



lational Park. Better known as Nino Konis antana, he was Chief of the Executive country's Constitution and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. n the struggle for national independence from 1992 to 1998.



also respecting and honouring the past. It will allow future generations to unders-tand and appreciate Timorese history and culture, and to visit or live in a healthy environment with rich forests and fisheries, pro-ductive grazing lands, and clean soil, lakes, rivers and air.

The establishment and management of the Protected Area Network is one of the most important and effective ways for Timor-Leste to fulfil international obligations on the environment and to respect the

Why is Nino Konis Santana National Park so special?

Nino Konis Santana National Park is unique in Timor-Leste and recognized internationally for its many unique and beautiful values: nature, culture, history, geology and dramatic scenery.

Natural Values

Landscapes and Habitats





les and freshwater springs; the large flood-plain Lake Iralalaro and associated Irase-quiro River and the sacred Mainina sinkhole

Terrestrial Biodiversity





Marine Biodiversity





Cultural and Historical values

Ancient History



Recent History



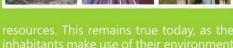
Living History

Culture & Tradition









Aims of the National Park

- Ensure the protection and conservation under the law of nationally and globally important natural, cultural, social, historical and livelihood values;
- Guarantee, respect and recognize customary



Government and local communities, supported







- esources and the impacts of human interactions The National Park will help local com
- Demonstrate the highest standards world-wide, lihoods Existing rural livelihood activities. and be internationally recognized, as a Protected Area where the traditional interactions of people and nature are maintained in a way that protects and enhances the environment.

 Ilhoods. Existing rural livelihood activities, mainly agriculture, fisheries and livestock-rearing, will be supported, and new ones developed, such as ethical and ecological tourism.

Management Principles A Living Landscape and Seascape



Grazing stock in native forest;
 Illegal and unsustainable industrial fishing by foreign fleets;
 Pollution by refuse and effluents, especially along beaches;
 Use of dynamite and other unsustainable methods for artisanal or commercial fishing;
 Use of dynamite and other unsustainable methods for artisanal or commercial fishing;
 Uncontrolled and unmanaged access to see the see of the strait of Jaco (apart from subsistence fishing with hook by resident to marine).

Pressures on environmental and socio-economic values

- nable methods for artisanal or commercial fishing;

 Uncontrolled and unmanaged access to sacred (lulik) sites and areas.

 most sensitive areas arou the strait of Jaco (apart from subsistence fishing with he by residents of Tutuala substitution, which is permitted).



Laws and Protection

Nino Konis Santana National Park was created under Governme Resolution 8/2007 and is further protected under the principles of





butes to the maintenance of the values of the National Park is in principle welcomed but is subject to normal prior authorisations issued by the Government of Timor-Leste. Specific permission is required from the Department of Protected Areas and National Parks (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) and the Secretary of State for Culture, Ministry of Education.

Inauguration of the National Park







local communities. To commemorate this historic event, a plaque was signed by both the Prime Minister and the President, José Ramos-

The future

- protection and rehabilitation of the natural
- Appropriate infrastructure to assist in management of the National Park and to support ecological and ethical tourism;
- Education and awareness-raising programmes, both nationally and locally and to all audiences, Timorese and interna-
- Long-term management planning;

in all aspects of participatory protected

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