IMPLEMENTATION OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICIES AT THE PRE-DISASTER STAGE AT THE REGIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY (BPBD) OF SUKABUMI CITY

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ABSTRACT

The City of Sukabumi has some points that are vulnerable to disasters. Therefore it is necessary to pay special attention to disaster management so that risks, impacts, and losses can be minimized through the Pre-Disaster stage. This study aims to determine how disaster management policies are implemented at the pre-disaster stage at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sukabumi City. This study uses the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn (1975). The research method uses qualitative research methods. Data collection techniques use observation, interviews, and documentation. Data validation used to source and technique triangulation. Data analysis was performed by data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results showed that the Implementation of Disaster Management Policy at the Pre-Disaster stage at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sukabumi City, when measured by the Van Meter and Van Horn theories, had not entirely run optimally, seen from the resource dimension which is an inhibiting factor in the implementation of disaster management policies at the pre-disaster stage such as resources in terms of quality, competence, facilities and infrastructure and financial resources are still not optimal.

Keywords: *Policy Implementation, Disaster Management, Pre-Disaster*

A. INTRODUCTION

A disaster is a series of events that can threaten and disrupt life, both caused by natural factors and human factors. Disasters can occur anywhere and anytime, including in the city of Sukabumi. Sukabumi City is one of the cities in the category of quite prone to natural disasters. This is because Sukabumi City is located at the foot of Mount Gede Pangrango, which allows it to be potentially affected by

volcanic eruptions (Radar Bogor, 2019). In addition, Sukabumi City is also located on the Cimandiri fault, making it prone to earthquakes. This can be seen from the disaster vulnerability data in Sukabumi City with high to low categories based on the type of disaster, as follows:

Table 1. Disaster Vulnerability Level Based on Location and Type of Disaster in Sukabumi City

No	Disaster Location		Earthquake	Landslide	Flood	Extreme Weather
	Subdistrict	Urban Village				
1	Cikole					
		Kebonjati	high	low	low	medium
		Cisarua	high	high	high	high
		Subang Jaya	high	high	high	high
		Selabatu	high	high	high	high
		Cikole	high	high	medium	high
		Gunung Parang	high	low	low	medium
2	Warudoyong					
		Nyomplong	high	low	low	medium
		Benteng	high	low	high	high
		Sukakarya	high	medium	high	high
		Dayeuh Luhur	high	medium	high	high
		Warudoyong	high	medium	medium	high
3	Gunung Puyuh					
		Gunung Puyuh	high	high	medium	high
		Sriwidari	high	high	high	high
		Karang Tengah	high	high	high	high
		Karamat	high	high	high	high
4	Citamiang					
		Citamiang	high	high	high	high
		Tipar	high	low	low	low
		Nanggeleng	high	medium	low	low
		Cikondang	high	medium	low	low
		Gedong Panjang	high	low	low	low
5	Lembursitu					
		Sindang sari	high	low	medium	high
		Lembursitu	high	high	high	high

		Cipanengah	high	low	medium	high
		Cikundul	high	high	medium	high
		Situ Mekar	high	high	high	high
6	Baros					
		Baros	high	high	high	high
		Sudajaya Hilir	high	low	medium	high
		Jaya Mekar	high	medium	medium	high
		Jaya Raksa	high	medium	medium	high
7	Cibereum					
		Cibereum Hilir	high	high	high	high
		Babakan	high	medium	high	high
		Sindangpalay	high	low	medium	high
		Limusnunggal	high	high	high	high

(Source: Sukabumi City disaster risk study book, 2020)

Based on the table above, which comes from the Sukabumi City disaster risk assessment book (2020), shows that Sukabumi City has some points in the low to the high category of vulnerability based on the type of disaster. The areas with high classes are in all urban villages for the earthquake disaster. For the type of Landslide disaster, there are fifteen urban villages for the high Class, eight urban villages for the medium category, and ten urban villages for the low Class. In the high Class of flood disasters, there are sixteen urban villages. In the medium category, there are ten urban villages, and in the low Class, there are seven urban villages. In this type of extreme weather disaster, twenty-six urban villages are in the high category. In the medium category, there are three urban villages; in the low Class, there are four urban villages.

The number of disaster events based on the type of disaster that occurred in Sukabumi City from 2018-2022 includes the following:

Table 2. The number of disaster events by type of disaster in 2018-2022

No	Disaster Type	Year				
		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
1	Fire	36	27	17	52	38
2	Puddle Flood	40	40	20	28	10
3	Landslide	80	70	50	79	30
4	Hurricane	4	4	4	10	19
5	Earthquake	5	2	38	8	25
6	Extreme Weather	60	74	69	71	33
	Amount	225	217	199	248	155

(Source: Sukabumi City Regional Disaster Management Agency, 2022)

Based on the table above, the number of disasters in 2022 will increase, namely 225 incidents. Natural disasters significantly impact various aspects of life,

such as social, economic, personal, and interpersonal life (Indonesiabaik, 2018). The effect of natural disasters affects not only physical losses but also psychological aspects such as loss of property, residence, displacement of living places, loss of family and friends, and the feeling that the affected community will feel personally insecure.

Based on data from the Government Agency Performance Accountability Report of BPBD Sukabumi City (2022), there are various losses caused by disasters, including:

Table 3. Amount of loss based on Type of Disaster 2019-2022

No	Disaster Type	Loss Value (Rp)			
		2022	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
1	Fire	1.620.600.000	3.747.500.000	1.444.800.000	3.254.300.00
2	Extreme Weather	1.026.158.000	1.361.700.000	1.386.600.000	545.660.000
3	Landslide	4.498.443.850	1.872.385.350	2.838.375.000	3.600.000.0000
4	Hurricane	35.800.000	110.000.000	281.900.000	258.000.000
5	Puddle Flood	5.354.470.000	2.113.550.000	300.900.000	1.169.550.000
6	Earthquake	161.525.000	-	65.000.000	40.100.000
	Amount	12.696.996.850	9.205.135.350	6.317.575.000	8.867.610.000

(Source: Sukabumi City Regional Disaster Management Agency, 2022)

Based on the table above, in 2022, the most significant loss will be Rp12.696.996.850. Therefore it is necessary to pay special attention to disaster management so that risks, impacts, and losses can be minimized through the Pre-Disaster Stage. Disasters cannot be handled alone, meaning that disasters are shared property. Not only the government but all parties, both the community, the business world, and others have an important role in efforts to minimize the risks and impacts of disasters (Lusiana and Widiyarta 2021). Based on the Regional Regulation of the City of Sukabumi Number 7 of 2017 concerning implementing Disaster Management in Article 3. Implementation of Disaster Management in the Pre-Disaster Phase includes a situation where a disaster does not occur and where there is a potential for a disaster to occur. This pre-disaster is a step before a disaster occurs, which includes activities, namely, Preparedness, Early Warning, and Disaster Mitigation. The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sukabumi City is the regional agency responsible for implementing the Pre-Disaster policy.

But besides that, the role of the community in awareness and increasing knowledge related to disaster is also significant in the Implementation of Pre-Disaster in Sukabumi City. One of the occurrences of the flood disaster in Sukabumi City was caused by drainage that was not functioning, as well as clogged garbage.

Therefore, this is an appeal to the community to increase awareness regarding disasters, one of which is disposing of waste in its place (Megoapolitan. Antara news, 2022). The purpose of this study is to find out and describe how the Implementation of disaster management policies at the Pre-Disaster Stage at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sukabumi City. There is previous research that researchers take as evidence that this research has existed before, but this research has a novelty compared to previous research.

First, it was written by ST Indah Trisnawati in 2022 with the title "Efektivitas Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD) dalam Mitigasi Bencana Tanah Longsor di Kota Sukabumi Provinsi Jawa Barat" by using a descriptive qualitative research method. Research results show that the effectiveness of the Regional Disaster Management Agency is classified as ineffective because seen from three measures of effectiveness where only one indicator can be said to be achieved, namely integration. At the same time, achieving goals and adaptation is still not optimal, and the BPBD still has to adjust the quality of infrastructure and staff (Trisnawati, 2022).

Second, written by Chandra Trisatio in 2022 titled "Peran Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD) dalam Penanggulangan Bencana pada tahap Pra Bencana Banjir di Kabupaten Aceh Barat Provinsi Aceh" This study uses descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. The results of the surveyshow that BPBD, in carrying out its role as a disaster management agency, especially in the pre-flood disaster stage, there are three, namely procuring socialization related to making disaster-prone maps, assisting, assisting and rescuing during disasters, as well as the recovery and rehabilitation phase of reconstruction during post-disaster. But besides that, three factors become obstacles to this role: lack of human resources, funding constraints, and lack of public awareness of the dangers of disasters (Trisatio 2022).

Third, written by Cica Mulyawati in 2022 under the title "Implementasi Kebijakan Mitigasi Bencana Di Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD) Kabupaten Sumedang" using descriptive qualitative research methods. The study results show that implementing disaster mitigation policies at the Sumedang Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) has not run optimally. This research can be seen from the presence of inhibiting factors in the Implementation of the policy so that it does not run optimally, namely the lack of competent human resources in the field of technology, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, insufficient budget, differences of opinion or perceptions between implementers in disaster prevention. At the disaster mitigation stage, the community still lacks knowledge, understanding, and awareness of the language of disaster (Mulyawati, 2022).

Based on the description of the four previous studies above, several similarities and differences were found, including the research focus, the adopted theory, the research methods, and the locus. First, it was written by ST Indah Trisnawati in 2022, with similarities in the descriptive qualitative research method and research locus. The difference is in research theory; this research is focused on one disaster, namely landslides. Both were written by Chandra Trisatio in 2022, with similarities, using descriptive qualitative research methods and analysis focus

on the Pre-Disaster stage. The differences are in the research locus, research theory, and research focus on one disaster, namely floods. Third, written by Cica Mulyawati in 2022, with similarities, namely using descriptive qualitative research methods and research theory (Van Meter and Van Horn Theories), while the difference is in the research locus.

Researchers are interested in this research, because based on the problems that have been described on the background that disasters can occur anywhere and anytime including in the city of Sukabumi which has several areas that are prone to disasters, disasters also cause high losses both socially, economically and personal life and interpersonal. Based on the Regional Regulation of the City of Sukabumi number 7 of 2017 there are stages of disaster management which include pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster. but in this study researchers are interested in the pre-disaster phase because pre-disaster is a very important phase of disaster risk reduction both through physical development, awareness and capacity building in dealing with disaster threats. Therefore, there is a need for deeper research on disaster management policies at the pre-disaster stage to minimize disaster risk.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW
Public Policy Implementation

Implementation is one part of a series of actions in the public policy-making process. Implementation is carried out by the government and the private sector individually or in groups, this was explained by Winarno (2012:19) defines policy that "the term policy (policy) is used to designate the behaviour of an actor (e.g., an official, a group, or a government agency) or some actors in a particular field of activity." A policy is implemented to have an impact or goal to be achieved. According to Van Meter and Van Horn (in Agustino 2022:146), Policy Implementation is actions carried out by people, officials, government, or private bodies to achieve the goals stated in the policy choices outlined in the policy decisions.

According to Purwanto and Sulistyastuti (2012:21) defines Implementation that "Implementation is an activity to distribute policy outputs carried out by implementers to target groups as an effort to realize policy objectives." It is hoped that the policy's objectives can be seen when the policy output can be accepted and used correctly by the target parties to realize the policy results in a long time.
Furthermore, the definition of policy implementation according to Agustino (2022:144) States that:

> "Policy implementation can simply be interpreted as translating regulations into action. In practice, policy implementation is a process that is so complex that it is not uncommon to have political content because of the intervention of various interests."

While Dwijowijoto (2003:158) argued regarding the definition of policy implementation:

> "The way for a policy to achieve its goals, nothing more and nothing less. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps that exist, namely directly implementing in the form of programs or

through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of these public policies. The aim of the policy, in principle, is to intervene. Therefore, policy implementation is an intervention action itself".

Based on the understanding of Policy Implementation, it can be concluded that public policy implementation is the construction of a process from a regulation to an action to achieve its goals. This action is carried out by people, authorities, or groups, both government and private, as well as in the form of derivative programs or policies. But on the other hand, a policy can be said to be successful or not after the procedure is implemented. This matter was said by Tahir (2015:52), in the book Public Policy & Transparency in the Administration of local government, states that "Implementation of public policy as one of the activities in the public policy process, often contradicts what is expected" Therefore, in implementing public policies, it must consider those based on the interests of the community.

A series of decisions institutions or politicians make to control public life is known as public policy (society). This is defined according to Mulyadi (2018:36–37) argues that "public policy is a formulation of government decisions that serve as guidelines for overcoming public problems that have clear objectives, plans and programs to be implemented" Furthermore, success in policy implementation can be measured through the process or achievement of the final goal (Output) where the goal to be achieved is achieved or not. The measure of success in implementing policies can be seen from the process by asking whether the Implementation of a program policy follows what is determined by looking at the action section on individual projects, and the second is whether the goal is achieved (Agustino 2022:147).

To measure the success of the policy in this study using the Policy Implementation Theory from Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) which consists of (1) Policy size and objectives, (2) Resources, (3) Characteristics of implementing agents, (4) Attitudes and tendencies (Disposition) of executors, (5) Communication between organizations and implementing activities, (6) Political, social and economic environment.

Pre Disaster

The Pre-Disaster Stage is one of the most important phases in disaster risk reduction, hoping to minimize the adverse effects of a disaster. According to Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of disaster management states that the pre-disaster stage includes a situation where a disaster does not occur and a situation where there is a potential for a disaster to occur. However, this research will focus on the Implementation of disaster management in a situation where there is a potential for a disaster to occur, which in this case includes Preparedness, Early Warning, and Disaster Mitigation, with the following description:

1. Preparedness

    In this case, preparedness is a form of several activities carried out in anticipation of a disaster through appropriate and efficient organization. Based on Law Number 24 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of countermeasures.

2. Early warning

    In this case, Early Warning is a form of several activities as a warning to the

community as soon as possible regarding the possibility of a disaster somewhere by an institution that has the authority in this matter. This is done to take quick and appropriate action to reduce the disaster risk.

3. Disaster mitigation

Disaster mitigation is one part of disaster management included in the Pre-Disaster scope. Disaster Mitigation is an essential step to be carried out as the primary point in disaster management. This is because disaster mitigation is carried out to minimize the negative impacts of a disaster. Mitigation is all action as a form of disaster risk reduction. Disaster mitigation can be done through physical development or increased capacity to deal with disaster threats.

Disaster

Based on Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management defined:

> "Disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused, both by natural factors and/or non-natural factors as well as human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, loss of property, and psychological impacts."

Furthermore According to WHO (in Usiono et al. 2018:11) explain the definition of disaster:

> "Disaster is any event that causes damage, ecological disturbance, loss of human life, or worsening of health status or health services on a certain scale that requires a response from outside the affected community or area."

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that a disaster is an event known as a disaster that can endanger lives and people's livelihoods and has the potential to cause casualties, environmental damage, and psychological disorders.

C. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach; the method used is descriptive. The qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects (Sugiyono 2018:18). This research uses a descriptive method, this is because qualitative descriptive research is more appropriate when used to examine issues that require in-depth study, such as the problem of public policy implementation in society (Bungin 2007:69). This is because the Qualitative research method is used to illustrate a phenomenon that is natural with the association of a social problem.

In determining the informants in this study, namely using a non-probability sampling design with a purposive sampling technique, namely in this technique, the sampling is not carried out randomly. Still, it is carried out deliberately, which the researchers determined with certain considerations. The data and information that the researchers obtained were based on the results of interviews which consisted of 2 groups of informants, namely informants group I as policy implementers and informants group II as policy targets, informants IA, namely heads of the prevention and preparedness section, IB staff of the prevention and preparedness section, IC

PUSDALOPS task force, and Informants II as Policy targets.

Data collection in this study uses two data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Preliminary data is obtained by researchers through in-depth interviews involving several informants involved in disaster management at the pre-disaster stage, especially in the Prevention and Preparedness section. At the same time, secondary data comes from available literature, such as government websites, online news media, books of Government Agencies Performance Accountability Reports, books on Disaster Risk studies, publications of previous scientific articles, and so on. Techniques The data collection method was carried out using three techniques: observation, interviews, and documentation. Data validation in this study used a triangulation technique that included source triangulation and technique triangulation. The data analysis uses the flow model from Miles and Huberman with three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing/verifying conclusions (Miles and Huberman 2014:31–33).

D. EXPLANATION

This section will discuss implementing disaster management policies at the pre-disaster stage at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sukabumi City. In measuring the success of the policy, researchers use the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) as follows:

Policy size and purpose

To achieve this, policy criteria and targets must be precise and measurable.If policy measures and objectives are unclear, there will be multiple interpretationsof policy measures and objectives, which may result in conflict. Measure the performance of policy implementation; of course, it confirms certain standards and targets that policy implementers must achieve. Policy performance is an assessment of the achievement of these standards and targets.

Regarding the size and objectives of the Disaster Management Policy at the Pre-Disaster Stage, it is guided by Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2017 concerning implementing Disaster Management. Who are in danger of disaster. The benchmark for the success of implementing disaster management policies at the pre-disaster stage understands that disaster management in disaster risk reduction can reach all lines, such as government agencies and the community. Policy executors have carried out disaster mitigation policies in terms of physical development and in the form of awareness to the community, which aims to reduce the risk of disasters.

Figure 1. Communication, Information, and Education on Disaster
(Source: Researcher, 2022)

Based on the Regional Regulation of the City of Sukabumi Number 7 of 2017 concerning implementing Disaster Management in article 7, the regional government and the community carry out prevention activities in implementing disaster management. However, in reality, the community is still ignorant of disaster prevention. According to the Statement of the Chief Executive of the Sukabumi City BPBD said that:

"Many of the flood points in Sukabumi City are caused by water and drainage not functioning properly due to being clogged with garbage. Therefore, his party appealed to residents to increase awareness to dispose of waste in its place." (Megapolitan.antaranews.com, 2022).

Based on this statement shows that public awareness of prevention is still lacking; this can be seen from the large number of people who throw garbage into rivers or ditches, which can cause a flood disaster.

Based on the statement above, disaster management policies have not run optimally regarding size and objectives. If viewed by the implementers of the implementation policies, they have been carried out well by carrying out physical development and raising public awareness. However, when viewed from the community's ability, Implementation is still not running optimally because it lacks awareness, understanding, and knowledge of disaster hazards and the importance of disaster prevention.

Resource

A successful implementation process depends on the utilization of existing resources. Policies need to be supported by human resources or non-human resources. The research results with the following indicators:

Human Resources in terms of the number and competence of employees, based on interviews with informant 1A, the head of the prevention and preparedness section stated that:

"For human resources at BPBD Sukabumi City, it is not sufficient because, in disaster management, it is necessary to have people who are proficient in disaster rescue analysis, technology, and information in disaster risk reduction plans in Sukabumi city, it does not yet exist."

Based on the interview above, it is known that the number of personnel in the Sukabumi City BPBD is still insufficient because, in this case, there are no people who are experts in disaster risk analysis and experts in disaster information. Likewise, in terms of staff quality, there is no water rescue training; this is based on

interviews with the second informant IB, staff of the prevention and preparedness section stated that:

> "In terms of training, it is still limited, such as water rescue training which requires 5 million/person in a week, while the budget is getting smaller and smaller."

Based on the interview above, it is known that the training is still limited due to budget constraints.

Resources for facilities and infrastructure to support disaster management policies are inadequate. It is known that the existing tools at the BPBD are not complete. This was stated during an interview with informant 1A, head of the prevention and preparedness section.

> "Inadequate, one of which is the absence of KIE (Communication, Information, and Education) vehicles, then HT (Handy Talkie) for communication is still limited."

Based on the interview above, it is known that the facilities and infrastructure at BPBD Sukabumi City are inadequate, as is the KIE car (Communication, Information, and Education) KIE car as support in outreach to the community. Then the early warning system tool has not been installed as a warning to the surrounding community that there is a possibility that a disaster will occur somewhere; this is mandated in Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management that early warning as part of efforts in disaster preparedness and mitigation in disaster management in a situation where there is a potential for a disaster to occur.

Financial Resources, based on the interview results, the budget used is not optimal because it is still in the recovery process for the Covid-19 Pandemic, in which the budget is being refocused against the Covid-19 pandemic.

Characteristics of the Executing Agency

This is important because performance in implementing policies is influenced by the presence of appropriate and suitable characteristics and implementing agents. This is related to the policy context that will be implemented in several policies, which require strict and disciplined policy implementers.

Based on the research results on the dimensions of the character of implementing agents, the Sukabumi City BPBD has collaborated with formal organizations and informal organizations in Disaster Management, which has been going well. Formal organizations include all SKPD (Regional Apparatus Units) such as the Health Service, the Environment Service, the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, the Social Service, and others with a Musrenbang meeting. Informal Organizations include volunteer organizations that assist in implementing disaster management that is already involved in the Disaster Risk Management Forum (FPRB).

Figure 2. List of Voluntary organizations incollaboration with BPBD of Sukabumi city *(Source: Researchers, 2022)*

Attitude or Tendency (Disposition) of the Executors

In this case, acceptance or rejection will affect the success of implementing the policy.

Based on the research, it can be seen from the implementing agents that they are already good because they can understand the size and objectives of disaster management policies at the pre-disaster stage. However, the response from the community is still not good. It is necessary to increase public awareness, understanding, and knowledge of the importance of disaster mitigation and the dangers of such disasters. Many people throw garbage into rivers or ditches, which can cause flooding.

Communication between organizations and implementing activities

Communication is the delivery of information messages from one party to another. In implementing a policy, communication is needed to support the successful Implementation of the policy. Communication within the framework of delivering information to policy implementers about the standards and objectives must be consistent and uniform from various sources of information.

Based on communication research in the form of outreach and training, socialization is carried out in the community, especially in areas with high disaster vulnerability. Sukabumi City is highly vulnerable to disasters in the type of disaster, namely earthquakes in 33 urban villages, extreme weather in 26 urban villages, natural disasters, floods in 16 urban villages, and landslides in 15 urban villages. Still, face-to-face socialization has not been evenly distributed. Apart from that, for the socialization to continue to reach the policy objectives, the Sukabumi City BPBD disseminates disaster information through other media such as pamphlets, brochures, social media, and websites that the Sukabumi City BPBD has managed.

Prospects for effective policy implementation are primarily determined by communication between policy implementers and formal and informal organizations. In this case, communication between implementers in both formal and informal organizations is well established. There are Group Messages and Commitment Sheets as commitments to assist in the Implementation of disaster

management policies. Like in the following picture:

Figure 3. Commitment sheet
(Source: Researchers, 2022)

Political, social, and economic environment

The non-conductive social, economic, and political environment can be a source of problems from the failure of policy implementation performance. In this dimension, the political, social, and economic environment greatly influences disaster management policies at this pre-disaster stage.

The political and social conditions have been going well with the existence of regulations regarding disaster management. Also, the elites have provided encouragement and assistance in the form of financial and non-financial. As said by the IA informant

"The political, social and economic environment greatly influenced this policy.From a political and social perspective, political elites provided assistance by prioritizing poor families first."

Meanwhile, the economic environment has not fully supported the Implementation of disaster management policies at the pre-disaster stage because part of the budget was refocused on handling Covid-19. But still provide information and disaster management as much as possible. As was the case with the informant IC

"As for the budget, we are reconfusing it to the Covid-19 pandemic, but apart from that we are also continuing to do as much as possible such as coordinatingbetween sub-districts, providing information and disaster management eventhough with makeshift tools but they can always be handled"

Based on the findings on the dimensions of the political, social and economic environment that the political, social and economic environment greatly influencesthis policy, this dimension is good because there has been cooperation in assisting disaster management, there are political elites or private parties who participate in assisting in disaster management both financially and non-

financially.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, from data collection to discussions regarding the Implementation of Disaster Management Policies at the Pre-Disaster Stage at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Sukabumi City using the theory from Van Meter and Van Horn, conclusions can be drawn:

1. Policy size and purpose

Regarding the size and objectives of the disaster management policy, it has not run optimally. If viewed from the perspective of implementers, the implementation policy has been carried out well by carrying out physical development and raising public awareness. However, when viewed from the community's ability, Implementation is still not running optimally because it lacks awareness, understanding, and knowledge of disaster hazards and the importance of prevention policies.

2. Resource

The resource dimension, which consists of competency indicators, number of employees, facilities and infrastructure, and inadequate financial resources, this is based on research on competency resources; not all employees have attended training, for example, in water rescue training. The quantity of staff is also considered insufficient because the Sukabumi City BPBD does not yet have people proficient in disaster rescue analysis, technology and information in disaster risk reduction plans in Sukabumi City. Furthermore, the facilities and infrastructure are inadequate, based on research results that the existing tools at BPBD Sukabumi City are still limited, such as the absence of KIE cars, as support in outreach to the community, the landslide early warning system has not been installed as an effort to prepare for landslide disasters. , then the financial resources are not yet supportive because, in this case, it is still in the recovery of the Covid-19 Pandemic where the budget is Reconfusing against the Covid-19 pandemic.

3. Characteristics of implementing agents

the results of research on the dimensions of the character of implementing agents, BPBD Sukabumi City has collaborated with formal and informal organizations in Disaster Management, which has gone well.

4. Attitude or tendencies (dispositions) of the executors

Based on research, it can be seen from the implementing agency that it is already good because it can understand the size and objectives of disaster management policies at the pre-disaster stage, but the response from the community is still not good; it is necessary to increase public awareness, understanding and knowledge of the importance of disaster mitigation.

5. Communication between organizations and strengthening activities

In the dimensions of Inter-Organizational Communication and activity strengthening, communication between policy implementers and formal and informal organizations, in this case, communication between implementers in both formal and informal organizations, is well established where there is already a Message Group and Commitment Sheet as well as regular monitoring, routinely in

the wards.

6. The economic, social, and political environment

In social and political conditions, things have gone well with the existence of regulations regarding disaster management as the basis for disaster management. Also, the elites provide encouragement and assistance in the form of financial and non-financial. Meanwhile, the economic environment has not fully supported the Implementation of disaster management policies at the pre-disaster stage because part of the budget was refocused on handling Covid-19.

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