

Analisis implementasi kebijakan penerapan e-logistik di Provinsi Jawa Barat tahun 2018 = Analysis of e-logistics policy implementation in West Java Province in 2018

Tita Mintarsih, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

E-logistik adalah salah satu kebijakan di bidang tata kelola obat dan vaksin untuk meningkatkan akuntabilitas dan transparansi rantai suplai obat dan vaksin, mulai diperkenalkan sejak tahun 2015, dan ditetapkan pada tahun 2017 melalui Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan RI Nomor HK.01.07/MENKES/422/2017. Selain aplikasi e-logistik itu sendiri, dukungan dana juga diberikan bagi implementasi kebijakan ini. Namun, hingga akhir tahun 2017 Instalasi Farmasi Provinsi dan Kabupaten/Kota pengguna e-logistik masih rendah, yaitu sebesar 20,26%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh informasi mengenai kinerja implementasi kebijakan penerapan e-logistik di Provinsi Jawa Barat Tahun 2018. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif, dilakukan selama bulan Maret sampai Juni 2019 di Kementerian Kesehatan, Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Barat, Dinas Kesehatan Kota Sukabumi, dan Dinas Kesehatan Kota Depok. Teknik pengumpulan data yaitu melalui wawancara mendalam kepada informan kunci, observasi, dan telaah dokumen. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan model implementasi kebijakan Van Meter dan Van Horn. Variabel yang diteliti yaitu ukuran dan tujuan kebijakan, sumber daya kebijakan, karakteristik badan pelaksana, komunikasi antar organisasi, disposisi pelaksana, lingkungan ekonomi, sosial, dan politik yang mempengaruhi kinerja implementasi kebijakan. Hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa belum terjadi rutinitas dalam penerapan e-logistik, terdapat perbedaan persepsi mengenai ukuran dan tujuan kebijakan, pemanfaatan sumber daya kebijakan yang belum optimal, keterbatasan kapasitas pengelola e-logistik di pusat dan provinsi, transmisi komunikasi yang belum efektif, intensitas pelaksana yang berbeda, lingkungan ekonomi, sosial, dan politik yang kurang mendukung. Sebagai kesimpulan kinerja implementasi kebijakan penerapan e-logistik di Provinsi Jawa Barat pada tahun 2018 belum optimal. Untuk itu diperlukan upaya untuk menuangkan kebijakan penerapan e-logistik ini ke dalam bentuk Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan, peningkatan kapasitas pengelola e-logistik di pusat, provinsi, dan kabupaten/kota, pengembangan e-logistik hingga menjangkau Puskesmas, serta transmisi komunikasi yang diarahkan pada peningkatan kesadaran pelaksana akan kebutuhan menggunakan e-logistik.

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ABSTRACT

E-logistics is one of the policies in the field of medicine and vaccine management to improve accountability and transparency of medicine and vaccine supply chains, which

was introduced since 2015, and set in 2017 through the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07/MENKES/422/ 2017. In addition to the e-logistics application itself, financial support is also provided for the implementation of this policy. However, by the end of 2017 the percentage of Provincial and District Pharmaceutical Installation which used e-logistic were still low, about 20.26%. This study aims to obtain information about the performance of the implementation of e-logistics policies in West Java Province in 2018. This study uses qualitative research methods, carried out during March to June 2019 at the Ministry of Health, West Java Provincial Health Office, Sukabumi City Health Office, and Depok City Health Office. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with key informants, observation, and document review. This study uses the approach of Van Meter and Van Horn policy implementation model. The variables studied were the standard and objectives of the policy, resources, characteristics of the implementing agency, interorganizational communication, the disposition of implementors, economic, social, and political conditions that influence the performance of policy implementation. The results showed that e-logistics was not institutionalized yet, there were differences in perceptions regarding standard and objectives of the policy, utilization of policy resources were not optimal, limited capacity of e-logistics managers at the central and provincial levels, communication transmission was not effective yet, the intensity difference of implementors, economic, social and political condition were less supportive. In conclusion, the implementation of the e-logistics policy in West Java Province in 2018 has not been optimal. For this reason, there is a need to arrange this policy in form of Minister of Health Regulations, increase the capacity of e-logistic managers at the central, provincial and district levels, improvement of e-logistics to reach Health Center Office, and transmission communications aimed at raising awareness of implementers of the need to use e-logistics