle economic impacts by procuring food and basic necessities to maintain regional food security, providing incentives in the form of reduction or exemption of regional taxes, an extension of time to fulfill tax obligations, and extension of revolving fund payment obligations; and 4) Providing stimulus in the form of strengthening business capital to UMKM actors who are affected by the economy due to COVID-19.

The Bandar Lampung City Government develops the populist economic sector through routine guidance for UMKM in the region. The Mayor of Bandar Lampung in collaboration with BUMN assisted in the form of business loans through the People's Business Credit (KUR). The goal is that MSME actors can borrow money from banks with a program without collateral and only bear 9 percent interest. Not only that, 1,204 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) have received Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) at the 3rd stage of Productive Assistance for Medium Enterprises (BPUM) registration in Bandar Lampung City. A total of 1,204 MSMEs have been netted to receive the assistance of Rp. 1,200,000. However, until now, there is no certainty that the fourth stage of registration for BPUM/BLT UMKM will be carried out.

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