Community Integration: List of Problem Statements (as of 1 May 2020)

- The table provides a list of problem statements proposed by Community Partners (CP) in the area of Community Integration.
- Attend the CP information sessions scheduled on 4, 5 and 6 May 2020 (Monday-Wednesday) via Zoom to engage the partner(s) directly to find out more.
- If you are interested in a particular project, do approach the CP after the CP information session, and share specifically on how you can contribute.

Category: Community Integration

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project No.</th>
<th>Problem Statement</th>
<th>Zoom timeslot</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SMART Cities Network</td>
<td>4 May: 10.00am-11.00am Zoom</td>
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<td>The ASEAN Smart Cities Network was formed with 26 pioneering cities from the ASEAN Member States with three strategic outcomes, namely: High Quality of Life, Competitive Economy and Sustainable Environment. With COVID-19, ASEAN countries face challenges ranging from virus containment, contact tracing, stress on healthcare systems, job losses, business survival and so forth. How can we help smart cities in ASEAN tackle these challenges with innovative solutions?</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Brands for Good</td>
<td>4 May: 11.30am-12.30pm Zoom</td>
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<td>The ASEAN Responsible And Inclusive Business Alliance (ARIBA) comprises of large and small enterprises, social enterprises and start-ups within ASEAN. The alliance serve to exchange ideas, best practices and collaborate on initiatives to promote sustainable, inclusive and responsible business practices. How can we raise awareness of this community, build and sustain it?</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>World Toilet Organisation (WTO)</td>
<td>4 May: 1.00pm-2.00pm Zoom</td>
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<td>With COVID-19, there is now a pressing need to enhance and broaden the ASEAN Public Toilet Standard to ensure safer community health. This will help save millions of lives in 193 UN member states.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>The World Toilet College in Aurangabad, India has trained and placed 5,000 casual workers into professional cleaners. WTO hopes to develop similar curriculum for Singapore’s cleaners to increase their wage and provide better job stability. In view of COVID-19, there has been greater awareness of the importance of toilet hygiene and pathogen transmission paths. WTO also intends to replicate this curriculum in China. This will cut down on disease transmission and save lives.</td>
<td>4 May: 2.30pm-3.30pm Zoom</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Relief Singapore (RSG)</td>
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Rohingya were rendered stateless in 1982 as a result of a citizenship law passed by the military junta then. The Muslim-Buddhist divide in Rakhine could be traced back to the Second World War, when Muslims and Rakhine Buddhists were on opposing sides in the fight between the Japanese invaders and allied forces. Post-1962 military oppression then forcibly displaced Rohingya into neighbouring Bangladesh in 1978, 1991-92, and 2012-16. The most significant exodus yet took place in 2017, creating the world’s largest refugee camp near the town of Cox’s Bazar.

The international community advocates for the voluntary, safe, and dignified repatriation of the Rohingya back to Myanmar. Like many NGOs providing humanitarian assistance for the Rohingya, Relief Singapore (RSG) believes that overall ground conditions in Rakhine need to be conducive for repatriation to be successful; intercommunal tension still exists between remaining Rohingya in Rakhine and their Buddhist neighbours, to say the least. The key problem thus is reintegration. What needs to happen for both Rohingya and Rakhine Buddhists to live harmoniously together? What pathways and milestones would contribute to a peaceful Rakhine? Are there roles for regional blocs, the international community, and even civil society to play in this crisis? This project seeks to provide perspectives on such issues in the form of a research paper. It is also possible to expand the project scope by incorporating the paper into the framework of a conference RSG is planning to organise later in the year.

6  Singapore International Chamber of Commerce

Not many companies in Singapore seem to adopt inclusive hiring practices such as giving equal employment opportunities to older workers, people with disabilities and special needs. Even for companies that do, there is a need to promote an inclusive culture within the organization and equip managers with the relevant skill sets to enable them to manage a diverse team from varied backgrounds in terms of nationality, ethnicity, age, gender and abilities. This project seeks to examine the mindsets of employers and employees, identify gaps and best practices.

7  NOST

NOST is a lounge wear small business that would like to explore creating a platform to connect seamstresses, fashion apparel and accessories businesses. This will reduce outsourcing to overseas markets and provide income to independent local seamstresses with lower socio-economic status who need job flexibility.

8  Canact Pte Ltd

Urgent transformation of business capability and building new capacity for growth in the post COVID-19 economic landscape will be critical to create new jobs in the immediate future. This project seeks to implement business transformation in a traditional SME through adoption of digitalisation, Internet of Things (IoT) and building new e-learning capability to tap into the larger global online market.
Climate change poses a significant threat to the global economy. Companies, regulators and governments are looking into measures to mitigate this impact on businesses. In Singapore, there is currently a lack of awareness amongst business entities on carbon care issues. What can we do to raise the awareness and educate the business community to adopt sustainable practices to protect the earth?

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<th>10</th>
<th>PM Haze</th>
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<td>Climate conditions, agricultural development, supply chain business practices, and consumer patterns are all factors in causing transboundary haze. PM Haze believes that creating a holistic solution that both consumers and businesses can adopt is essential to solving the problem. Palm oil is often blamed for fires and deforestation in our region. However, it is the most efficient oil crop currently and found in many daily edible and non-edible products. PM Haze targets the agricultural practices instead of the commodity itself. The project aims to create a positive feedback loop through promoting consumption and production of sustainable palm oil to achieve economic of scale, thus driving down cost and preventing future occurrences of transboundary haze.</td>
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| 5 May: 2.30pm-3.30pm | Zoom |

### Inclusive Community

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<th>11</th>
<th>Learning Sprouts</th>
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<td>There is a lack of access to quality and inclusive student care services, particularly for children from challenged backgrounds and students with special needs. The Centre aims to provide an inclusive environment to foster social inclusion. The project is to re-design the centre operations to be inclusive and create a more sustainable working model to scale locally or overseas.</td>
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| 5 May: 4.00pm-5.00pm | Zoom |

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<th>12</th>
<th>Will &amp; Well</th>
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<td>The design of the current set of apparel worn by patients in Hospital wards poses certain difficulties and inconvenience to patients in their daily needs. For example, patients with reduced hand dexterity find it hard to tie the pants’ drawstrings and button up their tops. The conventional shirt-top design also makes it difficult for nurses to dress bed-bound patients, resulting in them having to turn and shift the patients a lot. Such issues seem minor but actually affects the patient’s self-confidence and dignity. The project will research and understand user needs to design patient apparel which empowers patients, and improve their experience during their ward stay.</td>
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| 6 May: 10.00am-11.00am | Zoom |

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<th>13</th>
<th>Brahm Centre</th>
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| The Centre:  
  - offers many science-based mindfulness and wellness programmes to promote active ageing, reduce stress and enhance well-being.  
  - has a care management team that is complemented by trained volunteers.  
  - provides support to vulnerable elderly and individuals with mental health conditions in the form of case management and befriending services. |

| 6 May: 11.30am-12.30pm | Zoom |
The Centre is looking to embark on a project which allows for 360-degree view of each individual’s interaction with the Centre using Salesforce platform. Adopting cloud computing and integration platform such as Integration Platform As A Service (iPaaS) solutions will allow the Centre to enhance process efficiencies and deploy solutions that serve clients, volunteers and course participants more effectively. This involves analysis of research data gathered from mindfulness course participants to gain insights into how can the Centre better engage the community to meet their needs.

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Society for Continence Singapore</td>
<td>There is a prevailing stigma that incontinence is shameful to the individual and his/her caregivers. These people should be avoided as they are considered “dirty”. This stigma associated with incontinence can be removed through greater public awareness and understanding of the condition. By removing the stigma associated with incontinence, the Society hopes that those suffering from incontinence will come forward for treatment. The public will also become more empathetic towards sufferers and their caregivers.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>BOP Hub</td>
<td>In the aftermath of COVID-19, there will be massive unemployment. There is a need to develop job creation programmes to train and place as many people as possible. The BOP Hub’s mission is to end poverty with decent jobs and provide quality life. How can we create new generation of jobs creators instead of job seekers for people at the bottom of the pyramid?</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Beyond Social Services</td>
<td>Low-income families are struggling with debts (e.g. housing, student loans, medical bills) to pay. This may affect their agency and autonomy. What does this relationship between debt and agency mean for structural social concerns such as the subsistence and social mobility of low-income holders in Singapore?</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Despite the purported flexibility and freedom of working in the gig economy, low-income gig workers such as food delivery personnel and private hire car drivers lament long working hours, precarious income and the absence of employment benefits. What are the most significant labour concerns of low-income gig workers in Singapore? How are these concerns gendered? How do we address these concerns?</td>
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<td>Despite the high living standard and affluence in Singapore, some families continue to struggle with food insecurity. How is food insecurity connected to livelihood strategies, work-care conflicts and income levels? What does the proliferation of food charities indicate about food insecurity in Singapore and what are our shared responsibilities in tackling food insecurity?</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Women from financially challenged families sometimes find it difficult to take on job opportunities due to their care-giving responsibilities at home. However, they are driven to generate alternative sources of income to fend for their needs.</td>
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families leveraging on their skill-sets in baking, sewing, cooking etc. How can we equip these women with entrepreneurial and other relevant skills to enable them to set up home-based business?

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<th>NKF</th>
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<td>Prevention is always better than treatment. When an individual’s kidney fail to function to a certain level, he/she needs to be on life-long dialysis treatment. It is worse than cancer as there is no light at the end of the tunnel except for a kidney transplantation that has an average waiting time of seven years. It would also mean a big change needed to the patient’s lifestyle, financial position, employment, etc. In the past, the challenges to outreach were literacy and reach. Today, Singapore has one of the world’s highest literacy rate and high penetration rate of communication tools e.g. smartphones, laptops, smart tv, etc. With the overwhelming information and stressful lifestyle, how do we reach out to the general public effectively so that they will embrace the importance and urgency to make behavioural changes in pursuit of kidney health?</td>
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<td>Key drivers to kidney failure are diabetes and hypertension. Diabetes is the number one cause of kidney failure in Singapore, accounting for 67% of new cases. There are 400,000 people with diabetes in Singapore, while 1 in 4 Singaporean adults suffer from hypertension (high blood pressure). Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) means that your kidneys have been irreversibly damaged and the extent of the damage will only increase over time. There are five stages of CKD. CKD stage 5 refers to End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD), also known as kidney failure and dialysis treatment is needed. How can we reach out to CKD patients so that they can recognise the consequences and urgency to take active steps to delay the start of dialysis treatment?</td>
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<td>Increasingly, more people will have to live with at least one chronic illness, like End Stage Renal Failure, in their lifetime. As medicine advances, many patients may choose not take an active and engaged approach to managing their own chronic illnesses. They believe that it is the responsibility of physicians or the health care service providers to treat and provide the best care to the them. How do we positively affect patients and their family members with chronic illnesses like ESRD to become partners of health care services instead of merely service users? What needs to change both at patient and family member front as well as at the health care services front?</td>
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