



on Smart Cities and Communities

CITYkeys

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CITYkeys overview

The goal of CITYkeys is to provide a validated, holistic performance measurement framework for monitoring and comparing the implementation of Smart City solutions.







Cities and citizens needs





Mapping existing frameworks

- European Initiatives
- 1 Concerto
- 2 Smart City Information System (in development)
- 3 Civitas
- 4 Green Digital Charter
- 5 RFSC Reference framework for sustainable cities
- 6 Covenant of Mayors
- 7 European Smart City Index

International and European Standards

- 1 ISO 37120 Sustainable Development of Communities
- 2 ISO 37151
- 3 ITU FG-SSC

Neighborhood Certification Schemes

- 1 DGNB / OEGNI for urban districts
- 2 BREEAM Communities
- 3 LEED v4 for Neighborhood Development
- 4 CASBEE Cities
- 5 CASBEE Urban Development
- 6 2000-Watt-Site

Other relevant indicator frameworks

- 1 ClimateCon
- 2 Global City Indicators Facility
- 3 OECD Green growth in cities
- 4 UN Habitat City Prosperity index
- 5 UNECE United Smart Cities
- 6 CITY PROTOCOL

- Relevant FP7 and Horizon 2020 Projects
- 1 CITINES (in development)
- 2 CIVIS
- 3 DESIRE
- 4 ECODISTR-ICT
- 5 EURBANLAB
- 6 IDEAS
- 7 PLEEC
- 8 READY
- 9- TRANSFORM
- 10 URB-GRADE
- 11 URBES
- 12 2DECIDE
 - Relevant National Initiatives

Dutch

- 1 SCP Rotterdam
- 2 GPR-Stedenbouw
- 3 IVAM DPL (/Duurzaamheidsindex)
- 4 Telos: European Green Capital Award

<u>Austrian</u>

- 5 Smart City Profiles
- <u>Finnish</u>
- 6 Common indicators for sustainable development in 6 Finnish cities

Other indicator systems mentioned in the proposal

- 1 Siemens Green City Index
- 2 Smart City Wheel
- 3 Triple Helix





Mapping existing frameworks







Gap analyse

- There are in principle indicators available for each of the subthemes. However, there are significant variations in the coverage of the subthemes
- Best covered are People, Planet and Prosperity
- Gaps:
 - Project level Education, Employment, Scalability, Replicability
 - City level: Multilevel governance
- CITYkeys developed indicators to cover the gaps



People	Planet	Prosperity	Process	Propagation
 Education 	•Energy & mitigation	•Employment	• Multilevel	• <u>Scalability</u>
• Diversity & social cohesion	• Other resources	• Equity	• Organisation	 Replicability
•Safety	•Climate resilience	Green economy Economic	•Co-creation	
•Health	•Environment	performance	 Community engagement 	
 Quality of housing and of the built 	•Ecosystem	 Accessibility 		
environment		 Innovation 		
 Access to (other) services 				



CITYkeys Framework structure Themes, Subthemes and # of project indicators

Framework is both for project and city level

People	Planet	Prosperity	Governance		Propagation
•Health (3)	•Energy & mitigation (7)	•Employment (2)	•Organisation (6)		•Scalability (10)
•Safety (4)	•Materials, water and	•Equity (2)	•Community involvement (5)		•Replicability (8)
 Access to (other) services (7) 	land (10)	•Green economy (3)	•Multi-level		
•Education (3)	 Climate resilience (1) Pollution & waste (4) 	•Economic performance (5)	governance (2)		
•Diversity & social cohesion (3)	•Ecosystem (2)	 Innovation (5) 			
•Quality of housing and the built environment (6)		 Attractiveness & competitiveness (1) 			
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CITY keys — Framework and datasets

- In total the smart city KPIs need 116 raw data sets
 - > On average 72% of them seem available in partner cities
 - Most of them can be retrieved from statistical sources
- The boundaries of SC project data sets usually depend on the project
 - > Needed data is typically not readily available
 - Typical sources include project documentation and interviews with project manager
- The share of open data providing the needed data sets varies from 1% to 25%, and is 15% on average
 - Cities have up to 300 open data sets in their portals but only some of them are relevant for CITYkeys smart city KPIs
 - Today, a smart city performance measurement system cannot yet rely only on open data





Smart City Index

- The CITYkeys city indicators can be aggregated into an index
- Several methodological issues in weighting and normalization remain
- Use of a city index limited for cities
- Value added on European level doubtful



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Add your related KPIs (probably several that cover the UN SDG issue)	Please complete using the U4SSC (UNECE- ITU) list of areas	Please complete using the U4SSC (UNECE-ITU) list of topics Economy (ICT, innovation, employment, trade, productivity, physical infrastructure) Environment (Air quality, water, noise, environmental quality, biodiversity,	of ent, se,	
Please complete	lease complet	Please complete	Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
			Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclus	ive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Fuel poverty; Affordability of housing; Access to basic health care services; Access to public transport; Access to public amenities; Crime rate;	Economy; Economy; Society; Economy; Economy; Society;	Economy (physical infrastructure); Economy (physical infrastructure); Society&Culture(health); Economy (physical infrastructure); Economy (physical infrastructure); Society&Culture(safety);	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Public transport use; Access to public transport; Access to vehicle sharing solutions for city travel; Length of bike route network; Traffic accidents; Congestion;			11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Green space; Share of green and water spaces; Brownfield use; Population density;			11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
Citizen participation; Open public participation; Voter participation;			and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and



				11.4.1 Iotai expenditure (pu
	1	1		and private) per capita spent
	1	1		preservation, protection and
De la contractiones	1	1	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the	conservation of all cultural a
Preservation of cultural heritage;	1	1	world's cultural and natural heritage	natural heritage, by type of h
	1	1		(cultural, natural, mixed and
1	1	1		Heritage Centre designation)
	 	_	11.5 By 2050, significantly reduce the number of	1f.3.1 Number of deaths, mi
None	1	1	deaths and the number of people affected and	persons and directly affected
	l		substantially decrease the direct economic losses	nor one attributed to disaster
(Climate mailiance stategy)	1	1	relative to global gross domestic product caused by	11.5.2 Direct economic loss
(Climate resilience strategy;) (GDP;)	1		disasters, including water-related disasters, with a	relation to global GDP, dama
	L		focus on protocting the poor and poople in subpression	critical infrastructure and nu
	Ī		11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita	11.6.1 Proportion of urban s
Municipal solid waste;	1	1	environmental impact of cities, including by paying	waste regularly collected and
	L		special attention to air quality and municipal and other	adequate final discharge out
Et a montion lata mattar amissions (PM2 5)	Environment;	Provincement (air quality):		
Fine particulate matter emissions (PM2.5);	Environment,	Environment (air quality);	waste management	particulate matter (e.g. PM2
Public outdoor recreation space;				T1.7.1 Average share of the
Green space;	1		11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe,	up area of cities that is open
Share of green and water spaces;	ł	t	inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in	for public use for all by sex
	1	V	particular for women and children, older persons and	11.7.2 Proportion of person
Crime rate;	1		persons with disabilities	victim of physical or sexual
	l	 		harassment, by sex, age, disa
	1	1	11.a Support positive economic, social and	11.a.1 Proportion of populat
None	1		environmental links between urban, peri-urban and	living in cities that implement
ļĮ	l		rural areas by strengthening national and regional	urban and regional developm
Climate resilience strategy; (not in Sendai	1	1	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of	11.b.1 Number of countries
framework)	1	1	cities and human settlements adopting and	adopt and implement nationa
	l		implementing integrated policies and plans towards	disaster risk reduction strate
and a state of the	1		inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and	11.b.2 Proportion of local
Climate resilience strategy; (not in Sendai framework)	1	1	adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters,	governments that adopt and
	L		and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai	implement local disaster risl
	1		11.c Support least developed countries, including	11.c.1 Proportion of financia
	1	1	through financial and technical assistance, in building	support to the least develope
None EIP-SCC	1	1	sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local	countries that is allocated to
European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities	1		materials	construction and retrofitting

Conclusion CITYkeys, UN SDG11-U4SCC

- Very good alignment, only 3 KPIs were not covered due to the KPI focus in Europe
- Not covered
 - 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
 - 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
 - 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials



Main recommendations

- Common framework and methodology are important in order to compare and understand the differences between solutions and the potential to replicate and scale to different cities/districts
- The indicators are often used for cities to see their own development
- Data availability and easy access are important in order to make the frame usable (M2M reading)



