



The Role of The Sleman SAR Response Unit in the Implementation of Search and Rescue Operations in Sleman Regency

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A B S T R A C T

This study analyzes the operational role of the Sleman SAR Standby Unit (USS Sleman) in conducting search and rescue (SAR) operations and identifies the supporting and inhibiting factors that affect its effectiveness within the local disaster management system. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, data were collected through semi-structured interviews and document analysis. Bruce J. Biddle's (1986) role theory is applied as the analytical framework, focusing on five components: expectations, norms, performance, evaluation, and sanctions, with additional consideration of contextual factors such as regulatory frameworks, disaster risk characteristics, and organizational capacity. The findings show that USS Sleman performs under well-defined institutional expectations and established national SOPs, reinforced by informal team norms such as discipline and trust. As a first responder and initial field coordinator, the unit plays a vital role in early-stage SAR operations and stakeholder coordination. Despite its generally effective performance, the unit faces several challenges, including limited specialized equipment, logistical constraints, and coordination gaps among agencies. This study contributes to the disaster management literature by offering a role-based operational analysis of a local SAR unit, a topic rarely explored in previous research. It underscores the importance of enhancing institutional capacity, improving inter-agency collaboration, and adapting policies to increase SAR responsiveness and strengthen community resilience in high-risk areas.

INTRODUCTION

This research aims to deeply analyze the role of the Sleman SAR Response Unit (USS) in the implementation of search and rescue operations in Sleman Regency, with a focus on identifying challenges faced and strategies to improve role effectiveness. The urgency of this research lies in the high potential of disasters in Sleman Regency, both natural disasters such as the eruption of Mount Merapi, floods, and landslides, as well as non-natural emergencies such as traffic or industrial accidents. With complex geographical and social conditions, the existence of USS Sleman as the frontline in search and rescue is vital. This research is urgently conducted to provide academic and practical contributions in the form of policy recommendations and operational strategies that can strengthen the role of USS Sleman. In addition, the research results are expected to serve as a reference for local governments, the National Search and Rescue Agency, and the community in building a disaster management system that is more effective, coordinated, and responsive to emergency needs in the field.

Natural disasters are no longer an issue confined to specific geographical areas, but have evolved into a global concern. The findings of (Daruhadi & Sopiaty, 2024), which refer to data from (Organization, 2023), confirm the importance of a multi-level mitigation system. This is reinforced by (UNDRR, 2023) which notes that high-risk countries such as Indonesia face major challenges in strengthening early warning systems and community-based mitigation.

Indonesia, as a country located on the Pacific Ring of Fire, bears a very high level of vulnerability to natural disasters. From earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, flash floods, to

landslides and extreme weather are incidents that require a reliable response system (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, 2023). One of the areas facing high risk is Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This region is not only close to Mount Merapi, but also has extreme weather patterns and geographic diversity that holds multi-hazard potential. The Sleman Disaster Risk Assessment document notes that the area is at risk of seven types of disasters with high to moderate impacts (BPBD Sleman, 2021).

Search and Rescue (SAR) organizations play a strategic role in overall disaster management, especially during the emergency response phase. It is tasked with saving lives quickly and effectively, especially in life-threatening situations that require immediate evacuation (INSARAG, 2020). In Indonesia, this task falls within the scope of Basarnas coordination, including through the establishment of SAR Response Units in various regions (UU No. 29 Tahun 2004. Aturan Praktik Kedokteran, 157-180., 2004). USS Sleman has direct operational coverage at the district level and plays an important role as a link between national strategy and tactical implementation in the field. This intermediary role is also found in studies of emergency response units in Japan, the Philippines and Malaysia, which emphasize the importance of vertical integration between the center and the regions (Shaw, 2018). The study (Esti Sulistiowati et al., 2025) shows that the role of local governments as regulators, facilitators and dynamizers in disaster management also still faces obstacles in the field.

Disasters in a spiritual perspective can be interpreted as a warning and reminder for mankind. Al-Quran Surah Ar-Rum Verse 41 states that damage on land and sea is the result of the

actions of human hands. This strengthens the moral foundation that disaster rescue and mitigation efforts are not only technical responsibilities, but also part of spiritual and social endeavors to maintain the sustainability of life (Ha, 2015).

The selection of role theory developed by (Biddle, 1986) is very appropriate because of its ability to analyze the dynamics of interaction between USS Sleman personnel and their institutional and social environment. The theory focuses on roles as expected behaviors, which are shaped by norms and evaluated on an ongoing basis so that it is very relevant for the context of SAR operations that are dynamic and involve many parties. In the context of USS Sleman, this theory is relevant to examine expectations of the unit, operational norms, task implementation, and how unit performance is assessed internally and externally (Tampubolon, 2023).

To strengthen the analysis, this research also adopts the theoretical concepts of public policy, disaster management, operational management, and preparedness. The community-based resilience approach (IFRC, 2014) is also used to see how local capacity becomes an integral part of emergency response.

Various relevant studies also provide an understanding of the disaster management system. For example, (Hasan et al., 2023) highlighted the importance of community capacity building in building disaster resilient villages, gap research: this study focuses on the role of civil society and not on official operational units such as USS Sleman, this creates a gap because the dynamics, structure, and role of organized USS Sleman are very different. (Herlambang & Handayani, 2022) discussed communication patterns in the village alert team during the Merapi eruption. Research gaps exist: the research focuses on specific aspects of communication at the village level. This study did not analyze the overall operational role including aspects of norms, performance or relationships with other institutions in a broad cycle. Meanwhile, Ahmad Aminullah et al., (2021) highlighted the readiness of the Search and Rescue Office in Balikpapan related to the relocation of the national capital, research gap: the specific research context at the SAR office is not a smaller alert unit. Aidil (2022) in his study in Tarakan City emphasized the importance of increasing human resources and SAR posts. The research gap of this study is descriptive and highlights general issues (human resources and posts) without analyzing in depth how the role of the unit is implemented in practice, or how it interacts with other stakeholders. Research by (Wulandari et al., 2018) highlights similar challenges related to logistics and stakeholder coordination. The research gap: although relevant in terms of challenges, this study does not situate the analysis within a comprehensive role theory framework. Based on the findings, it does not systematically explain how expectations, norms and evaluations affect unit performance.

The novelty of this study lies in its focus on the concrete analysis of USS Sleman's role in a specific local context. It not only explains what the unit does, but also how they understand their institutional mandate, overcome barriers and build coordinative networks with others. Its contribution includes a conceptual deepening of the SAR operational organization, as well as practical recommendations for institutional and operational strengthening of the unit in the region.

The relationship between the context factors, role dimensions, and outcomes of this research is depicted in the following framework.

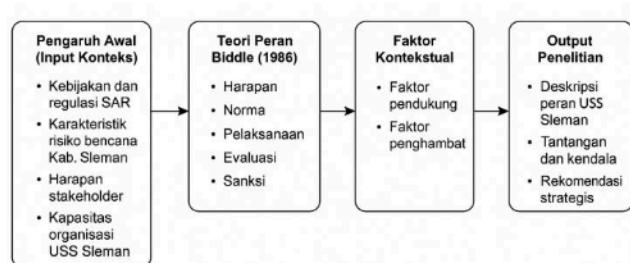


Figure 1. Research framework

The problem formulation in this research stems from the need to comprehensively understand how the Sleman SAR Response Unit (USS) carries out its role in search and rescue operations in Sleman Regency. Secondly, this research identifies the factors that support and hinder the implementation of USS Sleman's role. Third, this research seeks to formulate appropriate strategies to improve the effectiveness of USS Sleman's role in the future.

METHOD

This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach that aimed to deeply understand the role of the Sleman SAR Response Unit (USS) in the implementation of search and rescue operations in Sleman Regency. This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to capture meanings, perceptions, and social practices that cannot be revealed through quantitative approaches. Qualitative research focuses on understanding the process and social context as a whole, as well as the relationship between the researcher and the object under study according to Bogdan and Taylor in (Anjasmarli & Nor'aini, 2023).

The research location is centered in Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region, which is known as an area with multi-disaster potential. Based on the Sleman Regency Disaster Risk Assessment 2021-2025 (BPBD Sleman, 2021), there are seven main types of threats in this region. The research was conducted for five months, from February to June 2025. This consideration is in line with the recommendations (Yin, 2016). Visualization of the distribution of the area affected by each type of disaster is shown in Figure 2 below.

Luas Area Terdampak Tiap Jenis Bencana di Kabupaten Sleman



Figure 2. Area Affected by Each Type of Disaster in Sleman Regency

Data collection methods were conducted through triangulation techniques, which included three main instruments: in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation studies. The use of triangulation techniques aims

to ensure the validity and credibility of data by comparing information from various sources, methods, and time (Daruhadi & Sopiaty, 2024).

In-depth interviews were the main method of primary data collection by conducting face-to-face interviews with 7 informants who were selected based on purposive criteria to ensure the depth of data and validation of information, while paying attention to ethical principles in line with Iryana (2019). The number of informants is not determined by an absolute number, but by the principle of data saturation. Researchers no longer get new information or themes that emerge during interviews.

Seven informants who are considered representative include perspectives relevant to the role of USS Sleman, as follows: Head of Standby and Operation Section of Yogyakarta Search and Rescue Office: provided the perspective of the parent agency with official authority and expectations; Head of Emergency and Logistics Division of Sleman Disaster Management Agency (BPBD-Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah) who provided information related to logistical support for search and rescue operations and coordination channels during search and rescue operations; members of USS Sleman: provided internal perspectives on daily task execution, team norms, and challenges faced; representatives from the volunteer community provided external perspectives on how USS Sleman interacts, coordinates, and is valued by other parties in the field.

Field observation was conducted as a complementary instrument to capture realities that are not always conveyed verbally, with this technique supporting the principle of direct and contextual data collection through observation sheets designed to record key phenomena in a systematic manner. Field observation is conducted as a complementary instrument to capture realities that are not always conveyed verbally, with this technique supporting the principle of direct and contextual data collection through observation sheets to record key phenomena systematically (Daruhadi & Sopiaty, 2024). Observations were made of the USS in daily activities related to the context of the role of USS Sleman in conducting search and rescue operations, such as during joint training and internal training.



Documentation studies were used as a secondary data source. Documents searched included reports on USS Sleman's operational activities, Sleman Regency disaster contingency plans, SAR operational policies, as well as publications and media news related to the implementation of operations in the field.

Data analysis was conducted using an interactive model in line with (Miles and Huberman 1992:20, in (Rijali, 2019) which consists of three main stages:

Data condensation in this study was carried out by filtering the results of interviews, recording key quotes from informants, and grouping findings based on themes such as expectations, implementation, constraints. Data condensation also involved <https://doi.org/10.58835/jspi.v5i3.528>

the process of sorting, simplifying and abstracting important information from interviews and observations.

Data presentation was done in the form of descriptive narratives, and direct quotes that helped to observe consistent patterns from various data sources.

Conclusions were drawn from the early stages of data collection, through comparison of field findings with Biddle's theoretical framework, and verified by triangulation of data including interviews, observations, and documents. Data validity was also strengthened through credibility testing with data pairing techniques between informants (Patton, 2008).

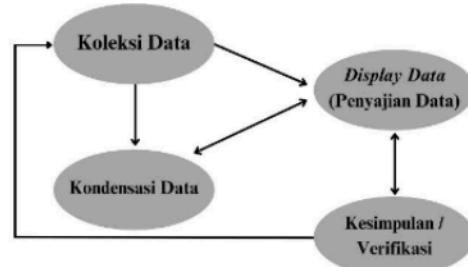


Figure 3: Picture of data analysis steps

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study found that USS Sleman's role as a first responder and coordinator in the field during search and rescue operations can be carried out effectively through the fulfillment of the five main dimensions of Biddle's role. This finding directly answers the first question regarding how this unit carries out its role.

Expectations of USS Sleman's Role

Answering the first problem formulation regarding the role played by USS Sleman in search and rescue operations, this section explains the expectations attached to the unit's strategic position in Sleman Regency. In the context of social roles, expectations refer to the expectations given by the environment or institution to a person or group occupying a certain position (Biddle, 1986). USS Sleman has the expectation to respond to disaster reports in less than 25 minutes, as well as carry out operations according to standard procedures. This expectation comes both from the central institution as well as from the community and partners such as BPBD and the volunteer community.

Such expectations parallel the findings of (Wiratama et al., 2022) which show that the success of role strengthening in the context of disaster is highly dependent on the clarity of expectations and the capacity of local actors. The role of USS Sleman is not only limited to the technical implementation of searches, but also includes taking initial initiatives, organizing volunteers, and tactically controlling emergency situations. In the context of role theory, these expectations create positive pressure that encourages individual and team capacity building.

Norms and Standards Governing the Role

In addressing the normative aspects of the role, this section outlines the operational standards and work values that USS Sleman refers to in the field. Norms in role theory are a set of rules or social expectations that direct how a role should be carried out. In operational practice, USS Sleman complies with the national SOP from Basarnas

(National Search and Rescue Agency) which is adjusted for the conditions of the DIY region. This norm includes procedures in mobilization, radio communication, victim handling, and post-operation reporting.

However, the successful execution of roles does not solely depend on formal norms. Unwritten norms such as discipline, team solidarity, and collective decision-making also shape USS Sleman's work behavior. This is in line with research ([Herlambang & Handayani, 2022](#)) which found that the effectiveness of the village alert team in dealing with the Merapi eruption was determined by informal communication patterns and a flexible yet functional coordination structure. At USS Sleman, internal values such as mutual trust and risk-taking courage are part of the unwritten team norms. One of the advanced rescuers mentioned that unwritten norms such as mutual trust, responsibility and field initiative often become crucial factors when SOPs cannot be followed rigidly due to the dynamics of the situation in the field. In this context, these values become the strength of the team in times of crisis.

Clear and consistent norms are one of the main factors that allow roles to be carried out effectively ([Biddle, 1986](#)). The absence of norms, or a mismatch between formal and informal norms, can result in role confusion and decreased effectiveness.

Role Implementation in SAR Operations

Answering the second problem formulation, namely how the role of USS Sleman is implemented, this section presents concrete evidence in the form of SAR operation practices carried out in a responsive and structured manner. Role implementation describes the real behavior shown by individuals or groups in response to expectations and prevailing norms. In field operations, USS Sleman serves as a first responder, leads the initial phase of emergency response, and ensures that the evacuation or search process runs according to protocol.

In the case of operation search and rescue of three people drowning in Bedog river, In Sleman district, USS Sleman demonstrated a real ability to perform its role effectively under time pressure and high risk. USS Sleman successfully organized the division of search sectors, directed appropriate evacuation techniques, and established efficient coordination with BPBD, TNI/POLRI elements, and volunteers. The head of the Pegasus volunteer community involved in the operation said that USS Sleman became the main director in the division of task sectors, selection of search techniques, and determination of search areas. The clarity of command and two-way communication facilitated the involvement of all elements in the field, even during difficult conditions such as limited access, swift river currents. This responsive and structured behavior reflects a strong understanding of the role, as well as the ability to actualize it in high-risk conditions.

Flowchart of USS Sleman's operational role in SAR operations, from receiving information to final reporting:



Figure 4. Flowchart of USS Sleman's Operational Role in SAR Operations

Sanctions and Appreciation as Role Reinforcement

In role theory, sanctions are social mechanisms that function to maintain compliance with norms. In USS Sleman, sanctions do not take the form of administrative punishment, but rather coaching and training in the event of deviation. In contrast, rewards are given in the form of open appreciation from the leadership or special assignments in strategic operations.

This model is close to the principle of reward-based performance, which is also applied by other SAR Offices in Indonesia ([Esti Sulistiowati et al., 2025](#)). The approach of positive sanctions and coaching supports the establishment of an adaptive and participatory work culture, as recommended by ([Drabek & McEntire, 2003](#)) in the framework of disaster response organizations. In addition, the culture of appreciation in SAR organizations is considered capable of strengthening work morale and institutional loyalty as discussed by ([Ihsan Dinie Supyaan & Endah Fauziningrum, 2023](#)).

Thus, although the quantity of sanctions appears minimal, in quality, this approach supports a resilient and learning-based organizational climate. In the context of role theory, this sanctioning model emphasizes the importance of norm consensus and team loyalty as guarantors of compliance with social roles.

Evaluation and Assessment Mechanisms

Role evaluation is a reflective process to measure the extent to which role execution conforms to expectations and norms. At USS Sleman, evaluation is conducted structurally by the Yogyakarta SAR Office, covering indicators of response speed, operation success, reporting quality, and community satisfaction. This model is in line with the results-based evaluation approach recommended in modern emergency management ([RBM/Accountability Team, 2010](#)). In addition, informal evaluation also took place in the form of team debriefings after the operation.

The evaluation process also includes feedback from the public through an online survey that is regularly distributed by the Yogyakarta SAR Office. One informant mentioned that the survey link is sent directly to the victim's family or the party receiving the assistance, and the results are used to evaluate the performance of USS Sleman. This evaluation covers the dimensions of service satisfaction, speed of action, and effectiveness of coordination.

This assessment is important to maintain role consistency and minimize role drift. Meanwhile, [Aidil \(2022\)](#) in his research in Tarakan City emphasized the importance of increasing the capacity of human resources and post facilities in supporting emergency response strategies.

Continuous evaluation not only improves the quality of current roles, but also becomes an adaptation means to face new challenges in the field ([Biddle, 1986; Twigg, 2015](#)).

Supporting and Constraining Factors in Role Implementation

This subsection systematically identifies the factors that support and hinder the implementation of USS Sleman's role. The implementation of the role of the Sleman USS cannot be separated from the influence of factors that facilitate or hinder its effectiveness. According to ([Biddle, 1986](#)), the success of role implementation depends on the clarity of expectations, consistent norms, and social support and consensus for the role.

Supporting factors in the context of USS Sleman include the existence of SOPs that have been standardized by *Basarnas*, personnel discipline, a solid work culture, and a regular training system. Active coordination with BPBD Sleman and potential local volunteers also strengthens the speed and effectiveness of emergency response. This is in line with the findings ([Viratama et al, 2022](#)) that the involvement of local communities and clarity of the command system are important elements in strengthening local capacity to deal with disasters.

The relatively stable institutional capacity of USS Sleman is the basic capital in implementing SAR operations. Although structurally under the Yogyakarta SAR Office, USS Sleman has technical autonomy in responding to local incidents. The presence of proficient personnel, field experience, and early mobilization capabilities provide advantages in reducing response time.

The inhibiting factors affecting the performance of USS Sleman are, firstly, limited human resources and equipment, for example specialized equipment such as diving equipment, victim detection equipment in the rubble, thermal drones to search for victims. According to the Resource Section of the Yogyakarta SAR Office, the lack of equipment is a critical issue that requires long-term procurement. Second, logistics limitations, it can be recommended to form a regional depot-based standby logistics system and integrated inventory. Third, the challenge of harmonizing the coordination flow with external parties, especially non-trained volunteers who are not familiar with SOPs. This training gap was also found in a study of community involvement in disaster by ([Saiman et al, 2022](#)), which emphasized the importance of harmonizing the volunteer training curriculum.

This finding is consistent with a study by [Aidil \(2022\)](#) which highlighted the importance of strengthening logistics and human resources to support emergency response strategies in the Tarakan city SAR office. In addition, Ahmad's study ([Ahmad Aminullah et al, 2021](#)) also showed that equipment and personnel shortages impacted the readiness of SAR offices in East Kalimantan, indicating similar structural challenges in various regional SAR units.

The next inhibiting factor is the delay in initial information. This condition can hamper the speed of response, a technology-based rapid reporting system is needed, as well as the socialization of the 115 distress call center.

Table 1. Supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of USS Sleman's role

| Supporting Factors | Inhibiting Factors |
|--|---|
| Standardized SOPs and operating procedures | Limited equipment (diving, wreckage, SAR boats, thermal drones) |
| Discipline and preparedness of personnel | Optimization of logistical Support |
| Solid and compact teamwork culture | Coordination gap with external parties (untrained volunteers) |
| Periodic training and simulation system | Limited number of personnel at USS Sleman |
| Active coordination with BPBD and local volunteers | Limited personnel during peak operating conditions |
| Rapid monitoring and reporting from the field | Delay in initial information from external sources |

Source: Author's analysis based on field data and literature review

Inter-agency Integration and Synergy in Carrying Out the Role

Answering the third problem formulation, namely how strategies can be implemented to improve the effectiveness of USS Sleman's role, this section outlines the importance of institutional integration, inter-agency coordination, and flexibility in the implementation of SAR policies in the field. As the main actor in the initial phase of emergency response in Sleman Regency, the role of USS Sleman does not stand alone. As illustrated in the framework, the integration of USS Sleman's role must be seen as part of a broader system, involving central policy (*UU No. 29/2014*), *Basarnas* technical regulations, and local dynamics in disaster management.

Practically, the coordination flow starts from the incoming report to the BPBD's Pusdalops (Operational Disaster Management Control Center-Pusat Pengendalian Operasi Penanggulangan Bencana), which then forwards the report to USS Sleman for initial deployment. USS Sleman is the first team to arrive at the location, before establishing a joint post involving BPBD, community volunteers, and related technical agencies. (Interview with Head of Emergency Division of BPBD Sleman, 2025).

To understand the working relationships between key actors in the Sleman Regency search and rescue operation system, Figure. 5 below presents an inter-agency synergy model involving USS Sleman as the initial coordination center.

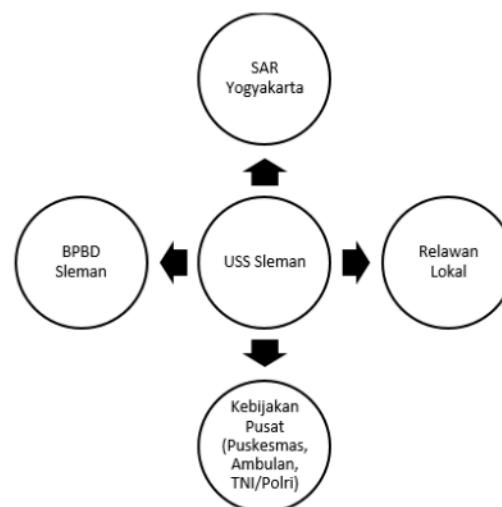


Diagram of Inter-Agency Synergy in SAR Operations by USS Sleman

Source: Interview results, policy documents, and analysis of the institutional role of USS Sleman.

This strategic role is supported by the geographical characteristics of Sleman Regency which is vulnerable to natural disasters such as the eruption of Mount Merapi, earthquakes, and cold lava floods. With complex risks, a unit capable of responding adaptively is needed, while still coordinating within the national policy framework. This is in line with findings ([Esti Sulistiowati et al, 2025](#)) that the role of local government as a facilitator and dynamizer is crucial in ensuring the effectiveness of emergency response operations in vulnerable areas.

In the context of role theory, the success of this synergy

shows that USS Sleman not only performs its expected role, but also adapts to the changing dynamics of social expectations. This institutional synergy is an indicator that USS Sleman has been able to meet external expectations, adjust norms, carry out implementation, and actively accept role of evaluation and consequences.

This integration model is also suggested by ([Twigg, 2015](#)), that local institutional resilience will be formed if there is a structured coordination mechanism and working relationships based on role clarity and trust between actors.

The institutional synergy demonstrated by USS Sleman affirms the importance of reciprocal relationships between actors as asserted by ([Twigg, 2015](#)), that resilient responses are built through non-rigid coordination structures and trust-based working relationships. Furthermore, ([UNDRR, 2023](#)) underlines the importance of local institutional resilience in supporting the broader national system and in this regard, USS Sleman has played a key role in disaster-prone areas such as Sleman.

Based on the organizational contingency approach, role effectiveness does not lie in procedural compliance alone, but also the ability to adapt actions to the demands of a changing environment ([Donaldson, 2014](#)); ([Kapucu & Garayev, 2011](#)). This can be seen in USS Sleman's improvisation in task sector division or technical adaptation in difficult terrain. As field operatives, they represent an organizational model that operates in an open structure, processing field inputs and translating them into measurable actions. Thus, this research provides conceptual and practical contributions in strengthening the SAR system at the local level, and makes USS Sleman an adaptive, collaborative and contextual operational model for replication in other disaster-prone areas.

Based on the findings in the field and the analysis conducted, the following practical strategies are recommended to improve the effectiveness of USS Sleman: the establishment of a Sleman District SAR coordination forum consisting of Basarnas, BPBD, community volunteers, TNI/POLRI elements to strengthen cross-agency communication; digitalization of reporting and initial response systems, for example using an android-based application that is easily accessible to citizens to convey information quickly; strengthening operational facilities and infrastructure through the procurement of SAR equipment with an annual budget scheme or from the private sector/CSR; integrated simulations and joint exercises involving various agencies as well as the involvement of SAR volunteers and community members to test cross-sector SOPs.

CONCLUSION

This study reveals that the role of the Sleman SAR Response Unit (USS) in the implementation of search and rescue operations in Sleman Regency has proven to be able to answer institutional expectations through strict implementation of SOPs and effective field coordination. In addition, informal norms such as discipline and team solidarity also strengthen the implementation of operational roles. The findings show that the regulatory context, regional disaster risk, internal capacity and

stakeholder expectations dynamically influence the successful implementation of the unit's role. Supporting factors such as personnel preparedness, clear SOPs, and synergy with external partners strengthen USS Sleman's performance. However, challenges such as limited human and equipment resources, logistical constraints, and inter-agency coordination gaps remain to be the obstacles that need to be addressed strategically.

This research contributes to the disaster management literature at the local level by offering a role-based analysis of SAR units that has not been explored much before. Practically, the findings can serve as a basis for policy formulation to increase the capacity of USS Sleman and strengthen disaster management institutional networks in the region. Such an integrative approach is also in line with the framework that emphasizes multisectoral and cross-level collaboration in disaster risk reduction ([UNISDR, 2015](#)).

The limitation of this study lies in its scope which only involves one SAR unit in one region. Thus, generalization to other contexts needs to be done with caution. Further research is recommended to explore the comparative role of SAR units in different regions with diverse risk and capacity characteristics, including in the context of large-scale disasters or complex emergency situations.

The practical implications of this research are the need to strengthen the capacity of both human and equipment resources, harmonize SOPs across institutions, increase competence, especially for volunteers, and allocate a special budget to support the preparedness of USS Sleman in facing large-scale disasters.

Based on the research findings, the following are strategic recommendations to improve the effectiveness of USS Sleman's role: a) Basarnas, needs to initiate joint training with all SAR potential, harmonize SOP procedures, review equipment procurement allocations, increase personnel, especially in the standby unit; b) Local Government, must issue policies that encourage and support USS Sleman as a strategic partner in disaster management, facilitate regular coordination forums with all relevant stakeholders, build a solid network; c) Academics, force recommendations that include strengthening the academics side by initiating research cooperation in disaster management, first aid, and the role of volunteers in relevant study curricula, organizing community service programs (KKN) that focus on disaster training, forming disaster resilient villages, mentoring volunteer communities; d) Volunteers are expected to proactively participate in routine training organized by BASARNAS or other professional institutions. Participation in joint training to harmonize SOPs and establish a solid communication forum between volunteer groups; e) Community: community involvement can be realized through individual and collective capacity building, the community can also take the initiative to form a community-based disaster preparedness team so that the community is not only becoming a news headline but also part of a resilient disaster response system.

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