



***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 intricate, needle-covered branches of coniferous trees, likely spruce or fir. The needles are a vibrant green, and the branches are dark brown. The lighting is soft, creating a rich, textured appearance. Overlaid on the center of the image is the text "Forest Biodiversity" in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font.

Forest Biodiversity

BACKGROUND

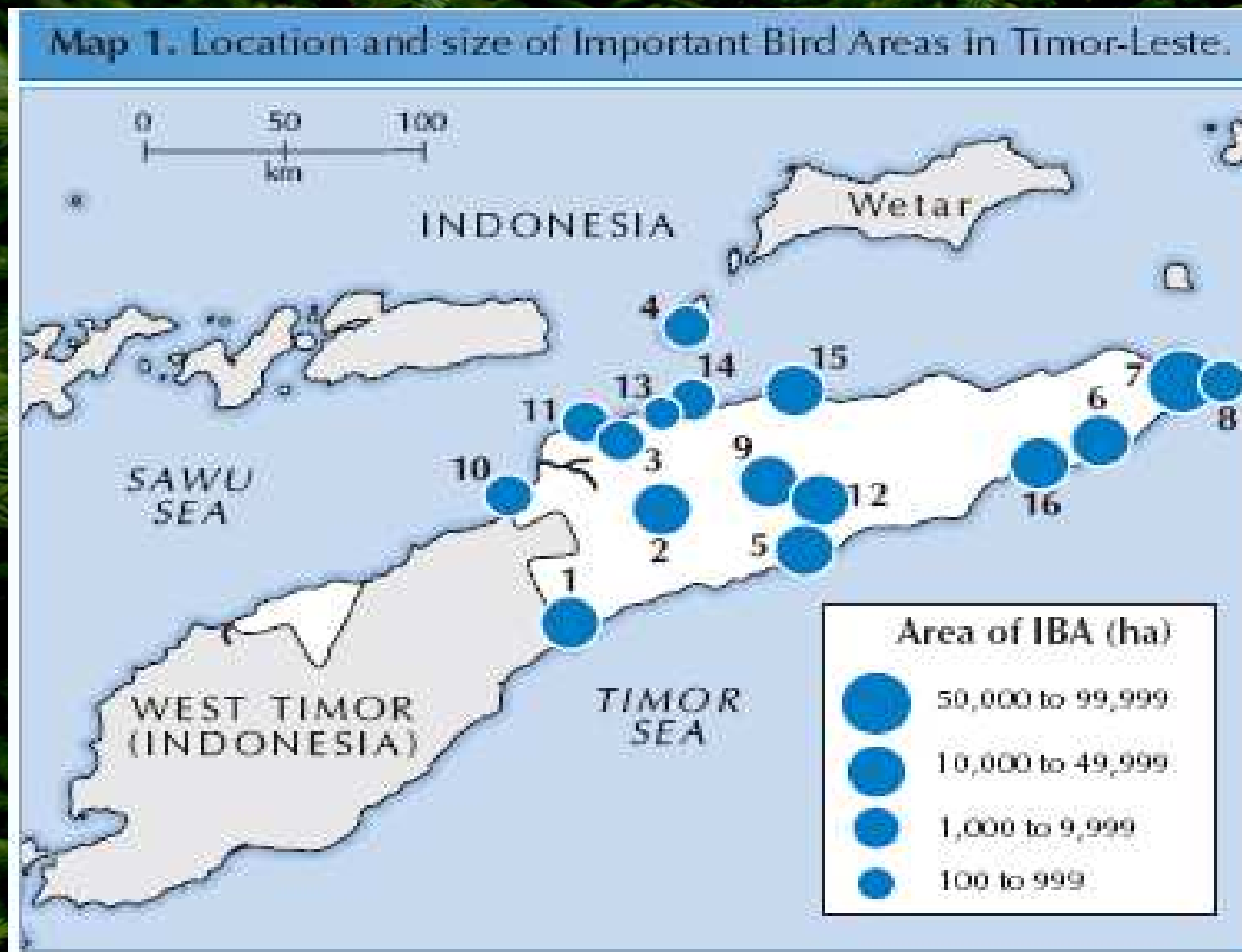
- ❖ Based on 1999 Forestry Data, East Timor has a total forest area of 782,450 hectares or equivalent to about 51% of the country's total land area.
- ❖ The forest types in East Timor can be categorized as evergreen rainforest; semi-evergreen rainforest; moist deciduous forest; and dry deciduous forest.
- ❖ 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.



A dense, close-up photograph of evergreen tree branches, likely spruce or fir, with vibrant green needles. The branches are thick and covered in a lush layer of needles, creating a textured, layered appearance. The lighting is soft, highlighting the individual needles and the overall green color of the foliage. The word "BIRDS" is superimposed in the center of the image, underlined.

BIRDS

Location and Size of IBA in Timor-Leste



YELLOW-CRESTED COCKATOO

Cacatua sulphurea

Critical A1 c,d; A2 c,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

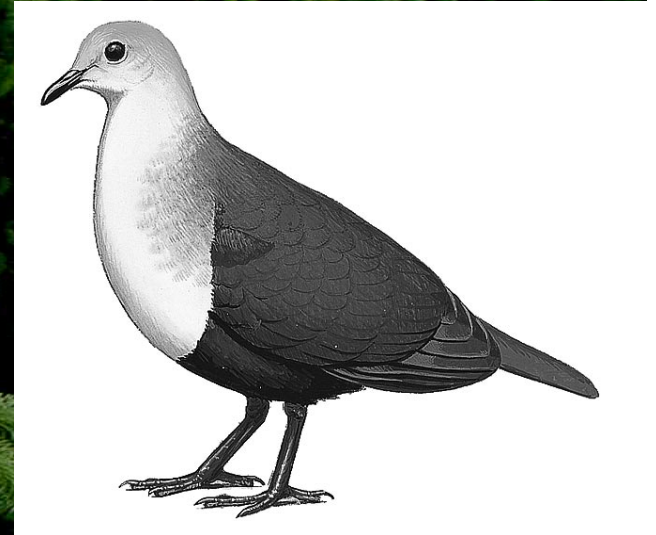
Gallicolumba hoedtii

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.

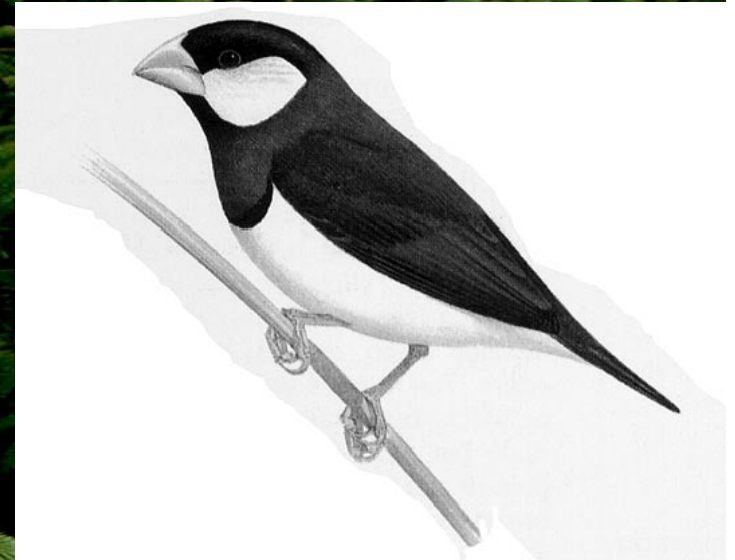


TIMOR SPARROW

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.





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)



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

