

Forecasting Analysis :The Riau Islands Local Government Role In Covid-19 Disaster Management

AFFILIATION:

Raja Ali HajiMaritimeUniversity;
BrawijayaUniversity

CORRESPONDENCE:

ramadhanisetiawan@gmail.com;
mahadiansar@student.ub.ac.id

CITATION:

Setiawan, R., & Mahadiansar.
(2020). Forecasting Analysis/: The
Riau IslandsLocal Government Role
InCovid-19 Disaster Management.
Jurnal Studi Pemerintahan,
11(3), 301–326.

ARTICLEHISTORY:

Received:
June4, 2020
Accepted: October
24, 2020

RAMADHANI SETIAWAN¹ &MAHADIAN SAR² 

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO) designated COVID-19 as an international pandemic of disaster. The COVID-19 prevention strategy requires the role of international governments, national governments, and also the local governments. The Riau Islands is strategic closer to the neighboring countries, which will make the government more aware of the current and future disaster management, which will enable it to face the new normal phase after COVID-19. This writing focused on forecasting analysis opinion (Dunn, 2018) identifying future developments. The study used for literature studies reviewed post-covid-19 happening in the Riau Islands (content analysis). The researcher suggests two possible scenarios, for the first scenario involving a second COVID-19 wave due to a weakness in disaster management. Then the second, new normal scenario will continue with applying a policy forecasting. Researchers have also provided an alternative policy forecasting model with approach forecasting analysis: the Potential Future, Plausible Future, and Normative Future concept. This forecasting policy model is expected to be a disaster management guide by local governments in Indonesia.

KEYWORDS: Disaster Management; Coronavirus; Local Government; The Riau Islands

ABSTRAK

Organisasi kesehatan dunia (WHO) menetapkan COVID-19 sebagai pandemi bencana internasional. Strategi pencegahan COVID-19 dibutuhkan peran pemerintah baik internasional, nasional hingga ke daerah. Kepulauan Riau merupakan wilayah strategis yang berdekatan negara tetangga membuat pemerintah lebih tanggap dalam manajemen bencana yang harus disiapkan saat ini dan masa yang akan datang, untuk memasuki tahap New Normal pasca COVID-19 ditetapkan pemerintah Indonesia. Tulisan ini berfokus pada forecasting analysis opinion (Dunn, 2018) mengidentifikasi yang terjadi di masa akan datang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi kepustakaan meninjau kembali peristiwa pasca COVID-19 di kepulauan riau (content analysis). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dua kemungkinan pada scenario pertama terjadinya COVID-19 gelombang kedua dikarenakan kelemahan pada manajemen bencana. Kemudian scenario kedua New Normal tetap berlanjut dengan menerapkan policy fore-

casting. Peneliti juga memberikan alternatif berupa model policy forecasting dengan approach opinion forecasting analysis yaitu konsep Potential Future, Plausible Future dan Normative Future. Model forecasting diharapkan menjadi pedoman manajemen bencana oleh pemerintah daerah di Indonesia

KATA KUNCI : Manajemen Bencana; Virus Korona; Pemerintah Daerah, Kepulauan Riau

INTRODUCTION

Local organizations and communities play an important role in disaster management, and risk information supported by scientific knowledge is vital. As disaster management experience showed, various organizations including health are coordinated for actions [Ishiwatari et al. 2020](#). The world is struggling to manage disasters while trying to slow the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 or called COVID-19. COVID-19 has been identified as an infection that causes respiratory attacks and other organs where the disease was first detected in the city of Wuhan, China. As is known, SARS-cov-2 is not a new strain of the virus ([Huang et al., 2020](#); [Rothan & Byrareddy, 2020](#); [Wu & McGoogan, 2020](#)). However, in scientific explanation a virus is able to mutate in a new genetic makeup, it simply remains of the same strain and only changes its uniform. In treatment, the WHO reported if pandemic of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) causes fatal groups of pneumonia from COVID-19 with reports of Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation or known as ECMO ([Chen et al., 2020](#); [Wang et al., 2020](#); [Wu & McGoogan, 2020](#); [Yang & Yang, 2020](#)). In the care of a suspected COVID-19 patient for ECMO recommendations of patients who qualify for respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) related to COVID-19 hospitals recommended by the government. However, their effectiveness will be affected by initial experience and preparedness of the health care system ([Maclaren et al., 2020](#)) such treatment becomes one of the critical standards in COVID-19 treatment.

In the same case of infectious viruses, Indonesia has been confronted with the influenza pandemic virus (FLU). Full-scale pandemic measures have shown the capacity of Indonesia and

the rest of society is approaching risk management of the pandemic in a national disaster emergency response. The Indonesian government chooses alternatives to formulating policies and guidelines for a pandemic outbreak in response to non-natural disasters should be developed in its treatment. The Indonesian government's work requires further reinforcement of disaster management capacity to reduce the threat of the next influenza pandemic. Then the critical need for more real strategic in the formulation of policies to strengthen the preparedness of the pandemic ([Wignjadiputro et al., 2020:4](#)). In dealing with COVID-19 as social disaster in Indonesia, in the 2007 Law No. 24 of Disaster Relief, Chapter I Section 1 verse 1, disasters are threatening and disturbing the lives and livelihoods of society whether caused by human factors or non-natural factors that result in human loss, environmental damage, loss of property, and psychological impact. In verses 2, 3, and 4, disasters are distinguished by 3 categories based on natural disasters, non-natural disasters, and social disasters.

Natural disasters are disasters that result from natural or something caused by natural forces such as earthquakes, earth, tsunamis, volcanoes, floods, droughts, typhoons, and landslides, whereas non-natural disasters are disasters that result from non-natural that include technological failure, failed modernization, epidemics, and pandemics. Social disasters are disasters that result from events or series of events brought on by humans that include social conflicts between groups or between communities, and terror. According to the definition of disaster in the 2007 Law No. 24 of Disaster Relief, Chapter I Section 1 verse 1 and some dictionaries, disaster is an event or series of events of disorder caused by human or natural factors. The normal patterns of threatening life, disrupting society's lives and livelihoods, thereby resulting in loss of human life, environmental damage, material loss, and psychological impact. These disturbances or disorders are usually intense, abrupt, unexpected, and unimaginably large areas of coverage.

Entering new normal stages according to a central government directions, the Riau Islands government through the COVID-19 Task Force in 6 Cities and Regencies are qualified for new normal as the COVID-19 green zone including Tanjungpinang, Anambas and Natuna Island. The conditions of these six areas are relatively controlled and therefore worthy of new normal. But in anticipation of the spread of COVID-19, Tanjungpinang and Bintan are not using new normal terms but the same policy applies to the activities of people who run according to health protocol ([Panama, 2020](#)). The aim of this case study is for forecasting analysis by (Dunn, 2018) as a strategic effort at handling COVID-19, to avoid the physical harm that is experienced by the Riau Islands society, as well as alternatives to accelerate the restoration of society's social life and provide protection for those affected by COVID-19.

LITERATURE REVIEW DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Before discussing disaster management, it should be noted that the definition of disaster according to [Ulum \(2014:9-10\)](#) would be an extreme dysfunction of a society that causes extensive social and environmental costs and exceeds the capacity of the affected communities to cope with using only their own resources. There are five kinds of catastrophic effects occurred:

1. Psychological impact; These include trauma, insecurity, negative thinking, depression, and stress. Disasters leave people with families, injuries, loss of livelihood, or assets that cause mental suffering. Needed community training on psychosocial counseling would enable volunteers to contribute effectively during disasters.
2. The economic impact of society is likely to seek out and build a home that is close to its life activities often resulting in the destruction of living livelihoods and their assets. Disaster resilience in their economic context depends on traditional knowledge of appropriate skills and the availability of re-

sources associated with specific areas and activities.

3. The social impact of the disaster that has yet to result in loss of life can also destroy the civilization of the community and their everyday life of socializing communication eventually fades because of the disaster.
4. The political impact; authority responsiveness on slow such as those would reduce the level of trust between the community and the victims to the disproportionate government and may assume that governments do not do the responsibility or duty in providing protection to their citizens.
5. The ecological effects of disasters often threaten biodiversity and create immense ecological losses. This results in heavy losses for forestry and agricultural participation from communities making it possible to carry out programs for ecosystem conservation.

[Coppola \(2015\)](#) defines disaster management as a practice and profession proliferate and improve. Such changes are doubtless driven by the modern needs of governments and non-governmental organizations involved in a single phenomenon. In general government policies of threats will always have a powerful influence on a broad national organizational framework.

[Carter \(2008:126-127\)](#) explained that such policies should be evident, including the statements of national disaster policy management, then the creation of subsequent disaster laws and national disaster plans, and some forms of policy instructions on the creation of a disaster relief organization. It is uncommon for disaster management officials to begin the creation of an organization for disaster management without any clear direction from the government. building public awareness of disaster risk is the most fundamental to equalize community perception to create synergy between government and public in order to achieve the goal of improving society's resilience to disaster. [Danar \(2020:85\)](#) the need for education and science is an important and strategic entrance to the building and forming a culture of people concerned with the subject of the transforma-

tions of disaster. The education of disaster is an attempt to convey matters of disaster, in order to develop knowledge, understanding, skills, and civic concern to have an awareness of imposition and adaptation in disproportionate regions and able to be actively participate to minimize of disasters and address the effects of the disaster. [Rijanta et al \(2018:38\)](#) describing the phase of disaster management has several phases that sometimes have different terminology in various countries, in general, disaster management can be grouped into four stages of mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery. Each obviously has different definitions and objectives as an essential part connected to each other in the management of disaster.

Disaster events are uncertain because they may and may not happen. Whether it is a potential adverse or harmful effect to a person's death, an effort to cope with a disaster will need to be made. Disaster management is a series of efforts involving policy enforcement, disasters at risk for disasters, disaster prevention activities, emergency response, and rehabilitation. Furthermore, [Tamitiadini et al \(2019:6\)](#) needs to be noted that the accountable communications system plays a vital role in disaster management efforts. A region may go forth to tackle a disaster if they can tackle it independently by involving the community's capabilities and the task force or executive body it contains. Communication systems accountability in disasters can be seen from the development of the institution, dissemination of information, and the exchange of information obtained.

FORECASTING

[Dunn \(2018:119\)](#) Forecasting gives a prospective vision of policy results, and it expands the capacity for understanding, control, and guidance of society. Forecasting based on expert assessment, historical trail, or a sophisticated economic model technically, it is susceptible to error by false or unreasonable assumptions. Forecasting also has an effect that is not detected by an institutional incentive system; And the complexity of policy

problems in many areas ranging from health, welfare, education, science, technology, and the environment.

Forecasting focuses on the shape, function, and performance of forecasting in policy analysis that highlights a set of criteria to assess the strength and limitations of various forecasting methods. Forecasting also compares and distinguishes between extra political forecasting, theoretical forecasting, assessment, and role in producing information on the expected results of policies. Forecasting in policy analysis is a set of procedures to make information about a future society based on current and earlier information. Forecasting has the basic three-form principle that should be considered:

1. Extrapolations are an estimate based on projections of current and historical trends in the future. Projections often raise questions about the validity of conclusions based on information that results from the extrapolation of past trends to the future, for example, through time frame analysis. Projections are sometimes equipped with arguments from local or central authority. Such as experts making opinions about projections.
2. Predictions are forecasting based on a theoretical explanation of why past trends should repeat in the future. Predictions could also be furnished with estimates by the authority of experts, or method authority.
3. Expert forecasting is on professional experience and the authority of those who are believed to have a special ability to predict future public conditions. Informal assessment is achieved through intuition, which tends to happen quickly, automatically, and easily ([Kahneman, 2003](#)).

Than [Dunn \(2018:124\)](#) Forecasting will affect society's future on current events, which is also defined by ([Miller, 1977](#)) as divided on three futures:

1. Potential Future; The social situation that may be happening is different from the social situation that is happening. The

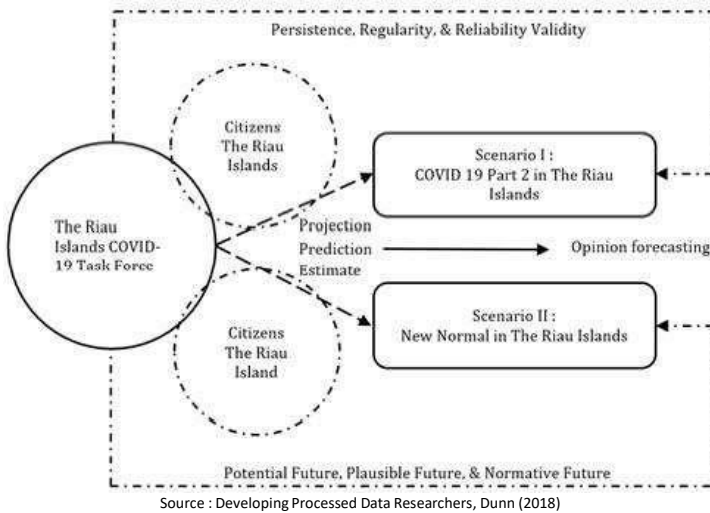
future situation is never certain until it really happens, and hence there are so many potential futures. Usually, this assumption impacts a better future.

2. Plausible Future; The future situation based on the assumption of relationships between the environment and society, it is expected that policymakers do not intervene in order to change the course of events. Usually, these assumptions will profoundly affect the more concerned social interactions.
3. Normative future; A potential and plausible future that is consistent with analysts' concept needed, values, and opportunities in the future. One important aspect of the normative future is the goal and target specification.

FORECASTING ANALYSIS MODEL IN MANAGING COVID-19 THE RIAU ISLANDS COVID-19 TASK FORCE

Forecasting model should be done by the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force, researchers forecasting policies is an updated forecasting analysis approach. In the first stage, the model that has the sense of an organization, The COVID-19 Task Force as the main actor in the COVID-19 disaster management, and then the second actor, society as the priority. The society if not directed by the main actor, it will be a diversionary shift in perspective to determine what should be done in the future. The Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force sets the Forecasting that will be on the first scenario, COVID-19 second wave, and on the second scenario is the new normal in which one scenario within the model will occur in the future. The Riau island society is faced with an uncertain forecasting, if the Task Force Organization for COVID-19 does not implement the Opinion Forecasting. The indicators Projection, Prediction & Mitigation are not accurate on current New Normal implementation, this will require decisive action on disaster management prepared today by the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force. It is feared that Riau island communities with increasing anxiety levels and are not prepared to run the first and the second scenario.

CHART 1. MODEL USING OPINION FORECASTING ANALYSIS APPROACH



RESEARCH METHOD

This writing is a qualitative research with a case study approach (Creswell, 2016). Moleong (2012) claims that qualitative research is methods of adoration and understanding the meaning that comes from social or humanitarian problems. Yin (2018) suggests that qualitative research is a study aimed at understanding phenomena experienced by the study subject in the natural state of the object. A case study in two defined approaches is viewed from a context where a phenomenon occurs and then scrutinized and from a perspective the nature of the data studied later in analysis, the case study as an in-depth study of phenomena occurring in a real-world context, based on data collected from various sources and triangulated, and then employ data collection techniques and analyses that are determined based on theoretical propositions.

Researchers are also searching for some library sources such as e-book, journals, websites, organization reports, and other documents both printed and online media that are relevant to the topic under review (Galvan & Galvan, 2017; Zed, 2014). In this study, the method used is the case study. Researchers are

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trying to figure out how to see the role of the Riau Island Provincial government in disaster management in coping with the spread of COVID-19 from 17th of March, 2020 until the 5th of June, 2020 entering the New Normal. Additionally, on this case researchers are pressing on the forecasting approach as described by [Dunn \(2018:128\)](#), which is a forecasting technique trying to obtain and research opinions of the experts, often based on opinion or emotion of argument, an assumption on the person's creative powers of forecasting being used as the verification of a declaration on the future. Forecasting is linked together with the process of disaster management analysis. Because in analyzing an event, then the researchers, giving recommendations to the role of local government need to be evaluated in the form of predictions about what will happen in the present and the future. According to Dunn, forecasting is an attempt to make factual information about future social situations based on information that exists at the moment.

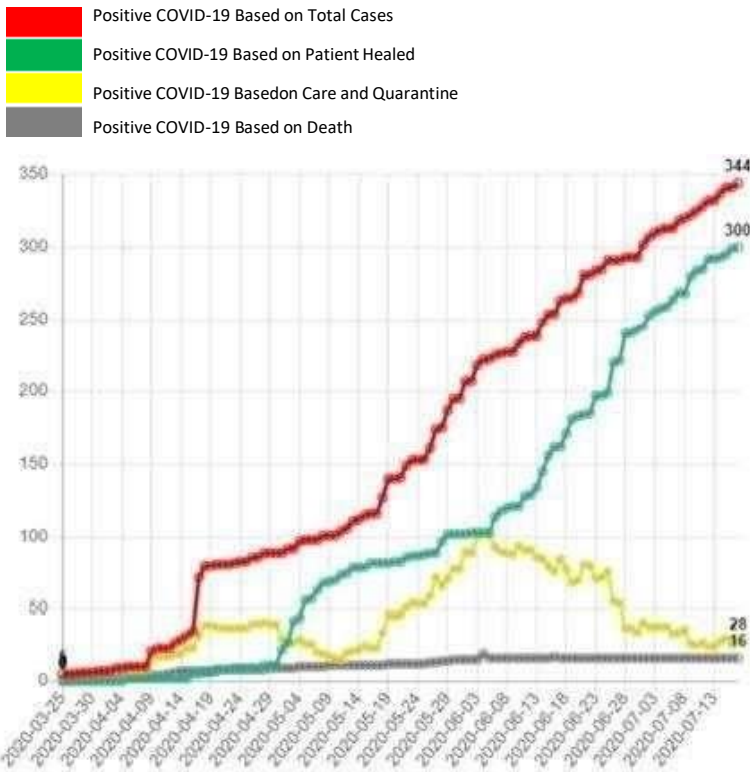
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

OVERVIEW COVID-19 IN THE RIAU ISLANDS

On 17th of March, 2020, the positive patient of COVID-19 in The Riau Islands province coincided with 4 other provinces of Special Capital District of Jakarta province, Central Java, East Java, and the confirmed of The Riau Islands Province ([Mashabi, 2020](#)). The strategic position of The Riau Islands province become one of the highest anticipation levels for the spread of COVID-19 as a direct neighbor to several countries such as Singapore and Malaysia which the initial spread from the foreign visit was. The Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force, an organization that handled the local COVID-19 outbreak. The effort involved substantial socializing to the public about the importance of obeying the health protocol facing the spread of COVID-19. Through the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, it directly decreed that the four hospitals referred to in the province of The Riau Islands to extend COVID-19 including

Raja Ahmad Thabib Hospital (Tanjungpinang), Muhammad Sani Hospital (Karimun), Embung Fatimah Hospital (Batam) and BP Hospital Batam. The Four hospitals had prepared ad- equatemedical equipment, resources, andcasepatterned.

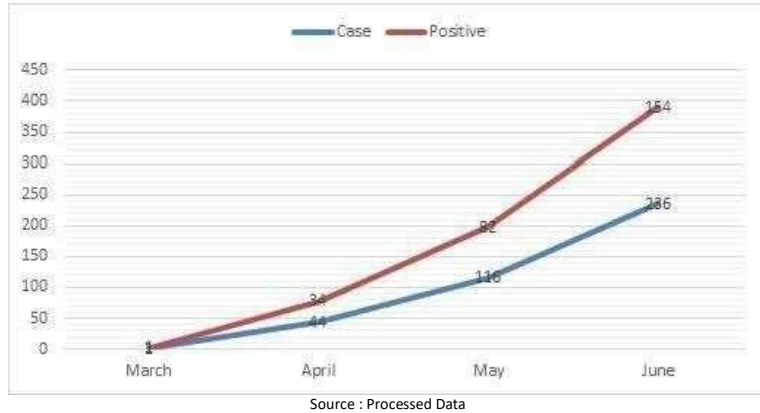
CHART 2. CUMULATIVE GRAPH THE RIAU ISLANDS COVID-19 TASK FORCE REPORT PRIOD OF 25TH MARCH - 13TH JUNE 2020



Source : <https://corona.kepriprov.go.id/>

Explorative Gaps Forecasting Post COVID-19 Management of the Riau Islands Local Government

CHART 3. MONTH NEW CASE COVID-19 IN THE RIAU
17TH MARCH TO 17TH JUNE 2020

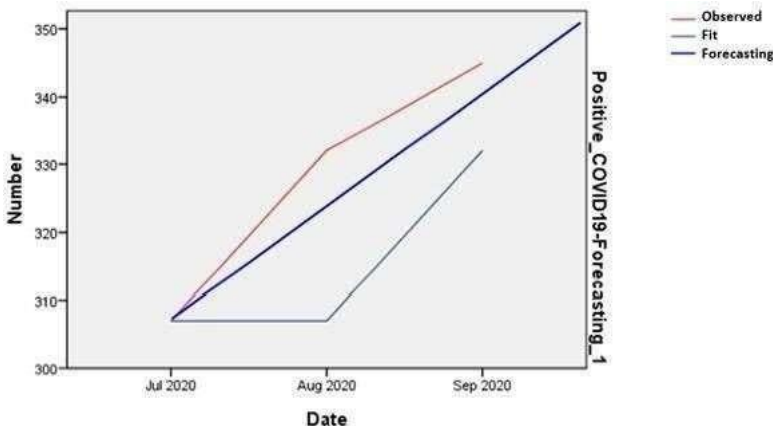


The extra-political approach of policing has an assumption that provides a basic picture to the Riau Island community of fortune-telling may or may not happen in the future. Forecasting the spread of COVID-19 occurs based on the results of handling COVID-19 not in accordance with the expectations of the Riau Islands Local government on the decrease in the spread of COVID-19 in the Riau Islands. In March until June 2020, there was no significant decrease in every week in the decrease of COVID-19 cases in Riau Islands until it entered the New Normal stage. In accordance with the data from the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID -19 in the Riau Islands Province, starting on 17th of March, 2020, there was 1 Positive patient of COVID-19, then the following month on 17th of April, 2020 there were 44 Positive people with 34 additions for a month. In the following month 17th of May 2020 there 116 people were positive for COVID-19 with an additional 82 people. And on 17th of June, 2020 there were 236 people positive for COVID-19 with an additional 154 people, and finally the Central Government instructed for the New Normal.

In the first scenario, the worst possibility it is likely to have to anticipate the persistence, regularity, & reliability ability process (described: Explorative Gaps Forecasting Post COVID-19

Management of the Riau Islands Local Government) so that the built disaster management can be well anticipated by the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force. In addition to the indicator, the first scenario would be worse because of the massive spread of the COVID-19, as both local and federal governments already spend large amounts of Both Regional Income and Expenditure Budget (APBD) and national Income and Expenditure Budget (APBN) for disaster management COVID-19 at the first wave spread. The Riau Islands Local Government continues to prepare funds to anticipate and manage the effects of COVID-19 transmission. Holding the coordination meeting through Video Conference with all the Heads of Regional Development Planning Agencies in Riau Islands Province, by following the Ministry of Internal Affairs regulation no 20 of 2020 and the Ministry of Internal Affairs Instruction No. 1 of 2020. A budget refocusing has been conducted to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 in the Riau Islands Province with a total budget allocation of Rp. 705.5 billion.

CHART4. FUTURE FORECASTING STATISTICS COVID 19 (SCENARIO 1)



Source: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 12

Based on statistical data, the spread of COVID 19 in thesecond wave increased significantly in July, August and September. The description of the results of forecasting analysis statistics

shows that the increase in the number of covids in the second wave will be greater than in the post COVID 19 which is currently implementing New Normal, this is likely to be the indiscipline of Riau Island residents to the health protocol.

Second scenario, the odds would be better for New Normal to run well with the indicators Potential future, Plausible future & normative future. The intended Potential future is an assumption of New Normal will be useful for the Riau Island community in order to improve psychology, and the economy after going through that difficult time. The Plausible future on the public assumption that they will believe the government's performance in dealing with COVID-19, then gain higher public trust and social interaction between local governments and communities. It is well established when there is an emergency action that shows good performance. The last Normative future which assume, determine the needs and desires of the community in accordance with the vision and mission in continuing physical and non-physical development. The development is for the sake of the sustainability of the Riau Islands community. This is because the Riau Islands Local Government announced on 14th of June, 2020 through the COVID-19 Task Force that six Regencies and Cities in the region were eligible to carry out New Normal. Furthermore, activities that take place during the New Normal life of the Riau Islands community economy, for example, reactivate tourism activities by taking into account health protocols.

FORECASTING ANALYSIS OPINION POST COVID-19 MANAGEMENT OF THE RIAU ISLANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In accordance with the explanation above, it means that disaster management for COVID-19 has an explorative gap in the post COVID-19. The central government statement about three things that changed the end of the spread of COVID-19 did not match what was expected. faster or slower than pre-

dicted, with the number of cases decreasing or exceeding predictions. Forecasting projections on policies that will be formulated after COVID-19 for the New Normal will scale for the next 3 months, Testing the rate of decline in the spread of COVID-19 in the New Normal period by preparing for the possibilities that will occur in the present and the future according to approximation assumption approach. In principle, highlighting the COVID-19 disaster management by the Riau Islands COVID-19 task force that adhere to policy alternatives in anticipation of COVID-19 second wave in the first scenario of the forecasting analysis ([Dunn, 2008:309](#)) explains three forecasting assumptions of its approach: persistence, regularity and reliability.

Persistence; maintaining phenomenon or consistent with what was observed in the past will last in the future. If the power of persistence has increased at the same rate in the past, this phenomenon will increase considerably in the future. It means the spread of COVID-19 in the Riau Islands occurred in the past, and it would be possible in the future. The hypothesis is if the indiscipline and omissions were not anticipated by the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force under the proper conditions of new life, So the COVID-19 second wave is even more dangerous because people's perspectives already have a current assumption that new normal is part of the restoration of life in economics and social without administering health protocol. Although this is only an assumption of persistence that can affect the negative on disaster management, this negative assumption can be avoided when the Riau Islands' societies realize the current conditions are not safe from the COVID-19 infectious disease.

Regularity; similar circumstances or the phenomena in which the process occurs several times back in time and occurs in the future. The order in which the spread of the COVID-19 will follow the same pattern and cycle for the second wave of COVID-19 spread. Disaster management roles need to be enhanced by improving the organization's work capacity and evalu-

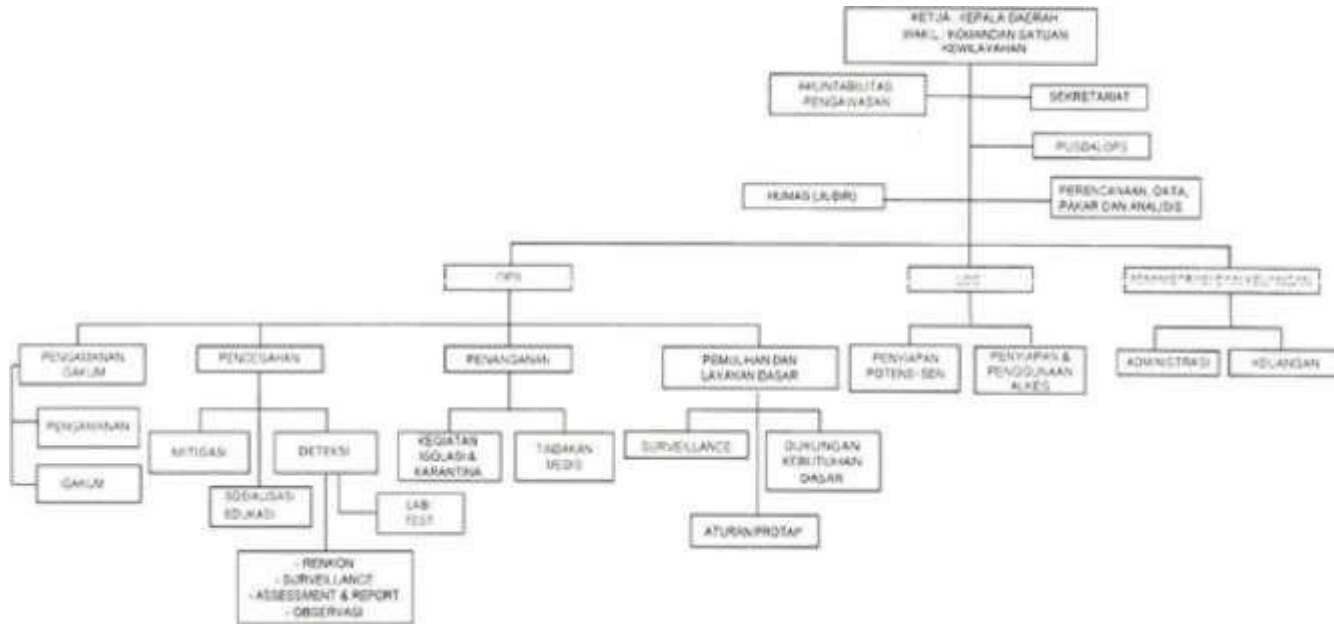
ating the COVID-19 spread performance previously entered the New Normal phase. The Riau Islands government should be ready to face the massive outbreak of COVID-19 regulations for occurred in 2009, when Indonesia was able to complete the conspiracy of the infectious disease (Influenza) through the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. The solution that can be done on an orderly basis is the need for more significant supervision in handling the spread of COVID-19 by giving sanctions (public complaints to apply open governance) that do not comply with health protocols and obey them (involving communities, traditional leaders and public figures) on community activities.

Validity; A reality that occurs gives the same result when repeated review in period. The phenomenon of handling COVID-19 spread by the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force islands that both persistence and regulation are vital warnings of the first scenario dealing the second spread wave of COVID-19. The confirmation of reliability as to COVID-19, a second wave will undoubtedly occur if there is no ability to make an alternative forecasting analysis on the COVID-19 disaster management strategy. It means if this happens then the current application of New Normal not works. It needs to be identified the new normal useful or not because the safety of the Riau Islands society is more important than putting social and economic concerns first if there is no any significant alternative. The solution is an innovation in economic development by increasing the capacity of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM), young entrepreneurs, developing tourist destinations with the health protocols, so that the economy of the Riau Islands community can be encouraged by the local government when the community needs funds for their daily needs.

THE RIAU ISLANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT WEAKNESS ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT OF COVID-19

Based on Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 concerning the

FIGURE 1. STRUCTURE OF HANDLING COVID 19 BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



Source : Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia 2020

Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 in Local Government Environments and Circular Letter of the Ministry of Home Affairs Number 20 Year 2020 Regarding the Acceleration of Corona Virus Disease 2019, the Regional Head acts as the head of a cluster related to the acceleration of Covid-19 handling in the regions and cannot be delegated to other officials in the region. In addition, the Governor is also a member of the steering committee for the national taskforce for handling Covid-19 at the national level.

Then the head of the COVID-19 handling acceleration group was led by the governor of the Riau Islands, Mr. H. Isdianto, S.Sos., M.M., the daily chairperson is chaired by the Riau island regional secretariat Mr. H. T.S Arif Fadillah, S.Sos., M.Si., Furthermore Deputy Chairman I by the Riau Islands Police Chief Mr. Irjen Pol, Dr. Aris Budiman, M.Si., and Deputy Chairmen II and III, namely Rear Admiral TNI Arsyad Abdullah, S.E., M.AP. currently serves as Lantamal Commander IV and Mr. Sudarwidadi, SH, MH serves as Chief Prosecutor of the Riau Islands.

Seeing the increasing number of Covid-19 cases in The Riau Islands and increasingly worrying, Acting Governor Mr. Isdianto moved quickly to form a special team to handle Covid-19, which they called the Command Post Team. The team formed based on the Riau Islands Governor Decree dated May 26, 2020, has become one of the efforts of the Riau Islands Provincial Government in dealing with Covid-19 which is increasingly worrying because it has influenced the social and economic aspects of the community. local community. Obviously, the decree details some of the main tasks of the Command Post Team in handling Covid-19, namely planning, implementing, and evaluating the Covid-19 handling activities that have been carried out by the Task Force Team in Batam. In addition, conduct surveillance, health protocol enforcement operations, and prevent the spread of Covid-19. The team is also tasked with collecting and processing data, presenting information and analysis, recommending and reporting policies, carrying out public relations and information dissemination functions. Provide support for

planning, supply, distribution, recording, and reporting of logistics and equipment.

The best way to address disaster countermeasures is with the bureaucratic and complex systems that form part of society's hope in general ([Kirschenbaum, 2004:265](#)). Then, as the most important role holder, the Riau Islands Local Government should reexamine the basic concepts and legal products for future evaluations so that New Normal phase can be implemented as they should be. The vulnerability of the Riau Islands to the neighboring countries (Singapore, Malaysia) has the potential to re-spread the COVID-19 second waves in a massive way that some countries already have, need a policy model offered even if the New Normal concepts are implemented. The Riau Islands Government should focus on people condition in the present, primarily saving the economic sector of greed and interpersonal social interaction. Then to be emphasized, the government of the Riau Islands should have concepts in the form of policy forecasting models to avoid the second spread of COVID-19. Researchers will attempt a forecasting opinion analysis by developing the thinking of ([Kirschenbaum, 2004:266](#)) inherent weaknesses in management will occur in the future.

First; Organizational inconsistencies and contradictions; When the determination of COVID-19 positive patients in the Riau Islands, on 17th of March, 2020, through the Riau Islands Health Service had denied the existence of COVID-19 patients, but in fact the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force spokesperson has conducted a press conference for 1 positive patient ([Ikhsan, 2020](#)). The Riau Islands Local government already has a task force organization for COVID-19, then with existing contradictions it will be difficult to maximize the role of local governments in order to fulfill the mission in context of preventing, anticipating or reparing the human resources to face the second wave of COVID-19 spread. The readiness of a Local Government leadership, Governor has high levels of professionals to fill the limits of the Riau Island COVID-19 Task Force work-

ing back from the start in the management of handling the COVID-19. Obviously this will require an approach between the Central Government in funding but the public can see that this control plays both roles between professional vs. bureau-cracy.

Second; The basic concept used by the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force depends on understanding the time of the second wave of COVID-19 spread, and therefore the human resources and directed execution duty is considerable than preparatory to the worst scenario of either technical error or deliberate conflict that has taken place on the first COVID-19 spread. Technical errors and intentional conflict, where the provincial government collaborates in the management of COVID-19 preventive health protocols with the State of Singapore (see the Riau Islands public relations website about Riau Islands discusses COVID-19 management protocols) The Riau Islands Local Government has to first establish communication with Indonesian government regulation in management of COVID-19 disaster management between countries. The Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force would lose both the direction and exactly what they want to be completed, even resulting new cases if managing COVID-19 through cooperation by the regional government of The Riau Islands Local Government precedes the central Indonesian Government. The COVID-19 disaster control concept is much more dangerous to war against terrorists if the treatments is not carefully carried out.

Third; The Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force understanding for the Acceleration of Handling, the Governor of the goals and targets, not all stakeholders with their perceptions in handling COVID 19 and can occur at the current New Normal, because the formulation and concept of disaster management that was formed did not understand the conditions. For example, the perception of the Governor of the Riau Islands believes that in July the Riau Islands community is free from COVID 19, in fact there is still COVID-19 and the second wave of COVID-19

(see hariankepri.com). even though the social assistance program is the main program by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, However, public education is very worry- ing because the community's insight about the Covid-19 Disas- ter can still be overcome by the government only, even though looking at the conditions occurring early in the spread of COVID- 19, many people do not follow the health protocol. Data from the Riau Islands Health Office in April 2020 showed that People Without Symptomatic (OTG) for COVID-19 continued to in- crease sharply ([Alamsyah, 2020](#)) , The best solution needs to involve the private sector in partnership to avoid the second wave of COVID-19 victims. This is very relevant because many need cooperation in ending total spread of COVID-19.

Fourth; Beyond the COVID-19 Task Force, certainly some of the communities within each regency/city have their own way of coping in their own social-based way to discontinue the spread of COVID-19. The public acted actively like a campaign to cre-ate a social network that was channeled as public knowledge of how and what to do to act on the disaster and to pass on new information through other technologies deemed by the public to channel a platform for socializing, breaking the spread of COVID-19 by not following the policy of the Riau Islands through the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force. It means that the Riau Islands community have better communication ability than they do to hear the local government directions, though this is af- fecting both sides, but the electability of public trust in local governments is declining.

Fifth; Public pessimism toward the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force will be realized if the second COVID-19 wave is present, there is potential in viewing COVID-19 deaths in the Riau Islands. The potential pessimistic is due to a catastrophic gap in the effectiveness of the Task Force, but people expect victims of the COVID-19 second wave to impact their previous mortality rate. Public pessimism indicates that the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force has a bureaucratic system that prioritizes

economic and social risk rather than society itself (Health). It is a bureaucratic system that works in handling of a disaster.

TARGET AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTING OF THE RIAU ISLANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLE IN HANDLING NEW NORMAL IN THE POST COVID-19

Authorities on the New Normal treatment in the Riau Islands is ready for the two scenarios that will occur, through the Opinion Forecasting Analysis that will become a basis for discussion for experts and for the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force as well. The next appointed authority will be executed as an effort to improve the quality of performance of the COVID-19 Task Force towards disaster management. Because it concerns health factors in the survival of the human soul and no more victims of the COVID-19 pandemic after implementing the New Normal.

The insight for the implementation of New Normal Post Covid-19 in the Riau Islands, in this case, the Riau Islands Government may not play its own role, local governments must have more insight, such as involving the community, while maintaining the health protocol and having a new spirit. This insight is very important to eliminate the psychological, economic, ecological, political, and social impacts. where there is a real renewal so that the application of New Normal can be felt directly by the people in the Riau Islands. Assessment and knowledge are useful for understanding a problem that occurs during New Normal in the long term by the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force.

Looking for alternatives for the New Normal to be able to innovate by conducting scientific research prepared to answer the possibility that will occur based on methods that are targeted right after COVID 19, in order to prevent the first scenario namely COVID-19 second wave. Looking for alternatives intended based on research scientific research such as in the field of health, food security, and in the field of community

empowerment. The alternative is an effort to strengthen the policy of implementing the New Normal so that the disaster management prepared by the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force for Acceleration Handling can gain public trust so there is no neglect.

CONCLUSION

The policy forecasting model with the Opinion forecasting analysis approach in order to provide an alternative and forecasting that identifies the past, present and future to strengthen disaster management implemented by the Riau Islands COVID-19 Task Force. Explorative gaps in forecasting post-COVID-19 handling by the Riau Islands local government are a serious warning because the bureaucratic system in the Indonesian government is very slow in making decisions, especially in handling disaster management needs to be responsive in policies made by implementing agencies or task forces. The explorative gap in forecasting with the negative impacts awakens the awareness that during the period of the application of the New Normal there is no guarantee that the government will run well in accordance with the wishes of the community.

The weaknesses of the Riau islands local government handling the COVID-19 disaster management which has been explained that the Riau Islands local government has the opportunity to conduct periodic evaluations by the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 in the Riau Islands to improve disaster management so that there is no internal conflict or coordination between existing stakeholders both the public and private sectors in eradicating COVID-19 totally. The weaknesses that the researchers explained does not mean that the Riau Islands government was incapable but provided a scientific analysis of the handling of COVID-19 internally in the Riau islands COVID-19 Task Force. It is very important because of public expectations with implementing organizations in handling COVID-19 can end soon because the whole community feels

bad impacts on their lives.

Targets and alternatives forecasting for the role of the Riau Islands local government in the Management of New Normal after COVID-19, researchers are offering about the authority, insight in handling and alternatives in the form of innovations conducting studies in various fields such as health and food security, so that the community can be empowered to the maximum extent possible when management disaster in the New Normal period is better, then innovative policies from the local government it is expected to face the future, the need for certainty of targets and alternatives so that the lives of the people of the Riau Islands become better in terms of economic, social, political, health and education which is the main pillar of the nation and state.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Raja Ali Haji Maritime University for giving an incentive to publish scientific papers for the 2020 budget year. Also, we thank the editorial team and reviewer of the government study journal of Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta who have worked by publishing this paper perfectly.

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