Evaluation of the Government's Makassar Recover Program in Makassar City

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and analyze the Government's Makassar Recover Program in Makassar City, using a qualitative approach. Collecting data using observation techniques, interviews, and documentation. Data obtained from processing results using interactive model analysis including data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion testing. The results showed that the evaluation of the Makassar Recover program by the Makassar City Government was based on four dimensions including context, input, process, and product, on health immunity, social adaptation, and economic recovery. The context dimension shows that the Makassar Recover program for health immunity and social adaptation is running optimally, but the economic recovery program is showing suboptimal results. The input dimension indicates the availability of human resources and budget. The process dimension shows that the Makassar Recover program is carried out according to standard operating procedures and strict regulations. The product dimension shows that the Makassar Recover program has produced a synergy between the role of the community and the government in overcoming the impact of the Covid-19 virus and social adaptation, but economic recovery has not shown satisfactory results. The determinant factors in this study indicate the existence of strict regulations, resources which include the quality of human resources and budgets, as well as culture in realizing Makassar Recover in Makassar City.

Keywords: Evaluation, Program, Makassar Recover

INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus Disease 2019 is currently still spreading in all parts of the world, and is becoming a widespread discussion (Abdel-Wahab et al., 2013; Paules, 2020; Schmutz et al., 2021). The impact caused by the epidemic has worried all circles (Choi et al., 2020; Daraba et al., 2021; Paules, 2020; Schmutz et al., 2021). In Indonesia, the pandemic has spread in a number of major areas such as DKI Jakarta, Aceh, Central Java, Bengkulu, Bali, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Gorontalo, South Sulawesi and several other areas.

Based on data from the Indonesian Covid-19 Handling Task Force, as of January 13, 2022, there were 4,268,890 positive cases, 4,117,347 people were declared cured, and 144,155 people

died. This figure shows that the government has handled pandemic cases, judging by the number of recoveries being higher than the number of people who have died. However, one cannot deny the possibility of a third wave of the covid pandemic in Indonesia which is expected to occur in December during the long holiday at the end of the year (https://covid19.go.id/ : 2022).

Makassar City is one of the densely populated cities and is one of the highest areas of Covid-19 in Indonesia. Based on data on the handling of Covid-19 in Makassar City, there were 9,603 suspected people and 48,644 confirmed people. One of the sub-districts with the highest number of cases of COVID-19 is Rappocini sub-district.

Observing the condition of the Makassar City area which has been heavily infected with the Covid 19 outbreak, the government then issued a policy to reduce the transmission rate and prepare to face the new normal era. This policy is regulated in Makassar Mayor Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning Makassar Recover which was signed on March 15 2021. Namely as a guide to increasing public health immunity during a pandemic, making people able to adapt and as a step to recover the regional economy. Quoted from the Makassar City Government website, Makassar Recover is the Smart Emergency Protocol Against COVID-19 and Service (Recover), which is an effort or action taken through a fast and measurable handling protocol regarding the handling and service of COVID-19. The Covid-19 countermeasures program implemented in Makassar City establishes three main focus stages namely Health Immunity, Social Adaptation and Economic Recovery. These three levels are carried out simultaneously in all areas of Makassar City, so that the community can enjoy the benefits of the program being implemented.

Based on the results of previous research conducted by Okven Pratama Putra in the title Evaluation of Thematic Learning Programs at Mangunsari 01 Gunungpati Semarang Elementary School, using a qualitative descriptive research method, but in the program evaluation research it focused on education using the CIPP program evaluation model which is generally used for researching in education science obtained research results that in this study concluded that the evaluation of thematic learning programs at Mangunsari 01 Gunungpati Semarang Elementary School was not maximized due to several obstacles found when researching Another study was conducted by Muhammad Miftah Rizki in the research title Card User Program Evaluation Healthy Jakarta at the Methadone Maintenance Therapy Program (PTRM) at the Drug Addiction Hospital (RSKO) uses a descriptive qualitative research method using the CIPP (Stufflebeam) program evaluation model but p there is an evaluation study focusing on health sciences at RSKO in Jakarta obtaining the result that the program has been running well, and can be monitored from the start until the activity process is in accordance with existing procedures.

Based on the previous description of some of the research results that have been cited there are some differences in the research to be carried out, namely the theory used is generally used in education but in this research it is used in administrative science, so the authors are interested in conducting research by examining one of the programs launched by the Mayor of Makassar, namely the Makassar Recover Program, the author wants to examine using the program evaluation theory from Stufflebeam, namely CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product).

METHOD

To achieve research objectives, the authors use a qualitative approach with descriptive data (Creswell, 1999, 2010; Creswell & Clark, 2017; Creswell & Creswell, 2017; Fetters et al., 2013; John W Creswell, 2013). This type of research is appropriate to use because it is a survey or directly involved. By using qualitative research is intended to provide a clear picture of the

problems studied. This type of research is research in which the data is in the form of written words, descriptions obtained from the respondents, and the observed subject's behavior.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of the success of the Makassar Recover program can be seen from the four program evaluation indicators, namely Context Evaluation, Input Evaluation, Process Evaluation, and Product Evaluation. For more details, it is described as follows:

Context Evaluation

Context Evaluation (Context Evaluation) is able to produce information related to the community's understanding of the Makassar Recover program, the legality of the program, and the program objectives of the Makassar Recover Program in Makassar city. It can be interpreted to what extent the community understands, its legal basis, and its goals through the Makassar Recover program, it can be said that the Makassar Recover program is a multi-innovation program created by the mayor of Makassar city to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as post-pandemic adaptation and post-pandemic economic recovery. and for its legal basis, it is contained in Makassar mayoral regulation number 5 of 2021, then for the purposes of the Makassar Recover program, namely increasing public health immunity during the co-19 pandemic, understanding and implementing social adaptation to change good behavior during the co-19 pandemic, and establishing strategies and steps in recovering the regional economy so that Makassar is recovered, healthy and safe from the co-19 pandemic (Cheng et al., 2019; Ishikura, 2020; Liu et al., 2021; Lyu et al., 2022; Tang, 2022; Zhang et al., 2022).

Input Evaluation

Input Evaluation, namely being able to produce information related to program activities contained in the Makassar Recover program, implementors participating in the program, as well as facilities and infrastructure that support the Makassar Recover program. It can be said that the Makassar Recover program has several program activities from each dimension of Makassar Recover namely in Health Immunity there are vaccination activities for all Makassar city residents, there is also a program activity called 100 1 100 which means 100 RTs in 1 day 100% vaccination in Makassar City, while in Social Adaptation namely Work from home and 5M (Keeping distance, Preventing crowds, washing hands, wearing masks, and limiting mobility and interaction), and also on economic recovery, namely the tourist corridor to restore the economy of the Makassar city community. 3 teams y namely the detector task force, the reika task force, and the covid hunter. For supporting facilities and infrastructure, there are 159 containers (available in each sub-district), 17 Covid Hunter cars, including 15 units for each district, and 2 cars as monitoring cars.

Process Evaluation

Process Evaluation, namely being able to produce information related to the implementation and management of the Makassar Recover program, and supporting factors as well as inhibiting factors in the implementation of the Makassar Recover program, it can be said that the implementation and management of the Makassar Recover program has gone according to plan, although there are several factors that hinder, for example, lack of understanding the community regarding program objectives, and for supporting factors, namely because this

program has binding regulations because there is a trustee and has also been recognized by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

Product Evaluation

Product Evaluation, namely being able to produce information related to the achievements of the three dimensions of the Makassar Recover Program, and the impacts arising from the Makassar Recover program. It can be said that during the Makassar Recover program, from the three existing dimensions, health immunity has been running optimally while economic recovery has not optimally, and regarding the impact of the program, namely in the implementation of the Makassar recovery program, Covid-19 began to decrease until it was almost or even almost gone, and the community returned to adapting to a normal environment after carrying out mass vaccinations.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the Evaluation of the Makassar Recover program in the city of Makassar is based on the four program evaluation indicators put forward by Daniel Stufflebeam namely Context Evaluation, Input Evaluation, Process Evaluation, and also Product Evaluation. it can be concluded that: 1) evaluation of the Makassar Recover Program Makassar City Government through four indicators namely context, input, process and product by focusing on the dimensions of the Makassar Recover program has been running optimally on health immunity and social adaptation but on economic recovery proves that the program economic recovery is not yet optimal, 2) The determinant factors in this study indicate that there are strict regulations, resources which include the quality of human resources and budget, as well as culture in realizing Makassar Recover in Makassar City.

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