



Sharing Smart Cities – an integrative view



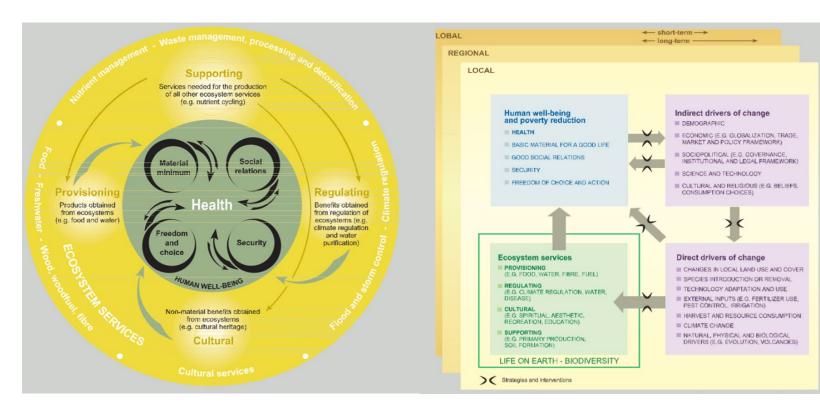


Acknowledge the suffering caused by bushfires in Australia. The wildlife, the people and livelihoods that have been destroyed. It shows the importance of this summit to focus on wellbeing and living more sustainably.

Societal Transitions – Managing Vulnerability

Transition subject to our experiences related to the challenges arise from

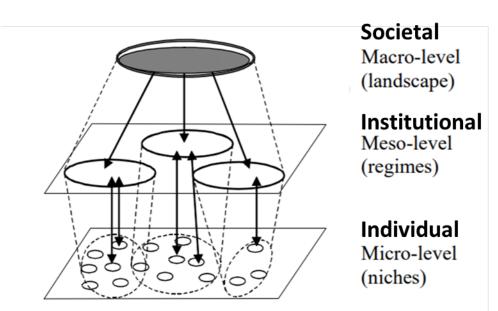
- climate change
- digital transformation
- social inclusion
- Reducing vulnerability through an ecosystem approach, e.g. Human Wellbeing (physical, mental and social)



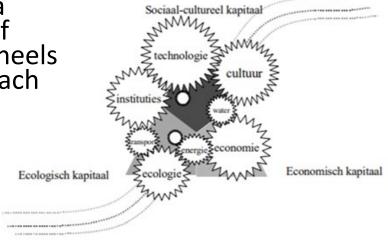
https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43354/9241563095.pdf

Societal Transitions – Managing Complexity

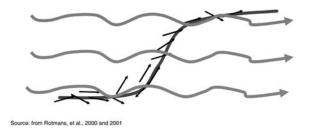
- Societal problems are complex, persistent, ill-structured, and surrounded by uncertainties.
- Interaction between different scale-levels



 Transition as a complex set of societal cogwheels that engage each other



 A transition is the result of long-term developments in stocks and shortterm developments in flows



http://www.oecd.org/netherlands/2483769.pdf

Societal Transitions – Managing Reflexivity

No clear conceptualisation of the concept of smart cities (Ricciardi and Za, 2015; Crutzen and Kummitha, 2017)

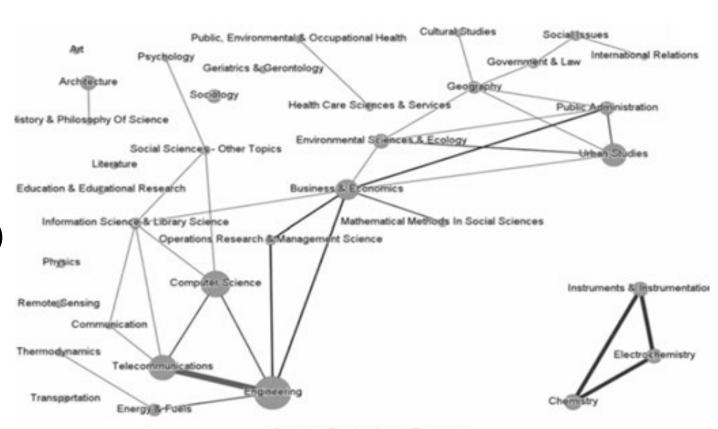
Debates in relation to

Bigger or Smaller Cities

68% of the world population projected to live in urban areas by 2050 (UN, 2018)

- Long term or short term developments/ Investments
- Priority or complexity

City as a machine for learning (relearn) (McFarlane, 2011): translation, coordination and dwelling



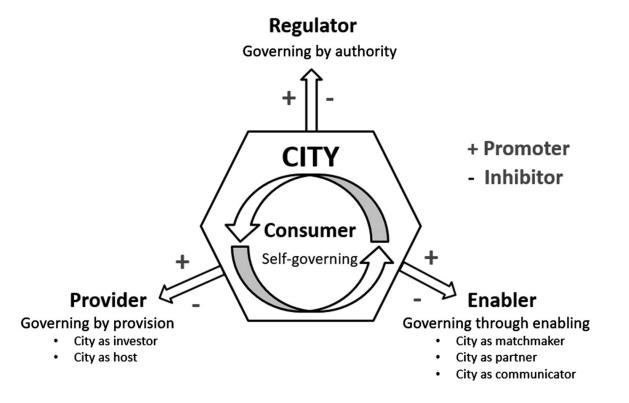
Source: Ricciardi and Za (2015)

Co-creating Opportunities

A cross-disciplinary with an ecosystem lens reflecting the concerns and impacts of stakeholders (technology, people, institutions) over time.

Urban Sharing

Smart Cities and Urban Sharing go hand in hand (Zvolska et al. 2019).



A bottom-up approach

Citizen engagement

- Informed
- Empowered
- Active
- Networked

Develop mechanisms make sharing viable and sustainable







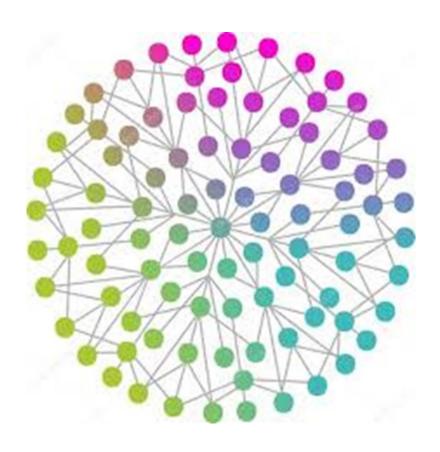


Connecting the dots through sharing mechanisms



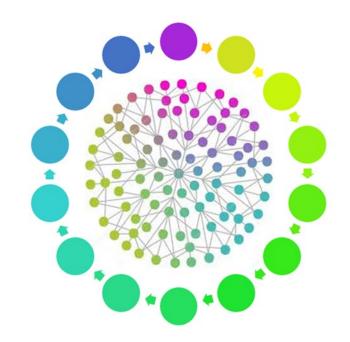


Between a network of smart cities



Smart Cities as platforms

Thank you



Sharing Smart Cities Switzerland 2020

Smart Cities

- A smart city is a place where traditional networks and services are made more efficient with the use of digital and telecommunication technologies for the benefit of its inhabitants and business. (EC, 2019)
- Smart cities as the utilisation of "scalable solutions that take advantage of information and communications technology (ICT) to increase efficiencies, reduce costs, and enhance quality of life" (EC, 2013).
- "Effective integration of physical, digital and human systems in the built environment to deliver a sustainable, prosperous and inclusive future for its citizens." (ISO PAS 180, 2014).
- A smart city is an urban area that uses different types of electronic Internet of Things (IoT) sensors to collect
 data and then use insights gained from that data to manage assets, resources and services efficiently.
- Smart cities use data and technology to create efficiencies, improve sustainability, create economic
 development, and enhance quality of life factors for people living and working in the city.
- Smart cities employ a combination of data collection, processing, and disseminating technologies in conjunction with networking and computing technologies and data security and privacy measures encouraging the application of innovation to promote the overall quality of life for its citizens and covering dimensions that include: utilities, health, transportation, entertainment and government services.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_city