

The Impact of the Makassar Recover Program on COVID-19 Response

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Abstract

The spread of COVID-19 in Makassar City has increased the death rate, affected people's behavior, and crippled the economy. Various efforts have been made to mitigate it, including by implementing the Makassar Recover policy. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, this research will provide an overview of the impact of the Makassar Recover program on handling COVID-19. Primary data sources are collected through interviews with informants while secondary data sources are collected through document review of Recover Ecosystem documents. The results showed that the Makassar Recover program from the Health Immunity dimension impacted increasing community immunity through vaccination and the presence of a COVID hunter task force involved in providing social assistance and establishing treatment posts. The government also handles triage, testing, tracing, and treatment through the Recovery Task Force. The Social Adaptation Dimension impacts changing people's lifestyles to be healthier. Activities are carried out, namely sterilizing 509 social facilities and public facilities by spraying disinfectants, preparing 1,500 free handwashing stations and body temperature measuring devices, and providing educational media and a COVID-19 call center for citizens. The Economic Recovery Dimension impacts the formation of new business actors. Activities are carried out to form 5,000 start-up halls as new business actors, as many as 13,277 MSME players, and 1,604 cooperative units are activated and given capital.

Keywords: *health immunity; social adaptation; economic recovery; government response; COVID-19.*

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the health sector but also aspects of social adaptation and the community's economic conditions (Iio, Guo, Kong, Rees, & Bruce Wang, 2021; Achidsti, 2022). The impact of the pandemic has also affected several regions in Indonesia, including Makassar City. As a result, the synergy between the central and regional governments is necessary to mitigate it (Latief, Hasbi, & Amandaria, 2021). The impacts of the pandemic require the Makassar City government's response to reduce the number of cases and anticipate social and economic issues for the community during the pandemic by implementing the Makassar Recover program (Smart Emergency Protocol Against COVID-19 And Service) that is intended to recover and return to normal conditions as before (Pemerintah Kota Makassar, 2021). The Makassar recovery program is implemented throughout the city by collaborating with and involving various agencies and forming a separate task force as a new model for managing the COVID-19 pandemic in Makassar City (Daming, Agustang, Idkhan, & Rifdan, 2021). This program has three-dimensional stages for mitigating COVID-19 in Makassar City (Figure 1)

Figure 1 outlines the dimensions of the Makassar Recover program, among others. Health immunity is the body's response to molecularly and cellular foreign substances, whose mechanism is divided into innate immunity and adaptive immunity. (Gumantan, Mahfud, & Yuliandra, 2020). It has a role in increasing endurance (Adijaya & Bakti, 2021). Social Adaptation focuses on new habits, which is a term that refers to behavior change as an effort to adapt to various community activities by implementing health protocols in them as a form of new habits to avoid the coronavirus (Zaenuddin, Hasanah, Asiah, Santoso, & Rifa, 2021). In successful adaptation, organizations must have a perception and response to the environment, the ability to respond to internal conditions, and react quickly to change (Perdana, Agustino, Hartawan, Suyoso, & Sari, 2020). Economic Recovery, namely growing and increasing people's income so that people can consume more and with more variety (Pambudi et al.,

2020). The impact of the economic downturn that occurred with COVID-19 attacking vital aspects of the economy, namely supply, demand, and supply chain, has been disrupted, so the impact of the crisis will be felt equally at all levels of society (Puspitasari Gobel, 2020).

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government in several regions in Indonesia has taken several approaches through the recovery program. Many studies have analyzed the implementation of the COVID-19 program and its effectiveness in Indonesia. Several studies have found several programs that are considered necessary to handle COVID-19 and their effectiveness, including collaboration between the central and regional governments in implementing social activity restrictions, national vaccination, social assistance, and national economic recovery (Purnama & Susanna, 2020; Djanas et al., 2021; Asmorowati, Schubert, & Ningrum, 2022; Olivia, Gibson, & Nasrudin, 2020). Other pandemic-related programs also includes digital administration approach in public administration services (Abdou, 2021). In the context of the community's economy, the program by the government that is commonly found in a pandemic situation is by accommodating forms of digital economy or e-commerce (Chen, Qiu, Wang, & Yang, 2022; Kitukutha, Vasa, & Oláh, 2021).

Many studies have been carried out related to COVID-19, but very little research has explicitly examined COVID-19 mitigation programs, especially outside Java and others. This study observes the impact of the Makassar Recover program using an interview analysis approach and official documents in the form of the COVID-19 Pandemic Mitigation Innovation report. This study aims to analyze the impact of implementing the Makassar Recover program on mitigating COVID-19 in Makassar City. The research questions include: (1) How is Makassar Recover implemented in Makassar City? (2) What is the impact of the Makassar Recover program on mitigating COVID-19? These two questions are aimed to understand how the Makassar City government's efforts through the Makassar Recover program manage and overcome health, social and

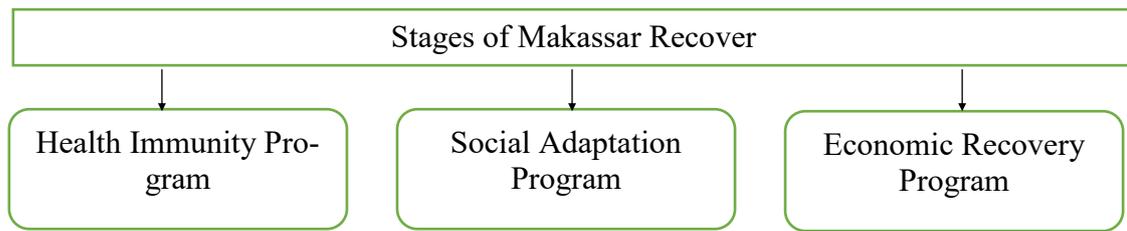


Figure 1. Three-Dimensional Stages of Makassar Recover

Source: Makassar Government, 2021

economic problems as a result of COVID-19 pandemic. The results of this research can be useful and contribute to future studies, especially for other local governments in implementing innovative policies and educating the public regarding the impact of the health, social, and economic crises due to a pandemic or similar phenomena. Other contributions could have initiated other local governments in responding to COVID-19 and its impacts.

METHOD

This research is conducted using qualitative methods with a descriptive type. The research was conducted in Makassar City from May to July 2022. The assessment framework was used to study the impact of policies, namely policy planning, implementation, and implementation. Data sources include primary data derived from statements given by informants, and secondary data, namely the Recover Ecosystem document: COVID-19 Countermeasures Innovations. (Pemerintah Kota Makassar, 2021). The informant criteria came from the heads of relevant agencies in the Makassar Recover program (Table 1).

Data collection was carried out using interview techniques and document review. Data analysis was carried out by organizing the tendency of the interview results to become information visualized in the form of descriptive sentences. The impact of this research may influence the response of the local government going forward, especially in studying pandemics or other phenomena.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Makassar Recover Implementation

a. Health Immunity Program

Health immunity is one of the top strategies for the Makassar recovery program against COVID-19. Efforts to increase health immunity can be carried out by vaccination, physical activity, maintaining cleanliness, and consuming nutritious and balanced foods such as carbohydrates, proteins, and fat (Rokmah, Wahida, Pujiati, Handayani, & Luthfiyana, 2021; Akbar & Aidha, 2020). As a result, the Makassar City government has made various efforts to increase health immunity of Makassar residents during the pandemic. Particularly, the Health Service, together with the Makassar City Indonesian Doctors Association, have made various efforts such as by conducting outreach and appealing to residents' homes to adopt a clean and healthy lifestyle by encouraging residents to increase their consumption of vegetables, get enough rest, manage stress to avoid decreased immune function, exercise, and positive thinking, and avoid smoking and alcohol which have the potential to damage the immune system (Setyawan, Setiawati, Dharmawan, & Pramesti, 2021; Voo et al., 2021; Lustig et al., 2021).

In increasing health immunity, the Makassar City government has carried out vaccinations. Table 2 explains that the implementation of vaccinations by the Makassar City Health Office from stage I to stage III totaled 1,259,049 people. Vaccination is essential in increasing immunity amid the COVID-19 pandemic situation. In addition,

Table 1. Research Informants

No	Institution Name	Visiting time
1	Head of Regional Disaster Management Agency	4 times
2	Head of the Health Service	5 times
3	Chairman of the Makassar Branch of the Indonesian Doctors Association	2 times
4	Head of Makassar Recover	7 times

the Makassar City Indonesian Doctors Association encourages Makassar City residents to regularly exercise and consume a healthy diet to maintain their physical fitness conditions. Persuasive socialization was also carried out to residents regarding the benefits of vaccines and providing awareness to the public so they would not avoid vaccinations.

An interview with a head of relevant agency responsible for the implementation of Health Immunity program of Makassar Recover shows that the vaccination program was implemented in stages and based on vulnerable categories:

“Encouraging the people of Makassar City to strengthen immunity is done by using vaccination. Vaccination activities have been carried out from phase I to phase IV vaccines using various types of vaccines based on recommendations from the central government. The government always pays attention to the target category of vaccines in terms of age and prioritizing categories considered vulnerable to the virus, such as health workers and government officials. Actively socialize the implementation of healthy lifestyles such as exercising and consuming nutritious food. Socialization activities are carried out in the form of appeals through online media.”

Moreover, according to the interviews, the Makassar City government focuses on the youth category as the primary target for vaccination. As a result, teenagers and youths represent the category with a higher number of targets for vaccination, around 156,274 people. This decision was taken due to several considerations. The government focuses on teenagers because the highest

population in Makassar City is teenagers. Besides that, the youth category is also considered a category that is often found violating health protocols in general during the COVID-19 pandemic, so they are more vulnerable to contract the disease (Wati et al., 2021; Gamalliel, Sutanto, & Wardhani, 2021).

Public officials are also the main target of the government's vaccination program. The central government policy also focuses on civil servants as the main target of vaccination (Syamsu, Yasmeardi, Suryani, & Kosassy, 2022). This is because government officials are seen as more vulnerable to exposure to the virus due to having regularly exposed to other people with various health conditions. Following the various decisions by the central government, Makassar City Government had also made public officials the main focus of the vaccination program.

Table 3 describes the number doses and types of vaccines used by the Makassar City Health Service to vaccinate the community, which are very diverse. The type of vaccine given is adjusted to the health condition of the residents. From dose I to dose III, the majority of the vaccine brands used the Sinovac type vaccine. For the fourth dose, Makassar residents tend to use the Moderna type. the use of the Sinovac type of vaccine is considered to be very fast in forming immunity in humans, and the Sinovac type of vaccine is also the primary type of vaccine recommended by the government (Purwataningsih & Situmeang, 2021). Carrying out continuous vaccinations are seen as necessary in order to form antibodies and be able to reduce morbidity and mortality from COVID-19 (Prasetyaning Widayanti & Kusumawati, 2021).

Table 2. Vaccination of Makassar City Communities

No	Target	Target Number	Vaccine I	Vaccine II	Vaccine III
1	Public	1.259.049	923.222	666.574	264.845

Source: Makassar City Health Office, 2022; Indonesian Doctors Association, 2022

There are also types of vaccines that have just been used by the Makassar City Health Office, namely Zifivax and Sel Sf9. However, although these are always available, the vaccine cannot be used because it is considered to have very dangerous side effects, and the Ministry of Health also does not recommend using the vaccine in general (Moubarak et al., 2021; Nugroho & Syarief, 2022; Rizqoh, 2021).

b. Social Adaptation Program

Apart from the health immunity program, there is also a social adaptation program as part of Makassar Recover Program. The community's social adaptation priority is an essential concern for the Makassar City government in supporting the implementation of the program. Determination of policy steps and strategies is always considered so that people can adapt, change their behavior, and improve their quality of life in facing the new normal due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Social adaptation is significant for adapting to changing environmental conditions. Environmental and social conditions in society are changing very quickly due to the pandemic. New adaptation must be a guide so that society can survive (Hsieh et al., 2022; Marita, Mulyono, Khasanah, Dasat, & Tambuala, 2022).

For the social adaptation program, the Makassar City Government used the 2020 Permenkes as the guideline. Based on the guideline, there are various new measures that needs to be implemented in the workplace to adapt to the pandemic situation. First, at work, body temperature is constantly checked to ensure workers do not show symptom of COVID-19 infection. The second is setting short working hours or overtime to anticipate decreased endurance. Third, set the work system. Four, restrictions on work shifts for those age 50 years or

over. Fifth, it requires workers always to use masks under any circumstances. Six, nutritional intake arrangements in the workplace need attention. Self-adaptation must be carried out by following government recommendations, such as adhering to health protocols (Minza, Faturochman, Muhiddin, & Anggoro, 2022).

Furthermore, the social adaptation program also implement other measures such as by spraying disinfectants in many public facilities and social facilities throughout Makassar City free of charge. Interviews with the agency tasked with carrying out the program explained that spraying using disinfectant liquid was part of implementing the Central Government's policy through the 2020 Regulation of the Minister of Health. As one respondent explained,

“The Makassar City government's response through Makassar Recover to the social adaptation program is by spraying disinfectants throughout social facilities and public facilities throughout Makassar City, spraying is carried out in several stages, this activity functions to sterilize the condition of the facilities from bacteria that have the potential to be infected with humans. In addition, other activities are being carried out, namely increasing the application of health protocols in public spaces where there is the potential for crowds to occur, such as places of worship, educational places, terminals, and others”

As shown by Table 4, the spraying of disinfectants by the Makassar City Regional Disaster Management Agency is carried out in 2 stages. The first stage was done 278 times, and the second was 231 times, with a total of 509 spraying activities in many public and social facilities. This effort is aimed to maintain cleanliness and to sterilize the surrounding environment to prevent bacteria

Table 3. Use of Makassar City Vaccine Types

No	Vaccine Type	I Doses	II Doses	III Doses	IV Doses	Number of Doses
1	AstraZeneca	46.274	32.874	74.266	0	153.414
2	Sinovac-BF	183.448	113.075	92	0	296.615
3	Sinopharm BBIBP	7.944	5.661	3.350	0	13.605
4	Sinovac	732.932	644.032	9.578	0	1.386.542
5	Moderna	10.405	7.052	52.455	882	70.794
6	Prizer	91.147	58.237	146.721	5	296.110
7	Zifivax	0	0	0	0	0
8	Sf9 Cells	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Makassar City Health Office, 2022

and transmission of the COVID-19 virus. The benefits disinfectant itself can kill bacteria attached to objects and also reduce the growth of attached fungi (Sovacool, 2020). Apart from that, there are other benefits so that the people of Makassar City who visit and use public and social facilities do not fear the transmission of COVID-19. Spraying disinfectants is also especially important in public and social facilities because these places are vital for the community to use for their activities. Adaptation to the social environment is significant amid the COVID-19 pandemic and these efforts are part of recovering the social situation due to the pandemic.

Makassar City Government continues to take preventive steps to maximize the Makassar Recover program. The Makassar City Government itself views the programs contained in Makassar Recover are closely related to restoring Makassar City residents to normal, both in terms of health, behavior, and the community's economic situation.

c. Economic Recovery Program

The Makassar City Government has implemented several strategies to encourage economic recovery due to the COVID-19. The City Government invites Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to improve the business sector through a digitalization system. To achieve this target, the government of Makassar City is trying to increase the resources of MSMEs actors and restore the inclusive city space to become a

decent and attractive city for entrepreneurship. Makassar City Government has created 5,000 start-up tourism corridors and incubator centers. In 2021 the city government created 1,000 tourist alleys. These efforts were seen as contributing to an increase in the economy of Makassar City, namely by 1.27%. The Makassar City Government's primary focus is economic recovery particularly in construction, information and communication, education, and micro, small, and medium enterprises sectors (Pemerintah Kota Makassar, 2021).

Before the pandemic, Makassar City's economic growth was quite impressive; average economic growth increased by around 8.9% per year; after the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019, economic growth began to decline from 7.19% to 5.05%. Makassar City Government is slowly recovering by accelerating economic activity, especially in the micro, small, and medium business sector, by supporting the wholesale and retail trade sectors to open up the investment sector in the construction and processing industry. The government is also encouraging hoteliers, retail services, and restaurants to reopen. (Pemerintah Kota Makassar, 2021; Sholahuddin, Manullang, & Sari, 2021).

As part of their economic recovery strategy, Makassar City primarily prioritize micro, small, and medium enterprises. Table 5 shows the number of different types of MSMEs in Makassar City. In total, the MSMEs population in Makassar City currently reaches 13,277 MSMEs, with vulnera-

Table 4. Spraying Disinfectants for Public Facilities and Social Facilities

No	Target Spraying	Disinfectant spraying		Amount
		Stage I	Stage II	
1	16 Public and Social Facilities	278	231	509

Source: Regional Disaster Management Agency, 2022

ble categories including household businesses, micro-businesses, and medium businesses. The Makassar City Government aimed to develop the MSME sectors through several measures. First, the city government facilitates the creation of new entrepreneurs through digitization tourist alleys. Second, provide assistance and management for new business actors. Third, assisting the marketing of products produced through exhibitions or other activities, and fourth, assisting business actors in terms of capital. Involving MSMEs in joint activities and providing space for participation for 1,087 MSMEs in the Makassar F8 festival to showcase their products is an effort by the city government to carry out economic recovery. The government realizes that MSMEs have a vital role in alleviating poverty, equalizing the people's economy, and contributing to regional income (Natasya & Hardiningsih, 2021; Prasetyo & Huda, 2019).

Identification and improvement of MSMEs is the main focus of the Makassar City Government in strengthening the community's economic conditions. The increase in MSMEs plays an essential role in post-COVID-19 economic growth. MSME development carried out by the Makassar City Government encourages MSME business actors to remain active by providing facilities and infrastructure assistance, providing additional business capital to provide product support, loosening loans, and implementing micro applications for easy access between MSME actors and the wider community (Sutrisno, 2020; Utama, Narindi, & Laksintiyani, 2022). Efforts to focus on MSME development as a measure of economic recovery are also in line with the direction and activities of the Central Government through the National Development Planning Agency's policy to mitigate economic recovery by providing credit interest

to the banking sector and helping capital to MSME actors (Marginingsih, 2021).

Apart from MSMEs, the city government also assist the cooperatives located in all sub-districts in Makassar City to support the government's efforts in economic recovery. The government had resurrected cooperatives as part of the community's economic recovery amid the pandemic. Cooperatives owned by the Makassar City government and the private sector are developed in all aspects, both in governance and in providing financial assistance. As explained by a head of the agency tasked with implementing the Economic Recovery program,

“Initiating community economic recovery amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the Makassar City government, through the Makassar Recover program, has revived cooperatives at all sub-district levels. The government responds by providing management capital assistance and capacity-building guidance to cooperative actors; the government also pays attention to the condition of MSMEs in Makassar City.”

Cooperatives at the sub-district level continue to be utilized to support local revenue. Table 6 shows that currently there are 1,604 cooperative units in Makassar City. With the availability of cooperatives at the sub-district level, the Makassar City government provides space for the community to obtain venture capital assistance for MSME actors. District cooperatives are also allowed to cooperate with MSME actors for entrepreneurial activities. Currently, cooperatives in Makassar City have facilitated as many as 348 MSMEs for business capital amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The city government has also made a plan until 2023 to increase cooperative operations to be more productive in creating new business actors. Cooper-

Table 5. MSMEs in Makassar City

No	Types of MSMEs	Amount
1	Household Business	5.311
2	Micro business	4.647
3	Medium Business	3.319
Total MSMEs		13.277

Source: Makassar Recover Secretariat, 2022

atives have the power to encourage community economic development (Kadir & Yusuf, 2012).

Interviews with the head of the agency tasked with implementing the Economic Recovery program explained that Cooperatives have an essential role in reviving the community's economy. Cooperatives are an essential concern because they are in line with the economic concept of regional development, namely involving the community in improving the economy through cooperatives and small businesses (Nasrun, 2020). Cooperatives are the focus of the attention of the Makassar City government in restoring the community's economy because cooperatives at the sub-district level have a pretty good level of productivity and management, besides that Cooperatives also have the principle of a populist economic movement based on kinship and togetherness, this principle then connects with the principle of Makassar City, namely Sombere (Syamsul, 2021).

However, several cooperative groups were inactive and require support from the Makassar City government to be activated to assist in the economic recovery efforts. Table 7 shows that out of a total 1686 cooperative groups, 778 or 46% of them are inactive. Some cooperatives are inactive because they need more innovative staff to facilitate collaboration, supervision, and management. Low awareness of cooperatives for managers, lack of competitiveness, and dynamics between cooperatives in Makassar City. Therefore, with this phenomenon, the City Government of Makassar, through Pinisi Spirit activities (Strengthening Real Initiatives Through Synergy and Innovation for Joint Economic Recovery, Healing Strong-

er), provides assistance and training for MSME actors and cooperative managers. They created a digital platform to market MSME products and encouraged MSME actors and cooperative managers to work with banks in Business Matching activities. Moreover, providing capital assistance on an ongoing basis. Assistance and development actions, information technology capacity building, facilitation of market networks, and access to capital as a step to streamline MSME and Cooperative activities (Budiyanto & Effendy, 2020; Suhombing & Hasan, 2019).

Even though the Makassar City government is focused on promoting MSMEs and Cooperatives, the community's interest in managing cooperatives in groups and with family principles is still low; The low public interest is due to the current economic condition of Makassar City, which is currently in the recovery stage. Therefore, the City Government of Makassar plans to change the cooperative economic system towards educating the community to safeguard common interests (Kader, 2018). The Makassar Heal Program is a strategy for the Government of Makassar City in tackling COVID-19 in the community as a recovery response as usual with a program approach to healthy immunity, social adaptation, and economic recovery. Based on the trend of the findings of this study, the implications of this research can contribute to the socio-economic life of the community, especially in post-pandemic economic recovery, as well as increase public awareness of a healthy and clean lifestyle. In several cases, the COVID-19 pandemic has changed people's lifestyles (Puspa Juwita & Milana Napitupulu, 2021; Rahmawati & Kristantini, 2021).

Table 6. Cooperatives in Makassar City

No	Subdistrict	Cooperative Data
1	15 Districts	1.604

Source: Makassar Recover Secretariat, 2022

Impact of Recover and Countermeasures of COVID-19

Implementation of vaccination for people in Makassar City is a practical step to increase community immunity. The vaccination process is considered to be able to accelerate the formation of community immunity, forming community antibodies that reduce the number of virus exposure cases. Vaccination programs in the community are carried out consistently and in stages. Makassar City Government carried out phase VI vaccination with a target of 1,259,049 people. These activities can affect the normalization of community activities and routines, such as access to open public spaces, the return of office activities, teaching and learning activities in schools, and easing restrictions on other community activities. The practice of vaccination is considered a way to ward off the spread of COVID-19 and increase immunity. This policy is also implemented in several other cities in the world (Watts, Tacconi, Irawan, & Wijaya, 2019; Ham, Swenson, imrohroglu, & Song, 2011).

The tendency of vaccination allows society to be safe from all other aspects of bacteria and viruses. Apart from that, vaccination also forms immunity which tries to protect itself against the spread of other diseases (Lin, Shao, & Tsou, 2022). The people of Makassar City, with the existence of the health immunity program, are advised to consume vitamins when the body's condition begins to decline, preferably taking advantage of the sun's rays to dry the body, and the community very routinely carries out health checks and controls at health facilities, consumes nutritious and balanced food. Another change that was felt after the vaccination activity was that lodging and hotel places in Makassar City began to be crowded with visitors (Muhyiddin & Nugroho, 2021).

Makassar City Government also focus-

es on social adaptation readiness. The current impact is that people are very concerned about a healthier lifestyle, such as using masks in public spaces, awareness to maintain distance from each other in activities in closed spaces, massive use of hand sanitizers, and awareness of community sports continues to be increased. Changes in people's behavior in Makassar City are always considered amid new normal conditions. To compensate for this behavior change, the Makassar City Government also urges the public to act more carefully in the new normal situation. Governments in other regions also apply the same principle by continuing to take adaptive actions in the new normal situation (Dicken, Gallagher, & Perks, 2020; Selam et al., 2020).

The impact of the economic recovery program is that several cooperative units in Makassar City are active again after the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, household economic conditions are slowly recovering, with the birth of new entrepreneurs from start-up alley activities, the growth of micro, small and medium Enterprises. Meanwhile, markets and Malls in Makassar City began to be visited by visitors and inns, hotels, and night entertainment venues are back to operating as usual. In addition, the government of Makassar City also provides leeway for entrepreneurs to carry out regional festival activities, such as the Makassar F8 festival, to attract local and foreign tourists to visit Makassar City. However, governments in other regions are carrying out post-pandemic economic recovery by facilitating various programs and opening up space for entrepreneurs to take advantage of the regional potential and synergize with local communities (Sengupta & Jha, 2020; Ceylan, Ozkan, & Mulazimogullari, 2020). Other implications can also be helpful for other local governments to maximize post-pandemic programs or policies. The implica-

Table 7. Conditions of Cooperatives in Makassar City

No	Cooperative Group	Cooperative Conditions		Amount
		Active	Not Active	
1	33 Cooperative Group	908	778	1686

Source: Makassar Recover Secretariat, 2022

tions for subsequent research developments can be used as a reference for conducting studies on related literature.

CONCLUSION

This study found that adverse situations, including threatening crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, tend to be affected by adaptive policies. This is evidenced by several policies implemented by the government, including in Makassar City. The Makassar City Government has adapted its policy by implementing Makassar Recover program. The policy focuses on health immunity, social adaptation, and economic recovery. This policy was taken as an adaptation step to changes in the social situation due to the pandemic. This policy has an impact on improving the community's economy, increasing health immunity, creating a social responsibility between the community and the government, creating forms of concern for one another, and increasing public awareness of a healthy and clean lifestyle. This research's contribution can be considered an alternative policy in the future. In addition, it can also encourage a preventive policy for unexpected situations, especially in the community's health, social and economic aspects. The implications of this research are also useful for future research, especially for researchers who need to study relevant literature. The limitation of the research lies in research observation, which is caused by the pandemic, which has limited the mobility of researchers because it coincides with the implementation of restrictions on social activities.

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