

## EIB Jaspers

# TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLANS

# Interactive sessions: Administrative framework for NSSPs, and funding

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# Administrative framework for NSSP

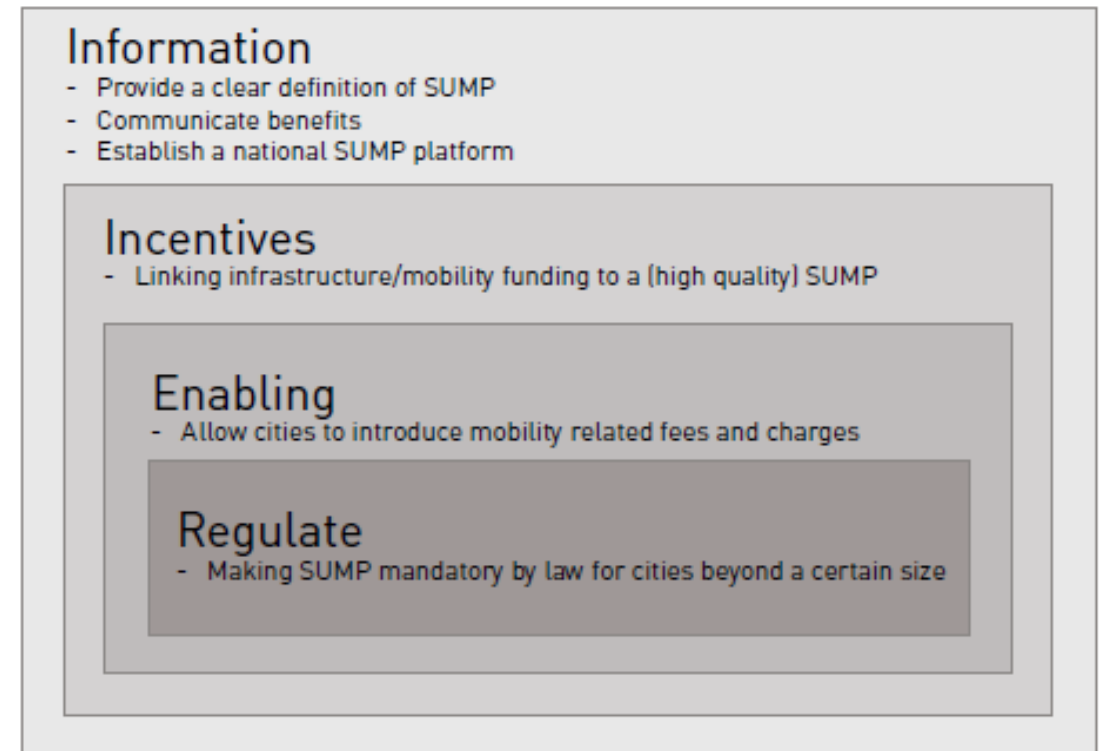
- Effective NSSP needs structure and people to deliver it
- Scale related to NSSP functions – more functions, more people
- Basic level of NSSP (platform, guidance, exchange of experience) can be outsourced
- In-house team may be required for e.g. evaluation, city-level support on SUMP development and implementation

# Funding for SUMP development and implementation

- National level funding can encourage SUMPs by:
  - Funding SUMP development – staff, consultancy support, training (e.g. Flanders)
  - Funding SUMP measures e.g. cycling and walking measures, road safety measures, pedestrianisation (e.g. Spain)
  - More flexible funding, to spend on range of measures (e.g. services, demand management) not just infrastructure (e.g. Netherlands, Germany)
  - Requiring parking revenues to be used for sustainable transport (e.g. Poland)

# Possible issues to resolve for administrative framework for NSSP

- What should be its functions?
- At national or regional level?
- Under which Ministry or Agency should NSSP sit?
- How large should the NSSP team be?
- How does it relate to current relevant legislation?
- Relationship to wider sustainable transport policy in Ministry



Durtin and Rudolph, 2019

# Issues in relation to funding for SUMP

- Source and scale of funding
- Regular or one-off
- Competitive award, and how to manage this
- Development of a SUMP “industry” among consultancy companies in the country
- Ensuring value for money

# Good practice example: Flanders, BE

- Long history of Flemish govt support to cities and now transport regions on SUMP
- 5 provinces (within Flanders), each has team of advisors –
  - visit cities and regions,
  - carry out quick evaluation,
  - give support in developing SUMP,
  - help cities apply for funds,
  - broker relationships with e.g. Flemish roads agency
- Linked to legislation on SUMP
- Funding also available for SUMP measures

# Objectives and structure of interactive session

## Objectives

- Identify key challenges related to this topic
- Identify possible ways to deal with challenges
- Exchange experience

## Structure

- Plenary: identification and prioritisation of challenges (20 minutes)
- Group work: each group gets one challenge to discuss and identify possible solutions (20 minutes)
- Report back in plenary (30 minutes)

# Initial plenary – list and prioritise challenges

- 20 minutes in total including report back
- Take 5 minutes to write down your top 2 or 3 challenges related to administrative structures for NSSP, and funding, on a post it note
- Aljaz and I will group and summarise the challenges
- If time we discuss the challenges
- Prioritisation : each person gets 8 stickers - allocate them to minimum 2 challenges



# Breakout groups – dealing with key challenges

- 20 minutes
- Break out groups of 4 to 5 people
- Each group develops solutions and recommendations, for Member States **and** EC, related to one of the key NSSP challenges identified
- You will be allocated your group's challenge by the facilitator
- Nominate one person in your group to be final plenary presenter
- Discuss the challenge in your group, then try to develop solutions/recommendations
- Summarise the challenge and solutions/recommendations on a flip chart (one group will not have a flipchart!)
- Clearly number your solutions/recommendations

# Key points

## ■ Coordination - 1

- Political barriers – difference of perspective. Need a legislative framework to frame the discussion
- Stalling and inaction. Needs a funding framework to stimulate action
  
- Between ministries – issue of policy coherence. Suggest to focus more on benefits of the sump policies, particularly co-benefits of sump approach accross to other ministries (what is in it for them)
  
- i.e. Money and Law

# Key points

## ■ Coordination - 2

- Lots of different agencies with different responsibilities. Within transport/mobility, the responsibilities are not always aligned. EC is asking Member State to take responsibility for SUMP: but as you go down to municipal level the capacity is often less. Benefit from focusing more at peer-learning that is implemented from the top-down (e.g. NSSP function).
- Building requires a totally different skillset and entity than for operation and maintenance. Need to find a mechanism for bringing together also different ministries at national level into the coordination.

# Key points

## ■ Funding

- No one size fits all: key conclusion.
- Need a good definition of FUA to understand overlaps with Urban Nodes.
- Better coordination needed between national and regional level in funding
- Need to align planning frameworks and funding frameworks

# Key points

## ■ Rationale

- Why should there be an NSSP and how to motivate cities to adopt SUMP.
- Many cities already have mobility plan – how to enhance them to SUMP level..NSSP should propose concrete actions to engage stakeholders and understand needs.
- Do cities really understand the basis for SUMP at FUA level?
- Legal requirement can be a very effective method to drive SUMP preparation!

# Key points

## ■ Legislation

- Defining in the law what is a SUMP, plus timing for implementation..to drive action, and to include indicators
- Transversality of the law – applicability accross all ministries
- How to ensure that other broader legal provisions (eg climate) can be incorporated into SUMP
- Should there be a legal basis at all – is it really needed? Should it relate to Urban Nodes only, or to all cities.

# Key points

## ■ Human resources

- Who should be the national SUMP contact point – does it make sense to have them as the TEN-T contact person who may not be someone with expertise in urban transport
- By breaking down silos and coordinating better you may reduce duplication and gain human resources
- Tricky to define the skills that are needed
- Need to build up trust between e.g. cities and planners at regional level
- Develop shared service organisations to provide SUMP services to municipalities

# Final plenary

- Up to 30 minutes
- Each group presents the outcomes of their discussion
- Short discussion around each presentation
- Prioritisation : each person gets 8 stickers and can allocate them to minimum 2 solutions/recommendations as they wish
- Questions, comments and discussion