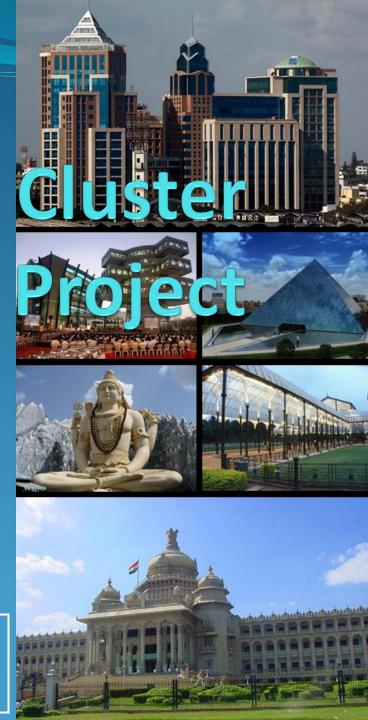
Bangalore City Control Development Programme P

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Context

- Smart cities development
 - Cities will be locus and engine of economic growth
 - Making cities competitive, livable, sustainable & bankable
- Make in India
 - To make India a global manufacturing hub by creating enabling business environment and infrastructure
- Opening up of new manufacturing sectors in India for private sector investment and foreign direct investment
- Karnataka Vision- 2020
 - Make Karnataka a globally competitive destination
 - Employment-driven economic development
 - Sustainable and orderly industrialization and urbanization

Why Bangalore Metropolitan Region(BMR)?

- Unprecedented spatial and population growth
 - Mostly concentrated in Bangalore city so far
- Pivotal role in achieving Karnataka's Vision 2020
- Bangalore already exhibit some semblance of economic clusters
- Prevalent economic activities
- Potential to achieve enhanced growth and employment-driven economic development, if enabling business environment and infrastructure is created
- <u>Bangalore is more service oriented economy-</u> opportunity to lead <u>industry-oriented development</u> & accompanying urbanization in outer areas
- The State's reform willingness
- Potential for replicability
- ADB's long association with the State in the urban Sector

The Proposed Project

Objective

 To increase competitiveness of BMR Region in a way that also promotes inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth

Key outputs/pillars to achieve the objective

- Strengthen regional and metropolitan planning
- Upgrade key economic and social infrastructure
- Enhance urban governance to create a better business & investment climate

Key Information

	BMR	Bangalore City			
Area	8000 square km	1220 square km (15% of BMR)			
Population	11.7 million	8.4 million (72% of BMR)			
Workforce participation rate	52% -highest compared to all other metros				
Economy	85% (3.98 million) are engaged in services as well as manufacturing sector Tertiary sector is the biggest economic driver (63%)				
Key sectors	 IT (alone provide 800,000 high paying job) Aerospace and Aviation industries (10,000 jobs and accounts 65% of aerospace business in India) Biotechnology Electronics System Design and Manufacturing Automotive Textile and garments Manufacturing Floriculture 				

Key Features

Planning Approach

Cluster-based city economic development

Financing

- Leverage project fund (\$459 million) for private sector investment
- Structuring of new financing modalities

Implementation Strategy

- Multi-stakeholder demand-based infrastructure development
- Use of purpose specific special purpose vehicles
- Promoting sectoral coordination and convergence
- Phasing of key reform actions
- Establishing a strong partnership between public & private sectors

Planning Approach

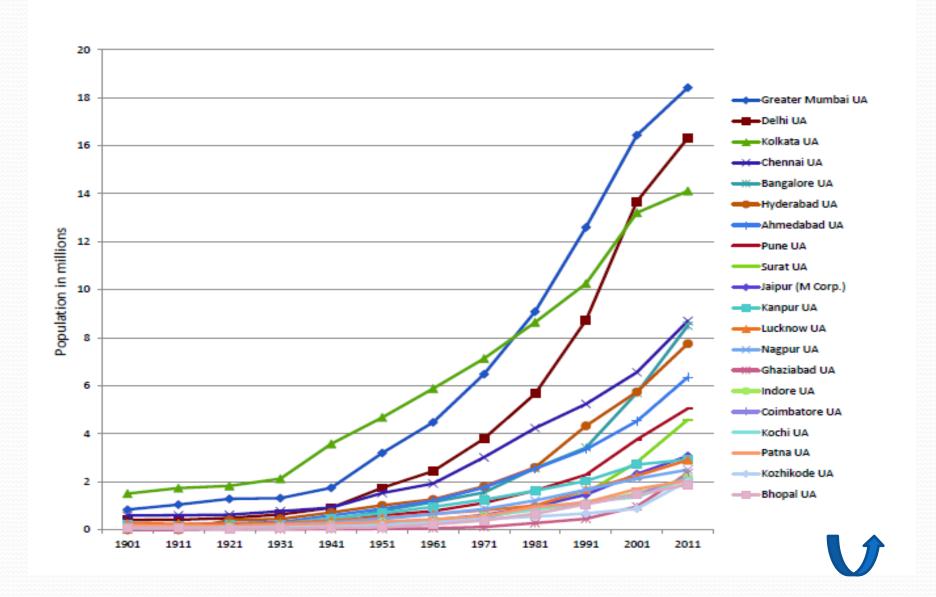
- Phase 1A (Completed)
 - A City Competitiveness Assessment
 - Identification of <u>key Economic Sectors</u> and <u>clusters</u>
 - Assessment of Policy, Institutional & Legal Framework
 - A Strategy for Urban Clusters that will drive the economic growth of the region
 - Development of criteria for selection of potential clusters
 - Multi criteria analysis to identify potential clusters
- Phase 1B (On going- December 2014)
 - Technical Pre-feasibility Studies for selected Urban Clusters
 - Detailed Investment Programme
- Phase 2(Yet to Start- June 2015)
 - Urban Cluster Business Plans for priority clusters
 - Project Structuring and Feasibility studies

Key Challenges

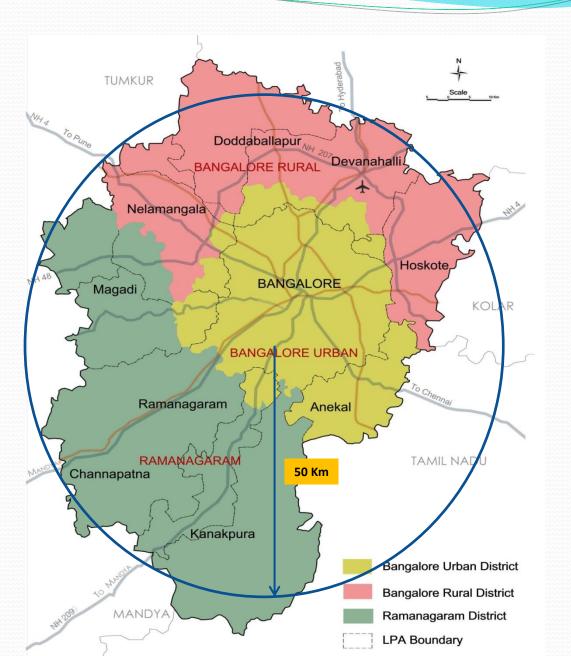
- Related to Competitiveness of BMR (Based on Multi Criteria Analysis and Perception Survey):
 - Weak regional planning framework and local government institutions
 - Lack of sustainable infrastructure
 - Land cost and availability
- Related to Project
 - Structuring appropriate institutional framework
 - Securing long-term effective coordination mechanisms at state and city level
 - Timely implementation of business-oriented and other key urban reforms
 - Securing private participation
 - Processing the Project by 2016

Thank you

Rapid Urban Growth

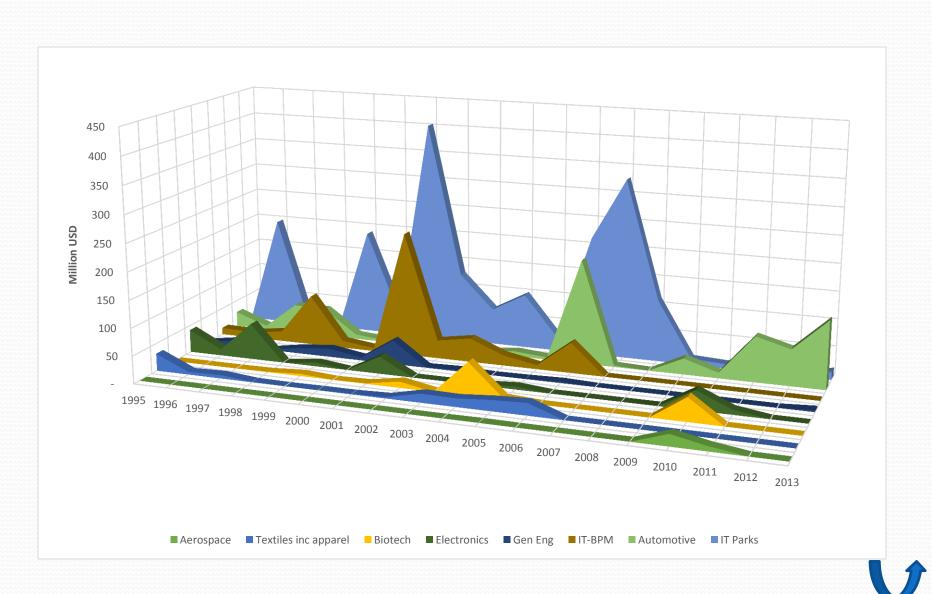


Bangalore Metropolitan Region

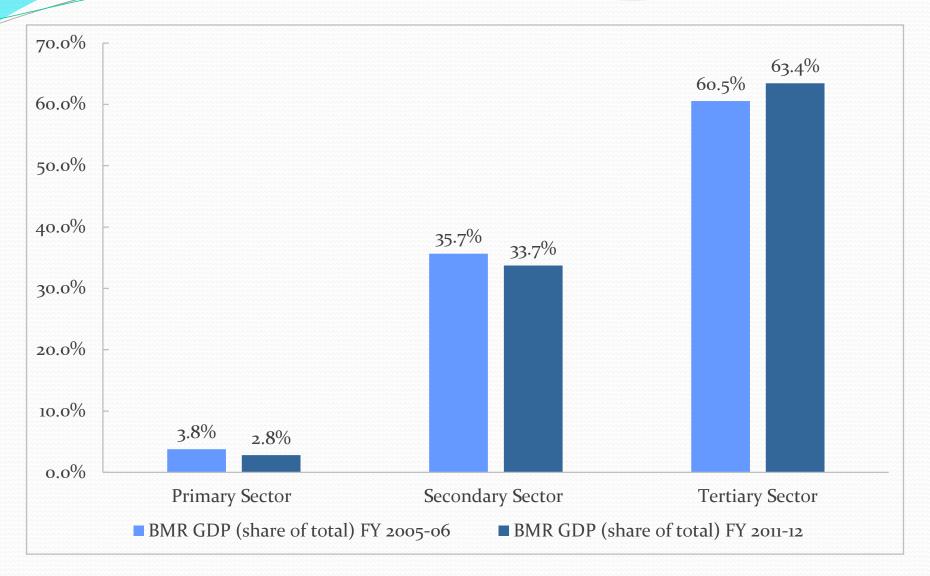




Investments trends in BMR

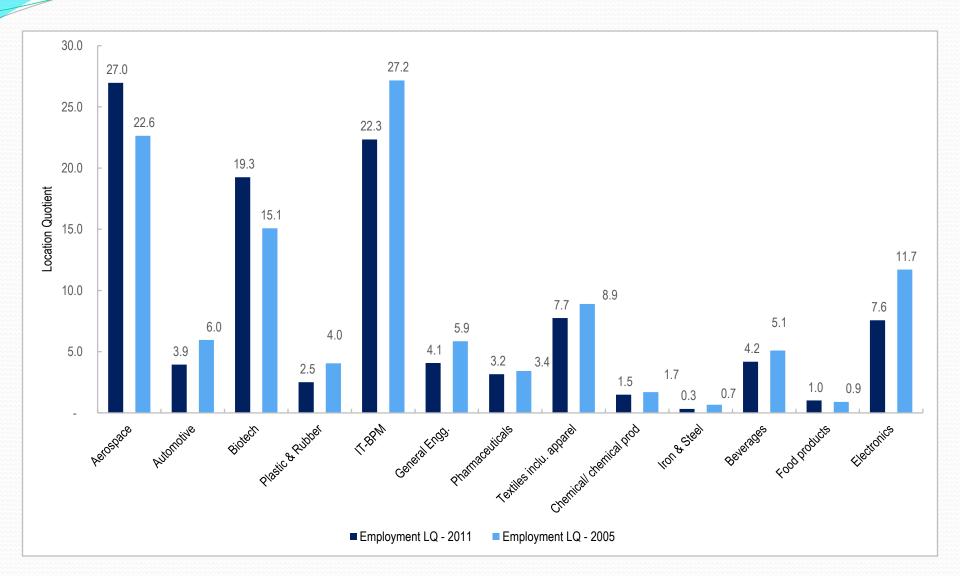


The BMR - Primarily a Service Economy



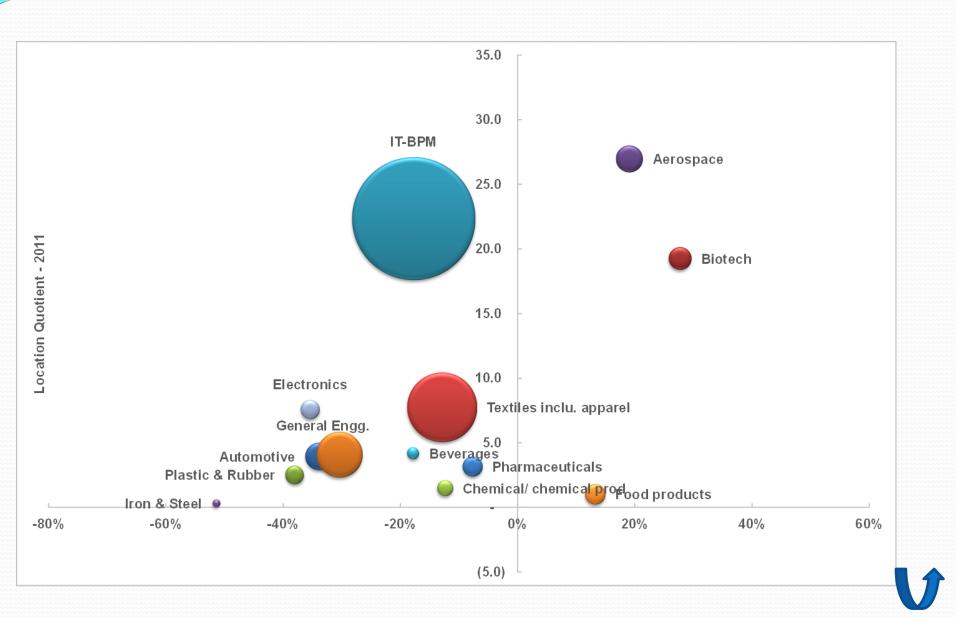


Employment Location Quotients

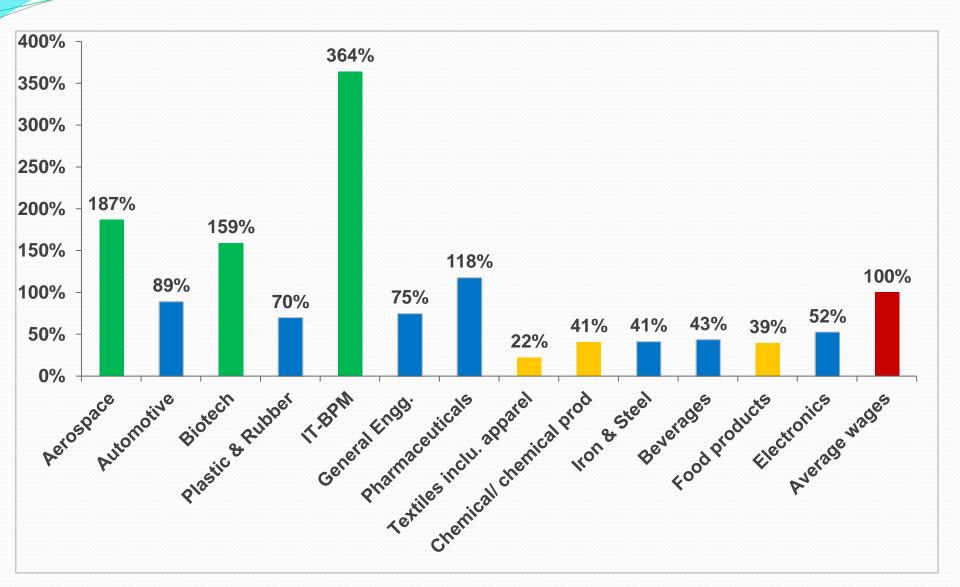




Employment Shift Share Analysis

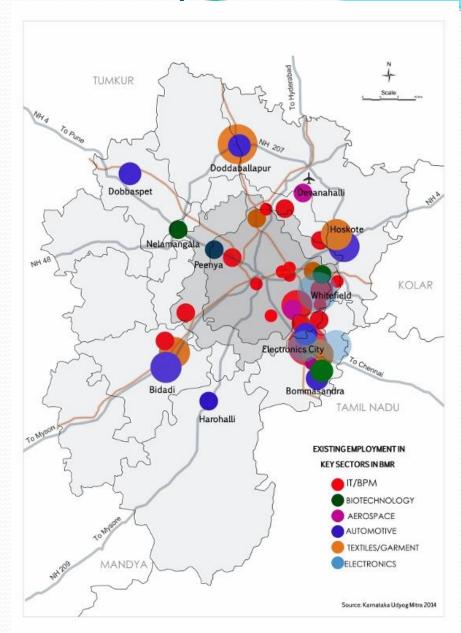


Employment & Economic Impact





Concentration of Key Sectors Across BMR





Forming a Cluster

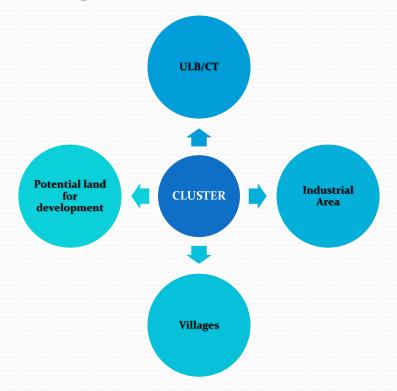
Key considerations in demarcating a Cluster

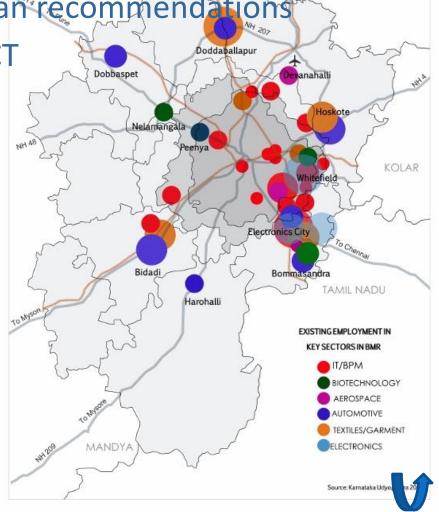
• Semblance of economic activity – KIADB Industrial Area

Land capability – Structure Plan recommendations

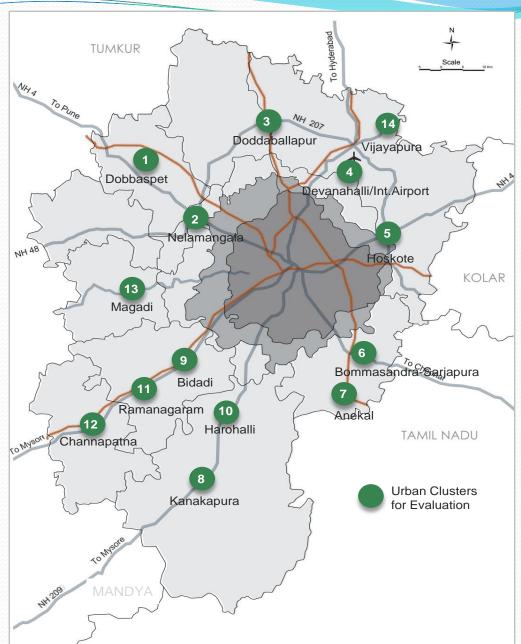
Existing urban centre – ULB/CT

Villages – workforce





Urban Clusters for Evaluation





Cluster Evaluation Criteria

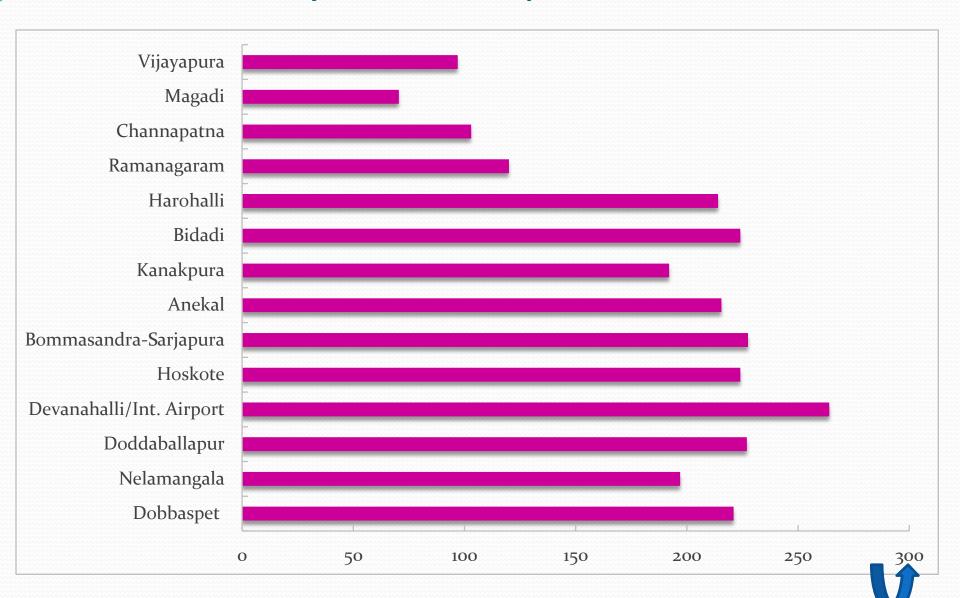
 A total of 18 evaluation criteria were developed under four policy goals

GOAL 1: Economic Growth	GOAL 1: Economic Growth GOAL 2: Balanced & inclusive Urban Development		GOAL 4: Sustainable Utilities	
Pillar (Output) 1	Pillars (Outputs) 1 & 3	Pillar (Output) 2	Pillar (Output) 2	
Home or proximity to existing dynamic and successful economic clusters	Land availability for significant urban development	Location on Major transport Corridor	Source of Water Supply	
Proposed new economic sector in urban cluster	Likely to support social inclusiveness & equity	Future Road Connectivity potential	Potential to reuse tertiary treated water	
Existing or proposed KIADB/LPA Industrial Area		Existing or proposed Freight Hubs	Sewerage Network Coverage	
Accessibility to Bangalore Int. Airport	II and prices	Potential rail based public transport corridor	Scientific disposal facility	
Availability of industrial incentives & concessions	Sensitivity of environment of potential expansion areas			

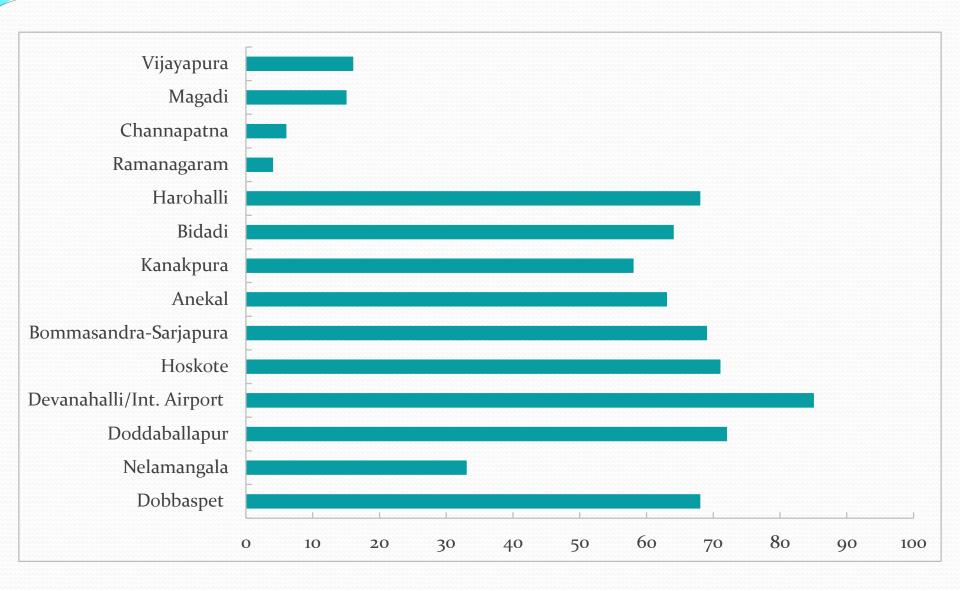
Urban Cluster Evaluation: Summary of Development Potential

	Economic Growth Potential	Balanced Urban Development Potential	Efficient Transport Potential	Sustainable Utilities Potential
Dobbaspet	High	High	High	Very Low
Nelamangala	Low	High	High	Very Low
Doddaballapur	High	High	High	Very Low
Devanahalli/Int. Airport	Very High	Moderate	Very High	Very Low
Hoskote	High	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low
Bommasandra-Sarjapura	High	Moderate	High	Very Low
Anekal	High	Moderate	High	Very Low
Kanakpura	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Bidadi	High	Moderate	Very High	Low
Harohalli	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Ramanagaram	Very Low	Moderate	High	Moderate
Channapatna	Very Low	High	High	Low
Magadi	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
Vijayapura	Very Low	Moderate	Very Low	Low

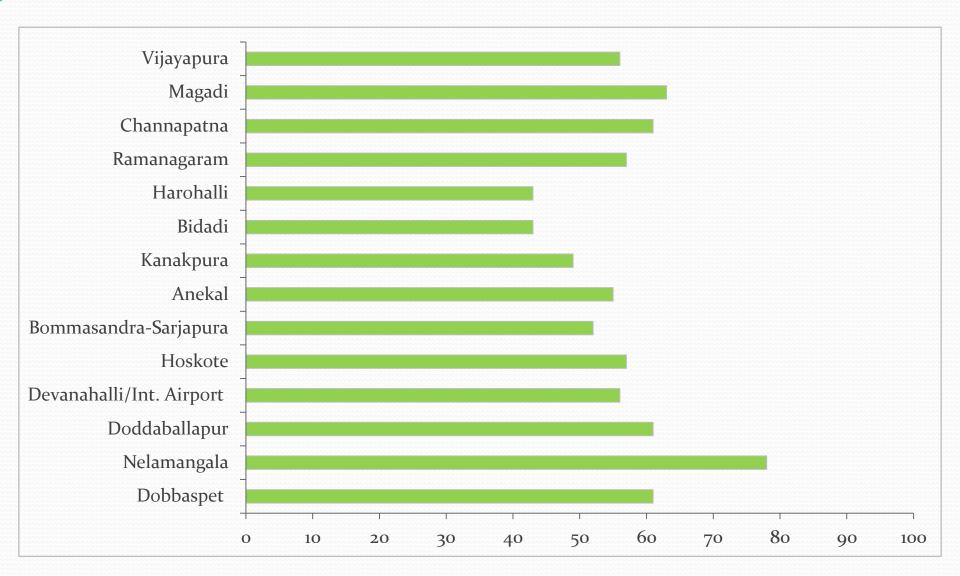
Urban Cluster Evaluation: Summary of Development Potential



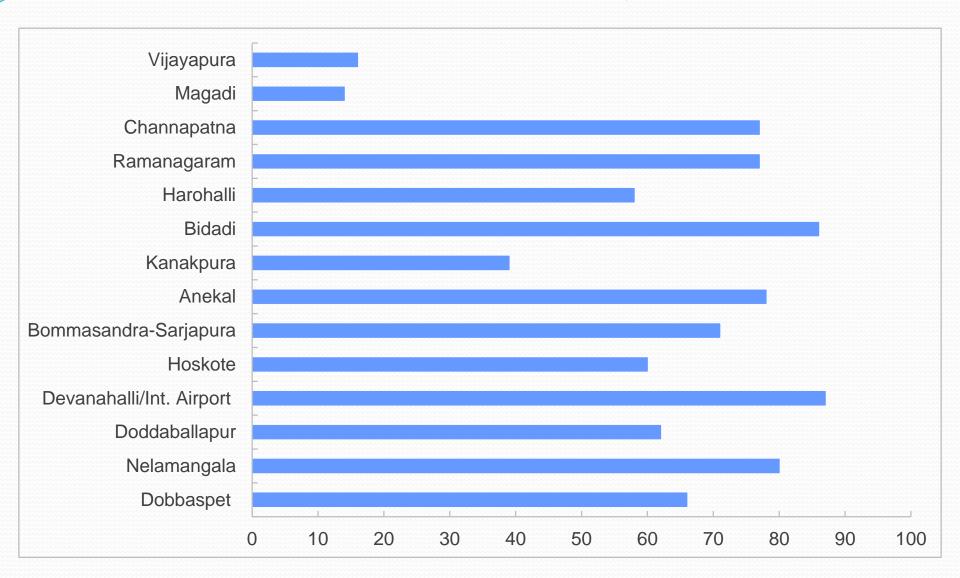
Goal 1 Economic Growth



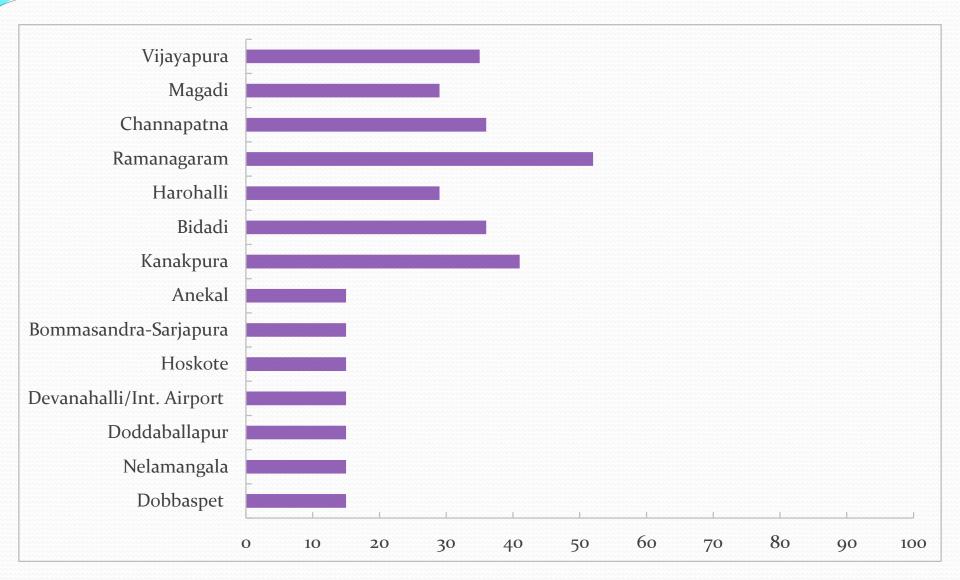
Goal 2 Balanced Urban Development



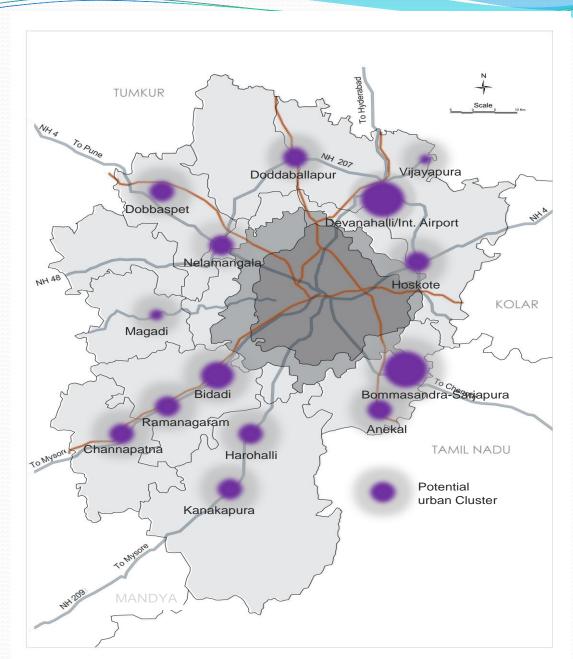
Goal 3 Efficient Transport



Goal 4 Sustainable Utilities



Potential Clusters



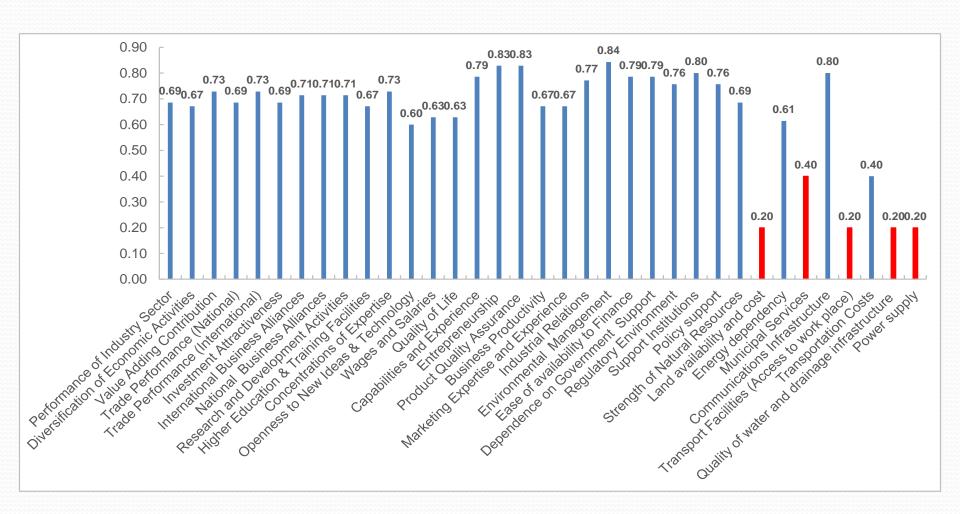


City Competitiveness Assessments

- ADB Survey of 39 cities in SE Asia 2011, Bangalore 3rd second to Mumbai in India
- World Bank "Doing Business in India" 2009, Bangalore 13th out of 17 cities
- India Competitiveness Report, 2013, Bangalore 8th in a survey of Indian cities
- Economist Intelligent Unit, based on 32 indicators, placed Bangalore 94th out of 120 cities worldwide. Mumbai was 51st & Delhi 69th
- But this relatively poor competitive showing does not mean that IT in Bangalore is not internationally competitive;
- Nor do strong clusters make a city competitive indeed the effect of the success of IT is to drive up costs for other economic sectors.



Perception of the Business environment in BMR





Institutional Options

- One ULB co-terminus with the area of the Cluster will, however, require extensive capacity building and regulatory amendments for empowering ULB
- Formulate an SPV with private sector participation by positioning the Cluster as an National Investment and Manufacturing Zone

