



ANNEX A | WWF-SINGAPORE'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY: NEW INITIATIVES AND CONSERVATION IMPACT

1. WWF Earth Labs

Overview

WWF Earth Labs brings together conservation science, innovation and community action to help people in Singapore connect with nature and take part in conservation. It combines Singapore's strengths in innovation with the WWF network's conservation expertise.

The initiative will offer immersive experiences at its Discovery Centre, mobilise collaboration among researchers, conservation practitioners and the wider community through WWF-Singapore-supported research, and extend participation through a digital engagement platform.

Objectives

Earth Labs aims to make marine conservation more accessible and give Singapore residents practical ways to care for the nation's coastal and marine ecosystems, food systems and appreciate our rich marine heritage. Through education and public participation, it supports the Singapore Green Plan 2030 and encourages long-term stewardship of marine ecosystems.

Target audience

Singapore residents, particularly families and people new to conservation; WWF-Singapore members and donors; corporate partners; schools; and community and nature groups.

Key facts

Opening	Official opening targeted for the first quarter of 2027
Duration	Intended as a permanent programme, with an initial five-year phase focused on marine conservation.
Location	Singapore; approximately 200m ² at WWF-Singapore's headquarters.
Beneficiaries	Singapore residents, families, schools and the general public.
Target	Achieve 1 million actions for climate and biodiversity conservation in Singapore.
Time frame	By 2030.

Expected outcomes



- Greater public understanding of marine conservation.
- More Singapore residents taking measurable action for conservation.
- A growing community of citizen scientists contributing to WWF-Singapore's conservation work.

Why it matters

Earth Labs aims to make conservation easier to take part in, whatever a person's background or experience. It offers businesses and policymakers a practical way to engage the public on environmental priorities and supports Singapore's role as a regional hub for conservation knowledge.

Website: wwf.sg/earth-labs

2. WWF-NSAS Space for Nature Challenge

Overview

WWF-Singapore and the National Space Agency of Singapore (NSAS) are launching the Space for Nature Challenge, a hackathon event harnessing Singapore's remote sensing capabilities to drive conservation and climate impact in Southeast Asia and beyond.

Promising solutions developed through the challenge may be piloted in one of WWF-SG's priority landscapes, to address challenges such as habitat monitoring, potential wildlife poaching encroachment and forest clearing, as well as flood and fire risks.

The Space for Nature Challenge will invite companies and research institutions within Singapore's sector to develop solutions for the following challenge tracks: (i) Monitoring wildlife habitats and biodiversity hotspots, (ii) Detecting potential encroachment and forest clearing, and (iii) Identifying and forecasting fire and flood risks. The collaboration will draw on NSAS' satellite data, technical expertise and space technology development efforts, as well as WWF's conservation expertise, ground presence and data, and work with local communities.

Objectives

The WWF-NSAS Space for Nature Challenge aims to develop, test and scale space technology and remote sensing solutions to resolve conservation challenges and drive conservation and climate impact in WWF-SG's priority landscapes. Over the longer term, the partnership aims to strengthen conservation and protected area management, improve monitoring of priority habitats, restore ecological connectivity, and support early warning systems for forest disturbance and climate-related risks.

Target audience

Participants: Singapore-based space technology companies, research institutions and institutes of higher learning.

Key facts



Launch	26 Oct 2026
Duration	Jan – Dec 2027 (Hackathon phase followed by pilot development and deployment of selected solutions)
Geography	WWF-SG priority landscapes in Southeast Asia
Beneficiaries	Local communities, conservation teams, governments

Targets

- Identify space technology and remote sensing solutions to address conservation and climate challenges across WWF-SG's priority landscapes.
- Develop practical, scalable, and deployable technological solutions that complement WWF's existing conservation activities, including ranger patrols and camera traps.
- Pilot and implement suitable solutions to drive biodiversity and conservation impact in WWF-SG's priority landscapes.

Anticipated outcomes

- More systematic and up-to-date monitoring of habitat conditions and changes
- Improved identification and assessment of priority habitats, wildlife corridors, and areas of ecological connectivity
- Earlier detection of forest disturbance and potential encroachment
- Stronger intelligence on fire and flood risks to support conservation planning and operational decision-making

Why it matters

The partnership creates a pathway for Singapore's growing space and technology capabilities to address real-world climate and biodiversity challenges in Southeast Asia. For conservation practitioners, remote sensing can extend monitoring across large and difficult-to-access landscapes, and/or provide early warning systems to complement limited field resources and provide information for decision-making and landscape planning.

Key partners: NSAS

Website: Registration details to be announced.

3. Insurance Programme for Nature-Based Solutions



Overview

WWF-Singapore is working with Great Eastern to develop insurance solutions for projects supported by WWF-Singapore's Canopy Nature Finance Facility. Canopy is a Singapore-based platform that combines different sources of finance to support the restoration of natural ecosystems across Southeast Asia.

The programme will establish a risk management framework and co-fund insurance premiums for nature-based projects, starting with eligible Canopy projects. The proposed programme provides insurance coverage for instances such as project failure, non-delivery of carbon credits, carbon credit eligibility risks, natural catastrophes and climate-related events. The programme is supported under the Financial Sector Carbon Market Development Grant, administered by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

Objectives

The programme aims to develop and pilot insurance products that help nature-based solutions projects manage risk and attract investment. By lowering the risk of projects, the products seek to build investor confidence, bring private capital into projects earlier and lower financing costs. It will also help Singapore-based financial institutions build expertise in assessing and insuring carbon project risks.

Target audience

Singapore-based financial institutions and carbon project developers

Key facts

Planned launch	26 October 2026
Duration	One year
Location	WWF priority landscapes in Southeast Asia
Beneficiaries	Carbon project developers and investors
Target	Develop and pilot suitable carbon insurance in one of Canopy's priority landscapes.

Canopy's wider ambition

Canopy aims to support a pipeline of high-quality restoration projects covering up to 12,000 hectares across nine priority landscapes in Southeast Asia, with the potential to benefit more than 40 key species and more than 500 communities. It also aims to engage more than 30



impact-focused businesses in blue carbon development, which supports the role of coastal and marine ecosystems in storing carbon.

Expected outcomes

Develop insurance products tailored to project needs, investor requirements and insurers' risk assessments, then pilot a selected solution in one Canopy priority landscape. Products under consideration include:

- Insurance for project failure and non-delivery of carbon credits.
- Cover for risks relating to carbon credit eligibility under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA).
- Climate insurance with payouts linked to predefined triggers, such as specified weather conditions, known as parametric insurance.

Why it matters

Project delivery and climate risks can delay investment in nature-based projects and increase financing costs. Tailored insurance can help manage these risks and make projects better placed to secure investment. The programme also seeks to strengthen Singapore's expertise in carbon services and nature finance.

Partner roles

- WWF-Singapore leads Canopy, identifies and assesses projects, coordinates investment partners, and supports the design of financing arrangements and risk management.
- Great Eastern leads the insurance product design and development and engages third-party brokers to support risk assessment and the design of insurance arrangements.
- MAS administers the Financial Sector Carbon Market Development Grant.

4. WWF-Singapore Regional Strategy

Five priority landscapes and three priority seascapes

Overview

WWF-Singapore supports conservation across five priority landscapes and three priority seascapes in Southeast Asia. These places are vital for biodiversity and the well-being of local communities. WWF teams and partners work alongside communities to protect wildlife, restore habitats and strengthen livelihood resilience.

Selected for their ecological importance and the opportunity for scalable conservation impact, these priority areas connect action across borders in support of regional and global conservation goals.

Objectives



- Protect and restore critical habitats.
- Support the recovery of threatened species.
- Advance sustainable production and consumption.
- Strengthen community resilience and sustainable livelihoods.
- Mobilise sustainable finance for lasting conservation impact.

Target audience

Proposed: philanthropic and corporate partners, governments, conservation practitioners, research institutions and community partners.

Key facts

Launch	1 July 2026
Geography	Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam
Coverage	Six countries, including four transboundary areas

Programme scale

- 4.5 million km² of landscapes and seascapes under active conservation efforts.
- More than 50 threatened species, including whale sharks, Irrawaddy dolphins, tigers and Asian elephants.
- More than 2 million people supported to lead conservation, including rangers, community members and citizen scientists.

Conservation results

The following examples reflect work by WWF teams, partners and local communities in the region. Reporting periods and attribution should be confirmed before publication.

Landscapes

- 50 species documented in Thirty Hills Ecosystem Restoration Concession, Indonesia, including the Sumatran Tiger, Malayan Tapir and Dhole
- Tiger with cubs was detected in Malaysia's Belum-Temengor Forest Complex for the first time in two years, during the July 2025 to June 2026
- Zero active snares detected despite increased patrols in Belum Temengor over 3300 patrol days from July 2025 to June 2026.
- Two additional sites in Belum Temengor registered as CA|TS (Conservation Assured Tiger Standard) in July 2025



- A juvenile female tiger was recorded in Kui Buri, Thailand, a first tiger sighting in this protected area in since 2024. A 9% reduction in crop damage incidents was reported in Kui Buri National Park since January 2022
- From July 2025 to June 2026, 24 rangers in Kui Buri, Thailand, were covered by life insurance.
- 98 rangers and conservation law enforcement personnel in Cambodia's EPL received training in the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and patrol techniques.

Seascapes

Sulu-Sulawesi Blue Corridors

- Strengthened the capacity of more than 4000 community members to become active stewards of their marine and coastal ecosystems for long-term restoration, rehabilitation and monitoring efforts
 - Mabul Island, Semporna: about 2,800 coral fragments have been planted by local youths with 85% survival rate
 - South Palawan: approximately 40 ha of mangroves have been restored by trained community members / People's Organisation with increased survival rates from 5% to 80%
 - Piloted the Great Reef Census methodology across four sites in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines that strengthens the capacity of coastal communities and partners with scalable tool to contribute to large scale and long-term reef monitoring efforts which helps inform future conservation management plans
- Cultivated stronger relationships between community organisations and government authorities through establishment of Community Learning and Innovation Hubs
 - Through the established Bataraza Learning and Innovation Hub, People's Organisation have strengthened their ability to lead conservation and livelihood initiatives
- Strengthened community-led waste management systems on Derawan Island through development of Derawan Island Waste Management Master Plan, enhanced local leadership, establishment of waste processing infrastructure (TPS3R) and behaviour change initiatives which led to the reduction of coastal waste by 49% between 2024 and 2026.

Rajang-Belawai-Paloh Delta

- Increased the resilience of RBP delta by rehabilitating 23 ha of mangroves with more than 78,600 seedlings planted, achieving an average survival rate of approximately 98.2% in FY26.
- Empowered local communities through the Community Participatory Committee (CPC) to support conservation efforts and become active stewards of the ecosystem, including by organising learning exchanges and cross-learning opportunities



Protected critically endangered marine mammals, such as the Irrawaddy dolphins, by piloting the use of pingers by 6 fishers to reduce accidental bycatch of important marine mammals via emitting noise **Ticao-Burias Pass Protected Seascape**

- Increased overall awareness of conservation issues via:
 - Engaging 1,371 participants in 12 coastal clean-up activities, removing 12,231 kg of waste
 - Engaging more than 400 participants to learn about responsible marine ecotourism practices regarding whale shark interactions in Donsol
- Reduced plastic leakage into Ticao Island marine ecosystem by engaging in a waste management programme that spanned across 12,900 households and increased plastic waste recovery increased by 129% across four municipalities
- Enhanced population and behaviour knowledge by recording 85 new whale shark individuals from Donsol
- Strengthened the capacity of more than 300 local officers and service providers to engage in responsible ecotourism and to identify whale sharks.

Why it matters

WWF-Singapore connects Singapore's strengths in science, technology, innovation and finance with the expertise of WWF teams, partners and communities across Southeast Asia. Together, they support conservation that benefits both people and nature.

Key partners and supporters

Agoda; Asian Tigers Group; Marina Bay Sands; Grab; and major donors

Visuals supporting all these four initiatives



Figure 3: The two tiger cubs recorded in Temengor Forest Reserve

[Tiger cubs in the Temengor Forest Reserve]



[Community members in Kui Buri, Thailand, making paper from elephant dung as a livelihood activity]



[Image accompanying the Great Reef Census]



[1,371 participants removed 12,231kg of waste across 12 clean-up drives]