

Premise for Biodiversity Conservation in Singapore

- Singapore's indigenous biodiversity is an integral part of the heritage of Singaporeans
- Present generation needs to ensure its conservation for future generations
- Commitment as a party to the CBD and as responsible member of the global community

Biodiversity Conservation Objectives

- To conserve and enhance biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels
- To ensure that any use of Singapore's biodiversity is carried out in a sustainable manner
- To facilitate access to, and ensure appropriate benefit sharing from the use of biodiversity resources

Integrated Approach

- In line with Art 6(b) of CBD: "To integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, progammes and policies"
- NParks takes primary responsibility for biodiversity conservation, but multi-sectoral jurisdictions make integration essential and not optional in the Singapore context

Multi-sectoral Involvement in Biodiversity Conservation

- Urban Redevelopment Authority: urban master planning
- National Environment Agency: urban environmental management
- Public Utilities Board: urban water resource management
- National Parks Board: urban biodiversity conservation

AGENCY PRESENTATIONS



Regional Workshop for South, Southeast, and East Asia on NBSAP and Mainstreaming Biodiversity Singapore, 14-18 Jan 2008

Realities of Urban Biodiversity Conservation

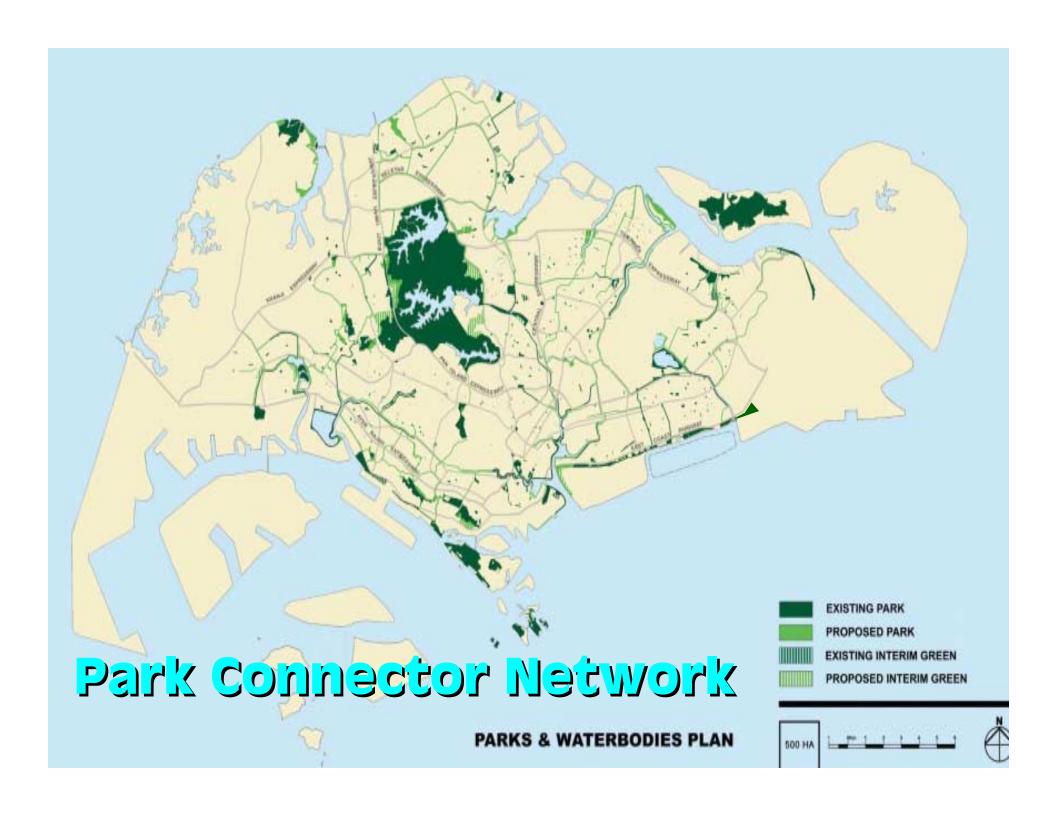
- High population density
- Intense land-use requirements
- Multiple stakeholder priorities
- Multiple, ongoing impacts
- Habitat loss and fragmentation
- Species Loss

What conservation approaches can we adopt?

Inter-Sectoral Collaboration

- Master planning
- Pollution control
- 'ABC' Programme in reservoirs
- Park Connector Network

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and Public

- Awareness building
- Increased public accessibility to habitats, e.g., Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve, Chek Jawa boardwalk, etc
- Proactive partnership programme, e.g., local flora/fauna interest groups, Seagrass Watch, Reef Check, industry

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Pragmatism in Biodiversity Protection

- Balance & compromise
- Strategic perspective
- Win-win e.g., real-time environmental feedback monitoring

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Beyond 'Preservation' Mindset

- Rare plant propagation programme
- Dragonfly & bird habitat enhancement
- Seahorse ex-situ breeding
- Coral nursery

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Coral Nursery Strategy

- Site selection
- Collection of 'natural' coral fragments
- 'Grow out' at nursery



Significance of Coral Nursery

- Conservation-based 'corals of opportunity'
- Habitat restoration focus
- Proactively addresses problem of suboptimal coral cover
- Partnership approach:
 Keppel Corp, NEA,
 NUS, NParks

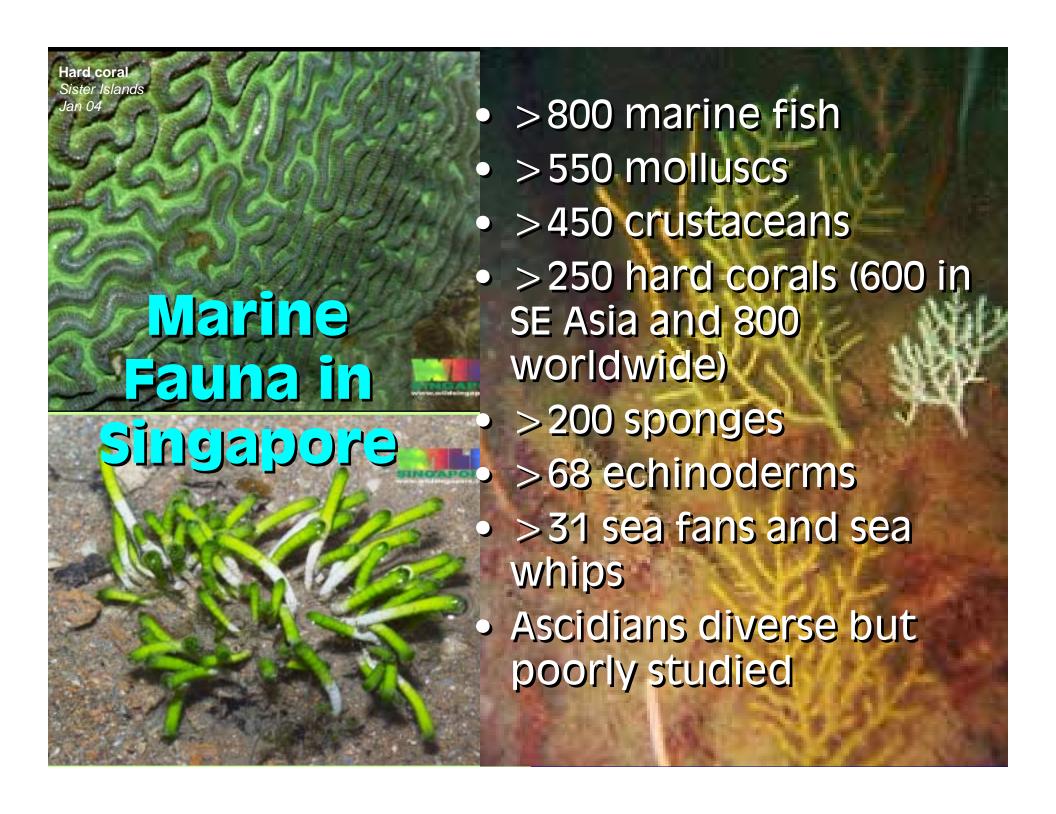


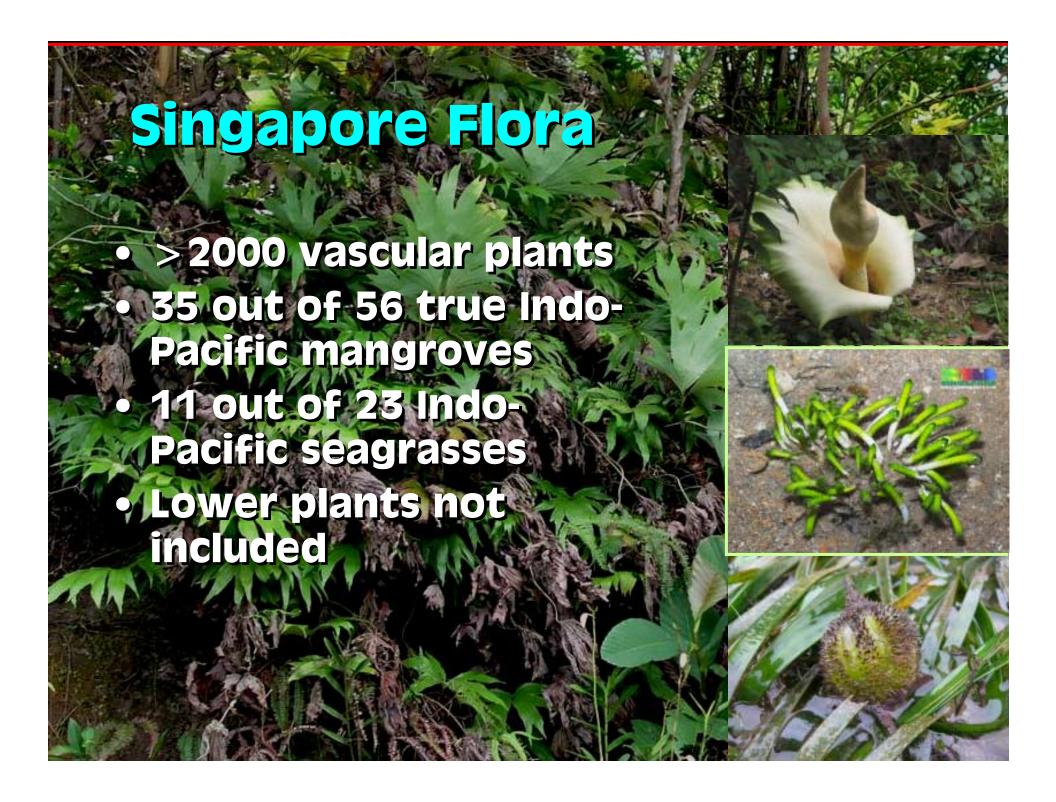
Biodiversity in Singapore?

- Is biodiversity worth conserving within a city of more than 4.6 million in 700 km² of island space?
- Is conservation in such a scenario 'making mountains out of molehills'?









Some Other Remarkable Global Benchmarks ...

- More plant species than the whole of the UK (or Fiji or Hawaii)
- More than 4x no. of butterflies compared to UK
- About 2x more reptiles than the whole of Europe
- More higher vertebrates (amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals) than Cuba (tropical, and 200x larger)
- More coral reef species per hectare than the Great Barrier Reef!

Beating the odds ...

 Hornbills reported lost (Corlett, 1992) have returned

 Colugos (Flying Lemurs) now encountered quite often at BTNR and CCNR



Beating the odds ...

Healthy populations of pangolins on Pulau Tekong



 Dipteris conjugata still clinging on at 2-3 known localities



Beating the odds ...

Crinoid (Featherstar)
 populations have
 recolonised many
 reefs

 Sentosa – healthy intertidal reef right under our noses!





i ne rich shore is easily seen at low tide Sentosa Oct 03

