

TECHNOLOGY FACTSHEET

NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORT (NMT)-BICYCLES¹

Introduction

Non- motorised Transportation (also known as active transportation and human powered transportation) includes walking and bicycling and variants such as small- wheeled transport (cycling rickshaws, push scooters and hand- carts) and wheelchair travel. These modes provide both recreation and transportation in urban areas.

Technology Characteristics

These include:

- Improved sidewalks, paths, bicycle lanes.
- Bicycle parking.
- Security concerns for pedestrians and cyclists

Safety education, law enforcement and encouragement programs

Country Specific Applicability and Potential

Non- motorized transport is available in some of the urban centres in the country and has a high potential for further development and improvement.

The new highways and roads are making provision for non- motorised transport but this is yet to be expanded to cover other towns in the country.

Status of technology in country

Non- motorised transport is available in some of the urban centres but at a very low scale.

¹ **This fact sheet has been extracted from TNA Report – Mitigation for Kenya. You can access the complete report from the TNA project website <http://tech-action.org/>**

Benefits to economic/social and environmental development

1. NMT decongests roads
2. Provides opportunity for people to do physical exercise
3. It is eco-friendly as it does not pollute the environment

Climate change mitigation benefits

NMT has potential to mitigate GHS emissions from road transport in the range of 116 t CO₂/year (PTC, 2012)

Financial requirements and costs

Non- motorized transportation is one of the cheapest modes of transport that can be afforded by the great majority of the population especially the poor of the society.