



World Environment Day (WED) is celebrated on 5 June every year, and is the United Nations' principal vehicle for encouraging worldwide awareness and action for the protection of the environment. First held in 1974, it has been a flagship campaign for raising awareness on environmental issues emerging from marine pollution, human overpopulation, and global warming, to sustainable consumption and wildlife crime.

Additionally, World Environment Day offers a global platform for inspiring positive change. It pushes for individuals to think about the way they consume; for businesses to develop greener models; for farmers and manufacturers to produce more sustainably; for governments to invest in repairing the environment; for educators to inspire students to take action; and for youth to build a greener future.

Every World Environment Day is hosted by a different country in which official celebrations take place. Furthermore, Every World Environment Day held yearly will have a different theme. In 2021, the World Environment Day, themed 'Ecosystem Restoration', is hosted by Pakistan.



### Why ecosystem is so important?

Ecosystems is the web of life on Earth. An eco-system comprises all the living organisms and the interactions among them and with their surround-ings in a given place. They exist at all scales, from a grain of soil to the entire planet, and include forests, rivers, wetlands, grasslands, estuaries and coral reefs. Cities and farmlands contain important human-modified ecosystems.

Ecosystems provide us with priceless benefits. They include a stable climate and breathable air; supplies of water, food and materials of all kinds; and protection from disaster and disease. Natural ecosystems are important for our physical and mental health, and for our identity. They are home to precious wildlife. For many, they are a source of wonder and spirituality.

All over the world, ecosystems face massive threats. Forests are being cleared; rivers and lakes polluted; wetlands and peatlands drained; coasts and oceans degraded and overfished; mountain soils eroded; and farmlands and grass-lands overexploited.

Unless we change our ways and protect and restore our ecosystems, we will not only destroy the landscapes we love, we will undermine the foundations of our own well-being and bequeath a degraded, inhospitable planet to future generations.



### The World Restoration Plan

Plant More Trees

Create conditions for indigenous trees to germinate or re-sprout naturally

Forest land-scape restoration





Clean trash and junk dumped or washed in rivers and lakes

Create agreed and easy-touse access points at rivers and lakes

Restore vegetation by planting indigenous species to restore rich habitats along banks of rivers and lakes



Design and support initiatives to restore waterways and wetlands, plant indigenous trees and create urban woodland and other wildlife habitats along roads and railways and in public spaces



Campaign for sustainable urban planning, including the restoration of disused or contaminated sites, the inclusion of green spaces in new housing developments, and strong public transport networks.

Restore vegetation above and below water



Clean up household waste and abandoned fishing gear that wash up on the beaches and shores.

Bring together communities, authorities and other stakeholders to agree how to make coastal and ocean development and fishing sustainable, for instance by creating protected areas and deciding who can access which resources.

Reduce tillage and use natural pest control and organic fertiliser on arable land to build the health of your soil and the yields of your crops while reducing erosion and the need for farm chemicals



Grow more trees and a greater variety of crops and integrate them with livestock keeping to further boost soil health, diversify your income and provide better wildlife habitat. Planting flowers along the borders of farmlands can provide valuable "feeding stations" for bees and other pollinators

In extensive grasslands and savannahs, protect areas along rivers where nutrients are high from being converted to cropland. Without them, less productive areas are harder to use sustainably.

Agree on grazing regimes that prevent overuse, soil erosion and invasions of grasslands by shrubs and alien species. Restore already degraded areas by clearing woody vegetation and reseeding native grasses



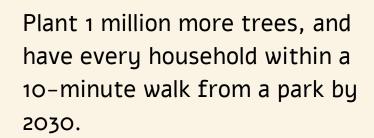


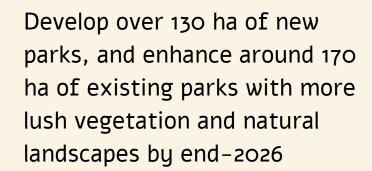
# What has the Singapore Government been doing to restore the ecosystem?

The Singapore Government has develop a Singapore Green Plan 2030, a national sustainability movement which seeks to rally bold and collective action to tackle climate change.

As part of Singapore Green Plan 2030, the government aim to develop Singapore into a 'City in Nature'.

#### City In Nature





Add 100ha of green spaces by 2035



## What can an individual do on World Environment Day?

#### Take Actions

- Volunteering for an existing restoration effort
- O2 Cleaning up lake, beach, park or other natural area
- Greening with home, business, school or public space with indigenous tress or plants
- Announcing an ambitious restoration project or policy initiative. were at local, regional or national level tell the world what role one will play in a tenyear oush



# What can an individual do on World Environment Day?

#### Make Smart Choices

- Pledging a donation or other support for resoration or conservation initiatives
- Halting purchases of products and services that are not certified as sustainable
- Starting a new diet or catering policy based on seasonal, sustainable and plant-rich product



## What can an individual do on World Environment Day?

#### Spread awareness

- Putting on or participating in an exhibition of posters, photos or art showing beauty of local ecosystem
- Holding discussion about the value of ecosystem and threats they face
- Staging online campaign to draw attention to climate change, nature loss and what can be done to reverse these trends
- Writing a letter to local newsletter



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