

Analisis dan Strategi Mitigasi Risiko Penyelenggaraan Kesehatan Haji terhadap Jemaah serta Obat dan Perbekalan Kesehatan Tahun 2024 = Analysis and Risk Mitigation Strategy for Organizing Hajj Health towards the Congregation as well as Medicines and Health Supplies in 2024

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan analisis dan strategi mitigasi risiko, sampai dengan memberikan alternatif kebijakan dalam penyelenggaraan kesehatan haji terhadap obat dan perbekalan kesehatan. Dinamika penyelenggaraan kesehatan haji mempengaruhi rangkaian penyelenggaraan mulai dari di Indonesia (pra operasional), di Arab Saudi (operasional), dan kembali ke Indonesia (pasca operasional). Hasil mitigasi risiko dilakukan analisis untuk mendapatkan alternatif kebijakan terhadap faktor risiko penyelenggaraan kesehatan haji terhadap jemaah serta obat dan perbekalan kesehatan. Metode penelitian yang dilakukan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif berdasarkan makna. Desain penelitian menggunakan metode mitigasi risiko Gray and Larson yang terbagi ke dalam 4 tahapan yaitu tahap identifikasi risiko, penilaian risiko, pengembangan risiko, dan mengontrol respon risiko. Hasil penelitian menggunakan metode Risk Breakdown Struktur (RBS) diperoleh 20 faktor risiko yang dikelompokkan ke dalam masa pra operasional, operasional, dan pasca operasional. Dari risiko yang diidentifikasi dilakukan analisis dan matriks yang mengkategorikan status risiko yaitu level 5 (sangat tinggi) sebanyak 8 risiko, level 4 (tinggi) 5 risiko, level 3 (sedang) 6 risiko, dan level 2 (rendah) 1 risiko. Masing-masing risiko dilakukan mitigasi sampai dengan alternatif penanganan risiko. Beberapa masukan dan saran diberikan kepada Kementerian Kesehatan (Pusat Kesehatan Haji, Direktorat Pengelolaan dan Pelayanan Kefarmasian), dan Kementerian Agama sebagai alternatif kebijakan di masa mendatang.

.....This research aims to carry out risk analysis and mitigation strategies, up to providing alternative policies in organizing Hajj health regarding medicines and health supplies. The dynamics of Hajj health management influence the series of activities starting from Indonesia (pre-operational), Saudi Arabia (operational) and returning to Indonesia (post-operational). The results of risk mitigation are analyzed to obtain alternative policies regarding the risk factors for organizing Hajj health care for pilgrims as well as medicines and health supplies. The research method used was a qualitative research method based on meaning. The research design uses the Gray and Larson risk mitigation method which is divided into 4 stages, namely risk identification, risk assessment, risk development and risk response control. The results of research using the Risk Breakdown Structure (RBS) method obtained 20 risk factors which were grouped into pre-operational, operational and post-operational periods. From the identified risks, an analysis and matrix is carried out which categorizes the risk status, namely level 5 (very high) with 8 risks, level 4 (high) with 5 risks, level 3 (medium) with 6 risks, and level 2 (low) with 1 risk. Each risk is mitigated through alternative risk management. Several inputs and suggestions were given to the Ministry of Health (Hajj Health Center, Directorate of Management and Pharmaceutical Services), and the Ministry of Religion as alternative policies in the future.