

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Singapore is a unitary republic **without elected subnational governments**. There are however five community development councils (CDCs) which provide local administration. Each is governed by a board of between 12 and 20 members, including a mayor.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Singapore adopted a whole-of-government approach to develop and implement integrated and sustainable policies as part of its **Sustainable Singapore Blueprint 2015**.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The **Inter-Ministry Committee on SDGs (IMC-SDGs)** was established in 2018 for the VNR and thereafter, to take stock of SDG implementation over the longer term. It is co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **Inter-Ministry Committee on SDGs (IMC-SDGs)** oversaw the interagency process for the 2018 VNR. Groups of agencies were assigned to work on each of the 17 SDG reviews, in accordance with the areas under their purview.

1.3 MONITORING

No reference.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

No reference.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

Not applicable.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There is only one reference to community development councils in the 2018 VNR, regarding women participation in political leadership positions (see below).

1. See: https://www.clgf.org.uk/default/assets/File/Country_profiles/Singapore.pdf

2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19439Singapores_Voluntary_National_Review_Report_v2.pdf (2018)

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

No reference.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: Singapore is a city-state with limited land and high urban density. These unique circumstances demand a prudent and strategic use of the land to ensure that the country develops sustainably in light of the increasing population and economic growth. It has therefore consistently drawn upon two key principles: sound and dynamic urban governance, combined with integrated long-term planning to ensure sufficient land for sustainable growth and a convenient and high-quality living environment for Singaporeans.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Out of the five mayors chairing the community development councils, two are women.

3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

4. SDG INDICATORS³

| | | |
|---|-------|-----------------------|
| 5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments | | - |
| 6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) | Urban | 100 (2020) |
| | Rural | - |
| 6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | Urban | 100 (2020) |
| | Rural | - |
| 11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%) | | - |
| 11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%) | | 100 (2012, Singapore) |
| 11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted) | | 17.2 (2016) |
| 11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%) | | - |

3. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/sgp>