

Road Safety Performance Review Uzbekistan Safe Urban Mobility

How to improve National Road Safety System
Tashkent, Uzbekistan (online)
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Uzbekistan

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Urban Mobility Trends



- In Uzbekistan, urbanization indicators in the main metropolitan areas have not stopped growing in the last twenty years, with population increases in Samarkand and Tashkent of 47% and 24%, housing stock of 20% and 16%, respectively.
- In the last decades, Uzbek cities have experienced rapid socio-economic transformation, but also severe setbacks of public transport services in cities;
- In terms of air pollution, the transport sector was the highest NOx emitter, accounting for 63 per cent of NOx emissions.
- The urban mobility remains under stress, with increasing levels of congestion, pollution and road crashes. In 2020, 1,919 fatalities were recorded on urban roads, an annual growth of 20% compared.
- According to Air Visual, which monitors air quality, Uzbekistan is ranked 16th in the ranking of countries with the most polluted air in 2018.



TRANSPORT



Challenges

- Over recent years neither transport infrastructure nor transport services have kept pace with population growth and the rise in the number of passenger cars.
- These changes have increasingly fostered demand for more efficient transport infrastructures, as well as integrated plans for urban development and traffic management in bigger cities;
- The occupation of roadsides is one of the major causes of traffic jams with a reduced level of service and slowing traffic flows.
- The parking situation in Uzbekistan is chaotic and the drivers do not pay much attention to the parking rules.
- The lack of integration between land-use and transport policies has led to the development of new passenger car-dependent urban areas within cities, particularly, in the outskirts.



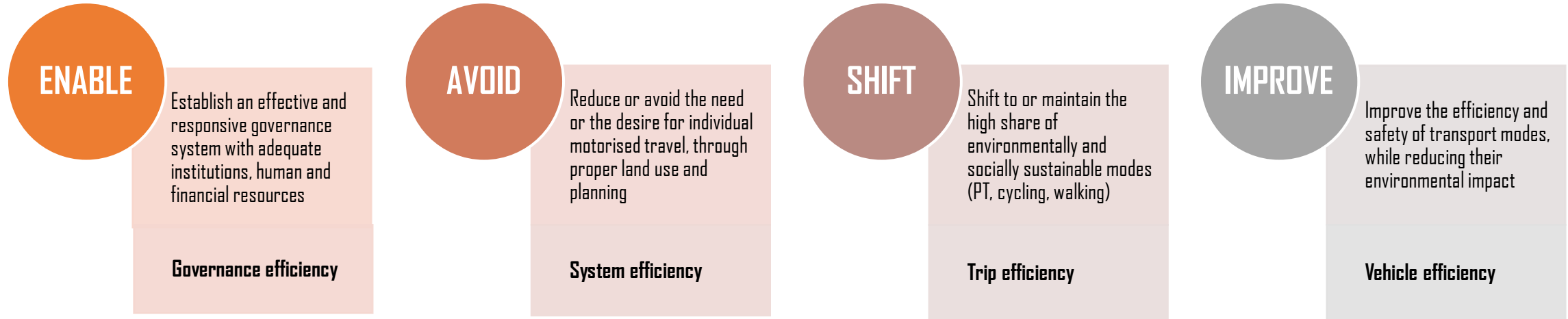
Government Response



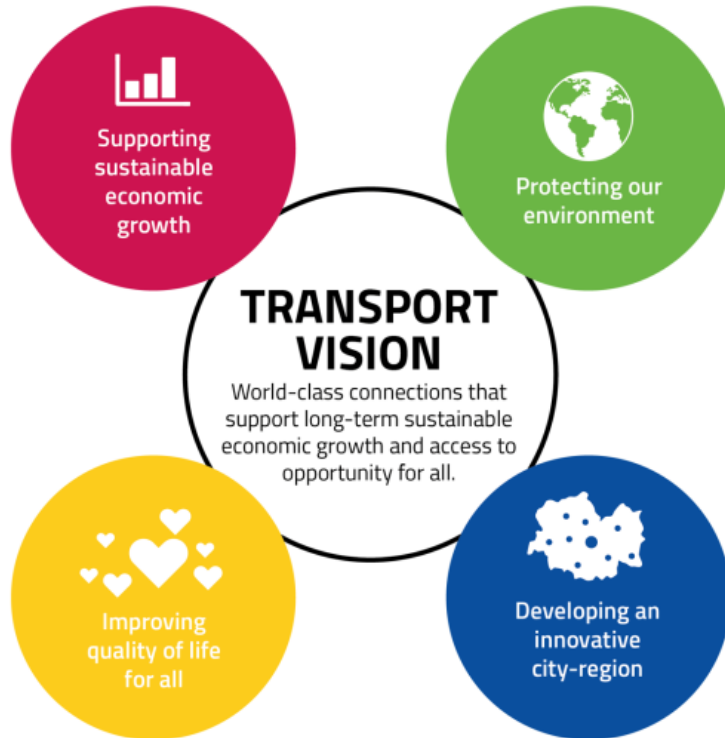
- A comprehensive program of measures for further improvement in the organization of passenger transport in the Tashkent city for the period 2017-2019.
 - The program for updating the fleet of the enterprises of JSC "Toshshahartranskhizmat" with the large and medium capacity city buses of domestic production for the period of 2017-2019.
 - Measures to optimize the route network of passenger transport in the Tashkent city for the period 2017- 2021.
 - In 2022 the construction of the overhead metro line "Kuyluk-Kipchak" will be completed.
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- The draft master plan of Tashkent City 2045 considers that public transport will be improved to solve the problem of traffic jams.
 - Tashkent - Accelerating Investments in Low Emission Vehicles (TAILEV) project was launched in 2021 (the UNDP).
 - In 2022, The Tashkent Department of Transport and Road Infrastructure has published a project for the location of paid parking spaces in the capital.



The E-A-S-I Framework



- **ENABLE** notion refers to the substantial preconditions that are required at an institutional, fiscal and legislative level in order to follow the path towards the realisation of a sustainable urban transport system in its whole.
- **AVOID** strategies seek to limit the number and length of trips, especially that of carbon -intensive ones, such as light duty vehicles (LDVs), which are major GHG emissions contributors and refer to the overall efficiency of the transport system.
- The ultimate goal of **SHIFT** strategies is to increase the modal shares of public transport and non-motorised modes, such as cycling and walking, and they refer to trip efficiency.
- **IMPROVE** strategies refer to improvement of current modes of transport, by increasing fuel efficiency and promote alternative technologies, in order to reduce the environmental impact of each travelled km.



Cities worldwide are struggling with mobility and the main reason is the growth of private car usage.

The number of traffic jams increase, environmental problems are more persistent and urban spaces are lost.

Coherent integrated networks for cars, public transport, cycling and walking are the main challenge in every city.

Smart city where there is a balance between land use and mobility as well as among the car, public transport and walking and cycling modes.

The public and private sectors work together to improve air quality and reduce congestions in a collaborative and creative manner.

Set up intuitional framework



In Uzbekistan one of the major hindrances for achieving a sustainable transport system is the absence and the lack of coordination between institutions at various levels in the transport and spatial planning field, as well as lack of guidance and assistance from national level.

While there are sidewalks for pedestrians along most of the key transport corridors in Tashkent, there are only a few kilometres of cycling pathways in the city.



Today, in the EU, all cities with a population of more than 100,000 people are required to develop and implement sustainable urban mobility plans. The Uzbek Government could adopt new legislation that demands development of such programs by cities mandatory.

Studies and analysis of the needs of different road user groups, especially pedestrians, motorcyclists and cyclists should be an important input to local road safety plans.

Proposed Measures

- Develop comprehensive urban mobility strategies and plans at national and local levels
- Empower and strengthen the role of municipalities
- Control and coordinate land-use and integrate urban and transport planning
- Gradually define and implement stricter requirements in terms of energy efficiency and GHG emissions standards

LEGISLATION



- Prioritise public transport and active travel
- Implementing effective enforcement mechanisms
- Developing partnerships between stakeholders

ENFORCEMENT



- Capacity development to promote sustainable transport options such as cycling, walking and public transport, the implementation of traffic calming measures and the relevant infrastructure
- Public campaigns to encourage sustainable transport choices and the promotion of active travel through education and marketing initiatives.

EDUCATION



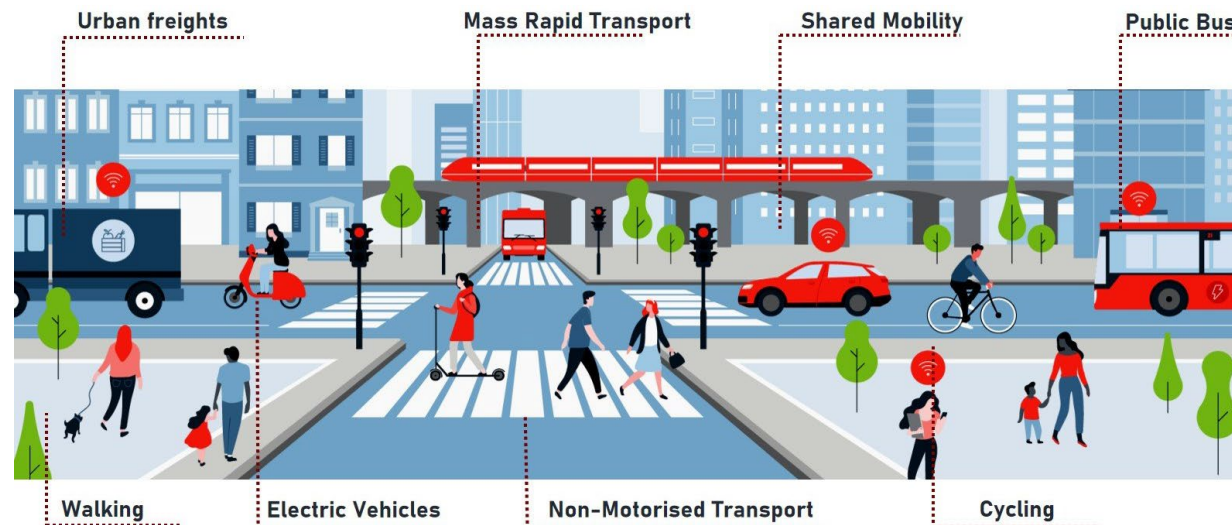
- Technological innovation to reduce environmental impacts, optimise systems' efficiency and reduce the need to travel
- Development of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)

TECHNOLOGY



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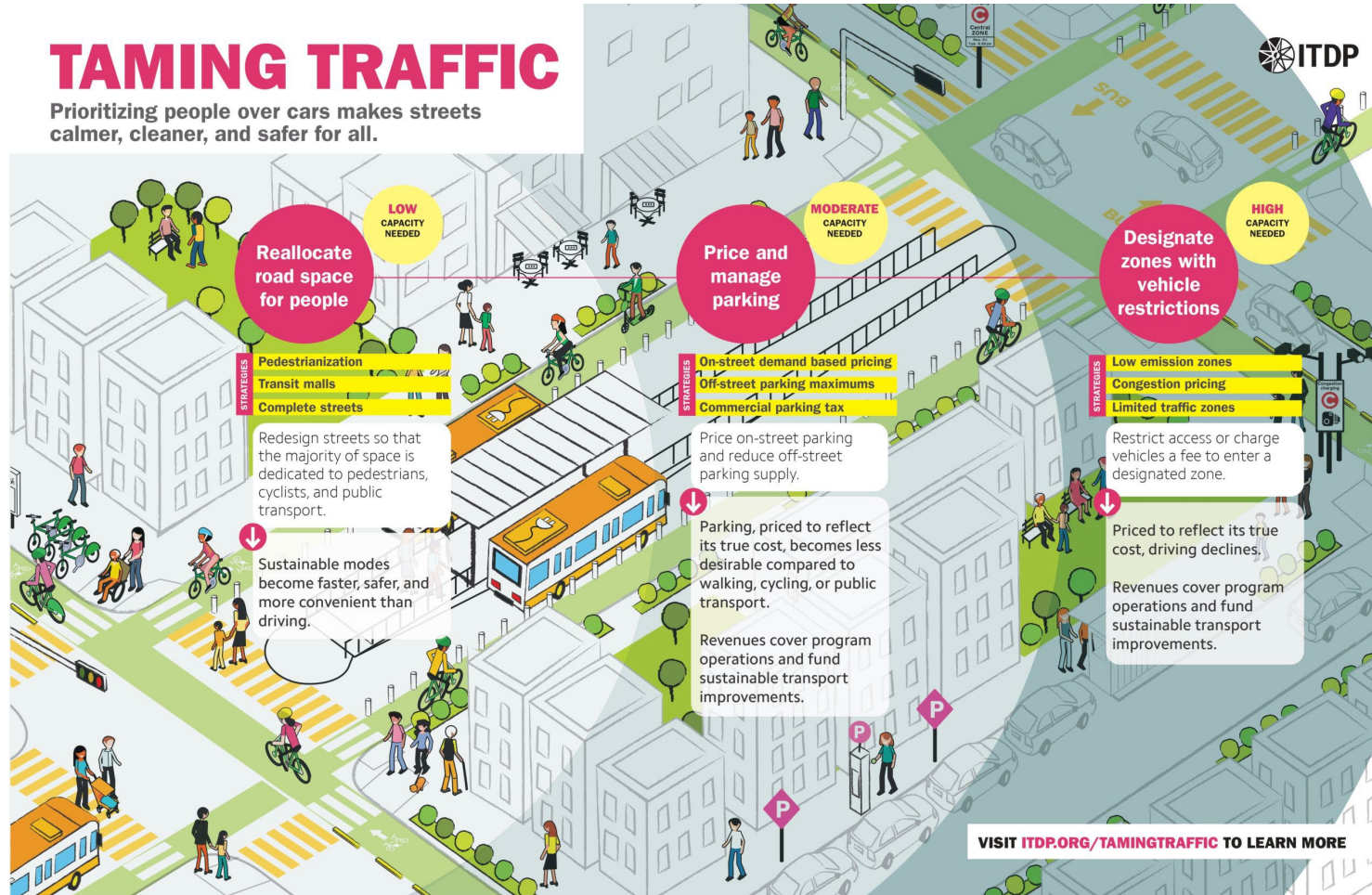
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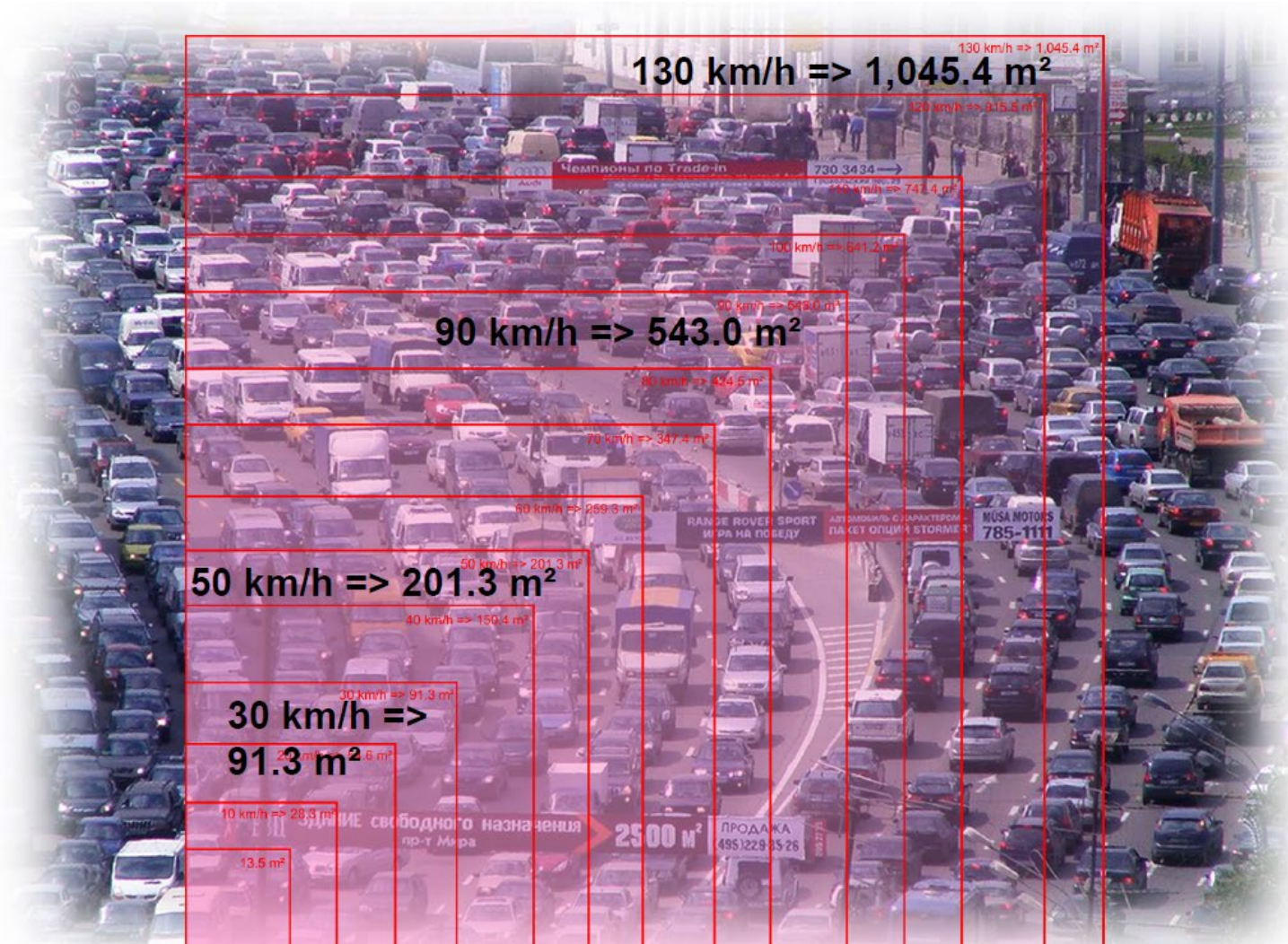
TAMING TRAFFIC

Prioritizing people over cars makes streets calmer, cleaner, and safer for all.



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Space for Cars



Urban planning: Tbilisi, Krakov and Pontevedra examples



Thank you

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