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Development Planning in The "Flood-Free Serang" Program in The City of Serang

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Abstract

This study examines development planning within the Flood Free Serang Program in the City of Serang with particular attention to planning processes, stakeholder coordination, and implementation effectiveness. The research employed a qualitative case study approach involving key actors from BBWS C3, the Serang City Government, the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, the Environmental Agency, and community representatives. Data were collected through semi structured interviews, document analysis, and institutional reports, and were analyzed using an interactive qualitative framework. The findings indicate that development planning was formulated through an integrated perspective that addressed flood causes across river systems, urban infrastructure, environmental management, and community engagement. Collaborative governance emerged as a critical factor supporting policy implementation through coordination among governmental institutions and local stakeholders. The program contributed to reduced flood occurrence in several locations and strengthened institutional capacity for flood management. Challenges persisted in relation to budget constraints, community awareness, land use pressures, and limitations in cross sector collaboration. The study highlights the importance of integrated planning, adaptive governance, and participatory approaches for strengthening urban flood resilience and supporting sustainable development in rapidly growing urban areas.

Keywords : *Development Planning, Collaborative Governance, Flood Resilience, Stakeholder Coordination, Serang City.*

INTRODUCTION

Flood risk governance has emerged as one of the most significant concerns in contemporary urban development studies as rapid urbanization, climate variability, environmental degradation, and increasing population density collectively intensify the vulnerability of cities across the world. Recent developments in development planning scholarship have increasingly shifted attention from conventional structural mitigation approaches toward integrated and adaptive planning frameworks that combine infrastructure provision, institutional coordination, environmental sustainability, and stakeholder participation. This shift reflects a growing recognition that recurrent urban flooding is not merely a hydrological phenomenon but also a manifestation of planning failures, fragmented governance arrangements, and insufficient policy integration across administrative sectors. In many developing countries, urban flood management has become a strategic component of sustainable development agendas because flood disasters generate multidimensional consequences that affect economic productivity, social welfare, environmental quality, and public service delivery. Contemporary debates therefore emphasize the importance of development planning mechanisms capable of synchronizing spatial planning, environmental management, infrastructure investment, and institutional collaboration within a unified governance framework that can effectively reduce urban vulnerability while enhancing long term resilience (Purnama & Chotib, 2022).

Existing studies have generated substantial insights into the relationship between planning systems, institutional arrangements, and flood management outcomes. Research on integrated watershed governance demonstrates that successful flood mitigation requires comprehensive planning that treats river systems as interconnected ecological and administrative units rather than isolated intervention areas. Salam et al. (2025) argue that effective flood reduction depends upon the adoption of integrated planning and management principles that align upstream and downstream interventions

within a single policy framework. Complementing this perspective, studies conducted in various Indonesian cities reveal that local governments play a pivotal role in coordinating technical agencies, mobilizing resources, and translating policy objectives into operational flood management programs. Evidence from Tanjungpinang indicates that local government intervention significantly influences the effectiveness of flood response strategies through regulatory enforcement, infrastructure development, and institutional coordination (Sulistiowati et al., 2025). Similar findings from Palembang demonstrate that government responsibility in flood management extends beyond physical mitigation toward the realization of broader environmental health objectives through collaborative governance arrangements (Yuliusman et al., 2025). At the same time, research on coastal flood adaptation highlights the necessity of integrating social adaptation capacities and community resilience into planning processes because infrastructural interventions alone often fail to address complex environmental risks faced by urban populations (Sunarto, 2025).

Despite these advances, the existing literature remains characterized by several conceptual and empirical limitations that constrain a comprehensive understanding of development planning in flood management programs. Much of the current scholarship prioritizes either technical dimensions of flood mitigation or institutional aspects of policy implementation while paying insufficient attention to the planning process itself as a dynamic arena where competing interests, resource constraints, stakeholder interactions, and governance capacities converge. Studies advocating integrated river basin management frequently emphasize policy integration outcomes without adequately examining how planning decisions are negotiated and translated into implementation mechanisms across different administrative actors (Salam et al., 2025). Likewise, research focusing on local government responsibilities tends to assess institutional roles and legal mandates without sufficiently exploring how development planning frameworks influence interorganizational coordination and implementation effectiveness in practice (Sulistiowati et al., 2025; Yuliusman et al., 2025). The literature also reveals inconsistencies regarding the extent to which community participation and cross sector collaboration contribute to sustainable flood mitigation outcomes, particularly in rapidly urbanizing cities where governance fragmentation remains prevalent (Sunarto, 2025).

These limitations become particularly significant when considering cities experiencing persistent flood problems despite repeated policy interventions and infrastructure investments. The absence of detailed empirical examinations of planning processes creates a critical knowledge gap because flood mitigation outcomes are often determined not only by the quality of infrastructure but also by how planning priorities are formulated, coordinated, and implemented across multiple stakeholders. This issue possesses considerable practical urgency in Indonesia where urban flooding continues to impose substantial socioeconomic costs and where development planning increasingly serves as the primary instrument for balancing environmental sustainability with urban growth objectives. The challenge is further intensified by the need to synchronize national priorities, regional development agendas, and local implementation capacities within complex governance environments (Purnama & Chotib, 2022). In the context of Serang City, recent collaborative initiatives involving central and local government institutions have highlighted the strategic importance of coordinated flood management efforts, particularly through synergistic interventions undertaken by the Cidanau Ciujung Cidurian River Basin Agency and local authorities to address recurring flood risks across vulnerable urban areas (Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Cidanau Ciujung Cidurian, 2026).

Against this backdrop, the present study positions itself within the intersection of development planning, policy implementation, and urban flood governance by focusing specifically on the “Flood Free Serang” Program in Serang City. Unlike previous studies that predominantly concentrate on flood management outcomes, institutional mandates, or technical interventions, this research examines development planning as the central analytical lens through which program formulation, stakeholder coordination, and implementation effectiveness can be understood simultaneously. Such a perspective enables a more nuanced exploration of how planning processes shape governance performance and influence the capacity of public institutions to address complex environmental challenges. By situating the analysis within an urban flood management program that involves multiple governmental and societal actors, this study seeks to advance current discussions concerning integrated planning and collaborative governance while providing empirical evidence from a context that remains underrepresented in the international literature.

This study aims to analyze development planning within the "Flood Free Serang" Program in Serang City with particular emphasis on planning processes, stakeholder coordination mechanisms, and implementation effectiveness. Through a qualitative case study approach, the research seeks to generate a deeper understanding of how integrated planning is operationalized in an urban flood management context and how institutional interactions influence policy outcomes. The study contributes theoretically by enriching the literature on development planning and policy implementation within disaster governance frameworks while offering a contextualized understanding of integrated flood management in rapidly developing urban areas. Methodologically, it contributes by employing an in depth case study design that captures the complexity of planning dynamics, interorganizational collaboration, and implementation challenges, thereby providing insights that may inform future research and policy formulation aimed at strengthening urban resilience and sustainable flood governance.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed an empirical qualitative research design using a case study approach to investigate development planning within the Flood Free Serang Program in the City of Serang. A qualitative case study was considered appropriate because the research sought to generate an in depth understanding of planning processes, stakeholder coordination mechanisms, and implementation effectiveness within a real world policy context characterized by institutional complexity and environmental challenges (Creswell, 2013). The study involved key stakeholders directly engaged in the planning and implementation of the program, including representatives of the Cidanau Ciujung Cidurian River Basin Agency, the Serang City Government, the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, the Environmental Agency, and community actors participating in flood management activities. Participants were selected through purposive sampling based on their institutional roles, decision making authority, technical expertise, and direct involvement in flood mitigation initiatives. Data were collected through semi structured interviews, document analysis of planning and policy materials, and examination of official reports concerning flood management and interagency collaboration in Serang City. The use of multiple data sources enabled a comprehensive exploration of planning dynamics while facilitating a contextual understanding of the interactions among governmental and societal actors involved in the program.

The primary research instrument was a semi structured interview guide developed from the analytical dimensions of development planning and policy implementation, allowing flexibility to capture participants' experiences and perspectives while maintaining consistency across interviews. To enhance the trustworthiness of the findings, the study applied data triangulation by comparing information obtained from interviews, policy documents, and institutional reports, including official documentation concerning flood management coordination and infrastructure development in Serang City (Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Cidanau Ciujung Cidurian, 2026). Analytical procedures followed an interactive qualitative analysis framework consisting of data reduction, data display, thematic categorization, and conclusion drawing, enabling the identification of patterns related to planning formulation, stakeholder coordination, implementation achievements, and persistent challenges. The analysis was further informed by contemporary understandings of environmental governance and climate related disaster management that emphasize integrated and adaptive responses to increasing flood risks (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2021). Ethical considerations were addressed through voluntary participation, informed consent, confidentiality protection, and the anonymization of sensitive information to ensure that all participants could share their views without institutional or personal risk.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Strategic Development Planning Formulation in the Flood Free Serang Program

The findings indicate that development planning within the Flood Free Serang Program was initiated through a comprehensive diagnosis of flood causation that integrated environmental, infrastructural, and governance dimensions. Interview data revealed that stakeholders did not perceive flooding solely as a hydrological event but as a consequence of accumulated planning deficiencies across multiple sectors. This orientation influenced the formulation of planning priorities and encouraged the adoption of a broader development perspective. Such an approach aligns with integrated

planning principles emphasizing the relationship between land use management, environmental sustainability, and flood resilience (Huang & Wang, 2024).

Data from interviews with representatives of the Cidanau Ciujung Cidurian River Basin Agency showed that the planning process began with identifying the interconnected causes of flooding from upstream to downstream areas. Participants consistently highlighted river sedimentation, drainage limitations, uncontrolled land conversion, and solid waste accumulation as the primary determinants of recurring flood events. The planning framework was therefore designed to address both structural and nonstructural dimensions simultaneously. Similar observations have been reported in studies emphasizing the need for integrated watershed planning to achieve sustainable flood reduction outcomes (Salam et al., 2025).

The planning process also reflected a transition from reactive flood response toward preventive development management. Stakeholders explained that flood mitigation interventions were embedded within broader urban development objectives rather than treated as isolated emergency programs. This integration enabled the program to connect infrastructure investment with environmental governance measures. Comparable findings were identified in research demonstrating that effective public policy planning requires alignment between development priorities and long term environmental objectives (Purnama & Chotib, 2022).

Another important finding concerns the spatial logic underpinning the planning process. Participants described the river system as a single hydrological unit requiring coordinated interventions across administrative boundaries. This perspective shaped planning decisions related to river normalization, drainage enhancement, and flood retention measures. Similar approaches have been widely recognized as critical for improving flood resilience in urban areas experiencing rapid environmental transformation (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2021).

The empirical evidence further revealed that planning priorities were influenced by technical assessments regarding flood vulnerability and hydraulic capacity. Informants explained that areas experiencing frequent inundation received priority attention because of their strategic importance for population safety and economic activity. Technical evaluations considered river carrying capacity, drainage performance, and settlement exposure levels. Previous engineering studies similarly emphasize that flood mitigation planning should be based upon measurable hydrological and infrastructural indicators (Afriyani et al., 2023).

Table 1. Key Development Planning Components Identified in the Flood Free Serang Program

Planning Component	Main Findings from Interviews	Strategic Objective
River Normalization	Expansion and rehabilitation of river channels	Increase flow capacity
Drainage Improvement	Upgrading urban drainage networks	Reduce surface inundation
Sediment Management	Dredging and river maintenance	Improve hydraulic performance
Environmental Governance	Waste management coordination	Reduce blockage risks
Community Awareness	Public education initiatives	Strengthen preventive behavior

Source: Processed from interview data and institutional documents (BBWS C3, 2026).

The information presented in Table 1 demonstrates that planning interventions were not limited to infrastructure development but extended toward governance and behavioral dimensions. Interview participants repeatedly emphasized that physical infrastructure alone could not eliminate flood risks if environmental practices remained unchanged. This finding reinforces arguments that urban flood resilience depends upon the interaction between technical systems and social behavior. Similar conclusions have been reported in community based flood mitigation studies emphasizing the importance of environmental awareness programs (Diansari et al., 2023).

The analysis also revealed that planning decisions were constrained by resource availability and implementation feasibility. Several stakeholders acknowledged that not all planned interventions could

be executed simultaneously because budget allocations remained limited. Priority setting consequently became a critical component of the planning process. This condition reflects findings from flood control planning studies showing that infrastructure investment strategies frequently require phased implementation due to financial constraints (Ardhianto et al., 2026).

Interview evidence indicated that planning discussions regularly incorporated future environmental risk projections rather than focusing exclusively on existing flood conditions. Stakeholders recognized that climate variability could increase rainfall intensity and place additional pressure on urban drainage systems. The planning framework therefore sought to improve adaptive capacity while addressing present vulnerabilities. Such reasoning corresponds with contemporary resilience oriented planning approaches that integrate climate adaptation into urban flood governance (Huang & Wang, 2024).

An additional finding concerns the incorporation of retention and infiltration concepts within planning discussions. Although large scale river interventions remained dominant, stakeholders increasingly acknowledged the importance of complementary measures such as infiltration facilities and localized water retention infrastructure. These measures were considered necessary for reducing runoff accumulation within densely populated areas. Similar observations have been highlighted in studies examining retention ponds and infiltration based flood mitigation strategies in Indonesian cities (Gumelar et al., 2024; Al Musafiri & Susanti, 2025).

The overall findings suggest that development planning within the Flood Free Serang Program represents a multidimensional planning model combining infrastructure development, environmental governance, institutional coordination, and risk reduction strategies. The planning framework reflects an understanding that flood management requires interventions extending beyond conventional engineering solutions. Empirical evidence demonstrates that stakeholders have adopted an integrated planning perspective that recognizes the interconnected nature of environmental, social, and administrative systems. This orientation corresponds with contemporary development planning paradigms that place resilience, sustainability, and adaptive governance at the center of urban policy formulation (Sulistiowati et al., 2025; Yuliusman et al., 2025).

Stakeholder Coordination and Collaborative Governance in the Flood Free Serang Program

Findings from interviews and document analysis indicate that stakeholder coordination constitutes a central component of the Flood Free Serang Program. The planning process involves multiple institutions operating across different administrative mandates and functional responsibilities. Participants consistently emphasized that coordination mechanisms were necessary to align planning priorities and implementation agendas among involved organizations. This pattern reflects the collaborative governance perspective that regards interorganizational interaction as a prerequisite for addressing complex public problems (Hasna & Darumurti, 2023).

Interview data reveal that the institutional structure of the program is characterized by a multi actor arrangement involving BBWS C3, the Serang City Government, the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, the Environmental Agency, and community representatives. Each actor possesses distinct authority, resources, and responsibilities within the planning framework. Informants explained that coordination activities were designed to reduce institutional overlap while strengthening policy coherence. Similar governance arrangements have been identified as important determinants of flood management effectiveness in several Indonesian cities (Amanda & Mashur, 2023).

BBWS C3 emerged as the primary technical institution responsible for coordinating activities related to river management within its jurisdiction. Representatives of the agency explained that planning discussions frequently required consultation with municipal authorities because implementation activities intersected with local administrative responsibilities. The Serang City Government functioned as the principal coordinator that connected sectoral agencies and facilitated communication among stakeholders. Such intermediary roles are commonly associated with successful collaborative governance arrangements because they reduce fragmentation among participating institutions (Herman et al., 2023).

Formal coordination was primarily conducted through Musrenbang and periodic interagency meetings. Informants described Musrenbang as a strategic forum where agencies discussed planning priorities, synchronized development agendas, and negotiated institutional commitments. These meetings created opportunities for stakeholders to exchange information and reconcile different

organizational interests. Previous studies similarly highlight planning forums as important instruments for strengthening interagency collaboration and policy integration (Hidayatullah et al., 2023).

Participants also emphasized that planning synchronization served as an important mechanism for aligning institutional objectives. Stakeholders reported that annual planning discussions enabled participating agencies to identify complementary activities and avoid contradictory interventions. Coordination was not limited to administrative communication because planning decisions frequently required collective agreement regarding implementation priorities. This finding supports the argument that collaborative governance depends on continuous negotiation among actors with diverse institutional interests (Purnama & Chotib, 2022).

Table 2. Stakeholder Roles and Coordination Functions in the Flood Free Serang Program

Stakeholder	Main Responsibilities	Coordination Mechanism	Contribution
BBWS C3	River management coordination	Interagency meetings	Technical implementation
Serang City Government	Policy coordination	Musrenbang	Local governance
Public Works and Spatial Planning Office	Urban drainage management	Technical coordination	Infrastructure support
Environmental Agency	Waste management and environmental awareness	Community outreach	Environmental control
Community Groups	Public participation	Collective action	Local support

Source: Interview Data and Document Analysis, 2026.

The distribution of responsibilities presented in Table 2 demonstrates that coordination functions were differentiated according to institutional mandates while remaining interconnected through formal and informal communication channels. Interviewees noted that no single institution possessed sufficient authority or resources to manage program implementation independently. Collaborative interaction therefore became necessary for maintaining policy consistency and operational continuity. Similar observations have been reported in studies examining collaborative governance in flood mitigation programs across Indonesia (Sulistiowati et al., 2025).

Beyond formal mechanisms, the study identified the existence of informal coordination practices that strengthened institutional relationships. Informants reported that operational collaboration often occurred through direct communication among agency representatives during field activities. Such interactions enabled stakeholders to respond more rapidly to emerging issues that required immediate attention. Informal coordination has been recognized as an important complement to formal governance structures because it facilitates trust building among participating actors (Hasna & Darumurti, 2023).

Joint field activities constituted another important dimension of stakeholder interaction. Participants explained that agencies frequently collaborated during environmental campaigns, community engagement activities, and monitoring initiatives. These collaborative efforts created opportunities for knowledge exchange while reinforcing shared responsibility for program objectives. Comparable findings were documented by Yuliusman et al. (2025), who observed that collective action enhances institutional commitment and strengthens local governance capacity.

Despite these achievements, several coordination challenges remained evident. Interviewees identified sectoral fragmentation as a recurring obstacle because each institution continued to operate according to its own organizational priorities and administrative procedures. Communication barriers occasionally emerged when information exchange was delayed or when institutional expectations differed across agencies. Similar challenges have been documented in studies emphasizing the difficulties of sustaining long term collaborative governance arrangements (Amanda & Mashur, 2023).

Institutional limitations also influenced the effectiveness of coordination processes. Participants noted that certain agencies possessed limited capacity to address issues extending beyond their formal

mandates, particularly those involving community relations and cross sectoral engagement. The findings suggest that collaborative governance within the Flood Free Serang Program has developed a functional foundation but remains dependent on stronger communication structures, mutual trust, and adaptive institutional arrangements. This interpretation aligns with evidence presented by BBWS C3 regarding the importance of interagency synergy in addressing complex urban flood governance challenges (Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Cidanau Ciujung Cidurian, 2026).

Implementation Effectiveness and Challenges of Flood Resilience Development

The empirical findings indicate that the Flood Free Serang Program has generated observable improvements in several flood prone areas within Serang City. Interview participants consistently reported a reduction in the frequency of inundation in locations that previously experienced recurrent flooding during periods of high rainfall. Institutional documents further revealed that completed interventions have increased the capacity of water conveyance systems in selected urban zones. These findings suggest that development planning has produced tangible outcomes when implementation priorities are aligned with local environmental conditions (Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Cidanau Ciujung Cidurian, 2026).

Evidence from interviews demonstrates that program effectiveness is reflected not only in physical outcomes but also in the gradual strengthening of urban flood resilience. Several informants emphasized that flood events have become less disruptive because water recedes more rapidly than in previous years. This pattern indicates that resilience should be understood as the capacity of urban systems to absorb and recover from hydrological disturbances rather than the complete elimination of risk (Huang & Wang, 2024). Contemporary resilience literature similarly highlights adaptation and recovery capacity as essential dimensions of sustainable urban flood management (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2021).

The implementation process also reveals the importance of integrating structural and nonstructural measures within a unified development framework. Respondents explained that technical interventions have generated positive impacts when accompanied by efforts to improve environmental awareness among local residents. Such findings support the argument that flood management effectiveness depends on the interaction between infrastructure performance and community behavior. Similar conclusions have been reported in studies emphasizing integrated flood control strategies across multiple governance domains (Salam et al., 2025).

Thematic analysis further identified that improvements were concentrated in areas receiving prioritized interventions during the implementation period. Informants described a noticeable decline in flood related complaints in several residential zones compared with conditions before program execution. These observations indicate that development planning has contributed to localized risk reduction despite variations in implementation coverage. Comparable experiences have been documented in urban flood control initiatives where targeted interventions produced measurable improvements in vulnerable areas (Arifianto et al., 2025).

The findings summarized in Table 3 illustrate the principal achievements and continuing challenges identified through interviews, institutional reports, and program documentation. The table demonstrates that positive outcomes have emerged across multiple dimensions while several constraints continue to influence long term program performance. This pattern reflects the dynamic nature of resilience building, where progress and vulnerability frequently coexist within the same governance system (Huang & Wang, 2024). The evidence also highlights the need for continuous adaptation in future development planning processes.

Table 3. Key Achievements and Remaining Challenges of the Flood Free Serang Program

Dimension	Achievements	Remaining Challenges
River Management	Reduced flooding in several locations	Untreated river segments
Drainage Capacity	Improved water flow	Localized inundation
Institutional Coordination	Stronger collaboration	Coordination gaps
Community Participation	Growing awareness	Waste disposal behavior
Program Sustainability	Long term planning initiated	Budget limitations

Source: Interview Data, Institutional Reports, and BBWS C3 Documentation (2026).

The information presented in Table 3 indicates that implementation achievements have not yet eliminated structural vulnerabilities across the urban system. Several participants noted that flood reduction has occurred unevenly because certain locations remain outside current intervention priorities. This condition illustrates a common challenge in urban flood management where resource allocation limitations influence spatial distribution of benefits (Ardhianto et al., 2026). Similar findings were reported by Marseila et al. (2026), who observed that incomplete coverage often reduces the effectiveness of broader flood control objectives.

One of the most significant barriers identified during the study concerns financial limitations affecting program continuity. Interview participants emphasized that available funding is insufficient to support simultaneous implementation across all vulnerable locations. Budget constraints influence project sequencing, implementation speed, and maintenance activities that are essential for sustaining long term outcomes. Previous studies similarly identify fiscal capacity as a critical determinant of successful flood mitigation and infrastructure development programs (Lestari, 2022).

Community related challenges also remain influential in shaping implementation outcomes. Respondents reported that environmental awareness has improved in some neighborhoods, yet inappropriate waste disposal practices continue to affect local flood conditions. This finding suggests that behavioral change requires sustained educational efforts rather than short term interventions alone. Comparable observations have been documented in studies emphasizing environmental education and community empowerment as central elements of flood risk reduction strategies (Diansari et al., 2023; Natalia et al., 2023).

The analysis additionally revealed that land use pressures continue to complicate resilience objectives in rapidly developing urban areas. Participants highlighted that urban expansion frequently increases exposure to flood risks when environmental considerations are insufficiently incorporated into development decisions. Such conditions are consistent with broader discussions regarding the relationship between urban growth, climate adaptation, and resilience planning (Sunarto, 2025). Research on flood mitigation infrastructure likewise emphasizes the necessity of aligning spatial development policies with environmental carrying capacity (Gumelar et al., 2024).

From a policy perspective, the findings indicate that future planning should prioritize adaptive and integrated resilience strategies capable of responding to evolving environmental pressures. Long term effectiveness requires sustained investment, stronger public engagement, regulatory consistency, and continuous institutional learning. Regulatory coherence is particularly important because fragmented policy responses often weaken implementation performance and resilience outcomes (Mubaraak et al., 2025). These findings reinforce the argument that flood resilience development must be approached as an ongoing governance process that combines infrastructure effectiveness, social adaptation, and environmental sustainability (Afriyani et al., 2023, Al Musafiri & Susanti, 2025).

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that development planning within the Flood Free Serang Program has been formulated through an integrated approach that addresses flood problems across interconnected environmental, institutional, and social dimensions. The planning process was grounded in the identification of flood generating factors and translated into a combination of structural interventions and governance improvements aimed at strengthening urban flood management capacity. Empirical findings indicate that effective implementation depends not only on technical planning quality but also on the capacity of governmental institutions and community actors to maintain coordinated action throughout the policy process. Stakeholder collaboration involving BBWS C3, the Serang City Government, the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, the Environmental Agency, and local communities has contributed to improved policy alignment and implementation performance in several flood prone areas. The program has generated positive outcomes through reduced flood occurrence and enhanced institutional responsiveness in selected locations. Persistent challenges remain associated with budget limitations, uneven public awareness, land use pressures, and constraints in cross sector integration. Strengthening collaborative governance, expanding community participation, and institutionalizing integrated planning mechanisms are essential for improving long term flood resilience and supporting sustainable urban development in the City of Serang.

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