



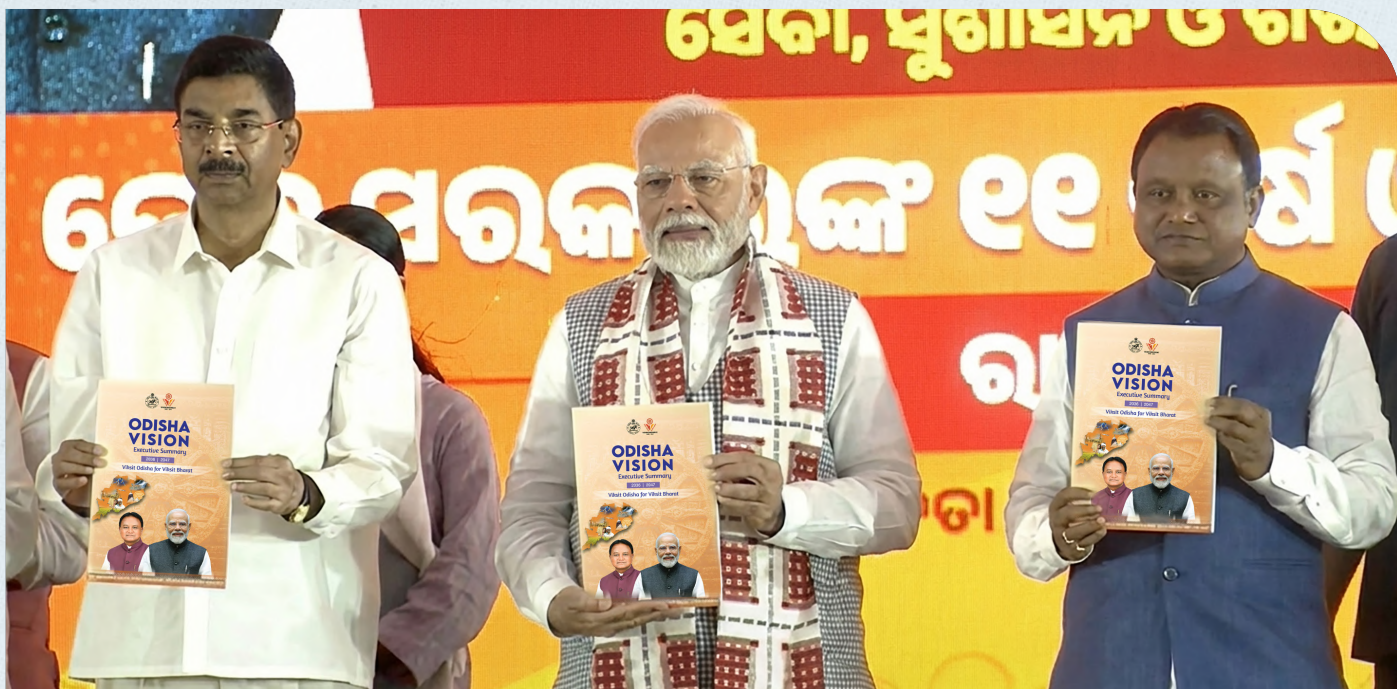
Government of Odisha

ACTIVITY REPORT

2025-2026



Housing and Urban Development Department, Govt. of Odisha



"... Urban planning will determine the fate of our cities in Amrit kaal & it is only well-planned cities that will determine the fate of India, ..."

Hon'ble Prime Minister
Shri Narendra Modi



Felicitation to Urban Local Bodies for their outstanding contribution on the occasion of Urban Local Bodies Day



Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Mohan Charan Majhi distributing house keys to beneficiaries under the PMAY(Urban) scheme



Keynote address by Hon'ble Shri Mohan Charan Majhi Chief Minister on Urban Local Bodies Day



Smart card distribution of CRUT to beneficiary by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Mohan Charan Majhi



Address by Hon'ble Minister Dr Krushna Chandra Mahapatra on Urban Local Bodies Day



Special Moment during the launch of BCPER Economic plan



Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Mohan Charan Majhi distributed appointment letters to 142 candidates during Nijukti Mela



Keynote Address by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Mohan Charan Majhi during the launching of BCPER Economic Plan



Special moment of newly recruited candidate with Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri Mohan Charana Majhi during Nijukti Mela



Beneficiary under PM SVANidhi received cheques and credit card from Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra



Special Moment of beneficiaries with Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra during the state level event on PM SVANidhi cheques & credit cards distribution

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INTRODUCTION

The Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha, serves as the principal agency responsible for steering inclusive growth and sustainable urban development across the State. As the nodal Department overseeing 115 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), it plays a pivotal role in shaping vibrant, equitable, and resilient urban centres that cater to the needs and aspirations of all citizens.

The Department adopts a comprehensive and citizen-centric approach to ensure the effective delivery of essential civic infrastructure and services. These include affordable housing, provision of safe drinking water, sanitation and sewerage systems, solid waste management, storm water drainage, well-maintained urban roads and reliable public transportation. In addition to strengthening physical infrastructure, the Department is committed to fostering economic development by generating livelihood opportunities, empowering urban communities and integrating them into the broader growth trajectory of the State.

With a strong emphasis on innovation, institutional strengthening and collaborative partnerships, the Department promotes participatory and community-driven models of development. Special focus is accorded to enable the marginalized and economically weaker sections to actively participate in and benefit from urban transformation, thereby ensuring sustainable and inclusive progress.

To effectively discharge its mandate, the Department functions through more than 25 specialized sections and three key 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). The Department is further supported by prominent parastatal and allied organizations, including the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Odisha State Housing Board (OSHB), Public

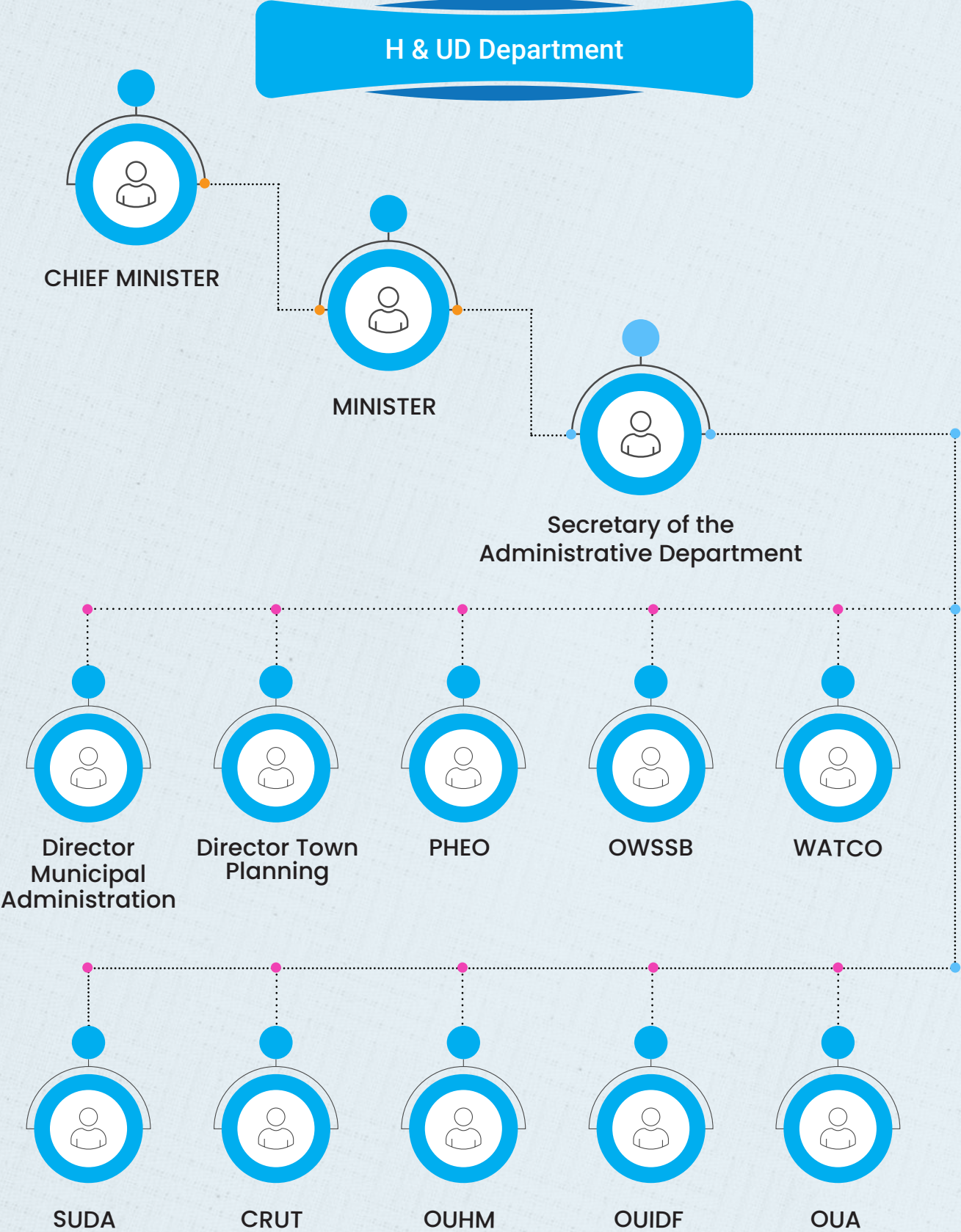
Health Engineering Organization (PHEO), Water Corporation (WATCO), Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF), Odisha Water Supply and Sewerage Board (OWSSB) and the Odisha Urban Academy (OUA), among others.

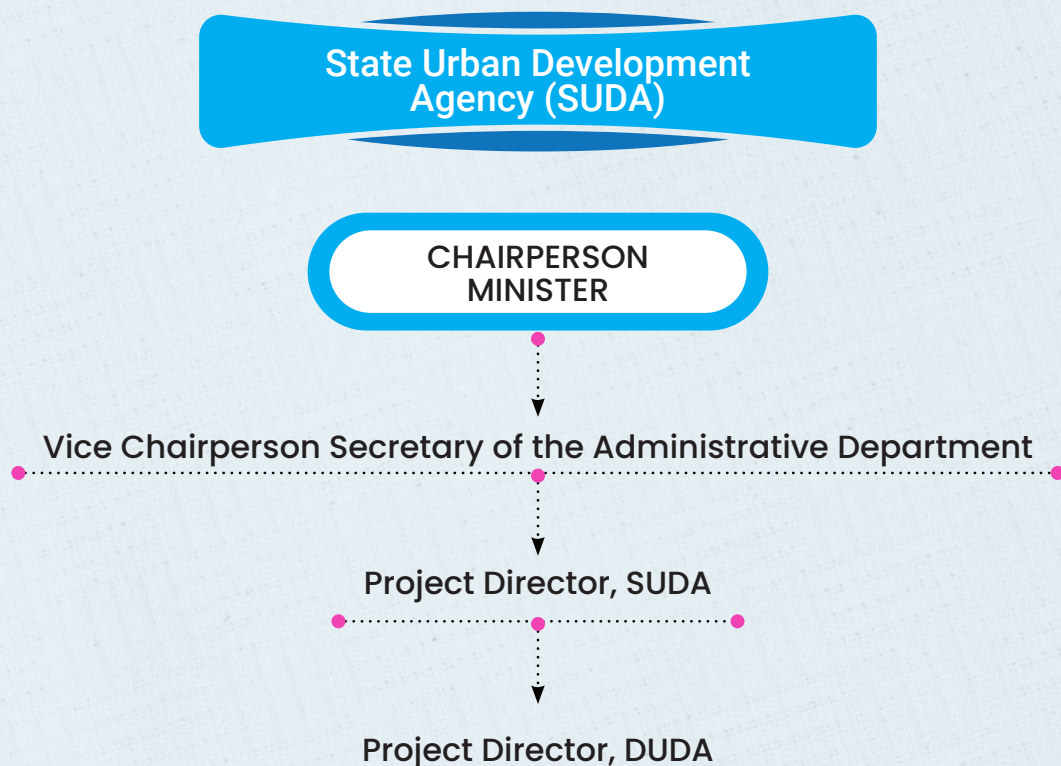
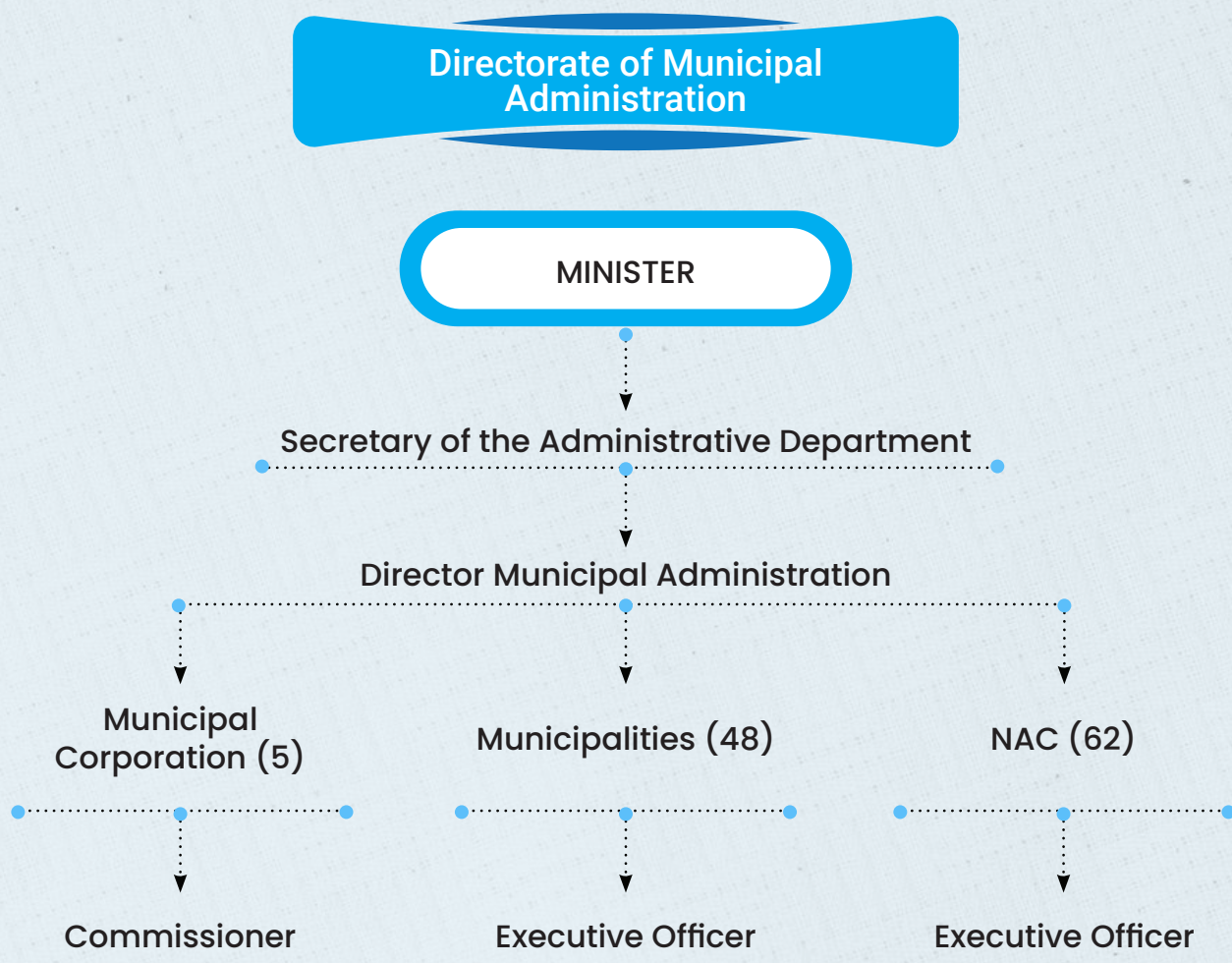
Odisha's urban framework comprises 115 ULBs, including 5 Municipal Corporations, 48 Municipalities, and 62 Notified Area Councils. These institutions collectively ensure the delivery of quality urban amenities and uphold the standard of living across urban areas of the State.

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

Organogram

Organizational Chart And Overview Of The Housing And Urban Development Department





CRUT & BMRCL Limited

MINISTER

Secretary of the Administrative Department

Capital Region Urban Transport

Chairman

Managing Director

General Manager

Manager

Director Town Planning

MINISTER

Secretary of the Administrative Department

Director Town Planning

Chief Town Planning

RTIs (7) SPAs (87)

Associate/ Asst. Town Planner

PHEO & WATCO

MINISTER

WATCO

PHEO

Chief Executive Officer

Engineer-in-Chief

Chief Operating Officer

Chief Engineer

General Manager

Executive Engineer

Odisha Urban Housing Mission (OUHM)

MINISTER

Secretary of the Administrative Department

Director, Housing

Chairperson, District Housing Society

CHAPTER – I:

WATER SUPPLY

The Government of Odisha is implementing a comprehensive and transformative strategy for urban water supply, with the objective of ensuring universal access to piped water connections of adequate quantity and prescribed quality across all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State. The program emphasizes service reliability, sustainability, and equity, in alignment with national and state-level development priorities. Significant financial investments have been made to improve water infrastructure and distribution networks across urban areas. These investments are crucial towards expanding access and ensuring a stable water supply for all urban households. The government is leveraging the convergence of multiple schemes, such as SUJALA, AMRUT 2.0 and Finance Commission grant 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.

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. Through sustained investments,

convergence of State and Central Government programmes, institutional and policy reforms, adoption of smart water management practices, and active community engagement, Odisha has made significant progress towards achieving universal urban water service coverage.

At present, the Public Health Engineering Organization (PHEO) is responsible for the planning, implementation, and operation of water supply systems in 86 out of 115 ULBs, while the remaining 29 ULBs are managed by the Water Corporation of Odisha.

SUJALA: The State Government's dedicated urban water supply initiative

A) 24X7WATERSUPPLY:

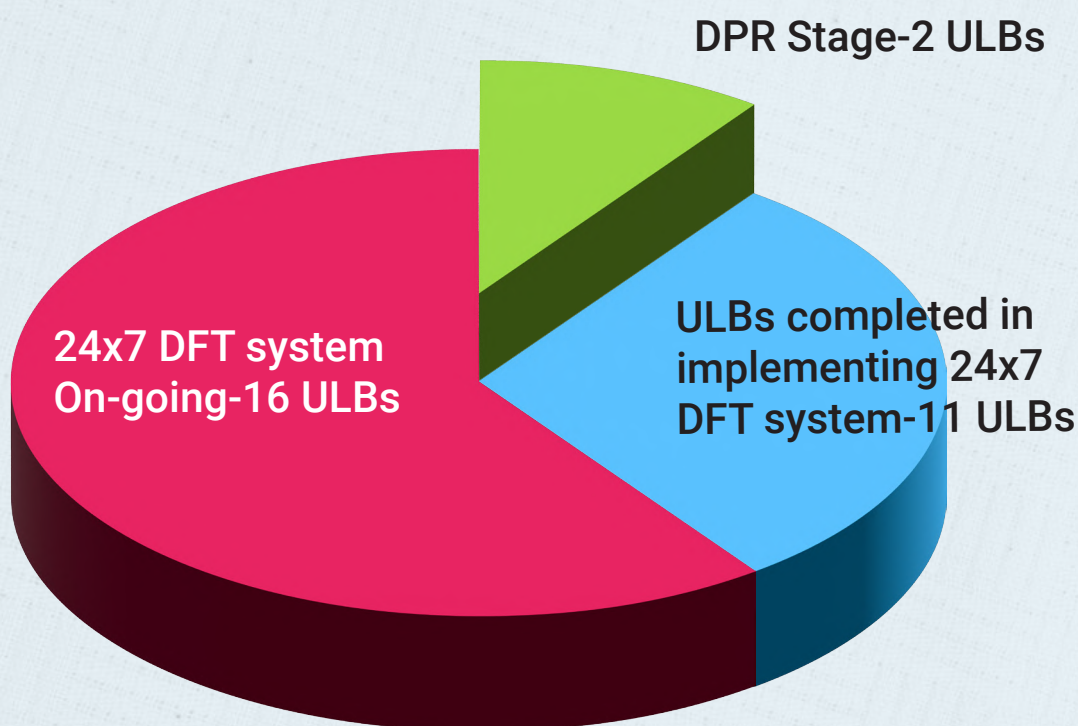
The 24x7 Water Supply Program is a transformative initiative aimed at providing continuous, treated water directly to every household tap across the state. The program prioritizes safe drinking water, adhering to all prescribed quality standards, and establishing resilient infrastructure that is resource-efficient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

WATCO is actively working to implement the 'Drink from Tap' (DFT) initiative along with 24x7 water supply across all ULBs. To date, 11 ULBs have completed implementation of the 24x7 DFT system, 16 ULBs have ongoing works, and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are being prepared for the remaining 2 ULBs.



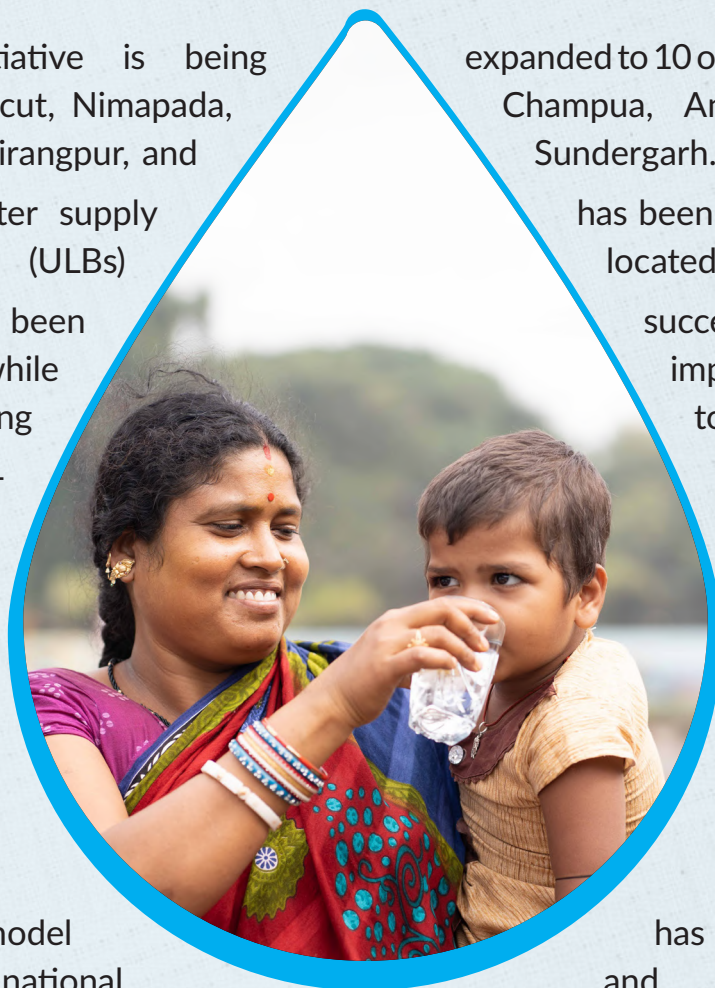
Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra inspecting a public drinking water facility during a field visit

Status of Implementing 24X7 DFT in 115 ULBs



Key Achievements

- » The project ensures a 24x7 supply of safe and potable water directly from household taps.
- » Positive pressure is maintained in pipelines to prevent any external contamination.
- » Puri became the first city in India to achieve complete coverage under the Drink from Tap (DFT) initiative.
- » Approximately 36,000 households, benefiting around 2.6 lakh people, have been covered in Puri.
- » The DFT initiative is being expanded to 10 other towns: Berhampur, Gopalpur, Hinjilicut, Nimapada, Champua, Anandapur, Rajgangpur, Biramitrapur, Rairangpur, and Sundergarh.
- » DFT-quality water supply has been extended to 14 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) located in mineral districts.
- » Work has been successfully completed in six towns, while implementation is ongoing in the remaining towns.
- » Women Self-Help Group (SHG) members as Jalasathis have been engaged to strengthen community outreach.
- » Their responsibilities include water quality testing, grievance redressal, distribution, bill collection, and charges.
- » The model has received both national and international recognition for its effectiveness and innovation.



Ensuring Safe Drinking Water for Every Household

- » Transgender SHGs have been entrusted with the operation and maintenance of water kiosks, Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs), and water treatment plants.
- » With proper training, this initiative has emerged as a successful and inclusive model of service delivery.
- » The project has received ISO 9001:2015 certification for quality management in water sourcing and treatment processes.
- » Metering and Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduction form a key component of the initiative.

- » Over eight lakh water meters have been installed, with seven towns achieving 100% metering coverage.
- » These efforts aim to reduce NRW, improve billing accuracy, and enhance financial sustainability.
- » Thirteen mobile laboratories have been deployed for on-site water quality testing and immediate corrective action.
- » Online monitoring systems with WHO-standard sensors have been installed at strategic locations to ensure continuous compliance with water quality standards.

During FY 2025-26, WATCO completed five new Water Treatment Plants (WTPs). With these additions, a total of 54 WTPs are now in operation, compared to 49 in the previous year. In addition, 16 storage reservoirs with a combined capacity of 14.4 million litres have been developed at Sambalpur, Barbil, Jharsuguda, Brajrajnagar, Nimapada, Cuttack, and Bhubaneswar. This expansion has enhanced water purification capacity and storage reliability state-wide. These cities have been divided into 499 supply zones, of which 324 have been completed, while work is ongoing in the remaining 175 zones. Additionally, a mega drinking water supply project worth an estimated ₹584.70 crore has been approved for the Sambalpur Metropolitan Corporation (SMC), with implementation underway. The project is targeted for completion by October 2027. In addition to this the tenders & DPRs for the six ULBs have been finalized for Pipili, Belpahad, Khordha, Jatni, Jharsuguda & Naharkanta at a total cost of ₹470.32 crore.

In FY 2025-26, WATCO established five new third-party water testing laboratories, bringing the total number of operational labs to 15 (1 State Lab and 14 Divisional Labs) under PPP mode. Additionally, two more divisional labs are under construction, further strengthening the State's overall water testing capacity. Similarly, PHEO is going to start construction of new 86 water testing laboratories.



Strengthening Urban Water Infrastructure and Treatment Capacity Across Odisha

B) BASUDHA

The schemes aim 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.

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.

BASUDHA: Advancing Universal Access to Safe Drinking Water



Key Achievements

- » 99% of PHEO ULBs have achieved full household water connection coverage – 85 out of 86 ULBs. The work is going on at Remuna NAC and shall be completed shortly.
- » 4.18 lakh households out of the targeted 4.22 lakh (excluding own-source households) are now connected to piped water supply.
- » 78% of households across PHEO-managed ULBs have been provided with metered connections, promoting efficiency and reducing Non-Revenue Water (NRW).
- » Under this scheme, 544 new projects with a total cost of ₹651.52 crore have been sanctioned for FY 2025-26 and 205 spillover projects, amounting to ₹147.18 crore, are also under implementation during the same period.
- » Overall, 749 projects are currently at various stages of execution, such as:
 - » 331 projects completed
 - » 189 projects under execution
 - » 149 projects under tendering
 - » 80 projects under Detailed Project Report (DPR) approval

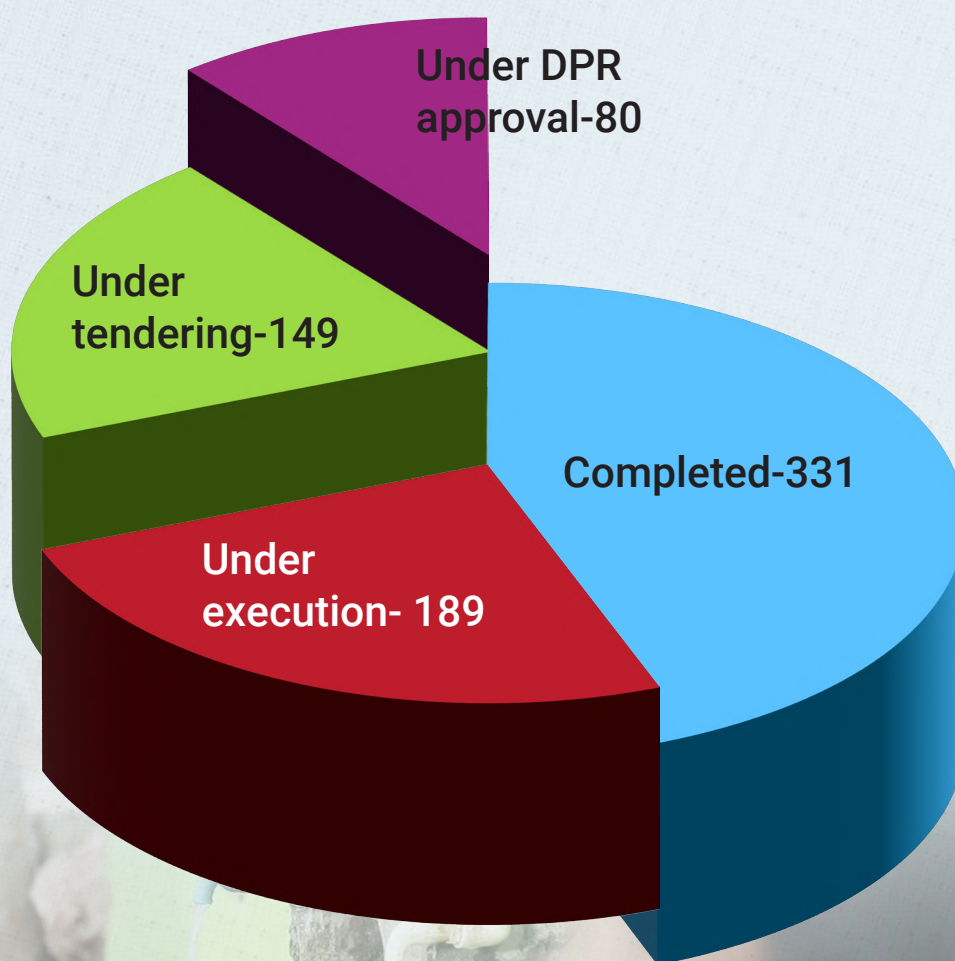


Advancing Reliable Access to Safe Drinking Water for Every Household

Furthermore, 9 ULBs (*Balugaon, Odagaon, Athagarh, Banki, Choudwar, Koraput, Sunabeda, Kotpad, and Balimela*) are targeted to commence 24x7 water supply systems during FY 2025–26. The respective projects under these ULBs have been approved in the Annual Action Plan 2025–26, which are now at various stages of implementation. Additionally, the remaining projects have been strategically planned and formulated to ensure adequate quantity, consistent pressure and future compatibility with continuous (24x7) water supply systems across urban areas.

Project Status under BASUDA (FY 2025–26)

Total Project - 749



AMRUT 2.0:

AMRUT 2.0 (Atal Mission For Rejuvenation And Urban Transformation) focuses on strengthening urban water supply and wastewater management systems, with emphasis on source sustainability, augmentation of treatment capacity, distribution network strengthening, and universal household connectivity, along with rejuvenation of urban water bodies.

100 major water supply projects approved across 60 ULBs with an investment of ₹1,790.77 crore under this program.

Projects have been approved in three phases:

- » SWAP-I (March 2022)
- » SWAP-II (January 2023)
- » SWAP-III (February 2024)



Rejuvenating Urban Water Bodies under AMRUT 2.0 for a Cleaner & Sustainable Future

Current Progress:

A total of 521 projects such as 212 Water Supply Projects, 133 Waterbody Rejuvenation Projects, 120 AMRUT Mitra Projects and 56 Plantation Projects with an estimation cost of 4036.78 Crore have been undertaken across 85 ULBs under various components and sub-schemes of AMRUT 2.0. Out of the above projects, 87 projects have been completed which includes 75 Water Supply and 12 Waterbody Rejuvenation projects. 414 Projects are under various stages of implementation out of which 40 Projects worth about Rs. 684.60 Cr. have more than 90% physical progress and nearing completion, 55 projects of capex value of Rs. 500 Cr. have 60% to 90% physical progress and expected to be completed by the end of 2025-26 and the remaining 20 projects are in tendering and DPR stages. Further 10 nos. of Used Water Treatment Plant (UWTP)/ Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) have been taken up under Jal Hi Amrit initiative of AMRUT 2.0 later on. In addition to the above, Outcome based Reform incentive fund amounting to Rs.10.00 Crore has been received in favour of Cuttack Municipal Corporation as a prize money towards water supply connection coverage which is over & above the SWAP wise allocation under AMRUT 2.0 during the year 2025-26.

The combined interventions under SUJALA and AMRUT 2.0 are expected to benefit all urban residents across the state. The initiatives will significantly enhance access to reliable, pressurized, and safely managed drinking water, thereby improving public health outcomes, quality of life, and overall urban resilience in the State.



Strengthening drinking water supply infrastructure in urban areas

Awards & Recognitions:

- » National-Level e-Governance Award – “Technology Sabha Award 2025” for the Water Quality Data Acquisition and Monitoring System.
- » Indian Water Works Association Award” during the 55th Annual Convention of IWWA in 2023.
- » Golden Peacock Innovation Management Award in 2023.
- » Global Water Leader Award, Spain, 2022.
- » ISC-FICCI Sanitation Award, 2021.
- » 18th CSI e-Governance Award for its Smart Water Management system, which ensures “Drink from Tap” quality water in 2020.



Jalasathi at the forefront of ensuring safe and reliable drinking water for every household

CHAPTER – II: SANITATION

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:

- End to end Management of waste
- Adoption of 3R (Recycle, Reduce, Reuse) approach
- 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.

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 behaviour change through education and capacity building. The mission encompasses a holistic approach that includes the construction of toilets, scientific waste management, behavioural changes, and building capacities of stakeholders in the sanitation sector.

During the fiscal year 2025-26, 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, Micro Composting Centers (MCCs) and Material Recovery Facilities



Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra interacting with women sanitation workers during a field visit

(MRFs). These facilities play a pivotal role in processing both wet and dry waste, contributing greatly to the state's overall SWM value chain.



Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra participating in a cleanliness drive

Community Toilet, Public & Aspirational Public Toilet & Urinal	2,032 Blocks (11,563 Seats)
Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)	1,66,418 Units
Micro Composting Centre (MCC)	276 (1,308.5 TPD)
Material Recover Facility (MRF)	235 (2,550 TPD)
Bio-Remediation of Legacy Waste Dumpsites	26.23 Lakh MT (60%)

In the current year, construction of 1,265 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) was completed till Dec 25, bringing the cumulative total to 166,418. Additionally, 15 blocks (153 seats) of Community, Public Toilets, Aspirational Public Toilet and 2 blocks (7 seats) of standalone urinals were built, increasing the total count to 2,032 toilet blocks (11,563 seats) respectively. These developments have been crucial in enhancing sanitation infrastructure across Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the state. In Swachh Survekshan 2024, among the 115 ULBs in the

to Rs. 27.76 Lakhs and the seizure of 48.14 metric tons of plastic waste. Odisha also advanced the principles of a circular economy by generating revenue through the sale of compost. A new initiative featuring mobile kiosk has been introduced to sell of “Mo Khata” in high-footfall areas in the ULBs. By strategically placing these units, it ensures that organic compost is both highly visible and easily accessible to the public. The sale of 3,096 metric tons of “Mo Khata” compost brought in Rs. 67.82 Lakhs, while Rs. 9.76 Crore was collected from sanitation user



Driving Sanitation Awareness and Strengthening Waste Management at the Grassroots

state, 3 ULBs received Water Plus certification, 55 were certified ODF++, 10 were certified ODF+ and 46 achieved ODF status. A total of 11 ULBs were recognized as 3-Star Garbage-Free Cities, while 19 others earned a 1-Star rating under the Garbage-Free City (GFC) Star Rating initiative. In the Swachh Vayu Survekshan 2025, under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), Angul Municipality secured the 3rd rank nationally under less than 3 Lakh population category.

In terms of waste management infrastructure, Odisha expanded its network by establishing 14 new Micro Composting Centres (MCCs) and 13 Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), bringing the total to 276 MCCs and 235 MRFs across the state. The government also introduced 819 battery-operated vehicles and 1452 light commercial vehicles to enhance waste collection operations in ULBs. Notably, the state made significant headway in remediating legacy waste with 26.23 Lakh MT (60%) of the identified 43.46 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

fees. Inclusivity remained a central tenet of the state's efforts, with 6,057 women and transgender individuals from 2,880 number of SHGs 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.

Odisha's initiatives received national recognition. Aska NAC and Chikiti NAC both secured second place in their respective categories and were honoured with the Presidential Award as Swachh Sehar. The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) ranked 9th and received the Promising Swachh Sehar of Odisha Award. Additionally, 114 ULBs earned ODF certification, while Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Cuttack Municipal Corporation, and Puri Municipality achieved the prestigious Water Plus certification. Furthermore, 30 ULBs obtained GFC Star Ratings, underscoring the state's continued commitment to cleanliness and sanitation.

SWACHHA ODISHA

(STATE SECTOR SCHEME)

Swachha Odisha is a new State Sector scheme introduced during the current FY i.e. 2025-26 With an aim to supplement various activities taken up under Swachha Bharat Mission. The scheme aims to ensure the goal of Govt. of clean city throughout the states by supplementing the gaps in Swachha Bharat Mission.

Solid Waste Management

A sum of Rs. 148.12 Crore has been sanctioned & released so far in favour of 115 Urban Local Bodies during FY 2025-26 for utilization towards all Solid Waste Management activities such as establishment of solid waste processing facilities, door-to-door collection of solid waste, operation & maintenance of solid waste processing facilities, remediation of legacy waste, plastic waste management, construction & demolition waste management, domestic hazardous waste management etc.

Liquid Waste Management

A sum of Rs.73.05 Crore has been released so far in favour of Urban Local Bodies or OWSSB during FY 2025-26, which is being used for implementation of FSTP (Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant) 2.0 programme or Operation & Maintenance of FSTPs and also to be used for implementation of greywater management. This sub-scheme has basically two components:



Strengthening Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas under Swachha Odisha



Enhancing Urban Liquid Waste Management through Swachha Odisha

Faecal Sludge & Septage Management:

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 black-water 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 black-water 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.



Faecal Sludge Treatment Operations under FSSM

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, meeting rooms, the addition of lounge facilities with attached washrooms and toilets. These upgrades have been fully completed in 49 FSTPs, are nearing completion in 1 FSTP, and are currently underway in 70 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, 119 are now managed by these groups, promoting social inclusion and empowering marginalized communities. This initiative not only enhances operational efficiency but also fosters a sense of local ownership in sanitation management.



Septage Treatment Infrastructure Strengthening Urban Sanitation Systems

Greywater Management:

H&UD Department has undertaken an initiative towards management of greywater management. Greywater is the used water generated from kitchens, bathrooms etc. of households & other establishments without any faecal contamination and usually flows through drains & discharges into any waterbody or open ground. After study of Interception & Diversion (I&D) structures with STP projects in other States for management of used water flowing through drains, it has been strategized to adopt similar methodology in the 110 non-sewered ULBs during FY 2025-26 through utilization of funds under liquid waste management sub-scheme of Swachha Odisha scheme as well as central funding under Used Water Management component of SBM (Urban) 2.0 scheme. After treatment of greywater, the treated water may be discharged into waterbodies or open ground without any environmental pollution or hazard. It is also in pipeline to bring policy & implementation for reuse such treated greywater in any other developmental or day-to-day usage purposes in place of fresh water.



Smart Greywater Solutions for Urban Sustainability



Ensuring Safe & Efficient Septage Management for Cleaner Cities

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.

A total number of 9364 CSWs consisting of 6669 males, 2667 females and 38 Transgender across 115 have been enumerated and registered with ULBs. CSWs have been included in Part I of the Schedule appended to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and categorized as Grade-I or Grade-II by the L&ESI Department depending on the nature of work they perform. This has resulted in entitlement to higher wages applicable to those categories of workers. Around 1350 of the enumerated CSWs are Highly Skilled and belong to the Grade -I category and 8014 CSWs are “Skilled” and belong to Grade-II category.

To ensure safety of sanitation workers, three vendors have been empanelled and assigned zones for supply of PPE, Safety devices and mechanical equipment. So far 88 ULBs have already been procured mechanical equipment.

Till date 113 ULBs have been placed orders for procurement of safety gears. The latest position of procurement of mechanical equipment, safety devices and PPE is given in the table below:



Ensuring Safety and Dignity of Sanitation Workers under GARIMA

Mechanical Equipment	Requirement	Status of procurement	Remark
Desilting machine	113	69	Eighty-eight (88) ULBs have been extended financial support for procurement of safety items under Garima
Nalla Cleaner	93	40	
Rodding machine	111	68	
Jetting-cum-Suction Pump	4	4	

Each of the identified Grade-I CSWs have been extended life insurance cover for Rs.10.00 lakh. Considering the arduous nature of work, Grade-I CSWs have been extended 15% of their daily wages as Risk & Hardship Allowance. ULBs are organizing periodic health check-up camps as per the SOP circulated among all urban local bodies. Besides, the per day working hours for the Grade-I CSWs has been reduced from 8 hours to 6 hours. The dedicated helpline number 14420 is operational in 106 ULBs for receiving emergency sanitation requests from public.

Thirty-five (35) Garima Grihas have been constructed in five ULBs: BMC-28, BeMC-2, CTC-1, Puri-1, These facilities serve as resting lounges providing facilities for cleaning, drying and storing PPE kit, uniforms etc. changing clothes. These facilities promote hygiene and dignity among the CSWs. So far, 841 Grade-I CSWs have been trained and certified as Sewer Entry Professional. One round of physical training has been completed for all ERSU members by the Garima Technical Support Unit. ULB engineers and supervisors have also been sensitized on safe sanitation protocols. Recently a 15-day IEC campaign was conducted from 15th to 31st August, 2025 with a view to spreading awareness about the key objectives and components of the Garima scheme.



GARIMA Gruha – A Safe Shelter Upholding Dignity of Sanitation Workers



Mechanised Sewer Cleaning Operations under the GARIMA Initiative

Awards and Recognitions:

The Garima model has inspired replication efforts in other states and has been cited by the National Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (NFSSM) Alliance as a best practice in sanitation worker welfare. Hon'ble NHRC has appreciated the implementation of the Garima scheme as a best practice in the context of sanitation worker's welfare. Garima Scheme has been awarded as 'Best skilling' initiative and "Special Recognition award" by ISC-FICCI.



Empowering
Sanitation
Workers with
Safety, Skills and
Dignity



On the occasion of GARIMA workshop Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri Mohan Charan Majhi announced ₹10 lakh life insurance for SEP-certified Core Sanitation Workers under GARIMA, distribution of mobile phones for Grade-I CSWs, housing assistance under PMAY (Urban), and a 15-day IEC campaign promoting safe sanitation practices



Hon'ble CM Shri Mohan Charan Majhi, along with Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra, inaugurated the National Workshop GARIMA, reinforcing commitment to the dignity, safety and welfare of sanitation workers

CHAPTER – III: URBAN DEVELOPMENT



Mukhyamantri Sahari Bikash Yojana (MSBY)

Mukhyamantri Sahari Bikash Yojana (MSBY) is not just a Government scheme; it is a vision to transform urban life with purpose and compassion. It focuses on building strong infrastructure that improves everyday living in cities and towns. Through employment generation, especially for unskilled workers, it brings dignity and financial security to thousands of families. The creation of parks, markets, roads, and public spaces makes cities cleaner, greener, and more vibrant. MSBY also strengthens Urban Local Bodies by promoting sustainable revenue generating assets. Focus to water bodies and environmental sustainability under this program ensures long term urban resilience. High value projects, including the construction of Goshalas, office buildings, and multiutility commercial complexes, have been approved under the MSBY as a performance-based measure to bridge critical gaps in long term infrastructure development and allied socio-cultural sectors.



The scheme has four sub components:

a. Urban Infrastructures:

» The sector envisages construction of new urban civic facilities and the upgradation of existing infrastructure like Town Hall with Library/e-library facilities/ Kalyan Mandap/ Multi-Purpose Hall with amphitheatre/ Open Air Theatre, Community centres, Crematorium, ULB Roads (Blacktop/ Cement concrete/ Pavers), Small culverts and drains wherever required. The drains must be aligned to carry storm water.

» The Office Building, Ward infrastructures not covered under any other schemes are being taken up under this scheme. The urban amenities like Parks, Vending Zones, neighbourhood marketplaces, are priority under this program. Nonveg market/ Daily markets/ Weekly Markets/ Haats with provision for Mini cold storage units is being developed in close proximity for storage of perishable goods with the advice of the Agriculture

& Farmers' Empowerment Department.

» The Market Complexes, Multi Utility Commercial Complexes, Renewable Energy (Small-Scale Solar Projects) on municipal buildings, Office building of other departments, schools, and market areas etc, creation of parking places at prime locations, EV charging stations, development of Micro tourism facilities at feasible locations are being taken up.



Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra, inaugurated and laid the foundation stone for 862 development projects across 47 Urban Local Bodies

b. Urban Wage Employment:

This component aims to generate employment for unskilled urban workers while creating functional community assets such as;

- » Construction of mini-parks, open-air gyms, child play stations, and outdoor game facilities. It also includes transforming “Garbage Vulnerable Points” into aesthetic public spaces.
- » Afforestation projects like Miyawaki forests, green corridors, and avenue plantations.
- » Maintenance of local monuments and heritage buildings, as well as creating facilities for devotees at cultural centers.
- » Converting spaces under flyovers into community sports and recreational zones.

c. Water Body Development:

Rapid urbanization, encroachments, pollution, and lack of systematic maintenance have led to widespread degradation of waterbodies across Odisha’s urban areas. To address these challenges, the State Government has launched a comprehensive programme for the rejuvenation of approximately 2,000 urban waterbodies across 115 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

This component addresses the following areas.

- » Development of waterfronts in major cities.
- » Renovation of water bodies and bathing ghats, including beautification works.
- » Providing gap funds for water body rejuvenation projects that were taken up under other schemes like Amrut.

d. Animal Welfare:

- » This component focuses on managing stray animals and improving animal care infrastructure.
- » Development of “Kanjia Huda” or



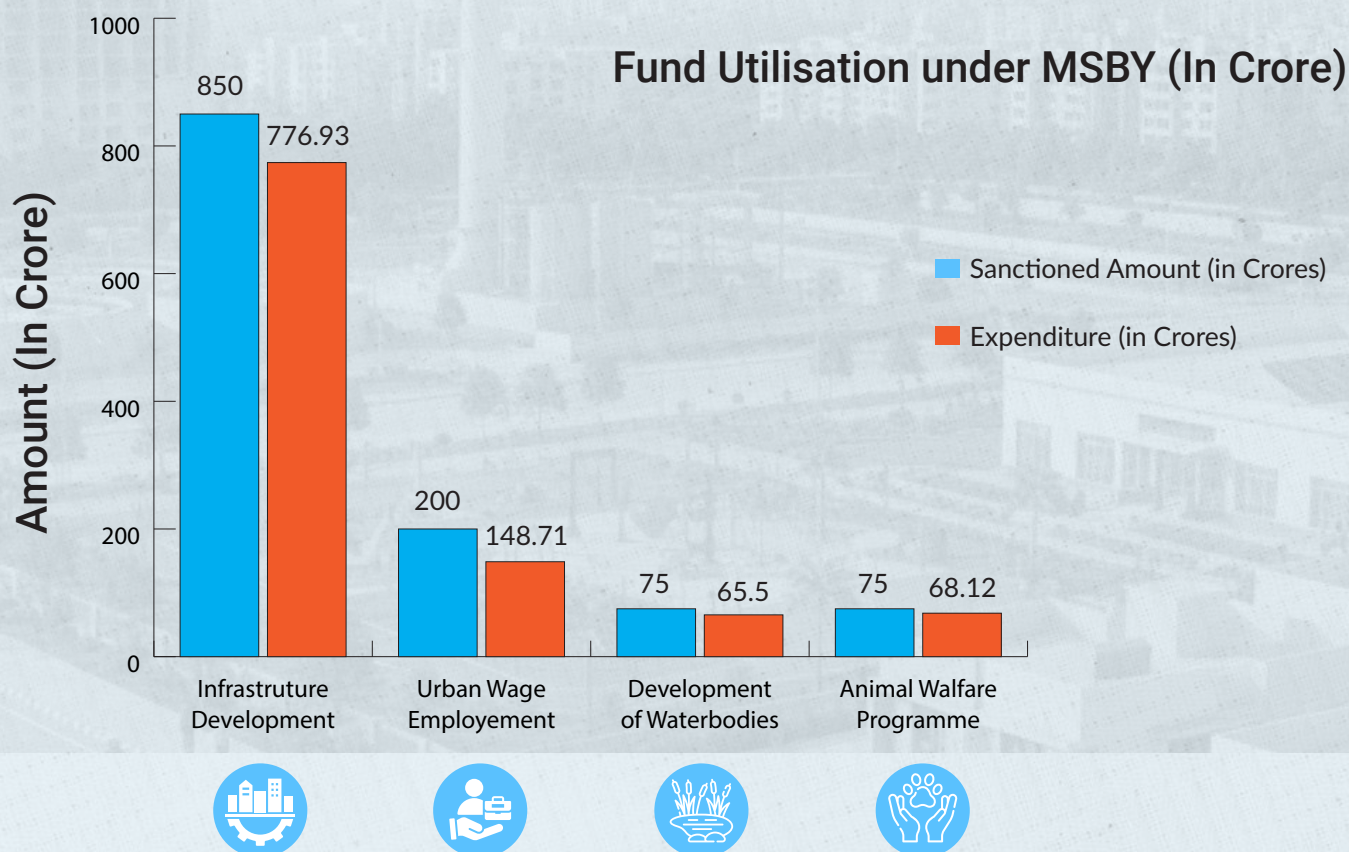
Parichaya Gruha developed under Mukhyamantri Sahari Bikash Yojana to strengthen community support and urban infrastructure



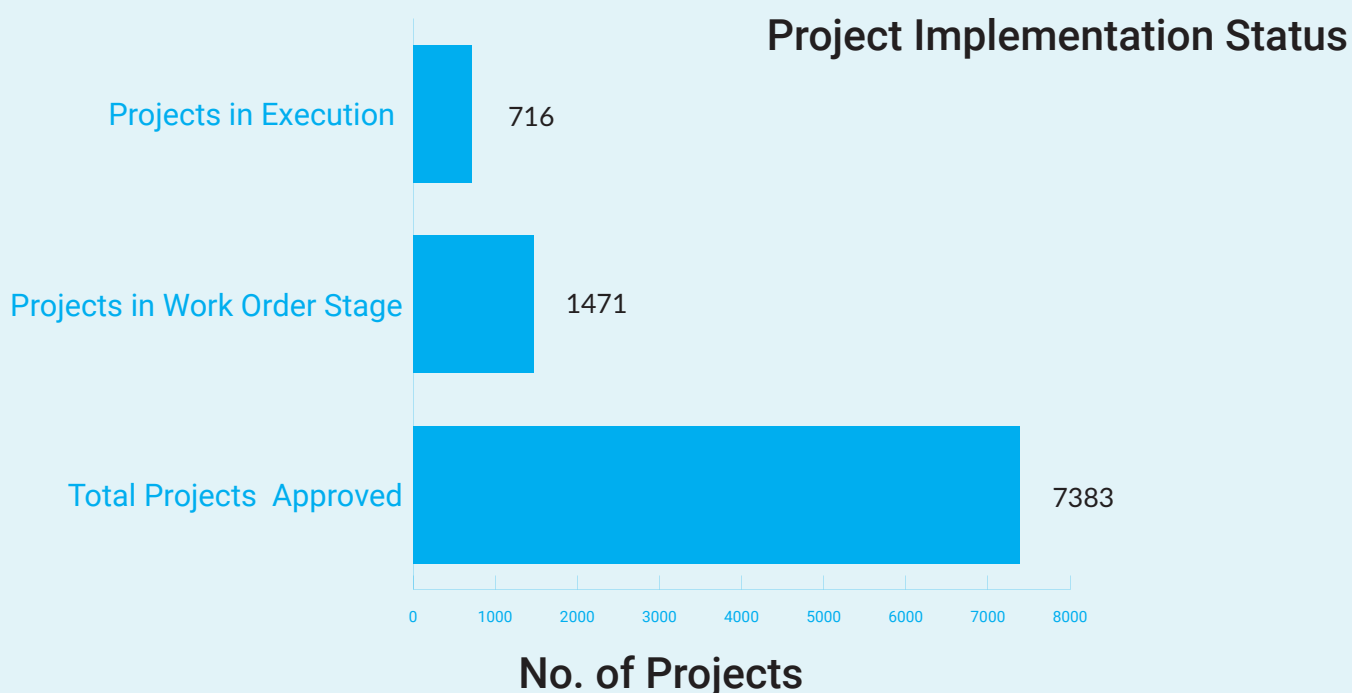
Rejuvenation and Beautification of Urban Water Bodies

Goshalas (integrated cattle hostels) in all ULBs to manage stray cattle and prevent accidents.

- » Establishment of pet care centers and implementation of animal birth control activities.



The MSBY initiative has recorded significant progress since its commencement. Till date, a total allocation of Rs. 1200 Crore has been made under the scheme, against which Rs. 1059.24 Crore has been released to various ULBs. So far, 7383 projects have been approved indicating strong planning and project identification at the ULB level. Out of the approved projects, 1471 work orders have been issued. Physical execution has commenced in 716 projects, reflecting steady progress from planning to implementation stages. Overall, the implementation of MSBY is progressing steadily with substantial coverage across districts and ULBs. Continued emphasis on timely completion of tendering processes, prompt issuance of work orders, and timely execution of works is expected to further improve both physical and financial progress in the coming months, thereby enabling achievement of the objectives of inclusive and sustainable urban development.



AAHAAR

The Aahaar Scheme, is a flagship food security initiative intended to provide hot, nutritious meals to the urban poor and vulnerable groups at an affordable rate. The scheme offers a subsidized meal comprising steamed rice, dalma, and pickles for ₹5, against an actual cost of ₹27, with the remaining ₹22 supported through State Government subsidy. For first time, Govt. has made a budgetary provision of Rs. 65 Crore during FY 2025-2026 to support the scheme. Aahaar Kendras are strategically located at major points of public congregation such as bus stands, railway stations, hospitals, and other key urban nodes to ensure easy and

equitable access for beneficiaries including patients and their attendants, construction and daily wage labourers, street vendors, auto and



government-established pickle units in Baripada, Berhampur, and Dhenkanal, all managed by SHGs, further strengthening

Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra having a meal at an Aahar Centre while inspecting the quality of food and services

and others visiting the city for various purposes. Aahaar Kendras operate every day except Sundays and declared holidays; however, centres situated near hospitals and essential service points function throughout the week to ensure uninterrupted support to critical beneficiaries. Meals are served between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM at all Kendras, with an additional evening service from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM at hospital-based and high-demand locations. Meals are prepared in dedicated Aahaar kitchens and transported to Kendras using specially designed vehicles that ensure hygiene and food safety. Service delivery protocols emphasize cleanliness and dignity, with sterilized plates, trained staff equipped in uniform,

and priority given to the elderly, differently abled persons, women, children, and the sick.

A distinctive feature of the scheme is its strong community engagement. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are responsible for operating and maintaining both Aahaar Kendras and kitchens, thereby promoting local livelihoods and economic empowerment. Additionally, pickles served with the meals are supplied by

community participation in the supply chain. As of the latest reporting period, 170 Aahaar Kendras are functional across all 115 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), supported by 90 specialized kitchens. It serves approximately one lakh meals every day and has provided more than 21 crore meals since its inception. A total of 184 SHGs are engaged in managing end-to-end operations, contributing significantly to sustainable livelihood generation and ensuring efficient and dignified service delivery. The Aahaar Scheme continues to be one of Odisha's most impactful welfare initiatives, combining food security, community empowerment, and inclusive urban service provisioning.

ODISHA URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (OUIDF)

The Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF) was established in 2013 as a wholly owned trust of the Government of Odisha under the Housing & Urban Development Department. Operating from the SUDA campus, OUIDF serves as a specialized urban financing institution providing financial and technical assistance to ULBs, statutory bodies, PSUs, departments, and private investors.

The objective of formation of OUIDF are: -

- » Mobilization of domestic and international resources, including private capital.
- » Enhancing ULB access to long-term capital for viable infrastructure projects.
- » Financing well-structured, citizen-centric projects.
- » Ensuring long-term sustainability through technical support from KfW (Germany) and State-level expertise.

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.117.24 crore from its own funds for projects such as affordable housing for economically weaker sections, energy-efficient street lighting, and water body restoration.



Smart Street Lighting for Smarter Cities

Financial Progress

- » KfW Line of Credit – I: € 50 million (≈ ₹420 crore)
- » Disbursement: ₹500.76 crore
- » KfW Line of Credit – II: € 55 million (≈ ₹480 crore)
- » Disbursement: ₹ 278.10 crore for 44 projects (Total project cost: ₹ 2,188.44 crore)
- » Additional disbursement of ₹116.74 crore from OUIDF's own funds for EWS housing, energy-efficient street lighting, and waterbody projects.

STORM WATER DRAINAGE

Urban flooding remains a significant challenge affecting infrastructure, livelihoods, public health, and quality of life. Key constraints include absence of planned drainage networks, encroachment of natural channels, undersized drains, inadequate maintenance, loss of green cover, and climate-induced extreme rainfall events. To address these issues holistically, the State has initiated preparation of Comprehensive Storm Water Drainage Master Plans for all 115 ULBs, aligned with Viksit Vision Odisha 2036 & 2047. Also to address the urban flooding issues during rainy season, both technical and financial support is being provided to ULBs under this program. Budget provision of ₹300 crore is made in 25-26 to address this issue.

ULB GOVERNANCE

The ULB Governance Scheme was introduced during the FY 2025-26, aims to strengthen urban local bodies through improved governance, digitization, and citizen-centric service delivery across all 115 ULBs in the State. Aligned with the vision of Viksit Odisha @2036, the scheme addresses challenges of rapid urbanization by modernizing municipal operations, enhancing transparency, and improving administrative efficiency through robust e-governance systems and professional support. The full rollout of OSWAN and OSWAS platforms across all ULBs, enabling real-time monitoring, electronic file movement, video conferencing, and improved inter-departmental coordination are the objective

of the program. The strengthening of the 1929 Urban Helpline and Integrated Command and Control System (ICCS) further enhanced grievance redressal mechanisms, ensuring timely resolution of citizen complaints and reinforcing accountability. These digital interventions have substantially improved service responsiveness and operational transparency at the municipal level.

The scheme also placed strong emphasis on inclusive urban development through the SAHAJOG initiative, facilitating access of urban poor households to government welfare schemes via community-based outreach and IEC activities. Performance-linked incentives to ULBs encouraged improvement in own-source revenue mobilization and sanitation outcomes, fostering healthy competition and better financial discipline. Overall, the ULB Governance Scheme has contributed significantly towards building a resilient, inclusive, and efficient urban governance framework in Odisha.

This component introduces performance-linked grants based on indicators such as sanitation, revenue collection, and digital service adaptation, along with periodic ranking and recognition of high-performing ULBs. This incentive structure is designed to foster healthy competition, drive improvements in service delivery, and promote a result-oriented administrative culture. The incentive amount shall be un-tied in nature. The ULB can utilize the incentive on felt needs under the eighteen subjects enshrined in the 12th schedule including salary and other establishment cost.



Key Interventions

- » Digitization of tax administration, trade licensing, building plan approvals, grievance redressal, and financial management systems.
- » Professional support to municipal cadres in planning, engineering, sanitation, and finance.
- » Enhanced service delivery for the urban poor under the SAHAJOG initiative.
- » Performance-based incentives for improving own-source revenue.



Odisha Urban Academy (OUA) a premier institution dedicated to building human capital and strengthening urban service delivery and development



Classroom Training for Capacity Building and Skill Development



Advanced Library Facilities at Odisha Urban Academy

CHAPTER – IV:

TRANSPORTATION



Capital Region Urban Transport (CRUT)

Capital Region Urban Transport (CRUT), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under the Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha, functions as the nodal public transport authority for planning, operating, and expanding urban mobility services across the State. CRUT is responsible for delivering reliable, affordable, and accessible public transport solutions, with a focus on sustainability, operational efficiency, and passenger convenience. CRUT currently operates multiple mobility services, including Ama Bus, Ama E-Ride, and the recently launched Odisha Yatri, catering to the daily commuting needs of urban and peri-urban populations. The organization is at the forefront of Odisha's transition towards clean and sustainable mobility, driven by the deployment of electric buses, strengthened last-mile connectivity, and convergence with national initiatives such as FAME-II and PM eBus Sewa.



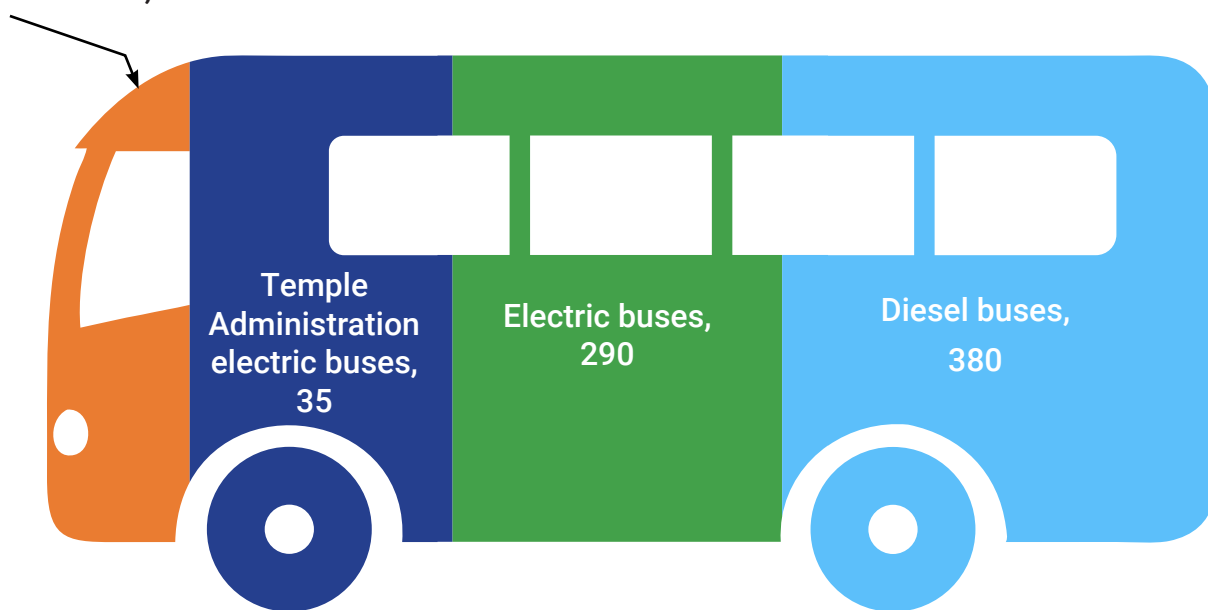
Key Features and Operational Capabilities

CRUT manages a rapidly expanding fleet of 670 buses, of which 290 are electric, operating across 113 routes in the Capital Region and major urban centres including Rourkela, Sambalpur,

and Berhampur. The fleet composition reflects diversity and innovation, including five double-decker electric buses and 35 electric buses provided by the Shree Jagannatha Temple Administration, which were introduced in January 2025 and are currently operational in Bhubaneswar, Khordha, and Puri.

Bus Operations in CRUT (Nos.)

Double-decker electric buses, 5



To support fleet operations, CRUT has developed a robust infrastructure network comprising nine bus depots, including four diesel depots and five electric depots, along with eight origin-destination (OD) terminals. These include two dedicated electric terminals at Master Canteen and Chandrashekharpur, and six other terminals located at BSABT, CNBT, Trisulia, CDA, Khordha, and Malatipatpur. CRUT currently serves up to 3.3 lakh daily commuters across all operational cities, with over 40% of transactions conducted digitally. The electric bus fleet has reached 290 buses, with plans to induct an additional 600 electric buses in the near future. Procurement has been completed for 200 buses under Phase I, including 25 buses each for the four new cities and 50 buses each for Sambalpur and Berhampur. Depot development is progressing across new locations, with construction underway in Keonjhar, land finalized at Jharsuguda Bus Stand

and Remuna Bus Stand in Balasore, and land identification in progress for the remaining cities.

Under the PM eBus Sewa initiative, a total of 400 electric buses have been sanctioned—100 each for Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, 100 for Rourkela, and 50 each for Berhampur and Sambalpur. The bus operator selection process has been completed by MoHUA, with Letters of Award issued by CRUT, and depot construction currently underway to support charging and maintenance infrastructure.

CRUT has placed strong emphasis on digital ticketing and cashless transactions. On-ground support is provided through Automated Ticket Vending Machines (ATVMs) at five strategic locations, supplemented by multiple digital payment options such as UPI, NCMC cards, Ama Bus smart cards, ONDC platform, WhatsApp

ticketing, and a dedicated mobile application. The upgraded mobile app offers live bus tracking, real-time occupancy information, and digital ticketing, significantly enhancing the passenger experience. To incentivize the adoption of digital payments, CRUT provides concession-based benefits, including a 10% discount for general commuters and a 15% discount for women passengers. Single-day and monthly passes are also made available digitally through the Ama Bus app, smart cards, and NCMC cards across all operational cities.

Safety, Accessibility, and Service Quality Measures

Passenger safety and inclusivity are integral to CRUT's operations. All buses are equipped with CCTV cameras, SOS buttons, passenger information display systems, audio announcements, and live vehicle tracking, while wheelchair ramps have been introduced in the Puri fleet to enhance accessibility. Comprehensive road safety protocols are enforced, including alcohol testing of drivers, surprise route inspections, speed governors, and the installation of awareness signage such as "Keep Safe Distance" to minimize traffic-related incidents. A central control centre continuously monitors fleet operations, addresses passenger grievances, and ensures service reliability. Performance management is institutionalized through a Key Performance Indicator (KPI)-based evaluation framework for Captains and Guides, supported by monthly recognitions and quarterly financial incentives. CRUT's Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system handles over 150 calls daily, addressing grievances related to Ama Bus and Odisha Yatri services. Advanced safety technologies, including Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) and Driver Fatigue Monitoring Systems (DFMS), are under process for installation across the fleet. Parallel efforts



Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra, at the launch of the Ama Bus service

are being undertaken to enhance non-fare box revenue, including advertising on bus queue shelters, bus exteriors, in-bus handrails, seat backs, and LED display systems installed in new buses.



Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra with women CRUT bus drivers before their departure to Pune for Advance training to drive AMA Bus (EV)

Last-Mile Connectivity and Platform Integration

CRUT strengthens first- and last-mile connectivity through Ama E-Ride and Odisha Yatri, enhancing multimodal mobility. Through the Odisha Yatri platform, 14,588 drivers have collectively earned approximately ₹7.35 crore in commission-free income, promoting inclusive economic opportunities.

Additionally, CRUT has recently introduced boat service bookings for Chilika and Satapada through the Odisha Yatri platform, expanding its multimodal service offerings. Plans are also underway to integrate ambulance booking services within the Odisha Yatri app.

Awards and Recognitions

CRUT's efforts in urban mobility have received national recognition, including:

- » 18th Urban Mobility India Award, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India (2025)
- » National Public Bus Transport Excellence Award, Association of State Road Transport Undertakings (ASRTU) (2025)

Odisha's Ama Bus and Ama E-Ride initiatives earned the Special Mention Award in Urban Transport at UMI Conference 2025, reflecting the State's commitment to green, inclusive and citizen-centric urban mobility



CRUT public transport crew driving Excellence in urban mobility

CHAPTER – V: PLANNING

The aim of Urban Planning is to foster dynamic and harmonious urban environments, to seamlessly integrate built and unbuilt 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 Directorate of Town Planning, Odisha is involved in the preparation, revision, and implementation of Master Plans and Development Plans for the state's urban centres. It was created in 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.

GIS-BASED MASTER PLANNING

The GIS based Comprehensive Development and Master Plans are being prepared, with support of ORSAC; assigned to create high resolution land use maps. Among the nine Development Authorities, plans for Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Paradeep, Kalinga Nagar, Berhampur, Rourkela, and TAMDRA (Angul) have been approved under the ODA Act, 1982, while drafts for PKDA (Puri) and SDA (Sambalpur) are published. The GIS/RS based Comprehensive Development Plans/Master Plans for 62 Towns of Odisha are under preparation. It will be notified under the provision of ODA Act, 1982 / OTP&IT Act, 1956 for town concerned. The agreement for the preparation of the CDP/Master Plan has been executed between the selected agencies and respective Planning Authorities as per the provisions.

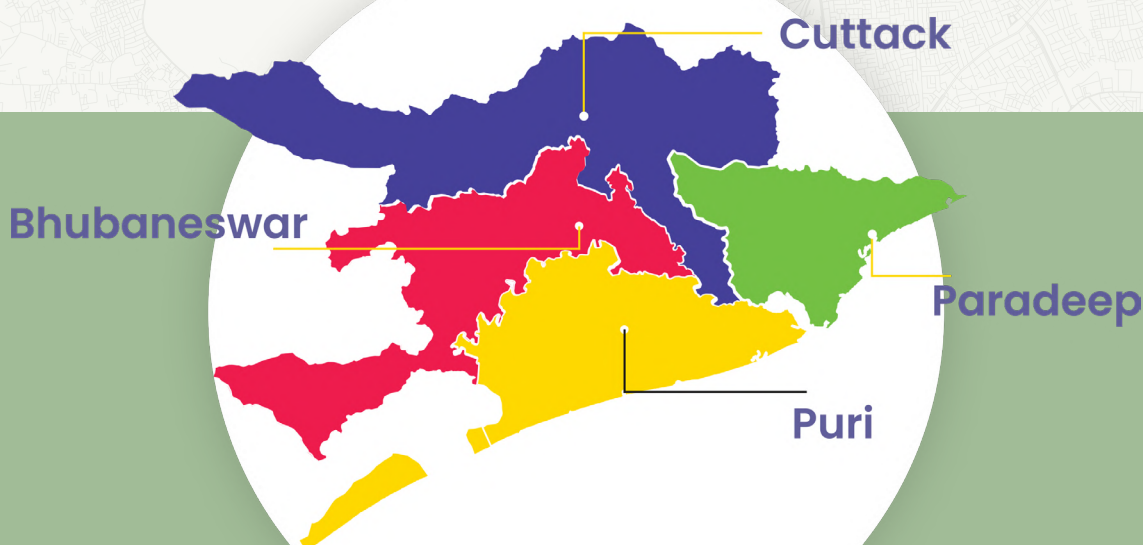
The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Govt. of India launched AMRUT Sub-Scheme on formulation of GIS based Master Plans with three components i.e. (i) Geo Data Base Creation, (ii) Master Plan Formulation and (iii) Capacity Building. As per the guideline of Govt. of India, the State Level High Powered Steering Committee (SHPS) under AMRUT approved the State Action Plan comprising 03 components i.e. mapping of Urban utilities assets for 06 AMRUT Towns, formulation of GIS based Master Plan for newly annexed area of Bhubaneswar through Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) and Capacity Building of Planners and Technical Staff through ORSAC Bhubaneswar. Further as per guideline of AMRUT 2.0, the Govt. of Odisha has selected 07 Towns i.e. Rajgangpur, Rayagada, Sunabeda, Joda, Koraput, Sundargarh and Paralakhemundi Municipality & submitted the SAP to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, (MoHUA) Govt. of India with approval of Consultancy Evaluation and Review Committee (CERC) headed by the State Mission Director AMRUT H & U.D.

BHUBANESWAR-CUTTACK-PARADIP-PURI ECONOMIC REGION (BCPPER)

The State of Odisha is witnessing a rapid transformation in its urban and regional landscape, driven by accelerated industrial growth, infrastructure development, and expanding urbanization. The Bhubaneswar–Cuttack–Paradip–Puri corridor has emerged as the state’s most dynamic urban and economic zone, comprising the political capital, the historical capital, the key industrial and port hub, and a major tourism and cultural center. This region represents an integrated economic and spatial system with strong functional interlinkages in transport, labour, commerce, education, and services. The Bhubaneswar–Cuttack–Paradip–Puri Economic Region (BCPPER) collectively accounts for over 40% of Odisha’s urban population and a disproportionately large share of its industrial output, institutional establishments, and service sector employment. Bhubaneswar functions as the administrative and knowledge hub, Cuttack is the judicial and trading centre, Paradip is the industrial and port gateway, and Puri is the state’s cultural and tourism anchor. The emerging peri-urban belts around Khordha, Jagatsinghpur, and Pipili are further integrating these urban centres into a continuous economic corridor.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Mohan Charan Majhi launched the Economic Plan for BCPPER under the Growth Hub Initiative

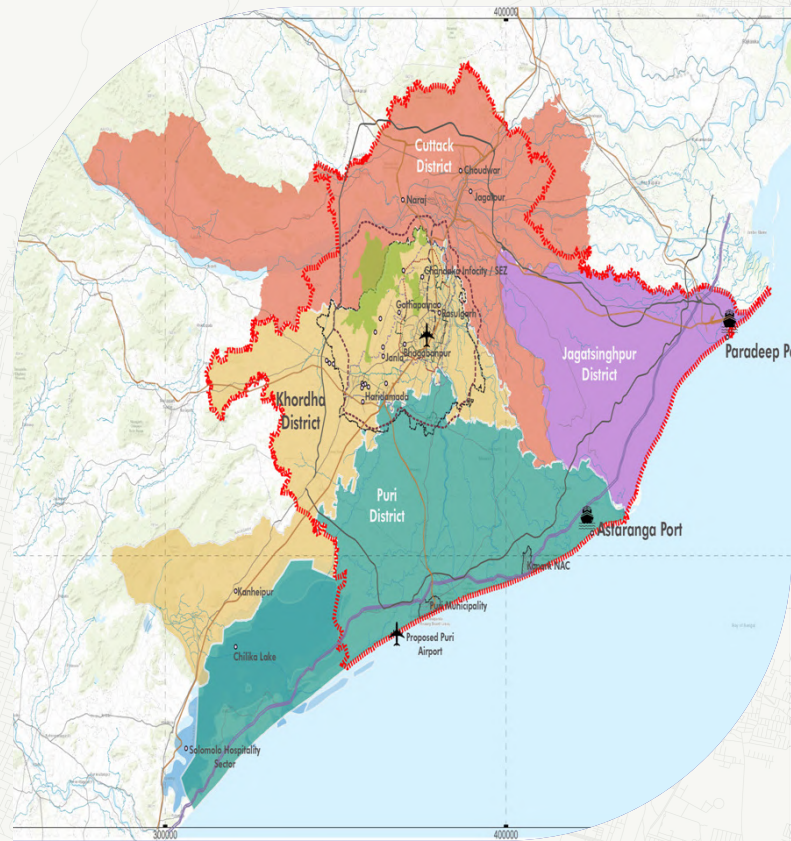


SAMRUDDHA SAHAR

The 'SAMRUDDHA SAHAR' scheme is a strategic initiative to promote planned urbanization and economic development across Odisha, transforming cities into dynamic growth hubs with better infrastructure, services, and opportunities. The scheme lays down the development trajectory for the next decade and beyond, aligning with the vision of "Vikshit Odisha 2036".

The objectives of this initiative are:

- » To promote planned, inclusive, and sustainable urban development in order to ensure balanced and orderly growth of urban areas.
- » To enhance social and economic opportunities in cities, thereby improving livelihoods and overall quality of life for urban residents.
- » To develop and strengthen urban infrastructure, including roads, water supply systems, sewerage networks, and public amenities.
- » To transform cities into engines of economic growth by fostering investment, generating employment, and encouraging innovation.
- » To ensure systematic and optimal land use through the preparation and effective implementation of Town Planning Schemes.



a. Town Planning Scheme (TPS):

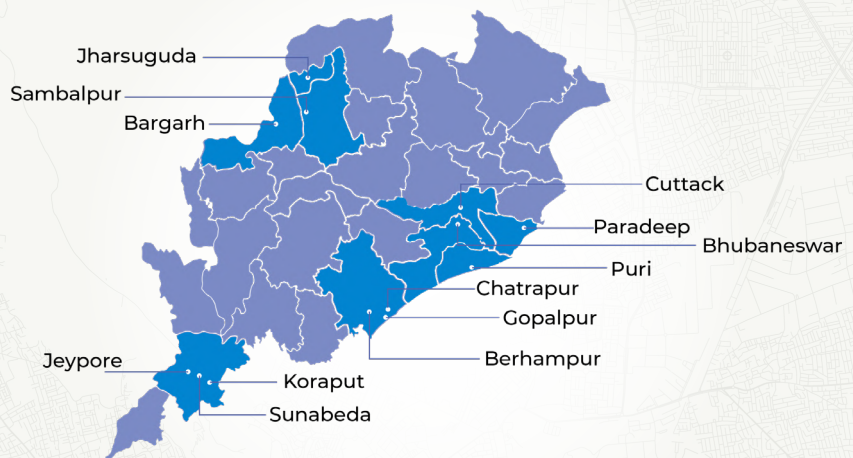
This initiative aims at the systematic and sustainable development of peri-urban areas through land reconstitution, aligning with the Prime Minister's vision and the achievement of SDGs by 2030. By integrating essential infrastructure such as ring roads, internal roads, water supply, sewerage, drainage, and electrical systems, the scheme ensures organized growth where landowners actively participate and receive 60% of their original land as developed plots with higher Floor Space Index (FSI), leading to significant

property value appreciation. The remaining 40% is utilized for public amenities and revenue generation, with financing secured through state grants, the CIDF, the Urban Challenge Fund, and saleable plots. Implemented by Development Authorities (DAs), the government has already planned 45 Town Planning Schemes covering approximately 9,623 acres along a 64.93 km Ring Road around Bhubaneswar to facilitate this comprehensive urban transformation.

b. Cities as Growth Hubs:

This initiative positions urban areas as engines of economic transformation and balanced regional development by focusing on the creation of economic clusters, industrial townships, metropolitan regions, and urban corridors. To promote compact, connected, and competitive cities, it integrates the planning of industry, housing, mobility, and services while encouraging creative redevelopment strategies such as affordable housing, slum rehabilitation, and business district

revitalization. Furthermore, the framework strengthens urban planning institutions to ensure the statutory enforcement of Master Plans and facilitates convergence with central and state schemes.



Key Achievements:

- ✦ The State Government has undertaken major reforms to modernize the urban planning framework through the introduction of inclusive zoning, simplified regulatory procedures, and a strengthened digital approval system. These reforms have been implemented by amending the Odisha Development Authorities (Planning and Building Standards) Rules, 2020 and the Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trusts (Planning and Building Standards) Rules, 2021.
- ✦ A Special Order published in the Odisha Gazette No. 5679 dated 03.12.2025 provides relief to a large number of apartment owners and homebuyers who were unable to register resale deeds due to legacy issues predating RERA and OAOM Act compliance.
- ✦ A Stakeholders' Consultation involving NITI Aayog, industry leaders, government institutions, and public service sectors was held to deliberate on the future roadmap for the Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Puri-Paradip Economic Region.



Keynote Address by Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri Mohan Charan Maji at the BCCPPER Economic Plan launch

CHAPTER – VI: HOUSING

Odisha Urban Housing Mission (OUHM) established in the year 2015 aims to ensure 'Housing for All' in urban Odisha. Demand for Affordable House in Urban Areas of Odisha is estimated to be 8.2 lakhs out of which, 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 through robust administrative and legislative measures.



PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA – (URBAN)

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), a flagship programme of the Government of India, was launched on 25 June 2015 with the vision of achieving “Housing for All” in urban areas by 2022. The mission was designed to address the housing requirements of urban poor families, including slum dwellers, by providing financial assistance for the construction of pucca houses.

Building upon the achievements and learnings of PMAY–U, the Government of India launched PMAY–U 2.0 on 17th September 2024 in Bhubaneswar to address the emerging housing demand of eligible urban families. The renewed phase aims to ensure that all citizens of urban India enjoy a dignified standard of living within next five years.

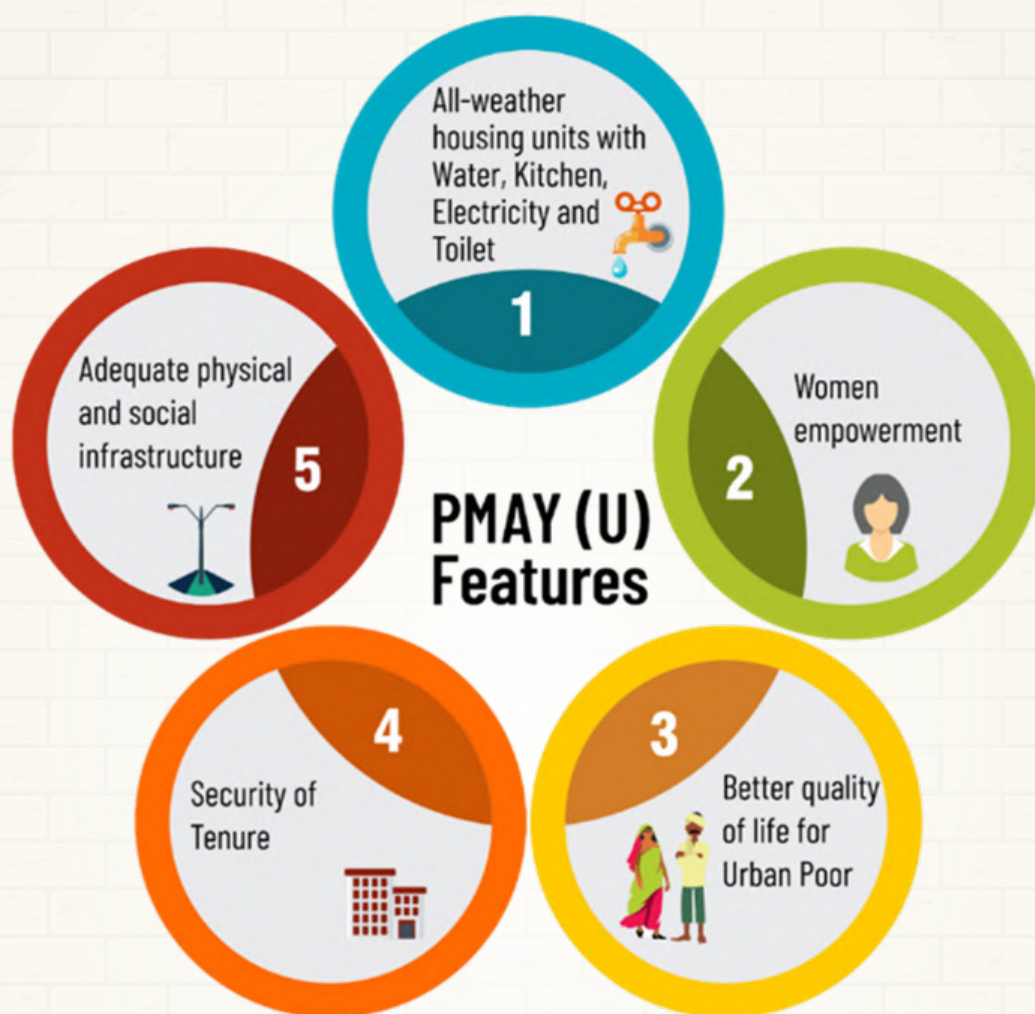


Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) – Ensuring Affordable Housing and Dignified Living for Every Urban Family

PMAY–U 2.0 focuses on four verticals:



In Odisha, the scheme is being implemented through the OUHM, the State-Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for PMAY projects. Under PMAY-U 2.0, Odisha aims to expand its affordable housing stock by promoting AHP project across the state to ensure wider coverage and inclusivity.



Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) – Strengthening Urban Families with Affordable Housing

The Key Features of the Scheme are as follows:

- » The schemes primarily cater to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households and focus on providing all-weather pucca houses equipped with toilets, piped water supply, and 24x7 electricity and water connections.
- » In alignment with the vision of women's empowerment, ownership of houses is mandated in the name of the female head of the household or jointly with the male head.
- » Under PMAY-U, each EWS beneficiary receives total assistance of ₹2 lakh of which Central assistance is ₹ 1.5 lakh and ₹0.5 lakh as State share. Under PMAY-U 2.0, the total assistance is ₹2.5 lakh as the State share has been enhanced to ₹1 lakh per unit.
- » PMAY-U 2.0 places special emphasis on inclusion of Safai Karmis, Street Vendors (under PM SVANidhi), Artisans (under Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana), Anganwadi Workers, Building and Other Construction Workers and Residents of slums and chawls, termed as the Special Focus Groups.
- » In addition to the assistance, the state provides incentives to beneficiaries for early completion of houses amounting



A committed sanitation worker and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) beneficiary, symbolises how welfare initiatives transform lives with dignity and security

to Rs 20,000 and Rs 10,000 for completion within 120 to 180 days respectively.

- » Central assistance is also extended to landless EWS beneficiaries for ownership of pucca houses constructed under AHP vertical.

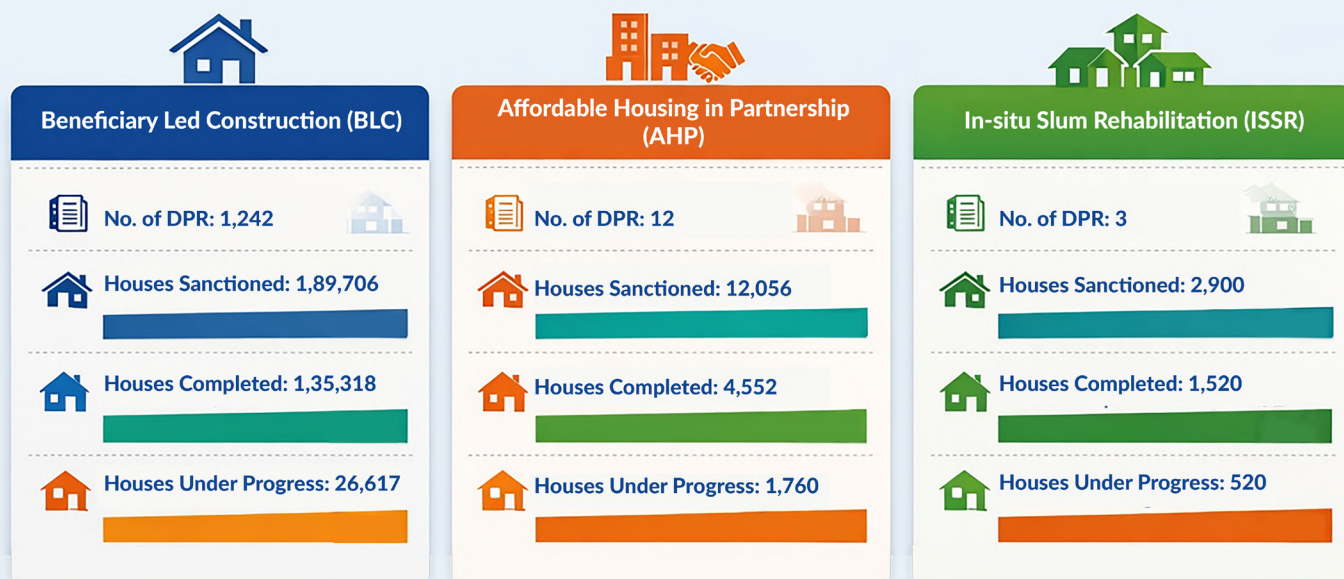
Physical Progress (Till date)

- I. A total of 1,89,706 houses has been sanctioned under the BLC vertical of PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 combined. Out of these, 1,61,935 houses have been grounded and 1,35,318 completed.
- II. Under the ISSR vertical, three projects comprising 2,900 dwelling units have been sanctioned. Of these, 2,040 units have been grounded and 1,520 completed.
- III. Under the AHP vertical:
 - a. 10 projects comprising 9,320 dwelling units have been sanctioned under PMAY-U out of which 6,312 are grounded and 4,552 completed.
 - b. One project comprising 2,736 units has been sanctioned under PMAY-U 2.0.



PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER PMAY – U/ PMAY – U2.0				
PMAY Vertical	No of DPR	Houses Sanctioned (No)	Houses Completed (No)	Houses Under Progress (No)
Beneficiary led construction	1,242	1,89,706	1,35,318	26,617
Affordable Housing in Partnership	12	12,056	4,552	1,760
In situ Slum rehabilitation	3	2,900	1,520	520
TOTAL	1,257	2,04,662	1,41,390	28,897

Physical Progress under PMAY(U) / PMAY (U2.0)



Financial Progress

- » Under the BLC vertical, financial assistance is directly transferred to beneficiaries through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism. Till date, an amount of ₹ 3000 crore has been disbursed directly to beneficiaries.
- » Under AHP and ISSR verticals, funds amounting to ₹ 31.288 crore have been released till date.
- » During the Financial Year 2025-26, a total of ₹ 125 crore was disbursed to beneficiaries under BLC.
- » Beneficiaries completing house construction within the prescribed timeline under BLC are rewarded with an early completion incentive. A cumulative amount of ₹40.04 crore has been transferred under this provision.

Awards and Recognitions

- » Smt. Surekha Mallick, a beneficiary from Binika NAC, Subarnapur District, was invited to the 79th Independence Day Celebration at Rashtrapati Bhawan by the Hon'ble President of India. This rare honour celebrated her resilience and highlighted how the dream of a home can transform lives. Standing amidst the nation's leaders and dignitaries, her presence was a tribute to countless women and families whose lives have been uplifted through PMAY (U).
- » Similarly, Shri Rajendra Patra, from Bhawanipatna Municipality of Kalahandi District was invited to the 'At - Home' Reception on Republic Day 2026 at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi. Shri Patra is a sanitation worker who is covered under the GARIMA scheme of the state.
- » Work Order distribution to the TG: On the event of Local Self – Government Day celebration in Bhubaneswar, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha personally handed over work orders to four beneficiaries including three members of the Transgender community, marking a step towards inclusive and equitable housing for all.
- » Gruha Pravesh on LSG Day: On Local Self-Government Day, 800 beneficiaries across Odisha moved into their newly constructed homes. The event was marked by a symbolic key –handover ceremony, where the Hon'ble Chief Minister handed over house allotment letters and keys to 12 AHP and BLC beneficiaries.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri Mohana Charan Majhi handing over house keys to beneficiaries on Urban Local Bodies Day



Marking Urban Local Bodies Day, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri Mohan Charan Majhi presented new home keys to PMAY (Urban) beneficiaries



Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

CHAPTER – VII: FINANCE COMMISSION

The Constitution of India envisages a three-tier structure of governance - the Central Government, the State Governments, and the Local Governments. The Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules of the Constitution delineate the subjects allotted to each tier of Government. Within their respective jurisdictions, each tier is supposed to deliver services, levy and appropriate taxes. The Local Governments are closest to the people and play a crucially important role in delivering public services at the grassroots level. The Finance Commission at both central and state level, played a significant role in advancing fiscal decentralisation. The benefits of delegating funds, functions and functionaries to the lowest tiers of Govt. became visible in the evolving socio-economic landscape.



State Finance Commission

The primary objective of the 5th State Finance Commission (5th SFC) was to ensure adequate, predictable, and formula-based transfer of financial resources to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) so as to enable them to effectively discharge their constitutionally mandated functions. The Commission underscored the need for strengthening the financial autonomy of ULBs, improving accounting and auditing systems, promoting principles of transparency and good governance, and enhancing the quality and reliability of urban service delivery across the State. The period of 5th FC was from 2020-21 to 2025-26.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the 5th State Finance Commission, an amount of ₹ 6,642.74 crore was recommended for Urban Local Bodies for the five-year period from 2020-21 to 2024-25 under three major components, namely Devolution, Assignment of Taxes, and Grants-in-Aid. Against this recommendation, an amount of ₹ 6,633.96 crore was released to ULBs during the said period, demonstrating the State Government's commitment to ensuring timely, predictable, and effective transfer of funds in line with the Commission's recommendations. The release and utilisation of funds were carried out in accordance with approved guidelines, with due emphasis on transparency, accountability, and outcome-oriented implementation.

The funds released under the 5th SFC recommendations were utilised by Urban Local Bodies for the implementation of a wide range of core civic works and developmental activities aimed at improving urban infrastructure and service delivery. Priority was accorded to strengthening of basic urban services that have a direct bearing on the quality of life of urban residents. Significant investments were made in the construction, improvement, and maintenance of municipal roads, lanes, by-lanes, footpaths, culverts, and storm water drainage systems. These interventions contributed to improved urban mobility, enhanced road safety, and mitigation of waterlogging, particularly during the monsoon season.

The grants were also utilized for augmentation, extension, and repair of drinking water supply

systems to improve access to safe and reliable water. Activities included laying and replacement of pipelines, construction and repair of overhead tanks, installation and rejuvenation of tube wells, and strengthening of distribution networks in underserved and newly developed urban areas. These measures helped reduce service gaps and contributed to improved water availability and reliability for urban households. Sanitation and solid waste management were accorded high priority under the utilisation of 5th SFC grants. ULBs undertook construction, repair, and maintenance of public and community toilets, improvement of sanitation infrastructure, and implementation of solid waste management initiatives. These included door-to-door waste collection, procurement of waste collection equipment, development of waste processing facilities, and cleanliness drives aimed at improving environmental hygiene. The combined impact of these initiatives resulted in improved sanitation coverage, better waste handling practices, and enhanced public health outcomes in urban areas.

Overall, the utilisation of funds under the 5th State Finance Commission has contributed significantly to strengthening urban infrastructure, improving delivery of essential civic services, creating durable public assets, and enhancing financial discipline and administrative efficiency at the Urban Local Body level. The systematic and outcome-oriented deployment of these resources has reinforced the capacity of ULBs to function as effective institutions of local self-government and has played a key role in advancing the objectives of sustainable and inclusive urban development across the State.

Central Finance Commission

The grants recommended by the 15th Finance Commission have been judiciously and effectively utilised by the State to strengthen the functioning of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Odisha, with a clear and sustained focus on improving the delivery of basic civic services

and reinforcing urban governance systems. The utilisation strategy was aligned with the overarching objectives of enhancing public health outcomes, ensuring improved sanitation and environmental hygiene, upgrading essential urban infrastructure, and strengthening financial management and institutional capacity at the ULB level.

During the award period, the State received a total amount of ₹ 4,65,910.56 lakh under the 15th Finance Commission for strengthening Urban Local Bodies till 2024-25 FY. These funds were released under various components, including Basic Grants, Tied Grants, and sector-specific grants, in accordance with the recommendations and conditions prescribed by the Commission. The grants were utilised for undertaking a wide range of development-oriented and reform-linked activities aimed at improving urban service delivery while ensuring transparency, accountability, and sustainability in municipal administration.

Emphasis was placed on sanitation and sewerage infrastructure with the objective of improving public health and environmental sanitation. The grants supported the construction, repair, and maintenance of community and public toilets, strengthening of sewerage and underground drainage systems, and development of Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) facilities. In addition, cleaning and desilting of open drains were undertaken to mitigate waterlogging, especially during the monsoon season. These interventions have led to improved sanitation coverage, better waste disposal practices, and enhanced hygienic conditions in urban areas. ULBs implemented door-to-door waste collection systems and strengthened operational capacities through procurement of collection vehicles, tricycles, bins, and other essential equipment. Infrastructure for waste segregation, processing, and disposal was developed through establishment of segregation sheds, compost pits, and material recovery facilities.

The grants were also utilised for improvement of basic urban infrastructure, including construction and repair of internal roads, lanes, and by-lanes, as well as development and strengthening of storm water drainage systems. These works have contributed to improved urban mobility, reduced incidences of waterlogging, and enhanced safety and convenience for citizens. Wherever

admissible, development and upgradation of basic civic amenities, such as street-side infrastructure and public utility assets including street lighting, were also undertaken to improve the overall urban environment.

The CFC laid emphasis on performance-based reforms linked to the conditions for release of performance grants. These included measures to improve property tax assessment and collection efficiency, rationalisation of user charges for water supply, sanitation, and solid waste management services, and adherence to reforms related to transparency and accountability. Compliance with these reform conditions has contributed to strengthening own-source revenue mobilisation and improving the overall fiscal health of Urban Local Bodies.





A Budget Review Meeting chaired by the Hon'ble Minister Dr Krushna Chandra Mahapatra



CHAPTER – VIII: KEY INITIATIVES



SAHAJOG

This initiative of H&UD Department was launched on 31st August 2025 where eligible urban poor community/ individual are to be linked to applicable State/ Central schemes by creating mass awareness, delivering services at door step and utilize own financial resources through active involvement of communities in a concerted and focused manner.

Key features of the Initiative

- » Saturation approach for linking urban poor in 1st phase to 13 priority schemes (PMAY Urban, Piped Water, Garima, NFSA/SFSS ration cards, Ayushman Bharat, Pension, Labour and E-Shram cards, etc.)
- » Creating Mass awareness by flyer distribution in vernacular language, mobile service units
- » Door-to-door survey for household profiling
- » Provision of incentives for frontline facilitators
- » Interdepartmental convergence with quarterly and monthly steering committees

Progress so far:

- » Developed dedicated mobile application for frontline facilitators along with OCAC
- » Household profiling completed: 1,76,826
- » Scheme linkages recorded:
 - PwD Card: 2460
 - PM Suraksha Bima: 7353
 - Ration Card: 6146
 - Labour Card: 21,974
 - E-Shram Card: 38,384
 - PMAY Housing: 40,622 houses (in 1st phase)
 - Successful pilot of mobile service units for doorstep delivery



Hon'ble Minister Dr. Krushna Chandra Mahapatra flagging off the Mobile Service Unit under the SAHAJOG initiative

ANKUR (Atal Network for Knowledge, Urbanisation and Reforms)

ANKUR is a transformative platform inspired by the vision of former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, focused on fostering sustainable and inclusive urban development in Odisha. It leverages multi-sectoral collaboration, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and governance reforms to address the challenges of rapid urbanisation. The initiative integrates strategic partnerships with academic institutions, research organizations, NGOs, private sector entities, and international development agencies. Collaboration is central to ANKUR's approach. Network partners contribute technical expertise, participate in joint research and innovation, and support capacity building, project implementation, and scaling of solutions.

Key features of the Initiative

- » Strategic pillars: Knowledge Collaboration, Capacity Building, Implementation Support, Innovation.
- » Modular training and certification for ULB personnel.
- » Partnership-driven project management units (PMUs) for complex urban projects.
- » Innovation hubs, hackathons, and challenge competitions to identify scalable urban solutions.
- » Institutional structure with Steering Committee and thematic groups for governance and execution.
- » Core collaborative focus areas include:
 - Urban planning and governance
 - Sustainable infrastructure development (transport, utilities, housing)
 - Affordable housing and poverty alleviation
 - Urban transport and mobility
 - Disaster resilience and climate adaptation
 - Solid waste management and circular economy
 - Water supply and sanitation
 - Social inclusion and livelihood programs
- » MoU signed with 8 partner organisations across: Academic institutions, Think tanks, NGOs, Private sector entities and International development agencies.
- » Monthly ANKUR meetings held as per established calendar.
- » Thematic groups formed to drive priority urban governance initiatives.
- » SOPs and standardized MoU templates established for onboarding new partners.



ANKUR – Driving Knowledge-Led Urban Transformation with Strategic MoU Partnerships

Odisha Yatri: One Year of Transforming Mobility and Strengthening Safety

Odisha Yatri, the Government of Odisha's people-first mobility platform, marked the successful completion of one year with significant milestones in driver empowerment, public transport digitisation, and citizen safety.

A key achievement has been the facilitation of ₹10 Crore+ earnings for driver partners under the Zero Commission model, ensuring that drivers retain 100% of their ride income. This transparent and equitable approach has strengthened trust in the platform while enhancing livelihoods across the state.

Under the FASTicket initiative, Odisha Yatri has revolutionised Ama Bus ticketing by enabling passengers to scan QR codes, book tickets within seconds, receive instant digital tickets, and avail exclusive discounts. This has accelerated the digitisation of public transport and improved commuter convenience.

The platform is also expanding its footprint, with services set to go live in Sambalpur and Rourkela, extending both ride-hailing and digital ticketing services and moving towards a unified mobility ecosystem across Odisha.

In a major step forward, Odisha Yatri is evolving into a comprehensive citizen safety platform, introducing features such as direct SOS connectivity with Police, app-free emergency triggers, live location sharing, and instant emergency contact alerts. These technology-enabled interventions aim to make safety accessible anytime, anywhere.

With a strong foundation laid in its first year, Odisha Yatri continues to focus on driver empowerment, affordable mobility, digital innovation, and statewide safety integration, steadily transforming into Odisha's trusted mobility and safety ecosystem.



**odisha
yatri**

**ଓଡ଼ିଶା
ଯାତ୍ରୀ**



Odisha Yatri, empowering drivers, digitising public transport, and advancing citizen safety across the State

1929 SAHARA SATHI

Transforming Citizen Grievance Redressal through Smart Governance

Guided by the visionary leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to build smart and citizen-centric cities, and under the dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Mohan Charan Majhi, Odisha has taken a transformative step towards strengthening urban governance.

1929 Sahara Sathi has been introduced as a unified, single-window grievance redressal platform designed to ensure faster, transparent, and accountable urban service delivery across all Urban Local Bodies.

This initiative simplifies citizen engagement by enabling residents to register grievances related to street lighting, water supply, sanitation, municipal services, and other civic issues through a single helpline number — 1929 — or the dedicated mobile application.

Citizens can dial 1929 or log in to the Sahara Sathi app to register complaints instantly. Each grievance generates a unique ticket ID, allowing real-time tracking and automated updates through SMS notifications until resolution — eliminating the need for physical visits to government offices.

Key Features

- » 24x7 access to urban services
- » Automated escalation mechanism for delayed cases
- » Real-time tracking and SMS-based updates
- » Built-in accountability and transparency framework

Through 1929 Sahara Sathi, citizen empowerment and service efficiency converge — reinforcing Odisha's journey towards smarter, more inclusive and future-ready cities.

1929 Sahara Sathi – Building Tomorrow's Smart Cities, Today.



1929 Sahara Sathi — A single-window, tech-enabled helpline empowering citizens with faster, transparent and accountable urban grievance redressal across Odisha



Strengthening Urban Governance

With the aim of transforming Odisha into a hub of economic growth, with urbanisation serving as a key driver of development, the State Government has envisioned the Viksit Odisha 2036 initiative. The vision seeks to achieve 40% urbanisation in the State by the year 2036, recognising that well-planned urban centres play a vital role in accelerating economic activities, improving service delivery, and enhancing the overall quality of life of citizens.

In pursuit of this objective, the Housing and Urban Development Department has undertaken several strategic measures to strengthen the urban governance framework in the State. As part of this initiative, the Department has successfully constituted 28 new Notified Area Councils (NACs) across Odisha. The creation of

these NACs is aimed at bridging the urbanisation gap, particularly in rapidly growing peri-urban areas that exhibit emerging urban characteristics but were previously governed under rural administrative frameworks. The constitution of NACs will enable planned urban development, improved infrastructure provisioning, and better delivery of municipal services in these areas.

Further strengthening the urban institutional framework, the Department has also upgraded 7 NACs into Municipalities and one Municipality into Municipal Corporation. These administrative reforms have been undertaken to align governance structures with the expanding urban footprint and increasing population density in several regions. The upgraded municipal institutions are expected to provide enhanced administrative



Constitution of NAC

SI No.	District	Name of the ULB
1	Angul	Pallahara
2	Balangir	Loisingha
3	Balasore	Simulia
4	Balasore	Basta
5	Bargarh	Sohela
6	Bhadrak	Tihidi
7	Bhadrak	Dhusuri
8	Cuttack	Salipur
9	Cuttack	Badamba
10	Cuttack	Narasinghpur
11	Dhenkanal	Gondia
12	Ganjam	Patrapur
13	Ganjam	Jagannathprasad
14	Jajpur	Chandikhol
15	Kalahandi	Narla
16	Kalahandi	Jaipatna
17	Khordha	Tangi
18	Koraput	Borigumma
19	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada
20	Mayurbhanj	Jashipur
21	Mayurbhanj	Rasgobindpur
22	Mayurbhanj	Betnoti
23	Mayurbhanj	Bangriposi
24	Mayurbhanj	Chitrada
25	Rayagada	Bissam Cuttack
26	Sambalpur	Bamra
27	Sambalpur	Rengali
28	Subarnapur	Birmaharajpur

capacity, improved urban planning, and more efficient management of civic services.

These initiatives represent a significant step towards systematic and inclusive urban development in Odisha. By expanding the network of Urban Local Bodies and upgrading governance structures in emerging urban centres, the Government aims to ensure balanced regional growth, strengthened local governance, improved urban infrastructure, and enhanced economic opportunities.

The measures undertaken by the Housing and Urban Development Department under the broader framework of Viksit Odisha 2036 will contribute substantially to achieving the State's long-term vision of sustainable, resilient, and economically vibrant urban centres, thereby positioning Odisha as a leading growth engine in the coming decade.

Upgradation of NACs to Municipalities

SI No.	District	SI No.	Name of the ULB
1	Boudh	1	Boudhgarh NAC
2	Ganjam	2	Bhanjanagar NAC
		3	Aska NAC
		4	Chatrapur NAC
		5	Kabisuryanagar NAC
		6	Polasara NAC
3	Mayurbhanj	7	Karanjia NAC

CHAPTER – IX: BUDGET

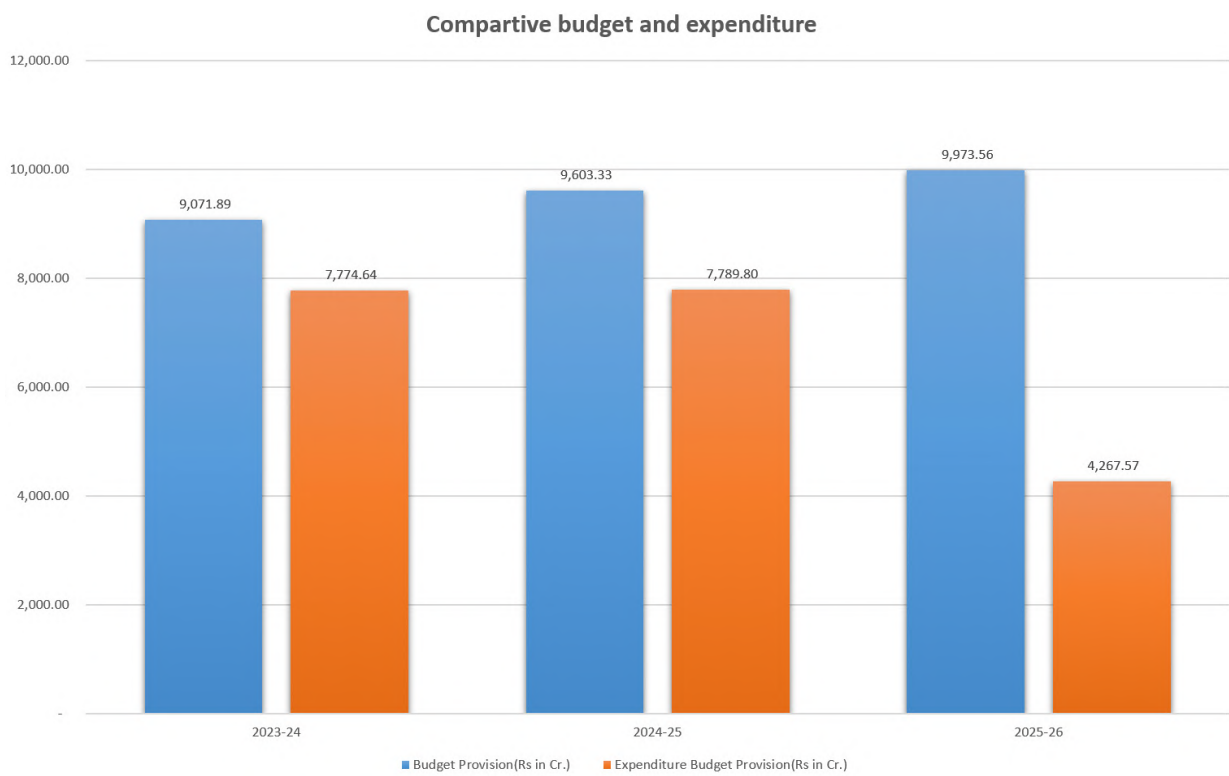
Over the past three years, the budgetary allocations and expenditures for various schemes have shown notable variations, reflecting changes in priorities and effective financial management.



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 of the Scheme	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure
PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE							
1	STATE SECTOR SCHEME	3944.51	3715.56	4320.30	4180.32	4320.00	2133.28
2	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME	1944.99	1151.00	2000.00	595.95	2300.00	674.79
3	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME	0.0081	0.00	0.0002	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Programme Expenditure	5889.51	4866.56	6320.30	4776.27	6620.00	2808.07
4	Transfer From State						
	CFC	1050.98	884.72	1091.24	887.56	1044.66	486.00
	SFC	1353.69	1349.9	1417.81	1417.63	1489.78	627.81
	Stamp Duty	116.11	116.11	121.62	121.62	130.19	43.47
	Total TFS	2520.78	2350.73	2630.66	2426.81	2664.63	1157.28
5	EOM	661.6	557.35	652.37	586.72	688.93	302.22
	Grand Total	9071.89	7774.64	9603.33	7789.80	9973.56	4267.57

Comparative Budget & Expenditure Statement (In Crores)



BUDGET ESTIMATE 2026-27

The budget for the fiscal year 2026-27 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 ₹10726.86 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 ₹6650.00 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

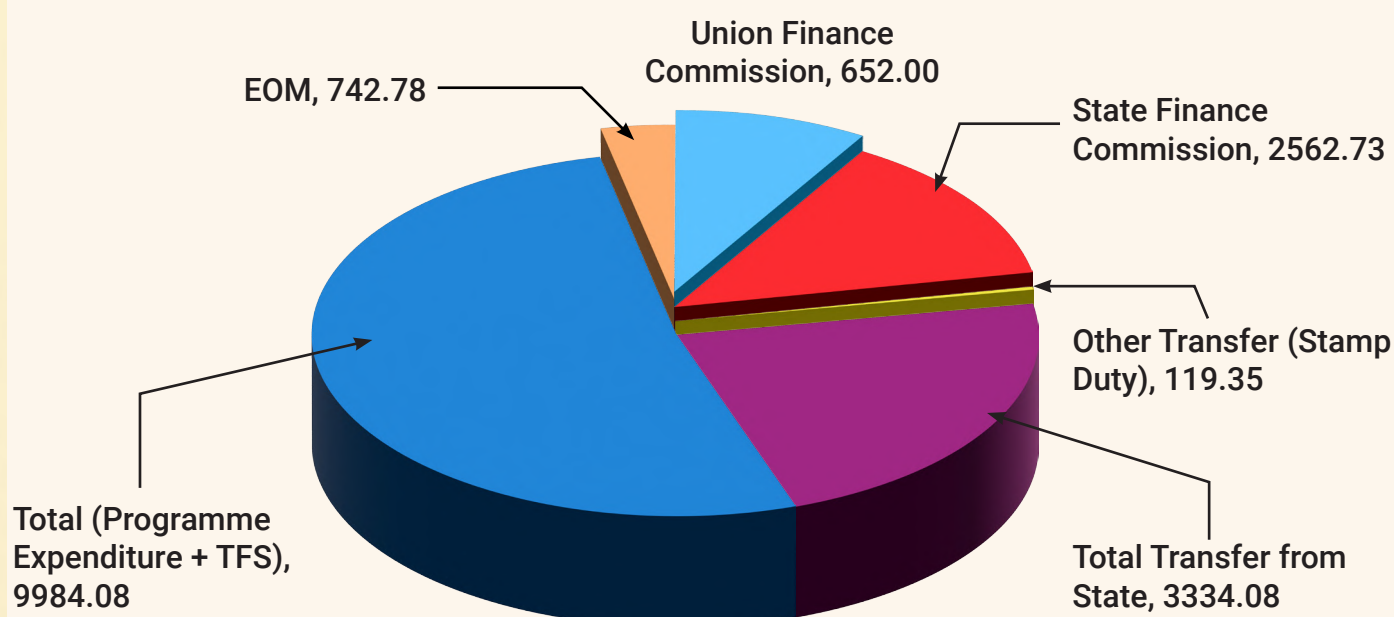
The component “Transfers from the state” forms another substantial part of the budget, totaling ₹3334.08 crore. These transfers are categorized as Union Finance Commission, State Finance Commission, and Stamp Duty. Thus, this sector highlights the collaborative financial mechanisms between the central and state governments to ensure the smooth flow of funds.

Establishment, Operation & Maintenance (EOM)

The Establishment, Operation & maintenance (EOM) is earmarked at ₹742.78 crore. This expenditure is crucial for maintaining existing infrastructure and services.

Budget Proposal 2026-27 (In Crore)	
Category	Proposed Budget
Programme Expenditure	
State Sector Scheme	4650.00
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	2000.00
Central Sector Scheme	0.0081
Total Programme Expenditure	6650.00
Transfer from State	
Union Finance Commission	652.00
State Finance Commission	2562.73
Other Transfer (Stamp Duty)	119.35
Total Transfer from State	3334.08
Total (Programme Expenditure + TFS)	9984.08
EOM	742.78
Total Budget	10726.86

Budget Proposed (2026-27) - In Crores



Social Media











**Housing and Urban Development Department,
Govt. of Odisha**

