The Flemish SUMP policy Framework

SUMP Conference Sopot
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Overview

- Transport policies in Belgium
- Flemish Parliament Act on Mobility
- Local Mobility Plans
- Consultation bodies
- Participation
- Skill support and advice
- Local grants (subsidies)
Transport policies in Belgium

- Belgium: federal state, 3 regions & 3 communities
- Institutional state reform process: more competences to regions
- Federal competence transport: traffic regulation & railways
- Regions’ competences: PT, road infrastructure, ports, inland waterways, ..., & SUMP
• Mobility ‘Decree’
  – explains the scene fixed
  – integrated mobility policy at different levels
  – 2001: Covenants = 1st local mobility planning framework
• Renewal decree 2012
  – Local Mobility plans & Evaluation : mandatory
  – Decrease administrative burden: simplification!
Flemish Parliament Act on Mobility

- Mission: define conditions for **sustainable mobility** policies
- Strategic objectives: **accessibility, mobility for all, traffic safety, liveability** & prevent **environmental** and **climate** damage
- Important principles:
  - **STOP:** hierarchy of modes, starting from ‘Stappen’ (Dutch for ‘walking’)
  - **Participation**
  - **Consultation & cooperation** → bodies (organisational framework)
  - **Quality assurance** (process and content)
  - **Financing conditions**
- Alignment Local Mobility Plans and (draft) **Mobility Plan Flanders 2020-2030**
Local Mobility Plans

- Planning horizon: 10 years, (visioning focus 30 years)
- 100 % in line with SUMP process
  - Steps (3 main phases) & milestones
  - Elements (main steps)
  - Tasks & activities
- Two parts:
  1. Informative section: research & analysis, vision
  2. Steering section: sustainable scenario, priorities, operational targets, action plan
- Working domains A – B – C
- Mayor and aldermen are responsible!
Status Mobiliteitsplannen

8 oktober 2010

Legende

- gemeenten die nog geen moederconvenant hebben
- gemeenten met een mobiliteitsplan dat vijf jaar of ouder is, zijn aan de slag met de sneltoets (of in voorbereiding ervan)
- gemeenten die bezig zijn met de uitwerking van hun eerste of tweede generatie mobiliteitsplan
- gemeenten met een eerste mobiliteitsplan dat nog geen vijf jaar oud is en dus nog geldig
- gemeenten met een tweede generatie mobiliteitsplan
Consultation bodies

- Strong principles: cooperation & shared responsibility
- GBC: Municipal Guiding Commission: all stakeholders
  - decide on milestones by consensus
  - yearly progress report (not obligatory)
  - start evaluation procedure: quick scan
- RMC: Regional Mobility Commission: Experts
  - give advice when there is no GBC consensus
  - multidisciplinary quality control
  - conclusions after quick scan: ---> 3 options:
    confirmation, broadening & deepening or renewal of MP
  - Controlled by quality advisor Flemish Department Mobility
Participation

- Principle defined in:
  - overall ‘Municipal Decree’
  - Parliament Act on Mobility
- **Obligation to involve citizens early, efficient and in all stages of the policy process.**
- Mayor and city council decide autonomously
- Minimal: public investigation procedure
- Practise: too much ‘old tradition’ (information, hearings...)
- M21 produced practical guidebook with new inspiration based on 7 demonstrations
Skills support and advice

- 5 Provincial Mobility Policy cells
- 5 Mobility coordinators and 25 mobility counselors
- Advisory role: content and procedures
- Take actively part in GBC
- Promote and watch over the Flemish SUMP Policy
MP grants & subsidies

- **MP grant**: design of a (new) MP
  - 1/ policy period, after evaluation (confirmed plans excluded)
  - 50% for broadening or deepening of MP
  - Quality approved

- **Project subsidies**: co-financing, ownership of municipality
  - School vicinity (+ school travel plan)
  - Sustainable access locations (e.g. business area)
  - Cycle networks (infrastructure)
• **Cooperation agreement grant:** ownership Flemish government
  - Various road infrastructure (redesign) works
  - PT infrastructure (e.g. dedicated bus lanes)
  - Lightning and sound walls
Questions for discussion

1. What are the strengths and/or weaknesses from the Flanders’ actions to encourage local authorities to prepare SUMPS?
2. Which transfer-opportunities do you see in the Flanders’ story for your situation (as a city, in your country...)
3. Which challenges do you face, which barriers to overcome when transferring actions in your city or country?

!!! Focus the discussion on:

Policy actions to encourage local authorities to prepare SUMPS
Thanks for your attention and cooperation

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Mobiel 21

(SUMP Network Belgium)