



Coordination Of BPBD and PUPR in Disaster Management in Baubau City

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Abstrak

Penanggulangan bencana merupakan aspek krusial dalam menjaga keselamatan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat, khususnya di wilayah rawan bencana seperti Kota Baubau. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis mekanisme koordinasi antara Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD) dengan Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang (PUPR) Kota Baubau, serta faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi keberhasilannya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan studi kasus kualitatif, dengan menggunakan wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan studi dokumenter terkait kebijakan penanggulangan bencana dan implementasinya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa koordinasi antara BPBD dan PUPR telah berjalan dengan baik, terencana, dan terpadu, serta didukung oleh pertukaran informasi secara berkala yang menjadi landasan utama. Kolaborasi informal mempercepat respons di lapangan, sedangkan kolaborasi formal memperkuat akuntabilitas dan keberlanjutan program mitigasi dan rehabilitasi bencana. Koordinasi yang berhasil dipengaruhi oleh komunikasi yang efektif, kepemimpinan yang visioner, regulasi yang jelas, sumber daya manusia yang kompeten, dan anggaran yang memadai. Sinergi antara BPBD dan PUPR terbukti krusial dalam meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan dan respons bencana di Kota Baubau. Penguatan komunikasi, kapasitas sumber daya manusia, regulasi, dan pendanaan direkomendasikan untuk meningkatkan efektivitas koordinasi penanggulangan bencana di masa mendatang.

Kata kunci: Kota Baubau; BPBD; Koordinasi; Penanggulangan Bencana; PUPR

Abstract

Disaster management is a crucial aspect in maintaining public safety and well-being, particularly in disaster-prone areas such as Baubau City. This study aims to analyze the coordination mechanism between the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (PUPR) of Baubau City, as well as the factors influencing its success. The research method employed was a qualitative case study approach, utilizing in-depth interviews, observations, and documentary studies related to disaster management policies and their implementation. The results indicate that coordination between BPBD and PUPR is well-planned and integrated, supported by regular information exchange, which serves as a key foundation. Informal collaboration accelerates field responses, while formal collaboration strengthens the accountability and sustainability of disaster mitigation and rehabilitation programs. Successful coordination is influenced by effective communication, visionary leadership, clear regulations, competent human resources, and an adequate budget. Synergy between BPBD and PUPR has proven crucial in improving disaster preparedness and response in Baubau City. Strengthening communication, human resource capacity, regulations, and funding is recommended to improve the effectiveness of disaster management coordination in the future.

Keywords: Baubau City; BPBD; coordination, disaster management; PUPR

A. Introduction

Natural disasters are one of the threats that can cause great losses to the community, both in the form of casualties and damage to infrastructure (Ode et al., 2024). Indonesia is a disaster-prone country, with various types of disasters that can occur, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, and landslides. The geographical location at the confluence of the world's three main tectonic plates makes Indonesia one of the countries with a high level of disaster vulnerability (Septi Dwi Wulandari & Rahmat Salam, 2022).

Baubau City as one of the regions in Southeast Sulawesi Province is also not spared from the threat of disasters. Disasters that often occur include fallen trees, floods, landslides, and fires (Sekartaji et al., 2022). These disasters not only threaten the safety of people's lives and property, but also affect the continuity of regional development. Therefore, effective, fast, and coordinated disaster management is needed between related institutions.

In the framework of disaster management in the region, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) has an important role in coordinating disaster management efforts in Baubau City (Sadat, 2016). BPBD functions as the main driver in mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster rehabilitation. However, the Baubau City BPBD still has vehicles in facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, there needs to be synergy from other Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) in disaster management in Baubau City (Sekartaji et al., 2022).

The Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR) is also responsible for disaster management, especially those related to reconstruction and infrastructure (Wibowo & Zainal, 2020). The PUPR Office is responsible for road repairs, procurement of hydraulic ladder facilities, drainage construction, river normalization, and the provision of other public facilities (Monica & Hazzah, 2023). Therefore, the involvement of the PUPR Office in cross-sector coordination is an absolute thing.

Coordination between BPBD and the PUPR Office is the main indicator of the success of disaster management (Monica & Hazzah, 2023). Good coordination will result in a quick response, clear distribution of responsibilities, and optimal synergy of human resources and logistics. On the other hand, weak coordination has the potential to slow down handling, overlap authorities, and cause conflicts in the implementation of disaster management policies (Septi Dwi Wulandari & Rahmat Salam, 2022).

Facts on the ground show that coordination between institutions still occurs frequently, such as limited infrastructure, lack of communication between units, lack of resources and lack of responsiveness (Monica & Hazzah, 2023). In Baubau City, several disaster events that occurred revealed potential obstacles in coordination between BPBD and the PUPR Office, especially in the emergency response stage of the fallen tree disaster. This shows that an in-depth study needs to be carried out to understand how the coordination pattern formed between the OPDs involved.

This research is very important because it aims to identify the existing coordination system and recommend a disaster management system in Baubau City. In addition, this research can support the principles of good governance, especially the aspects of efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability in public services (Putra & Matsuyuki, 2019). With good coordination between agencies, community services in disasters will run better (Monica & Hazzah, 2023).

Based on this background, research with the title *"Coordination of the Regional Disaster Management Agency and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office in Disaster Management in Baubau City"* is important to be carried out. This research is expected to make an academic and practical contribution to the development of regional policies in increasing the effectiveness of disaster management coordination in Baubau City.

B. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach that aims to describe in depth the process and form of coordination between the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR) in disaster management in Baubau City. The qualitative approach was chosen because it is able to explore social phenomena holistically, understand the dynamics of inter-institutional relationships, and identify factors that support and hinder such coordination. The focus of this research is inter-institutional coordination and the factors that affect its effectiveness, which are analyzed through the collection of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with key informants, participatory observations in the field, and documentation of related activities, while secondary data was obtained from relevant reports, policy documents, and SOPs.

The data collection techniques used include interviews, observations, and documentation studies that complement each other to produce valid and comprehensive data. Data analysis is carried out interactively with stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn, which lasts until the data reaches saturation. This research was carried out in Baubau City by selecting informants by purposive sampling based on their involvement and position in disaster management. The research schedule includes the preparation stage, data collection, analysis, and reporting of research results in a systematic and structured manner.

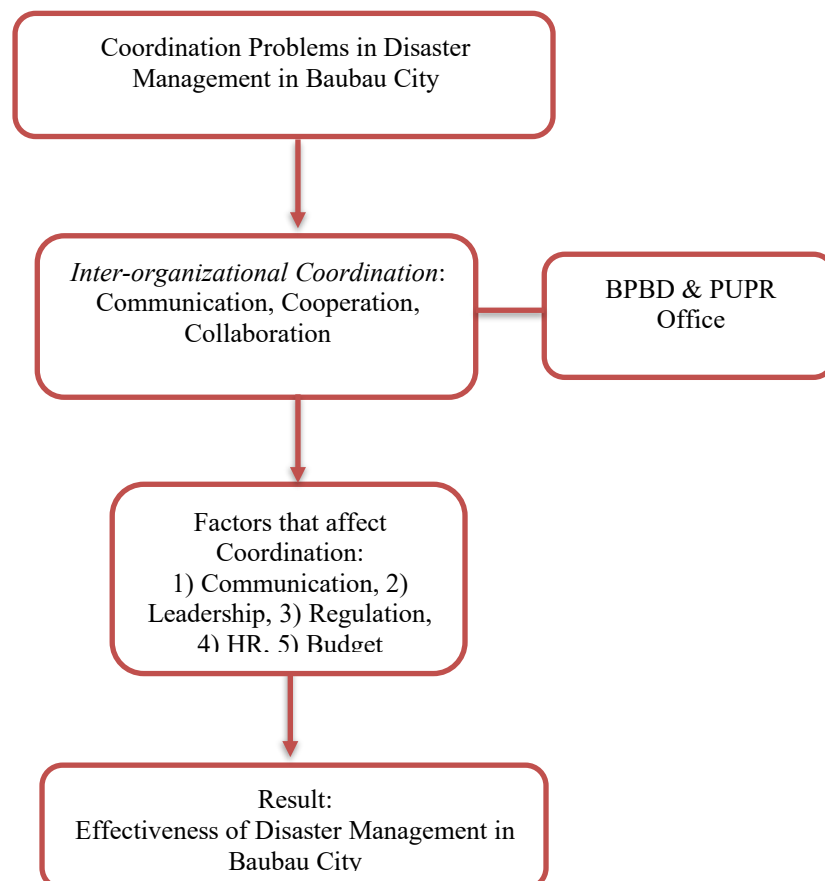


Figure 1. Research Framework

Figure 1 above shows a framework of thinking that describes the logical relationship between problems, processes, and results to be achieved. The beginning of the research began by identifying the main problem, namely the problem of coordination in disaster management in Baubau City. This problem reflects the existence of obstacles or ineffectiveness in cooperation between institutions that should play an active role in disaster management. One of the main focuses of this study is to examine the form and process of coordination between organizations, especially between the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the Baubau City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR). These two agencies are important actors who have a great responsibility in responding to disasters, so the effectiveness of their coordination greatly determines the success of policies and actions on the ground.

Coordination between organizations in this context is analyzed through three main aspects, namely communication, cooperation, and collaboration (Widyaningsih, 2021). These three aspects are the main elements in building synergy between the institutions involved. To support this analysis, this study also identified various factors that affect the effectiveness of coordination, including communication factors, leadership, regulation, human resources, and budget. These factors are considered as important elements that can strengthen or hinder the coordination process among local government institutions.

C. Results and Discussion

The result section is provided before the discussion section. Each section stands alone as a subtitle. The result and discussion should be written in not less than 60% of the entire body of the manuscript.

Coordination is an important mechanism in the implementation of government that aims to unite the steps and activities of various agencies so that they can run in harmony (Arsyad et al., 2023). In local government bureaucracy, coordination functions as a tool to unify policy directions, accelerate decision-making, and avoid conflicts and duplication of authority between institutions (Rengganis, 2020).

In analyzing the coordination between the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office in disaster management in Baubau City, the author uses *the theory of Collaborative Governance*. In the context of disaster management, a collaborative approach is very relevant given the multidimensional nature of disasters and requires cross-sectoral cooperation.

Collaborative Governance explains that cooperation between institutions will be effective if it is built through a process of direct interaction between agencies. BPBD as the coordinator in disaster management cannot work optimally without the active involvement of the PUPR Office, which has resources and authority in the field of infrastructure and technical logistics.

In addition, the author also uses the *Inter-organizational Coordination Framework* approach developed to identify the level of depth of cooperation between BPBD and the PUPR Office. This framework divides coordination into three levels, namely communication, informal cooperation, and interdependent collaboration.

The characteristics of disaster risk in Baubau City are greatly influenced by local geographical and climatic conditions that make the city vulnerable to various types of natural disasters. Historically, Baubau City has experienced disaster risks such as seasonal floods that occur during the rainy season, landslides in hilly areas, coastal abrasion, and tornadoes. This condition shows that the disasters that threaten this region are spread according to the topographic characteristics of the region (Sadat, 2016).

Disaster-prone maps compiled by the Baubau City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) show that coastal and lowland areas have a high risk of coastal abrasion. This abrasion is a coastal erosion process that can threaten settlements and infrastructure along the coastline. Meanwhile, hilly areas in Baubau City have a high potential for landslides due to steep slopes and soil conditions that are vulnerable to soil movement. This landslide is a serious threat, especially in areas with development activities that change the natural condition of the slope (Sekartaji et al., 2022).

In addition, seasonal floods are also a major threat in some parts of Baubau City, with the level of flood disaster threat varying from low to high depending on the region (Sadat, 2016).

However, regional capacity in dealing with flood disasters is still relatively low, so it is necessary to improve disaster preparedness and mitigation as a whole. The threat of fallen trees also often occurs during the rainy season, adding to the complexity of disaster risk in the city of Baubau.

BPBD is tasked with assisting the mayor in carrying out government affairs in the field of disaster management, starting from the pre-disaster stage, emergency response, to post-disaster rehabilitation. In addition, BPBD is also responsible for establishing guidelines, standards, disaster-prone maps, and fixed procedures for disaster management, as well as controlling the collection and distribution of necessary assistance (Rengganis, 2020).

Meanwhile, the Baubau City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR) has different main tasks but complements each other with the BPBD. PUPR is responsible for the construction and maintenance of infrastructure, such as drainage, roads, and waterways, as well as urban spatial planning. This function is particularly important in the context of disaster mitigation because good infrastructure can reduce disaster risk and impact, for example with an effective drainage system to anticipate floods. Thus, PUPR plays a role in creating a safer and more disaster-resilient environment through proper infrastructure management and sustainable spatial planning (Metuak et al., 2022).

These two organizations have complementary scope of work in the context of disaster preparedness and handling in Baubau City. The following is a table of the main tasks of BPBD and PUPR in disaster management.

Table 1. Main Duties of BPBD and PUPR in Disaster Management

Agency	BPBD	PUPR
Main Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a disaster mitigation plan - Formulating SOPs for disaster management - Disaster-prone mapping - Socialization of mitigation to the community - Disaster preparedness training - Coordination of evacuation of victims - Emergency logistics distribution - Activation of integrated posts - Post-disaster monitoring - Evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood-proof drainage design - Avalanche cliff reinforcement - Disaster mitigation spatial planning - Waterway cleaning - Drainage structure improvement - Routine maintenance schedule - Procurement and operation of heavy equipment - Emergency construction engineering facilities - Repair of disconnected roads - Bridge reconstruction - Rebuilding critical infrastructure

Source: Baubau City Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2019 and Baubau City PUPR policy technical document (2025)

BPBD focuses on aspects of direct disaster management, including mitigation, emergency response, and rehabilitation, while PUPR supports by ensuring infrastructure and spatial planning that support disaster risk reduction. Synergy between BPBD and PUPR is very important to realize effective and sustainable disaster management in the area.

a. Inter-Organizational Coordination in Disaster Management

Coordination between organizations in disaster management in Baubau City runs in a planned, integrated, and comprehensive manner. This is in accordance with Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 which emphasizes the importance of cross-sector synergy to provide protection to the community (Rengganis, 2020). The local government through BPBD plays the role of the main coordinator who connects various related agencies, such as the PUPR Office, the Health Office, the TNI/POLRI, the Transportation Office, DAMKAR, Basarnas and related volunteers.

Coordination between organizations is one of the efforts to mitigate, respond to emergencies, and rehabilitation in disaster management. According to Norta (2007), the Inter-organizational Coordination Framework model developed by Alexander (1995) is relevant to be used in inter-agency coordination. Alexander categorizes coordination into three levels: (1) communication (exchange of information), (2) cooperation (informal cooperation), and (3) collaboration (formal cooperation that is structured and interdependent).

The implementation of this coordination is carried out through routine information exchange with the aim of equalizing perceptions in carrying out disaster management. In

addition, coordination is also manifested in the form of formal cooperation through integrated work plans, as well as informal cooperation that accelerates responses in the field.

Table 2. Coordination between BPBD and Baubau City PUPR in Disaster Management

Coordination Aspect	Key Findings	Analysis	Interview Quotes/References
Information Exchange	Regular and intense information exchange through official communication channels and monthly coordination forums.	Accurate and fast information accelerates decision-making and mitigation actions.	Secretary of BPBD: "Data on potential disasters and infrastructure conditions are always shared regularly."
	Utilization of geographic information systems (GIS) for risk maps and shared infrastructure status.	Transparency of public information in accordance with regulations supports the effectiveness of countermeasures.	PUPR Secretary: "Information from BPBD is very helpful in planning and improving mitigation infrastructure."
	Integrated posts are established during emergencies for quick coordination and resource allocation.	This structured mechanism is the key to successful coordination and timely response.	
Informal Cooperation	Direct communication between officers without bureaucratic procedures accelerates response in the field.	The flexibility of informal cooperation allows for quick adaptation to emergency conditions, complementing formal mechanisms.	Head of BPBD Rehabilitation: "Informal cooperation is the key to success in the field."
	Strengthen relationships between personnel, build trust, and facilitate the resolution of technical issues.	Informal coordination accelerates action, increasing the effectiveness and responsiveness of disaster management.	Head of Spatial Planning of PUPR: "Informal communication allows for quick input related to risk zoning and evacuation."
	Volunteers rely on informal communication for adjustment of evacuation strategies and aid distribution.	Volunteer involvement and informal coordination strengthen responsive and adaptive coping systems.	Volunteer Reflin, S.E: "Informal cooperation makes it easier for us to move effectively in the field."
Formal Cooperation	Formal cooperation through MoU, Letter of Assignment, and integrated work plan that binds relevant agencies.	Ensure structured coordination, clear division of tasks, and synchronization of programs and budgets.	BPBD Chief Executive: "The Disaster Management Team was formed through the decree of the regional head."
	Strengthen accountability and transparency in the implementation of mitigation, emergency response, and rehabilitation programs.	Formal cooperation is the main pillar in maintaining the sustainability and effectiveness of disaster management.	Head of the PUPR Office: "MoU and integrated planning help align infrastructure development with mitigation."
	Concrete example: a proposal for the construction of talud and joint mitigation infrastructure is submitted to BNPB.	Formal synergy facilitates the budgeting and reporting process, increasing transparency and accountability.	

Source: Results of interviews with BPBD and the Baubau City PUPR Office (2025)

Coordination in disaster management is greatly influenced by several crucial factors that are interrelated and determine the success of synergy between institutions. The first factor is communication, which is the backbone of the coordination process (Sigit et al., 2023). Effective communication involves not only delivering information quickly and accurately, but also ensuring that there are open and two-way communication channels between all relevant

parties. Without good communication, critical information about disaster situations, field needs, and handling measures can be delayed or even misinterpreted, hindering a timely and coordinated response. Therefore, the development of reliable communication systems and inter-agency communication training are top priorities in strengthening coordination.

In addition, leadership plays an important role in directing and managing the coordination process (Permanahadi & Widowati, 2022). A leader who is visionary and able to inspire can create a harmonious climate of cooperation, motivate all stakeholders to play an active role, and ensure that the division of duties and responsibilities runs clearly and fairly. Strong leadership also plays a role in quick and informed strategic decision-making, especially in emergency situations that require an immediate response. However, effective leadership cannot run without clear and binding regulatory support. Regulations serve as a legal basis that regulates coordination mechanisms, clarifies the authority of each institution, and avoids overlapping tasks that have the potential to cause conflict or confusion in the implementation of disaster management (Abimanyu, 2023).

b. Factors that Influence Disaster Management

Other factors that are no less important are the quality of human resources (HR) and budget availability (Rengganis, 2020; Sitti Hadhira Khairina, Amril Hans, 2024). Human resources who are competent, trained, and have a deep understanding of disaster management are able to carry out coordination effectively, adapt to the dynamics of the situation, and overcome various technical and non-technical obstacles. Meanwhile, an adequate budget is the main support for carrying out all coordination activities, starting from the implementation of coordination meetings, the procurement of communication tools, to the implementation of mitigation and emergency response programs. Without sufficient budget support, even the best coordination system will be difficult to implement optimally. The following is a table of factors that affect disaster management in Baubau City:

Table 3. Factors Affecting Disaster Management in Baubau City

Factor	Explanation
Communication	Effective and open communication channels between agencies are essential for the rapid and accurate exchange of information, supporting coordination in disaster emergency mitigation and response. Baubau City continues to develop a cross-sector communication system.
Leadership	The strong and visionary leadership of BPBD officials and related agencies encourages harmonious synergy and coordination, ensuring clear division of duties and quick decision-making, especially in emergency situations.
Regulation	The regional regulations and the Baubau City Mayor provide a clear legal basis for coordination mechanisms, division of authority, and formal cooperation procedures between regional apparatus and related agencies.
Human Resources	Competent and trained human resources in various agencies, including BPBD, PUPR, and volunteers, are the key to carrying out effective and adaptive coordination according to the dynamics of the disaster situation in the field.
Budget	The availability of adequate budget from the Baubau City Regional Budget supports the implementation of coordination activities, the procurement of communication facilities, training, and planned and sustainable emergency mitigation and response programs.

Source: Processed by the Author (2025)

Based on the table of factors that affect coordination in disaster management in Baubau City, it can be analyzed that communication is the most fundamental aspect in ensuring smooth coordination between institutions. An effective and open communication system allows for a fast and accurate exchange of information, so that each agency can respond to disaster situations in a timely and coordinated manner. The City of Baubau has made efforts to develop various communication channels across sectors, both through technology and regular meetings, to overcome the information barriers that often arise in emergency conditions.

Human resources (HR) and budget factors are the main supports for the success of coordination. Competent and trained human resources in various agencies. On the other hand, the availability of adequate budget from the Baubau City Budget supports various coordination activities, ranging from the procurement of communication facilities, training, to the implementation of mitigation and emergency response programs. The combination of quality human resources and sufficient budget is an important capital to realize a resilient and sustainable disaster management system in Baubau City.

Discussion

Based on the results of the study, the coordination between the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the Baubau City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR) shows that there is a fairly effective synergy in disaster management. These two institutions have complementary strategic roles. BPBD focuses more on mitigation planning, preparedness, and emergency response, while the PUPR Office is more dominant in technical aspects, such as improving infrastructure in disaster management.

Coordination between the two institutions is established through regular information exchanges, both in the form of formal meetings and informal communication (Ummah, 2019). This information exchange allows for a common perception in understanding the conditions of disaster-prone areas, the potential for infrastructure damage, and a quick response to disaster events that occur at any time in the field.

In a formal context, cooperation between BPBD and the PUPR Office in Baubau City is realized through an integrated work plan and memorandum of understanding outlined in official documents. This shows that local governments have implemented a structured coordination model as an effort to build an efficient and planned disaster response system, as mandated in Government Regulation No. 21 of 2008 (Ode et al., 2024).

Coordination is also strengthened by the establishment of an integrated post during disaster emergency response. This post functions as a control center involving all agencies, including BPBD, PUPR, TNI/Polri, the Health Office, and volunteers (Puspitasari, Suyeno, 2023). This collaboration facilitates the implementation of logistics distribution, victim evacuation, and emergency infrastructure repairs quickly and organized.

In addition to formal mechanisms, informal cooperation has also proven to be the main force in the implementation of emergency response in Baubau City. Flexible and non-bureaucratic cross-agency communication, such as direct coordination between technical officers in the field (Krogh & Triantafillou, 2024). This allows for a quick response to emergency situations, such as floods or landslides.

Field findings show that informal cooperation helps to drive coordination effectiveness because it allows for direct adaptation to real-world situations. The Head of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Division of BPBD and the Head of the Spatial Planning Division of the Baubau City PUPR Office communicate with each other without waiting for an official letter, in order to ensure that technical actions can be carried out immediately, especially in urgent situations.

The contribution of volunteers in the coordination scheme is also an important factor (Yasa et al., 2022). Volunteers are often the first to access the disaster site, so their existence provides the initial information that BPBD and PUPR urgently need. The role of volunteers strengthens coordination between the government and the community in creating an inclusive disaster management system.

In terms of infrastructure, the role of the PUPR Office is very vital in supporting disaster mitigation, especially through the construction of drainage channels, cliff reinforcement, and the design of urban spatial systems that are friendly to disaster risks. Spatial adjustment by considering disaster-prone zoning is part of a preventive approach built through coordination with BPBD (Korisano, 2022).

BPBD plays the role of the main coordinating agency in the entire disaster management cycle (Hasan & Saidi, 2023). In addition to being tasked with mitigation and evacuation, BPBD is also responsible for compiling disaster-prone maps that are a technical reference for the PUPR Office in determining infrastructure policies, such as strengthening drainage or relocating roads prone to landslides.

Strong coordination is also encouraged by clear regulations, such as Baubau City Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2019 related to disaster management mechanisms (Sekartaji et al., 2022). This regulation emphasizes the division of duties between institutions and becomes the legal basis for budget submission and cross-sectoral program planning.

Communication is the most fundamental aspect in the smooth coordination between BPBD and PUPR (Korisano, 2022). The existence of a monthly coordination forum and the use of geographic information systems (GIS) allows for real-time visualization of potential disaster and infrastructure data, thus helping to make the right and fast decisions.

The leadership of each agency also plays a key role (Nursahid et al., 2024). The Head of BPBD and the Head of the PUPR Office who are visionary and communicative are able to create a positive and productive climate of cooperation. This leadership strengthens trust between institutions and motivates teams to work responsively.

The main challenges in coordinating disaster management in Baubau City include budget and human resource limitations. Although there have been efforts to increase capacity, some activities are still constrained by financing. Therefore, formal cooperation such as submitting joint proposals to BNPB is a strategy to cover these limitations.

The quality of human resources is also a determining factor (Mustanir & Yasin, 2018). Employees who have special training in disaster management are better able to respond to situations quickly and effectively. For this reason, continuous training and information exchange between agencies need to be carried out to increase coordination capacity.

Overall, the results of the study show that the coordination between BPBD and the PUPR Office in Baubau City has been running quite well, with various collaboration models that support the success of disaster management. The combination of formal and informal cooperation, plus regulatory support, effective communication, and strong leadership is an important foundation in realizing a resilient, adaptive, and sustainable disaster management system.

D. Conclusion

This study shows that the coordination between the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the Baubau City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR) in disaster management has been running well and structured. Regular information exchange is the main basis that allows both agencies to respond effectively to disasters. In addition, informal cooperation in the field accelerates disaster management by providing flexibility in adjusting actions according to real conditions, especially through the role of BPBD, the PUPR Office, and a number of disaster volunteers. Formal cooperation supported by municipal government policies in a joint work plan can ensure clear division of duties, accountability, and sustainability of disaster mitigation and rehabilitation programs. Factors such as smooth communication, firm leadership, clear regulations, competent human resources, and adequate budget support. This emphasizes that the success of disaster management does not only depend on one institution, but on good synergy between related institutions. Therefore, it is hoped that coordination between BPBD and PUPR and other related agencies can be more optimal. Thus, disaster management in Baubau City can be more effective, responsive, and sustainable for the safety of the general public.

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