



Distribución eficiente y ecológica

## Mobilize Learning Lab - Resilient Sustainable Transport



# Context



- ❖ **48% of GHG emissions in Bogota** come from freight transport sector
- ❖ **BiciCarga** aimed to the **decarbonization** of the last-mile **urban freight sector**, using **solar energy** and **e-cargo bikes**.
- ❖ It fostered **collaborative schemes** between **private stakeholders**, not typical in the logistics sector by a **Cross-docking platform**
- ❖ The pilot tested **e-cargo bikes' performance** in transporting **dry cargo**, such as parcels, and non-refrigerated goods, such as **refrigerated foodstuffs**

# Objectives



## Knowledge

Operational performance of e-cargo bikes, environment impacts, gender & social impacts



## Policy

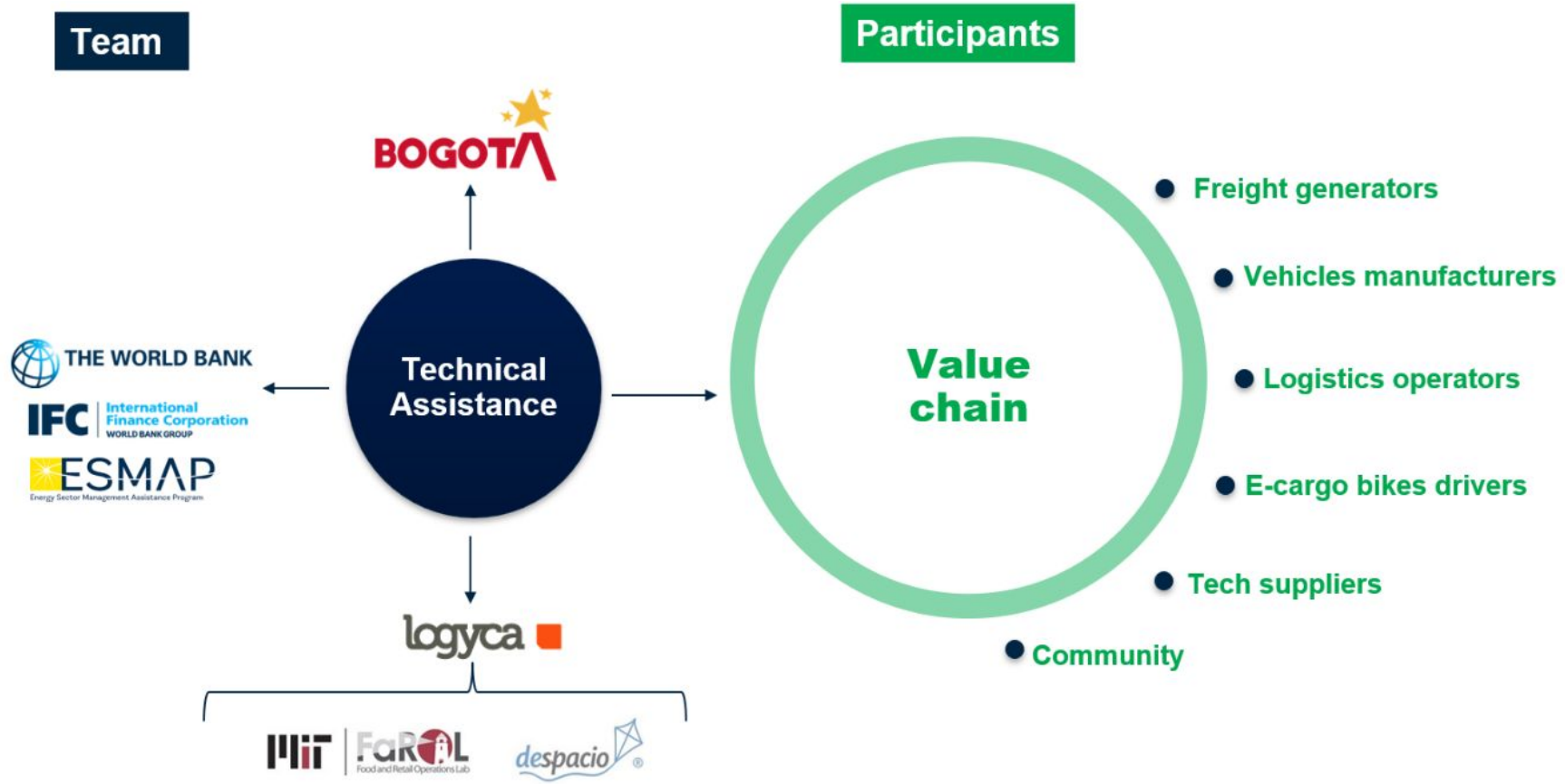
Generate public policy guidelines



## Actions

Massification of the use of alternative vehicles for last-mile deliveries

# Actors involved



A total of 12 companies from the private sector

Generators: 4

Operators: 4

Suppliers: 4

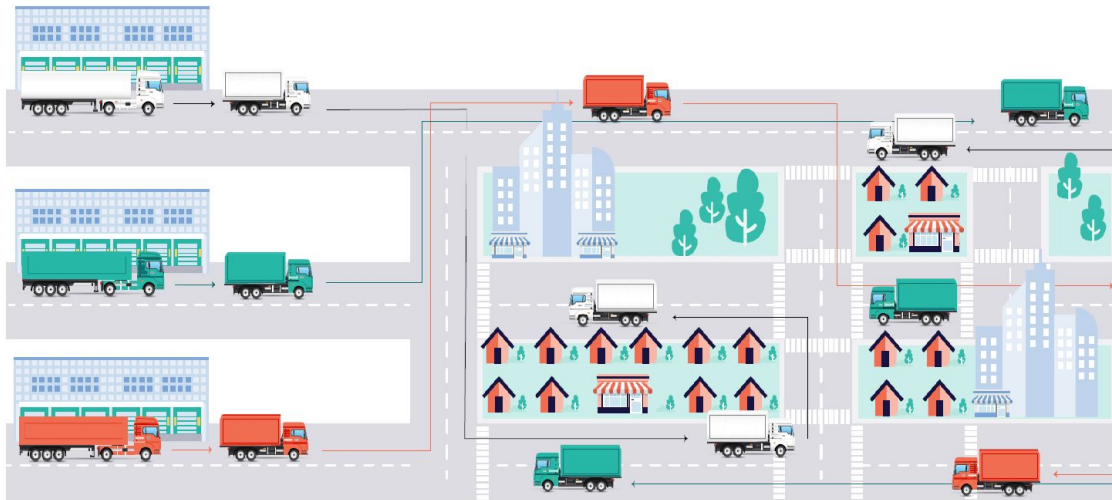
# 1. Central features



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# Central features

## Current operation



## Better last-mile



Source: Despacio

# Pilot models



Private  
Distribution  
Center

## Model 1:

Centralized operation  
*Private and exclusive distribution centers*



<5KM



Company A



Company B



## Model 2:

Collaborative Cross-docking  
platform in a *strategic area of the  
city*



Collaborative  
cross-docking  
platform



<5KM



lógica



ain

# Operation zones



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## Models 1 & 2



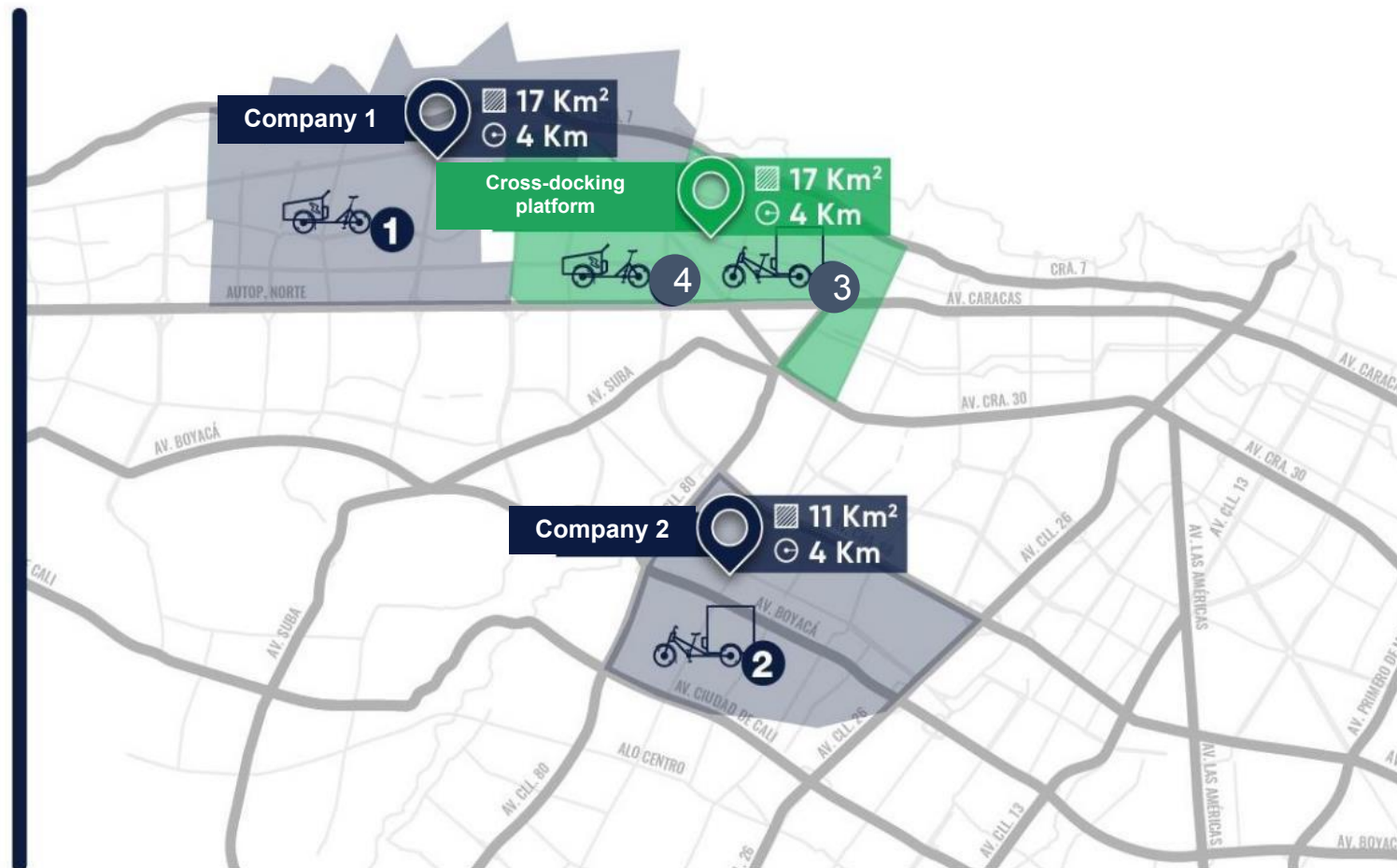
Model 1 zone



Model 2 zone



No. vehicles



## 2020-2021: Phase I BiciCarga

- Model 1 & 2 with companies of parcel, e-commerce, and package food

## 2021-2022: Phase II BiciCarga

- Model 2 with companies of package food & refrigerated foodstuffs
- E-trikes batteries were energized with solar power



# Cross-docking platform



# Indicators

## Operational efficiency



- Kg delivered
- Vehicle occupancy (Kg)
- Daily deliveries per vehicle
- Distance traveled
- Solar energy system efficiency

## Costs



- Operating cost variation
- Fuel consumption
- Kwh/gal cost variation
- Cost of platform use

## Gender and Social Impact



### Gender:

- Work barriers.

### Social impact:

- Driver perception
- Community perception
- Perception of clients or cargo receivers.

## Environmental Impact



- Avoided emissions per vehicle
- Avoided emissions from solar electric power generation

## 2. Main results



# Main results Phase I



**45,199**  
Deliveries



**59t**  
of goods  
delievered



**67%**  
Deliveries/h  
increased



**11,776 km**  
traveled

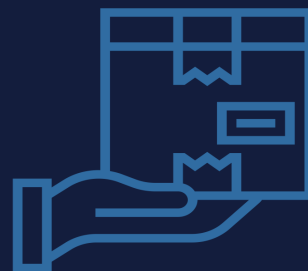


**Model 2**  
**30% less operating time**  
**33% less distance traveled**

# Main results Phase II



**17,077**  
deliveries



**63%**  
Deliveries/Km  
increased



**32,6t**  
goods  
delivered



**4,747 km**  
traveled



**30% less**  
operating time

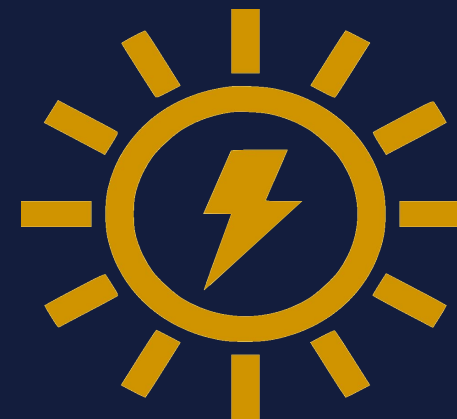
# Main results: environment



A total of  
**3.6 tons CO<sub>2</sub> Avoided**

Phase I: 1.97 tons CO<sub>2</sub> = 2 trucks & 4 motorcycles

Phase II: 1.22 tons CO<sub>2</sub> = 2 trucks



Consumption of solar energy in phase II

**40 Kg CO<sub>2</sub> Saved**

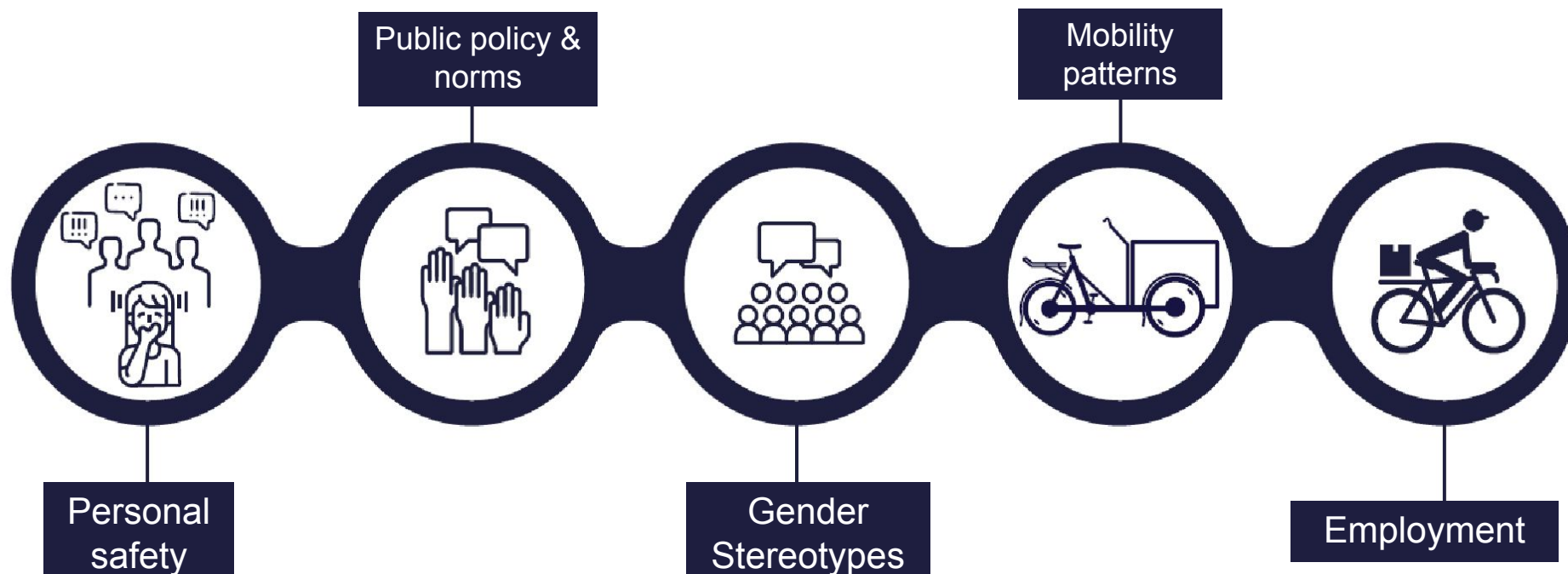
Energy generated represents

**173 Kg CO<sub>2</sub> avoided**

### **3. Gender analysis results & social impacts**

# Cyclelogistics for women

**Objective: identifying barriers and gender stereotypes that limit women to work in the cycle-logistics as cargo bike drivers.**



**32**  
**interviews:**

**17 with women drivers:**

- 12 bike messengers, bike-carriers and
- 5 drivers of electric cargo tricycles.

**8 with drivers** between both phases of the pilot.

**6 with the administrative and management team** of the pilot companies.



# Cyclelogistics for women

59%

Women divers **NOT** aware of corporate policies to increase female employees or improve their working conditions.

Public policy & norms

18%

Uses **cyclo-infrastructure** for his work.

Mobility patterns



Personal safety



Gender Stereotypes



Employment

94%

**Suffer** sexual harassment developing their job

71%

**NO** difference between a female & male drivers in developing the work.

83%

**Job announcements NOT** mention that it is for women.

# Social impacts

## Perception surveys of customers or final cargo receivers

**83%**

Think using e-trikes by their suppliers is a **very good idea**.

**79%**

Customers **feel very safe or confident** that the goods were transported on e-trikes

**90%**

**Reduction of pollution** is one of the main positive aspects of using e-cargo bikes.

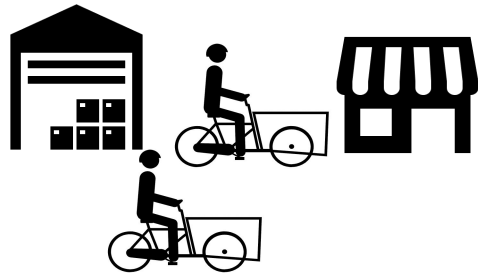


## 6. Conclusions



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# Conclusions



BiciCarga demonstrated that **collaboration is a crucial component** for the **viability and efficiency** in cycle-logistics because **it reduces costs** of last-mile strategies (i.e. cross-docking platform).

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There is a **need to strengthen labor inclusion and harassment prevention policies** in public spaces through greater dissemination and more effective strategies, based on **joint efforts** between **public and private actors**.

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BiciCarga set the **first steps towards the scalability** of this type of distribution models with **e-cargo bikes by private companies**. Therefore, it **needs to develop a regulatory framework** for the operation of cargo bikes for commercial purposes in Bogota and other cities in Colombia.

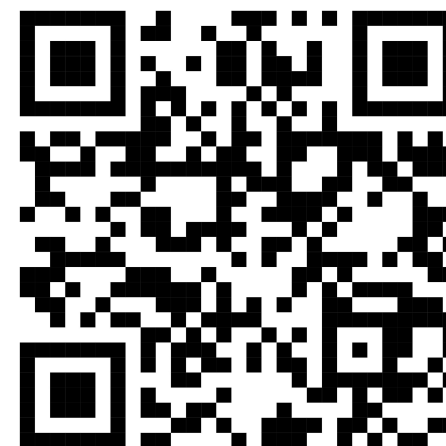


# More information....



## Prácticas de Bicilogística en América Latina

Available here:





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# Thanks.

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