General information about the city

- Population
  - 16.8 million (2011)
  - 20.5 million (2021)
- Average temperature
  - 24 °C
- Number of car ownership
  - 157 vehicles per 1,000 people
- Renewable energy share (in MW) (MOSPI)
  - 0.2%
- Annual rainfall
  - 617 mm (annual)
  - 119.3 mm (highest)
- City area
  - 1484 km²
- GDP (US Dollars)
  - 293 billion
- Climate risks
  - High risk of earthquakes
  - Floods
  - Fire outbreaks
  - Air Quality Index – Satisfactory

Urban Mobility System

- Modal split
  - Walking (35%)
  - Bus (27%)
  - Auto-rickshaw (5%)
  - Metro/Train (4%)
  - Car/Taxi (9%)
  - 2-Wheeler (14%)
  - Cycle-rickshaw (2%)

Public transport modes

- City buses operated by Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) and Delhi Integrated Multi-Modal Transit System (DIMTS) Ltd
- Autorickshaws
- Metro
- Cycle-rickshaws

Avg distance travelled per day by bus

- 218 km cluster buses
- 190 km DTC buses

Fleet utilisation

- 86.69%

Carried passengers

- Avg Daily Bus Ridership: 2.4 million
- Delhi Transport Corporation: 1.5 million and Cluster buses operated by DIMTS: 900,000

Total no. of routes

- 650

Avg. fleet age

- 7 years
Climate and Urban Mobility Policies

Vision for net zero urban mobility

Delhi has a policy to have 25% of all new vehicle registrations to be electric by 2024. The vision is to bring down transport emissions by ensuring early success in the electrification of city bus services and establishing a durable foundation for faster emobility adoption.

Experiences

- 2018: Delhi Govt presented its ‘Green Budget’ for procuring 1,000 e-buses;
- 2019: Issued a global tender for 375 e-buses;
- DIMTS completed a feasibility study on e-buses;
- 2020: Another 575 buses were tendered out in clusters;
- Delhi receives its first (12 m) AC low floor prototype buses;
- 2021: Delhi with a demand of 1,500 (12 m) low floor AC e-buses, participated in the Grand Challenge floated by Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL);
- In 2022, Delhi subscribed 1,500 (12 m) low floor AC and 100 (9.5m) AC double decker e-buses through the Grand Challenge floated by CESL.

Electrification model

DTC takes the major role to manage the e-bus network and the operator consortium (OEM + bus operators + energy service providers) carries out the operation and maintenance of the e-buses. The operator consortium receives a payment from DTC on passenger km travelled by e-buses.

Electric Buses

Targets for electric bus adaption

1. 610 e-buses by 2022
2. 50% electrification by 2027

Procurement and planned projects

- Aug 2022: 152 (12 m) AC low-floor e-buses have been procured;
- 3 depots have been electrified.

Planned projects

- Aug–Sept 2022: 300 (12 m) AC e-buses;
- 2023: procure 100 (9.5 m) e-buses & to electrify 26 depots;
- Grand Challenge tender: receive 1,500 (12 m) low floor AC e-buses.

Political commitments

- Developing a city–wide framework for timely electrification of depots, Taking note of all envisaged external challenges;
- Using cleaner and zero emission fuels to increase accessibility and reliability on public transport.

Bus technology share

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bus technology</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICE – Buses</td>
<td>7,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Buses</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References:

2. CTS Study of Delhi, 2018
3. Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) & Delhi Integrated Multi-modal Transit Systems (DIMTS)