

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RABIES PREVENTION PROGRAM IN EFFORTS TO HANDLE AND PREVENT RABIES TRANSMITTED ANIMAL BITES IN PADANG CITY

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Abstract

Health development is directed to eradicate infectious diseases from animals, such as rabies. The Indonesian government is targeting the elimination of rabies in humans due to bites from Rabies-Transmitting Animals (HPR) by 2030, with a requirement that at least 70% of the HPR population be vaccinated. Padang City faces major challenges in controlling rabies, such as increasing cases of HPR bites, limited vaccination, low public awareness, lack of human resources, and suboptimal implementation of the One Health concept. This study aims to determine the implementation of the rabies prevention program and the factors that influence it in Padang City. The study used a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques through interviews, documentation, and source triangulation. Data analysis was carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study showed that the implementation of the program had not been optimal due to limited human resources, budget, and low community participation. The obstacles faced include internal factors such as lack of budget and human resources, as well as external factors such as difficulty in adjusting the socialization schedule and low community participation.

Keywords: Public Policy, Policy Implementation, Rabies Prevention, Rabies Transmitting Animals

A. INTRODUCTION

Public health development is carried out through efforts to improve, prevent, cure, and restore by bringing health services closer and more evenly distributed. Health development is also aimed at increasing the eradication of infectious diseases transmitted from animals, one of which is rabies (Fatkur, 2021). Rabies is one of the most dangerous zoonotic diseases in the world, which causes thousands of human deaths each year even though it can be prevented through vaccination and timely medical treatment. Rabies is widespread in various countries with the distribution area increasing from year to year (Judijanto et al., 2024). Of the five continents in the world, only Australia is still rabies-free, while other continents still have areas or countries infected with rabies (Akoso, 2007). WHO estimates that rabies causes around 60,000 deaths each year worldwide. These cases are spread to more than 150 countries in Europe, America, and 95% of cases occur in Asia and Africa (UGM, 2023).

The presence of rabies in Indonesia poses a major health problem with an average of 86 deaths reported per year. The first case of rabies in Indonesia was found in a horse in 1883 by Schrool and in West Java Province in 1889, Esser W discovered rabies in dogs (Berita Satu, 2023). Rabies is mainly transmitted by bites from infected animals, especially dogs, cats, bats

and monkeys. In Indonesia, around 95% of rabies-related deaths in various regions with the highest incidence observed in Bali and the highest deaths occurring in West Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, and Timor Island. So rabies remains a persistent threat due to various factors, including the high population of unvaccinated dogs, limited public awareness, and challenges in providing health services (UGM, 2023). Over the past five years (2018-2022), Indonesia has recorded an average of 80,861 cases of rabies animal bites annually, resulting in approximately 105 deaths per year. In 2019, there was a spike with 100,826 reported animal bites related to rabies. Despite efforts to control the disease, such as vaccination and outreach, rabies remains a significant health challenge (WHO, 2020).

The rabies outbreak in the last 3 (three) decades, has recently tended to spread more quickly from one region to another. This is because the traffic of rabies-transmitting animals in Indonesia is not well monitored, so that Rabies-Transmitting Animals (HPR) from one region to another are very easy to do. The following is the situation of rabies cases in Indonesia can be seen in Figure 1:

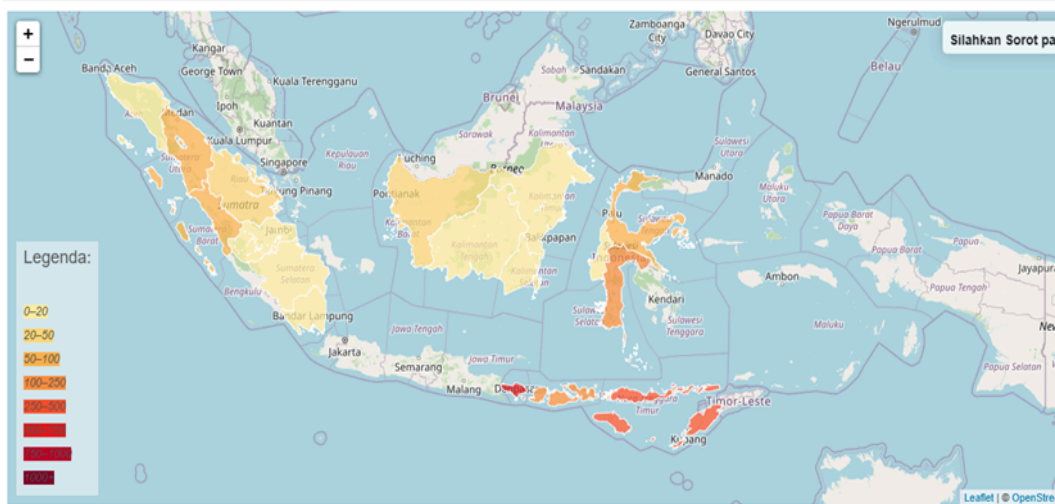


Figure 1. National Rabies Case Density Map 2023
Source: Ministry of Agriculture 2023

Figure 1 explains the rabies cases found in each province in Indonesia. It can be seen that there are still provinces that are not free of rabies. Of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, only 8 provinces are free of rabies, including the Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung, Papua, West Papua, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java, this can be seen from the Map of Indonesia in Figure 1 which is white. While the other 26 provinces are still endemic to rabies, as seen from the Map of Indonesia in Figure 1 which is yellow, orange, and red. Padang City, as a city in West Sumatra, faces serious challenges in controlling the spread of rabies. The local government has attempted to implement a rabies prevention program through mass vaccination and increasing public awareness about rabies prevention. However, in implementing this program, the Local Government through the Padang City Agriculture Service experienced several problems that the author encountered, namely:

1. Cases of bites from rabies-transmitting animals have increased. Rabies cases have been recorded as of the 20th week of 2024 in West Sumatra Province around 122 bite cases and Padang City around 10 bite cases. This has increased compared to the previous week, in the 19th week of West Sumatra Province 88 bite cases and Padang City 4 bite cases (BKK, 2024). The following in table 1 is the number of bite cases from rabies-transmitting animals (HPR) in Padang City:

Table 1. Cases of Animal Bites Transmitting Rabies (GHPR) in Padang City

| Year | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 (Mei) | Amount |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|--------|
| HPR bite | 78 | 69 | 57 | 47 | 55 | 10 | 316 |

Source: Padang City Agriculture Service 2024

Table 1 explains the rabies cases in Padang City in 2019-2024. Each year there is a significant increase and decrease. It can be seen that in 2023 the bite cases in Padang City increased. Based on the RRI Padang website (2023), the Padang City Agriculture Service recorded 55 cases of bites from rabies-transmitting animals (GHPR) to humans since the beginning of 2023 and of that number 26 cases were declared positive, thus increasing the cases compared to 2022. Therefore, what factors caused the increase in bite cases of rabies-transmitting animals in 2023.

2. Lack of human resources in the implementation of rabies prevention programs in Padang City. It is known that there are only 5 veterinarians available, the Padang City Agriculture Service requires each Puskesmas to have 1 veterinarian. Looking at the sub-districts in Padang City which have 11 sub-districts, at least for 2 sub-districts there is 1 veterinarian, so 6 veterinarians are needed.
3. Limited availability of rabies vaccination. It is known that in the Provincial Budget, 1000 doses of rabies vaccination are available and in the City Budget, 500 doses are available. Only 1500 doses of vaccination are available, while compared to the population of rabies-transmitting animals in Padang City until 2023, there are 15,822 animals. This condition is not comparable to the availability of rabies vaccination which is only 1500 doses, so that the target of vaccination of all rabies-transmitting animals in Padang City has not been achieved..
4. Lack of public awareness about rabies prevention and treatment. It is known that in the socialization activities of the rabies prevention program, there are still few people who participate and the community expects money to go in the socialization activities carried out by the Padang City Agriculture Service.

In response to the existing problems, in 2024 the Padang City Government issued a regulation in the form of Padang City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2024 concerning the Control and Management of Rabies. The Padang City Agriculture Service through the Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health Sector is responsible for implementing rabies control and management policies in Padang City. In Padang City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2024, every rabies-transmitting animal (HPR) must be given a rabies vaccination at least once a year.

Seeing the problems that occur above, the author wants to analyze the implementation of the rabies prevention program in an effort to handle and prevent bites from rabies-transmitting animals (GHPR) in Padang City so that rabies cases in Padang City can be suppressed and reduced so that they do not happen again.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Budiardjo (2013) explains that policy is a collection of decisions taken by a political actor or group, in an effort to choose goals and ways to achieve certain goals. In principle, the party that makes these policies has the power to implement them. Thomas R. Dye quoted in Abidin (2012) said "whatever governments choose to do or not to do", which

means that policy is a choice for the government to do or not to do something. Abidin (2012) explains policy as a means to achieve goals and is an activity related to goals, values and practices. Andreas Hoogerwerf in Budiardjo (2013) explains that an object in political science is government policy, the process of its formation, and its consequences.

Based on the statement, public policy aims to build society in a targeted manner through the use of power. Islamy (2003) explains that public policy is a series of actions implemented or not implemented by the government, which have certain goals in the interests of the entire community. As a product of legislation, policies should be relevant to the interests of the community. Therefore, policies include a process of selecting and sorting the best alternatives to solve certain problems in society (Dwiyanto, 2012). Public policy also includes the process of forming problems, how to solve them, how to determine policies, how policies are implemented, and evaluated. It can be concluded that policy is an action from the government that is regulatory in nature in order to respond to problems faced by the community and has certain goals, is oriented towards the interests of the community and aims to overcome problems and fulfill the desires and demands of the entire community.

Policy implementation is a fairly important stage in public policy. Etymologically, implementation comes from English, to implement. In Webster's dictionary (Wahab in Herabudin, 2016) that to implement means to implement, means to provide the means for carrying out means to provide the means to carry out something, and to give practical effect to means to cause an impact/consequence on something. Agustino (2017) explains that implementation is a dynamic process, where in implementing a policy, an activity is carried out so that in the end it will get a result that is in accordance with the objectives or targets of the policy itself. Grindle in Winarno (2016:) explains that the task of implementation is to form a link that makes it easier for policy objectives to be realized as an impact of a government activity. In essence, according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Winarno (2016) stated that implementation is an action taken by individuals or groups of government or the private sector that is directed to achieve the goals that have been set in previous policy decisions. These actions include efforts to change decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time.

According to Haedar, et al. in Mulyadi (2015) said that the implementation of public policy can be seen from several perspectives or approaches. One of them is the Implementation Problem Approach introduced by Edwards III. Edward III explained the implementation problem approach by first conveying two main questions, namely (a) what factors support the success of policy implementation, and (b) what factors hinder the success of implementation. Based on these two questions, it was concluded that four factors are the main requirements for the success of the implementation process, namely communication, resources, bureaucratic or implementer attitudes, and organizational structures, including bureaucratic workflow. These four factors are important criteria in the implementation of a policy. In other words, policy implementation is a bridge between policy formulation and the expected policy outcomes and is realized through a series of certain actions/procedures. This policy implementation is a fairly important stage because without the implementation of the policy, a public policy will only be a discourse and will not be able to realize its goals.

George C. Edward III in Mulyadi (2015) put forward 4 (four) variables that influence policy implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition, and organizational structure. These four variables are interrelated with each other, so that to achieve policy implementation performance, in-depth mastery with synergy and intensive is needed. In addition, there are six variables that can influence policy implementation performance, according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Winarno (2016), including: 1) Policy size and

objectives, to assess the extent to which policy size and objectives have been realized. 2) Resources, to support the success of policy implementation, quality resources are needed. 3) Characteristics of implementing agents, the right characteristics and match with implementing agents will greatly affect the performance of policy implementation. 4) Attitude and tendency of implementers (Disposition), the attitude of accepting or rejecting from implementing agents can affect the success or failure of a policy implementation. 5) Communication between implementers, communication in conveying information to implementing agents must be consistent and uniform from various sources of information. 6) External environment, if the external is not conducive, it will be a problem of failure of implementation performance. Based on the explanation above, the author will use 4 (four) variables according to George C. Edward III to determine the implementation of the rabies prevention program in efforts to handle and control Rabies-Transmitting Animal Bites (GHPR) in Padang City..

Rabies is a viral zoonotic disease caused by the rabies virus, which primarily affects mammals. It is transmitted through the saliva of infected animals, most commonly through bites or scratches. It poses a significant public health risk, particularly in developing regions where dog bites account for around 99% of human cases. Globally, rabies is responsible for around 59,000 deaths each year, with a disproportionate impact on children under the age of 15 (WHO, 2024). Rabies, also known as mad dog disease, is a zoonotic disease (animal disease that can be transmitted to humans) and an acute infectious animal disease of the central nervous system that can attack warm-blooded animals and humans caused by the rabies virus (Ministry of Health, 2017). The rabies prevention and control program in Indonesia has many aspects and involves collaboration between various government agencies, international organizations, and local communities. The following are the main components of rabies prevention in Indonesia:

Collaborative Efforts

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been working with the Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) since 2011 to implement a rabies prevention and control program in Indonesia. This collaboration aims to reduce the number of rabies cases in animals and humans (FAO, 2017) (Kemenkes, 2023).

Mass Vaccination

Mass vaccination campaigns for dogs are an important part of this program. The campaign aims to achieve high vaccination rates among dogs, especially in areas identified as rabies-prone. For example, in Bali, the program resulted in a significant decrease in animal cases (from 529 to 65) and human cases (from 15 to 0) between 2015 and July 2017 (FAO, 2017).

Public Awareness and Education

To raise awareness about the dangers of rabies, various activities are organized, including seminars, veterinary camps, and educational programs targeting various communities such as school students, organizations, and the general public. These activities aim to reduce the number of dog bites and promote preventive measures (FAO, 2017) (Ministry of Health, 2023).

One Health Approach

The One Health approach is emphasized in rabies control efforts in Indonesia. This approach involves collaboration between human health, animal health, and the environmental sector to address the complex aspects of rabies transmission and control. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health are working together to implement this approach,

which includes mass dog vaccination, increased surveillance, and public awareness programs (Kemenkes, 2023) (Kementan, 2017).

Target Area

Certain areas in Indonesia have been targeted for rabies elimination. For example, the provinces of East Java, Central Java, DIY, DKI Jakarta, Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung, and NTB have been declared rabies-free. However, ongoing efforts are needed to maintain the status of these areas and eradicate the disease from other areas (KLHK, 2020) (Kementan, 2017).

Global Initiative

Indonesia is part of a global initiative aimed at eliminating human deaths from dog-borne rabies by 2030. The World Health Organization (WHO), FAO, and the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) are collaborating to promote mass vaccination of dogs, ensure access to post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), and improve community surveillance and awareness (WHO, 2024). Several factors influence the rabies prevention program in Indonesia, significantly affecting its effectiveness and implementation. These factors can be categorized into public awareness, vaccination coverage, socio-economic conditions, inter-sectoral collaboration, cultural beliefs and practices, and responses to animal bites. Continued efforts are needed to increase public awareness and actively engage communities in prevention strategies (Fabanyo, 2022).

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the author uses a qualitative method which explains a problem with detailed limitations, correct and accurate data collection and includes various reliable sources of information (Alaslan, 2023). This study refers to qualitative descriptive research, namely research that produces descriptive data from data sources, either through observation, interviews or documentation presented in written form. Therefore, the researcher conducted initial interviews with local government offices and the community concerned (Achjar et al., 2023). This research was conducted in Padang City, especially at the Padang City Agriculture Service Office. The reason for taking the research at this location is because the population of rabies-transmitting animals in Padang City is in the high category and there have also been many cases of rabies-transmitting animal bites in the last 3 (three) years.

Research informants are people who are used to provide information about the situation and conditions of the research background. The informants for this research include Mrs. drh. Sovia Hariani, M. Biotek as Head of Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health, Mrs. Mimi Fatmiyatri, S.S., M.I.Kom as JF Veterinary Medicine, Mr. drh. Yasir Irawan as Head of UPTD Puskesmas Aia Pacah, Mrs. Elmiati as Zoonosis Volunteer, and Mrs. Dessy Kupita as Zoonosis Volunteer. Data were collected through interviews and documentation studies. To ensure the validity of the data, the source triangulation method was used (Husnulail, 2024).

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The rabies prevention program is one of the efforts to reduce and control the spread of the rabies virus, especially among rabies-transmitting animals (HPR) such as dogs and cats. The Rabies Prevention Program in Padang City has been implemented since 2012. There are still cases of HPR bites every year, in 2024 the Padang City Government issued a regulation in the form of Padang City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2024 concerning Rabies Control and Management. This Regional Regulation aims to protect the public from the risk

of contracting rabies. The Padang City Agriculture Service is a government agency that is the leading sector of Padang City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2024 concerning Rabies Control and Management. The Agriculture Service through the Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health Sector is responsible for implementing rabies control and management policies in Padang City.

To find out how the implementation of the rabies prevention program is in efforts to handle and prevent bites from animals that transmit rabies in Padang City, the author uses the policy implementation indicators from George C Edward III in Mulyadi (2015: 69) as follows:

Communication

Communication is very important in determining the success of achieving the objectives of implementing public policies. Effective implementation occurs when decision makers already know what they are going to do. Knowledge of what they are doing can run if communication runs well, so that every policy decision and implementation regulation must be communicated to the right personnel. Based on the researcher's interview with Mrs. drh. Sovia Hariani, M. Biotek as Head of Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health on January 9, 2025, said that:

"...the existence of this rabies prevention program in accordance with the regulation of Regional Regulation number 2 of 2024 concerning the control and management of rabies in Padang City aims to provide protection to the community from the spread of rabies and invite the community to participate in the management of rabies. From us, the form of communication to the community consists of 2 (two) activities, namely community empowerment in controlling zoonoses and eradicating animal diseases that transmit rabies."

Then, Dr. Sovia Hariani, M. Biotek mentioned that there are zoonosis volunteers, as follows:

"...through community empowerment activities in controlling zoonosis, we have 62 zoonosis volunteers. These zoonosis volunteers were only formed in 2024. For these volunteers, we are only in 5 (five) sub-districts, namely Koto Panjang Ikur Koto sub-district, Lubuk Buaya sub-district, Lubuk Minturun sub-district, Dadok Tunggul Hitam sub-district, and Aia Pacah sub-district. Each sub-district consists of 10-20 people. These zoonosis volunteers are also assisted by our officers from the Aia Pacah UPTD Puskesmas"

Furthermore, according to Mrs. Mimi Fahmiyatri, S.S., M.I.Kom, as JF Veterinary Medicine on January 9, 2025, stated that:

"...for communication with the community, we have carried out activities, namely first, community empowerment in controlling zoonosis and second, eradication of rabies-transmitting animal diseases. In this rabies-transmitting animal disease eradication activity, we carry out free rabies vaccinations from the assistance of the Provincial APBD budget of 1000 doses and the City APBD budget of 500 doses. From the two activities, we start the implementation in the second quarter between July - September each year. In the implementation of the two activities that we carry out, we are assisted by the UPTD Puskesmas Aia Pacah"

Based on the interview above, it can be understood that in the implementation of the rabies prevention program in terms of communication, the Padang City Agriculture Service has conducted socialization to the community from 5 sub-districts in Koto Tengah District assisted by zoonosis volunteers and the Aia Pacah Animal Health Center UPTD. Communication activities carried out by the Padang City Agriculture Service include

community empowerment activities in controlling zoonosis and eradicating rabies-transmitting animal diseases. These zoonosis volunteers are tasked with motivating the community to participate in controlling zoonosis, this activity also assists service officers in controlling and overcoming zoonosis. The implementation of these activities was carried out in the second quarter, namely between July and September. This means that the socialization carried out by the Padang City Agriculture Service has gone well in accordance with the objectives of Padang City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2024 concerning Rabies Control and Overcoming to provide protection to the community from the spread of rabies and at the same time increase the active role of the community in overcoming rabies.

Resources

The success of policy implementation is highly dependent on the ability to utilize available resources. Humans are the most important resource in implementing a policy. Each stage of policy implementation requires quality human resources in accordance with the work required by the policy. In addition to human resources, economic or financial resources also play an important role in policy implementation so that all planned activities run smoothly. As explained by Mrs. drh. Sovia Hariani, M.Biotek as Head of Animal Health and Veterinary Community on January 9, 2025, who stated that:

"...for resources, all devices and communities must participate. However, in our socialization activities, the animal health sector and the veterinary community are specifically assigned to go to the field to conduct socialization. We are assisted by the Padang City Health Office in handling the community if they are infected with rabies. From our human resources, it is not adequate, especially the veterinarians we only have 5 doctors, because in Padang City there are 11 sub-districts, therefore it is hoped that every 2 sub-districts have 1 veterinarian on duty. For our budget for empowerment, it is around 9 million and eradication is around 11 million, from this budget it is not adequate, especially in the number of vaccination doses that we have, the City Budget is around 500 doses from the budget costs and the Provincial Budget assistance is 1000 doses".

Based on the interview results above, it can be understood that in the implementation of the rabies prevention program, the resources used in the implementation in terms of human resources and financial resources are not sufficient, while the infrastructure and regulations are adequate.

Disposition

The attitude of policy implementers in carrying out their duties and responsibilities is how democratic, enthusiastic, and responsive they are to the target group. This is done in order to influence the success of policy implementation, each policy implementing agency/agency must feel ownership of their respective duties based on a previously established plan. In this case, the attitude of the implementer is the attitude or behavior of the agency/agency in carrying out duties in the environment or in the field. The agency is the Padang City Agriculture Service, how democratic, enthusiastic, and responsive they are to the target group and the environment, if the policy implementer has an attitude or perspective that is different from the intent and direction of the policy, then it is possible that the policy implementation process will not be effective and efficient. In an interview with Mrs. drh. Sovia Hariani, M. Biotek on January 9, 2025 explained that:

"...we are enthusiastic about this program, especially for the health problems of rabies-transmitting animals owned by the community in particular, so that the community can understand the handling/maintenance of rabies-transmitting animals. So we are still conducting socialization and vaccination for now."

Then according to Drh. Yasir Irawan on January 31, 2025 said that:

"...so far our employees and also officers from the Padang City Agriculture Service have been good in implementing this program, especially in socializing it to the community. However, there are still some people who are indifferent to this program, because there is still little community participation in the socialization."

Based on the results of the interview, the researcher concluded that the attitude of the implementers was good but the community still did not care about the control and management of rabies. Thus, the Padang City Agriculture Service has tried their best to implement this program.

Beraucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure tasked with implementing policies has a significant influence on policy implementation. One important aspect of the structure of every organization is the existence of standard operating procedures (SOP). SOPs serve as guidelines for every implementer in acting. Bureaucratic structure is the characteristics, norms, and patterns of relationships that occur repeatedly in executive bodies that have both potential and real relationships in what they have in implementing policies. Based on an interview with Mrs. drh. Sovia Hariani, M. Biotek as Head of the Animal Health and Veterinary Community Division on January 9, 2025, said that:

"...for this program, we do not have a special SOP from the government so we only use the general SOP at the Padang City Agriculture Service, where all activities are carried out according to the duties and authorities of each employee."

In line with this, according to Mrs. Mimi Fatmayatri, S.S., M.I.Kom on January 23, 2025, she said that:

"...we carry out this activity according to the SOP in the Padang City Agriculture Service, so there is no special SOP related to this activity because we do not have the authority and orders from superiors for the provisions of a special SOP for this activity."

Based on the interview results above, the researcher concluded that in the implementation of the rabies prevention program in the efforts to handle and prevent bites from rabies-transmitting animals in Padang City, it was in accordance with the roles and duties of each employee, but the SOP in particular had not been provided by the government.

In implementing its program, the Padang City Agriculture Service has several inhibiting factors in the process of implementing its program. From the results of interviews conducted by the author regarding the factors that influence the implementation of the rabies prevention program in Padang City, there are 2 inhibiting factors, namely as follows:

Internal Factors

The author has conducted an interview with Drh. Sovia Hariani, M. Biotek as Head of Animal Health and Veterinary Society on January 9, 2025, who said that:

"...one of our obstacles in implementing zoonosis control activities is that budget support and the number of human resources are not sufficient, this budget support is limited to vaccination coverage."

Almost the same opinion was expressed by Mrs. Mimi Fatmayatri, S.S., M.I.Kom as JF Veterinary Medicine on January 23, 2025, stating that:

"...our constraints are in the budget, especially for vaccination, we only have 500 doses from the city budget, then the province assists with 1000 doses. But compared to the number of HPR in Padang City, which is around 15 thousand, it is not enough. Then the number of human resources is not adequate, namely veterinarians because Padang City has 11 sub-districts so 1 veterinarian is needed for every 2 sub-districts. Likewise in the

implementation of socialization, because currently only 4 sub-districts have implemented socialization because our budget and human resources are not adequate."

Based on the interview above, it can be concluded that the obstacles to the implementation of the rabies prevention program in Padang City are:

Budget Support

Budget support from the City Budget is 500 doses and the Provincial Budget is 1000 doses, while the population of HPR is 15,822 so that the budget for rabies vaccination coverage is limited because it is not comparable to the number of HPR with the available rabies vaccine coverage.

The Number of Human Resources is Not Sufficient

The number of human resources is not sufficient because Padang City has 11 sub-districts where every 2 sub-districts are expected to have 1 (one) veterinarian, but the Padang City Agriculture Service only has 5 veterinarians. The inadequacy of these human resources also becomes an obstacle in the implementation of socialization which was carried out in 5 out of 104 sub-districts in Padang City. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the inadequacy of the budget and human resources greatly affects the implementation of the program.

External factors

The author has conducted an interview with Drh. Sovia Hariani, M. Biotek as Head of Animal Health and Veterinary Society on January 9, 2025, who said that:

"...for external factors, namely the adjustment of the schedule of officers with the community for socialization because for 2024, we have only conducted socialization in 5 sub-districts. The community's interest in this program, the community still does not care about the procedures for proper HPR maintenance and the handling of rabies. In socialization especially, it is difficult for the community to participate if there is no money to run it".

Meanwhile, according to Mrs. Dessy Kupita (36 years old) as a Zoonosis Volunteer for Lubuk Minturun Village on January 10, 2025, she said that:

"...during our training, several people who were not zoonosis volunteers also attended this activity. There were 25 people present including zoonosis volunteers. The response from the community other than volunteers during the activity was to pay close attention, but what is unfortunate is the low level of community participation in activities in our village. So the level of community concern itself is still low, even though the government has made efforts like this, yes".

Based on the interview above, it can be concluded that external constraints in this program include:

- 1) Adjustment of Officer Schedules with the Community for Socialization
- 2) Community Participation is Still Lacking because the community considers rewards in the activity, so the community still does not care about the rabies prevention program implemented by the government.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions conducted by the researcher regarding the Implementation of the Rabies Prevention Program in the Effort to Handle and Prevent Rabies-Transmitting Animal Bites (GHPR) in Padang City, the author can conclude that: The implementation of the rabies prevention program in the effort to handle and prevent rabies-transmitting animal bites in Padang City has been carried out, but in its implementation it has not been optimal in accordance with the factors that influence the

implementation of policies/programs according to George C. Edward III, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Factors that influence the implementation of the rabies prevention program in the effort to handle and prevent rabies-transmitting animal bites in Padang City are: a) Internal factors, namely insufficient budget support and number of human resources. b) External factors, namely the adjustment of the schedule of officers with the community for socialization and community groups participating in socialization are still lacking because the community considers the rewards in these activities, so that the community still does not care about the rabies prevention program implemented by the government.

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