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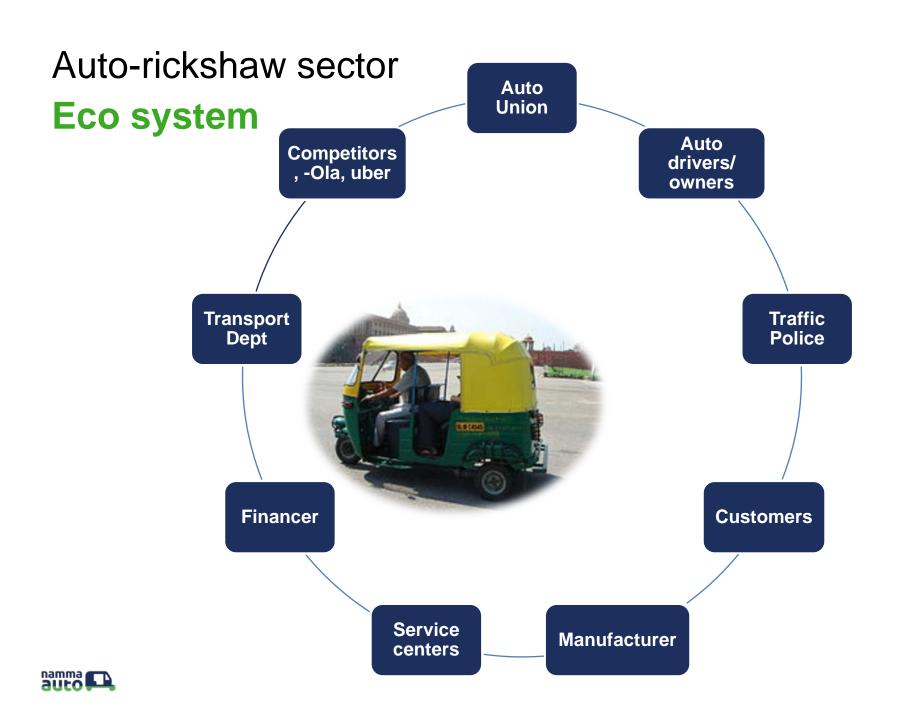


Role of auto-rickshaws



- Alternative to public transport in most of the cities
- Feeder to public transport
- Provide last mile connectivity
- Cost and time-effective means of transport
- Bridge the gap between personal & public transport
- Provide both- individual and shared mobility option
- Have potential to reduce dependency on personal vehicles
- Source of livelihood options





Regulatory Institutions

Auto-rickshaw sector in India

National level

Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H)

- The Central Motor Vehicles Act 1988
- The Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989

Ministry of Urban Development

National Urban
 Transport Policy 2006

State level

Karnataka Transport Department

- The Karnataka Motor
 Vehicles Rules, 1989
- The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957 (Karnataka Act 35 of 1957)
- The Karnataka Motor
 Vehicles Taxation
 Rules, 1957

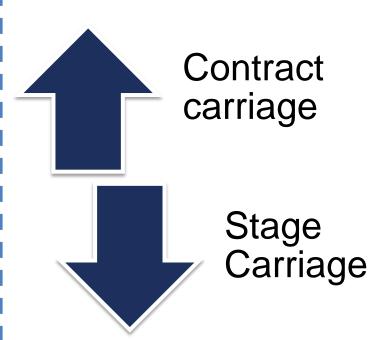
Local level

- Regional Transport Authority
- Regional Transport
 Offices
- Police Department



Carriage system

- Should the auto-rickshaw system be restricted to contract carriage system or stage carriage system or should be flexible?
- Should specifications/sitting capacity of stage and contract carriage be different?
- How should fares of contract and stage carriages be determined? Should they be same for contract or stage carriage or different?
- Should sharing in contract carriage be permitted?





License

Learners License (LMV) Driving License (General) Learners License (Auto/ cab) Permanent
Driving
License
(Auto/ cab)

- Long duration of procedure for obtaining license - waiver of 1 year waiting time for issue of commercial license?
- Lack of online facilities to deal with RTO
- Lack of awareness about the procedures for obtaining driving license
- How to eliminate middlemen ?



Permit system



- Should the number of permits issued be regulated by government or market?
- How should the role of mafia and black market with open and closed permit system in cities be eliminated?



Fare fixation

Should there be a formula for automatic fare revision?

Should the prices be revised with revision in cost of fuel prices?





Issues Infrastructure

- Inadequate number of well-distributed and appropriately located auto stands
- Lack of registered pre-paid/ fixed stands across city
- Lack of signage to identify auto stands





Financing & Ownership

Hypothecation agreement

 An agreement between a borrower and a lender where by the borrower pledges asset as collateral on a loan without the lender taking possession of the collateral.

Hire purchase agreement

 Hire purchase is a financing arrangement where the goods taken on hire purchase remain the property of the supplier/lender till the last instalment is paid by the borrower.

Banks

- Low interest rate
- Time consuming
- Complicated procedure
- Sense of Ownership

Private financers

- High interest rate
- Less time consuming
- Easy method
- No ownership till last installment



Insurance

Atal Pension Yojna (APY) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) scheme The transport department will provide Health related issues of auto-rickshaw pension to the licensed auto-rickshaw drivers drivers, who complete 60 years of age The government will be paying 50 per cent of the premium amount, thereby The scheme will also cover the spouse extending health insurance support Cashless health insurance Fixed minimum pension ranging between Rs1,000 per month to Rs 5,000 per month, at the age of 60 years

- What provisions are made in insurance policies for auto-rickshaw drivers who drive rented auto-rickshaws?
- 98% of the drivers who were surveyed during the baseline study do not have a life insurance or a health insurance.

Vehicle Technology (1)



- Is there awareness about the health and environmental benefits of conversion from 2 stroke to 4 stroke? Is the subsidy amount offered adequate as compared to actual conversion cost?
- How much time does it take to transfer the subsidy amount to the beneficiary ?
- Are there adequate provisions for vehicle fitness and scrapping?



Vehicle Technology (2)



- Do we need GPS/panic button to ensure safety of passengers especially women?
- Should aggregation of autorickshaws be encouraged?
- Are there adequate provisions for pollution checks and environment issues?
- Are there adequate arrangements to check the meters?



Auto union



- Is the role of auto unions governed by social agenda or political agenda?
- Should the auto unions facilitate the auto drivers?
- Do the auto unions manipulate the permit system?
- Do the auto unions sensitize the auto drivers about the offenses and penalties?



Customer perspective



- •Complaints: Refusal to ply to given destination, overcharging, faulty /tampered meters, rude arrogant behaviour, and harassment
- Lack of convenient accessible auto stands
- •Lack of reliable Public complaint system



Project So far



The system today

PROBLEMS

Over charging
Haggling
Refusing Rides

Customer Dissatisfaction

Customer shifting to other modes increasing pressure on urban roads

No leadership Limited representation Low Bargaining Power

Unable to adjust to dynamics of mobility sector
Technology changes

nissed

Exposure to noise, heat, dirt and pollution Stress

Health problems

Chronic Diseases
Behavioral issues
impacting customer
relations



THE SYSTEM TODAY



OUR GOALS



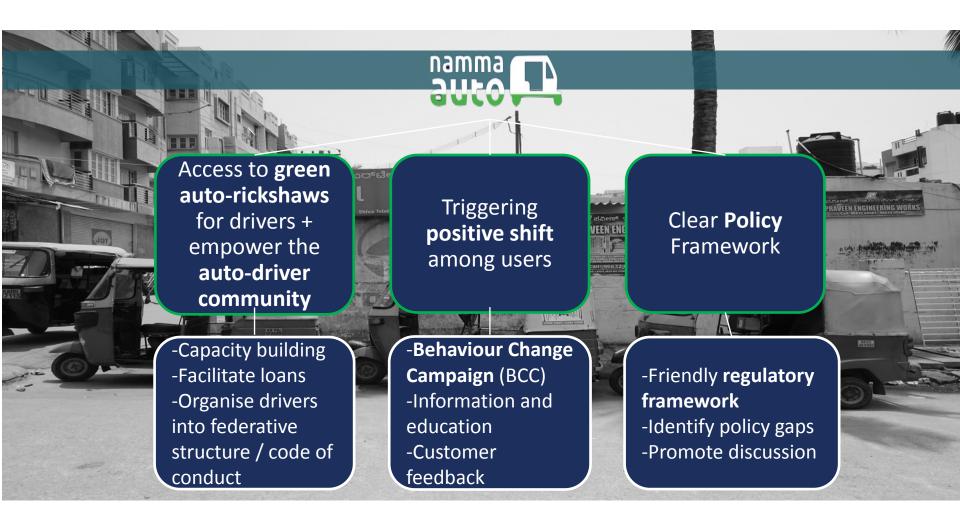
Our aim is to make the
environment friendly Autorickshaws to be the mode of
choice for urban
transport, while at same
time improving livelihood
status of auto drivers.

Scale up a replicable and integrated model of sustainable auto-rickshaw transport, based on clean technologies.

THE BIG QUESTION



THE STRATEGY





OUR TARGET

Primary:

- 13500 Auto-Rickshaw drivers and their families in Bangalore and Chennai
- Civic authorities in these 2 cities
- 2.5 mn urban citizens / users

Secondary:

- Auto Rickshaw manufacturers
- Financial service providers
- People of Bangalore and Chennai.



KARNATAKA



EXPECTED OUTCOMES

 The auto rickshaw becomes environmentally, economically, fi nancially and socially efficient for passengers.

 The demand for eco-friendly autorickshaws in the cities of Bengaluru and Chennai increases.

 The regulatory framework is improved to promote the use and purchase of eco-friendly auto

CONTRIBUTION TO SDG's



8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support entrepreneurship and micro-sized enterprises;

8.4: Improve global resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation;

8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments

8.10: Expand access to insurance and financial services.



13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards;

13.3: Improve education and awareness-raising about climate change.



 Roundtables with authorities, producers and other stakeholders for developing a Sustainable Autorickshaw Action Plan;

- Creation of a Driver Federative Structure;
- Development of insurances schemes and financial product for drivers;
- Agreements with rickshaws' manufacturer to facilitate purchase of eco-friendly auto-rickshaw
- Develop CSR code of conduct with rickshaw eco-system partners.



- Behavioural Change Campaigns (BCC): to increase the demand of eco-friendly auto-rickshaws and awareness about pollution.;
- Participatory sessions to identify critical policy issues;
- International seminars to exchange best practices;
- Elaboration of a Sustainable Auto-rickshaw Action Plan;



17.9: International support for implementing capacity-building in developing countries; **17.16:** Global and multi-stakeholder partnership; public, private and civil society partnership.



- Project partnership: founded by European
 Union, organizations from 3 countries, collaboration
 with private, public civil society partners;
- Organizing sessions, seminars, roundtables and events with people and expert from other projects and organizations:



CONTRIBUTION TO SDGs(2)



1.4: Ensure that all people have equal rights to economic resources, basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property,, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.



•Promotion of drivers in Social inclusive programmes such as insurances, labour market programmes and training.



9.4: Increase the access to financial services, affordable credit and integrate smallentrepreneurs into value chains and markets.



- •Marketing strategy for proposing advertisement spaces on auto-rickshaws;
- •Training on technical, environmental, economic and social issues;



11.2: Provide access to safe and sustainable transport systems for all;





- •Behavioural Change Campaigns (BCC): promote the use of 4-strokes auto-rickshaws;
- •Analysis of carbon foot-print of 4-stroke autorickshaws.



12.1: Implement programmes on sustainable consumption and production;

12.8: ensure that people have the information for sustainable development and lifestyle.



- •Behavioural Change Campaigns (BCC): increase passengers awareness about air pollution;
- •International exchange seminars.
- •Benchmarking study and exchange of best practices on urban transport regulation;



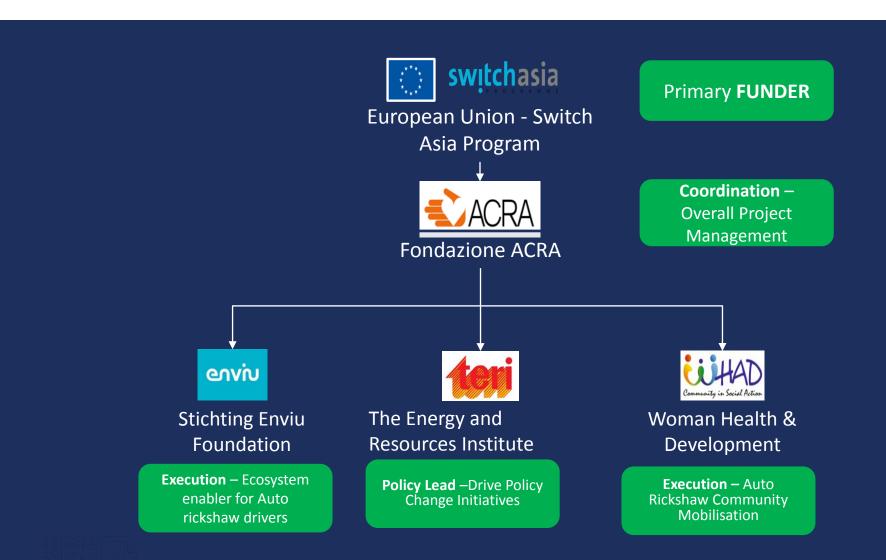
PROGRESS TILL DATE/ UNIQUENESS

- 17000 drivers identified, 2891 enrolled to the project and 1723 organised in groups;
- A research study on benchmarking best practices in urban transport.
- Carbon foot-print analysis of 2strokes and 4-strokes autos .
- One Policy round table in Bangalore with key stakeholders.
- Strategic collaboration with city
 Transport Department to
 support shift from 2 to 4 strokes.

- Collaboration of international and local organisations – cross learning experience;
- Clear exit strategy: Driver
 Federative Structure/ Code of conduct
- Relevant and replicable to other cities
- Comprehensive approach: demand, supply and regulatory framework
- Project Management as per EU administrative guidelines.



PROJECT PARTNERS



UULVT