Section B.1
Project Summary and Endorsement Form

Please fill in sections a, b, c, f, g, h and i, and either section d or section e.

a. Country requesting support: Indonesia

b. Title of project proposal: The Construction of Canal Blocking (Tabat) in Tanjung Puting National Park

c. Category of assistance requested (please consult the Operational Guidelines and indicate one option only):

Contracting Parties:
√ Implementation of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024. Please indicate relevant Goals and Targets (s):

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands
Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.

d. If the financial support sought from the NWF is requested to carry out part of a larger project, please indicate:

- Title of the main project:
- Duration of the main project:
- Total cost of the main project:
- Amount requested from the NWF:
- Have the main project and the other funds been approved: ❑ Yes ❑ No
- If yes, please indicate the sources of these funds, showing whether the source is in-country or external:

e. If the proposed project is a stand-alone activity, please indicate:

- Duration of the activities to be covered by NWF grant: 1 year
- Amount requested from the Ramsar NWF: USD 17,824.92
- Other financial contributions (including in-kind) – indicate whether these are from in-country or external sources: -

f. Name, address (including phone/fax numbers and e-mail address) and website of the recipient agency, i.e. the institution responsible for the project, specifying the name and contact details of the person responsible for preparing and executing the project.

Institusi : Tanjung Puting National Park
e-mail : btntparsiparis@gmail.com
Head of National Park : Ir. Helmi
e-mail : **tuare2002@yahoo.com**

g. Summary (maximum 500 words)

Conservations forest of Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP) is one of the most important conservation areas in Central Kalimantan, that remains in good condition compared with other similar area. Ecologically, the TPNP has functioned as a water reservoir and become known as one of the largest habitat of Kalimantan Orangutan Pongo pygmaeus in the island of Kalimantan and also a habitat for other endemic flora and fauna. Tanjung Puting National Park has an area of ±415.040 hectare, all of it is swamp area with seven types, lowland tropical rainforest ecosystem, heath forest ecosystem, freshwater swamp forest ecosystem, peat swamp forest ecosystem, mangrove forest ecosystem, coastal forest ecosystem and secondary (disturbed) forest ecosystem.

In Indonesia, Tanjung Puting National Park implement main tasks and funcion as a national park also part of National Strategic Areas in the National Spatial Plan refferals need Space Utilization Policy and Strategy so for that should be a priority in its development. Considering a policy of National Strategic Areas is preservation and enhancement of the value of protected areas that are designated as World Heritage, Biosfer Reserves, and Ramsar Sites. Issues of concern in Tanjung Puting National Park especially during long dry seasons as in the year of 2015, the danger of forest fires and land. In 2015 of ±91.479 hectares of the area burned. Approximately ± 159.080 hectares of peatlands are identified, of ± 43.517 hectares affected by fire. It will be more broadly if the peat depth <50 cm are also included in this identification. Forest fires and land other than for their global climate change is also caused by the domes of peat drought because of the many canals that are connected to rivers or creeks former issuing illegal logging of timber in the era of 1997-2005. Besides the drought is also due around or adjacent to the area widely spread palm plantations where to keep the maintenance of the root system is not submerged in water at a certain limit, then made irrigation channals to facilitate the discharge of water from block plantation. This is the speed the drying of the ground water in national park. The situation is coupled with the threat instruisi sea water entering through the irrigation channels by the tide conditions until the peat bog ecosystem will ultimately change the ecology of the ecosystem in the future. To overcome this, required the construction of canals blocking to maintain the humidity of peat on the threshold. This will reduce the risk of forest fires and land, especially in the dry season as well as keeping the governance of wetlands in the area of Tanjung Puting National Park.

h. Endorsement of this project application by the Ramsar Administrative Authority: Please confirm the importance of this proposed project in relation to your national Ramsar Convention implementation priorities. **Please tick (✓) only one of the following statements:**

1. The project's outcomes will deliver significantly increased implementation capacity for a high national priority. OR	✓
2. The project's outcomes will deliver increased implementation capacity for a lower national priority. OR	☐
3. The project's outcomes will not directly lead to increased implementation capacity.	☐

Institution/Agency: Directorate of Essential Ecosystem Management, Directorate General of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystems, Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Name/Title: Ir. Antung Deddy Radiansyah, MP as National Focal Point of Ramsar Indonesia

Date: 29-03-2017

Signature:

A. Background and Justification

Conservations forest of Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP) is one of the most important conservation areas in Central Kalimantan, that remains in good condition compared with other similar area. Ecologically, the TPNP has functioned as a water reservoir and become known as one of the largest habitat of Kalimantan Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus* in the island of Kalimantan and also a habitat for other endemic flora and fauna. Tanjung Puting National Park has an area of ±415.040 hectare, all of it is swamp area with seven types, lowland tropical rainforest ecosystem, heath forest ecosystem, freshwater swamp forest ecosystem, peat swamp forest ecosystem, mangrove forest ecosystem, coastal forest ecosystem and secondary (disturbed) forest ecosystem.

Administratively, TPNP is located in Kotawaringin Barat Regency (213,106.40 ha or 52.20 % of the site size) and Seruyan Regency (47.80 % 195,180.42 ha of the site size). The area can be reached easily from Pangkalan Bun (the capital city of Kotawaringin Barat Regency) by ± 12 km road-trip to the Kumai district (the gate entering Tanjung Puting National Park). Center coordinates of the park are 03°02'47'' S and 111°59'45'' E.

Recognition of the world to Tanjung Puting National Park obtained from appointment as Biosphere Reserves (1977) dan Ramsar Site (2013). In Indonesia, Tanjung Puting National Park implement main tasks and funcion as a national park also part of National Strategic Areas in the National Spatial Plan refferals need Space Utilization Policy and Strategy so for that should be a priority in its development. Considering a policy of National Strategic Areas is preservation and enhancement of the value of protected areas that are designated as World Heritage, Biosfer Reserves, and Ramsar Sites.

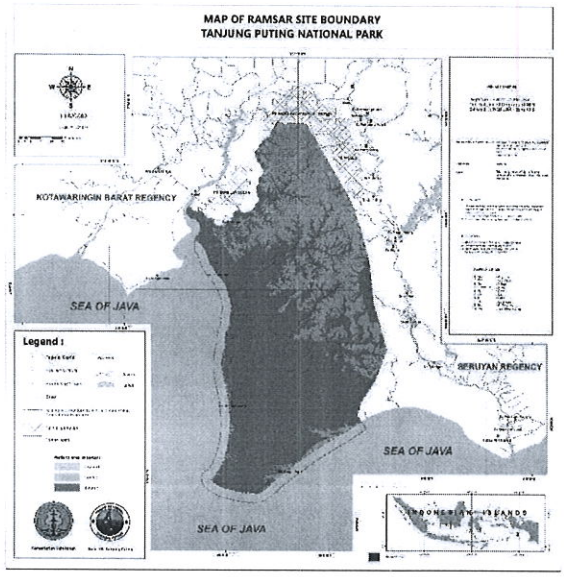


Figure 1 : Map of TPNP

B. The problems to be addressed

Issues of concern in Tanjung Puting National Park especially during long dry seasons as in the year of 2015, the danger of forest fires and land. In 2015 of ±91.479 hectares of the area burned. Approximately ± 159.080 hectares of peatlands are identified, of ± 43.517 hectares affected by fire. It will be more broadly if the peat depth <50 cm are also included in this identification.

Forest fires and land other than for their global climate change is also caused by the domes of peat drought because of the many canals that are connected to rivers or creeks former issuing illegal logging of timber in the era of 1997-2005. Besides the drought is also due around or adjacent to the area widely spread palm plantations where to keep the maintenance of the root system is not submerged in water at a certain limit, then made irrigation channals to facilitate the discharge of water from block plantation. This is the speed the

drying of the ground water in national park. The situation is coupled with the threat instruisi sea water entering through the irrigation channels by the tide conditions until the peat bog ecosystem will ultimately change the ecology of the ecosystem in the future.

C. Objective

General Objective:

The purpose of the nomination of the proposal is the construction of irrigation facilities system to maintain the humidity of peat on the threshold (Canal Blockings).

Specific Objective:

Purpose to be achieved through these activities is to prevent the rate of water draining peat in Tanjung Puting National Park area and prevent the ingress of sea water when the tide water conditions with hydrological methods. In addition to maintaining the moisture of peat in the normal threshold, This will reduce the risk of forest fires and land, especially in the dry season as well as keeping the governance of wetlands in the area of Tanjung Puting National Park.

D. Outputs

The end result of this activity, namely the establishment of dams on small rivers or bulkhead in the canal (canal blocking) which these canals already built / are in peatlands, aims to hold off / discharge of peat from peatlands that remain in wet conditions. In principle, the channel does not have discharge bulkhead big water, but only in the form of runoff water (overflow).

E. Activities

1. Coordination and Consultation

Coordination and consultation carried out by the manager of the Tanjung Puting National Park Directorate related to the implementation of the mechanism of the funds already granted.

2. Campaign/Socialization

This activity consisted of outreach activities in an effort introduction to the people around the area related to the existence of Tanjung Puting National Park as a Ramsar site and also as a means of socialization canal blockings (Tabat) development plans as well as their importance.

3. Preliminary Survey

The main task of the survey team is gathering information and initial data (baseline data) on the construction site of the canal blokings. The results of a preliminary survey used as the main input in the drafting and formulation of technical specifications and design blockings canal to be built.

4. Planning Consultant

In determining the design models Tabat, some major technical factors to be considered include: (i) the thickness of the peat soil profile; (ii) the soil pressure against construction; (iii) power seeped (seepage); (iv) water discharge; (v) availability of materials; and (vi) the system work.

5. Contruction

Technical design consists of three flats (Tabat) belangiran logs an average diameter of 15 cm and length varies between 12-15 meters in accordance with the thickness profile of peatlands in the region on average ranges between 8-10 meters. Round wooden poles belangiran is plugged into the peat soil by side vertically hinga through the layer of mineral soil beneath. In the middle and upper parts of the pillars, in order to stand tall and strong in the peat soil, then paired transverse beams 2 pieces wherein each pole buttoned to these blocks by using iron bolts ½ x 14 inch diameter x 35-40 cm. Between each

layer Tabat (sheet pile) first laid out sheets of non-woven geotextile types in order to reduce the rate of water seepage, then Tabat layer placed between a number of sacks of mineral soil.
Manufacture of rooms and installation of locking / cantilever (brancing) at the rear of construction is intended to strengthen the block so that the strong water pressure upstream block will not cause the block to experience bending pole construction.

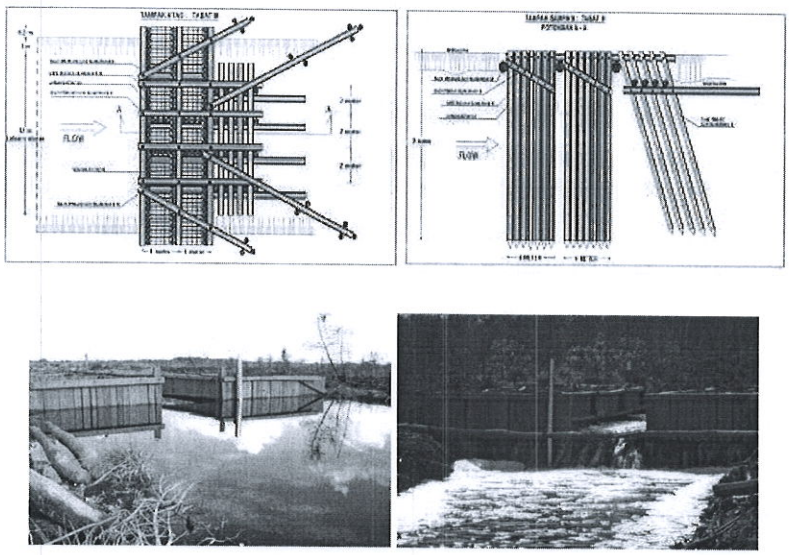


Figure 2 : Design and Sample
Souce : Guidebooks insulation trench

6. **Supervision Consultant**
Implement the supervision during the execution of the work and provides guidance related to the design have been made.

7. **Monitoring and maintenence contruction of Tabat**
It is intended to determine the physical condition of the block is still functioning well in retaining water. Monitoring should be done regularly and in adjacent time intervals (for example once a month). Damage block if known earlier, the repair attempt will be easier and cheaper than if repaired after severely damaged. Severe damage caused function in retaining water will be greatly reduced or even nonexistent.

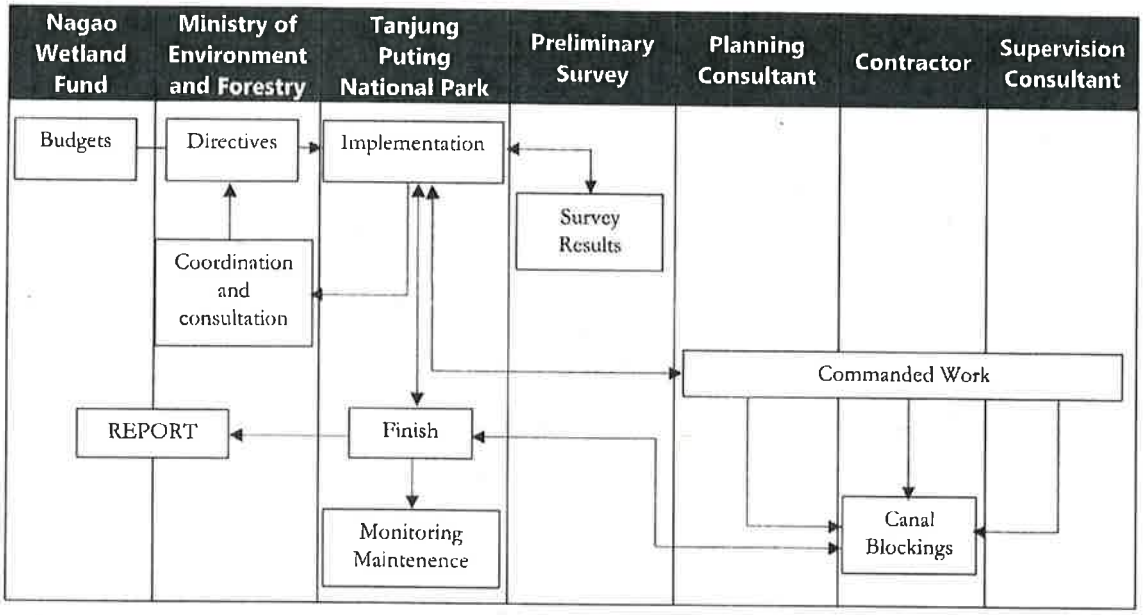
F. Logical frame of the project

summarize the activities undertaken to produce each output and to reach each objective.

Problems	Objectives	Outputs	Activities
Dryness peat especially in the dry season as a result are found canals or irrigation channels connected with rivers and creeks	Closing some these canals to create a pool of moisture or also peatlands.	The establishment of Tabat on small rivers or bulkhead in the canal (canal blocking) in which these canals already built / on peat land, aiming to hold off / discharge of peat from peatlands that remain in wet conditions	1. Coordination and Consultation; 2. Campaign/Socialization; 3. Preliminary Survey; 4. Planning Consultant; 5. Contruction; 6. Supervision Consultant; 7. Monitoring and maintenence contruction of Tabat

G. Project management arrangements and stakeholders

A plan or flow chart for management and implementation arrangements of the project. This section should include information on the agency or body executing the project, describe institutional and technical capacities to undertake the work, and indicate the monitoring and evaluation procedures to ensure that the objectives are met.



H. Work Plan

Outputs & Key Activities	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Output :												
Coordination and Consultation Campaign/Socialization												
Preliminary Survey												
Planning Consultant												
Contruction												
Supervision Consultant												
Monitoring and maintenence contruction of Tabat												

I. Budget

i) *Budget summary*

This proposal is a sample for your reference and budget information has been removed from this version of the proposal.

ii) *Overall itemized budget*

J. Follow Up

To ensure the continued functioning of the Canal blockings (Tabat) that have been built, then for subsequent years will be prioritized maintenance budget.

K. Bibliography

Kementerian LHK, 2015 Pedoman Pemulihan Ekosistem Gambut;

Rachmanadi, D. dan Lazuardi, D. 2003. Strategi rehabilitasi hutan rawa gambut terdegradasi. Majalah Kehutanan Indonesia;

Joosten H, Dommain R, Haberl A, Peters J, Silvius M, Wichtmann W. 2012. Joosten H, Tapio-Bistrom ML, Tol S (eds). Peatlands – guidance for climate change mitigation through conservation and sustainable use. 2nd ed. FAO and Wetlands International. pp:9-21;

Suryadiputra, I N.N., Alue Dohong, Roh, S.B. Waspodo, Lili Muslihat, Irwansyah R. Lubis, Ferry Hasudungan, dan Iwan T.C. Wibisono. 2005. Panduan Penyekatan Parit dan Saluran di Lahan Gambut Bersama Masyarakat. Proyek Climate Change, Forests and Peatlands in Indonesia. Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme dan Wildlife Habitat Canada. Bogor.