

Smart Cities: Embrace the Change

Virtual Earth Day Tech Summit

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Agenda

Smart City Data Points	What is a Smart City?	U.S. Cities in the Smart Race	Partnerships in Demand
Scope of the Smart City	Smart Factors	Smart Solutions	Challenges

Smart City Data Points

- A smart city is not a goal but a means to an end
- Smart cities is all about improving efficiencies for
- residents through active participation
- By 2050 over two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities
 - Soaring urban populations
 - Technology more ingrained in our day-to-day lives
 - Smart cities becoming a common reality
- Smart city applications could:
 - save 30-300 lives annually in a city of five million
 - reduce crime by 30-40%
 - lower the disease rate by 8-15%
 - shorten daily commutes by 15-30 minutes
 - save 25-80 liters of water a day per person
 - improve emergency response times by 20-35%



Smart City Data Points

- Increasing environmental pressures and infrastructure needs
 - A growing demand from residents to enhance the quality of life at a sustainable cost
- The foundation of a smart city is DATA
 - Cities are generating extraordinary amounts of data
 - Real-time data can improve decision-making
 - Optimize data to actionable services



What is smart city?

No universal definition for "Smart City"

Working Definition

A Smart City connects human capital, social capital and ICT infrastructure in order to address public issues, achieve a sustainable development and increase the quality of life of its citizens.

Smart City Goals

- Achieve a sustainable development
- Increase the quality of life of its citizens
- Improve the efficiency of the existing and new infrastructure
- Reduce cost and consumption
- Efficiency and Flexibility
- Create jobs (Barcelona 47,000 jobs)



U.S. Cities in the Global Smart Race

International Index (included 102 cities)

(12) San Francisco
(31) Washington, DC
(32) Boston
(32) Boston
(33) Denver
(33) Denver
(34) Seattle
(35) Los Angeles
(38) New York City
(53) Chicago
(54) Philadelphia



U.S. Based Index

(1) New York City (2) Boston (3) San Francisco (4) Chicago (5) Seattle (6) Charlotte (7) Washington, DC (8) Columbus (OH) (9) Los Angeles (10) Atlanta

Smart Cities

- Internet of things and Smart homes, cars and devices
- Artificial Intelligence
- Machine Learning
- Blockchain
- ** Real-time Intelligence and Analysis



Partners

Smart City Triangle

- Academia
- Industry
- Government (city authorities)

Governments are resourced challenged

Citizens are critical partners



Scope of the Smart City

Effects on the nearby settlements economically and socially connected

Expansion to the whole region

Regional and interregional networks



Smart City Projects

- Pilot projects
- Global Smart City strategy + testing projects embraced on it
- High risk projects with long payback periods
- Difficulties to have access to traditional financial resources



Development Models





Sustainable Development Model

Smart Factors

- Smart Governance
 - Transparency, Social services
- Smart Economy
 - Innovation, Entrepreneurship
- Smart Mobility
 - Transportation, Mass Transit
- Smart Environment
 - Green, Monitoring, Energy Efficient
- Smart People
 - Digital Education, Creativity
- Smart Living
 - Tourism & Culture, Health, Safety, Technology



The integration of ICT as an enabler

Smart Cities (excluding Smart Buildings) Total Connected Devices (Millions)



Smart Solutions

Governance and Citizens Services

- Video Crime Monitoring
- Administrative Services (DMV)
- Record Services
- Citizen Engagement

Waste Management

- Recycling and Reduction
- Waste to Compost
- Wastewater Treatment
- Intelligent Monitoring

Water Management

- Smart Meters & Management
- Leakage Identification, Preventive Maintenance
- Water Quality Monitoring
- Intelligent Monitoring



Energy Management

- Smart Meters & Management
- Renewable Sources of Energy
- Energy Efficient & Green Buildings

Urban Mobility

- Smart Parking
- Intelligent Traffic Management
- Integrated Multi-Modal Transport

Others

- Tele-medicine & Tele-Education
- Incubation / Trade Facilitation Centers
- Skill Develop Centers

Key Components of a Smart City

What all contribute towards making a city smart?



Source: Deloitte Analysis

Smart city applications can improve some key quality-of-life indicators by 10 to 30 percent.

Potential improvement through current generation of smart city applications, from time of implementation



SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Cybersecurity Risk and Smart Cities





INCREASING COST DUE TO CYBERCRIME



Source: PwC analysis, Technavio, Cisco, ITU, IEEE, Smart Cities Dive, GreenBiz

Al In The Smart City – Not As Futuristic As You Might Think

Digital Surveillance and Predictive Policing are already using AI together with big data to make Cities safer

Digital Surveillance



Digital Facial Recognition



Predictive Policing









Autonomous Cars



Traffic Management







More Challenges

Urban violence and insecurity	Urban poverty	Climate change effects	Congestion + pollution
Lack of public transport	High infrastructure deficits	Shortage in access to ICT – Smart devices	Scarcity of resources

Job Creation

\$35T in the next 20 years in infrastructure spending for cities

Millennials are demanding a walkable urban environment to live and work

Businesses want to be

where millennials want to be



Summary



Making urban areas efficient for residents



Opportunities to create jobs



Active participation



Optimizing technologies to produce real-time information and analysis

