

Training on SUMP: Feedback from Jordan

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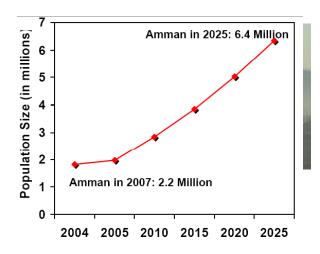
> Oct. 1, 2013 Brest, France





Amman

- About 3 million people
 - Youthful population (59% below the age of 24)
- 800 sq. km of land area
 - Difficult terrain
- Great dependence on private vehicles
- Major commuter traffic





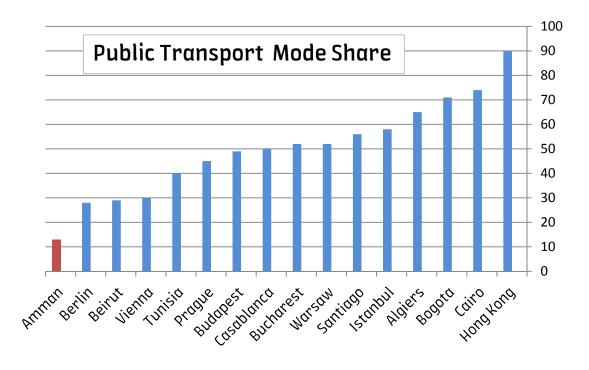


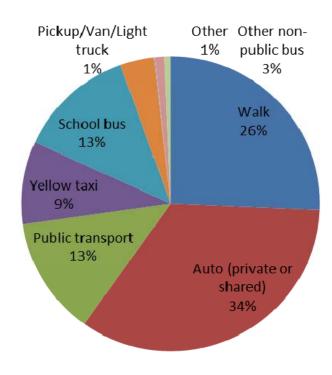




Mode Choice

- Over5 million daily person-trips
 - -34% by car
 - Only 5% by buses









Impacts

- \$1.4 Billion annual cost of time in travel
- \$1.4 Billion cost of fuel for transport in Amman
- \$1.4 Billion fuel subsidy
- 40% of fuel consumed plus associated pollution



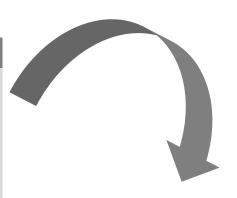




Amman Mobility Plan

Amman Plan

- •Blueprint to guide growth & change in the Greater Amman area up to 2025.
- •Supports the future development of Amman as a leading 21st century city.
- •Sets out the spatial policies & development proposals that will lead to the achievement of the City's Vision.



Transport and Mobility Master Plan

- •Builds upon the Amman Plan
- •Provides a set of transport objectives, principles & policies designed to ensure that Greater Amman's transport system is developed in a way that facilitates the safe & efficient movement of people & goods within and through the City

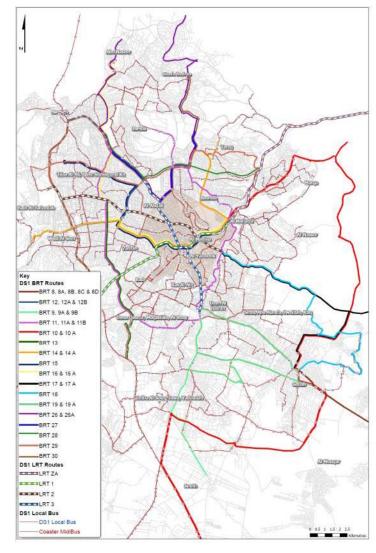




Amman Mobility Plan 2025

- 17 strategies
 - Public transport
 - Key highway nodes
 - Travel demand management
 - Smart control
 - Pedestrian friendly
- Evaluation
 - Economic, social, environmental

Over \$2 Billion investments







SUMP Training

- Understand the SUMP process
- Key differences between SUMP and traditional transportation plans
- Requirements for carrying out SUMP
- Best practices and case studies
- Hands on exercises in Ljubljana
- Local context from 8 Euromed countries





SUMP

- What do we want to achieve?
- How can we best achieve it?
- Do we really need to build anything?
- Who do we consult?
- How do we measure impacts?
- How can we learn from what we have done?









SUMP in Europe

- Well-established transport planning practice in European cities
- Availability of alternatives (PT)
- High awareness of livability
- Tradition of public involvement (consultation and participation)
- Relatively manageable conditions (motivation is to enhance rather than a pressing need)
- Relatively small size cities implementing SUMP
- Availability of resources





Transferring SUMP to Jordan

- Transportation planning practice relatively new, but available
- Public transport infrastructure limited
- Public involvement limited, but changing
- Large cities relatively
- Real mobility problems in absence of proper transport strategy
- Limited resources (including skillful stαff)





Take home from SUMP Training

- Most relevant/useful
 - Flexible
 - Start small (phasing)
 - Short-term wins (you can see the results)
 - Builds trust
 - Platform for more elaborate schemes
 - Does not require extensive funding (resources)
 - Participatory approach
 - Evaluation





Highlights of Training

- Pedestrian zone in Ljubljana
 - Conforming political leadership (Mayor as champion of initiative)
 - Involving merchants and citizens
 - Taking advantage of street work to start
 - Review and make necessary changes















Highlights of Training

- Communications and marketing vital for success
 - Must involve all groups
 - Must sustain over life span of project
- No need to have ALL data and develop models
 - Informal analysis
- Use small projects as catalyst for bigger change
 - Can feel the benefits on the ground
 - Buy-in from citizens





Following up

- Projects in Amman
 - Pedestrian street
 - Friday Souq
- Include SUMP concepts in short-term national priorities
 - Emphasize communications and marketing
 - Training
 - Institutional arrangements
- Seek assistance from EU through provision of experts, technical tours, case-studies, etc.







reliable safe

convenient

Sustainable

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