



SUMPS-UP

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Mind the gap: the EU Cities' needs with regards to SUMP deployment

26/10/2017 - Brussels

EUROCITIES

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NEEDS ASSESSMENT ON SUMP TAKE-UP | aim, guiding questions, methodology

FINDINGS | selection of results following the guiding questions

INTRODUCTION - 3 SUMP PROJECTS

Definition | Key Aspects

Introduction - 3 SUMP Projects

The CIVITAS SUMP projects bring together more than 80 organisations that aim for one common goal:

To support cities across Europe to develop and implement Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans.

The CIVITAS SUMP projects comprise:

- 1.CIVITAS PROSPERITY
- 2.CIVITAS SUMPs-Up
- 3.CIVITAS SUITS



NEEDS ASSESSMENT ON SUMP TAKE-UP

Aim | Guiding Questions | Methodology

Needs assessment on SUMP take-up (1/3)



The **aim** was to **understand what support city administrations need** to be able to develop and implement Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans.

The **results** are the basis for a **capacity building program** addressed to cities and a **dialogue with national governments** about SUMP policy framework.



Needs assessment on SUMP take-up (2/3)

Guiding questions



- 1) What is the current status of SUMP development in Europe?
- 2) What are the drivers to develop a SUMP?
- 3) What are the barriers to develop a SUMP?
- 4) Which are the countries, regions and types of cities where take-up is low?
- 5) What are cities' take-up needs and thematic priorities in sustainable urban mobility planning?
- 6) What is the type of support cities need?
- 7) Does a SUMP contribute to less car traffic?

Needs assessment on SUMP take-up (3/3)



Online survey



328 cities from
27 EU countries



Interviews



10 National
Focal Points



Focus group



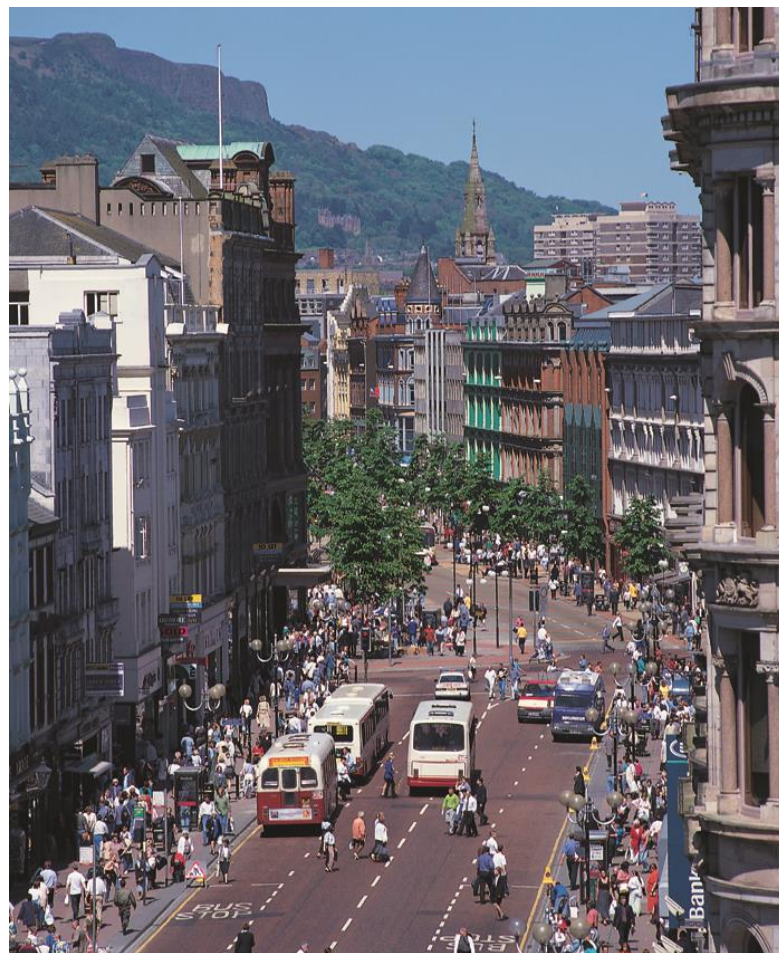
18 transport planners
from 17 cities

FINDINGS

Selection Of Results Following The Guiding Questions

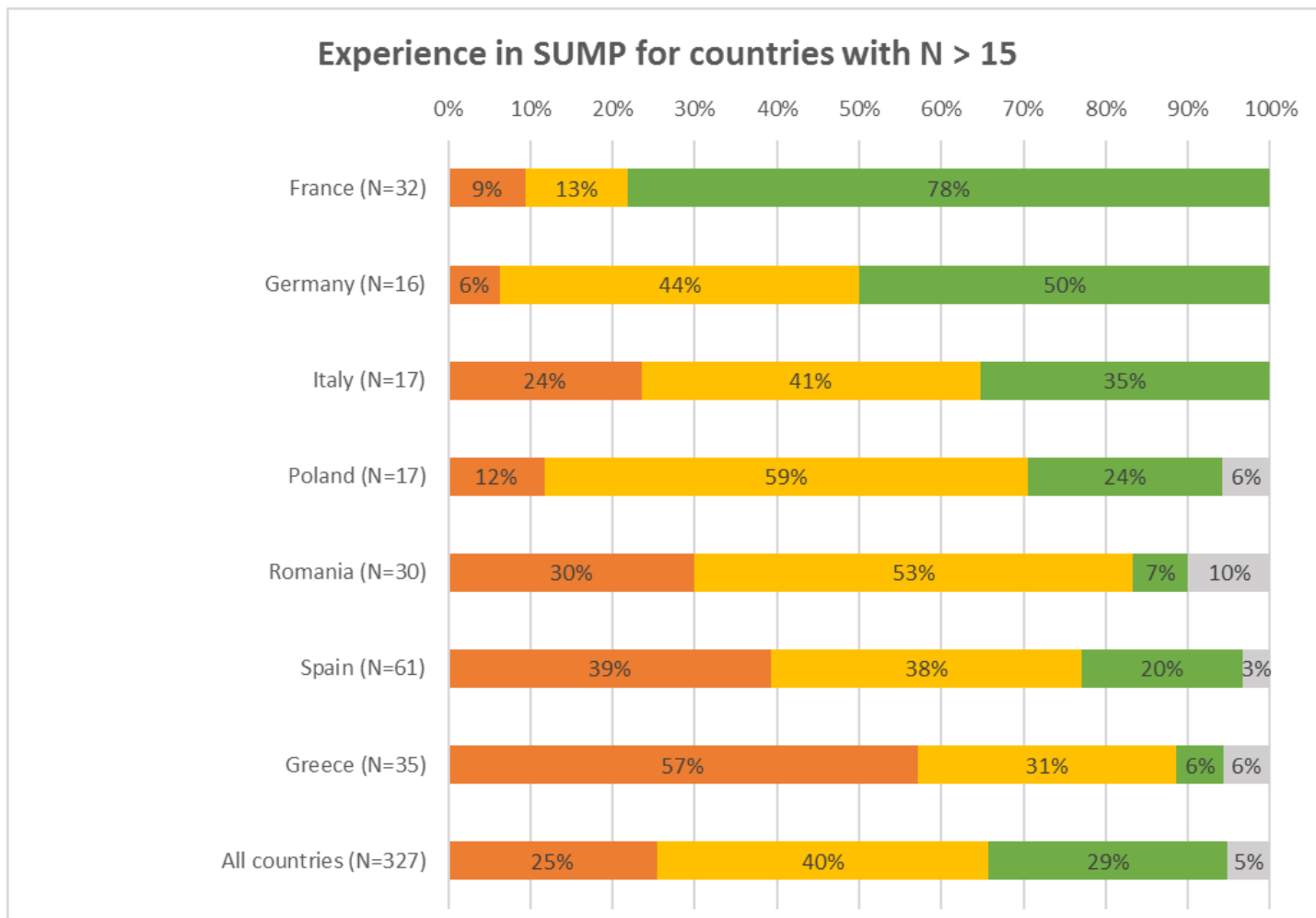
What is the **current status** of SUMP development in Europe? (1/2)

- **44%** of the cities are **already conducting** integrated sustainable urban transport planning;
- 85% of this group, hence **37%** of the sample, **have** an urban mobility plan that qualifies as a **SUMP**;
- **19%** of the cities participating in the survey **are eager to start** a SUMP process and **16%** are **currently developing one**.



What is the **current status** of SUMP development in Europe? (2/2)

There are **large variations** across Europe when it comes to SUMP planning.



What are the **drivers** to develop a SUMP?

- Availability of **national funding**
- **CO2 emissions** reduction **targets** and air pollution issue
- All the **prescribed challenges** (health, congestion, safety and security, social inclusion and integration, climate change and participation)
- **Political** and **public support**
- Improved **city attractiveness**
- Drivers are mainly **influenced by the country** where the city is located



What are the **barriers** to develop a SUMP?

- Lack of **vertical integration**
- Lack of **national support** and adequate **regulatory framework**
- Lack of **horizontal integration**
- Conflicting **financing priorities**
- Lack of **political will**
- Lack of **citizens and interest groups'** participation
- **Lack of data** and weak culture of monitoring results
- The pace of technological change – or **technological tsunami**



Which are the **countries, regions** and **types of cities** where take-up is low?

| | STARTER CITY | INTERMEDIATE CITY | EXPERIENCED CITY |
|--|--|--|---|
| SUMP experience | City is not yet familiar with sustainable urban transport planning. | City has already applied sustainable urban transport measures, but not systematically. | City has already conducted integrated sustainable urban transport planning |
| Status of SUMP activities | No activities Consider developing first SUMP Developing first SUMP | Finalised SUMP waiting to be adopted SUMP is adopted but not implemented Implementing the SUMP | Evaluation and revision of the previous SUMP Preparing 2nd/3rd generation SUMP |
| City size | Small (< 25 000 citizens) | Medium (100 000 – 500 000 citizens) | Large (> 500 000 citizens) |
| Shared of private motorised traffic | High (> 60%) | Medium (45-60%) | High (< 45%) |

What are cities' **take-up needs** and **thematic priorities** in sustainable urban mobility planning? (1/3)

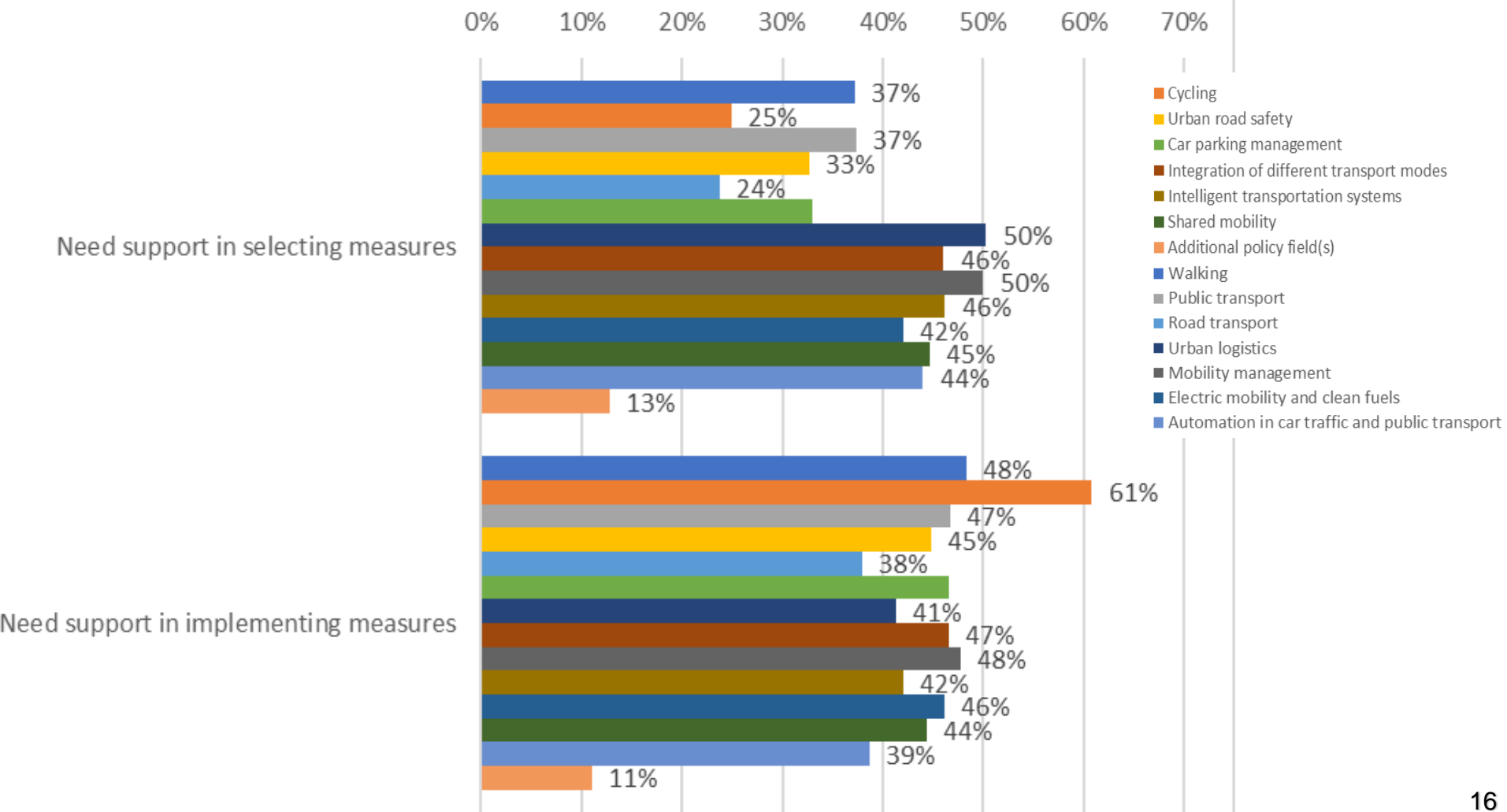


Cities showed a **lower need for support** for selecting **traditional mobility measures**, but at the same time a **high need** for support for **their implementation**, such in the case of cycling.

Cities **need support** in **selecting measures**, especially for **new mobility policy areas** such as automation in car traffic and public transport.



What are cities' take-up needs and thematic priorities in sustainable urban mobility planning? (2/3)

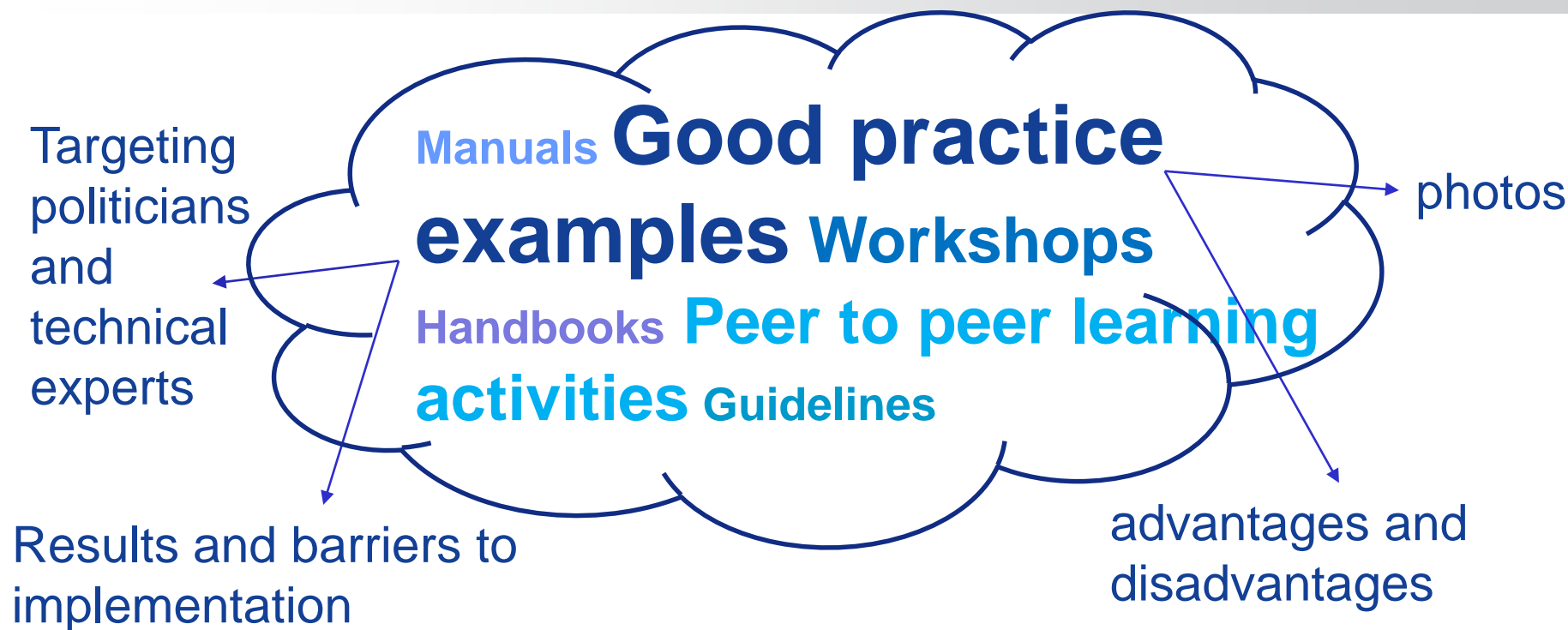


What are cities' take-up needs and thematic priorities in sustainable urban mobility planning? (3/3)

There is evidence of **country-based thematic priorities**.

| | Need of support in selecting measures | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | France (N=32) | Germany (N=16) | Italy (N=17) | Poland (N=17) | Romania (N=31) | Spain (N=61) | Greece (N=35) | All countries (N=328) |
| Walking | 38% | 38% | 41% | 29% | 48% | 28% | 31% | 37% |
| Cycling | 25% | 6% | 35% | 18% | 42% | 36% | 43% | 33% |
| Public transport | 16% | 19% | 47% | 29% | 42% | 41% | 51% | 41% |
| Urban road safety | 34% | 31% | 59% | 24% | 32% | 26% | 60% | 36% |
| Road transport | 22% | 13% | 47% | 18% | 32% | 26% | 51% | 30% |
| Car parking management | 38% | 38% | 29% | 29% | 55% | 25% | 60% | 40% |
| Urban logistics | 53% | 31% | 71% | 53% | 42% | 56% | 60% | 53% |
| Integration of different transport modes | 31% | 31% | 47% | 59% | 42% | 64% | 57% | 51% |
| Mobility management | 47% | 25% | 71% | 59% | 58% | 48% | 69% | 55% |
| Intelligent transportation systems | 47% | 31% | 59% | 18% | 52% | 54% | 86% | 54% |
| Electric mobility and clean fuels | 47% | 25% | 41% | 47% | 45% | 46% | 63% | 48% |
| Shared mobility | 41% | 31% | 53% | 59% | 58% | 51% | 71% | 54% |
| Automation in car traffic and public transport | 50% | 25% | 53% | 29% | 42% | 51% | 74% | 49% |
| Additional policy field(s) | 19% | 19% | 0% | 6% | 13% | 8% | 11% | 10% |

What is the **type** of support and tools cities need? (1/2)



What is the **type of support** and tools cities need? (2/2)

Additional **national support** for **SUMP** development, especially for financing

| | France (N=32) | Germany (N=16) | Italy (N=17) | Poland (N=17) | Romania (N=31) | Spain (N=61) | Greece (N=35) | All countries (N=328) |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| None | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% |
| Institutional framework (responsibilities and requirements for cooperation) | 28% | 56% | 65% | 29% | 42% | 41% | 74% | 47% |
| Legal framework for mobility planning | 22% | 50% | 47% | 53% | 45% | 51% | 66% | 49% |
| Legal framework for the integration of mobility and land use planning | 38% | 69% | 71% | 59% | 39% | 52% | 69% | 52% |
| Networking and monitoring | 38% | 25% | 29% | 24% | 32% | 41% | 49% | 38% |
| Guidance, expertise and training | 47% | 31% | 47% | 71% | 42% | 56% | 83% | 54% |
| Financing SUMP development | 44% | 63% | 71% | 59% | 32% | 64% | 69% | 59% |
| Financing SUMP measures | 78% | 69% | 88% | 76% | 65% | 82% | 94% | 78% |
| Other | 3% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 3% |

Does a SUMP contribute to less car traffic?

In this survey:

Starter cities seem to have a **higher share of private motorised traffic** than other cities.



More experienced cities seem to have **higher share of sustainable transport modes.**



No clear correlations
can be deducted



City Leadership Group of the SUMP learning program

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The three CIVITAS SUMP projects - PROSPERITY, SUMPs-Up and SUITS - comprises of cities and organisations that are directly working in the field of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans.

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