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COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN PEKANBARU CITY

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ABSTRACT

One of the ways the Pekanbaru City government handles flooding is by carrying out River Normalization, the management of which collaborates with various parties, but the collaboration carried out by both parties has not yet had a significant impact. For this reason, an analysis of collaboration in managing flood management in Pekanbaru City is needed. This research aims to find out how Collaborative Governance is implemented in flood management in Pekanbaru City and find out the obstacles to implementing Collaborative Governance in flood management in Pekanbaru City. This research uses the Ansell and Gash theory with the indicators used, namely, Initial Conditions, Institutional Design, Facilitative Leadership, and Collaboration Process. The results of this research show that there has been collaboration for flood management in Pekanbaru City. The implementation of collaboration can be said to be quite good or quite effective, but not yet optimal, this is proven because there are still several indicators that are not optimal. On the other hand, the coordination carried out still has weaknesses, namely that there is still no clear agreement between several agencies, so there are no binding regulations and sanctions.

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Disaster Management Agency has collected data related to disaster events experienced by several districts/cities, including in 2020 Indonesia experienced 4650 disaster events. This was followed by an increase of 16.2% in 2021, namely 5,402 incidents, and a decrease in 2022 to 3,544 incidents. And now in 2023, the number of disaster events recorded will be 1,705. Where natural disasters dominate are floods, extreme weather, and landslides. (Source: Pusdatinkom BNBP)

As part of Riau Province, Pekanbaru City has developed rapidly very fast along with the progress development area. City Pekanbaru is one of the cities with a population that is increasing every year year. Pekanbaru has an area of 632.26 km2. Recently, there has been a problem with flooding becoming Serious for para official and para expert system room city Pekanbaru considering the problem of flooding that often occurs in the city of Pekanbaru. Especially when heavy rain exceeds the capacity of the city's ground surface Which covers cement And Pavin block. Pekanbaru is the Wrong One City in Riau Province has high rainfall and frequent dry seasons. Change climate often impacts for public. For example, flooding is still ongoing and often happens in moment rainy season.

Table 1.1
Pekanbaru City Flood Points 2020-2023

NO	Subdistrict	Flood Height	Flood Area (HA)
1	Binawidya	0.5m	3.02917
2	Luck Madani	0.3m	7, 66917
3	Peaceful Marpoyan	0.5m	2, 49217
4	Kulim	0.3m	1.204471
5	Sail	0.3m	0.686921
6	Sukajadi	0.4m	1.60191
7	Raya Hill	0.3m	2, 10253
8	Tenayan Raya	0.3m	2, 73255
9	One-foot Umbrella	0.3m	5, 59559
10	Tassel	0.3m	6, 11876
11	Fifty	0.3m	0.994972
12	Shotgun	0.3m	2, 13724
13	Pekanbaru City	0.2m	0.107623
14	East Tassel	0.2m	0.091921

Source: Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning Pekanbaru City

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the Tuah Madani sub-district reached first place with the most extensive flooding of all sub-districts in Pekanbaru City. Where, if you look at the height of the floods in Marpoyan Damai and Binawidya sub-districts, the highest reaches 0.5 m. The Pekanbaru City Government has also currently recorded 121 flood points in the local area which are spread

across various areas in Pekanbaru City. The worst flood points were in the Panam, and Soebrantas areas, then Jalan Arifin Ahmad, in front of UIR, Jalan Riau, near the Sibam and Sail rivers, and the Rumbai area. Where after only 3-4 hours of rain, flooding immediately occurs.

One of the causes of flooding in Pekanbaru City is the blockage of gutters/drainage by rubbish. Waste management is under the responsibility of the Pekanbaru City Environment and Hygiene Service (DLHK). For this reason, coordination is needed between the Pekanbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning (PUPR) Department and the Environment and Hygiene Service (DLHK) in dealing with floods, where coordination occurs during inter-departmental coordination meetings. Where the result of coordination between the PUPR Service and DLHK is a program in the form of outreach and educating the public to dispose of waste in the right place and maintain a clean environment. On the other hand, business actors and the general public as waste producers also have a responsibility to deal with waste problems. Drainage means draining, channeling, removing, or disposing of water. Drainage can also be interpreted as regulating groundwater quality according to salinity. (Tiara Dewi, Muhammad Amir Masruhim et al. 2018)

Then, apart from coordinating with the DLHK Service, the PUPR Service also coordinates with the PUPR Ministry, BWSS (Sumatra River Region Agency), Provincial PU Service, Settlement Service, and Regency/City Government. The Provincial Public Works Department also has authority, such as the HR. Soebrantas Panam Road, which is the responsibility of this department, and the Pekanbaru City PUPR Service participate and collaborate in improving or building drainage.

The problem of flooding or inundation in the city of Pekanbaru is currently quite serious. Because it will affect city life both from a socio-economic and cultural perspective. Until now, the city of Pekanbaru is still often hit by floods and experiences quite extensive and long periods of inundation during every rainy season, so better drainage arrangements are needed so that flooding can be prevented.

Based on the signing of the MoU, the Pekanbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (PUPR) and the Sumatra River Region III (BWSS III) Collaboration are aimed at carrying out operations and maintenance in the Sail River area of Pekanbaru City. Where flooding does not only occur due to blockage of drainage by piles of rubbish but also because of shallowing that occurs in the river basin. Therefore, in the MoU on the Cooperation Agreement between the two parties, between the Pekanbaru City Government and BWSS III, the Sail River area is divided into two, namely the area starting from the Sail Harapan Raya Bridge to the upstream Kulim District. The ones responsible for managing the Sail River are the Public Works Department and Pekanbaru City Spatial Planning, while BWSS III will manage the area from the Sail Harapan Bridge to Muara Siak. By dividing the work areas, management of the Sail River makes it easier. (Source:SuaraPersada.Com, 2022) .

From the results of a direct inspection by the Head of the Pekanbaru City PUPR Department, there are several flood-prone points where it is proven that there is a narrowing of the flow of the Sail River, which is why the Pekanbaru City PUPR Service is collaborating with BWSS in resolving this flood problem with both parties taking steps to carry out operations and maintenance in the area. sail river. Normalization was carried out due to high levels of sediment in the river.

For this reason, the Pekanbaru City Government issued Pekanbaru City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2006 concerning Water Resources and Infiltration Wells Article 15 paragraph 1 "To prevent and avoid inundation and flooding during the rainy season which has detrimental effects on the community, especially on residential areas and other buildings "We need consideration from technical agencies regarding a location plan to be built." The frequent occurrence of flooding at several points every time it rains proves that real and serious work is needed from the government to resolve this.

Efforts that can be made to overcome this flood problem include protecting rivers and drainage and ensuring that rivers and drainage do not experience shrinkage and accumulation of rubbish so that the water can be drained smoothly when it rains. Efforts to handle floods or flood control are a big mission that is currently being carried out by the Pekanbaru city government. through the Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning.

For That arrangement and enhancement of efficient network drainage and also the city's Watershed must be quickly arranged and optimized to reduce the problem of floods and puddles can quickly reduce. Because problems cause Lots of damage social to the public. However, maintenance is lacking cause sedimentation or misadventure occurs and rubbish piled up in the channel making system streaming become not enough fluent.

Based on the problem and the phenomenon described in the background back above, the Pekanbaru City Government must still alert and utilize the source of existing power. For That in handle countermeasure floods in Pekanbaru City required Work The same between holder interests (Stakeholders), including Good That Government, Society para perpetrator business. With existing draft cooperation, arrangement manages cooperation each holder interest can participate in a way active in his task each. Of that, a researcher interested want to know and researching how "COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN PEKANBARU CITY"

2. M ETHOD

This type of research is qualitative descriptive research. A research location is a place or area where the research will be conducted. In connection with the problem, there is a place That will do research located in the City of Pekanbaru. As for reason, researchers conducted research at that location because researchers saw a phenomenon What happened was flooding. This research was carried out from September until the moon in November 2023. Types and sources of data are primary data and secondary data.

As for becoming informants in the study, these are parties Whose own knowledge of data and information related to flooding that occurs. The informants in this research include:

Table 3.1 Informant Study

NO	Informant
1.	Head of the Water Resources Division of the Pekanbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Service
2.	Staff in the Water Resources Division of the Pekanbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Service
3.	Head of the Waste Management UPT, Pekanbaru City Environment and Cleanliness Service
4.	Environmental impact control functional staff – Young Expert in the Field of Environmental Planning and Management of the Pekanbaru City Environment and Hygiene Service
5.	Sumatra River Region Hall Hydrology Staff III
6.	Head of the Prevention and Preparedness Division of the Pekanbaru City Regional Disaster Management Agency
7.	Public

Source: Data Processed Year 2023

Technique collection data will used in the study This is interview techniques, observation, and documentation. There are stages done between others: data collection, data reduction, and data presentation.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Implementation of Collaborative Governance in Flood Management Efforts in Pekanbaru City

5.1.1 Initial conditions for flood management before the existence of collaborative governance

a. Previous Collaboration Experiences.

There has been a history of collaboration between stakeholders in the past. Therefore, this collaboration is being carried out again, because the previous collaboration produced quite good results, therefore the stakeholders have a joint commitment to continue cooperation in efforts to overcome floods in Pekanbaru City.

Based on interviews conducted by researchers with Mr. Eri Yosef Rinaldi, Head of the SDA PUPR Pekanbaru City section on Wednesday, March 20 2024 at 09.50 WIB. Regarding the initial history of cooperation carried out by stakeholders, the results of the interview are as follows:

"The history is that initially, it happened in 2021, our first MoU was with BWSS III, but the MoU was only valid for one year, after one year, this February we made another MoU with BWSS III for handling the Sail River. The Sail River is under the authority of BWSS III, but perhaps because of limited funds, the person's project is serious, he is more inclined towards areas like that. The food for the Sail River is only a little, so we divide it into segments like that. So, the latest MoU on the Sail River is from the Harapan Raya Bridge to the mouth of the Siak River, which is the BWSS III work area for handling, and from the Harapan Raya Bridge to Parit Indah, which is PUPR City. There is also the Sibam River, but there is no MoU because even if there is a flood, residents report it here, that is the authority of the BWSS, but we help fix it..." (Interview results on March 20 2024 at 09.50 at the Pekanbaru City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office. .

From the statement above related to the sub-indicator, the history of past collaboration between the PUPR Service and BWSS III has been going on for a long time. Therefore, Collaborative Governance arises because there is trust between the two parties which makes it possible to carry out Collaborative Governance.

b. Resource Imbalance

Resource imbalance can be interpreted as a condition where human resources are not balanced with limited knowledge. This is what can cause the governance that is carried out to not be what is expected. Based on this, it is known that the parties have their potential. Where no single party has such great power that it can dominate the collaboration process.

In this case, the researcher conducted an interview with Mrs. Fildzah as Staff for Environmental Impact Management and Management on Friday, March 1, 2024, at 09.50 WIB. In this case, it is related to the imbalance of resources, Mrs. Fildzah gave her argument.

"...The resources are of course human resources who also understand flood management, then from a budgeting perspective, funds are activity resources, right? Well, that's what we need in flood management..." (Results of Interview 01 March 2024 at the Department of Environment and Pekanbaru City Environmental Arrangement)

From the statement above, it can be seen that the imbalance of resources in this research is an obstacle to Collaborative Governance carried out between stakeholders because resources are one of the important factors in the implementation of Collaborative Governance between related parties.

5.1.2 Collaborative Governance Institutional Design in Flood Management in Pekanbaru City

a. Basic Legal Rules for Implementing Collaborative Governance in Flood Management in Pekanbaru City

Basic rules are one of the sub-indicators that influence the running of Collaborative Governance. To establish collaboration, transparent governance is needed, which will make Collaborative Governance open to each other among Stakeholders so that later it will produce or create trust in each other.

To see what the basic rules are regarding Collaborative Governance for Flood Management in Pekanbaru City, researchers conducted an interview with Mr. Ilham Muhammad Ali Hanafi on Thursday, March 7 2024 at 11.30 WIT.

"...If BWSS has its regulations, it's just that between agencies it's usually through a decision or discussion again, right? From BWSS, yes, we have disaster monitoring activities, after the disaster monitoring activities there are disaster emergency response activities from the two activities, for the first monitoring we only monitor disaster events in Riau Province or the BWSS III work area, so from the monitoring results there is a report, a direct report to the center in the form of Form A or a rough report first which explains that a disaster has occurred. For example, in Pekanbaru City, how much rainfall did Pekanbaru City have, how high was the flood, and how long did the flood last? From the Form A report, we went for monitoring again. After that, our monitoring results came out, that is the report in Form B, which contains the contents of the rainwater discharge, rainfall, and discharge. the flood, the estimated duration of the flood, and whether there is natural resource infrastructure that is affected by the monitoring,

which is all outlined in the report and documentation in the field, if action is required from the BWSS then that is where the activity is carried out, it is called Emergency Disaster Response and for this activity, the BWSS needs a letter from the Regent or Mayor for emergency disaster response assistance at that location in the form of temporary so not permanent..."

Based on the results of observations made by the author in the field, it was found that there is still no SOP that binds together the collaborating parties, where they are still bound by PERDA. In Pekanbaru City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2006 concerning Water Resources and Infiltration Wells Article 15 paragraph 1 reads "To prevent and avoid inundation and flooding during the rainy season which has detrimental effects on the community, especially on residential areas and other buildings, it is necessary considerations from technical agencies regarding a location plan to be built". In this case, it can be said that it will hinder the ongoing process of collaboration between related parties in flood management, because the MoU is the initial foundation for the collaboration, while other agencies are still only bound by the Regional Regulation because no MoU has been made.

b. Communication Forum

A forum is a forum or meeting place for a community that has the same interests or goals to freely exchange ideas on a topic or problem related to the forum. This communication forum can be a forum for stakeholders to synergize with each other, to build understanding between State institutions so that constructive communication can be established and can synergize the duties and functions of each State institution so that it is more optimal.

To see the respondents' responses, regarding this Communication Forum, the researcher interviewed Mr. Eri Yosef Rinaldi Head of the Natural Resources Division of the Pekanabaru City PUPR Service.

"...The communication forum is actually with village officials, village heads, sub-district heads, RT/RW, who are guarding us because those who know better are those who are affected by the land, that's the point of socialization, that's the forum that we can use to dig up rivers like that. But, there is no forum to involve NGOs yet..." (Results of Interview on March 20 2024 at the Pekanbaru City PUPR Service)

Based on the statement above, the researcher looks at the sub-indicators of this communication forum where the collaborating parties have shown a good communication response in meetings or other discussions. The high role of communication is to create and develop relationships between individuals for the sake of creating a culture and teamwork spirit that is needed to be responsive and have high motivation in the organization, cooperation, and a strong desire to work as a team and achieve organizational goals. Where in government, human resources are needed who have good and effective communication skills understand the communication processes that take place within the organization and with outside parties, and minimize miscommunication problems through various communication channels. Apart from that, the dynamics and problems currently faced by ministries/government institutions are also very diverse, one of which is the frequent overlapping of authority and weak relations between government institutions. To answer these challenges, communication between institutions needs to be further optimized to equalize perceptions regarding the development vision and mission.

5.1.3 Leadership of Agencies Related to Collaborative Governance

a. Involving the Role of Stakeholders

In facilitative leadership, some elements directly involve stakeholders in collaboration. Where this collaborative leadership is an important factor and will later form a stigma between each other to form clear basic rules, build trust in each other, and also gain mutual benefits.

To find out whether collaborative governance in flood management in Pekanbaru City has involved the role of each stakeholder, researchers interviewed Mr. Ilham Muhammad Ali Hanafi.

"...Yes, that's the goal, right, if the person who becomes the leader depends on the Department or Agency holding the discussion or meeting..." (Results of Interview on 07 March 2024 at the BWSS III Office)

It can be interpreted that collaborative governance in flood management in Pekanbaru City has involved stakeholders, which is one of the elements that can build an element of collaborative governance as desired. However, there are still problems that arise that are unexpected, where the role of each stakeholder is involved, but there is still miscommunication between parties, which affects the process of carrying out a collaboration, in this case, there is also a lack of empowerment between collaborating parties.

b. Commitment

Apart from involving the role of stakeholders, the element of commitment also greatly influences the collaboration process. If the stakeholders are mutually committed to each other, it will create a high sense of trust and from there, good collaborative governance will be created.

To see respondents' responses, regarding whether the stakeholders were committed to each other, researchers interviewed Mr. Octavianus Nahuway, SH Head of Prevention and Preparedness Division of Pekanbaru City BPBD.

"...That's it, we have that, that's what's good for us now under the Acting Mayor of Pekanbaru, we formulate all of that, even though it's not written down, we already understand each of the things we formulate in disaster management. For example, during disaster management, when an incident occurs, we coordinate with each other as quickly as possible, for example, where we gather, we gather directly at the location, map out the location of the disaster, what type of disaster it is, and what needs to be done, well there, quickly, you do what and you do it. Go ahead and get to work. That's why the commitment to disaster management was built based on caring about humanity..." (Results of an interview on March 1 2024 at the Pekanbaru City BPBD office)

From the results of the statement above, the researcher looked at the indicators of facilitative leadership, namely that they saw the existence of facilitative leadership where the collaborating parties had shown a good response in carrying out the tasks of each stakeholder which would have the impact of increasing mutual commitment.

5.1.4 Collaborative Governance Process

a. Face to Face Dialogue (Direct Meeting)

According to Ansell and Gash, Collaborative Governance is built through dialogue or face-to-face communication between stakeholders. The process of Collaborative Governance is oriented toward consensus or agreement, so face-to-face communication is a very important stage in the collaboration process. This face-to-face process is the core of the process of building trust, mutual respect, mutual understanding, and commitment to the process.

To find out how the process of face-to-face dialogue collaboration occurs in flood management, researchers interviewed with Mr. Eri Yosef Rinaldi on Wednesday 20 March 2024

"...There was a dialogue held which was attended by the holders of these positions, yesterday the entire OPD was directly involved with the Regional Secretary and here the meeting was to deal with flooding in Pekanbaru City, that is the forum that was created. Routine isn't routine, but within a year it depends on the season, like yesterday, during the rainy season, that's where the Regional Secretary was invited to discuss the solutions..." (Interview results on March 20 2024 at the Pekanbaru City PUPR Service office)

From the responses above, it can be concluded that Collaborative Governance in flood management in Pekanbaru City initially carried out face-to-face dialogue between stakeholders. Where the face-to-face dialogue was at the invitation of the Regional Secretary of Pekanbaru City by holding a meeting with all OPDs to discuss flood management in Pekanbaru City. After this face-to-face dialogue, a joint agreement was produced between the government and related parties. And by holding regular meetings, the collaboration process carried out by the collaborating parties runs well. This is proven by holding meetings involving direct and informal stakeholders.

b. Building Trust

Collaboration is an effort to build mutual trust between stakeholders to increase mutual understanding, build good relationships, and gain each other's trust. Which is not just for negotiation purposes. Building trust needs to be done when the collaboration process begins. Building trust in government collaboration can build trust between collaborating parties in achieving real success.

According to Ansell and Gash, in collaborative To see collaborative governance running well, researchers conducted interviews with Mr. Eri Yosef Rinaldi regarding trust.

"...In terms of building trust, we often coordinate with BWSS III, moreover, I am often invited to events, so with the continuous system, the term is that within 3 months there will be a meeting, and even if BWSS does their work they will ask for permission from us, in essence with often coordinate with each other to build trust. (Results of Interview on March 20 2024 at the Pekanbaru City PUPR Service Office).

From the statement above, it can be concluded that trust is built due to attachment or communication in coordinating with each other's stakeholders. However, the communication and coordination carried out in flood management is partial or partial because the communication and coordination that has occurred has not occurred completely. This is because communication and coordination are only related to one party and another party or it could be said that only two actors are involved in communication and coordination. This results in differences in views, overlapping interests, and the same activities so that effective and efficient activities cannot be created.

c. Commitment to a Responsible Process in Flood Management in Pekanbaru City

Commitment to the process is proven by the commitment between stakeholders in carrying out their duties and in coordinating. To find out whether the commitment to the process is working or not, researchers interviewed with Mr. Octovianus Nahuway, SH as Head of the Prevention and Preparedness Division of Pekanbaru City BPBD, as follows

"...For example, during disaster management, when an incident occurs, we coordinate with each other as quickly as possible, for example, where we gather, we gather directly at the location, map out the location of the disaster, what type of disaster it is and what needs to be done, so there, quickly, what do you do and What do you do, go ahead and get to work. That's why the commitment to disaster management was built based on caring about humanity..." (Interview Results on March 1 2024 at the Pekanbaru City BPBD Office)

So, it can be concluded that the commitment to the process of Collaborative Governance in flood management in Pekanbaru City is quite good, but sometimes there is still miscommunication, therefore commitment to this process requires trust and a sense of care so that each stakeholder's role can be carried out well.

d. Shared Understanding

In Collaborative Governance, actors must have a common understanding or perception of the goals they can achieve together. Ansell and Gash (2007) said that mutual understanding is everything, including actions that should be understood by both parties collaborating, which is related to the same vision, and shared mission that has the same goals.

To find out about collaborative governance in flood management in Pekanbaru City, researchers conducted interviews regarding mutual understanding, following are the results of the interviews.

"...The government as Coordinator, the community as the implementer are helping and entrepreneurs are helping to support in certain conditions and this concerns everyone, so the community has further formulated that we have implemented programs in the community and also schools to make the community know what it is about Frequent climate change and views on disasters..." (Results of Interview 01 March 2024 with Head of Prevention and Preparedness Division of Pekanbaru City BPBD)

From the respondents' statements above, it can be concluded that each party agrees to carry out their duties and responsibilities.

e. Temporary result

Several case studies show that collaboration is more likely to occur when the goals and benefits of the collaboration are relatively concrete and when the collaboration is likely to be successful. Although intermediate outcomes can represent the real output of this matter, in this process intermediate outcomes are defined as process results that are important for building momentum that can lead to successful collaboration. These successes can provide feedback into the collaborative process, encouraging a virtuous cycle of building trust and commitment.

To find out what temporary results have been obtained in collaborating with stakeholders, the author interviewed Mr. Eri Yosef Rinaldi.

"...As for the Sail River itself, I am the local person who said it directly, since this tool came down, the flood has not gone down quickly, because maybe the dimensions of this river have started to widen, right? When it rains the water won't rise quickly again because it has already accommodated it. Unless the Siak River rises again, it will take a long time, but since it was washed, the residents have been very grateful. So, for the Sail River, it is quite effective..." (Interview results on March 20 2024 at the Pekanbaru City PUPR Service Office..."

Based on the results of observations made by researchers in the field, the interim results are quite effective, in which the community themselves have immediately voiced themselves and seen the results carried out by stakeholders in flood management in Pekanbaru City.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the description and the results of research and discussions carried out by the author regarding Collaborative Governance in Flood Management in Pekanbaru City. So the author can conclude that the program implemented by the Pekanbaru City government in handling flood prevention in Pekanbaru City with the involvement of various interested parties (Stakeholders) according to residents has been quite effective, but has not shown significant results regarding the success of its implementation. This indicates that a good handling concept does not guarantee the success of the flood management program created due to the many obstacles that occur, such as the lack of budget, and differences of opinion between each actor involved, including their resources.

Collaborative Governance in Flood Management in the city of Pekanbaru can be seen from the process which is by the Collaborative Governance model proposed by Ansell and Gash. This can be proven by the fact that judging from the main indicators, the initial conditions can be said to be quite optimal because the two collaborating parties have established a history of cooperation from the start.

If we look at the indicators of facilitative leadership, it can also be said to be good because the author sees that there is facilitative leadership in which both collaborating parties have shown a good response in carrying out the duties and roles of each stakeholder (Stakeholders) by the future shared vision and mission. can have an impact on increasing mutual commitment.

It is said that the institutional design itself has not been optimal because, in the signing of the MoU involved in the cooperation agreement, there were only a few OPDs. Where this happens is because there are still several stakeholders who do not have a direct interest, so if they later sign the MoU, there are concerns that it will disrupt the course of cooperation or that it may not work as desired.

The collaboration process in Collaborative Governance can be said to be going well, which is demonstrated by meetings held directly and indirectly involving stakeholders. Apart from that, there is also good trust building which is carried out through engagement or communication in coordinating with each other between the two parties. The joint commitment is also said to be quite good, but sometimes there is still miscommunication, for this reason, this commitment requires trust and a sense of care so that each stakeholder's role can be carried out well. Meanwhile, there is a mutual understanding that each party agrees to carry out their duties and responsibilities. From the interim results in the collaboration process, it appears that the interim results have been quite effective, where the community itself has directly voiced itself and seen the results carried out by stakeholders in flood management in Pekanbaru City.

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