A nursing perspective of the financial planning model for disaster preparedness

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a region that has the potential for natural disasters, non-natural and social. To minimize losses due to disaster impacts is the planning of disaster management and financial. This study aims to develop a disaster budget planning model at MDMC Magelang and can be more effective in the phase of disaster emergency response response. This research method uses a qualitative approach by conducting literature studies and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to stakeholders. The sample used by One Muhammadiyah One Response (OMOR) component in Magelang Regency with a checklist instrument complete document and a question guide for the FGD. The results of this study were obtained a budget planning model in the One Muhammadiyah One Response (OMOR) program in Magelang Regency by involving all components in Muhammadiyah which can be implemented in disaster handling through LazisMu Regency Magelang. The role of disaster nurses in this model can do the pre-disaster phase, emergency response and post-disaster.

Keywords: Emergency care; disaster preparedness; community nursing practice; nursing perspective; financial planning

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a region that has the potential for natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcano erupts, floods, landslides, and others. In fact, also a disaster caused by human hands (man-made disaster), such as tribal, social, racial conflicts, etc (Fauziah & Jahar, 2014). The Magelang Regency Disaster Management Agency noted that in the 2019, strong winds still dominated the region. Noted, there were 223 times the incidence of strong winds in 21 sub-
districts in Magelang Regency. In Muntilan Regency the most occurred 24 incident, Mungkid District 22 times, Sawangan District 21 times and at least in Ngablak District 1 time (Madjid, 2018). Natural disasters are events that are a terrible specter in the eyes of the public. At present, the change of season causes a lot of natural disasters coming suddenly. Natural disasters can befall humans other than natural factors and other factors, such as social and economic factors. Social factors include humans with economic conditions that make people inevitably have to be in disaster-prone areas (Al Harthi, Al Thobaity, Almalki, & Al Ahmari, 2021). To anticipate these problems, people need to be given knowledge and education about what disaster resilience, how to deal with disasters, post-disaster prevention and handling (Fauziah & Jahar, 2014).

According to Madjid (2018) in research it shows that calculation analysis in Anggran planning faces disasters has not been carried out effectively, efficiently and has not been able to carry out an approach in the administration has not been done well in the government. Calculation of disaster losses is still difficult to predict and only done with estimates. Thus, causing high losses in budgeting (Sudibyo, 2012).

From the phenomenon of disaster events, Muhammadiyah took a policy to establish disaster management agencies or Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center in Muhammadiyah community organization. Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) is the fifth force for Muhammadiyah. MDMC is seen as a complement to the first strength, namely the field of education, the second strength of the health sector, the three fields of social welfare, and the fourth strength of the economy as played by LazisMu (Karimah & Muflihati, 2015). From the results of interviews conducted to disaster activists at Muhammadiyah stated that sudden types of disasters such as landslides and earthquakes were very difficult to predict when and time.

In its current development, after going through the growth phase from year to year, MDMC increasingly found its identity as a disaster management institution with a broad network covering throughout Indonesia. Volunteers have been trained to attend various disaster events, not only domestically and even internationally, present in Bangladesh in handling Rohingya refugees (Hasan, Younos, & Farid, 2021). To overcome the MDMC large-scale disaster through Muhammadiyah as its parent institution, now implementing Operational Standards "One Muhammadiyah One Response" which technically involves all elements of the Muhammadiyah organization to work in disaster emergency response in a movement command. Implementation in the field, especially in handling the emergency of the disaster involved a lot of medical teams, especially nurses in evacuating and first aid (Firouzkouhi, Kako, Abdollahimohammad, Balouchi & Farzi, 2021).

Magelang Regency which has a disaster risk assessment and various types of disaster threats, such as volcanoes, landslides, floods, tornadoes, and droughts, needs to have good management in disaster management efforts. From a preliminary study conducted in Muhammadiyah, especially the Muhammadiyah Business Charity Agency in Magelang Regency, they still do not understand the OMOR program in disaster management. From previous research that has been carried out by researchers, there is a follow-up by conducting
socialization of the OMOR program to the Muhammadiyah Business Charity Agency in Magelang Regency (BNPB, 2009).

The evaluation carried out on disasters in Bandongan District, Magelang Regency in 2019 with the OMOR response program, still had many shortcomings, namely related to the readiness of disaster management plans that were not yet systematic, there was no disaster risk assessment and there was also no clear management plan. The impact of this lack of clarity resulted in the OMOR movement being unable to be implemented in accordance with the events that occurred, namely the lack of resources; logistics procurement and lack of speed in responding (BPBD Central Java, 2019). with the analysis in this planning is expected to be able to create an effective and efficient planning model that can be applied in disaster management.

It is undeniable that the government has limitations in providing budget for natural disasters. The available budget is far from ideal. From the results of the analysis carried out by the author, sebumnya conveys that the application of the omor concept has not been maximized, especially in budgeting. So it is important for planning in disaster management. In addition, it is also necessary to guide the preparation of disaster management planning and budgeting that has a standard model so that it can involve various Muhammadiyah AUMs. For this reason, it is expected that the right budget allocation and the correct output from the budget allocation are expected (Artiani, 2011)

METHOD

This qualitative research was conducted in Magelang Regency in March-September 2019 using a mixed method with a survey approach and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The population in this study were all representatives of Muhammadiyah institutions in Muhammadiyah disaster management in Magelang district. The sample in this study were representatives of institutions in each existing branch with inclusion criteria, namely Muhammadiyah institutions, active in disaster management for more than 3 years, health professionals and non-health workers, willing to provide data. While the exclusion criteria are not active in the institution, and are not willing to provide data. At the survey stage of evaluating budget planning documents in Muhammadiyah, Magelang Regency. The study was conducted using surveys and FGD guidelines. In general, there are 21 districts/branches in Magelang, but only 14 sub-districts have Muhammadiyah branches. These 14 sub-districts are also active in carrying out disaster activities in Muhammadiyah. After conducting a data collection approach from 14 districts/branches of Muhammadiyah, it turned out that they responded well to this research, which consisted of 9 districts/branches of Muhammadiyah. The FGDs were conducted by representatives of the Muhammadiyah Autonomous Institutions/Organizations involved in disaster management. The analysis was carried out by analyzing the survey results, followed by analysis, and discussions with FGDs, so that the concept of disaster management budgeting could be concluded.
RESULTS
The research was conducted in March-September. Data on the characteristics of respondents from 14 samples that met the criteria showed that representatives of the institutions who attended had carried out disaster management activities actively for more than 3 years, and were present in the FGDs that were conducted. The results of the FGD are as follows:

Planning suitability
In terms of planning suitability, it shows that each institution does not have a formal mechanism for planning disaster management budgets. Fundraising was carried out at the time of the disaster at that time and on instructions from the regional LazisMu. And currently there is no special budget that is used in disaster management in every service office/institution of Muhammadiyah.

Planning Model
At this time, the planning being carried out is to make donations in the event of a disaster (has happened). so that in carrying out disaster management, they will wait for the results of donations that are included in fundraising. This shows that the emergency response cannot be rushed to the disaster site to carry out emergency response. LazisMu As a fund-raising institution, it has planned a disaster budget but it has not been implemented properly, especially in service offices. So that everything depends on the disaster that occurred at the time it happened.

Budget allocation
In carrying out emergency response, there has been no allocation of special budget planning for emergency response or rehabilitation. This makes the emergency response response look at the receipt of incoming funds. Allocating efforts to improve facilities or fulfill basic needs only depend on incoming donations.

Budgeting mechanism
Currently doing a fundraising program from LazisMu region which is forwarded to the LazisMu service office at the branch level every time there is a disaster. In the future, there will be a month of disaster donations and special funds allocated for disaster management, especially emergency services.

Implementation of activities
The management of the budget in the implementation of activities is not well structured, it is still carrying out activities when it is needed. In this case it makes the difficulty in activities. In the future, it is planned that there will be a special program in disaster management efforts by conducting studies and analyzing the risks of disasters that occur. Especially in the implementation of disaster management regarding emergencies. It is the role of nurses and medical personnel during an emergency response that must be done immediately. Without
good planning, health workers will find it difficult to carry out their duties. With good budgeting in the future, it is possible to carry out a priority and structured program of activities.

**Activity Reporting**

Reporting on activities in disaster management is an obstacle that continues to occur, with poor planning, implementation of activities that have not been programmed properly, it will make it difficult to report activities, especially in terms of the budget. It is planned in the future with the existence of a planning model, program of activities and reporting that can be used as guidelines in disasters.

**DISCUSSION**

Magelang Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java with the district capital in Mungkid. Magelang Regency consists of 21 sub-districts with various regional conditions and various disaster risks. The disaster risk study was prepared based on the reference of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency No. 02/2012 on general guidelines for disaster risk assessment with the results of risks for volcanic disasters, floods, landslides, droughts, and earthquakes (Cut, 2012). Muhammadiyah disaster management institution as one of Muhammadiyah’s roles in helping the nation and state.

In Magelang Regency, it has been actively carrying out activities in disaster management efforts, be it pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster (BNPB, 2015). The results showed that the disaster budget planning in Magelang had not been going well. This shows that 65% of the budget for disaster activities carried out by the LazisMu service office does not have routine planning and only provides donations if there are directions from the LazisMu area. Although in its implementation the One Muhammadiyah One Response (OMOR) activity can run with a limited budget (BNPB, 2015).

The current financial budget assistance comes from donations/infaq of 20% for disaster allocation activities, although not all of them follow the centralization of LazisMu accounts. The existence of incidental donations makes program activities not carried out properly, there are still many activities that are emergency response, and must carry out activities after the donation funds are collected (Fauziah & Jahar, 2014). In addition, 35% of respondents stated that there have been regular donation activities in schools that have infaq. However, in its implementation the budget for these activities coincides with other social activities such as providing scholarships for the poor or other social assistance. The importance of budget planning based on a disaster risk assessment will increase the effectiveness of the OMOR program in Magelang Regency (Fauziah & Jahar, 2014).

The topography of Central Java Province varies, consisting of; altitude between 0-1000 m above sea level which stretches along the North and South coasts of Java with an area of 53.3%. The altitude is between 100-500 meters above sea level which extends in the middle of the island with an area of 27.4% and an altitude between 500-1000 meters above sea level with an area of 14.7%, an altitude above 1000 meters above sea level with an area of 4.6%. The National Disaster Management Agency in 2011 conducted a study of disaster conditions in
Indonesia and compiled it in the form of the Indonesian Disaster Hazard Index. The data shows that Central Java Province has the highest disaster risk index (score 203) out of 33 provinces in Indonesia (Central Java BPBD, 2019).

The Central Java Province Disaster Management Plan was prepared based on the mandate of Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. In accordance with the provisions of the preparation of The Central Java Province Disaster Management Plan, it also refers to the principles contained in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System. The implementation period of The Central Java Province Disaster Management Plan is the same as the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan, which is 5 (five) years and is an input for the Central Java Provincial Medium-Term Development Plan, particularly in the field of disaster management. The Central Java Provincial The Central Java Province Disaster Management Plan is prepared for the next 5 years, namely 2019 - 2023. The Central Java Province Disaster Management Plan document will be reviewed every 2 years to be evaluated and made adjustments according to the conditions and developments of regional disasters and disaster management in Central Java Province (BPBD Central Java, 2019).

The Magelang Regency government established the Magelang Regency Disaster Management Agency through Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2011 concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of the Regional Disaster Management Agency. Other policies are the Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management in Magelang Regency which is used as a guide in the implementation of programs, policies, implementation of disaster management and the Regulation of the Regent of Magelang Number 18 of 2016. One of the strategies adopted is to make a plan of activities and stages of activities starting from from pre-disaster, emergency response to post-disaster in Magelang district (BPBD Central Java, 2019).

Muhammadiyah as one of the community organizations that carry out disaster management activities through MDMC forms a disaster management plan to assist government programs. In disaster management planning, one of the indicators used is in the planning of the disaster management budget. Budget planning is an activity in setting certain goals. So that with a clear plan it will be easier to carry out program activities. In the OMOR program in Magelang Regency, it is hoped that the research results will show that the budget planning model will involve all elements in disaster management such as LazisMu, MDMC, Muhammadiyah Autonomous Organization, and Muhammadiyah Charity Business in Magelang Regency (BNPB, 2015).

MDMC as the coordinator of disaster management activities will conduct a disaster risk assessment in the Magelang Regency area. From the results of the study as a reference in the preparation of contingency plans and budgets by LazisMu, Magelang Regency as the official institution for collecting donations in Muhammadiyah. This LazisMu disaster budget planning activity will be carried out on the design of a routine donation program through routine infaq for business charities and Muhammadiyah congregations. This routine donation will be given at 20% of LazisMu's total income through routine infaq. Meanwhile, from non-routine programs, donations will be made at each disaster location 100% for disaster-affected areas
This study produces data that the disaster management implementation model is coordinated by MDMC by carrying out budget planning submitted through LazisMu Magelang Regency and donation synergy in one LazisMu service office account so that it will facilitate monitoring of donations in Magelang Regency carried out by LazisMu Magelang Regency. The donation program will be carried out by the service office in each branch. Recording will be done from each service office even though the balance of the donation is in one LazisMu Regency account. But apart from that, service offices can also introduce or distribute donations independently within their organization through joint activities with the OMOR program, which does not limit the role of service offices in each branch (BPBD Central Java, 2019).

![Figure 1: Disaster management activity planning model](image)

In the implementation of disaster management, especially the handling of emergencies in the emergency response phase, the medical/nurse team can carry out emergency response handling with the medical team at the Muhammadiyah hospital, Magelang Regency. So that the financing planning will be carried out by LazisMu, Magelang Regency.

Control of disaster program is an activity to evaluate performance in the OMOR program. Reporting documentation activities are very useful for financial disclosure in disaster programs. This activity report can be an indicator of the success of the OMOR program performance. Control of disaster program is carried out for each program of disaster activities which will be reported in a comprehensive, open, and systematic way in the documentation. At LazisMu, Magelang Regency, internal and external audits will be carried out to maintain transparency of donations (BPBD Central Java, 2019).

According to the Regulation of the Head of BNPB Number 4 of 2008 concerning the Preparation of Disaster Management Plans, disaster mitigation can be classified as active...
mitigation and passive mitigation. Disaster risk analysis is a passive mitigation activity. The community must be able to anticipate and take steps to deal with the possibility of a disaster. In fact, many people are not ready to face disasters that often occur suddenly. Then the need for public awareness about disaster risk and understanding in disaster preparedness (BNPB, 2009).

The Indonesian government plays a major role in natural disaster management. Even though the government budget is very limited, the government must be responsible for ensuring that disasters that occur can be handled properly (Al Harthi, Al Thobaity, Al Ahmari, & Almalki, 2020). To ensure natural disasters are handled properly, the government is expected to be able to ensure: the number of losses and the number of victims due to disasters that occur and the availability of an adequate budget so as to minimize further losses due to disasters, and then carry out rehabilitation of disaster impacts back to normal (Finucane, Acosta, Wicker & Whipkey, 2020).

Muhammadiyah as a community organization has attempted to participate in disaster management planning through the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC). However, in its implementation, MDMC involves various agencies and institutions within Muhammadiyah using the One Muhammadiyah One Response (OMOR) program. Through this program the coordination of various elements in Muhammadiyah can be coordinated (BNPB, 2015). Calculating losses due to disasters is still a difficult thing to do. Until now, many regional heads have incorrectly estimated losses due to natural disasters in their regions. As a result of the estimation error, the country suffered considerable losses. So far, estimates made in almost every region are overestimated (Laws, 2018).

Muhammadiyah in Magelang Regency, which is an area with various disaster risks such as volcanic eruptions, droughts, landslides, fires, earthquakes and floods, needs good planning and implementation of disaster management. However, in reality, disaster management efforts with the OMOR program have not been implemented properly. In disaster management efforts, it is necessary to involve multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-hazardous events, so that the key to success in handling them is command and coordination (Shah, Miller, & Mothabbir, 2019). But sometimes in the implementation of coordination has complex problems and is not easy to do and finish. Then there needs to be a synergistic and sustainable partnership and collaboration (Dalgleish et al., 2007).

Cooperation is not only in the emergency response stage in the field, but in planning must be prepared well from the start (Dalgleish et al., 2007). Disaster mitigation is the initial stage, such as preparation, the necessary steps, both facilities and infrastructure before a disaster occurs. This is important because it can reduce the risk of disaster and loss of life in the event of a disaster (Rahman, 2016). In disaster mitigation, macroeconomic observations also show that several macroeconomic variables can be affected by disasters. Disasters are perceived on a spatial scale, but here we focus on the impact of disasters at the nation-state or national, subregional level, which remains the main unit of development planning. Budget planning is an important point in disaster mitigation. So that there is a need for budget planning to anticipate disasters (Firmansah, 2019).
A study on budgeting for disasters which states that pre-disaster budgeting has the potential to improve welfare compared to post-disaster budgeting. This will reduce losses. In addition, good management can facilitate decision making during disaster emergency response. Meanwhile, according to mentions that in disaster management, effective budgeting can improve disaster management programs, meaning that when an emergency occurs, disaster management will immediately be carried out. Appropriateness, consistency and commitment need to be made to improve the quality of disaster management (Firmansah, 2019).

CONCLUSION

From the research results of the analysis of the disaster budget planning model in the One Muhammadiyah One Response (OMOR) program in Magelang Indonesia, it shows that the disaster budget planning in the OMOR program in Magelang Regency has not been well planned and has not been integrated in collecting donations in LazisMu as an institution in the disaster funding association. So the need for a model in budget management. The disaster budget planning model in Muhamamdiyah, Magelang Regency has not been agreed upon from all LazisMu service offices in Magelang Regency, so that in emergency response activities, budget readiness is still constrained. In this study, it was agreed that the disaster budget planning model was compiled through the integration of disaster fundraising in Magelang Regency by synergizing the Regional Leadership of Muhammadiyah, Muhammadiyah Business Charity, and Jamaah Muhammadiyah which were collected through the LazisMu office of Magelang Regency. In the next research, it is expected to be able to conduct a study on budget studies based on disaster risk, emergency response needs and the role of nurses and health charities in Muhammadiyah, Magelang Regency. The role of nurses is very important in disaster mitigation, preparedness and post-disaster recovery. So it requires good and sustainable planning.

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DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

All the author contributed to this study. There are no ghost writer included during the manuscript preparation process.

REFERENCES


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