

ABSTRACT

Flooding is a problem that is quite widespread in urban areas, in addition to dense population which affects drainage and poor waste productivity.structured, causing flooding to occur. This happened in Tasikmalaya City, where waste is still a factor in flooding and high rainfall so that the channels cannot accommodate the water and so it rises to the surface, causing flooding. Of course, this is actually the responsibility of the state, which is represented by the Tasikmalaya City Government, however, the concept of governance tries to transfer that this responsibility must have a role from outside the government, namely the community itself. The collaboration between the Tasikmalaya City Government and the community is the focus of this research.

In this research, Ansell and Gesh's collaborative governance theory is used. This research used descriptive qualitative research using a case study approach method, and data collection techniques used interview techniques with the intended informants, and documentation. In the technique of taking informants using purposive sampling and snowball, as well as in data validity using the source triangulation method.

Researchers found that Tasikmalaya City's collaborative governance in flood management occurred in three stages, namely pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster. Starting conditions are the main reasons for the existence of flood causality field conditions, resources as capital, the desire to solve flood problems, and long-standing cooperation.Facilitative LeadershipThe influence is flexible according to the collaboration program or agenda being carried out. Institutional Design of regional regulations and mayoral regulations. The Collaborative Process is dialogue between stakeholders, mutual trust, commitment between stakeholders, mutual understanding, and results that are the reason. There are inhibiting factors, namely culture, still domination by city governments and institutions, still a lack of waste management budget and central and regional bureaucracy.

The conclusion is that collaboration between the Tasikmalaya City government still needs some improvements, starting from governing regulations, budgets, and active participation from the community, so that the output achieved can occur and be obtained in flood management in the city of Tasikmalaya. The seriousness of the Tasikmalaya City Government also has the capacity and resources to be able to form real, clear and ideal collaboration, because the flood problem requires seriousness.

Keywords: *Collaborative Governance, Flood Management, Tasikmalaya City*