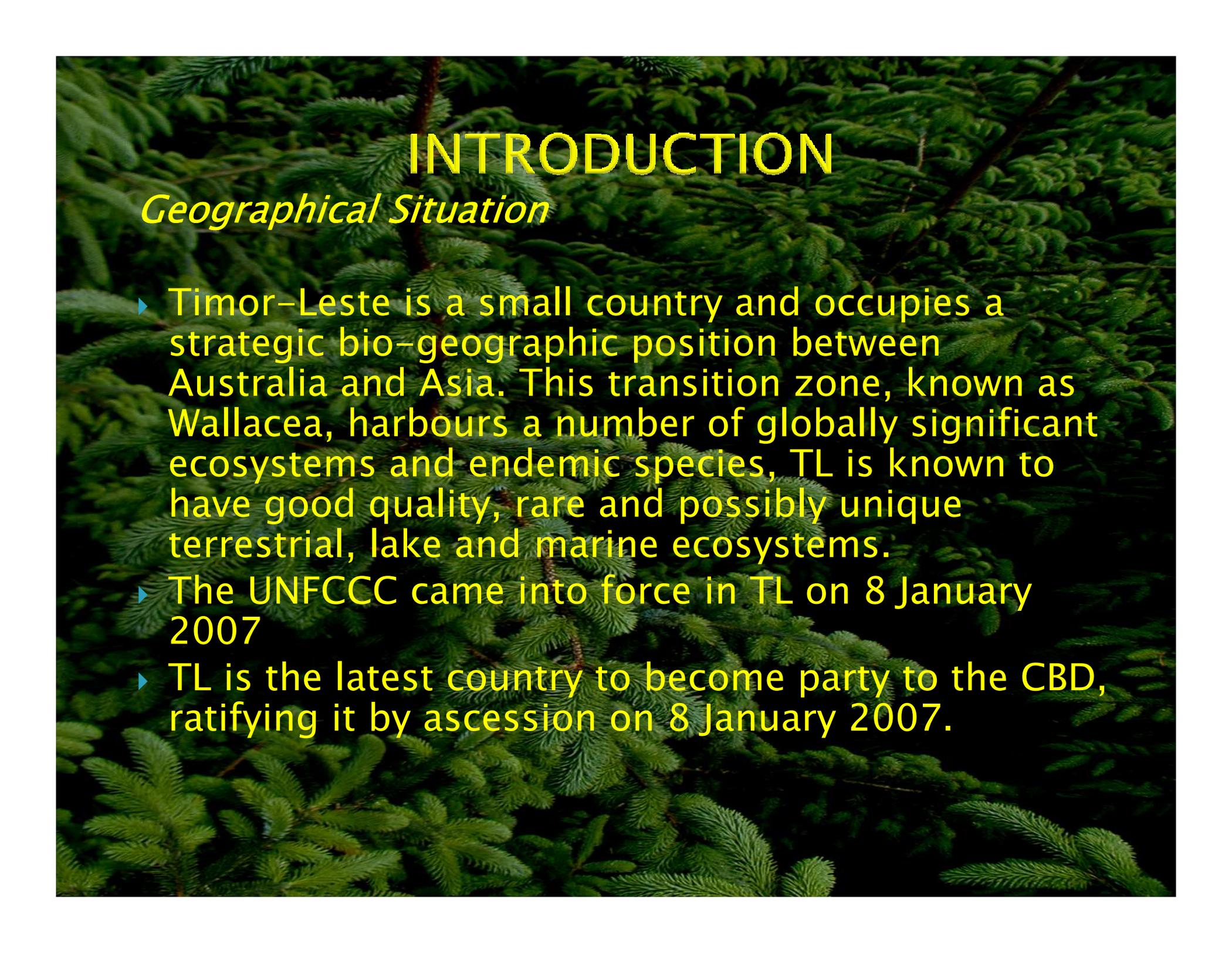




*SUB-REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON FOREST  
BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE*

PRESENT BY :

NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY &  
NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



# INTRODUCTION

## *Geographical Situation*

- ▶ Timor–Leste is a small country and occupies a strategic bio–geographic position between Australia and Asia. This transition zone, known as Wallacea, harbours a number of globally significant ecosystems and endemic species, TL is known to have good quality, rare and possibly unique terrestrial, lake and marine ecosystems.
- ▶ The UNFCCC came into force in TL on 8 January 2007
- ▶ TL is the latest country to become party to the CBD, ratifying it by accession on 8 January 2007.

# Climate Change Impacts in Timor-Leste

- ▶ Timor-Leste has been experiencing on CC issues such as:
  1. Drought
  2. Floods and land slides
  3. Loss of spring water
  4. Temperature rise
  5. Changing in season duration and rainfall pattern
  6. Decrease in agriculture production and food insecurity
  7. Sea level Rise
  8. Biodiversity Loss (forest, fisheries etc)
  9. Ecosystem Loss etc.

# Impacts

- ▶ On year 2006, climatic bias happening at Timor Leste, where is over-long dry season and accordingly there are many society which experience changing schedule plants out. This delay is preconceived because marks sense happening storm region around Australia. Longer dry season begets a lot of river at Timor Leste dried and society experiences to come up short water. Even umpteen an river that dried this becomes alternative road for society.

# The Current Actions to address Climate Change impact

## 1. Accession to the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol

- A. NAPA has been Started
- B. INC stocktaking and stakeholder consultation have been completed, and INC proposal is still under reweaving process
- C. Other CC enabling activities under UNFCCC have not been undertaken

## 2. National Initiative for both adaptation and mitigation:

- a. Forest and Water Policies and measures
- b. Renewable energy policy and related programs
- c. Agriculture policy on adaptation
- d. Disaster Management policy and measures
- e. Environmental health police and measures

## *Challenges and Gaps*

- No Climate change research institution.
- Limited expertise in the area of climate change.
- No specific integrated climate change adaptation and mitigation policy for all related vulnerable sectors.
- Climate change regulation is not in place to regulate the current sectoral policies.
- Early warning system is very limited.
- Climate Change adaptation, impacts and vulnerability assessment has not been done.
- Lack of human capacity to deal with CC issues.

A close-up photograph of a dense evergreen forest. The image is filled with the vibrant green needles of various tree species, creating a rich, textured background. The lighting is soft, highlighting the individual branches and the fine details of the foliage. In the center of the image, the words "Forest Biodiversity" are written in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font, standing out against the dark green backdrop.

# Forest Biodiversity

## BACKGROUND

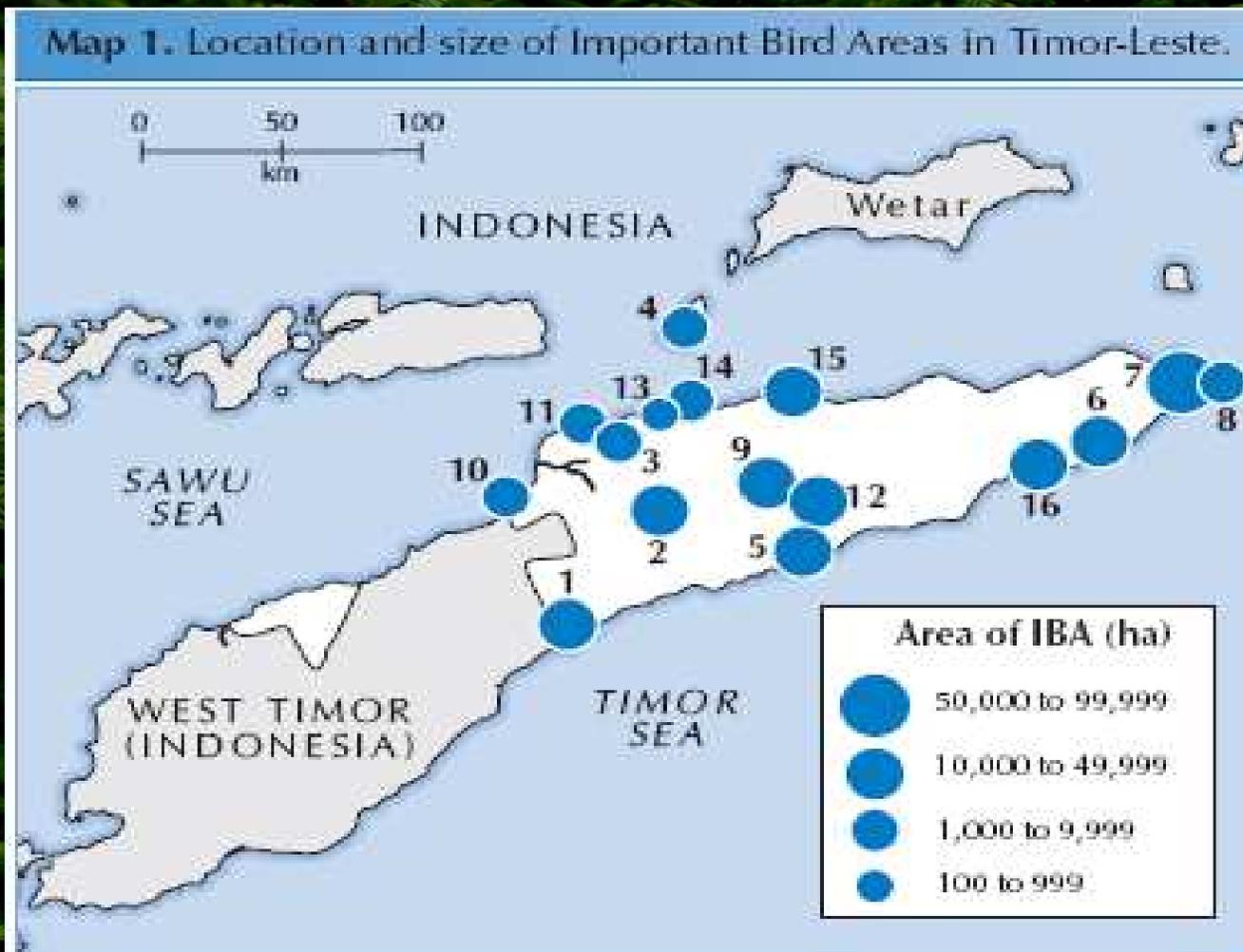
- ❖ Based on 1999 Forestry Data, East Timor has a total forest area of 782,450 hectares or equivalent to about 51% of the country's total land area.
- ❖ The forest types in East Timor can be categorized as evergreen rainforest; semi-evergreen rainforest; moist deciduous forest; and dry deciduous forest.
- ❖ Important timber tree species includes (*Tectona grandis*), (*Pterocarpus indicus*) and Sandalwood (*Santalum album*).
- ❖ 30 sites identified as Protected Areas and one NATIONAL Park has been declared on 1 of August 2008.





# BIRDS

# Location and Size of IBA in Timor-Leste



# YELLOW-CRESTED COCKATOO

## *Cacatua sulphurea*

Critical A1c,d; A2c,d

Endangered —

Vulnerable C1

*This cockatoo has suffered (and may continue to suffer) an extremely rapid population decline, probably equivalent to >80% over three generations (given its longevity), owing to entirely unsustainable trapping for trade as household pets. It therefore meets the thresholds for Critical.*



# TIMOR GREEN-PIGEON

## *Treron psittacea*

Critical —

Endangered A1c,d; A2c,d

Vulnerable C1; C2b

*The population of this species is inferred to have undergone (and is forecast to undergo) a very rapid population decline concurrent with the rapid reduction in its lowland forest habitat. As a result, it is classified as Endangered.*

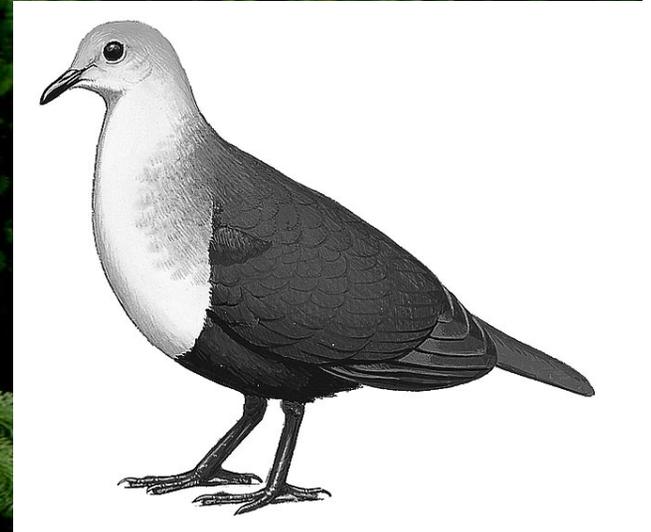


# WETAR GROUND-DOVE

## *Gallicolumba hoedtii*

Critical —  
Endangered A1c,d; A2c,d  
Vulnerable C1

*This species qualifies as Endangered because its population has suffered a very rapid decline (which might reasonably be expected to continue) as a result of severe lowland habitat loss and hunting. A healthy population may survive on Wetar, but this is not certain.*

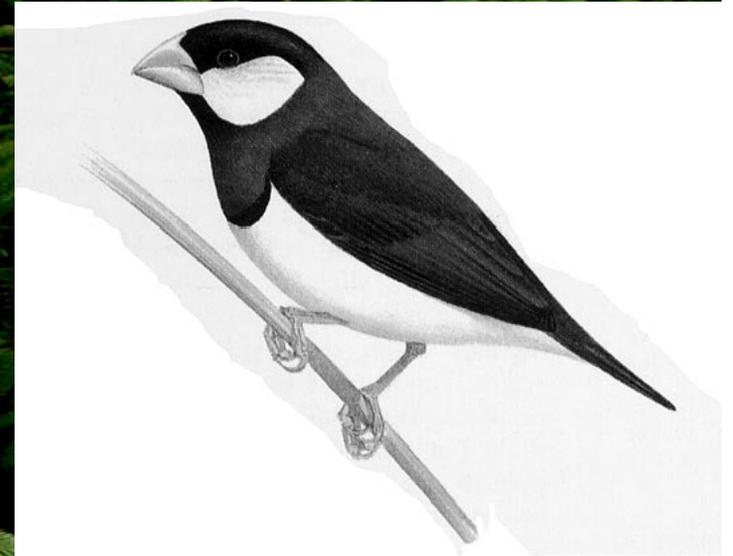


# TIMOR SPARROW

## *Padda fuscata*

Critical —  
Endangered —  
Vulnerable A2d

*This species qualifies as Vulnerable because it is likely to suffer a rapid decline in the near future, as a result of increasing exploitation for the cagebird trade and habitat loss.*



A close-up photograph of a dense evergreen forest, showing the intricate details of the branches and needles. The trees are a vibrant green, and the lighting creates a sense of depth and texture. The word "VEGETATIONS" is superimposed in the center in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font.

# VEGETATIONS

# IUCN Red List for Trees Species Timor-Leste & Indonesia

1. *Instia bijuga* (IUCN Red List VU A1cd)
2. *Pterocarpus indicus* (IUCN Red List VU A1d)
3. *Santalum album* (sandalwood) (IUCN Red List VU A1d)
4. The name *Dalbergia latifolia* (IUCN Red List VU A1cd)

# Species that may be threatened

1. *Antiaris toxicaria*
2. *Neoalsomitra podagrica*
3. *Carallia brachiata*
4. *Cycas rumphii*
5. *Eleocharis geniculata*

# New plant species records for Timor

1. *Aglaonema marantifolia*
2. *Aglaia lancilimba* or *affin*
3. *Alchornea rugosa* (Euphorbiaceae)
4. *Alstonia actinophylla* (Apocynaceae)
5. *Baumea rubiginosa* (Cyperaceae)
6. *Colocasia gigantea* (Araceae)
7. *Crateva religiosa* (Capparaceae)
8. *Dendrophthoe curvata* (Loranthaceae)

A close-up photograph of a dense evergreen forest, likely a spruce or fir. The branches are covered in vibrant green needles, creating a thick, textured canopy. The lighting is soft, highlighting the individual branches and the fine details of the needles. The word "REPTILES" is centered in the image in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font.

# REPTILES

# Reptiles

- ▶ Three species endemic to the island of Timor, including the monitor lizard (*Draco timorensis*), the highly endangered snake-neck turtle (*Chelodina timorensis*), and the gliding lizard (*Draco timorensis*).

Chinemys+reevesii



Varanus+timorensis



THANK YOU

Draco+timorensis

