



## Effectiveness of the Community Early Warning Forum Program in the Sub-Department of National Unity and Political Affairs in Tanjung Priok District

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### ABSTRACT

The Community Early Warning Forum (Forum Kewaspadaan Dini Masyarakat/FKDM) is a participatory platform for community participation in identifying and preventing potential threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances (ATHG) that could impact public security and social order. This research aims to analyse the performance of FKDM program conducted by Sub-Department of National Unity and Political Affairs (Subankesbangpol) of North Jakarta Administrative City especially in Tanjung Priok District. A descriptive qualitative approach was utilized using interviews, observations and documentation as data collection techniques. Informants were purposively selected. The results show that the cross-sectoral cooperation of the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the Indonesian National Police (Polri), the Attorney General's Office, and intelligence units from ministries and non-ministerial government agencies strongly supports the success of the FKDM program. FKDM in Tanjung Priok has track various programs, including a campaign to raise the awareness of community security, neighbourhood watch and night patrol activities, education on disaster management, anti-drug campaigns, and family-strengthening programs. These initiatives have resulted in increased public awareness, reduced crime rates and better coordination of local security. However, there are still challenges in terms of resource optimization, capacity building of members and long-term sustainability of the programs. Therefore, the study recommends that training programs should be improved, the utilization of information technology should be expanded and collaboration among stakeholders should be strengthened to enhance FKDM's role in preserving the security of the community and public order.

### 1. Introduction

The Sub-Department of National Unity and Political Affairs serves as a supporting unit for the Regent or Mayor. Based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2019 concerning Regional Apparatus Implementing Government Affairs in the Field of National Unity and Politics, it is tasked with implementing part of the government affairs in the field of national unity and politics (Wahab & Zaifullah, 2025). Its duties include formulating technical policies in the field of national unity and politics, providing support and guidance for regional government administration in the areas of national unity, politics, and resilience in economic, social, and cultural aspects, as well as conflict management, conducting secretariat services, and carrying

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out other duties assigned by the mayor in accordance with its functions and responsibilities(Hidayati et al., 2025).

Within the structure of the Sub-Department of National Unity and Political Affairs, there is the Sub-Division of Early Warning, which has the duty and function of coordinating and synchronizing activities, formulating conflict prevention and management programs, coordinating tasks and programs for conflict prevention and management facilitation with related agencies or institutions, conducting evaluations and reporting on conflict prevention and management tasks and programs, and performing analysis of conflict potential, conflict management, as well as reconciliation and rehabilitation(Arjon, 2018).

Jakarta as a city that is urban and multicultural has become a large population miniature of Indonesia(Nuha et al., 2022). So that, in the area of Jakarta, the community of various ethnicities, races, religions, languages, professions, and backgrounds meet(Basuki, 2023). So that differences can arise which can cause threats, disturbances, obstacles, and actions. The formal establishment of the North Jakarta Administrative City was based on the issuance of the Governor Decree of DKI Jakarta No. 1 dated August 22, 1966 to improve services to the people(Supriatna et al., 2023). b/3/1/2/1966 The decree stated that North Jakarta was an administrative city unit under the responsibility of a Regent or Mayor and was a Level II region.

**Table 1** Population by District, Gender, and Sex Ratio

<b>District</b>	<b>Gender Ratio</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
North Jakarta	102.20	1,778,981	877,675	901,306
Penjaringan	104.90	315,613	154,038	161,575
Pademangan	104.60	162,843	79,599	83,244
Tanjung Priok	102.50	401,806	198,467	203,339
Koja	103.40	331,616	163,000	168,616
Kelapa Gading	95.50	138,787	71,008	67,779
Cilincing	102.50	428,316	211,563	216,753

The North Jakarta area is populated by various ethnic groups with different social and cultural backgrounds, which can affect social life and possibly lead to friction or social conflict(Wannowitz & Garschagen, 2024). The awareness, commitment and vigilance of the community are indispensable to jointly protect, preserve and develop their environment, to create security, order, tranquility and prosperity. Security is ultimately guaranteed at the regional and even national level(Abdullah et al., 2024). Early warning at the community level is essential for security(Yunidar & Effendy, 2026). Early warning should start from the community level so that any threats, challenges, obstacles and security disturbances can be detected in time(Diab et al., 2022). Special efforts are needed to create security and order in North Jakarta, especially in Tanjung Priok District, which still requires increased vigilance against various threats, criminal acts, robberies, social conflicts, as well as natural and non-natural disasters that often occur in order to maintain harmony among residents(Imansari & Chotib, 2024).

The Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM) was established as a forum to sustain and maintain community early warning(Nurmawati, 2025). FKDM can be developed to increase community participation in security, tranquility and order affairs(Sirod et al., 2026). FKDM was established as an effort to answer the needs in accelerating the development of a vigilant culture in society(Nisa, 2023). The establishment of FKDM is based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 46 of 2019 concerning Community Early Warning in Regions consisting of the provincial, regency/city, district, to village/sub-district levels(Handayani, 2024). In addition, the Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM) is a team established by the Regional Head to assist the Regional Head in carrying out the duties of the Regional Head in the implementation of Regional Government Early Warning. The

Community Early Warning Forum is in charge of planning, implementation and formulation of Early Warning activities, searching, collecting, coordinating and communicating data and information/materials with vertical agencies regarding potential, symptoms or occurrence of ATHG so that they could be prevented and addressed early. With the establishment of this organization, hopefully FKDM can help the North Jakarta City Government in finding solutions and contributing to all aspects of preventing problems in the community in Tanjung Priok District(Sari et al., 2026).

Regarding the problems above, FKDM members at the district and sub-district levels in the North Jakarta Administrative City are expected to be able to establish coordination and communication linkages and synergy, increase sensitivity and vigilance and be responsive whenever needed in anticipating and overcoming various problems that arise in society. So that the Early Warning Forum Community is required to be able to detect early and prevent early to the community, so that the possibilities of potential threats and social disaster events that may arise can be prevented early and treated early and in an integrated manner, especially in the North Jakarta Administrative City in the Tanjung Priok District.

This research aims to understand and deepen the efforts to optimize the effectiveness of the programs designed by the Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM) in the Sub-Department of National Unity and Political Affairs. The main purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of these programs in meeting their goals. In addition, this research also examines the capacity of FKDM administrators and members to identify and prevent early various potential threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances (ATHG) that might happen in Tanjung Priok District. This research is expected to be able to provide a clear picture of the extent to which the FKDM program has been running optimally and the skills and preparedness of FKDM members in identifying and anticipating ATHG effectively in the region.

## **2. Methodology**

### *2.1 Research Design*

This study used a qualitative research approach to study the implementation and effectiveness of the Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM) in the Sub-Department of National Unity and Political Affairs of North Jakarta Administrative City. A descriptive qualitative design was used in order to obtain a better understanding of the participants' experiences, perceptions and interpretation of the phenomenon under study. Qualitative research is especially appropriate to explore social processes and contextual realities by gathering and analyzing non-numerical data(Creswell & Inoue, 2024). Adopting this approach, the study sought to offer rich and contextualized insights into the role of FKDM in enhancing community vigilance as well as in preserving public order.

### *2.2 Data Collection*

To increase the credibility and trustworthiness of the findings, methodological triangulation was applied. Data were collected by means of interviews, observations, and document analysis. Interviews: Semi-structured and unstructured interviews were conducted with key participants to collect rich information. The interviews provided respondents with the opportunity to express their opinions, experiences and perspectives and thus provided nuanced insights into the implementation of FKDM programs. Data obtained through direct verbal interaction during this study were used to cross-validate and confirm the observational findings. Interview data were collected in the form of field notes and audio recording to ensure accuracy for later analysis.

Findings The participants' behaviour, interactions and activities in their natural environment were observed. Observation enables the researcher to observe social phenomena in real time(Creswell et al., 2007). The researcher does the field observation on the Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM)

in the Sub-Department of National Unity and Political Affairs of North Jakarta Administrative City. This process gave the researcher direct experience of the organization's activities, stakeholder engagement practices, and program implementation approaches.

### *2.3 Document Analysis.*

Interview and observational data were supplemented by the collection and analysis of documentary evidence. The documents comprise written accounts, photographs, reports, visual materials and other archival sources relating to the activities of FKDM. According to, documents are records of past events and are vital sources for understanding organizational processes and contextual conditions. The examination of documentary materials allowed for the verification of the data, which also contributed to the general rigor of the study.

### *2.4 Participant Selection.*

The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The reason for choosing this sampling strategy is that it enables researchers to find people who have a lot of knowledge and direct experience about the research topic (Suryani et al., 2023). Two informants were involved in the study. It was believed that these individuals could provide relevant and accurate information-rich accounts on the implementation and effectiveness of FKDM programs.

## **3. Results**

### *3.1 Effectiveness of the Community Early Warning Forum Program*

The study's findings indicate that the Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM) serves as an effective community-based platform for enhancing alertness, resilience, and the early detection of threats, challenges, disruptions, and security problems. The program facilitates information exchange, risk communication, and social cohesion among diverse ethnic, religious, and cultural groups, thereby aiding in conflict prevention and enhancing community stability. The efficacy of FKDM is significantly reliant on robust cross-sectoral coordination among intelligence agencies, security institutions, local governments, and civil society organizations. This multi-stakeholder strategy enables stakeholders to amalgamate resources, knowledge, and information to generate a more thorough and coordinated response to emerging risks.

BIN contributes by sharing intelligence, conducting risk assessments, facilitating strategic communication, and developing integrated early warning systems. The involvement of BIN enhances the quality of threat identification and evidence-based decision-making, hence strengthening the preventive and mitigation capabilities of FKDM.

Similarly, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) offers strategic support through intelligence analysis, capacity-building initiatives, operational aid, and logistical resources. This collaboration enhances community preparedness, improves emergency response effectiveness, and fosters long-term resilience planning.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) actively participated in threat detection, information analysis, community education, and preventive security initiatives. Polri enhances early detection systems and fosters proactive measures against potential security threats by ongoing information exchange with FKDM.

The Attorney General's Office offers legal supervision, intelligence assistance, and regulatory direction to ensure FKDM actions comply with legal frameworks and human rights standards. Furthermore, FKDM's partnership with prosecuting entities enhances the efficacy of information dissemination and preventive measures.

Intelligence units from governmental ministries and non-ministerial agencies provide technical knowledge, analytical assistance, and training programs to enhance the capabilities of FKDM personnel in threat detection and risk assessment. Their involvement additionally facilitates the advancement of policies and inter-agency collaboration in the management of possible hazards. FDMK employs a structured reporting system that includes monitoring, verification, documentation, coordination, and communication activities. This systematic method facilitates prompt reporting and reaction to risks, fostering active community engagement and confidence.

The results indicate that FKDM serves as an effective collaborative governance platform for community-oriented early warning and threat management. Its efficacy is grounded in institutional coordination, intelligence amalgamation, community engagement, and clearly delineated organizational frameworks, all of which enhance local security, social stability, and community resilience.

### *3.2 Programs of the Community Early Warning Forum*

The results indicate that the Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM) has implemented a number of preventative and community-based programs in the Tanjung Priok District. These programs could improve public safety, social resilience and community wellbeing. These include security awareness campaigns, environmental patrols, disaster preparedness coaching, anti-drug interventions and family strengthening programs. Collectively these projects demonstrate FKDM as a tool for community engagement and risk reduction.

The Community Security Awareness and Education Program improved residents' understanding of issues related to environmental security and increased public involvement in the reporting of suspicious activity. Similarly, the Environmental Patrol and Night Watch Program increased neighbourhood monitoring and proved to reduce criminal activity. At the same time, the attitudes of security and collective responsibility of the residents increased. That was a positive development for the community.

The Disaster Management Education Program helped to strengthen the community's readiness for the dangers posed by disasters through the development of awareness, the training of skills and the improvement of coordination among many stakeholders. The program served to increase awareness of catastrophes and strengthen local capacity for emergency response and risk mitigation.

The Anti-Drug Campaign had positive effects such as raising awareness about the dangers of substance addiction and fostering community involvement in drug prevention activities. The establishment of community-based anti-drug cadres and reported reduction in the number of cases related to drug use demonstrate the success of collaborative prevention efforts with educational institutions, law enforcement agencies and community organizations.

In addition, the Family Strengthening and Parenting Program contributed to improvement of parenting skills, improvement of family communication and increase of knowledge on child welfare and prevention of domestic violence. The program also included a number of psychosocial support measures designed to strengthen the resilience of families and the social cohesion of communities.

To conclude, the results indicate that the FKDM programs have succeeded in increasing community awareness, social involvement and local resilience. Community involvement, collaboration across other agencies and ongoing institutional support were all factors that contributed to the success of these initiatives. The results emphasize the importance of participatory governance and multi-stakeholder partnerships in the process of building community security, social stability and sustainable local development.

#### 4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the research and discussion on the effectiveness of the Community Early Warning Forum Program in the Sub-Department of National Unity and Political Affairs in Tanjung Priok District, it can be concluded that the program implemented by the Community Early Warning Forum in Tanjung Priok District to increase community preparedness and response to security threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances, works effectively. The execution of this program consists of a number of phases and activities that are methodically arranged to ensure readiness and an effective response to any threat, hazard, impediment, and disruption (ATHG). The Community Early Warning Forum is the lead facilitator in the development of action plans and strategies to enhance community vigilance and resilience.

By various programs such as Community Security Awareness and Education, Environmental Patrols and Night Watch, Disaster Management Education, Anti-Drug Campaigns, and Family Strengthening and Parenting, the environmental conditions in the Tanjung Priok District can be improved to be safer, healthier, and prosperous for the community. The success of the program is a result of careful planning and execution and also community engagement in the Tanjung Priok District and the full support from the agencies working with the community early warning forum, namely the local government, the state intelligence, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and local health services. This also paves the way for cross-sectoral collaboration, which is essential to guarantee that the Community Early Warning Forum is provided with the necessary resources, expertise and technical assistance for smooth and sustainable implementation of these initiatives.

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