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Synergy of Indonesia Armed Forces and Riau Islands Regional Government in Preventing the Transmission of the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. For the Indonesia Armed Forces (IAF), the Riau Islands Province which is dominated by 70% by the ocean is a challenge that must be overcome in successfully preventing the transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study was to determine the synergy between IAF and the Riau Archipelago Regional Government in overcoming the transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic. This research used qualitative method with descriptive design. The results showed that: a. the implementation of the Provincial Level COVID-19 Pandemic Task Force as commander of the task force; b. socializing WWK (wearing a mask, washing hands, and keeping a distance) and 3 T (Testing, Tracing, Treatment) in the community, both cities and villages; c. prevention of transmission in border areas, especially IMW entry and exit from abroad such as in Batam and the Natuna Islands; d. support the operation of a special infection hospital (RSKI) on Galang Island which is used as a reference for handling the COVID-19 pandemic; e. distribution of logistics in the form of medical equipment and health materials to all remote areas involving the Army, Navy, and Air Forces; and f. carrying out vaccination activities from cities to border areas. The practical implication is that the synergy between the IAF and the Regional Government of the Riau Islands Province is an example for other regions in Indonesia even though the natural conditions are dominated by water.

Keywords. Synergy, Indonesia Armed Forces, Riau Islands Provincial Government, Preventing, Transmission, COVID-19 Pandemic

1. Introduction

Based on Presidential Regulation Number 8 of 2021, it is stated that the main function of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia in this Indonesia Armed Forces (IAF) is to protect state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire Indonesian nation from any threats. Various types of real or potential threats that can come from within the country and abroad. These threats can be in the form of military and non-military threats or a combination of both military and non-military threats (hybrid). One of the non-military threats currently occurring is the COVID-19 pandemic.

The handling of the COVID-19 pandemic disaster is carried out awkwardly by almost all countries around the world. Each country tends to prioritize its own country in dealing with the impact of the pandemic rather than collaborating with other countries. This is

understandable because the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented (Euronews, 2020). The direct impact for infected patients is causing illness and death of the victims. With the government's policy of keeping a distance and not leaving the house, it has an impact on people's lives. The social and economic impacts of the pandemic include job losses due to the cessation of production from companies, decreased purchasing power, and can continue with the cessation of community economic activities (He & Harris, 2020). If this impact is not handled properly, it will threaten life nation and state.

One of the provinces in Indonesia that is experiencing problems in tackling the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic is the Riau Archipelago Province. Riau Islands Province has an area of 271, 583 km², with a population of 2,242,198 people, and 96% of the area is water. Starting at the end of December 2019, there was a tendency for the number of Covid-19 pandemic patients in the Riau Islands Province to continue to increase. Information from (Republika.co.id, 2021), the Riau Islands Province COVID-19 Handling Task Force noted that the number of COVID-19 cases had increased by 148 people. Thus, there are now 10,625 cases in total. The addition of this case is a threat to the Regional Government which has included elements of the Indonesian Armed Forces (IAF) in its Task Force. Even the commander of the Provincial COVID-19 Pandemic Task Force is military resort command chief of staff himself. to maintain national security and defense during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Another difficulty factor in dealing with the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic for the Riau Islands Province is that this province has direct borders with neighboring countries, namely Malaysia, Vietnam and Northern Cambodia as well as Singapore. This strategic geographical location has caused several islands traditionally to have an entry and exit route for Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) to go abroad, especially to Malaysia and Singapore. These areas are called customs areas, namely Batam, Bintan, Karimun, and parts of Tanjung Pinang. According to the Head of the Class I Port Health Office (PHO) Batam City, during 2021 the total number of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) from Indonesian citizens who came through the entrance to the area was 46,626 people. Of the total, 5834 people came from Singapore, while 40,792 people came from Malaysia. IMW who entered Batam as many as 43,410 people were in good health, but there were 3,216 people who were confirmed to have COVID-19 (Republik.co.id, 2021).

According to Lamidi (2021), the Head of the Nation and political Unity Agency for the Riau Islands Province, data on the COVID-19 pandemic from December 2019 to December 2021, the total number of COVID-19 patients is 58,885 people. The number is spread over 25,993 people in Batam Regency, 10,230 people in Tanjungpinang Regency, 5,583 people in Bintan Regency, 5,488 people in Karimun Regency, 1,846 people in Anambas Regency, 2,310 people in Lingga Regency, and 2,495 people in Natuna Regency. The total recovered patients were 52,124 people, spread over 25,089 people in Batam Regency, 2,898 people in Tanjungpinang Regency, 5,403 people in Bintan Regency, 5,327 people in Karimun Regency, 1,799 people in Anambas Regency, 2,555 people in Lingga Regency, and 2,453 people in Natuna Regency. The total number of patients who died was 1,759 people, spread over 842 people in Batam Regency, 402 people in Tanjungpinang Regency, 120 people in Bintan Regency, 161 people in Karimun Regency, 47 people in Anambas Regency, 85 people in Lingga Regency, and 42 people in Natuna Regency.

Of the 7 districts that became the center of transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Riau Archipelago Province, it turned out that the highest number of patients and patients who recovered and patients who died was Batam Regency. This is understandable because Batam Island and its surroundings are the main locations for the entry and exit of Indonesian

migrant workers. This condition facilitates the spread of COVID-19 from workers who come from abroad who are affected by COVID-19, which is likely to spread to residents in Batam (Lamidi, 2021).

From the explanation above, there are two interesting conditions that need to be explored, firstly, the role of the Indonesian Armed Forces (IAF) is still high so that the regional leadership of the Riau Islands Province is trusted to be the Commander of the COVID-19 Pandemic Task Force, secondly, the unique geographical location that causes the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic. migration in and out of Indonesian migrant workers abroad. Both of these conditions are new in handling the COVID-19 pandemic disaster in Indonesia or are not even owned by other countries. This is a very interesting challenge for researchers to conduct a deeper exploration of the synergy pattern carried out by local governments with the Indonesian Armed Forces (IAF) in overcoming the spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Riau Islands Province.

2. The purpose

The purpose of this research is to know the synergy in overcoming the transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic between the Indonesian Armed Forces (IAF) and the Local Government in Riau Islands Provincial .

3. Method

This research used qualitative research method with descriptive design (Creswell, 2016). We carried the research out in the Riau Islands Province. To get the accurate informants in this study using purposive sampling where the selected informants must meet the specified criteria, especially from Indonesia Armed Forces (IAF), and five regional government officials of Riau Islands Province (Head of Staff of the Military Resort Command, Head of the National Unity Agency and Politics, Head of Health Service, Director of Galang Island Special Hospital for Infection). To get the exact conclusion used data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusions (Mile, Hubermans & Saldana, 2014).

4. Result and Discussion

The results and discussion of this study about the synergy between the IAF and the Regional Government of the Riau Islands Province in Preventing the Transmission of the COVID-19 Pandemic Disaster was preceded by the implementation of communication and coordination between the IAF and stakeholders and the results of the synergy. The synergy that has been carried out by the Indonesia Armed Forces (IAF) in the Riau Islands Province is in the form of communication and coordination with various parties who are willing to be invited to cooperate (Najiyati (2011). The real form of communication carried out by the IAF in this case is led by the Commander of the Command Resort Military 033/Wira Pratama is conducting internal communication and external communication. Internal communication is carried out with the ranks at Korem 033/Wirapratama and Main Base of the Indonesian Navy IV Tanjungpinang, as well as Air Force Base Raja Haji Fisabilillah. As for external communication as a priority is to carry out communication with Riau Islands local government officials to village level officials, police and regional intelligence, the private sector, universities, community organizations such as the Community Early Awareness Forum (CEAF), Religious Harmony Forum (RHF), National Mixing Forum (NMF), The Coordination Forum for the Eradication of Terrorism (CFET), and the United Batak Youth(UBU) as well as religious and community leaders (Enoh, 2021). According to Djalante et al (2020) the establishment of a

COVID-19 pandemic task force in each region shows that there has been good cooperation in preventing transmission between the government and all stakeholders in Indonesia. The involvement of the private sector and community organizations, as well as community leaders in the Riau Islands can be a measure that the response to the COVID-19 pandemic can work well..

In addition, IAF also coordinates with the Provincial Government in determining the COVID-19 Task Force Commander, the central government in this case the IAF Commander and the Ministry of Health regarding the distribution of pandemic program assistance and grants of medical devices and health materials for the operational needs of the Galang Island Infection Hospital. This is in accordance with Jumadi's findings (2021) that collaboration with government agencies, academia, the private sector and social media will succeed in the re-growth of the tourism business in Indonesia. The results of the synergy between the IAF and stakeholders in preventing the transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic include:

4.1. Implementation of the Provincial Level COVID-19 Pandemic Task Force,

The Regional Government and regional leadership meetings at the Riau Islands Province in an effort to prevent early transmission of the COVID-19 disaster have formed a COVID-19 Pandemic Task Force (COVID-19 Task Force). In the deliberations the provincial leadership has agreed to appoint the AP Military Resort Command Commander as the Commander of the COVID-19 Pandemic Task Force in the Riau Islands Province. The task force's work area covers land and sea areas, including the entry and exit areas for Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) in border areas. To clarify the function of the COVID-19 Pandemic Task Force, the Riau Islands Provincial Government issued Circular Letter Number 440/612/BPBD-SET/2020 on April 20, 2020 regarding Increasing Awareness, Preparedness and Prevention of the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). with a view to:

- a) increased awareness of the risk of transmission of COVID-19 infection;
- b) consider increasing the intensity of the spread of the COVID -19 outbreak in the Riau Islands Province;
- c) asking the public to increase efforts for self-awareness, preparedness and prevention with the guidelines that have been included in the circular letter.

In addition, the contents of the circular also set standards for the prevention and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The standard covers several activities and other activities to prevent the spread of COVID-19. One of them is to disseminate health protocols to the village level. At the local community level, it will be applied to public places that have a high potential for the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Public places in question are places where local people gather, such as markets, airports, seaports and in other public areas. Especially for the entry and exit of the Riau archipelago for Indonesian migrant workers, it is applied at sea ports and river crossing areas, as well as air ports (Bisri, 2021). The actions of this task force are the same as those taken by the State of Romania, which implemented strategies to prevent and control the transmission of COVID-19 by means of: cancellation or closure of air flights, cancellation of residential gatherings, closing of large shops, mandatory self-quarantine for infected people (Rus et al. 2020).

4.2. Socialization of 3 M and 3 T to the Villages

The Commander of the COVID-19 Task Force, also seeks to accelerate the control of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, by helping to increase the socialization of WWK

(wearing a mask, washing hands, and keeping a distance) and 3 T (Testing, Tracing, Treatment) throughout the province. Riau islands. In an effort to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus, the Riau Islands Provincial government also carried out various preventive efforts by issuing policies related to limiting community activities. The policy includes a policy of studying at home for school children, including supervision so that children do not do activities outside the home. In addition, implementing policies in the office area by applying the Work From Home rules. This of course must be carried out effectively because to avoid new clusters in the office area (Lamidi, 2021).

Implementation of restrictions on religious activities that have been coordinated with religious leaders and community leaders, restrictions on activities in public facilities by establishing mandatory mask areas and providing handwashing facilities as well as implementing physical distancing in terminals, markets, supermarkets, malls, public refueling stations, restaurants, ports and airports. In addition, there are restrictions on socio-cultural activities by postponing several national and international events, as well as restrictions on transportation modes. Of course, this requires discipline and compliance from the community in following existing rules, so that it can reduce the number of COVID-19 spreads in the Riau Islands (Lamidi, 2021).

In carrying out the duties of the COVID-19 Pandemic task force, the Korem Commander also implements the Ministry of Health policies submitted by the Riau Islands Provincial Health Office, which include:

- a) Strengthening efforts to prevent transmission and slow down the rate of transmission through testing and tracing;
- b) Plan and prepare efforts for active detection cases, by setting a target number of tests, which are carried out in selected places where people congregate, including in efforts to prepare logistics and isolation places;
- c) In an effort to reduce mortality, the Riau Islands Provincial Health Office will strengthen service facilities and increase the cure rate with therapy and strengthen immunity;
- d) The Riau Islands Provincial Health Office will continuously encourage public awareness in changing behavior to comply with health protocols as well as a form of persuasion as well as efforts to enforce discipline;
- e) Strengthening regional policies through strengthening leadership and coordination between institutions, related agencies including the involvement of community roles must continue to be actively carried out;
- f) The Riau Islands Health Office is also making efforts to protect health workers and the impact of COVID-19 on the entire health system to continue to provide good health services.

Through the health department, efforts are made to improve the 3T (Testing, Tracing, Treatment) process which is the key in controlling the Covid-19 pandemic case.

- a) In the Testing Process, the Riau Islands Provincial government establishes a network of COVID-19 testing laboratories and accelerates COVID-19 tests for those with symptoms.
- b) In the tracing process, the strategy applied is to strengthen epidemiological investigations and contact tracing as well as monitoring close contacts.
- c) In the Treatment process, through the preparation of Emergency Hospitals, Nursing Hospitals and COVID-19 Referral Hospitals. To strengthen these activities, the Governor issued a Decree of the Governor of the Riau Islands Province Number 314 of 2020 concerning Referral Hospitals for Novel Corona Virus Cases in the Riau Islands Province.

d) Next is symptomatic treatment, supportive care, comorbid diseases. The strategy prepared by the Riau Islands Provincial Government is to create an isolation scheme for confirmed cases by dividing it into 3, namely independent isolation, isolation in Emergency Hospitals and isolation in Referral Hospitals, and establishing self-quarantine for people who are in close contact with COVID-19 patients. 19.

Synergy activities between the IAF and the Riau Islands regional government have actually been built since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the important activities is to check and supervise at points prone to the spread of COVID-19, including at the entrance to the Riau Islands border, both airports and ports, in public areas/spaces and crowded places such as markets, supermarkets, malls and others. . Even the IAF, through the regional military command, has also formed a small task force at the kelurahan, village to RT/RW levels. This is done in order to prevent the spread of the virus through monitoring at the smallest level.

According to WHO (2020), wearing a mask is an effective way to contain droplets that spread when someone is talking and sneezing or coughing. Moreover, if people without symptoms (PWS) have not participated in isolation, then wearing a mask is still the main choice to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission. The risk level of COVID-19 transmission is divided into: a) first, if a person carrying the virus (PWS) does not wear a mask and has close contact with a susceptible person, the possibility of transmission reaches 100%; b) second, PWS wear masks, while vulnerable groups do not wear masks, the potential for transmission reaches 70%; c) Third, PWS wear masks, while healthy people do not wear masks, the transmission rate will be 5%; d) fourth, if both wear masks, the potential for transmission is only 1.5%. If there are still many who don't want to use masks, especially for PWS patients, fines can be applied, as has been done by Thailand, Canada, Malaysia, and Singapore.

In addition, to reduce the transmission of COVID-19, maintaining a minimum distance of 1 meter can actually reduce the risk of contracting by 85%. Based on this, it can be said that wearing a mask is the most appropriate way. Applying hand washing with soap, the risk of transmission fell from 35% to 65%. Wearing a cloth mask reduces the risk of transmission to 45%, by wearing a surgical mask the risk of transmission decreases by 70%. So, by combining wearing masks properly, keeping a distance and washing hands with soap, the risk of transmitting COVID-19 is lower. The results of the rapid antigen test are approved by WHO as a diagnostic tool in certain circumstances, the sensitivity is also above 80% and the specificity is above 97% (WHO, 2020). The success of preventing the transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic is recognized by the government as inseparable from the role of the IAF who wants to go directly to the field to oversee the implementation of the WWK and 3T programs (Chairil, 2020).

4.3. Control of COVID-19 Transmission in Border Areas

Prevention of COVID-19 transmission in border areas is prioritized at sea ports and airports. The border areas in this study are prioritized in the Batam sea port area. The reason is, this is where the biggest center of PMI flows in and out. The preventive procedure carried out by the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Class I Batam is to carry out inspection procedures with RT-PCR (reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction) both in and out of international travelers or Indonesian migrant workers (IMW) from Indonesian citizens according to and right.

The antigen swab test was started at the Batam Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries while simultaneously entering the data into the New All Record (NAR) application which is connected to the Ministry of Health's Covid-19 Examination Network Laboratory. The

swab test specimen was sent to the Batam Center for Environmental Health and Disease Control Engineering Class I, which was followed up with RT-PCR examination. Then the IMWs were escorted by buses to enter quarantine at the Batam Center Port, which is located in Rusunawa Tanjung Uncang. This quarantine authority is under the Riau Islands Province COVID-19 Task Force. After 1 week of quarantine, a second RT-PCR test was carried out by members of the COVID-19 Task Force, where the test specimen was sent to the Batam Center for Environmental Health and Disease Control Engineering Class I. The results of the second RT-PCR test will determine whether to be treated or self-isolated. If the result is negative or positive, it must get a signature from the Task Force Team, in this case the Commander of Korem 033/Wira Pratama and be known to the Head of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Class I Batam. If they are negative, they will be allowed to continue their journey, but if they are positive, they will be treated or self-isolated. This procedure seems good to keep the distance so that the residents in the surrounding community do not get infected from the newly arrived IMWs. However, if over time it will result in a decline in the community's economy because it must be treated. There seems to be a dilemma if you are healthy then you have to rest, but you have to be willing to lose your job.

4.4. Support the Operation of Specialized Hospital for Infection on Galang Island

The Specialized Hospital for Infection (SHI) COVID-19 is managed by the IAF, while the operation of the SHI on Galang Island is under the control of the Commander in Chief of the Joint Task Force for the Galang Island region, namely the Commander of the Military Regional Command I/Bukit Barisan. This coordination includes the readiness of the facilities owned by SHI Galang Island to accommodate these Indonesian immigrant workers in order to get a quarantine place and health services at the hospital. Initially, this SHI was intended to accommodate Indonesian migrant workers from Indonesian citizens who would return to their homeland. The operation of SHI as a place of isolation and quarantine for Indonesian migrant workers (IMW) from Indonesian citizens has been coordinated by the IAF and the Indonesian Republic Police (IRP), the Health Service, the Provincial Government, and other relevant agencies regarding the readiness for the repatriation plan.

According to Nasution (2021), the presence of the COVID-19 SHI as a representative of the central government on Galang Island greatly helps the role of the Riau Islands Provincial Government in carrying out the quarantine and treatment of COVID-19 patients on the island of Batam and its surroundings. This Special Hospital for Infection is located in the Sijantung sub-district and is approximately 63 kilometers from Batu Ampar port and approximately 63 kilometers from Batam's Nadiem airport. This position makes SHI far from the reach of the community, thus making many people think that the benefits of SHI are less effective. However, with the construction of inter-island land transportation, the Special Infection Hospital is easy to reach and very effective in preventing the transmission of COVID-19. This is mainly from Indonesian migrant workers (IMW) from Indonesian citizens who have just arrived from abroad.

The working procedure implemented at SHI makes it easier to detect the entry of the COVID-19 virus from the epicenter country and can prevent the spread in the country because all of them, however, Nasution (2021) as the Head of SHI stated that the development of this SHI is an appropriate step taken by the Indonesian government considering the role and function of the existence of SHI is very effective and efficient. SHI has a very important role in the government's efforts to minimize the spread of Covid-19 originating from abroad. Because, SHI is focused on quarantining Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMW) who have just returned from

other countries during this pandemic, before they are sent back to their home areas. For IMWs who enter through the border gate in the Riau Islands, they must undergo quarantine at SHI and undergo a series of medical tests using existing facilities. This is certainly a good effort in handling COVID-19 at the national level. For the Riau Islands province, the existence of SHI Galang at one of the largest IMW entry and exit points in Batam, makes the prevention of early transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic easy, especially for PMIs who come from Singapore and Malaysia. There are thousands of IMWs who come and go. With SHI, it will be very helpful in conducting PCR testing, quarantine for those whose PCR results are declared positive and carry out treatment for those who experience symptoms of shortness of breath.

Considering the position of the SHI which has just been inaugurated and is located far from the city, there are several obstacles in the field, such as the lack of health workers, both doctors and nurses, limited number of patient beds, and lack of ICU room equipment. Currently the required qualifications of doctors and nurses also do not meet the standards. If the number of new patients is more than the capacity of the emergency room and inpatient room, it will be difficult to fulfill it. In addition, the funds needed for operations are also less than they should be. The funds obtained from the Central Government and the Headquarters of the IAF still do not cover the needs.

The solution that has been carried out is collaboration to seek grant funds from local governments and private parties. The provision of grants from the Riau Islands provincial government as a form of care and a sense of belonging and responsibility for the regional government because the position of SHI is in the territory of the Riau Islands Province government. The cooperation carried out by the Director of SHI is also carried out with the private sector. One of the private companies that cares about the COVID-19 disaster is Team United Against COVID-19 Batam (TribunBatam.id, 2021). These private parties have provided assistance such as honey, medical masks, face shields, hand sanitizers. Seeing the incident above, it illustrates that synergies between government institutions have been built and work hand in hand in carrying out early prevention efforts from the threat of COVID-19.

In addition, IAF also plays an important role in assisting the recruitment of health workers for SHI Galang Island including volunteers from the public and private sectors, coordinating with the central government in completing the needs in SHI to providing grants and health logistics assistance to support operations at SHI, as well as helping the regional government of the Riau Islands province with SHI regarding the plan to accommodate the return of Indonesian migrant workers (IMW) through Batam. The establishment of this SHI shows that the IAF has a greater responsibility than other institutions or communities in an emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This condition is apparently the same as what happened in Myanmar where military institutions have played a large role in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic to the implementation of quarantine and treatment in military hospitals (Marnn et al, 2021).

4.5. Assist in logistics distribution in hard-to-reach areas

The IAF also assists in distributing logistics to support the handling of COVID-19 in areas that are difficult to reach by land. The logistics distributed are in the form of personal protective equipment and COVID-19 test kits, as well as medical equipment and health materials for care and treatment. Of course, this was done considering that the Riau Archipelago is an area with a large number of islands and geographically, the Riau Archipelago consists of a majority of 96% of the ocean, only 4% of the land area (Enoh, 2021).

So far, the obstacle in the distribution of health logistics and monitoring efforts related to the handling of COVID-19 in the field is that there are several public ports that are difficult to reach. In addition, the displacement of distribution from one place to another, is also very far and separated by the sea or large rivers. This requires a long time and extra strong effort and must be a large amount. Therefore, the IAF involved all three dimensions of the IAF in the deployment of logistical assistance. The Military Resort Command and its staff distribute to areas that can be reached by land transportation. Main Base of the Indonesian Navy IV Tanjungpinang sent medical equipment and medical materials by sea and major rivers. As for reaching areas that are difficult to penetrate by road and sea, the assistance is provided by Air Force Base Raja Haji Fisabilillah. Finally, all logistics to support the prevention of the transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic can be distributed as intended (Enoh, 2021).

4.6. Engage in vaccination

TNI personnel are also directly involved in the supervision and delivery of the vaccination program carried out by the regional government of the Riau Islands Province. The synergy that was built between the TNI and the Riau Islands Provincial Government was evident with the appointment of Danrem 033 Wirapratama who became the Head of the Special Task Force for Handling COVID-19 at the border. The main task is how to get residents in cities and villages as well as Indonesian citizens who work outside coming and going from abroad to be vaccinated. The priority for vaccination in border areas is Indonesian citizens who have just arrived from abroad in border areas such as in Batam and Tanjungpinang islands.

The results of the vaccination for the Riau Islands have succeeded in giving the first dose of vaccination for the target age of the elderly reaching 77.10 percent, followed by the second dose reaching 60.27 percent. Meanwhile, the first dose of vaccination for people aged over 18 years reached 90 percent and followed by the second dose reached 74.95 percent. While the target for children aged 6-11 years, the first dose reached 80.58 percent, and the second dose was followed by 11.20 percent. The target for children aged 12-17 years is the first dose to reach 80.58 percent, and the second dose to reach 82.08 percent (Bisnis.com, 2021).

Based on the explanation above, it shows that the IAF has synergized with the regional government of the Riau Islands province and is supported by other stakeholders, such as private institutions, community organizations, youth leaders and community leaders, and educational institutions have succeeded in preventing the transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic.

5. Conclusion

The concrete results of the synergy carried out are to be directly involved in: 1) the implementation of the Provincial Level COVID-19 Pandemic Task Force as the task force commander; 2) socializing 3M and 3T in the community; 3) prevention of transmission in border areas, especially the entry and exit of IMW from abroad; 4) support the operation of a special infection hospital (SHI) on Galang Island as a reference for handling the COVID-19 pandemic; 5) distribution of logistics in the form of medical equipment and health materials for all regions; and 6) carry out this vaccination activity from the city to the border areas.

The practical implications show that the IAF's synergy that embraces all stakeholders in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic has been successfully implemented. This will provide a good example of synergy for other regions, where although it is hampered by areas that are difficult to reach by land transportation, IAF is able to carry out and overcome it with the support of the Regional Government of the Riau Islands Province.

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