

ABSTRAK

Collaborative governance merupakan sebagai suatu pendekatan pengelolaan kebijakan publik yang menempatkan interaksi antaraktor lintas sektor sebagai elemen utama dalam proses pengambilan keputusan. Keberhasilan *collaborative governance* sangat bergantung pada kemampuan para pihak dalam membangun tujuan bersama yang jelas dan disepakati secara kolektif. Banjir merupakan bencana tahunan di Indonesia yang penanggulangannya menjadi tanggung jawab bersama antara pemerintah, masyarakat, dan pemangku kepentingan. Di Kabupaten Aceh Utara, banjir berdampak luas pada aspek sosial, ekonomi, lingkungan, dan psikologis masyarakat. Penanganannya telah dilakukan melalui kolaborasi pemerintah pusat, provinsi, dan daerah, termasuk pembangunan Bendungan Krueng Keureuto, namun masih ditemukan kendala di lapangan dan efektivitasnya belum optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis *Collaborative Governance* dalam penanggulangan banjir di Kabupaten Aceh Utara menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan teori Ansell & Gash serta Emerson dkk. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lima dimensi utama, yaitu dialog, kepercayaan, komitmen, pemahaman bersama dan hasil antara, sudah berjalan tetapi belum maksimal. Selain itu, kolaborasi juga masih menghadapi hambatan seperti keterbatasan sumber daya, akses wilayah, data, koordinasi yang dilakukan belum optimal. Disarankan untuk memperkuat mekanisme *collaborative governance* yang lebih terstruktur melalui forum koordinasi tetap, peningkatan pelibatan masyarakat sejak perencanaan, sistem data terpadu, penguatan kapasitas sumber daya, serta koordinasi rutin dan ruang dialog yang lebih intensif agar penanggulangan banjir dapat berjalan lebih efektif dan terintegrasi.

Kata Kunci : *Collaborative Governance*, Penanggulangan, Banjir.

ABSTRACT

Collaborative governance is an approach to public policy management that places interaction between actors across sectors as a central element in the decision-making process. The success of collaborative governance depends heavily on the parties' ability to develop clear, collectively agreed-upon shared goals. Flooding is an annual disaster in Indonesia, and its mitigation is a shared responsibility between the government, the community, and stakeholders. In North Aceh Regency, flooding has had a broad impact on the social, economic, environmental, and psychological aspects of the community. Efforts to mitigate flooding have been carried out through collaboration between the central, provincial, and regional governments, including the construction of the Krueng Keureuto Dam. However, obstacles remain in the field and its effectiveness is not optimal. This study aims to analyze collaborative governance in flood mitigation in North Aceh Regency using a qualitative approach based on the theories of Ansell & Gash and Emerson et al. The results indicate that four key indicators dialogue, trust, commitment, and shared understanding are in place but not yet optimal. Furthermore, collaboration still faces obstacles such as limited resources, regional access, data, coordination, and differing perspectives between actors. It is recommended to strengthen more structured collaborative governance mechanisms through permanent coordination forums, increased community involvement from the planning stage, an integrated data system, enhanced resource capacity, and more intensive routine coordination and dialogue spaces to ensure more effective and integrated flood mitigation.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Mitigation, Flood.