



# Sustainable mobility in secondary cities in Peru

## Background

In Peru, ongoing urbanisation has led to the expansion of a number of cities into metropolitan regions. This applies not only to the capital Lima, which now has a population of around 10 million, but to other cities as well, including Trujillo, Piura and Arequipa. However, urban infrastructural development has failed to keep pace with this rapid growth. In particular, local public transport – in which there is competition between numerous private companies – faces a number of challenges, including slow traffic flow, poor safety standards and high emissions.

Improving traffic flow and establishing an efficient local public transport sector are key elements in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and costs and improving quality of life in urban areas. The Government of Peru has therefore developed TRANSPerú – Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), which is made up of a diverse package of measures.

## Impacts of the Project

- Cut Peru's CO2 emissions by a projected 100,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2023
- Increased funding – from 0 to 400 million euros – from the Peruvian Government
- Reduction of PM by 99% along BRT routes
- Decreased journey times improve economic opportunities

Projectname	Sustainable mobility in secondary cities in Peru
Commissioned by	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Implemented by	GIZ
National Partners	Ministry of Transport and Communications
Duration	2017 to 2020
Funding	Approx. 5 Mio Euro

Modern bus network in Peru, Klas Heising



## Project Goals

- Mitigating GHG emissions
- Foster Peruvian – German Cooperation in the field of climate technology
- Project identification for additional activities in the mobility sector



Congested roads in Peru, Klas Heising

## Strategy

Peru has been experiencing significant economic growth for more than two decades. Beside many positive effects for the population, environmental concerns are rising.

Peru's transport sector is responsible for some 40 per cent of its energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. If action is not taken to reduce these emissions, they are likely to increase by 200 per cent by 2050 due primarily to rising traffic volumes and the spread of urbanisation.

Driving is becoming increasingly popular because public transport systems are often poorly organised. These two factors are leading to more cars on the roads, longer and longer traffic jams and a high level of pollution. In addition, vehicles in Peru are old models running on fuel that does not meet the requisite quality standards.

**Avoid. Shift, Improve!**

The Sustainable Urban Mobility in Secondary Cities in Peru (DKTI) project is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in partnership with Peru's Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC), working closely with selected local authorities.

As well as comprising various targeted investment schemes (KfW), the project is facilitating the establishment of a central coordinating unit, which will support cities in the following fields: technical advice, capacity building and securing of co-funding for provisional investment project feasibility studies.

Other actions will focus on technological cooperation and communication. MTC is also advising on the development of a national programme to support medium-sized cities (population: 100,000-2 million) in building a more sustainable, lower-carbon urban transport sector.



*Pedestrian Zone in Cusco, Adriana Lopez*

The Avoid, Shift Improve approach lays the foundation for sustainable urban mobility. Traffic can be avoided through compact cities and mixed land use. As the case of Peru shows, mobility needs are positively related to economic growth.

However, the car should not be the only solution to cater for these needs. A shift towards public transport will decrease the transport related emissions enormously. Finally, the goal needs to be the improvement of technology. Higher emission standards for cars, trucks and buses will lead to improved air quality and noise reduction. The project Sustainable mobility in secondary cities in Peru follows this approach and help to introduce German technology to tackle climate change.

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