

Pillars / Sectors	Problem Statements
Agri-food and Food Production: This pillar covers the agricultural and food production industry in Singapore, covering both the consumption and production aspects. This includes, but is not limited to, increasing the production of locally produced food, and educating the public about alternative meats and products.	- Singapore imports 90% of our food and therefore is highly vulnerable to supply shocks and disruptions in the food supply chain. Food innovation has become a critical way to meet our nutritional needs sustainably. <i>How might we shift the negative perceptions around alternative protein such as cell-based and lab-grown meat and promote the consumption of less resource-intensive food products?</i> - Food waste is one of the largest waste streams in Singapore. The country generated some 817,000 tonnes of food waste in 2021, yet only 19 per cent of it was recycled. <i>How might we mitigate the amount of food waste generated in commercial and private premises and enhance recycling?</i> - Despite growing interest in Singapore and beyond in the agriculture and farming, the industry still faces challenges in attracting young talent. <i>How might we ensure a steady supply of talent to join the agricultural and food production sector, to sustain and increase locally produced food?</i> - Led by the industry and supported by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA), the Alliance for Action (AfA) on Demand Offtake and Consumer Education was formed in February 2023 to look into demand and supply aggregation of local produce and build greater support for local produce through consumer education. <i>How might youths play a role in this alliance to support locally produced food and help Singapore achieve its goal of reaching 30 by 30?</i>
Urban Planning: One of the key pillars of the Singapore Green Plan 2030 is 'City in Nature'. Urban planning plays a key role in designing Singapore for long-term sustainability and achieving a green liveable and sustainable city. This includes restoration of nature into the urban environment, expanding nature reserves and parks, and strengthen connectivity between Singapore's green spaces, amongst others.	- Human-wildlife encounters appear to be on the rise in Singapore. Such encounters may escalate to conflicts if public apathy towards wildlife is high and public knowledge is low. <i>How might positive human-wildlife interactions be fostered in a 'City in Nature'?</i> - In 2021, only 13% of domestic waste was recycled in Singapore. From an urban planning perspective, <i>how might we create accessibility to recycling facilities and bins, and increase recycling rates amongst households?</i>
Tourism: The tourism industry has been a key area of focus in Singapore's transition to a green economy, particularly around how to better promote eco-tourism in the country.	In recent decades, ecotourism has grown in popularity around the world. In 2023, Singapore was certified as a sustainable destination based on the Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC)'s Destination Criteria. <i>How might we promote Singapore as an eco-tourism destination?</i>

Technology: As we transition to a green economy, we also see technological advances that help accelerate sustainable development goals and overcome climate challenges.	• In the transition to a green economy, workers in traditional sectors such as fossil fuels or automotives may be displaced and livelihoods may be impacted. How might we support these workers in this transition?
Sustainable Consumption / Living: This pillar refers to sustainable habits and consumption of the public. It covers a wide range of issues, including waste management and the use of disposable products, to the fashion industry and how to promote more sustainable consumption habits amongst the population.	• According to the OCBC Climate Index, an initiative launched in partnership with Eco-Business, as Covid-19 restrictions relaxed, consumerism rose and a total of 57% of survey respondents, bought new, non-essentials items more frequently. <i>How might we increase the frequency of second-hand purchases and promote the use of second-hand platforms?</i> • The National Environment Agency estimates that only 6 per cent of the 982,000 tonnes of plastic waste generated in 2021 was recycled. <i>How might we reduce plastic consumption at source, and ensure high recycling rates for any plastic used?</i> • According to a survey conducted by Schnider Electric in 2022, 90% of Singaporeans consider themselves to be environmentally conscious. <i>How might we translate this awareness into measurable actions?</i>
Education: This pillar refers to the educational sector, and how we might be better able to support educational intuitions, at all levels, and relevant actors, such as youths, teachers and parents, to promote sustainability education in Singapore.	• Fostering a conducive educational environment is key to nurturing aspiring sustainability leaders. <i>How might we better engage with youths and help them build the relevant expertise and knowledge around sustainability and climate change?</i>