

ILCS Section

Prototype Interactive Public Questions & Answers

Ques: 1. What is Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme ?

Ans: Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme is rightly seen as an important solution to the dehumanizing practice of carrying night soil. With this in view the Scheme envisages to convert dry latrines into low cost sanitation units of two pit pour flush latrines and to construct low cost sanitation units to EWS households who have no latrines in the urban areas of the country.

Ques: 2.. Since when the Scheme is in operation ?

Ans: The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers started from 1980-81 initially through the Ministry of Home Affairs and later on through the Ministry of Welfare. From 1989-90, it came to be operated through the Ministry of Urban Development and later on through Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation now titled Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Ques: 3. What are the objectives of ILCS ?

Ans: The objective of the Scheme is to convert low cost sanitation units through sanitary two pit pour flush latrines with superstructure and appropriate variations to suit local conditions (area specific latrines) and construct new latrines where EWS household have no latrines and follow the in-human practice of defecating in the open in urban areas. This would improve overall sanitation in the towns.

Ques: 4. What are the components of Revised ILCS Scheme ?

Ans: The main components are Central Subsidy 75%, State Subsidy 15% and beneficiary share 10% and will be funded in the following manner:

The Central Subsidy will be released in to two installments , 25% will be released immediately after the approval of the Scheme. The second installment will be released only after the actual demand of implementing agencies on their utilisation capacity and field level demand.

- (i) The upper ceiling cost of Rs.10,000/- is funded for the complete unit of a two pit pour flush individual latrine with super structure (excluding States falling in difficult/ hilly areas). For the States falling in the category of difficult and hilly areas, 25% extra cost is provided for each two pit pour flush latrine.
- (ii) IEC Activities : 1% of total central allocation will be retained by the Ministry every year, to be utilised for MIS, Monitoring System, Capacity Building and IEC components. States may also utilise to keep aside 1% of their allocation under this scheme for MIS, Monitoring System, Capacity Building and IEC Components.

Ques. 5 What is the relevance and purpose of IEC ?

Ans: There is lack of awareness among the community regarding health and hygiene aspects of clean sanitation. IEC activities intends to bring about hygiene behavior changes.

The IEC funds could be utilised for creation of awareness amongst the public on the advantages of using sanitary latrines.

Ques. 6 What is the financial provision for IEC?

Ans: 1% of total project cost is provided for IEC components both under Centre and State allocation.

Ques. 7. What are the phases of ILCS implementation ?

Ans: The implementation of the Scheme will involve the following stages:

- Identification of beneficiaries for conversion of dry latrines in the State by the Local Bodies.

- Proposals for conversion of dry latrines and construction of new latrines in the ratio of 75:25 will be submitted by the Urban Local Bodies to the State Urban Development Authority (SUDA)/ District Urban Development Authority. They will be discussed, approved and prioritised by the State Coordination Committee
- Submission of viable projects by the States to the Regional Offices of the HUDCO.
- Appraisal of the projects by the Regional Offices of HUDCO and submit the same to the HUDCO Headquarters.
- HUDCO Headquarters will scrutinize the project proposals and submit for consideration of the Central Coordination Committee of the Ministry.

Ques. 8. What is the role of HUDCO ?

Ans: The role of HUDCO is for rendering technical support and appraisal of project proposals.

Ques. 9. What is the relevance of the start-up activity in ILCS ?

Ans: Under ILCS start-up activity is given importance in the initial stage. The start-up activity includes-

- Initial publicity, regional consultations, workshops etc.
- Survey to assess the exact number of existing dry latrines with the aim to prepare project implementation plan.
- Regional consultations in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Nagaland and J&K who have reported existence of dry latrines.
- Once these activities are undertaken, it would be easy to implement the programme.

Ques. 10. What are the techniques of communication ?

Ans: Techniques of communication is through radio, television, documentary and short films, print media, information booklets.

Ques. 11. What is the DPR format?

Ans: DPR project format enables the Urban Local Bodies to prepare the projects as per the guidelines listed in the DPR for submission to Regional Offices of HUDCO for their appraisal.

Ques. 12. What are the design and technological options for toilets ? Are there any guidelines or prescribed design and technological options ?

Ans: There are various technological and design options for toilets and the technology generally promoted for the toilet is pour flush twin pit latrines with superstructure. Area specific technology can also be adopted by the States to suit local conditions.

Ques. 13. What is the role of NGO ?

Ans: The State Government can select reputed NGOs in the field to involve them in IEC activities as well as in bringing about awareness among the urban people for the need of urban sanitation and also ensure that they actually make use of the sanitary latrines. The NGOs will be funded to a maximum extent of 15% over and above the total project cost to be borne by the centre and the States based on the ratio of 5:1 at a different stages of implementation.

Ques. 14. What are the number of States who have reported existence of dry latrines ?

Ans: Five States namely; U.P., Bihar, Assam, Nagaland and J&K have reported around existence of around 6.00 lakh dry latrines.

Ques. 15. Who has undertaken evaluation of the ILCS Schemes?

Ans: The Agricultural Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi was entrusted with the impact assessment study of ILCS scheme who has submitted its final

report in the month of October, 2007. Evaluation report has been uploaded in the Ministry's Website.

Ques. 16. What were the main constraints/obstacles in the effective implementation of the earlier scheme ?

Ans: The main constraints were the absence of subsidy for superstructure portion, non-availability of sufficient space in the completed areas for construction of twin pits, poor loan recovery from individuals, State Government's reluctance in providing government guarantee for securing HUDCO loan, inadequate unit cost, low subsidy, etc.

Ques. 17. When was the revised Scheme approved ?

Ans: The revised Scheme was approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 17.1.2008.

Ques.18. What are the main features of the Revised Guidelines compared to the earlier one?

Ans: Comparative Statement of the earlier provision and the revised provision is as follows:-

	Earlier Provision	Revised Provision															
1.	The scheme has been taken on a 'whole town basis' and the towns having population less than 5 lakhs are being covered	The earlier programme was town-wise for population upto 5 lakhs as per 1981 census which need not be restricted any more as the whole country is to be declared as scavenger free. The new guidelines will cover all towns on "All Town" basis.															
2.	<p>Pattern of Assistance: The HUDCO is providing loan and a mix of subsidy from the Central Government in a synchronised manner as per the following financing pattern.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Subsidy</th> <th>Loan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beneficiary contribution</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>EWS</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LIG</td> <td>25%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MIG/HIG</td> <td>Nil</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Subsidy	Loan	Beneficiary contribution			EWS	45%	50%	LIG	25%	60%	MIG/HIG	Nil	75%	<p>75% subsidy for the EWS beneficiaries</p> <p>15% of State's contribution and</p> <p>10% of Beneficiaries contribution.</p>
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3.	The present unit cost for	Provision of subsidy including the															

	different categories of sanitary latrines is as follows:- 5 user unit Rs4000.00 10 user unit Rs6000.00 15 user unit Rs7000.00 Super structure cost not included.	superstructure in case of individual toilets: An upper ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- for complete unit of pour flush units with superstructure.
4.	No provision of IEC component.	It is proposed to include the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component with 1% of the total central allocations under the scheme in each of the financial year with the Ministry. In case the funds retained are not utilised, these may be utilised in the projects.
5.	No involvement/participation of NGOs at implementation stage.	NGOs may be involved by the State Governments in the implementation of the scheme in various activities meant for the benefit of EWS population under the scheme with maximum charges upto 15% over and above the total project cost to be borne by the Centre and States in the ratio of 5:1 at different stages of implementation.
6.	Technology used for construction and conversion of toilets was as per HUDCO's pattern/recommendation.	Options like septic tank, connecting to small bore or conventional sewer network etc. may also be permitted under the cost ceiling. Technology which can enable to tap local resources should be permitted to be adopted. State implementing agencies may decide the technology best suited for the site/locality which may be adopted.

Ques. 19. What is the target of the construction of new toilets to EWS households under the revised scheme?

Ans: There are no targets fixed. However, 25% central subsidy will be provided to the States with EWS households who have no latrines on the basis of figures of RGI 2001 census.

Ques. 20. Is there any beneficiary contribution ?

Ans: Yes, the beneficiary contribution is 10%.

Ques. 21. Is there any loan component ?

Ans: No, there is no loan component.

Ques.22. What is the time frame of conversion of existing dry latrines in the country?

Ans: The existing dry latrines in the country will be converted into water borne toilets by 31st March 2010.

Ques. 23. Is there any provision for community toilets under Revised ILCS Scheme?

Ans: No, there is no provision for community toilets under the ILCS Scheme.

Ques. 24. Who are eligible for assistance under the scheme ?

Ans: The scheme is on 'All Town' coverage basis. Towns are to be selected from the various States and Union Territories irrespective of their population criteria and also persons belonging to EWS households. Priority is to be given to those towns where dry units exist or for persons who have no latrines and defecate in the open.

Ques. 25. Who can construct toilets under ILCS? Can contractors be engaged for their work?

Ans: Urban Local Bodies or any designated agency by the State Governments. It is left to the Nodal Agency to engage contractors for the work.

Ques. 26. What is the role of Urban Local Bodies in ILCS ?

Ans. The proposal can be submitted by the urban local body or organizations like Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board, Development Authority, Improvement Trust, Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Cantonment Board, etc. duly authorized by the State Government to the State Urban Development Authority for undertaking the programme.

The concerned urban local body/ organization has to give an undertaking prohibiting dry latrines in the towns thereafter.

Ques. 27. What is Central Coordination Committee and what is its role?

Ans: The Coordination Committee in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation will be constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The role of the Central Coordination Committee will be to consider the proposals submitted by the HUDCO.

The Central Coordination Committee will meet at least once in every quarter of the year to have an overall review.

Beneficiary Queries :

Ques. 28. Why should we have pour flush latrines when no one in the family have any problems/ diseases?

Ans: Existence of dry latrines are the cause of manual scavengers who carry night soil as their head load, an abominable practice which need to be eradicated from the society. Provision of water seal latrines allows convenience and privacy for all specially women and others like children, sick and old. There is a risk of suffering from diseases like diarrhea and other related diseases. Clean environment is the key to the good health and hence water pour flush latrines should be adopted where dry latrines are existing and construction of new latrines to EWS households who have no latrines.

Ques.29. We do not have money to meet both ends meet ? How can we have the beneficiary contribution ?

Ans: Maximum beneficiary contribution is Rs.1000/-. Very less money is required to be contributed by an EWS family. In case the beneficiary family does not have enough money, they can avail loan from the Bank or financial

Institutions. Once the merits of the system are realised by the beneficiary, the beneficiary contribution is worth the value.

Ques. 30 : For more details, whom to be contacted ?

Ans : Shri Pankaj Joshi
Director (Housing)
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi - 110 011.
Phone : 011-2306 1206
Fax : 011-2306 2112
