THE 2030 UNITED NATIONS AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE GOAL 11 FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT. THE "SMART", THE "OPEN" AND FINALLY THE SUSTAINABLE CITY. THE SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLANS

DOI: 10.26341/issn.2241-4002-2024-4c-4-T02162

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Abstract
The 2030 United Nations Agenda for a sustainable development reveals 17 sustainable development goals to change the world, on a way towards dignity, as it has been characterized, until 2030. Especially the goal no 11, is about making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, without exclusions.

From 2008 and for the first time in human history, the world's urban population surpassed the world's rural population, according to UN data. The human population is on a continuous rise and is expected to increase even more in cities. But the city is the solution, not the problem.

"Smart" city is a necessity. A city that makes conscious efforts to innovatively use of information and communication technologies (ICT) to support a more inclusive, diverse and sustainable urban environment. According to D. Papastergiou (former Mayor of Trikala) "it is the city that "listens" to its citizens and together they proceed to useful projects and actions with "human characteristics". A city must be sustainable and at the same time "open" to plan and offer services to all of its citizens without exception, without discrimination, so that everyone feels part of it. Sustainable Urban Mobility and Accessibility focuses on the human, as "it is the urban image with an identity, which interacts with the passerby", as T. Vlastos notes. In this context, the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs) are a clear application of sustainable urban change, since they focus on promoting sustainability, regarding urban mobility and improving the quality of life in urban areas.

The former UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon declared, "Our struggle for global sustainability will be won or lost in the cities".

Key words: *Agenta 2030, sustainable development, smart open and sustainable city, Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans*

1. The 2030 UN Agenda for sustainable development

2030 Agenda for sustainable development was signed by the international community on 25/9/2015 during the 70th UN General Assembly and was characterized as a path to dignity since we did not inherit this world from our parents but borrowed it from our children.

Indeed, on September 25th, 2015, UN members agreed to create a common framework for sustainable development that included 17 goals that they should achieve by 2030. These goals reflect the global community's vision for our desired and common future and indicate how the holistic approach to sustainable development will be achieved at Local, Regional, National and International level. Its achievement is a one-way street for humanity, without alternative possibilities and perspectives and as characteristically stated Ban Ki-moon,

Secretary General of the UN in the period 2007-2016, *"We do not have a plan B, because there is no planet B"*.

Today, it is widely accepted that achieving sustainable development for a better future requires a holistic approach, which combines economic growth, social justice and environmental sustainability.

The concept of sustainable development appears in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972 and then its definition was shaped by the Global Conservation Strategy (1980), which was the forerunner of the concept of sustainable development, the Brundtland Report (1987) and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio (1992).

According to the Brundtland commission, sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

In other words, sustainable development is undeniably vital for fulfilling human needs and improving the quality of human life. For this reason, it should be based on the efficient and environmentally responsible use of all the planet's scarce resources.

Development seeks to satisfy the economic, social and environmental needs of society in a way that ensures short-term, medium-term and above all long-term prosperity. Sustainable development must meet today's needs without jeopardizing the well-being of future generations.

To understand the importance of the concept of Sustainability, we must take into consideration the so-called "Three Pillars of Sustainability", or in other words the corresponding aspects of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental. These three aspects are interrelated and if combined and put into practice, they can create a solid base for a sustainable world from which everyone can benefit, as natural resources are conserved, the environment is protected, the economy is not affected and the quality of citizens' lives is improved or maintained.

Therefore, sustainable development is a combination of these three pillars. If any of the three pillars is "weak" then the system is not sustainable.

The three (3) pillars of sustainable development are:

1. Environment (use of natural resources, environmental management, pollution prevention)
2. Economy (profit, cost reduction, economic growth, increase in GNP i.e. increase in real national product, research and development).
3. Society (standard of living, education, justice, equal opportunities).

The 2030 Agenda promotes the integration of all three dimensions of sustainable development in all sectoral policies and promotes the interconnection and coherence of sustainable development policies, giving intellectual dimension and qualitative depth to the three pillars of sustainable development. At the same time, it highlights the importance of strengthening the participation of Social Partners, civil society and all interested parties in the formulation and implementation of national sustainable development strategies and programs.

Greece adopted the Sustainable Development Goals of 2030 Agenda from the beginning at the UN General Assembly on 25/9/2015. It has committed itself within the framework of the UN resolution on 2030 Agenda and therefore must mobilize its forces to achieve the SDGs through their appropriate adaptation to national priorities and needs.

Especially in a country like Greece, which had been severely affected by the economic crisis and austerity policies, with an unprecedented decrease in national product and income and a drastic rise of unemployment, poverty and social exclusion, 2030 Agenda offered:

a. Arguments for the implementation of horizontal social policies in the direction of fair and sustainable development, considering that the 10 years of recession widened income, social and regional inequalities and
b. Processes that favor open governance based on measurable objectives.

As we mentioned above, the 2030 UN's Agenda for Sustainable Development highlights 17 goals of sustainable development to change the world, on a way towards dignity, as it has been characterized, with a deadline of 2030. The SDGs are global, and create implementation commitments for all countries, developing and developed, taking into consideration national realities. These are SMART goals, i.e. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time bounded. The 17 goals of sustainable development to change the world, of which the 17th, cooperation is also necessary for the others to work, as all the goals are interdependent, interact and must cooperate with each other.

The SDGs are divided into 169 sub-goals and 230 indicators for measuring and evaluating them in the UN and 99 indicators in the European Union. The control of the implementation of the SDGs falls under the General Secretaries of the Government of each EU member, with progress measurements at a national level and the submission of reports to the General Directorate of International Cooperation and Development of the United Nations. The local adaptation and use of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the local level of a member state concerns all 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda.

After all, the concept of Sustainable Development is reflected both in the preamble and in the main part of the Treaty of the European Union (TEU, 1992) while from 22/11/2016 the EU reviewed its position on development in accordance with the UN 2030Agenda, following a holistic approach guided by the achievement of the SDGs that become binding within the European Union in contrast to the UN 2030Agenda, which does not have a high degree of legal binding, in the sense that there are no sanctions. The SDGs are now transforming in the EU into a source of inspiration for political decision-making. Strengthening external, parallel action to consolidate the concept of sustainability in the rest of the world (developing countries) and at the same time seeking to improve the situation regarding the 17 SDGs in the EU.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1: No poverty. We ensure people stay healthy so they are able to work, enabling them to earn money to support themselves and their families.
Goal 2: Zero Hunger. End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and sustainable agriculture.
Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing. We provide eye care in some of the world's poorest countries, ensuring people can be treated for eye conditions.
Goal 4: Quality education. Our education programs aim to ensure that all children, including those with disabilities, can go to school.
Goal 5: Gender equality. We strive for gender equality in all our programs, right from the planning stages, to make sure we are as equitable as possible.
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation. We promote good hygiene to help eliminate neglected tropical diseases such as trachoma and river blindness.
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy. We ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth. We promote sustained, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Goal 9: **Industry, innovation and infrastructure.** We build resilient infrastructure, promote open and sustainable industrialization and encourage innovation.
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities. Our Equal World campaign promotes equality for people with disabilities, to ensure their rights are upheld.
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities. We create secure, adaptive sustainable cities and human settlements, inclusive
Goal 12: **Responsible consumption and production.** We ensure sustainable consumption and production methods.
Goal 13: **Climate action.** We are taking immediate action to combat climate change and the consequences.
Goal 14: **Life below water**. We protect and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
Goal 15: **Life on land.** We promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and forests, fight desertification, reverse soil and biodiversity degradation.
Goal 16: **Peace, justice and strong institutions.** We promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all and build effective institutions at all levels
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals. We work in partnership with local, national and international organisations, governments and NGOs.

Agenda 2030, source UN

As UN General Secretary Antonio Guterres notes, *"The Sustainable Development Goals are the path that leads us to a fairer, more peaceful and prosperous world and a healthy planet. It is also an invitation to solidarity between generations. There is no greater duty than to invest in the well-being of young people."*

Therefore, sustainable development presupposes above all a change of attitudes, the achievement of a different culture, as we must bear in mind that whatever programs we design, they cannot succeed in societies that are failing (environmentally, socially, economically). The 17 SDGs call for societies in economic and social development with qualitative characteristics such as fair distribution of wealth, respect for social values and peaceful coexistence of people.

In this context, the commitments of 2030 Agenda in relation to the SDGs are formulated:

- ✓ "No one will be left behind"
- ✓ The 5 Ps of sustainable development: people – planet – prosperity – peace – partnership

1.1 The 11th Goal for sustainable urban development

According to former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, *"Our fight for global sustainability will be won or lost in cities"*, after all, the 11th Goal of 2030 Agenda focuses on the sustainable development of cities and communities, to create safe, adaptive and sustainable, inclusive cities and human settlements.

But why are we focusing on cities?

Already in 2008 and for the first time in human history, the world's urban population surpassed the world's rural population, according to UN data. The human population is now expected to increase dramatically in cities. In fact, as of 2017, 55% of the world's population lives in urban centers, while by 2050 it is expected that 65% of the world's population, i.e. approximately 6.5 billion people, will live in urban centers.

In European cities are concentrated 75% of its population, but also 70% of jobs, while 85% of European GDP is produced in cities. In Greece in 2011, according to Hellenic Statistical Authority (HAS) data, 73% of its population lived in cities and today over 80% (2022). By 2050 it is estimated that 85% of Europe's citizens will live and work in cities.

The consequences of this concentration in cities are:

- The abandonment of the countryside and the primary production sector
- The intensity of energy consumption
- The intensity of waste production
- The lack of infrastructure
- Pollution increase
- The climate crisis – deregulation
- The lack of social cohesion

Therefore, the main problems that arise are:

- The concentration of unemployment
- Social isolation
- Poverty concentration
- The aggravated environmental problems

The challenges faced by diverse urban centers are:

- Financial
- Environmental
- Climatical
- Social
- Demographical

Now, another natural resource, space, is being dangerously depleted due to urbanization. But the city is not the problem, but the solution. Goal No 11 seeks inclusive cities and safe settlements, resilient and sustainable and is analyzed into the following sub-goals:

11.1: Housing, slum upgrading.

11.2: Public transport and transport systems

11.3. Sustainable Inclusive Urbanization, Sustainable Design

11.4. Preservation of world cultural and natural heritage
11.5. Dealing with natural disasters
11.6. Environmental pollution, energy saving.
11.7. Green public spaces for all
11.8. Support urban-suburban-rural partnerships
11.9. Increase of cities adopting integrated policies and plans (according to the above sub-goals)
11.10. Supporting less developed countries to build sustainable cities

Indicative indicators of the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal No. 11 are:
11.2.1 Regarding public transport: the percentage of the population that has easy access to public transport by gender, age and disabled.
11.4.1 In relation to the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage: The total expenditure per capita for the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage.
11.6.1 Regarding environmental pollution: the percentage of urban waste collected in cities.

With reference to 11th goal, Greece's commitment is the continuous strengthening, without exclusion, of sustainable urban development, as well as participatory, integrated and sustainable urban planning. In this context, Local and Special Town Planning Plans are currently being drawn up in the Municipalities throughout Greece, putting into practice the spatial planning established in the EU and the strategies of sustainable urban development. Having as main challenges:

- The expansion of urban activities beyond the defined urban zones,
- The construction of buildings and houses in some cases without prior proper planning and building permission, especially in coastal areas
- The need to increase communal and green spaces in city centers
- The transition from outdated practices, such as landfill, to reuse and recycling with sorting at the source, even domestically
- Urban mobility

In the context of local adaptation and use of 2030 Agenda (localization) and achieving the goals for sustainable development, the purpose of sustainability emerges:

- Attractiveness (for citizens, investors, etc.)
- Maintenance and improvement of the environment.
- Resilience (adaptation to climate change, preparedness to deal with natural disasters, economic crises, etc.)
- Responsible use of resources (natural, human and financial).
- Social cohesion (inclusion, reduction of inequalities, participation, etc.)
- Prosperity/Well-being (quality of life, equal opportunities, human city, etc.)

With the implementation of goal No. 11th SDG we are led to smart, open and finally sustainable cities, as sustainable development is about balancing different and often competing needs at an environmental, social and economic level, without compromising the possibilities of future generations as towards the satisfaction of their own needs.

2. The smart, the open and finally the sustainable city

As the human population living in cities continues to grow and will increase dramatically over time, the “smart” city, a city that makes a conscious effort to innovatively use information and

communication technologies (ICT) to support a more inclusive, diverse and sustainable urban environment. According to D. Papastergiou (former Mayor of Trikkaia) *"it is the city that "listens" to its citizens and together they proceed with projects and actions with substance and a human characteristic"*. In combination with the fact that the pandemic, according to the UN, has increased the percentage of people worldwide living in slums to over 1 billion, while the demand for "touchless" services has grown exponentially, city's operation should be re-examined under the prism of the "new normality". No matter where the city was on the digital journey when the Covid-19 pandemic began, it now needs to move quickly in the changing world. Therefore, the planning and development of the smart city is now a moral imperative. A city that should be sustainable and at the same time "open" to plan and offer services to all its citizens without exception, without discrimination, so that everyone feels part of it.

The Smart city is the city of the future. The city that innovates and has culture change in its DNA. It is where traditional networks and services are made more efficient by using ICT for the benefit of residents and businesses. Includes smart urban transport networks, upgraded water supply and waste disposal facilities, efficient ways to light and heat buildings, more interactive and responsive administration, safer public spaces, meeting the needs of the aging population, etc. It is the city that makes use of technology to improve competitiveness and ensure a sustainable future, through the effective interconnection of individual networks of people, businesses, technologies, infrastructures, energy consumption and places. The term smart city is an "umbrella" term for how technologies can improve the efficiency of a city's operations and the quality of life of its residents, while boosting the local economy.

In a smart city, new technologies and innovation are the means to:

- ✓ Improve citizens' quality of life
- ✓ Sustainable urban development
- ✓ Stimulate competitiveness
- ✓ Create new communication channels
- ✓ Access to information
- ✓ Ease of access and enhancement of the efficiency of public services.
- ✓ Environmental protection
- ✓ Enhancing accessibility, safety, comfort
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Social cohesion and integration.

"We mean a city with a central, integrated strategic plan and steady steps in specific directions. These directions have been chosen based on the special characteristics of each region. That is, the goal is to use the tools that allow the improvement of the operation of the Municipality for the benefit of the citizens. "Smart" is not only the city with the use of IT, but also the one that uses its services properly and with planning" as noted by Dimitris Papastergiou (former Mayor of Trikkaia)

An intelligent or smart city is a city that makes a conscious effort to innovatively use information and communication technologies (ICT) and networks to support a more inclusive, diverse and sustainable urban environment. Its essential elements are:

- The negotiation and agreements with businesses for cheap and geographically integrated city infrastructure and interconnection.
- Support in the local market, especially for technology issues.
- The free access and training Centers.
- The "Social recycling" of equipment.
- Financial and technical assistance to special population groups.

- Adaptation of employees and executives to the new tasks.

In conclusion, a smart city is one that increases the rate at which it delivers social, economic and environmental sustainability outcomes and responds to challenges such as climate change, rapid population growth and political and economic instability by radically improving the way it engages society, applies collaborative leadership methods, works across all sectors and systems of the city and uses data insights and modern technologies to provide better services and quality of life to those in the city (residents, businesses, visitors), now and for the immediate future, without unfair disadvantage to others or degradation of the natural environment.

The main objective for the development of smart cities is to pursue:

- Facilitation of public services,
- Detailed city management.
- Possibility of living in the urban environment,
- Infrastructure intelligence,
- Long-term effectiveness of network security.

Characteristics of smart cities are:

- The application of a wide range of electronic and digital technologies in communities or cities
- The use of ICT to transform the living and working environment in the region
- The integration of such ICT into governance systems
- The spatiality of interventions brings together ICT and individuals, enhancing innovation and knowledge.

Smart city programs in the urban environment fall into 7 categories:

1. Sustainable development
2. Energy saving
3. Reducing the energy footprint of public buildings
4. Improvement of citizen and business service
5. Improving quality of life
6. Strengthening local democracy, consultation and transparency
7. Protection from cyber-attacks and strengthening digital infrastructures

What does the smart city ultimately mean for the citizen?

- Increasing efficiency and accessibility to services
- Reduction of poverty, unemployment and social exclusion
- Reduction of pollution and environmental impact
- Data collection with the aim of making it available and re-using it in the effective formulation of policies (open, anonymous data)

Now the definition of sustainable smart cities combines traditional urban sustainability with the needs of modern cities (ICT and innovative participatory methods) the resilient with the smart city:

- Resilient city: promotes efforts to prepare for situations (e.g. natural disasters) that pose a threat to urban life by strengthening and securing the critical infrastructure on which it depends.

- Smart city: priority in the application of information and communication technologies (ICT) in urban management problems, with the aim of optimizing city systems and services.

The sustainable open city to new ideas and innovations, is the tolerant and inclusive city that welcomes a variety of people and cultures. A city of equal opportunity for all, open to the combination of lifestyle, creativity, population, cultural and commercial diversity. That is, a city where all its citizens feel that they are a part of it.

An open sustainable city

- Creates opportunities for diverse contribution and participation, inviting citizens to play a greater role in shaping their community and in social and economic development.
- It is a connected city with its citizens as it responds to their goals and objectives.
- Designs and offers, without discrimination, services to all its citizens.
- Lowers barriers to information and provides access to services through digital networks, connecting people wherever they are.
- Promotes unfettered consultation, participation and representation of all views
- Is a consumer and broker of technological solutions that promote transparency, collaboration and inclusion.
- Requires an "open" approach from urban planners.

Sustainable cities can be smart and resilient, open and safe, while contributing to the completeness of services and the quality of life of their citizens and to sustainable development that meets the environmental, social and economic needs of humanity today, without compromising the possibility of future generations to meet their own needs.

5 principles for planning sustainable cities:

1. Urban policy for the common good
2. Complete approach
3. Participation and co-creation
4. Multi-level governance
5. Place-centric approach

3. Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs)

For many years cities were designed for cars rather than people. Nowadays, the quality of life the economic activity as well as the need to reduce local pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions, play an important role in urban planning and mobility. Sustainable mobility is any form of human mobility that responds to various natural and social challenges in the least polluting way. To meet the mobility needs of people and businesses, more and more cities are prioritizing investments in projects with sustainable transport measures, i.e. systems and modes of transport that do not burden the environment and modern quality of life. In 2013, the European Union will submit to the member states a proposal for Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP) (A Concept for Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans) with the main objective of returning to accessibility, a term that gives a human-centered dimension to the planning of movements and urban space and its district.

Indeed, Sustainable Urban Mobility and Accessibility has the human at the center, as *"it is the urban image with an identity, which interacts with the passerby"*, as T. Vlastos notes. In this context, the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs) are a clear application of sustainable urban change, since they focus on promoting sustainability, regarding urban mobility and improving the quality of life in urban areas. The main objective of sustainable

urban mobility is to replace the car with public transport, bicycles, electric personal vehicles (scouter) and walking, for as many movements as possible so that there is a reduction in the demand for urban transport by motorized means, through the reduction and the time duration of the necessary movements. Essentially it focuses on the reduction of motorized vehicles, mainly cars, to improve mobility, the environment and the quality of life in the city. After all, a Sustainable Mobility system must be green, flexible, durable and equal.

City planning affects the duration and number of movements city residents must make to access other people, goods, entertainment, opportunities, and services. Therefore, the urban planning and the organization of the urban space determine the functional urban area for which the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan will be implemented.

What is SUMP anyway? A Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan is a strategic plan created to meet the mobility needs of people and businesses in and around cities for a better quality of life. It is based on existing planning practices and takes into consideration the principles of integration, participation and evaluation.

While traditional planning focuses on traffic, sustainable urban mobility planning focuses on people. From the design for cars, we went back to design for people. As Fred Kent states *"If you design cities for cars and traffic, you will have cars and traffic. If you design for people and places, you will have people and places."*

The SUMP follows the model of the integrated approach and strengthens the balanced development of all means of transport, alongside the shift towards alternative modes of transport. It is a strategic plan to meet the mobility needs of people and businesses in cities and their suburbs aiming for a better quality of life. It is based on existing planning practices and considers the key principles of integration, participatory process and evaluation. The institutional framework of the SUMPS in Greece is determined by Law 4784/16-3-2021.

The SUMPs are based on the following principles:

- Sustainable mobility planning in the "functional urban area"
- Cooperation between all competent institutions
- Participation of citizens and involved institutions
- Evaluation of current and future performance
- Defining a long-term vision and a clear implementation plan
- Integrated development of all means of transportation
- Organization of monitoring and evaluation
- Quality assurance

The SUMPs focuses on:

- Public transport
- Walking and cycling
- Interoperability
- Road safety
- Road transport
- Urban logistics
- Mobility management
- Intelligent Transportation Systems

Objectives of SUMPs:

- improving accessibility for everyone, regardless of income and social status
- improving the quality of life and the attractiveness of the urban environment
- improvement of road safety and public health

- reduction of air and noise pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption
- economic sustainability, social equity and environmental quality.

Advantages of SUMPs:

- Better quality of life
- Cost saving
- Environmental and health benefits
- Seamless movements and improved accessibility
- Efficient use of resources
- Gaining public support
- Preparing better plan

Funding:
Scheduling and budgeting are essential elements of a SMP. These Plans can be financed in Greece in the following ways:

- From own resources through the technical program of the Local Self-Government Organization.
- From resources of the Green Fund (if the city belongs to the 170 cities that were financed).
- Through the participation of the Local Self-Government Organization in a European Program (2020 Horizon, URBACT, UIA, INTERREG) which has as a deliverable for the participant the preparation of SUMPs.

Innovative and determinant factors which, over time, will have greatest impact on urban mobility and therefore should be considered as catalysts that will change the urban mobility landscape are:

- Electrification: Importation of electrification in all modes of transport
- Automation and connected, intelligent transport systems (C-ITS): adjustment of technology to new mobility services and its impact on the form and function of cities.
- Data economy: data as a motive for new businesses and policies, integration platforms that deliver new products from existing and new mobility offerings
- New business ideas for freight and passenger transport: integrated platforms providing new mobility products based on existing and new mobility services (e.g. Mobility as a Service-MaaS- and freight exchange platforms)
- Shared mobility: all (non-technical) aspects of shared mobility, e.g. ride-hailing, car-sharing (especially free traffic systems) and bike sharing.
- Active mobility: the increase of walking and cycling as well as the new concepts of micromobility.
- Changing mindsets and behavioral patterns: new mobility habits among young adults, increasing expectations for same day product delivery service, demand for easy-to-use mobility services (simplification) and decentralized production (e.g. 3D printing).
- Integrated spatial management: new and integrated approaches for the use and management of urban space, e.g. placemaking, urban vehicle access regulations (UVAR), curb management and urban aerial mobility (e.g. drones).

The starting point for the development of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan should be the decision to improve the city's current mobility situation and a strong belief that change is needed to enhance sustainability.

SUMP is a strategic plan designed to fulfil the mobility needs of people and businesses in and around cities for a better quality of life. Rather than being created as a new separate plan, an SMP builds on existing planning practices and policies and existing spatial and development plans, paying particular attention to an integrated approach, participation and continuous monitoring and evaluation.

A SUMP is a long-term and continuous process that requires a lot of effort, but it brings better results than a "traditional" transport planning, based on the reference of the functional urban area concerned. To move from the car-oriented city to the city of sustainable mobility and finally to the worth-living city.

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