Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans – a concept to create liveable cities

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Passenger transport modal split (without sea and aviation, 2007)

- Transport in the EU dominated by motorised modes, the private car and trucks
- Transport growth is also predicted for the next decades
- Strong commitment of the EU to tackle negative impacts of transport
Rising importance of urban development and urban transport

- 503 million people are living in Europe and over 350 of them in cities
- In cities, environmental problems, poverty and inequality are concentrated but at the same time there are knowledge, creativity and innovative entrepreneurial approaches
- Cities are laboratory for social, cultural and technical innovations and often starting point for transformation processes
- Relevant powers of cities lie in the design of infrastructures and policies
What are the transport problems in European cities?

- Multiple related problems in cities
- Specific to local context
- Congestion, noise and air quality are the most severe problems

Source: online survey with CH4LLENGE cities in 2013 (N=33)
What complicates transport planning?

- Reduced opportunities for action due to the lack of resources for half of the cities
- One third stated that lack of political will complicates good planning

Other answers: expansion of car and freight traffic, lack of authority/power of experts and municipality/transport department, different interests at city and regional level, difference between regulations and reality, parking issues, maintenance and budget for it, winter conditions, traditional approach to transport planning, lack of technical expertise.

Source: online survey with CH4LLENGE cities in 2013 (N=33)
New generation of transport planning
Fostering concepts for urban transport development

- EC’s **Urban Mobility Package** published on 17 December 2013 to reinforce support for sustainable urban transport in Europe
- **Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans** are a central element
- Recommendation to local and regional authorities to develop and implement SUMP
Sustainable urban mobility planning - a new strategic planning instrument

- Long-term vision and clear implementation plan
- Combination of economic, ecological and social commitment
- Setting of targets: concrete and ambitious, but achievable, relevant, time-bound and a result of a dialogue process
- Involvement of stakeholders and citizen participation
- Balanced development of all relevant transport modes; encouraging a shift towards more sustainable modes
- Integration of SUMP and its measures into existing policies and planning frameworks
- High level of cooperation and consultation
  - Between administration and politicians, policy sectors, neighbouring cities
A Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan is a strategic plan designed to satisfy the mobility needs of people and businesses in cities and their surroundings for a better quality of life. It builds on existing planning practices and takes due consideration of integration, participation, and evaluation principles.

‘Guidelines on Developing and Implementing a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan’, 2013
Key questions for SUMP development

1. **Objectives**
   What is the vision for your city? Which objectives should be achieved? Which strategies will be applied?

2. **Areas of intervention**
   What are your main activities to address identified local problems? How will you integrate policies and measures?

3. **Complementary Policies and Plans**
   Which synergies will you use or create in implementing the plan?

4. **Information and Engagement**
   How will you bring citizens and stakeholders on board? How will you create support for implementation - and communicate it?

5. **Monitoring and evaluation**
   How will you check progress? How will you learn from implementation?

6. **Timing and Financing**
   What will be implemented when? What is the available budget?
Challenges for a city in the SUMP process

1.1 Commit to overall sustainable mobility principles
1.2 Assess impact of regional/national framework
1.3 Conduct self-assessment
1.4 Review availability of resources
1.5 Define basic timeline
1.6 Identify key actors and stakeholders
2.1 Look beyond your own boundaries and responsibilities
2.2 Strive for policy coordination and an integrated planning approach
2.3 Plan stakeholder and citizen involvement
2.4 Agree on workplan and management arrangements
3.1 Prepare an analysis of problems and opportunities
3.2 Develop scenarios
4.1 Develop a common vision of mobility and beyond
4.2 Actively inform the public
5.1 Identify the priorities for mobility
5.2 Develop SMART targets
6.1 Identify the most effective measures
6.2 Learn from others’ experience
6.3 Consider best value for money
6.4 Use synergies and create integrated packages of measures
7.1 Assign responsibilities and resources
7.2 Prepare an action and budget plan
8.1 Arrange for monitoring and evaluation
9.1 Check the quality of the plan
9.2 Adopt the plan
9.3 Create ownership of the plan
10.1 Ensure proper management and communication
11.1 Learn the lessons
11.2 Update current plan regularly
11.3 Review achievements - understand success and failure
11.4 Identify new challenges for next SUMP generation
Milestone: Final impact assessment concluded
Milestone: SUMP document adopted
Milestone: SUMP adopted
Participation
Institutional Cooperation
Measure Identification
Monitoring & Evaluation
Conclusions

- The **importance of strategic planning processes is growing** in response to complexity of urban issues
- SUMP is a response to the need for **more comprehensive policy making** in cities
- With SUMP, the **quality of planning can be enhanced** and transformation processes initiated towards a new mobility culture
- **Following the SUMP process is challenging** for every city due to greater complexity and interdisciplinarity
cont. Conclusions

- The EC’s Urban Mobility Package (Annex 1) sets the framework for SUMP in regard of definitions and criteria

- European and national legislation should actively facilitate the implementation of SUMP by creating and promoting more attractive framework conditions in cities and addressing general issues

- EU funded projects support knowledge exchange, the transfer of good practice and tools
The “SUMP Agenda”

- How can different tiers of government in the EU and member states increase the impact of SUMP on mobility in Europe?
  - provide practical support and opportunities for learning and exchange?
  - develop an appropriate legal context for SUMP in member states?
  - create a funding policy encouraging SUMP?
  - further development of institutional cooperation?
  - facilitating adoption of new local funding approaches?
  - encouraging innovative planning methods?
  - …
cont. The “SUMP Agenda”

- Which hot issues are planners facing?
  - participation of stakeholders?
  - communication with citizens?
  - cooperation of regions, policy fields, across political/administrative institutions?
  - measure evaluation?
  - monitoring of implementation?
  - identifying the “right” measure?
  - packaging of measures and contextualisation?
  - …
What other issues need to be addressed (on European level)?

- adopting SUMP on different urban realities (small cities, rural areas)?
- ensuring compliance with SUMP guidelines (SUMP certification)?
- linking good planning in cities with financial support?
- developing an active European SUMP community?
- …
Thank you for your attention!

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