ABSTRACT

Urban agriculture is the focus of many fields of global interests today. With the world population expected to hit a staggering 8.3 billion by 2025, two-thirds of this figure will all live in cities alone. This means that food production must increase at the same rate just to keep pace. However, with rapid urbanization, more land previously devoted to agriculture is being cleared for development. Food security and urbanization issues are thus two of the greatest obstacles facing the world. Likewise, as Singapore’s population demographic approaches that of developed cities, these issues are beginning to surface in our system. As such, urban agriculture is significant for its role in addressing some of these problems.

The paper’s focus is thus on the significance of urban agriculture and its potential in Singapore. The subject is approached, as an exploratory process of the benefits, constraints and problems inherent with urban agriculture, as well as a comparison and evaluation of how these are applicable in Singapore’s context. The scope of the study, with regards to urban agriculture’s potential in Singapore, focused in greater detail, specifically, on horticulture and fishery as they are more viable and developed to a larger extent here.

Through the course of the argument, the paper found that urban agriculture, in fact, plays a very large role in addressing many of the common problems faced by countries worldwide. It also contributed, to a certain extent, some problems of its own due to poor implementation and organization. However, the conclusions of the study revealed urban agriculture as a whole concept, has great potential in being implemented on a wide-scale basis, nation-wide, in Singapore.

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