

COP30 Youth Delegation Report

Belém, Brazil
10-21 November 2025





COVER LETTER

1 February 2026

Minister Grace Fu

Minister for Sustainability and the Environment
Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment (MSE)
Singapore

Subject: Submission of the COP30 Singapore Youth Delegation Report

Dear Minister Grace Fu,

We are honoured to submit the official Youth Delegation Report (YDR) on behalf of the COP30 Singapore Climate youth delegation. The report reflects our reflections, aspirations, and action plans following our participation at COP30 in Belém, Brazil.

Travelling to Brazil as officially supported youth delegates is a privilege we do not take lightly. Many peers we met had to crowdfund their flights, stay in hostels far from the venue, or were unable to attend due to the lack of formal youth programmes in their countries. These encounters underscored how unique Singapore's model is, and how meaningful it is to be part of a country that not only welcomes youth engagement, but actively invests in it.

Beyond the formal proceedings, our exposure to Brazil shaped us deeply. Visiting riverine communities in the Amazon gave us firsthand insight into how climate change intersects with history, inequality, land pressures, and cultural identity. Hearing the residents describe changing weather patterns, ecological loss, and shifting livelihoods made climate impacts real in a way no report ever could. For many of us, these experiences will stay with us long after this COP.

Grounded in these experiences, the YDR was co-developed as both a reflection and a call to action. It aims to amplify youth voices, put forward tangible ideas for change, and strengthen collaboration with communities, policymakers, and the private sector to bridge implementation gaps and drive system-level transformation.

We sincerely appreciate MSE's longstanding support of youth participation in global climate processes. In that spirit, we hope to receive your response to the report, as it would help affirm youth perspectives in climate policymaking and significantly strengthen the report's reach across policymaking and civil society spaces in Singapore.

Thank you for championing an environment where youth are not only able to attend COP, but are meaningfully supported, empowered, and trusted. It is an opportunity few young people worldwide have, and we remain committed to carrying the lessons from Brazil into Singapore's climate future.

Warm regards,
Youth Report Leads,
COP30 Singapore youth delegation



FOREWORD

The Climate Youth Development Programme (CYDP), co-led by MSE, the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS), and the National Youth Council (NYC), continues to serve as Singapore's flagship platform for equipping young Singaporeans with the knowledge, skills, and exposure to contribute meaningfully to national and global climate action.

Ten youth delegates from the CYDP 2025 cohort were selected to represent Singapore at the 30th UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP30) held in Belém, Brazil.

As one of the very few countries worldwide to formally support a youth delegation, Singapore enabled its delegates to participate in global climate discussions as active contributors rather than observers. Held in the heart of the Amazon, COP30 offered a unique learning environment where international climate negotiations intersected with the lived experiences of Indigenous and riverine communities facing ecological and socio-economic pressures.

At COP30, the delegation contributed through:

- **Designed and Led Youth Programmes** at the Singapore Pavilion, showcasing leadership in climate implementation, community action, and cross-cultural learning.
- **Served as Youth Ambassadors**, sharing Singapore's climate initiatives, engaging global stakeholders, and participating in bilateral exchanges to strengthen understanding of Singapore's positions.
- **Gained field-based insights** into climate inequality through site visits to Amazonian communities, witnessing the impacts of rising river temperatures, biodiversity loss, land pressures, and shifting cultural landscapes, deepening their appreciation of climate justice and people-centred adaptation.
- **Compiled a Youth Report**, translating key takeaways into concrete action plans.

Beyond these roles, the delegation gained invaluable exposure through:

- **Private Engagements** with policymakers, negotiators, and international partners, strengthening their understanding of multilateral climate processes and the intricacies of Singapore's policy considerations.
- **Regional and Global Networking:** Exchanged perspectives with youth leaders, researchers, companies, and community organisations from Latin America, Europe, Africa, and Asia, fostering collaborations that extend beyond COP.
- **Media Engagements:** Featured in local and regional media, including The Straits Times, Channel 5, Channel 8, Vasantham and Channel NewsAsia.
- **Post-COP Action Plans:** Committed to translating learnings into youth-led initiatives, public outreach, and community engagement efforts that raise awareness of Singapore's climate challenges, adaptation needs, and global responsibilities.



FOREWORD

Beyond their formal roles as youth ambassadors, the delegation also took away some key personal reflections regarding climate action and their place within it:

1. Climate action must be grounded in local realities.

Being in Brazil reinforced that effective climate solutions are inseparable from lived experience, culture, and place. Delegates observed how climate impacts are felt most acutely at the community level, shaping livelihoods, identities, and everyday trade-offs beyond what policy texts alone can capture.

2. Youth play a critical bridging role.

Delegates reflected on how youths can act as connectors between global climate discussions and local realities, translating complex policy conversations into accessible narratives while bringing ground-up perspectives into formal international spaces.

3. Global exposure deepened a sense of responsibility.

Exposure to peers from countries with fewer institutional resources sharpened delegates' awareness of privilege and responsibility. Beyond inspiration, COP30 strengthened their commitment to translate global learnings into sustained local action and continued civic engagement in Singapore.

Singapore's youth delegation at COP30 reaffirms the nation's commitment to nurturing informed, forward-looking youth leaders. Through CYDP, young Singaporeans continue to drive national climate resilience and contribute to a sustainable, equitable future

EMPOWERING YOUTH VOICES AT SG PAVILION

At COP30, the youth delegation curated and facilitated two youth-centred programmes at the Singapore Pavilion that were intentionally designed to shift youth participation from symbolic presence to active co-creation. Both programmes were built around formats that emphasised dialogue and lived experience, reflecting our belief that youth climate leadership must be practised, rather than just spoken about.



Looking back on the sessions, 3 things became clear:

1. Youth engagement works best when young people are shaping the space

When youth are invited to co-create and facilitate conversations, the discussions become more grounded, honest, and useful.

2. Lived experience matters as much as policy at COP.

Conversations rooted in community work, personal journeys, and on-the-ground realities helped bridge the gap between global negotiations and real-world climate action.

3. Relationships are what carry youth leadership forward.

The most lasting outcomes were not only the ideas shared, but the connections formed—across regions, sectors, and generations—that continue beyond the conference.

EMPOWERING YOUTH VOICES AT SG PAVILION

From the Ground Up: Inspiring Change Through Community Action – 13 November 2025



The first programme was designed as a deliberate departure from usual COP structures. We created a “Global Community Garden”, a metaphor and facilitation model where youth from across regions could share ideas, challenges, and community experiences.

Our four table hosts were selected for the diversity and groundedness of their work:

- **Tishiko King**, a Torres Strait Islander climate justice advocate, brought frontline Indigenous perspectives and a deep understanding of decolonial climate action.
- **Katie Weintraub**, a regenerative development practitioner working in Brazil, offered insights from the Amazonian bioeconomy and gender-responsive climate work.
- **Meg (Tselmeg) Urtnasan**, a Mongolian youth leader, connected local livelihood concerns to global climate governance and youth participation in NDC processes.
- **Pooja Tilvawala**, founder of Youth Climate Collaborative, represented large-scale community-building across multiple regions.

The rotational World Café format created opportunities for “cross-pollination”, allowing ideas to deepen and evolve as participants moved between discussions. A closing gallery walk surfaced recurring themes, such as the need for trust-based partnerships, community capacity building, and inclusive narratives, as well as concrete collaboration points that continued beyond the programme.

EMPOWERING YOUTH VOICES AT SG PAVILION



Ultimately, the programme demonstrated that climate action does not only occur in negotiation texts but in neighbourhoods, forests, coasts, and communities. By elevating ground-up practice, we hoped to anchor Singapore's youth presence at COP30 in relational, participatory climate action, spotlighting Singapore as a facilitator of dialogue and collaboration.

EMPOWERING YOUTH VOICES AT SG PAVILION

Leading the Change: Unlocking Climate Leadership Pathways – 20 November 2025



Minister Grace Fu opened our second programme with her thoughts on youth climate leadership, setting the tone for a session grounded in openness, collaboration, and confidence in young people’s ability to drive meaningful change.

This session adopted a Human Library format to “demystify” leadership by allowing youth to learn directly from the lived experiences of climate practitioners. In small groups, participants rotated to speak with four “Chapters,” each representing a distinct leadership pathway:

- **Amanda Costa**, an activist and youth leader that runs Perifa Sustentável and vice-curator of a youth community (Global Shapers Hub SA) that aims to mobilize young people to build an inclusive, collaborative and sustainable world.
- **Fahad Haider**, a renewable energy engineer, shared technical and humanitarian experiences implementing solar and battery solutions in remote regions.
- **Maria Blomenhofer**, a feminist climate policy advocate, contributed an intersectional lens shaped by her work in gender-responsive climate governance.
- **Nadhira Safeel**, one of our own COP30 youth delegates, represented the growing movement of Singaporean youths organising across higher education campuses and communities.

EMPOWERING YOUTH VOICES AT SG PAVILION



The Human Library format humanised leadership, making it personal, contextual and accessible. Participants reflected on their own “past”, “present”, and “future” using specially designed Library Cards, enabling them to situate their own journeys alongside those of the speakers.

The intimate conversations surfaced insights rarely found in formal settings, such as the emotional labour of youth leadership, the role of trust and mentorship, and the challenges of sustaining long-term climate action.



The session concluded with a resource-sharing library curated by the speakers and Youth Delegates, reinforcing a core message: leadership is a collective, intergenerational process; and young people can unlock their next “chapter” by drawing on the knowledge and relationships built in spaces like this.

DEEPENING REGIONAL TIES THROUGH PAVILION PARTNERSHIPS

The youth delegation also organised and participated in a youth mixer at the inaugural ASEAN Pavilion, which drew the largest audience at the Pavilion. The event brought together young people from across Southeast Asia, as well as Brazil, Hong Kong SAR, the Maldives, and the United Kingdom.

ASEAN Youth Climate & Chill at the ASEAN Pavilion – 12 November 2025



Designed as a casual, interactive space rather than a formal panel, the mixer encouraged organic conversations on climate “hot takes,” everyday sustainability challenges, and how different countries are approaching climate policy in practice. Through icebreaker games such as guessing regional foods, participants connected quickly and moved naturally into deeper discussions on national climate priorities, youth engagement models, and cultural approaches to environmental action.

The informal setting proved especially effective in fostering authentic exchange. By removing the pressures of formal speaking roles, youths spoke candidly about what is working, what is not, and what remains politically sensitive within their local contexts. Conversations flowed naturally between climate ambition, adaptation realities, public sentiment, and the lived experience of pushing for change at home.

For the youth delegation, this programme highlighted the value of informal regional spaces as essential complements to structured dialogues. It affirmed that trust, solidarity, and long-term collaboration are often built through shared experiences and cultural connection, not only through policy forums. The mixer opened pathways for continued youth-to-youth collaboration beyond COP30, extending the impact of the Pavilion into future cross-border climate work.

REPRESENTING SINGAPORE AS YOUTH AMBASSADOR



In representing Singapore, the youth delegation navigated multiple forms of responsibility – as national representatives, as peers to global youth, and as translators between policy and lived experience. Across formal and informal settings, delegates found that effective representation extended beyond delivering prepared messages. It involved listening deeply, engaging with humility, and articulating Singapore’s positions with clarity while remaining open to learning from others.

Many of us reflected on the privilege Singaporean youth hold in having access to platforms, resources, and institutional support. This awareness sharpened our sense of responsibility to use these opportunities meaningfully – not only to speak, but to amplify collective action and foster collaboration. The experience also surfaced personal challenges, including imposter syndrome and the pressure of representing diverse youth voices, which ultimately strengthened delegates’ confidence and sense of purpose.

Youth ambassadorship to us is not a static role, but an ongoing practice of bridge-building between local realities and global conversations, between policy ambition and human experience, and between what Singapore has achieved and what it continues to learn.

REPRESENTING SINGAPORE AS YOUTH AMBASSADORS



Brendan

“I soon realised the importance of grounding myself in the purpose of my role rather than my doubts. By focusing on listening, asking thoughtful questions, and sharing authentic youth perspectives from Singapore, I grew more confident in contributing.”

“It is not only about representing Singapore well but also building bridges between global conversations and local realities, and between what is possible alone and what becomes possible together.”



Anthony



Nadhira

“For me, carrying Singapore to COP30 was not about speaking as a singular voice. It was about holding contradictions with care: urgency and governance, innovation and inequality, national strategy and neighbourhood life.”

“If we are given space, then we must use it well. That realisation grounded me in gratitude, but it also came with responsibility.”



Denyse

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES



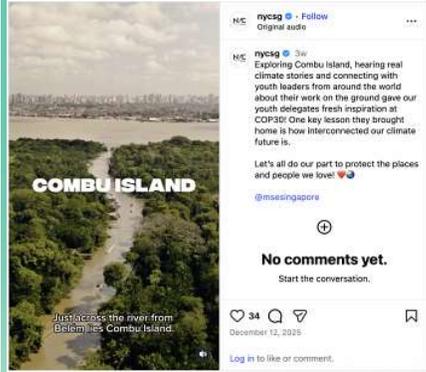
The experiential learning emerged as one of the most impactful components of COP30. The visit to local communities in Combu Island offered the delegation an understanding of climate change that could not be replicated in negotiation rooms. Through direct conversations with residents and Indigenous communities, delegates witnessed how climate impacts intersect with livelihoods, education, governance, and cultural identity.

These experiences reframed climate change from an abstract global issue into a lived reality shaped by local constraints, trade-offs, and resilience strategies. Our reflections recognised that solutions are deeply contextual and that meaningful climate action begins with listening.

This experiential component of COP30 provided a grounding lens through which we could better interpret formal negotiations and global discourse. They reinforced the importance of centering people and place in climate conversations, and shaping how we approach sustainability, policy, and engagement in future work.

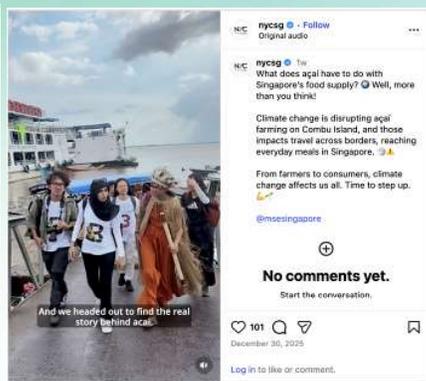
The insights were further amplified through 2 delegation-produced videos documenting the Combu Island visit. Through visuals and first-hand narratives, the videos highlighted how listening to local communities and youth leaders on the ground deepened delegates' understanding of climate interdependence.

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES



One video emphasised the shared responsibility of protecting the places and people we care about, underscoring how local climate realities resonate across borders.

Link: [Exploring Combu Island](#)



Another illustrated this interconnectedness through the example of açai farming, showing how climate disruptions to livelihoods on Combu Island ripple through global food systems and reach everyday consumption patterns in Singapore.

Link: [Açaí & Singapore's food supply](#)

“These conversations helped me to connect high-level discussions to the lived realities on the ground.

Hearing the perspectives first-hand, from both local and Indigenous representatives, offered a depth and nuance that rarely surfaces in formal and official settings like negotiations.”



Shu

“Luca placed his ring in my hand and said, ‘Tell your friends in Singapore not to forget about our people.’ His words made the learning personal.

It was a lesson no classroom could have taught me.”



Zaheer

SHARING THE SINGAPORE STORY



Sharing Singapore’s climate story at COP30 required careful calibration across diverse audiences and platforms. The youth delegation found ourselves translating dense policy processes, technical mechanisms, and national strategies into narratives that resonated with peers, practitioners, and policymakers from vastly different contexts.

What consistently resonated was Singapore’s pragmatic approach. A small, highly urbanised city-state confronting climate risks with urgency, innovation, and an emphasis on implementation. From coastal protection and urban resilience to regulatory frameworks and corporate accountability, we highlighted how Singapore is grappling seriously with climate challenges while acknowledging ongoing gaps and learning curves.

Equally important was the recognition that Singapore’s story is one part of a broader global tapestry. Engaging with delegates from climate-vulnerable nations and diverse economies underscored the need for empathy, collaboration, and human-centred approaches. These exchanges reinforced that sharing Singapore’s experience is not about presenting a finished model, but about contributing constructively to collective learning and advancing more just and resilient futures together.

SHARING THE SINGAPORE STORY



Dylan

“What seemed to resonate wasn’t perfection but pragmatism. We’re a small country trying hard to get this right, learning as we go.

That honestly seemed to cut through the usual COP rhetoric more than any polished talking point.”

“I shared insights from conducting corporate climate risk and vulnerability assessments for MNCs and SMEs in the region, showing how physical climate risks translate into operational, workforce, and community vulnerabilities.

The panel reinforced that a human-centred approach is not just ethical, it is strategic. Protecting people strengthens workforce and community resilience, supports business continuity, and advances a just transition to a climate-safe future.”

“Sharing Singapore’s climate story at COP30 made me acutely aware of the role youth play as translators. Across negotiations, pavilions, and media platforms, I found myself bridging dense policy language with lived realities, helping different audiences understand why Singapore’s approach matters.

Being present at COP reinforced for me that sharing Singapore’s experience is less about presenting solutions and more about contributing honestly to collective progress.”



Esther



Riddhi

MEDIA FEATURES

The COP30 Singapore youth delegation's participation and reflections were featured across local and regional media platforms, highlighting youth perspectives on climate advocacy, international engagement, and experiential learning.

Channel News Asia



The Straits Times



Lianhe Zaobao



Rice Media - Op-Ed



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (ACTION PLANS)

The youth delegation developed a portfolio of Action Plans to translate international climate learnings into concrete, locally relevant initiatives. Rather than treating COP30 as a standalone engagement, the delegation approached it as a point of synthesis – drawing together insights from global negotiations, regional dialogues, sectoral discussions, and community-based experiences.

The Action Plans reflect a deliberate shift from awareness-raising toward implementation, continuity, and accountability. They respond to observed gaps in how climate knowledge, policy intent, and lived experience connect across governance, markets, communities, and youth ecosystems. Collectively, the portfolio is designed to complement Singapore's existing climate strategies by strengthening the social, informational, and institutional infrastructure needed to deliver climate action at scale.

Grounded in COP30 insights and tailored to Singapore's context, these Action Plans prioritise people-centred approaches, practical mechanisms for follow-through, and pathways that enable youth and the wider public to participate meaningfully in climate solutions.

Across policy, practice, and participation, the Action Plans plan to target several *gaps*:

1. **Implementation and accountability gaps**

While Singapore has articulated ambitious sustainability targets, youth and civil society lack accessible, youth-friendly mechanisms to evaluate progress, track implementation, and identify trade-offs across climate, biodiversity, and pollution.

2. **Limited bottom-up and place-based knowledge in climate adaptation**

Urban heat and climate impacts are increasingly recognised as critical risks, yet existing approaches prioritise technical modelling and infrastructure over lived experience, social differentiation, and neighbourhood-scale realities.

3. **Fragmentation of sustainability information for consumers and corporations**

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) data and environmental disclosures remain scattered, technical, and difficult to interpret, limiting informed decision-making and weakening efforts to combat greenwashing.

4. **Weak continuity and knowledge transfer within youth climate ecosystems**

Youth programmes are often episodic, with limited long-term mentorship, structured knowledge transfer from COP-experienced youth, or cross-sector exposure.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (ACTION PLANS)

5. **Insufficient regional coordination for ASEAN youth climate capacity building**

Youth climate education and leadership programmes remain country-specific, fragmented, and uneven in quality, with limited ASEAN-contextualised content and sustained cross-border collaboration.

The Action Plans address the identified gaps across national, urban, consumer, youth, and regional dimensions.

1: YCU 2026 – Evaluating the Singapore Green Plan 2030

Led by: Nadhira & Isaac

A series of structured youth-led workshops culminating in a consolidated review of the Green Plan 2030 through the lens of the triple planetary crisis (climate change, pollution, biodiversity loss). The initiative focuses on accountability, implementation tracking, and the development of actionable, youth-informed policy recommendations. This is in collaboration with LepakInSG, Singapore Youth for Climate Action, Inter-University Environmental Coalition and Singapore Youth Voices for Biodiversity.

2: Beat the Heat! Community Climate Atlas – Designing Just Urban Transitions

Led by: Denyse & Brendan

A place-based, participatory initiative that positions urban heat as a public health, equity, and urban design challenge. Youths are equipped to document lived experiences of heat exposure through participatory mapping and experiential research, translating everyday knowledge into insights that can inform planners and policymakers.

3: Climate After-Hours, Singapore – Community Climate Conversation Series

Led by: Riddhi & Shu

The development of a recurring, low-barrier community conversation series that provides accessible, non-technical entry points into climate and sustainability topics for the general public. The project aims to broaden climate literacy beyond formal and professional settings, sustain youth and public engagement across life stages, and strengthen social connections between practitioners, youths, and community members.

4: Singapore Youth Sustainability Mentorship Programme

Led by: Dylan & Zaheer

A structured 3–6 month mentorship programme pairing CYDP alumni with aspiring youth climate advocates. The programme focuses on sustained capacity building, cross-sector exposure, and systematic knowledge transfer, supporting mentees in developing climate projects and clarifying career pathways.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (ACTION PLANS)

5: Addressing LCA Data Fragmentation for Sustainable Purchasing

Led by: Esther

The development of a publicly accessible platform consolidating product-level LCA data into clear, comparable, and user-friendly formats. The project aims to improve public understanding of product-level environmental impacts, support credible sustainability claims, and strengthen Singapore's efforts to combat greenwashing.

6: ASEAN Youth Climate Action Capacity-Building Programme (AYCAP)

Led by: Dylan & Anthony

An 8-week regional online programme providing ASEAN-specific climate education, leadership training, and advocacy skills. The programme combines expert-led sessions, peer collaboration, and regional project development to build a sustained ASEAN youth climate network.

Collectively, the Action Plans aim to achieve the following outcomes:

- **Improved accountability and policy literacy**, with youths equipped to critically evaluate climate plans, track implementation, and engage constructively in governance processes
- **More just and inclusive climate adaptation**, integrating lived experience, equity considerations, and neighbourhood-scale realities into urban climate responses
- **Greater transparency and informed decision-making**, enabling consumers and companies to navigate sustainability claims using credible, science-based information
- **Stronger youth capacity and continuity**, supported by mentorship, structured knowledge transfer, and clearer pathways from learning to action
- **Enhanced regional collaboration**, fostering a connected ASEAN youth climate community capable of advancing cross-border initiatives and policy influence

Together, these 6 Action Plans translate COP30 learnings into concrete, scalable, and context-specific interventions that strengthen Singapore's climate action ecosystem while contributing to broader regional and global climate goals.

ACTION PLAN 1:

Youth Climate Unconference 2026: Evaluating the Singapore Green Plan 2030

Led by:



Nadhira Fateen Safeel

*Co-Chairperson,
Inter-University Environment Coalition*



Isaac Ong Zi En

*Director, Singapore Youth Voices for
Biodiversity*

Key Topics:

- **Environmental policy & governance:** Accountability, Implementation, Indicators
- **Triple planetary crisis:** Climate Change, Pollution, Biodiversity Loss
- **Singapore sustainability pathways:** Green Plan 2030 pillars/targets

Target Audience

- **Youth** aged 17 and above, involved in environmental advocacy
- Secondary audiences: youth organisers, student leaders, early-career professionals, community advocates

Back-ground

- Singapore Green Plan 2030 is a whole-of-nation sustainable development agenda with five pillars (e.g., City in Nature, Sustainable Living, Energy Reset, Green Economy, Resilient Future) and published targets.
- The “Triple Planetary Crises” (Climate, Pollution, and Biodiversity) are deeply interlinked, yet policy responses are often silo-ed
- Environmental advocacy among youth is similarly splintered into various interest groups, but there are few unifying platforms for cross-cutting discussions

ACTION PLAN 1:

Youth Climate Unconference 2026: Evaluating the Singapore Green Plan 2030

Gap Analysis

The UN system increasingly frames today's environmental challenge as a "triple planetary crisis"—climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution/waste—because these pressures are interconnected and can reinforce one another (UNFCCC, 2022; UNEP, 2023; UNEP & International Resource Panel, 2024).

- **Silo risk** (integration gap):

Despite this recognition, policy design, monitoring, and public debate often still treat climate, pollution/waste, and biodiversity as separate tracks. This makes it easier to miss **cross-theme trade-offs** (e.g., land use choices that affect both mitigation and ecosystems; infrastructure choices that shape both emissions and pollution) and harder to identify interventions that deliver co-benefits across all three crises (UNEP & International Resource Panel, 2024).

- **Accountability and trackability** (what to watch is unclear):

Implementation tracking remains difficult for non-experts because progress is uneven and data gaps persist, including in environmental dimensions and disaggregated reporting. As a result, stakeholders—especially youth and civil society—often lack **youth-friendly, public-facing "what to watch" indicators** that go beyond headline targets to signal whether delivery is actually happening (UNEP, 2023).

- **Youth mandate** (energy exists, but sustained policy-to-delivery channels are uneven):

There are formal pathways for youth engagement in environmental governance—for example, UNEP's **Children and Youth Major Group (CYMG)** and UNEP's youth engagement mechanisms (UNEP, 2025). However, evidence and practice still point to uneven, hard-to-sustain mechanisms that consistently convert participation into **rigorous, consolidated policy critique** and **actionable recommendations**, then track follow-through over time (Gitau, 2025).

ACTION PLAN 1:

Youth Climate Unconference 2026: Evaluating the Singapore Green Plan 2030

Learnings from COP30

COP30 (Belém) outcomes and commentary point to practical “copy/paste” lessons for Singapore-focused advocacy work:

1. Implementation-first framing (“mutirão”):
COP30’s “global mutirão” emphasis signals that delivery systems, not just ambition statements, must be interrogated (who implements what, by when, with which funds/metrics).
2. Adaptation & resilience as core accountability items:
COP30 kept adaptation finance and resilience needs central— useful as a prompt to assess whether Singapore’s plans are robust to heat, floods, haze, and cascading risks.
3. Nature/forests + Indigenous/community rights lens:
COP30 spotlighted significant forest and Indigenous-related finance initiatives; translate this into a local principle: biodiversity actions must be paired with co-benefits, safeguards, and stakeholder participation, not just conservation targets.
4. Name the omissions:
Reporting highlights that fossil fuel language was notably absent; methodologically, this validates a critique approach that explicitly documents what’s missing and why it matters.

Project Overview

Three structured full-day events will lead participants through workshops, guided critique sessions, and synthesis activities, following a consistent flow: *capacity-building, intersectional understanding of environmental issues, and facilitated discussions.*

- Dates:** 11, 18, 25 July 2026 (Saturday)
Location: Singapore Sustainability Academy (SSA) (TBC)
Tracks (3 themes): Pollution, Climate, Biodiversity

Objectives:

To mobilise youth to evaluate the Singapore Green Plan 2030 against the triple planetary crises and deliver a consolidated youth review with actionable policy recommendations.

ACTION PLAN 1:

Youth Climate Unconference 2026: Evaluating the Singapore Green Plan 2030

SMART Goals:

Short-term (Aug 2026)	<p>(Open letter to relevant agencies, Capacity building, Outdoor experiences, Intersectional understanding of env issues)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit 120–180 participants Achieve ≥70% completion of pre/post surveys Within 4–6 weeks post-event, produce and publish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 workstream briefs (Pollution/Climate/Biodiversity) 1 unified joint youth review (Open letter to government) 2–4 page public summary Deliver at least 10–15 recommendations, each with: (a) responsible stakeholder(s), (b) feasibility notes, (c) indicator(s) to track by 2030.
Long-term (2030)	<p>Establish an (bi)annual “youth check-in” update cycle that tracks 10–15 headline indicators aligned to Green Plan targets and triple-crisis risks.</p> <p>Creating avenues for youth groups working across different environmental issues to find intersectional opportunities</p> <p>Achieve at least 1 stakeholder engagement per year until 2030 where outputs are referenced or responded to, through roundtable discussions with respective stakeholders.</p>

Networks / Partners:

Core/workstream anchors:	Potential ecosystem partners: (optional but high-leverage)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> SYCA (youth climate policy community) SYVB (youth biodiversity policy community) LepakinSG (Youth environmental advocacy group) IUEC (Youth network) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government/statutory boards for dialogue: MSE, NCCS, NEA, NParks (as relevant by topic) Academia/policy: local universities, research institutes Community & private sector: sustainability consultancies, circularity/waste NGOs, nature groups Venue/support: SSA (TBC)

ACTION PLAN 1:

Youth Climate Unconference 2026: Evaluating the Singapore Green Plan 2030

Implementation Plan:

Dec 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lock: core framing, outcomes, evaluation rubric (strengths/gaps/trade-offs/accountability). • Confirm: daily duration, track commitment level, core organising roles.
Jan 2026 –Feb 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each track designs a day plan (learning objectives, critique prompts). • Speaker/panellist pipeline: shortlist + backups + outreach. • Draft participant journey: registration, track selection (general vs writing team), code of conduct. • Onboard subcomm volunteers (facilitation, comms, ops, synthesis).
Mar 2026 –Apr 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build documentation system: standardized policy feedback template (problem → evidence → proposed lever → indicator). • Produce pre-reading pack (Green Plan primer + track-specific context + “how to critique policy” guide).
May 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm full run-of-show for all days (timings, rooms, facilitation scripts). • Start publicity + partner amplification. • Launch registrations + basic screening (age, track interest, team interest).
Early Jun 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise slide decks, logistics, volunteer training, speaker briefs. • Release pre-reading to registered participants + pre-event survey.
July 2026	YCU !

Intended Outcomes:

1. Youth capability uplift on triple-crisis systems thinking and Singapore policy levers.
2. Credible, evidence-based critique of Green Plan 2030: strengths, gaps, trade-offs, implementation/accountability issues.
3. Co-developed, feasible recommendations with trackable indicators to 2030.
4. A consolidated youth review that supports advocacy, engagement, and follow-through.

ACTION PLAN 1:

Youth Climate Unconference 2026: Evaluating the Singapore Green Plan 2030

Success Indicators

1. Participation & learning
 - Minimally 30 pax for each event across all 3 Saturdays, with a diversity of backgrounds; participants ideally attend at least 2 out of 3 sessions
 - Pre/post survey gains in topic literacy and policy confidence (self-rated + quiz)
2. Quality of outputs
 - Recommendations with clear levers and measurable indicators
 - Presence of cross-cutting syntheses
 - Charting a direction for youth aspirations for Singapore environmental policy ranging from local to global contexts
3. Partners uptake and engagement with government agencies
 - Number of engagements held with ecosystem partners by end-2026 to develop on our future iterations of YCU, and maintain practicality of suggestions

Resources Required

People	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ops/logistics lead + comms lead• 3 track leads + facilitators + note-takers• Writing/synthesis team editor(s) + designer
Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Venue (SSA TBC), AV/tech, registration system• Survey tool, shared documentation workspace, printing (optional)
Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speaker support (e.g. honoraria), accessibility needs, refreshments• Design/publishing (layout for briefs + summary)
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young Changemakers Grant• SG Eco Fund

ACTION PLAN 2:

Beat the Heat! Community Climate Atlas: Designing Just Urban Transitions

Led by:



Denyse Tan

Assistant Development Partner, Enterprise Singapore/ Founder, Young Urbanists Singapore



Brendan Toh

Founder, YRegen/Co-Head of Partnerships, Young Urbanists Singapore

Key Topics:

- **Urban Heat, Decarbonisation, and Just Transitions**
Examining how climate mitigation and adaptation strategies intersect with public health, equity, and everyday urban life, and why addressing urban heat is central to a just transition in cities.
- **Localising Climate Action and Knowledge**
Exploring how global climate frameworks — including carbon markets and adaptation agendas — translate into neighbourhood-scale impacts, lived experience, and locally grounded responses in dense urban contexts.
- **City-to-City Learning and Youth Civic Agency**
Highlighting how cities can learn from one another on heat resilience and inclusive urban design, and

Target Audience	Youths, urban practitioners, local policymakers
Back-ground	<p>Introduction: Urban Heat as a Defining Urban Challenge</p> <p>Urban heat is fast becoming one of the most urgent climate risks of our generation; rather than being just a matter of comfort, heat is increasingly recognised as a question of health equity.</p> <p>Heat is now recognised as the deadliest form of extreme weather globally, exceeding floods and storms in terms of mortality (World Meteorological Organization 2024). Exposure to extreme heat is</p>

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Back-ground

associated with increased incidence of heat exhaustion, heatstroke, cardiovascular and respiratory morbidity, mental health stress, and premature mortality—particularly during sustained heatwaves (Ebi et al. 2021; Lüthi et al. 2023).

Crucially, urban heat is not experienced evenly. Its impacts are mediated by urban systems such as housing, transport, public space, energy access, healthcare, and by social inequalities that shape exposure and adaptive capacity (IPCC 2023). This makes heat a critical lens through which to examine the intersections of climate change, public health, and equity in cities.

Singapore's Context: Heat, Density and Climate Projections

In Singapore, the Urban Heat Island effect can push temperatures by up to 7°C higher in built-up estates than in less urbanised areas, especially at night when concrete and asphalt release stored heat (Chow & Roth 2006). National climate projections indicate that by 2050, Singapore could experience 30 or more extremely hot days per year (defined as daily max temperatures above 35°C) (MSS 2024). These local trends mirror a broader regional pattern in Southeast Asia, where warming rates and humidity combine to amplify heat stress, leading to greater risks for populations with limited access to cooling.

These projections signal far-reaching consequences for public health, labour productivity, energy demands, and everyday urban life, particularly in a city where walking, public transport use, and outdoor public spaces are integral to daily routines.

Heat as a Health and Equity Issue

Heat exposure in cities is shaped not only by climate conditions, but by who lives where, how people move, and what resources are available to them. Residents in non-air-conditioned spaces, those living in lower-income or rental housing, and workers whose livelihoods require prolonged outdoor exposure are more vulnerable than those with private air-conditioning or car-based mobility. Neighbourhood characteristics such as shade, greenery, ventilation, and access to communal cooling facilities play a significant role in shaping heat vulnerability.

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Evidence from public health and urban planning research shows that neighbourhood-level interventions matter, because environmental features and access to protective resources influence how communities cope with sustained heat exposure. Recent heatwave events across South and Southeast Asia further underline how high temperatures and humidity can persist into the night in tropical settings, preventing physiological recovery from daytime heat. In such conditions, those without reliable access to cooling bear the greatest health burden.

At the same time, global assessments of cooling and climate adaptation highlight a growing dual challenge: reducing emissions while expanding access to adequate cooling, particularly for vulnerable groups. This tension underscores why urban heat cannot be addressed solely through technical or infrastructural solutions.

Against this backdrop, heat emerges not simply as a climatic problem, but as a question of who gets to be safe, healthy, and mobile in the city. Cities are where climate risks intersect most sharply with social and economic conditions, making urban heat an issue of equity, participation, and the right to a liveable city.

Heat, Inequality, and Urban Resilience

A substantial body of research demonstrates that vulnerability to heat is socially patterned. Low income households, older adults, outdoor workers such as delivery riders, construction labourers, children, with pre-existing conditions consistently face higher exposure and lower adaptive capability due to housing quality, occupational exposure, access to greenery, and affordability of cooling (Harlan et al. 2013; Smit et al. 2011).

From an urban resilience perspective, heat impacts unfold along the various exposure pathways (adapted from Resilient Cities Network, 2024):

- Climate driver: Rising temperatures and heatwaves
- Urban systems: Built environment and form, materials, greenery, transport, housing, energy affordability
- Climate impacts: Heat stress, energy burden, reduced mobility, productivity loss

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- Health outcomes: Acute illness, chronic diseases exacerbation, mental stress
- Equity lens: Uneven exposure and coping capacities across populations

Heat, thus functions as a multiplier of existing inequalities, reinforcing the need for integrated, equity-centered adaptation strategies.

About YUSG and Our Initiative

Young Urbanists Singapore (YUSG) is a youth-led network focused on inclusive, sustainable, and people-centred urban futures. Through research, convenings, and place-based programmes, YUSG works with youths and practitioners to examine how everyday urban environments shape lived experience, wellbeing, and belonging. Building on YUSG's existing work on third spaces, civic participation, and climate resilience, this initiative positions urban heat as a critical issue at the intersection of public health, equity, and the right to the city.

YUSG brings to this work a demonstrated capacity to convene reflective dialogue and facilitate participatory processes around urban challenges. This includes hosting *Talks on Tap: The Tropical Dispositif* with architect and urban thinker Randy Chan, which explored how tropical climate, heat, and humidity shape urban form, behaviour, and everyday spatial practices in Singapore. In addition, YUSG has facilitated design thinking workshops that guide youths through structured processes of observation, problem framing, and solution ideation, translating lived experience into shared insights and early-stage prototypes. Together, these experiences underpin YUSG's ability to deliver participatory mapping and community research processes for urban heat adaptation.

Our initiative focuses on:

- building public understanding of how urban heat affects different communities in unequal ways, using Singapore-based case studies;
- convening diverse groups — including youth, practitioners, and community partners — to explore adaptation pathways centred on neighbourhood needs and lived experience; and

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- galvanising youth action through participatory mapping, design experimentation, and advocacy for more equitable cooling in public spaces.

By centering lived experience and neighbourhood-scale resilience, the project seeks not only to respond to rising heat, but to ensure that the benefits of adaptation are shared, accessible, and grounded in everyday realities.

Gap Analysis

Despite growing recognition of urban heat as a critical climate risk, significant gaps remain in how heat adaptation is understood, governed, and enacted. These gaps span the literature, the ecosystem of actors and initiatives, and the translation of knowledge into inclusive, on-the-ground action.

1. Literature and Knowledge Gaps: Tropical Urban Heat and Lived Experience

The global literature on urban heat adaptation has expanded rapidly in recent years, with substantial work on mitigation strategies such as urban greening, reflective materials, building standards, and cooling technologies. However, much of this research remains grounded in temperate or Global North contexts, where climatic conditions, urban form, and social arrangements differ significantly from those in Southeast Asia (Santamouris 2015; Orsetti et al. 2022).

In tropical cities, heat exposure is shaped not only by peak daytime temperatures but by high humidity, limited nocturnal cooling, and year-round heat stress, which alter both physiological impacts and behavioural responses (Heidari et al. 2020; Emmanuel and Johansson 2006). While regional initiatives and studies have begun addressing tropical urban cooling, there remains a relative lack of place-based, socially differentiated accounts of how heat is experienced across neighbourhoods, occupations, and daily routines.

In particular, existing research tends to privilege technical performance metrics (e.g. temperature reduction, energy efficiency) over lived

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Gap Analysis

experience (Harlan et al. 2013; Smit et al. 2011), leaving under-examined questions such as:

- how people navigate the city during heat stress,
- which spaces become inaccessible or avoided,
- and how socioeconomic status and occupation shape exposure and recovery.

This gap limits the ability of planners and policymakers to design heat adaptation strategies that are not only technically effective, but socially responsive and equitable.

2. Ecosystem Landscape Gap: Singapore

Governmental Efforts

Singapore has begun responding through a range of state-led research programmes, institutional initiatives, and governance mechanisms, reflecting a growing recognition of heat as public health and climate risk.

At the city and systems level, Cooling Singapore 2.0 employs advanced digital modelling and simulation tools to test heat mitigation scenarios across urban form, land use, and infrastructure. This work has significantly advanced technical understanding of how urban design interventions—such as greenery, materials, and building layouts—can influence thermal performance at scale (Centre for Liveable Cities 2021; Cooling Singapore Consortium 2023).

From a biomedical and physiological perspective, the Heat Resilience and Performance Centre at the Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine focuses on understanding how heat affects the human body, particularly in relation to physical performance, health risks, and resilience under extreme thermal conditions (National University of Singapore 2023). This research strengthens scientific evidence on heat-related health impacts and informs broader public health strategies.

In parallel, the National Heatwave Response Plan provides an emergency-response framework to protect vulnerable populations during periods of extreme heat. The plan outlines public advisories,

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inter-agency coordination, and targeted support measures, positioning heat primarily as a risk to be managed during acute events (National Environment Agency 2023).

Taken together, these initiatives demonstrate strong institutional capacity in technical modelling, scientific research, and emergency preparedness. However, they are largely expert-driven and operate at macro or system-wide scales, with limited mechanisms for incorporating fine-grained, lived experiences of heat across different neighbourhoods, social groups, and everyday settings.

(Centre for Liveable Cities 2021; National University of Singapore 2023; Cooling Singapore Consortium 2023; National Environment Agency 2023).

Grassroots & Civic Efforts

Alongside governmental responses, a small but growing number of grassroots and civic initiatives have sought to surface the social dimensions of urban heat and climate stress.

Participate in Design (PID), a community-centric design organisation, has engaged residents through pop-ups and participatory workshops. Notably, in Punggol, to explore perceptions of thermal comfort, everyday heat experiences, and preferences for neighborhood cooling interventions. These sessions included activities such as participatory prioritisation and budgeting exercises, allowing residents to articulate which cooling strategies mattered most to them (Participate in Design 2022). These efforts highlight the value of participatory design in translating subjective lived experiences of heat into actionable insights.

Separately, SG Climate Rally (SGCR) has played an instrumental role in shaping public discourse by framing climate impacts, including heat, through a climate justice and equity lens. Through advocacy, public communications, and civic mobilisation, the group highlights how climate risks are unevenly distributed and how vulnerable communities often bear disproportionate burdens (SG Climate Rally 2023). While not focused on technical adaptation design, this work has contributed to

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broader awareness of heat as a social and political issue rather than a purely environmental one.

These civic efforts are valuable in raising awareness and piloting community engagement, but they tend to be issue-specific, episodic, or advocacy-oriented, rather than structured as sustained, systematic knowledge-building processes that feed into urban planning and policy cycles.

3. The Remaining Gap: From Expertise and advocacy to bottom up urban knowledge

Youth perspectives, in particular, are under-represented in planning and climate governance (Checkel 2020; United Nations 2022). Young people spend long hours in schools, transit nodes, parks, and other public spaces that are especially vulnerable to heat stress, yet these experiences rarely inform planning and design decisions (Bartlett et al. 2012; Romanello et al. 2023). This represents a critical gap, given that youths are both highly exposed to everyday heat and deeply invested in the long-term livability of the city.

Implementation gaps also persist. Behavioural and design-based solutions such as retrofitting buildings, redesigning streets, or expanding shared cooling spaces often face financial and coordination hurdles. Private actors have limited incentives to act without clearer mandates, shared standards, or visible community support, constraining the translation of research and policy intent into tangible urban change.

Taken together, these gaps point to the need for an approach that complements Singapore's strong technical and institutional capabilities with bottom-up, place-based knowledge, and that actively incorporates youth perspectives into the co-production of heat-resilient urban solutions.

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4. Our Intervention's Approach

YUSG's intervention lies in how it addresses the missing middle. Rather than focusing solely on technical modelling, emergency response, or advocacy, YUSG positions youths as active producers of urban knowledge. Through experiential learning and participatory mapping, the programme documents how heat is encountered, navigated, and mitigated in everyday urban settings—across neighbourhoods, routines, and social groups. This approach translates lived experience into structured insights that can inform practitioners and policymakers, while simultaneously strengthening civic literacy, confidence, and agency among young people.

By operating at the intersection of research, community engagement, and civic action, YUSG fills a critical gap in Singapore's heat adaptation landscape: transforming youth exposure to urban heat into collective knowledge, and collective knowledge into a foundation for more just, inclusive, and resilient urban transitions.

Learnings from COP30:

Insights from COP30 reinforced the relevance of a people-centred, place-based approach to urban heat adaptation, particularly in cities where climate risks intersect with inequality, informality, and everyday urban life. Across formal panels, city dialogues, and community-led sessions, three key lessons emerged that directly inform YUSG's intervention and respond to the gaps identified in Singapore's heat adaptation landscape.

1. Embedding Climate Adaptation as a Core Urban Design Principle

COP30 underscored that climate adaptation is no longer a peripheral concern but a foundational requirement for urban resilience, particularly in flood-prone, heat-vulnerable, and biodiversity-sensitive contexts such as the Amazon region. The experiences of riverine and urban communities in Brazil demonstrated how infrastructure, land use, and housing design directly shape vulnerability and adaptive capacity.

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Discussions highlighted that adaptation outcomes are not determined solely by climate hazards themselves, but by how cities are designed and governed on a day-to-day basis. Urban form, materials, access to shade, ventilation, and proximity to cooling or refuge spaces were repeatedly identified as decisive factors in whether communities could cope with extreme heat and other climate stresses.

For YUSG, this reinforces the importance of focusing on neighbourhood-scale conditions and everyday urban environments. It validates an approach that examines heat not only through models or standards, but through how people actually experience streets, schools, transport nodes, and public spaces—precisely the scale at which many current adaptation efforts in Singapore remain under-examined.

2. Advancing a “Just Transition” Lens in Urban Decarbonisation

One of the clearest lessons from COP30 was that decarbonisation cannot be pursued in isolation from questions of equity. In Brazil, we observed how shifts in mobility, energy systems, tourism, and land use often placed uneven burdens on low-income communities and Indigenous groups — whether through displacement, higher living costs, or reduced access to economic opportunities.

These discussions resonated strongly with YUSG’s concern that climate policies, even when well-intentioned, can reproduce inequalities if lived realities are not meaningfully incorporated. For youths in Singapore, embracing a just transition lens means recognising that urban development and climate decisions affect people differently depending on housing type, occupation, mobility patterns, and access to resources.

COP30 discussions also highlighted the value of ground-up knowledge in revealing these differentiated impacts. Local insights of how people move through the city, where they seek shade or rest, which spaces become inaccessible during heatwaves, were repeatedly cited as essential to designing transitions that are not only technically efficient but socially fair.

For youths in Singapore, embracing a just transition lens means recognising that climate policies and urban development decisions affect people differently. Young people are well-placed to drive this shift because we are often closer to the lived realities of vulnerable groups and more willing to question assumptions baked into traditional planning processes. A ground-up approach helps surface these realities. It

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invites residents, students, and workers into the conversation, ensuring that decarbonisation strategies are not simply technically efficient but socially fair.

YUSG plans to adopt a participatory approach by acknowledging that local knowledge (how people move, where they rest, which spaces they avoid during heatwaves) is essential to designing transitions that work on the ground. Youth networks can play a key role here by bridging institutional planning and lived experience. In a city like Singapore, where climate action is often framed through infrastructure or technology, embedding social equity into decarbonisation is both necessary and overdue.

3. Learning Through City-to-City Climate Partnerships

COP30 also highlighted how much cities can learn from one another, particularly among cities facing comparable climatic conditions, urban densities, and governance constraints. While high-profile examples from Latin America illustrated the potential of people-centred adaptation, discussions at COP30 also highlighted that many of the most relevant lessons for Singapore lie closer to home—in Southeast Asia and other tropical, high-density urban regions.

Across cities in Southeast Asia, urban heat is deeply intertwined with everyday life: how long informal and outdoor workers can remain active, how children and older adults use public space, and how residents move through dense neighbourhoods without relying on private vehicles. Cities such as Bangkok, Jakarta, Ho Chi Minh City, and Manila face similar challenges of high humidity, limited night-time cooling, informal or semi-formal land use patterns, and uneven access to air-conditioned spaces. In these contexts, adaptation strategies have increasingly focused on incremental, place-based interventions rather than large-scale redevelopment alone.

Regional practices emphasise how small design decisions such as tree canopy coverage, shaded walkways, permeable surfaces, water features, ventilation corridors, and access to semi-indoor “cool rest” spaces can meaningfully reduce heat exposure while supporting social life and mobility. These elements function as forms of everyday care infrastructure, enabling people to continue working, resting, and gathering during periods of high heat. Importantly, such interventions are often most effective when informed by local knowledge of how spaces are actually used at different times of day and across seasons.

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COP30 discussions echoed this regional experience by underscoring that effective adaptation is rarely transferable wholesale. Instead, it depends on mechanisms that allow cities to learn from one another while adapting strategies to local cultural, climatic, and governance conditions.

Some of the most interesting ideas did not emerge from big negotiation rooms, but from walking tours, community projects, and discussions on how different cities deal with rising heat. Walking audits, neighbourhood-level mapping, and community-led diagnostics were repeatedly cited as practical tools for translating global ideas into locally meaningful solutions.

For YUSG, this reinforces the value of looking to peer tropical cities rather than only to Global North exemplars. It also strengthens the case for participatory mapping and place-based inquiry as a way to localise adaptation knowledge. By documenting where people linger, avoid, or seek refuge during heat, youths can generate insights that mirror the kinds of informal diagnostics already shaping adaptation in Southeast Asian cities—while making these insights legible to planners and policymakers in Singapore’s institutional context.

For YUSG, the value of city-to-city learning lies in seeing what’s possible. It gives us concrete starting points, from participatory mapping to cooling shelters, that we can test in Singapore. Climate solutions don’t always need to start from scratch; sometimes the most effective approach is borrowing what works elsewhere and adapting it to local needs. In addition, we hope that our learnings will be applicable to other peer tropical cities in the Global South due to the context specificity of the problems identified and resulting solutions. In this sense, city-to-city learning is not only about importing best practices, but about building shared methods for understanding heat as a lived, social, and spatial phenomenon. YUSG’s approach situates Singapore within a wider regional conversation on tropical urban resilience, while ensuring that global and regional lessons are filtered through local experience rather than imposed as abstract models.

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Beat the Heat! Community Climate Atlas: Designing Just Urban Transitions

Project Overview

Beat the Heat! Community Climate Atlas is a youth-led, place-based initiative that positions urban heat as a public health, equity, and urban design challenge. Anchored in experiential learning and participatory research, the project equips youths to document, analyse, and respond to heat exposure in their everyday environments.

The programme is structured around a deliberate learning-to-research sequence. It begins with a short grounding and framing session to establish a shared baseline understanding of urban heat as a climate, health, and equity issue. This is followed by experiential learning through guided tours of the Climate Simulation Lab at the Heat Resilience & Performance Centre, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, where participants gain an embodied understanding of heat stress, physiological impacts, and the infrastructural and environmental factors shaping exposure.

The core intervention is a participatory mapping workshop, where youths act as co-researchers to investigate how heat is experienced across different neighbourhoods. The project will involve the development and piloting of a Community Heat Mapping Toolkit by YUSG, through which participants identify heat hotspots, shade gaps, mobility stress points, and opportunities for climate-sensitive public space design. This bottom-up mapping process treats lived experience as a form of urban evidence, generating locally grounded insights that complement existing technical and institutional heat research.

Ultimately, the project frames cooling as a shared civic responsibility and a form of collective care. By translating everyday experiences into structured knowledge, the initiative empowers youths to co-create solutions that are grounded, equitable, and deeply connected to the places they call home.

This intervention is intentionally designed not to duplicate existing technical, research, or policy efforts, but to complement and strengthen them. While Singapore has robust institutional capabilities in climate modelling, biomedical research, and heat response planning, YUSG's contribution lies in generating bottom-up, place-based community knowledge and building civic capacity among youths. By translating lived experience into spatial and social insights, the project supports practitioners and institutions with perspectives that are often difficult to capture through top-down approaches alone.

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Beat the Heat! Community Climate Atlas: Designing Just Urban Transitions

Project Modality

The project follows four integrated components:

- 1. Grounding & Framing Session**
Objective: Level participants' baseline understanding of the links between urban heat, health, and equity, and establish a shared analytical lens.
- 2. Experiential Learning: Climate Simulation Lab Tour**
Objective: Translate abstract climate risks into embodied understanding of heat stress, health impacts, and exposure pathways.
- 3. Participatory Mapping as Community Research (Civic Lab)**
Objective: Position youths as co-researchers to systematically document lived heat experiences across neighbourhoods using the Community Heat Mapping Toolkit.
- 4. Synthesis and Reflection**
Objective: Translate mapping insights into themes, design considerations, and adaptation opportunities relevant to public space, mobility, and neighbourhood-scale planning.

Objectives

1. Build public understanding of urban heat as a health and equity issue through Singapore-based, neighbourhood-scale case studies.
2. Generate bottom-up, place-based knowledge on heat exposure that complements existing institutional research and planning efforts.
3. Strengthen youth civic capacity by equipping participants with participatory research tools and a shared vocabulary for urban climate action.
4. Convene cross-sector dialogue among youths, practitioners, researchers, and community partners around just and inclusive heat adaptation pathways.

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Theory of Change

Beat the Heat! Community Climate Atlas

Problem

Urban heat is intensifying due to climate change, but **how heat is experienced and managed in everyday urban life is uneven, under-documented, and poorly integrated into planning**. Youth perspectives and neighbourhood-scale lived experience are especially under-represented, limiting equitable and people-centred adaptation.

Inputs

- Youth networks and lived experience
- COP30 learnings on adaptation, just transitions, and city-led climate action
- Research partnerships (heat, health, urban design)
- Facilitation and civic design capacity
- Time, trust, and place-based engagement

Activities

1. **Grounding & framing session**
Shared understanding of urban heat as a health, equity, and urban design issue
2. **Experiential learning (climate simulation lab tour)**
Embodied understanding of heat stress and exposure pathways
3. **Participatory mapping (civic lab)**
Youths act as co-researchers using a community heat mapping toolkit
4. **Synthesis & reflection**
Translate lived experience into structured, legible insights

Outputs

- Youth-Led Community Heat Mapping Toolkit (pilot)
- Neighbourhood-scale heat map and qualitative insights
- Community Climate Atlas pilot output
- Documented lessons on participatory, bottom-up heat adaptation

Short-Term Outcomes

- Increased youth understanding of heat, health, and equity
- Strengthened youth civic agency and research capacity
- Locally grounded insights that complement technical and institutional heat work
- Stronger cross-sector relationships between youths, researchers, and practitioners

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Long-Term Impact

- More inclusive, people-centred urban heat adaptation
- Stronger integration of lived experience into climate and urban decision-making
- Youth positioned as active contributors to climate resilience, not just consultees
- YUSG develops a sustained *Climate & Resilience* pillar grounded in civic knowledge production

SMART Goals

- Engage up to 50 participants in the grounding and framing session on urban heat, health, and equity, ensuring a shared baseline understanding across youths, practitioners, and interested stakeholders.
- Conduct one participatory mapping civic lab session, engaging 20–30 participants, with a majority being youths aged 18–35.
- Develop and pilot a Youth-Led Community Heat Mapping Toolkit, documenting its methodology, facilitation guide, prompts, and reflection framework through real-world application.
- Achieve 70% of participants reporting increased understanding of urban heat as a health and equity issue, and greater confidence in contributing to civic or urban resilience initiatives (post-session survey).

The programme is intentionally designed with a broader learning component and a focused research pilot, prioritising depth and methodological rigor in participatory mapping over scale.

Networks / Partners:

Core Partners

- **Heat Resilience & Performance Centre**, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine
Role: Experiential learning partner; provides access to the Climate Simulation Lab and supports scientific grounding on heat stress and health impacts.
- **Lee Kuan Yew Centre for Innovative Cities (LKYCIC)**, Singapore University of Technology and Design
Role: Urban research and practice partner; contributes perspectives on urban design, city systems, and innovation in heat adaptation, offer guidance in the development of the community heat mapping toolkit.

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Potential / Strategic Partners

- Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC)
- MSE
- NYC
- NCCS
- NParks
- Singapore-ETH Centre
- C40 Cities
- Community and neighbourhood groups in the selected mapping area
- Urban practitioners and researchers with expertise in climate adaptation, public space, or mobility

Implementation Plan

Dec 2025	Internal Goal Alignment and Partner Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm project scope and objectives • Align internally on project modality and theory of change • Coordinate roles and expectations with core partners
Jan 2026 – Feb 2026	Stakeholder Engagement and Partnership Confirmation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage research, practitioner, and community partners • Identify potential neighbourhood for participatory mapping • Confirm roles for facilitation, documentation, and evaluation
Feb 2026	Project Conceptualisation and Toolkit Development (Draft Phase) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop first draft of the Youth-Led Community Heat Mapping Toolkit • Design participatory prompts, mapping methods, facilitation guides • Align toolkit with equity and public health framing
Early Mar 2026	Finalisation of Event Venues and Programme Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm venues for grounding session, lab tour, and mapping workshop • Finalise programme flow, session formats, and facilitation plans
Mar 2026 – Apr 2026	Publicity, Recruitment, and Programme Preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin publicity and outreach to recruit participants • Finalise participant selection for mapping workshop • Refine toolkit based on partner feedback

ACTION PLAN 2:

Beat the Heat! Community Climate Atlas: Designing Just Urban Transitions

<p>Apr 2026 - Oct 2026</p>	<p>Programme Delivery and Knowledge Production*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apr / Early May 2026: <i>Grounding & Framing Session</i> Establish shared understanding of urban heat, health, and equity; onboard participants • May – Jun 2026: <i>Climate Simulation Lab Tour</i> Build embodied understanding of heat stress and exposure pathways • Jul – Aug 2026: <i>Participatory Mapping Workshop (Civic Lab)</i> Pilot the Community Heat Mapping Toolkit in a selected neighbourhood • Sep – Oct 2026: <i>Synthesis, Reflection, and Knowledge Sharing</i> Consolidate findings, refine toolkit, and produce Community Climate Atlas pilot output <p><i>*Timeline is a working one, and is subject to adjustments in accordance to potential partners' availability.</i></p>
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Intended Outcomes:

1. Develop and pilot a youth-led participatory mapping toolkit for heat resilience, documenting its methodology, facilitation approach, and applicability for neighbourhood-scale climate adaptation work.
2. Translate and integrate COP30 learnings on adaptation measures and heat resilience into existing YUSG workstreams, with a focus on developing an internal 'Climate and Resilience' pillar
3. Deepen youth engagement and civic capacity by building on YUSG's 2025 initiatives, including *Third Space Futures*, the *Talks on Tap* lecture series, and guided neighbourhood walks, and extending these into participatory research and knowledge production.
4. Strengthen and expand YUSG's ecosystem of partners and collaborators, particularly across research institutions, urban practitioners, and community-based organisations.
5. Position YUSG as a connector between lived experience and institutional expertise, contributing bottom-up insights that complement existing climate, health, and urban resilience efforts in Singapore.

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Success Indicators

- 1. Completion of a first draft of the Youth-Led Community Heat Mapping Toolkit, including:**
 - clear research objectives and scope
 - mapping prompts and facilitation guide
 - reflection and synthesis framework
 - documentation of lessons learned from the pilot application
- 2. Increased Reach**
 - number of participants attending programme activities
 - diversity of participants (youths, practitioners, policymakers; range of schools/estates)
- 3. Stakeholder Relationships**
 - number of new partners engaged (e.g., CLC, community groups, researchers)
 - evidence of continued collaboration after event (follow-ups, joint activities)
- 4. Participant Feedback & Learning**
 - post-session surveys on usefulness and relevance
 - reported increase in understanding of urban heat and adaptation
 - Increased confidence in contributing to future urban resilience initiatives

Resources Required

Physical & Logistical

- Venue provision for the grounding session and participatory mapping workshop *(e.g. *SCAPE, Temasek Shophouse, The Foundry, or equivalent community-accessible spaces*)
- Food and beverage to support inclusive participation
- Basic materials for facilitation, mapping, and documentation
- Publicity and communications materials (printing, graphic design, documentation)

Knowledge & Expertise

- Access to interdisciplinary expertise on heat, health, and urban design through research and practitioner partners
- Translation of global climate adaptation and COP30 learnings into locally relevant, Singapore-based insights

Facilitation & Civic Capacity

- Facilitation expertise in youth-led, participatory, and place-based engagement
- Methodological capacity to design and pilot the Youth-Led Community Heat Mapping Toolkit
- Ability to translate lived experience into insights legible to practitioners and policymakers

Networks & Organisational Capacity

- Existing networks of trust with youths, researchers, and civic partners built through prior YUSG initiatives
- Organisational time and capacity for coordination, synthesis, and documentation

ACTION PLAN 3:

Climate After-Hours, Singapore : *Monthly Community Climate Conversation Series*

Led by:



Riddhi Mehta

*APAC Sustainability and Environment
PMO, Airbus*



Oh Shu Xian

*Co-Founder,
Magorium Pte. Ltd.*

Key Topics:

- **Public Climate Literacy and Engagement from Subject Matter Experts**
Building accessible understanding of climate change, sustainability, and environmental issues.
- **Bridging Policy, Practice, and People**
Translating climate policies, research, and professional practice into relatable, real-world discussions.
- **Community Building and Social Infrastructure**
Creating informal, recurring spaces that foster dialogue, trust, and collaboration across backgrounds.

Target Audience

General public who are interested in climate and sustainability but do not currently participate in formal programmes, professional sustainability networks, or advocacy spaces, including:

- **Working adults and mid-career individuals** with limited time, access, or confidence to engage in technical or formal climate learning spaces.
- **Climate-curious public** who wish to understand Singapore's climate challenges and opportunities but may feel intimidated by scientific or policy-heavy discussions.

Climate After-Hours, Singapore prioritises accessibility over prior expertise. By engaging non-specialist audiences, it expands participation beyond existing sustainability communities and strengthens inclusive public climate engagement.

ACTION PLAN 3:

Climate After-Hours, Singapore : Monthly Community Climate Conversation Series

Back-ground

Public interest in climate issues in Singapore has grown alongside national initiatives such as the Singapore Green Plan 2030 and rising awareness of risks including heat stress, sea-level rise, and biodiversity loss. Climate engagement pathways are well established within formal education, professional training, research institutions, government agencies, and corporate sustainability networks.

However, these pathways do not consistently translate into accessible entry points for working adults and the general public. Individuals who develop interest later in life often face uncertainty around where to find reliable information, how to interpret complex climate narratives, and how to engage meaningfully beyond one-off events. Youths similarly experience participation gaps when transitioning into full-time employment outside sustainability-related sectors.

Public-facing climate engagement remains largely event-based, issue-specific, or demographically segmented. While community workshops, youth programmes, and advocacy initiatives play important roles, there is no consistently visible, long-running informal platform that supports broad-based public climate literacy in everyday settings.

Evidence from informal learning research indicates that conversational community spaces lower psychological barriers, normalise complex discussions, and enable sustained engagement. Climate After-Hours is positioned as complementary civic infrastructure for public climate learning, rather than a substitute for formal education or advocacy.

Gap Analysis

Despite rising awareness and strong national ambition, several gaps persist in Singapore's climate engagement ecosystem.

Existing sustainability-related events are often technical, corporate-focused, or formal, which can discourage newcomers. Community-led climate conversations remain limited and inconsistent, resulting in the absence of a **regular, informal, entry-level platform** where the general public can learn about climate issues from experts. As a result, working adults, mid-career individuals, and non-specialists frequently feel excluded from climate discourse.

ACTION PLAN 3:

Climate After-Hours, Singapore : *Monthly Community Climate Conversation Series*

Gap Analysis

While climate literacy has improved, understanding remains uneven. A NCCS public perception survey found that although 90% of respondents were aware of climate change, only 49% felt confident in knowing what actions to take, with significant variation across age groups (NCCS, 2019). Forward Singapore engagement exercises similarly show that many Singaporeans wish to contribute to sustainability but are unsure where to start or how to interpret climate information, particularly in relation to global agreements and local relevance. Participants expressed a preference for accessible, practical, and non-technical learning formats (MSE & NCCS, 2022).

These trends are consistent with international evidence. OECD and UNDP assessments highlight persistent climate literacy gaps among adults relative to structured youth education, reflecting limited accessible learning pathways outside formal systems (OECD, 2025; United Nations Development Programme, 2023).

Several community-led initiatives contribute meaningfully to climate dialogue and advocacy in Singapore. SG Climate Rally mobilises public engagement around climate justice and policy priorities (SG Climate Rally, 2025), while organisations such as Lepak Conversations, Green Drinks Singapore, WWF-Singapore, and Zero Waste SG facilitate grassroots discussion and action (WWF-Singapore, 2020). While impactful, these initiatives are typically advocacy-oriented or organisationally driven, rather than structured as recurring, low-barrier, conversational learning platforms for broad adult audiences.

ACTION PLAN 3:

Climate After-Hours, Singapore : *Monthly Community Climate Conversation Series*

Gap Analysis

Overall, the climate engagement landscape reveals 3 key gaps:

1. **Access Gap.** Climate learning opportunities are concentrated in institutional, professional, or youth-focused settings. Conferences and technical seminars deter non-specialists, while school-based programmes taper off after graduation, leaving working adults without low-barrier pathways to build foundational understanding or ask basic questions (Green Pulse Survey, 2021–2023).
2. **Confidence and Literacy Gap.** High awareness is not matched by confidence in interpreting climate information, understanding policy relevance, or translating concern into action. Many adults struggle to relate global climate developments to Singapore’s local context, particularly when information is technical (NCCS, 2019; Tan et al., 2020).
3. **Ecosystem Gap.** Singaporeans engage less frequently in climate information-sharing than regional peers, indicating a gap between awareness and civic participation (Today Online, 2025). Informal, recurring spaces that bridge technical expertise, community dialogue, and everyday lived experience remain limited, despite evidence that relatable and actionable communication improves engagement (Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy/IPUR, 2025).

The Singapore Green Plan 2030 reinforces the need to address these gaps, identifying public education and engagement as essential to whole-of-society climate action and calls for sustainability messaging that is clear, accessible, and relatable (Green Plan, 2025).

Climate After-Hours, Singapore is designed to complement existing efforts by providing a neutral, informal, and recurring platform that:

- Reduces formality and technical barriers associated with traditional lectures, professional seminars, or advocacy events;
- Opens participation to the broader public beyond youth cohorts or sustainability professionals;
- Positions youth as connectors who translate climate insights for wider audiences.

ACTION PLAN 3:

Climate After-Hours, Singapore : *Monthly Community Climate Conversation Series*

Learnings from COP30

At COP30, we observed how accessible climate communication plays a significant role in bridging policy outcomes with public understanding. Adaptation, resilience and community-driven approaches featured prominently in many discussions, and these issues require broad societal awareness, not only policy expertise.

Informal conversations at COP, like side events, illustrated how people learn best when they can ask questions, share lived experiences and engage with practitioners directly.

Climate After-Hours, Singapore adapts this model to the local context by:

- creating regular opportunities for knowledge-sharing,
- allowing youth to act as connectors between policy, science and the community,
- providing the public with approachable entry points into complex climate topics.

Project Overview

Climate After-Hours, Singapore is a monthly climate conversation series that provides an accessible and informal platform for the public to learn about climate and sustainability. The series is open to all interested individuals, including working adults, students, community members and those who are climate-curious but unsure where to begin.

Each session features one invited speaker who shares insights on a climate-related topic, followed by an open conversation with participants. The format is intentionally simple and conversational, similar to “lectures on tap” models but focused specifically on climate science, policy, nature, resilience and Singapore’s sustainability landscape.

Sessions will rotate across a range of inclusive venues, such as popular cafés, eateries that employ persons with disabilities, community-run spaces and sustainability-oriented sites. This approach supports local businesses and social enterprises, exposes participants to different parts of Singapore’s social and environmental landscape and keeps the event approachable.

The purpose of Climate After-Hours, Singapore is to build an accessible “third space” for climate engagement, where learning does not rely on formal training or technical expertise. It supports climate literacy for the general public and helps individuals discover potential avenues for further action.

ACTION PLAN 3:

Climate After-Hours, Singapore : *Monthly Community Climate Conversation Series*

Overall Format

Duration:	90 minute session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 45 - 60 min Speaker presentation• 30 - 45 min: Open conversation / Q&A with participants
Frequency:	Monthly
Speaker Criteria:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Expertise/ Experience in topic2. Communication experience / ability3. Diversity of perspective (e.g. voices from academia, government, industry, NGOs, youth, social enterprises, local community, etc.)
Venue Criteria:	Alignment with values, Capacity, Cost, Logistics, Accessibility

Objectives:

1. Strengthen climate literacy across the general public in Singapore.
2. Create an informal, recurring platform that encourages open discussion about climate issues.
3. Support continued youth involvement in climate action by involving young people as facilitators, organisers or connectors.
4. Introduce attendees to Singapore's broader sustainability ecosystem, including biodiversity practitioners, food growers, corporate sustainability professionals and community organisations.
5. Encourage individuals to explore pathways for deeper participation following their engagement at Climate After-Hours sessions.

ACTION PLAN 3:

Climate After-Hours, Singapore : Monthly Community Climate Conversation Series

SMART Goals:

Short-term (Mar – Aug 2026)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise monthly Climate After-Hours sessions open to the public, with 20 to 40 participants at each session. Feature six speakers across a spectrum of domains such as adaptation, climate science, biodiversity, food systems, policy and aviation. Build a mailing list of at least 100 interested individuals. Establish partnerships with at least 3 venues including social enterprises and sustainability-focused locations.
Long-term (2027)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilise attendance at 50 to 70 participants per session. Develop a simple public resource guide mapping the climate engagement ecosystem and opportunities in Singapore. Form a small volunteer team of youth connectors from CYC to assist with facilitation and coordination.

Networks / Partners:

Potential Venue Partners:

- Inclusive Cafes (e.g. Foreword Coffee, The Social Space)
- Sustainability Spaces (e.g. Ground-Up Initiative, City Sprouts, The Fashion Pulpit)
- Third Spaces (e.g. Stranger Conversations)
- Singapore Sustainability Academy (SSA)
- Community centres or public libraries

Implementation Plan:

Mar 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise concept, branding and communications approach. Confirm venue partners. Identify the first two speakers. Launch mailing list and registration channels. Create a simple speaker outreach template (email or LinkedIn) Use Luma or Google Forms (free) for registrations
Apr 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Session 1. Collect participant feedback.

ACTION PLAN 3:

Climate After-Hours, Singapore : *Monthly Community Climate Conversation Series*

May 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Session 2. • Establish basic social media presence.
Jun 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Session 3. • Broaden the speaker network to include practitioners outside academia.
Jul 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Session 4. • Begin curating a resource guide on climate opportunities in Singapore.
Aug 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Session 5. • Share a mid-year update with relevant agencies, including a summary of lessons, participation trends and impacts.

Intended Outcomes:

1. Greater public understanding of climate topics in a format that is accessible and non-technical.
2. Stronger connections between youth, community organisations, practitioners and members of the public.
3. Increased confidence among participants in exploring climate-related volunteering, learning opportunities or career pathways.
4. Broader societal engagement that supports Singapore’s whole-of-nation approach to climate action.
5. A self-sustaining community of recurring participants who continue discussions beyond the event.

Success Indicators

1. Number of participants and repeat attendees.
2. Participant feedback on increased understanding of climate issues.
3. Number of venue and speaker partnerships.
4. Engagement with follow-up resources and interest in contributing to other climate initiatives.
5. Growth in mailing list subscriptions and community engagement.

ACTION PLAN 3:

Climate After-Hours, Singapore : *Monthly Community Climate Conversation Series*

Resources Required

People	Operations	Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Volunteer speakers from academia, civil society, industry and nature and food systems sectors.• Volunteer support for on-site logistics and event facilitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Venue partners across cafés, social enterprises and sustainability-focused community spaces.• Free event platforms (Luma, Google Forms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic communications materials including a simple visual identity and social media presence.

ACTION PLAN 4:

Singapore Youth Sustainability Mentorship

Led by:



Zaheer bin Abdul Malik

*Vice-President, National University of Singapore
(NUS) Students' Association for Visions of the Earth*



Dylan Pon

*Economics Undergraduate/ Founder & Country
Director, ASEAN Youth Advocates Network
Singapore*

Key Topics:

- **Youth climate leadership development**
- **Peer-to-peer sustainability mentorship**
- **Capacity building for youth climate action**

Target Audience	<p>Mentees: Youth aged 15–25 interested in sustainability & climate action (secondary school to university students, early-career professionals)</p> <p>Mentors: CYDP alumni and Climate Youth Community members with demonstrated climate action experience</p>
Back-ground	<p>Singapore has established climate commitments under the Singapore Green Plan 2030 and recently enhanced our Nationally Determined Contributions. Existing youth engagement includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYC’s Climate Youth Development Program (40 youths/year) • School-based sustainability initiatives • Ad-hoc youth climate forums and sustainability hackathons <p>However, these efforts are largely event-based or institutionally-driven, lacking sustained peer mentorship structures.</p>

ACTION PLAN 4:

Singapore Youth Sustainability Mentorship

Gap Analysis

- Accessibility barrier: Lack of centralised platform connecting aspiring youth climate advocates with experienced mentors
- Continuity gap: Most programs are one-off events without long-term relationship building
- Knowledge transfer: CYDP alumni insights and COP experiences not systematically shared with broader youth community
- Sectoral silos: Limited cross-sector mentorship (eg. policy, business, science)
- Resource inefficiency: Motivated youth lack guidance on translating interest into meaningful action

Learnings from COP30

- Importance of intergenerational dialogue & knowledge transfer observed in COP negotiations
- Country delegation experiences highlighting value of mentorship in navigating complex climate spaces
- Networking strategies and relationship-building approaches from COP30 contacts
- Understanding of NDC implementation, climate financing and adaptation strategies that can be localised to Singapore context

Project Overview

A structured 3/6-month mentorship program matching CYDP alumni mentors with aspiring young climate advocates in Singapore. Mentors provide guidance on climate career pathways, project development and skill-building through monthly one-on-one sessions, quarterly group workshops and potentially a capstone project showcase.

Objectives:

1. Build sustained capacity among Singapore youth to engage in climate action across multiple sectors
2. Create a structured knowledge transfer mechanism from COP-experienced youth to broader youth community
3. Establish a replicable mentorship model for future CYDP cohorts
4. Foster a stronger & interconnected Climate Youth Community (CYC)

ACTION PLAN 4:

Singapore Youth Sustainability Mentorship

SMART Goals:

Short-term (Aug 2026)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit and match 20 mentor-mentee pairs Conduct 4 thematic workshops Achieve 80% mentorship pair engagement rate (min 4 sessions) Have >10 mentees complete actionable climate project proposals
Long-term (2030)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale to 40 mentor-mentee pairs Achieve 70% of mentees initiating their own climate projects or joining climate organisations within 12 months Establish partnerships with 5 organisations or agencies for mentee project implementation support Develop program handbook and toolkit for replication

Networks / Potential Partners:

- Government: CYDP Organisers - NYC, MSE, NCCS
- Educational: NUS, NTU, SMU sustainability offices; MOE for secondary school outreach
- NGO/Community: Singapore Environment Council, Zero Waste SG, Green Drinks Singapore
- Corporate: DBS Foundation, Temasek Foundation, sustainability-focused SMEs for project sponsorship
- Existing Networks: CYC/CYDP alumni network

ACTION PLAN 4:

Singapore Youth Sustainability Mentorship

Implementation Plan:

Jan 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week 1-2: Finalise program structure, design application forms, create matching criteria framework • Week 3-4: Launch mentor recruitment among CYDP alumni (target: 30 mentors); design promotional materials for mentee recruitment
Feb 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week 1-2: Open mentee applications, conduct info sessions at universities and online • Week 3-4: Review applications, conduct matching based on interests/expertise/goals; onboard mentors with training session
Mar 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week 1: Launch program with kickoff event featuring mentorship pairs • Week 2-4: First mentorship sessions begin; conduct Workshop 1
Apr 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monthly mentorship meetings • Conduct Workshop 2 • Mid-program check-in survey and adjustments
May 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Workshop 3 • Mentees begin developing capstone project proposals
Jun 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Workshop 4 • Capstone Showcase Event: Mentees present projects to partners, potential funders • Program evaluation and feedback collection

Intended Outcomes:

1. Capacity building: 20 youths equipped with actionable climate knowledge, networks, and confidence to lead initiatives
2. Community strengthening: Enhanced CYDP alumni network engagement and knowledge circulation
3. Project pipeline: >10 youth-led climate projects initiated or planned for implementation
4. Career pathways: Mentees gain clarity on climate career options and next steps
5. Model development: Documented mentorship framework for scaling and replication

ACTION PLAN 4:

Singapore Youth Sustainability Mentorship

Success Indicators

1. Participation metrics:
 - 80% completion rate (mentors/mentees attending 4+ sessions), 90% satisfaction rating
2. Engagement quality:
 - 70% of mentees report increased climate action confidence (pre/post survey)
3. Action outcomes:
 - 60% of mentees take concrete climate action within 6 months (join organisation, start project, change academic/career path)
4. Knowledge transfer:
 - 80% of mentors report enhanced leadership/facilitation skills

Resources Required

People	Operations	Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CYDP alumni volunteer mentors (20 mentors × 10 hours = 200 volunteer hours)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workshop facilitation & materials• Kickoff & Showcase events (venue, catering)• Platform/technology (matching tool, communication)• Marketing materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mentorship toolkit and templates• Online platform for scheduling and communication (Google Workspace, WhatsApp)• Workshop venue partnerships (in-kind from uni/ partners)

ACTION PLAN 5:

Tackling Greenwashing: Addressing LCA Data Fragmentation and Accessibility for Sustainable Purchasing Decisions

Led by:



Esther Lee

Senior Consultant, ERM

Key Topics:

- **LCA**
- **Greenwashing**
- **Decarbonisation**

Target Audience	Sustainability conscious consumers and corporations who seek credible, comparable and comprehensible product-level sustainability information
Back-ground	Greenwashing has become increasingly prevalent, with companies making vague, broad, or unsupported environmental claims. Across 67 articles (Yang et al., 2020), greenwashing can be summarised as the deliberate use of selective, misleading, or purely symbolic communication of environmental performance that overstates positive impacts while obscuring poor practices or the absence of substantive environmental action. The Competition and Consumer Commission of Singapore (CCCS) found that more than half of online environmental claims lacked sufficient explanation or evidence (Centre for Governance and Sustainability, 2023). Ambiguous terms like “eco-friendly,” “green,” or “sustainable,” along with technical jargon, often impede consumer understanding leading to information overload, creating difficulty for customers to assess and purchase products (Gosselt, van Rompay, & Haske, 2019). In addition, it can lead to increased consumer cynicism and mistrust (Testa, Iraldo, Vaccari, & Ferrari, 2019).

	<p>LCA addresses this by providing a structured, science-based evaluation of a product’s full environmental impact, enabling transparent substantiation of sustainability claims and</p>
<p>Back-ground</p>	<p>meaningful comparisons for consumers, companies, and regulators. While some companies use rigorous LCA-based reporting, the information remains hard to access, interpret, or compare.</p> <p>As a regional carbon services hub with a strong sustainability reputation, Singapore is well-placed to lead in enhancing product transparency. However, no centralized, accessible local database currently consolidates product-level environmental impact data. Closing this gap would improve claim credibility, empower informed purchasing, and reinforce Singapore’s leadership in data-driven climate action.</p>
<p>Gap Analysis</p>	<p>Greenwashing has become widespread among firms and has significant negative effects on consumers of green products (Delmas & Burbano, 2011; Lim, 2011). It not only reduces purchase intentions toward the offending brand but also negatively affects consumers’ intentions toward green products from other firms in the same industry (Wang, Ma & Bai, 2020). By creating information overload and exposing inconsistencies between environmental claims and actual performance, greenwashing increases consumer scepticism, damages brand attitudes and green brand equity, and ultimately weakens purchase intentions (Akturan, 2018; Nguyen et al., 2019). This ultimately punishes brands, companies and consumers that genuinely want to do good and put in efforts in their sustainability claims.</p> <p>Current solutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Carbon Catalogue (Meinrenken et al., 2022) previously compiled a dataset comprising 866 product carbon footprints from 145 companies across 30 industry groups and 28 countries, covering the period from 2013 to 2017. The project website is no longer accessible, but the dataset is still accessible as an Excel file containing 867 entries. 2. CDP includes product carbon footprint disclosures within its climate change questionnaire, which are accessible through a proprietary, paid platform.

3. Ecoinvent and Exiobase contain datasets for LCA calculations that can be acquired through licenses.

Gap Analysis

4. CarbonCounter (Miotti and Trancik, n.d) is an interactive web-based tool developed by researchers at the MIT Trancik Lab that enables users to compare personal vehicles based on life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions, integrating data on emissions from manufacturing, fuel use, and vehicle operation to provide a comprehensive assessment of carbon impacts alongside ownership costs. The platform visualises these life-cycle emissions (e.g., grams of CO₂-equivalent per mile) for different vehicle models to support evaluation of climate performance in a systematic, data-informed way, although available versions reflect historical US-centric datasets.
5. Singapore's Competition and Consumer Commission (CCS) has issued new guidelines to combat greenwashing, focusing on misleading environmental claims (Competition and Consumer Commission of Singapore, 2025). The guidelines outline five principles: claims must be true and accurate, clear, meaningful, supported by material information, and backed by credible evidence. However, as the guidelines are principle-based and do not prescribe standardised criteria or clearly define what constitutes credible evidence or material information, it can be difficult for consumers to independently assess whether environmental claims are substantiated or misleading. This lack of standardisation increases reliance on businesses' good faith disclosures and limits consumers' ability to readily distinguish genuine sustainability claims from greenwashing.

Despite existing initiatives such as the Carbon Catalogue (Meinrenken et al., 2022), CDP's proprietary product carbon footprint disclosures, and tools like CarbonCounter, there remains a notable gap in accessible, timely, and user-friendly information for consumers seeking to make informed sustainability-related purchasing decisions. While these resources provide valuable life-cycle emissions data or regulatory guidance, they are either historical, paywalled, limited to specific regions or sectors, or focused on particular products such as vehicles. Similarly, regulatory frameworks like Singapore's CCS guidelines establish principles to prevent misleading environmental claims but do not offer

Gap Analysis

standardized disclosure requirements, benchmarks, or units to facilitate consumer evaluation. Collectively, these limitations indicate that no central, Asia-centric platform currently exists that enables consumers to navigate product-level sustainability claims and effectively cut through the noise of greenwashing.

This project aims to:

1. **Evaluate credibility:** Assess whether environmental claims are substantiated, transparent, and aligned with recognized methodologies (e.g., LCA), helping users distinguish genuine responsibility from superficial marketing.
2. **Understand impacts:** Access cradle-to-grave environmental data or proxies beyond isolated attributes or marketing terms, enabling informed, environmentally conscious decisions.

Currently, information is scattered and hidden across corporate websites, reports, or technical documents, often not consumer-friendly. Finding, interpreting, and comparing these sources requires effort and technical expertise, limiting the integration of meaningful environmental considerations into everyday purchasing.

Learnings from COP30

At COP30, I engaged directly with sustainability senior leaders and sustainability practitioners from multinational companies, gaining first-hand insights into LCA methodologies, practical implementation challenges, and prevailing industry practices.

These discussions provided valuable perspectives on how LCA is applied in real-world corporate settings, including challenges related to data availability, methodological consistency, system boundary definition, stakeholder management and scaling assessments across complex international value chains. This engagement was particularly important given that Singapore currently has a relatively limited pool of specialised LCA practitioners, especially those with hands-on experience implementing product-level LCAs at scale within multinational organisations. Connecting with global sustainability leaders at COP30 therefore played a critical role in bringing in perspectives from global practitioners with hands-on LCA implementation experience.

Through these conversations, practitioners shared several global LCA databases and tools currently used by leading organisations as potential references or inputs for this project. The databases and tools discussed will directly inform the development of the platform.

They also noted that while corporate demand for product-level sustainability data is growing, it is not yet consistently strong or uniform across companies. Interest is being driven primarily by organisations seeking to better manage and reduce their Scope 3 emissions, particularly through increased engagement with key suppliers. However, many companies remain at an early stage of maturity, with varying internal capabilities, priorities, and resource constraints limiting widespread uptake. As a result, current demand is often selective and exploratory rather than fully embedded into procurement and supplier management processes. This reinforces the value of developing a platform that can support corporates as demand matures, by improving data availability, comparability, and credibility, and enabling more systematic supplier and consumer engagement as Scope 3 requirements and evidence-based sustainability expectations continue to evolve.

Project Overview

This project aims to develop a publicly accessible platform that consolidates LCA data for consumer products. The platform will present cradle-to-grave environmental impacts in a clear and digestible manner, allowing users to explore by product categories and brands.

The project will also highlight companies demonstrating responsible disclosures and evidence-based sustainability claims. Core components include data review, cleaning, visualisation, and scientific review to assess reliability and comparability across different LCA sources. While LCA outcomes will never be fully “like-for-like”, the platform will provide structured, transparent information to support more informed decision-making.

Objectives:

1. Provide a centralised and user-friendly platform for accessing product-level environmental impact information.
2. Improve public understanding of LCA by presenting complex data in a clear and accessible format.
3. Support consumers and corporations in making more informed and responsible purchasing decisions.

4. Encourage companies to strengthen transparency and substantiation of environmental claims.
5. Advance Singapore's broader efforts to combat greenwashing and promote evidence-based sustainability practices.

SMART Goals:

Feb 2026	Complete conceptualisation of platform architecture, design interface and user interface.
Apr 2026	Complete website development. Conduct User Acceptance Testing (UAT) with a minimum of 15–20 users.
Jun 2026	Launch the first public version of the website with a minimum of five product categories and accompanying educational content on LCA fundamentals.

Potential Partners:

- Educational: NUS, NTU, SMU sustainability offices or environmental groups
- Existing Networks: CYC/CYDP alumni network

Implementation Plan:

Dec 2025	Research existing LCA databases and review methodologies. Identify data sources. Begin conceptualisation of platform architecture and user interface.
Jan 2026	Design wireframes and user experience flows. Define data structures and verification processes.
Feb 2026 –Mar 2026	Begin website development. Integrate initial data sets. Conduct internal testing of website and data visualisation features.
Apr 2026	Conduct UAT with selected users. Review usability, clarity, and functionality.
May 2026	Refine platform, enhance data coverage, and incorporate UAT feedback.
Jun 2026	Launch the first public version of the platform.

Intended Outcomes:

A user-friendly, public platform that consolidates LCA data for consumer products, showing clear cradle-to-grave environmental impacts. Users can explore products by category and brand, understand LCA results, and identify companies with transparent,

evidence-based sustainability claims, supporting informed choices and promoting environmental transparency.

Success Indicators:

1. Platform Functionality: Successful launch of a fully functional website with at least five product categories and intuitive navigation for LCA data exploration.
2. User Engagement: Feedback from > 15–20 users during UAT.
3. Data Quality: Consolidation and validation of reliable LCA data from multiple sources, ensuring comparability and transparency.
4. Impact on Awareness: Users report improved understanding of product-level environmental impacts and LCA concepts.

Resources Required

People	Operations	Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team: Developers, UI/UX designers, and data engineers to build the platform, create interactive visualizations, and ensure responsiveness. • Scientific Advisors: LCA experts to validate data and develop educational content. • User Testing Support: Manage 15–20 participants for user testing and feedback. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Review & Management: Consolidate LCA datasets and maintain a database. • Hosting & Maintenance: Manage web hosting, updates, and ongoing data integration. • Licensing & Compliance: Ensure dataset permissions and adherence to data governance standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User Engagement: Educational materials, tutorials, and guidance on interpreting LCA results to improve public understanding. • Evaluation & Feedback: Structured programme for collecting user feedback, monitoring platform impact, and iterating improvements.

ACTION PLAN 6:

ASEAN Youth Climate Action Capacity-Building Programme (AYCAP)

Led by:



Dylan Pon

Economics Undergraduate/Founder & Country Director, ASEAN Youth Advocates Network Singapore



Anthony Lee

Eco-lution / People's Youth Association Movement Youth leader

Key Topics:

- **Regional climate capacity building for youth**
- **Online multilingual climate education**
- **ASEAN youth climate leadership**
- **Collaborative knowledge sharing**

Target Audience	Youth aged 18–30 across ASEAN member states interested in climate action (university students, young professionals, community organisers) & Singaporean youth seeking regional perspectives and collaboration opportunities Estimated reach: 100–150 participants for pilot program
Back-ground	ASEAN demonstrates commitment to regional climate cooperation through mechanisms such as the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (Nesadurai, 2020), but youth-focused initiatives remain limited and fragmented. Existing youth forums provide minimal and inconsistent climate content, while national programs lack regional coordination. International and university-based climate education initiatives often lack ASEAN-specific context, local language accessibility, and inclusivity, contributing to equity gaps in climate literacy across the region (UNESCO, 2021).

ACTION PLAN 6:

ASEAN Youth Climate Action Capacity-Building Programme (AYCAP)

Gap Analysis

- **Regional fragmentation:** No cohesive ASEAN-wide youth climate capacity building program; most efforts are country-specific and does not span comprehensively across all ASEAN member states (ASEAN Secretariat, 2021)
- **Access barriers:** Quality climate education in ASEAN remains concentrated within well-resourced institutions and English-dominant environments, limiting access for youth outside formal academic pathways. Many regional climate programs operate primarily in English, with some, such as the ASEAN Young Climate Leaders Programme, explicitly listing English proficiency as an eligibility requirement (ASEAN Foundation, 2024). While English functions as a common working language in regional cooperation, this reliance may privilege urban, tertiary-educated, and English-speaking youth while marginalizing those from rural, lower-income, or non-English-dominant backgrounds. Furthermore, comprehensive climate education resources in major ASEAN languages remain scarce, and existing materials are often fragmented or insufficiently contextualized, constraining meaningful engagement for youth who lack strong English proficiency. These language-mediated barriers reinforce existing educational inequities and contribute to uneven climate literacy and participation across the region (UNESCO, 2021).
- **Content relevance:** Many global climate courses lack ASEAN-specific case studies, regional policy contexts, and culturally grounded perspectives, potentially limiting their applicability to Southeast Asian realities and reducing their effectiveness in equipping ASEAN youth to engage meaningfully with local climate challenges and governance frameworks (UNESCO, 2021).
- **Peer networking:** Opportunities for cross-border ASEAN youth climate collaboration remain limited, as most existing platforms function as short-term conferences or exchanges rather than sustained networks that enable long-term peer learning and joint climate action. While initiatives such as the ASEAN Youth Forum provide periodic spaces for dialogue, they are largely event-based and lack structured mechanisms for continued collaboration or

ACTION PLAN 6:

ASEAN Youth Climate Action Capacity-Building Programme (AYCAP)

Gap Analysis

project follow-through across member states (ASEAN Youth Forum, 2023). Similarly, regional assessments of youth engagement in sustainable development note that youth collaboration in ASEAN remains fragmented and predominantly national in scope, with insufficient regional infrastructure to support continuous cross-border peer networks, particularly in thematic areas such as climate action (UNDP, 2022).

Learnings from COP30

- Adaptation best practices from countries with similar development contexts
- Youth constituency organizing models and advocacy strategies
- Importance of a multilingual, accessible platform for climate learnings across ASEAN
- Country NDC implementation approaches applicable to ASEAN context

Project Overview

Comprehensive 8-week multilingual online capacity-building program combining live workshops, asynchronous learning modules, peer collaboration projects, and expert-led sessions tailored to ASEAN climate contexts. The program will cover climate science fundamentals, regional policy frameworks, sector-specific action pathways, and advocacy skills. Delivered through a hybrid format with recorded content, synchronous sessions across time zones, and collaborative regional projects.

Objectives:

1. Build foundational and advanced multilingual climate knowledge among ASEAN youth with regionally-relevant content
2. Foster cross-border networks and collaboration among ASEAN young climate leaders
3. Develop advocacy and implementation capacity for youth-led climate initiatives across Southeast Asia
4. Create accessible and replicable curriculum resources for sustained regional capacity building

ACTION PLAN 6:

ASEAN Youth Climate Action Capacity-Building Programme (AYCAP)

SMART Goals:

Short-term (Aug 2026)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop comprehensive multilingual curriculum covering 8 thematic modules • Secure partnerships with government agencies and 2 regional organisations as content partners • Recruit 100 participants from a minimum of 6 ASEAN countries • Deliver complete pilot program with 75% completion rate • Produce 10 youth-led regional climate project proposals
Long-term (2030)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale to 300 participants annually • Expand to all 10 ASEAN countries with country focal points and a multilingual network • Achieve formal endorsement or partnership with ASEAN Secretariat • Develop open-access online learning platform with self-paced modules • Launch alumni network leading to 20 implemented cross-border climate projects

Networks/Partners:

Government:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Singapore: NYC, MSE, NCCS, NEA ○ Country environment ministries (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam) ○ International Organisations (ESCAP, YECAP & UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)
Educational:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NUS Centre for Nature-based Climate Solutions ○ Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) Asia Centre ○ Regional universities
Private Sector:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional companies with sustainability commitments ○ Temasek Foundation (potential funding partner)

ACTION PLAN 6:

ASEAN Youth Climate Action Capacity-Building Programme (AYCAP)

Implementation Plan:

Mar 2026 (Pre-launch)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week -4 to -2: Content scoping, partner consultations, identification of open-source materials, translation planning and finalizing grant partners • Week -2 to 0: Content adaptation to ASEAN context
Apr 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week 1-2: Convene advisory committee; finalise curriculum framework • Week 3-4: Initiate government agency partnerships; design partnership MoUs; identify module leads/content experts
May 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week 1-2: Secure government partners; recruit speakers across ASEAN • Week 3-4: Develop application form and selection criteria; create marketing strategy targeting all ASEAN countries; establish social media presence
Jun 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week 1-2: Launch application; conduct webinar series previewing program • Week 2-3: Content development sprint: Create slide decks, reading materials, case studies for first 4 modules • Week 4: Review applications (target: 150+ applicants); select 100 participants, ensuring geographic diversity
Jul 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week 1: Program launch and orientation session; form cross-country peer learning groups • Week 2-3: Module 1 (Climate Science Fundamentals) + Module 2 (ASEAN Policy Landscape) • Week 4: Module 3 (Regional Energy Transition) • Finalise content for remaining modules
Aug 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week 1-2: Module 4 (Sustainable Agriculture & Food Systems) + Module 5 (Climate Finance & Green Economy) • Week 3-4: Module 6 (Adaptation & Resilience Building) • Participants form project teams by theme/country grouping

Sep 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week 1–2: Module 7 (Advocacy, Policy Engagement & Communications) + Module 8 (Cross-border Collaboration & Movement Building) • Week 3: Project development workshops; expert mentoring for regional project proposals • Week 4: Final showcase webinar featuring 10 selected regional projects; graduation ceremony • Program evaluation and feedback
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Intended Outcomes:

1. Knowledge building: 100 ASEAN youth equipped with comprehensive climate knowledge relevant to regional context
2. Regional network: Established community of practice with 100 connected young climate leaders across 6+ countries
3. Project pipeline: 10 cross-border climate collaboration projects developed for potential implementation
4. Resource creation: Comprehensive multilingual open-access curriculum and materials for future programs
5. Policy influence: Youth-generated policy recommendations shared with ASEAN bodies and national governments

Success Indicators

1. Participation metrics: 75% program completion rate; multilingual representation from at least 6 ASEAN countries
2. Engagement quality: Average 70+ participants per live session; 80% satisfaction rating
3. Learning outcomes: 70% of participants demonstrate improved climate knowledge (pre/post assessment)
4. Action translation: 40% of participants initiate or join climate initiatives within 6 months
5. Project quality: 5 regional projects selected for incubation support or funding

ACTION PLAN 6:

ASEAN Youth Climate Action Capacity-Building Programme (AYCAP)

Resources Required

People	Material	Financial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners within the CYC community Program Director Curriculum development Regional Coordinators (6 volunteers, 1 per country): In-kind Expert facilitators/speakers (15 × 2 sessions): In-kind through partnerships Technical support (platform management) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open-access repository for curriculum materials (ASEAN-specific case studies from IPCC, UNEP and more) Learning management platform (Canvas or Google Classroom) Video conferencing (Zoom) Collaboration tools (Slack/Discord, Google Workspace) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project incubation grants (Potentially SG Eco Fund, ASEAN Foundation project grants) Online platform & tools (Zoom Pro, learning management system, collaboration tools) Content development (design, translation, materials) Marketing & outreach (social media, design) Participant support (data stipends for 30



Annex

Reflections & References



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS



Brendan Toh, 25
Founder, YRegen/
Co-Head of Partnerships,
Young Urbanists Singapore

Brendan is a community builder and organiser passionate about the ability of market solutions to accelerate climate action and the just transition.

He was Co-Chair of the inaugural Regen Asia Summit, a regional youth platform convening intergenerational collaboration around regeneration and climate action. Inspired by that experience, Brendan is currently building YRegen, a youth organisation aimed at catalysing planetary health solutions. He also founded NUS Sustainable Investments Society and was selected as a 2024 CEPS Young Thinker under the Climate Change cluster in Brussels.

He holds a BSocSci (Hons) in Political Science from NUS, and is interested in climate finance, governance, and youth mobilisation.

Serving as a Youth Ambassador at the Singapore Pavilion gave me a front-row view of how Singapore is seen, understood, and questioned on the global climate stage. In sharing our work with delegates from different countries, I found myself reflecting more deeply on not just what we are doing, but why — and what kind of future we are trying to build. Those conversations made it clear to me that representation is not just about being present, but about communicating values with clarity, humility, and responsibility.

Co-facilitating and contributing to our youth programmes added another layer to that experience. Seeing young people from different contexts step into shared spaces for dialogue, exchange stories, and imagine solutions together reminded me that youth leadership lives in relationships, in trust, and to not shy away from the deeply personal experience of the climate crisis. Watching ideas form, shift, and take shape across cultures was one of the most affirming parts of my time at COP.

Organising the ASEAN Pavilion youth mixer offered a completely different, but equally meaningful, form of connection. In a casual setting filled with games, food, laughter, and climate “hot takes”, I found myself having some of the most sincere conversations of the entire conference. Speaking with youths from across Southeast Asia and the world showed me how shared our struggles and hopes are, even when our political and cultural contexts differ. It reminded me that collaboration often begins not in formal rooms, but in moments of genuine human connection.

Together, these experiences reshaped how I understand my role as a youth ambassador. It is not only about representing Singapore well but also building bridges between global conversations and local realities, and between what is possible alone and what becomes possible together.



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS



Esther Lee, 29

Senior Consultant, ERM

Esther is a senior sustainability consultant at ERM, supporting organisations across the region on science-aligned decarbonisation, climate risk assessment, greenhouse gas accounting, and sustainability-related disclosures. She has led APAC ESG strategy implementation for a USD 500 billion AUM investment firm, and previously supported green technology companies at Enterprise Singapore. Esther holds certifications from MIT (LCA) and SGS (GHG lead verifier).

Beyond her professional endeavours, she is deeply passionate about biodiversity conservation. She co-authored a sharks and rays research paper at the Singapore Ports, establishing a national baseline for species and trade.

Participating in the panel at the Malaysia Pavilion titled “Climate Security at the Crossroads: Safeguarding Lives, Livelihoods, and Stability in a Warming World” was a powerful reminder that climate risk isn’t just about assets. It affects workers, refugees, fisheries, and communities, and requires international standards to safeguard lives and livelihoods.

Moderated by Dr. Fong (University of Malaya), I joined the panel alongside Dr. Amy Than (University of Malaya), Pilar Pedrinelli (UNHCR), and Emmanuel Escoto (ASTM International).

As a senior consultant from ERM based in Singapore, I shared insights from conducting corporate climate risk and vulnerability assessments for MNCs and SMEs in the region, showing how physical climate risks translate into operational, workforce, and community vulnerabilities. While assessments often quantify financial losses from flooding or supply chain disruptions, the human layer is just as critical. Workers who keep operations running face increasing threats from heat stress and extreme weather risks that, if ignored, undermine both livelihoods and business continuity.

I highlighted how many companies still prioritise asset impacts, and how we need to continuously uplift mindsets toward proactive adaptation. This can be done through clear policies, board oversight, and systems that protect worker health and safety. Even low- or no-CAPEX measures such as heatwave plans, indoor heat sensors, or smart thermostats can make a meaningful difference.

From a Singapore perspective, I shared how regulatory “sticks” such as IFRS S1 and S2 adopted by SGX (as well as Bursa Malaysia and Australia) are beginning to push companies to quantify and qualify climate-related risks. It’s an important first step.

Ultimately, the panel reinforced that a human-centred approach is not just ethical but it is strategic. Protecting people strengthens workforce and community resilience, supports business continuity, and advances a just transition to a climate-safe future.



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS



Isaac Ong Zi En, 21

Programmes Head, Singapore Youth Voices for Biodiversity

Isaac's passions lie mainly in biodiversity, particularly in the resilience of Singapore's coastal habitats amidst urbanisation. He is curious to learn about climate policies, Singapore's position in global climate developments and the potential synergies between biodiversity management and climate adaptation.

He is currently the Head of Programmes in Singapore Youth Voices for Biodiversity, a volunteer group advocating for the mainstreaming of nature in all levels of government discussion.

Going into COP30, I knew intuitively, and from my global policy-inclined peers, that UNFCCC negotiations are mired in lobbied interests and politicking, but it was another to physically be present in various negotiation rooms watching negotiators duke it out over syntax and semantics. It put into perspective the massive challenges in managing bureaucracies as large as the United Nations. There appeared to be a vast rift between outside, where scientists and activists unanimously agree on the gravity of climate catastrophe and the need for timely action, and inside negotiation rooms, where many national ambitions appear not to share the same urgency.

As I attempted to follow negotiations on the Global Goal on Adaptation, I paid close attention to how nature and ecosystems were positioned within these negotiations. There is increasing acknowledgment that forests and marine ecosystems play critical roles in buffering climate impacts, regulating water cycles, and sustaining food security. However, biodiversity is still often framed as a co-benefit rather than a central component of adaptation strategies, undermining long-term resilience and undervaluing our dependencies on nature.

Though Singapore's absolute national emissions are modest compared to larger economies, our emissions per capita remain high, reflecting the carbon-intensive nature of our development model. As a global shipping, aviation, and petrochemicals hub, Singapore is firmly embedded in the fossil economy and global carbon flows.

Pivoting away from this reality raises an existential question for Singapore: how do we reconcile economic competitiveness and energy security with the urgent need for decarbonisation, when the very foundations of our prosperity are tied to carbon-intensive systems? This is a structural and moral question, requiring us to re-examine long-held assumptions about growth, efficiency, and resilience. What will a post-carbon, post-growth world look like, what would Singapore's place be in it, and how can we use our regulatory capacity, financial influence, and scientific expertise to drive decarbonisation beyond our borders?



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS



Oh Shu Xian, 28

Co-Founder,
Magorium Pte. Ltd.

Shu is part of the founding team at Magorium, where she works to decarbonise two legacy industries – waste management and the built environment. Her journey spans some of the most complex and carbon-intensive sectors, giving her a systems-level understanding of what it takes to drive meaningful climate action. Deeply committed to accountability and tangible impact, Shu believes in the power of innovation and collaboration to accelerate the transition toward a circular economy.

*Shu holds certifications in GHG Accounting Lead Verifier (TÜV SÜD) and LCA (A*STAR). Passionate about sharing knowledge and empowering others, she volunteered as a mentor for WWF's #WeGotThis Youth Sustainability Incubator, helping young leaders bring their climate ideas to life.*

Visiting Combu Island was a significant part of my COP30 experience as it exemplified the very reason COP30 was held in Belém. The visit offered a truly rich experience, through the hands-on, experiential components and, most importantly, by hearing directly from people rooted in the region. These conversations provided essential context to the formal COP proceedings, allowing me to connect high-level discussions to the lived realities on the ground.

In their own environment, Enrique, Sâmý, Lana, and Jazz shared openly about their lives and the realities shaping life in the Amazon, Belém, and the wider Brazil. Climate impacts were part of the conversation, but it became clear that the challenges faced by local communities extend far beyond climate-related issues. They spoke about structural, social, and governance factors that influence what communities can realistically pursue in terms of advocacy, resource management, and long-term planning. Hearing these perspectives first-hand, from both local and Indigenous representatives, offered a depth and nuance that rarely surfaces in formal and official settings like negotiations.

These conversations prompted me to reflect on our context back in Singapore, highlighting how approaches to sustainability are shaped not only by environmental pressures but also by political systems, cultural identities, and socio-economic conditions.

Leaving Combu Island and Belém, I came away with a deeper understanding of how varied operating environments shape decisions. This experience reminds me to recognise the constraints, priorities, and trade-offs faced by different stakeholders in global discussions, whether environmental or otherwise, providing a foundation for navigating future work or personal discussions with greater perspective.



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS



Nadhira Fateen Safeel, 22

*Co-Chairperson,
Inter-University Environment Coalition*

Nadhira is a passionate youth advocate for sustainability, inclusion, and social cohesion. As Founder and Chairperson of the SUSS Sustainability Student Committee, she empowers students to take climate action. She also serves as Co-Chairperson of the Inter-University Environmental Coalition (IUEC) and sits on the Sowing Care Together Young Leaders Council, where she promotes migrant inclusion and racial harmony.

Pursuing Human Resource Management with a minor in Sustainable Business, Nadhira brings a people-first, purpose-driven mindset to her work, championing youth-led initiatives that drive real-world environmental and social impact.

COP30 was an experience I could never have had if I had stayed within the familiar four walls of Singapore. Being there placed me in the same space as young people from every corner of the world. People who are championing climate action with courage, creativity, and persistence, often in circumstances far more challenging than my own. Meeting them didn't just inspire me; it shifted my perspective. It made me realise how much potential we have as youth in Singapore, and how often that strength is still under-utilised.

As a youth ambassador, I also had the privilege of sharing our work with those who visited our programmes and stepped into our pavilion. In those conversations, I found myself reflecting on something I had previously taken for granted: in Singapore, young people are given real room to learn, to grow, and to develop their ideas, opportunities that many of my peers from other countries simply don't have access to. That realisation grounded me in gratitude, but it also came with responsibility.

If we are given space, then we must use it well. What stayed with me most was how connection can turn into possibility. After hearing about the passion and initiatives led by youth in Singapore, some delegates expressed genuine interest in collaborating, proof that our voices can travel further than we think, and that our efforts matter beyond our borders.

COP30 helped me see Singapore more clearly: we have gaps to confront, but we also have strengths worth embracing. And as a youth ambassador, I left with a stronger conviction that our role is not just to participate in global conversations but to bring what we learn home, to deepen our impact, and to help build a future that is both ambitious and shared.



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS



Anthony Lee, 19
Eco-lution/ People's Youth Association Movement Youth leader

Anthony is a youth sustainability leader passionate about environmental advocacy among youths. At 16, he launched Eco-lution, a youth-led social initiative championing creative recycling, circular design, and nationwide participation in sustainability. His efforts earned him recognition as a nationally awarded the National Environment Agency's 15th EcoFriend Award, presented by then-Senior Minister of State Dr Amy Khor.

With experience across government, private, and non-profit sectors—including the Ministry of Home Affairs, KPMG, and the People's Association Youth Movement—Anthony focuses on bridging policy, innovation, and community engagement in advancing Singapore's sustainability agenda.

"The work can't stop." Those words that I heard from an ASEAN friend as we walked out of a negotiation session at COP30 stayed with me. COP30 brought me closer to the incredible people driving solutions, building connections, and pursuing climate goals from every corner of the world. It was an experience I could never have had if I had stayed within our little red dot. Being there placed me in the same rooms as people whose stories reflected different paths to climate action, each one shaped by unique challenges, yet all united by the same determination to create change.

Co-leading youth programs at the Singapore Pavilion taught me the power of collective action among young people. At the ASEAN and Singapore Pavilions, I had the privilege to meet passionate and insightful young leaders from every corner of the world. I met Tishiko King, an Indigenous Australian from Masig Island, who described how rising seas had eroded her ancestors' graveyard, forcing her community to recover their bones for reburial. She spoke about watching fish disappear from traditional fishing grounds, losses that drove her to organize Indigenous-led community action and advocate fiercely for island communities threatened by climate change. Her story, and the stories of countless other young advocates, reminded me that climate efforts can be most powerful when sustained with collective action among youths. We draw strength from each other, learn from each other's resilience, and push forward together.

Perhaps one of the most eye-opening experiences was our journey to Combu Island. Engaging with the residents and listening to how floods and droughts have disrupted their livelihoods sat with me. Even still, they do their best, using insects to decompose waste into fertilizer for their crops, for example. This made me reflect on our privilege as youths in Singapore. Unlike many others, we have the opportunity to learn and implement ideas while having access to vital resources. The responsibility, then, rests upon us as Singaporeans to be good stewards of these opportunities. We should innovate boldly, act decisively, and ensure our contributions create ripples that reach far beyond our 735.7 square kilometers of land.



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS

From Belém to Singapore, responsibility for action is shared. Regardless of whether we are residents, community organizers, or students, we can all contribute to turning individual action into collective impact. My once-in-a-lifetime experience at COP30 is not an ending, but a launching point for deeper commitment, bolder action, and stronger connections in the climate work ahead.



Zaheer bin Abdul Malik, 26

Vice-President, NUS Students' Association for Visions of the Earth

Zaheer Malik is an undergraduate at the National University of Singapore, pursuing a degree in Project and Facilities Management with a second major in Sustainable Urban Development. Passionate about sustainability and design safety, he actively engages in research, student leadership, and industry projects.

Zaheer serves as Vice-President of NUS SAVE and is a board member of Al-Mizan Singapore, where he contributes to youth and community initiatives. With a strong interest in policymaking and climate action, he aspires to drive impactful change in Singapore's built environment.

My most meaningful learning experience at Belém came from Combu Island. Stepping into the community felt like entering a living classroom where climate change was visible in everyday life. Residents showed me the rising water marks on their wooden homes. A farmer explained how acai ripens unpredictably. This affects both income and food. Parents shared how sudden floods sometimes prevent teachers from travelling from Belém City to Combu Island. The local community had to adapt to this new routine due to climate change.

The moment that stayed with me most was when Luca, a resident I spoke with, placed his ring in my hand. This ring represents his tribe and how he wanted me to share his story. He said, "Tell your friends in Singapore not to forget about our people." His words made the learning personal. They reminded me that climate change affects vulnerable communities like Luca's family.

This experience taught me that understanding climate issues begins with listening to the people on the ground. Combu Island showed me that climate realities are affecting their livelihoods including food and income. It was a lesson no classroom could have taught me.



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS



Denyse Tan, 25
Assistant Development Partner,
Enterprise Singapore
Founder, Young Urbanists Singapore

Denyse is a community-builder and systems thinker working at the intersection of social innovation, urban policy, and community development.

She is the Founder of Young Urbanists Singapore, advancing youth-led placemaking and inclusive urban futures. At Enterprise Singapore, Denyse oversees the Japan-Singapore relations, exploring how public-private collaboration can accelerate climate and social resilience.

Denyse holds a B.A. (Hons) in Urban Studies and Anthropology from Yale-NUS College and represents a new generation of Singaporean practitioners linking grassroots innovation and institutional change across Asia.

Representing Singapore at COP30 was not a singular act but an ongoing negotiation. In formal spaces, representation takes the shape of national positions, coordinated statements, and prepared remarks. Yet on the ground in Belém, it felt much more like a practice of listening, of translation, of holding space between worlds that rarely meet.

My professional work lives at the intersection of international partnerships and economic strategy. My civic work is rooted in youth organising, third spaces, and community experiments in participation. At COP30 these two trajectories collided. In negotiation rooms, climate appears as abstraction: targets, mechanisms, finance flows. In youth and community spaces, climate is felt through the body: heat stress in homes, displacement anxieties, insecure livelihoods, and the quiet grief of watching familiar landscapes change.

Henri Lefebvre wrote that the right to the city is not simply a right of access but a right to transform urban life itself, to participate in shaping the spaces we inhabit. This insight stayed with me throughout the conference. Cities are where climate commitments either become real or remain distant promises. They are where questions of protection, exposure, and belonging are answered not in policy documents but in the texture of everyday life: who can afford to stay cool, who has access to green space, whose neighbourhoods flood first.

Moving between formal delegation spaces and youth-led civic spaces surfaced for me the many registers of representation. In institutional settings, there is a responsibility to reflect Singapore's positions with clarity, integrity, and constructiveness. In youth and community spaces, there is an equally important responsibility to stay grounded in lived experience – the uncertainties young people face around climate risk, economic security, caregiving, housing, and long-term climate resilience. The challenge is not to choose one role over the other, but to learn how to translate between them with care.



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS

At the same time, I did not move through COP30 from a single vantage point. I carried with me experiences shaped by my professional role, my youth work, and the everyday realities that have formed how I see cities, care, and climate risk. These overlapping positions shaped what I noticed, how I listened, and the kinds of questions that stayed with me after each conversation. Representation, I came to realise, is never singular. It is always filtered through the many positions one inhabits across different spaces, and through the responsibilities that come with moving between them.

What stayed with me most were the voices of young people from frontline communities, from the Global South, from cities already living with what others still call future risk. They did not speak in abstractions. They spoke about flooded streets and overheated classrooms, about disappearing public spaces and the weight of being asked to be hopeful when hope feels like a luxury.

Arundhati Roy once wrote: another world is not only possible, she is on her way. On a quiet day, I can hear her breathing. In Belém, that other world felt close. Fragile, contested, but present in the rooms where young people gathered to imagine something different.

For me, carrying Singapore to COP30 was not about speaking as a singular voice. It was about holding contradictions with care: urgency and governance, innovation and inequality, national strategy and neighbourhood life. Representation, in this sense, is not a title to wear but a responsibility to keep negotiating, a practice of translation that never quite settles. The urgency I felt in Belém was unmistakable, an astute reminder that the window for meaningful action is not infinite, and that what we choose to prioritise now will shape whose futures remain possible. Even amid the complexities and contradictions, COP30 reminded me that when people continue to meet each other with openness, care, and a willingness to listen *across* difference, the work of shaping more just and climate-resilient futures remains not only possible, but already quietly underway.



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS



Riddhi Mehta, 27

APAC Sustainability and
Environment PMO, Airbus

Riddhi is a sustainability professional driving corporate–community climate action collaboration across the Asia-Pacific. Her experience spans sustainability consulting for SMEs, developing ESG technology platforms, and supporting circular economy initiatives such as Repair Kopitiam. At Airbus, she leads regional initiatives spanning decarbonisation, employee engagement, and impact-driven community projects.

Holding a B.A. in Anthropology, Political Science, and Sustainability and an MSc in Environmental Management and Development from the Australian National University, Riddhi represents a growing wave of sustainability practitioners bridging business, education, and community action to build a more just, inclusive, and resilient path to net zero.

Attending COP30 as a Singapore Youth Delegate made climate governance tangible in a way that reading policy texts or working in sustainability never fully could. Sitting in negotiation rooms and observing the UNFCCC process unfold in real time offered a front-row view of how climate geopolitics actually works.

Language and definitions were not abstract technicalities but real points of contention, shaping obligations, finance flows, and accountability. Being present in those rooms, I was constantly aware of the privilege of access and the responsibility that comes with witnessing how decisions affecting billions are made.

Beyond the negotiations, moving through the country and organisational pavilions was a singular experience in itself. The sheer breadth of topics being discussed, from adaptation indicators and finance to carbon markets and community resilience, underscored just how complex and interconnected the climate challenge has become. Seeing the Singapore Pavilion stand out as a space focused on implementation and practical pathways, and watching other delegates express genuine interest in Singapore's approach, reinforced how our country is often perceived. Not because of our size, but because of credibility. Climate politics felt real in a way that news headlines and post-COP summaries never quite capture.

One of the clearest lessons from COP30 was the tension between climate science and climate politics. Every science-focused session I attended was confronting. The evidence around tipping points, planetary boundaries, and accelerating impacts left little room for doubt about the urgency of action. Yet moving between these sessions and the negotiations revealed a persistent gap between what science demands and what politics is currently able or willing to deliver. That gap became even more evident as the conference drew to a close and the final text emerged. COP matters deeply, but it also has limits. It cannot, on its own, deliver the scale of change required. States, markets, and the private sector must carry far more responsibility outside these annual negotiations.



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS

Adaptation and mitigation emerged as deeply intertwined rather than competing priorities. Adaptation discussions, particularly around finance and indicators, carried a sense of urgency that felt long overdue. At the same time, COP30 made clear how difficult it remains to sustain focus on mitigation and the transition away from fossil fuels, even as science continues to sound the alarm. The absence of explicit fossil fuel language in the final outcome was telling. It reinforced for me that progress cannot afford to stall on either front. Adaptation protects lives and livelihoods today, but mitigation determines whether future risks remain manageable at all.

This reality became emotionally real during our visit to Combu Island. From the boat ride to meeting residents on the island, the experience grounded high-level discussions in lived reality. Watching açáí being harvested and processed in front of us, hearing Samy speak as a young person from Belém about the challenges her community faces, and seeing how deeply people are connected to their land made a lasting impression. It stood in stark contrast to Singapore's distance from food production and natural systems. It was a reminder that climate impacts are inseparable from livelihoods, culture, and identity, and that these impacts are unevenly distributed.

Sharing Singapore's story across platforms was another defining part of this experience. Through an interview with CNA and contributions to The Straits Times, I became acutely aware of how climate narratives are shaped for public understanding. Translating the complexity of COP into something meaningful for audiences back home required constant calibration. How do you convey urgency without slipping into doom? How do you keep nuance without losing clarity? What I wanted Singaporeans to take away was that climate change is not a single-issue problem. It sits at the intersection of people, policy, and the private sector, and progress depends on all 3 moving together.

COP30 also reshaped how I see Singapore's role in the global climate space. As a small state, our influence does not come from scale, but from our ability to translate ambition into credible systems. Singapore's strength lies in pragmatism. We are a hub that convenes, an implementer that tests ideas, and a regional actor that understands Southeast Asia's constraints and opportunities. That positioning carries responsibility, particularly in ensuring that policy, finance, and corporate action align with real-world outcomes beyond our borders.

Some of the most meaningful conversations I had did not take place in formal rooms. They happened in corridors and informal exchanges with delegates from very different backgrounds, many of whom faced significant barriers just to be present at COP. These interactions reinforced for me that youth participation is not only about representation. It is about listening, translating, and sustaining engagement long after the conference ends.

COP30 made me realise that witnessing is not enough. Being present comes with an obligation to act. For me, that responsibility now lies in creating spaces back in Singapore where global climate processes can be better understood, and where more people can engage meaningfully with the issues at stake. Sharing Singapore's story is not about presenting a finished model. It is about contributing honestly, thoughtfully, and persistently to a global effort that is still very much in progress.



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS



Dylan Pon, 22

Economics Undergraduate/ Founder & Country Director, ASEAN Youth Advocates Network Singapore

Dylan is a regional youth leader and policy advocate in Southeast Asia, focusing on governance, sustainability, and youth empowerment.

As founding Country Director of the ASEAN Youth Advocates Network in Singapore, he promotes youth participation in regional cooperation, civic engagement, and climate action. He represented Singapore in developing the ASEAN Children & Youth Declaration on Climate Action for AMME-18 in Langkawi and serves as an ASEAN-Korea Youth Ambassador, World Food Forum Youth Representative (APAC), and World Cities Summit Young Leader, fostering intergenerational dialogue and cross-sector collaboration.

Dylan is pursuing a B.A. in Economics and Political Science and champions youth leadership as essential for building just and sustainable futures in the region.

Stepping into COP30 to represent Singapore as a Youth Delegate has been profoundly fulfilling. I found myself in negotiation rooms where our future was being contested one word at a time. Being present in those spaces made me confront how decisions affecting billions actually take shape: through deliberate, often painstakingly slow exchanges that stretch everyone's patience and conviction. Multilateral climate governance can feel abstract from a distance, but sitting at the table while countries navigate competing imperatives and existential vulnerabilities makes the stakes impossibly concrete.

What stayed with me was the particular weight of carrying voices across both national and generational lines. I was there representing young Singaporeans who will inherit the material consequences of whatever gets decided in these rooms. Even as an observer for much of the process, the responsibility of being present felt significant. I watched how countries navigate their red lines, how language gets contested, and how coalitions shift based on what can or cannot be compromised. The gap between what science demands and what negotiations deliver remains persistently wide. Witnessing that tension up close meant watching negotiators spend twenty minutes deciding between "take into account" and "fully consider" on recipient country circumstances. To anyone outside that room, both phrases meant the same thing. Inside, they represented the difference between billions in climate finance obligations.

One of the most challenging aspects has been figuring out how to articulate Singapore's climate narrative across vastly different platforms and audiences. Our role there was simultaneously as stakeholders in the negotiations and translators of these processes for our generation and the broader public. How do we make dense negotiating texts resonate with people back home? How do we help someone understand why adaptation finance or Article 6 mechanisms matter?



DELEGATE REFLECTIONS

Speaking with our counterparts and at various pavilions, I found myself telling Singapore's story of innovating toward resilience repeatedly, each time calibrating what would land. We're a city-state where 30% of our land sits less than 5 metres above sea level, with no hinterland to retreat to, no natural resources to fall back on. Yet we're building climate resilience anyway. I described floating solar farms born from land scarcity, coastal protection efforts treating rising seas as immediate engineering challenges, how our Green Plan isn't just aspirational language but backed by concrete policies and implementation timelines. What seemed to resonate wasn't perfection but pragmatism. We're a small country trying hard to get this right, learning as we go. That honestly seemed to cut through the usual COP rhetoric more than any polished talking point.

What I didn't expect coming in was how much the people would impact this experience. Not the keynote speakers or heads of delegations, but the other young people I met through YOUNGO coordination meetings, our youth programmes and impromptu strategy sessions trying to decode what just happened in negotiations. The conversations I'll remember most didn't happen in plenary halls. They happened along corridors, over coffee and pistachio ice cream, during the collaborative problem-solving that characterises the most productive aspects of the COP processes. Watching how coalition building occurs across traditional blocs, how scientific evidence interfaces with political economy considerations, taught me more than any formal session could.

Conversations with delegates from climate-vulnerable nations offered sobering perspectives on existential threats. Engagements with counterparts from major emerging economies illuminated the development-climate nexus in contexts markedly different from Singapore's. This experience has crystallised several insights that will inform my continued engagement with climate policy and youth advocacy. The value of youth participation lies not merely in representing generational interests, but in contributing analytical rigour and innovative perspectives to complex policy challenges.

Our work now is translating these insights beyond the conference. Bringing global perspectives home to enrich domestic climate conversations. Understanding that Singapore's story is one thread of a much larger tapestry of how societies respond to existential challenges. We ought to translate this experience into sustained engagement with domestic policy processes and the ongoing work of building climate resilience at every scale.



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