



Sustainable cities and communities

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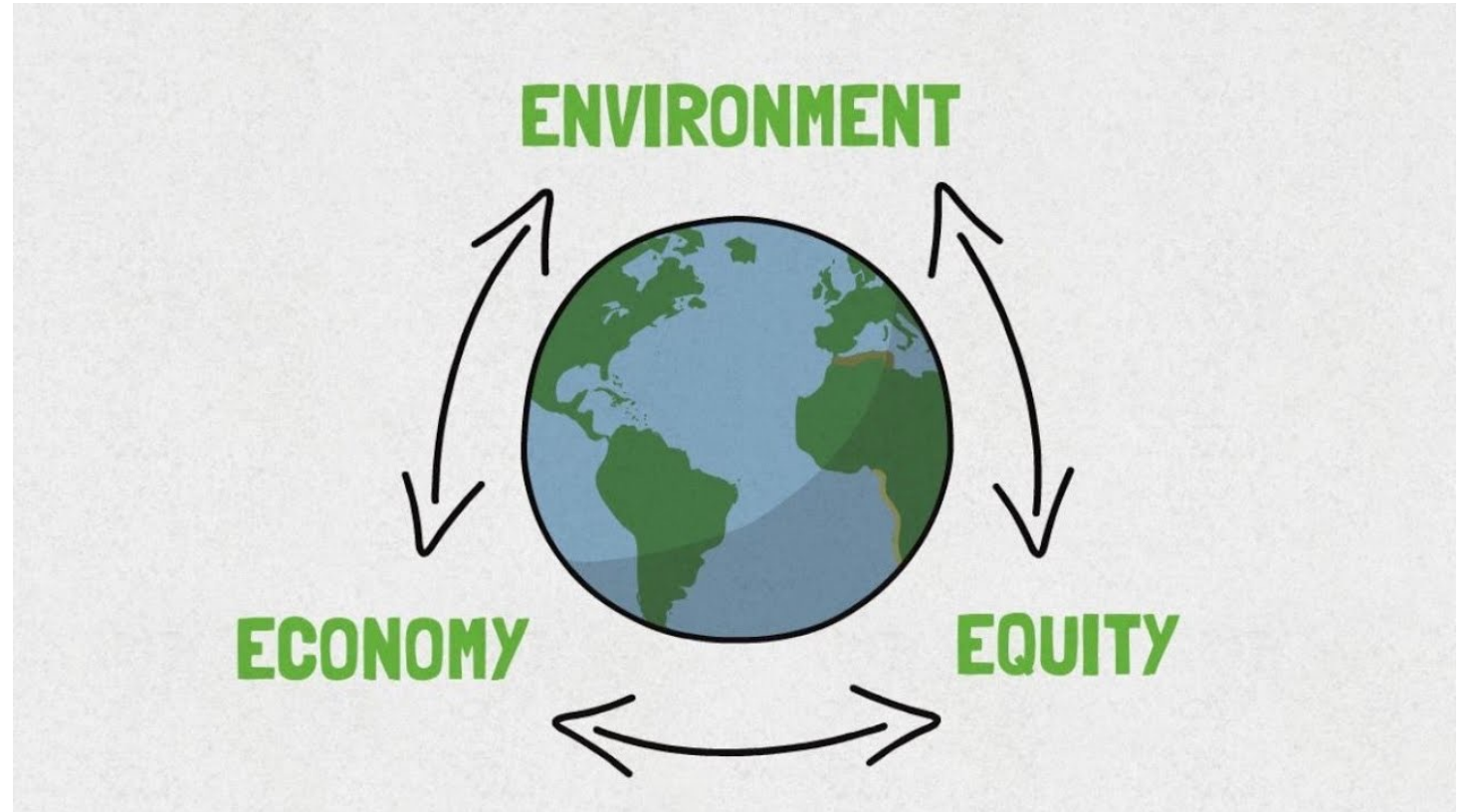
Global Change Research Institute (CzechGlobe)

Outline

- What is sustainability?
- Sustainable cities: 5 key features
- Sustainable vs. Smart cities
- Benefits and Challenges of Sustainable & Smart cities
- Examples of Sustainable & Smart cities
- Conclusion

What is sustainability?

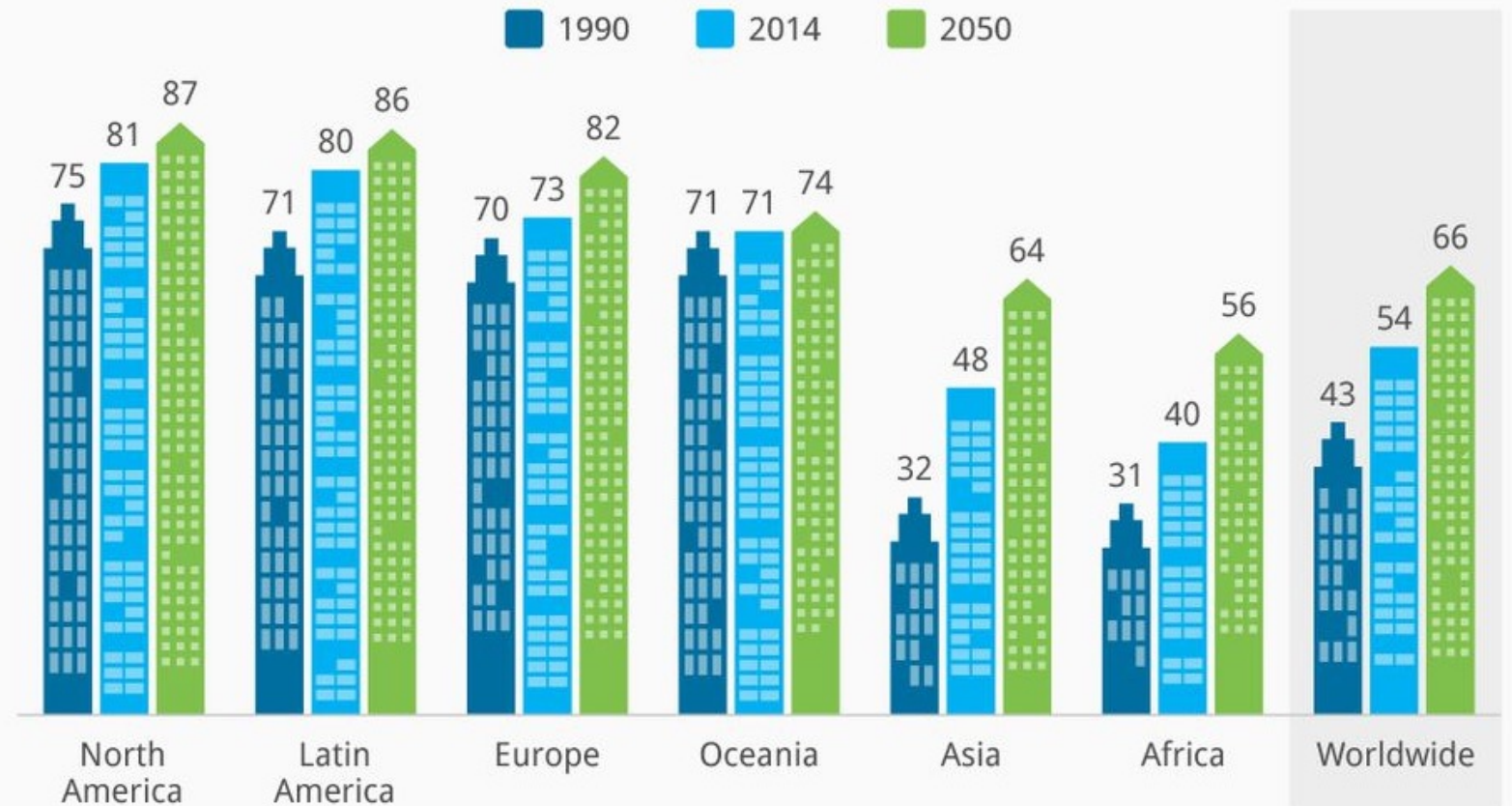
Sustainability is the balance between the **environment, equity, and economy**



Rapid Urbanization

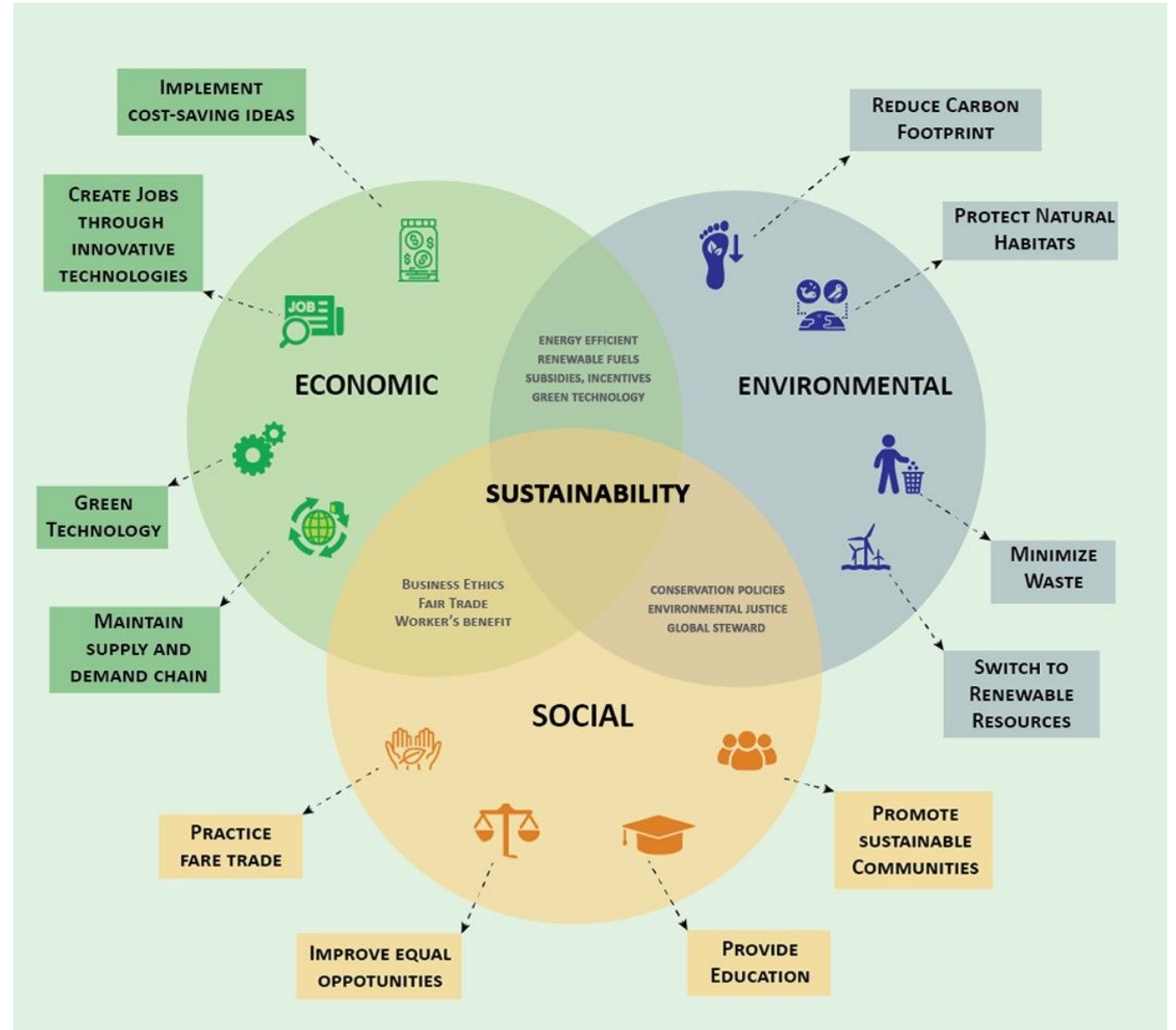
54% of the World's Population Now Lives in Cities

% of the population living in urban areas



Source: United Nations

Key Pillars of Sustainable Urban Development



Sustainable cities

- = **eco-cities, green cities**
- consideration of social, economic, and environmental impact
- a high quality of life while reducing their ecological footprint
- a balance between growth and environmental impact



5 key characteristics of Sustainable Cities:



Energy Efficiency



Efficient and Sustainable Transport system



Waste Management and Water Conservation



Sustainable (green) architecture



Green Spaces



1. Energy efficiency

Freiburg, Germany

2. Efficient Transportation



Oslo, Norway



Asterdam Netherlands



3. Waste Management and Water Conservation

Rotterdam, Netherlands



4. Sustainable (green) architecture

Bosco verticale house in Milano, Italy

5. Green spaces

Urban gardening in Atlanta, Georgia



Sustainable cities and smart cities

Sustainable cities:

- minimizing environmental impact while maximizing the quality of life
- Key features:
 - Reducing carbon emissions and waste
 - Conserving natural resources
 - Ensuring social equity

Smart cities:

- enhancing the efficiency and services of the city through digital technology and ICT
- Key features:
 - Integration of IoT device
 - Data and analytics
 - Enhanced public services

Sustainable Cities and Smart Cities



Integration & Overlap

- **Smart cities focus on technological and operational efficiency, while sustainable cities emphasize environmental health, yet both aim to enhance urban living.**
- Smart technologies can be employed to achieve sustainability goals (e.g. smart grids for energy management)
- Many modern urban planning strategies combines **both smart and sustainable principles**

Benefits of Sustainable & Smart cities

Reduction in dependency on non-renewable energy sources

Mitigation climate change impacts

Promotion of healthy lifestyle

Enhancement of the overall quality of life for their residents

Environmental preservation

Improved Services and Innovation

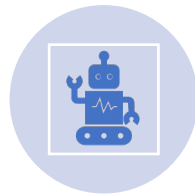
Safety and Connectivity

Equitable access to resources and amenities

Challenges of Sustainable Cities



Financial limitations



Technological challenges
(integrating different technologies)



Governance challenges
(cooperation across sectors)



Social and cultural barriers
(skepticism, resistance from stakeholders, digital divide)



Long-term sustainability

An aerial night view of a city skyline, likely New York City, featuring prominent skyscrapers like the Empire State Building. The city is illuminated with warm yellow and orange lights from buildings and streets. A network of glowing blue lines connects various points across the city, symbolizing a smart city or sustainable infrastructure. The sky is dark with some light clouds.

**Examples of
Sustainable / Smart Cities**

Singapore

- population: 6 mil.
- one of the most advanced cities in the world regarding technologies
- leading smart city
- high living standards, excellent public infrastructure,
- advanced transportation system, waste management, energy system



Singapore

Transportation

- Mass Rapid Transit system (MRT)
 - over 3 mil passenger every day
 - reliable and efficient
 - automatic train control, real-time passenger information
- pilot program for self-driving cabs



Singapore

Energy efficiency

- energy-efficient buildings
- goal: 80% of entire building to be green by 2030
- Marina Bay Sands complex
 - rainwater harvesting
 - recycling waste heat from ac units which is used for swimming pools



Singapore

Waste management

- Waste-to-Energy Incineration Plants
- Tuas South Incineration Plant
 - generating electricity by incinerating waste
 - 90% of city's waste
 - electricity to power 60 000 homes



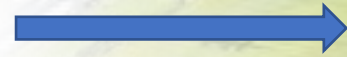
Stockholm, Sweden

- population: 1 mil.
- **goal:** the world's smartest city in 2040
- emphasis on sustainable urban planning, connectivity, accessible data, smart platforms, innovations



Copenhagen, Denmark

- Population: 600.000
- 60% of solar and wind energy
- over 500 km of bicycle paths
- Copenhill: a waste-to-energy plant and recreational facility in one
- Environmental policies
 - cycling infrastructure
 - clean public transportation
 - green roofs, parks



Vancouver, Canada

- Population: 600.000
- Green Initiatives (green building standards, green transportation)
- Digital governance
- Smart utilities
- Greenest City Action Plan



Rotterdam, Netherlands



=> 5 ground-braking examples of innovative (and nature-based) solutions in urban planning

“Water resilience is in Rotterdam’s DNA.

*For centuries, Rotterdam, a delta city with water coming from all directions, has adapted to and learned **to live with** water”*

(Chief Resilience Officer of the Rotterdam Municipality)

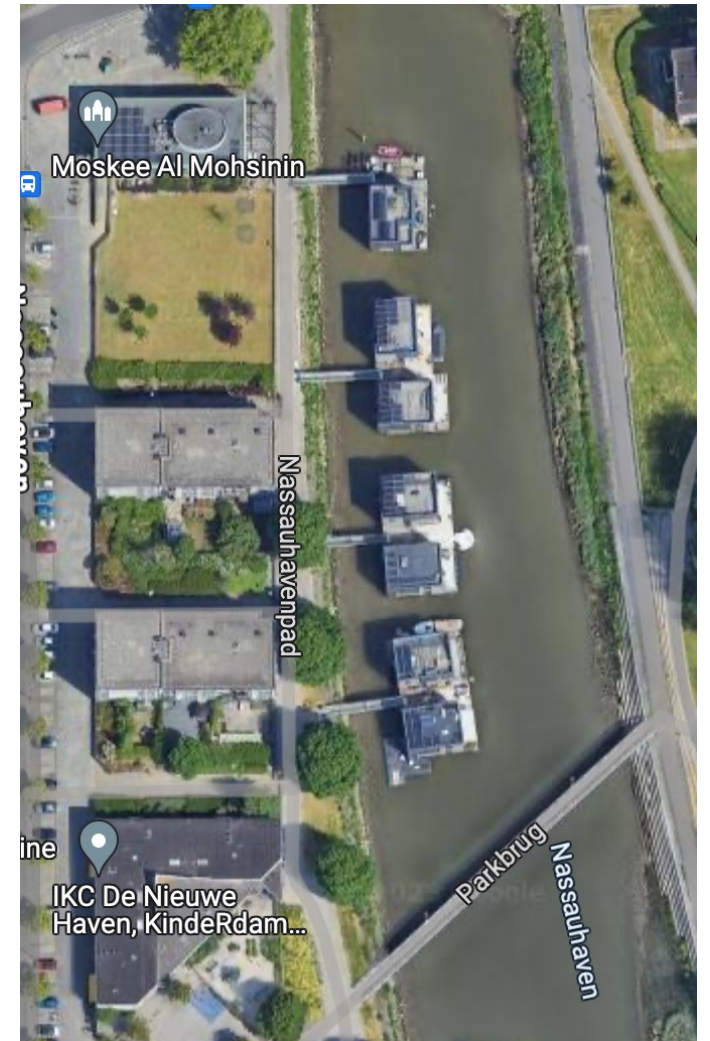


1. Floating office of the Global Center on Adaptation (2021)

= climate-resilient and self-sufficient building designed to rise with growing water levels

2. Nassauhaven Floating Homes (2020)

= first floating street in Rotterdam (18 sustainable houses)





3. Bentheplein Water Square (2013)

= the world's first large-scale
water square

= public space and storm water
storage **combined in one space**

= **2000** cubic meters of rainwater



3. Bentheplein Water Square (2013)



3. Benthemplein Water Square (2013)

4. Westersingel Urban Floodplain



= a popular walking boulevard designed to become a floodplain during extreme rainfalls

5. The Dakpark (2014)

= a huge park planted on top
of a shopping center



5. The Dakpark (2014)



Green gentrification

= an example: Hofbogenpark (to be open in 2024)



*"We still do not have enough information about green gentrification and its effects on the city - **mainly because of lack of research.**"*
(Inclusivity advisor of Rotterdam Municipality)

Office for **Urbanism** and **Landscape Architecture**.



<https://www.urbanisten.nl>

<https://www.urbanisten.nl/work/rotterdam-adaptation-strategy>





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INTENSIFYING **PARTNERSHIPS**
FOR URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION
THROUGH **SMARTER SUSTAINABLE CITIES**

Conclusion

- Sustainable/smart cities are important in addressing environmental challenges and enhancing quality of life for residents
- They offer a vast array of benefits - improved efficiency, energy conservation, reduced carbon footprint, better resource management
- The role of technology and innovation is crucial to create sustainable urban environments as well as the collaboration between government, businesses, and citizens
- Adopting sustainable practices, promoting green initiatives, and investing in smart city solutions can lead to a better future in cities



Thank you!