

Management of Disaster News Content through the Regional Disaster Management Agency Website of Sleman Regency

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Abstract - The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Sleman Regency now uses its website for quick and accurate disaster communication. However, the website content needs improvement to play its crucial role effectively. This study assesses the management of disaster news content on the BPBD Sleman Regency website by employing a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. Data was collected through a variety of methods including FGD, simulations, interviews, and website observations. Analysis encompasses data reduction, presentation, and conclusion. Quantitative data includes percentage scoring from questionnaires distributed to website managers, contributors, BPBD secretariat, and the public. Qualitative data comprises descriptions from FGD, observations, and interviews conducted on August 2, 2022. The result showed that BPBD Sleman Regency has two websites, managed separately by the secretariat and TRC teams. The evaluation revealed that 51.8% of the community need the website for disaster information, and 87.1% find it easy to access the website. However, improvements are needed to optimize the website for quality information delivery and disaster communication. This study offers recommendations including enhancing HR competence for website management and community socialization to enhance disaster information services.

Keywords: BPBD Sleman; Disaster Communication; Human Resources; News Content; Website Optimization

Introduction

The rapid progress of Science and Technology (IPTEK) has significantly influenced the development of communication and information. IPTEK not only supports but also shapes the public's expectations of stakeholders such as organizations and their services. Therefore, stakeholders need to have effective planning optimization since IPTEK enables easy access to various information through internet-connected applications, allowing online communication.

The growth of IPTEK aligns with the increasing internet users in Indonesia each year. A survey by the Association of Internet Service Providers (APJII) revealed that the number of internet users in Indonesia reached 196.71 million or 73.7% of the total population of 266.91 million in 2019-2020 (APJII, 2021). This data highlights the necessity for stakeholders to adapt swiftly to digitalization changes, especially concerning public service and management.

As a country located at the convergence of four tectonic plates - the Asian, Australian, Indian Ocean, and Pacific plates - Indonesia is vulnerable to various disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, and volcanic eruptions (BNPB, 2022). This reality underscores the importance for

stakeholders like the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) to utilize IPTEK effectively for quality service to stakeholders and the community.

Digital communication serves as an online channel for disaster information, facilitating quick and accurate access for the public. Digital communication, according to Putra & Irwansyah (2020), involves network technology used for communication interactions and relationship-building, overcoming distance constraints. This facilitates rapid and precise information retrieval from stakeholders during disasters.

To maintain organizational reputation, media managers must perform at their best. The advancement of IPTEK has led to the emergence of various media, including websites. Websites, as online platforms, play a crucial role in providing information, communication, transactions, and entertainment (Fristanto, 2014). Quality websites are essential for institutions as they represent the institution in the online world (Utami et al., 2021). This understanding emphasizes the need for websites to deliver quality information adjusted to their purpose.

Effective disaster communication management is crucial to reduce miscommunication. Disaster communication, as stated by (Lestari, 2018), is essential for conveying information to the entire community, ensuring preparedness and proper actions when disasters occur. Through disaster communication, communities can resiliently face various disaster threats (Lestari et al., 2020).

Trust in information is a key to organizational success. To achieve this trust, organizations require the best human resources (HR). According to Hasibuan (2010), HR involves effective and efficient job roles contributing to the goals of the organization, employees, stakeholders, and the community. As a public service institution, HR must possess flexible skills.

BPBD Sleman Regency, as a public organization in disaster management, must actively disseminate information to stakeholders and the community quickly and accurately. This aligns with Lestari et al., (2018) research emphasizing the importance of rapid disaster-related information, considering the weight, accuracy, fairness, and completeness of news.

HR plays a crucial role in managing an organization's website. On a website, HR can act as administrators by editing and uploading content. Quality content creation requires qualified HR. Effective HR capacity ensures optimal website management.

The pre-survey results indicate that the BPBD Sleman Regency website at <https://bpbd.KabupatenSlemankab.go.id/> is not operating optimally. The issues faced by BPBD Sleman Regency are attributed to limited HR capacity and unstructured website management. News creation on the website involves the assistance of volunteer teams. The pre-survey results also show that website managers do not solely focus on their tasks, leading to basic information being the primary content. Inadequate content and delayed updates are other challenges in managing the website content at BPBD Sleman Regency, indicating suboptimal website management.

Updated website content serves as an indicator of the website's quality. Many organizational websites are not regularly updated, and ambiguity in website administration can impact content quality. Some organizations in Indonesia have unauthorized personnel managing website content, affecting the displayed content's quality (Prabowo, 2019). This phenomenon can influence the effectiveness of providing various necessary information through the organization's website, including the BPBD Sleman Regency website. BPBD, as a government institution, should provide optimal public service.

Indrajit (2016) states that organizations involved in public services need three key elements for successful information delivery: support, capacity, and value. Support is crucial, as it reflects stakeholders' willingness to implement previously established concepts according to the organization's vision and mission. Capacity involves stakeholders' ability to realize organizational desires, including sufficient HR, adequate information technology infrastructure, and competent human resources. Value relates to external parties benefiting from the organization's implementation in achieving its goals. The organization will not be beneficial if only internal parties gain advantages.

The identified gap revolves around the need for a more focused, structured, and sustainable approach to managing disaster news content. The novelty lies in the proposed evaluation framework and the strategic emphasis on disaster communication within the context of a government disaster management agency.

Based on this background, the author identifies the existing issue at BPBD Sleman Regency: how is the management of disaster news content through the website conducted? This research aims to evaluate the management of disaster news content at BPBD Sleman Regency through its website.

Theoretical Framework

Society is highly vulnerable to disasters, and communication acts as a social radar. Communication plays a crucial role in influencing actions by sending or receiving information, especially during disasters, giving rise to disaster communication. Disaster communication is essential to convey information to the entire community, ensuring preparedness and proper actions when disasters occur (Lestari, 2018). Disaster communication serves as a common thread to create a disaster-resilient community that is ready to face all disaster threats (Lestari et al., 2020). This is supported by the research conducted by Lestari et al., (2020), which utilized field simulation to improve disaster communication during the eruption of Mount Sinabung. The results of the study found an ideal model in the disaster communication process through simulations to enhance the communication competence of various stakeholders, thereby reducing disaster risks. This research also utilizes simulation training to improve disaster communication as a means of reducing disaster risks through digital communication.

Digital communication serves as a trustworthy information platform for disaster information retrieval. Digital communication involves utilizing network technology for communication interactions or building relationships to convey messages without distance constraints (Putra & Irwansyah, 2020). Digital communication in this research is used to convey disaster-related messages, serving as an efficient, fast, and reliable medium for interaction. This is supported by Chrisnatalia & Rahadi (2020), stating that digital communication has become crucial nowadays, focusing on writing, reading, and communicating in networks. This leads to the creation of ideal digital communication to ensure that every message conveyed by communicators reaches the target audience accurately, positively, and correctly.

In this study, digital communication that can be used by BPBD Sleman Regency for disaster management responsibility is through the official website. BPBD Sleman Regency, as a disaster management entity, has two websites to provide disaster information to the Sleman Regency community. However, the creation of substantial website content needs attention, as not all website managers can create quality and accurate disaster content. This aligns with the research by Lestari et al., (2018), stating that disaster-related information prioritizes speed over substance, neglecting the weight, accuracy, fairness, and completeness of news. Such an approach is deemed inappropriate, emphasizing the need for website content optimization. The optimization of BPBD Sleman's website content can be achieved through disaster communication management training simulations.

Disaster communication management is crucial for reducing the occurrence of disasters. This aligns with Asteria (2016) research, stating that disaster communication management provides clear information in responding to disasters for risk reduction. The clarity of disseminated information must go through several interconnected stages of disaster communication management (Syafuddin, 2019a), including: (1) planning related to the information to be conveyed by BPBD Sleman Regency to the community; (2) organizing, with BPBD Sleman Regency responsible for providing reliable information; (3) actuating, involving the content manager of BPBD Sleman Regency's website; and (4) supervision and evaluation to improve and maintain the reputation of BPBD Sleman Regency's website content.

Research on disaster communication management is crucial, as it not only involves the ability to mitigate and provide assistance in the field but also requires the delivery of messages to the community for a shared understanding and interpretation (Syafuddin, 2019b). Effective disaster communication management significantly contributes to disaster relief. The results of a research conducted by Marina et al., (2021) explain that one of the factors affecting BPBD's disaster communication management is the suboptimal use of the official website as an informative and educational tool for the community to reduce disaster risks.

Lestari et al., (2014) state that disaster communication management is the coordination of activities to reduce disaster risks or minimize vulnerabilities and hazards by involving the central and regional governments along with the community. While regional governments have digital media such as websites as one of the factors to reduce disaster risks, the ideal and substantial content is not considered. As stated by Handayani (2011), disaster management communication utilizes communities for disaster mitigation, such as the Regional Government of Banten Province, specifically the Social Service and Natural Disaster Management Team (TAGANA).

However, there is no focus on disaster communication management through digital communication via the website. The research conducted by Lestari & Paripurno (2015) also utilizes local wisdom as disaster communication management, including: (1) Karo language; (2) Jambur; (3) Philosophy; (4) Ecology; (5) Family system; and (6) Work Year.

Digital communication through the website for disaster communication management has not been utilized. This forms the basis for the importance of this research, as disaster communication management by BPBD Sleman Regency needs attention and is deemed crucial, especially in terms of informative, substantial, prompt, and accurate website content, in addition to risk reduction efforts in the field.

Material and Methodology

This research employs a qualitative method supported by percentage data of questionnaire. Quantitative data is used to clarify qualitative data (Sugiyono & Lestari, 2021). Qualitative data consists of descriptions from observations and interviews conducted during the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and simulations. Quantitative data is gathered by conducting evaluation surveys on 10 respondents including the website managers of BPBD Sleman Regency and the community members of Sleman Regency.

The use of quantitative data is designed to support decision making, management, analysis, and display of referenced data to solve complex planning and management problems. (Stallings, 2020). In this study, the quantitative data display comes in the form of a percentage of the results of the website manager's answers to support problem-solving in the planning and management of the Sleman BPBD website. This study does not generalize the variables studied in the population so that there are no samples. Quantitative data is calculated by the percentage of the results of the respondents' answers to all website managers.

The FGD involves research subjects such as website managers, contributors to the website, and the secretary of BPBD Sleman Regency. Data collected through FGD includes: (1) Participants' experiences in managing website content quickly and accurately in providing information; (2) Challenges perceived and experienced during the management of disaster-related content on the website; (3) Participants' feedback on the management of information systems through the website; (4) Understanding of the capacity of human resources in managing disaster-related website content; and (5) Evaluation of the management of information content on the website.

The FGD method addresses issues by enhancing the existing capacity of BPBD Sleman Regency's human resources in optimizing the management of disaster-related websites. This research is conducted at BPBD Sleman Regency, Special Province of Yogyakarta, by providing training to produce agile human resources that can work fast in managing the website and writing news. The research object is the capacity of BPBD Sleman Regency's human resources in managing disaster-related websites. Primary data is collected through interviews with the managers of Pudalops PB, the Secretary of BPBD Sleman Regency, and the Head of the Planning Section in charge of the BPBD Sleman Regency website.

The analysis technique used in this research consists of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion (Miles & Huberman, 2014). Data reduction is performed to extract the core findings of the research, focusing on the capacity of BPBD Sleman Regency's human resources in managing disaster-related websites. Data is categorized based on the concept of human resource capacity in organizational performance. Drawing conclusions is needed to address the issues on the suboptimal capacity of human resources in managing the website at BPBD Sleman Regency.

Result and Discussion

The data collection was conducted at BPBD Sleman Regency on August 2, 2022, through the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) method regarding disaster communication management by optimizing content on the website of BPBD Sleman Regency. The FGD took place in Meeting Room B, with a total of 10 participants. Before the FGD, participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire to assess their knowledge about optimizing website content.

Based on the questionnaire distributed to the 10 respondents, Figure 1 shows the percentage results for statement number 1 related to the quality of a website, with 80% of respondents agreeing that a quality website is one that does not merely display news and 20% disagreeing.. It can be

concluded that respondents agree that a quality website should have diverse topics of interest to the public.

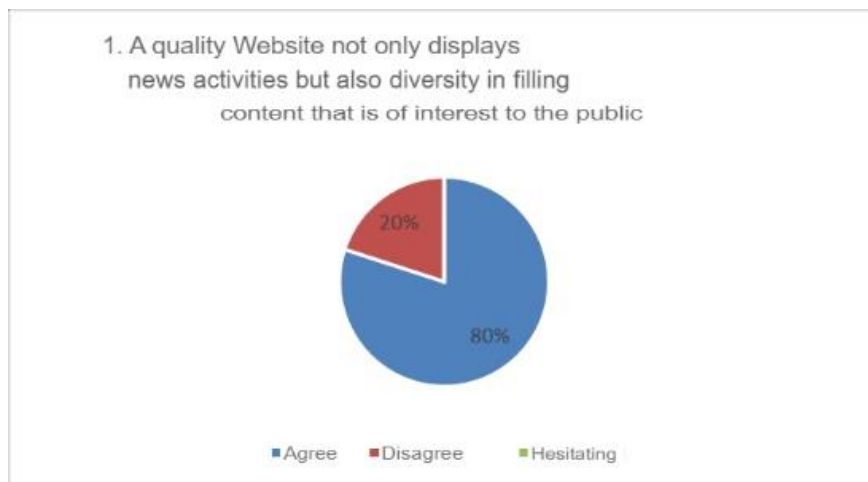


Figure 1. Percentage of Questionnaire Number 1
Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2022

Figure 2 presents the percentage of statement number 2 regarding the institution's website that should provide transparent information and offer public involvement access. A total of 70% of respondents agree, 20% disagree, and 10% answer uncertain. Therefore, it can be concluded that respondents agree that the website should provide information, whether related or unrelated, transparently and offer public involvement access in an accountable and justifiable manner.

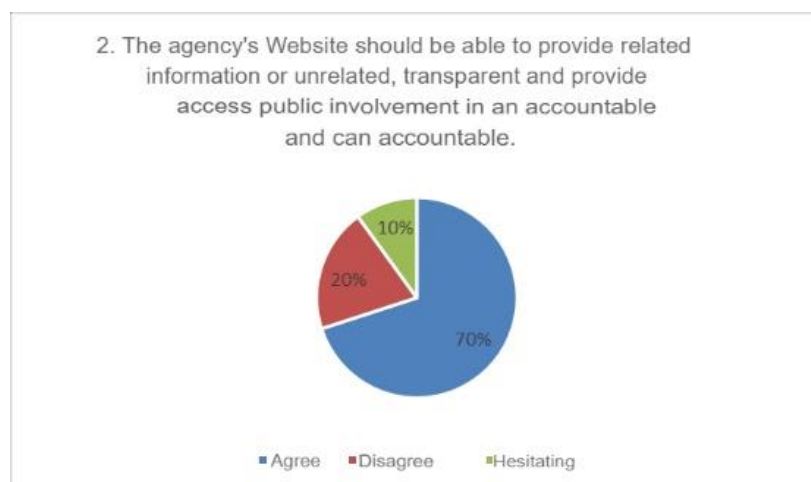


Figure 2. Percentage of Questionnaire Number 2
Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2022

Figure 3 shows the percentage of statement number 3 regarding knowledge about website planning. A total of 100% of respondents agree. It can be concluded that respondents are aware of the importance of goals in initiating the planning of a website.



Figure 3. Percentage of Questionnaire Number 3
Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2022

Figure 4 shows the percentage of statement number 4 in which 70% of respondents agree that what needs to be considered before planning a website is to gather as much information as possible from users. while 20% disagree, and 10% are uncertain. Therefore, it can be concluded that respondents are aware that before planning a website, it is crucial to gather as much information as possible from users.

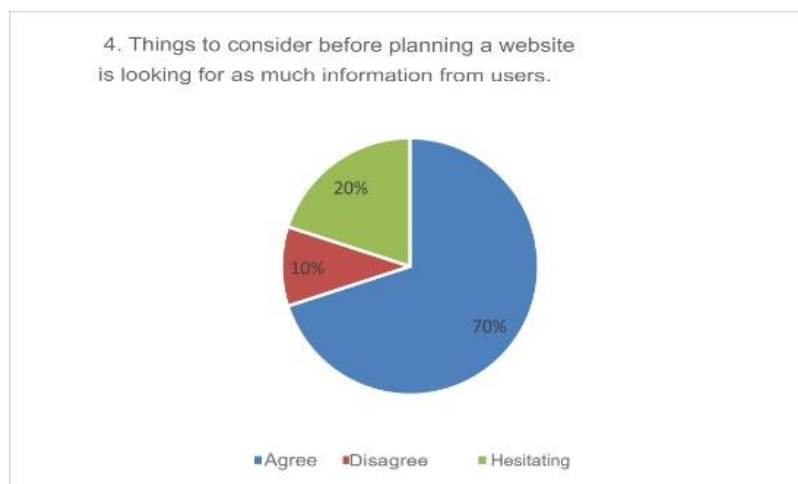


Figure 4. Percentage of Questionnaire Number 4
Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2022

Figure 5 shows the percentage of statement number 5 regarding the function of a website in which 100% of respondents agree that the website should be informative, dynamic, and communicative. Therefore, it can be concluded that to make the website more appealing to the community, the website created by an institution should be informative, dynamic, and communicative.

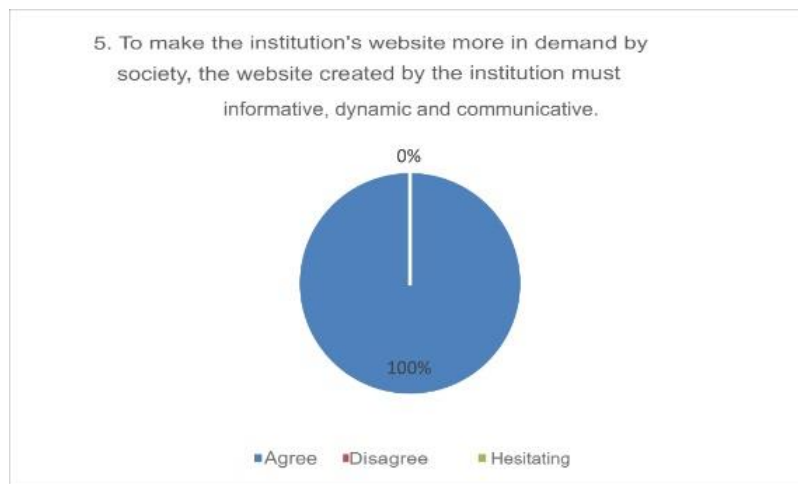


Figure 5. Percentage of Questionnaire Number 5
Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2022

In statement number 6 presented in Figure 6, it is noted that 100% of respondents agree that website management is crucial. To ensure that the website is well-managed, up-to-date, useful, and sustainable, not only financial resources but also the involvement of a dedicated team and leadership in it are required.



Figure 6. Percentage of Questionnaire Number 6
Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2022

The questionnaire results in figures 1-6 indicate that the administrators of BPBD and SDIN in Sleman Regency understand the importance of website management in writing news content. However, their knowledge about the website appears to be inversely related to the results of the simulated news writing. The simulation illustrates that the administrators of BPBD and SDIN in Sleman Regency need to optimize the uploaded news content.

The findings of this research have also undergone validity testing by sending questionnaires to website users in Sleman Regency. The assessment results from surveys randomly conducted through Google Forms show that the community highly needs the BPBD Sleman Regency website, with 58.1% agreeing, 25.8% disagreeing, and 16.1% being unsure about seeking information related to disasters in Sleman. This indicates that the BPBD Sleman Regency website is crucial for the community, as shown in Figure 7.

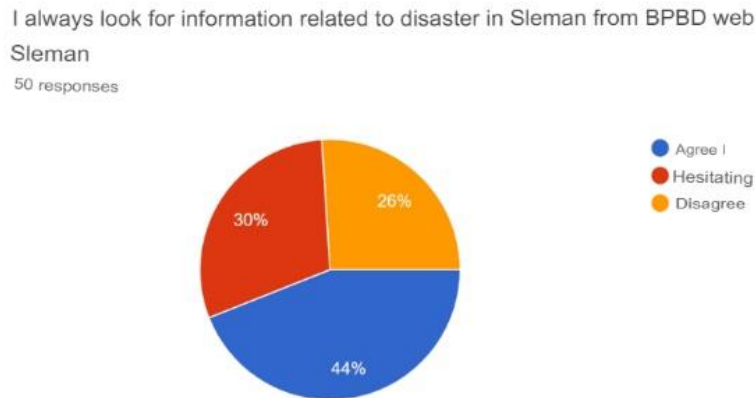


Figure 7. Percentage of Public Assessment
Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2022

The survey results also indicate that the BPBD Sleman Regency website can be easily accessed by all parties in need of disaster information and mitigation. The percentage is notable, with 87.1% agreeing and 12.9% disagreeing, as depicted in Figure 8. This implies that the community finds it easy to access the news provided by BPBD Sleman Regency. This research recommends the administrators of the BPBD Sleman Regency website to ensure that communication, information, and education on disaster vulnerabilities are provided to the public according to the quality of disaster-prone information services, categorized by the type of disaster threat.

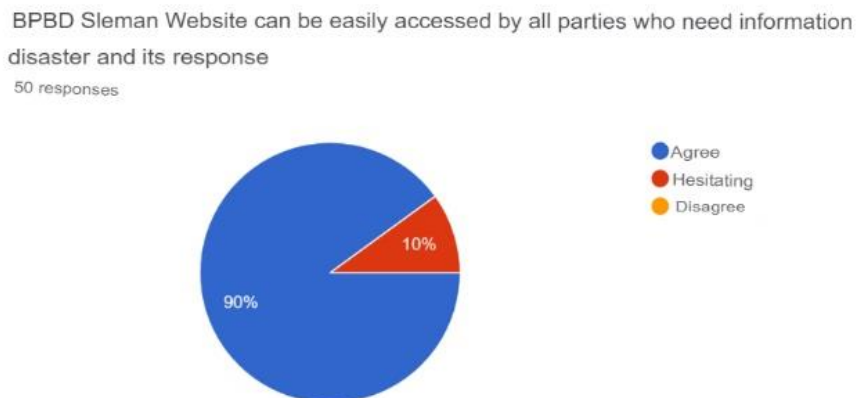


Figure 8. Percentage of Public Assessment
Source: Researcher's Processed Data, 2022

Based on the data obtained through the news writing simulation conducted along with the administrators of BPBD and SDIN Sleman Regency, it can be concluded that the capacity of BPBD Sleman Regency's human resources need an improvement to manage the website. This is evident from the results of the writing training that has been conducted, as follows:

"Beware of Extreme Weather, Several Areas Start to Be Affected. BNPB. On Saturday, July 30, 2022, hydrometeorological disasters occurred in several regions, resulting in casualties. Specifically, these disasters included flash floods in East Lombok, which hit 15 villages across 4 districts, causing damage to 367 homes and leaving 17 people dead. Additionally, a landslide occurred in Garut, West Java, blocking the Malang-Bong train route, and a tornado hit Sidoarjo Regency, East Java, causing damage to 661 homes. The BNPB advises the public to be aware of the potential for hydrometeorological disasters such as heavy rain, strong winds, and landslides. Relevant agencies are also advised to implement mitigation measures, such as mapping landslide-prone areas and surveying areas vulnerable to strong winds and tornadoes."

The writing indicates that there are still many ineffective sentences, uninteresting lead writing, words that seem unrelated, such as (a landslide occurred in Garut, West Java, blocking the Malang-Bong train route) and wordiness. The use of the phrase (The BNPB advises) is not appropriate because it seems to be criticizing BNPB. It should be changed to (BNPB urges the public to be aware of). In the last sentence, it seems to be disconnected from the previous sentence, making the connection unclear. The use of the word "ekstrem" in the title is less formal, according to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), it should be "ekstrim."

"Extreme (ekstrem) Weather Hits Indonesia, Public Must Stay Alert on Sunday, July 30, 2022, Indonesia faced extreme weather. According to BNPB, flash floods hit 15 villages in four districts of East Lombok, causing damage to 367 homes and resulting in 17 deaths. Other impacts included landslides that blocked the Malangbong railway route in Garut Regency, West Java, and a tornado hit Sidoarjo, East Java, causing damage to 661 homes. In response to the extreme weather, the public needs to stay vigilant. The government must also implement disaster mitigation measures to minimize the impact of such events, including mapping landslide-prone areas and raising awareness about them."

The title of the writing is still too long; (Extreme Weather Hits Indonesia, Public Must Stay Alert) can be changed to (Beware of Extreme Weather Hitting Indonesia) There are sentences that are too verbose, such as (The government must also implement disaster mitigation measures to minimize the impact of such events, including mapping landslide-prone areas and raising awareness about them). This sentence can be changed to (The government must conduct public outreach and disaster mitigation efforts to minimize the impact of natural disasters, one of which is through mapping landslide-prone areas.) News writing in online media networks should be concise, clear, and to the point about the content to be published.

"BEWARE OF EXTREME WEATHER IN INDONESIA Sleman Regency – The death toll from the flash floods that hit 15 villages in 4 sub-districts of East Lombok has reached 17, with 367 homes damaged, according to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) on Saturday (July 30, 2022). Disaster impacts were also reported in other regions, such as in West Java, where landslide debris blocked the Malangbong railway route in Garut Regency. Additionally, in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java, 661 homes were damaged by a tornado. BNPB urges the public to remain vigilant about future extreme weather. The government is also required to implement disaster mitigation measures to minimize the impact of such disasters, including public outreach and mapping of landslide-prone areas."

The first sentence in the news is not effective and verbose, (The death toll from the flash floods that hit 15 villages in 4 sub-districts of East Lombok has reached 17, with 367 homes damaged, according to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) on Saturday (July 30, 2022)) can be written as follows: (According to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), 17 people lost their lives and 367 homes were damaged by flash floods that struck 15 villages in 4 sub-districts of East Lombok on Saturday, July 30.)

The news writing covers disaster communication management in managing the process of producing messages or information about disasters, spreading messages, and receiving messages from the pre-disaster stage, during a disaster, and post-disaster stage (Lestari et al., 2012). Disaster communication management is a shared responsibility involving the government, related agencies (BMKG, BNPB, BDPB, media), and the community (Lestari, 2019). These elements must synergize to make disaster management effective and efficient. The structure of disaster communication management needs to be considered and understood, as shown in Figure 9.

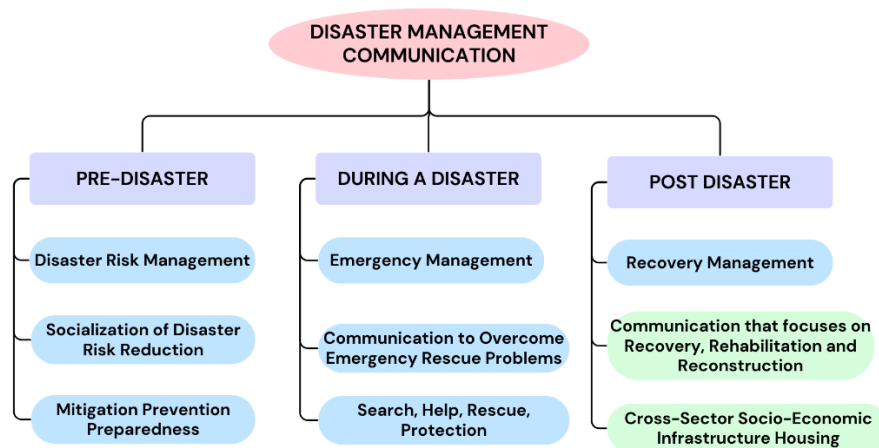


Figure 9. Disaster Communication Management Structure
Source: (Lestari, 2019)

To create a good disaster communication climate in generating interesting news content, the application of George R. Terry's modern operational management, known as POAC (Rustiana et al., 2020), is needed. The application of POAC analysis in this research is divided into four stages: (1) planning; (2) organizing; (3) actuating; and (4) controlling. The POAC analysis is relevant to the message production process for optimizing the BPBD Sleman Regency website.

The planning stage is related to the management of online media editing. Its function is to establish goals and objectives, determine the necessary resources, and set standards for success in achieving goals. The BPBD Sleman Regency does not have a strong plan for managing online media editing. It only has an annual budget plan without clear information on fund allocation.

The organizing stage involves assigning tasks according to the organizational structure and human resource competencies in the editing system. The BPBD Sleman Regency does not have an organizational structure and competencies in the editing system. The organization only has a general organizational structure that has not been updated since 2011. The lack of human resources at the BPBD Sleman Regency that have competencies in journalism leads to suboptimal news content on its online media. The BPBD Sleman Regency has been using volunteers to write news content and find news content.

The implementation stage in editorial management involves optimizing existing human potential and resources. This is achieved through journalistic principles of news gathering, editing, and evaluation. During the coverage stage, the BPBD Sleman Regency uses volunteers to search for disaster news. This results in a lack of implementation of editorial projection planning, leading to suboptimal output of news text and supporting data, potentially resulting in uninteresting published news content.

The supervision stage is conducted to control the course of mass media planning. The BPBD Sleman Regency cannot perform optimal supervision. The supervision is carried out by the Secretariat, but in practice, the Secretariat of the Sleman Regency BPBD cannot provide in-depth supervision. This is evident from the uploading of news content that is done without supervision.

The research also shows that the BPBD Sleman Regency website has fulfilled the principles of disaster communication management, covering various information during pre-disaster, disaster, and post-disaster phases. This is evident from various content uploaded on both websites. However, based on qualitative evaluations from content observations and simulations, the researcher found that the performance of volunteers in carrying out reporting activities still does not meet the 5W+1H elements in collecting facts and data in the field. Interview techniques from website content managers who come from volunteers also cannot determine the right sources. They only reach sources that are easily found without considering data and fact balance. Fact writing in news is not associated with literature, i.e., collecting supporting data through related news portals or mass media. The editing process is still not considered, as seen in some news that is not on target.

This research supports previous findings that the BPBD plays an active role in coordinating disaster management. Conveying information through the website can improve disaster-related information to the public (Wiguna & Semadi, 2019). Rustiana et al. research (2020) shows that POAC analysis can be used to determine strategies for managing content on the website. Compared to the previous research the difference is that this study emphasizes how to enable organizations to optimize website content as an effort to deliver information and communication media quickly and precisely. POAC analysis in this study is used as a tool to criticize the performance of unorganized operational management regarding news content reporting at the BPBD Sleman Regency. To fulfill its role and function, the BPBD Sleman Regency needs human resources that can actively optimize the website's role to enhance its function as a disaster communication and information medium.

As an institution dealing with disaster management, human resources must be able to have flexible skills, especially in writing and creating website content to make it more appealing. The manager of BPBD Sleman Regency's website needs to continuously improve capacity to enhance information in news content optimally. In essence, the news created should be easily understood, attractive, effective, quick, and accurate, with deep supervision to maintain the reputation of the BPBD Sleman Regency. The suggestion from this research is the need for an increased knowledge of website management procedures and quick and precise news writing.

Conclusions

The research results indicate that the BPBD Sleman Regency has two websites, <https://bpbd.slemankab.go.id/> and <https://sdin.slemankab.go.id/>. The BPBD Sleman Regency website is managed by the secretariat with 11 personnel. The two websites are managed separately, with <https://bpbd.slemankab.go.id/> managed by the secretariat team and <https://sdin.slemankab.go.id/> managed by the TRC coordinated by the secretariat. The research has found evaluation results in the form of optimizing the BPBD Sleman Regency's website in managing disaster news content.

The evaluation was conducted through the POAC analysis model and the disaster communication management structure, both internally by website managers and externally by the user community in Sleman Regency. Assessment by website managers shows that 80% of the websites are considered high quality based on the diversity of topics that are of interest to the public. In addition, 70% of respondents believe that the website can provide information transparently, public involvement access is accountable, and can be justified. All respondents are aware of the importance of planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising in managing the BPBD Sleman Regency's website. According to 70% of respondents, website planning needs to be considered. All respondents agree to make the website more informative, dynamic, and communicative to be attractive to the public. All respondents realize that website management needs to be well-managed in an up-to-date manner to sustainably improve usability. Evaluation results found that the majority of the community, 51.8%, needs very much the website to find disaster information in Sleman Regency. The research also found that most of the community, 87.1%, easily accesses the Sleman Regency website.

Overall, the BPBD Sleman Regency website still needs to be optimized to make it a quality information delivery and communication medium, as well as to facilitate communication, information, and disaster education to the public for each type of disaster threat according to the quality of disaster information service. This research recommends that the BPBD Sleman Regency improve the competence of Human Resources (HR) managing the website and conduct socialization to the community to achieve at least minimum disaster information services.

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