Singapore’s Urban Planning Experience
Pursuing Harmonious and Sustainable Development

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The Challenges of a City-State

716 km² land area

5.3 mil population

Limited natural resources
Singapore 1960s
1.6mil population, ~580 sq km
GDP: US$1,000/cap
Singapore Today
5.4mil population, ~720 sq km
GDP: US$50,000/cap
Singapore’s Approach: Harmonious & Sustainable Development

Integrated Long Term Land Use Planning

Economic & Environmental Sustainability

Community Ownership
Integrated Long Term Planning
Concept Plan 2011
CONSERVING NATURE

Despite the republic's urbanised setting, nature continues to enjoy a boasted niche in Singapore with tracts of primary and secondary rainforests in Bukit Timah and Central Catchment Nature Reserves, mangroves and mudflats in Singapore Island and Pulau Ubin, and rocky shore habitats in the Labrador Nature Reserve. Other areas of rich biodiversity, such as the steep terrain, Bukit Timah Forest Park, and Sisters Islands Marine Park, also have diverse habitats for plants and animals.

A HEALTHY LIVING ENVIRONMENT

A country's sustainability does not depend only on what it has — it depends also on what it does not. Infectious diseases, unsanitary food and poor hygiene are what it can well do without. In this regard, Singapore spends an enormous amount of dollars ensuring health and safety of its residents. Through our public health efforts, we have made Singapore clean and healthy, and have plans in place to ensure that this pristine image is maintained for years to come.

GREEN AND BLUE PLAN

It's hard to imagine Singapore as a land of rice paddies and plants and flowers. Yet not too long ago, the signs were pointing that was the amount of waste being disposed had jumped six-fold over 30 years — from 1,100 tons a day in 1990 to 6,300 tons a day in 2000. At this rate,

REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE

REUSE always comes first, followed by recycling and finally disposal. That's why we've begun to change. Between 2001 and 2009, Singapore saved a staggering 33,800 tons of waste.

CLEAN WATER ON TAP

Singapore currently consumes 1.4 million cubic meters of water a day — not a insignificant volume for a notion of just over 4 million people. As the population grows, the challenge will be to ensure the sustainability of clean water supply. Diversification of our water supply sources, conservation of water and getting the community to value our water resources have been pursued as the means to achieving sustainability.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

As a world city-state, Singapore has always not only claimed its own space, but has also sought to share that space with the world. This has been particularly true in the area of green and sustainable development. Singapore has been actively involved in international conventions and agreements to promote sustainable development, and has been a signatory to several international agreements.
More can still be done to make use of underground spaces: Minister Khaw

An underground linkway between Orchard Central and The Centrepoint. There is still scope to do much more in terms of making use of underground spaces in Singapore. - ST FILE PHOTO: DESMOND LIM

Govt mulling large-scale underground developments

Govt considering underground masterplan: Khaw
Economic & Environmental Sustainability
On June 16, 1963, former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew started the islandwide tree-planting campaign.

On June 16, 2013, former Prime Minister Lee continued an unbroken 50-year tradition.
City in a Garden

The green cover in Singapore grew from 35% to almost 50%
Gardens by the Bay
The green cover in Singapore grew from 35% to almost 50%.
ABC Waters Programme
Community Ownership
Racial & Religious Harmony and Social Integration
1 - 5 June 2014
Sands Expo & Convention Centre, Singapore

Organisers:
An Endearing Home, A Distinctive Global City

Thank You