## SINGAPORE

# Lessons learned from implementation of international commitments:

- That Singapore is an unusual case, as a City State with land area of 700 sq km, population 4.5 million: forest, but no forestry industry
- Safeguards 9% of land area as primary and secondary forest cover
- 4.5% gazetted nature reserves, 4.5% in parklands, and 47% of land area is 'green'

#### Opportunities and Challenges

- Forests on state land, research institutions in Singapore
- Development pressures, data deficiency in status of threatened species, invasive species

### New and emerging issues

- Rising sea levels, impacts of climate change











### SINGAPORE

- Process of REDD pilot and demonstration activities if any, including:
- No REDD activities, though we have continual rehabilitation of forest
- 1 registered CDM Project, 3 projects undergoing validation
- Links with national adaptation efforts
- National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) www.nccs.gov.sg
- NBSAP to be launched on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2009
- Opportunities and challenges
- Land constraints, limited forest cover
- Highly urbanised landscape and population











## SINGAPORE

- Perspective for further interaction between UNFF, CBD and UNFCCC
- Coordination between local agencies and NGOs
- Representation at UNFF, CBD and UNFCCC through regional groupings (G77, AOSIS, etc.) as well as national level
- Regional level interaction:
  - ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on Forest & Climate Change (ARKN-FCC)
  - AsiaPacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management (APFNet)
  - Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO)









