



Mobility and climate change: Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI)

Background

Every week, some 1.4 million people move to a city or are born in a city. Owing to this trend, half the world's people are already living in cities. By 2050, that share will have risen to more than two thirds. Urban centres account for roughly 70 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions. That is why the question of whether we will succeed in mitigating climate change and achieving the goal of sustainable development will be determined to a large extent in cities.

Traffic is an essential factor in urban development as it has a strong impact on both quality of life and economic activity. Cities can only function effectively if people and goods can move freely. However, many major cities are growing at such speed that traffic infrastructures are overstretched. This has negative implications for the economy, the environment and society. In many of these cities private vehicles are the only form of transport. This is both harmful to the environment and often excludes poor people. And as it is, the transport sector already is one of the biggest emitters of pollutant greenhouse gases. If this does not change, CO₂ emissions from traffic could double by mid-century.

Objective

The trend towards rapid urbanisation offers an opportunity to chart a course for the urgently needed about-turn in urban transport. With that goal in mind, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) launched the Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative, TUMI. The purpose of TUMI is to promote projects for sustainable transport solutions around the world.

Initiative	Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative, TUMI
Background	Roughly 28 per cent of the world's energy is currently used for transport (as at 2016). Without corrective action, energy needs for vehicle transport will increase by roughly 70 per cent by 2050.
Objective	Protecting the climate and reducing poverty by promoting a global transition as regards transport
German contribution	More than 1 billion euros (BMZ and KfW, since 2016)
Examples of projects	Light rail system for Tunis (Tunisia), Clean Air for Smaller Cities (ASEAN), smart traffic control systems in Huainan (China), Move Windhoek (Namibia)

Implementation

Together with international partners, Germany is helping to develop and expand sustainable urban mobility systems in developing countries and emerging economies. Our support covers three areas:

1. **Financing:** The BMZ is making more than one billion euros available through TUMI together with KfW. This includes, for instance, financing bus lines, light rail and subway systems, or pedestrian and bicycle paths in South Africa, the Andean states, India and Tunisia.
2. **Capacity building:** More than 1,000 specialist and executive staff from ministries, city administrations and universities are given training on sustainable mobility. These political decision-makers, administration experts and planners are given the skills and knowledge to implement strategies for sustainable mobility in their cities. The training is provided, for example, by regional networks, urban mobility labs, webinars and peer-to-peer reviews.
3. **Innovation:** There will be a first global contest in 2018 to promote the best innovative pilot projects in smaller and

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medium-sized cities, which draw on fresh ideas to solve mobility challenges on the ground. TUMI is thus making various approaches and solutions known that can contribute to improving transport in cities in the long term.

Examples of German activities

Light rail system in Tunis, Tunisia: Together with other partners, Germany is helping to build a new light rail system in Tunis as an addition to the existing public transport system. Five light rail lines are to be developed, covering a total of 85 kilometres. The light rail system will run on an independent track, providing environmentally friendly rapid transportation for hundreds of thousands of people every day, regardless of heavy road traffic.

Smart traffic control systems in Huainan, China: The German government is helping to develop a smart traffic control system in the Chinese economic hub of Huainan. It is to improve traffic flow regulation and increase energy efficiency. The system uses GPS data, for instance, to observe and adjust traffic flows. It adjusts traffic lights and traffic flows automatically which helps to prevent bottlenecks and traffic jams. A parking guidance system and separate bus lanes are to further reduce traffic pressure.

Move Windhoek (Namibia): Together with the city and people of Windhoek, Germany developed the Sustainable Urban Transport Master Plan for Windhoek, which was adopted in 2014. This master plan will help the city make its expensive public transport systems more attractive and efficient and at the same time more accessible and affordable. Windhoek is also making efforts to expand bicycle paths and designate pedestrian areas, with a view to curbing its increasing road traffic.

TUMI conference for practitioners (Leipzig): At the International Transport Forum, Germany brought together more than 80 traffic planners and local decision-makers from Latin America, Asia, Europe and Africa. Strategies were drawn up in cooperation which pave the way for sustainable, low-carbon urban transport systems.



Working group at the TUMI conference for practitioners in Leipzig

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TUMI partners



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