U4SSC KPIs implementation in cities

UNECE smart sustainable cities profiles with examples of profiles for Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) and Tbilisi (Georgia)

Presented by:
- Gulnara Roll, UNECE and U4SSC Secretariat, gulnara.roll@un.org
- Bekkul Dzhekshenkulov, Head of International Cooperation and Protocol Department, Bishkek City Municipality, Kyrgyzstan, bekkul@meria.kg
- Vakhtang Lomjaria, Head Municipal Department of Economic Development, Tbilisi City Hall, Georgia, v.lomjaria@tbilisi.gov.ge

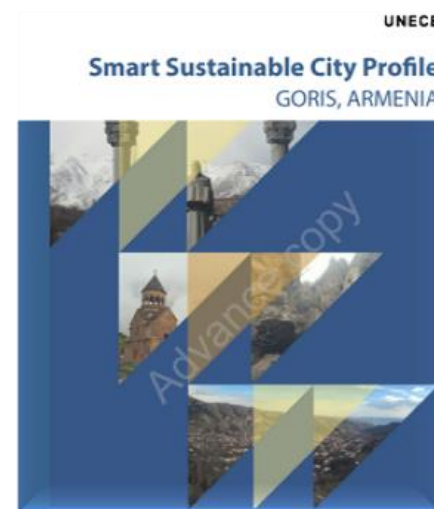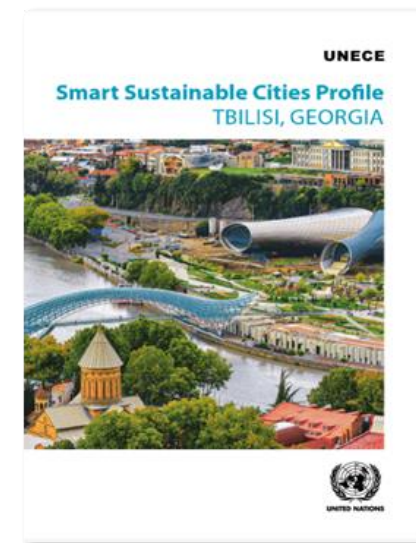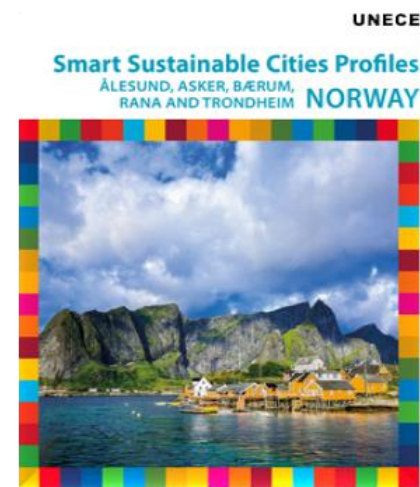20 June 2023

UN Economic Commission for Europe

- UNECE promotes smart sustainable cities and smart technologies by providing a platform to its 56 member States, cities and stakeholders for collaboration and knowledge sharing and by developing international standards and guidelines to support their implementation.

- **Intergovernmental platforms** - intergovernmental committees and groups of experts on Energy, Environment, Innovation and PPPs, Land and Forests, Statistics, Transport, Urban Development.

- **UNECE experts**: representatives of academia, civil society in UNECE teams of specialists and Centres of Excellence.

UNECE smart sustainable cities profiles

Finalised: Astana, Bishkek, Goris, Voznesensk, Tbilisi and five cities in Norway

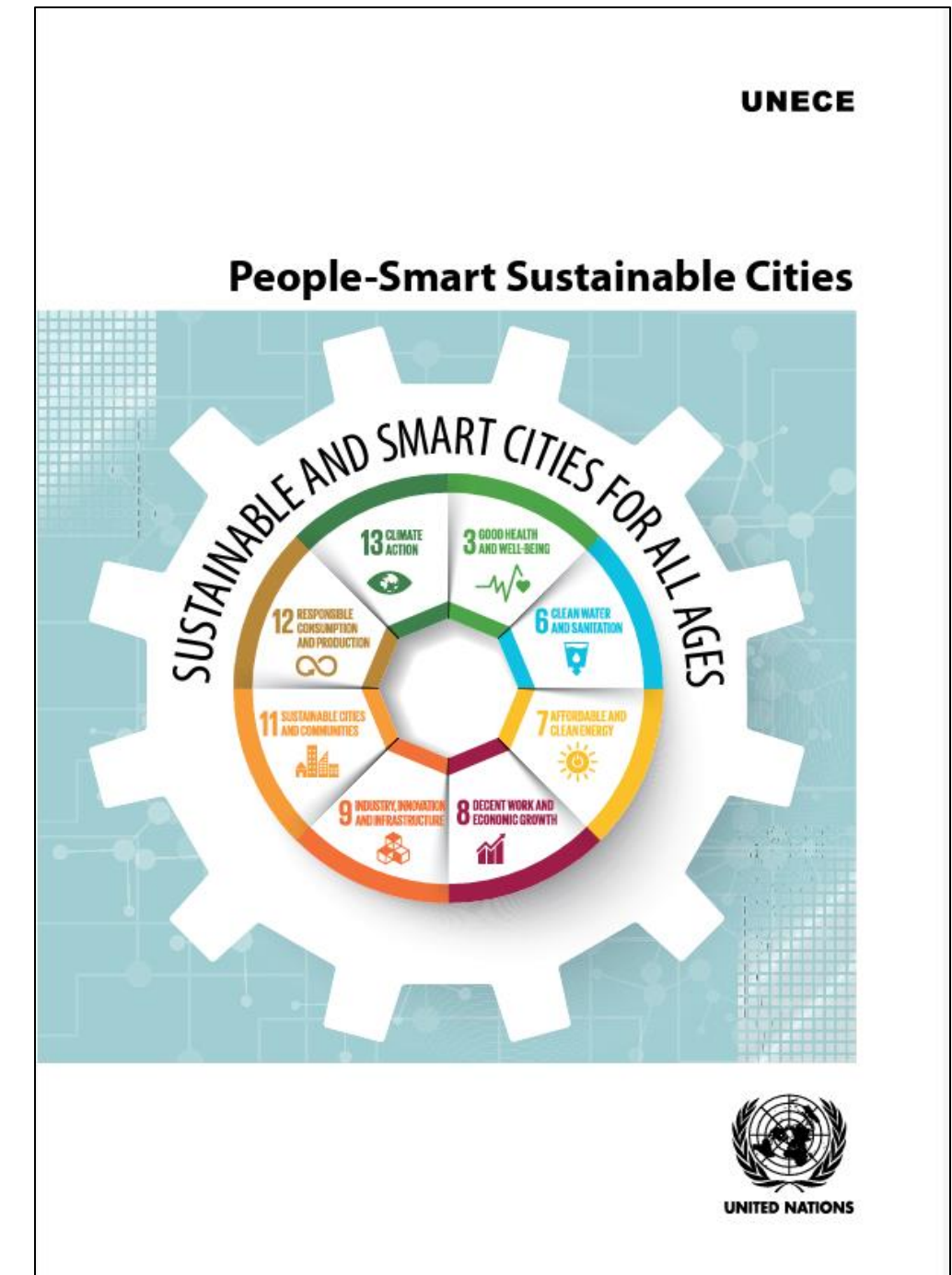**Smart Sustainable Cities Profiles to be published in 2023:**

- San Marino (city/country profile)

- Podgorica, Montenegro

- Almaty, Kazakhstan

Guidelines for innovative financing instruments to support implementation of recommendations

- **Guidelines on tools and mechanisms to finance Smart Sustainable Cities projects**

- **Compendium of practices on innovative financing for smart sustainable cities projects**

- **COVID-19 Recovery Action Plan for Informal Settlements in the ECE Region**

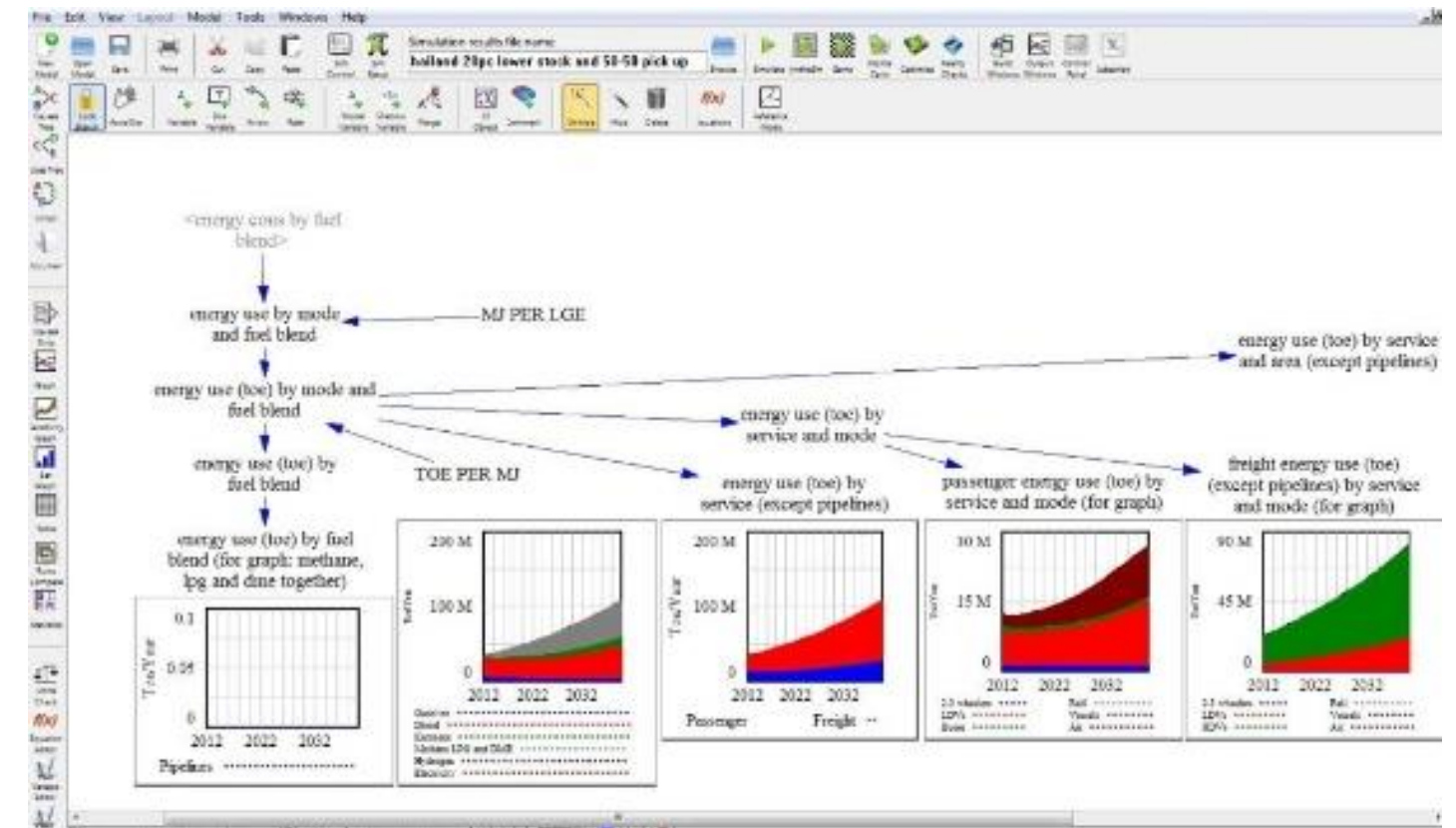# UNECE approach to People-Smart Sustainable Cities

The people-smart sustainable city concept advocates a broader understanding of smartness in city development as a set of capabilities-enhancing conditions directed at sustainability and focused on generating a harmonious society and improving quality of life. This means reducing gaps in capacity and efficiency, meeting social needs, and making cities more conducive to innovation.

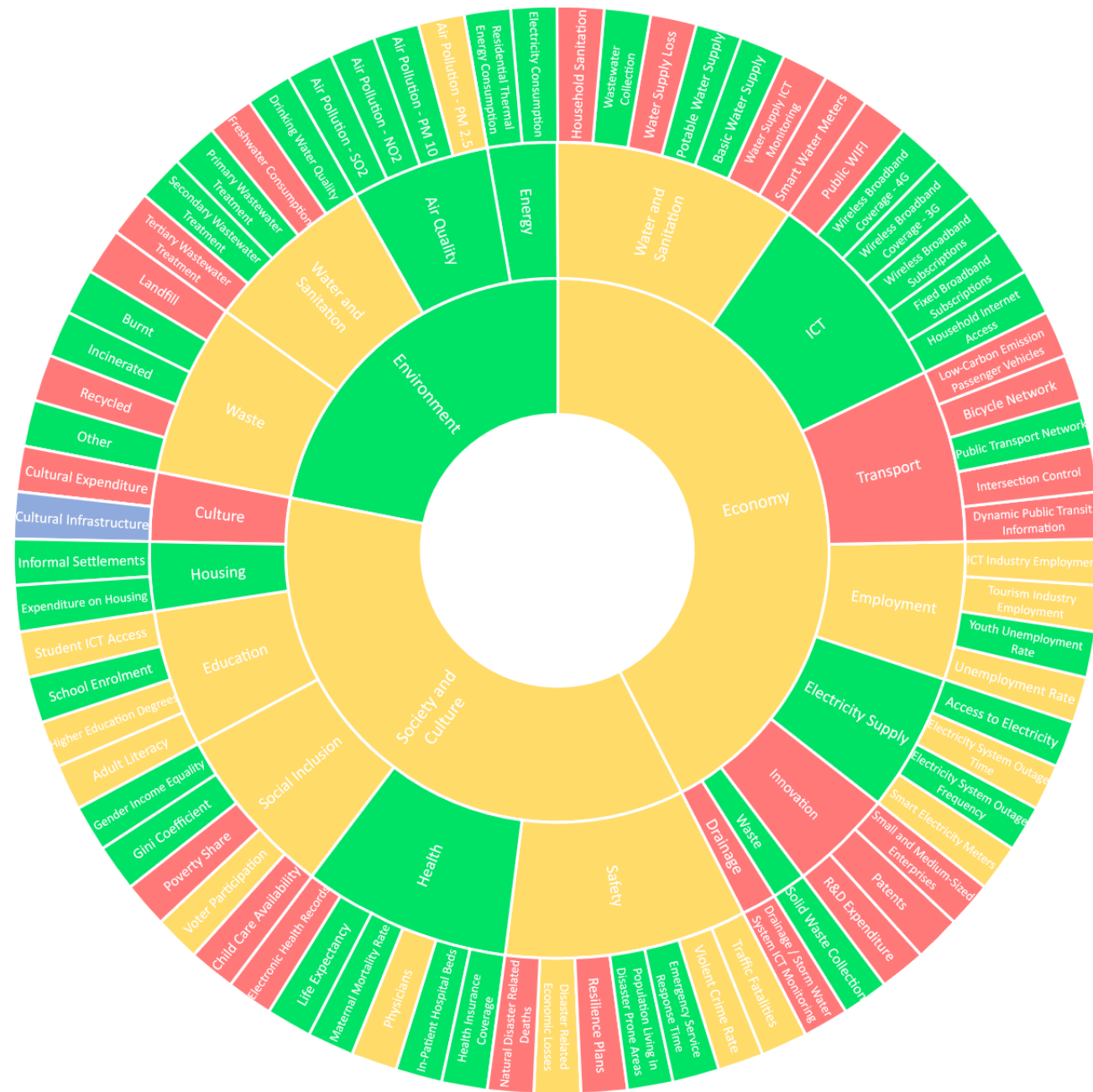Read at https://unece.org/info/Housing-and-Land-Management/pub/350033

Examples of UNECE instruments for smart sustainable cities to support implementation

- **Transport:** Instruments promoting Intelligent Transport Systems.

- ForFITS Model – an online tool to support informed decisions about measures available for the reduction of CO_2 emissions in the transport sector

- **Energy:** Energy efficiency approaches in transport, industry, building.

- **Population:** Policy briefs on smart sustainable cities for all ages.

- **Land management:** Data for land administration. See as an example a report on "Digital transformation and land administration – Sustainable practices from the UNECE region and beyond" under the link

Smart sustainable cities profile Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Smart Sustainable Cities Profile
BISHKEK, KYRGYZSTAN

UNECE

Between 66 – 100% of goal value	
Between 33 – 66% of goal value	
Between 0 – 33% of goal value	
Benchmark not applicable	

- Bishkek is the capital and central socio-economic, political and cultural hub of Kyrgyzstan; with population of over 1 million inhabitants.

- Bishkek underwent rapid urban development. Since 1989, the city's population has nearly doubled

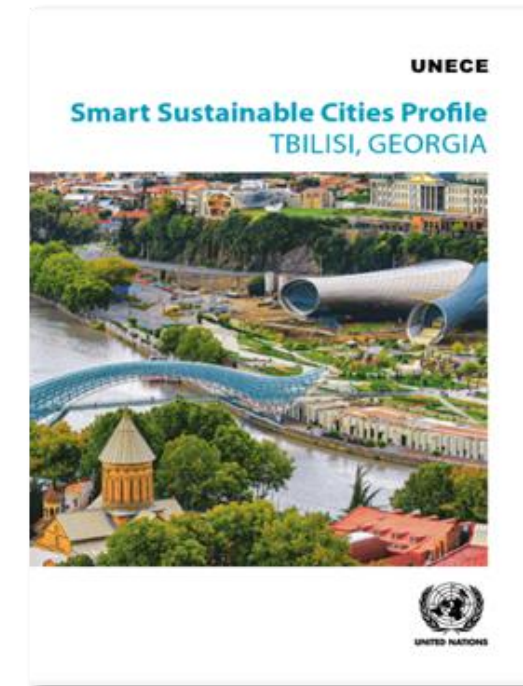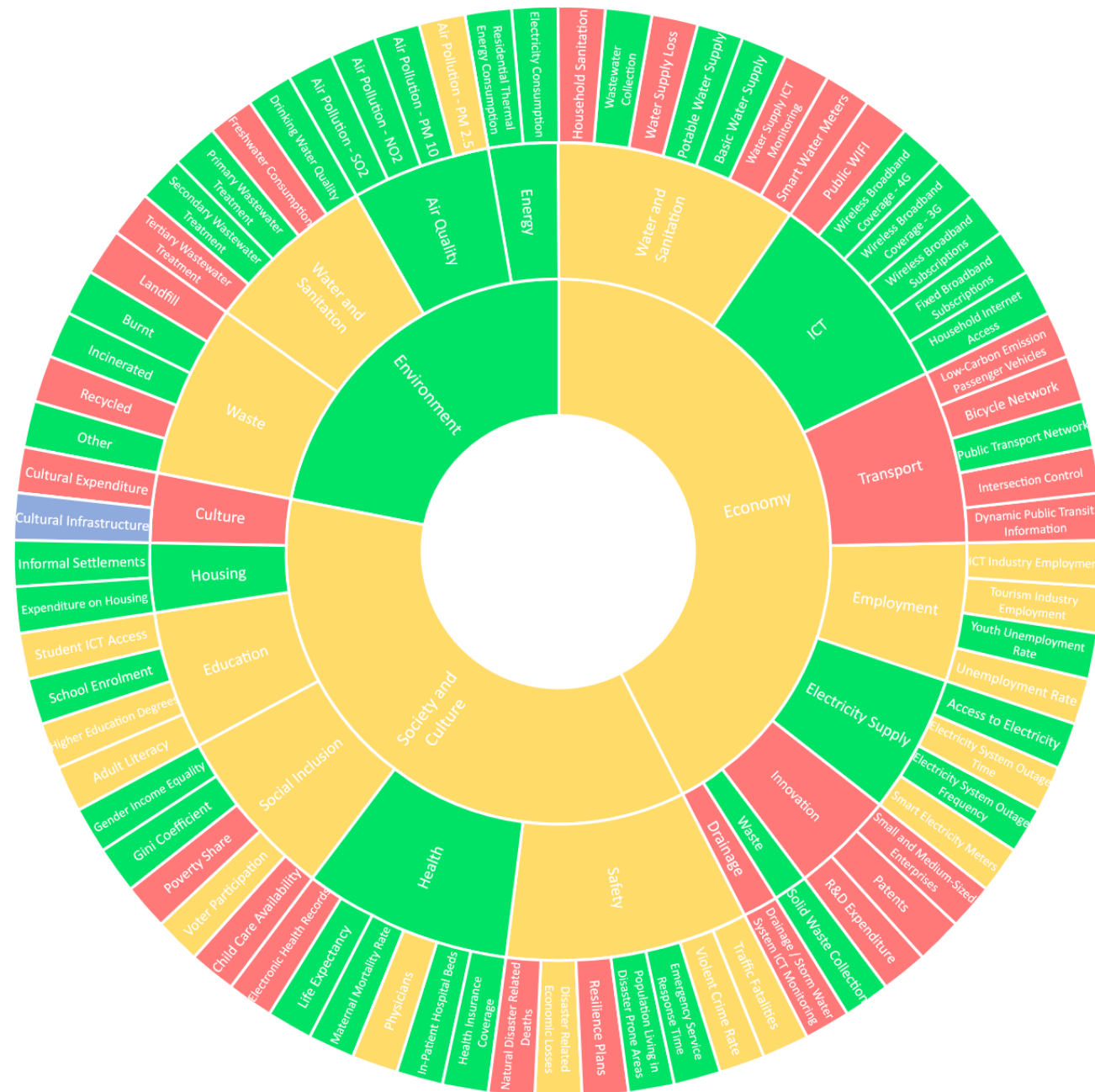- The city profile was developed in 2020-2021 based on the KPI evaluation.

Smart sustainable cities profile Bishkek policy recommendations

- Improve institutional and governance framework towards urban planning. Explore innovative financing mechanisms for basic and social infrastructure delivery.
- Improve methodologies for collecting and managing urban data.
- Legalize, upgrade and redevelop informal settlements. Develop an inventory of all land plots and create a unified registry of all informal settlements.
- Develop an affordable housing programme, both for sale and for rent.
- Develop sustainable urban transport infrastructure. Invest in low-carbon public transport
- Improve internet access and digital literacy. Provide reliable internet access to all households.
- Improve the water and sanitation infrastructure. Improve the lifespan of the existing water and sanitation infrastructure by investing in its renovation.
- Improve solid waste management. Increase the volume of waste recycled, while simultaneously decreasing the amount of waste put into open-air dumps, incinerated, burned or disposed of into landfills

Smart sustainable cities profile Tbilisi, Georgia

The population of Tbilisi to 1.17 million (2021), 31 per cent of population of Georgia.

Tbilisi's assessment showed
- Strong performance in ICT infrastructure, water and sanitation and public sector governance
- Moderate to high performance in higher education attainment
- Moderate performance in culture, safety, transport, employment, housing and social inclusion

Between 66 – 100% of goal value
Between 33 – 66% of goal value
Between 0 – 33% of goal value
Benchmark not applicable

Smart sustainable cities profile Tbilisi policy recommendations

- Consolidate a coherent system for spatial planning and urban development. Strengthen the capacity of the City Hall in the fields of spatial planning and urban policy.
- Further develop the digital land administration system of Tbilisi
- Complement the Land Use Masterplan of Tbilisi with an ecosystem-based management approach
- Urban mobility: Increase the coverage of the zonal parking system to include the entire city. Increase the coverage of the bus routes and expedite the introduction of modern, low-emission buses
- Housing: Carry out a technical assessment survey of multi-apartment buildings. Develop multi-year national and city-wide action plans for ensuring the successful implementation of the housing strategy.
- Green spaces: Develop pocket parks, that is, mini parks, in dense inner-city areas with limited open and green space

- Urban water management and blue spaces: Further develop the City Hall's early warning system

- Solid waste: Launch awareness-raising campaign on the benefits of waste separation, reuse and recycling (short term). Create recycling collection points in every neighbourhood of the city (medium term). Develop waste-to-energy projects to convert plastic waste into fuel (medium term).

- Quality of construction, urban infrastructure and utility services. Further develop the national system of CABs engaged in fields of direct relevance to construction, urban infrastructure and utility services

For more information, please contact:

Gulnara Roll, UNECE

CONTACT: Gulnara.Roll@un.org

U4SSC website:

https://u4ssc.itu.int/

Thank you!