Singapore initially did not respond fast enough. Early public communications were unclear and confusing. Some doctors and hospital staff were commemorated, contributing to the virus spreading in hospitals. The first affected individuals turned up in Singapore at the end of February. It was lethal. Fear escalated. Little was known about it and its countermeasures. In Singapore, 238 were infected and 8000 people and 33 deaths. The World Health Organization (WHO) issued a declaration of a pandemic on June 11, 2009. The virus was classified as SARS-CoV-2. The virus was spread across the globe. It was a health, economic, psychological and social crisis all at once as the city came to a standstill. Government, businesses and people worked together to overcome it. Within three months, on 30 May, Singapore was taken off the WHO watchlist. The lessons and measures improved Singapore’s pandemic defenses and were also adapted globally.

**CONCLUSION**

Since the SARS crisis, Singapore has continuously strengthened its pandemic defenses. It was thus ready in 2020 to respond to the COVID-19 crisis. Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus respectively. Through its experiences and the efforts of many across the city, Singapore now stands at a much higher level of readiness against infectious diseases.
Singapore now stands at a much higher level of readiness against infectious diseases. As the most susceptible group, all hospital staff had to don personal protective gear. Temperature screening was implemented across the city, often with the help of thermal scanners developed by engineers in response to the crisis. The public rallied behind the healthcare workers, and showed their support in myriad ways. In collaboration with MIT Senseable City Lab.