

G20 Climate & Sustainability Working Group meeting Session 7: Finding Solutions through Building Smart Cities Tokyo, Japan February 14-16, 2019







## **About TDLC Program**



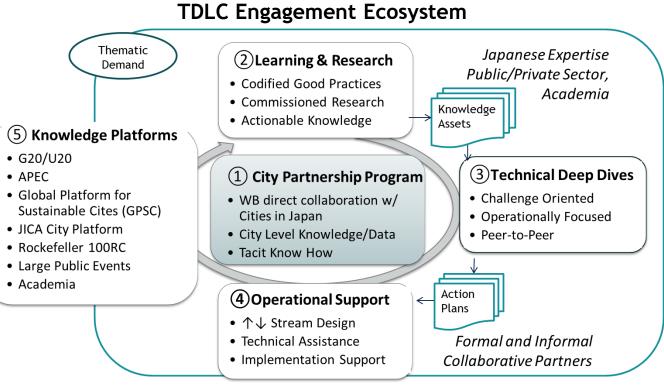
TDLC supports and facilitates strategic WBG and client country collaboration with select Japanese cities, agencies, private sector entities, and partners for joint research, knowledge exchange and other activities that develop opportunities to link Japanese and global expertise with specific project-level engagements in developing countries to maximize development impact.

Global in reach and thematically focused on urban planning, urban service provision, urban management, social development, land and geospatial, municipal finance. Local Economic Develop (LED) and Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) are overarching themes.

Over the past 3yrs TDLC have delivered 21 engaging TDDs w/ 237 delegations from 197 cities in 86 counties (810ppl) representing +\$59.3 billion (6.5 Trillion Yen) in @WorldBank projects

Japan City Partners:

- Yokohama
- Toyama
- Kitakyushu
- Kobe
- Kyoto
- Fukuoka









- More than half (54%) of the global population (4 bn) currently lives in urban areas.
- ➤ In two decades, that number will grow to 5.5 bn (over 60%)
- Cities face many challenges: congestion, limited housing, urban sprawl, inequality, and others
- Cities are responsible for the majority of the world's economic activity, energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Climate change further complicates the urbanization challenge. By 2030, climate change and natural disasters may cost cities worldwide \$314 billion each year, and push 77 million more urban residents into poverty











#### **Buildings & Housing**



Energy inefficiency High building cost Urban slums

#### Water & Waste Management



Facility inadequacy Environmental challenges Health challenges

Energy



Shortage of fuels
Usage inefficiency
Insufficient infrastructure
Financial weakness





Traffic congestion
Off-schedules
Transport inadequacy
Unavailable transport
information

#### Social & Government

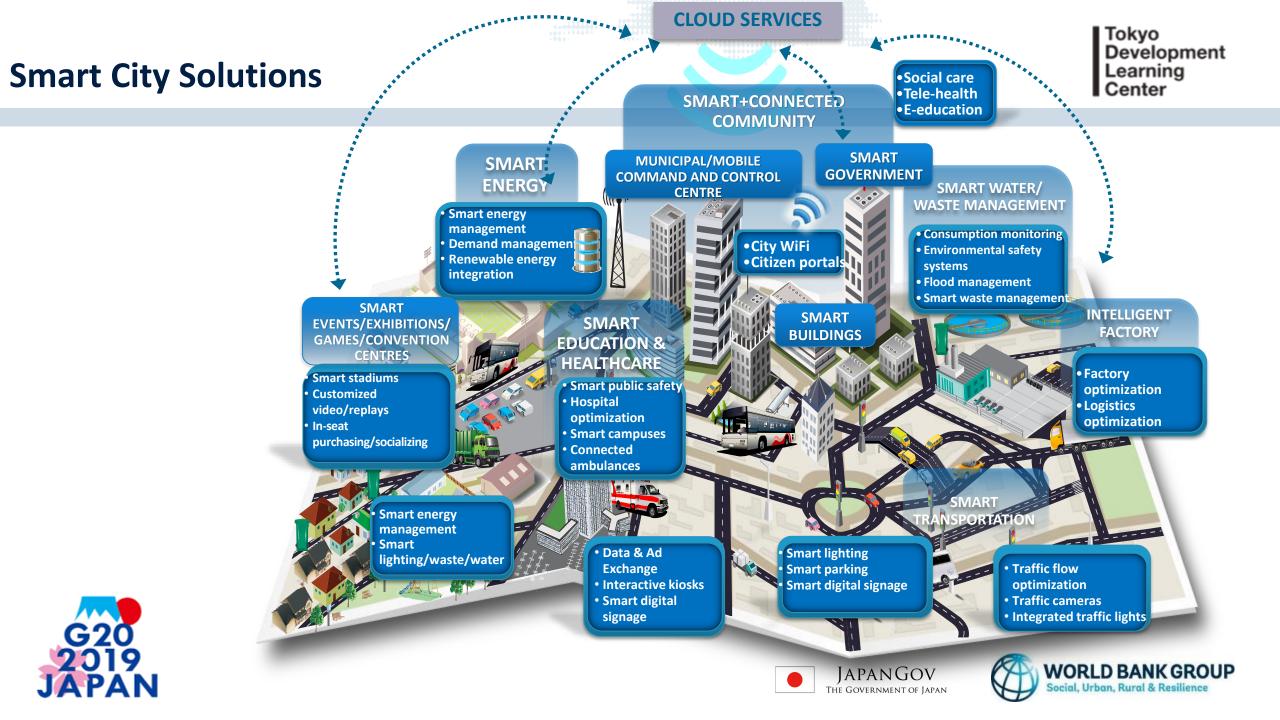


Poor service delivery Unemployment Lack of innovation Non-inclusiveness









## **Finding New Solutions through Building Smart Cities**



#### Presentations:

- WBG Engagement on Smart Cities by Daniel Levine, Manager, TDLC, World Bank Group (WBG)
- UN-Habitat Engagement on Smart Cities by Atsushi Koresawa, Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- Challenging Zero Energy Town by Yuta Nakaguchi, Daiwa House Industry Co., Ltd., Department of Environment
- Discussion of Guiding Questions:
  - 1. What are the keys for realizing "killing two birds with one stone" when we address challenges in developing sustainable societies?
  - 2. How do you share the regional successful experiments and lessons learned to be improved in your country?
  - 3. What is the role of the central and/or regional government to build a sustainable smart city avoiding the fallacy of composition?









## WBG ENGAGEMENT ON SMART CITIES

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Tokyo, Japan
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# WHY SMART CITIES?

- Two global megatrends: rapid urbanization & ICT revolution
- WBG focus on efficiency, innovation and inclusion
  - Leverage the latest in technology and connectivity to make better decisions and achieve the twin goals
- Client demand
  - Support to 100 smart cities initiative India
  - Intelligent urban transport projects Nigeria, Colombia, Poland, China
  - Smart grid East Asia
  - Green city housing development projects Brazil
  - Improving public service delivery systems Mongolia, Bangladesh

# DEFINING A SMART CITY

- "Smart city plans and manages its core functions by effectively using data and digital technologies to become *efficient, innovative, inclusive and resilient.*"
- "Digital technologies are key enablers, but urban planning and management remain in the driver seat."

(Smart City White Paper, WB, 2018)

## Cities becoming "Smarter"









- Leverage technology and existing and planned infrastructure
- Organic integration of the IT physical, social and business infrastructure
- Collecting and translating large amount of data into insights
- A citizen-centric approach

# FOUR DIMENSIONS OF A SMART CITY

	Innovative,	Inclusive,	Resilient,
<b>Efficient</b>	Competitive	Responsive	Sustainable
Plan and use physical	Create platforms &	Help all people shape the	Monitor and control all
infrastructure &	skills to innovate &	services & future of their	aspects of city
resources efficiently	compete	city	environment
Smart transport	e-Education; talent	e-Services	Pollution control
Smart utilities	• e-Literacy	Smart health	Flood control
Intelligent buildings	Citizen co-creation	e-Governance	Smart water supply
Broadband; networks	Open innovation	Citizen participation	Smart sanitation
Traffic control	Innovation hubs	Crowd sourcing	Smart recycling
Assets & infra sharing	Living lab; incubators	Citizen feedback	Smart grid
Smart street lighting	Open data ecosystem	Digital Identification	Operations room
• G2G (whole of gov't)	• G2B	SME portals	Analytics center
• e-Finance	Smart payments	Predictive policing	Community network
• e-Procurement	Knowledge industries	Geo-mapping slums	Smart policymaking
Predict maintenance	City contests	Shared access; hot spots	Agile M&E
Top-down; Al	Bottom-up & down	Bottom-up	• Top-down
			9

# SMART CITIES AND THE WORLD BANK-EXAMPLES

- Over the last five years, the Bank has assisted about 40 Smart City operations.
- Using a stricter standard definition, they are limited to only 10 operations.
  - Open and big data, IoT, intelligence, analytics

#### Wuhan, China

- Developing a "one stop" portal: "Transport Big Data Center."
- Achieving energy savings through Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)
- Wuhan III: in series, \$120m
   Bank loan, focus on ITS

#### Dhaka, Bangladesh

- Mayors of Dhaka (DNCC and DSCC) requested Bank to support smart city for Dhaka
- Phase 1: assessment and analysis, definition of smart city solutions & architecture, action planning
- Phase 2: Implementation preparation, bidding docs

#### Maputo, Mozambique

- Developing a digital platform to improve solid waste management
- Goal = make it possible for people to notify municipal authorities in real time, allowing for improved service responsiveness and accountability

# **KEY CHALLENGES?**

- City governance & leadership
- Collaboration among different levels of government
- Bridging government transitions
- Assess, adapt emerging technologies with existing systems
- Plan, implement & management change
- Finance, PPP for investment, O&M
- Citizen engagement and consultation

## °RISKS?

### For Clients:

- "Hype cycle" that distorts city development priorities
- Disconnect digital from analog
- Reinforces existing digital divide
- Uncompetitive market/ oligopoly
- Security and privacy protection

## For the World Bank:

- Comparative advantage in dynamic area; learning costs.
- Playing honest, informed broker (aka Risk of Omission): tech giants influence/ dominate

# GLOBAL SMART CITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM AT THE WORLD BANK

## **Objective:**

Enhance the capacity of planning and implementing Smart City projects, building on best practices and networks of global practitioners and experts

#### **Component 1:**

Just-in-time Technical
Assistance and
operational support

#### **Component 2:**

Knowledge sharing and dissemination

#### **Support for project preparation and implementation**

- Provide just-in-time technical support to WB teams and clients
- Create smart city components in Bank projects

#### **Support for business development**

- Provide an online hub for networking and learning
- Offer cross-sectoral knowledge resources
- Support strategic knowledge and learning activities
- Promote peer-to-peer learning opportunities