



ACTIVITY REPORT

2024-25

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA





State level Celebration of "Local Self Government Day" in the august presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, Shri Mohan Charan Majhi



Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, Shri Mohan Charan Majhi Inaugurated the Ekamra Utsav



Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi interacted with the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) beneficiaries at Gadakana, Bhubaneswar.



Review meeting on various programmes of the Housing and Urban Development Department at Lok Seba Bhavan by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, Shri Mohan Charan Majhi



Bhubaneswar adjudged as the 'City with the Best Public Transport system' in the country at 17th Urban Mobility India (UMI) Conference and Expo, 2024.



Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha Shri Mohan Charan Majhi launched the 'Odisha Yatri' app on National Road Safety Awareness Campaign.



This Republic Day 2025, unveiled the vision of a prosperous future from heritage to development through Urban Mobility for Viksit Odisha.



Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha Shri Mohan Charan Majhi Flagged off hop-on-hop off bus service under Capital Region Urban Transport.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	
2. ORGANOGRAM	Page 1 - 3
3. CHAPTER – I: URBAN WATER SUPPLY	Page 4 - 7
i. 24 X 7 Water Supply	
ii. BASUDHA	
iii. AMRUT 2.0	
4. CHAPTER – II: URBAN SANITATION	Page 8 - 14
i. Swachh Bharat Mission	
ii. Used Water Management	
iii. FSSM	
iv. GARIMA	
5. CHAPTER – III: URBAN DEVELOPMENT	Page 15 - 18
i. UNNATI	
ii. Water Body Rejuvenation	
iii. OUIDF	
iv. Smart Led Street Light	
v. NULM	
vi. MUKTA	
vii. JAGA MISSION	
6. CHAPTER – IV: URBAN TRANSPORTATION	Page 19 - 21
i. CRUT	
ii. Bhubaneswar Metro Rail Transport	
7. CHAPTER – V: URBAN PLANNING	Page 22 - 23
i. Rural Urban Transition Policy	
ii. Promoting Ease of Living	
8. CHAPTER – VI: URBAN HOUSING	Page 24 - 25
i. Odisha Urban Housing Mission	
ii. PMAY	
9. CHAPTER – VII: BUDGET	Page 27 - 29
10. CHAPTER – VIII: SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT	Page 30

INTRODUCTION

The Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha, is at the forefront of fostering inclusive growth and sustainable urban development. As the nodal agency driving progress across 115 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the state, the Department is committed to building vibrant, equitable, and sustainable cities that serve every citizen.

Through a comprehensive and people-first approach, the Department ensures the efficient delivery of essential civic services, including affordable housing, safe drinking water, sanitation, solid waste management, storm water drainage, sewerage systems, well-maintained roads, and reliable public transport. Beyond infrastructure, It actively promotes economic growth by creating livelihood opportunities, empowering urban communities, and integrating them into Odisha's development journey.

With a strong focus on innovation and partnership, the Department emphasizes community-driven models, enabling the less privileged to take an active role in urban progress. This collaborative approach ensures that every citizen contributes to, and benefits from, the evolving urban economy in a sustainable manner.

To streamline its efforts, the Department operates through over 25 specialized sections and three integrated Directorates: the Directorate of Municipal Administration, the Directorate of Town Planning, and the Directorate of Housing, also known as the Odisha Urban Housing Mission (OUHM). Supporting this ecosystem are key parastatal organizations, including the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Odisha State Housing Board (OSHB), Public Health Engineering Organization (PHEO), Water Corporation (WATCO), and the Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF), Odisha Water Supply and Sewerage Board (OWSSB), Odisha Urban Academy (OUA), among others.

Odisha's urban fabric is represented by 115 ULBs, comprising 5 Municipal Corporations, 48 Municipalities, and 62 Notified Area Councils. Together, these bodies deliver comprehensive urban amenities and uphold the quality of life for the people of urban Odisha.

Guided by its vision of inclusive, equitable, and sustainable urban growth, the Housing & Urban Development Department remains steadfast in transforming cities into engines of opportunity and progress.

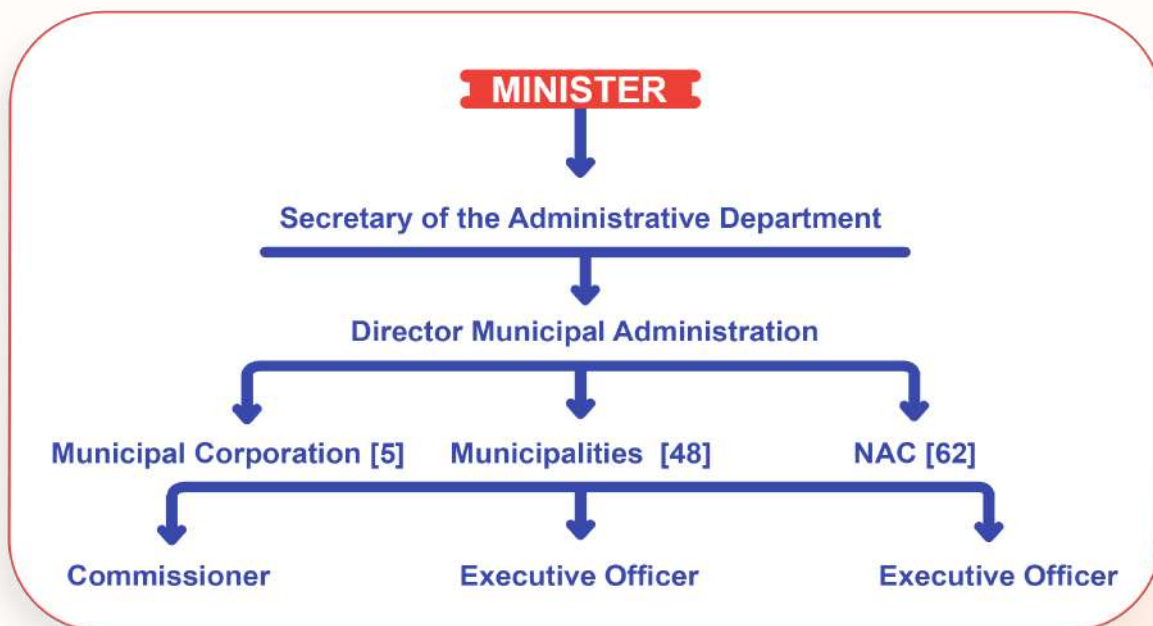
ORGANOGRAM

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND OVERVIEW OF THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

H & UD Department



Directorate of Municipal Administration



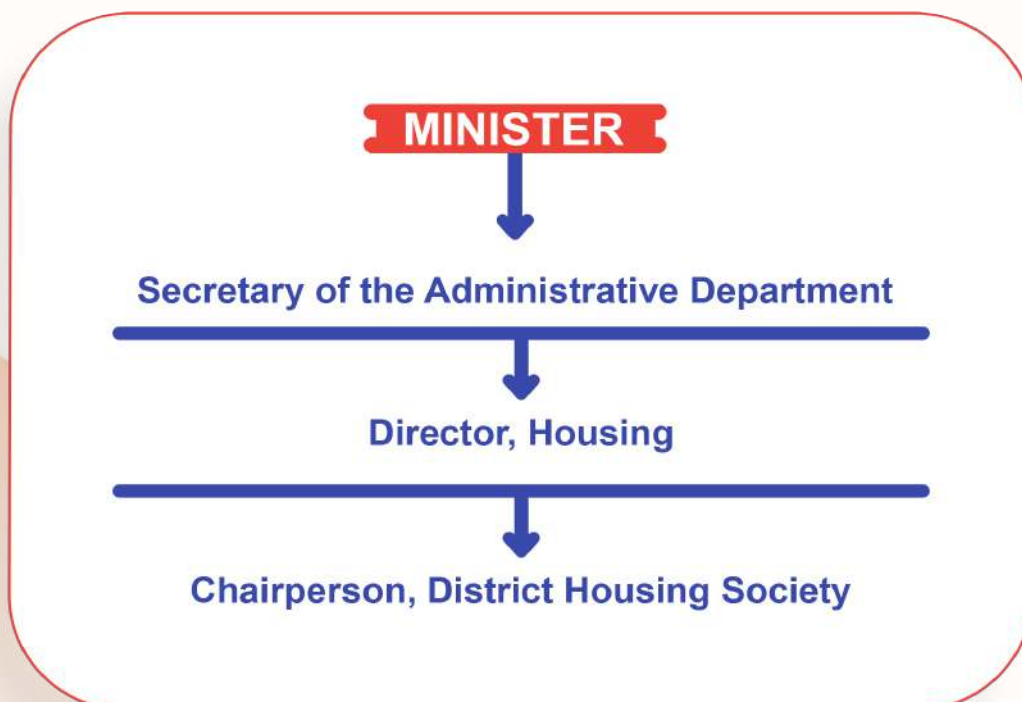
Director Town Planning



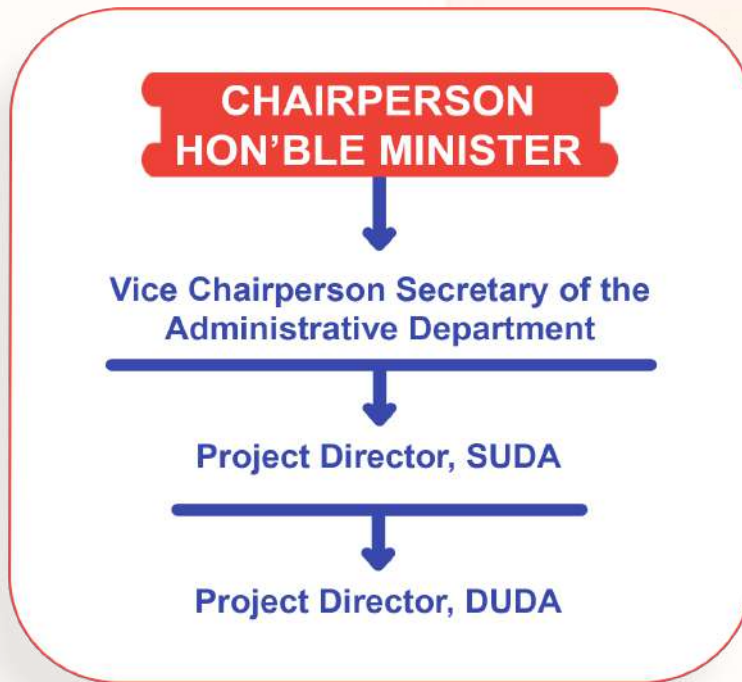
PHEO and WATCO



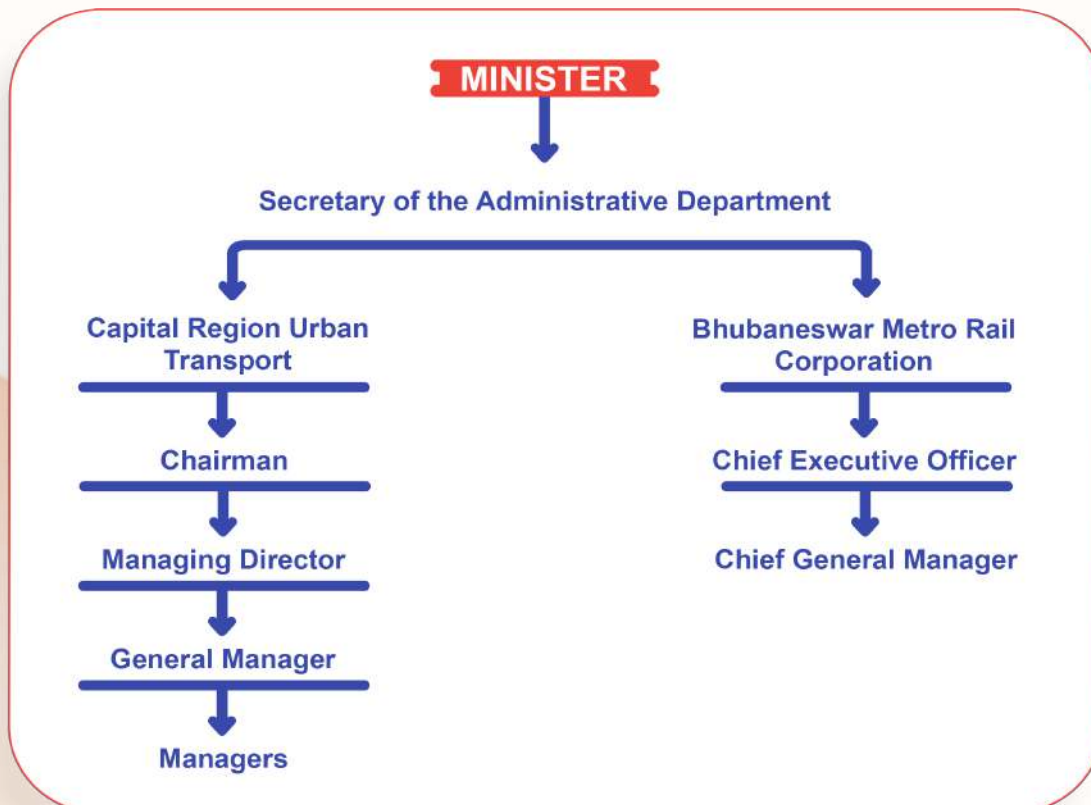
Odisha Urban Housing Mission (OUHM)



State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)



CRUT & BMRC Limited



CHAPTER – I: URBAN WATER SUPPLY

The Government of Odisha is dedicated towards providing clean, reliable, and safe drinking water to the entire urban population, which amounts to approximately 70 lakh residents. This ambitious goal is being pursued through a comprehensive strategy that involves increased investments, programs convergence, institutional reforms, smart water management, and community partnerships.

Significant financial investments have been made to improve water infrastructure and distribution networks across



24x7 Drink from Tap – Ensuring round-the-clock safe drinking water supply through regular maintenance.

urban areas. These investments are crucial towards expanding access and ensuring a stable water supply for all urban households. Additionally, the government is leveraging the convergence of multiple schemes, such as BASUDHA, AM-RUT 2.0, and the 24×7 Water Supply Program, to maximize efficiency and deliver widespread benefits. By integrating these programs, the state is able to streamline its efforts and achieve faster, more comprehensive results.



Elevated Storage Reservoir – Strengthening water supply infrastructure for uninterrupted service.

Institutional reforms have also played a key role in advancing water governance. Policy changes and capacity-building initiatives has been implemented to strengthen the management of water systems, ensuring that they become resilient and responsive to the needs of urban populations. At the same time, the state has embraced smart water management technologies. Real-time water monitoring systems have been introduced to reduce non-revenue water (NRW) and improve operational efficiency, allowing for better allocation of resources and minimizing losses in the system.

Moreover, community partnerships have been a cornerstone under this effort. The active involvement of local communities in managing and distributing water has ensured that water access is both equitable and sustainable. These partnerships foster a sense of ownership and responsibility among residents, helping to maintain long-term water security.

In the fiscal year 2024-25, a total of 112 urban water supply projects were completed. These projects, spanning various towns, are part of the government's ongoing commitment to provide uninterrupted and safe drinking water to the entire urban population.



On Swachh Bharat Diwas, the Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation for 1 urban water supply project (estimated cost: Rs. 81.40 crore), benefiting 82,000 people under AMRUT 2.0 in Bhawanipatna and inaugurated 30 urban water supply projects (cost: Rs. 217 crore) across 2 ULBs, benefiting 3 lakh people.

On Local Self Government Day, The Honourable Chief Minister laid the foundation for 43 urban water supply projects (16 projects under BASHUDHA & 27 Projects under AMRUT 2.0) with an estimated cost of Rs. 743 crore, benefiting 15.7 lakh people across 27 ULBs and 33 urban water supply projects (15 projects under BASUDHA & 18 Projects under AMRUT 2.0) with an estimated cost of Rs. 261 crore, benefiting 3.5 lakh people across 16 ULBs.

24X7 WATER SUPPLY :

The 24x7 Water Supply Program is a transformative initiative aimed at providing continuous, treated water directly to every household tap across the state. The program prioritizes safe drinking water, adhering to all prescribed quality standards, and establishing resilient infrastructure that is resource- efficient and sustainable for both urban and peri-urban areas.

During the current fiscal year 2024-25, significant progress has been achieved. Out of total of 115 ULBs, 114 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have attained 100% universal water coverage, and 11 ULBs now feature fully functional 'Drink From Tap' facilities. Continuous water supply projects have been successfully implemented in key urban centers, including Puri, Nimapara, Berhampur, Gopalpur, Rajgangpur, Biramitrapur, Rairangpur, Champua, Hinjilicut, Sundergarh, and Anandapur.

Additionally, ongoing work in 13 ULBs is progressing steadily, with 308 out of 388 District Metered Areas (DMAs) completed and commissioned across 24 ULBs. DMAs play a crucial role in ensuring equitable water distribution, reducing losses, and enhancing overall water management, reinforcing the state's commitment to a sustainable and efficient water supply system.

BASUDHA:



Jalasathi Outreach – Door-to-door visits by Jalasathis to ensure equitable water distribution.



The schemes aims at Universal coverage of Water supply to all ULBs of the State including slums stylized as “Water for all” under “BASUDHA. This program was launched on 20th November 2017, is a state-level flagship initiative aimed at providing universal coverage of safe drinking water to all ULBs, including the slums.

The program highlights critical challenges such as (a) Equitable Distribution: Ensuring all households, including marginalized areas, receive sufficient water. (b) Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Reduction: Improving efficiency by minimizing water loss through leakages and unauthorized connections. (c) Water Quality Monitoring: Regular assessment to ensure safe water supply. (d) Sustainable Revenue Generation: Financial models ensuring continuous infrastructure maintenance.

Total 154 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 511.48 Crore have been taken up under BASUDHA for 2024-25. The focus is on last-mile connectivity i.e. reaching newly developed and rehabilitated areas, Integrating with housing initiatives to ensure water supply to urban slums. Out of the 154 projects, 70 projects have been completed and the remaining are in different stages of implementation. The program also highlights completion of 70 projects within a single financial year underscores the program's effectiveness in enhancing urban infrastructure, with a particular focus on hotspot management and improving water accessibility in various ULBs across the state.

AMRUT 2.0 :

ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION



Expanding Water Infrastructure – Enhancing urban water supply networks for improved service.

The AMRUT 2.0 scheme was launched on 1st October 2021 by the Government of India (GoI). This initiative aimed at improving urban water infrastructure, sewerage systems, and rejuvenation of water bodies in Odisha, which includes a comprehensive approach covering the projects from source augmentation to household connections, restoration and sustainable management of urban water bodies and fostering community involvement and innovation.

STATUS AND PROGRESS OF PROJECTS -

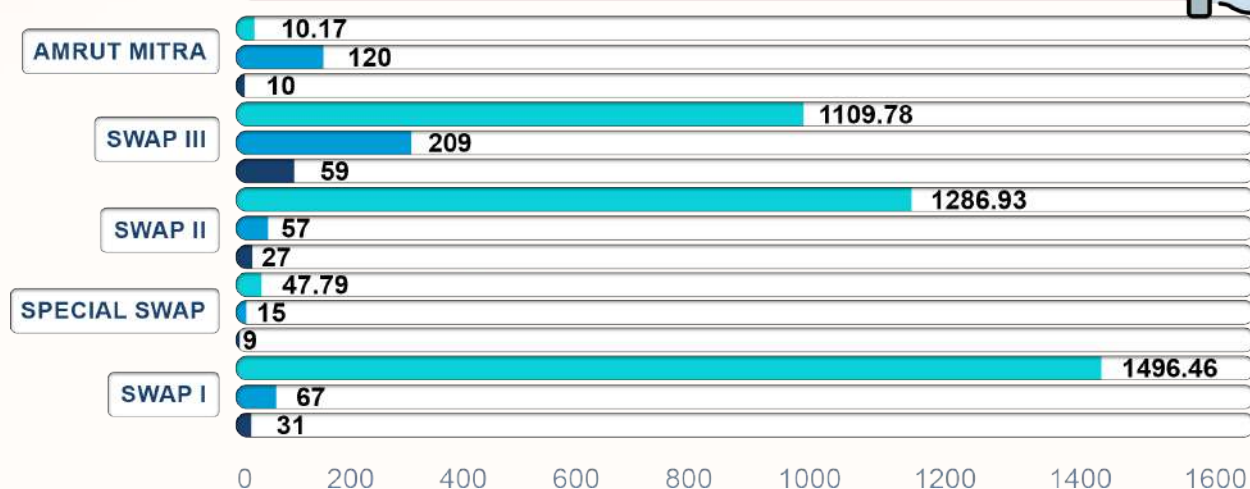
-  A total of 468 projects such as 209 Water Supply Projects, 137 Waterbody Rejuvenation Projects, 120 AMRUT MITRA Projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 3951.11 crore have been undertaken across 85 ULBs.
-  86 projects have been completed (including 59 water supply and 27 waterbody rejuvenation projects).
-  229 projects are under various stages of implementation and remaining 153 projects are in tendering and DPR stages.



#	SWAP Tranche	No. of ULBs	Total Projects	Project Cost (In Cr)
1	SWAP I	31	67	1496.46
2	SPECIAL SWAP	9	15	47.79
3	SWAP II	27	57	1286.93
4	SWAP III	59	209	1109.78
5	AMRUT MITRA	10	120	10.17
Total		85 ULBs (excluding repeated ULBs)	468	3951.11



STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS



Strengthening Water Supply Systems – Upgrading infrastructure to ensure sustainable water management.



CHAPTER – II: URBAN SANITATION



Sanitation & Waste Management FSSM in Action – Core sanitation workers managing faecal sludge & septage efficiently.

The overall objective of urban sanitation programme is to make all Urban Odisha 'Garbage Free' to enhance the liveability of the cities, and to improve the quality of life through:

- a) End to end Management of waste
- b) Adoption of 3R (Recycle, Reduce, Reuse) approach
- c) Upgrade Community Partners to Micro Entrepreneur

It also aims to ensure decentralization of Recycling and Solid Waste Processing capacities of the state through a diversified 'Waste to Wealth' approach in alignment with the global need for reducing waste.

The H&UD Department's efforts in sanitation and cleanliness have yielded impressive results, with our national ranking on the Swachh Survekshan survey improving significantly from 17th place in 2019 to 9th place in 2022, and reaching an exceptional 4th place in 2023. This achievement highlights our ongoing commitment for enhancing sanitation practices and infrastructure.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (SBM) :

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) was launched with a vision to ensure hygiene, effective waste management, and sanitation across the country as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. In a bid to sustain the achievements of the first phase of SBM, the second phase, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0, was introduced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 1st October, 2021. This aims on building a sustainable framework for urban sanitation, scientific solid and liquid waste management, and ensuring behavior change through education and capacity building. The mission encompasses a holistic approach that includes the construction of toilets, scientific waste management, behavioral changes, and building capacities of stakeholders in the sanitation sector.

During the fiscal year 2024-25, the Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha, made significant strides in implementing the SBM(U) 2.0 framework. A decentralized approach to Solid Waste Management (SWM) was adopted through the establishment of Wealth Centers, which house Micro Composting Centers (MCCs) and Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs). These facilities play a pivotal role in processing both wet and dry waste, contributing greatly to the state's overall SWM value chain.



SANITATION

Cummulative Acheivement of Standalone Urinals

480

No. of Blocks

199

Individual Household Toilets(IHHL)

165299

Cummulative Acheivement of Community & Public Toilets

11085

No. of Blocks

2157



Women in Sanitation – Self-Help Groups leading cesspool maintenance efforts.

overall SWM value chain. In the current year, construction of 5,563 Individual Household Latrines (IHLs) was completed, bringing the cumulative total to 165,299. Additionally, 206 blocks (395 seats) of Community and Public Toilets and 45 blocks (99 seats) of standalone urinals were built, increasing the total count to 2,157 toilet blocks (11,085 seats) and 199 urinal blocks (480 seats) respectively. These developments have been crucial in enhancing sanitation infrastructure across Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the state.

Among 115 ULBs in the state, one ULB was awarded Water Plus certification, 33 were certified ODF++, 18 were certified ODF+, and the remaining 62 attained ODF status. The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and Chikiti NAC were particularly recognized as 3-Star Garbage-Free Cities, while 14 other ULBs earned 1-Star ratings in the Garbage-Free City (GFC) Star Rating initiative.

In terms of waste management infrastructure, Odisha expanded its network by establishing 04 new Micro Composting Centres (MCCs) and 02 Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), bringing the total to 262 MCCs and 222 MRFs across the state. The government also introduced 956 battery-operated vehicles and 957 light commercial vehicles to enhance waste collection operations in ULBs. Notably, the state made significant headway in tackling legacy waste, with 45.25% of the identified 41.47 lakh metric tons undergoing bio-remediation.



The enforcement of restrictions on single-use plastics continued to be a priority, with enforcement actions resulting in fines amounting to Rs. 45 Lakhs and the seizure of 38.41 metric tons of plastic waste. Odisha also advanced the principles of a circular economy by generating revenue through the sale of compost. The sale of 2.98 metric tons of "Mo Khata" compost brought in Rs. 90.75 Lakhs, while Rs. 91.19 Lakhs was collected from sanitation user fees.

Inclusivity remained a central tenet of the state's efforts, with 6,035 women and transgender individuals from 2,866 Mission Shakti Groups playing a vital role as community partners in the sanitation value chain. Their participation reflects the government's commitment to ensuring equitable and inclusive sanitation practices.



Material Recovery at Wealth Centers – SHG members engaged in waste segregation for sustainability.

Odisha's efforts were acknowledged on a national level, with the state securing 4th position in the Swachh Survekshan 2023 rankings. Bhubaneswar was awarded the title of Cleanest City within Odisha, and Chikiti NAC received the Clean City in East Zone award in the category of cities with a population under 15,000. Additionally, all 115 ULBs achieved ODF certification, with Bhubaneswar earning the prestigious Water Plus certification. Moreover, 16 ULBs attained GFC Star Ratings, further reinforcing the state's commitment to cleanliness and sanitation.

Odisha's remarkable performance in the Clean Toilet Challenge 2023 led to the state securing the second position, surpassing other large states such as Uttarakhand, Telangana, and Maharashtra. This achievement further underscores Odisha's leadership in urban sanitation under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) framework.

USED WATER MANAGEMENT :

The aim of Used Water Management is complete scientific treatment of Grey water in urban areas by prohibiting discharge of untreated used water to surface & ground water sources through implementation of low cost and nature based solutions facilitated through community partnership. So, the Grey water management remains a top priority, with the government targeting 110 ULBs for survey and data analysis to facilitate the construction of outfall structures. Till date surveys had been completed in 98 ULBs. Land identification for outfall structures has been successful, with 59 ULBs identifying suitable locations. Construction has begun in five key ULBs - Angul, Hinjilicut, Keonjhar, Chhatarpur, and Nayagarh—marking a crucial step forward in used water management.

The government is focusing on expanding construction to cover more ULBs. By the mid of 2025, the government aims to bring 40 ULBs into the grey water management infrastructure plan. This initiative is essential for ensuring that wastewater is managed in a way that reduces environmental impact while providing communities with the infrastructure necessary for sustainable urban development.





Empowering Women in Waste Management – SHGs ensuring effective waste recovery at MRFs.

A total of 213 Swachha Sathis and Swachha Supervisors (Plant Managers) have been tasked with conducting household surveys as part of ongoing sanitation efforts. Following the successful completion of pilot projects in Jatni and Dhenkanal, the grey water management initiative has been expanded to cover 11 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), including the two pilot cities. In these 11 ULBs, 49.9 million liters per day (MLD) of grey water is generated, of which 6.41 MLD is being effectively managed through existing grey water management (GWM) structures. Additionally, 61 ULBs have identified 174 potential sites for outfall-level intervention, with 49 sites across 28 ULBs deemed feasible for implementation. Land sketch maps have been submitted by 30 ULBs for 41 sites, further advancing the planning and execution of grey water management solutions across the state.

FAECAL SLUDGE & SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT (FSSM) :

The Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) initiative, spearheaded by the Government of Odisha, aims to establish a decentralized, community-driven approach for the safe treatment and disposal of faecal sludge. It is crucial for preventing water contamination and ensuring the sustainable management of blackwater across all 115 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the state. A comprehensive framework has been adopted, which includes the establishment of 120 Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) with a combined treatment capacity of 2,087 KLD. These plants are now operational, playing a pivotal role in enhancing faecal sludge management. Another core aspect of this initiative is the development of liquid waste management systems that promote the reuse of treated blackwater and bio-solids after safe treatment. Additionally, the program emphasizes the adoption of innovative technologies and processes that not only ensure environmental sustainability but also foster local livelihood opportunities by optimizing the use of local resources.



FSSM

Upgraded with Internal Infrastructure (FSTPs in Progress)

76

Total Treatment Capacity of FSTPs (in KLD)

2087

No. of ULB's Covered

115

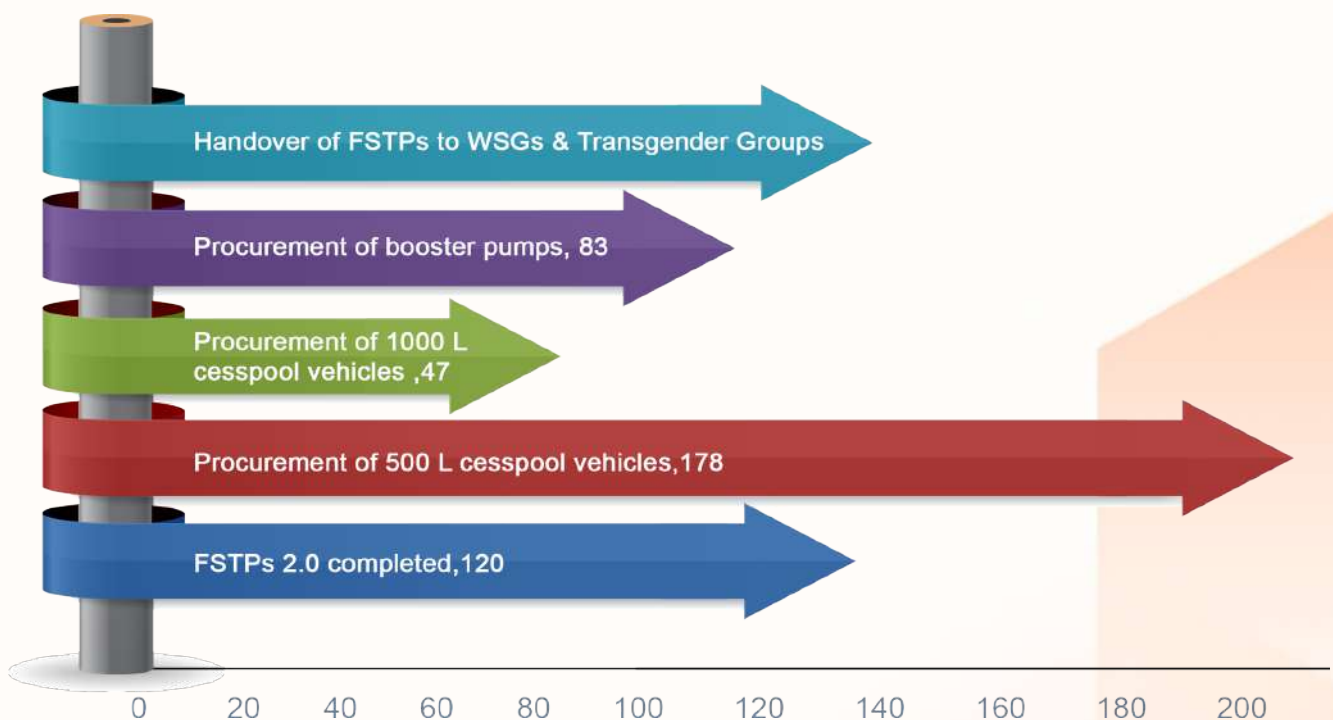
Total No. of FSTPs

120

Under the FSTP 2.0 initiative, significant infrastructure upgrades are being implemented to bolster FSSM capabilities. This includes the expansion of administrative buildings, the establishment of knowledge centers and meeting rooms, and the addition of lounge facilities with attached washrooms and toilets. These upgrades have been fully completed in 3 FSTPs, are nearing completion in 20 FSTPs, and are currently underway in 53 FSTPs, reflecting the steady progress in building robust FSSM infrastructure across Odisha.

Community engagement in FSSM management has also been a priority, particularly the handover of FSTPs to Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) and Transgender Groups. Out of the 120 FSTPs, 116 are now managed by these groups, promoting social inclusion and empowering marginalized communities. The remaining FSTPs in Umerkote, Dhenkanal-II, and Remuna are in the final stages of contract negotiation and on-site training. This initiative not only enhances operational efficiency but also fosters a sense of local ownership in sanitation management.

FSSM STATUS IN ULBS



GARIMA :

The Garima Scheme is a comprehensive initiative aimed at ensuring the safety, dignity, and socio- economic upliftment of Core Sanitation Workers (CSWs), who are exposed to hazardous faecal waste due to the nature of their work. Implemented across all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the state, the scheme provides a robust framework for regulating core sanitation services while extending service- level benefits, social security, and financial assistance to CSWs and their families.

ENUMERATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF CORE SANITATION WORKERS -

During Phase 1, a total of 8,824 CSWs were identified across 109 ULBs in Odisha through surveys and validation while in Phase 2, initiated in February 2024, aims to include new workers in designated job roles, with 840 CSWs identified so far. Of these, 260 have been validated, while the rest are under review. Additionally, refresher training for 300 Swachh Saathis was conducted to enhance their proficiency in the Beneficiary Management System (BMS) application and understanding of updated processes for accurate enumeration in Phase 2.



Septic Tank Cleaning – Core sanitation workers ensuring hygienic sanitation services.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND SKILL UPGRADATION -

Extensive training programs have been conducted for CSWs engaged in cleaning sewer lines and septic tanks. Approximately 841 CSWs have been certified as Sewer Entry Professionals (SEPs). The training covers essential sanitation-related topics, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), standard operating procedures for sewer and septic tank maintenance, confined space entry protocols, emergency rescue, and practical application of safety devices. These sessions also include assessments, demonstrations, and team exercises to enhance skills and understanding.



PERIODIC HEALTH CHECK-UPS -

To monitor the overall health and safety of sanitation workers, two rounds of health camps have been conducted across 115 ULBs in a decentralized manner. Approximately 5,100 CSWs attended these health camps. If any worker is diagnosed with or suspected of having a major health issue, they are referred to local government hospitals for follow-up treatment.

COMPENSATION FOR CSWS -

The scheme has significantly increased compensation for CSWs in case of accidents related to sewer or septic tank work. The revised compensation structure includes:

1. Death compensation: ₹30 lakh
2. Disablement compensation:
 - a. Permanent total disablement: ₹20 lakh
 - b. Permanent partial disablement: ₹15 lakh
 - c. Temporary disablement: ₹10 lakh

These provisions were formalized through Gazette Notification No. 1088 dated 8th May 2024. To ensure the availability of quality PPEs for all ULBs, a centralized procurement mechanism has been established. The state is in the process of selecting new vendors through tendering process.



Hygiene & Safety First – Dedicated sanitation workers managing septic waste disposal.

Applications are currently being evaluated, and vendors meeting the required criteria will be empaneled to supply PPEs across the state. To enhance safety and efficiency in cleaning sewer lines and septic tanks, 44 ULBs have procured several mechanical cleaning equipment.

These machines are equipped with advanced technologies to minimize human intervention in hazardous tasks. Additionally, 939 safety devices have been procured to ensure worker safety during operations.

Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSUs) have been established to provide a professional, well-trained, and appropriately equipped workforce for sewer and septic tank maintenance at each ULB. Each ERSU is managed by a Responsible Sanitation Authority (RSA).





Urban Development & Public Spaces Transforming Open Spaces – Revitalizing urban areas for a greener Bhubaneswar.

UNNATI :

This is a transformative urban development initiative aimed at ensuring the seamless integration of various government schemes and programs across the urban areas of Odisha. By addressing infrastructure gaps and funding constraints, the initiative seeks to enhance the quality of life for all citizens in a sustainable and inclusive manner. A key focus of UNNATI is the modernization of urban infrastructure, including the installation of energy-efficient LED street lighting for 100% coverage and the upgradation of earthen roads to durable bituminous, cement concrete, or paver block roads with proper drainage systems. Additionally, the initiative emphasizes the revitalization of public spaces by constructing and renovating water bodies, vending zones, parks, community centers, Kalyan Mandaps, town halls, and crematoriums. Multipurpose halls are also being developed, with allocations based on the size of urban local bodies to cater to community needs.

Furthermore, UNNATI aims to foster economic growth by creating well-structured and accessible vending zones, supporting small businesses and street vendors. The initiative also prioritizes environmental sustainability through green urban planning, ensuring the preservation and development of parks and open spaces that promote recreation and well-being of citizens. Investments in social infrastructure such as town halls and community centers help strengthen community engagement by providing spaces for cultural, educational, and civic activities. Additionally, the development of modern crematoriums and burial grounds ensures dignified last rites facilities for all.

The initiative also underscores the importance of inclusive growth, ensuring that urban development benefits people from all economic and social backgrounds. Special attention is given to providing barrier-free access to public spaces for senior citizens and persons with disabilities, making cities truly accessible to all. With a vision of creating self-sufficient, vibrant, and well-planned urban centers, UNNATI is a step towards making Odisha's cities smarter, more sustainable, and better equipped for the future.

Total 366 number of MPH (Multi-Purpose Hall) have been taken up across all ULBs, out of which 255 MPH projects are on-going. Towards this project Government has allocated Rs. 945.15 cr. for successful and speedy completion of the project.



WATER BODY REJUVENATION -

The main objective of the scheme is to ensure eco- logical rejuvenation of all waterbodies in Urban Odisha through community partnership to improve water security and biodiversity; and to create eco- logically resilient public open spaces. It is implemented through Mission Shakti Groups for community ownership to ensure long term upkeep of the waterbodies. Surveys of 800 Waterbodies for rejuvenation were made out of which 365 projects have commenced and 9 projects are completed.

Capacity building of more than 1200 officials and public representatives of 115 ULBs were undertaken under this program have commenced and 9 projects are completed. Capacity building of more than 1200 officials and public representatives of 115 ULBs were undertaken under this program.



BEFORE

Waterbody Rejuvenation – Restoring and preserving Bhubaneswar's water ecosystems.



AFTER

ODISHA URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (OUIDF) -

The Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF), established in 2013 under the Housing and Urban Development (H&UD) Department, Government of Odisha, serves as a key institution for financing urban infrastructure projects across the state. Operating as a wholly-owned trust, OUIDF offers both financial and technical assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), statutory boards, public sector undertakings (PSUs), and private investors. The fund facilitates non-guaranteed debt financing, aiming for financial self-sustainability while fostering sustainable urban development.

As Odisha experiences sustained economic growth, the state faces increasing urbanization, which demands enhanced urban services and infrastructure. The Odisha Government, leveraging its improved fiscal health, has demonstrated a strong commitment to urban development through increased budgetary allocations and reforms. However, challenges such as weak municipal finances, limited access to debt financing, and insufficient operational capacity at the local level have historically hindered progress. OUIDF is positioned to address these challenges by developing a robust framework for urban financing and capacity building.

OUIDF's strategic objective is to align with the state's vision for sustainable urban growth/transformations. The fund focuses on mobilizing domestic and international resources, including private capital, to finance urban infrastructure projects. It aims to improve ULBs' financial capacity by enhancing their access to capital markets and facilitating well-structured, financially viable projects. Additionally, the fund promotes long-term sustainability by providing technical support through partnerships, notably with KfW (Germany's Development Bank), and aligning projects with community needs and external investment potential.

Till date OUIDF has secured significant financial support through, credit from KfW, amounting to C105 million (approximately Rs 900 crore). Under the 1st line of credit, Rs 500.76 crore has been disbursed, and under the 2nd line of credit, Rs 271.07 crore has been allocated, funding a total of 44 projects with a cumulative project cost of Rs 2,188.44 crore. Additionally, OUIDF has provided Rs.111.24 crore from its own funds for projects such as affordable housing for economically weaker sections, energy-efficient street lighting, and water body restoration.



SMART LED STREET LIGHT -

The objective of the project is to increase public safety and convenience along with saving of energy with reduced power costs by building Greenfield LED streetlights and retrofitting existing LED streetlights. The public street lighting projects have been made operational in 115 ULBs. Each City has its own Centralised Control & Monitoring System (CCMS) for remote operation and monitoring of street lighting points.

Brownfield projects involve upgrading or retrofitting existing street lighting infrastructure. These proposed projects aim to replace outdated or inefficient lighting systems with more energy-efficient and reliable solutions, such as LED streetlights. Out of the proposed 144,448 streetlights, 66,166 have been installed, which means approximately 45.8% of the target achieved. While this shows notable progress, there is still room for further installations to meet the full proposed number. The total cost incurred under this initiative is ₹350.05 crore, reflecting the significant investment required to modernize existing infrastructure.

Greenfield projects, unlike Brownfield, involve the creation of entirely new street lighting infrastructure where none previously existed. This could be in newly developed areas or underdeveloped regions that are being urbanized. The Greenfield initiative focuses on providing new lighting installations rather than upgrading existing systems. Greenfield initiatives also cover 110 ULBs, indicating an expansive and widespread approach for providing new infrastructure. The project is allocated under the Greenfield initiatives is ₹232.93 crore with a coverage of 110 ULBs.



Brightening Streets – Energy-efficient LED lighting for safer urban mobility.

NULM -

National Urban Livelihood Mission aims 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 grassroot level institutions of the poor.

NULM has six major components such as 1. Employment through skill training and placement (EST&P), 2. Self-Employment Programme (SEP) 3. Social Mobilisation and Institutional Development (SM & ID) 4. Support to urban street vendors (SUSV) 5. Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH).6. Capacity building and training programme (CB&T).

During the fiscal year 2024-25 under the PMSVANidhi scheme, a sub-component of DAY-NULM 18,408 nos. of new applications have been received, highlighting a strong interest in the program. During the current financial year, 41,324 nos. of (all 3 tranches) loans have been sanctioned and 36,683 nos. of loans, amounting to ₹ 61.35 crore, have been successfully disbursed. This substantial disbursement and the loan sanction numbers indicate the effectiveness of the scheme in providing financial support, efficient management and responsiveness towards the street vendors' needs.

MUKTA -

MUKTA (Mukhya Mantri Karma Tatpara Abhiyan) is a flagship urban employment scheme launched by the Government of Odisha to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the urban poor, particularly informal and migrant workers. Implemented across urban areas, MUKTA focuses on creating climate- resilient public infrastructure while ensuring livelihood security through wage employment. The scheme follows a community-driven approach, empowering local self-help groups (SHGs), slum dwellers, and marginalized communities to participate in the execution of urban projects.



Under MUKTA, various labour-intensive projects such as the development of parks, water body rejuvenation, stormwater drainage, rainwater harvesting structures, and other urban infrastructure works are undertaken. The initiative promotes gender inclusion, with a significant emphasis on engaging women workers and SHGs in planning and implementation. MUKTA also aligns with Odisha's vision for inclusive urban development, ensuring that cities become more sustainable, resilient, and socially equitable while improving the livelihood prospects of the urban poor.

The MUKTA initiative has achieved remarkable success since its inception. To date, a total of 56,500 projects have been taken up, with an expenditure of 1,425 crores, generating 83.50 lakhs person-days of employment. Around Rs.297 cores in wages have been paid to 5.70 lakhs of wage seekers, and 18,500 Community Based Organizations have been engaged in the process. Also Community based Organisations(MSGs/SDAs) have received around Rs. 43.50 Crore as supervision charges for execution of MUKTA projects. The initiative has also led to the establishment of 1,230 public gym projects in 948 wards, the creation of 369 kilometres of walking tracks in 2392 wards, the construction of 874 parks in 690 wards, and the development of 905 child play areas in 788 wards.



Enhancing Public Spaces – Developing open spaces for community well-being.



Sustainable Urban Landscapes – Creating vibrant and accessible public spaces.



Green & Inclusive Development – Expanding recreational and social spaces in the city.

JAGA MISSION -

These efforts aim to improve living conditions and provide better infrastructure for urban slum dwellers. The Slum Upgradation to Adarsh Colony project is advancing, with 1,681 slums upgraded out of the targeted 2,841 by till date.

Another crucial aspect of urban transformation is the creation of New Liveable Habitats, where 6 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have already been completed out of the targeted 34 ULBs by March 2025. This initiative focuses on enhancing the overall livability and sustainability of urban spaces.

Alongside these physical infrastructure developments, digital integration has also gained momentum. The data onboarding process to a secure platform hosted by the Government of Odisha has commenced, ensuring a streamlined approach to urban governance. Furthermore, the integration of USHA Survey Numbers with DDN has been initiated, which will enable better data management and planning for future urban projects.

A focused approach, continuous monitoring, and strategic interventions will be key to realizing these transformative urban development goals.



CAPITAL REGION URBAN TRANSPORT (CRUT) : AMA BUS

Urban Mobility Efficient Public Transport – Bus services with dedicated crew ensuring seamless connectivity.



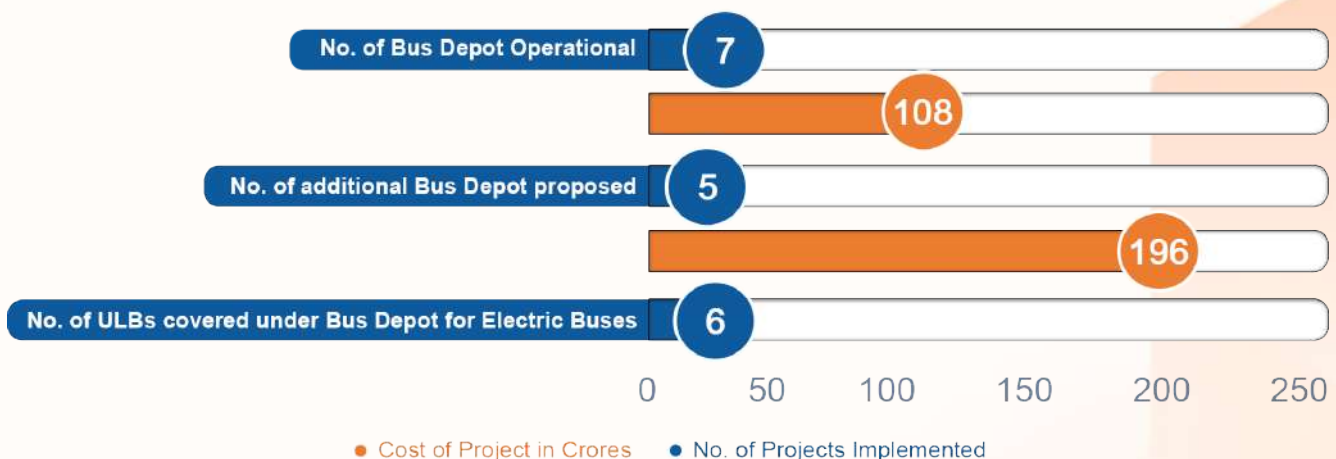
The aim is to provide safe, reliable, accessible, user-friendly and sustainable public transport to the city and further setting up of a mechanism to deliver public transport that keeps up the pace with increasing demand.

The Government of India, in collaboration with the Odisha state government, has launched several key initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable urban mobility through the deployment of electric buses. The FAME II, BCBMP, and PM E-Bus Sewa Scheme together create a comprehensive framework to promote eco-friendly public transportation across various cities in Odisha. These initiatives align with national and state goals focused on environmental sustainability and the modernization of public transport systems. across various cities in Odisha. These initiatives align with national and state goals focused on environmental sustainability and the modernization of public transport systems.

FAME II (FASTER ADOPTION AND MANUFACTURING OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN INDIA PHASE II) –

The FAME II scheme is a national initiative to accelerate the adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles in India. Under this program, CRUT (Capital Region Urban Transport) has been awarded 50 electric buses, contributing significantly to reducing carbon emissions and promoting cleaner mobility in urban areas.

CRUT - ELECTRIC BUS DEPOTS IN ODISHA



BCBMP (BHUBANESWAR CITY BUS MODERNIZATION PLAN) –

The BCBMP is a state-sponsored initiative aimed at modernizing Bhubaneswar's bus transport system. As part of this plan, CRUT has procured 200 electric buses under a Gross Cost Contract-Based Bus Operation model. To date, 60 buses have been delivered and are operational, while the remaining 140 buses are scheduled for delivery shortly. This scheme marks a significant advancement in transforming Bhubaneswar's public transport into an environmentally sustainable and modern system.

PM E-BUS SEWA SCHEME -

This scheme focuses on a multi-city electric bus deployment framework, covering five major urban centers in Odisha. CRUT has been allotted a total of 400 electric buses for deployment in Bhubaneswar (100 buses), Cuttack (100 buses), Rourkela (100 buses), Sambalpur (50 buses), and Berhampur (50 buses) under this scheme.



Milestone in Urban Mobility – Flagging off new bus services for enhanced public transport.

The following are the key parameters of the PM E-Bus Sewa Scheme -

-  **Financial Framework:** Central assistance covers 60% of the civil infrastructure costs, capped at ₹20 crore for 100 buses and ₹10 crore for 50 buses.
-  **Power Infrastructure:** The scheme provides 100% central assistance for power infrastructure costs, covering everything up to the LT panel. However, this excludes certain costs like the security deposit to DISCOM, charges for right-of-way permissions, reinstatement, land acquisition, and resettlement.
-  **Operational Assistance:** For e-bus operations, the central government will provide operational assistance at a rate of ₹24 per km for standard e-buses, ₹22 per km for midi e-buses, and ₹20 per km for mini e-buses.



AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS -



The implementation of these schemes has earned several accolades:

City with the Best Public Transport System at the 17th Urban Mobility India Award, 2024, organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India.



Sanmarg-Shashi Prerna Award for Outstanding Organization Supporting Women Empowerment in 2024, recognizing the impact of these projects on promoting inclusive employment opportunities, especially for women.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Mohan Charan Majhi launched the Odisha Yatri app.



BHUBANESWAR METRO RAIL TRANSPORT :

The Bhubaneswar Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) project is a part of urban mobility with cutting-edge infrastructure. Project is designed to provide seamless, efficient, and sustainable transportation. The metro system is key to address the mobility needs of the city's growing population. The project is currently in the implementation phase, signaling substantial progress in enhancing the city's transportation network.

In the first phase, the metro will serve critical urban locations such as educational institutions, hospitals, commercial complexes, transport hubs, and government and corporate offices, delivering a highly efficient urban transit system. The proposed metro is spanning a total network of 26.014 kilometers, entirely elevated to minimize the complexities and will cover 20 strategically located stations connecting key points along the route from the Airport to Trisulia. The route covers major landmarks including Capital Hospital, Sishu Bhawan, Vani Vihar, and Nandankanan. A maintenance depot will be established at Ratagada Lenkasahi. However, the government is Preparing a Comprehensive Mobility Plan to optimise the project with the componets of Transit Oriented Development (TOD), Multimodal Connectivity, etc. .



CHAPTER – V: URBAN PLANNING

The aim of Urban Planning is to foster dynamic and harmonious urban environments, to seamlessly integrate built and un-built spaces, to meet the diverse needs of today and the challenges of tomorrow in creating sustainable, resilient and inclusive cities for the present and the future.

The Town Planning Organisation was created in the year 1954 with a view to bring in urban planning and plan implementation in the state. The erstwhile Town Planning Organisation was replaced by Directorate of Town Planning constituted under the provisions of Odisha Town Planning & Improvement Trust Act, 1956 in the year 1975.

The roles and responsibilities of Directorate of Town Planning is responsible for advising the Government on Urban Development in the State, including the preparation of Master Plans, Comprehensive Development Plans, Development Schemes, and the formulation of amendments to various Acts, Rules, and Regulations. The Directorate of Town Planning, Odisha, via its Unit Offices at District Headquarters, formulates Master Plans for towns within the district's administrative jurisdiction on behalf of the Planning Authorities, namely the Regional Improvement Trust and Special Planning Authorities.

All the master planning projects are funded by the state government. There are a total of 101 master plans under development, with a cumulative cost of ₹ 42.01 crores. Of these, 68 master plans are currently in the survey stage another 11 plans have reached the draft stage, and 22 master plans are in the final notification stage. This breakdown highlights the stepwise progress in the preparation and finalisation of the master plans, showing significant strides towards comprehensive urban planning. Also asset-mapping and the creation of a geo-database have been completed for six AMRUT towns, which will aid in effective urban management.

The Rural Urban Transition Policy has been initiated with an aim to provide systematic response for peri-urban areas to be absorbed or re-defined as 'urban areas'. It aims to provide urban level of services and infrastructure during the transition phase to these selected areas in a systematic manner so that peri-urban areas governed by Gram Panchayats are fully integrated with urban areas ensuring equitable access to basic services and infrastructure. As per the provisions of the policy proposals need to be developed for areas adjoining larger Municipalities/Municipal Corporations for systematic

development of such areas through comprehensive planning. To start with in the first phase, proposals shall be obtained from Vice-Chairpersons of Development Authorities and Collectors for development of the areas adjoining the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with population of more than 50,000 persons. Further, to start with, special emphasis shall be given to three priority sectors such as – Development of Roads, Construction of Storm Water Drains and Water supply and Sanitation services.

PROMOTING EASE OF LIVING -

Six essential municipal services related to Building plans and Trade license have been notified under the Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012.

With a focus on ease of living, the Government have streamlined the Municipal Services under the Odisha Right to Public Service Act, 2012. Following are the 6 essential services which has been notified on July & September 2024 respectively.



- a) Permission for alteration and addition/permission of building plan
- b) Permission for revalidation of building plan
- c) Plinth approval for Buildings
- d) Provisional certificate for Trade License
- e) Final Certificate for Trade License
- f) Permission for Demolition and Reconstruction of Building

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME -

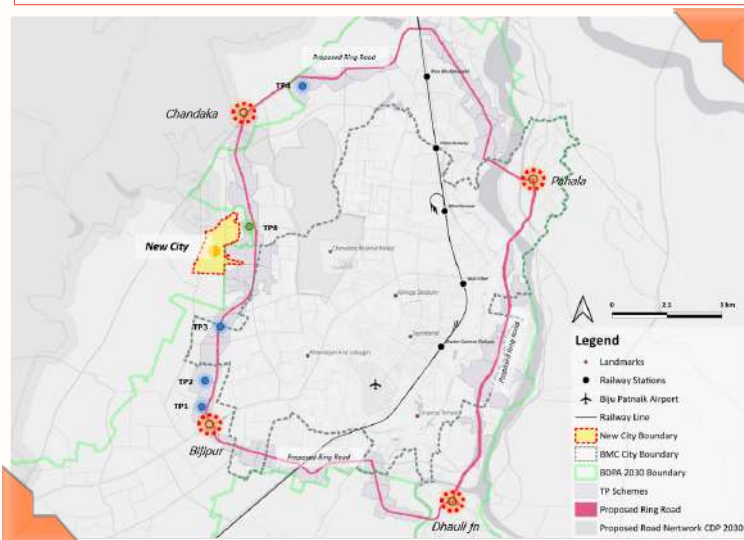
It focuses on comprehensive development, integrating infrastructure and amenities, which can lead to more organized and sustainable urban growth. It also facilitates the development of Ring Road, along with other infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, and electrical installations within the Town Planning Schemes. It involves the reconstitution of land, where landowners receive 60% of their original area as TP plots in the developed area, often increasing the value of their property due to improved infrastructure. Thus, focusing on the sustainable development of Cities and ensuring in achieving all SDGs by 2030 in line with the vision of Honourable Prime minister.

NEW CITY SCHEME -

The proposed development of new city will have service industry as the leading anchor for economic development. Wherein IT industry, R&D facilities coupled with sandbox for promoting collaboration & innovation shall play pivotal role in driving the newer economic activities aligned with global trends. Through the conception of new city proposal Bhubaneswar aspires to nurture an ecosystem of diverse economic activities that are flexible in nature rather than hinging upon a single economic driver. The proposal aspires to facilitate the users to align with the changing global trends of flexible & diverse work culture and interlinked economic activities. By provisioning dedicated land parcels for research and institutional developments to cater towards large corporate and education sector needs, the new city proposal by Bhubaneswar attempts to facilitate diversified economic activities.

The new city area not only offers an excellent connectivity via MoBus and employment opportunities but also provides an excellent mixed use urban planning with equitable care for nature and sustainability. The area will develop as a unique and modern development space with features and facilities not available elsewhere in the city with contribution of larger area by Government, it has been carefully planned to also include social infrastructure like schools, healthcare facilities, active green spaces, water bodies and buzzing retail space in this area.

A strategic roadmap guiding the sustainable growth and transformation of the new city



CHAPTER – VI: URBAN HOUSING

ODISHA URBAN HOUSING MISSION -

The aim of OUHM is to ensure "Housing for All" in urban Odisha by implementing robust administrative and legislative measures. Demand for Affordable House in Urban Areas of Odisha is estimated to be 8.2 lakhs out of that, EWS household demand is 4.6 lakhs (as per HFAPoA Survey) and LIG housing demand is 2.8 lakhs (estimated as per national ratio). To meet the demand of urban housing various housing schemes and plans are being implemented.

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY) -

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U), launched on 25th June 2015, is a visionary initiative aiming to provide "Housing for All" by 2022. This program focuses on meeting the housing needs of the urban poor, including slum dwellers, by offering financial support for constructing Pucca houses. By targeting affordable housing, PMAY-U is a landmark in urban development, improving the quality of life for millions of urban families.

Housing for All Empowered Living with PMAY 2.0 – A family in their newly built home under the Beneficiary-Led Construction model.



In Odisha, the scheme is implemented by the Odisha Urban Housing Mission (OUHM), which serves as the nodal agency for overseeing PMAY-U projects. Since its launch in Odisha on 11th October 2015, the mission has achieved substantial progress in sanctioning and constructing houses for the urban poor. The implementation in Odisha is structured under three different verticals viz. Beneficiary Led Contribution (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), and In-situ Slum Rehabilitation (ISSR).

The progress under the scheme has been significant in transforming the housing landscape of the state. As of the report for FY 2024-2025, here are some key points of achievement:

- o 1.84 lakh houses have been sanctioned across 114 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Odisha.
- o 1.69 lakh houses have been grounded, and 1.4 lakh houses have been completed.
- o The total financial assistance transferred directly to beneficiaries under the BLC vertical stands at ₹ 2899.675 crore.
- o In the current financial year, ₹ 216.75 crore has been disbursed, and an incentive of ₹ 38.08 crore was transferred for the early completion of houses under the BLC vertical.

The houses built under this scheme symbolize more than just shelter – they represent hope, stability, and security for the urban poor, significantly improving their living conditions.

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-U) scheme provides significant benefits to urban poor families by offering financial assistance of ₹2 lakh for the construction of new pucca houses. These houses come equipped with essential civic amenities such as piped water connections, 24×7 electricity, and toilet facilities, ensuring a comfortable living environment. The scheme specifically targets the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), focusing on building houses ranging from 21–30 square meters. To ensure transparency and efficiency, the assistance is provided through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), directly crediting the funds into the beneficiaries' bank accounts.



PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA – URBAN 2.0 -

Under PMAY-U 2.0, Secure and dignified home for beneficiaries, ensuring a brighter future for generations to come.



PMAY-U 2.0, launched on 17th September 2024 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, aims to enhance the success of the original scheme by increasing financial support for the construction of Pucca houses for eligible urban poor families. With a focus on improving the quality of life in urban areas, the scheme offers ₹2.5 lakh financial assistance for houses with a minimum carpet area of 30 sqm. It also ensures the inclusion of basic amenities and social infrastructure. Notable feature is that house ownership will be in the name of the female head of the household or jointly with the male head.

The new phase introduces four key components: Beneficiary Led Contribution, Affordable Housing in Partnership, Affordable Rental Housing, and the Interest Subsidy Scheme. The demand for the scheme is evident, with 13,704 applications submitted via the Unified Web Portal for PMAY-U 2.0, reflecting strong interest from urban areas in Odisha.

A new pucca house for beneficiaries—symbolizing financial inclusion, dignity, and women's empowerment under PMAY-U 2.0.



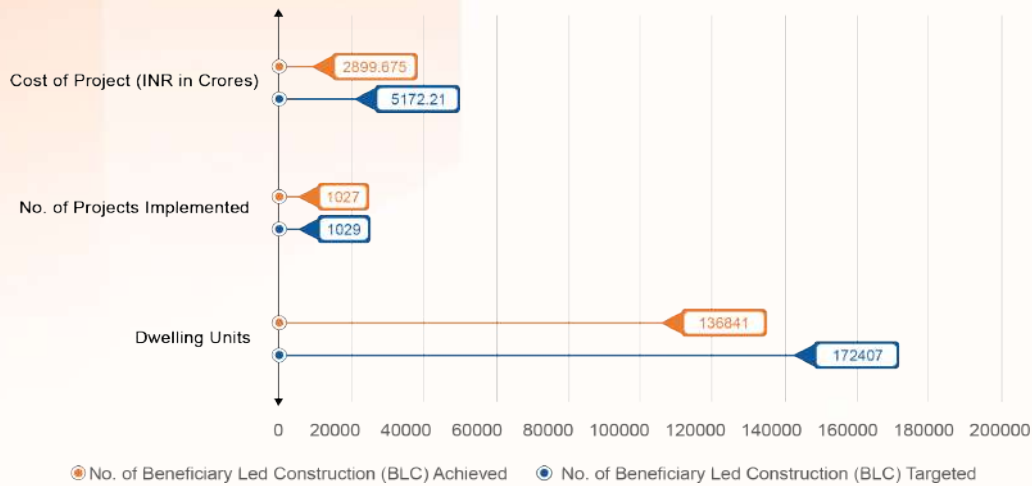
RECOGNITIONS AND AWARDS -

The scheme has garnered recognition at national events, with five beneficiaries invited to attend the Republic Day Parade in New Delhi on 26th January 2024. Additionally, Kiran Dagara, a beneficiary from Rairangapur Municipality, was honored by being invited to the 'At Home Reception' hosted by the President of India on the 76th Republic Day.

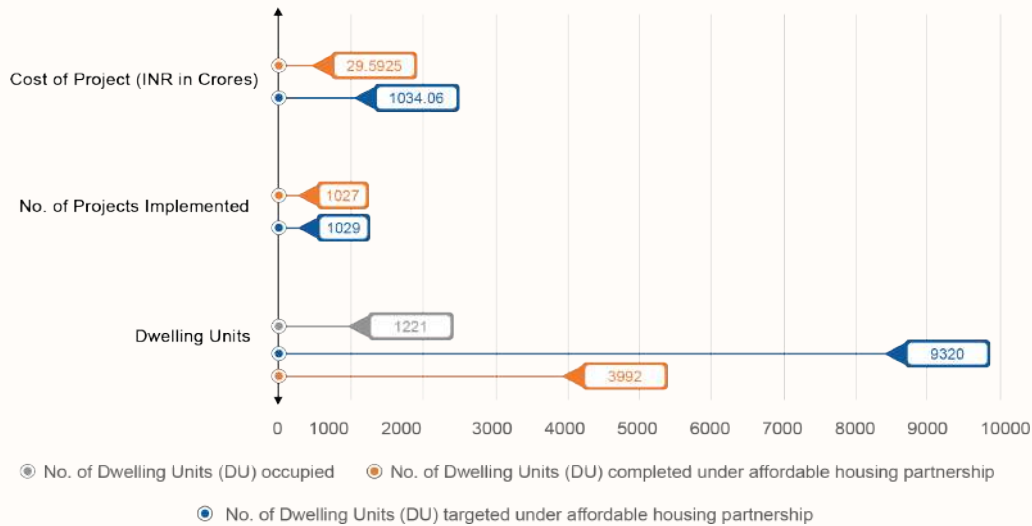
The Beneficiary Led Contribution (BLC) program set a target of 1,72,407 houses, with 1,36,841 houses completed at a total cost of ₹2,899.675 crore. The Affordable Housing Partnership (AHP) aimed for 9,320 Dwelling Units (DUs), out of which 3,992 DUs were completed at a project cost of ₹29.59 crore. Additionally, for In-situ Slum Redevelopment Projects, the target was 2,900 projects, with 1,520 projects successfully completed.



BENEFICIARY LED CONTRIBUTION INITIATIVE



AFFORDABLE HOUSING PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE



IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

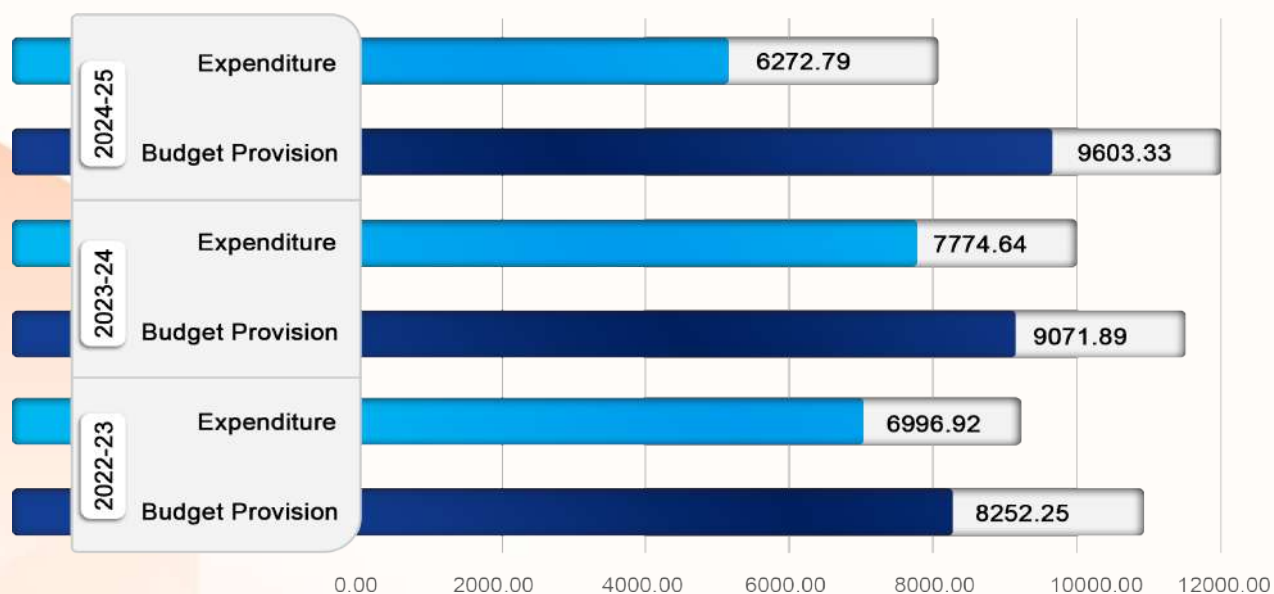


CHAPTER – VII: BUDGET

Over the past three years, the budgetary allocations and expenditures for various schemes have shown notable variations, reflecting changes in priorities and effective financial management. The details of Budget and Expenditure statement for the past three years has been tabulated and provided below.

Comparative Budget & Expenditure Statement of last three years						Rs. in Crore	
SL NO.	NAME	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure
	PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE						
1	STATE SECTOR SCHEME	3095.21	2676.15	3944.51	3715.56	4320.30	3455.82
2	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME	1941.2	1411.49	1944.99	1151.00	2000.00	834.39
3	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME	71.38	0.008	0.0081	0.00	0.0002	0.00
	Total Programme Expenditure	5107.79	4087.65	5889.51	4866.56	6320.30	4290.21
4	Transfer From State						
	CFC	963.66	856.19	1050.98	884.72	1091.24	86.84
	SFC	1381.82	1379.94	1353.69	1349.9	1417.81	1334.09
	Stamp Duty	123.01	123.01	116.11	116.11	121.62	121.62
	Total TFS	2468.49	2359.14	2520.78	2350.73	2630.66	1542.55
5	EOM	675.97	550.13	661.6	557.35	652.37	440.03
	Grand Total	8252.25	6996.92	9071.89	7774.64	9603.33	6272.79

COMPARATIVE BUDGET & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (IN CRORES)



BUDGET ESTIMATE 2025-26 -

The budget for the fiscal year 2025-26 outlines the allocation and expenditure plan across various categories, focusing on program budget, transfers from the state, and administrative expenditure plan. The total budget stands at ₹9973.58 crore. This total reflects the government's financial planning and commitment to support various schemes and maintaining the necessary services and infrastructure.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE -

The program expenditure, a significant component of the budget, amounts to ₹6620.00 crore. It is divided into three main schemes State Sector Scheme, Centrally Sponsored Scheme, and Central Sector Scheme. The total program expenditure signifies the Government's emphasis on developmental and welfare programs across different sectors.

TRANSFER FROM STATE -

The component "Transfers from the state" forms another substantial part of the budget, totaling ₹2664.64 crore. These transfers are categorized as Union Finance Commission, State Finance Commission, and Stamp Duty. Thus, this sector highlights the collaborative financial mechanisms between the central and state governments to ensure the smooth flow of funds.

ESTABLISHMENT, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (EOM) -

The Establishment, Operation & maintenance (EOM) is earmarked at ₹688.93 crore. This expenditure is crucial for maintaining existing infrastructure and services.

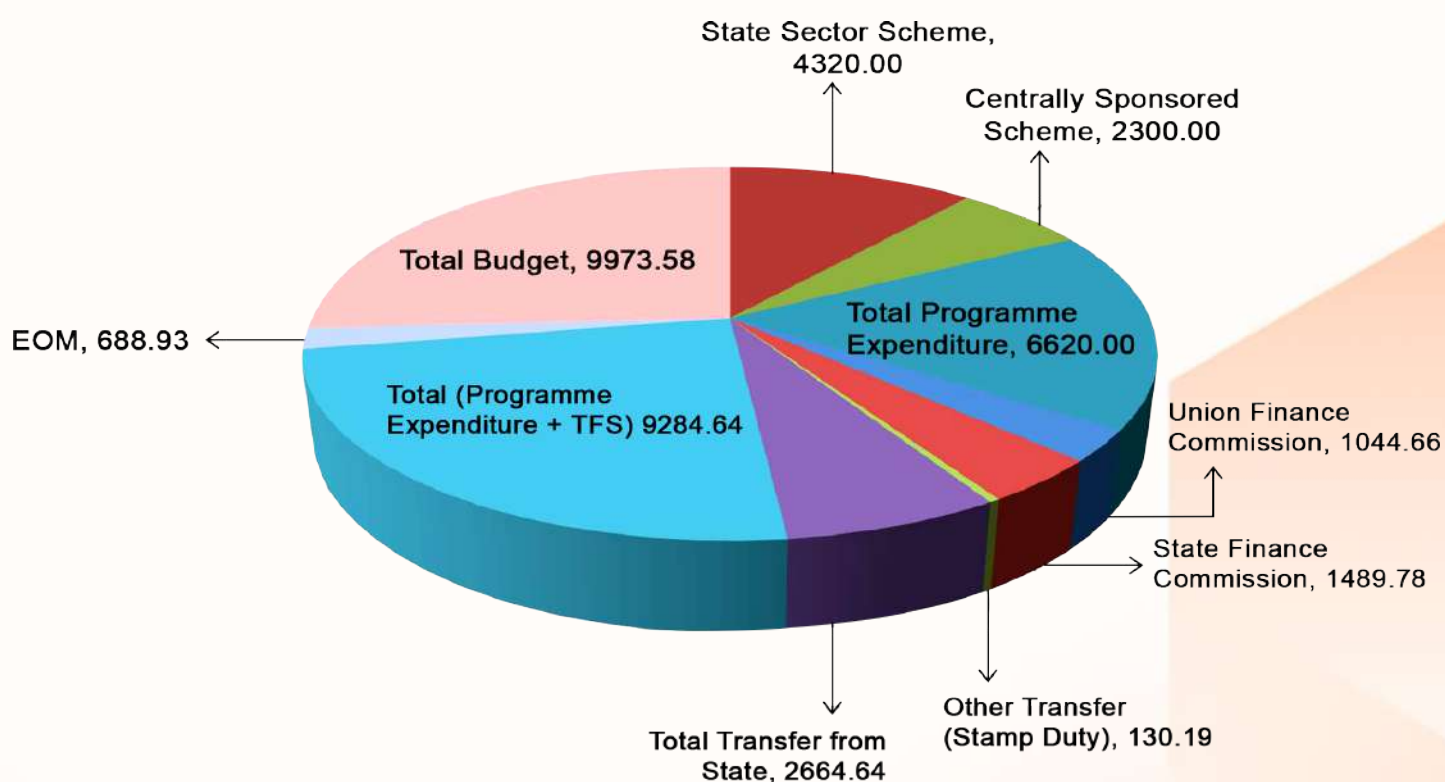


Joy in every journey—passengers delight in the Mo Bus ride.



Budget Estimate 2025-26 (In Crore)

CATEGORY	ESTIMATE BUDGET
Programme Expenditure	Expenditure
State Sector Scheme	4320.00
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	2300.00
Central Sector Scheme	0.0081
Total Programme Expenditure	6620.00
Transfer from State	
Union Finance Commission	1044.66
State Finance Commission	1489.78
Other Transfer (Stamp Duty)	130.19
Total Transfer from State	2664.64
Total (Programme Expenditure + TFS)	9284.64
EOM	688.93
Total Budget	9973.58



CHAPTER – VIII: SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT





An MoU signed between Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) & Oil India Limited(OIL) for the Design, Construction, Operation & Maintenance of 200 TPD Segregated Organic Municipal Solid Waste Processing Facility at the Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) Plant in Bhubaneswar in presence of hon'ble Minister, Housing and Urban Development, Dr Krushna Chandra Mahapatra.



Citizens of Bhubaneswar Participated in Different Activities During Ekamra Utsav



At the Ekamra Utsav, Various Fitness Activities Were Conducted for The Citizens of Bhubaneswar

Exchange of MoU



Bhubaneswar Development Authority signed an MoU with Surbana Jurong, Singapore, to facilitate planning for New City Development in the esteemed presence of His Excellency Mr. Tharman Shanmugaratnam, President of the Republic of Singapore, and Shri Mohan Charan Majhi, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha.



An MoU signed between Capital Region Urban Transport (CRUT), Grid Corporation of Odisha Limited (GRIDCO) and NTPC for the Green Hydrogen Mobility Project in Odisha in presence of Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Odisha Shri Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo.



WATCO Odisha wins the Technology Sabha Award 2025 for its Water Quality Data Acquisition and Monitoring System.



**HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA**