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Flood disaster has become a priority issue of Balikpapan city since 2015, especially in Ampal Watershed. The Balikpapan City Government has carried out various flood prevention efforts in the Ampal watershed from 2014 to 2019. However, throughout 2019, many areas still experienced flooding in 88 locations. Objective of this study is to formulate flood management strategies in Ampal based in IFAS and EFAS characteristics. This research used a qualitative descriptive approach with a SWOT analysis technique to formulate flood management strategies. The results consist of : (I) SO strategies, focusing more on the construction of embankments and the implementation of reforestation by determining the appropriate vegetation following the conditions of the Ampal watershed, (ii) ST strategies, emphasizing more on monitoring land use and the function of embankments, Flood Controlling Dam (*Bendali*) and planting vegetation to control surface flow velocity, (iii) WO strategies are more directed on river improvement to increase drainage capacity in the Ampal watershed. In addition, these strategies also emphasize the follow-up of flood control studies in the Ampal watershed in the form of action/implementation, and last (iv) WT strategies, focusing on evaluating and imposing sanctions on violators (law enforcement) and leads to the follow-up or realization of planned flood management programs, namely the climate village program, installing a flood warning system and normalizing the Ampal River.

Keywords : Ampal Watershed, Balikpapan, Flood Management, SWOT analysis

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