

SOLUTIONSplus:

Innovative Business Models in Urban Logistics

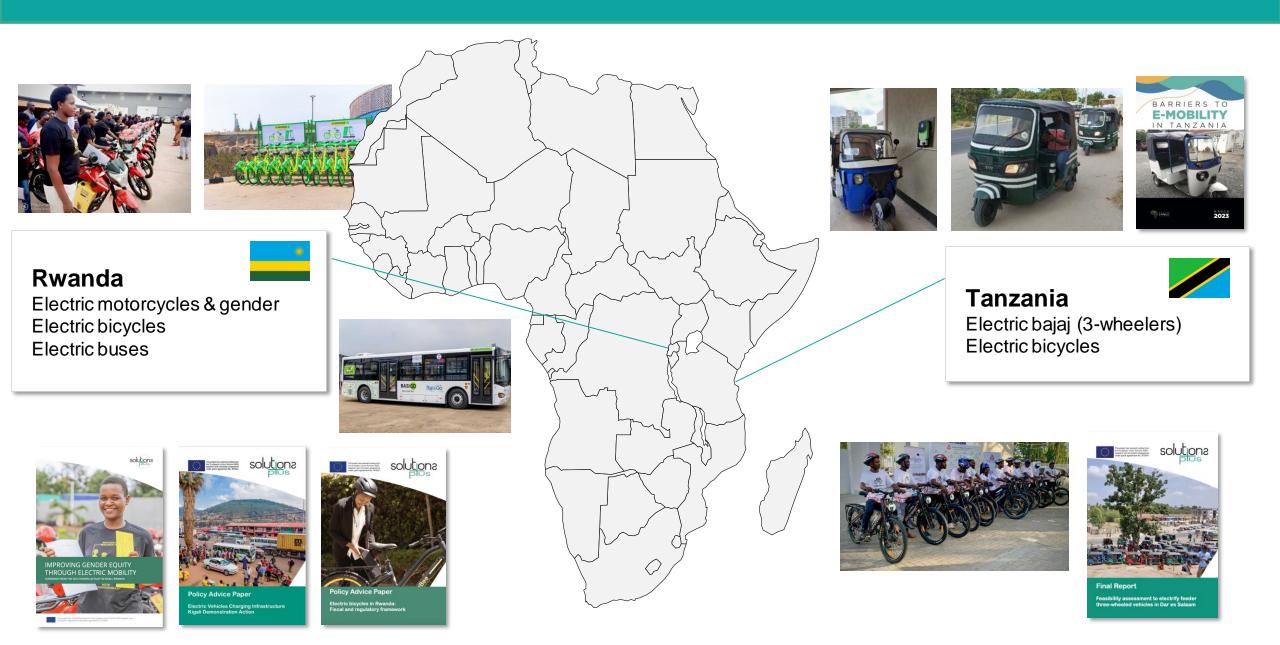
LATIN AMERICAN ELECTRIC MOBILTY FORUM 2024

Judith Owigar, UN-Habitat

solutions

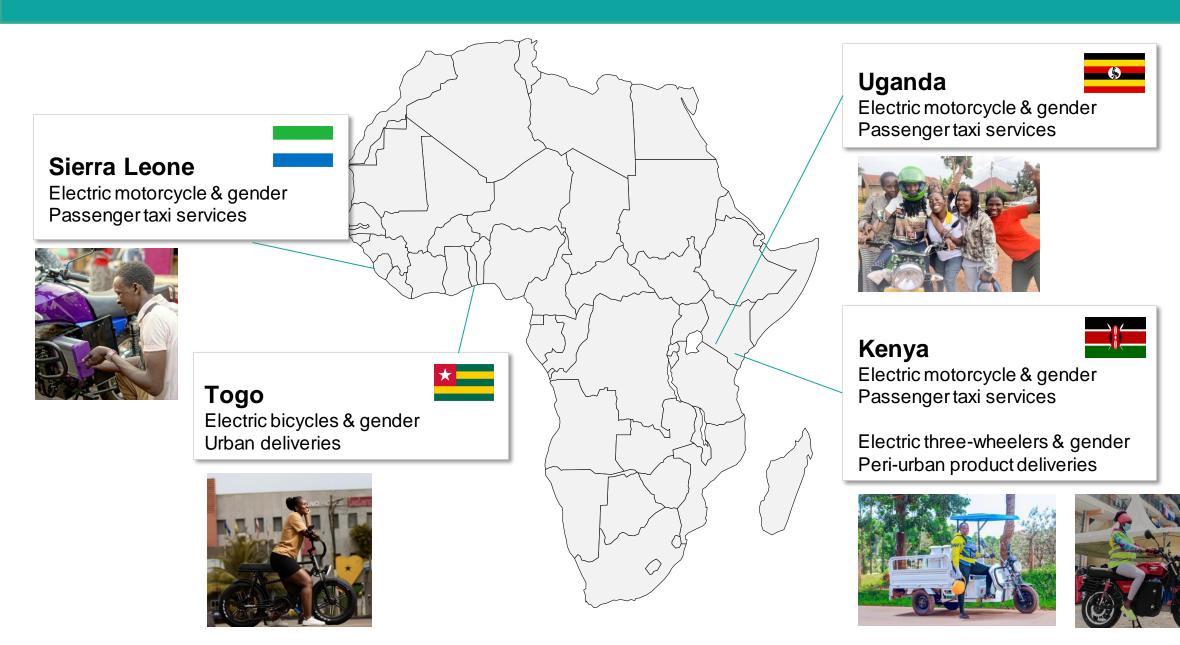
Africa Demonstration Actions





Africa Replication Actions







Demo – Dar es Salaam, E-bicycles

FASTA

- Pedal-assist electric bicycles
- Transport of medical supplies in partnership with Aga Khan hospital
- Partnership FASTA, EURIST, FABIO, DIT
- Scale up the use of E-bikes
- Comparison with performance of ICE motorcycles
- Challenges: availability of spare parts and skilled labour to maintain the E-bicycles
- Training for 2 and 3-wheeler technicians





Demo – Dar es Salaam, E-bajaj (3-wheelers)

Autotruck and DIT

- Project assembled 2 Electric 3 wheelers and retrofitted one
- Planned use of the 3-wheelers for distributing the 3-wheelers spare parts to various places in the institutions

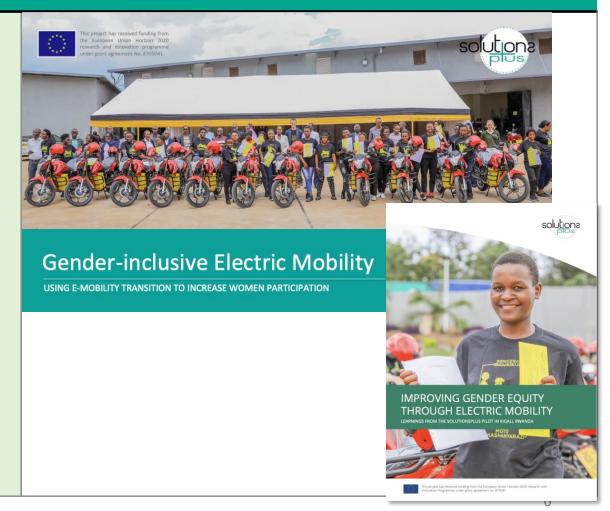




Demo – Kigali, E-motos

Ampersand Rwanda

- Analysis of barriers and success factors for gender-inclusive projects; Flone Report
- Phase I: 35 women trained, 24 e-moto-taxis handed over, Phase II: 25 women trained, 25 emotos to be handed over
- 2-month grace period as they build confidence on the road, flexible work arrangements (TBC)
- Partnership with delivery companies for the jobs, the female drivers prefer doing deliveries than working with passengers



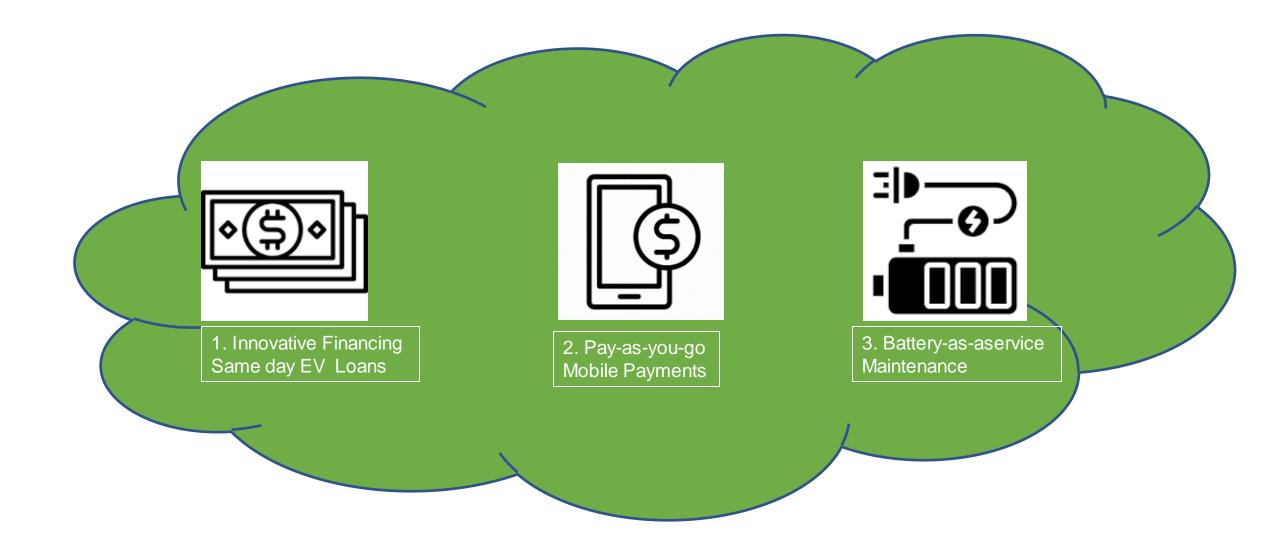


Ownership

- In Dar es Salaam, most ICE drivers get contracts from individuals, not from companies. Pay lease on a weekly or daily basis until the end of the contract period.
- This arrangement is seen as giving the driver an incentive to take care of the vehicle.
- In Kigali, (Ampersand) the drivers have a lease-to-ownership scheme.
- Drivers pay a deposit amount, then continue repaying the loan on a weekly basis and pay for the battery swap



Lease-to-Own EV Model





Lease-to-Own Model

- With individual drivers a common model for two- and three-wheelers used for taxi/ delivery services in East-Africa
- In Dar es Salaam, leasing fees of the ICE vehicles represent nearly half of their operational costs.
- Challenges:
 - Identify drivers who can regularly pay the leasing fees on time.
 - High payment default rates and in the absence of formal asset financing companies
 - This causes high interest rates in the model
 - Complaints of predatory loans
 - Opportunity for formal asset financing companies/ banks to finance microfinance institutions to reduce the interest rates- MAF Tanzania



1. Innovative Financing

- Targeting the unbanked
- Same day loans from micro-finance institutions- attached to individual's business
- Reduced/ simpler Know Your Customer (KYC)
- Loans paid through mobile money
- IoT devices installed on LEVs allowing for automatic shutdown in case of non-payment



2. Pay-as-you-Go

- Pay for the usage of the Evs: charging or battery swap
- Users pay based on how much energy the riders consume
- This is mainly linked with the battery swapping model
- Debate between battery swapping and direct charging; this is determined by distribution of charging infrastructure: Charging stations/ swap stations



3. Battery-as-a-Service

- To derisk cost and maintenance of the battery
- Separating the battery cost from the motorbike
- Riders able to afford high-end electric motorcycles without bearing the high up-front cost of batteries.
- Companies maintain the batteries and can improve the technologies easily
- Popularity of battery swapping increasing cause companies can separate battery cost from EV cost



Opportunities for Development

- Business Models for the development of multimodal charging infrastracture
- Solar Charging to be used together with Grid Power (unstable)



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