

# ANATOMY OF A SMART CITY

"The 19th century was a century of empires, 20th century was a century of nation states and the 21st century will be a century of cities."

- Former Denver Mayor W. Webb

## THE WORLD IS NOW URBANIZED

% of population living in cities

1800



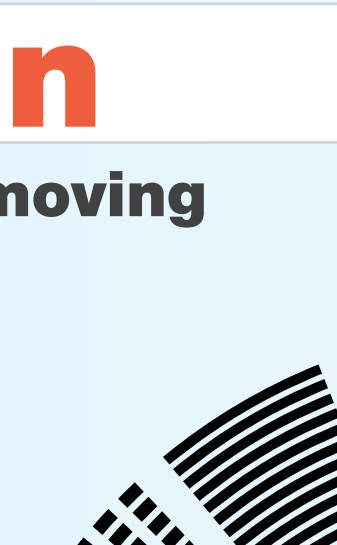
3%

1950



29%

2008



50%

2040



65%



**1.3 million**

people are currently moving into cities each week

There are

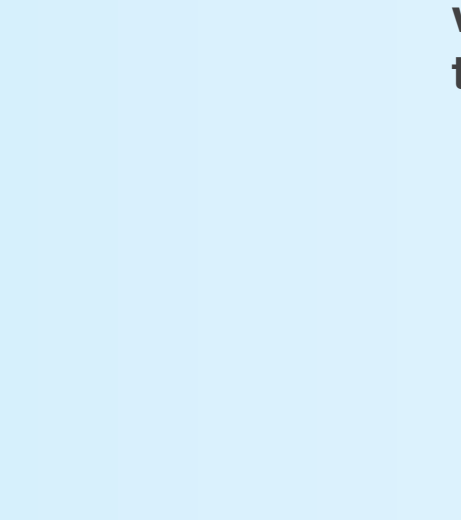
**21**

**MEGACITIES**

With over 10 Million people

Up until 1975 there were just 3

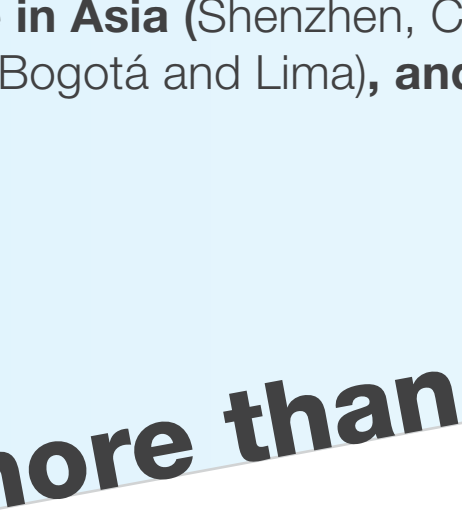
New York, Tokyo and Mexico City



Largest City:

**Tokyo 36 Million +**

If it were a country, it would rank 35th in population size



**29**

By 2025, the number of megacities is expected to reach with an additional five in Asia (Shenzhen, Chongqing, Guangzhou, Jakarta and Lahore), two in Latin America (Bogotá and Lima), and one in Africa (Kinshasa)

## # of Cities with more than 1 million People

1950

**83**

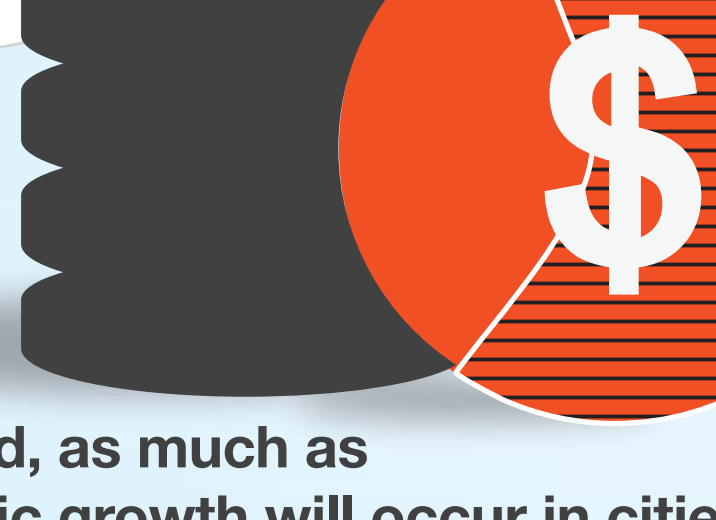
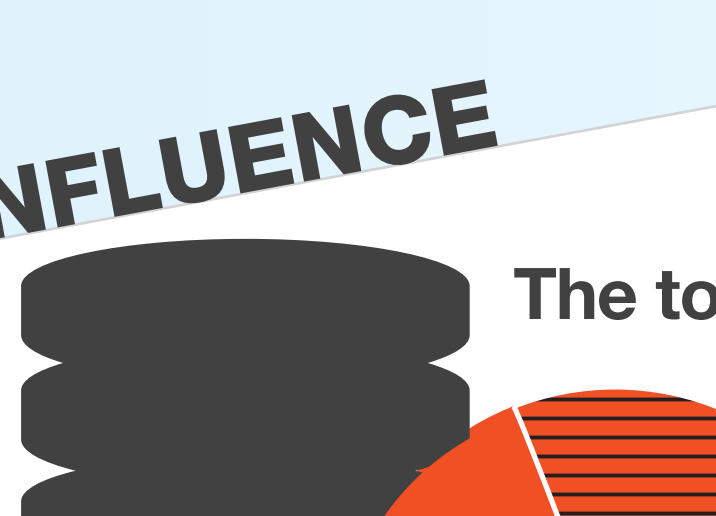


1900

**12**

**500+**

2011



China alone will have **221 cities** with 1 million + people by 2025

## ECONOMIC INFLUENCE

The top 600 urban centers generate

**60%**

of global GDP

In the developing world, as much as 80% of future economic growth will occur in cities

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Cities use

**60%-80%**

of the world's annual energy needs



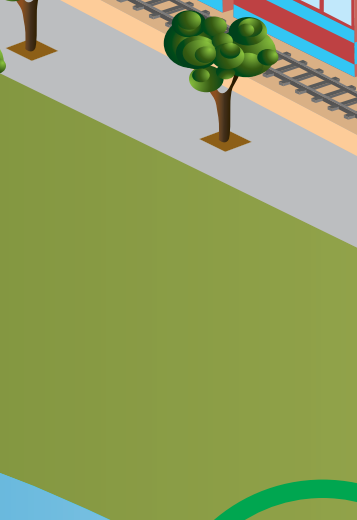
Lighting alone represents 19% of the world's total electricity consumption

ALL OF THE ABOVE

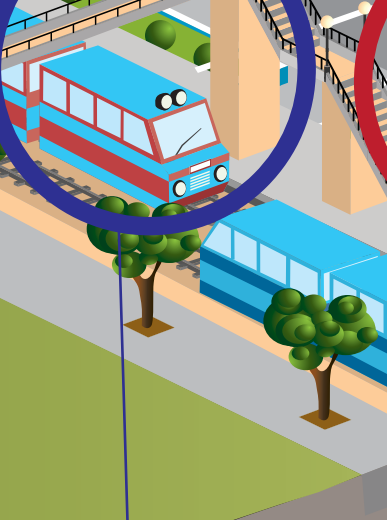
## The need for SMARTER CITIES

DRIVEN BY:

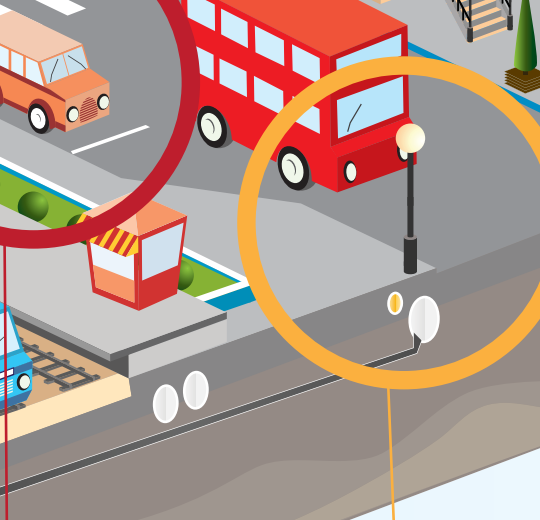
Sensors



Networks



Engagement



RESULTING IN:

## REAL-TIME URBAN INFORMATICS

With the combination of low power sensors, wireless networks, and web and mobile-based applications, Smart Cities have arrived.

DEVELOPED CITIES



**ENVIRONMENT**

By way of new sensor networks the accurate monitoring of environmental conditions like pollution levels, wildlife counts, and water runoff all become possible.



The idea behind this project is to use sensors measuring levels in Combined Sewer Overflows and an SMS alert system to enable local residents to reduce their wastewater production before and during an overflow event to avoid polluting their local waterways.



**SAFETY**

Structural Health Monitoring of buildings, bridges and dams as well as advanced warnings systems in emergency situations can now be put in place.

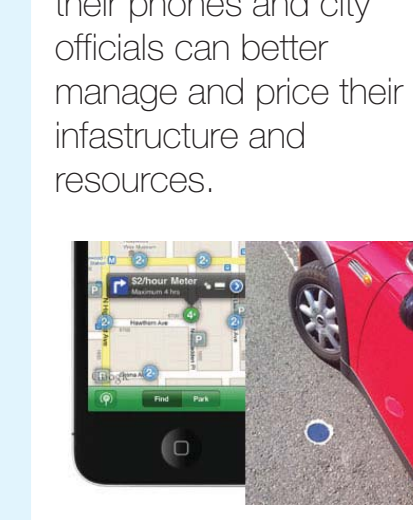


After receiving incomplete radiation level information from authorities after the Japanese earthquake a group of individuals took it upon themselves to start a project using open source hardware & data to generate crowd-sourced geiger maps and readings across Japan.



**TRANSPORATION**

Through sensors embedded in roadways and street lights, real-time transit and traffic can be managed for the purpose of reducing travel time and fuel inefficiencies.

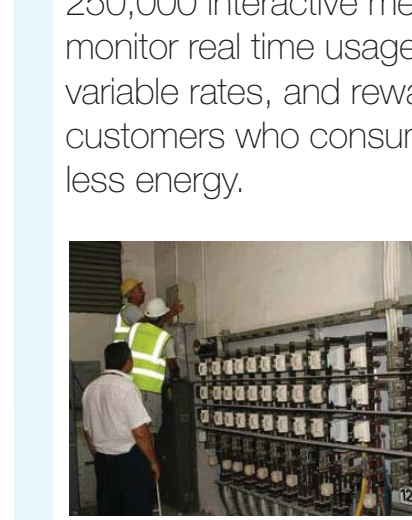


Through Streetline's Parker application, and locally embedded wireless sensors, users can identify real time availability of parking spaces on their phones and city officials can better manage and price their infrastructure and resources.

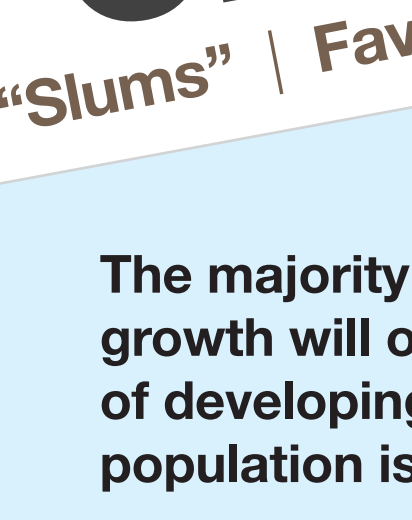


**UTILITES**

A smart utility grid will empower end users to be more aware of their energy uses, and allow utility companies to deliver only as much energy or water as is required.

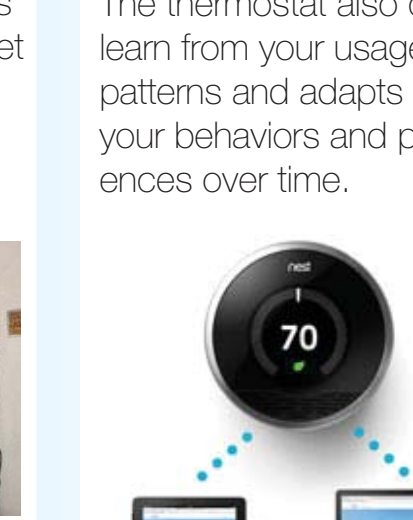


A new system installed by IBM in the country of Matta integrates both water and power systems, and is able to identify water leaks and electricity losses in the grid. 250,000 interactive meters monitor real time usage, set variable rates, and reward customers who consume less energy.

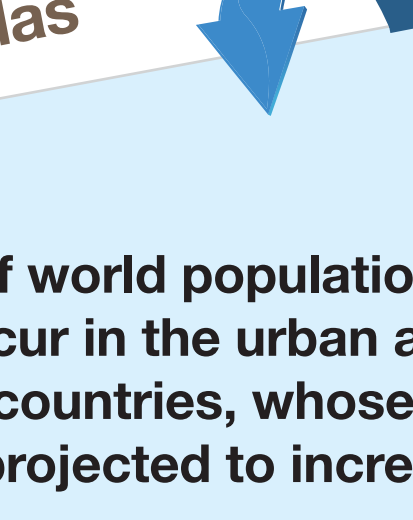


**BUILDINGS**

Smart Buildings utilize monitoring devices that track usage and empower users and service providers to better control and reduce electricity demands.



The Nest thermostat is enabled with both ZigBee and Wi-Fi chips, so that it can be connected to and managed from your mobile phone or online. The thermostat also can learn from your usage patterns and adapts to your behaviors and preferences over time.



What does this look like in

## DEVELOPING CITIES?

Shadow Cities | Informal Settlements

"Slums" | Favelas

The majority of world population growth will occur in the urban areas of developing countries, whose population is projected to increase

**2.5 billion** in 2009 TO **5.2 billion** in 2050

**2x** This number is expected to double to **2 billion** by 2030

**1 billion** people call "slums" home today

The UN defines a slum as a household that lacks access to one or more of the following:

- Access to improved water
- Access to improved sanitation
- Security of tenure
- Durability of housing
- Sufficient living area

One bright spot for the world's poor has been increased access to cell phones and information:

Mobile phone subscriptions per 100 people



**5 billion**

There are: **5 billion** mobile subscriptions worldwide in 2011

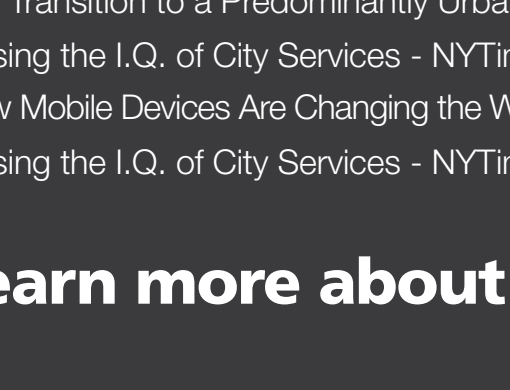
Perspective: In India there are 670 million cell phone subscriptions and only 366 million people have access to private toilets.



Nokia 1100 - The best selling phone of all time with over 250 million units sold

## Leading to new ways for the urban poor to manage their environment

Mapping & ACCURATE REPORTS



**Ushahidi**

The open source Ushahidi platform serves as an initial model for what has been coined as "activist mapping" - the combination of social activism, citizen journalism and geospatial information sent via mobile.

**Rede Jovem**

The Rede Jovem project used citizen reporters, cell phones, and an open source Wikimap application to map and gain awareness for favelas (home to 150,000 residents) in Rio de Janeiro.

News & RESOURCES



**CNet**

CNet Swara is a citizen journalism channel in Chhattisgarh, India, that allows citizen journalists and interested parties to call a phone number to record or listen to local news content.

**BBC**

BBC Janala provides locals access to hundreds of free English language audio lessons. This is used to further educate and open opportunities to improve the country's economic growth.

Finances & WORK



**JANA**

Jana (formerly bteagle) mission is to offer global organizations access to emerging market consumers via their phones. Users are compensated with cell phone air time for surveys that are completed via SMS (Air time is increasingly used as a form of currency to purchase real goods).

**M-PESA**

M-PESA allows Kenyans to make cash withdrawals, deposits, and transfers through their mobile phone and caters specifically to customers that don't have access to traditional banking systems.

## OUTLOOK

**FINANCIAL**

The Smarter cities IT market opportunity is expected to be:

**\$34 Billion** annually

**CIVIC & ENVIRONMENTAL**

Cisco estimates that cities that run on information can improve their energy efficiency by **30%** within 20 years.

**YOU + SERVICES + NETWORKS + OPEN DATA + SENSORS = ADAPTIVE SENSEABLE EFFICIENT Cities**



**Postscapes**  
Tracking the Internet of Things

SOURCES:

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PROJECT LINKS & IMAGE CREDITS:

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