Urban Agenda for the EU: Sustainable mobility and urban planning

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- New form of Urban Policy making in the EU:
 - Agreed on 30 May 2016 at the informal meeting of Ministers responsible for Urban matters (Pact of Amsterdam).
 - Multi-stakeholder / multi-level experts cooperation:
 Cities, Regions, Member States, EU organizations, EC and experts.
 - Work in thematic Partnerships to deliver Action Plans.
 - Bottom-up approach: Cities at the start of policy making chain.





Urban Agenda for the EU: Objectives

- To achieve at EU, national, and local level:
 - Better Regulation (e.g. reduce administrative burden of EU legislation).
 - Better Funding (e.g. simplify rules of funding programs/ instruments).
 - Better Knowledge (improve knowledge base and data exchange).





12 Themes @ 12 Partnerships

Amsterdam (2016)	Bratislava (2016)	Malta (2017)
Air Quality	Jobs and Skills	Climate Adaptation
Housing	Circular Economy	Energy Transition
Urban Poverty	Digital Transformation	Sustainable Use of Land and Nature- Based Solutions (CY)
Migrants and Refugees	Urban Mobility (CY)	Innovative and Responsible Public Procurement





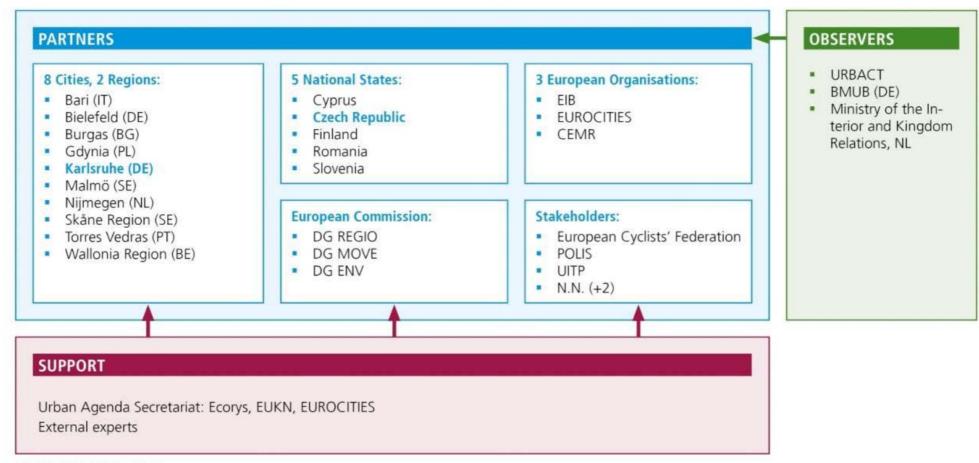
Urban Agenda for the EU: Partnership Urban Mobility (PUM)

- Commenced: February 2017, 3-year working programme.
- Objective: "To have a sustainable and efficient urban mobility".
- Formulate an "Action plan on urban mobility" regarded as...
- A non-binding contribution to the revision of existing and the design of future EU legislation, instruments and initiatives.
- Monitoring of implementation of Action Plan (2019-2020).





Partnership Urban Mobility (PUM)



C Stadt Karlsruhe | Content: Hartig | Layout: Streeck





PUM: Starting point (challenges)

- Congestion: €110 bln lost each year in EU
- Climate change: 23% of CO₂ emissions (transport)
- Public health: bad air quality (NOx, PM emissions) and lack of physical exercise → >400.000 premature deaths/year in EU
- Road accidents: 36% of fatalities in urban areas (CY: 53%: ⅓ peds)
- Use of space by motorized vehicles: could otherwise be dedicated to green areas, public space, bike paths, commercial and residential uses.





PUM: Starting point (policy framework)

- Existing EU strategies/ legislation on Urban Mobility:
 - 2007 Green Paper on Urban Mobility
 - 2009 Action Plan on Urban Mobility
 - 2011 White Paper on Transport (chapter on Urban Mobility)
 - 2013 Urban Mobility Package (sets out concept of SUMPs)





PUM: Starting point (policy framework)

White Paper on Transport (2011): 3 out of 10 goals are urban:

- Halve the use of conventionally fuelled cars in urban areas by 2030, phase them out by 2050.
- Achieve CO₂-free logistics in major urban centers by 2030.
- Road safety (urban and rural): move close to zero fatalities by 2050.
 (Interim EU target: halve casualties by 2020).





Urban Agenda for the EU: Partnership Urban Mobility (PUM)

- 4 Thematic/ Working Groups:
 - WG1: Active modes of transport (walking, cycling) and use of public space (CY)
 - WG2: Innovative solutions and smart mobility
 - WG3: Public transport for the city/region and multi-modality
 - WG4: Governance (horizontal WG)





WG1: Active modes of transport and use of public space

4 focus sub-topics:

- Improved land-use planning
- Better design and management of public space
- Promoting and enabling behavioural change
- Improving active mobility infrastructure
- 2 horizontal topics: road safety and accessibility





WG1: Active modes of transport and use of public space

- Improved land-use planning:
 - Planning that promotes short distance travel (to reduce need for car travel):
 - Compact development/ population & employment density
 - Mixing land use
 - Integrated Land-use/ Mobility strategic planning:
 - . Land-use Plans SUMPs
 - Planning at metropolitan level (fragmented vs. integrated)
 - **Bicycle-friendly development** (bike facilities, bike-2-work schemes)
 - Disincentives for car use (e.g. reduce parking supply/ set max requirements)





WG1: Active modes of transport and use of public space

- Better design and management of public space:
 - Reallocation of public space towards cycling/walking.
 - Provide quality cycling/waking infrastructure (improved design, protected from extreme weather, maintained, self- and law-enforced).
 - Low speed urban environment (e.g. 30kph default speed limit).
 - Cycling infrastructure for every new urban road project.
 (e.g. conditional EU/national funding: based on indicators)





WG2: Innovative solutions and smart mobility

Main focus/ challenges:

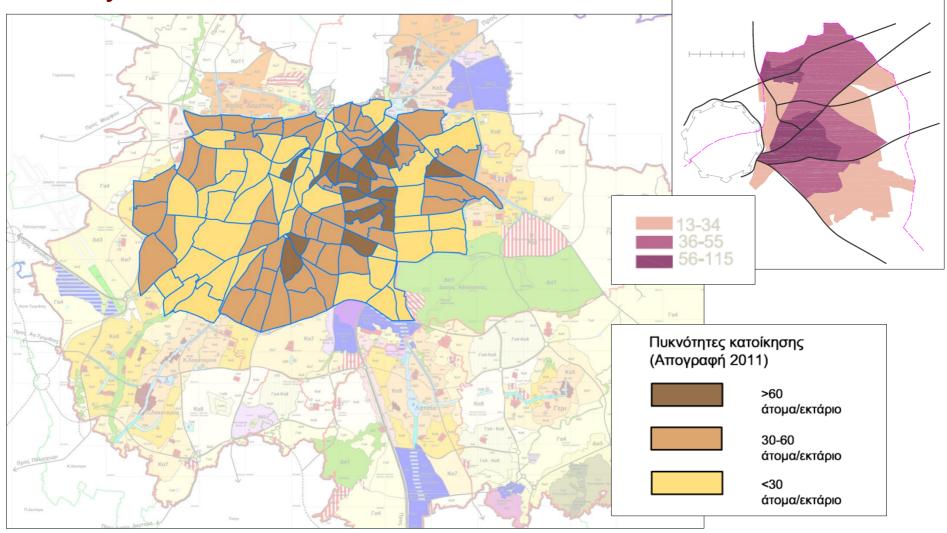
- How tax legislation can promote smart modes.
- Integration of multiple providers (regional/ cross-border level).
- Common standards/ best practices to develop open smart data (APIs).
- Mobility as a service (sharing vs. owning: car/ bike sharing).
- Innovation moves faster than regulation and funding.
- Adapt to ever-changing environment of innovative vehicles.





Improved land-use planning: Cyprus

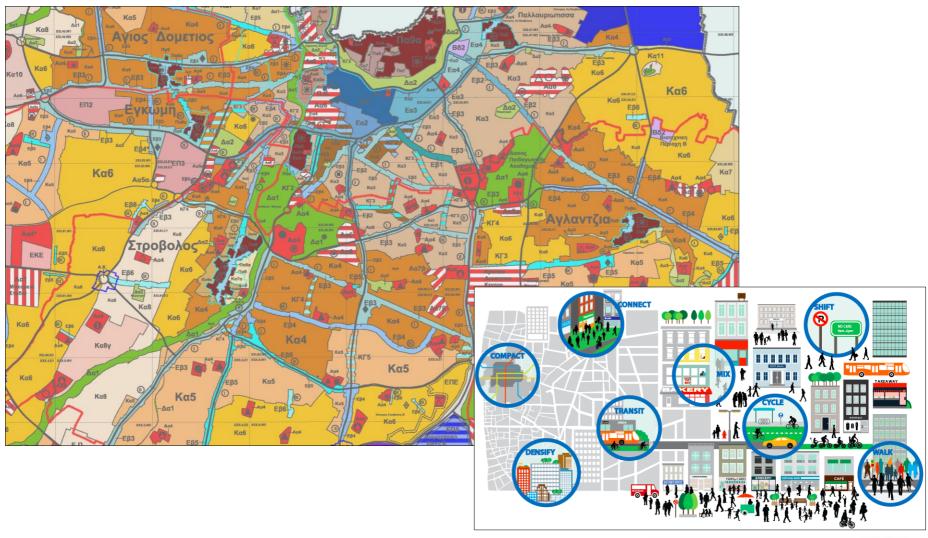
Density







Improved land-use planning: Cyprus Land-use mixing



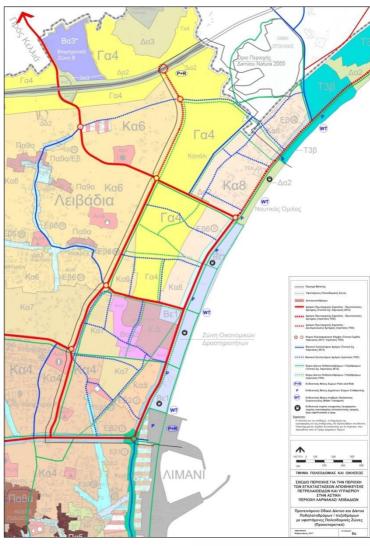




Improved land-use planning: Cyprus

Cycling (and walking) infrastructure network planning



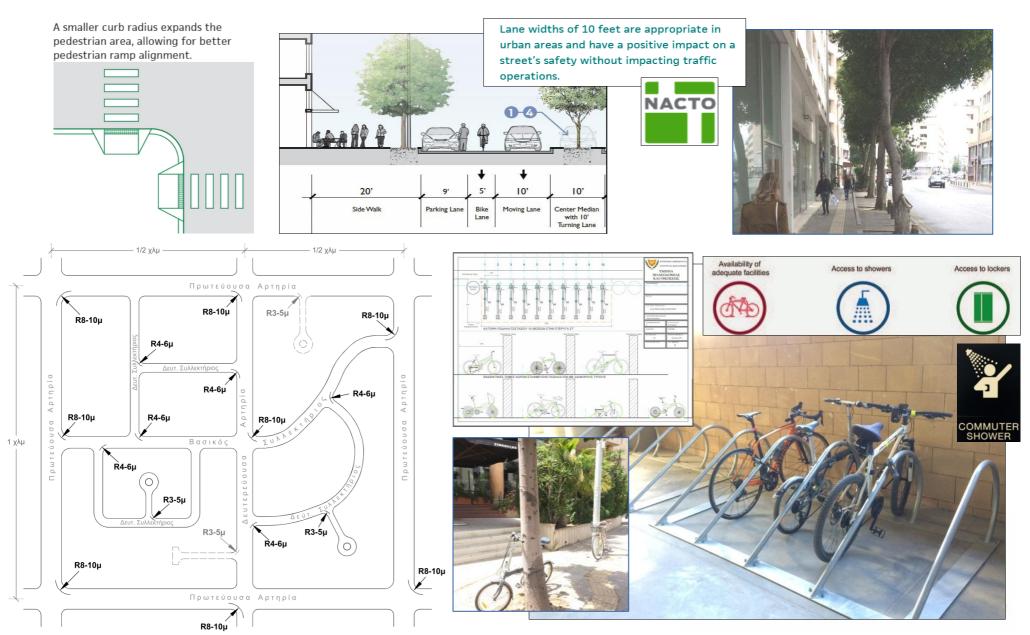






Improved public-space planning: Cyprus

Modernization of design standards & planning regulations to favor low vehicle speeds and encourage cycling & walking



Improved public-space planning: Cyprus

Planning regulations to promote e-vehicles (and e-bikes)

- 1 e-vehicle charging point per 100 parking spaces.
 (+ 5% power provision)
- Power provision at every parking space in residential buildings.











https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/urban-mobility

https://youtu.be/tAbKL4T52Qs

www.moi.gov.cy/tph

