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Smart cities and infrastructure

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

After paragraph 21, insert a new box *reading*

Harnessing a local innovation system: Case studies^{27bis}

Several countries have recognized the importance of involving local innovation systems in developing smart city projects through enabling policy measures, as indicated by the following examples.

Konza Technology City in Kenya has integrated a vision of creating a cluster of knowledge industries within the city into the conception stage of the project.

Smart city challenges and competitions organized by government departments have been found useful in providing an impetus to local innovation systems in Cameroon and the United States.

Some of the challenges related to the smart mobility project in Poznan, Poland were overcome with the help of close collaboration between the local scientific and research institutions and flexible management, which led to the creation of an efficient transport system in the city.

The acceleration of standardization for smart cities in the United Kingdom and the creation of a supportive institutional framework in Nigeria have been found useful in promoting smart city innovations. In Bulgaria, linking the city-level innovation strategy in Sofia to a smart city vision was found to be effective.

Ultimately, smart infrastructure requires the participation of local communities for success. For example, a significant smart infrastructure feature of Jelgava, Latvia, is the Operative Information Centre, which ensures smart information flow and is critical in ensuring crisis management and issuing appropriate early warnings. For the Centre to attain its full potential, exercises are organized regularly to train the local community in emergency responses.

^{7/bis} Bulgaria, Cameroon, Kenya, Latvia, Nigeria, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States, 2015, contributions presented at the CSTD intersessional panel.





