

The SUMP concept

The Clinic Workshop on Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans
Online, 28 February-1 March 2022

Dr Vladislav Bízek

Key Expert: EU Acquis and Environment Enforcement, WECCOP



WECCOP

EU – Central Asia Cooperation on
Water – Environment – Climate Change



This project is implemented by the consortium led by Stantec, with ELLE (Estonian, Latvian & Lithuanian Environment), ACTED, and KommunalKredit Public Consulting as the consortium partners.

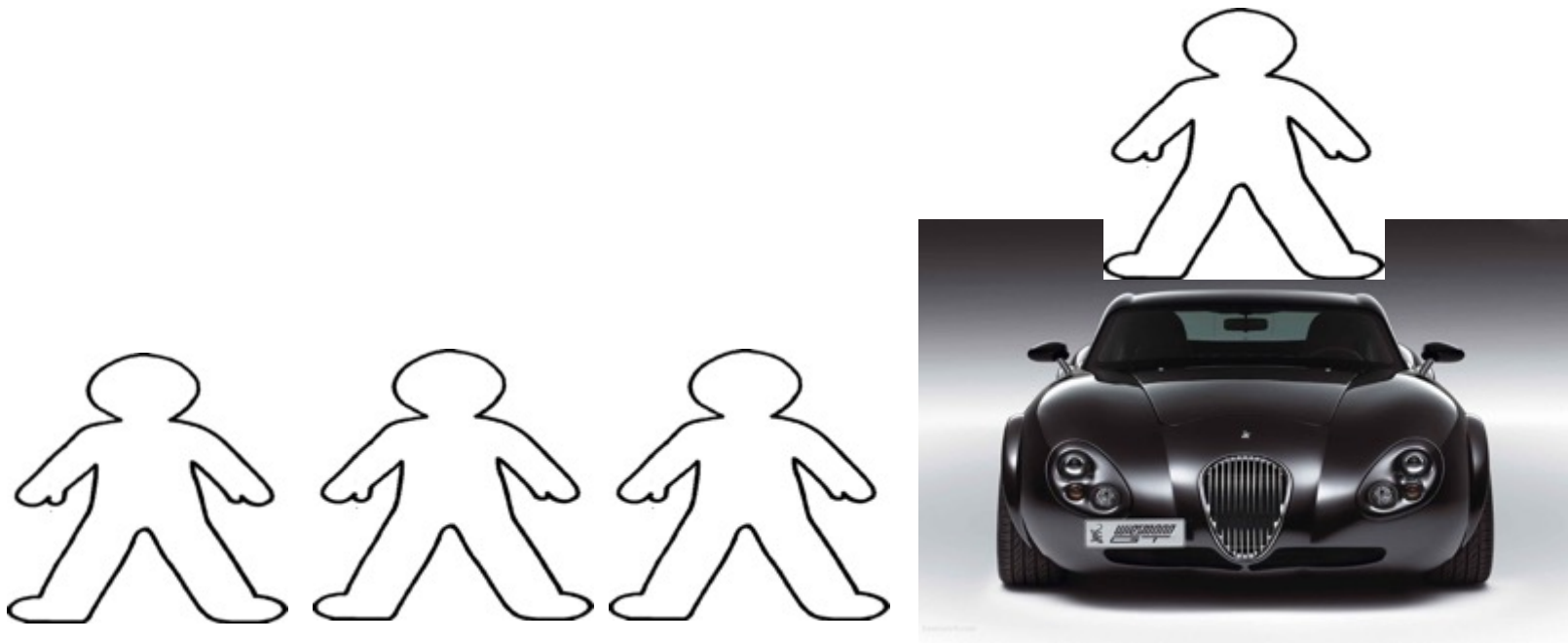
Introduction - definitions

- **Mobility:** the ability to move freely or be easily moved
- **Urban mobility:** traditionally “moving people from one location to another location within or between urban areas”, based on two principles: people needed to access housing, jobs and other urban services such as education and entertainment, and they displayed a preference for motorised mobility due to its cost efficiency
- **Urbanisation:** the population shift from rural to urban areas, the corresponding decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas, and the ways in which societies adapt to this change
- **Urban sprawl:** the rapid expansion of the geographic extent of cities and towns, often characterized by low-density residential housing, single-use zoning, and increased reliance on the private automobile for transportation

Problem – growing demand for urban mobility

Combination of growing urbanisation and urban sprawl brings about increased demand for urban mobility.

This demand is boosted by psycho-social pressure (many people consider car, especially a big one, as a symbol of their social status).



Funded by the
European Union

WECOOP

EU – Central Asia Cooperation on
Water – Environment – Climate Change



This project is implemented by the consortium led by Stantec, with ELLE (Estonian, Latvian & Lithuanian Environment), ACTED, and KommunalKredit Public Consulting as the consortium partners.

Traffic in cities – serious problem

Growing demand for mobility leads to increased intensity of traffic in cities represents serious (not only) environmental problem – air, noise, road safety



Source of photograph: World Economic Forum



Funded by the
European Union

WE COOP

EU – Central Asia Cooperation on
Water – Environment – Climate Change



This project is implemented by the consortium led by Stantec, with ELLE (Estonian, Latvian & Lithuanian Environment), ACTED, and KommunalKredit Public Consulting as the consortium partners.

Sustainable urban mobility – concept of problem solution

Inclusive access for all to local and citywide opportunities and resources by the most efficient and healthful combination of mobility modes, at the lowest financial and environmental cost, and with the highest resilience to disruptive events. Sustainable urban mobility brings territorial development, environment, health, society, and economy benefits.



Source of picture: Virtual CSUM 2020 – 5th Conference on Sustainable Urban Mobility

Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) - definition

SUMP 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.

SUMP is a **strategic and integrated approach for dealing effectively with the complexities of urban transport**. Its core goal is to improve accessibility and quality of life by achieving a shift towards sustainable mobility.

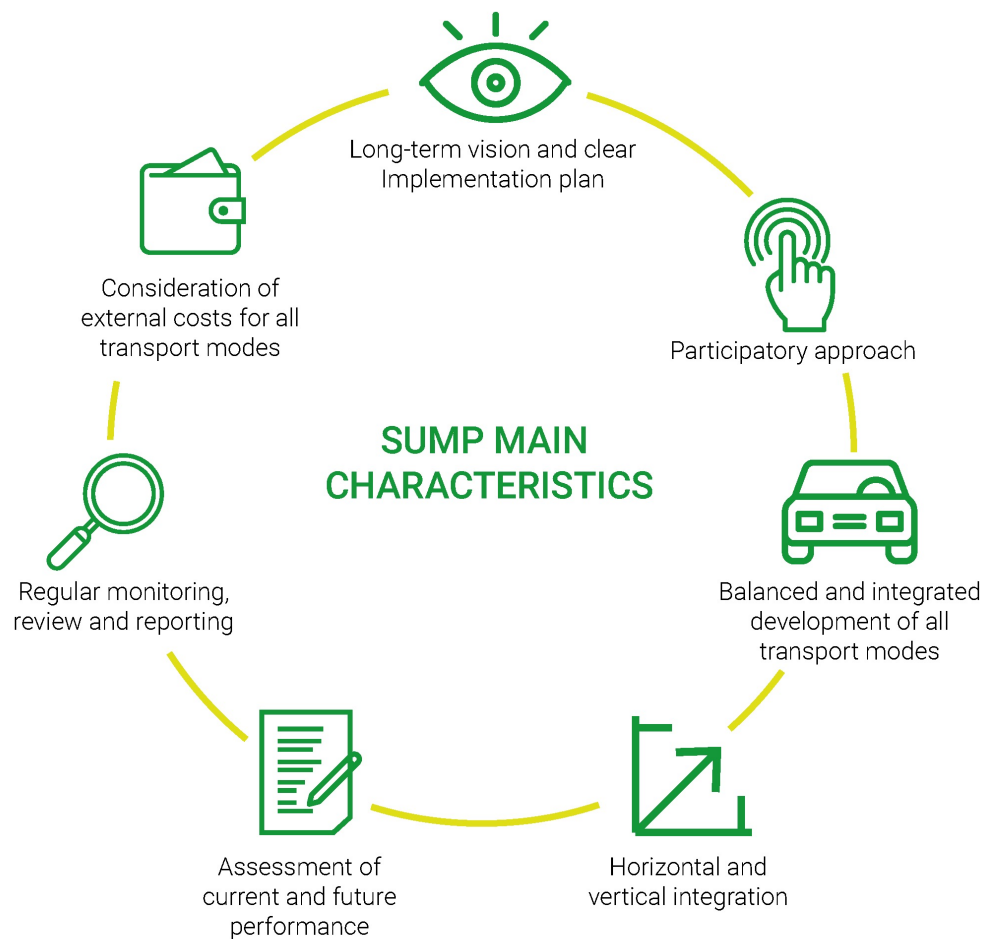
As key components, this requires a **thorough assessment of the current situation and future trends, a widely supported common vision with strategic objectives, and an integrated set of regulatory, promotional, financial, technical and infrastructure measures to deliver the objectives**.

In contrast to traditional planning approaches, SUMP places particular emphasis on the **involvement of citizens and stakeholders, the coordination of policies between sectors and broad cooperation across different layers of government and with private actors**.

SUMP – principles

1. Plan for sustainable mobility in the “functional urban area”
2. Cooperate across institutional boundaries
3. Involve citizens and stakeholders
4. Assess current and future performance
5. Define a long-term vision and a clear implementation plan
6. Develop all transport modes in an integrated manner
7. Arrange for monitoring and evaluation
8. Assure quality

SUMP – main characteristics



SUMP – policy background – EU

Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans, as defined by **the Urban Mobility Package of 2013**, are a cornerstone of mobility within the EU's towns and cities. These strategic plans are designed to ensure that the mobility needs of people and businesses in cities and their surroundings are met, and that quality of life improves. Many towns, cities and regions throughout the EU had taken action, with **over 1,000 SUMPs** (or similar plans) **currently in place**.



Funded by the
European Union

WECOOP

EU – Central Asia Cooperation on
Water – Environment – Climate Change



Stantec



ACTED



This project is implemented by the consortium led by Stantec, with ELLE (Estonian, Latvian & Lithuanian Environment), ACTED, and KommunalKredit Public Consulting as the consortium partners.

New EU Urban Mobility Framework

The new framework (December 2021) announces:

- A more ambitious approach to sustainable urban mobility planning and related indicators. New requirements for the largest 424 EU cities on the TEN-T network to adopt a sustainable urban mobility plan (SUMP) and collect relevant data.
- Rolling out SUMPs with public transport and active mobility (walking, cycling) at its heart. This will bring urban transport one step closer to climate-neutral mobility.
- Stronger action to create climate-neutral cities. Action points cover making urban transport resilient, environmentally-friendly and energy-efficient and identifying zero-emission solutions for urban logistics.

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) apply information and communication technologies such as journey planners, eCall, and automated driving in transport, making mobility safer, more efficient and more sustainable.

The Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy (2020) lays out how Europe can achieve this digital transformation, and includes milestones such as deploying automated mobility at large scale by 2030 and eliminating fatalities in all transport modes by 2050.

This Strategy identifies the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) as a key action to achieve these goals, together with the digital transformation of the European transport system.

SUMP – guidelines - EU

The European Guidelines for Developing and Implementing a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) – 2nd edition (2019)

Section 1 introduces the SUMP concept to readers who are not necessarily professional planners, but want to understand the principles and basic elements

Section 2, a comprehensive step-by-step description of the SUMP process, follows the structure of the new cycle of Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning: four phases, each with three steps and a total of 32 activities.

Guidelines:

https://www.eltis.org/sites/default/files/sump_guidelines_2019_interactive_document_1.pdf

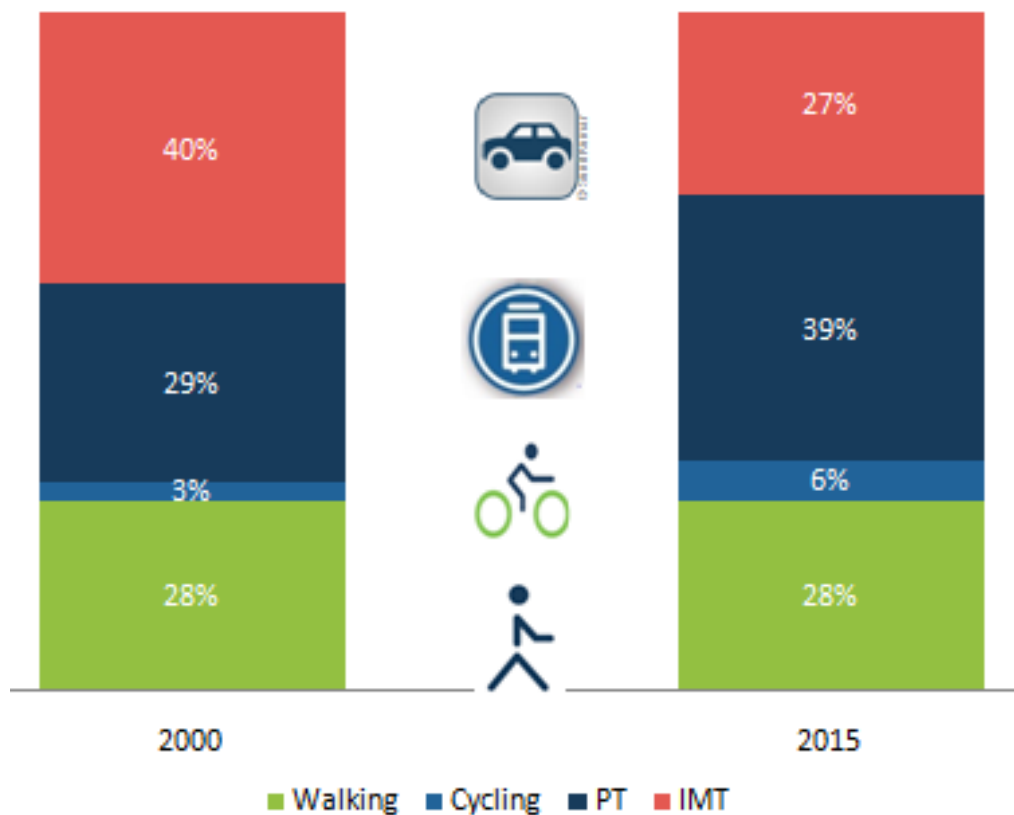
Annexes: https://www.eltis.org/sites/default/files/sump-annex_final_highres_0.pdf

SUMP in practice – Vienna (Austria)

The Vienna Urban Mobility Plan (2015) lists measures leading to the goals in nine fields of action:

- Public space: Sharing streets in a fair way
- Governance: Responsibilities and resources
- Efficient mobility through mobility management
- Sharing instead of owning
- Transport organisation: A smarter way of managing mobility
- Transport infrastructure: The backbone of the city
- Business in motion
- Mobility needs innovation
- Together in the region

SUMP in practice – Vienna (Austria)



SUMP in practice – Prague (Czech Republic)

Pillars of SUMP

- Public transportation above all
- By car, when there is no other way
- Actively for everyone
- City for living
- Planning for the future
- Building less, managing better
- Supplying cleaner
- Pulling together

SUMP in practice – Budapest (Hungary)

Budapest SUMP, the Balázs Mór Plan, sets the mobility priorities for the years to come in the Hungarian Capital. The mobility of people is at the core of the plan.

The Budapest SUMP sets four strategic goals for urban freight: more connections; better services; attractive vehicles; and efficient governance. The four strategic operational goals are to be reached via the implementation of specific measures. The development of more connections is expected via the spreading of intelligent technologies (ITS) and the creation and promotion of urban consolidation centres.

Under ‘better services’, the use of IT technologies also allows the collection of data (via e.g. Wifi, dynamic traffic information services) and the management of the freight traffic (via e.g. dynamic parking system, dynamic traffic control).

Context – related concepts – Green City Action Plans

Green City Action Plan (GCAP): Assessing and prioritising environmental challenges and urban vulnerabilities based on specific indicators and developing an action plan to tackle the challenges and vulnerabilities through policy intervention and sustainable infrastructure investments. Preparation of SUMP is often one of measures proposed under GCAP (e.g. Tbilisi)

Managed and supported by EBRD

GCAP in progress in Central Asia:

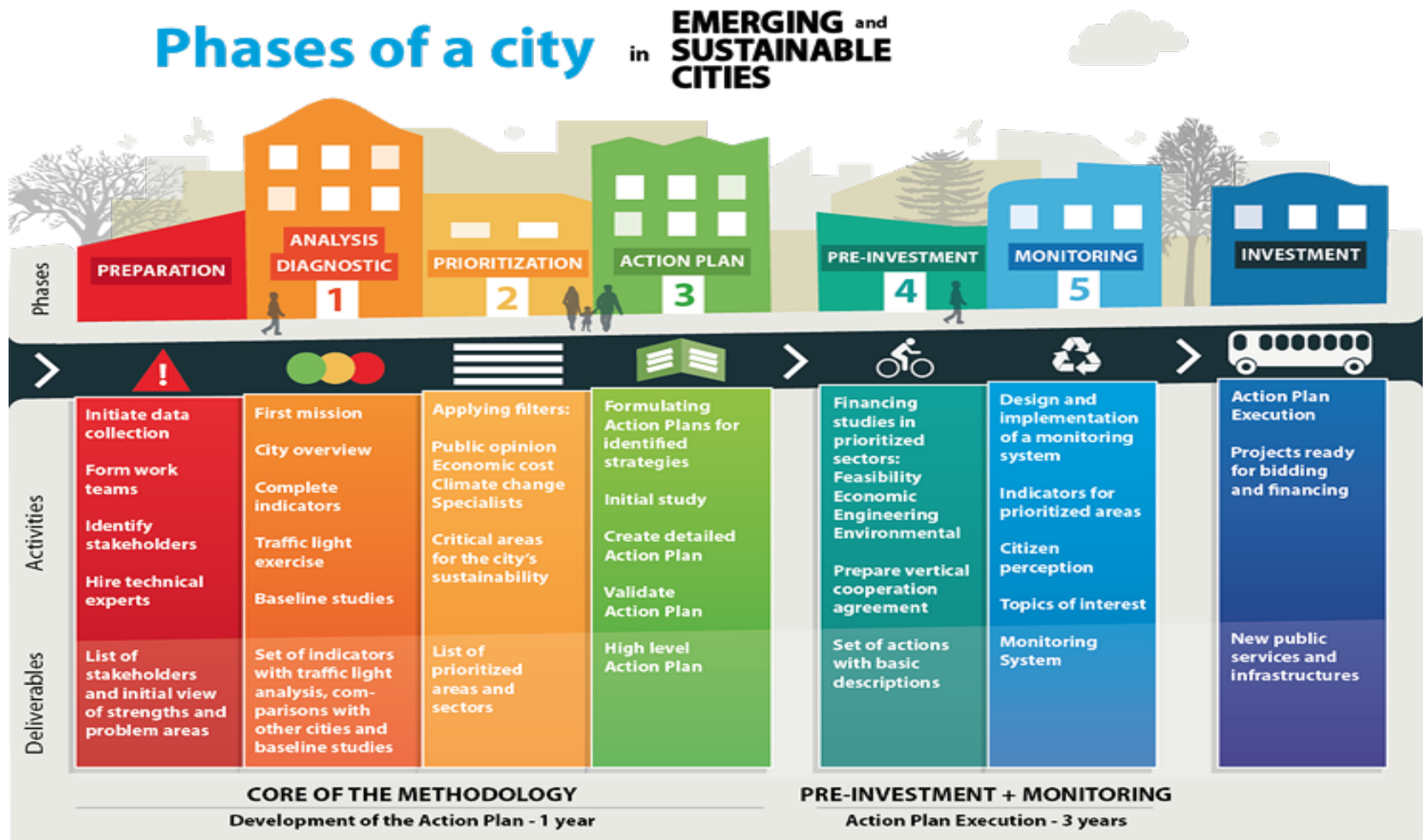
Almaty, Bishkek, Dushanbe, Samarkand, Semey, Shymkent, Ust-Kamenogorsk

See: <https://www.ebrdgreencities.com/>

GCAP Methodology:

<https://www.ebrdgreencities.com/assets/Uploads/PDF/6f71292055/Green-City-Action-Plan-Methodology.pdf>

Context – related concepts – Green City Action Plans



Context – related concepts – Smart Cities

A smart city is a technologically modern urban area that uses different types of electronic methods, voice activation methods and sensors to collect specific data. **Information** gained from that data **is used to manage assets, resources and services efficiently**; in return, that data is used to improve operations across the city. This includes data collected from citizens, devices, buildings and assets that is processed and analyzed **to monitor and manage traffic and transportation systems**, power plants, utilities, water supply networks, waste, crime detection, information systems, schools, libraries, hospitals, and other community services. Smart cities are defined as smart both in the ways in which their governments harness technology as well as in how they monitor, analyze, plan, and govern the city.

EU Smart Cities Marketplace: <https://smart-cities-marketplace.ec.europa.eu/>

Context – related concepts – Smart Cities



Funded by the
European Union

WECOOP

EU – Central Asia Cooperation on
Water – Environment – Climate Change



Stantec



ACTED



This project is implemented by the consortium led by Stantec, with ELLE (Estonian, Latvian & Lithuanian Environment), ACTED, and KommunalKredit Public Consulting as the consortium partners.

More information

Eltis - The Urban Mobility Observatory

Eltis facilitates the exchange of information, knowledge and experience in the field of sustainable urban mobility in Europe.

Link: <https://www.eltis.org/>

The European Platform on Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans

Link: <https://www.eltis.org/mobility-plans/european-platform>

New EU Urban Mobility Framework

Link:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_21_6729

Thank you!



Office 15
5 Dostyk street
Z05H9M3 Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan
www.wecoop.eu
info@wecoop.eu

   @wecoopproject



Funded by the
European Union

WECOOP

EU – Central Asia Cooperation on
Water – Environment – Climate Change



Stantec



ACTED



This project is implemented by the consortium led by Stantec, with ELLE (Estonian, Latvian & Lithuanian Environment), ACTED, and KommunalKredit Public Consulting as the consortium partners.