













INFORSE-EAST AFRICA ZOOM WEBINAR 4TH MAY 2021 AT 11:00 - 12:30 HRS EAT

E-Mobility in East Africa: What are the Potentials and Pitfalls?

Program (Final version, updated 3 May, 2021)



Presentations followed by Discussions:

Moderator: Mr. Kimbowa Richard, INFORSE-East Africa Chairperson, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development

- Global perspectives and Overview of e-mobility initiatives in East Africa by Ms. Judith Adem Owigar, UN HABITAT.
- State of E-mobility by Mr. Michael Muchiri, Ministry of Transport, Kenya.
- **Practitioner experiences.** by Mr. Alex Makaliwa, SolarECycles, Kenya.
- Electric 3-wheelers in Bangladesh by Mr. Sohel Ahmed, Grameen Shakti, INFORSE Coordinator in Bangladesh
- Lessons from Europe & Closing remarks by Mr. Gunnar Boye Olesen, INFORSE secretariat.

The purpose of this webinar is to critically examine the applicability of E-Mobility in East Africa, based on experiences from practitioners in the region and beyond.

Suggested guiding questions for the Webinar - Given the socio-economic indicators for East Africa:

- What are the quick wins for E-Mobility on the road to overhauling the current transportation systems?
- What are the challenges to promotion of E-Mobility? To what extent are existing national and regional transport policies / strategies ripe to respond to promotion of E-Mobility while meeting East Africa's social, economic and environmental objectives, as well as the global urgency on climate action and clean air especially in the fast-growing cities? What is the positioning of informal/semi-formal operators in the e-mobility transitions?

Background: The transport industry is growing rapidly in East Africa as it is globally. In Kenya, the vehicle population stood at over 2.5 million and the average number of newly registered units exceeded 200,000 annually since 2014. In Tanzania, the vehicle fleet multiplied 8-fold, with motorcycle increasing 33-fold, and cars more than 4-fold between 2005-16. In Uganda, there were over 940,000 registered motorcycles and three-wheelers which makes up 59% of the total vehicle fleet in the country in 2016. - While supporting economic growth and social connectivity, the present transport scenario also brings about many problems such as air and noise pollution, congestion, increased demand for petroleum imports and consequent greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Transportation sector is estimated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to generate 23% of global energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. But the good news is that promotion of public transportation and electric mobility could be one of the solutions. Electric mobility also known as E-mobility is the use of electricity to power the transport infrastructure as an alternative to fossil fuels. Electric mobility encompasses all the different types of vehicles: cars, motorcycles, bicycles, 2- and 3-wheelers, buses, boats, and electrified rail. It is preferable that this electricity is from renewable energy sources such as hydro, geothermal, wind and solar to minimise overall emissions produced by the transport sector in cities across the globe every year, as well as curbing air and noise pollution. - INFORSE-East Africa organisations are collecting cases to a Catalogue of Local Sustainable Solutions in East Africa, where bicycles are already included. Should be e-mobility also part of these solutions in East Africa? We are also looking for good experiences and plans in the area. Please share with us your knowledge.

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