



The Role of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Tackling Natural Disasters (Manado City)

Mursid Pangalima, Dian Ferriswara, Ulul Albab

Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi, Universitas Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya, Jl. Semolowaru No.84, Menur Pumpungan, Kec. Sukolilo, Surabaya, Jawa Timur 60118

Korespondensi Penulis: dianferriswara@unitomo.ac.id

Abstract. *This study analyzes the role of the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in managing natural disasters and examines the challenges faced, along with efforts to overcome them. A qualitative descriptive approach was used, with data collected through interviews, observations, and documentation involving key informants, such as the Head of BPBD Manado City. The data were processed using Miles et al.'s (2014) interactive analysis model, which includes data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings reveal that BPBD plays three primary roles in disaster management. First, as a coordinator, BPBD acts as a command center, ensuring effective collaboration between government agencies, military (TNI), police, NGOs, and volunteers during disaster events. Second, as a regulator, BPBD formulates administrative and technical policies, including disaster management plans based on risk assessments and stakeholder-driven frameworks. Third, as an executor, BPBD directly implements activities in disaster management, including preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery, with an Incident Commander maintaining operational control during emergencies. Challenges faced by BPBD include low public discipline, limited awareness of disaster risks, inadequate equipment, and insufficient human resources in both quality and quantity. To address these issues, BPBD has initiated several efforts, including capacity building through training programs, promoting community-based disaster management, and establishing partnerships with national and international institutions such as UNDP and FAO. These efforts highlight the significance of an integrated, participatory, and coordinated disaster management system at the local government level. The study underscores the need for continued improvement in disaster management capabilities and community involvement.*

Keywords: *BPBD (Regional Disaster Management Agency), Community-based disaster management, Coordination, Disaster management, Policy.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Disasters, both natural and human-made, pose serious risks to humanity. Natural disasters, such as floods, landslides, tsunamis, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, result from environmental disturbances (Randongkir et al., 2025). The Indonesian government plays a vital role in disaster management, an integral part of national development that encompasses pre- and post-disaster measures. As natural disasters are often viewed as uncontrollable force majeure events, strengthening public awareness and preparedness is essential to minimize casualties.

The framework for disaster management in Indonesia has evolved significantly with the enactment of Law Number 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management. This legal foundation is reinforced by the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Regulation (BNPB Regulation No. 3 of 2008) on Guidelines for the Establishment of Regional Disaster Management Agencies (BPBD: *Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah*) and the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri No. 48 of 2008) on the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of BPBD. These are further supported by several implementing regulations,

including Presidential Regulation (Perpres No. 8 of 2008) concerning the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPb) and three government regulations: Government Regulation (PP No. 21 of 2008) on Disaster Management Implementation, PP No. 22 of 2008 on Disaster Relief Funding and Management, and PP No. 23 of 2008 on the Involvement of International and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations..

Law Number 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management, particularly Articles 35 and 36, stipulates that every region must develop a disaster management plan as part of its preparedness and mitigation efforts. This requirement is further elaborated in Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008, which provides detailed provisions for the implementation of disaster management at both national and regional levels.

The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) was established to implement a comprehensive approach to disaster management, shifting from a conventional focus on emergency response to a broader perspective that emphasizes all phases of disaster management, particularly risk reduction. The creation of BPBD falls under the authority of local governments, which are required to issue regional regulations to support disaster management efforts. In line with this mandate, the Manado City Government enacted Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 1 of 2012, which governs the establishment, functions, authority, and responsibilities of the Manado City BPBD in implementing effective disaster management.

Regional disaster management efforts should start with the formulation of policies aligned with existing regulations to address disaster risks effectively. Strategies developed by local governments must be tailored to the unique geographical and socio-economic conditions of their respective regions. Furthermore, disaster management operations at the national level must be implemented in an effective, efficient, and sustainable manner to ensure long-term resilience (Dwi et al, 2022).

Disaster management forms an integral component of national development, encompassing activities conducted before, during, and after a disaster. The government holds primary responsibility for implementing these measures, with particular emphasis on post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation. Immediate and equitable fulfillment of the rights of affected communities and displaced persons, in accordance with established service standards, is essential to prevent further harm. Moreover, the restoration of disaster-impacted conditions and the allocation of adequate and readily available funds within the state budget are critical guarantees to support effective reconstruction and rehabilitation for disaster victims.

Manado City has several areas that are prone to disasters, especially floods and flash floods. The areas most prone to flooding are Kelurahan Komo Luar and Kelurahan Karame. In addition, the banks of the Tomohon River are also known to be prone to inundation. Some other areas that are prone to flash floods include Kompleks Gereja Elim – Malalayang, Kompleks Lembah Sari - Winangun II, and Kompleks Stadion Klabat – Ranotana. Based on the results of the map overlay which is a flood-prone parameter, Manado City is dominated by areas with flood vulnerability classes, which covers an area of 6492.39 ha or around 44.05% of the area of Manado City. Furthermore, it is followed by areas with moderate flood vulnerability class levels of 5476.01 ha and areas that are very vulnerable to flooding which are 2180.11 ha.

Building on this context, the present study seeks to comprehensively examine and analyze the role of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in addressing natural disasters in Manado City. It also aims to identify the key challenges encountered by BPBD and the strategies implemented to overcome these obstacles in the course of disaster management efforts.

2. THEORETICAL STUDIES

According to role theory, a role refers to a set of distinct behaviors associated with a particular position. It reflects the dynamic aspects of actions or behaviors performed in fulfilling the rights and obligations linked to one's status. When individuals successfully perform their roles, they typically expect their actions to align with the expectations of their social environment. A role also represents the behaviors anticipated from an individual holding a specific status, closely connecting role performance with social status. This is because roles encompass various conditions that evolve over time as individuals exercise their rights and responsibilities within their given status.

Djamarah (2009) emphasizes that individuals who dedicate themselves as educators must assume multiple roles as mentors. A role represents the entirety of behaviors required of a person in fulfilling their duties. Similarly, Muin (2006) defines a role as the exercise of one's rights and obligations according to their social status. The foundation of role theory originates from theater, where actors perform roles based on audience expectations. In a societal context, roles emerge from established social patterns, determining both actions and opportunities available to individuals within a community. Roles are therefore crucial in regulating individual behavior in accordance with prevailing social norms.

A role may take the form of actions performed by an individual or a group. According to Poerwadarminta (1995), these actions represent a set of expected behaviors associated with individuals who hold certain positions within society. Similarly, the KKBI defines a role as a collection of expectations attached to individuals occupying a specific status or position within a group.

Government institutions play diverse roles in development, encompassing not only public service delivery but also ideological and spiritual dimensions. According to Ndraha (2007), these roles can be categorized into three main functions: serving citizens, empowering citizens, and facilitating the development process. Service-oriented roles promote social justice, empowerment roles foster community independence, and development roles contribute to societal prosperity.

According to Ndraha (2007), the government, as an institution responsible for guiding society, has a technical role aimed at empowering communities. One of its primary functions is to implement development policies designed to address various societal issues through comprehensive actions. In fulfilling this role, the government acts as the manager of community needs, ensuring the provision and distribution of essential public services and citizen services through effective policy-making, management, and operational execution.

The government fulfills its role in managing and distributing various community needs through its organizational structure, with village and sub-district officials serving as the frontline representatives directly interacting with citizens. At this level, the government plays a crucial role in addressing community needs by formulating policies, managing administrative tasks, providing essential services, and ensuring equitable access for all citizens. According to Ndraha (2007), the fundamental function of government is to deliver services to the public without discrimination, ensuring that every citizen receives fair and equal treatment.

In addition to providing broad opportunities for the welfare of all citizens, the government is tasked with fulfilling community needs through development, guidance, and empowerment initiatives. From an administrative perspective, the functions and roles of government organizations evolve through the refinement of authority, responsibilities, specialization, organizational regulations, and control mechanisms. Meanwhile, from a social psychology viewpoint, government institutions are closely linked to the attitudes and behaviors of individuals and groups within the bureaucracy, both formal and informal, which influence how these institutions operate internally and interact externally (Ndraha, 2007).

The existence of government is vital to both individual and collective life within society. Its primary function is to regulate and protect citizens, ensuring safety and social order. As societal issues emerge and evolve, they are gradually identified by the state, which bears the responsibility of addressing them through appropriate government institutions (Thoha, 2005).

According to Siagian (2003), several key government roles are emphasized:

- a. **Stabilizer** – The government is responsible for initiating change in times of social unrest that threaten national integrity. This role involves the capacity to socialize policies and employ educational, persuasive, and continuous approaches to maintain stability.
- b. **Creator of New Ideas** – The government must generate innovative concepts to enhance governance effectiveness, which requires strong legitimacy. Attention must focus on integrating new ideas into bureaucratic systems through conceptual, systemic, procedural, and operational innovations.
- c. **Modernizer** – In its developmental role, the government seeks to build national strength and independence, striving for equality with other nations. This entails advancing science, managerial expertise, natural resource utilization, a robust education system, democratic political foundations, and forward-looking development goal.
- d. **Pioneer** – The government serves as a role model by promoting positive initiatives, such as fostering effective work ethics, justice, discipline, environmental stewardship, socio-cultural awareness, and willingness to sacrifice for national interests.
- e. **Executor** – The government is tasked with implementing development policies as a national obligation, framing these efforts not as burdens but as commitments to national security and welfare.

Yusuf (2014) highlights three essential roles of government apparatus in building society:

- a. **Regulator** – The government functions as a regulator by formulating and implementing policies that provide direction for balanced development. This includes establishing regulations aimed at improving order and guiding community empowerment initiatives, thereby ensuring effective and organized development processes.
- b. **Dynamizer** – In its role as a dynamizer, the government stimulates community participation and addresses issues that arise in the development process. This involves delivering intensive, inclusive, and effective guidance and direction to all community

members, regardless of social differences, to maintain the momentum of regional development.

- c. **Facilitator** – As a facilitator, the government creates conducive conditions for development implementation by bridging government and community interests. This role requires providing facilities and resources that meet community needs while ensuring safety, comfort, and order.

According to the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (2003), as cited by Wijayanto (2012), a disaster is defined as a severe disruption to society that results in widespread losses affecting people, property, and the environment, with impacts that surpass the community's capacity to manage using available resources. Disasters are extraordinary events, whether caused by natural phenomena or human activities—including technological failures—that trigger extensive responses from individuals, communities, and the environment.

Ramli (2010) defines disaster management as a discipline concerned with understanding disasters and all related aspects, particularly disaster risks and strategies to mitigate them. It is described as a dynamic process encompassing key management functions, including planning, organizing, mobilizing resources, and supervising activities.

The goal of disaster management management, according to (Usiono et al., 2018), is to reduce or eliminate possible losses and hazards, ensure victims receive assistance quickly and appropriately, and facilitate quick and efficient recovery. The ongoing process in which governments, companies, and civil society prepare for and mitigate the impact of disasters, respond and act quickly during disasters, and take action after a disaster has occurred is referred to as the disaster management cycle. There is a disaster management cycle that describes the steps involved in each phase of disaster management and is used in those efforts.

According to Khambali, (2017) categorizes the disaster management cycle into 3 stages, including: a. Pre-disaster: Prevention involves a medium and more targeted level of preparedness. b. Disaster: When an incident or crisis occurs, responding to an emergency takes precedence over all other tasks. c. Post-disaster: The most important step after a disaster is recovery and reconstruction.

In addition, disaster management activities consist of the following (Khambali, 2017):

- a. Prevention

The goal of prevention is to prevent disasters by eliminating hazards where possible. Creating disaster warning posts and getting used to living orderly and disciplined are two examples of disaster prevention efforts.

b. Disaster Mitigation

Disaster mitigation refers to a set of actions aimed at minimizing disaster impacts and reducing risks through infrastructure development, public awareness initiatives, and capacity building efforts. Examples of mitigation measures include community education programs and the establishment of disaster management teams.

c. Preparedness

A series of measures taken to prepare for a disaster through planning and implementing reasonable and practical measures is known as preparedness. For example, creating command posts, contingency plans, preparing communication facilities, socializing disaster management regulations/guidelines, and preparing evacuation locations.

d. Early Warning

The purpose of early warning is to give an indication that a disaster may be imminent. The provision of early warning must meet 4 conditions, including being official, immediate, firm, not confusing, and reaching the public

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study on the role of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in addressing natural disasters in Manado City employed a qualitative research approach, specifically using a descriptive method. According to Nazir (2011), descriptive research is used to examine the current status of a group, object, condition, system of thought, or class of events. Data collection techniques included interviews, observations, and documentation, with informants comprising authorized officials, notably the Head of the Manado City BPBD. Data were analyzed using the interactive model developed by Miles et al. (2014), which involves three main stages: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Overcoming Natural Disasters in Manado City

a BPBD as a Coordinator in Disaster Management

The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) plays a crucial and indispensable role in coordinating disaster management efforts. Natural disasters often result in human casualties, environmental degradation, property losses, and psychological trauma. Therefore, it is essential to safeguard communities through disaster management strategies that are well-

planned, integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive, covering all phases of disaster response—pre-disaster preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery.

In essence, coordination requires the awareness of each member of the organization or organization to adjust to each other or its role with other members or organizations so that members or organizations do not work alone. Therefore, the concept of unity of action is the core of coordination, strengthening organizational institutions in order to be able to provide unity of action to prevent overlap in carrying out tasks in the field, especially in agencies involved in the disaster management process that occurred in Manado City.

The Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) functions primarily as a coordinator in disaster management efforts. It oversees and ensures effective coordination across all stages of disaster response, which may vary depending on the scale and impact of the disaster. As a coordinating body, the BPBD has demonstrated an effective role by responding promptly to disaster events and working closely with the city government to manage emergency situations.

BPBD acts as a command center that coordinates various government agencies, the TNI, the National Police, non-governmental organizations, and volunteers in disaster management. This coordination is crucial to ensure a quick and efficient response, especially in the emergency response stage. The Manado City BPBD in carrying out its duties when a disaster occurs is regulated in accordance with the main duties and functions as a coordinator in the authority of disaster management.

The findings of the study show that the unity of action has gone quite well because there is awareness for each member to adjust to each other with other organizational units/agencies in order to achieve harmony in the implementation of disaster management in Manado City, but in the unity of actions carried out by the coordinator, namely from the BPBD to prevent.

The overlap in the field is still not effective, this is caused by several factors such as the disconnection of communication during the emergency response period, then the delay in the formation of the countermeasures team where other agencies are still very dependent on the BPBD itself.

The coordination function of BPBD is implemented across all phases of disaster management, including pre-disaster preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery. This coordination involves collaboration with technical disaster management agencies. During emergency response, BPBD exercises a command function by appointing an

Emergency Response Commander or Incident Commander, with mayoral approval, to oversee and control ongoing disaster situations.

b BPBD as a Regulator in Disaster Management

Aligned with the vision of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), “*National Resilience in Facing Disasters*,” disaster management is a shared responsibility involving all levels of society and managed by both central and regional governments. In accordance with Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, local governments hold specific responsibilities in disaster management. These responsibilities are executed with reference to central government regulations to ensure synergy and consistency in the implementation of disaster management policies.

Considering the diverse types of natural disasters, the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) carries the responsibility of acting as a regulator or policymaker in disaster management. These policies encompass programs for pre-disaster preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery. The formulation of such policies is conducted through forums that engage all relevant stakeholders to ensure inclusivity and comprehensive decision-making.

In formulating disaster management policies, the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) refers to the Head Regulation (PERKA) issued by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). These regulations are adopted and adapted by the Manado City BPBD, which collaborates with technical agencies related to disaster management to develop specific policies. The finalized policies are then submitted to the relevant legal authorities for official endorsement.

Based on the draft Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) framework prepared by the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), disaster management policies are categorized into two main types:

- a. administrative policies
- b. technical policy

Administrative policies serve as supporting measures for technical policies, aimed at reducing both the number of people exposed to disaster risks and the potential asset losses within an area. These policies primarily focus on enhancing regional capacity, particularly through the development of local government apparatus, to strengthen disaster management efforts for various types of disasters. The assessment of regional resilience is based on the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) indicators, which guide the identification of priority

actions to be implemented in disaster management. These priority actions then form the foundation for formulating administrative policies.

In addition to administrative policies, policy formulation in the context of disaster management is a technical policy. Technical policies are obtained based on disaster risk assessments and maps. The policy component is technical and must be considered for any disaster at the lowest level of government within its scope of study. The preparation of technical policies must pay attention to the risk map that has been prepared. Disaster risk maps are able to show the level of risk in each of the lowest government areas studied. Similar to the preparation of administrative policies, technical policies are prepared by discussing and consulting with policy makers related to the implementation of disaster management.

c BPBD as an Executor in Disaster Management in Manado City

The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) also serves as an executor, directly implementing disaster management measures in the field. This role involves carrying out operational activities during all phases of disaster management, including preparedness, emergency response, and recovery, to ensure effective and timely action in mitigating disaster impacts on the community.

Pursuant to Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) is mandated to serve as the primary executor of disaster management activities. These activities encompass all phases, including pre-disaster preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery. Within the Manado City government, disaster management is classified as a mandatory function associated with basic public services, making its implementation a governmental obligation. In this context, BPBD serves as the sole government body responsible for executing disaster management operations in Manado City.

Regarding the role of the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) as an executor or implementer, it refers to the elements of the BPBD itself, which is regulated in the Manado City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2012 concerning disaster management. In the emergency response phase, the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) has the authority to appoint an incident commander or emergency response command. The emergency response command aims to provide a disaster emergency handling system that is used to synergize and integrate the use of all existing resources, be it human resources, equipment, funds or budgets.

The Incident Commander has the authority to establish a post at the disaster site to bring services closer to the community or disaster victims. The post in question is not a structural organization, so the composition is very simple with a short control span and not many levels so that emergency handling can be carried out appropriately.

Regarding the function of the emergency response command, if it is associated with the usefulness of the emergency response command function according to Kusumasari (2014) because there is still a lot of public information that has been proven to be inadequate, such as the disaster warning system, reports issued by the media that often exaggerate the level of disaster, therefore an emergency response command is needed to be able to maintain the situation in the event of a disaster.

It can be concluded that the command function in disaster management serves as a crucial mechanism for maintaining control during disaster events. In such situations, the risk of conflicting information is high, making the presence of an Incident Commander essential. The Incident Commander plays a pivotal role in leading, coordinating, and overseeing all aspects of the emergency response to ensure effective and well-organized operations.

Obstacles and Efforts of BPBD in Tackling Natural Disasters in Manado City

In carrying out its mandate to manage natural disasters, the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) faces several challenges, primarily related to community discipline. For instance, delays often occur when communities are asked to submit disaster-related data. Additionally, limited public awareness of disaster risks and insufficient understanding of disaster preparedness measures hinder both preventive and responsive efforts in disaster management.

In disaster management, the effective utilization of disaster management technology is essential. However, findings indicate that the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) faces limitations in available equipment, which hampers effective disaster response operations. Furthermore, challenges persist regarding the quality and quantity of human resources, as the agency lacks sufficient personnel with the expertise required to manage diverse types of disasters..

The Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) has implemented several measures to address these challenges and improve disaster management performance. The efforts undertaken include:

a. Manado City BPBD Capacity Building.

Capacity building is one of the activities that aims to improve the capabilities of human resources in an organization. The form of capacity building of human resources in an organization is by carrying out various trainings and developments to improve the capabilities of existing resources. Various forms of capacity building are carried out both by government agencies and by private agencies that are useful for improving the performance of their employees, as well as capacity building that is useful for improving the skills of their employees.

In the disaster management process, the ability of human resources is the key to the success of the disaster management process, therefore various kinds of trainings are needed in order to increase the capacity of existing human resources. To realize capacity building from government performance, it is also necessary to increase the capacity of apparatus resources from the government. The increase in government apparatus resources is aimed at providing skills that are more practical than theoretical.

The study findings indicate that the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) has undertaken various disaster management training programs to strengthen the capacity of its personnel. Despite occasional funding limitations, appointed BPBD personnel continue to actively participate in scheduled training activities. These capacity-building initiatives include training conducted at both national and regional levels, such as Rapid Reaction Unit (SRC) training organized by the central government, collaboration with the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), and joint regional-level training exercises.

b. Efforts to Socialize Community-Based Disaster Management Activities.

Community-based disaster management refers to organized efforts undertaken by communities to prevent, reduce, and recover from disaster impacts using available resources across all phases: pre-disaster preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery. This approach is essential because communities are the first to face disaster threats directly, and their level of readiness significantly influences the extent of disaster impacts.

In Manado City, community-based disaster management initiatives focus on empowering residents through socialization and awareness programs. These efforts enable communities to participate in formulating and implementing disaster management policies tailored to their specific needs. Furthermore, communities are encouraged to enhance their capacity through educational programs and socialization activities designed to strengthen disaster preparedness and resilience.

c. Involvement of Actors in Disaster Management Activities.

To realize effective and successful community-based disaster management activities, the actors involved in it are needed. Both between the government, business institutions, and the community need to establish a good partnership between stakeholders. In carrying out community-based disaster management activities in Manado City, there are many actors involved. Community-based disaster management activities for the Manado City government agency level are technical services related to disaster management activities. The technical service works in accordance with existing duties.

In addition to government agencies, international organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) collaborate with the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and local communities in implementing community-based disaster management. The involvement of these actors highlights the importance of partnerships in disaster management, where collaboration among various stakeholders is considered a key factor in the success of community-based disaster management initiatives.

5. CONCLUSION

The Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) performs three primary roles in managing natural disasters: coordinator, regulator, and executor.

As a **coordinator**, BPBD functions as the command center, facilitating coordination among various government agencies, the military (TNI), the police, non-governmental organizations, and volunteers involved in disaster management efforts.

As a **regulator**, BPBD is responsible for formulating disaster management policies in collaboration with relevant technical agencies. These policies consist of two main types:

- a. Administrative policies**, which support technical measures aimed at reducing community exposure to disaster risks and minimizing potential asset losses. Such policies focus on strengthening regional capacity, particularly through the development of local government apparatus to ensure effective disaster management for all types of hazards.
- b. Technical policies**, which are developed based on risk maps identifying hazard levels in each local administrative area. Similar to administrative policies, technical policies are formulated through consultations and discussions with key policymakers to ensure effective disaster management implementation.

As an **executor**, BPBD directly manages pre-disaster preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery efforts. During the emergency response phase, BPBD is authorized to appoint an Incident Commander, who is responsible for leading operations and establishing posts at disaster sites to deliver immediate services to affected communities.

The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Manado City faces several challenges in managing natural disasters. One major obstacle is community-related, particularly the lack of public discipline and limited awareness of disaster risks. Insufficient understanding of disaster preparedness and response measures often hinders both preventive and reactive efforts. Additionally, BPBD experiences limitations in disaster response equipment, which impedes operational effectiveness. The agency also struggles with human resource challenges, both in terms of quantity and quality, to adequately manage the diverse types of disasters occurring in the region.

Some of the efforts undertaken by the Manado City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) include: Capacity Building of the Manado City BPBD are by carrying out various trainings and developments to improve the capabilities of existing resources. Efforts to socialize community-based disaster management activities. Involvement of Actors in Disaster Management Activities. To realize effective and successful community-based disaster management activities, the actors involved in it are needed. Effective disaster management requires strong partnerships among government agencies, business institutions, and local communities. In Manado City, collaboration extends beyond domestic actors to include international organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). These partnerships, involving the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and local communities, play a vital role in strengthening community-based disaster management initiatives.

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