

Disaster Management in Indonesia: Muhammadiyah's Strategy and Contribution in 2010-2020

Muchammad Ichsan

Master of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Jl. Brawijaya, Tamantirto, Kasihan, Bantul,
Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 55183

Abstract

Indonesia is a country prone to natural and non-natural hazards. Natural hazards alternately afflict areas of Indonesia, such as floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes. Non-natural hazards also often fall, such as epidemics, namely SARS and bird flu, forest fires in Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Java, and the spread of the pandemic that is Covid-19 starting in March 2020. Muhammadiyah – one of the moderate Islamic organizations that since its establishment is active in humanitarian work – does not stay silent to witness the suffering of the hazard victims. Muhammadiyah provides the necessary assistance whenever a hazard occurs. This study explores Muhammadiyah's strategy in overcoming hazards and its contributions in dealing with hazards from 2010 to 2020. The study uses descriptive-qualitative research methods to achieve these goals. Data were obtained from scientific journals, books, internet sites, and interviews with the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC). The findings of this study are that Muhammadiyah already has a disaster management strategy, namely establishing Disaster Management Institution (LPB), creating Guidelines for Structure, Organization, and Mechanism of Work of Disaster Management Institutions, ending the MDMC in several regions and providing training, coordination and cooperate with internal and external parties, and establish Muhammadiyah Covid-19 Command Center (MCCC). Muhammadiyah's contribution to disaster management is to play an active role in the help needed by victims of natural and non-natural hazards in various regions of Indonesia.

Keywords: Handling Bencana; Indonesia; Strategy; Contributions; Muhammadiyah

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country that is prone to natural hazards. In terms of geology, the Indonesian region is at the confluence of three active tectonic plates, namely the Indo-Australian plate in the south, Eurasian plate in the north, and Pacific plate in the southeast. The three plates move and collide with each other and cause earthquakes, volcanic paths, and faults or faults (Mohd. Robi Amri 2011). In addition to natural hazards, Indonesia is also often hit by non-natural hazards, although the intensity is much less than natural hazards. Non-natural hazards that have hit Indonesia are epidemics in the form of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

(SARS) in 2003, bird flu (H5N1) in 2012, and pandemics in the form of Covid-19 that began to spread in Indonesia since March 2020 (Bencana 2021). In addition to disease outbreaks, Indonesia is also often hit by forest fire hazards such as those that occur many times in Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Java (Bencana 2020). There are also often other non-natural hazards in the form of social conflicts or social riots, such as the conflict in Ambon in 1999, the conflict in Sampit in 2001, the riots in Ambon in 2011, the Shia attacks in Sampang Madura in 2012, and the inter-tribal conflict in Papua in 2013, and the action of Operation Papua Merdeka (OPM) against the Government which until now is still often carried out (Andhoni 2018).

Facing the threat of natural and non-natural hazards, all parties; Governments, organizations, and society in general, are moving and trying to deal with it. One of the moderate Islamic organizations that participated in disaster management was Muhammadiyah. Muhammadiyah, founded by KH Ahmad Dahlan in 1912, is aimed at helping the community's misery (P. P. Muhammadiyah 2021b). Surah al-Ma'un is among the most famous Surahs of the Qur'an among Muhammadiyah. KH Ahmad Dahlan often taught this surah to his disciples because there is essential teaching related to helping those miserable amid society. Undoubtedly, natural hazards are one of the causes of people's misery. Thus, awareness and concern for the dangers of natural and non-natural hazards that often occur is not something foreign to Muhammadiyah. Since its inception, Muhammadiyah has spread kindness by helping hazard victims (P. P. Muhammadiyah 2021a).

Many researchers have carried out the study of Muhammadiyah and its role in disaster management from various points of view. Many learn about the history of Muhammadiyah involved with disaster management, as done by Fauzia (2017). He concluded that since colonial times Muhammadiyah had been actively handling disasters. Previously, Bush (2015) discussed Muhammadiyah and the innovations and changes it brings in the field of humanitarian assistance, and he concluded that in Muhammadiyah, Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) and its disaster response activities could represent reform efforts — contemporary manifestations of the core mission of da'wah and provision of social welfare. Some study aspects of the role of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) in disaster mitigation in an area, as K. Sani and S. Syamsuddin, did in Sinjai Regency with the finding that the institution, since the Regional Leadership of Muhammadiyah Sinjai founded it, had not had a work program. Thus, the agency has not yet significantly contributed to disaster mitigation. All cadres in the institution's structure are cadres in various other organizations to achieve organizational goals (Sani and Syamsuddin 2020). These studies complement each other and are helpful because they show the advantages and disadvantages of Muhammadiyah in carrying out humanitarian missions, especially in disaster management.

This study refined previous studies limited to forgetting Muhammadiyah's strategy and contribution in handling natural and non-natural hazards, especially from 2010 to 2020. Therefore, this event aims to explore Muhammadiyah's strategy and contribution in dealing

with natural hazards in various regions of Indonesia from 2010 to 2020. The ten years were chosen because, since 2010, Muhammadiyah established a Disaster Management Institution with a British designation, namely Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC), so that it is more focused on disaster management. MDMC has worked for 2 percent, namely in 2010-2015 and in 2015-2020. Muhammadiyah's strategy and contributions are managed by MDMC in disaster management in various regions of Indonesia in the two periods that will be the object of study.

This study argues that Muhammadiyah certainly does not stay silent to see hazards in various regions. Muhammadiyah must be committed to carrying out this humanitarian task by providing the necessary assistance for hazard victims even though the difficulties and obstacles faced are not light. Muhammadiyah's seriousness in disaster management is evidenced by the establishment of MDMC, an institution that specializes in dealing with hazards. In addition, Muhammadiyah's seriousness in disaster management was also proven when the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia in March 2020 by establishing Muhammadiyah Covid-19 Command Center (MCCC), which served as command and coordinator of handling the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, please note that natural hazards still alternately afflict areas of Indonesia even though they are still under siege from Covid-19 so that the victims suffer more and need help. At the same time, those who try to deal with it must also face more challenging conditions because they have to help the victims of natural hazards during the Covid-19 siege. However, even so, Muhammadiyah is committed to helping those who need maximum help.

2. Literatur Review

The latest literature makes Muhammadiyah and its relation to disasters an object of study, studying it from various points of view. Rachmawati (2018) reviewed Muhammadiyah's role in health and found that since its establishment, Muhammadiyah has been consistent with and has paid much attention to the importance of education and health service to improve the quality of life the Indonesian people. The health services are not only for Muhammadiyah or Muslim people but also for all the people of the country and the world, the global health in the international network. The importance of this study lies in the existence of Muhammadiyah as a faith-based organization that plays some roles of the state responsibility in the health aspect, that is, to make healthier people. While Sakban, Maemunah, and Hafsa (2020) reviewed earthquake disaster management education by Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center in West Nusa Tenggara. They get that disaster management education by MDMC to volunteers has been appropriately implemented, MDMC synergizes with the Government in rehabilitating, disaster mitigation, using structural and non-structural approaches in dealing with earthquake hazards. The existence of the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) is beneficial for the people of Lombok in serving various needs of the community. The community response to Muhammadiyah Disaster Management

Center (MDMC) is very positive because Muhammadiyah's Islamic organization focuses on serving education, social and health.

In contrast to the above, Suwaryo, Sarwono, and Yuwono (2020) consider the role of MDMC in disaster mitigation with the results of research that Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) takes part in disaster mitigation in the Kebumen district, such as active involvement in disaster socialization and facilitator of the formation of Resilient Disaster Village, planting mangrove tree, the formation of particular health clusters from members. An MDMC derived from health workers, training of health teams in disasters, and the establishment of Muhammadiyah Mangrove Community. Another with Suyadi, Nuryana, and Fauzi (2020), studied the role of religious organizations in mitigating Covid-19, especially Muhammadiyah organizations that are large and developing in Indonesia, with the results of research that the Islamic Law of Disaster in the perspective of Muhammadiyah ulama represents disaster management in Islam. Fikih Kebencanaan (Coping with Disaster), in Muhammadiyah's perspective, is crossing boundaries of time, reconstructing classical Jurisprudence with new interpretations of religious dogma by remaining grounded in Islamic tradition. In comparison, Fery and Dasril (2020) evaluated the training of the business recovery plan (RPU) in the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center program. They found that RPU training has been going well and has increased public knowledge in restoring businesses affected by natural hazards. In terms of output where the community has understood and can compile RPU. Even the community was moved to compile RPU.

Nevertheless, in terms of outcomes, in compiling RPU, the community has not entirely run well. It is because they are not used to making plans during this time running their business. The above studies are varied and complementary, but no specific study discusses Muhammadiyah's strategy and contribution to disaster management from 2010-2020.

3. Method

This research used qualitative descriptive methods that describe Muhammadiyah's strategy and its contribution to disaster management in Indonesia from 2010-2020. The hazard handled by Muhammadiyah that occurred in that period was chosen because, since 2010, Muhammadiyah established a Disaster Management Institution (LPB), better known by its English name: Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC), due to frequent natural hazards. MDMC was established, so that disaster management throughout Indonesia is focused and under one command. MDMC has gone through two leadership periods, namely 2010-2015 and 2015-2020. The object of this study is to explore Muhammadiyah's strategy and its contribution to disaster management in the period 2010-2020.

The data collection in this study was conducted through literature studies and online interviews through Microsoft Teams and Zoom. We used this method to comply with social and physical distancing policies that do not allow face-to-face interviews. We conducted interviews to explore the strategy and what Muhammadiyah did in dealing with disasters in

2010-2020. The interviewees were the Chairman of MDMC, MDMC Deputy, MDMC Secretary who also doubles as Secretary of MCCC, and one of the disaster figures in Yogyakarta. In addition, to strengthen the data, we do the literature reviews, reports, and related decision letters to support the analysis of Muhammadiyah's strategy and contribution in dealing with disasters in Indonesia.

The collected data is analyzed according to qualitative descriptive research stages, including data reduction, display, and conclusion drawings. Data reduction is made by selecting data relevant to the research topic, as well as sorting out data that is less supportive. Furthermore, the data is compiled and is given information to explain the information further. Before jumping to conclusions, data is interpreted by providing the definition and meaning of existing information. Data interpretation innovation and creativity are done to determine the meaning behind the data collected while ensuring its originality.

4. Result and Discussion

Muhammadiyah believes that the primary responsibility for disaster management is in the hands of the Government, but Muhammadiyah also realizes that disaster management cannot be done by the Government alone. Therefore, relief needs to involve all parties, including non-governmental organizations, private organizations, civil society, and international institutions. Muhammadiyah, as a community organization, feels called to participate actively in disaster management efforts. Disaster management, for Muhammadiyah, is one form of help to miserable people who became the main reason for the establishment of Muhammadiyah. For help to people in need, it can be done as well as possible. Muhammadiyah makes and arranges strategies. The strategy has been implemented concretely in a lasting contribution to reducing the risk of natural and non-natural hazards that always afflict Indonesia.

4.1. Muhammadiyah Strategy

Among the main strategies made by Muhammadiyah in disaster management are: A. Establish a Disaster Management Institution. B. Create a Structure, Organization, and Working Mechanism of disaster management agencies. C. Establish MDMC in several areas and provide training. D. Cooperate with internal and external parties. E. Established Muhammadiyah Covid-19 Command Center (MCCC).

4.1.1. Establish a Disaster Management Agency

In 2007 Muhammadiyah formed a Disaster Management Center tasked with dealing with disasters. However, in 2010, the Center was changed and raised to the status of a Disaster Management Agency (LPB), which has a designation in English: Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC), so that its position becomes more vital because it becomes an institution that is directly under the coordination of Muhammadiyah leadership as a leading assistant element, based on Article 20, Muhammadiyah Articles of Association and

Muhammadiyah PP Decree 120 / KEP / I.0 / B / 2006 about Qoidah Elements of The Assistant Head of The Association.

The basis for the Establishment of Disaster Management Institutions is the 46th Muhammadiyah Conference Decree of 2010 released (tanfidz) in Muhammadiyah Official News No. 1/2010-2015. The quotes of the decisions directly related are as follows: a. Improving and optimizing disaster management systems in the form of a network of emergency response nodes, disaster rehabilitation in Muhammadiyah environment in disaster management; increased capacity of cadres, volunteers, and disaster management managers. b. Developing hazard awareness in the Muhammadiyah environment, hazard awareness campaigns in the community, advocacy of disaster management systems, and other efforts in post-emergency response rehabilitation programs that are systemized with Muhammadiyah movement programs and principles. c. Improving the coherence and readiness of AUMKESOS and hospital in disaster management, improving the quality of emergency response (response time and mobilization), improving the quality of management and procurement of emergency response, and post-disaster advocacy and rehabilitation (L. P. B. P. P. Muhammadiyah 2012).

In its journey, the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Agency moved based on fundamental principles: Disaster Risk Reduction (PRB) must be an essential part of Muhammadiyah's considerable investment in Indonesia in sustainable development to protect the citizens of The Association and the community at large and its assets. PRB must be integrated into every Muhammadiyah work plan and program because disasters damage the results of development that Muhammadiyah has painstakingly achieved in the last 100 years. Muhammadiyah, through the Disaster Management Agency, must look at disasters multi-hazards to increase effectiveness.

The vision of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center is: "The development of superior disaster management functions and systems and based on Oemoem Misery Helpers (PKO) to improve the quality and progress of the life of people who are aware and resilient to disasters and able to recover disaster victims quickly and with dignity" (L. P. B. P. P. Muhammadiyah 2012).

4.1.2. Create Guidelines for the Structure, Organization, and Working Mechanism of Disaster Management Institutions

On April 11, 2012, the Head of the Disaster Management Agency issued a decree with Number: 006/KEP/I.17/B/2012 on Guidelines for the Structure, Organization, and Working Mechanism of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center. Guidelines for Structure, Organization, and Working Mechanism of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center) in the annex of the above decree are used as official guidelines of disaster management institutions at the provincial and district disaster management levels.

The guidelines contain, among others: the purpose and purpose of the establishment of LPB; basic principle, vision, mission, and strategic position; roles, responsibilities, and values; and the organization of LPB; stages of disaster management (readiness stage (readiness stage), standby stage, and action stage); general provisions of the establishment of disaster management agencies in regions and regions; as well as the position, duties, and functions of LPB/MDMC region/region; procedures and coordination mechanisms; disaster management cooperation system (cooperation with institutions in Muhammadiyah organization environment, cooperation with domestic governments, cooperation with foreign governments and UN agencies, cooperation with companies, cooperation with civil society and universities); mechanism of accountability; and conflict resolution mechanisms. (L. P. B. P. P. Muhammadiyah 2012).

These guidelines are essential in running the wheels of the organization. Without these guidelines, each MDMC region and the area formed will run individually, producing non-optimal work. The great potential in Muhammadiyah's body is not channeled effectively and efficiently. After all, if there is a clash or dispute between fellow Muhammadiyah elements or outside institutions, it is not easy to resolve. With these guidelines, the disaster management command stick is held by the MDMC Center so that a lot of work and assistance has been distributed to victims of natural hazards and non-natural hazards.

4.1.3. Establish MDMC in several areas and provide training

Recognizing that the spearhead implementers of disaster management are the people around the hazard, the CENTRAL MDMC seeks to establish the MDMC region and the MDMC area. For this purpose, MDMC center makes the following provisions: General Terms 1. They are located under the Muhammadiyah Provincial or District as an element of The Assistant Leader. 2. The Chairman of the Regional Leadership or the Chairman of the Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership oversees the existence of the Disaster Management Agency. 3. LPB / MDMC Region / Region was formed in an area of Muhammadiyah Regional Leader or Muhammadiyah Regional Leader, as an element of Assistant Leader by the provisions of Article 20, Muhammadiyah Articles of Association, and Muhammadiyah PP Decree 120 / KEP / I.0 / B / 2006 on Qoidah Elements of Assistant Leaders of The Association (L. P. B. P. P. Muhammadiyah 2012).

The duties of LPB / MDMC Region / Region include: establishing guidelines and directions on disaster management efforts that include disaster prevention, emergency management, rehabilitation, and reconstruction fairly and equally; establishing standardization and needs for disaster management based on Muhammadiyah rules and regulations; compiling, establishing, and informing disaster-prone maps; compiling and establishing fixed procedures for handling disaster; report the implementation of disaster management to the Central MDMC every month under normal conditions and at any time in disaster emergencies; controlling the collection and distribution of money and goods, and

account for the use of budgets received from budgets or other revenues (L. P. B. P. P. Muhammadiyah 2012).

The establishment of LPB PWM until November 2014 there are 20 PWM, while for LPB PDM recorded new in Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, and East Java. List of PWM LPB until December 2014: a. LPB PWM Central Java b. LPB PWM East Java c. LPB PWM West Java d. LPB PWM DKI Jakarta e. LPB PWM IN Yogyakarta f. LPB PWM North Sumatra g. LPB PWM West Sumatra h. LPB PWM South Sumatra i. LPB PWM Bengkulu j. LPB PWM Jambi k. LPB PWM Riau l. LPB PWM Lampung m. LPB PWM Bali n. LPB PWM West Kalimantan o. LPB PWM Kalimantan Timur p. LPB PWM South Sulawesi q. LPB PWM North Sulawesi r. LPB PWM Central Sulawesi s. LPB PWM Maluku t. LPB PWM Banten (P. P. Muhammadiyah 2015).

Efforts to add knowledge and proficiency of Muhammadiyah volunteers in disaster management, among others, are carried out with training. The training that has been conducted includes the following: In 2017, Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC), in collaboration with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), held Preparations to Excel in Emergency Response (PEER) with Logistics and Warehouse Management Training materials (Center 2017). In addition to these activities, MDMC also conducts organizational activities through the Building Empowering for Strengthness Team (Best) Program initiated by the Division of Organization and Leadership, held on April 8-9, 2017, at PWM DKI Jakarta.

Immediately, establish MDMC management at DKI Jakarta regional levels such as East Jakarta, West Jakarta, Central Jakarta, South Jakarta, and North Jakarta to carry out institutional work by optimizing their human resources. The best program consists of three main activities: regional MDMC Formation Workshop, Disaster Management, LPB Management Training, Muhammadiyah Volunteer Training, and MDMC Branch Establishment, with participants from MDMC elements of Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership (PDM), Regional Level Ortom, and Institutional Assembly. Before being carried out at MDMC PWM DKI Jakarta, similar activities were also carried out at LPB PWM Gorontalo (Center 2017). In addition to the training mentioned above, various training is carried out by MDMC for Muhammadiyah volunteers. The training that has been carried out can be seen from the following description: a) *Humanitarian Logistic Training*, b) *Shelter Training*, c) *WASH bas PMI training in Jatiningor West Java*, d) *Leadership & Protection Training* (Center 2017).

4.1.4. Coordinate and cooperate with internal and external parties

MDMC is tasked with coordinating the mobilization of Muhammadiyah resources in Disaster Emergency Response, Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness, and Post-Disaster Rehabilitation. So that in its implementation, communication, and coordination is needed with all leadership, assemblies, institutions, business charities, autonomous organizations, and Muhammadiyah cadres.

The following explains the relationship between LPB / Provincial or District MDMC and MDMCCenter: The relationship between LPB / Central MDMC and LPB /Provincial or District MDMC is functional and not a structural relationship. LPB/MDMC Center provides support for LPB/MDMC Region/Region in implementing disaster management work. LPB/MDMC Center provides supporting data and information for LPB/MDMC Region/Region. LPB / MDMC Center organizes disaster data and information and compiles a database system that provides convenience for LPB / MDMC Region / Region in utilizing information. LPB/MDMC Region/Region provides field development information to LPB/MDMC Center. LPB / MDMC Center provides supporting experts, especially those related to disaster management for LPB / MDMC Regions / Regions needing capacity building. In the case of emergency response, LPB / MDMC Center is responsible for mobilizing resources (human and material) LPB / MDMC Region and Region cannot fulfill that. In the case of emergency response, LPB/MDMC Region/Region (where the disaster occurs) is responsible for or coordinates all response activities in the Region (L. P. B. P. P. Muhammadiyah 2012).

In addition to coordinating with regional and regional MDMC, MDMC coordinates with various groups and communities, such as local communities, adolescents, non-governmental organizations, communities, non-governmental institutions, government agencies in Indonesia, following the guidelines described in the chart below:

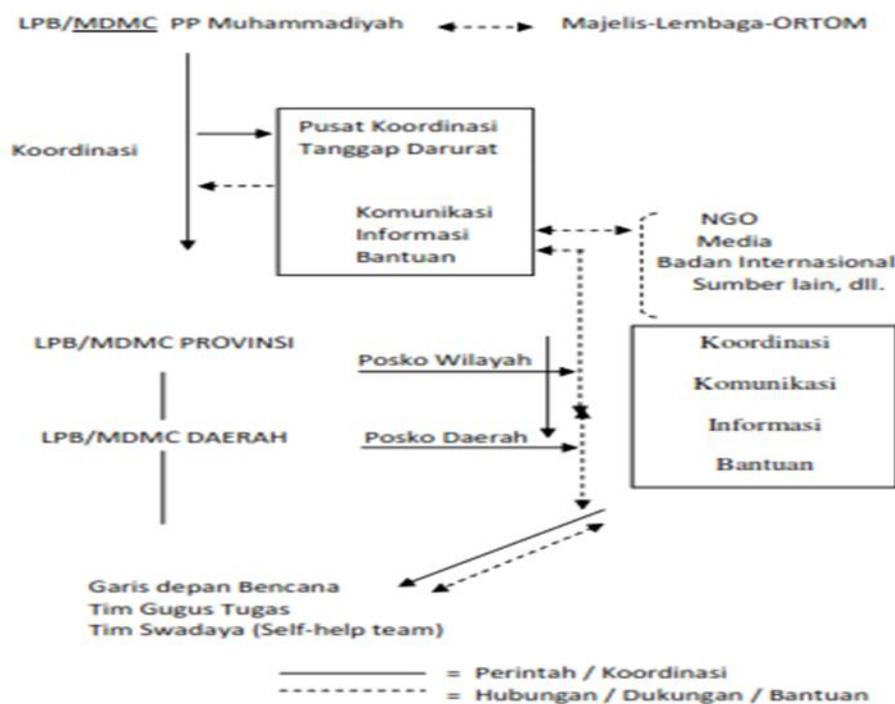


Figure 1. Command flow or flow of relations between MDMC

Source: Decree of the Central Leadership Disaster Management Agency of Muhammadiyah Number 006/KEP/I.17/B/2012 concerning Guidelines for Structure, Organization, and Working Mechanisms of the Disaster Management Center (Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center).

This chart shows the command flow or coordination and the flow of relations between MDMC Muhammadiyah Central Leadership with the autonomous Assembly / Institution, MDMC Wilayah, MDMC Region, Disaster frontline, Task Force Team, Self-Help Team, NGO, media, international agency, and others.

This coordination can increase effectiveness and efficiency in disaster management that can be measured through response speed, response quality, areas served, and nothing that is underserved its basic needs. It needs to understand all sectors: central Government, local Government, organizations or non-governmental institutions, private groups, communities, and campuses. Thus, what has been done by MDMC through several activities held in natural disaster management, is included in the social strategy of multilevel disaster resilience *reengineering* in the capacity building ranging from the level of families, communities, and villages.

Disaster management activities during the period 2010-2015 successfully consolidated Muhammadiyah's strength in both cadres, business charities, zakat and infaq, and Muhammadiyah structure in disaster management efforts. Active cooperation with LAZISMU, General Health Trustees Assembly, Tarjih Assembly, Dikti Assembly, Environment Assembly, Community Empowerment Assembly, Aisyiyah and PWM, and PDM structural networks are running effectively. The award as the most active community organization in disaster management activities in 2013 and 2014 from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) is proof of appreciation of the program's success. Likewise, with the invitation to be a speaker, become a facilitator, become a coach, become a trainee to the cooperation of program implementation from BNPB, Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) at the Provincial and District level. Also, to Non-Governmental Organizations to world institutions such as UNICEF and UNOCHA, the Australian Government or International NGOs such as Direct Relief International, Help Age International, and Word Vision to be evidence of public confidence in the successful implementation of the implementation. Work program. During 2010-2015 Muhammadiyah, through the Disaster Management Agency, was also recognized by stakeholders in disaster management so that it was believed to be the Head of humanitarian forum Indonesia, became the Chairman (presidium) of the Disaster Education Consortium, and became the leader on the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform. Another proof of success is the continued flow of donations from the community, both Muhammadiyah internal networks, CSR from the private sector, to civil society donations from abroad jointly managed between the Disaster Management Agency and LAZISMU to be an important note in the successful implementation of the work program in the period 2010 - 2015 (P. P. Muhammadiyah 2015).

4.1.5. Established Muhammadiyah Covid-19 Command Center (MCCC)

Through the Edict of the Head of Muhammadiyah Center number: 02/MLM/I.0/H/2020 about the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Outbreak, the Head of Muhammadiyah Center expressed concern over the Covid-19 outbreak, which the World Health *Organization*

(WHO) declared a pandemic that became a global problem. After considering the rapid spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia, the Muhammadiyah Central Leadership declared the outbreak as an extraordinary event that must be immediately carried out in earnest, massive, and well-coordinated prevention and action. Muhammadiyah encourages the Government to involve all parties to cooperate and synergize with socialization measures and open and comprehensive policies.

Through the Edict letter of the Muhammadiyah Central Leadership Number 02/Mlm/I.0/H/2020, the Muhammadiyah Central Leadership has formed the Muhammadiyah Covid-19 Command Center (MCCC), which is tasked with coordinating the implementation of programs and actions to handle Covid-19. After its formation, MCCC immediately worked to help patients of the Covid-19 pandemic in various regions of Indonesia. All activities carried out by all Muhammadiyah components to deal with Covid-19 are coordinated, recorded, and reported wholly and regularly by MCCC through its official website: <https://covid19.muhammadiyah.id/>. Some of the MCCC activities are described in Muhammadiyah's contribution below.

4.2. Muhammadiyah contribution

This study shows that Muhammadiyah has contributed a lot to the victims of the disaster. It can be done because Muhammadiyah, through MDMC, already has a five-year program, namely the 2010-2015 work program and the 2015-2020 work program.

MDMC's work program for 2010-2015 is as follows: (P. P. Muhammadiyah 2015) 1. Developing hazard awareness in the Muhammadiyah environment, conducting awareness campaigns to deal with natural hazards amid society, advocacy of disaster management systems, and other rehabilitation programs after disaster emergency response coordinated and systemized with Muhammadiyah movement programs and principles. 2. Improving and optimizing disaster management systems in the form of a network of emergency response nodes, rehabilitation in Muhammadiyah environment for natural hazards through mutually shoulder-to-shoulder natural disaster management, increasing the capacity of cadres, volunteers, and disaster management managers. 3. Increase coherence with the readiness of Muhammadiyah Social Health Business Charity (AUMKESOS) and Muhammadiyah PKU Hospital (General Health Center) and other hospitals in natural disaster management, improve the quality of emergency response (*time and mobilization*), improve the quality of *management* and procurement of natural disaster emergency response logistics, and advocacy and rehabilitation after hazards.

While the MDMC work program in 2015-2020 is as follows: (L. P. B. P. P. Muhammadiyah 2015). 1. Movement System Development Program: Improving the system, understanding, and awareness of Muhammadiyah citizens and the public in general in disaster management and mitigation with disaster risk reduction based on human and Islamic values as part of the realization of the Islamic Movement. 2. Organizational and Leadership Development Program: Increases the capacity of leadership and institutional personnel at all

levels effectively as a driver of resilience in the face of disasters. 3. Network Development Program: Strengthening and maintaining the nodes of disaster management networks between the leaders of the Association (assemblies, institutions, autonomous organizations, Muhammadiyah business charities) and with disaster management agencies at the regional, national, regional, and global levels. 4. Resource Development Program: Increase the capacity of leaders, cadres, members, and volunteers in optimizing Muhammadiyah's program in the field of disaster management and mitigation. 5. Service Action Development Program: Increases the role of disaster management and mitigation; improve the function of service advocacy and public policy related to disaster management; as well as facilitate the concept of schools, universities, hospitals, and health care facilities on disaster alert and pilgrims/disaster alert communities in Muhammadiyah.

The implementation of the above programs has been successful, as seen in Muhammadiyah's contribution through MDMC in its two leadership periods in the field of disaster management, such as the following.

4.2.1. Muhammadiyah's contribution to disaster management from 2010 to 2015.

From the program planned as above, many things have been done by MDMC to become Muhammadiyah's contribution in disaster management. These achievements include: Study Fikih manuscript on disaster management developed by the Tarjih Assembly of Muhammadiyah Central Leadership; Coordinate and consolidation carried out at the national level through national working meetings (Rakernas) in 2011 and 2014, followed by regional work meetings (Rakerwil) in regional leaders, the establishment of MDMC (Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center) in 20 provinces in Indonesia; the management of organizational mechanism guidelines, as well as the development of operational guidelines for disaster emergency response; There is an intense relationship with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Ministry of Health's Health Crisis Management Center (Ministry of Health), and community organizations engaged in disaster management, organizations that engage in voicing humanity at the national level, as well as established with institutions at the international level (P. P. Muhammadiyah 2015).

In addition, Muhammadiyah has also made the best contribution in disaster management in 2010-2015 as follows: (P. P. Muhammadiyah 2015)

1. 2010: Handling of the eruption of Mount Sinabung, the eruption of Mount Merapi, the Flood of Wasior, the Tsunami of Mentawai, the eruption of Mount Bromo.
2. 2011: Handling of the eruption of Mount Merapi, Tangse Pidie Aceh flood, southern Garut flood, Dieng poison gas, Eruption of Lokon mountain, the south coastal flood of West Sumatra, the eruption of Mount Gamalama of North Maluku, the flood of Pati Jateng, landslides Wonosobo Jateng.
3. 2012: Bengawan Solo flood management, East Lombok floods, Temanggung landslides, Padang city floods, Ambon city flash floods, Seram island flash floods, Sigi Sulteng earthquakes, Parigi Sulteng floods, Bogor earthquakes, Balinuraga

Lampung social conflicts, Aceh Singkil floods, Rohingya refugees in Medan, Soreang Bandung floods, Barito floods north of Central Kalimantan.

4. 2013: Maros Bonep Pangkep Sulsel flood management, Jakarta floods, Lokon eruption, Minahasa flood, ROKATENDA NTT mountain eruption, Manado flood, Sampang Madura flood, Dieng earthquake, Cigintung Majalengka moving landslide, Sampang conflict victims' refugee assistance in Sidoarjo, north Lombok earthquake, central Aceh earthquake, Southeast Sulawesi flood, Way Ela Ambon dam flood, Rokatenda NTT mountain eruption, eruption of Mount Sinabung Karo, Purworejo flood, East Java floods (Bojonegoro, Tuban, Lamongan, Gresik, Surabaya), overseas mission: Philippine Hayan storm response.
5. 2014: Jakarta flood management, West Java floods (Bekasi, Subang, Karawang, Indramayu), Central Java floods (Pemalang, Pekalongan, Kendal, Kudus, Demak, Jepara, Pati), Manado flash floods, Sinabung mountain eruptions, Aceh floods, Banjarnegara landslides, West Bandung Baleendah floods.
6. 2015: Banjarnegara landslide rehabilitation, Indramayu floods, overseas mission: Nepal earthquake response.

4.2.2. Muhammadiyah's contribution in disaster management from 2016 to 2020.

Non-governmental organizations, including religious organizations such as Muhammadiyah, play a crucial role in disaster management. It is because he is often the spearhead, moving faster and more widely reaching the community. The reason is as follows: *First*, religious organizations, including Muhammadiyah, are in the midst of society. It had stood long before the state existed or was formed. *Second*, religious organizations have loyal followers to help their funds, time, energy, and possessions based on their happy beliefs. *Third*, community organizations also have a vast network, prominent members (constituents), and movements are based on religious values that are believed and often guided/ followed by the wider community. *Fourth*, have strong, broad, and ample assets. *Fifth*, have connections or access to the Government from central to regional and network with other organizations with the same value and purpose (Ardianto 2021).

Therefore, it is not surprising that Muhammadiyah's role is also increasingly fundamental in disaster management. From 2016 to 2020, Muhammadiyah's contributions include the following:

1. 2016: Emergency response to natural earthquake hazards in Pidie Jaya regency, Aceh, and other disaster management.
2. 2017: Response to flash flood emergency response operations in Grabag District of Magelang Regency and other disaster management.
3. 2018: Disaster response, by mitigating natural hazards of earthquakes and tsunamis in Palu, Donggala Central Sulawesi, earthquakes in Lombok West Nusa Tenggara Province, floods and landslides in Pacitan Provisini Central Java, Sunda

Strait tsunami on the Coast of Banten Province and Lampung Province, and other disaster management.

4. 2019: Response to natural drought hazards in Jepara, floods in Jakarta and Banten, and other disaster management.
5. 2020: Jakarta and Banten flood emergency response, Covid 19 prevention response, and disaster and other outbreak management. Various activities were carried out by MDMC from the Center to the region to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic: (P. P. Muhammadiyah 2015)
 1. Become a manager in the MCCC structure as both a core administrator and a technical implementer.
 2. Spraying disinfectants at Muhammadiyah Business Charity and other public facilities (49,211 locations).
 3. Become a team of starters and funerals indicated by Covid-19 in several districts and cities.
 4. Implement corona movement alert program (SIGRAK) in collaboration with DFAT Australia and Palladium in 13 provinces and 34 districts/cities).
 5. Conduct education through educational cars, billboard installation, and banners through the SIGRAK program.
 6. Open call center services (Health, Religion, and Psychosocial Support Services) through the SIGRAK program.
 7. Dissemination of Covid-19 guidelines through various publication media in the SIGRAK program.
 8. Hold webinars / covid talk to educate the public about Covid-19 in the SIGRAK program.
 9. In collaboration with RSU PKU, MCCC, LAZISMU in several regions held the implementation of Covid19 Vaccination to increase herd immunity (group immunity) of the community formed and community conditions can return to normal activities.
 10. Implementing Food Security Movement (GETAPAK) in collaboration with DFAT Australia and MPM PP Muhammadiyah in 4 provinces and 15 districts/cities.
 11. Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) PP Muhammadiyah showed full support to the efforts of Muhammadiyah Covid-19 Command Center (MCCC), a special task force formed by PP Muhammadiyah in handling Covid-19 by organizing the Muhammadiyah Volunteer National Jamboree with the theme "Strengthening Religious Movements Facing Pandemics and Disaster Risk Reduction Efforts" online through various media on October 29, 2020. This jamboree was followed by all elements of Muhammadiyah volunteers throughout Indonesia, both from MDMC itself and Muhammadiyah autonomous organizations and business charities.
 12. MDMC, together with Nahdlatul Ulama Disaster and Climate Change Agency, Catholic Student Association of the Republic of Indonesia, Radio Antar Penduduk Indonesia, Senkom, Amateur Radio Indonesia Organization, National Amil Zakat Agency, Indonesian Red Cross, and BPBD Merauke Regency, became a Covid-19 Task Force under the BNPB Covid-19 Task Force Team. All socialize health protocols (prokes) at each match venue, distribute masks, socialize outside the venue for the general public, and assist the task force covid committee PON XX Papua. Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) PDM Gowa,

making a special coffin for Muslims infected with the Covid-19 virus. This coffin is provided for free, intended for the Covid-19 corpse who died at home or who did self-isolation. 14. Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) PD Muhammadiyah Klaten, in collaboration with BPBD Klaten, opened a unique soup kitchen for the Covid-19 Funeral Team.

However, although Muhammadiyah's strategy in disaster management is entirely valid and its contribution is quite comprehensive, Muhammadiyah still faces challenges and obstacles that are not light in dealing with disasters, especially the Covid-19 pandemic period. Among the challenges facing him are: Facing multi-hazard; the complexity of personnel capacity, team logistics, and facility modifications are increasing; worth of affected areas related to the handling of COVID-19 (tracing, testing, treatment, and referral system) is a must; risk of COVID-19 transmission is higher in the affected areas; Every patient should be suspected of COVID-19 until it proves negative (Nihayati 2021).

5. Conclusion

It turns out Muhammadiyah did not stay silent when watching the disaster hit the regions of Indonesia. To make disaster management more focused and efficient, Muhammadiyah established MDMC in 2010. After establishing MDMC, Muhammadiyah devised a disaster management strategy and began contributing to disaster management. Muhammadiyah's strategy in disaster management follows the stages of preventive stages before the occurrence of disasters to practical actions, namely disaster management methods such as mitigation, disaster preparedness, emergency response attitude when disasters occur, and recovery or recovery of conditions after disasters. Moreover, to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic, Muhammadiyah formed MCCC in 2020.

Muhammadiyah's strategy and its contribution to disaster management in 2010-2020 are the findings of this study, allowing it to be investigated by other community organizations, even by the Government. In Muhammadiyah, there are experts in disasters who understand the theory and have also practiced it in many handlings natural and non-natural hazards inside and outside Indonesia.

This study is limited to assessing Muhammadiyah's strategy and contribution in dealing with disasters from 2010 to 2020. In the future, there needs to be a comparative study between what Muhammadiyah has done with what other organizations, especially Islamic organizations, need to identify and map the advantages and weaknesses of each so that all these organizations can support each other and complement each other in helping the community overcome the multi-hazard disasters that befall them. It is based on the idea that a disaster cannot be handled alone by an organization, no matter how big the organization. Even the Government cannot handle natural hazards on its own without the participation of the community. It would be nice if all parties were shoulder to shoulder in dealing with

hazards, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Undoubtedly people will be helped and be helped by their burdens, and indeed, they will be very grateful.

References

- Anthoni, Ayomi. 2018. 'Organisasi Papua Merdeka Yang Menuntut Pemisahan Papua Dari Indonesia, Apa Dan Siapa Mereka?' *BBC News Indonesia*. <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-46539502>.
- Ardianto, Aan. 2021. 'Kerja Tuntas Muhammadiyah Dalam Penanganan Bencana'. *Muhammadiyah*. <https://muhammadiyah.or.id/kerja-tuntas-muhammadiyah-dalam-penanganan-bencana/> (July 12, 2021).
- Bencana, Badan Nasional Penanggulangan. 2020. 'No Title'. *Infografis Data Bencana*. <https://gis.bnpb.go.id/>.
- . 2021. 'BNPB Berbagi Pengalaman Penanganan Covid-19 Di Hadapan Auditor Intern Pemerintah'. *Berita*. <https://www.bnpb.go.id/berita/bnpb-berbagi-pengalaman-penanganan-covid19-di-hadapan-auditor-intern-pemerintah>.
- Bush, Robin. 2015. 'Muhammadiyah and Disaster Response: Innovation and Change in Humanitarian Assistance'. In *Natural Disaster Management in the Asia-Pacific: Policy and Governance*, , 33–48.
- Center, Muhammadiyah Disaster Management. 2017. "MDMC in Action." *Edisi Januari - Juni 2017*. Yogyakarta.
- Fauzia, Amelia. 2017. 'Penolong Kesengsaraan Umum: The Charitable Activism of Muhammadiyah during the Colonial Period'. *South East Asia Research* 25(4): 379–94.
- Fery, and Muhamad Dasril. 2020. 'Evaluasi Pelatihan Rencana Pemulihan Usaha Dalam Program Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center'. *Jurnal Inovasi Ilmu Sosial dan Politik* 2(2): 160.
- Mohd. Robi Amri, Narwawi Pramudiarta Lilik Kurniawan Ridwan Yunus. 2011. *Indeks Rawan Bencana Indonesia*. Jakarta: Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana.
- Muhammadiyah, Lembaga Penanggulangan Bencana Pimpinan Pusat. 2012. *PEDOMAN STRUKTUR, ORGANISASI DAN MEKANISME KERJA LEMBAGA PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA MUHAMMADIYAH (MUHAMMADIYAH DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER)*. Yogyakarta.
- . 2015. *LAPORAN PELAKSANAAN PROGRAM KERJA LEMBAGA PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA*. Yogyakarta.
- Muhammadiyah, Pimpinan Pusat. 2015. *LAPORAN LEMBAGA PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH PERIODE 2010-2015*. Yogyakarta.

- . 2021a. 'Sejarah Berdirinya Muhammadiyah'. <https://muhammadiyah.or.id/sejarah-berdirinya-muhammadiyah/>.
- . 2021b. 'Sejarah Singkat Muhammadiyah'. <https://muhammadiyah.or.id/sejarah-singkat-muhammadiyah/>.
- Nihayati, Zuhdiyah. 2021. *EMT Muhammadiyah Deployment During COVID-19 Pandemic*. Yogyakarta.
- Rachmawati, Emma. 2018. 'Islamic-Based Organization in Indonesia: Role of Muhammadiyah in Health Improvement'. In *The 1st International Conference on Social Determinants of Health (ICSDH 2018)*, 44–51.
- Sakban, Abdul, Maemunah, and Hafisah. 2020. 'Disaster Management Education of the Earthquake By Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre.' *Paedagoria* 11(1): 28–35.
- Sani, Kiki Rasmala, and Syamsuddin Syamsuddin. 2020. 'Peran Lembaga Muhammadiyah Dalam Mitigasi Bencana Di Kabupaten Sinjai'. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora* 13(1): 37.
- Suwaryo, Putra Agina Widyaswara, Sarwono, and Podo Yuwono. 2020. 'Peran Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center Dalam Mitigasi Bencana'. *Jurnal Ilmiah Permas: Jurnal Ilmiah STIKES Kendal* 10(1): 33–40.
- Suyadi, Zalik Nuryana, and Niki Alma Febriana Fauzi. 2020. 'The Fiqh of Disaster: The Mitigation of Covid-19 in the Perspective of Islamic Education-Neuroscience'. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 51: 101848. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2020.101848>.