

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Government of Odisha has taken several initiatives for achieving the goal of planned and inclusive urbanization in the state. The budgetary allocation for urban development in Odisha has been increasing every year. The major thrust is on improvement of urban governance, infrastructure, service delivery and poverty reduction.

GIS based Master Plans for 17 more towns and City Development Plans (CDPs) for 15 towns are being developed. The State Govt. has decided to constitute Bhubaneswar-Cuttack Metropolitan Region Development Authority for planned urbanization and holistic development of the region. Odisha Capital Region Development Fund (OCRDF) has been instituted to cater to fund requirement of inter-city core infrastructures like BRTS, MRTS, ring-roads, sewerage, drainage etc. As per the constitutional mandate, the process of transferring city planning functions including building plan approval from the Development Authorities to the Urban Local Bodies has started with the capital city Bhubaneswar.

The State Govt. has notified Urban Water Supply Policy to provide access to all urban households piped water connection ensuring adequate supply of drinking water. The Odisha Urban Parking Policy-2013 has been notified to regulate parking for the benefits of the citizens. The Advertisement Policy for Urban Odisha-2013 has been notified to mobilize additional resources for the ULBs. The Special Regulation Rules for Installation of Mobile Towers in Urban Areas-2013 has been notified to safeguard health of the citizens by regulating installation of mobile towers.

Transit Oriented Development for holistic development of urban areas and faster mobility has been planned with preparation of an Integrated Comprehensive Mobility Plan for Cuttack-Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konark region, feasibility study and DPR for MRTS between Bhubaneswar-Cuttack and commencement of work on Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) in Bhubaneswar. Based on increasing demand, fleet of City Buses in Bhubaneswar, Puri and Cuttack under JnNURM is augmented with additional 60 AC and Non-AC buses with state funding. Intra & Inter City Bus Services rolled out to 3 more urban clusters of Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Hirakud-Bargarh, Berhampur-Gopalpur-Chattrapur-Hinjicut with 32 buses for each cluster and Rourkela- Biramitrapur-Rajgangpur with 36 buses out of which 6 buses started plying under State funding. Another, 194 buses for 3 new urban clusters of Balasore-Bhadrak, Cuttack-Choudwar and Jeypore-Koraput-Sunabeda will ply soon with funding support from Govt. of India.

A number of projects have been undertaken through Public Private Partnership (PPP) for the benefits of the citizens. Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF) is providing financial support to the ULBs for creating and maintaining environmentally sustainable urban infrastructure and services. Energy efficient street lighting and Solid

Waste Management have been taken as priority projects. Creation of a Super-Multi Specialty Hospital by Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation is being initiated. Bulk water supply projects for IIT, Niser & Infocity-II in Bhubaneswar are taken up for implementation.

To fulfil the promise of 'affordable housing' for every urban household, especially for the Economically Weaker Section beneficiaries. The "Odisha Housing Mission" is being launched to be the nodal agency for construction of pucca houses, transit houses and night shelters in both urban and rural areas. "Odisha Urban Street Vendors Policy" is notified with an objective to give urban street vendor user rights by creating hawking zones for organized and regulated vending. Only 33 cities/towns of Odisha are covered under the newly launched National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) of Govt. of India. As a result, rest 77 ULBs are left out and not covered under any employment/livelihood/poverty alleviation programme. The State Govt. has decided to launch Odisha Urban Livelihoods Mission (OULM) out of the state fund covering all such left-out ULBs.

Odisha is one of the leading states in implementing various urban sector reforms. Starting from a low reforms base of only 17 % in the year 2007-08, the State has leaped forward to reach at 84 % in the year 2014. Government of Odisha is implementing the e-Municipality project with the objective of providing single window services to citizens on anytime, anywhere basis. Accrual based Double Entry Accounting system has been introduced in all the ULBs of the state as part of Municipal accounting System to instill the practices of prudent financial management by the Urban Local Bodies. 15 more urban services are included under Right to Public Services Delivery Act 2012 taking the numbers to 22 services to cater to the increasing demand for making public services time bound, demand driven and citizen centric & legally binding.

The State Govt. has nominated 5 cities/towns: Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur, Rourkela and Sambalpur to be included under the 'Smart City' Mission of Government of India. Similarly, Puri has been included under the 'HRIDAY' scheme of Government of India. The H & UD Dept. in the State Govt. has embarked upon an action plan to implement Swachh Bharat Mission in all the urban areas of Odisha.

Beyond implementation of projects and reforms, the state government would like to tackle the challenges of urbanization in a more planned and prudent manner in the coming decades. The targets and timelines laid down for different schemes and programmes are incorporated in the Result Framework Document (RFD) with a view to ensuring close monitoring and successful implementation of various projects and schemes.

ABBREVIATIONS

BBUTT – Balasore Bhadrak Urban Transport Trust	NULM – National Urban Livelihood Mission
BDA- Berhampur Development Authority	OTP & IT Act – Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act
BDA-Bhubaneswar Development Authority	OUIDF - Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund
BMC- Berhampur Municipal Corporation	OULM – Odisha Urban Livelihood Mission
BMC- Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation	OWSSB-Odisha Water Supply & Sewerage Board
BPL – Below Poverty Line	PDF – Project Development Fund
BPTSL- Bhubaneswar Puri Transport Services Limited	PHEO- Public Health Engineering Organization
BSUP- Basic Services to the Urban Poor	PKDA –Puri –Konark Development Authority
CDA-Cuttack Development Authority	PPP- Public Private Partnership
CDP - Comprehensive Development Plan	RAY-Rajiv Awas Yojana
CMC-Cuttack Municipal Corporation	RDA- Rourkela Development Authority
CRPMC – City Reforms and Performance Management Cell	RLTAP- Revised Long Term Action Plan
CSC - Common Services Centre	RS – Remote Sensing
CSP-City Sanitation Plan	SDA- Sambalpur Development Authority
CUTSL – Cuttack Urban Transport Service Ltd.	SIC – State Implementation Consultant
DPR- Detailed Project Report	SJSRY - <i>Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana</i>
DUDA - District Urban Development Agency	SLB- Service Level Benchmarking
DUs - Dwelling Units	SLNA-State Level Nodal Agency
EWS – Economically Weaker Section	SLSC-State Level Steering Committee
GIS –Geographic Information System	SRPMC – State Reforms and Performance Management Cell
GUTSL – Ganjam Urban Transport Service Ltd	SSNA- State Urban Sanitation Nodal Agency
H & UD- Housing & Urban Development	STEP-UP- Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor
ICT-Information and Communications Technology	STP- Sewerage Treatment Plant
ICZM- Integrated Coastal Zone Management	SUDA- State Urban Development Agency
IDCO- Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation	SUTT – Sundargarh Urban Transport Trust
IHSDP-Integrated Housing and Slum Development Project	SWM- Solid Waste Management
JICA -Japan International Cooperation Agency	UCDN- Urban Community Development Network
JKSUTT – Jeypore Koraput Sunabeda Urban Transport Trust	UIDSSMT- Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns
JnNURM-Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	UIG-Urban Infrastructure & Governance
JSK -Jana Seva Kendra	ULBs –Urban Local Bodies
KFW- Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau	USEP- Urban Self-Employment Programme
MIS – Management Information System	UWEP - Urban Wage Employment Programme
MoUD- Ministry of Urban Development	UWSP -Urban Women Self-Help Programme
MP – Master Plan	VAMBAY –Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana
NAC-Notified Area Council	VGf – Viability Gap Funding
NeGP- National e-Governance Programme	WOUTSL – Western Odisha Urban Transport Service Ltd.
NMMP - National Mission Mode Project	
NRCD- National River Conservation & Development	

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01. THE DEPARTMENT

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

VISION

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

MISSION

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

OBJECTIVES

- Improving urban planning & governance for effective enforcement of plans, rules, efficient urban management and service delivery.
- Facilitating reforms and policy interventions to improve financial base of ULBs & better citizen interface in service delivery.

- Enhancing service standards, transparency, accountability and simplifying process for grievance redressal.
- Encouraging PPP projects for infrastructure development, urban transport & solid waste management.
- Slum redevelopment and rehabilitation and effectively implementing housing schemes for EWS, LIG and MIG.
- Effectively implementing programmes for skill development and urban poverty reduction.
- Creation and maintenance of urban infrastructure in the areas of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drainage, urban transport and other amenities.
- Encouraging innovations in urban development

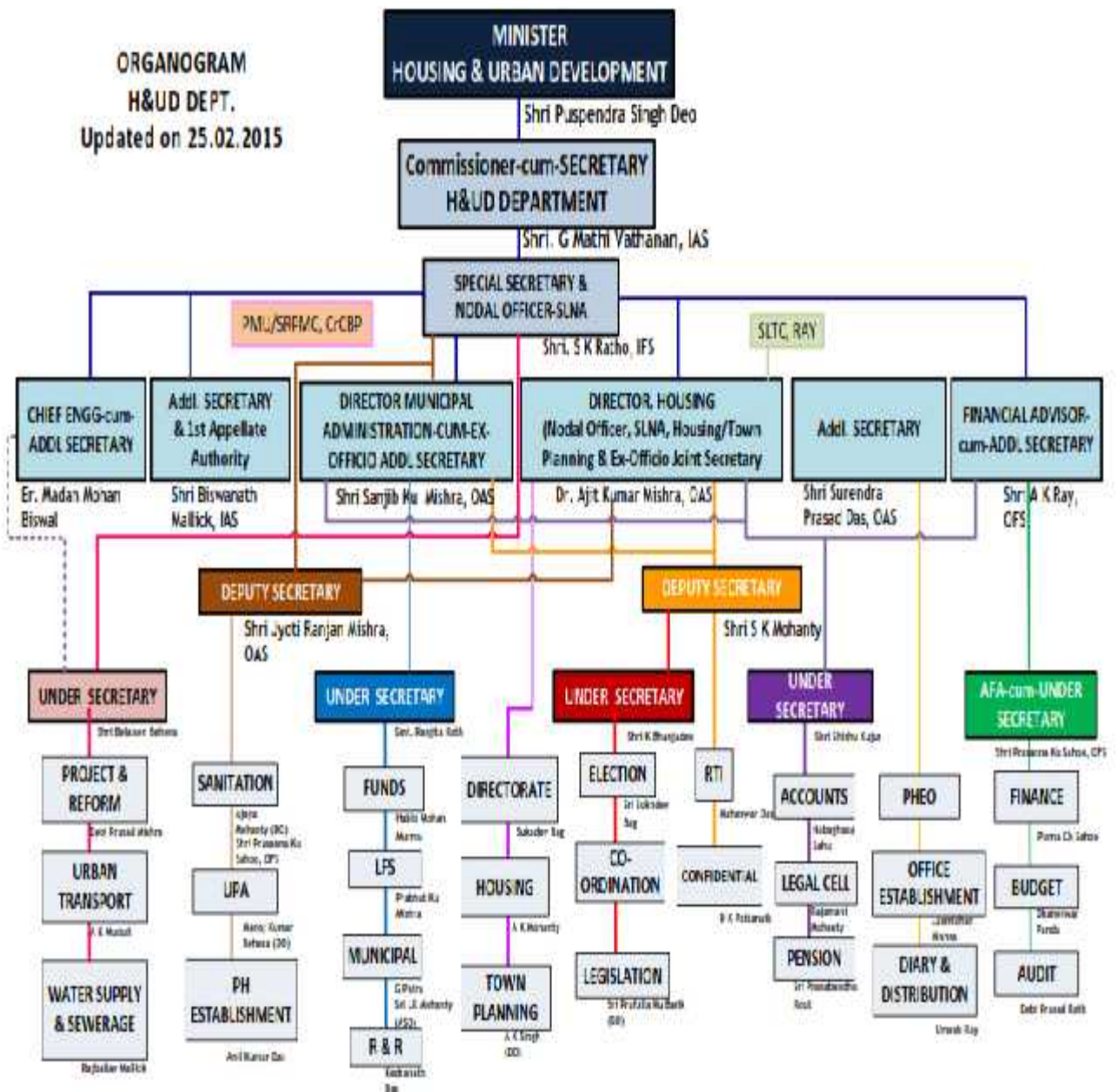
FUNCTIONS

1. Implementation of reforms under JnNURM & 13th FC.
2. Formulation & implementation of enabling policies/guidelines.
3. Implementation of Comprehensive Development Plans (CrDP), City Development Plans (CDP) & Master Plans (MP).
4. Capacity development of existing personnel & elected representatives.
5. Effective implementation of e-governance programmes.
6. Creation of a dedicated Urban Cadre.
7. Benchmarking urban services (Service Level Benchmarking-SLB).
8. Formulation & implementation of Citizen's Charter; Public Disclosure Law.

9. Formulation & implementation of PPP
10. Facilitating PPP projects in urban infrastructure, transport & solid-waste management.
11. Encouraging group productive activities of urban poor women for economic entitlement.
12. Dovetailing non-govt./private/corporate partners for skill training & placement of youth.
13. Formulation and implementation of Affordable Housing scheme with mandatory provision for creation of housing stock.

- Policy on Urban Development.
14. According limited property rights to the slum dwellers and prevention of new slums.
15. Mobilization of fund from various sources for successful implementation of flagship projects.
16. Ensuring effective monitoring, reporting & review of projects, confirming to the project time line.
17. Designing & implementation of innovative pilot projects in selective areas with community participation.
18. Implementation of replicable models/good practices.

Organogram: Housing and Urban Development Department



02. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Urban Local Bodies are the key citizen service delivery points. Odisha has 111 Urban Local Bodies consisting of 5 Municipal Corporations, 45 Municipalities and 61 NACs. In this context, management of the regulatory and development administration relating to the Urban Local Bodies becomes important for achieving planned and inclusive urbanization in the state. The municipal administration plays a key role in ensuring proper implementation of the municipal regulatory framework and various schemes and programmes for the benefits of the citizens.

SECTOR PROFILE

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

There must be a sustained effort to look at urban development and governance in the state as a priority sector, not only by the government but also by the private and corporate concerns. However, the much needed stronger, proper, and timely enforcement of municipal acts, rules and statutes for making the cities and towns of Odisha cleaner, greener, safe and healthier can come with the help of an independent Directorate and a separate dedicated municipal cadre.

DIRECTORATE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

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

The Directorate of Municipal Administration headed by the Director, coordinates array of activities concerning the ULBs. The DMA make

liaison with several other Directorates and Departments to ensure seamless delivery of various citizen services like storm water drainage and sanitation. It has the responsibility to place personnel, exercise disciplinary control, allocate funds, monitor utilization, develop municipal assets, ensure prudence and transparency in expenditure and hear appeals from the citizens against the decisions of ULBs.

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

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

As a matter of fact, in all advanced states, the office of the Director, Municipal Administration is an independent Directorate with regional offices spread across urban areas. However, in Odisha, there is only one composite office operating from the state capital. Considering growing urbanization and vast spatial locations of the ULBs, restructuring of the Directorate of Municipal Administration is envisaged under the proposed Urban Cadre.

03. NEW FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

Odisha is one of the pioneering states in implementing various urban initiatives. The State Government has been vigorously pursuing the implementation of various projects and reforms. However, beyond implementation of projects and reforms, the state government would like to tackle the challenges of urbanization in a more planned and prudent manner in the coming decades. In this regard, the Housing and Urban Development Department on its own and in partnership with the Govt. of India has embarked upon launching of novel flagship programmes for planned and inclusive urbanization in the state to improve quality of urban life and address the issues of rapid urbanization and consequent challenges.

SECTOR PROFILE

The continuous exodus of rural population to urban areas has contributed to the exponential growth of urban population resulting in severe strain on the existing infrastructure, resources and subsequent demand for additional provisions. There is an urgent need to ensure planned development of cities/towns into liveable, economically vibrant and productive, sustainable and efficient entities with provision of adequate durable public infrastructure and amenities such as housing for all, drinking water supply, sanitation, roads, drainage, solid waste management, transportation, public parks, recreation areas including preservation of water bodies and heritage sites. Let us focus on the above mentioned project.

More challenging is the fact that majority of the migrant population belong to the poorer segment of the society. A major impact of the changing livelihood base is migration of people from the rural areas to the urban centres. As a city grows, millions of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled poor from migrate into it in search of livelihoods. It creates added problems of housing, water, sanitation, health, education, social security and livelihoods and also of fulfilling special needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children and the aging.

In this context, the Housing and Urban Development Department on its own and in partnership with the Govt. of India has embarked upon launching of novel flagship programmes for planned and inclusive urbanization in the state to improve quality of urban life and address the issues of rapid urbanization and consequent challenges.

ODISHA HOUSING MISSION

One of the important priority areas as indicated by the State Govt. is shelter security for the economically weaker section in both rural and urban areas. The Honorable Chief Minister, Odisha has rightly declared housing for all as a top priority for the State Government on 6th January 2015 during the Collectors' Conference. He has declared launching of the "Odisha Housing Mission" for providing housing to the poor in both rural and urban areas by constructing about 500,000 houses every year. Housing for the poor is accorded highest priority now as he has said "The mission will be directly monitored by me and it will cover both urban and rural areas. My government will leave no stone unturned in mobilizing funds for this Mission."

To fulfil the above stated objective and give thrust to implement various housing schemes in a focused manner in both rural and urban areas, it becomes imperative to set-up the "Odisha Housing Mission Society" to act as the state level nodal agency for creation of housing stocks in a planned and time-bound manner. The proposed "Odisha Housing Mission Society" will be registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

SWACHHA BHARAT MISSION

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) emanates from the vision of the Government articulated in the address of The President of India in his address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 9th June 2014 "We must not tolerate the indignity of homes without toilets and public spaces littered with garbage. For ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation, a "Swachh Bharat

Mission” will be launched. This will be our tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary to be celebrated in the year 2019”

The SBM is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Govt. of India for urban areas of the country. However, success of the mission would depend largely on the initiatives of the State govt. and efficiency of the ULBs.

Government of Odisha has set up the Swachha Bharat Mission Directorate at the state level for successful implementation of the programme and appointed a senior functionary of the H & UD Dept. as Mission Director. Odisha Water Supply and Sewerage Board has been declared as the State Level Nodal Agency for the Mission. A High Powered Committee is being set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. A Programme Management Unit is being set up at the State Level. The structure of the State Urban Sanitation Technical Cell (SUSTC) proposed under Odisha Urban Sanitation Strategy- 2011 is being retained and named as the PMU, SBM.

The ULBs can avail fund for project development and implementation of SWM projects. The process for availing grant under SBM is given below.

- ULB's are to prepare DPR for solid waste management of their city in consultation with state governments. Smaller cities can form clusters to become viable entities to attract private investment. 100% cost reimbursement for preparing the DPR shall be done by Gol as per unit cost and norms set up by National Advisory Review Committee (NARC).
- State governments may handhold ULB's in quickly preparing DPR's for SWM by empanelling /shortlisting /identifying private or government agencies for the same.
- The DPR's should be bankable, having a viable financial model. These will be prepared emanating from the needs identified in the City Sanitation Plan. DPRs should be aligned with Govt. of India's goals outlined in the NUSP 2008, SWM rules, advisories, CPHEEO manuals (including cost-recovery mechanisms), O&M practices and Service-level Benchmark advisories released by MoUD from time to time. Street Sweeping and litter control interventions will be part of DPR which is essential for a clean city.
- The State High Powered Committee (HPC) will authorize institutes of national repute for appraisal of DPRs for the technical and economic appraisal of DPRs for projects recommended by ULBs. No appraisal will be done by MoUD. The cost of DPR appraisal by these institutes shall be an admissible component under administrative costs, subject to norms as approved by MoUD.
- The performance and quality of appraisal by these identified and authorized institutes will be evaluated and monitored by HPEC as well as NARC and corrective actions taken wherever necessary.
- The State Level high power committee will approve the DPR as well as the financial model of solid waste management.
- The implementation of SWM projects will be as per directions of State Level High Power Committee.
- Central government incentive for the SWM projects will be in the form of a maximum of 20% Grant / VGF for each project. The remaining funds have to be generated through –
 - Private Sector Participation
 - Additional Resources from State Government/ULB
 - Beneficiary Share
 - User Charges
 - Land Leveraging
 - Innovative revenue streams
 - Swachh Bharat Kosh
 - Corporate Social Responsibility
 - Market Borrowing
 - External Assistance
- While considering projects under MSWM it will be ensured that there is no duplication in terms of funding under any other scheme or programme.
- Detailed technical and financial appraisal of the DPRs will be carried out. O&M arrangements for the project shall necessarily be an integral part of the project in the DPR.
- SWM projects will be sanctioned by the State level HPC which shall include a representative of the MoUD. In the entire project approval and procurement process, all provisions and procedures as prescribed

by respective State Governments must be followed in their entirety. The entire approval procedure for MSW projects except for release of Central funds will end at the State Level.

- The States shall be free to choose the technology for SWM projects, toilets and street sweeping. The Ministry of Urban

NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (NULM)

Most of the urban poor are involved in informal sector activities where there is a constant threat of eviction, removal, confiscation of goods and almost non-existent social security cover. Even when segments of the urban population are not income-poor, they face deprivation in terms of lack of access to sanitary living conditions and their well-being is hampered by discrimination, social exclusion, crime, violence, insecurity of tenure, hazardous environmental conditions and lack of voice in governance.

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

In this context, Govt. of India has launched the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) to reduce urban poverty on a mission mode. There is a shift from the earlier scheme based to programme based approach. The programme has replaced the wrest while SJSRY scheme. However, unlike wrest while SJSRY, which had universal coverage, only cities and towns with 1 lakh or more population and District headquarters towns are selected under NULM.

Based on this calculation, only 33 ULBs of Odisha are covered under the mission: 9 ULBs with 1 lakh or more population i.e. Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur, Rourkela, Puri, Sambalpur, Balasore, Bhadrak and Baripada; and 24 District headquarters ULBs having less than 1 lakh population i.e. Angul

Development shall, from time to time, bring to the notice of the States, through advisories and manuals, and other consultative mechanisms, various options available in these fields.

- States will contribute a minimum of 25% funds for SWM projects to match 75% Central Share.

(M), Bolangir (M), Jharsuguda (M), Baragarh (M), Rayagada (M), Bhawanipatna (M), Dhenkanal (M), Keonjhar (M), Khorda (M), Kendrapada(M), Paralakhemundi (M), Sundargarh (M), Phulbani (M), Jagatsinghpur (M), Jajpur (M), Deogarh (M), Sonapur (M), Nowrangapur (M), Chatrapur (N), Koraput (N), Malkangiri (N) , Boudhgarh (N), Nayagarh (N); and Nuapada (N). As a result, 78 ULBs of Odisha are left out from NULM for which the State Govt. has been demanding before the Govt. of India for their inclusion.

Key Components:

1. Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID)
2. Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
3. Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)
4. Self-employment Programme (SEP)
5. Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
6. Scheme of Shelter for the Urban Homeless (SSUH)

The H & UD Dept. in the State Govt. has established the National Urban Livelihoods Mission under aegis of the State Urban Development agency (SUDA). The Mission is headed by State Mission Director, who is a full time senior officer of the Department. The state has transited from SJSRY over to NULM since 1st December 2013. The Annual NULM Action Plan for Odisha – 2014-15 has been approved by the Govt. of India.

ODISHA URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (OULM)

As mentioned earlier, Govt. of India has launched National Urban Livelihoods Mission in 33 ULBs of Odisha (all cities with 1 lakh or more and DHQ towns with 1 lakh or less population) as an alternative to SJSRY (which had been implemented in all ULBs of the State). As on date, there is no poverty

reduction/livelihoods programme for the Non-NULM ULBs. Urban poverty alleviation and livelihoods remains a priority for the Govt. of Odisha, for which a new mission named 'Odisha Urban Livelihoods Mission' is launched.

The Mission aims at reducing poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

OULM shall cover all left-out ULBs of Odisha not covered under NULM for which there is no poverty reduction/livelihoods programme. Primary target group of OULM is the urban poor youth. The coverage may be extended to include disadvantage groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, third gender, disabled persons etc. subject to maximum of 50% of the above population. Since the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 meant for identification of urban poor is yet to be concluded, as interim measure beneficiaries shall be selected based on the erstwhile SJSRY norms (identified BPL families as per BPL census list 1997 and 2004).

The State Mission Director, NULM appointed by the State Govt., State Mission Management Unit (SMMU), City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) & all other committee established/constituted under NULM shall monitor guide & support implementation of OULM in non-NULM ULBs of the State. The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) will be the nodal agency for implementation of OULM.

At the District level, the OULM will be implemented & monitored through the District Urban Development Agency (DUDA). At the ULB level, the Executive Officer concerned shall be responsible for implementation of OULM through the Consultant and Community Organizers. Services of MIS & Accounts Officers engaged in the ULB shall also be utilized for MIS reporting and finance related duties respectively. A Task Force needs to be constituted at each ULB for recommending cases of individual and group enterprises for onward transmission to the banks by the ULB.

Executive Officer of ULB shall act as the Chairman and the Lead District Manager (LDM), Community Organizer nominated by Executive Officer, Representative from District Industries Centre (DIC), Senior Branch Managers (Max-2) of banks, 2 Representatives of Area Level Federation / City Level Federation shall be the members while the ULB OULM Coordinator shall act as Member Convener of the Task Force.

Key Responsibilities of the ULB

- Ensure the social mobilization of urban poor in his or her operational area.
- Facilitate community in forming self-help groups/federations.
- Facilitate implementation of all programmes/aspects related to OULM.
- Develop community level comprehensive database on infrastructure, assets and social aspects, update the database periodically.
- Support and strengthen SHGs and federations in accessing convergent services.
- Promote SHG-Bank linkage.
- Establish liaison with government departments for greater convergence.
- Assist in all survey related to OULM.
- Document good practices/ replicable models.
- Organize and attend community level meetings trainings, as per the need.
- Submit periodic reports as necessary.
- Ensure that all potential target beneficiaries are provided with a bank account as a bare minimum requirement.
- Shall convene meetings of the Task Force in consultation with the EO.
- Any other tasks assigned from time to time by the Executive Officer.

Monitoring & Evaluation

ULBs will be required to send in Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) /Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) in prescribed formats with regard to targets and achievements. Apart from MPRs/ QPRs, the Mission Directorate, OULM may prescribe other progress reports as may be considered appropriate from time to time. The States will establish suitable monitoring mechanisms and monthly reporting from the ULBs regarding the progress of various components of OULM.

Given the geographic scale and magnitude of the resources and activities to be supported by OULM, a comprehensive and robust IT enabled OULM MIS would be established for tracking of targets and achievements.

The monitoring activities will include, but not be limited to, third party evaluation, impact evaluation studies and social audit, etc. The evaluation of the mission will be undertaken during the course of its implementation to effect mid-term corrections and align the scheme on the achievement of its key objectives.

SMART CITY

The dream of 'smart city' comes true only by accruing its benefits to the citizens through realization of smart urban governance; prudent management of resources, environment & energy; smart building, infrastructure and citizen services; smart ICT and urban transport. In this context, Govt. of India has planned to develop 100 smart cities in India by modernizing the existing mid-sized cities, for which intra and inter-city mobility will be crucial.

For this purpose, Govt. of Odisha has nominated 5 cities/towns to be included under the 'Smart City' Mission of Government of India.

HRIDAY (Heritage City Development & Augmentation Yojana)

Conservation of urban heritage has been often carried out without linkages with the city urban planning processes/tools and local economy and service delivery aspects. Heritage areas

are neglected, overcrowded with inadequate basic services and infrastructure, such as water supply, sanitation, roads, etc. Basic amenities like toilets, signages, street lights are missing. Multiple institutions and unclear regulatory framework for financing and managing urban heritage assets and landscapes, as well as weak capacity of ULBs have created major challenges for managing these heritage cities.

In order to make these cities vibrant, competitive and to address some of stated challenges, a planned approach is necessary for tapping the unlimited potential underlying in tourism and heritage sector unleashing the power of skillful artisans and traditional economy. This will also enable smooth dovetailing of modern concept of local economic development through locally available knowledge, resources and skills.

HRIDAY aims at preserving and revitalizing 'soul' of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment. For this the Govt. of India has launched the HRIDAY scheme to undertake strategic and planned development of heritage cities aiming at improvement in overall quality of life with specific focus on sanitation, security, tourism, heritage revitalization and livelihoods retaining the city's cultural identity.

Puri being the prime pilgrimage and heritage city of Odisha had been included under the 'HRIDAY' scheme of Government of India. With the launching of the scheme, Govt. of India has included Puri as a 'HRIDAY' city.

04. URBAN SECTOR REFORMS

Odisha is one of the pioneering states in implementing various urban reforms in the country. The State Government has been vigorously pursuing the implementation of various reforms as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and 13th finance Commission. As part of its commitment, the State Government has already taken number of steps to accelerate the reform process both at the State and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) level. While a number of mandatory and optional reforms including the urban transport related reforms are already undertaken, others are under progress in tune with the target period as per the MoA signed with the Government of India. Besides, the State Govt. on its own has taken initiatives for launching of programmes and enactment of number policies to make the process of urban development more inclusive and of citizen-centric.

Sector Profile

The Urban Local Bodies are the prime service delivery and citizen interface points. However, most of the Urban Local Bodies in Odisha have been facing the problem of mismatch between the existing structural setups, institutional arrangements, administrative process, available personnel and the growing needs of urbanization. Although external environment of the ULBs has changed at very fast pace, the structures and institutions created years ago and the personnel recruited and process followed to deliver services have remained the same albeit some minor tinkering here and there. It has severely affected the capacity of the ULBs to deliver services and implement projects. In this context, the aim is to create an enabling environment for accountable, transparent and efficient ULBs with maximum decentralization and minimum discretion in decision making; a well-defined space for public and private operators working in mutual reinforcing ways to promote goals of local self-government. Although the focus of reforms depends upon the prevailing situation in a particular ULB, it would typically include: replacing tall and rigid hierarchies with more flexible structural setups for creating multiple decision making centres (decentralization), making space for public, private and people (community) partnership for increasing choice of the citizens with more number of service providers and service delivery points thus bringing in a competitive environment, overcoming the competency gaps by way of skill up-gradation and creation of separate municipal cadres, balancing between public and private players, improved governance and strengthened capacity to deliver services and implement projects. It

also would include replacing redundant institutional setups with demand responsive automated structures, and prevention of unjustified delay in process.

To achieve the objectives of planned and inclusive urbanization, there is a twin requirement of expediting the urban sector reforms and increasing investment in the urban sector. In this context, the main objective of urban sector reforms is to make Urban Local Bodies efficient entities by devolving power and financial freedom and taking various other concrete measures to ensure improvement in urban governance and citizen service delivery. The broad urban sector reforms agenda covers the following areas:

- Developing institutional capacity for urban governance at state and ULB levels to promote inclusive growth, planning, and inclusive city development with people placed at the centre.
- Improving human resource capacity to enhance efficiency in urban governance for planned and inclusive spatial as well as socio-economic development of cities and delivery of essential civic services.
- Enhancing sensitivity to and focus on issues and concerns of the poor and marginalized sections of society and include them in the process of urban planning and development, employment generation and economic growth.
- Effectively implementing projects and reforms under various on-going and upcoming programmes and leverage convergence between them.

- Facilitating institutional arrangement and capacity creation to enable the community to participate in the developmental process as partners and not merely beneficiaries or objects of development.
- Creating/ enhancing and sustaining the capacity of resource centres at community/ city/ state levels and research and training institutions which can aid the process of institutional development and human resource capacity building for improved urban governance and development.

All urban sector reforms being implemented in the state are categorized as below:

1. Reforms under Devolution of Power and functions to the Urban Local Bodies under Art 243W/12th Schedule of Indian constitution.
2. State Level Reforms mandated under JnNURM.
3. ULB Level Mandatory Reforms under JnNURM.
4. Reforms mandated under 13th Finance Commission.
5. Urban Transport Reforms mandated under JnNURM (State Level).
6. Urban Transport Reforms mandated under JnNURM (City Level).

Status

- As per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, the State Government has already devolved 18 functions enumerated in the 12th schedule of the Constitution (Art 243W) to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Out of the 18 functions, 12 functions were already being exercised by the ULBs even before the initiation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. After introduction of the JnNURM, as part of its commitment, the State Government in principle, has already transferred 6 functions, i. e. urban planning including town planning, land use and construction of building, urban forestry, water supply, fire service and safeguarding the interest of the weaker section of the society

including the handicapped and mentally retarded, by way of making the implementing agencies (Line Departments and Parastatal agencies) accountable to the ULBs. Similar effort is being made by the State Government to devolve the remaining function, i.e., roads and bridges, to the ULBs.

- Stamp duty has been rationalized by way of reducing it from the earlier rate of 8 percent to 5 percent which includes the town surcharge with effect from 05.08.08. The objective of reducing the stamp duty to lower level is to prevent the undervaluation of properties during registration so as to minimize the corruption and black money. It also aims to increase revenues potential both for the states as well as the ULBs.
- Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act (ULCRA) has been repealed in Odisha even before the launch of JnNURM.
- In order to bring about transparency and accountability in the functioning of the Urban Local Bodies, the State Government has enacted the Public Disclosure Law by bringing out necessary amendments in the existing Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 and Orissa Municipal Corporation Act, 2003. This act makes it mandatory for all the ULBs to disclose all their information, related to their functioning including finance, voluntarily to the public on quarterly/bi-annually/annually basis through their respective notice boards, local newspapers or public announcement system or any other means as decided by them.
- The State Government has already taken decision to enact the Community Participation Law by way of amending the provisions in the existing Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 and Orissa Municipal Corporation Act, 2003, for constitution of Ward Committee in each Ward and Area Sabha/s within each Ward of the ULBs. The main objective is to institutionalize the citizens' participation in the municipal functioning like planning, budgeting etc. so as to make them more participatory in nature. The act envisages need based local planning and implementation of the

various programmes (bottom-up approach) in place of top-down imposition for the development of the local areas.

- The State Government has further taken decision to rationalize property tax through legislation by way of introducing the unit area based taxation system in all the Urban Local Bodies limits. Unit Area Method taxation system is an alternative to rental value which is based on the principle of classification of properties and tends to remove the disparity in assessment of similar properties. As per this method, property tax would be levied on any land or building in the ULBs area including the land and buildings belonging to the State Government or Government Corporations and PSUs. For arriving at the Annual Value, the lands and buildings will be divided into groups on the basis of (a) location characteristics (ward and the category of street in which it is situated) and (b) structural characteristics of the building (*pucca*, *semi-pucca* or *kutcha*), (c) use category. For each group a Unit Annual Value (UAV) will have to be notified. This system will have several merits: (a) it is simple to administer; (b) it will remove discretion at lower level; (c) capable of being self-assessed; (d) it is transparent and hence less prone to corruption; and (e) less scope for litigation.
- Under e-Municipality project, which is a state Govt. urban e-governance initiative, 12 modules, i.e., birth & death registration and issue of certificates; property / holding tax; collection of water charges; issue of trade license; building plan approval; solid waste management; welfare scheme management; municipal double entry accounting; audit; municipal management information system; and grievance redressal are being implemented in 45 ULBs in the first phase. The UC monitoring module is recently added to the system for timely tracking and reporting of utilization of funds. Handheld devices are being introduced in Bhubaneswar on pilot basis for collection of municipal revenue/tax. There is plan for rolling out the e-Municipality project to rest of the ULBs in the second phase to bring effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery mechanism of the smaller ULBs for providing timely and quality services to the citizens. Integration of some additional services i.e. solid waste management(GPS tracking), revenue management system, GIS & town planning management, works management system, inventory management system, ULB asset management, procurement and contract management, human resource management, legal management system, and general administration covered under National Mission Mode Programme (NMMP-JnNURM) for mission cities of Bhubaneswar and Puri is envisaged to be integrated with e-Municipality system to further improve the standards of citizen service delivery.
- A User Charges Advisory is being prepared at the state level and circulated to all the ULBs for augmenting resources of the ULBs to increase financial sustainability of municipal services. Many ULBs are collecting user charges for parking of vehicles, cleaning of nursing homes and apartments, clearance of roadside debris and construction materials, connection of domestic drains to Corporation drains.
- As per the Gol norm, the ULBs in Odisha are earmarking internally 25 per cent of their budget for the development of the urban poor. This is being done to give focused attention on various infrastructure developments in the slum locations as well as delivery of basic services to the urban poor in order to ensure inclusive growth of the cities and towns.
- Provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure, affordable housing, water supply, sanitation, education, health and social security are being covered under the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Rajiv Awas Yojna (RAY), Affordable Urban Housing Scheme and programmes and schemes implemented by other line Departments. The aim is to bring about convergence in the delivery of various services to poor so

as to prevent duplication, wastage of resources and time.

- State level Public-Private Policy (PPP) document has been brought out by the State Government. A number of projects like bulk water supply, integrated commercial-cum-residential complex, residential apartment, truck terminals, mega housing project and market -cum-residential complex have been undertaken under the PPP mode. ULBs are being encouraged to promote such projects at their respective levels.
- Under Affordable Urban Housing Scheme 2012, the Odisha State Housing Board is mandated to earmark at least 20-25 percent of developed land in all housing projects (both public & private agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization. Earmarking of at least 30% of total built-up area for EWS & LIG in all housing projects undertaken by the Odisha State Housing Board/respective ULB; and at least 15% of built-up area shall be reserved for the above categories in all apartments/group housing projects developed by the private developers, Development Authorities and ULBs is mandatory. Besides, there is also a provision for earmarking 10% of developed land for the EWS & LIG in all new CrDPs/Master Plans.
- To streamline the building approval process, a revised building bye-law prepared with assistance from Country and Town Planning Organization of Government of India, has been published in the Extraordinary Gazette of Orissa bearing No. 2309 dated December 18, 2008.
- Government instruction issued to Development Authorities, Town Planning and Regional Improvement Trust to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measure at the time of approval of new building.
- As part of the administrative reform process, the state government has already abolished 75 % of the base level posts, introduced e-tendering process and made Citizen Grievances Cells functional so as to make the administrative structure more responsive, accountable and transparent in its approach.
- As part of structural reforms initiative and to increase capacity for effective urban governance, efficient project implementation, and citizen service delivery, the process of constitution of a dedicated Municipal Cadre for the state is in the advanced stage.
- Various PPP initiatives, including housing and water supply projects are undertaken with support from international financial institutions like ADB and IFC. To name a few, IFC has been engaged as the Transaction Advisor for Energy saving Street Lighting in Bhubaneswar and Solid Waste Management in Berhampur. Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF) has been set-up to assist the ULBs and Development Authorities etc. for implementation of environmentally sustainable infrastructure projects on PPP mode.

05. URBAN PLANNING

The continuous exodus of rural population to urban areas and various other reasons has contributed to the exponential growth of urban population resulting in severe strain on the existing infrastructure and subsequent demand for additional provisions. There is a need to ensure planned development of cities/towns into liveable, economically vibrant and productive, sustainable and efficient entities with provision of adequate durable public infrastructure and amenities such as drinking water supply, sanitation, roads, drainage, solid waste management, transportation, public parks, recreation areas including preservation of water bodies and heritage sites.

As millions of semiskilled, skilled urban poor and people belonging to other socio-economic strata migrate to cities and towns in search of livelihoods, better amenities and opportunities, inclusive urban planning becomes imperative to make cities and towns conducive for all. Inclusive urban planning is a must to avoid discriminatory tendencies thrown up by unplanned urbanization. The need for urban planning arises for (i) making best use of resources especially land and water; (ii) positively regulating urban development process to meet the needs of all sections of the society; (iii) restricting mindless, haphazard growth of urban areas; (iv) leaving room for sustainable urban development; (v) reserving adequate space/opportunities for future decision making; (vi) accommodating priorities more efficiently with a minimum of waste and strain on available resources; (vii); and achieving objectives with measured and evaluated positive outcomes.

In the above context, the state government wants to ensure proper and planned development of its cities and towns. Nonetheless, the state government in the H & UD Department is alive to the necessity for guided urbanization through planned development of the cities and towns of Odisha and is taking steps to achieve the objective.

Sector Profile

In Odisha, the 2nd planned city of independent India, Bhubaneswar was designed by Otto H Koienesberger for a population of 40,000. The 1st Town Planning Organization (TPO) was created for Cuttack City with appointment of a Town Planner in 1954. The TPO drafted the legislation and Orissa Town Planning & Improvement Trust Act, 1956 was created. At present, there are 9 Development Authorities constituted under Odisha Urban Development Authorities Act, 1982, 7 Regional Improvement Trusts and 36 Special Planning Authorities in

Odisha for ensuring planned growth of urban areas. The Directorate of Town Planning is the nodal agency for all urban planning related activities.

Under the 74th Constitutional amendment act, all the municipalities and municipal corporations have been given the tasks of performing the planning functions. The process of transforming the planning functions to the urban local bodies is progressing albeit slowly due to lack of technical man power especially planners in the urban local bodies. Adequate provision for recruitment of Urban Planners is made in the proposed Municipal Cadre to overcome the constraint.

GIS based Master Plans / Comprehensive Development Plans (CrDPs)

The state Government has initiated this project of preparing Master Plans for several of the development areas. In lieu of the previous financial year, Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP), using GIS/RS technologies for all the Development Areas of 09 Development Authorities have been taken up by outsourcing. Out of the above Development Authorities CDP for B.D.A., Bhubaneswar & C.D.A., Cuttack has been completed and approved by the govt. in H & U D Deptt. in the year 2010 & 2012 respectively. For the rest seven Development Authorities & one Regional Improvement Trust i.e. Jharsuguda Regional Improvement Trust, Jharsuguda, the draft CDP Master Plan is targeted to be completed by the year 2015.

Preparation of GIS/RS based Master plan for Eleven Towns have been taken up & out of these, the Masterplans for five towns i.e. Bhadrak, Balasore, Baripada, Keonjhar & Barbil are under progress by the consultants selected

through Tender process. For the rest six towns the Tender for outsourcing of consultants has been invited and will be finalized within March, 2015. Further, digital data base for twenty towns has been nearing completion for the purposes of preparation of GIS/RS based master plan.

The GIS/RS Based CDP/Master plan for the rest Seven Development Authorities & one Regional Improvement Trust is likely to be finalized during the year, 2015. Preparation of GIS/RS based Master Plan for Six towns is also targeted completion during this year.

- Budgetary Allocation of Rs.300.00 lakh has been made for preparation of GIS/RS based CDP Master Plan in the year, 2014-15. This amount is involved with the finalization of GIS/RS based CDP Master Plan for eight Important Planning Authorities, preparation of GIS/RS based Master Plan for Eleven Towns and initiation of preliminary work of Twenty Towns in Odisha.
- Draft Planning & Building Standard Regulations as per the ODA Act 1982 have been prepared for Nine Development Authorities, out of these the said regulation for BDA, BBSR, CDA, Cuttack, R.D.A., Rourkela and B.D.A., Berhampur have been finalized & notified by H & UD Deptt., Govt. of Odisha.
- Odisha Apartment Ownership Act 2013 (Amendment) has been prepared & under process of approval by the Govt.
- The OTP & IT Act 1956 has been enforced over Nayagarh, Khandapara town & Additional areas of Bhadrak, Dhamara, Keonjhar, Balangir, Sonapur & Baragarh by the Govt. during the year 2014.
- Two no. of new Special Planning Authorities have been created during the year, 2014 i.e. Special Planning Authority, Nayagarh and Special Planning Authority, Khandapara.

National Urban Information System (NUIS)

This centrally sponsored scheme aims at managing Information and updating the same from time to time for all the Urban Centers of the country. In 1st phase, Six towns of Odisha have been covered namely Cuttack, Balasore,

Baripada, Sambalpur, Rourkela and Berhampur. Directorate of Town Planning is the State Nodal Agency to control, co-ordinate and monitor this scheme. The funding is in shape of grants from Central & State Government in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

At present, NUIS Cell has been set up in the six Urban Local Bodies. The existing land use maps of all 6 towns have been generated during the year, 2014 and uploaded to NUIS-Bhuban portal of N.R.S.C., Hyderabad.

The Planning and Building Regulation Standards have been prepared for Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA), Cuttack Development authority (CDA) and Berhampur development Authority (BDA) and Rourkela Development Authority (RDA) have been approved and in force. The Planning and Building Standard Regulations for PKDA, Puri, SDA, Sambalpur, KNDA, Jajpur Road, and TAMDA, Angul have been prepared by the concerned Development Authorities submitted for approval.

City Development Plans (CDPs)

The State Government has issued contracts to 7 consultants in 2013 to pursue and prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for City Development Plans for 15 cities in Odisha i.e. Bargarh, Bolangir, Brajrajnagar, Jharsuguda, Koraput, Jeypur, Rayagada, Bhawanipatna, Baripada, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Rourkela, Paradeep, Balasore and Bhadrak. The consultants have been selected on a transparent basis and were awarded to 7 consultants.

The report structure has been designed on a stage basis i.e.

- Stage 1: Inception Report
- Stage 2: Sector Analysis and City Assessment
- Stage 3: Draft CDP
- Stage 4: Final CDP

The project was expected to be completed by the end of 2014 but due to several issues pertaining to data availability and fund release, the works by the consultants got hindered. On 7th January, 2015; a review meeting has been held under the chairmanship of Special Secretary in presence of Executive Officers and

Consultants During this, the decisions on the final submissions have been laid out to the consultants. It is ordered that the DPRs should be completed by the end of March 2015. Most of the DPRs are in the 3rd stage so it is expected that the submissions are likely be completed in time.

Berhampur Comprehensive Development Plan

BDPA covers an area of 317sq km. and holds the population 5.13 lakh as per 2001 census. The three principal urban settlements i.e. Berhampur, Chhatrapur and Gopalpur are surrounded by vast tracts of agricultural land interspersed with rural settlements and a network of minor roads connecting them. On account of Berhampur's primacy, both Chhatrapur and Gopalpur have a tendency to expand in spatial terms towards this prime centre. Unless planned measures are put in place and implemented rigorously, urban sprawl will tend to occur manifested in unplanned, haphazard and unauthorized development with little or no control leading to urban chaos in terms of poor quality of built environment, substandard quality of buildings, lack of proper approach roads, inadequacy of facilities and open spaces which are prone to both natural and man-made disasters.

CrDP for Berhampur has been issued in terms to create a new layout and regulations for the city. The Draft CrDP has been finalized and has been submitted for approval.

The planning framework for BDPA proposes to divide the entire area into three Development zones i.e. zone Chhatrapur, zone Gopalpur and zone Berhampur.

Some recommendations include:

- Two bye-passes for BDPA are proposed on the north and the south respectively. The northern bye-pass emerges ahead of Chhatrapur past Nagaredihi and meets State Highway No. 32. Similarly, the southern bye-pass emerges at the same point, going past Matikhala, Rayanpur, Gounja and crosses NH-5 in a semicircular loop meeting State Highway No. 32.
- Reservation of land has been made for a new airport to the north of the Northern bye-pass at the periphery of BDPA boundary.
- The entire area south of the southern bye-pass is proposed as the bio-diversity zone catering to recreational and tourists functions.
- Proposed Zoning Regulations are for Primary Residential, Mixed Use, Commercial, Industrial Institutional Transport and Circulation Recreational Bio Diversity

Activities permitted under each Land use are grouped in a hierarchy starting from Activities of lower intensity upwards. The permissibility of different groupings of land uses is covered under Regulations for main Land use.

06. URBAN HOUSING

Urban Scenario in BSUP (JnNURM) Odisha :

There are 110 Urban Local Bodies in Odisha, which comprises of 5 Municipal Corporations of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Rourkela; 45 Municipalities and 60 Notified Area Councils. The fact that a few selected cities in the state have now developed Comprehensive Development Plans and City Development Plans and some good government schemes and programmes including JnNURM, & RAY have been launched with emphasis on urban reforms, housing and inclusive growth for slum dwellers, a road map for the urban sector in the state has become imperative.

Out of total population of Orissa, 16.69% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 7,003,656 of which 3,625,933 are males and while remaining 3,377,723 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 16.69 percent as per census, 2011.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India launched the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under its flagship programme i.e., JnNURM during 2005-06 to provide pucca houses along with basic infrastructure services and facilities to the Urban Poor in two mission cities (Bhubaneswar & Puri) in Odisha. The tenure of the scheme is 7 years i.e, from 2005-2006 to 2011-12. In the meantime, Govt. of India have extended the time for completion of the project up-to March 2015. The funding pattern is 80:10:10 (GoI: State; ULB/beneficiary). Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India have already sanctioned 6 projects in 2 ULBs (i.e 4 projects in Bhubaneswar & 2 projects in Puri) under BSUP Scheme for 2508 no of houses along with infrastructure facilities with an estimated cost of Rs 74.62 crore. The State Govt. have released a sum of Rs 60.57 crore including state share and 2nd /3rd / 4th instalment. The ceiling for each dwelling unit is Rs 1.70 lakh which includes infrastructure facilities.

Physical progress of BSUP as on Jan - 2015					
Sl No.	Name of the ULBs / Projects	DU Sanctioned	DU Completed	DU Under Progress	DU Surrendered
1	Puri – Matitota Mishra Noliasahi	60	08	16	36
2	Puri – Puri Municipality Phase -II	295	74	96	125
3	Bhubaneswar – Nayapalli/SabarSahi	73	60	07	00
4	Bhubaneswar – Dumuduma (753 Nos)	647 (N)	437	20	77
		106 (Ug)	13	00	93
5	Bhubaneswar – Bharatpur (1135 Units)	996 (N)	767	108	00
		139 (Ug)	37	00	102
6	Bhubaneswar – Damana & Gadakana	192	192	00	00
	TOTAL	2,508	1588	247	433

Integrated Housing & Programme (IHSDP) Slum Development

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is designed for non-JnNURM mission cities subsuming the previous Valmiky Ambedkar Awas Yojna (VAMBAY). It focuses on improving living conditions of the urban poor residing in slums by providing housing and basic infrastructure facilities to the

urban poor living in slums. The scheme is being implemented in 35 ULBs with 38 no. of projects to develop 13097 (12821 new & 276 up-gradation) dwelling units along with infrastructure facilities with an estimated cost of Rs 289.50 crore. The ceiling for each dwelling unit is Rs 1.00 lakh.

Physical progress as on date:May-14					
SI No.	Name of the ULBs	DU Sanctioned	DU Completed	DU Under Progress	DUs Surrendered
1	Angul	334	287	47	00
2	Talcher	155	142	8	00
3	Balesore (ph-I)	162	152	10	00
4	Balesore, Ph-II	387	262	125	00
5	Bargarh	732	487	245	00
6	Bhadrak,Ph-I	238	176	37	20
7	Bhadrak,Ph-II	160	80	38	30
8	Bolangir	324	317	7	00
9	Patnagarh	159	118	41	00
10	Cuttack(Ph-II)	456	0	192	00
11	Dhenkanal	608	410	198	00
12	Paralakhemundi	307	112	34	77
13	Berhampur	1202	633	494	75
14	Jajpur	295	293	2	00
15	Vyasnagar	1016	503	513	00
16	Brajarajnagar	177	161	5	00
17	Jharsuguda	786	528	258	00
18	Bhawanipatna	164	149	15	00
19	Kendrapara	87	69	18	00
20	jatani(ph-I)	72	51	21	00
21	Jatani,Ph-II	132	75	47	00
22	Khurda	91	50	41	00
23	Keonjargarh	261	185	76	00
24	Jeypore	323	95	228	00
25	Malkanagiri	236	117	80	00
26	Baripada	474	215	106	153
27	Nayagarh	226	121	93	00
28	Nawarangpur	262	400	44	00
29	Khariar Road	305	277	11	00
30	Phulbani	157	20	126	00
31	Sambalpur	613	198	179	00
31	Kuchinda	177	105	72	00
33	Subarnapur	934	715	81	00
34	Biramitrapur	200	184	16	00
35	Rourkela	124	124	0	00
36	Boudhgarh NAC	149	32	114	00
37	Joda	174	13	161	00
38	Jagatsinghpur	162	143	19	00
	TOTAL	12,821	7999	3802	355

Rajiv Awas Yojna (RAY)

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisages a slum free India through encouraging states/union Territories to tackle the problems of slums in a definitive manner. It calls for multi-pronged approach focusing on:

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town,
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums and
- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solution in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.

The prime objective of RAY is improving and provisioning of house and basic service infrastructure and social amenities in slums and in the process to achieve the goal of slum free cities during the mission period. In the 1st phase, 6 no. of cities in the state i.e. Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur, Puri, Rourkela & Sambalpur have been included under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Recently, Govt. of India have included Jajpur city under RAY. 13 no. of DPRs covering 7 no. of cities have been approved by the MoHUPA, Gol to develop 9,274 no. of dwelling units for the identified beneficiaries.

Rajiv Awas Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding ratio of 50:30:20, further linked with reforms implementation by the state and the ULB concerned.

PROGRESS STATUS OF UNDER RAJIV AWAS YOJANA ,ODSIHA-2014-2015

SL NO	CITY NAME	NAME OF THE PROJECT	DATE OF SANCTION	DUs sanctioned				Total	PROJECT COST (Rs in lakh)	RELEASE OF '1ST' INSTALLMENT			Release of 2nd Installment			Grand Total	Progress Status
				New	Upgradation	Rental	Transit			CENTRE	STATE	TOTAL (Centre + State)	CENTRE	STATE	TOTAL (Centre + State)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2011-12																	
1	Bhubaneswar	Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project	19.01.12	608	157	0	384	1149	4476.61	728.23	436.94	1165.17	728.2	436.9	1165.2	2330.34	Construction work for all 30 blocks have already been started by M/s NBCC. (1 Block = 16 Dus)UC has been submitted vide this office letter no-11286, dated-18.08.2014 with a request for release of 2nd installment.Brickwork completed. Interior and exterior plastering under progress. Revised DPR for transit house is submitted to MoHUPA for approval.
2012-13																	
2	Bhubaneswar	Mahisakhala Slum Cluster (Insitu)	11.09.12	748	0	12	0	760	4693.91	663.51	627.22	1290.73	0	0	0	1290.73	MoU has been signed between BDA and M/s. Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd. on 12.11.2013. Foundation work started has already been started for construction of 3 blocks

11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Bhubaneswar	Cuttack	Bhubaneswar	Jajpur
Phase-V	Phase-IV	Phase-III	Phase-II	Phase-I	Mandap Basti	Cuttack	Patharabandha	Jajpur
20.01.14	30.12.13	30.12.13	30.12.13	30.12.13	26.9.13	5.12.12	5.12.12	8.03.13
240	432	736	564	288	376	602	1039	886
0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	8	0	441	104
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	432	736	564	288	384	865	1480	990
1136.39	2706.9	3484.55	3276.44	1654.38	2151.16	2583.32	8540.00	4778.70
282.77	468.42	578.07	848.17	293.39	344.09	431.11	1468.76	692.98
113.68	464.79	636.53	328.26	283.26	353.95	444.32	1497.47	624.69
396.45	933.21	1214.6	1176.43	576.65	698.04	875.43	2966.23	1878.45
0	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	236.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0				0	0	0	0
396.45	933.21	1214.6	1176.43	576.65	698.04	875.43	2966.23	1878.45
Technical and administrative approval completed .Tender issued	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress.	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress.	MoU has been signed with Bridge & Roof (Co) India Ltd for execution of the work on 27th September, 2014. Land has been handed over to Bridge & Roof (Co) India Ltd, Plan has been submitted to BDA for approval. Preparation of revised DPR under progress	MoU has been signed between CMC and NBCC August, 2014. Justification of revised cost is sought from CMC.	MoU has been signed between BDA and M/s. NBCC. Revised cost approved	Construction of 150 DUs completed upto plinth level. Brickwork for transit housing completed and plastering work under progress

2013-14

				18	17	16	15	14	2014-15			13	12
Total	Puri	Jajpur	Rourkela	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur	Berhampur
	Tridev Nagar	Phase-II	Madhusudanpalli	Phase-IX	Phase-VIII	Phase-VII	Phase-VI						
	11.11.2014	13.08.2014	13.08.2014	13.08.2014	13.08.2014	13.08.2014	13.08.2014	13.08.2014	20.01.14	20.01.14	20.01.14	20.01.14	
11105	352	711	1556	469	612	596	596	612	290	290	290	596	
1246	0	0	0	119	207	459	459	207	41	41	41	459	
597	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13332	384	711	1556	588	819	1055	1055	819	331	331	331	1055	
65463.95	1962.21	3594.31	8260.33	473.64	4618.81	4780.71	4780.71	4618.81	2291.58	2291.58	2291.58	4780.71	
10416.57	0	823.68	0	731.33	933.81	780.29	780.29	933.81	347.96	347.96	347.96	780.29	
8885.13	0	428.78	0	619.25	704.98	952.15	952.15	704.98	368.86	368.86	368.86	952.15	
19862.48	0.00	1252.46	0.00	1350.58	1638.79	1732.44	1732.44	1638.79	716.82	716.82	716.82	1732.44	
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21027.7	0	1252.46	0	1350.58	1638.79	1732.44	1732.44	1638.79	716.82	716.82	716.82	1732.44	
	Project approved in the CSMC held on 14 th November, 2014. Administrative and Technical approval under process, Funds to be received from Gol	Project approved in the CSMC held on 13 th August 2014. Administrative and Technical approval done. First installment released	File processed for Administrative Approval	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	Technical and administrative approval completed. Selection of agency, under nomination basis, is under progress	

07. URBAN WATER SUPPLY

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

Sector Profile

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

In Odisha, the Public Health & Engineering Office (PHEO) is the nodal agency for constructing and operating of all water supply related projects. Considering the need and demand for water supply, the H & UD Department is implementing many projects which are sponsored by both, the State and Central Governments. Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) 17 Nos. Water Supply project are being implemented with a total cost of Rs.450.74 Crore, out of which Koraput, Sambalpur & Berhampur, Phase-I & Talcher projects are already commissioned. To cater safe drinking water to the residents of Puri town, under Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of JnNURM, 24X7 water supplies to Puri Town is being implemented at a total cost of 166.90 Crore.

At present about 859.35 million liters of drinking water is supplied per day to 110-ULBs and 2 Census Towns benefiting a population of 62.98 Lakh. Out of which, about 23.26 Lakh urban population are benefited through 3, 10,219 Nos. house connections and the rest 39.72 Lakh population are served through 23961 Nos. of public stand posts. Besides, there are 28921 Nos. of hand pump tube-wells functional in different Urban Local Bodies and Census Towns to cater to the water demand during non-supply hours and demand of population residing in areas uncovered by piped water supply systems. Along with the above mentioned centrally sponsored projects, the H & UD department is also providing funding in the state budget for implementing the following programmes.

Urban Water Supply Programme under State Plan

Out of total 2041 wards in 110 ULBs and 2 Census town 1310 wards are fully covered, 578 wards are partially covered, and 153 wards are with piped water supply at present. In this context there is a budget provision of Rs.10472.37 Lakh for On-going & New Schemes in different Urban W/S and Sewerage Project during the financial year 2014-15 and expenditure the tune of 5695.68 Lakh (54%) have incurred in the ending of Jan-15. Out of 693 Nos. of Urban W/S Projects (224 On-going & 469 New works) 230 Nos. of projects are completed and 233 Nos. projects are spilled over to 2014-15. Similarly out of 28 Nos. of Urban Sewerage Projects 1 No. Completed & upto Dec 2014.

Physical Progress of Water Supply projects under State Plan (Projects more than Rs 5 Cr)							
SN	Name of Towns/ Cities	Scheme /name of Component	A/A No & Date/ Amount/ Schedule Period of completion	Allotment received / Expr. Incurred in lakhs	Physical Progress	% of physical progress	Likely Date of Completion
1	BMC, Bhubaneswar	Piped W/S scheme to Ward No.6 (Revised Ward No.4 of BMC, BBSR) in the district of Khurda (Phase-I)	a) No. 3673 dt.12.02.2014 b) 843.79 c) Two years	636.62 / 636.62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works completed except Gas Chlorinator due to procurement dispute. 	95%	31/03/15
2	Balugaon & Banapur	Improvement of W/S to Balugaon & Banapur NAC from Salia Dam	a) No. 32412 dt.08.11.2013 b) 4085.73 c) Three years	61.95 / 61.95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UGR:2 nos completed,ESR:1no completed up to 20m. staging. WTP obstruction of CE on BoQ to be completed distribution system tender invited, intake well nil. 	2%	Year-2017
3	Pattamundai	Improvement of Water Supply to Pattamundai	a) No. 35674 dt.16.12.2013 b) 1528.28 c) Three years	Nil	Tender cancelled and to be retender after sanction of revised estimate.	Nil	June-2018
4	Keonjhar	Aug. of W/S to Keonjhar town	a) No. 6039 dt.11.03.2010 b) 3966.73 c) Three years	9.22 / 9.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake well site finalized Drawing submitted to EE., Water Resource, Anandapur for approval 	Nil	26.1.2016
5	Barapalli	W/S to Barpalli Town from river Ranj (Phase-I)	a) No. 24315 dt.28.08.2012 b) 639.00 c) Two years	0.91 / 0.91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return from Government Agency asked for further negotiation. 	Nil	March'15
6	Redhakhole	Supply of Drinking Water to Redhakhole & its adjoining area from river Mahanadi at Kiakata.	a) No. 30112 dt.09.11.2011 b) 2389.62 c) Two years	846.44/ 846.44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake well 20 mtr completed 90%. 120 HP VT Pumpset procured. Raw water pumping main 24.80 km.-22.13 km. laid 89 %. Boosting Pump house and .5 ml.GSR. CWP completed. 3.4 MLD W.T.P – 20% completed. Clariflocculator started . Clear Wataer Rising Main -6.06 km.- 3.65 km laid 74% Storate Reservoir GSR 0.4 ml (CWR) structurally completed, ESR structurally completed. C.I. distribution pipe line – pipe to be procured and laid. 11KB H.T. line 30% completed. 	50%	March 2015

Physical Progress of Water Supply projects under State Plan (Projects more than Rs 5 Cr)							
SN	Name of Towns/ Cities	Scheme /name of Component	A/A No & Date/ Amount/ Schedule Period of completion	Allotment received / Expr. Incurred in lakhs	Physical Progress	% of physical progress	Likely Date of Completion
7	Padampur	Improvement of Water Supply to Padampur Town	a) No. 24312 dt.28.08.2012 b) 692.00 c) Two years	0.70/ 0.70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return from Govt. agency ask for further negotiation. 	Nil	March'15
8	Deogarh	Augmentation of Water Supply to Deogarh Town	a) No. 34019 dt.28.11.2013 b) 1965.35 c) Three years	0.85/ 0.85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> T.S Estimate to be submitted after due compliance by E.E. E.E. Minor Irrigation Division, S.B.P.is requested for check dam across the river Gohira. 	Nil	March'17
9	Bolangir	Imp. of W/S to Bolangir Town from alternative source at Tarava under State Plan.	a) No. 556/ 06.01.12 b) 5500.36 c) Three years	986.57/ 986.57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 mm dia meter D.I. K-7 pipe procured 17.37 km & laid 10.07 km. of 23.7 km. Design of printing under scrutiny C.E.T ,BBSR. GSR 3 nos. ESR 1no. completed upto 3 mtr. 600 mm dia distribution pipe 20 km. procured -7 km laid. River Crossing Work 120 mtr. V.T. pump 2 set, centrifugal pump -10 set. 	39%	21.01.2016
10	Boudh	Aug. of W/S to Boudh NAC under State Plan	a) No. 32900 dt.30.11.2012 b) 744.97 c) Two years	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake well -1no. W.T.P nil UGR- 2NOS. ESR -1no. PCC completed , Distribution pipe line- 13 km being procured- nil . V.T. Pump – 2 set Centrifugal pump- 2 nos. D.G.Set -500 KVA -1No. Pipe line – 21 km. Substation- 3 nos. Renovation of 2.27 MLD existing WTP, Boundary wall 600 mtr. under progress. 	50%	31.12.1675
11	Kesinga	Improvement of W/S to Kesinga NAC under RLTA / State Plan	a) No. 13202 dt.10.06.2010 b) 987.00 c) Three years	738.38 / 738.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WTP - 75% completed. All pipes procured & 30% laid Intake nil, Raw Water Rising Main Pipe Procured- 2.6 km-10 be laid Distribution pipe line – 15 km laid out of 18.4 km. UGR- 1no. completed. 	60%	31.03.15

Physical Progress of Water Supply projects under State Plan (Projects more than Rs 5 Cr)							
SN	Name of Towns/ Cities	Scheme /name of Component	A/A No & Date/ Amount/ Schedule Period of completion	Allotment received / Expr. Incurred in lakhs	Physical Progress	% of physical progress	Likely Date of Completion
12	Khariar	Improvement of W/S to Khariar NAC under RLTAAP / State Plan	a) No. 691 dt.16.01.2009 b) 861.04 (R) c) Three years	861.04 / 861.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3MLD WTP Hydraulic design approved ESR -1no. Design & Scrutiny Intake well – Funds deposited to Irrigation Deptt. Work under Progress. 	20%	31.03.2016
13	Ankuli	Imp. of W/S to uncovered areas and const. of ESR at Ankuli, lanjipalli & Khodasingi (State Plan)	a) No. 6818 dt.01.03.2012 b) 513.46 c) Two years	Nil	Tender submitted to Government.	Nil	-
14	Berhampur	Imp. of W/S to Berhampur Town (Phase-II) (State Plan)	a) No. 26339 dt.17.09.2012 b) 5909.00 c) Three years	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition is under process. Revised estimate amounting to Rs.99.92 Crores submitted to Government of India for approval under UIDSSMT. 	Nil	March, 2017
15	Chhatrapur	Aug. of W/S to Chhatrapur town	a) No. 10462 dt.19.09.2013 b) 744.97 c) Two years	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake well – 1no. & WTP-NIL, UGR-2nos. RCC- completed. ESR – 1no. PCC- completed Distribution pipe line 13 km pipe procured, V.T. pump – 2sets D.G. Set 500 KVA -1No. Distribution pipe line 21 km. Substation – 3 nos. Renovation of 2.27 MLD existing WTP boundary wall - 600 mtr. pipe line under progress. 	Nil	
16	Sunabeda	Improvement of Water Supply to Sunabeda NAC under RLTAAP/SP	a) No. 29119 dt.12.11.2008 b) 1036.50 (R) c) Two years	1036.50/ 1036.50	Completed	100%	March, 2013
17	Kotpad	Augmentation of W/S to Kotpad NAC in District of Koraput under RLTAAP/SP.	a) No. 26476 dt.10.10.2008 b) 689.00 (R) c) Three years	602.87/ 549.90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> distribution pipe line laid - 90% ESR - 18th lift of wall height completed UGR completed Staff qtrs completed, intake well and foot bridge under progress. WTP – Lol issued for Agreement . 	70%	March, 2015
18	Bhwanipatna	Augmentation of W/S to Bhwanipatna Phase-II under RLTAAP / State Plan	a) No. 24974 dt.15.10.2009 b) 819.43 c) Two years	819.43/ 819.43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All components completed except ESR & Intake well 	90%	March, 2015

Urban Water Supply Projects under UIDSSMT

The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) projects in Odisha include 17

water supply projects implemented by the PHEO in various ULBs, which are sanctioned with a total cost of Rs.450.74 Crore, out of

which Talcher, Koraput, Berhampur, Sambalpur (Phase-I) projects are already commissioned. 7 Nos. of on-going schemes such as W/S to Nayagarh, Talcher, Vyasaganagar, Angul, Bargarh, Bhawanipatana, Paralakemundi, Phulbani are at different

stages of execution and are likely to be completed within Dec-2015. Tender for six schemes, namely Baripada, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Choudwar, Rourkela has been invited on EPC mode of contract.

Urban Water Supply Projects under UIDSSMT				
SN	Name of Project	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakh)	Length to be covered (In Kms.)	No of Households to be covered
1	W/S to Angul Municipality	1292.42	33.00	7285
2	W/S to Bargarh Municipality	3078.50	33.60	11428
3	W/S to Berhampur Municipal Corporation	527.00	12.00	21428
4	W/S to Bhawanipatna NAC	986.58	7.80	11428
5	W/S to Baripada Municipality	5379.00	26.19	33366
6	W/S to Cuttack Municipal Corporation	7865.00	31.649	103624
7	W/S to Choudwar NAC	1003.00	4.78	10732
8	W/S to Jharsuguda Municipality	3244.05	76.19	16857
9	W/S to Koraput NAC	88.82	2.00	428
10	W/S to Nayagarh NAC	2079.39	43.00	2857
11	W/S to Paralakemundi Municipality	535.66	12.50	6428
12	W/S to Phulbani Municipality	759.68	17.70	5285
13	W/S to Rourkela Municipality	7705.57	194.62	78767
14	W/S to Sambalpur Municipal Corporation	976.00	25.00	6223
15	W/S to Greater Sambalpur Municipal Corporation	3998.00	31.391	16789
16	W/S to Talcher Municipality	1085.32	25.60	6714
17	W/S to Vyasaganagar Municipality	1451.32	23.90	3571
	Total	42055.31	600.92	343210

24 X 7 Water Supply to Puri under JnNURM

To cater to the growing demand for safe drinking water for the citizens of Puri and the pilgrims and tourists, more so in the face of reports of deteriorating quality of available ground water, the state government in the H & UD Department with funding from the MoLID, Govt, of India under JnNURM is implementing 24x7 Water Supply to Puri Town with a project cost of Rs. 167 Crore. The Water Resources Department, through Odisha Construction Corporation (OCC) is constructing the intake portion of the project including control structures over river Bhargabi, canals and

storage reservoir etc. The Public Health Engineering Organization (PHEO) is constructing the distribution portion including raw water transmission/ rising mains, water treatment plant of 44 MLD capacity, clear water transmission mains/rising mains, reservoirs (ESRs & GSR) and distribution network pipes. Out of 23 packages for the work, 10 packages completed, 6 packages are at different stages of execution. Clear water rising main 17.5 Km. laid out of 19 Km. out of 11 reservoirs 6 Nos. are at completion stage & 2nos container stage total expenditure ending last quarter is Rs.3140.00lakh (PHED position) Crore. Estimated date of completion is March 2016.

Urban water Supply through Hand Pump/ Tube Well

In order to meet the drinking water need for the people in partially covered and uncovered wards and slum areas there was a budgetary provision of Rs.1453.49Lakh for sinking of 1891 Nos. hand pump tube wells in water scarcity pockets of different ULBs during the financial year 2014-15.

Development of Water Testing Laboratory

To ensure that the quality of drinking water be supplied by PHEO is free from any type contamination and suitable for drinking, regular testing of water samples are necessary. Regional water Testing Laboratories of PHEO have been established which need regular up gradation adequate facility for testing of water samples including availability of required apparatus and chemical. There was a budget provision of Rs.90.00 lakhs for purpose under State Plan.

Efficiency Measures for Urban Water Supply

An efficient water supply system is the only way to make the system sustainable. This includes reduction of leakages, installation of flow meters, improvement in pumping and piping system, electrical power supply works etc. There was a budget provision of Rs.300.00 lakhs for the stated work under State Plan.

PPP Project

For Water Supply to IIT, NISER, Infocity-II and Khordha & Jatni Town, a water supply project under PPP mode with project cost of Rs. 187.71 crores has been undertaken. The project was approved by Empowered Committee on Infrastructure on 05.02.2014. The Concessionaire Agreement for execution of the project with M/s. Megha Engineering India Limited, Hyderabad has signed on Dt.27.10.14..

The Revenue, Forest & Water Resource Authorities are also pursued for the land. Meanwhile as per approved condition of Government tender for one independent Engineer is under scrutiny & the concessionaire agency has also started the survey Investigation & Soil Testing works at site.

Water Supply to Urban Slums

During 2014-15 an amount of Rs. 17.55 crores has been sanctioned for 5 RAY Cites i.e., Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Rourkela & Berhampur for provision of Water Supply to 470 Slums benefiting a population of 2,78,000. Out of which Rs.7.56 crores expenditure has

Automation of WTP and WS System

To synchronize the function of different components of water supply system and especially of the WTP, automation is necessary. Steps are to be taken by PHEO to provide automation at major/voluminous drinking water treatment plants in phased manner. There was a budget provision of Rs.250.00 lakhs for this purpose. Action is being taken for automation of Palasuni WTP in connection with water supply Bhubaneswar.

been incurred and W/S Projects in 258 Slums has been completed, thereby benefiting a population of 1,56,000. Rest works will be completed during this financial year.

Revenue Collection

During 2013-14, a target of Rs.75.00 crores was fixed towards collection of water tax. Out of which, Rs.41.59 crores has been collected (55%) ending Jan 2015.

Other Sources of Funding

- **HUDCO** - For Water Supply to Berhampur Town, DPR amounting to Rs.415.00 crores has been prepared considering Janivilli Anicut as the source on River Rushikulya. The project is proposed to be implemented with the assistance of HUDCO.
- **HUDCO** - For Water Supply to Berhampur Town, DPR amounting to Rs.415.00 crores has been prepared considering Janivilli Anicut as the source on River Rushikulya. The project is proposed to be implemented with the assistance of HUDCO.
- **OUIDF** - For provision of Water Supply to Gopalpur Town, one project amounting to Rs.4.00 crores has been prepared. This project is approved under OUIDF. It will be taken up during current financial year.
- To improve the parameters of SLB in Berhampur city, another work water supply to Berhampur municipal corporation phase-II Berhampur, with an estimated cost of RS12420.62Lakhs is also proposed to be taken up under OUIDF funding with provision of 208Km long distribution line, 17nos ESR and 10Nos UGR.
- **ODRP**- To replace the existing 30years old pipe line carrying clear water from Kaliabali Collector Well up to UGRs in the city via Jagannathpur & Kamapali Chhaka 3nos of works are also proposed to be taken up by ODRP funding of World Bank.

08. URBAN SANITATION

The urban sanitation scenario in Odisha is a cause for concern – more than 40% of urban households in the state do not have access to a latrine, another 11% of households have to share latrines with others (NFHS 2006). The level of access to sanitation is much lower in the slum settlements of the urban areas. The impact of unsafe sanitation conditions and behaviour are immense that adversely affect the urban poor, women and children. Besides poverty, lack of tenure, housing and environmental conditions in slum etc., constrains the urban poor households from gaining access to safe sanitation. Against this scenario, concerted effort for improving urban sanitation situation in Odisha becomes imperative. It has become mandatory on the part of the Urban Local Bodies to achieve minimum level of sanitation, which will make them eligible to access financial support under 13th and subsequent Finance Commissions.

Sector Profile

Rapid urbanization has created opportunities for the residents but at the same time posed bigger challenges. All this has resulted in severe strain on the existing infrastructure and subsequent demand for additional provisions. To keep pace with the growing demands of the urban area, the service providers with the support of Government have been striving hard to meet the basic demand and improve the service level as well. Efficient management is the other key to improvement in service level. Ensuring supply of safe and adequate drinking water to the urban households' remains the focus for the government. Simultaneously the government is also prioritizing improvement in the sanitation sector, both liquid waste and solid waste.

Indian cities have been experiencing rapid change since last two decades. One of the major factors influencing this changing scenario is fast increasing urban population. Concurrently there has been an increased level of awareness amongst the consumers leading to a higher aspiration level. The total population of Odisha has increased by 13.9% during the decade i.e. 2001-10, whereas the urban population has grown by 26.8% - almost at double the rate. The average literacy rate in urban area has also increased from 77% to 86.5% during the same period. At the same time it is observed that the urban poverty and slum habitation have increased during this period.

Most of the ULBs in Odisha (barring parts of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Rourkela and Puri) do not have sewerage system. There is a huge dependence on onsite sanitation but no ULB practices a policy of septage management though all of them are adequately equipped.

Similarly direct disposal of sewage into the drains or water body has been posing a threat to the environment and health. There is barely any protocol or guideline for quality assurance. All these undermines the available potential of the service provider and results in a lower level of performance than the potential. Hence a need is felt to gear up for improving the service levels through a planned process. To change this scenario, concerted efforts are being made by the state government in the H & UD Department to act in a more planned and prudent manner. There is also a need for massive infrastructure development to meet the current as well as the future demands. This calls for the service provider to develop a long term service improvement plan followed by annual action plan and actionable points.

Management of liquid and solid waste and storm water becomes imperative to make all cities and towns totally clean, sanitized, healthy and livable. The H & UD Department considers it a priority to transform urban Odisha into community-driven, totally sanitized (safe), healthy and livable cities/towns that are managed by ULBs with citizen and stakeholder participation. However, near absence of sewerage system and inadequate community and public toilets in the urban areas of the state added with low sanitation awareness has laid to creation of polluting environment, wherein storm water drains are virtually converted in to sewerage lines.

City Sanitation Plans

Similarly, City Sanitation Plans (CSPs) are formulated for 8 major cities of the state to ensure universal access, safe management of human excreta, including its safe confinement, treatment and disposal and associated hygienic related practices. City-wide strategies are

important as they prioritize investment needs and can directly fund to, where they are most needed. CSP not only emphasizes on the physical infrastructure but also focus on behavior change outcomes, proper usage, institutional reorientation, regular upkeep, increased accountability and service delivery by ULBs and their partners.

Sewerage

Management of liquid waste bears immense importance to keep cities and towns clean inhabitants healthy and reduce environmental pollution. Since building-up and maintaining sewerage networks involves huge capital and O&M cost, the H&UD Department in the Govt. of Odisha is taking concrete steps to cover cities and towns of the state in a phased manner. Odisha Water Supply and Sewerage Board (OWSSB) is the nodal agency in the state to implement the projects related to the urban sanitation. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JnNURM and also funding from the JICA, the H&UD Department is implementing an Integrated Sewerage Project for Bhubaneswar to cover all the sewerage Districts demarcated in Bhubaneswar.

Orissa Water Supply & Sewerage Board (OWSSB) has successfully completed Pollution Abatement Schemes in the (i) River Baitarani at Chandabali (ii) River Brahmani at Dharmasala and (iii) River Mahanadi and Kathajori at Cuttack. One no of river pollution abatement scheme for Brahmani at Talcher and Sewerage Project at Puri are currently under execution.

Under Puri Sewerage Project 124.00 km of sewer line has been laid out of 129.00 km till the end of January 2015. 30% of the project area has been commissioned on 29.06.2013. The project is targeted to be completed in all respect by end of June, 2015.

OWSSB is executing the project "Integrated Sewerage System for Bhubaneswar City" for an estimated cost of ₹754.23 crores. [The source of funding are (a) ₹.140.00 crores- 12th FCA, (b) ₹ 399.13 crores- ACA under JNNURM, (c) Rs. 99.79 crores JICA Loan (d) ₹ 49.89 crores- ACA under JNNURM & GoO and (e) ₹65.42 crore Land cost- GoO]. Bhubaneswar city has been divided into six sewerage districts for smooth implementation of the project. ₹140.00 crore has been sanctioned under 12th F.C. award to execute

the sewer laying component work of Sewerage District -I & II. Sewer laying work is under progress. Out of 105.60 kms, 59.00 km sewer line has been completed by the end of Jan – 2015.

For this project, MOUD,GoI has approved ₹ 498.92 crores under JNNURM, out of which ₹ 399.13 crores (80% of the project cost) has been sanctioned by the GoI as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and balance 20% of the project cost i.e. ₹ 99.79 crore is being borne by the State Govt. The work is under progress in Sewerage District-III. Out of 193.50 km, sewer laying for a length of 102 km has been completed by the end of Jan-2015. Bids for construction of STP & Pumping Station in SD-I, II & III and laying of sewer line in SD-IV have been received and will be finalized after leave of the High Court, Odisha.

The work of Sewerage Dist-VI is included under Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (OISIP). Revised administrative approval for an amount of ₹2974.66 crore has been accorded to the project which includes "Integrated Sewerage and Drainage System for Cuttack City and Sewerage District-VI of Bhubaneswar City". For smooth monitoring and execution of the project, the work is divided into 4 (four) main packages i.e. (i) Construction of sewers in Bhubaneswar SD-VI (ii) Construction of sewers in Cuttack SD-I, II, III (iii) Design, construction, Sewerage Treatment Plant and Pumping Station in Cuttack & Bhubaneswar Sewerage District-VI & (iv) Construction and Rehabilitation of drainage facility of Cuttack City. The work is under progress in all 4 packages. Out of 98 kms, 32km sewer line has been laid in SD-VI, Bhubaneswar by end of January 2015.

Bids have been received from five no. of consultants for preparation of DPR for Sewerage System of left out areas of Bhubaneswar City and evaluation is under process. Moreover, tenders for construction of composite building at an estimated cost of ₹12.99 crores have been received and evaluation is under process.

Sewerage projects for Rourkela and Sambalpur towns have been administratively approved for the amount of ₹541.26 crore and ₹448.33 crores respectively by the Govt of Odisha.

Loan assistance amounting to ₹40.00 crore each has been sanctioned by OUIDF,

Bhubaneswar in favour of OWSSB towards execution of the projects i.e. "Comprehensive Sewerage System and Treatment facility in Sambalpur" and "Comprehensive Sewerage System and Treatment facility in Rourkela", against which OUIDF has disbursed of ₹ 30 crore each (total ₹ 60 crore) to OWSSB for implementation of above two projects on 01.08.2014.

Two nos. of Project Management Units have been set up at Rourkela and Sambalpur for implementation of these projects. Land schedule for acquisition of private land (Ac. 24.097) has been approved by Govt in H&UD Deptt for Sambalpur Sewerage Project. Alienation of Govt land (Ac 2.815) for construction of STP & PSs (2 Nos) has been sent to Tahasildar, Sambalpur by the EE, PH Division, Sambalpur. An amount of ₹ 2500 lakh each has been provided in the current year budget for Sambalpur & Rourkela Sewerage Project respectively. The amount has been received through state budget provision would be spent for land acquisition. OUIDF loan amount would be spent for construction of non core components like community toilet, Dhobighat, Crematoria & River Front Development of these projects.

Two of drainage projects for Jeypore Town & Cuttack City are under progress with an estimated cost of ₹ 204.60 lakh & ₹ 441.27

lakh respectively. The work of Jobra area in Cuttack has been completed in all respect and Chauliaganj is nearing completion.

Selection of consultants for preparation of DPR for Sewerage & Drainage System of Kendrapara & Balasore town is under process. M/s TTI India Ltd has been selected to prepare the DPR of Sambalpur drainage project.

Besides this, steps have been taken for selection of consultants for preparation of DPR for sewerage and storm water drainage system of Bargarh, Brajarajnagar, Konark, Angul, Baripada, Joda, Keonjhar, Sonapur, Phulbani, Koraput, Rayagada, Bhawanipatna & Jharsuguda towns of the State.

Govt. of Orissa in Housing & Urban Development Department is implementing the project through Orissa Water Supply & Sewerage Board (OWSSB) represented by Chief Engineer, OISIP, JICA, with assistance of Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) for constructing the Sewerage & Drainage system in Cuttack city and Sewerage System in District-VI of Bhubaneswar City.

The goals of the project are to improve the water quality in surrounding Rivers and upgrade sanitary condition for the people in urban and peri-urban areas. The project aims at improved wastewater collection and treatment in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack and drainage system improvement in Cuttack.

Sl. No	Name of Component	Scope	Physical Progress
1	a.Sewerage System in Bhubaneswar (Dist-VI):	a)Sewer Network: Laying of 100 km of underground gravity sewer and 159 Kms for Phase-II. b)Sewer House Connection: Upto property boundary of all households	a)Laying Sewer Network: 22.57 Kms b)Manhole Chambers : 1135 Nos
2	Sewerage System in Cuttack City	a) Sewer Network: Laying of 255 km of underground gravity sewer and 120 Kms for Phase-II. B)Sewer House Connection: Upto property boundary of all households	a) Laying Sewer Network: 24.48 Kms b) Manhole Chambers : 853 Nos c) Inspection Chambers: 2517 Nos d) Inspection Chambers: 2517 Nos
3	STP and Pumping Stations in Sewerage District-VI and Cuttack	a. Bhubaneswar Sewerage District-VI b. Cuttack Sewerage District-I, II & III	a) STP at CDA, Cuttack: 20% b) STP at Bhubaneswar, Rokati: 15%
4	Drainage System in Cuttack City:	a) Reconstruction of drains b) Construction of concrete cover slab c) pump stations	a) Main Drain-I: 677 Mts b) Main Drain-II: 342 mts c) Sub-Drains : 940 Mts

Storm Water Drainage

The State Govt., under JnNURM (UIG) has undertaken implementation of the storm water drainage projects in the mission cities of Bhubaneswar and Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 140.15 Crore for constructing and developing main natural storm water drains to drain out rain water and reduce incidents of water logging during rainy season. Work has been started in 4 Nos. of main natural drains in Bhubaneswar city and 5 Nos. of drains of Puri town. Further, an in-principle approval has been given by the MoUD, Govt. of India for drainage system improvement project in Jajpur Town under UIDSSMT. The H&UD Dept. is also putting emphasis on the construction of CC Roads with drains in all the ULBs of the state. Budgetary provision under state plan is made for this purpose. Recently, guidelines for constructing CC Roads with drains have been circulated to all the ULBs.

Solid Waste Management

Scientific management of municipal solid waste is a necessary condition for keeping a city/town clean and healthy. On the other hand, non-disposal of waste causes health hazards for the citizens and the visitors. Full cycle solid waste management becomes more important for busy cities, pilgrimage towns and tourist hotspots. Along with treatment and safe disposal of sewerage and waste water, scientific management and utilization of solid waste becomes imperative for protection and promotion of the natural environment of the cities and towns as well.

To tackle the challenge of collection, transportation and safe disposal of Municipal Solid waste for keeping cities and towns clean, healthy and hygienic, the state Govt. has taken steps to allot Government land free of cost for creation and O & M of Solid Waste Management Land Fill Sites with community involvement. It has been proposed to cover all class-I cities of Odisha under integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management projects on PPP mode with financially sustainable O & M plans.

The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC), Cuttack Municipal Corporation (CMC), Berhampur Municipal Corporation (BeMC) and Puri Municipality have engaged private partners for the works of collection, segregation, transportation and treatment of municipal solid waste. The selected private partner shall deploy state of art technology in treating the solid waste for revenue generation to meet the portion of O&M charges.

Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation has outsourced collection, transportation and dumping of solid waste, along with road/street sweeping and bush cutting in 52 wards to 3 different agencies. Mobile tracking of attendance of sweepers and their reporting and retiring times are being done on regular basis. Mobile photograph tracking of all identified dust bins in the city is being done after 2 pm every day to ascertain whether garbage is being lifted or not.

Cuttack Municipal Corporation has implemented integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project. The conservancy activities of 36 wards are outsourced whereas 18 nos. of wards are cleaned by CMC workers. The open garbage points existing earlier have been replaced by dumper placers and compactor bins in all 54 wards for mechanized transfer of garbage by D.P. vehicles and compactors. CMC has introduced mechanical sweeping in major roads. The garbage collected by mechanical means are transferred to bigger vehicles at *Satichoura* Transfer Station and shifted to dumping site at *Chakradharpur* for final disposal. The Municipal Corporation has engaged a private organization to collect and scientifically dispose the bio medical wastes from the city.

The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) has signed a concession agreement with M/s Essel Bhubaneswar Ltd. for setting up of a State of art Garbage Treatment Plant at Bhuasuni with an approximate cost of Rs. 200.00 Cr. The agency will treat the garbage and produce energy from it. The project completion period is two years and concession period is 20 years. BMC will also provide them tipping charges.

09. URBAN ASSETS

ULBs are mandated to create and maintain urban assets - provide better roads with street light facility, storm water drainage, parking space, parks and other recreational spaces. These assets can sustain and recover the Operational and Maintenance cost to a great extent through collection of user charges. The Housing and Urban development department makes constant efforts in supporting the ULBs in creation and maintenance of these assets. Funds are being allocated every year for creation and maintenance of urban assets by the ULBs. During the FY 2012-13, funds had been released under the special urban package for construction of CC Roads, Kalyan Mandaps/Auditoriums, development of parks and

Sector Profile

It is the roads that give the first impression about whether a city is truly inclusive. Widening of existing roads, adding new roads and building flyovers, sky walks etc., for improving mobility in the cities and towns are required to meet the increasing density of vehicles. However, in most of the locations of major cities, there is scarcity of space even to accommodate storm water drainage and utility networks and roads cannot be widened for infinity. There should be more focus on planned development of robust public transport system along with dedicated lanes for rapid transit as well as non-motorized transport modes.

Provision of street lights on all the streets of a city is a must for improved night time visibility and hassle free mobility. Night life of city becomes more secure for all citizens if roads are adequately illuminated. In this context, grants for high mast lights for the main squares even for the smaller ULBs and street lights for all the ULBs have been provided by the H & UD for better illumination and mobility in the cities and towns of the State.

Parks and water bodies are considered to be the lungs and breathing spaces for citizens in cities and towns. Renovation, development, preservation and maintenance of these lung spaces have cascading effects on the health of the citizens and environmental condition of a particular city/town. It is one of the key priorities of the H&UD Department to facilitate ULBs in developing and preserving parks and water bodies. To cater to the growing demand for breathing spaces in the urban areas and to improve the city ambience, more parks/bio diversity parks with better amenities for the citizens are being created.

As part of the concerted effort to renovate and preserve water bodies, create and maintain parks and greeneries in the urban areas of the state, the H & UD Department has been taking initiatives under state plan as well as centrally sponsored schemes and projects. The existing water bodies are being renovated on pilot basis in Bhubaneswar, Puri, Berhampur and Jajpur under various schemes and special projects, with financially sustainable O & M plans. Similar projects will be implemented in other ULBs after success of the pilot projects. All the Development Authorities and ULBs are provided with funds under state budget to develop parks, recreational spaces and conserve water bodies.

Urban Roads

Construction and maintenance of roads is one of the 18 functions specified in the 12th Schedule of Constitution of India. The Odisha Municipal act and Odisha Municipal Corporation Act empowers the ULBs to construct and maintain roads within their jurisdiction. The H&UD Dept. support the ULBs and development Authorities by allocating funds for construction of CC Roads every year.

Due to rapid industrialization of the State, urban roads are required to be developed and maintained on continuous basis. For this purpose, the State Government has increased substantially the road development grant to ULBs in every year

A Road Up-gradation Project in Cuttack city is being implemented under UIDSSMT at a total cost of Rs 50.74 Cr. The scope of work under the project is to construct 43 Km length of BT Roads in Cuttack. A total of Rs 125.00 Cr has been allocated for development of roads during the FY 2013-14.

For providing safe road crossing at major junctions and on the busiest roads in the ULBs, the H&UD Department has initiated construction of foot-over bridges. A foot over bridge has already been commissioned at Badambadi in Cuttack.

The H&UD Dept. also proposed to develop Bus Shelters in the major ULBs to promote the public transportation system. It is also proposed to construct 4 No. of fly-overs at feasible

Energy Efficient Street Lighting

The provision and maintenance of streetlights is an obligatory function of the city administration. The H&UD Dept. is guiding all the ULBs in Odisha to adopt energy efficient measures. With a view to provide sustainable, sufficient and uniform light in city roads, markets, institutions and dense traffic junctions of the city, an energy efficient street lighting project has been taken up in Bhubaneswar City by engaging a private partner on PPP basis. The Bhubaneswar municipal corporation (BMC) became the first ULB in Odisha to implement

locations in Bhubaneswar City to decongest the traffic and to facilitate the free movement of vehicles. For providing safe road crossing at major junctions and on the busiest roads in the ULBs, the H&UD Department has initiated construction of foot-over bridges. Construction of a foot over bridge has already been commissioned at Badambadi in Cuttack and a Skywalk has been proposed to be constructed at a feasible location in Bhubaneswar City.

the energy efficient street lighting project on PPP mode.

Parks and Greeneries

Parks and greeneries play a vital role in city beautification process. In order to improve the city aesthetics, the H&UD Dept. is allocating funds in its annual budget for development and maintenance of parks. The Odisha development authorities Act mandated all the Development authorities to develop and maintain parks.

The Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) has developed 57 parks in different locations of the city. Some of the major parks maintained by BDA are:

Name of Park	Location in Bhubaneswar
Biju Pattnaik park	Unit-I
Indira Gandhi park	Unit-II
Mahatma Gandhi park	Chandrasekharpur
Netaji Subhas Bose Park	Gandamunda
Budha Jayanti Park	Niladrivihar
Dr. Shyamprasad Mukharjee Park	VSS Nagar
Kharavel Park	Khandagiri
Jayaprakash Narayan Park	Master Canteen Square
Jawaharlal Nehru Park	Master Canteen Square
Panchasakha Park	MLA Colony
Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das Park	Pokhariput
Unit-VIII Park near Market Complex	Unit-VIII
Gyana pattanaik Park	Unit-I
Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra Park	Gadakana

10. URBAN TRANSPORT

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

Sector Profile

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

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

Faster intra and inter-city mobility is top on the agenda of the state government. With increase in population and developed infrastructure the twin city of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack have generated huge demand for more developed roads and public transport system. The subject

requires deeper socio-economic, ecological and spatial understanding of a city and its potential for growth for next fifty or more years, which the H & UD Department with technical, managerial and professional support from domain experts and agencies of high repute can accomplish in a better manner. In this context, Urban Transport has been included in the rules of business of the Housing & Urban Development Department of Govt. of Odisha.

City Bus Services

City Bus Service was introduced in Bhubaneswar and Puri under Central Sponsored Scheme of JnNURM during 2009-2010. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was created namely Bhubaneswar Puri Transport Service Ltd. (BPTSL), a company, registered under Companies Act, 1956 to run the City Buses in the said urban agglomeration on PPP mode.

Initially 125 no of buses (Non-AC Standard 55 and Mini/Midi 70) provided by H & U.D. Dept. to BPTSL with a cost of Rs.16,87,91,707.00 for plying of 100 buses in Bhubaneswar and 25 in Puri. But later, in pursuance of orders of Hon'ble High Court 20 buses were diverted to Cuttack.

The City Buses are operated on PPP mode by a private operator, Dream Team Sahara (DTS) engaged by BPTSL through complete bidding process. Later 60 no of buses (12-AC Standard, 15-Non-AC Standard and 33-Mini/Midi) were purchased under State Plan to augment the existing fleet of buses of BPTSL during 2013-2014 with a cost of Rs.18,94,11,474.00.

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

Odisha Urban Transport Service Ltd. (WOUTSL) to run the City Buses in the said urban agglomerations.

A total of 64 Mini/Midi buses were procured at a cost of Rs. 12, 07, 13,984.00 under State Plan and 32 buses were provided to GUTSL and 32 to WOUTSL for operationalization of City Bus Service.

The City Buses are operated in Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Hirakud-Bargarh by a Private Operator named Paschim Odisha Paribahan Company (POPCO) and the CBS in

Berhampur-Chatrapur-Gopalpur-Hinjlicutis operated by OSRTC on temporary basis due to non-availability of private operator.

Last year i.e. during FY 2013-2014 the MoUD, Gol sanctioned 194 no of buses under "Extended JnNURM" scheme for 3 cluster of cities i.e. 1) Balasore-Bhadrak, 2) Cuttack-Choudwar and 3) Koraput-Jeypore-Sunabeda with a Total Project Cost of Rs. 69.46 Crore. The project financing pattern would be 80 % (ACA) and 20% (State Share). The RfPs for the engagement of operator have been floated

Name of SPV	Funds Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Buses Procured	Status
BPTSL (Bhubaneswar-Puri)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Buses: 1883.70 For Ancillary Infrastructure + ITS: 500.00 	12- AC Standard, 15 Non-AC Standard & 33 Mini/Midi Buses	8 AC Standard Buses are plying
GUTSL (Berhampur-Chatrapur- Gopalpur-Hinjlicut)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Buses: 598.00 For Ancillary Infrastructure + ITS: 369.00 	32 Mini/Midi	26 Buses are plying
WOUTSL (Sambalpur-Jharsuguda- Hirakud-Bargarh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Buses: 608.57 For Ancillary Infrastructure + ITS: 300.73 	32 Mini/Midi	32 Buses are plying
SUTT (Rourkela-Biramitrapur-Rajgangpur)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Buses: 780.50 	30 Midi Buses	6 Buses are plying

City	No. of buses sanctioned	Total estimated cost of buses	Gol Share (80%)	State Share (20%)	1st Installment (to be released)	Remarks
BBUTT (Balasore-Bhadrak)	54 (Mini-36, Midi-18)	14.04	11.23	2.81	5.62	SPV constituted
CUTSL (Cuttack-Choudwar)	100 (AC Std-10, Mini-50, Midi-40)	27	21.6	5.4	10.8	SPV Formed
JKSUTT (Jeypore-Koraput-Sunabeda)	40 (Mini-40)	10	8	2	4	SPV constituted
Total	194	51.04	40.83	10.21	20.42	

Procurement of Buses and selection of Private Operator s for JnNURM Projects (Cuttack-Choudwar, Balasore-Bhadrak, Koraput-Jeypore) are in process.

City Bus Service Infrastructure Development

For development of infrastructure for City Bus Service, Rs.2.00 crores was sanctioned to BDA for construction of Depot-cum-Terminals and Origin-Destination Terminals in the identified lands in Bhubaneswar.

For development of Intelligent Transport System (ITS) and Public Information System (PIS) for City Bus Service Rs.5.00 crore has been sanctioned to BPTSL during 2013-14.

For development of Depot-cum-Terminal and O-D Terminals Rs. 2.00 Crores and Rs. 1.69 Crores for development of ITS and PIS Infrastructure have been sanctioned in favor of GUTSL in Berhampur-Chatrapur-Gopalpur-Hinjicut cluster of cities during 2013-2014.

Similarly Rs. 2.00 Crores sanctioned to WOUTSL for construction of Bus Stands and Depot-cum-Terminal and Rs.1.0073 Crores for development of ITS and PIS Infrastructure in Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Hirakud-Bargarh cluster of cities during 2013-2014.

BRTS: Bhubaneswar

For implementation of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) in Bhubaneswar a Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared by CEPT-University, Ahmedabad with a total project cost of Rs. 459.96 Crores for a total road length of 30.32 km.

CSMC in MoUD, Gol approved Rs. 469.96 Crore for BRTS Bhubaneswar project with the funding pattern of 80% Central Share and 20% State Share.

During the year 2014-2015 budget provision has been made to the tune of Rs. 115.00 Crore in the State Plan for 1st Phase implementation.

MRTS: Bhubaneswar-Cuttack

A Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) linking the twin cities becomes imperative considering the fact that the Bhubaneswar-Cuttack corridor is witnessing huge infrastructure development and the State Government in the Vision 2030 document is looking for these two cities to become a world class urban complex. To support the current and projected traffic demand there is an urgent need for a suitable transport system and it is

one of the major focuses of the State Government.

The Housing and Urban Development Department (HUDD) is the nodal agency for developing the proposed Mass Transit System between Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. HUDD has now engaged consultants to prepare a DPR. The Inception Report (IR) has been presented laying out the options of Mass Transit and outlines the approach and issues regarding the transport scenario.

Due to escalation of ideas during the meet, a decision has been laid out to include the outer areas such as Khurda, Jatni, Choudwar to the present jurisdiction Bhubaneswar to Cuttack. The consultant with a basic study approached with the best fit solution to the study area and recommended a Light Rail concept which would be feasible in many ways for the present cities. For the same, an additional scope has been framed as the scope of work got stretched. Scope includes Mobility analysis, Alignment study, Multi-modal land use integration plan, Land acquisition, Transit oriented development, Cost estimation and funding pattern for alternatives.

The project is framed in two stages:

Stage 1 – Traffic Demand Assessment and System Selection

Stage 2 – Detailed Project Report (For the selected system)

ICMP

To address/combat growing transportation problems in urban areas an Integrated Comprehensive Mobility Plan (I-CMP) is being prepared for Bhubaneswar-Cuttack and Puri-Konark regions under the Central scheme of Urban Transport Planning.

M/s. Superior Global Infrastructure Private Limited, New Delhi has been engaged to prepare the I-CMP at a cost of Rs.52, 99, 000.00. Ministry of Urban Development, Gol, has accorded “in principle” approval to the proposal of I-CMP and has agreed to provide 80% of the cost of planning.

Transit Oriented Development (TOD)

Odisha Government signed MoU with Balaji Railroad Systems to prepare a DPR on Bhubaneswar-Cuttack metro rail service. Considering the importance of Urban Transport the Ministry of Urban Development,

Government of India is encouraging cities with more than 2 million population to plan and implement high-capacity and high-speed metro rail systems in order to provide safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable mode of public transport with focus on moving people and not vehicles

Transit-Oriented Development arises from investment in infrastructure that guides the urban growth of the city. Typically, TOD involves implementing or strengthening a mass transit system with development focused on major transport nodes. This strategy supports the objective of achieving a desirable modal split of 50-70% as advised by MoUD. Mass transit can be strengthened by:

- Enhancing the public transport network by careful and robust selection of an optimum mass transit system, MRTS along the selected corridor, including bus

service improvements, bus rapid transit (BRT), and/or rail-based solutions.

- Developing an integrated public transport system that combines modes and services through interchanges and feeder services, rationalises existing services, and improves passenger dispersal at terminals.

To achieve this scope, project requires conducting several studies on comprehensive traffic and transportation, preparation of complete mobility plans, integration of land use and transportation planning in the cities. Recommendations would be made with reference to analysis of travel demand and desired line patterns from the modelling exercise by the consultant. A requirements report shall be prepared for review by HUDD and locations of suitable Government Land for TOD will be identified along the final alignment.

11. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Growing urbanization along with rising aspiration of the people prompted by industrialization and westernization has increased investment requirements for development of the urban areas. It is an accepted fact that not all of this can be financed from the Govt. budgetary resources. In this context, public private partnerships (PPPs) can get in additional resources from the private sector. PPPs can provide technologically advanced projects and in the process improve efficiencies in service delivery and reduce project time and cost over-runs. PPPs can lead to better realization of user charges.

Sector Profile

The possible areas for PPPs in the urban sector are solid waste management, urban transport, e-governance for city governments, outsourcing of municipal services, land and building redevelopment, urban renewal and regeneration, development authorities/housing boards, urban roads and bridges, heritage & public spaces development, urban water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation and other sectors including railway stations and airports.

However, there are several constraints in operationalizing PPPs in the urban sector. There is lack of regulatory or policy enabling framework for operationalizing PPPs. There is lack of standardized documents and procedures. Poor capacity to structure projects and execute contracts for city governments is a hindrance for operationalizing PPP projects. Lack of legislative framework and required will is also a major constraint. Above all these, weak financial position of City Governments and complexity in unbundling urban service delivery creates operationalization of PPP projects even more difficult.

Solid Waste Management

Managing solid waste generated from Bhubaneswar and Cuttack city, collection, transportation and its safe disposal is one of the most priority areas of attention for improvement of the municipal solid waste management in light of the MSW rule, 2000. Bhubaneswar & Cuttack together generate approximately 550 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) daily. For treating and disposing the MSW collected from these cities, Housing and Urban Development Department of government of Odisha proposes to develop a regional MSW processing and landfill facility through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode over an area of approximate 61.485 Acres at Bhuasuni. The site will also be used for dumping of the solid waste generated (fly ash & bottom ash) by MSW processing waste to energy power plant 11.5 MW located on a adjacent site (800m

away). The MSW of nearly 550T will be generated from Cuttack & Bhubaneswar Municipality & processed in the power plant.

Bulk Water Supply

The Odisha Government signed a concession agreement with a private player for bulk water supply project at an investment of Rs. 187.71 Crore. This is the first time that Odisha government has involved a private player in a Bulk Water Supply Project.

The project will supply water to renowned institutions like IIT Bhubaneswar and National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), industrial establishments like Infocity-II and Sea Food Park at Deras. Besides, Khurda and Jatni Municipality areas will benefit from the project. The project has been awarded on DBFOT (Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer). The transmission length of the pipeline is detailed to 22.5 km with a concession period of 25 years and 15 months. With a lowest VGF of Rs 50 crores, this project is unique in the state which promises the continuous water supply to the proposed sites.

The Concessionaire has been selected through a transparent bidding process as per the guidelines of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme, Government of India. Lowest VGF sought is Rs.50 Crore (Central VGF – Rs.37.54 Crore and State VGF – Rs.12.46 Crore). Quoted Bid Figure is 26.63% of the Project Cost as VGF support. The project will benefit more than two lakh people with uninterrupted water supply.

Energy Efficient Street Lighting

The energy efficient street lighting project on completion, would save Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) Rs 2 crore annually from its power bill. BMC will install 20000 energy-efficient LED street lights, in the first phase. The first-ever energy-efficient street lights installed on public-private partnership (PPP) mode have 10-year agreement with the private company, which will maintain the street lights from its own pockets. 80% of BMC's power bill is expected to be saved by installing these lights.

12. URBAN POVERTY REDUCTION

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

Sector Profile

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

The urban poor is under constant threat of residential vulnerabilities i.e. lack of security of land tenure, access to affordable shelter, constant threat of eviction, removal and

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

Against this backdrop, initiating the growth process by creating massive infrastructure: more roads, drainage and sewerage systems, corporate offices, institutions, market complexes and malls, multiplexes, amusement parks, vending zones, water supply and sanitation services on PPP mode that would create more jobs becomes imperative. Economic growth can create income opportunities through gainful employments and enterprises, but it needs to be inclusive. Especially urban areas where skills are in greater demand, there must be strategies to match skill demands with existing skill level and find out the gaps. Skill development of the youth becomes vital to include them in the

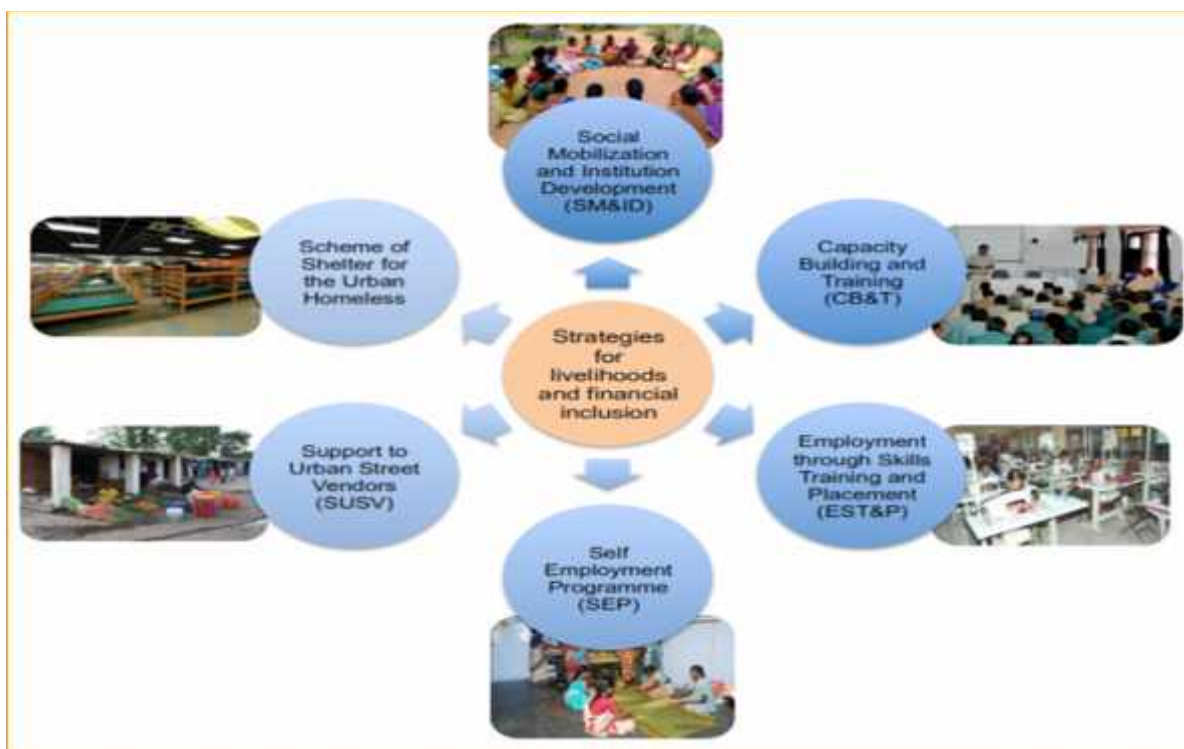
growth process, which can contribute to reducing supply side constraints of skilled work force. In the above context, the State Govt. in the H & UD Dept. is committed for addressing the issues of the urban poor.

National Urban Livelihood Mission

By way of learning from the experience of SJSRY, the MoHUPA, Govt. of India decided to pursue a more integrated and vulnerability linked approach to urban poverty reduction on a mission mode. It clearly wanted to migrate from scheme based to programme based approach. Thus from the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan the Govt envisaged to replace SJSRY by the National Urban Livelihoods Mission. NULM was launched in Sept 2013 by Govt. of India

with the prime objective of reducing vulnerability of the urban poor. In Odisha 33 ULBs consisting of all the district headquarters and ULBs having one lakh and above population are covered under NULM in the 1st phase. The programme has the following six components viz:

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



As per the guidelines, 77 no. of professionals are being recruited at both State and City levels for successful implementation of the programme in the mission cities. The H&UD Dept. has also proposed to prepare an action plan for conducting the training programmes, IEC activities etc. under the NULM.

ODISHA URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (OULM)

As mentioned earlier, Govt. of India has launched National Urban Livelihoods Mission in 33 ULBs of Odisha (all cities with 1 lakh or more and DHQ towns with 1 lakh or less population) as an alternative to SJSRY (which had been implemented in all ULBs of the State). As on date, there is no poverty reduction/livelihoods programme for the Non-NULM ULBs. Urban poverty alleviation and livelihoods remains a priority for the Govt. of Odisha, for which a new mission named

‘Odisha Urban Livelihoods Mission’ is launched.

The Mission aims at reducing poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

OULM shall cover all left-out ULBs of Odisha not covered under NULM for which there is no poverty reduction/livelihoods programme. Primary target group of OULM is the urban poor youth. The coverage may be extended to include disadvantage groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities, third gender, disabled persons etc. subject to maximum of 50% of the above population. Since the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 meant for identification of urban poor is yet to be concluded, as interim measure beneficiaries shall be selected based on the erstwhile SJSRY norms (identified BPL families as per BPL census list 1997 and 2004).

The State Mission Director, NULM appointed by the State Govt., State Mission Management Unit (SMMU), City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) & all other committee established/constituted under NULM shall monitor guide & support implementation of OULM in non-NULM ULBs of the State. The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) will be the nodal agency for implementation of OULM.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing

developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to bridge the critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows. Strengthen, to this end Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs, Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Municipality, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity. Integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness by enlisting professional planning support.

Urban Street Vendors

The newly launched National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) has specific focus on addressing the problems of the urban street vendors. The H&UD Dept. has notified “Odisha Urban Street Vendors Policy, 2012 with an objective to give urban street vendor user rights of street vending with facilities for appropriate use of identified space by creating hawking zones in an organized manner by providing Vendor Registration Card. The policy also provides constitution and functioning of Town Vending Committee, registration of vendors, timing restriction, provision of basic civic facilities, monitoring mechanism and exemption zone etc. Major cities like Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur prepared an action plan in the light of the policy taking into account the interest of the vendors as well as the, benefits of local citizen.

13. DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN URBAN AREAS

Disasters cause sudden disruption to the normal life of a society and cause damages to lives and property to such an extent that normal social and economic mechanisms available to the society all get dispersed. Disaster risks are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities. These include the ever-growing population, rapid urbanization, increasing industrialization, disparities in income, construction within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, etc. From a response and relief-centric approach to a proactive and comprehensive mindset towards disaster management covering all aspects from prevention, mitigation, preparedness to rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery is the need of the hour to successfully manage disasters.

Sector Profile

Successful management of disasters requires promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness at all levels. It needs to be ensured that community is the most important stakeholder in the process. Encouraging mitigation measures based on state-of-the-art technology and environmental sustainability is highly required. Mainstreaming disaster management concerns into the urban planning and urban development process is the foremost requirement. Putting in place a streamlined and institutional techno-legal framework for the creation of an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime for guided urban development is the need of the hour. Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and 'feel-safe' communications and Information Technology (IT) support should be inbuilt in all developmental plans. It also asks for promoting a productive partnership with the media to create awareness and contributing towards capacity development. Quick and effective response in terms of evacuation and relief operations should be backed by institutionalized set-ups, motivated and proactive volunteers, advanced logistics and state of the art technology. Undertaking reconstruction should be utilized as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat. It will help in undertaking planned recovery works to bring back the community to a better and safer level than the pre-disaster stage.

Located in the eastern coast of India, Odisha is vulnerable to multiple disasters. Due to its sub-tropical littoral location, the state is prone to tropical cyclones, storm surges, heat-wave, earthquakes and tsunamis. Its densely populated coastal plains are the alluvial deposits of its river systems. Caused by deforestation and consequent soil erosion, the rivers in these areas with heavy load of silt have very little carrying capacity, resulting in frequent floods, only to be compounded by breached embankments. Though a large part of the state comes under Earthquake Risk Zone-II (Low Damage Risk Zone), the Brahmani Mahanadi garden and their deltaic areas come under Earthquake Risk Zone-III (Moderate Damage Risk Zone) covering 43 out of the 108 urban local bodies of the state. In this context, the H & UD Dept. prepared its Disaster Management Plan-2013 to strategize disaster response, preparedness and mitigation activities in the vulnerable cities and towns. The Department has been actively engaged with the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) on city specific disaster resilience issues.

Response to 'HUD HUD'

Last year, the very Severe Cyclone Storm 'PHAILIN' hit Odisha coast on 12.10.2013 at Gopalpur in Ganjam District followed by severe floods in two spells. While the people affected by these very severe disasters were still trying to recover from its effects, the State faced yet another very severe cyclone storm "HUD HUD" on 12.10.2014 which has affected 15 districts namely Gajapati, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Kalahandi, Kandhamal,

Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Puri, Rayagada and Dhenkanal. Two cyclones in quick succession have put the state administrative machinery and the affected people to severe strain. Out of 111 Urban Local Bodies in Odisha, Thirty Seven (37) ULBs had been affected by the severe cyclone "HUD HUD". The loss arising out of the devastation unleashed by the cyclone had been pegged at more than Thirty Nine Crore. The Housing and Urban Development Department through Urban Local Bodies concerned had begun all possible efforts soon after the cyclone had dissipated and the flood water receded for immediate restoration to carry out the emergent relief activities. Relief operations were carried out jointly by the municipal officials and people's representatives on a massive scale. Food, water, clothing, sanitation, medical care and other essential items like candles, kerosene, match box etc. were provided to the people in the relief camps and other shelters places. There had been severe loss to property, both public and private, damage to vital infrastructure and municipal service networks like roads, drains, bridges, street lighting, water supply and sanitation facilities. Huge resources are required to be pooled in order to take up restoration work on long-term basis.

Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP)

Berhampur was severely hit by the cyclone Phailin. It caused extreme devastation by damaging roads, public buildings, private houses/dwellings and other infrastructure of the city including informal settlements. To improve and restore housing and public services in the communities especially in the slums of Berhampur city, the Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP) was launched by

the State Govt. The project is funded by the World Bank. The Berhampur Municipal Corporation (BeMC) is the implementing agency. The scope of the project includes public infrastructure development to reduce vulnerability through improved drainage and sewerage infrastructure etc. The proposed project cost amounts to a total of US-28763.8 million dollars. The project shall be implemented over a period of 5 years. H & UD Department is the nodal agency. A Nodal Officer from the Dept. is coordinating the activities and is responsible for monitoring of the project. The Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha is the apex decision making body for the project. The BeMC shall be supported by a PIU and the SLNA by a PMU for smooth implementation, coordination, monitoring, supervision under the project and also liaison with the World Bank, State & Central Government. The project is also proposed to be integrated with RAY for up-gradation of different informal settlements of Berhampur city.

Heat Wave Management - 2014

All Standard Operating Procedure to combat heat wave situation has been put into place with effect from 1st April, 2014, which includes, functioning of Control Rooms, Repair of HP Tubewells, Procurement of Spare Parts, Constructions of Cross Bundhs and Deployment of Tankers for distribution of drinking water in water scarcity pockets. At present, 300 Hired Tankers & 90 Departmental Tankers are deployed in different ULBs and there are 28,008 HP Tubewells in working conditions. Further allotment amounting to Rs. 11.66 crores has been released for sinking of 1539 HP Tubewells during current financial year, 2014.

14. CAPACITY BUILDING

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

Sector Profile

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

There is a pressing need to create an enabling environment for accountable, transparent and efficient ULBs with improved capacity of the officials in the ULBs in decision making. There has to be a focus on improving the delivery mechanisms with more flexible structural set ups for creating multiple decision making centres (decentralization), making space for public, private and people (community) partnership for increasing choice of the citizens with more number of service providers and service delivery points thus bringing in a competitive environment, overcoming the competency gaps by way of skill up-gradation and creation of separate municipal cadres, balancing between public and private players, improved governance and strengthened capacity to deliver services and implement projects. It also would include replacing redundant institutional setups with demand responsive automated structures, prevention of unjustified delay in process and undue intervention by public officials in the operation of private players.

As a response to the above challenges of capacity constraints at various levels, a number of capacity building programmes have been implemented through State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) directly and through agencies. These programmes have been designed to build capacity and equip the ULBs of Odisha with better governance, service delivery and prudent financial management system, so that they can face the complexities and challenges of urbanization in more efficient manner. The specific objective is to address key supply-

side issues for strengthening urban governance and development in the state aimed at provision of standardized urban services, efficient urban governance and timely completion of projects.

Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme

The Housing and Urban Development, Govt. of Odisha, under intimation from the Ministry of Urban Development Department, Govt. of India and subsequent observations/consultations had submitted a revised proposal for financial support under Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme (JnNURM) for FYs 2013—17. The proposal was prepared as per the 'Revised Toolkit for Comprehensive Capacity Building' circulated by the MoUD in April 2013 with request for additional financial support on a few prioritized items. The State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) constituted as prescribed in the aforesaid Toolkit approved the proposal in its 1st meeting held on 23rd August 2013. The MoUD approved the proposal with a cost of Rs. 50.70 Crore against the proposed cost of Rs. 102.14 Crore (for a period of 4 years).

The SLSC in its first meeting directed the State Level Nodal agency (SLNA), JnNURM to initiate and monitor all the activities of the programme at the state level with the technical support of the state State Reforms and Performance Management Cell (SRPMC). The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) has been identified as the Resource Training Institution for the entire capacity building programme.

Activities proposed to be conducted are establishment and operationalization of 10 City Reforms and Performance Management Cells (CRPMCs), Urban Management Cell (UMC at the State Administrative Training Institute), preparation of City Capacity Building Plans, Business-cum-Financial Plans, preparation of training modules on the identified 17 thematic areas, conducting training programmes (both residential & non-residential), research studies, exposure visits and IEC materials. The MoUD, GoI has sanctioned 25 % of the approved cost i.e., 12.25 Cr towards the 1st installment. Establishment and operationalization of SRPMC, CRPMCs, UMC and preparation of city level capacity building plans are planned to be taken up during the FY 2015-16.

15. e-GOVERNANCE

E-Governance and ICT interface revolutionize the way governments function, ensuring speed and transparency in the functioning, thereby eliminating delay and malpractices. Successful implementation of e-Governance practices offer better delivery of services to citizens, improved interactions with service users and providers, citizen empowerment through access to information, better management, greater convenience, revenue growth, cost reductions etc. Suitable application of e-Governance has brought governments closer to citizens. Indeed, in some states of India citizen service centers (CSCs/JSKs) are working as single window service delivery points for providing as many as 200 services in a time bound manner! Such centers may consist of an unattended kiosk in the government agency, a service kiosk located close to the client, or the use of a personal computer in the home or office.

Sector Profile

Within the overall framework of governance reform, e-Governance initiatives are undertaken to serve three basic needs of (i) providing information and services to the citizen which are qualitatively superior to those currently available and are provided in a less cumbersome manner; (ii) re-engineering governmental processes to achieve the above and also to make the system more efficient, transparent, accountable and cost-effective; and (iii) strengthening the decision-making process through connectivity and transmission and analysis of large amounts of data.

Besides government process reengineering, e-governance has tremendous positive contribution for large part of service automation adding to the speed, quality and economy of a service. In fact, standardization of public service delivery is the hall mark of good urban governance. The basic purpose of urban reforms is to improve citizen service delivery, transparency, accountability and responsiveness on the part of various urban service providers. In this context, the State Govt. in the H & UD Dept. has taken significant steps to improve citizen service delivery, transparency, accountability and responsiveness of the Urban Local Bodies using ICT frameworks such as e-Municipality, e-Seva, e-Procurement, and e-Despatch. The H & UD dept. is committed to leverage the ICT opportunities for sustained improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of delivery of municipal services to the citizens.

Although external environment of the ULBs has changed at very fast pace, the structures and institutions created years ago and the

personnel recruited and process followed to deliver services have remained the same albeit some minor tinkering here and there. It has severely affected the capacity of the ULBs to deliver services and implement projects. To tackle this challenge, urban sector reforms have been implemented to improve citizen service delivery, transparency, accountability and responsiveness on the part of various urban service providers. In order to leverage the ICT opportunities for sustained improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of delivery of municipal services to citizens, the H & UD Dept. is implementing the aforesaid e-Governance projects as its own initiative as well as support from Govt. of India under JnNURM.

Project e-Municipality

A State Government initiative started in the year 2010; e-Municipality is implemented in 45 ULBs covering 5 Municipal Corporations, 33 Municipalities and 7 District Headquarter Notified Area Councils (NACs) in the first phase and envisaged to be rolled out to all other ULBs in subsequent phases. Being the prime e-Governance reform programme of the State Govt., it covers implementation of the following 12 modules, thus incorporating many of the reform items of JnNURM and recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission:

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

- Stakeholders Interface System(Web Portal)
- Birth & Death Registration

- Accounts
- Audit
- Trade License Management
- Grievance Redressal
- Solid Waste Management
- Property Tax / Holding Tax Management
- Welfare Scheme Management
- Building Plan Scrutiny & Fees Collection
- Municipal Management Information System (MMIS)
- Water Connection Management System

e-Municipality application (www.ulbodisha.gov.in) has been integrated with Odisha Online i.e. www.odishaonline.gov.in to provide Online ULB services to the Common citizen of Odisha. Citizen may come to Common Service Centre to avail the ULB services. Presently 6 Urban CSCs are in operational at Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation on pilot

basis. Citizen can also access Odisha Online from home or from internet cafe to apply their Birth & Death certificate, can pay their ULB fees like Holding Tax, Trade License, and Water Tax fee. All Notification in this contest has been notified by both by H&UD Department & H&FW Department.

- Similarly in rural areas also Common Citizen can avail only Birth & Death Certificate from rural CSCs as the Birth & Death module under e-Municipality Project is now being extended to 314 rural blocks registration unit.
- Recently BMC has initiated collection of holding tax through 20 handheld devices which are being equipped and concern tax collectors are collecting tax at selected wards on pilot basis. The device is able to connect the server and can generate the receipt.
- More than 500 Hospitals are now online sending the Birth & Death occurrence to respective City Health office /ULBs with valid user ID and Password, which has overcome the manual practice.

e-Municipality Progress

e-Municipality Usage Report as on 23rd February 2015	
e-Municipality Services	Total Count
1. Registration of Birth and Death and Issue of Certificate	
Total no of Birth Registrations	11,09,588
Total no of Death Registrations	2,23,315
Total no of Birth Certificates Issued	2,80,611
Total no of Death Certificates Issued	66,426
Total no of Digitally Signed Birth Certificates Issued	64,366
Total no of Digitally Signed Death Certificates Issued	20,081
2. Redressal of Citizen's Grievance	
Total no of Grievances Raised	14,203
Total no of Grievances Resolved	10,025
3. Issue Trade License	
Total no of Trade License Applications	33,271
Total no of Trade License Certificates Issued	29,798
4. Management of Welfare Schemes	
Total no of Welfare Scheme Entries	24,205
5. Solid Waste Management	
Total no of Solid Waste Job cards Issued	18,255
6. Municipal Accounts & Audit	
Total no of Accounting Transactions	2,71,297

7. Property / Holding Tax Collection	
Total no of Property/Holding Tax Transactions	2,15,119
No of Holdings Issued	2,77,934
8. Building Plan Approval	
Total no of Building Permission Entries	751
9. Stakeholders' Information System	
Total no of Online Requests	3,636
10. Water Connection and Collection of Water Charges	
Total No of Transactions	4,40,703

Delivery of Public Services under ORPS Act-2012 through e-Municipality

- Water Connection and Charges
- Building Plan Approval
- Issue of Trade License

The following services encompassed under the Odisha Public Service Delivery Act, 2012 are under the purview of e-Municipality:

1. Water Connection & Charges

SI No	Year	Applications received	Applications Approved	Applications approved within Deadline	Percentage Applications approved within Deadline
1	2012	12878	12009	11989	99.83
2	2013	10552	9771	9692	99.19
3	2014	1777	1679	1669	99.40
4	2015	1333	1200	1156	96.33

2. Building Plan Approval

SI No	Year	Applications received	Application Approved	Applications approved within Deadline	Percentage Applications approved within Deadline
1	2012	66	60	55	91.66
2	2013	436	395	367	92.91
3	2014	270	35	31	88.57
4	2015	35	6	5	83.33

3. Trade License

SI No	Year	Applications received	Applications Approved	Applications approved within Deadline	Percentage Applications approved within Deadline
1	2012	912	875	850	97.14
2	2013	4924	4759	4683	98.40
3	2014	4633	2300	2176	94.61
4	2015	1289	530	496	93.58

LIST OF FIFTEEN URBAN SERVICES TO BE INCLUDED UNDER ODISHA RIGHT TO PUBLIC SERVICE ACT – 2012

(WITH GIVEN TIME LINE. DESIGNATED OFFICER, APPELLATE AUTHORITY AND REVIEWING AUTHORITY)

Sl. No.	Name of the Service	Service Providing Organisation	Designated Officer	Appellate Authority	Revision Authority	Time Line
1	Certified Copy of Building Plan Approval	Development Authority	JTP / ATP/ TP/ Concerned Clerk	Planning Member	Vice-Chairman	7 Days
2	Booking of Parks/Community Hall	Development Authority / ULB	Chief Horticulturist / Concerned Clerk	Chief Engineer-cum-Engineer Member / Dy. Commissioner	Vice-Chairman / Municipal Commissioner	2 Days
3	Land Use Information	Development Authority	JTP / ATP/ TP/ Concerned Clerk	Planning Member	Vice-Chairman	3 Days
4	Issue of Conveyance Deed	Development Authority	Concerned Allotment Officer / Concerned Clerk	Secretary	Vice-Chairman	30 Days
5	Issue of 'No Dues' Certificate	Development Authority / ULB	Concerned Allotment Officer / Concerned Branch Officer	Secretary / Deputy Commissioner	Vice-Chairman / Municipal Commissioner	30 Days
6	Transfer of Property in case of Sale	Development Authority	Concerned Allotment Officer / Concerned Clerk /	Secretary	Vice-Chairman	30 Days
7	Issue of Permission for Mortgage	Development Authority	Concerned Allotment Officer / Concerned Clerk	Secretary	Vice-Chairman	30 Days
8	Transfer of Ownership of Holding	Development Authority / ULB	Concerned Allotment Officer / Concerned Clerk / Recovery Officer	Secretary / Deputy Commissioner	Vice-Chairman / Municipal Commissioner	60 Days
9	Lifting of Municipal Solid Waste from roads / Street	ULB	Sanitary Inspector	City Health Officer	Municipal Commissioner	3 Days
10	Replacement of Damaged Street Light	ULB	Concerned Junior Engineer	Concerned Executive Engineer	City Engineer	10 Days
11	Assessment of Holding Tax	ULB	Tax Collector / Tax Daroga	Deputy Commissioner	Municipal Commissioner	30 Days
12	Road cutting permission	ULB	Concerned Junior Engineer	Executive Engineer Concern	City Engineer	7 Days
13	Road restoration from date of issue of Permission	ULB	Concerned Junior Engineer	Concerned Executive Engineer	City Engineer	15 Days
14	Issue of duplicate Birth / Death Certificate	ULB	Concerned Clerk	City health Officer	Municipal Commissioner	7 Days
15	Repairing of W/S pipelines (Minor leakage / Sewerage Over flow / Blockage	PHEO	Concerned JE / AE	Concerned AEE / Dy. Executive Engineer	Executive Engineer	48 Hrs

E-Municipality Salient Features

- e-Municipality project has a Departmental Dashboard as well as ULB Dashboard. The Departmental Dashboard assists the Department Officials to track the status of applications and Delivery timelines at ULB level. Similarly ULB officials can also monitor the usages through ULB Dashboard which in turn assists the ULBs in keeping a tab on the applications raised, their due dates and delivery timelines. Hence, it ensures that the Public Service Timelines.
- Digital Signature Certificate has been integrated with e-Municipality application. Now citizen can get a Birth & Death certificate which is digitally signed by the competitive authority
- SMS and e-Mail Notification to the user at different stages of application processing keeps the citizen user aware of the status of the application and the user accountable for the same.

E-Municipality Way-forward for next Five Years

- Introduction of UC Monitoring system for ULBs. It will help the Department to track the fund utilisation Vs. Development work done / major initiation taken up at ULB level. The performance indicator will also facilitate Departmental Officer to act upon.
- Introduction of Handheld Devices at other ULBs for different collection of ULB Revenue / Tax Collection.
- Roll out of all applications to the rest of the ULBs of the State.

e-Despatch

To electronically and instantly deliver all govt. correspondences including letters, notifications, gazette etc. of the H & UD Department to the ULBs and other agencies, the e-Despatch system has been operating successfully since 2009. It helps the Department in terms of saving time and money in transaction of letters. To expedite communication from the other end, the Department is now planning to implement e-Receipt. e-Despatch has immense usability for Government Administrators, Elected Representative & Citizens. Instead of engaging in the letter dispatch process via contemporary method, e-Despatch provides a facelift. The e-Despatch application starts on receipt of final letter and involves 7 simple steps.

- Receiving letter pad
- Generating Auto Letter number & entry to software
- Assign Subject
- Assigning letters to the concerned address (e-space User / E-mail ID)
- Scanning of letters & conversion to PDF
- Work monitoring & assigning letters as per schemes
- Letter despatch as per instructions

This smart thought of keeping the Government process intact and still able to make instant communication at Government has been eye-openers for many e-Governance initiators. Unlike most e-governance projects, e-Despatch is not a software application rather it can be treated as an appliance which is operational as well as productive from the very moment it is implemented

e-Despatch usage As On 21st June 2014

Housing and Urban Development Department	Letter Despatched (Outgoing Letters)	Letter Received (Incoming Letters)
	2,98,492	1,03,671

E-Grievance (CPGRAMS)

Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is an Odisha State Government initiative and it is an integrated application system, based on web technology which primarily aims at submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis for instant and easy communication between the government organisations and citizens resulting in the speedy redress of their

grievances. Automatic Online Data transmission between Departments/Organisations and the subordinate organizations is facilitated by CPGRAMS.

CPGRAMS has been designed and developed with a view to achieve the uniform and systematic approach towards monitoring of procedures by adopting a comprehensive classification and standardisation of grievances and redress actions across the government organisations.

Report card of H&U.D Department under CPGRAMS (2013-14):

Total Grievances Received by H&U.D	Disposed (Action Taken)	New Grievances (to be attend)	Pending (awaiting at different sections)	Not Related to H& U.D Dept.	Return Back Cases
695	37	259	397	0	2

E-Procurement

Housing and Urban Development Department has initiated significant step to improve the Tendering process at H&UD Department. As it is one of the mandate of NeGP flagship program. H&UD Department has implement e-Tender at all Urban Local Bodies(ULB) ,Development Authorities(DA) since December – 2009.

The Key Objectives of the Mission Mode Project (MMP) includes

- Increase the efficiency and productivity of ULBS
- Provide timely & reliable management information relating to municipal administration for effective decision making
- Adopt a standards-based approach to enable integration with other related applications
- Apart from officer , Bidders are also able to know their status.
- Citizen can also know which contactor has been awarded for the assigned job.

Application Description:

Application has been developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and been hosted as www.tendersodisha.gov.in

e-Tender covers the following parameters through DSC defined as per the normal practice. i.e.

- ✓ Enrolment of Government officials & bidders
- ✓ Tender Creation and Publish by the Officer.
- ✓ A small advertisement published in the leading news paper for bidders , which in returns cost reduction in comparison to manual practice.
- ✓ Publishing of pre-bid meeting documents and Clarification on the tenders published.
- ✓ Bidders participate in the specific tender as per the Qualification criteria as many times till the end of bid submission time.
- ✓ Bidder can withdraw his bid before the bid submission time.
- ✓ After stipulated time Bidders are able to deposit the Original Demand Draft towards paper cost and necessary EMD (Earnest Money Deposit) at concern

Office and get acknowledgement. NIC is plan to make the paper cost to be deposit through online so that only serious bidder will Participate.

- ✓ On specific date and time Officers are able to open the tender at anywhere basis, only he has to carry his / her DSC.
- ✓ Then Officer downloaded the bid documents and save in specific folder.

e - Seva

The H & UD Dept. has initiated e-seva project to provide services through a network of Jana Seva Kendras (JSK) or Common Services Centres (CSCs). The following citizen-centric services are going to be made operational soon in 5 Municipal Corporations. Subsequently, the service will be extended to all the ULBs in the state. Through e- Seva, the citizens can avail municipal services on line. The following services are proposed to be delivered at the CSC counters:

- Payment of Electricity Bills
- Registration of Birth & Issue of Birth Certificate
- Registration of Death & Issue of death certificate
- Reservation and Cancellation of Kalyan Mandaps

- ✓ Then Technical Evaluations taken care off through Offline.
- ✓ Then Financial Evaluations for finalization of L1 bidder is again through Offline, as followed on the basis of OPDW Code.
- ✓ The Authority may upload the Award of Contract so that common Citizen and serious bidder can know the status.

- Payment of Water Tax
- Payment of Telephone Bills
- Payment of Holding Tax
- Railway Reservation

Through e-Seva, citizen can avail these services nearer to his/her home or office. Jana Seva Kendras will charge nominal fees over and above the usual charges, where citizens can avail hassle free services online even on Sundays or holidays. Online transaction is made available through www.odishaonline.gov.in as front end. E-Municipality applications will be the backend for smooth operation with its payment gateway linked to the e-Seva. Regular MIS would generate automatically and communicate to authorities for reconciliation of accounts. Each collected amount at CSC/JSK across the State would be transferred to the designated accounts.

16. STATE REFORMS AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CELL (SRPMC)

The erstwhile Programme Management Unit (PMU) was made operational under JnNURM by the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad at 3rd Floor, Annex-B Building, State Secretariat, Bhubaneswar on 1st November 2009 to provide technical support to the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for effective implementation of JnNURM (reforms & projects); coordination with the Urban Local Bodies, Govt. of India, Project Implementation Units and the Mission Cities. After successful completion of its tenure, the unit was converted into State Reforms and Performance Management Cell (SRPMC) with effect from 1st July 2015. Fully funded under the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme of the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, SRPMC works as a key technical support unit of the Housing and Urban Development Department.

BACKGROUND

The State Reforms and Performance Management Cell (SRPMC) has been established and operationalized under Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme, JnNURM supported by the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India since 1st July 2015 by the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad. The prime responsibility of the SRPMC is to provide technical, managerial and strategic support to the SLNA and ensure effective implementation of the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme at the state level, through periodic reporting on progress of activities and coordinate closely with the SLNA in discharging the roles and responsibilities specified for various experts.

The State RPMC is designed to provide the requisite technical and managerial support to H & UD Department/SLNA to effectively coordinate the urban development activities of cities including the planning, implementing and monitoring urban development schemes and projects. The SRPMC provides seamless and dedicated capacity augmentation and technical support to the Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha and the SLNA through a dedicated TEAM of Experts contributing in the Cell and performing key State Level Deliverables sanctioned by Government of India under the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme (JnNURM).

BROAD SUPPORT AREAS

The prime objective of the SRPMC is to provide technical and managerial support to the SLNA and ensure effective implementation of the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme at the state level, through periodic reporting on progress of activities and coordinate closely with the SLNA in discharging the roles and responsibilities specified for various experts. The support areas of the SRPMC can be summarized in the following manner:

1. Capacity Building Support

The SRPMC is designed to drive capacity development of the H & UD Department in managing and monitoring implementation of various urban initiatives. The prime responsibility of the Unit is to render capacity enhancement support to the SLNA and drive delivery to ensure successful implementation of the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme as well as effective implementation of JnNURM and other national urban development initiatives in Odisha (and other flagship and priority programmes of the H & UD Department at the state level) through periodic monitoring and reporting on progress of implementation of reforms and projects taken up under the Mission.

2. Reforms Implementation Support

The SRPMC has been extending support to the SLNA in:

- (a) Implementation of state level mandatory reforms as per the timelines committed in the tripartite MoA signed under JnNURM.
- (b) Undertaking the state level actions needed to ensure the implementation of ULB level reforms in mission cities and other priority towns.
- (c) Implementation of State Level Optional Reforms as per the timelines committed in the tripartite MoA signed under JnNURM.

The strategy for Reform Implementation Support by SRPMC focuses on (1) Prioritization based on MoA time line commitments, (2) Preparation of Detailed Reform Implementation Action Plan, (3) Status Paper on each reform, (4) Documentation of good practices, and (5) Periodic Monitoring and Reporting.

3. Project Management and Implementation Support

The SRPMC supports the SLNA in monitoring the progress of projects sanctioned under JnNURM (UIG), UIDSSMT and other flagship programmes. In addition, SRPMC also supports the on-going and upcoming projects taken up by H&UD Department, Government of Odisha. As a part of it, the SRPMC coordinates and liaise with GoO, SLNA, ULBs, PIUs, IRMA and TIPMA etc. The SRPMC also extends technical assistance in terms of appraising the DPRs submitted by the cities as per the toolkits prescribed for the purpose.

4. Overall Strategic Support

SRPMC extends overall strategic support to the activities (other than reforms and projects under CrCBP) undertaken by the Housing and Urban Development Department, Government of Orissa viz., procurement and contract management, preparation of concept notes, strategy papers, schemes for launching flagship programmes, critical input on all such matters and domain areas refereed by the Secretary/Nodal Officer, SLNA, organizing and attending review meetings and workshops at national/regional levels, monitoring of fanatical and physical progress by the ULBs, Submission of QPRs by ULBs

and parastatals, preparation of Results Framework Document (RFD) for the H & UD Dept. and its evaluation, Service Level Benchmarking, Preparation of City Development Plans etc.

TEAM SRPMC

1. Team Lead
2. Procurement & Project Management Expert
3. Municipal Finance Expert
4. IT cum Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
5. Urban Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Expert
6. Urban Planner

DELIVERY UNIT

1. Capacity Development Expert
2. Programme Co-ordinator/ Executive Assistant
3. Municipal Finance Planner
4. Urban Infrastructure Planner
5. Research Associate
6. Office Assistant

SHORT TERM EXPERTS

(aligned with required activities)

1. **Mr S. P. Shorey** Urban Planning, Heritage Conservation
2. **Mr VishwanathSista** Regional Planning

EXPERT SUPPORT FROM ASCI

1. **Prof.M. S. Raghavendra**, Project Leader, SRPMC, Odisha Urban Planning & Infrastructure
2. **Prof. D. Ravindra Prasad** Urban Governance & Reforms
3. **Prof. Srinivas Chary Vedala** Urban Water Supply & Sanitation
4. **Prof.RajkiranBilolikar** Energy Efficiency/ Conservation
5. **Prof.NarendranKodandapani** Environment Planner
6. **Mr. Y. Subramanyam** Information Technology & MIS

17. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FY 2014-15

Financial Statement as on 31 March 2015 under Non-Plan Schemes

Sl. No	Heads	Original	Supplementary/ Re-appropriation	Total (Rs. In Lakh)
1	2015- Elections	91.00	20.00	111.00
2	2059-Public Works	4937.38	75.43	5012.81
3	2215- W/s & Sanitation	28940.71	1630.14	30570.85
4	2216-Housing	5446.75	3.91	5450.66
5	2217-U.D.	16102.51	33.28	16135.79
6	2230-Labour & Employment	12.24	5.03	17.27
7	2235-Social Security & Welfare	0.01	0.00	0.01
8	2251-Sectt.Social Services	1303.05	4.02	1307.07
9	3054-Roads & Bridges	5975.63	0.00	5975.63
10	3604-Compensation & Assignment to ULBs	61652.44	0.00	61652.44
	Grand Total	124232.99	1771.81	126004.80

Financial Statement as on 31 March 2015 under Plan Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Section	Budget Provision		
		Original	Supplementary/ Re-appropriation	Total (Rs. In Lakh)
State Plan				
1	2215- W/s & Sanitation	7700.13	4770.01	12470.14
2	2216-Housing	1500.00	0.00	1500.00
3	2217-U.D.	80476.80	-2008.92	78467.84
4	3054-Roads & Bridges	2000.00	1000.00	3000.00
5	4215-Capital Outlay on Water Supply & Sanitation	78055.00	-10649.89	67405.11
6	4217-Capital Outlay on Urban Development	8651.01	-313.06	8337.95
	Total State Plan	178382.94	-7201.86	171181.08
Central Plan				
1	2217-U.D.	1277.96	0.00	1277.96
2	2235-Social Security & Welfare	0.80	0.00	0.80
	Total Central Plan	1278.76	0.00	1278.76
	Grand Total	179661.70	-7201.86	172459.84

**PROVISION OF FUND (PROPOSED) UNDER STATE-PLAN
FOR FY 2015-16 (Rs. in Lakh)**

Brief Note on Budget Estimates for the financial year 2015-16

For the financial year 2015-16 an amount of Rs.293228.32 lakh has been proposed to provide in the Annual budget under Demand No.13-H&UD Deptt. in both Non-Plan and Plan

- 1) **Non-Plan**- An amount of Rs.155347.82 lakh has been provided for the year 2015-16. Out of which voted amount come to Rs.155097.30 lakh and charged Rs.250.52 lakh which includes Salary. Works, 13th F.C. Award and Compensation and Assignment Grants etc. The details are given below.

SI No	Particulars	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Salaries	15311.16
2	Works & Others	18621.49
3	Municipal Election	49.00
4	Purchase of EVM	11.00
5	Maintenance of Non-Residential Buildings of ULBs	436.43
6	Electricity dues for Water Supply Projects	9500.00
7	Materials Supplies	3491.39
8	Stipend for Apprentices	20.55
9	Maintenance of roads & bridges	3273.19
10	13 th F.C.Award	
	a) General Basic Grant	8781.00
	b) General Performance Grant	5977.00
	c) Special Area Basic Grant	221.00
	d) Special Area Performance Grant	221.00
	e) Maintenance of Roads & Bridges	3000.00
11	Social Security & Welfare	0.01
12	Compensation Grant	
	a) Salary of Non-teaching staff of +2 College of ST (NAC) Rourkela	23.60
	b) Street Light	1507.00
	c) Maintenance of Capital Assets	915.00
	d) Creation of Capital Assets for Revenue Generation	1680.00
	e) Urban Sanitation	859.00
	f) User & Metering of Water Supply	1000.00
	g) Motor Vehicle Tax	4000.00
	h) Pension Contribution	3933.00
	i) Octroi	39960.00
	j) Performance Based Incentive	16107.00
	k) Devolution	16460.00
	Total (Non-Plan)	155347.82

2) Under the Plan Sector an amount of Rs.137880.50 lakh has been provided in the budget 2014-15 in respect of State Plan & C.P.

i) State Plan: Out of Rs.179631.70 lakh an amount of Rs.136601.74 lakh has been made in the budget under State Plan for the year 2015-16. The details of head of development wise are as under:-

SI No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Urban Roads	3000.00
	Urban Development:	
	a) JNNURM	58659.00
	b) Other Urban Devel	
2	i) SS of CSP	3385.72
	ii) EAP	14000.00
	iii) Other U.D.scheme	11136.98
	Total-U.D:-	87181.70
3	Housing	500.00
	Water Supply & Sanitation:	
	a) Urban Water Supply	12000.00
	b) Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	
4	i) SS of CSP	0.01
	ii) EAP	3800.00
	iii) Other Urban Sewerage	7220.03
	iv) Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	22900.00
	Total Water Supply & Sanitation:-	45920.04
	Grand Total:-	136601.74

ii) Central Plan

A sum of Rs.1278.76 lakh has been provided in the budget for the year 2015-16

SI No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Urban Statistics for HR and Assessment (USHA)	0.25
2	Support to National Policy for Urban Poverty Reduction (SNPUPR)	10.00
3	Capacity Building of ULBs	1267.70
4	City Sanitation Plan	0.01
5	Relief facilities to Srilankan Tamil	0.80
	Grand Total:-	1278.76

18. KEY OFFICIALS OF H & UD DEPT.

(As on 24th February 2015)

SHRI PUSPENDRA SINGH DEO

Hon'ble Minister

SHRI G. MATHIVATHANAN, IAS

Commissioner-cum-Secretary

Shri Sisir Kumar Ratho, IFS

Special Secretary-cum-Nodal Officer, SLNA

Shri Sanjib Kumar Mishra, OAS

Director, Municipal Administration

Shri Madan Mohan Biswal

Chief Engineer-cum- Ex-officio Addl. Secretary

Dr. Ajit Kumar Mishra, OAS

Director, Housing cum ex-officio Joint Secretary

Shri S. K. Mohanty

Deputy Secretary

Shri Belalsen Behera

Under Secretary

Smt. Ranjita Rath

Under Secretary

BHUBANESWAR DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Dr. Krishan Kumar, IAS

Vice-Chairman

Shri Ranjan Das, OAS

Secretary

CUTTACK DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Shri Pratap Chandra Dash

Vice-Chairman

Smt. Manaswini Sahoo, OAS

Secretary

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ORGANIZATION

(URBAN)

Shri Khitish Chandra Sahu

Chief Engineer

ODISHA RURAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATION

Shri D. Viswanath

Chairman

Shri Sisir Kumar Ratho, IFS

Managing Director

CUTTACK MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Smt. Anita Behera

Mayor

Shri Gyana Das, OAS

Municipal Commissioner

SAMBALPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Shri Balwant Singh, IAS

Administrator

Shri Trilochan Majhi, OAS

Municipal Commissioner

STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Shri Sarada Prasad Panda, OAS

Addl. Director

Shri Biswanath Mallick, IAS

Addl. Secretary

Shri A. K. Ray, OFS

F.A.-cum-Addl. Secretary

Shri Surendra Prasad Das, OAS

Addl. Secretary

Shri Jyoti Ranjan Mishra, OAS

Deputy Secretary

Shri Prasanna Ku. Sahoo, OFS

A.F.A -cum-Under Secretary

Shri K. S. Bhanja Deo

Under secretary

Shri Sishu Kujuru

Under Secretary

ODISHA STATE HOUSING BOARD

Shri Syam Sundar Naik, OAS

Secretary

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN PLANNING

Shri Subhendra Ku. Mishra

Director

ODISHA WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

Shri S. Laxmipati

Engineer-in-Chief & Member Secretary

BHUBANESWAR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Shri Anant Narayan Jena

Mayor

Dr. Krishan Kumar, IAS

Municipal Commissioner

BERHAMPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Smt. K. Madhavi

Mayor

Smt. Anjana Panda, OAS

Municipal Commissioner

ROURKELA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

K. Sudarsan Chakravarty, IAS

Administrator

Shri Durga Mohapatra, OAS

Municipal Commissioner

VALUATION ORGANISATION

Shri Sarada Prasad Panda, OAS

Valuation Officer

STATE REFORMS AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CELL (SRPMC)

Dr. Pradeep Harichandan

Team Lead