



Urban Conclave

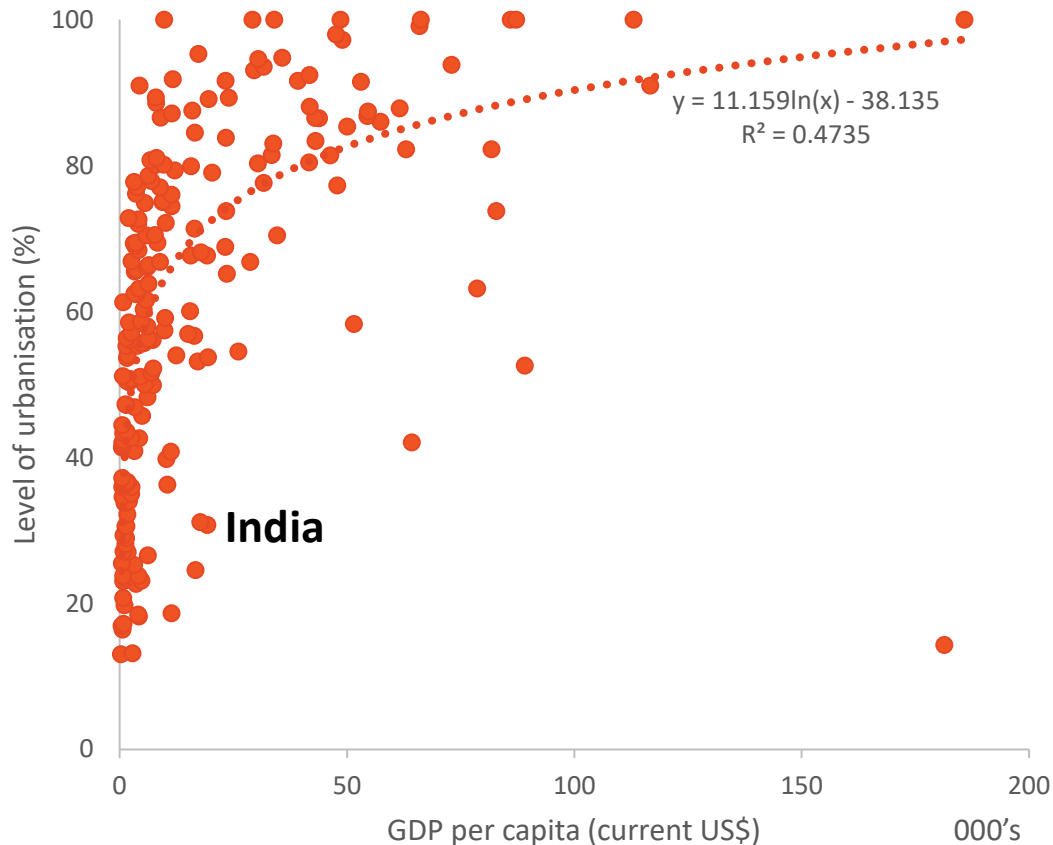
Role of Urban Planning towards achieving UP one Trillion USD Economy

23rd September 2022

Urbanization is directly proportional to GDP per capita, mutually reinforcing with economic growth

Countries with higher per capita GDP have higher levels of urbanization. India scores low on both these parameters

Interlinkage effects of per capita GDP (current US\$) and urbanization levels across countries, 2018



Urban areas will offer viable opportunities for industrial investments, service larger populations of employed labour, and create new opportunities for growth

As per UN, "Cities in India occupy just 3.0% of the nation's land, but contribute to 60% of GDP"

As per ADB and NITI Aayog, "each % increase in a district's urban population share is associated with a 2.7% increase in district GDP"

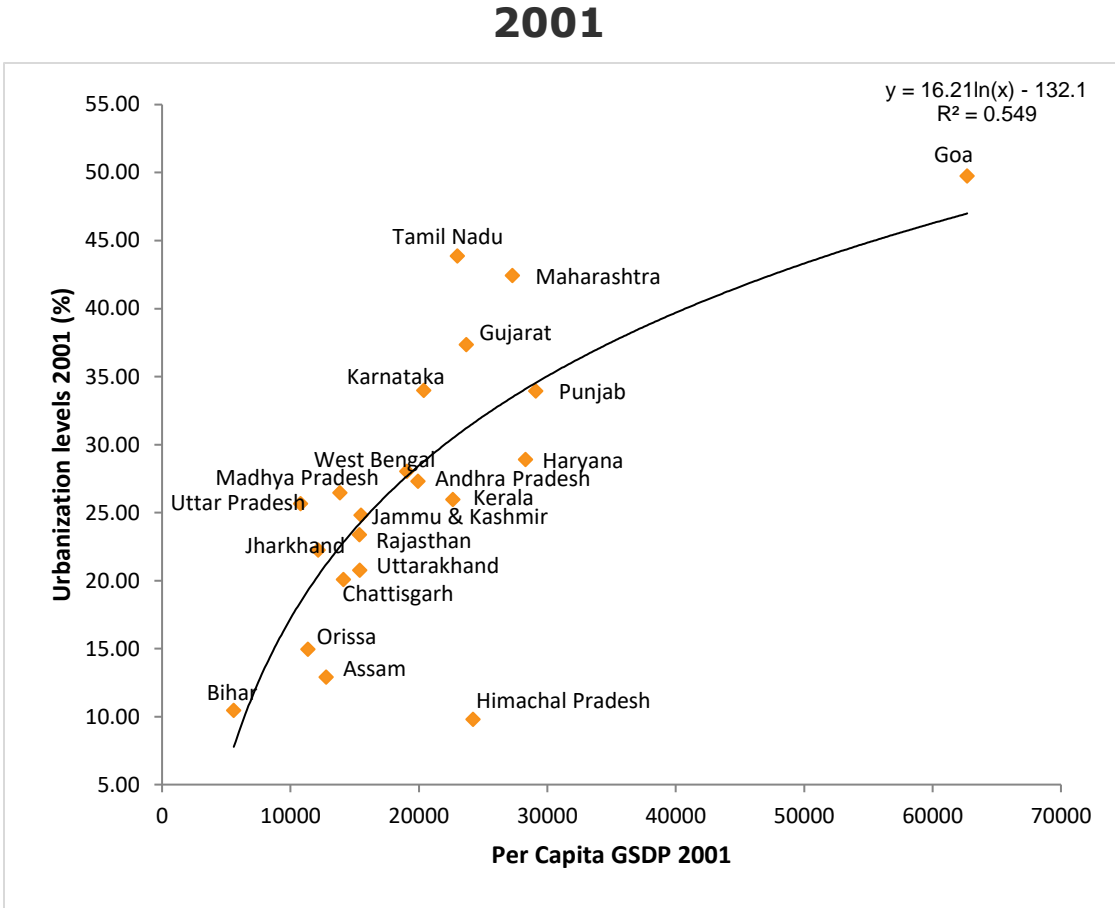
As per WBG, "Firms in a city large cities are more likely to engage in product innovation, process innovation, and research and development"

India's Periodic Labour Force Survey suggests "workers in larger cities have higher monthly earnings than their counterparts in smaller cities"

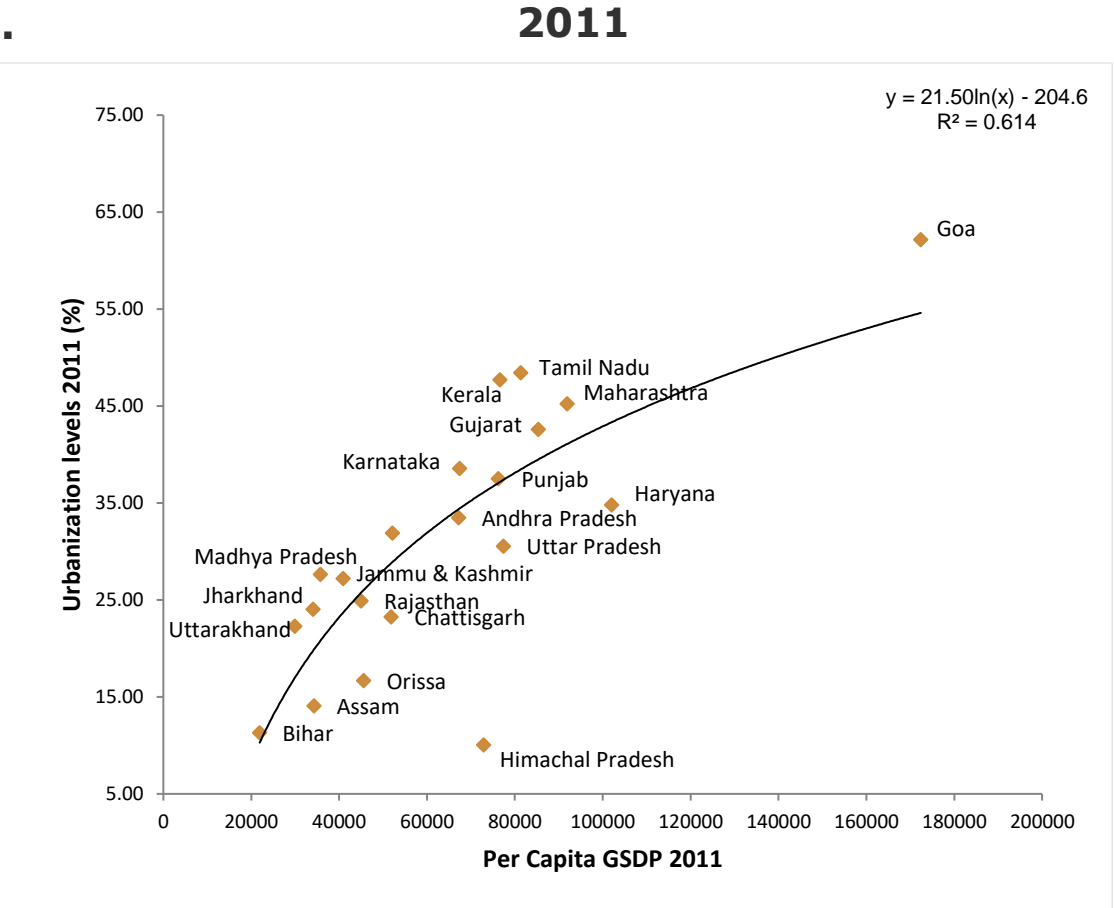
Cities are the loci of economic growth and innovation, where productive firms, better-paying jobs, and key institutions are located thereby creating agglomeration economies



The correlation between Per Capita GDP and Urbanization levels has strengthened from 2001 to 2011, reflecting the role of urbanization in economic development.



vs.



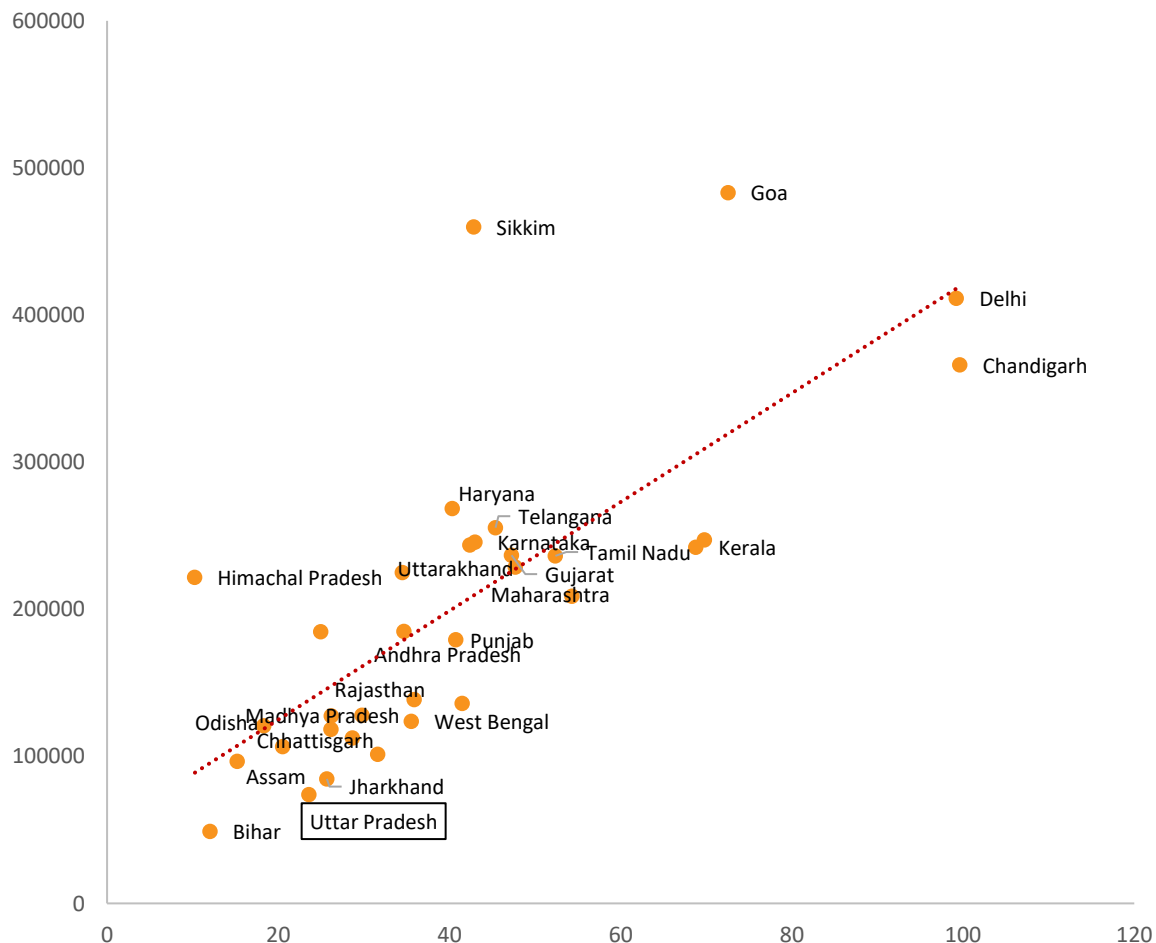
Highly urbanized states like Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka have become more aligned with economic development during 2001-11.

Cities are the loci of economic growth and innovation, where productive firms, better-paying jobs, and key institutions are located thereby creating agglomeration economies



The correlation between Per Capita GDP and Urbanization levels has continued, reflected in the projections for 2019-2020

2019-20



Projected urbanization rates for 2019-2020 show that more urbanized states such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka have a higher per capita GDP.

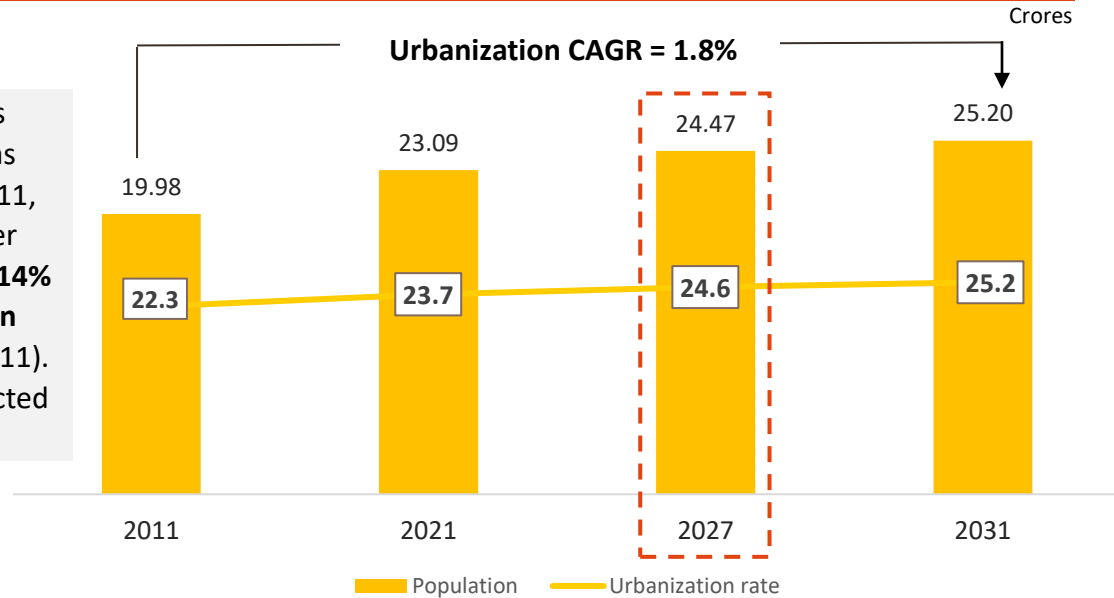
Uttar Pradesh has tremendous scope to urbanize and leverage the associated gains to GDP.



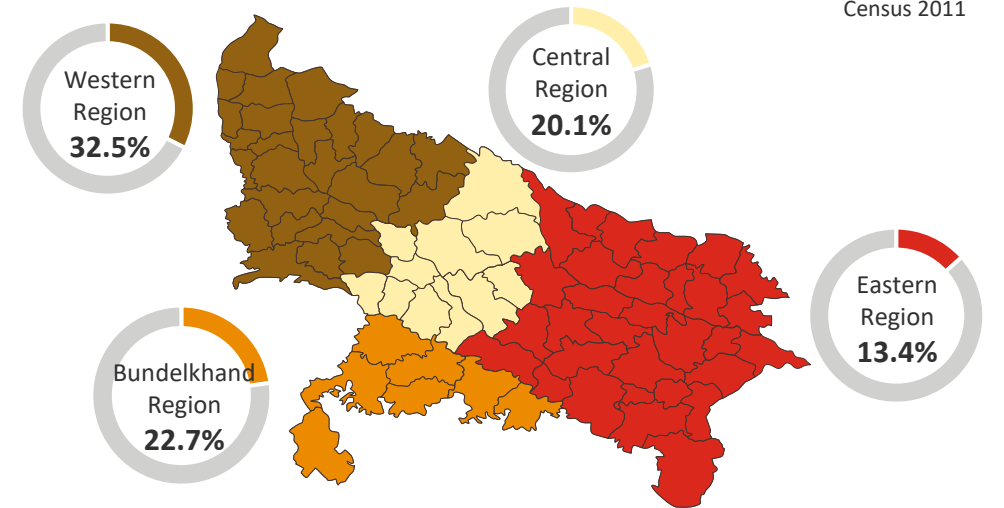
With a projected 1.8% CAGR for Urbanization, Uttar Pradesh is expected to be 25% urbanized by 2031

Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh is skewed towards the Western region, with the Eastern region falling significantly behind

22.3% of UP's population was urbanized in 2011, markedly lower compared to 31.14% urbanization in India (Census 2011). This gap is projected to persist.



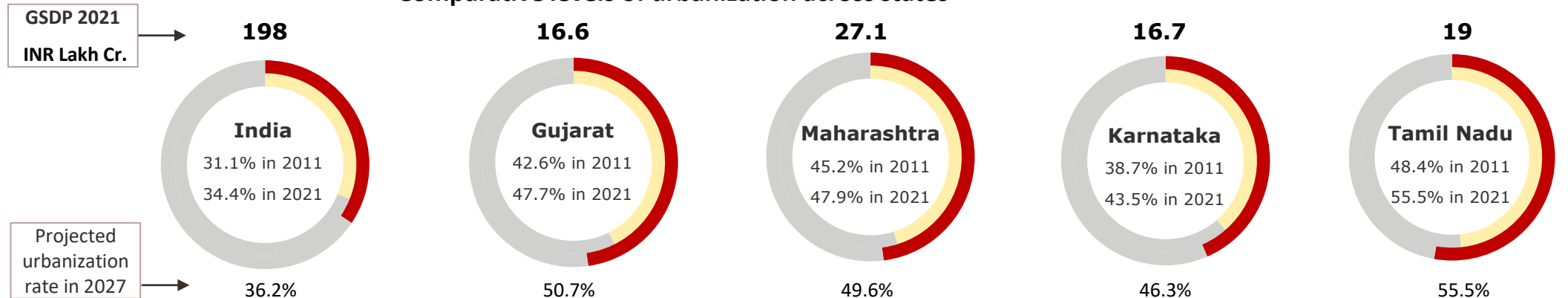
Regional variations in urbanization levels



Comparative levels of urbanization across states

Source: Census projections

UP's urbanization levels lag behind other states, with Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra projected to urbanize half their population by 2027.



Urban Sector is crucial for achieving UP's
1 Trillion Dollar Economy in two ways



Urban as an Enabler



Service Delivery



Ease of Living



Ease of Doing Business (EODB)



Urban as an Investment Area



Land bank



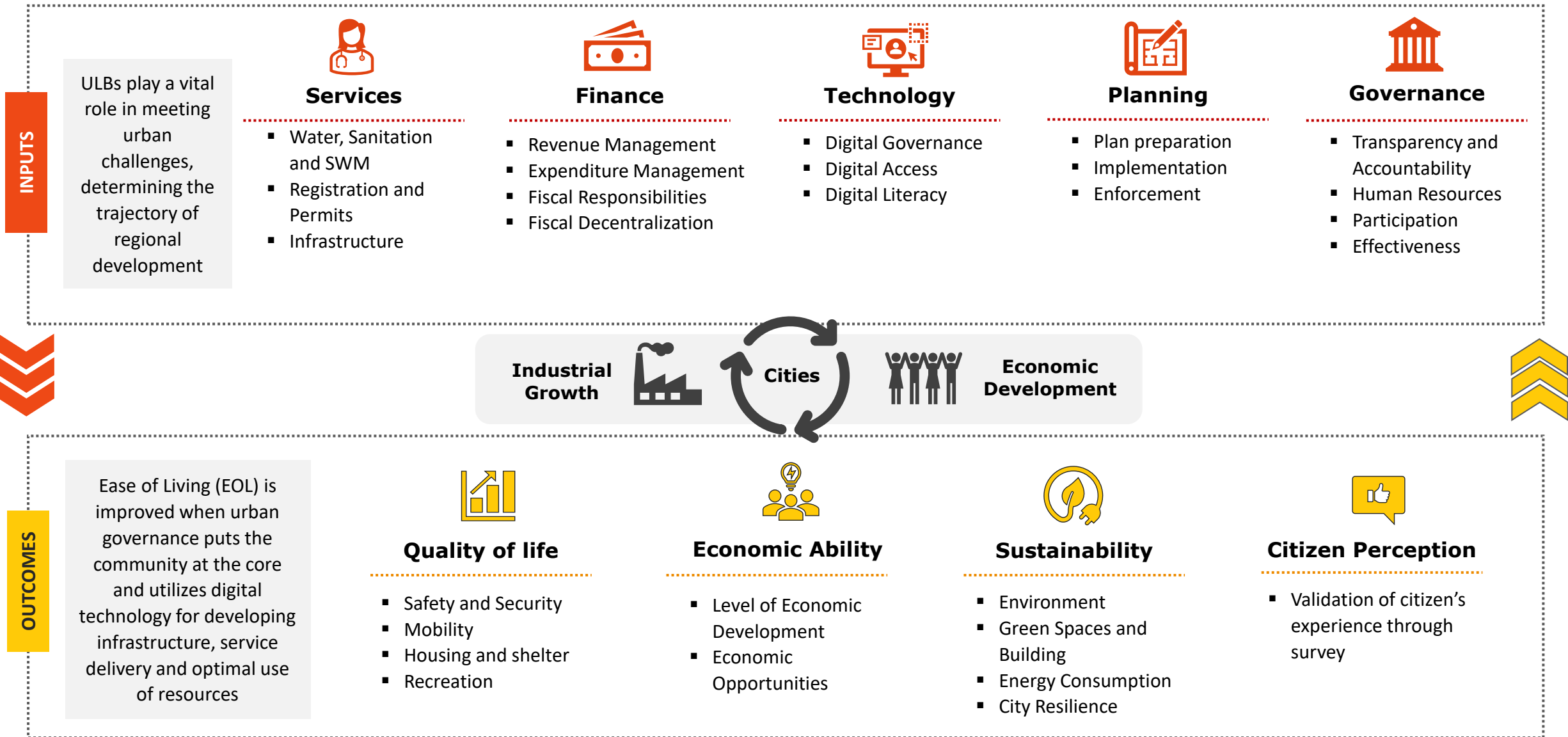
Industrial and Economic Corridors



Real Estate



By enabling multi stakeholder interaction, cities increase productivity and generate economic growth

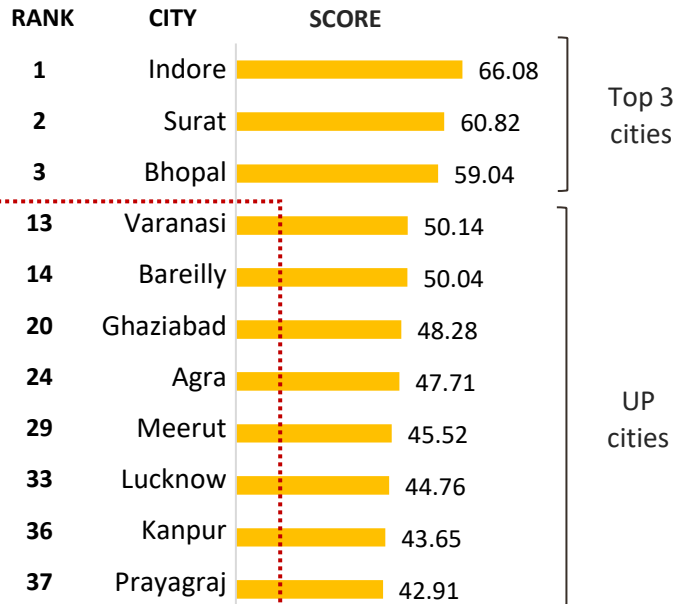




Service delivery

Municipal Performance Index 2020

The MPI assesses input-level parameters that enable better provisioning of municipal services to citizens

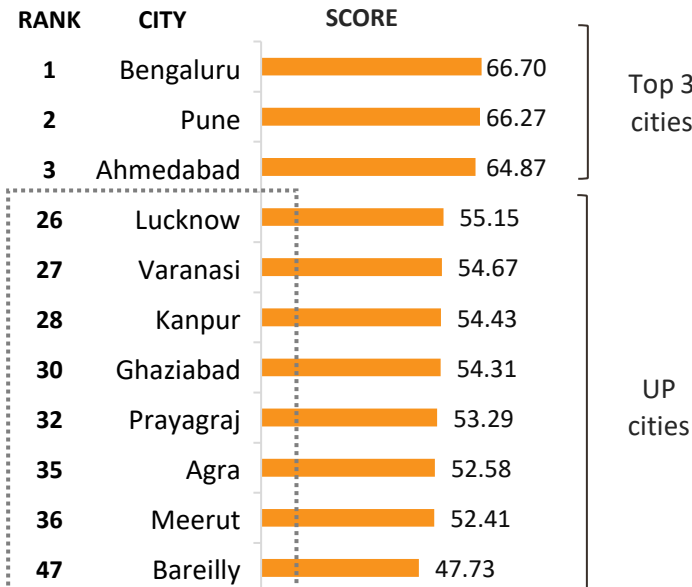


- Of 51 'million +' cities assessed across Services, Finance, Planning, Technology and Governance, **the 8 UP cities rank in the moderate category**
- **Lucknow ranks 12th in Swachh Survekshan 2021** with Indore topping the list

Quality of living

Ease of Living Index 2020

The EOL index evaluates the services' outcomes across four pillars – Quality of life, Economic Ability, Sustainability and Citizens' Perception

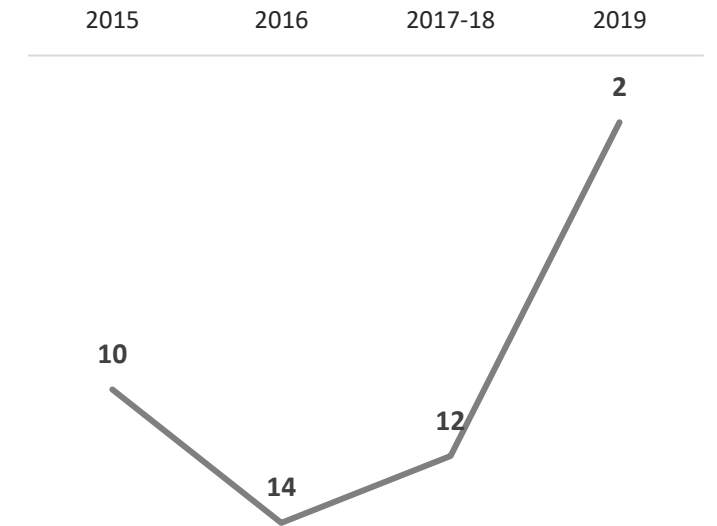


Of 49 'million +' cities assessed, **the 8 UP cities rank in the moderate category**

Ease of Doing Business

BRAP EODB rankings

BRAP EODB rankings assess across parameters such as obtaining utility connections, business and trade licensing, Tax registration and compliance, Construction permits (building plans, occupancies), tourism, etc.



UP made tremendous progress between 2018-19, in 2020 the state's status with regards to EoDB is 'Achiever'

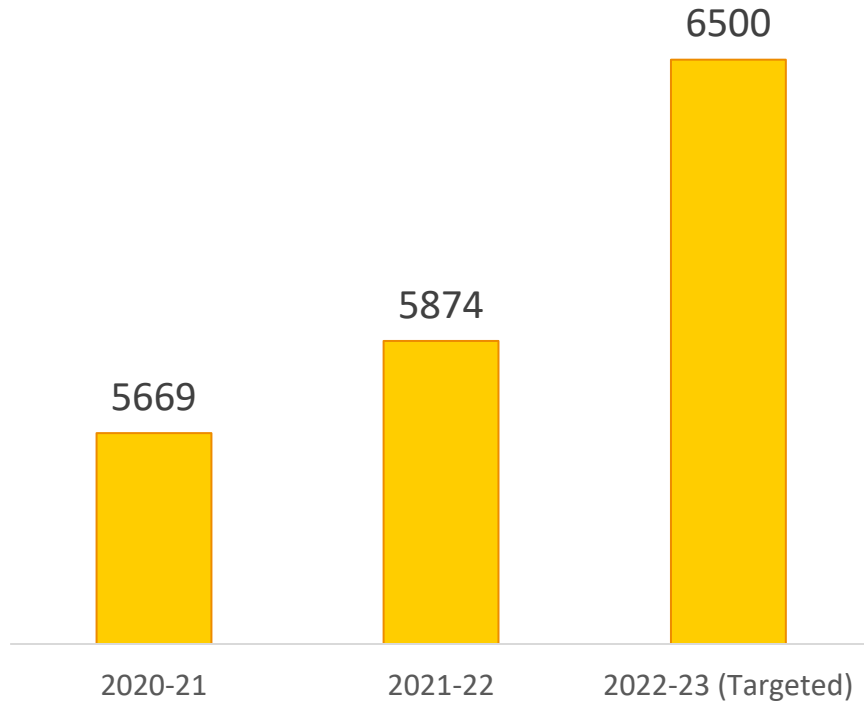


Leveraging opportunities in urban areas through private investments



Uttar Pradesh has a land bank of ~6500 hectares in 13 Development Authorities with a monetization potential of approx. INR 1.17 Lakh Crore

Current Land Bank in 13 Development Authorities of Uttar Pradesh (In hectare)



Source: Development Authorities

Source: Avg land price was taken from agri price index prepared by IIMA

Investment vehicles



Foreign Direct Investments



Joint Venture Projects



Public-Private Partnerships

Case Study | Toronto, Ontario, Canada Regent Park Project

A Joint Venture between public Housing Authority and Private Developer created a mixed tenure, mixed –income and mixed-use project linked to a district heating plant

Success Factors:






- Close working relationship between public and private actors
- Clear definition of roles and aligned goals



Planned Investment in Industrial clusters and corridors will accelerate urbanization in the adjacent cities creating hubs of economic growth



Uttar Pradesh has an approx. land bank of 10926 Hectares in industrial clusters providing multiple investment opportunities through FDI, PPP, etc.

Industrial Authorities	Land Available for Allotment (hectares)	Land Planned to be Acquired (hectares)
	368.7	77.7
	180.7	0
Noida	716	20.23
	11.33	81.34
	4318	895
	1274	3137



Total Land Bank Available: 10926 acres
(including residential, commercial, Industrial, institutional etc.)



Approx. Investment Potential: > INR 200,000 Crore*

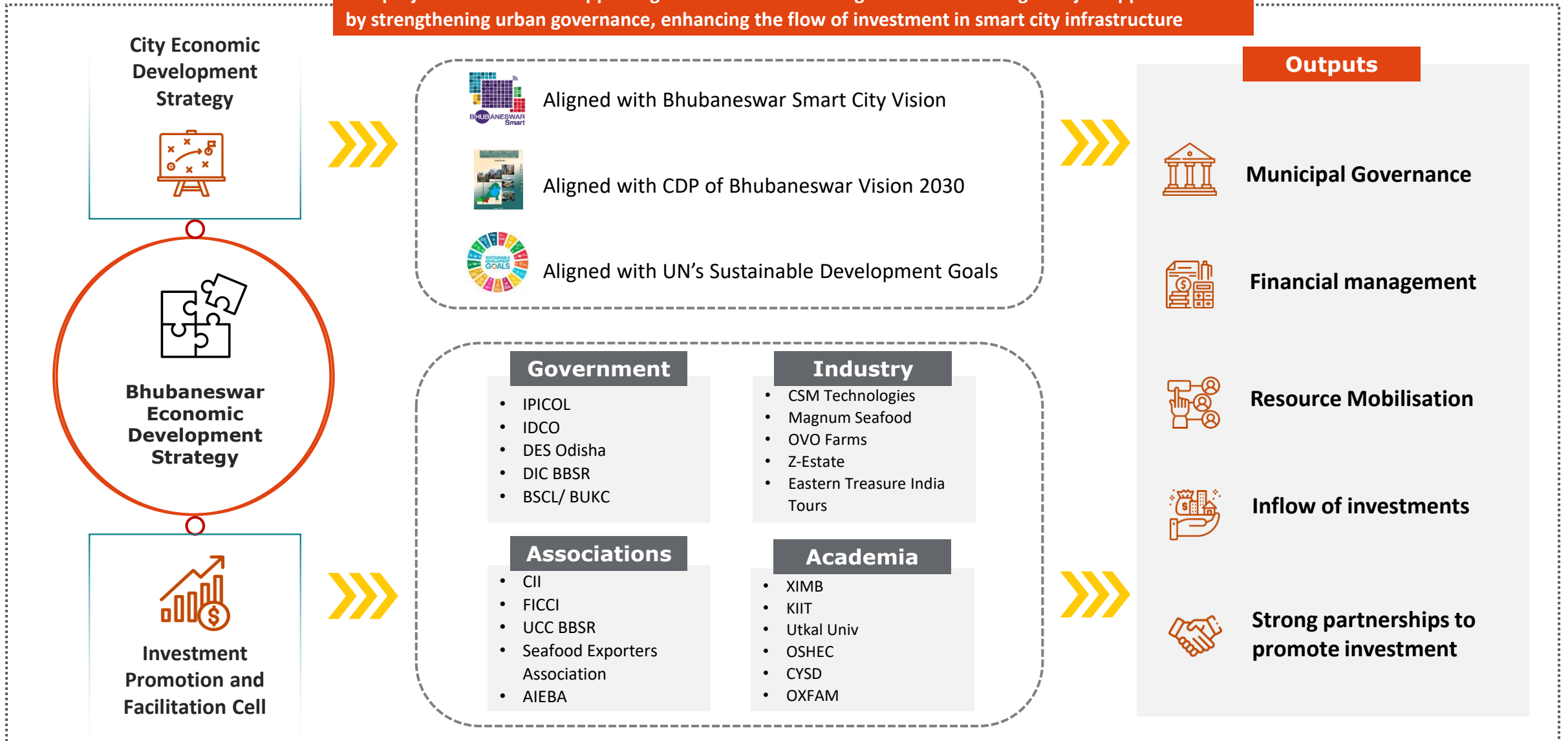
It is imperative for City Action Plans to integrate with economic development plans to realize the full investment and employment potential

Source: UPSIDA, team analysis

*Minimum Tentative potential (calculated value is limited to Residential, Industrial and Commercial properties)

City Economic Development Strategy – Bhubaneswar case study

The project was aimed at supporting sustainable economic growth and creating new job opportunities by strengthening urban governance, enhancing the flow of investment in smart city infrastructure



Notification of Bhubaneswar City Investment Promotion & Facilitation Cell



The Odisha Gazette



EXTRAORDINARY
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No. 2154 CUTTACK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 2019/ MARGASIRA 7, 1941

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

The 8th November, 2019

No. 20127-HUD-REFM-SCH-0018-2019/HUD.—The Government in Housing & Urban Development Department have been pleased to constitute the following two Committees under Department for International Development (DFID) assisted Smart Urban Development of Indian States (SmUDI) for formulation and implementation of Bhubaneswar Economic Development Strategy for Bhubaneswar city.

(A) State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) :

1.	Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Secretary to Government, Planning & Convergence Department	Chief	Chairman
2.	Secretary to Government, Finance Department		Member
3.	Secretary to Government, H&UD Department		Member
4.	Secretary to Government, Electronics & IT Department		Member
5.	Secretary to Government, Department of Industries		Member
6.	Secretary to Government, MSME Department		Member
7.	Secretary to Government, Skill Development & Technical Education Department		Member
8.	Secretary to Government, Department of Tourism		Member
9.	Secretary to Government, Sports & Youth Services Department		Member
10.	Director of Municipal Administration, H&UD Department		Member
11.	Commissioner, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation		Member
12.	Vice-Chairman, Bhubaneswar Development Authority		Member
13.	Chief Executive Officer, Bhubaneswar Smart City Ltd.		Member
14.	Managing Director, Capital Region Urban Transport Corporation of Odisha Ltd.		Member

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16.	Managing Director, Odisha Industrial Development Corporation	Member
17.	Director, Town Planning	Member
18.	Estate Member, GA & PG Department	Member

- (i) The Committee shall provide guidance for the strategy formulation and also steer the project in a comprehensive manner.
- (ii) It will provide advisory support in the formulation of the Economic Development Strategy with focus on the following:
 - (a) Investment & job creation
 - (b) Sustainable Urban Infrastructure
 - (c) Sustainability/ Climate Resilience
 - (d) Human Development & Skilling
 - (e) Cultural & Social Inclusion
- (iii) It will review the findings and identify knowledge gaps, if any, and provide feedback through the process.
- (iv) The tenure of the Committee shall be co-terminus with the project.

(B) Working Committee :

1.	Vice-Chairman, Bhubaneswar Development Authority	Chairman
2.	Commissioner, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation	Member
3.	Director, Town Planning	Member
4.	Chief General Manager (Single Window), IPICOL	Member
5.	Chief General Manager (MSME), IDCO	Member
6.	Sr. Municipal Planner, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation	Member
7.	Chief Engineer-cum-Engineer Member, Bhubaneswar Development Authority	Member
8.	Environment Member, Bhubaneswar Development Authority	Member
9.	Representative of Electronics & IT Department	Member
10.	Representative of MSME Department	Member
11.	Representative of Industries Department	Member
12.	Representative of Tourism Department	Member
13.	General Manager (Admn.), Bhubaneswar Smart City Limited	Member

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- (i) The Committee shall provide guidance for formulation of Economic Development Strategy for Bhubaneswar city.
- (ii) It will review and monitor the progress of work on regular basis.
- (iii) The tenure of the Committee shall be co-terminus with the project.

By Order of the Governor
G. MATHI VATHANAN
Principal Secretary to Government



Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation

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Fax : 0674 - 2432895
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Web : bmc.gov.in

No. 7099 / Date. 25/11/19
ଅନୁକ୍ରମ - (ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ) - ୦୧୧୭

OFFICE ORDER

In the past few years, with the enhanced quality of urban infrastructure and services in the city, the investment environment in Bhubaneswar has significantly improved and investors are showing interest in investing in sectors like sports, tourism, healthcare etc.

Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation has been taking many pro-active steps for improving the Ease of Doing Business in the city. Recently, it has further streamlined procedures for granting building plan permissions by implementing the Online Building Plan Approval System.

With an aim to further enhance inflow of investments, to guide the prospective investors/entrepreneurs, to facilitate primary support for all investment queries and for providing handholding as well as liaisoning services to investors in the city, it is hereby ordered to constitute a **Bhubaneswar Investment Promotion and Facilitation Cell headed by the Commissioner, BMC** and consisting of the following officers at Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation:

i.	Shri Suratha Chandra Mallick, Additional Commissioner	Nodal officer for Investment Promotion
ii.	Shri Samanta Mishra, Deputy Commissioner	Nodal officer for Investor Facilitation
iii.	Shri. Prabhakar Khilari, Deputy Commissioner	Nodal officer for Ease of Doing Business

The Cell shall also act as a facilitation support centre for handholding and supporting the budding entrepreneurs and the start-ups in Bhubaneswar. The Cell shall work closely with IPICOL, BSCL and other concerned State departments and city level agencies to further improve the investment climate in the city and make Bhubaneswar a competitive and attractive investment destination.

The duties and responsibilities of the Nodal Officers shall be based on the above functions of the Cell and shall be as defined by the Commissioner, from time to time.

The Municipal Corporation shall also extend the Project Management Unit (PMU) support to the Cell to enable it to carry out its functions efficiently and effectively.


Commissioner
Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation



Integrated Economic Vision and Planning



Creating institutional structures – City Economic Councils/ City Investment Cell



Optimal use of assets – identifying and leveraging land banks for economic activities



Continuous capacity building for better service delivery, creating improved business environment as well as for achieving economic objectives



Improve city level processes – leverage ICT



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