



State of Oceans and Coasts TIMOR LESTE



Timor-Leste's National SOC Report (publication pending) provides information on the status of seas and coasts of Timor-Leste, including the national ocean economy; quantity and quality of resources the coastal areas; and the existing and potential uses of such resources. The report also aims to contribute

to the blue economy assessment and monitoring progress on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), other international agreements subscribed to by Timor-Leste, and related national laws and policies on oceans and coasts.

Timor Leste's Ocean Economy in Context

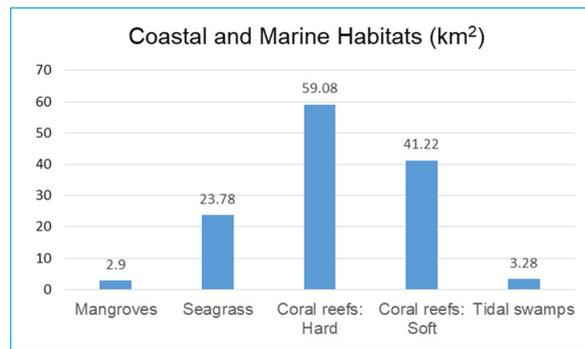
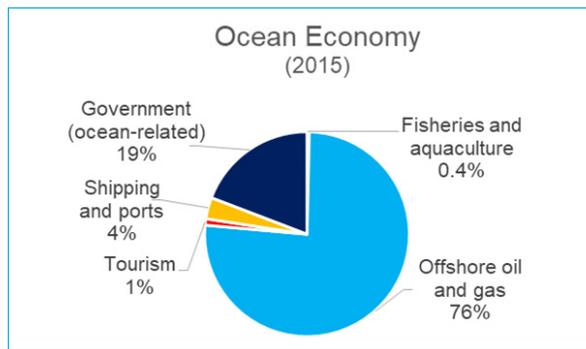
Indicator	Available Information (as of 2017)
Land area ¹ (square kilometres or km ²)	14,874 km ²
Coastline ¹	735 km
Sea area ¹	72,000 km ²
Population ¹	1,183,643
Coastal population ¹	90%
Ocean economy ¹ (Gross value added or GVA, in constant prices)	US\$1.97 billion or 87% of GDP (in 2015)
Employment in ocean economy ¹	16,077 people
Estimated value of coastal and marine ecosystems ¹	US\$5.25 billion
Percentage of coastline with ICM ¹	34.1%
Marine protected area ² (percentage of territorial waters)	0.11% (2,808.51 ha)
Ocean health index (OHI) ³	61 – Timor-Leste ranks 172 among 221 countries and territories.
Gross domestic product ² (GDP, in constant 2010 US\$ prices)	US\$3.1 billion
Human development index (HDI) ⁴	0.605 – medium human development category – positioning the country at 133 of the 188 countries and territories
Gross national income (GNI) per capita ⁴ (at 2011 PPP prices)	US\$5,371
Access to safely managed water supply ²	No data
Access to safely managed sanitation ²	No data

¹ National SOC Report 2018

² World Bank Open Data. Accessed from: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/timor-leste>

³ www.oceanhealthindex.org/region-scores/scores/timor-leste

⁴ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2018. *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*.



Transitioning to Blue Economy

Ocean economy	Blue Economy Initiatives	Investment Opportunities
<p>Fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GVA of fisheries in 2015 was US\$7 million (in constant prices). Around 90% of fisheries is artisanal. Pressures: extreme bathymetry; limited skills, techniques and gears; destruction of reef habitat, and declining fish stocks (due to El Niño); illegal fishing (foreign) 	<p>Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based fisheries Integrated farming system Livelihood diversification: seaweed farming; milkfish and tilapia culture Mangrove planting and mud crab culture 10 municipalities provide support to youth for aquaculture of Tilapia sp. 	<p>Aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture is a promising industry in Timor-Leste. Potential areas for various types of aquaculture have been identified.
<p>Coastal and marine tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GVA of coastal and marine tourism sector in 2015 was US\$19.6 million. Pressures: High cost of traveling; limited accommodation and freshwater availability; potential of crocodile attacks; habitat degradation; increased solid waste and wastewater generation 	<p>Sustainable tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Dugong</i> and seagrass conservation as a model of ecotourism Community-based ecotourism, with sustainable accommodation and local sourcing of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tourism sector ranks closely behind oil and coffee as the third largest sector. Major ecotourism sites identified, including MPA and national parks Community-based ecotourism Diving and boat operation Cruise tourism
<p>Ports and shipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GVA of transportation sector in 2015 was US\$66.7 million. Pressures: port construction and dredging; oil spills from operations and accidents; pollution from ships and ports 	<p>Sustainable ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of Tibar Port: through public-private partnership; use of new technologies to improve port performance and services, and energy-use efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of passenger port and terminal for cruise ships
<p>Offshore oil and gas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GVA of oil and gas in 2015 was US\$1.5 billion, accounting for 66% of GDP. Pressures: oil spills; depletion of oil and gas reserves 	<p>Offshore oil and gas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of water quality and sediments at the offshore oil and gas platforms and surrounding areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of downstream industries, e.g., Suai Supply Base, refineries, petrochemicals, and LNG plant to ensure additional income and multiplier effects through job creation, trade, small- and medium-enterprise (SME) development
<p>Water</p>	<p>Pollution reduction/waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste management: recycling system in schools; collection system and landfill in Dili Wastewater management: wastewater treatment facility (waste stabilization ponds) in Dilli Used oil management: tanks for used oil and daily collection system <p>Habitat restoration and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPAs; marine national parks, locally managed MPAs Mangrove restoration Seagrass and dugong conservation Coral reef protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste management: Expansion of solid waste management system; Improvement of sanitary landfill; recycling facility; disposal and treatment of e-waste and hospital waste Sanitation and wastewater management: Expansion of wastewater management system MPA and ecotourism Mangroves and sustainable aquaculture