

TRANSPORT AND SUSTAINABLE OF THE PROPERTY OF

INFOGRAPHIC

GGGI Rwanda is supporting the Government to transition to a low-carbon system of mobility through a combination of improved public transport, e-mobility, and non-motorized transport.

AND COOKING FUELS AND COOKING FUELS ARE NOW THE LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR TO AIR POLLUTION IN RWANDA

SOURCE: Inventory of Sources of Air Pollution (REMA): https://rema.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/Documents/rema_doc/Air%20Quality/Inventory%20of%20Sources%20of%20Air%20Pollution%20in%20Rwanda%20Final%20Report..pdf

POLLUTION DURING THE LOCKDOWN

SOURCE: https://www.newtimes.co.rw/news/covid -19-lockdown-induces-20-air-pollution-decrease-kigali

Despite
motorcycles being
key contributors to
transport-related
air pollution in
Rwanda, there are
no facilities for
inspecting and
testing the
emissions of

motorcycles

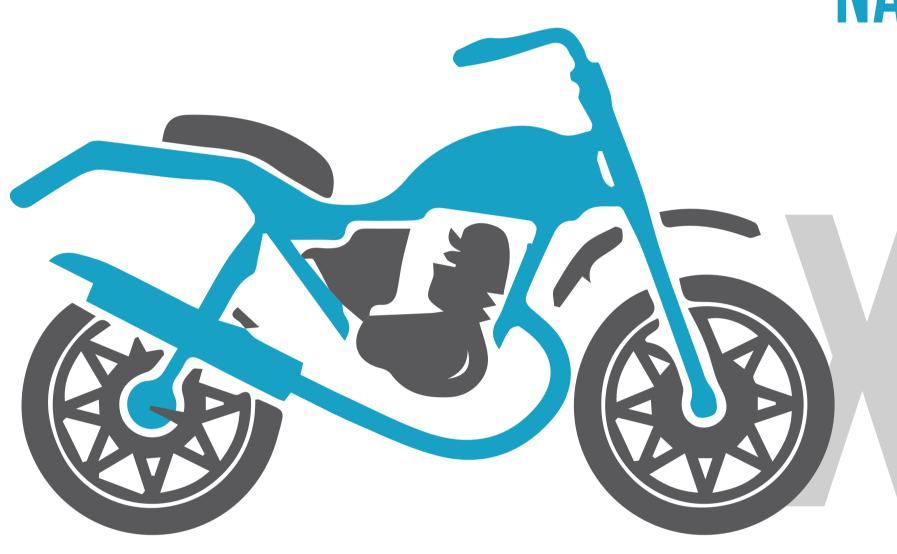


Air pollution is the 2nd leading risk factor for premature death, accounting for more than 8% of deaths — more than 5,500 — in Rwanda.

SOURCE: State of Global Air Rwanda: https://www.stateofglobalair.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/soga_fact_sheet_rwanda_20190828_v02.pdf

There are 30,000 motorcycle taxis in operation in Kigali

76,000 NATIONWIDE



There are twice as many as motorcycles as cars in Rwanda.

THE NUMBER OF MOTORCYCLES SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED OVER THE LAST TENYEARS

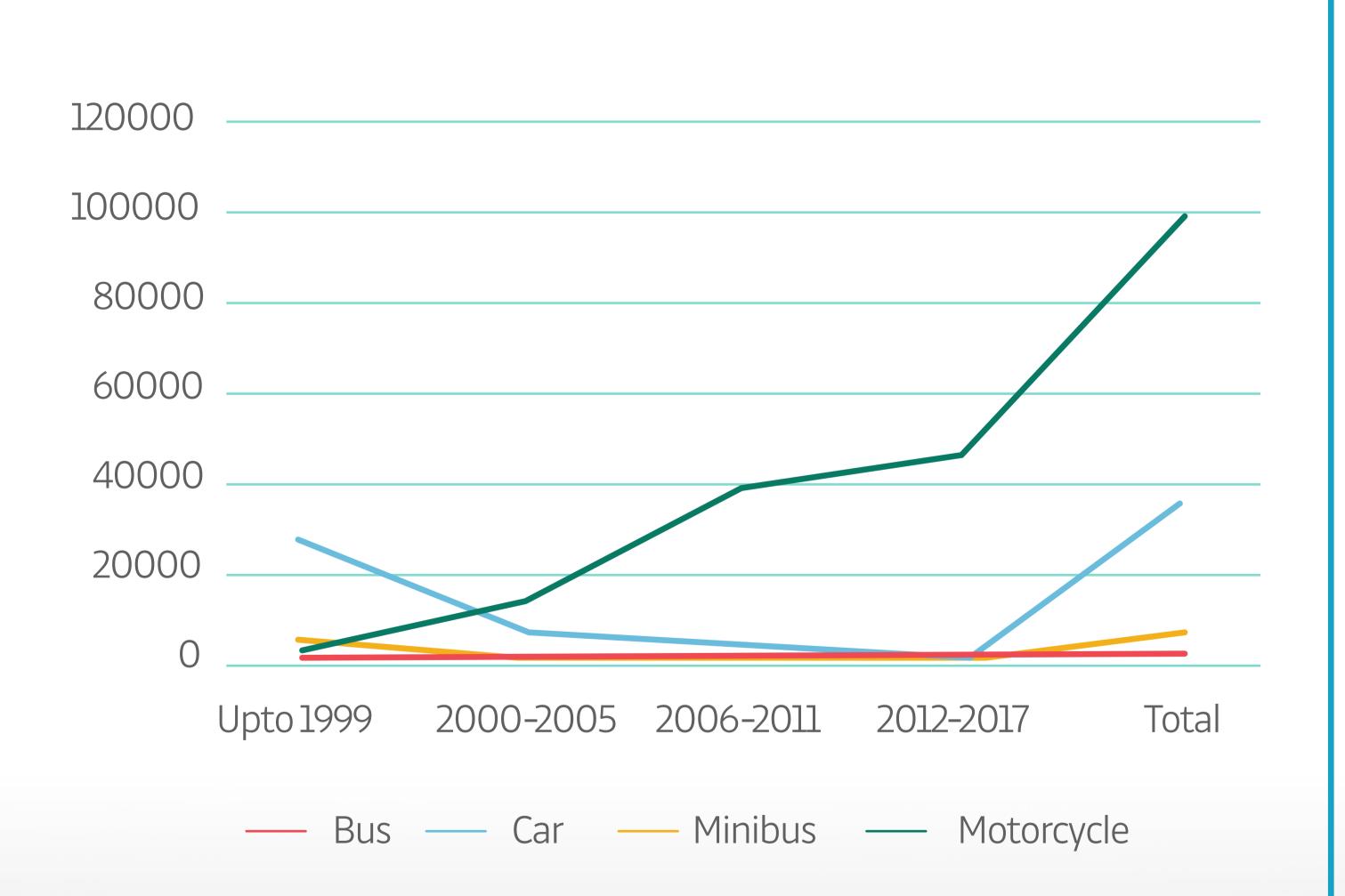


REGISTERED VEHICLES

SOURCE: Rwanda Revenue Authority

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Prevalence of motorcycles among registered motorized vehicles



SOCIAL
EQUITY



Over HRS HRS per day

is what the majority of bicycle taxi operators work.
They happen to be: head of household, have no other source of income, have only one bicycle and make between 1,500-2,500 RWF per day

OVER HALF OF RESIDENTS OF UNPLANNED SETTLEMENTS WALK TO WORK

Bicycle taxi operators in Rwanda depend on non-motorized transport (NMT) infrastructure

