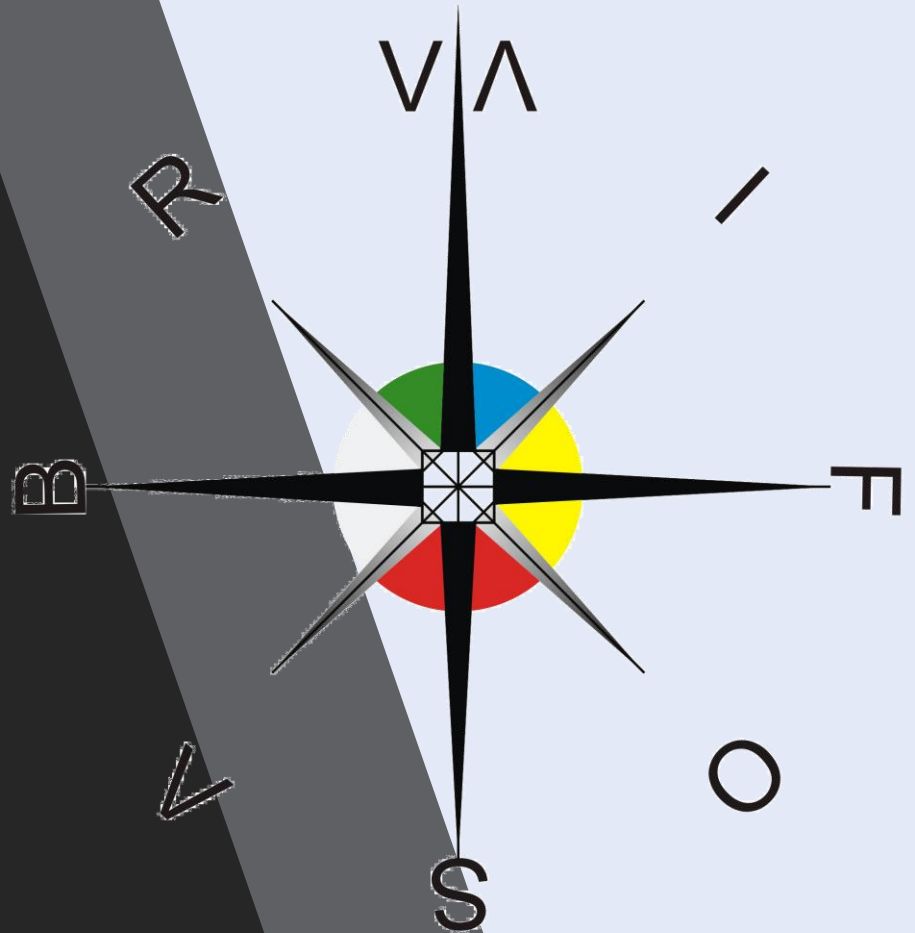


Dr-Ing. Pietro Elisei

URBASOFIA – www.urbasofia.eu

BRIDGING INNOVATION, SMART CITIES AND INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT



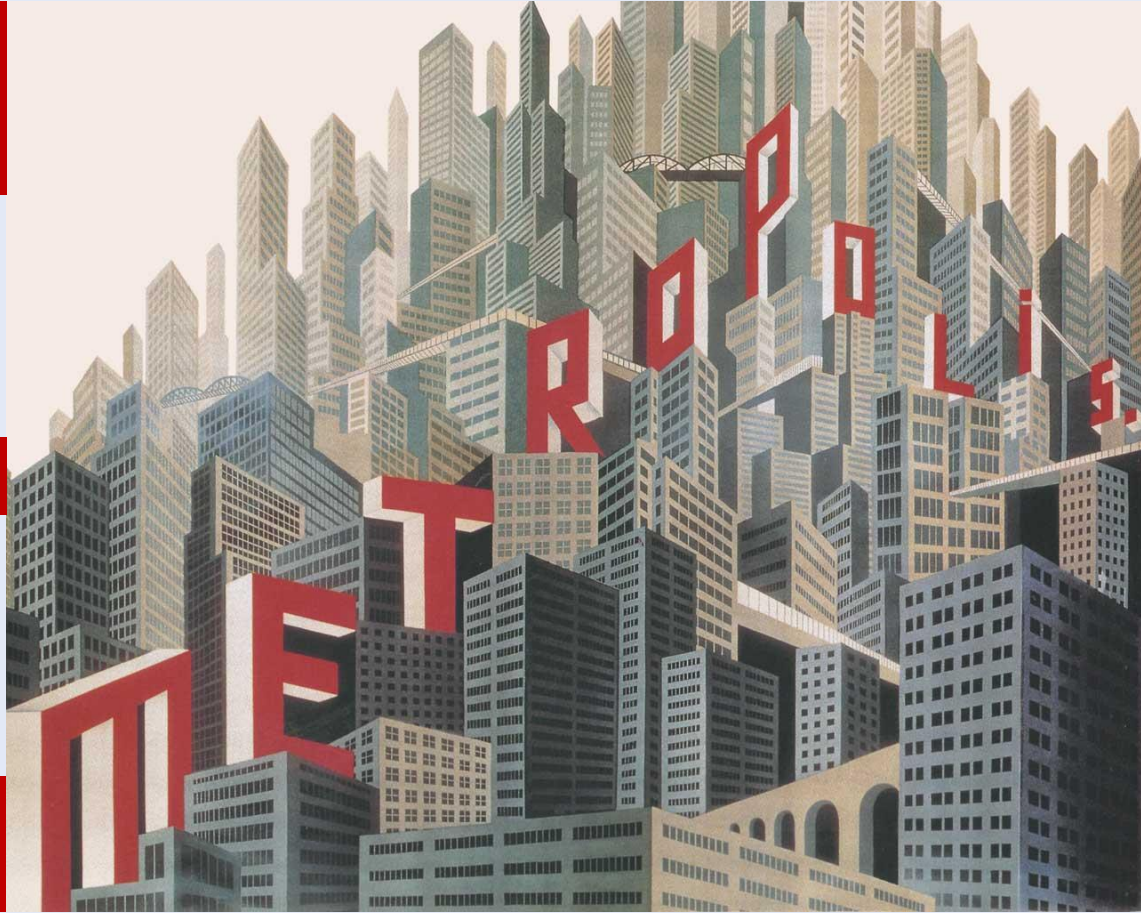
when knowledge gives directions

Cities and Innovation

Who is innovative in contemporary urban and territorial development?

Who is calling for innovation?

What does create innovation in cities and territories?



Cities strategies looking at innovation

The test of the 5 Is

1. IMPACT

concepts, processes and tools

2. INSPIRING

attracting talent, resources, funding, investment

3. INTEGRATED

Covering the entire innovation ecosystem and its links with national and international overarching strategies

4. INTERACTIVE

Facilitating the interactions within the innovation ecosystem, particularly ensuring citizens' involvement and engagement

5. IMPACTFUL

current commitment towards future, sustainable plans design

Innovation Champions in Europe

- Amsterdam** (NL) - for embracing a bottom-up approach based on smart growth, startups, livability and digital social innovation
- Berlin** (DE) - for performing as an urban living lab where innovative Information and Communication Technology solutions can be tested
- Eindhoven** (NL) - for combining digital technology with creativity in its world-leading urban smart lighting strategy
- Glasgow** (UK) - for its replicable innovation model based on partnerships across industry, science and communities
- Milano** (IT) - for enhancing social inclusion and alternative models in the delivery of public services to create more opportunities for employment
- Oxford** (UK) - for its vision to openly share the wealth of knowledge within its world-class innovation ecosystem
- Paris** (FR) - for its strategy based on open innovation, connectivity and ingenuity aiming at becoming a world hub for start-up
- Torino** (IT) - for its open innovation models supporting social innovation start-ups and creating new market opportunities for urban innovations
- Vienna** (AT) - for its innovation and ICT strategies based on a citizen-centred approach and long-term developments in economy, education, research and technology

AMSTERDAM

This city operates as a platform co-sharing space and facilities so that the interested stakeholders may innovate under a cooperative way.

Ensuring citizens' involvement has been clearly achieved by a number of initiatives (the Mayors Challenge - 300 participants, Education challenge, Pakhuis de Zwijger als locatie voor New Amsterdam - 150 City Makers, Smart Citizen Lab, City-Zen - 80.000 people demonstration).

Truly committed to bridge the gap between the civil society and decision-making, city of Amsterdam promoted concepts by putting the citizens on top of the pyramid in crowd-sourcing their innovative

To implement, learn and grow are main verbs used under a pragmatic methodology considered to support the bedrock of those self-invented solutions and the fast up-taking of smart technologies.

TORINO

The Torino's ecosystem is not just vertically integrating the institutions responsible for addressing policies and resources, but it is looking to the transversal cooperation among major private, public/private research centers/universities/.

The paradigm change (reversing the way and looking to talents even beyond university and research centers) in order to put people first in the process towards innovation gives to Torino a unique asset in promoting social and participated innovation

The integration of talents into creativity communities achieved form of economies based on cooperation and involvement in social activities is a significant added value. The social innovation historical background of Torino is indeed an important asset that goes beyond the local dimension.

The projects for innovation have a strong potential for promoting integration, especially the urban project called “Arc of Innovation”. The research of integration is connected with large territorial scale. The ITI on 13 priority districts appears as a major challenge for the city, however, a proper instrument to organize the many components activated to make Paris a city of excellence.

The model of open governance pursued by Paris is well grounded, as it put in evidence the involvement of residents in key processes for proper sustainable development, that is co-design and co-decision. The implementation of the participatory budgeting is a good example and a concrete achievement.

The city of Paris found its strategies on three clear conceptual axes: the connected city, the open city and the ingenious city. It is very clear as these axes become containers of specific planning assets of the city

PARIS

TERRITORY AS A “MEDIUM” FOR INNOVATIVE PLANNING

The territory provides a unique medium for developing a crosscutting, multi-sectoral perspective, for

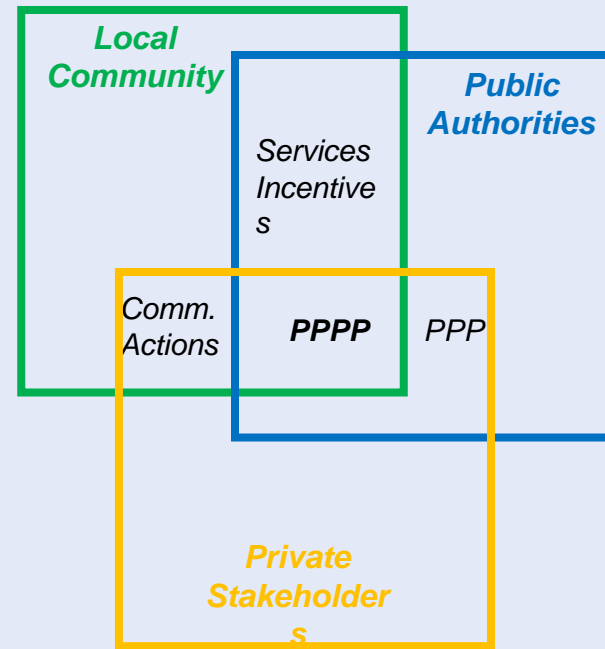
- reconciling sometime conflicting objectives,
- setting mutually compatible targets and
- ensuring that interventions affecting its organisation, structure and use are coherent.

ECONOMIC REGENERATION

Public-private partnerships and public-private-people partnerships for the re-functionalization of different areas.

Involvement of local public authorities:

- Supporting services for populations
- Providing incentives for local entrepreneurs
- Organizing events

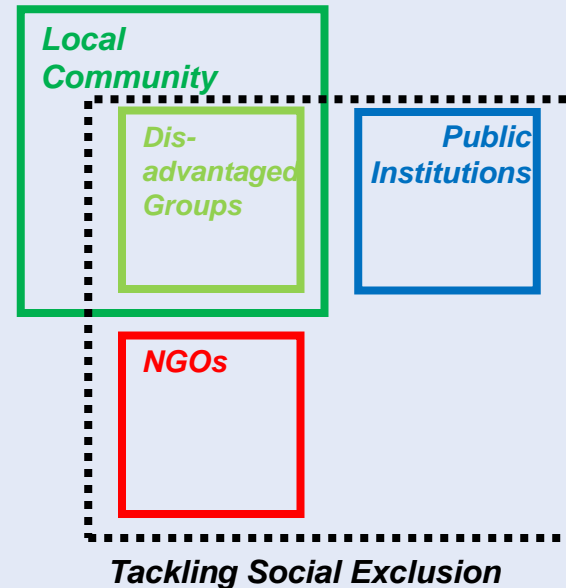


SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Involvement of minorities and other socially disadvantaged groups in the decision-making process

Partnerships with public institutions and NGOs – addressing specific problems:

- Development of educational programmes
- Development of programmes meant to re-integrate the residents in the job market



Today's smart city challenge

The ability to think, plan and deliver in a smarter way has never been more critical for City leaders and their teams.

The opportunity to improve quality of life of millions have never been more viable.

But with opportunities come significant risks:

How can we ensure that technology, resource and vendor choices made now are the right ones for the decades ahead?

Introduction to smart cities

- The idea of the Smart City is relatively new and evolving, and the concept is very broad: every city is unique.
- A Smart City (SC) integrates physical, digital and human systems to deliver a sustainable, prosperous and inclusive future for its citizens.
- The evolution of the SC concept is shaped by technology, social and economic factors, governance arrangements, policy and business drivers.
- **Standards for Smart Cities** can support cities, research and industrial partners alike in removing some obstacles and lowering barriers.



How is your city doing?

INDICATORS PLATFORM



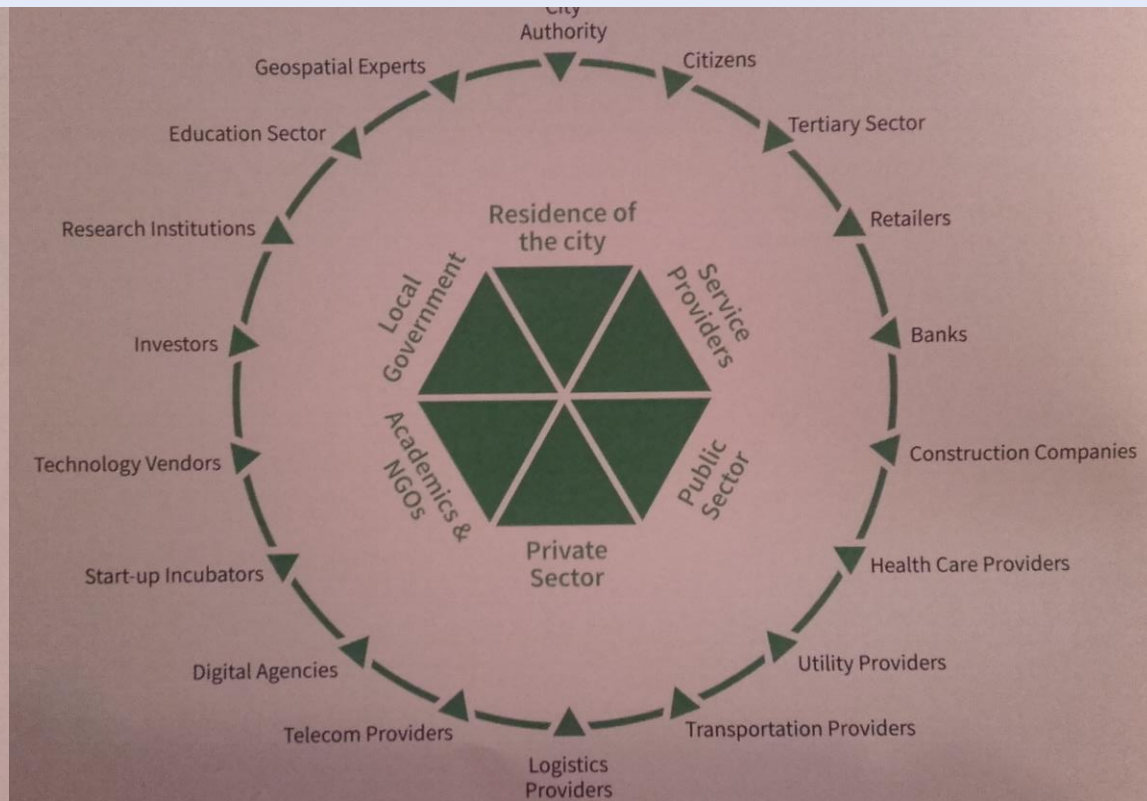
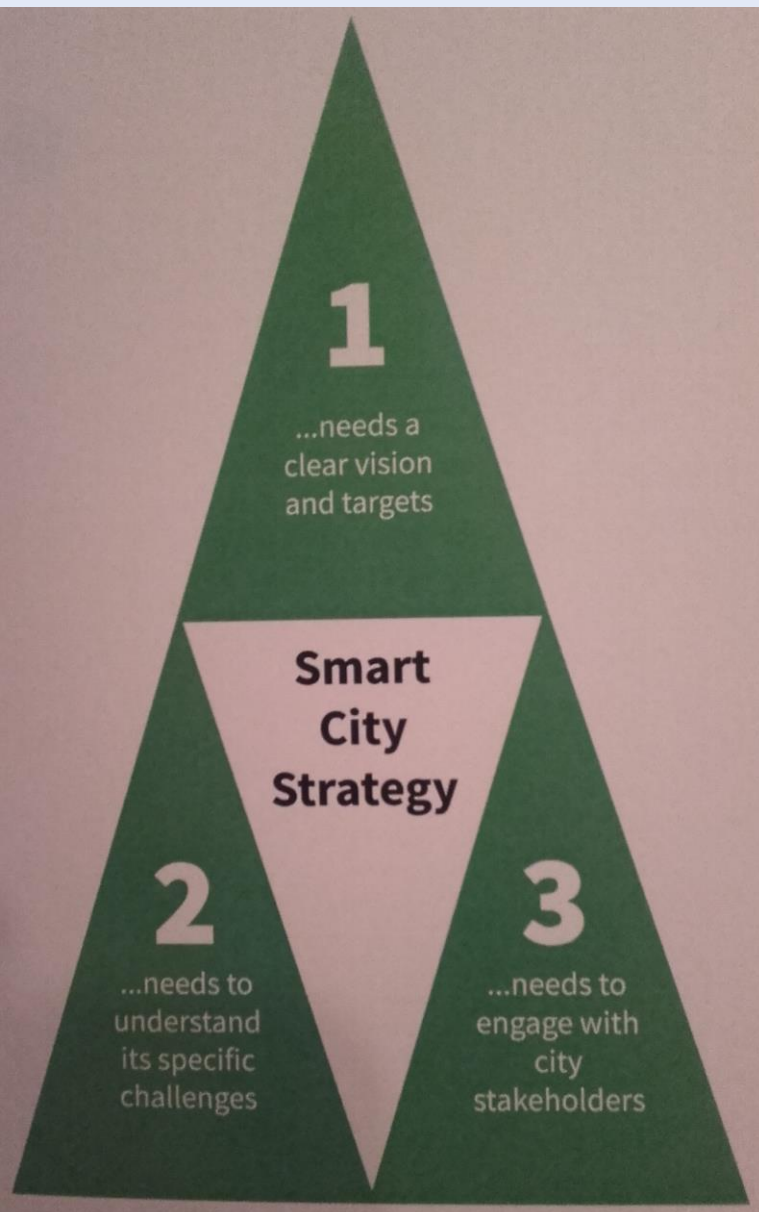
ESPRESSO

systEmic Standardisation apPRoach to Empower Smart citieS and cOmunities!



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement No 691720

CLEAR VISION AND MAPPING OUT!



Mapping out, and understanding, the new responsibilities expected of the city authority can put you at strategic advantage when interacting with various city stakeholders



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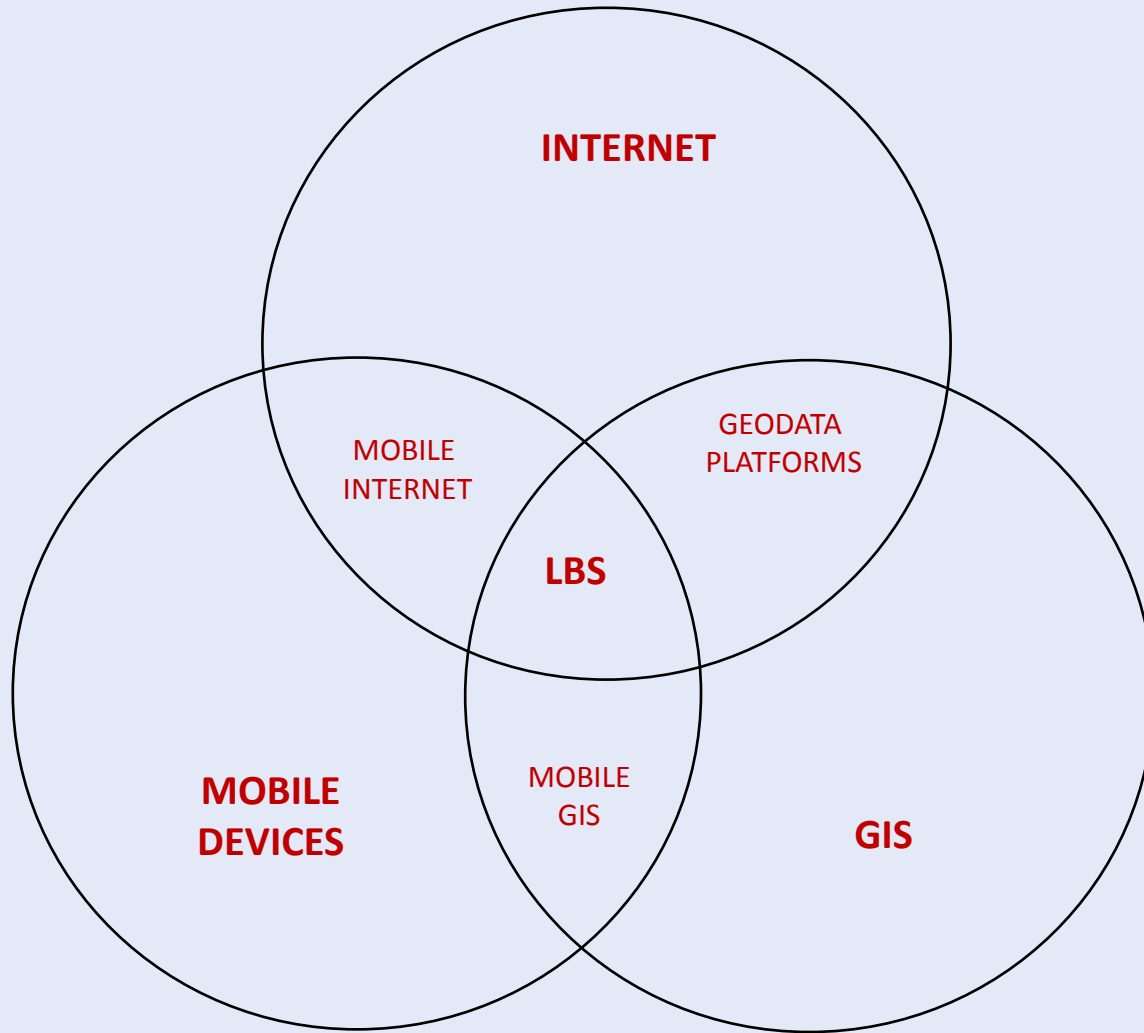
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THE PRESENT-DAY CITIZEN IS HIGH TECHNOLOGIZED.

The contemporary urban spaces are enriched and contaminated by the flow of information coming from cyberspace, as space of the internet, but even from information/experiences of observers/citizens/city users situated in distant places!

Contemporary cities are composed by HYPER INFORMATED PLACES → THEY DEFINE AN HYPERLOCAL, THAT IS, A HYPERLOCATION





DESIGNING AND BUILDING INNOVATIVE PLATFORMS FOR THE CONTEMPORARY CITY

In the paradigm of smart cities we can find everything, **what can we select in order to design good projects addressing real urban needs?**

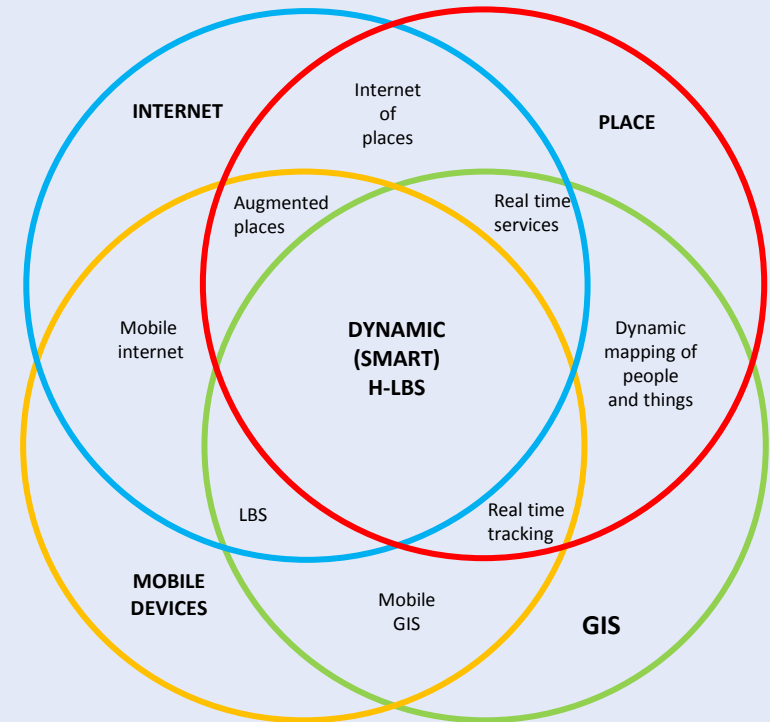
Sustainable Development ↔ Resilient Cities ↔ Smart Cities

Capability of designing good strategies and operating effective integration (**smart governance**)

To manage big data at urban scale and identifying new governance models (**who owns the cities?**)

To strengthen participatory planning process through new technologies (**e-participation/geoblogs**)

Public Space (Empowered by new technologies and related services) as new infrastructure of the city?





CONCLUSIVE REMARKS

Cities and Innovation

Who is innovative in contemporary urban and territorial development?

Several Urban Authorities (Municipalities)
Local Community stakeholders
Universities/Start ups

Who is calling for innovation?

Supranational institutions
Multinational corporations
National and regional authorities

What does create innovation in cities and territories?

New standards in urban planning
New approaches to policy design
New attitudes toward normative planning



Bridging innovation, integration and smartness

Openness (governance, data, decision making)

Sharing (resources, facilities, spaces)

Place based thinking (multi-level governance)

Finding room for talent (linking talent to communities)

Connectivity (in all its possible forms)

Going beyond the mere public governance (PPPP)



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