



ACTIVITY REPORT

2017-18

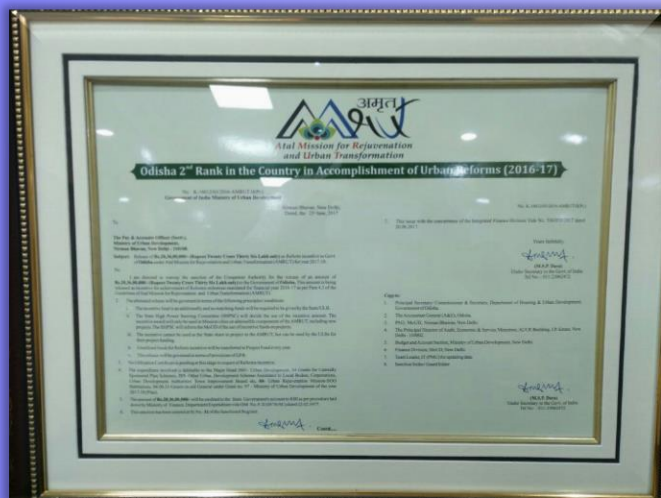
Housing and Urban Development Department
Government of Odisha



**Launch of UNNATI scheme by
Hon'ble Chief Minister**



**Historic Legislation for granting Land
Rights to Slum Dwellers**



**Award for accomplishment of Urban
Reforms under AMRUT 2016-17**



Development of Parks & Open Spaces



**MoU signed with EESL for installation of
energy efficient LED street lights**



**Foundation stone laid for 546 water
supply projects for universal coverage
of piped water supply**

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1. The Department

The Housing & Urban Development (H&UD) Department is the administrative department of Government of Odisha responsible for ensuring proper and planned growth of cities and towns with adequate infrastructure, amenities and services provided to the citizens through the Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies. The Department has been taking concrete measures for more effective citizen-centric urban governance; creation, maintenance, efficient management and delivery of urban infrastructure, amenities and citizen services with the twin objectives of planned and inclusive urbanization.

Vision

To ensure planned and inclusive development of cities/towns into livable, economically vibrant and productive, sustainable and efficient entities with provision of adequate and durable public infrastructure and amenities, including affordable housing and livelihood opportunities for all sections of society and bringing out efficiency in the service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens, in convergent manner.

Mission

Realizing the vision by embarking on implementing urban reforms and e-governance; strengthening urban planning with citizens' participation, enforcing municipal rules/regulations, building capacity of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to deliver services, creating and maintaining urban infrastructure, operationalizing effective water supply and sanitation systems including solid waste management, developing public spaces and amenities, making provision of affordable housing for urban poor, upgrading skills of the urban poor for increasing their employability and improving economic condition.

Objectives

Listed below are the key objectives of the department.

- Improving urban planning & governance for effective enforcement of plans, rules, efficient urban management and service delivery.
- Facilitating reforms and policy interventions to improve financial base of ULBs and better citizen interface in service delivery.
- Enhancing service standards, transparency and accountability towards simplifying process for grievance redressal.
- Creation and maintenance of urban infrastructure in the areas of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drains, urban transport and other amenities.
- Encouraging PPP projects for infrastructure development (urban transport, municipal SWM, etc.).
- Effective implementation of programmes for skill development and urban poverty reduction.
- Slum redevelopment/rehabilitation and implementation of housing schemes for EWS, LIG & MIG.
- Encouraging innovations in urban development

Functions

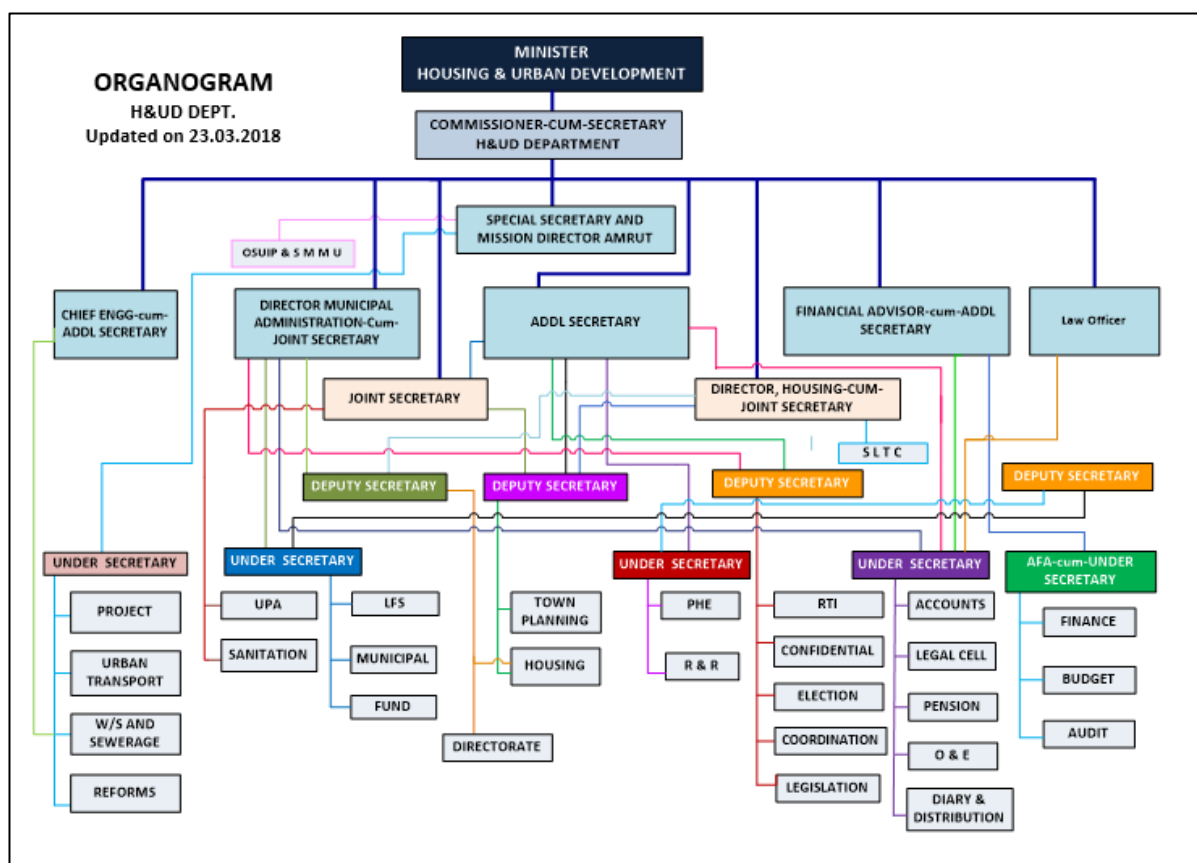
1. Implementation of urban governance reforms (E.g. Smart City Mission, AMRUT, 14 FC, etc.)
2. Formulation & implementation of enabling policies/guidelines.

3. Facilitate preparation and implementation of Comprehensive Development Plans/ Master Plans & City Development Plans (CDP).
4. Capacity development of existing personnel & elected representatives.
5. Effective implementation of e-governance programmes.
6. Creation of a dedicated Municipal Cadre.
7. Benchmarking urban services (Service Level Benchmarking-SLB).
8. Formulation & implementation of Citizen's Charter; Public Disclosure Law.
9. Formulation & implementation of PPP Policy on Urban Development.
10. Facilitating PPP projects in urban infrastructure, transport & solid-waste management.
11. Encouraging group productive activities of urban poor women for economic entitlement.
12. Dovetailing non-govt./private/corporate partners for skill training & placement of youth.
13. Formulation and implementation of Affordable Housing scheme with mandatory provision for creation of housing stock.
14. According limited property rights to the slum dwellers and prevention of new slums.

15. Mobilization of fund from various sources for successful implementation of flagship projects.
16. Ensuring effective monitoring, reporting & review of projects, confirming to the project time line.
17. Design & implementation of innovative pilot projects with community participation.
18. Implementation of replicable models/good practices.

Organogram: Housing and Urban Development Department

The H&UD Department functions through 3 Directorates, viz., Directorate of Municipal Administration (attached to the Department), Directorate of Town Planning and Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Organization (Urban). Besides, there are 6 PH., SE Circles, 19 PH Divisions, 56 PH Sub-divisions, 20 District Town Planning Units, 114 Urban Local Bodies including (5 Municipal Corporations, 46 Municipalities and 63 Notified Area Councils), 9 Development Authorities, 7 Regional Improvement Trusts, 56 Special Planning Authorities, Odisha State Housing Board (OSHB), Odisha Water Supply & Sewerage Board (OWSSB), Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC), Valuation Organization, SUDA and OUIDF.



Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA)

Municipal Administration in Odisha is managed by the Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA), which is the apex administrative organization that regulates functioning of all Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Notified Area Councils in performing their regulatory and enforcement activities; by adhering to the policies, procedures and guidelines provided by the Govt. to achieve effective municipal administration in the state. It also does the monitoring and supervision of the developmental functions of the Urban Local Bodies.

Municipal Administration plays a vital role in guiding the process of urbanization and providing a road map for planned and inclusive urbanization. The road map for urban development and governance in Odisha needs to be drawn with the vision of developing urban areas into safe, healthy, inclusive, livable and sustainable cities/towns that are managed by the ULBs with citizens' and stakeholders'

participation. Urban Local Bodies are the key citizen service delivery points. Odisha has 114 Urban Local Bodies consisting of 5 Municipal Corporations, 46 Municipalities and 63 NACs. In this context, management of the regulatory and development administration relating to the Urban Local Bodies becomes important for achieving planned and inclusive urbanization in the state. The municipal administration plays a key role in ensuring proper implementation of the municipal regulatory framework and various schemes and programmes for the benefits of the citizens.

The Directorate of Municipal Administration headed by the Director, coordinates array of activities concerning the ULBs. The DMA make liaison with several other Directorates and Departments to ensure seamless delivery of various citizen services like storm water drainage and sanitation. It has the responsibility to place personnel, exercise disciplinary control, allocate funds,

monitor utilization, develop municipal assets, ensure prudence and transparency in expenditure and hear appeals from the citizens against the decisions of ULBs.

The Director, Municipal Administration coordinates with the State Election Commission on all matters pertaining to elections to the ULBs. The Directorate interacts with the elected representatives and employees to find out genuine issues and find ways to overcome them.

The Director, Municipal Administration in his/her supervisory role, monitors the functioning of the ULBs against key parameters such as tax collection, execution of project and civic works, implementation of various schemes of the Government etc., on the basis of which performance evaluation of all ULBs is made on annual basis. Accordingly, the best performing Municipal Corporation, 3 Municipalities and 3 NACs are felicitated at the state level function organized by the H & UD Dept. at Bhubaneswar.

Directorate of Town Planning (DTP)

The Directorate of Town Planning was established in Odisha with the purpose of promoting planned physical development of urban areas and is the nodal agency for all urban planning related activities. With continuous exodus of rural population to urban areas, there is a need to ensure planned development of cities/towns into livable, economically vibrant and productive and sustainable. There are 9 development authorities (DAs), 7 regional improvement trusts (RITs) and 56 special planning authorities (SPAs) in Odisha for ensuring planned growth of urban areas. The activities of the department have been multifarious. The Directorate of Town Planning (DTP) is headed by Director, Town Planning. Major duties and responsibilities of DTP are:

- Planning of town development all over the state.
- To regulate the planning of building construction as per Town/Map/Master Plans.
- Passing the Blue prints of plans of Town Planning/Master Plan.
- To earmark the all land use as per master plan in urban area for housing.
- Matter relating to town and country planning and preparation of Master Plan thereof.
- Matter relating to town for proper plan and land use.
- Matter relating to proper transport plans, planning for Bus terminal, parking place etc.
- To earmark the site for residential and non-residential zone
- To earmark the site for industrial area, market area in the town planning
- Matter relating to selection of sites for various Govt. offices/institutions within the Town
- Advise the government on policy matter regarding town & country planning, legislation thereof.
- Preparation of land use plan.
- Advise the government on preparation of legislation regarding Town & Country Planning Acts
- Preparation of development plans for all urban towns in the states.

Public Health and Engineering Organization (PHEO)

The Public Health Engineering Organization (PHEO) is under the administrative control of Housing and Urban Development (H&UD) Department of the Government of Odisha. PHEO is the service provider that plans, executes, operates & maintains the urban water supply systems of the state with 6 PH (SE) Circles, 19 PH Divisions and 52 PH

Sub-Divisions. The key functions of PHEO are:

- Operation & maintenance of water supply systems consisting of intake arrangement, production wells, raising main, water treatment plant, pumping, distribution and storage systems.
- Maintenance of PH installations of public institutions, government buildings (Residential & Non-residential).
- Engineering supervision of water supply/ sewerage projects taken up under State Plan/ CSP/ Drought/ Flood/ AUWSP/ AMRUT to complete and commission them within stipulated time.
- Installation/ Repair & maintenance of hand pumps.

2. Urban Governance Reforms

Odisha is one of the pioneering states in implementing various urban reforms in the country. The State Government has been vigorously pursuing the implementation of various reforms as part of the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) with an aim to improve service delivery, mobilize resources, make municipal functioning more transparent and functionaries more accountable. As part of its commitment, the State Government has already taken number of steps to accelerate the reform process both at the State and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) level. Odisha won an incentive award of 20 Cr. Rupees from MoHUA for claiming the 2nd position in the country for effective implementation of AMRUT reforms for FY16-17. The State Govt. on its own has taken various initiatives for launching of schemes and for enactment of number policies to make the process of urban development more inclusive and of citizen-centric.

Introduction

In order that the ULBs rise to the expectations of its citizens and make their cities clean, green and efficient, a conducive enabling governance environment needs to be created that allows the ULBs to respond to the needs of the citizens and deliver services in the most transparent manner while at the same time holding those responsible strictly accountable.

In doing so, the ULBs must be open to all kinds of options such as decentralization and minimum discretion in decision making; a well-defined space for public and private operators working in mutual reinforcing ways to promote goals of local self-government. So to arrive at the desired level, the ULBs must focus on replacing the rigid hierarchies with more flexible structural setups for creating multiple decision making centers (decentralization), making space for public, private and people (community) partnership for increasing choice of the citizens with more number of service providers and service delivery points thus bringing in a competitive environment, overcoming the competency gaps by way of skill up-gradation and creation of separate municipal cadres, balancing between public and private players, improved governance and strengthened capacity to deliver services and implement projects. It also would include

replacing redundant institutional setups with demand responsive automated structures, and prevention of unjustified delay in process. Urban governance reforms broadly cover the following areas:

- Developing institutional capacity at state/ ULB levels to promote inclusive growth, planning, and development with people placed at the center.
- Improving human resource capacity to enhance efficiency in planned and inclusive spatial as well as socio-economic development of cities and delivery of essential civic services.
- Enhancing sensitivity to and focus on issues and concerns of the poor and marginalized sections of society and include them in the process of urban planning and development, employment generation and economic growth.
- Effectively implementing projects under various on-going and upcoming programmes and leverage convergence between them.
- Facilitating institutional arrangement and capacity creation to enable the community to participate in the developmental process as partners and not merely beneficiaries or objects of development.
- Creating/ enhancing and sustaining the capacity of resource centers at

community/ city/ state levels and research and training institutions which can aid the process of institutional development and human resource capacity building for improved urban governance and development.

Implementation of urban governance reforms in Odisha is currently driven by the reform agenda proposed under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Besides making provisions for creation and augmentation of existing infrastructure to meet the service level benchmarks, the reform agenda proposes various reforms at ULBs, envisaging to make them self-sustaining and independent. AMRUT reform agenda had identified a total of 54 reform actions for the mission period i.e., from FY 2015-16 to FY 2018-19, covering all the key activities and functions of the ULBs, out of which 10 nos. of reform milestones have been identified for FY 2017-18. The reforms have been included in the mission with the aim to effect improvement in service delivery, mobilize resources, make municipal functioning more transparent and functionaries more accountable, while Capacity Building of Municipalities will empower municipal functionaries and lead to timely completion of projects. The new urban development initiatives will succeed only if the urban local bodies get pro-active in respect of urban governance reforms for effective planning and execution.

Reform Agenda under AMRUT

Presented below is the implementation progress of reforms covered under AMRUT reform agenda.

E-Governance

- All the nine mission cities had created the ULB websites in FY 2016-17. All the nine mission cities have continued publishing their e-newsletters in their respective websites for the current year.
- The state-wide application 'e-Municipality' currently is operational

in all 112 ULBs of the state including nine AMRUT cities. Citizen centric services like registration of birth/death/marriage, water & sewerage, grievance redressal, mutation, property tax, issuance of licenses, etc. are delivered through e-Municipality application. Further, efforts are being made to dovetail its components with Digital India initiative like mobile apps services for various e-services. All the mission cities have their own broadband connections with faster connectivity through High Speed Internet.

Constitution of Municipal Cadre

- To promote good governance and better decision making at the ULB level and improving efficiency and transparency in delivering urban services, the department continued its efforts towards establishment of a dedicated Municipal Cadre in the State.
- The service rules for 7 proposed cadres namely General, Administrative, Engineering, Finance, Ministerial, Community Development, Planning have already been formulated and notified. The formulation and notification of Public Health & e-Governance service rules is currently under progress.
- ULB wise and employee category wise database has been prepared, reviewed & validated. Migration exercise is under progress. A notification has already been issued for migration of 174 ULB employees across planning and engineering cadre to the proposed municipal cadres.
- Workshops have been conducted for capacity building and training of 621 ULB employees across functions such as engineering, planning, finance and administration. Furthermore, MOUs have been signed with 4 training institutes of national repute to undertake cadre linked training across the cadres.

- In pursuant to the Internship Guidelines notified in 2016, the 2nd batch of 45 interns were engaged in in the ULBs and Parastatal agencies during 2017-18. Process for appointment of 3rd batch of interns is under progress.

Augmenting Double Entry Accounting:

- All the mission cities have published the audited annual financial statements for the past four years (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) in their respective municipal websites and statutory auditors have been appointed for the FY 2016-17 which will be completed by March 2018.
- Internal Auditors have been appointed on contractual basis for 4 years in 9 AMRUT cities. The internal audit for the FY 2016-17 will be completed and the reports will be uploaded in the respective ULB websites by March 2018.

Credit Rating

- Credit Ratings of all 9 AMRUT cities were completed in FY 2016-17. Subsequent to the credit ratings, this year the transaction advisors have been appointed to facilitate issuance of municipal bonds.
- With the slew of financial reforms undertaken in the ULBs, 2 target cities (Bhubaneswar and Cuttack) have become eligible to raise private investments through issuance of municipal bonds. Furthermore, in other 7 target cities, the enhancement plans are being prepared with short, medium and long term strategies to enhance the credit ratings on an annual basis.

Urban Planning

In order to address the issue of grant of building permission on the sub-divided plots those have not been sub-divided in accordance with the provisions of the Planning and Building Standards Regulations in force and with an intent to bring all the unplanned areas or unauthorized layouts in the State into the

fold of Planned development providing basic amenities to ensure a better quality of life to the citizens, the Department had formulated a scheme for regularization of such unauthorized layouts, that has been notified on 30th May 2017.

Devolution of Funds and Functions

- 14th FC devolution has already been transferred to the ULBs as per the guidelines.
- The recommendations of the 4th State Finance Commission (SFC) have been accepted and funds are being allocated to the ULBs as per 4th SFC recommendations.
- 18 functions have been devolved to the ULBs in principle and efforts are being made to implement the devolutions in true spirit.

Streamlining Building By-Laws

- The Model Planning and Building Standards Regulations developed by the Department have been adopted and notified by the development authorities.
- Single window clearance for all approvals to give building permissions have been implemented in Bhubaneswar (launched on 1st August 2017) and will be rolled out to other mission cities in a phased manner.

Energy and Water Audit

- Agencies have been selected and work has already been awarded to agencies to carry out assessment of Non-Revenue Water and Developing Strategy and Implementation Action Plan for reduction of Non-Revenue Water in the 9 AMRUT Cities in 3 packages. The city specific action plans will be submitted by March 2018.
- PHEO has undertaken measures to reduce the energy costs at WTPs & STPs. MoU was signed with EESL, a Government of India Enterprise for energy audit of public water pumps of the Water Treatment Plants and Sewerage Treatment Plants in 9 AMRUT towns.
- Energy auditing agencies were hired by EESL through a competitive

bidding process and a total of 554 pumps were audited out of which 362 pumps were proposed to be replaced in the Investment Grade Energy Audit Reports (IGEAR) that were approved in the 19th SLTC meeting held on 28th October 2017.

Municipal Revenue Enhancement and Mobilization

Holding tax, licenses, Fees & Charges, Advertisement and Rental Income constitute main revenue sources for ULBs. There is considerable scope for improvement on tax base and collection efficiency besides expansion of scope of revenue with more variety of taxes/non-taxes. Growth in own source of revenue of ULBs has been one of the key focus area in all reform initiatives. Fourth State Finance Commission has set a minimum 10% increase in own source of revenue for ULBs, on a half yearly basis, as a precondition to disbursement of grants. Under Odisha Support for Urban Infrastructure (OSUI) Technical Assistance funded by DFID, the department has developed Revenue Enhancement and Mobilisation Plans (REMP) for the nine AMRUT cities in Odisha, with the objective of augmenting own source revenues in a planned manner.

Handholding support is also being extended to these ULBs for operationalizing the revenue enhancement plans.

The growth in own source of revenue is being continuously monitored for nine AMRUT cities. A mission mode initiative to enhance the Holding Tax coverage to 90% level for Municipal Corporations and Municipalities have been initiated and a workshop was conducted over video conference to discuss key strategies to accomplish the same.

Innovative tools like RAPIDmatch, Self-Declaration Tool for Advertisement have been developed to facilitate the augmentation of revenue of the ULBs. A web-based system information management system for monitoring the revenue of the ULBs is currently under the process of development. Workshops and cluster level reviews are also being organized throughout the State, at regular intervals to discuss the implementation of revenue enhancement measures.

Amendment/Enactment of Legislations

Amendments

- "The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2017" - that provides for assigning property rights to identified slum dwellers and for redevelopment, rehabilitation and upgradation of slums in Municipal Corporations of the State.
- The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act, 2017 - enhancing the powers of the Corporation Authorities for administrative expediency
- The Odisha Municipal (Amendment) Rules, 2017
- The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Rules 2017

New Act/Rules/Regulation/Policy

- "The Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2017" - that provides for assigning land rights to identified slum dwellers and for redevelopment, rehabilitation and upgradation of slums in Municipalities and NACs of the State.
- The Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Rules, 2017
- Odisha Real Estate Regulatory Authority Regulations, 2017

3. Urban Housing

Housing is a fundamental human need. People require roofs over their head somewhere to bring up their families, a place to work and a home to call their own. Housing is often the single biggest expenditure of low and middle income households. For these families, their house is also the prime asset and greatest source of wealth. In fact, livelihoods and shelter are two top priorities of cross-cutting sections of people. In this context, the H&UD Department in the State Government has been taking initiatives for making housing stocks available to all sections of urban population.

Introduction

With rapid urbanization, large-scale migration is taking place from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood opportunities, adding to the internal population growth of the cities. Inadequate focus on inclusive urban planning, results in shortage of housing, water, sanitation, health, education, social security and livelihood, leading to dismal living conditions for urban poor. Housing is generally the single largest expenditure of EWS and LIG households and also the prime asset for these families. However, the rising land and construction costs have made affordable housing out of reach for the EWS and LIG households in the urban areas. In this context, housing for the urban poor as well as the lower and middle income groups has remained as one of the top priorities of the government.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

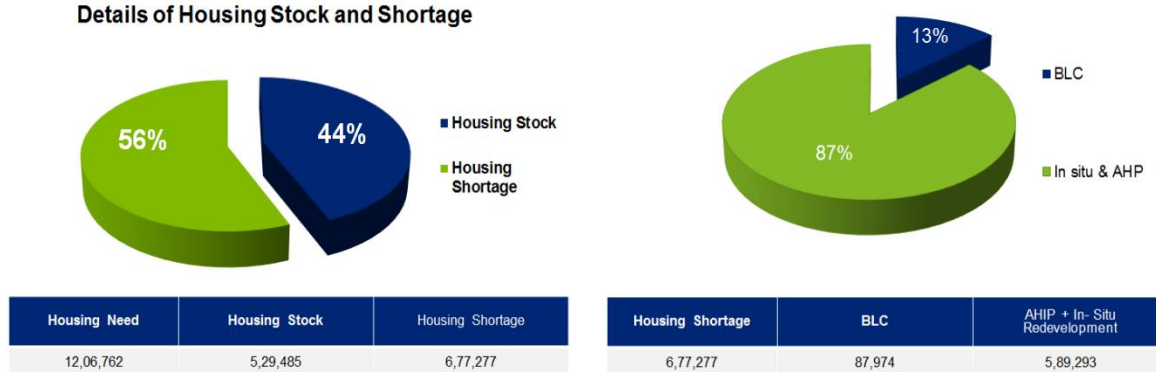
The Prime Minister of India launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) or

'Housing for All (Urban)' mission on 25th June, 2015. The mission seeks to address the housing requirements of urban poor including slum dwellers through four programme verticals giving option to the beneficiaries:

1. Slum rehabilitation of slum-dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource;
2. Promotion of affordable housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy;
3. Affordable housing in partnership with public and private sectors and
4. Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

The mission targets constructing over two crore houses across the nation within a span of next seven years to conclude successfully by year 2022. The target beneficiaries will include eligible families belonging to urban poor, EWS and LIG categories in urban areas of the country. The current status of urban housing and the components to be covered under various models of PMAY has been presented in the figure below:

Details of Housing Stock and Shortage



Source: SECC data and Demand survey

Odisha has become the first state to sign the MoU for PMAY and constitute SLNA, SLSMC and SLAC and has achieved 5 out of 6 mandatory reforms under PMAY.

Policy for Housing for All (HFA) in Urban Areas-Odisha, 2015

Towards creating a comprehensive, holistic policy framework to address all aspects of housing for the urban poor including slum rehabilitation and redevelopment as well as new housing and rental housing, the state government has notified the 'Policy for Housing for All in Urban Areas, Odisha, 2015' on 14th August, 2015. With a target to provide housing to all in urban Odisha as per the manifesto of Hon'ble Chief Minister, this Policy was drafted in lieu of the central government scheme PMAY launched in June 2015. The Policy focuses on (a) development models including rental housing, (b) implementation framework, (c) allotment mechanism, and (d) operation and maintenance mechanism for affordable housing projects. This policy overrides the 'Odisha Slum Rehabilitation and Development Policy 2011' and repeal the 'Revised Odisha Affordable Housing Scheme, 2013'.

The policy adopts seven models of intervention for creation of affordable housing stock and slum redevelopment, in-situ as well as relocation, through private sector participation mechanism and/or undertaking of projects directly through government agencies.

Proposed Models:

Model 1: This model speaks about the mandatory provisions like reservation for EWS and LIG category in projects implemented by private developers or any Project Development Agencies like DA, ULB, OSHB, and SPA etc.

Model 2: This model speaks about incentives for market based development of EWS and LIG category.

Model 3: This model speaks about development of affordable housing projects under PPP model through cross subsidization where total project area allotted to govt. agencies are without any premium.

Model 4: This model tells about in-situ slum redevelopment through PPP model. Under this model also the land is given free of cost. Where the rehabilitation area is 65% and the developers' area is 35%.

Model 5: This model reflects on relocation and redevelopment of slums, where provision of transit accommodation will also be provided to the beneficiaries as per State Government norms.

Model 6: Reflects on beneficiary led individual house construction or enhancement both in slums and non-slum poor on the land with record of Rights (Integrated Area and Housing Development).

Model 7: To address the need of housing this model focuses on the provision of rental housing wherein EWS units will be allotted to eligible families for a particular period after making an initial deposit and monthly charges to be paid to govt. agency.

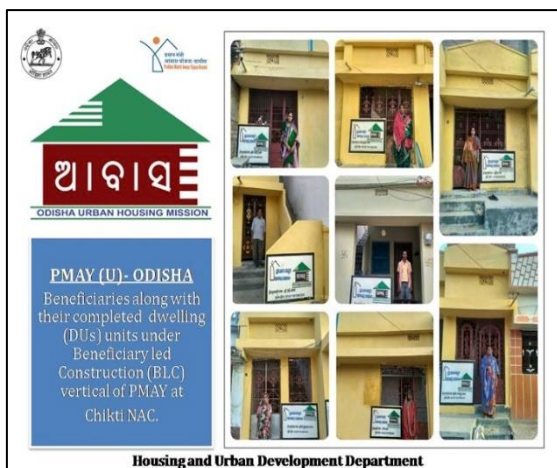
Odisha Urban Housing Mission- AWAAS

Recognizing the need for an effective and efficient institutional mechanism for achieving the objectives for Housing for All in Urban Areas, AWAAS (Odisha Urban Housing Mission) was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha on 11th October, 2015.

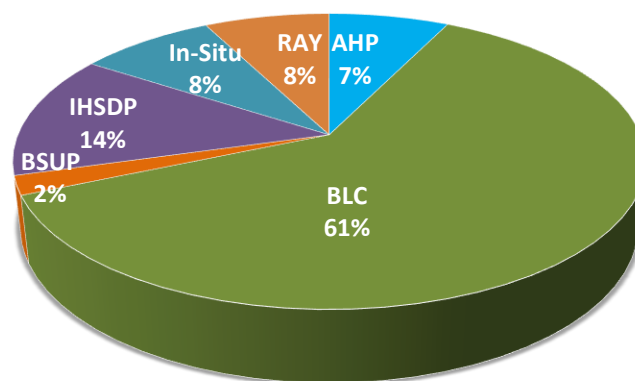
The OUHM Mission Directorate for AWAAS was formally registered on 7th January, 2016, with the name OUHM, under Societies Registration Act 1860. The OUHM was established with physical office space located at Odisha State Municipal Council Union (OSMCU) building, Vivekananda Marg Bhubaneswar.

As an integrated directorate of H&UD Department, OUHM will take all policy decisions and undertake necessary administrative and legislative measures to implement the policy. OUHM will also function as the State level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for implementation of central government schemes. It aims to create surplus housing stock through different strategic development models and ensure shelter for every identified homeless in the state including temporary migrants, through provisioning of permanent residential EWS & LIG units, as well as rental housing.

OUHM comprises of following committees / components for according decisions and undertaking appropriate actions for smooth implementation of this policy and other government schemes related to housing in urban areas. At the State level, the OUHM has a High Level Committee (HLC) headed by the Chief Minister of Odisha and a State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) headed by the Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha. The SLSMC will implement the Mission under the overall guidance of the HLC. [At the District/Authority levels, the Mission would function under the overall guidance of the OUHM headed by the Chief Minister of the State. The functions under the Mission would be carried out through the Project Development Agencies (PDAs) designated for the purpose. The number of dwelling units constructed/ approved/ in-progress during the period is presented below:



No of DUs Constructed/Approved/ In-Progress



SI No.	Name of the Scheme	No of DUs Constructed/Approved/ In-Progress
1	Affordable Housing in Partnership(AHP)	6462
2	Beneficiary Led Construction(BLC)	54272
3	Basic Services to Urban Poor(BSUP)	1836
4	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	11987
5	In-Situ Slum Redevelopment(In-Situ)	7300
6	Rajiv Awas Yojana(RAY)	6734
	Total	88591

District urban housing society

The Government of Odisha has accorded top-priority to 'AWAAS - Odisha Urban Housing Mission' at the state level. The Government, further envisaged creation of District Urban Housing Societies (DUHS) to provide additional managerial and technical capacity to the Odisha Urban Housing Mission, at the district level. 30 DUHS have been setup in 30 districts and one at Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. DUHS is responsible to ensure implementation of 'HFA Policy for Housing for All in Urban Areas of Odisha, 2015' and other directions of OUHM and H&UD Department, GoO.

The District Urban Housing Society (DUHS) are registered separately under Society Registration Act XXI, 1860. However, the DUHS shall be affiliated with the Odisha Urban Housing Mission for better coordination, supervision,

uniformity of procedures, guidance and cross learning. The DUHS has a General Body as well as an Executive Committee. Concerned Collector and District Magistrate will chair both the governing body and executive body of respective DUHS.

Odisha State Housing Board (OSHB)

The OSHB came into existence in the year 1968 by virtue of an Act of State Legislature known as "Orissa Housing Board Act, 1968" (Act 11 of 1968) to satisfy the need of housing accommodation in the State. The prime objective of O.S.H.B. is to provide affordable, litigation free accommodation both in urban as well as semi-urban areas to alleviate the acute shortage of housing in the State. OSHB executes housing schemes and functions with approval of its Board and as per provisions of the "Orissa Housing Board Act 1968" and

"The Orissa Housing Board Rules 1970" framed thereof.

Rental Housing for Migrant Labourers

As part of the joint initiative between Govt. of Odisha (H&UD Department) and Construction Worker Welfare Board, a

Rental Housing project has been conceived by the Department. 1 site has been finalized for 200 bedded RHC, 10 sites have been finalised for construction of 100 bedded RHCs in 5 Municipal Corporations & 10 sites have been finalised for Construction of 50 bedded RHCs. Details of the projects are outlined in the table given below.

Sl.No	Name of the Corporation	Detailed location of the approved site	No. of Beds	Name of the Executing agency	Estimated cost of the project
1	Bhubaneswar	Plot No-559, Kharvel Nagar	200	BSC Ltd.	54070714
2		Pot No-617 (p), Sampur	100	BDA	2,82,42,000
3		Plot No.-457 (p), C.S.Pur	100	BDA	28026000
4	Cuttack	Plot No-B-36 H/791, Sector-8, C.D.A Cuttack	100	Works Dept.	3,15,24,100
5		Pot No-1911 (p), 1912 (p)Ranihat, Godhasahi, Cuttack	100	Works Dept.	31524100
6	Berhampur	Plot No-822,823,824,Puruna Berhampur, New Gosaninuagaon	100	Works Dept.	2,90,17,000
7		Plot No-267,Khadasingh Mouza, Bidyutpuri Colony, Engineering School Road, Berhampur	100	Works Dept.	29219000
8	Rourkela	Plot No-133 (p), 138 (p), 159 (p), Chhend, Rourkela	100	Works Dept.	31898200
9		Udit Nagar, Plant Site, Rourkela	100	Works Dept.	28382000
10	Sambalpur	Plot No- 517 (p) & 518, Burla Town, Unit-2, Sambalpur	100	Works Dept.	27974800
11		Plot No-877, Lambadunguri, Hirakud, Sambalpur	100	Works Dept.	28451000

SI No	Name of the Corporation	Location of the approved site	No. of Beds	Name of the Executing agency	Estimated cost of the project
1	Paradeep	Location - I	50	Works Dept.	2,82,75,000
2		Location- II	50	Works Dept.	2,82,75,000
3	Jajpur Road	Chandma, Unit - I, Jajpur Road	50	Works Dept.	1,66,79,400
4		Chandma, Unit - II, Jajpur Road	50	Works Dept.	1,58,54,300
5	Jharsuguda	Panchpada	50	Works Dept.	1,77,98,300
6		Buromal	50	Works Dept.	1,77,98,300
7	Angul	Location - I	50	Works Dept.	
8		Location- II	50	Works Dept.	
9	Dhenkanal	Location - I	50	Works Dept.	
10		Location- II	50	Works Dept.	

The following corrective measures/new initiatives have been taken for timely achievement of target under different verticals of PMAY.

1. The following changes have been made in the structure of payment under BLC-PMAY, in order to help the beneficiaries overcome the funds constraint during the initial stage of construction.

Old Stage of payment			Revised stages of payment		
Phase	Stage of Construction	Amount (in Rs.)	Phase	Stage of construction	Amount (in Rs)
Phase-I	Foundation up to plinth level	70000	Phase-I	Excavation for foundation	40000
Phase-II	Superstructure up to roof level	60000	Phase-II	Plinth Level	60000
Phase-III	completion of roof slab casting	50000	Phase-III	Roof Level	60000
Phase-IV	completion of finishing work along with Toilet	20000	Phase-IV	Completion	40000
	Total	200000			200000

2. The beneficiaries were not able to avail the benefit under BLC-PMAY because of issues relating to RORs. In some cases beneficiaries had joint RORs, in some other cases the RORs

stood recorded in the name of their predecessors and in some other cases they did not have RORs, even though they were in possession of the land & RSD. In order to obviate these

problems special affidavits have been drafted. The beneficiaries can avail the benefit by filling the relevant affidavits.

3. A Special Drive was conducted in all 112 ULBs across the state from 01.06.2017 to 25.07.2017 for wide publicity and coverage of the eligible & deserving beneficiaries on a mission mode. During the drive 34213 applications were collected from 109 ULBs. OUHM received 115 DPRs for 25478 DUs.
4. Financial Power has been delegated to all Collectors & Municipal Commissioners to in a bid to

decentralize the process and expedite approval and payment of subsidies to the beneficiaries under PMAY.

5. A MOU signed between ORSAC & OUHM for identification and Mapping of vacant Government Land for creating Urban Land Bank in the whole state for utilization in Housing, Urban Infrastructure and other projects.
6. Bhubaneswar Development Authority, Bhubaneswar was engaged as Transaction Advisor for providing Transaction Advisory services to different Project Development Authorities (PDA).

4. Urban Water Supply

Access to safe drinking water is the basic human right of every citizen and that it is the responsibility of all concerned to ensure its provision to all. Availability of safe, accessible and adequate water supply to all urban populations is the key priority of the Govt. However, there is economic cost involved with its operation, maintenance and delivery. Efforts must be made to minimize operational inefficiency to reduce the financial burden on the consumers by locating physical and commercial losses including addressing the issues of NRW and energy inefficiency in supply of drinking water. It calls for harnessing, developing and managing surface and ground water sources in an efficient and equitable manner and ensure their protection and that of surrounding ecosystems.

Introduction

Provision of safe drinking water for all is a key priority of H&UD Department. The challenges of urban water supply are enormous. The coverage of piped water supply needs to increase, keeping pace with expansion of the ULBs. All sections of citizens must have access to adequate quantity of water. There are many operational problems, which need to be addressed to improve the situation. There is high non-revenue water, or water supplied for which no revenue is generated. Household water supply connections are not metered. There is water loss due to leakages in pipe lines. There are illegal connections, theft and wastage of water. Steps are being taken to change the present scenario in to a more equitable, efficient and sustainable urban water supply system.

Public Health and Engineering Organization (PHEO) is the nodal agency for constructing and operating of all water supply related projects in urban areas of Odisha. Considering the need and demand for water supply, the department is implementing numerous projects, with funding support from both, state and central governments.

Under the national flagship programme of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the department has identified about 130 water supply projects, across nine

mission cities (i.e. Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Balasore, Bhadrak and Baripada) have been taken up with 50% Government of India and 50% State share to be completed by 2019-20. The Service Level Improvement Plans (SLIPs) were prepared for nine AMRUT cities based on which the State Annual Action Plans (SAAP I, II, III for 2015-16 to 2017-18) were prepared and being implemented. The projects are aimed at immediate and substantial enhancement of the service levels parameters including coverage, quantity and quality, time of supply, revenue and reduction in non-revenue water.

At present about 919.14 MLD of drinking water (90% of total demand) is being supplied per day to 112 ULBs benefiting a population of 66.04 lakh (approx.). Out of which, about 27 lakh urban population are benefited through 414583 nos. house connections and about 14 lakh population is served through 27637 nos. public stand posts. The remaining population is being covered by 33997 nos. hand pump tube-wells in different Urban Local Bodies and Census Towns to cater to the water demand during non-supply hours and demands of population residing in areas uncovered by piped water supply systems.

Urban Water Supply Programme (State plan)

Out of the 2014 number of municipal wards across 113 ULBs, 1181 municipal wards are fully covered, 710 wards are partly covered and remaining 137 wards are uncovered, so far as urban water supply is concerned.

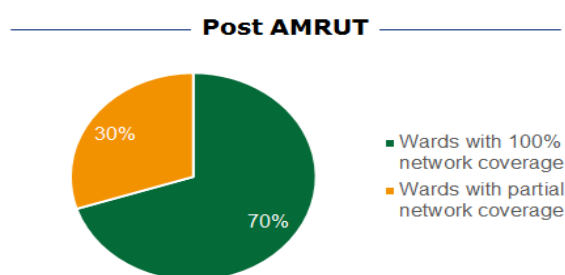
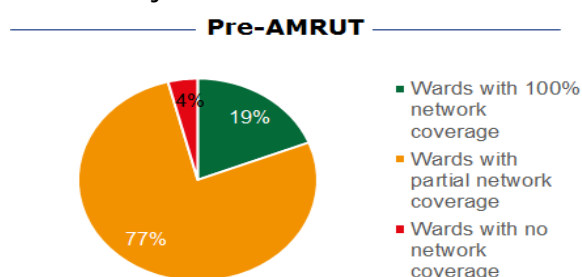
During 2017-18, the focus was on completion of all new and ongoing projects. Over 300 urban water supply projects have been completed/commissioned during 2017-18 and another 200 water supply projects are planned to be completed by the end of FY'17-18.

In the month of June 2015, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban

Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by Govt. of India. Water Supply is kept as top priority of the thrust area of AMRUT Mission. Starting from the year 2015-16, AMRUT Programme is under implementation for Improvement of Water Supply in 9 ULBs.

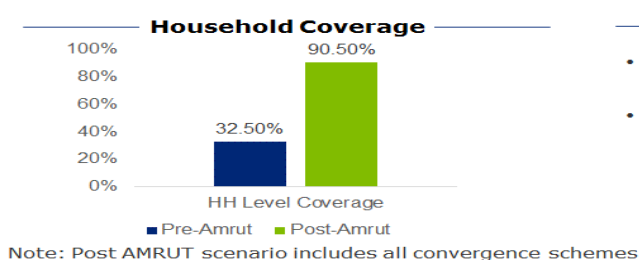
The Action Plan focuses the following:

- Free water supply connection to each urban poor house with two tap connection (one in the kitchen and another in the toilet).
- 25% of total project cost allotted under Water Supply, is for providing water supply to all slums in AMRUT cities



All the 130 projects were approved in the SLTC meeting and the implementation of the projects are under in different stages. Details of the water supply projects for the 9 AMRUT cities is as follows:

S No	Name of City	Projects (nos.)	SAAP Cost (Rs.Cr.)
1	Bhubaneswar	33	253.59
2	Cuttack	22	293.60
3	Puri	10	68.62
4	Berhampur	11	241.80
5	Rourkela	9	83.88
6	Sambalpur	26	250.85
7	Balasore	10	103.64
8	Bhadrak	6	77.83
9	Baripada	3	8.73
Total Projects / Investments		130	1415.68



- Key Results**
- **Additionally over 3.7 lakhs households to have water connections.**
 - **Over 189 wards to have 100% network coverage (increase of 270%).**

Universal Coverage of Piped Water Supply

Housing & Urban Development Department has drawn an ambitious plan for phase-wise investment of Rs.4380.00 Cr. approximately starting from the year 2015-2016 for providing at least 70 ltrs per capita per day (lpcd), subsequently increased to 135 lpcd in a span of 12 years. The supply duration has to be progressively increased to attain 24x7 coverage. The thrust areas for investment would be on 100% (universal) coverage through piped water supply of all wards, streets including slums of all ULBs, optimal resource utilization, efficient management and service level improvement through 100% coverage, improvement in water quality monitoring, metering and reduction of non-revenue water, improvement in operational efficiency.

During 2017-18, 206 ongoing and 546 new water supply projects were undertaken with budget support of Rs. 377.45 crores, out of which, 163 nos. of ongoing & 44 nos. of new projects have been completed ending Dec'17 & the remaining works are in different stages of construction. All the projects are scheduled to be completed by end of March, 2019.



Total budget outlay for under different work programmes for the year 2017-18 and expenditure ending December, 2017 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-Head Scheme-Wise	Annual Plan for 2017-18 (in Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure till Dec'17 (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	Urban Water Supply Programme	34884.32	8441.62
2	Information, Education & Communication	176.00	0.00
3	SLB Water audit & Zonal bulk metering	30.67	0.00
4	Automation of Water Treatment Plant & System	150.00	0.00
5	Computerization and e-Governance	234.00	55.45
6	Development of Water Testing laboratories	1800.00	922.71
7	Efficiency Measures for Urban Water Supply system	60.00	6.21
8	Land Acquisition Charges	155.39	0.00
9	Decretal Dues	25.00	7.98
10	Sewerage & Sanitation	130.00	12.08
11	Capacity Development & Preparation of DPR	100.00	22.75
	Total:	37745.38	9468.80

Jal Jogan Melas

Fulfilling the commitment of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, the Housing and Urban Development Department has initiated a special drive- 'Jal Jogan mela' across all the ULBs in the state. The primary objective of these drives is to achieve 100% coverage of all urban households under the piped water supply scheme in the state by providing new connections in the project area with exemption of connection fee for the urban poor where distribution networks have been laid and also in those areas where distribution network is existing but sufficient connections have not been given though sufficient water is available. In addition, the melas are also being used as a platform to conduct awareness among citizens on optimum utilization of water, prevent wastage and prevent unauthorized connections or drawl of excess water. This shall result in reduction of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) and promote judicious usage of water among citizens which shall result in generation of additional revenue to the ULBs.

In order to successfully implement the initiative, the department has notified 'Standard Operating Procedure' for conducting the melas. Requisite institutional arrangements have been defined in the SOP. A key aspect is the formation of ward-level WATSAN (Water & Sanitation) User & Management Committee involving local corporators, councilors, AWW/ASHA workers, ULB representatives such as tax collectors/sanitary inspectors etc. This committee shall be responsible for conducting the drive. Additionally, the committee shall also be responsible for Solid Waste management, Waste Water and septage Management and achieving & maintaining ODF status in the ward. In order to assist the WATSAN Committee in conducting the melas and facilitate the water supply connections to the residents, SOP mandates the selection and engagement of 'Ward Water Monitor'

– a group or an individual. Water Monitor acts as a key link between the residents and the water supply & Municipal authorities. For sustainability of the initiative, WATSAN Committee and Water Monitor have been entrusted with additional responsibilities of i) conducting awareness creation programmes, ii) facilitating the bill distribution and collection of water charges from the residents and deposits the same in the PHEO office and iii) facilitating the grievance handling related to water supply in coordination with the PHEO.



Development of water testing laboratory

To ensure that the quality of drinking water being supplied by PHEO is free from any type of contamination and suitable for drinking. H&UD Department has approved water quality and monitoring protocol with guidelines for establishment of water testing Laboratory at WTP level, Division level and State level. In pursuance of these guidelines, 8 nos. divisional level water testing Laboratories



& one State level water testing laboratory on PPP mode, covering 9 AMRUT cities (one State level at Bhubaneswar and eight divisional level laboratories at Bhubaneswar, Puri, Cuttack, Balasore, Baripada, Rourkela, Sambalpur & Berhampur) as well as other ULBs under the respective PH divisions at a cost of Rs. 66.21 Cr. (Capital cost=Rs.15.22 Cr. & O & M cost for 10 years = Rs.50.99 Cr.) have been established. All the 9 water testing laboratories are functional.

Automation of WTP and Systems

To synchronize the function of different components of water supply system and especially of the W.T.P, automation is necessary. For this State-of-the-Art Water Management has been planned in WTPs, leveraging SCADA technology. Specific sub-head has been created in the State Plan Urban Water Supply Programme through which funds as per requirement are allocated.

Heat Wave 2018

All standard operating procedure to combat heat wave situation is put in to place with effect from 20th March 2018, which include functioning of control room, repair of H.P Tube wells, procurement of spare parts of tube well, construction of cross bunds, deployment of tankers for distribution of drinking water in water scarcity pockets. Instructions have been issued to field divisions to engage hire tankers and also to deploy departmental tankers in different water scarcity pockets of all ULBs wherever it is needed. Besides adequate spare parts/ chemicals & D.G Sets are to be procured / arranged well in advance to manage the ensuing heat wave. All the EEs have been asked to keep all the existing hand pump tube wells (33997 nos.) functional and to attend the repair works immediately.

Arrangement of water supply in hot spots of the State

An exercise has been taken up to identify several hot spots in the state which faces acute shortages during summer time and 422 hot spots in 185 wards of 24 ULBs were identified and short term and long term measures planned. SOP (Standard Operating procedure) has been prepared for implementing short term measures and put in place as and when situation warrants. This includes provision of PVC tanks, hiring of mobile tankers, installation of hand pumps, hiring of diesel generator sets, installation of production wells and procurement of stainless steel tankers etc. An amount of Rs.15.19 crore is provided for this purpose that would benefit over 2.3 Lakhs Citizens in urban areas of the State. As a part of the long term measures, the following activities have been undertaken during the period:

- Integrated water supply projects completed in 8 ULBs (Bargarh, Bhawanipatna, Junagarh, Kotpad, Balangir, Titlagarh, Patnagarh, Angul)
- Integrated WS projects under execution in 10 ULBs (Keonjhar, Joda, Jharsuguda, Brajarajnagar, Belpahar, Rairakhol, Sambalpur, Padmapur, Dharamgarh, Berhampur)
- Integrated WS projects under tendering in 1 ULBs (Kabisuryanagar)
- Detailed Project Report for improvement / augmentation of water supply is under preparation for 4 ULBs (Karanjia, Anandpur, Kantabanji, Rayagada)

Water Meters

In order to increase the usage efficiency and ensure sustained supply of water to urban households, it has been planned to install Water Meters in smart cities. Further, reduction of non-revenue water would lead to equitable distribution of water and availability of water for poor and at peripheral areas.

Energy Efficient Pumps & Electrical Installation

In order to optimize the use of energy for operation of the water supply system, installation of 362 pumps in 9 AMRUT towns have been taken up in the year 2017-18, that would lead to savings of about INR 7.10 Cr. per annum. Further, it has been planned to use of solar water pumps for water supply to urban areas of the State. 42 solar powered pumps are being established at Baripada & Berhampur with an estimated cost of Rs.3.50 Cr.

Water Supply Projects

Big ticket water supply projects are mentioned below:

- Water Supply project for Berhampur is planned at an estimated cost of Rs. 431.30 Cr. - Currently, the project is in progress and expected to be completed by Nov'18.
- Integrated Water Supply Scheme under UIDSSMT at Jharsuguda, Baripada, Rourkela, Sambalpur, at an estimated cost of Rs. 264.20 Cr. - At present, survey work is completed, submission of designs & drawings is in process.
- Commencement of water supply from Tel River (Tarava) Source with additional 7 MLD to Bolangir Town - Work is completed and commissioned.
- Augmentation of water supply to Keonjhar town - Work is completed and commissioned.
- Augmentation of source (42 MLD) of water supply to Puri town - Work is completed and commissioned.
- "Improvement of water supply to Brajarajnagar & Belpahar" of value Rs.228.25 Cr. under District Mineral Funds - Tendering completed and submitted to Govt. for approval.

5. Urban Sanitation

The Government of Odisha aims to transform urban Odisha into community driven, sanitized, safe, healthy and livable towns by aligning with Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Urban and other relevant policies of the Government with necessary institutional framework, planning, monitoring, evaluation, capacity Building and funding support. This is expected to ensure 100% ODF, strengthening of sanitation chain, improve standards of Faecal Sludge and Sewage Management, enhance Solid Waste Management infrastructure in the State and facilitate streamlined service delivery in all the urban areas of the State.

Introduction

In 2011, the Housing & Urban Department, Government of Odisha notified an Urban Sanitation Strategy, with the goal of transforming urban Odisha into community-driven, totally sanitised, safe, healthy, and livable cities and towns, and outcomes in line with the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP), 2008, the National Water Policy, 2002, the National Environment Policy, 2006, and the State Water Policy, 2007. The Government of Odisha has revised the existing strategy bringing it in line with these national and international goals, both for infrastructure and services provision, as well as behaviour change and capacity development of cities for sanitation service delivery through the Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy, 2017.

The Government of Odisha has taken massive strides in facilitating access to sanitation facilities for all, to counter water and sanitation related diseases including diarrheal. To keep pace with the growing demands of the urban area, the Government of Odisha has been supporting the service providers to enhance existing service levels in the state. The Government has taken a variety of steps to guarantee the supply of safe and adequate drinking water to urban households in Odisha. Simultaneously the government is also prioritizing improvement in the sanitation services, both liquid waste and solid waste.

This Government has taken active steps to ensure that each service provider entrusted with different urban service

areas develop a long term service improvement plan followed by an annual action plan and actionable points. The Government has also prioritized the management of liquid and solid waste and storm water, since these are indispensable to making all cities and towns totally clean, sanitized, healthy and livable. The H & UD Department considers it a priority to transform urban Odisha into a community-driven, totally sanitized (safe), healthy and livable ecosystem that is managed by ULBs with representative citizen and stakeholder participation.

Sewerage

Management of liquid waste bears immense importance to keeping cities and towns clean, inhabitants healthy and reducing environmental pollution. Since building-up and maintaining sewerage networks involves huge capital and O&M cost, the H&UD Department in the Govt. of Odisha is taking concrete steps to cover cities and towns of the state in a phased manner. Odisha Water Supply and Sewerage Board (OWSSB) is the nodal agency in the state to implement the projects related to the urban sanitation. The AMRUT mission has identified sewerage and sanitation as one of the priority sectors in addition to water supply, drainage and other sectors. The OWSSB has been entrusted with implementation of key infrastructure projects by the Govt. of Odisha as summarized below to improve the sanitary condition in urban areas and for the protection of the environment in order to safeguard public health.

Integrated Sewerage System for Bhubaneswar City

The OWSSB has been entrusted with the implementation of key infrastructure projects by the Govt. of Odisha in Bhubaneswar, with the objective of protecting the environment and in order to safeguard public health. In Bhubaneswar city, the key projects are designed to collect, transport, treat and dispose of a total of approximately 128 MLD of wastewater generated by the various households in the city. The Construction Period for these projects is for 3 Years followed by an additional 5 years O&M by the executing agency. Additionally, the Scope of Work for these projects include a gravity Sewer Line covering a total of 151 Kms, 28 nos. of sewage pumping stations and 3 STPs of total 128 MLD capacity. In all these projects, the latest aerobic treatment system using C-Tech SBR technology has been adopted in the sewage treatment plant to achieve treated effluent quality in order to meet the strict CPCB Standard. These projects are expected to improve the water quality of River Daya and Gangua Nalla. The cumulative construction costs for all these projects is 679.12 crores. These projects are cumulatively expected to extend existing coverage to many additional beneficiaries across the city.

Sewerage System of Puri Town

This was the first sewerage project of Odisha implemented by the OWSSB during 2002-2016. The project was part commissioned in June 2013 and fully commissioned during Naba Kalebar in the year 2015. The total project cost amounts to Rs.2.47 crores. The scope of work involves construction of 2 nos. of pumping station: one near Women's college and another near Hotel Samudra along with rising mains.

Septage Management and Construction of Septage Treatment Plants under AMRUT

Leveraging the contours of Septage treatment & management laid down in the Odisha Urban Septage Management Guidelines, the H&UD Department this year commissioned the Septage Treatment Plant in Puri. – which is a first of its kind in the entire country. Six more of such plants will be established in the target cities/ towns by Dec'18. Once all the plants are put into operation, about 2 million urban population will be benefitted by regular service of desludging of septic tanks and subsequent treatment. This proposed intervention in septage management has been in the nine towns having a population of more than 100,000 to Govt. of India in the year 2014-15 under AMRUT. The first septage treatment plant in the country built entirely by Govt. funding was put to trial run in the month of October 2017 creating a milestone in the country. Four more septage treatment plants will be ready by March 2018 and two more will be ready by December 2018. Once all the plants are put into operation, about 14,36,500 urban population in these nine towns will be benefitted by regular service of desludging of septic tanks and subsequent treatment. Each day about 455 cubic meter per day of septage will be collected and treated in these towns protecting the water bodies and land area from environmental pollution.

Solid Waste Management as a Crucial Component of Swachh Bharat Mission

Scientific management of municipal solid waste is a necessary condition for keeping a city/town clean and healthy. Full cycle solid waste management becomes more important for busy cities, pilgrimage towns and tourist hotspots. Along with treatment and safe disposal of sewerage and waste water, scientific management and utilization of solid

waste becomes imperative for protection and promotion of the natural environment of the cities and towns as well. The objective of the solid waste management is to (i) reduce the amount and toxicity of material entering the waste flow, (ii) reuse as much material as possible, (iii) waste recycling and residue disposal in a scientifically sound way. The effective management of waste in environmentally sound manner will reduce methane emission since methane is one of the major contributors for Global Warming and Climate change.

The processing of Solid Waste is being proposed to be undertaken through a decentralized approach in all the 112 ULBs of Odisha. These towns and cities will have processing plants using Aerobic Composting Technology upto 5 TPD capacity, to ensure waste processing is in accordance with SWM Rules 2016 and environmentally sound practices. As a pilot project, 5 TPD decentralized composting plants have been proposed at temporary transfer station, Bhubaneswar. In the first phase a decentralized composting plant of 5 TPD capacity has been proposed to be established in AMURT cities (Cuttack, Sambalpur, Baripada, Balasore Bhadrak) and in Paradeep 3 TPD plants have been proposed in 5 locations with world bank funding. The estimated cost for implementation of decentralized composting plants in 40 ULBs in Phase -2 is Rs.60 Cr. The integrated waste management facility of 150 TPD capacity with a provision for enhancement upto 300 TPD capacity has been proposed at Berhampur with a project cost of Rs.42.15 cr. The composting plant at Puri

would be refurbished for processing of waste at its full capacity of 100TPD. Door to Door collection has been initiated in 1604 wards out of 2003 wards of 112 ULBs (100% in 1285 wards)

Additionally, around 91 ULBs of the State have published Solid Waste Management Bye laws of their respective ULBs which will in turn facilitate the effective management of waste in an environmentally sound manner in compliance with SWM Rules 2016. Currently, a total of 32 dedicated Sanitation Experts are handholding EOs/ Commissioners for effective implementation of sanitation activities at ULB level. All of these are expected to dramatically transform solid waste management standards in Odisha and lead to much improved urban sanitation processes and standards across the state

Open Defecation Free ULBs

Two Urban Local Bodies from Odisha i.e., Banki & Nayagarh have been declared Open Defecation Free which marks a remarkable feat in the achievement of the objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission.



6. Urban Infrastructure & Public Private Partnerships

ULBs are mandated to create and maintain urban assets - provide better roads with street light facility, storm water drainage, parking space, parks, recreational spaces and enhance green cover. These assets can sustain and recover the Operational and Maintenance cost to a great extent through collection of user charges. The Housing and Urban development department makes constant efforts in supporting the ULBs improve the quality of life of city and town dwellers by allocating funds every year for creation and maintenance of these assets. Owing to rapid urbanization prompted by industrialization and infrastructural development, the investment requirements for the development of urban areas has been increasing over the years. It is an accepted fact that not all of this can be financed from Government budgetary resources alone. As an alternative source, public private partnerships (PPPs) can help in getting additional finances from the private sector and also provide innovative low-cost solutions that will improve efficiencies in service delivery and reduce project implementation time.

UNNATI – an urban transformation initiative

Introduction

In order to implement its schemes for inclusive development in the most strategic and structured manner and to ensure smooth operations, the Department, has launched a program named UNNATI, i.e. an Urban Transformation Initiative. The Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble CM of Odisha on 3rd August 2017.

UNNATI is a multi-sectoral plan that shall that aims at all round inclusive development of all urban areas of the State by achieving 100% piped water supply and 100% energy efficient LED street lighting, along with provision for key social infrastructure such as kalyan mandaps, crematoriums, water bodies, parks etc.

Under this scheme more than 10,000 projects across 114 ULBs have been finalised and the issuance of work orders are currently under progress. Guidelines and M&E tools have also been prepared for ensuring effective implementation of the scheme.



Key Objectives of the Scheme

- Identifying and addressing gaps in urban infrastructure and services for comprehensive development
- Time-bound implementation of projects
- Maximum benefit to citizen with minimal investment from Government
- Convergence of fund from various sources/schemes to ensure optimal utilization
- Extensive consultations with public representatives and all stake holders to finalize the projects
- Visible and measurable outcomes

Sectors

- **Roads:** Focus on converting all WBM/Earthen (kuchha) road to BT/CC (Pucca) road and also repair the existing BT/CC Road.
- **Street light:** Aim to cover all roads with smart street light and converting the existing conventional street light to LED lights.
- **Water Supply:** Aim to provide safe drinking water to all uncovered and partially covered wards.
- **Sanitation and solid waste management:** Focus to provide access to IHHL or community toilet for

all household and at proper disposal of solid waste.

- **Housing:** Focus on providing affordable housing to urban poor.
- **Urban livelihood:** Reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities
- **Other infrastructure:** To provide for renovation or construction of other infrastructure like water bodies, vending zones, parks, crematorium, burial grounds etc.



Information Board displayed at project site, consisting of the project details such as name of project, cost, date of commencement, estimated completion date.

Parks and Open Spaces

Parks and open spaces are crucial to the healthy development of our city. In order to improve the city aesthetics and make it more livable, the H&UD Dept. is allocating funds in its annual budget for creation and upgradation of green spaces, parks and recreation centers, especially for children. The Odisha Development Authorities Act mandated all the Development authorities to develop and maintain parks. A total of 15 parks have been taken up under 9 AMRUT cities in 2017-18 at a cost of 17.61

crores.



Public Private Partnerships

The possible areas for PPPs in the urban sector are solid waste management, urban transport, e-governance for city governments, outsourcing of municipal services, land and building redevelopment, urban renewal and regeneration, development authorities/housing boards, urban roads and bridges, heritage & public spaces development, urban water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation and other sectors including railway stations and airports. However, there are several constraints in operationalizing PPPs in the urban sector. There is lack of regulatory or policy enabling framework for operationalizing PPPs. There is lack of standardized documents and procedures. Poor capacity to structure projects and execute contracts for city governments is a hindrance for operationalizing PPP projects. Above all these, weak financial position of city governments and complexity in unbundling urban service delivery creates operationalization of PPP projects even more difficult.

Energy Efficient Street Lighting

With a view to provide sustainable,



sufficient and uniform light in city roads, markets, institutions and dense traffic junctions of the city, an energy efficient street lighting programme has been taken up by the Housing & Urban Development Department in PPP mode. The programme is being undertaken in three phases.

In the first phase (the pilot phase), Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) became the first Urban Local Body (ULB) in Odisha to implement the energy efficient street lighting project on PPP mode. BMC, in this phase, installed 19873 energy-efficient LED street lights thereby saving 80% of BMC's power bill.

In the second phase, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the 5 Municipal Corporations (Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Rourkela) and NEESL & IFC, on 12th July 2017, for operationalization of services for Energy Efficient Street Lighting. Till date, survey work of approximately 44,000 poles has been completed and more than 11,000 streetlights have been installed.

In the third phase, the Department has initiated the programme for the remaining 109 ULBs in Odisha. In lieu of this, a MoU was signed between the Department and EESL on 03/08/2017 for execution of the project in PMC model. The capital expenditure of the project is borne by the Department and operations

& maintenance cost is borne by the ULB. EESL has already completed the survey of 220000 streetlights in 109 ULBs and it will undertake the installation from May 2018. EESL will also undertake the commissioning, service and maintenance and warranty replacement during the project period. This phase of the project aims to save 50% of the power bill of the ULBs.

Hybrid Toilets

Constraints of space and availability of land in urban area is one of the reason of limited coverage of individual household toilets. To surmount this problem, the Department brought a unique approach of constructing Hybrid Toilet named "Ama Souchalaya" for meeting the need of poor people staying slum areas and the



floating population in the same urban areas.

In order to saturate the requirement to achieve open defecation free urban Odisha, a total number of 5957 seats of hybrid toilet are being planned to be constructed in nine AMRUT cities of the State. As of now, around 650 seats have already been constructed on PPP basis across 7 AMRUT cities (Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Bhadrak, Baripada) in partnership with M/s Sulabh International - a reputed organization working long years for the cause of sanitation in India.

The operation & maintenance of hybrid toilet has also been entrusted to M/s Sulabh International for a period of 10 years. User fee is being collected on pay and use basis from both community and floating population for better

maintenance and sustainability of the toilet units.

These toilets have successfully addressed the needs of women, children, disabled people and people residing in the slum settlements. Recently, a toilet complex has been commissioned in Bhubaneswar that even addresses the concerns of the third gender community – a first of its kind initiative in the Country.

Bulk Water Supply

The Odisha Government signed a concession agreement with a private player for bulk water supply project at an investment of Rs. 187.71Crore. This is the first time that Odisha government has involved a private player in a Bulk Water Supply Project. The project will supply water to renowned institutions like IIT Bhubaneswar and National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), industrial establishments like Info city-II and Sea Food Park at Deras. Besides, Khurda and Jatni Municipality areas will benefit from the project. The project has been awarded on DBFOT (Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer). The transmission length of the pipeline is detailed to 22.5 km with a concession period of 25 years and 15 months. With a lowest VGF of Rs. 50 crores, this project is unique in the state which promises the continuous water supply to the proposed sites. The Concessionaire has been selected through a transparent bidding process as per the guidelines of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme, Government of India. Lowest VGF sought is Rs.50 Crore (Central VGF – Rs.37.54 Crore and

State VGF – Rs.12.46 Crore). Quoted Bid Figure is 26.63% of the Project Cost as VGF support. The project will benefit more than two lakh people with uninterrupted water supply.

Water Testing Laboratories

In order to provide safe drinking water to citizens and ensure that the quality of water is monitored, NABL accredited laboratory facilities (one State level and eight divisional) have been established under PPP mode. The laboratory has advance equipment to test water samples. The project was executed in two phases. In the first phase, an advanced State-level laboratory with high-end equipment was set up in Bhubaneswar and divisional laboratories were set up in Berhampur, Cuttack, Puri and Bhubaneswar. In the second phase, divisional laboratories were set up in Balasore, Baripada, Rourkela and Sambalpur. All these 9 water testing laboratories have been completed and commissioned.

City Bus Service

For enhanced access to city bus services a Special Purpose Vehicle namely “Kalahandi Urban Transport Service Trust” at Bhawanipatna has been formed to manage city bus service in Bhawanipatna- Dharamgarh- Junagarh- Kesinga region in August 2017. In addition to this, city bus services were operationalised in Balasore district. Ten buses on five routes have been commissioned in the first phase of the service.

7. Urban Transport

Presence of affordable and smart public transport systems makes reaching at destinations for all sections quicker and access to livelihoods, particularly for the poor easier. However, the area requires deeper socio-economic, ecological and spatial understanding of a city, surrounding towns and potential areas for growth for next fifty or more years. The H & UD Department with technical, managerial and professional support from domain experts and agencies of high repute is trying to accomplish this complex task in a planned and prudent manner. For this purpose, Urban Transport has been included in the rules of business of the Housing & Urban Development Department of Govt. of Odisha recently.

Introduction

Accessing destinations for jobs, education, recreation and similar activities in the cities is becoming increasingly time-consuming. The primary reason for this has been the explosive growth in the number of motor vehicles, coupled with limitations of road space that can be provided. The cost of travel, especially for the poor, has increased considerably. This is largely because the use of cheaper non-motorized modes like cycling and walking has become extremely risky as these modes have to share the same right of way with motorized modes. Further, with population growth, cities have tended to sprawl and increased travel distances have made non-motorized modes impossible to use.

Urban transport is closely tied to present and future land use and development, which creates both positive and negative externalities in the process of growth of a city. Further, with population growth, cities have tended to sprawl and increased travel distances have made non-motorized modes impossible to use. This has made access to livelihoods, particularly for the poor, far more difficult. The mobility of the people without environmental pollution is a positive indicator of city urban transportation. Merging of non-motorized traffic with motorized traffic not only affect the efficiency of speed of the traffic but also contribute to congestions, pollution and accidents.

Most of growth of vehicular traffic uses the road network of urban areas creating problems like traffic congestion, pollution of air, noise etc., and deteriorating quality of urban environment.



Faster intra and inter-city mobility is top on the agenda of the state government. With increase in population and developed infrastructure the twin city of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack have generated huge demand for more developed roads and public transport system. The subject requires deeper socio-economic, ecological and spatial understanding of a city and its potential for growth for next fifty or more years, which the H & UD Department with technical, managerial and professional support from domain experts and agencies of high repute can accomplish in a better manner. In this context, Urban Transport has been included in the rules of business of the Housing & Urban Development Department of Govt. of Odisha.

City Bus Services

City Bus Service was introduced in Bhubaneswar and Puri under Central Sponsored Scheme of JnNURM during 2009-2010. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was created namely Bhubaneswar Puri Transport Service Ltd. (BPTSL), a company, registered under Companies Act, 1956 to run the City Buses in the said urban agglomeration on PPP mode. Initially 125 no. of buses (Non-AC Standard 55 and Mini/Midi 70) provided by H&UD Department to BPTSL with a cost of Rs.16.87 crores for plying of 100 buses in Bhubaneswar and 25 buses in Puri. But later, in pursuance of orders of Hon'ble High Court 20 buses were diverted to Cuttack.



The City Buses are operated on PPP mode by a private operator, Dream Team Sahara (DTS) engaged by BPTSL through complete bidding process. Later 60 number of buses (12-AC Standard, 15-Non-AC Standard and 33-Mini/Midi) were purchased under State Plan to augment the existing fleet of buses of BPTSL during 2013-2014 with a cost of Rs.18.94 crores.

Due to popularity and demand for City Bus Service, it was introduced in Berhampur-Gopalpur-Chatrapur-Hinjilicut in February, 2014 and in Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Hirakud-Bargarh in January, 2014. Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) were created namely Ganjam Urban Transport Service Ltd. (GUTSL) and Western Odisha Urban Transport Service Ltd. (WOUTSL) to run the City Buses in the said urban

agglomerations. A total of 64 Mini/Midi buses were procured at a cost of Rs. 12.07 crores under State Plan and 32 buses were provided to GUTSL and 32 to WOUTSL for operationalization of City Bus Service. The City Buses are operated in Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Hirakud-Bargarh by a Private Operator named Paschim Odisha Paribahan Company (POPCO) and the CBS in Berhampur-Chatrapur-Gopalpur-Hinjilicut operated by a private operator. The key achievements in 2017-18 are:

- Construction of 7 bus terminals are under process at Bhanjanagar, Digapahandi, Konark, Deogarh, Nimapada, Nayagarh, Kuchinda and Hinjilicut with the share of investment between State & ULBs being in the ratio of 80:20.
- Administrative approval has been accorded for construction of bus terminals at Jajpur and Tarbha.
- 12 new non-AC midi buses have been procured by WOUTSL for operation in Sambalpur, Jharsuguda and Bargarh.
- Orders for 18 (10 non-AC midi and 8 mini non-AC) number of new buses have been placed by GUTSL.
- A new SPV namely Kalahandi Urban Transport Service Trust (KUTST) has been formed for introduction of city bus service in Kalahandi district. This will cover 4 ULBs – Bhawanipatna, Junagarh, Kesinga, Dharamgarh.
- RFP has been floated for hiring of services for provision/refurbishment, operation and maintenance of city buses for managing public transport in Bhubaneswar, Puri and Cuttack on gross-cost contract basis.
- DPR has been submitted for the Bhubaneswar City Bus Modernization Plan which aims to increase the fleet size to 310 buses to upgrade the bus-based transport system.
- DPR has been submitted for development of an Inter-State Bus Terminal (ISBT) at Baramunda, Bhubaneswar. The project will be executed on EPC mode by BDA at an estimated cost of Rs 183 crores. The

project will be financed in 40:40:20 ratio from State government grant, total loan to be taken by BDA and CIDF funding. The design of the building will incorporate design alignments from temple architecture, Odisha textiles etc.

The following is a summary of the number of buses, routes and average daily ridership of city bus service under various SPVs:

Name of SPV	ULBs Covered	Total No. of Buses	Total No. of Routes	Ridership (passengers per day)
Bhubaneswar Puri Transport Services	Bhubaneswar, Puri, Khurda & Jatni	165	18	65,000
Ganjam Urban Transport Services Ltd.	Berhampur, Chatrapur, Gopalpur & Hinjilicut	32	7	10,000
Western Odisha Urban Transport Service Ltd. (WOUTSL)	Sambalpur, Jharsuguda & Bargarh	44	12	8,000
Cuttack Urban Transport Service Ltd. (CUTSL)	Cuttack, Choudwar & Banki	30	2	5,000
Sundargarh Urban Transport Trust (SUTT)	Rourkela, Biramitrapur & Rajgangpur	30	8	5,000
Jeypore Koraput Sunabeda Urban Transport Trust (JKSUTT)	Jeypore, Koraput & Sunabeda	20	10	3,000
Balasore Bhadrak Urban Transport Trust (BBUTT)	Balasore, Bhadrak, Soro, Nilgiri & Basudevapur	10	3	2,000

8. Urban Poverty Reduction

Urbanization contributes to rapid economic growth, which can create income opportunities through gainful employments and enterprises. The fast pace of growth and likely return attracts investors and entrepreneurs which is conducive for overall growth of the city. Cities also provide opportunities for many, particularly the poor who are attracted by greater job prospects, the availability of services. However, appropriate skill development of the poor becomes vital to include them in the growth process, which can contribute to poverty reduction in a significant way. Especially, urban areas where skills are in greater demand, there must be strategies to match skill demands with supply. Instead of setting and meeting targets only, there must be continuous skill demand and supply survey by independent agencies in all urban clusters to make such skill training more effective and outcome based.

Introduction

Millions of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled poor from rural areas migrate to cities in search of their livelihoods. It creates added problems of housing, water, sanitation, health, education, social security and livelihoods and also of fulfilling special needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children and the aging. Recently, migration towards urban centers has increased indicating that employment opportunities have not been created in small and medium towns & rural areas. Lack of access to housing and basic services makes the situation more complex than only employment and income factors. Though the income of the urban poor is supposed to be more than his rural counterpart, his expenditure basket is much larger in a market led fully monetized economy, leaving no room for spending on health care, education, clothes, repairing of the dwelling and getting access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. In this context, the task of urban poverty reduction becomes more complex and challenging than rural poverty reduction. The urban poor live with many deprivations like; limited access to employment opportunities and income, inadequate and insecure housing and services, violent and unhealthy environments, little or no social protection mechanisms, limited access to adequate health and education opportunities. In recent decades millions of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled poor

have migrated into urban areas in search of livelihoods.

The urban poor is under constant threat of residential vulnerabilities i.e. lack of security of land tenure, access to affordable shelter, constant threat of eviction, removal and confiscation of goods, inadequate provision of 'public' infrastructure and services (piped water, sanitation, drainage, health care, sanitation, education, emergency services, etc.). They are occupationally vulnerable as more than 90 per cent of the labour force that constitutes the urban poor is employed in the unorganized sector, a large number of who work extra hours to eke out a living. Living in a highly monetized economy, s/he is worst hit by price hike being more vulnerable to the market forces. S/he is unable to save to spend on health, education and sanitation. Urban poor have no social security cover & are vulnerable to violent and unhealthy environments. The urban poor is socially vulnerable since there is little or no social protection mechanisms and limited access to adequate health and education opportunities. Even their basic rights are not adequately protected by the law – for instance, health and safety in the workplace, environmental concerns and protection from violence.

Against this backdrop, initiating the growth process by creating massive infrastructure: more roads, drainage and

sewerage systems, corporate offices, institutions, market complexes and malls, multiplexes, amusement parks, vending zones, water supply and sanitation services on PPP mode that would create more jobs becomes imperative. Economic growth can create income opportunities through gainful employments and enterprises, but it needs to be inclusive. Especially urban areas where skills are in greater demand, there must be strategies to match skill demands with existing skill level and find out the gaps. Skill development of the youth becomes vital to include them in the growth process, which can contribute to reducing supply side constraints of skilled work force. In the above context, the State Govt. in the H & UD Dept. is committed for addressing the issues of the urban poor.

Land Rights to Slum Dwellers

The demographic shift from rural to urban areas has resulted in shortage of affordable space in urban areas, leading to large chunks of Government land been occupied by past several decades and converted into informal settlements. As per census 2011, 23.1% of the urban population, i.e., one out of five urban households or roughly 16 lakhs people, lives in slum areas. The informal settlements of the slums without land rights expose its dwellers to insecurity of ownership of land and are under constant threat of demolition or eviction.

The Government of Odisha has enacted a historic legislation "Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2017" to provide land rights to the slum dwellers and for redevelopment, rehabilitation and upgradation of slums in the urban areas of the State. The implementation of the initiative shall promote inclusive growth and shall ensure delivery of basic urban services to the urban poor, which shall result in bringing all the urban slums into the fold of planned development.

Key features:

By this Act the urban poor in slums will get land rights for residential use that is heritable, mortgageable and non-transferable. The settlement will be made for land in actual occupation by the slum household, up to a maximum limit of 646 sq. Ft in NACs and 484 sq.ft in Municipalities in case of in situ settlement. In case of relocation of untenable slums, the maximum area of the land allocation will be 323 sq.ft. for each household. Up to 323 sq.ft. of land will be allotted free of cost to slum dwellers from the Economically Weaker Section (EWS). The settlement of excess land of slum dwellers belonging to EWS category will be calculated as 25 % of the benchmark value of the land of the respective ULBs and for non EWS category it is 50 % of the benchmark value. A committee will be constituted for each urban area under the Chairmanship of the District Collector with other stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of this Act. The Committee will also have powers to form sub-committees for each slum area or a group of slums to facilitate the implementation of the Act & Rules.

Another major highlight of this legislation is the creation of the Urban Poor Welfare Fund, which will be created at the urban local body level, to which all the monies received from the beneficiaries by way of settlement of land will be credited. This fund will be utilized for creating and upgrading the infrastructure in the slum areas, solely for the welfare of the urban poor in the slum areas.



The Intervention

The slum dwellers are part & parcel of the ecosystem of the urban areas. They provide the critical support services to the majority population of the city, but they themselves are homeless or live in thatched and temporary houses, vulnerable to the vagaries of the nature.

The Department drafted the historic Act, Rules and guidelines and now is carrying out the implementation of the legislations.

For implementation of the program GoO partnered with Tata Trust, Local Non Government Organisations, Community Based Organisation, and Slum Dweller's Association of the respective slums.

The program is first piloted in 9 ULBs of Ganjam and Puri districts. Implementation includes slum mapping, fixing of slum boundaries, measuring the exact foot print of each household by drone survey, door to door household survey and collection of required documents, numbering, stickering of the household, extensive community dialogue, formation of slum dwellers association in each slum, listing of eligible beneficiaries, preparation of slum re layout in consultation with slum dwellers association.



Inclusion: Special attention has been given to include women members, differently abled, local leaders in the community mobilization and planning process. It is mandatory to issue the certificate of the land right jointly in the name of both the spouses in case of married beneficiaries.



Institutional Framework: Urban Area Slum Rehabilitation and Redevelopment Committee (UASRRC) an ULB level apex committee has been formed in all 109 ULBs, headed by the district collector. This committee would form a sub-committee for verifying the veracity of the documents, slum land settlement plans and extent of land and amount payable if any for the excess land to be settled in favor of the respective slum dweller.

Scale up: After the learning of pilot implementation, the Department is in the process of expansion to rest 100 Municipalities and NACs of the State. NGO selection for community mobilisation and household area survey has been completed for all these ULBs. Around 520 officials from Urban Local Bodies including the Tahsildars of the concerned ULB, NGO representatives have already got two days training on land rights implementation which include field exposure at piloted slums of Konark NAC.

Impact of interventions – From a common man perspective

The land right is just a beginning of converting a slum to a liveable habitat. After issue of certificate of land rights, efforts shall be made to link all eligible slum households to affordable housing schemes. Further the money collected from slum dwellers while settling the land under this Act shall be credited to the constituted Urban Poor Welfare Fund in each ULB. Further, the 25 % of the municipal fund earmarked for poor to be transferred to this fund which will be used

for the creation of urban infrastructure in the slums.

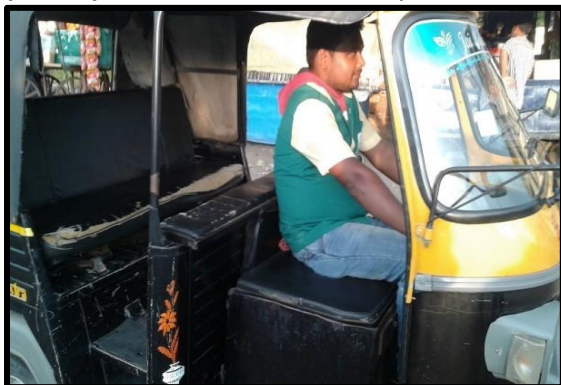
It is expected that around 2.5 lakhs households from 2500 slums of 109 ULBs of Odisha will get the certificate of land rights by June 2018. Ultimately, around 2000 existing slums in the state will be targeted to get all basic services like street light, pipe water connection at home, household or community toilet considering the land issue, surface drains, etc. for making it liveable habitat. Govt. hopefully will be able to address the challenges of urban poverty and those poor people living in slums.

MOU was signed with Tata Trusts on 13th March 2018 to seek technical support in the implementation of the Legislation. The event also marked the commencement of the field implementation activities in 97 ULBs (except Hindol, Attabira and Nuapada where election have been notified).



Deendayal Antodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), was launched by GoI on



September 2013 & renamed as Deendayal Antodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) on 1.4.2016 by GoI, is the only ongoing urban poverty alleviation scheme that had replaced the old scheme of SJSRY. The DAY-NULM objective is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission also addresses the livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities. The programme has the following major six components viz.:

- Social Mobilization & Institutional Development.
- Employment through Skill Training & Placement.
- Self-Employment Programme.
- Capacity Building Training.
- Shelter for Urban Homeless.
- Support to Urban Street Vendors.

Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)

This component of DAY-NULM will focus on providing assistance for development / upgrading of the skills of the urban poor so as to enhance their capacity for self-employment and salaried employment. EST&P intends to provide training to the urban poor as per the skill demand from the market, so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment. EST&P will target the urban poor subjected to occupational vulnerability. Economic growth creates

income opportunities through gainful employments and enterprises. However, skill development of the poor becomes vital to include them in the growth process, which can contribute to poverty reduction in a significant way. Especially urban areas where skills are in greater demand, there must be strategies to match skill demands with existing skill level after finding out the gaps.

During 2015-16, 63 numbers of Skill Training Providers were empaneled to conduct training programme in DAY-NULM ULBs. Out of them only 55-STPs conducted EST & P training & completed by July'2016. The courses prescribed by Modular Employable Scheme of Ministry of Labour and Employment were followed in the training programme.

Total 27043 beneficiaries have completed training under EST&P Component of DAY-NULM. Assessment of 26,992 nos. of trainees has been completed by third party Assessing Bodies empaneled along with RDAT, Hyderabad. Certificates have been provided to 20,466 successful trainees & as on date 4248 certified candidates have been placed by the STPs to earn their livelihoods. So far an amount of Rs. 4090.58 lakhs have been spent towards EST & P training.



Social Mobilization & Institutional Development (SM&ID)

The mobilisation of urban poor households to form their own institutions is an important investment for an effective and sustainable poverty reduction programme. DAY-NULM would

lay particular emphasis on the mobilisation of vulnerable sections of the urban population such as SCs, STs, minorities, female-headed households, persons with disabilities, the destitute, migrant laborers, and especially vulnerable occupational groups such as street vendors, rag pickers, domestic workers, beggars, construction workers, etc.

As per DAY-NULM guideline prescribed by GoI, the Resource Organisations are to be engaged to catalyze the formation of SHGs, their federations, capacity building of all members and their aggregators like Area Level Federation and City Level Federation, and promotion of the Financial Inclusion. Keeping in view the mandate of the GoI guideline, 21 nos. of resource Organizations were empaneled



through EoI/RFP. The empaneled 21 R.Os have been allotted for 82 ULBs. Photograph of ALF formation is below.

Under SM&ID component 13,615 nos. of SHG groups have been formed by the R.Os in the Urban Local Bodies. Out of them 10850 SHGs have opened their Bank Accounts for financial inclusion. Total 10747 SHGs having 107470 members have been trained & 8069 SHGs have been provided with Revolving Funds. An amount of Rs. 1217.03 lakhs have been spent under SM & ID component.

Self-Employment Programme (Individual and Group)

This component will focus on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. The under-employed and unemployed urban poor will be encouraged to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is considerable local demand. Under Self-employment Component 6698 individual beneficiaries, 460 SEP groups & 2076 women SHG groups have been



provided with bank loan. The interest subvention of Rs.45.48 lakhs have been spent. Besides, the UCO bank has been declared as nodal Bank to implement interest subvention activity & Rs. 20 lakhs have been deposited with the Bank.

Capacity Building & Training (CB&T)

The key objective of Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) component is to transform the role of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and State Agencies in charge of urban poverty alleviation into providers of high quality technical assistance in the fields of urban livelihoods promotion and urban poverty alleviation. Under CB&T component, 213 numbers of contractual Community Organisers have been positioned in 112 Urban Local Bodies. Further State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) has been formed at State Level with 6 Specialists and 33 City Mission Management Units (CMMU) have been formed at ULB level

with 71 Managers for smooth operationalization of NULM scheme. The selection of 2 service providers for establishment of SMMU and CMMU was done through EoI/RFP. The remuneration of contractual Community Organisers, SMMU specialists and CMMU managers are borne out of CB&T component of NULM. Total Rs.1864.94 lakhs have been spent under CB & T component as on date. Trainings for capacity building of the staff & officers are being conducted by SUDA. A ToT programme was conducted for field level functionaries.

Shelter for Urban Homeless

The main objective of Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) is to provide shelter and all other essential services to the poorest of the poor segment of urban societies. The shelters should be permanent all-weather 24 x 7 shelters for the urban homeless. As yet, 24 no. of



SUH centers have been operationalized, 17- centers are under construction & 11- SUH units have been sanctioned by Project Sanctioning Committee under the Chairmanship of Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt., H & UD Dept. for construction during current financial year. Total amount of Rs.1179.48 lakhs have been spent so far under SUH.

Support to Urban Street Vendors.

This component aims at skilling of street vendors, support micro-enterprise development, credit enablement and providing urban planning along with supporting social security options for vulnerable groups such as women, SCs/STs and minorities. The H&UD Dept. has notified "Odisha Urban Street

Vendors Policy, 2012" with an objective to give urban street vendor user rights of street vending with facilities for appropriate use of identified space by creating hawking zones in an organized manner by providing Vendor Registration Card. The policy also provides constitution and functioning of Town Vending Committee, registration of vendors, timing restriction, provision of basic civic facilities, monitoring mechanism and exemption zone etc. NF-Infra, New Delhi has been selected

through RFP & engaged in Berhampur, Rourkela, Cuttack, Baripada, Bhadrak & Puri (6-larger ULBs) to take up the Street Vendors Survey work. Similar work has been under taken in 3 ULBs like, Sambalpur, Balasore & Bhubaneswar of their own. Identity cards are issued to 736 vendors only as on date. The same survey work is being implemented now in rest 105 ULBs by the ULB itself.

Award for excellence in Implementation of DAY-NULM

Odisha has been nationally recognized for outstanding performance in implementation of DAY-NULM. "Bastab"-an Area Level Federation from Berhampur has been felicitated with the Swachhata Excellence Award, 2018 in a National Level Workshop organised at New Delhi by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Mission Director & Additional Mission Director, NULM, Odisha along with Bastab Team received the award.



9. Capacity Building

Most of the urban local bodies have been facing the problem of mismatch between the existing structural setups, institutional arrangements, administrative process, available personnel and the growing needs of urbanization. There is a pressing need to empower the ULBs with cutting edge skills, domain knowledge and expertise and make continuous effort in the areas of urban development and governance reforms in terms of study & learning, implementation, action research, creation of data base, designing and piloting replicable models, conducting capacity building and handholding activities etc. by a group of able professionals and domain experts.

Introduction

Considering the Transformation happening in Urban Odisha, institutions has changed their working style at very fast pace, the structures and institutions created years ago and the personnel recruited and process followed to deliver services have remained the same albeit some minor tinkering here and there. It has severely affected the capacity of the ULBs to deliver services and implement projects. The situation in the small and medium towns is more demanding, considering the low levels of economic activity, revenue base, infrastructure, available personnel and service standards. In this context, concerted efforts have been made for capacity building of the personnel and elected representatives of the Urban Local Bodies of Odisha.

Towards creating an environment for accountable, transparent and efficient ULBs with improved capacity of the officials in the ULBs in decision making. There has to be a focus on improving the delivery mechanisms with more flexible structural set ups for creating multiple decision making centres (decentralization), making space for public, private and people (community) partnership for increasing choice of the citizens with more number of service providers and service delivery points thus bringing in a competitive environment, overcoming the competency gaps by way of skill up-gradation and creation of separate municipal cadres, balancing between public and private players,

improved governance and strengthened capacity to deliver services and implement projects. It also would include replacing redundant institutional setups with demand responsive automated structures, prevention of unjustified delay in process and undue intervention by public officials in the operation of private players.

To address the capacity constraints at various levels, a number of capacity building programmes were implemented through State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) directly and through external training agencies. These programmes have been designed to build capacity and equip the ULBs of Odisha with better governance, service delivery and prudent financial management system, so that they can face the complexities and challenges of urbanization in more efficient manner. The specific objective is to address key supply-side issues for strengthening urban governance and development in the state aimed at provision of standardized urban services, efficient urban governance and timely completion of projects.



Activities taken up under Capacity Building Programme

The following activities were undertaken at SUDA during the FY 2017-18:

Capacity Building Programmes

SUDA has organized various training cum exposure visit programme for different category of Urban Functionaries of Odisha during the FY- 2017-18 of his own and through its training partners / consultants.

- Induction Training Programme for the City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) Managers positioned at various ULBs under DAY-NULM in Odisha held in May 2017.
- Induction Training Programme for newly appointed OAS officers held in May 2017
- Orientation Training Programme for the Executive Officers, Community Organizers and MIS officers under NULM held in May 2017.
- Training of Trainers Programme on Self Help Group (SHG) Management held in July 2017
- Sensitization Workshop cum Training on Online Building Plan Approval System (OBPAS) for Development Authorities of Odisha held in August 2017
- Sensitization Workshop on Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) under DAY-NULM, Odisha.
- Induction Training Programme for the District PMU professionals placed at District Urban Development Agencies (DUDAs) held in December, 2018
- Orientation Training Programme for ULB functionaries & Tahsildars on smooth and effective implementation of Odisha's landmark initiative "Slum Land Settlement". Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act and Rules held in January and February 2018.

Providing capacity building support to DUDAs



To promote good governance, empowerment at the local level and improving efficiency and transparency in delivering various poverty alleviation interventions and infrastructure projects, District Urban Development Authorities (DUDAs) have been created in all 30 districts of the State.

With the objectives of strengthening the District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) in view of the requirement to monitor many central and state urban programmes being executed presently in various Urban local bodies (ULBs), the department also took steps for appointment of 20 Project Management Units through a fair and competitive approach. The DPMUs shall act as a Link between H&UD Department, SUDA, ULBS & Other State agencies working in the ULB areas for monitoring implementation of urban infrastructure schemes and projects. Other functions of the DPMUs are:

- Convergence and coordination of various Programmes/ Schemes/ Initiatives
- Capacity Building and training
- Guide and Support ULBs
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects being implemented by ULBS/PHEOs in ULB areas.

An orientation programme was also conducted on 21st & 22nd December 2017 to provide training and capacity building support for operationalisation of the PMUs. The professionals were trained

across various sectors of work such as urban governance, Aahaar, UNNATI, 4th SFC & 14th FC grants, Land Rights, e-Municipality, OUIDF, Sewerage & Septage, Social Media Usage, Revenue Enhancement etc.

Capacity Building under AMRUT for the FY 2017-18

The AMRUT Scheme mandates the State to train 30 functionaries from four departments i.e. Finance and Revenue, Engineering and Public Health,

Administration and Town Planning. Accordingly, the Capacity Building Plan has been prepared and approved by the MoUD, Govt. of India. As against the Plan for conducting 270 officials/non-officials, Training programmes involving 460 officials/ non officials has been completed.

Department has executed MoU with the empaneled training entity Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi on November 2017

Individual Capacity Building Programme under AMRUT

SN	Name of the Training Entity	SN	Name of the Programme	Date	Venue
1	CED, Kerala	1	Orientation-Administrative Department 17-18	06-08 Sep-2017	Bhubaneswar
		2	Orientation-Engineering and Public Health Department 2017-18	13-15 Sep-2017	Bhubaneswar
		3	Orientation-Finance and Revenue Department 2017-18	20-22 Sep-2017	Bhubaneswar
		4	Capsule I-Administrative Department 17-18	25-27 Oct-2017	Hyderabad
		5	Capsule I-Engineering and Public Health Department 2017-18	01-03 Nov 2017	Hyderabad
		6	Capsule I-Finance and Revenue Department 2017-18	08-10 Nov 2017	Hyderabad
		7	Capsule II-Administrative Department 17-18	25-26 Jan 2018	Jaipur
		8	Capsule II-Engineering and Public Health Department 2017-18	30 Jan-1 Feb 2018	Jaipur
		9	Capsule II-Finance and Revenue Department 2017-18	05-07 Feb 2018	Jaipur

		10	Exposure Visit of Officials- Administrative Department 2015-16 batch	08-10 Nov-2017	Thiruvananthapuram
		11	Exposure Visit of Officials- Administrative Department 2016-17 batch	25-27 Oct -2017	Thiruvananthapuram
		12	Exposure Visit of Officials- Engineering and Public Health Department 2015-16 batch	04-06 Oct-2017	Thiruvananthapuram
		13	Exposure Visit of Officials- Finance and Revenue Department 2015-16 batch	11-13 Oct-2017	Thiruvananthapuram
		14	Exposure Visit of Elected Representatives of AMRUT ULBs-Batch-I	14-16 Nov-2017	Hyderabad
		15	Exposure Visit of Elected Representatives of AMRUT ULBs-Batch-II	21-23 Nov-2017	Hyderabad
		16	Exposure Visit of Elected Representatives of AMRUT ULBs-Batch-III	28-30 Nov 2017	Hyderabad
		17	Exposure Visit of Elected Representatives of AMRUT ULBs-Batch-IV	05-07 Dec-2017	Hyderabad
2	AIILSG, Mumbai	18	Orientation- Administrative Department 17-18	11-13 Sep-2017	Bhubaneswar
		19	Orientation- Engineering and Public Health Department 2017-18	15-17 Sep-2017	Bhubaneswar
		20	Capsule I- Administrative Department 17-18	19-21 Feb-2018	Bhubaneswar
		21	Capsule I- Engineering and Public Health Department 2017-18	15-17 Dec-2017	Belgavi
		22	Capsule II- Administrative Department 17-18	07-09 Mar 2018	Bhubaneswar
		23	Capsule II- Engineering and Public Health Department 2017-18	16-18 Feb 2018	Pune

		24	Exposure Visit of Officials- Administrative Department 2015-16 batch	16-18 Nov 2017	Ahmedabad
		25	Exposure Visit of Officials- Engineering and Public Health Department 2015-16 batch	08-10 Nov-2017	Ahmedabad
3	IIHS, Bengaluru	26	Exposure Visit of Officials- Engineering and Public Health Department 2015-16 batch	04-06 Oct-2017	Chennai
4	CSE, Delhi	27	Engineering and Public Health- Orientation	12-14 Feb 2018	Delhi

State Level Workshops

A State Level Workshop for Interns under Internship Programme 2017 under AMRUT held on 12th July 2017.

10.E-Governance

E-Governance and ICT interface revolutionize the way governments function, ensuring speed and transparency in the functioning, thereby eliminating delay and malpractices. Successful implementation of e-Governance practices offer better delivery of services to citizens, improved interactions with service users and providers, citizen empowerment through access to information, better management, greater convenience, revenue growth, cost reductions etc.

Sector Profile

Rapid urbanisation along with modernization and access to information has led to rising citizen aspirations and demand for better, faster and efficient urban services delivery. The State government and urban local bodies (ULBs) are starting to recognize the role of technology in meeting the goals of urban service delivery both today and in the long term. In 2015, the state government made a resolution to earmark 2% of their annual plan budget towards e-governance.

Significant steps have been taken by H&UD to improve citizen service delivery, transparency, accountability and responsiveness of ULBs leveraging ICT enabled solutions such as e-Municipality, Online Building Plan Approval System, Common Application Portal, PlanPlus, ActionSoft, Budgeting Tool, SWIMS, e-Procurement etc. In order to enhance the coverage and quality of basic urban services and strengthen urban governance leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled interventions, a Technical Assistance Support Unit (TASU) has been conceived by H&UD and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP has been appointed as the Technical Assistance team to provide support over three years (2018-19 to 2020-21) to H&UD to achieve three core objectives of the department:

- (i) Efficient citizen services leveraging ICT
- (ii) Integrated ICT solutions for sustainability

(iii) Strengthened institutional capacity

TASU is expected to play the following key roles in order to achieve the above mentioned objectives:

- Implement a citizen-centric approach to re-design service delivery process
- Integrate ICT solutions for sustainability
- Leverage technological advancements to meet service delivery objectives
- Harness the power of social media for strengthening citizen collaboration
- Build institutional capacities and create citizen awareness

Project e-Municipality

A State Government initiative started in the year 2010; e-Municipality is currently being implemented in 112 ULBs covering 5 Municipal Corporations, 46 Municipalities and 61 Notified Area Councils (NACs). Being the prime e-Governance reform programme of the State Govt., it covers implementation of the following 12 modules, thus incorporating many of the reform actions suggested under AMRUT and recommendations of the 13th and 14th Central Finance Commission:

The modules are developed and hosted (www.ulbodisha.gov.in) at Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC).



- Stakeholders Interface System(Web Portal)
- Birth & Death Registration
- Accounts
- Audit
- Trade License Management
- Grievance Redressal
- Solid Waste Management
- Property Tax / Holding Tax Management
- Welfare Scheme Management
- Building Plan Scrutiny & Fees Collection
- Municipal Management Information System (MMIS)
- Water Connection Management System
- Utilization Certificate Management System

E-Municipality application has been integrated with Odisha Online i.e. www.odishaonline.gov.in to provide online ULB services to the Common citizen of Odisha. Citizen may come to Common Service Centre to avail the ULB services. Citizen can also access Odisha Online from home or from internet cafe to apply their Birth & Death certificate, can pay their ULB fees like Holding Tax, Trade License, and Water Tax fee.

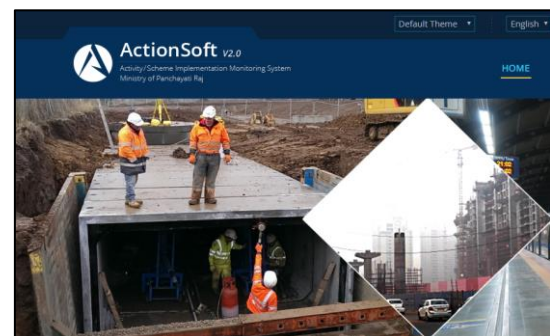
Project PlanPlus and ActionSoft

PlanPlus and ActionSoft softwares are developed by NIC for action plan

submission and monitoring of projects funded by 4th SFC and 14th CFC grants.

PlanPlus is a web-based software that strengthens participative decentralized planning and enables preparation of Action Plans for utilization of grants.

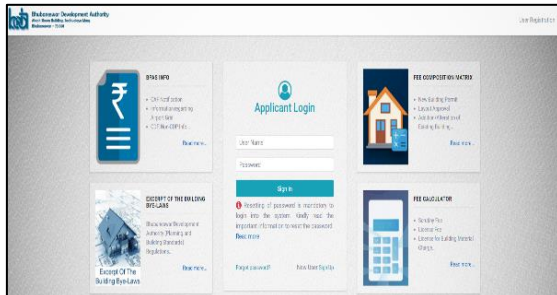
ActionSoft is a web-based software that aims to facilitate recording and monitoring of the physical and financial progress of works that are being undertaken as part of approved action plan by various urban local bodies (ULBs).



Common Application Portal for Building Plan Permissions

Common Application Form for online building plan approvals with interface for multiple agencies providing NOCs is developed as part of the notification of the Odisha Development Authorities (Common Application Form) Rules, 2016. The Online Building Plan Approval System

(OBPAS) has been made fully operational in Bhubaneswar and Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) has started issuing Building Plan Approval certificates through the online system. Currently, OBPAS is being rolled-out in rest of the eight Development Authorities.



Smart Water Information Management System (SWIMS)

Smart Water Information Management System (SWIMS) is a one-stop dashboard developed by H&UD for capturing relevant water data on water supply, physical infrastructure, revenue and other measures. The data entry for various water related parameters is being done for 110 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and 2 Census Towns on a daily basis and the information is displayed in the dashboard in an organized, visually appealing manner to provide at-a-glance views of key performance indicators relating to water supply. Report module generates various kinds of reports at the divisional, sub-divisional and ULB level capturing various parameters.



Tool for Monitoring Projects and Information Delivery (Mo-Pride)



Mo-Pride is a web based one-stop portal / repository developed to monitor and track all urban infrastructure projects including projects to be implemented by ULBs, PHEO & OWSSB under various centre and state level schemes like AMRUT, UNNATI, BASUDHA etc. The tool was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik on 3rd August, 2017.

The tool has four modules i.e. Data entry module, Target setting module, Dashboard module and Reporting module. The data is entered in a particular format by all 112 ULBs & other implementing agencies as and when the project moves from one stage to the other after due approvals. The tool helps in providing real time updates on the project status. The dashboard of the tool gives an overall snapshot of all the projects from start to finish with analytical reports and graphs. This system will remove inconsistency in the data maintained by the different stakeholders & will usher in transparency and accountability in implementing the urban infrastructure projects in the state.

11. Financial Statement FY 2017-18

Establishment, Operations and Maintenance Expenditure

#	Heads	Total Budget Allocation (Rs. In Lakh)	Total Expenditure (Up to Feb 2018) (Rs. In Lakh)
1	2015- Elections	67.00	6.13
2	2059-Public Works	6002.70	3660.59
3	2215- W/s & Sanitation	48509.94	28550.85
4	2216-Housing	6240.14	3632.52
5	2217-U.D.	1250.20	949.04
6	2230-Labour & Employment	38.32	6.12
7	2235-Social Security & Welfare	0.01	-
8	2251-Sectt.Social Services	2517.34	1166.59
9	3054-Roads & Bridges	3273.19	2184.41
	Total	67898.84	40156.25

Program Expenditure

#	Name of the Section	Total Budget Allocation (Rs. In Lakh)	Total Expenditure (Upto Feb. 2018) (Rs. In Lakh)
State and Central Sector Schemes			
1	2215- W/s & Sanitation	30872.98	19878.92
2	2216-Housing	-	-
3	2217-U.D.	160695.86	108487.06
4	3054-Roads & Bridges	150.06	150.00
5	4215-Capital Outlay on Water Supply & Sanitation	88804.97	65762.65
6	4217-Capital Outlay on Urban Development	13000.00	12473.50
	Total	293523.87	206752.13

Transfer from State

#	Heads	Total Budget Allocation (Rs. In Lakh)	Total Expenditure (Upto Feb.2018) (Rs. In Lakh)
1	3604 - State Finance Commission Transfer to Local Bodies	111710.02	78097.55
2	2217 - Union Finance Commission Transfer to Local Bodies	43081.00	25884.04
	Total	154791.02	103981.59

12.Key Officials of H&UD Department

SHRI NIRANJAN PUJARI Hon'ble Minister	
SHRI G. MATHIVATHANAN, IAS Commissioner-cum-Secretary	
Shri Prem Kumar Jha, IFS Mission Director, AMRUT-cum-Special Secretary	Shri Surendra Prasad Das, OAS Special Secretary
Shri Sangramjit Nayak, IAS Director Municipal Administration (DMA) & ex-officio Additional Secretary & Mission Director, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)	Shri Suresh Chandra Dalai, IAS Mission Director, OUHM-cum Additional Secretary
Shri Madan Mohan Biswal Chief Engineer-cum- Ex-officio Additional Secretary	Shri Barun Kumar Palit, OFS F.A.-cum-Additional Secretary
Shri Sibho Narayan Sahoo, OAS Joint Secretary	Shri Anil Kumar Pattnaik, OAS Joint Secretary
Shri Durga Prasad Mahapatra, OAS Joint Secretary	Shri Susanta Kumar Mishra, OAS Joint Mission Director, OUHM-cum-Joint Secretary
Shri Narayan Chandra Beura Deputy Secretary	Shri Chittaranjan Pradhan Deputy Secretary
Shri Lingaraj Prasad Pattnaik OSD Town Planning	Shri Prasanna Ku. Sahoo, OFS A.F.A -cum-Under Secretary
Shri Prasanta Kumar Sethi Under Secretary	Shri Belalsen Behera Under Secretary
Shri Dinabandhu Panda Under Secretary	Shri Sishu Kujur Under Secretary
BHUBANESWAR DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY Dr. Krishan Kumar, IAS Vice-Chairman Shri Sitansu Kumar Rout, OAS Secretary	ODISHA STATE HOUSING BOARD Shri Bhupinder Singh Chairman, OSHB Shri Rajendra Kumar Naik Housing Commissioner-cum-Secretary
CUTTACK DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY Shri Sarat Chandra Nayak, IAS Vice-Chairman Shri Gunanidhi Parida, OFS Secretary	DIRECTORATE OF TOWN PLANNING Shri Subhendra Mishra Director
PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ORGANIZATION Shri S. Laxmipati Engineer-in-Chief Shri Dilip Pradhan Chief Engineer	ODISHA WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD Shri M. R. Das Member Secretary
BHUBANESWAR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION Shri Anant Narayan Jena Mayor Dr. Krishan Kumar, IAS Municipal Commissioner	CUTTACK MUNICIPAL CORPORATION Smt. Meenakshi Behera Mayor Shri Bikash Chandra Mohapatra, OAS Municipal Commissioner

BERHAMPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION Shri Chakravarti Singh Rathore, IAS Municipal Commissioner	SAMBALPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION Shri Samarth Verma, IAS Administrator Shri Bimalendu Ray, OAS Municipal Commissioner
ROURKELA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION Shri D. V Swamy, IAS Administrator Smt Rashmita Panda, IAS Municipal Commissioner	STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY Shri Surendra Prasad Das, OAS Project Director-cum-Secretary & Mission Director, SUDA Shri Sarada Prasad Panda, OAS Addl. Director
ODISHA RURAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION Shri D. Viswanath Chairman Shri Prem Kumar Jha, IFS Managing Director	VALUATION ORGANISATION Shri Sarada Prasad Panda, OAS Valuation Officer



MoU signed with Tata Trust for implementation of Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act



Orientation Workshop for DUDA PMU professionals



State level review of OUHM AWAAS



Berhampur felicitated with Swachhata Excellence Award, 2018



Workshop on Implementation of Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2017



Review of Revenue Enhancement for ULBs by the Chief Secretary



Housing and Urban Development Department
Government of Odisha