

Section 1. Enabling Environment	Score	
<p><b>1.1 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at the national level?</b></p>	<p>a) National water resources <b>policy</b>, or similar</p>	<p>Very high (100). &lt;UN's Definition: Objectives consistently achieved, and <b>periodically reviewed and revised</b>&gt;.</p> <p><u>Justification/ evidence:</u> PUB, Singapore's National Water Agency, has clear water resources policies safeguarding water supply, sewerage and drainage. PUB manages water as an integrated loop, and has been doing so since 2001, when water supply, sewerage and drainage were integrated under the management of one agency and under one Minister. Water resources policies are reviewed and revised to ensure that they are updated to meet Singapore's future water supply and demand projections.</p>
	<p>b) National <b>water resources law(s)</b></p>	<p>Very high (100). &lt;UN's definition: <b>All</b> laws are <b>enforced</b> across the country, and <b>all people and organizations</b> are <b>held accountable</b>.&gt;</p> <p><u>Justification/ evidence:</u> Key regulations on water resources management include the Public Utilities Act and the Sewerage and Drainage Act are in place and enforced by PUB. Environmental pollution laws are in place and enforced by the National Environment Agency.</p>
	<p>c) National <b>integrated water resources</b></p>	<p>Very high (100). &lt;UN's definition: Objectives consistently achieved,</p>

	management (IWRM) plans, or similar	and periodically reviewed and revised.>  <u>Justification/ evidence:</u> PUB, Singapore's National Water Agency, plans long-term and publishes a masterplan that sets out the water strategies for the next 50 years. This masterplan is reviewed once every 3 years.
1.2 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels?	a) Sub-national <sup>[1]</sup> water resources policies or similar	N/A <u>Justification/ evidence:</u> This is not applicable in Singapore's context.
	b) Basin/aquifer management plans <sup>[2]</sup> or similar, based on IWRM	N/A <u>Justification/ evidence:</u> This is not applicable in Singapore's context.
	c) Arrangements for transboundary water management in most important basins / aquifers <sup>[3]</sup>	N/A <u>Justification/ evidence:</u> This is not applicable in Singapore's context.
	d) FEDERAL COUNTRIES ONLY: Provincial/state water resources laws.	-
Average 'Enabling Environment' score		100
<b>Section 2: Institutions and Participation</b>		
2.1 What is the status of institutions for IWRM implementation at the national level?	a) National government authorities' <sup>[4]</sup> capacity <sup>[5]</sup> for leading implementation of national IWRM plans or similar	Very high (100). <UN's definition: Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead <b>periodic IWRM plan revision.</b> >  <u>Justification/evidence:</u> PUB manages Singapore's water supply, water catchment and used water in an integrated way. Singapore's first water masterplan was formulated in 1972. Today, the 50-year water master plan outlines the water strategy on water self-sufficiency. It identifies the land and sites needed for all water plants and

		<p>networks, and incorporates other agencies plans (e.g. population growth and economic development plans) so that we build ahead of demand, create robustness of infrastructure to meet contingency scenarios and climate change, and manage cost and resources in meeting future challenges.</p>
	<p><b>b) Coordination between national government authorities representing different sectors<sup>[6]</sup> on water resources, policy, planning and management</b></p>	<p>Very high (100). &lt;UN's definition: <b>Co-decisions and co-production: Shared power between different sectors on joint policy, planning and management activities.</b>&gt;</p> <p><u>Justification/evidence:</u> Singapore's water master plan is developed by PUB with input from other relevant agencies, such as the urban planning authority, the economic development authority, and the land authority. There is close coordination between different government authorities.</p>
	<p><b>c) Public participation in water resources, policy, planning and management<sup>[7]</sup> at national level.</b></p>	<p>Very high (100). &lt;UN's definition: <b>Representation: Formal representation of stakeholders in government processes contributing to decision making on important issues and activities, as appropriate.</b>&gt;</p> <p><u>Justification/evidence:</u> There are consultations with stakeholders such as water end-users, academia, citizens in policy, planning and management processes, e.g. consultation session to seek views on</p>

	improving the water demand management framework.
d) <b>Business<sup>[8]</sup> participation</b> in water resources development, management and use at national level.	<p>Very high (100). &lt;UN's definition: <b>Effective private sector involvement established</b> for water resources development, management and use activities.&gt;</p> <p><u>Justification/evidence:</u> PUB embraces PPP for selected water infrastructure projects. This allows private sector innovation to be incorporated into projects for best value to PUB. PUB also develops a strong water ecosystem comprising 180 companies in Singapore to support PUB in delivering its services.</p>
e) <b>Gender-specific objectives</b> for water resources management at national level. <sup>[9]</sup>	<p>N/A</p> <p><u>Justification/evidence:</u> Parties are given equal opportunities, regardless of gender.</p>
f) <b>Developing IWRM capacity<sup>[10]</sup></b> at the national level	<p>Very high (100). &lt;UN's definition: <b>Long-term</b> capacity development initiatives are being implemented with <b>highly effective outcomes</b>, and geographic and stakeholder <b>coverage is excellent.</b>&gt;</p> <p><u>Justification/evidence:</u> The Singapore Water Academy was set up in 2016 to develop the competencies of PUB engineers and water industry professionals. At the same time, there are also other intervention measures at</p>

		other levels, such as through water conservation programmes in schools, and scholarships to develop capacity for innovation and enhance our water management capabilities.
<b>2.2 What is the status of institutions for IWRM implementation at other levels?</b>	a) <b>Basin/aquifer level</b> <sup>[11]</sup> <b>organizations</b> <sup>[12]</sup> for <b>leading implementation</b> of IWRM plans or similar.	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Not applicable in Singapore's context.
	b) <b>Public participation</b> <sup>[13]</sup> in water resources, policy, planning and management at the <b>local level</b> <sup>[14]</sup>	Very high (100). <UN's definition: <b>Representation:</b> Formal representation of stakeholders on local authority processes contributing to decision-making on important local issues and activities, as appropriate.>  <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Similar to 2.1c, i.e. There are consultations with stakeholders such as water end-users, academia, citizens in policy, planning and management processes, e.g. consultation session to seek views on improving the water demand management framework.
	c) <b>Gender-specific objectives</b> at <b>sub-national levels</b> <sup>[15]</sup>	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Similar to 2.1e, i.e. Parties in general are given equal opportunities, regardless of gender.
	d) <b>Gender-specific objectives and plans</b> at <b>transboundary level</b> <sup>[16]</sup>	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Similar to 2.1e, i.e. Parties in general are given equal opportunities, regardless of gender.
	e) <b>Organizational framework for transboundary water management</b> for most important basins / aquifers <sup>[17]</sup>	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Not applicable in Singapore's context.

	f) FEDERAL COUNTRIES ONLY: <b>Provincial / State authorities</b> responsible for water resources management	-
Average 'Institutions and Participation' score		100
<b>Section 3: Management Instruments</b>		
<b>3.1 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at the national level?</b>	a) <b>National monitoring of water availability</b> <sup>[18]</sup> (includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country).	Very high (100). <UN's definition: <b>Long-term national monitoring is carried out with excellent coverage and excellent use by stakeholders.</b> >  <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Consistent monitoring of water supply and demand at national level.
	b) <b>Sustainable and efficient water use management</b> <sup>[19]</sup> from the national level, (includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country).	Very high (100). <UN's definition: Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with <b>excellent coverage</b> across different water users and the country, and are <b>highly effective.</b> >  <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Water demand across sectors is monitored. Multi-prong approach to manage water demand of both households and industries.
	c) <b>Pollution control</b> <sup>[20]</sup> from the national level	100  The Pollution Control Department (PCD) of the National Environment Agency (NEA) regulates water pollution and monitors water quality in Singapore. Discharge of trade effluent into watercourse is regulated under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and the Environmental Protection and Management (Trade Effluent) Regulations, which is administered by PCD.  PUB ensures that all wastewater in Singapore is collected and treated at wastewater treatment plants to internationally recognised discharge standards. This helps to protect our water

		catchments, safeguard public health and protect our precious water resources.
		<Would require NEA's inputs>
	d) <b>Management of water-related ecosystems</b> <sup>[21]</sup> from the national level	<Would require NParks' inputs>
	e) <b>Management instruments to reduce impacts of water-related disasters</b> <sup>[22]</sup> from the national level	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Singapore is generally free from water-related natural disasters.
<b>3.2 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at other levels?</b>	a) <b>Basin management instruments</b> <sup>[23]</sup>	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Not applicable in Singapore's context.
	b) <b>Aquifer management instruments</b> <sup>[24]</sup>	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Not applicable in Singapore's context.
	c) <b>Data and information sharing <u>within</u> countries</b> at all levels <sup>[25]</sup>	Very high (100). <UN's definition: <b>All relevant data and information are online and freely accessible to all.</b> >  <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Relevant data is available online.
	d) <b>Transboundary data and information sharing <u>between</u> countries</b>	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Not applicable in Singapore's context.
Average 'Management Instruments' score		<b>100</b> (pending NEA's and NParks' inputs for 3.1c and 3.1d)
<b>Section 4: Financing</b>		
<b>4.1 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at the national level?</b>	a) <b>National budget</b> <sup>[26]</sup> for investment including water resources <b>infrastructure</b> <sup>[27]</sup> .	Very high (100). <UN's definition: Planned programs <b>completed</b> , post-evaluation carried out and new funding cycle for programs underway.>  <u>Justification/evidence:</u> PUB is generally self-funding for capital investment for water supply and wastewater infrastructure, except for capital for drainage and

		sewerage, which are funded by direct government grants.
	b) <b>National budget</b> for the <b>recurrent costs</b> of the <b>IWRM</b> elements <sup>[28]</sup>	Very high (100). <UN's definition: Planned budget allocations for all elements of the IWRM approach <b>fully utilised</b> .>  <u>Justification/evidence:</u> PUB is generally self-funding for all O&M of the water system, except for O&M expenditure for drainage, which is funded by Government grants.
4.2 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at other levels?	a) <b>Sub-national or basin budgets</b> for investment including water resources <b>infrastructure</b> .	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Not applicable in Singapore's context.
	b) <b>Revenues</b> raised from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels. <sup>[29]</sup>	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Not applicable in Singapore's context.
	c) <b>Financing for transboundary</b> <sup>[30]</sup> <b>cooperation</b> <sup>[31]</sup>	N/A <u>Justification/evidence:</u> Not applicable in Singapore's context.
Average 'Financing' score		100
<b>Total average scores</b>		
Section 1 Enabling Environment		100
Section 2 Institutions and Participation		100
Section 3 Management Instruments		100
Section 4 Financing		100
<b>Indicator 6.5.1 score = Degree of IWRM implementation (0-100)</b>		<b>100</b>