

# Supporting transport decarbonisation in your municipality or local authority.



## What is transport decarbonisation?

Transport decarbonisation involves shifting towards cleaner, more sustainable modes of transportation to help municipalities and local authorities contribute to national and international climate targets.

Urban areas, which include city centres, suburbs, and surrounding communities, are central to this transition.

## Did you know?



In the EU in 2024, households and the use of private vehicles were responsible for the largest share of greenhouse gas emissions, producing about 208 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. Transportation and storage (excluding private vehicles) came fourth, with about 118 million tonnes of emissions.

[\[Source\]](#)

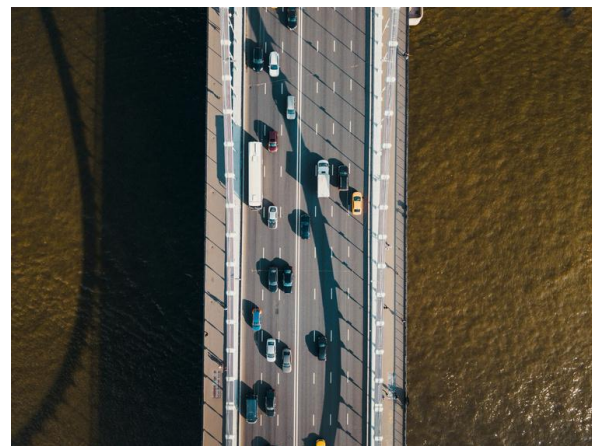


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## Key features of sustainable urban mobility

### Equitable access

Strategies should ensure mobility for all residents, regardless of income or location.

### Active and shared travel

Promoting walking, cycling, and car sharing reduces emissions and congestion.

### Electrification

Public and private vehicle fleets are powered by renewable electricity.

### Digital innovation

Smart technologies improve transport efficiency and user experience.

### Stakeholder Involvement

Co-creation with communities ensures support and effectiveness of new measures.



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# Supporting transport decarbonisation.



## Examples of local transport decarbonisation measures

### Active travel

Cities can redesign streets to make walking and cycling safer and more attractive. This might include dedicated bike lanes, car-free pedestrian zones, low-traffic neighbourhoods where through-traffic is restricted, and street reallocation so that cyclists and pedestrians get more space than cars.

### Public transport

Switching buses and trams from diesel to electric or hydrogen power reduces air pollution and greenhouse gases. Expanding network coverage and frequency makes it easier for people to leave their cars at home. [Mobility-as-a-Service \(MaaS\) platforms](#) allow users to plan, book, and pay for different types of public transport in one place.

### Vehicle Regulation

Local governments can use rules to discourage high-emission travel, such as congestion charging for entering busy areas. Examples include low Emission Zones (LEZs) where only cleaner vehicles are allowed, and parking reforms that reduce free or subsidised parking for private cars, especially in city centres.

### Freight and logistics

To cut delivery emissions, some cities set up urban consolidation hubs, where goods are brought in bulk and then distributed locally by smaller, cleaner vehicles.

### Digital solutions

Technology can help optimise traffic flow with smart traffic lights, provide emissions tracking apps so people can monitor their travel footprint, and promote carpooling apps that match riders. Integrated ticketing systems make switching between buses, trains, and bikes seamless.

### Behaviour change campaigns

Public awareness drives can combine digital tools (e.g., gamified apps that reward sustainable travel choices) with real alternatives like free bike hire days or trial public transport passes, nudging people to try low-carbon options.

### Car sharing and incentives

Encouraging shared mobility lanes for vehicles with multiple passengers, offering electric vehicle bonuses, and installing bike or car rentals near transit hubs all make low-carbon travel more convenient and attractive.