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SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CRIMINOLOGY

EFFECTIVITY OF GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM IN FIGHTING
GLOBAL PANDEMIC

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I. TITLE

EFFECTIVITY OF GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM IN FIGHTING GLOBAL PANDEMIC

II. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STUDY

Disease and illnesses have plagued humanity since 19th century, our mortal flaw. Last 2018 marks the 100th anniversary of the deadliest event in human history. In 1918–1919, pandemic influenza appeared nearly simultaneously around the globe and caused extraordinary mortality (an estimated 50–100 million deaths) associated with unexpected clinical and epidemiological features. The descendants of the 1918 virus remain today as endemic influenza viruses, they cause significant mortality each year.

The first identified influenza virus, a direct descendant of the 1918 pandemic virus, was isolated from a pig in 1931 the human 1918 virus was itself sequenced between 1995 and 2005 from pathology specimens and from a frozen corpse. Virus reconstruction and experimental study has led to important findings about its origin, evolution, and pathogenicity. The 1918 virus was a novel “founder virus” that has, over the past century, served as the mother of the descendant influenza A viral progeny that have been infecting and killing humans ever since.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the disease caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, better known as Covid-19, to be a pandemic. Since then, several months later and with more than 100 million people infected and 2.2 million dead (by early February 2021), the world and its inhabitants have experienced events unusual for their time. With the fear of a new economic recession and its implications, in addition to the foreseeable waves of infected people, an efficient management is required, capable of dealing with everything that exists and is about to arrive.

The characteristics of the Covid-19 pandemic, due to its severity, immediacy, and complexity, have highlighted the weaknesses of governments in solving this crisis. Zoonotic diseases (such as that caused by Covid-19) represent a threat to life in society, with the possibility of causing a serious disruption to the world economy, a global event whose response is national and depends on the behavior patterns of citizens.

The socio-economic effects of Covid-19 are many and diverse, individually, and collectively damaging people and the economy, and appropriate management is needed to resolve this situation. Covid-19 is a challenge in terms of public health that affects all areas of life, where public managers responsible for solving this crisis must manage carefully and proactively the available resources in order to avoid risks and reduce the impact of the pandemic.

Effective management, able to take decisive action based on scientific knowledge rather than political opportunity, can explain much of the success of the response to Covid-19. Coordination, resource availability and political accountability can contribute to this goal, although many of the decisions adopted during the current pandemic have focused on political and economic considerations and have left aside public health aspects.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE TO GLOBAL PANDEMIC
(COVID-19) IN CITY OF SAN JOSE DEL MONTE

IV. POINT OF VIEW

CITY OFFICIALS/BARANGAY OFFICIALS/ CITY HEALTH WORKERS/ BARANGAY
HEALTH WORKERS/ CITIZEN OF SAN JOSE DEL MONTE

V. SWOT ANALYSIS

S- CITY OFFICIALS/BARANGAY OFFICIALS/ CITY HEALTH WORKERS/ BARANGAY
HEALTH WORKERS HAS THE DIRECT KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR LOCALITY

W- Unpopular measures risk low compliance.

O- These results provide an opportunity for political leaders to reflect on their management during these months of the pandemic in order to identify mistakes and improve the implementation of effective measures. Community participation carries the assurance of reducing the damages already caused by the pandemic and, crucially, of finding a sustainable way forward.

T- It is crucial to understand that meaningful relationships between communities and authorities are hard to establish rapidly. Both a pandemic and a government's response can have severe consequences for people's livelihoods, employment, and access to food and essential services.

VI. ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION

1. Community compliance and participation practice
2. Prevention and early warning.
3. Biomedical countermeasures: vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics.
4. Public health risk mitigation measures.
5. Social security risk mitigation measures.
6. Communication, tackling mis- and disinformation, sustaining public Trust.

VII. DECISION
ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION # 1

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Guarantee collective responsibility in COVID-19 responses- Governments should work on building a culture of solidarity, trust, and kindness. Rather than lay down unexplained or draconian restrictions, relevant authorities should provide empowerment and guidance to ensure that those within the community can act without fear of losing their livelihoods, can put food on their tables, and can look out for their neighbors' well-being. The following are steps that governments can take to ensure community participation and guarantee collective responsibility in their COVID-19 pandemic responses.

Communicate Clearly About the Risks Involved- Clear communication channels between the government and all sectors are necessary for translating policy into action. Consistent and transparent information communicated by a trusted leader promotes the acceptance of policy measures.

Consistent and transparent information communicated by a trusted leader- Concise, public messages tailored to the community and its cultural norms accelerate public awareness of health crises, which facilitates public trust in leadership and promotes cooperation in containment efforts. We can appoint a government-sponsored task force frequently provided transparent situational updates on the pandemic and issued new guidance, along with its associated rationale, through traditional channels, social media, and regular press conferences.

Consistently Highlight the Role Social Responsibility Plays During a Pandemic- The government, should consistently emphasize that social responsibility is essential to slowing transmission and encourage individuals to wash their hands frequently, avoid touching their faces unnecessarily, use masks appropriately, minimize contact with others, seek medical care at the earliest onset of any respiratory symptoms, and refrain from doctor shopping.

Consciously be Mindful of Those Who Have Been Affected Economically- Greater Access to Education and healthcare, the government has implemented various programs and reforms to reduce poverty by targeting education, healthcare, and the overall economy. Financial Aid Programs that aim to help the “poorest of the poor” in the provinces, whose livelihoods were disrupted by the ECQ due to COVID-19, cash assistance program meant to support the most vulnerable families to fulfill basic necessities for themselves, especially their children. This includes food, proper nutrition, and other needs, and to mitigate risks against covid 19- infection.

