Unveiling Transboundary Challenges in The Ciliwung River Flood Management

The authors wish to thank the editors for their time in effort in reviewing our manuscript. We hope the changes listed have made the manuscript suitable for publication and we look forward to your response.

No	Editor Comment	Response
1.	Novelty of the Study: While your research presents an intriguing case study, its novelty remains unclear. It's essential to articulate what makes your work unique, both at the <i>outset</i> and <i>within the discussion</i> . Ask yourself,	•
	a. Why should someone outside my research area find this study valuable?	a. This research provides benefits in understanding what are the most important key flood drivers from the perspective of transboundary river management. This study addresses broader issues of key flood drivers in transboundary flood risk management and how transboundary collaboration in regional/national level policies can be implemented to manage flood risk effectively. Findings from this study contribute to several related research themes i.e., sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, environmental science, and transboundary governance.
		Note: These paragraph has been adopted in the revision of Introduction section.
	b. If you were to present your findings to a global audience, what would they glean from your work?	b. Global audiences can get several benefits. First, the study identified flood risk drivers and highlighted the key flood drivers as part of a comprehensive flood risk reduction strategy. Second, the use of MICMAC analysis as a tool to identify the driving power and dependency power of key flood drivers can be replicated as an innovative approach to assess key flood drivers in another transboundary river basin. The paper would give an advantage in the importance of implementing a transboundary approach in flood management, which can be applied in various regions that face similar challenges.
		Note: These paragraph has been adopted in the revision of Result and Discussion as well as in the Conclusion sections.
	c. Are there insights they can draw from your methods and their application?	c. The methodological approach in this research, especially the use of MICMAC analysis, can be an alternative method to be applied in flood risk management research contexts. Researchers and policymakers can

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		apply this analysis to identify key flood drivers of complex problems, in this case, related to flood management. This structured approach can result in more informed decision-making in flood risk management. Note: These paragraph has been adopted in the revision of Result and Discussion section.
	d. What is the novel contribution, and how can it benefit them?	d. Novel contribution: The Jakarta Metropolitan Area floods are complex, many key factors become flood risk drivers. O'Donnel and Thorne (2020) identified several drivers and grouped them into source, pathway, and receptor. Of the many key flood drivers, it is necessary to determine the degree of importance and degree of influence of all flood drivers. Thus, there is still limited research that mentions the most important key flood driver. This research findings on these key flood drivers may influence the entire flood risk management system. From the findings, a proposal is given for cross-border river basin governance for flood management in other area with similar characteristics.
		Note: These paragraph has been adopted in the revision of Conclusion section.
2.	Broader Context : The manuscript currently lacks a connection to the broader literature and works of other researchers. It's crucial to establish.	
	a. where your study fits within this larger context.	a. This study of transboundary flood risk management in the Ciliwung River Basin is placed in a broader context, i.e., disaster management, environmental science, and governance. This is particularly relevant for areas of research involving the management of shared water resources, the impact of regional development on flood risk, and strategies to reduce economic losses from flooding. With a research emphasis on the transboundary administrative characteristics of the Ciliwung River basin, this research offers a unique perspective on the challenges and solutions associated with flood management involving several administrative areas. Note: These paragraph has been adopted in the revision of Introduction section.

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	b. how it relates to existing knowledge.	b. This research began with the desk study of key flood drivers from the literature which was verified with the results of interviews in the field. Although previous research has examined flood risk drivers separately, this research takes a systematic approach and focuses on all factors to understand the relationship among all factors. The identification of the most important driving factors adds to the literature by highlighting specific areas that require attention in managing transboundary flood risks. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in managing flood risk in transboundary river management.
		Note: These paragraph has been adopted in the revision of Introduction section.
3.	Technical Definitions: In both the Abstract and Introduction sections, you've used the acronym "MICMAC analysis" without offering an immediate definition. It's advisable to introduce and explain any technical term upon its first mention, ensuring readers have clarity from the start.	We added brief technical definition of MICMAC in line 90. Then details in the Methodology Section.
4.	Results Section: The current presentation of your results is insufficient. Although you've detailed four methodological steps, the results section only displays a figure. This section should be more expansive, delving into the outcomes of each step. Considering its brevity, you might consider integrating the results with the discussion	We combine the results and discussion section to show a more comprehensive discussion on research finding.
5.	Placement of Recommendations: Including recommendations within the discussion section seems out of place. Instead, it may be more effective to weave a succinct version of the recommendations into the conclusion.	We combine the recommendation into the conclusion section.
6.	Reference Accuracy: There appear to be inconsistencies and errors in your citations. For instance, in the recommendations section, you cite "(Neuvel & van den Brink, 2009)." and "(Budiyono et al., 2016)" without full integration into the text. Please review and ensure all references are appropriately cited and formatted.	Done for all the referencing.