

The Management and Mitigation of Social, Economic, Health and Political Impacts of COVID-19 in the Global Community

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the spread of Covid-19 and how to deal with it, in terms of mitigating the spread and reducing social, economic, health and political impacts in the society, through the application of suitable measurable policies. The governments' rational response that should be taken to anticipate this by implementing strict planning such as closing entrances at all airports, ports and other boundaries accesses as part of the Policy. The Lockdown, physical distancing, the Policy as enforced by many affected countries, to people who have been infected, a treatment protocol is prepared. The Policy of easing the entry of foreigners for tourism was prevented due to Pandemic and most countries in the world considered as the joint party policy. The academic survey and data of this study were taken from various mass media reports, expert studies, scientific literature, and studies of research institutions. The outcomes of the study show that mitigation measures that have taken by various counties to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and to empower the community affected by it, has brought positive outcomes in the community, the number of cases (infections) is declining. Some countries are free from COVID-19; this implies that the policies that applied to control the spread of COVID-19 are working well, the authors' advice the governments to continue the implementation of comprehensive health measures in order to decrease the cases and overcome COVID-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, Global community, Policy.

JEL Codes: I12, I15, I18

1. Introduction

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has become a global pandemic, which is spreading across continents. Until the first week of May 2020, there were at least 4.1 million people (276 thousand of them died from 212 infected countries. This outbreak has also caused more 8.9 billion people in Asia, America, Europe, Australia, Africa and Antarctica to worry. Some of them were forced to change their daily lifestyle for months. Covid-19 first became an epidemic in Wuhan, China, towards the end of December 2019 CRC Johns Hopkins University, (2020). Then there was a big epidemic in Hubei Province and made China Lockdown, almost all provinces quarantined, in less than two months, the coronavirus core had caused 80 thousand cases and 3,000 deaths, starting in the third week of January 2020, then crossed over to several countries in Asia, America, Europe, Australia and Africa, when the epidemic is in China, Covid-19 transmission exploded in some American, European, Asian and later Africa countries. On March 11, The World Health Organization (WHO) announced Covid-19 as a global pandemic because it was an emergency disease that caused public health and became an international concern because there was no patent medicine to cure infected people and vaccines to prevent the virus. As of May 8 2020, the number of cases contracting in the US, Spain, Italy, Britain, Russia, France, Germany, Brazil, Turkey and Iran has surpassed China as the initial epicenter. While in the number of deaths, six countries exceed China, namely: the US, Italy, Spain, France, Britain, Germany, Iran and Belgium. While the number of victims in the Netherlands and Canada

also began to approach China Worldometers., (April, 8th, 2020). According to worldometers.info/coronavirus/ until August, 12th 2020, 20,521,660 people worldwide who were infected, and the number of deaths reached 745,918 people, statistics from Worldometers show a significant increase in cases happened in the United States (US). Brazil, and United Kingdom, Russia, Japan, Chile, Czech, Ghana, Portugal, Peru, France, Qatar, Kazakhstan, Belgium, Netherlands, Panama, Afghanistan, Sweden, Indonesia, Ukraine and Dominica. While there was a significant decrease in cases in Spain, Belarus, Bangladesh, Turkey, Italy, Poland, Tanzania, Mexico, Singapore, Ecuador, Germany, Nigeria, Romania, Bosnia, Iran, Colombia, Finland, Oman, South Africa, Argentina, Algeria and Malaysia. Table 1 shows the world situation number of confirmed cases in a specific period

Table 1. World Region Situation in Number of COVID-19

Region	Confirmed Cases of Covid-19
America	11,561,554
Europe	3,799,572
Southeast Asia	3,103,018
Eastern Mediterranean	1,737,027
Africa	953,088
Western Pacific	414,606

Source: World Health Organization, August 18, 2020

Table 2. COVID-19 Most Affected Countries in the World

Countries	Confirmed	Deaths	Recovered
United States	5,945,031	182,923	3,119,728
Brazil	3,761,391	118,649	2,947,250
India	3,403,555	61,857	2,596,273
Russia	980,405	16,914	798,466
Peru	621,997	28,277	429,662
South Africa	618,286	13,628	531,338
Columbia	582,022	18,468	417,793
Mexico	579,914	62,594	400,479
Spain	429,507	28,996	150,376
Chile	404,102	11,072	377,922

Source: World Health Organization, August 28, 2020

To prevent the outbreak of the COVID-19 in the community, the governments undertaken various policies, a significant policy is lockdowns; this Policy caused many industries stopped producing, Human trapping is also prevented between countries, between provisions, between affected districts and cities. This condition has made various impacts on social, economic and financial sectors. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) predict the Covid-19 Pandemic has triggered a global economic recession. Some experts estimate the impact is equivalent to or worse than the condition of the great depression in the period 1920-1930 BBC., (April, 16th, 2020). In Indonesia, the Bank Indonesia and the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia share the view that Indonesia's economic future is also bleak. At least until the beginning of 2021. Economic growth is depressed to decline this 2020 Engkus *et al.* (2019).

Table 3. The impact of COVID-19 in the Global Community

Health	Social	Economy	Finance
The spread of COVID 19 creates a health crisis with the	The effort to flattering the outbreak curve has	Economic performance has been slowing down;	Volatility in the financial sector had occurred immediately

absence of a vaccine, drugs, and limited equipment and medical personnel.	consequences on the significant reduction of economic activities that push up unemployment in various sectors, including the informal sectors.	consumption has been disrupted, investment has been hampered, exports and imports have contacted. Economic growth has slowed/fallen sharply.	since the outbreak emerged along with weakening investors' confidence and "flight to quality." The financial sector is affected by the decline in the performance of the real sector.
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Source: Deb *et al.* (2020)

This study explores the global impacts of COVID-19 and the mitigation measures as well as the strategies to empower the community affected by this Pandemic, by reviewing various social, economic, political and health globally. Also, article review some priorities for a new normal, living with Covid-19 which should be taken and prepared. The following section of this paper authors elaborate more about critical issues has reviewed concern ways and strategies to prevent the spread of this Pandemic in the community, the second section the authors discussing the Policy applied to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. The third part researcher discourse the activities conducted by governments, NGO" S and other groups to support the community affected by this Pandemic, the last section is conclusion and recommendation, and authors finalize by giving advice the governments and the community to continue to take precautions.

2. Critical Review

Coronavirus (COVID-19) is a large family of viruses that cause diseases ranging from mild to severe symptoms. There are at two types of coronavirus that are known to cause diseases that can cause severe symptoms such as coughing and sneezing are believed to be the most common transmission symptoms similar to the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). (COVID-19), is a new type of disease that has never been identified before in humans being. The virus that causes COVID-19 is called SarsCoV-2. Coronavirus is a zoonosis (transmitted between animals and humans). Research says that SARS is transmitted from civet cats to humans and MERS from camels to humans.

Meanwhile, the animal that is the source of COVID-19 transmission is still unknown. According to WHO (2020), the Common signs and symptoms of COVID-19 infection are acute respiratory disorders such as coughing, fever, and lack of enough breath. The average incubation period is 5-6 days with the most extended incubation period of 14 days. In severe cases, COVID-19 can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death. The clinical signs and symptoms reported in the majority of cases are fever, with some cases having difficulty breathing, and X-rays show extensive pneumonia infiltrates in both lungs. COVID-19 is considered a "black swan" in which two main features are that it is highly unlikely to be accompanied by a tremendous impact Report, (2020), This disease is a global health crisis that affects all sectors of the world. What and how to deal with Pandemic Covid-19 disease, the WHO, as a world reference source in dealing with Covid-19, has released several necessary protective measures for individuals in dealing with this Pandemic. Some of them are

- 1) Keeping hands clean by diligently washing hands with soap and running water or with alcohol-based liquids (Sanitizers).
- 2) Maintaining social distance at least 1 meter between people or anyone who coughs or sneezes.
- 3) Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth, because all three are the pathway for the virus to enter the body.
- 4) Keeping respiratory hygiene by covering the mouth and nose with a tissue or with elbows when coughing and sneezing.
- 5) Staying quiet at home, avoid crowds, avoid visiting areas with a high number of COVID-19 cases
- 6) Use a mask when leaving the house; do not shake hands.

- 7) Immediately change clothes and shower after travelling outside the house, Clean items that are often touched
- 8) When having a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical care as soon as possible, and keep looking for information and following the advice given by local health service provider WHO, (2020).



COVID-19

How is it prevented?



Wash hands often



Avoid touching eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands



Avoid contact with sick people



Stay home while you are sick; avoid others



Cover mouth/nose with a tissue or sleeve when coughing or sneezing

Picture 1: Ways to Prevent Transmission of COVID-19

Source: World Health Organization, 2020

In line with WHO, McKinsey also released, there are four classifications of situations faced in relation to the development of the spread of Covid-19. First, the situation of the development of Covid-19, which was included in the local cluster, then the situation of accelerating uncontrolled cases, then the situation of widespread, and finally the control and combat revival. Each country can take a varied public health approach that is adapted to the development situation of Covid-19 faced Sandel *et al.* (2020).

2.1 Infection Prevention and Control the Transmission in Public Health Centers

Standard precautions are carried out through some steps according to guidelines, for COVID-19 cases, there are special emphases on how the health worker can protect themselves, through

The Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), using PPE requires four elements that must be obeyed, as a determining the indication for the use of PPE, how to use it properly, how to remove it properly, how to collect (disposal) after use. This method is carried out according to applicable guidelines. The indication for the use of PPE is carried out by considering the risk of exposure, where PPE is used by people who are at risk of exposure to patients or infectious materials Santoso and Santosa (2020).

Environmental Health, Cleaning the area around the patient using 0.05% chlorine, or 0.5-1.4% H_2O_2 , if body fluids are using 0.5% chlorine: - Cleaning the surface around the patient must be done regularly every day, including every time the patient goes home / leave the health facility Cleaning also needed to be carried out on items that are frequently touched by hands, or example: bedside tables, bed edges with bed rails, infusion poles, telephone buttons, door handles, and work surfaces, keys Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, (2020)

Ventilation and Air Quality, the ventilation system is a system that ensures adequate air exchange within the building and outside the building so that the droplet nuclei concentration decreases. Hybrid ventilation systems combine natural ventilation and the use of mechanical equipment. For example, a fan that is standing or placed on a table can circulate air in a particular direction; this can be useful if it is installed in

the right position, such as from the health worker towards the patient Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, (2020).

2.2 Mitigation Measures to Prevent the Spread of Covid-19 in the Community

The outbreak of COVID-19 is a real threat to global health. It is a challenge for many governments. The governments required to create good strategies to control the outbreak of this Pandemic through the application of advanced equipment for rapid-test, accurate follow-up diagnosis (swab-test) prevention and treatment procedures. The treatment protocols and prevention measures should be formulated well, and clearly; the policies concerning social restrictions are supposed to be implemented firmly and satisfactorily. Strong leadership and commitment from all political elites in the country, the private sector, and the wider community are essential factors for the success of government work, complemented by coordinated joint efforts of the Working Group to help mobilize various parties sectoral and reach all levels of society involved in prevention and control of COVID-19.

Implementation of a health system with the backbone of medical and hospital personnel readiness including surveillance, prevention and curative care activities for COVID-19 is essential, reflected in clear vision and action on detection, confirmation of cases and suspected close contact and intensive care for cases. - positive case. Besides, joint efforts across sectors and different strata in tracing the contacts of people under surveillance, imposing isolation for suspected reactive infected cases, and Informing the community the updated regarding the number of deaths caused by COVID-19, and positive cases.

2.3 Policies to Mitigate and Control the Spread of Covid-19

COVID-19 has led to the adoption of various public policies by the government, with various designs and various policy content. to prevent the spread of the virus, many governments decided to formulate various Policy such as

Lockdown Policy, this including the closing of several road accesses within a specific time, limiting the number transportation, limitation of transportation operating hours, the Policy is intended to be able to restrain the pace of community activities outside the home. Almost all activities were dismissed; most of the countries adopted this Policy which the implementation of this Policy is different according to the situation faced a particular region or country. In Indonesia Regarding the lockdown policy, it has been regulated in Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. Quarantine is a limitation on the activities or separation of a person who is exposed to an infectious disease as stipulated in the legislation, even though has not shown any symptoms or is in the incubation period, or the separation of containers, transportation means, or any goods that are suspected to be contaminated from people or goods contains a disease-causing or other source of contaminating material to prevent possible spread to nearby people or Goods Kumala, (2020). Article 9 of Law Number 6 of 2018 states that the implementation of quarantine aims to protect the community from diseases and public health risk factors that have the potential to cause a public health emergency, prevent and prevent disease and public health risk factors that have the potential to cause a public health emergency, to increase national resilience in the field of public health, provide protection and legal certainty for the public and health workers German-Indonesian Chamber of Industry and Commerce, (2020). In this quarantine activity, of course, the Central Government and Local Government are responsible for protecting public health from diseases or public health risk factors that have the potential to cause a Public Health Emergency. Also, the government provides exceptional services that can be accessed by the public regarding the spread of the coronavirus in order to avoid public panic due to hoax news that has already circulated among the public. This Policy carried out by the government, by first conducting a rigorous inspection of several regions and considering the consequences carefully, both from an economic and social perspective.

Most countries have closed (locked down) or restricted their borders and restricted travel within the borders. One-third of the world's population has experienced some social distancing (from closing schools to staying at home). These policy decisions exist at various levels of governments. For example, some occur at the national level, such as the world's most extensive Lockdown targeting India's 1.3 billion residents, or at

the county or local level, such as the California state law to prohibit the eviction of tenants of commercial property. The government adopts public Policy through a different route. There is something in line with the concept of literature on policy change Weible *et al.* (2020) where policy changes during COVID-19 included;

- 1) Learning, as shown in the way the UK Government shifted from mitigation (partial closure) to emphasis. (tight locking) after projections of previous infection and death consequences, Walker *et al.* (2020).
- 2) Agreement negotiations, as illustrated by the passage of stimulus packages around the world, including the United States Infogripe *et al.* (2020), and Canada Bolongaro, (2020).
- 3) Disseminating and transferring ideas across governments, with many interesting lessons from South Korea's extensive testing and strict quarantine in China. Subsequent policy decisions are conditioned by contextual factors, including institutional factors (for example, constitutional and legalistic structures), cultural, economic, and political orientation. For example, Tanzania, Sweden's response to COVID-19 has so far avoided as many lockdowns as any other country, a response partly tied to a culture of trust and responsibility. Finally, driving all these changes is the shock of COVID-19 itself, which directly affects health care systems around the world. However, it indirectly affects other areas of Policy, for example, by delaying bureaucratic reform, infrastructure policy and other actions with a priority which is not urgent.

Temporary Elimination of Worship and Religious Activities in Houses of Worship, in the Context of Preventing the Spread of the COVID-19. Gathering crowds which are held in mosques, churches, temples, temples, and other places of worship including Friday prayers, services, worship and Sunday mass, holiday celebrations and others should be stopped. Furthermore, a guide is prepared and disseminated for worship organizers to carry out worship at home as a substitute for activities that have been cancelled. This call is valid for 14 days from the date of stipulation and can be extended if needed.

Raising Awareness and Discipline to prevent the risk of COVID-19, this should be implemented by maintaining a safe distance in interactions. For instance, in DKI Jakarta Regional Governments also socializes the official website <https://corona.jakarta.go.id> to find out the correct development of the spread of the coronavirus. Also, socializing guidelines related to overcoming COVID-19 in the form of posters, banner stands, and others that can be downloaded via the <https://bit.ly/PublikasiCoronaDKI> link, Related activities that have been sent home have become policies under special conditions that must be carried out. This Policy is expected to be able to solve problems that occur in the community. This Policy is set by several parties, especially the governments, which is oriented towards meeting the needs and interests of the community. The meaning of the implementation of public policy is a relationship that allows the submission of goals or objectives as the result of activities carried out by the government. Deficiencies or errors in the Policy will be known after the Policy is implemented. The successful implementation of public policies can be seen from the impact as a result of the evaluation of policy implementation Yunus and Rezki (2020).

Policy in Health Services, this can be viewed as an essential aspect of social Policy because health is a determining factor for social welfare. Prosperous people are not only people who have an adequate income or house but also people who are healthy, both physically and spiritually. In the UK, Australia and New Zealand, public health services are organized by an agency called The National Health Service. This institution provides free primary health care services to almost all citizens.

Meetings of a large number and which allow overcrowding of people should be avoided, it is critical to realize together from all components of society not to carry out activities that mobilize many people in one place that is not too large and causes crowds. Hence this is considered to be one of the most effective measures to reduce the spread of the virus.

Table 4. Policy Adapted to Prevent Spreading of COVID 19

Type	The policy adopted by Governments	Countries applied
1. Public health measure	Public quarantine	Indonesia, India, US, UK, China, almost every country
	Border quarantine	Poland, Vietnam, India, UK, US, Pakistan, Australia, Colombia
	Social distance policy	Italy, Iran, Nigeria, Spain, Indonesia, UK, almost every country
	Stay home policy	The US, European countries, China, Malaysia, almost every country.
2. Human control measures	Temporary release of prisoners from overcrowded prisons	Indonesia, Iran, US
	Closure of air, land and sea borders	Taiwan, India, Mexico, US, Germany, Serbia, Nigeria
	Closure of schools, universities.	Tanzania, almost every country
	Travel ban	EU, US, Almost every country
3. Monetary Policy measures	Decreasing of interest rate by central Banks	Turkey, US, New Zealand, Japan, UK, Nigeria, South Korea, Canada
	Provision of credit funds to public health sectors, and individual	UK, Indonesia, Nigeria, US
	Central Banks (i)Provision of liquidity to financial markets (ii)Purchase bond and securities that were plunging in value rapidly	China, US, EU, Canada, and Australia
	Granting to regulatory forbearance to banks and interest moratorium to debtors affected by COVID-19	Ireland, China, Nigeria, Italy
4. Fiscal policy	Provision of income and Social welfare payment to empower and support households.	Australia, UK, US, Indonesia, Nigeria, India, Rwanda
	Governments approval a large federal stimulus package for most affected sectors by COVID-19	UK, US, Australia, Nigeia

Source: Ozili and Arun (2020)

As regard with Covid-19 virus, the goal is to as quickly as possible find out the condition of people who are positively exposed to the coronavirus so that further isolation efforts can be carried out. The people are mobilized take precaution, self-isolation (for infected person), in the health centre, home, or particular area prepared for isolation of infected people

Application of e-learning, the outbreak of COVID-19 challenges the educational institutions in carrying out learning to reduce the spread of COVID-19, many governments has issued a policy for universities to carry out social distancing and maintain physical distancing. Learn from home Radha *et al.* (2020). Universities are guided to be able to hold online or online learning Raad (2020). Information and communication technology currently play a vital role in the world of education. Online learning methods o have shifted conventional learning in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, where the IoT (Internet of Things) plays a vital role in everything. The world of education must follow these developments. Many of the benefits obtained include learning that is not bound by time and space. Can be done anywhere and anytime Allo

(2020). The application of e-learning in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 has answered learning problems during the Covid-19 Pandemic. With clear instructions, students can carry out e-learning well and even independently. Students also appear to be active in taking lectures online. Students dare to give opinions and respond positively to learning using e-learning. Although e-learning can be used as a solution for learning in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 to reduce the spread of COVID-19, some obstacles need attention. These obstacles, for example, weak signals in certain areas and limited internet bundles, are disturbing aspects of the application of e-learning in certain areas. The e-learning allows students and lecturers to meet in a virtual classroom so that they no longer need to meet and crowd in a campus environment. With e-learning, social distancing can emerge as a learning effort in the era of the Covid-19 Pandemic WHO recommends that maintaining distance can reduce the spread of Covid19 Radha et al. (2020).

Issuing Health Certificate for general passengers, a medical certificate issued by the Health Authority which each country is requested as mandatory. The medical certificate should be valid (Shows free from corona) and presented to the flight attendant at check-in Studdert and Hall (2020). Without a medical certificate from the Health Authority, the visitors/travelers are not allowed to enter or transit to other countries/ boundary.

2.4 Covid-19 in Economic Side

The Lockdown efforts prevent the spread of COVID-19, However, on the other hand, the commercial and productive activities are disabled which can then affect industrial demand and supply in China Zhang *et al.* (2020) and can significantly affect energy demand Norouzi and Kalantari (2020). Layoffs occur at various levels of the industry, which constitute an individual and social stability disorder. According to Erken *et al.* (2020) in his study explained that the impact of COVID-19 impacted economic growth in India by 3.9% worse when compared to 2019, because in India more vulnerable in the spread of the virus, it was due to the population density accompanied by the quality of inadequate health services.

Lockdown also causes declining of the economy, negatively impacting the field of labour and society. The stalled global economic activity, which can be seen from the supply side of the production process stopped. On the side of consumers, people stop shopping where both sides are the engine of economic movement; this can be evident from the decline in industrial services, manufacturing activity decreases resulting in increasing unemployment. According to Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO director-general, 2020 that Covid-19 is not only a health crisis but includes all sectors that must be involved in the fight. Besides the shrinking production process, commodity prices also have an impact on this Covid-19 epidemic where the prices of state oil, coal, rubber, silver are all hostile because of slowing economic activity Susilawati *et al.* (2020). COVID-19 is not only just a health crisis but also it is a humanitarian and development crisis that threatens to leave a mark that lasts for years, which improves again especially for countries that are already burdened with poverty and conflict problems UNDP (2020). Most Economists predict that the outcomes of COVID-19 will negatively affect the global economy and the development of middle and low-income countries. This health crisis can be translated into economic crisis, Ozili and Arun (2020) explain that this is because COVID-19 maintains economic activities, where its spread encourages social distance and closing of markets, corporate offices, businesses and events.

This unstable economic condition continues as long as patent medicines and vaccines have not been found useful. International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2020) predicts that the output of the global economy will shrink by 5% which will lose US \$ 12 trillion over two years which is considered the worst recession since the great depression that happened in 1930 and the global financial crisis in 2008-2009. Therefore, the new normal is an effort to change lives to carry out everyday activities amid this Pandemic, and it is not only the work of the governments, but includes all related fields and agencies including the community, companies, and ecosystems of the business world that must bear together.

2.5 The Strategies to Support and Empower Communities Affected by COVID-19.

In a situation of collective detachment, the COVID-19 Pandemic provides a "new structure" where humans must work collectively to ensure collective *behavior change* as the only way to break the chain of spreading this virus. The health agencies have concluded that the rate of decreasing the spread of the COVID-19 is highly dependent on changes in the behavior of all humans to wash their hands, wear masks when interacting, carry out self-quarantine, and maintain physical distance. If behaviour change does not occur collectively, the consequences will not only affect the death and trauma of those left behind but also on various economic, social and mental health lives. In this challenging situation, we are witnessing a movement emerging from civil society to encourage changes in people's behaviour widely to break the chain of transmission of the COVID-19 virus. For example, the actions of washing hands, wearing masks, are actions that must be taken by each individual but require collective encouragement to ensure that each individual does this. The notion that other people may not change their behaviour encourages various parties to facilitate efforts to change the expected behaviour. This movement was not only initiated by organized groups such as NGOs and social community organizations but also carried out by various individuals and groups across classes.

NGOs and community social organizations are responsive in providing health equipment for the public, for example, there is groups movement to provide tools to prevent transmission such as masks, washing soap, hand sanitizers and public washing rooms. For Example, Indonesian Red Cross, Care Indonesia, Zakat Forum's Quick Response Action, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Al Khair Indonesia, Dompot Dhuafa, Mother" s Foundation, guardian care Network, Wahana Vision Indonesia, and Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation are some examples NGOs and community social organizations providing health equipment for the public. Groups of academics from various universities including Diponegoro University, Parahyangan Catholic University are also involved in providing medical equipment for the public such as hand sanitizers and mask

Distribution of some assistance, for example, *the various organizations, groups of peoples in different countries supplying masks to scavengers, security guards, online motorcycle taxi drivers, mobile vegetable traders, mobile shoe sole workers, mobile food vendors and other groups.* The collectivity of these Women also occurs in many places in Indonesia passing on the road, passengers of motorized vehicles and four-wheeled vehicles often provide masks to people. Also, Various community groups have taken the initiative to create a public hand washing area that anyone passing through the area can use this occurs almost in every country in the world.

Provision of health education and Promotion to prevent transmission of COVID19. The group of people from different NGOs, with their unique style, they patiently explain the importance of wearing masks and give examples of handwashing to various groups around the environment.

Production of posters and visual forms on how to overcome the spread of COVID-19, Some of NGOs have produced posters, Creative and innovative groups of individuals create YouTube videos encouraging each individual to wear a mask, stay at home and how to wash hands properly. Religious leaders also moved to explain the importance of worshipping at home. Social media timelines are filled with statuses that urge people not to think selfishly.

Raising funds for the provision of medical PPE, creating an information database, opening online consultations, raising information awareness, to assist the isolation of those who are exposed, raising awareness about fake news about COVID-19 to prevent panic in the community, All of these indicate seeds and growing awareness to act based on the common good.

The distribution of staple goods or often referred to as "groceries" to the most vulnerable and affected by the Pandemic. Civil society groups, from NGOs, community social organizations, universities and individuals distribute foodstuffs to disadvantaged groups, disabled groups and the elderly, drivers, public transport and also small traders. Several students of the from various universities, through an awareness-

raising campaign, rally engages internet users to contribute in sharing kindness to community both in the form of distributing staple goods and encouraging young people to think about creative forms to protect the economic needs of the small community.

Application of e-business, this is another strategy through the movement to keep the wheels of the local economy alive and ensure that small economic groups and households still have income. E-business system is better known by the wider community when the internet employed as an electronic media Mgunda (2019). Civil society groups are calling for a movement to keep buying goods - food, groceries, masks, clothing - from small traders, home industries, coffee shops and including restaurants to prevent stoppages from restaurant workers. The movement targets small traders with a mechanism of buying food from small traders through an online application and providing the food to Gojek drivers. This initiative helps to maintain the income of two parties, both small traders and Gojek drivers, In everyday life. Besides, various NGOs, community social organizations and individuals in the community facilitate affected groups such as farmers and food sellers to market through online mechanisms.

Social Protection through Increasing the Health Budget and Providing Direct Cash Assistance Fund (DCAF) In the Society, the Covid-19 Pandemic has had a systemic and multidimensional impact on almost all aspects of life. The most noticeable impact is the impact after the health impact is the economic and social impact. Following up on the impact caused by the economic aspect of decreasing people's income, one of the policies issued by some governments to maintain a decent standard of living and purchasing power, the governments issued unconditional cash transfers. Health care is focused on efforts to cure corona patients by increasing the health budget. The agenda for handling social impacts are focused on the implementation of a social safety net.

Meanwhile, economic recovery is directed towards providing fiscal, credit and monetary incentives. For instance, Indonesia governments, through the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Villages, and Transmigration, since April, has started disbursing direct cash assistance funds to villages throughout Indonesia. According to the Daily Republika (2020), Direct Cash Assistance Fund (DCAF) is given to Rp.29.3 million people who are included in the destitute 40 percent of households. This social assistance is to maintain the purchasing power of groups of people who are considered to be most affected by the new Covid-19 outbreak. The disbursement method has carried out in stages starting from April to June 2020. Each month each head of a low-income family received Rp.600,000 each. Initially, this distribution was based on the initial scenario, namely through the non-cash method. However, due to different conditions in each region, some distributions use direct means, even though a door to door, to reduce crowds. So this was done as a way to avoid its spread of corona.

Improving the food environment, many governments at all levels, as well as civil society organizations and the private sector, have implemented positive policy actions to protect the food environment. The goal is to try and adapt to the inevitable changes and support healthy, sustainable diets for members in the community. For instance, the actions that have taken are 1. The Promotion of the smooth and secure flows of food trade to support food and nutrition security; 2. The supporting and protection of smallholders and their value chains/market access; 3. To support local food systems, by coordinating them to major food supply chains; 3. Monitoring indicators of food prices, food security and malnutrition; 4. Implementation of subsidies and taxes that encourage the purchase and consumption of food nutritious; 5. To Strengthen and adapt social protection programs in the face of price fluctuations, and 6. To Support main food providers and suppliers to make needs-based purchases that ensure the availability of staple foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition - UNSCN (2020).

Providing nutrition education to the community, explore food rationing systems based on health, nutrition, equity and morality Strengthen nutritional knowledge and to promote nutritious food products, dispel myths, promote healthy cooking techniques and emphasize food safety and waste reduction in line with the offering of recommended nutrition as a healthy diet, diverse and abundant with fruits and vegetables, whole grains, nuts, and seeds; moderate some of animal source foods; Minimal amounts of processed meat,

and a small number of high-energy foods and drinks and added amounts of sugar, saturated fat, trans fat, and salt, are essential for keeping the immune system working at its best. An unhealthy diet and malnutrition are the main causes of ill health. It is now significant than ever to eat a healthy, sustainable diet to ensure all bodily functions are working, including immunity United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition - UNSCN (2020).

3. Recommendations

The COVID-19 Pandemic has created an important role for civil society to fill the government's gap in responding to this national and global disaster. Strong unity and state leadership is needed to break the chain of transmission of the COVID-19 virus and overcome the impact of regional quarantine policies and social restrictions in various aspects of community life, especially in the social and economic aspects. Nevertheless, this needs to be accompanied by community initiatives and actions to support each other, reminding the importance of acting and changing behaviour as part of collective awareness. It recognizes that individuals are part of a broader society.

The governments should take steps to correct the inevitable economic downturn. Empirical evidence that COVID19 has developed into a pandemic, with a small chain of transmission in many countries and a large chain resulting in widespread in several countries at least at an early stage, before mitigation measures have an impact. It can be tough decisions ahead for the government how individuals respond to suggestions about how best to prevent transmission as crucial as government action in implementing it. A government policy communication strategy to inform the public about how best to avoid infection is essential, as are extra resource support to manage economic downturns and possible social upheaval.

During Lockdown, activities should be carried out carefully to decrease the spread of the virus outbreak. Even though it certainly has a risky negative impact on the country's economic structure. In implementing this Lockdown, there is a need for cooperation between the government and the community to achieve social welfare and public health without limiting religion, circles and professions

Recently, most of the countries are entering the New Normal life, and The New Normal Era is an era of uncertainty both in social, economic and health conditions. The governments must be able to respond to this uncertainty with policies that become alternatives for the impacts that can arise on society. The government must be able and brave to take every risk in order to be more responsive to current conditions. The governments must also have the courage to leave the old ways of the bureaucracy so that the function of the bureaucracy to be able to solve problems can be fulfilled, not create new problems. A responsive bureaucracy can be realized in several ways,

First, by creating cooperation with relevant stakeholders, the fact that the government cannot work alone and must have partners that cannot be ruled out.

Second, the government must improve data, including population data, poverty, and these data must be integrated so that they can become guidelines in making policies. So far, the formulation of policies has used many assumptions, not based on actual empirical data; therefore, the roles of higher education institutions are also needed in responding to this.

The third is the creation of regulations that can impact allocations budget and able to become a reference for bureaucratic apparatus at work, the government should formulate the flexibility in the bureaucracy so that all lines can work optimally without any procedural or administrative obstacles and finally, Countries should continue with robust implementation of comprehensive public health measures to slow the rapid growth of cases.

4. Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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