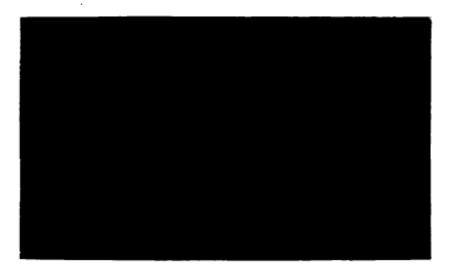


Republic of Yemen

Rada' water supply and sanitation project

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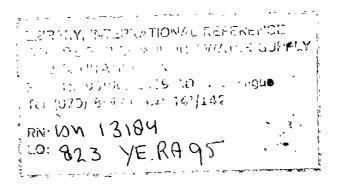


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RADA WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT REPUBLIC OF YEMEN



FINAL REPORT EXTENSION & TRAINING SECTION

August - 1995

Euroconsult Arnhem The Netherlands DHV Consultants Amersfoort The Netherlands Agro Vision Holland Amsterdam The Netherlands



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ANNEX 1: LEAFLETS

ANNEX 2: SCHEDULE OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

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INTRODUCTION

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The main purpose of this report is to present information on the experiences of providing health education and community participation services to people within the framework of introduction of technically advanced water and sanitation schemes in urbanised areas in the Republic of Yemen. The experiences gained by the Extension and Training section ("E&T section") of the Rada Water Supply and Sanitation project ("the Project") during the design and implementation stages may prove useful during the execution of similar projects in the future. In particular, the early involvement of the people concerned in designing water supply and sanitation facilities and the continuous process of communication and participation between the people and the Project during constructing the facilities greatly determines its acceptance and appreciation. The health education and community participation services provided by the E&T section were considered essential in this respect. The information herewith provided could serve as guidelines for community acceptance and involvement in sanitation programmes in the region.

The underlying report describes the environmental health education and community participation programme presented, under the Project, in the period January 1992 till August 1995. On behalf of Consultants, Drs. Maria Naus, was assigned as Environmental Health Education and Community Participation Advisor ("EHE/CP Advisor") to the Project's E&T section. In this position she advised the E&T section in planning, organising and executing health extension and community participation services to the population of Rada Urban Area and of training services to staff members of the section. The services of the E&T section cover all aspects related to the introduction of sanitation services in urban areas, amongst which, piped water-supply and sewerage systems with house-to-house connections, an urban rainwater drainage system, as well as solid waste collection and disposal services.

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1.2 Contents of the report

Chapter 2 provides background information on the Project and it's E&T section for the period 1992 till August 1995. The extension approach adopted by the E&T section during the installation of the water supply and sanitation facilities is furthermore described in this Chapter. In Chapter 3 the various methods of dissemination, used by the section, are described. Chapter 4 summarises the findings of the E&T section during the latest three Project years. Annex 1 contains examples of leaflets prepared by the section. In Annex 2, the schedule of extension activities is presented.

The EHE/CP Advisor herewith expresses appreciation for the friendly cooperation with the (inter)national male and female staff of the section and is confident that they are capable to provide the future section's services, through the NWSA branch office, to the population of RUA in a satisfactory way.



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Objective of the Project

The Rada Water Supply and Sanitation Project is jointly financed by the Government of Yemen and the Government of the Netherlands. The Project started in 1988 and consists of the design and implementation of a water supply and sewerage system, a rainwater drainage and solid waste schemes in Rada Urban Area. Furthermore, an important Project component is the development and presentation of health extension and community participation services.

The overall objective of the Project is therefore to improve the environmental health condition of the entire population of Rada Urban Area, by introducing improved drink-water supply, sewerage, rainwater drainage and solid waste collection and disposal services. Through providing health education and community participation services the people themselves are involved in the Project, which secures appreciation and future use of the sanitation schemes offered through the Project.

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During the assignment of Mrs. Maria Naus as EHE/CP Advisor, the construction of the (under the Project) designed water supply, sewerage and rainwater drainage systems for Rada Urban Area were almost completed. For the purpose of future management and operations of the water supply and sewerage systems in RUA, the national responsible authority "NWSA" (National Water and Sanitation Authority) has established a branch office in Rada, to which the E&T section will institutionally belong after completion of the RWSSP.

The solid waste collection and disposal services were introduced at the immediate start of the Project in 1989 and were officially transferred to the Municipality of Rada (being the responsible local authority for solid waste collection and disposal services) in 1994. The operation and maintenance of rainwater drainage systems are a responsibility of the Municipality as well.

Consequently, the E&T section provided support and assistance in providing environmental health education and community participation services to both the Municipality of Rada as well as the NWSA branch office in Rada.

2.2 Extension and Training Section

The E&T section was established in 1988 at the start of the Project with the following tasks:

- to inform the Rada population during the introduction, implementation and proper use of the improved water supply, sewerage, rain water drainage and solid waste collection and disposal, and to gain cooperation from the population;
- o to provide environmental health education related to the above mentioned sectors; and
- o to provide and organize training on Environmental Health and community development.

From 1988 till 1992, the activities of the E&T section concentrated on the introduction and operations of the improved solid waste collection and disposal services, being the first practically implemented Project component in RUA.

The Project started the implementation of the new water supply and sewerage schemes in 1992. Consequently, the EHE/CP services focussed more and more on the environmental

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health issues related to these sanitation schemes. These services were considered even more important in view of the very significant differences between the old water-supply and sewerage systems and the to be introduced ones.

Currently, the houses receive water from different wells, located in and outside the town, through either a piped-system or from tanker-cars. In the houses the water is temporarily stored in a water-tank. The current systems are characterised by high degree of pollution of the drinking-water, irregularity in supply and the relatively high cost-price. The new water supply system consists of 6 deepwells, a reservoir and a piped distribution system with house-to-house connections. The landlord himself is responsible for the in-house water distribution. Water consumption is registered by a meter. Continuous supply is guaranteed and regular inspection will take place to guarantee a high quality of the supplied drinking water.

The current sewerage system is the traditional system in Yemen, in which the waste water is separated from the dry fraction in the houses. The dry fraction is disposed off in a closed chamber and are used as a fertiliser. The waste water is disposed off in the streets or in a cesspit. In houses with a modern toilet no separation takes place and all sewerage is disposed off in a cesspit. In the new situation each house is provided with a connection to an inspection chamber. The connection between this chamber and the in-house system is the responsibility of the landlord. From the inspection chamber the sewerage is transported through a piped system to the newly constructed treatment plant for treatment.

In addition to the technical aspects the financial consequences had to be explained to the people by the E&T section. Presently, the costs of drinking-water is paid to the private well-owners, while in the new situation the costs of both drinking-water and sewerage have to be paid to the NWSA branch of Rada, being the local responsible authority. The latter costs consist of a fixed connection fee of YR 6,100 per household, and monthly payments for water consumption (YR 10 for the first 5 cubic metre with progressive increase of tariffs).

Furthermore, the in-house installation costs have to be paid by the landlords. It has been calculated that the monthly consumption costs in the new situation are considerably less compared to those in the old situation.

The E&T section is in charge of informing the people on the technical, operational, health and financial advantages of the new system. Only when the people are convinced of the benefits, they are prepared to make use of the new facilities. Therefore, an information and environmental health programme was developed which focussed on these aspects in broadest sense. To safeguard proper use and maintenance, the E&T information campaigns should continue during the operational stage.

2.3 Approach of the Extension Campaigns

The extension approach used by the E&T section in the EHE/CP programme is based on the following principles:

- 1) high coverage: essential information has to reach all households;
- 2) phased information delivery: information should be provided to the people in accordance with the progress of Project activities. It is not effective (even negative) to discuss services with and behaviour of people without any sign of physical improvement. The right information should be given at the right time; and
- 3) dissemination of information should be in two directions; the exchange of information should not only be from the Project to the people, but also from the people to the Project.

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ad 1) Coverage:

Relevant information on a to be introduced water supply and sewerage system should reach all households separately. The choice between the old traditional in-house facilities and the newly offered sanitation facilities has to be made by each household individually. The aim of the Project is to reach all households in RUA.

ad 2) Phased information delivery:

Consumers' need for information changes during the construction of the sanitation facilities. The people become really interested in the new facilities when they actually see that new pipes are being laid in the streets. When the Project arrives in the stage of actual connection of houses the households should have been informed on the precise details of in-house arrangements to be made. This is also the right time to provide information on the financial and administrative implications, such as costs of house-connection, tariffs, procedures for connection, etc.). At a later stage, when the new system is operational for several months, the households are receptive for issues like economical water use and water related health topics.

ad 3) Dissemination of information in two directions:

To guarantee that newly introduced facilities fully respond to the actual needs of the people participation of the latter from the design stage onwards is essential for future acceptance. Consequently, it is necessary to establish an information exchange programme between the local population and the Project (Municipality of Rada and the NWSA branch office). To enable monitoring of people's attitude towards newly introduced sanitation facilities massmedia information campaigns have to be supplemented with:

- o organising neighbourhood meetings, separate for men and women;
- establishing information centre with separate visiting hours for men and women; and
- proper follow-up actions on questions and complaints expressed by the participants during meetings, at the information centre, NWSA branch office and during house-visits.

2.4 Information topics

The information topics of the E&T section's EHE/CP programme should reflect the progress of Project activities. Consequently, the topics to be covered in the EHE/CP programme vary per town district, depending the Project implementation phase. Three Project implementation phases are distinguished; i.e. pre-service phase, construction of facilities and testing, and the operational phase in which the houses have been connected to the new system and are using it. The following information topics are covered by the EHE/ CP programme during these three Project phases:

Pre-service phase:

- General information on Project objectives, general environmental health issues, related sanitation-prevailing diseases, etc.;
- Technical information on the proposed water supply and sanitation schemes;
- Information on the construction works to be carried out in the neighbourhood by the contractor.

Construction of facilities and testing:

- Information on technical and financial aspects of house-connections;
- Technical aspects of in-house plumbing for drinking water supply;
- Technical aspects of in-house plumbing for sewerage connections; and

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· Aspects of on-plot drainage of rainwater.

Operational phase:

- o Information on operating and maintaining in-house water supply and sewerage facilities;
- · Economics of water consumption;
- Aspects of in-house hygiene; and
- o General aspects of public water supply and sewerage schemes.

The E&T section received the data necessary for developing its EHE/CP programme and extension materials (leaflets, posters, information centre, miniature house,) through intensive cooperation with the technical section of the Project and staff of the NWSA branch office, through carrying out inventory surveys on the sanitary situation in houses in Rada, through familiarisation visits to the Old City of Sana'a and through regular discussions with local plumbers and the people in RUA. Prior to being used in the campaigns the materials developed were checked and tested by the Project's technical staff, NWSA staff as well as by representatives of neighbourhoods in RUA.

2.5 Role of women in the EHE/CP programme

The activities of the E&T section are addressed to both the female and male inhabitants of RUA. The involvement of women is considered essential as they are in the Yemeni society the managers of in-house water supply and sanitation. Consequently, taking also into account the social rules in Yemen (men approach men, women approach women) the staff of the E&T section consist of female and male members.

The EHE/CP programme in town focussed right from the beginning on neighbourhood visit schemes directed towards the female household members by the female staff of the section.

In addition to these visit programmes the established Information Centre has proven very successful in the Project's information exchange scheme. This centre is located in a for women accessible area in town with separate opening hours for women. In view of the high illiteracy rate among the women in RUA, schoolgirls were approached by the E&T section to explain (read) for women the written materials. The female staff of the E&T section assisted female-headed households with application procedures for water and sewerage connections.

The staff of the E&T section consists of 4 female Yemeni extension workers, 2 male Yemeni extension workers and a male Sudanese translator.

The section needed in the presentation of the EHE/CP programme active support from the populations in RUA. In each town district male and female coordinators were identified to assist the section with organising and conducting neighbourhood meetings, identifying other coordinators and disseminating EHE/CP messages. These coordinators play, as community representatives, a crucial role in the process of obtaining support for the proposed new facilities and subsequent cooperation in the operations.

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DISSEMINATION METHODS USED

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3. DISSEMINATION METHODS USED

3.1 Methods used

In the EHE/CP programme of the E&T section the dissemination methods used are based on the basic assumption that an effective information flow has two directions; i.e from the Project to the people and from the people to the Project. The following methods are used by the E&T section separately or in combination with each other:

- Written and pictorial information: leaflets, newsletter, cartoons, drawings and pictures;
- District meetings with men, women and special target groups;
- o Announcements: mosques, car with loudspeaker;
- Training of intermediates, like teachers of schools;
- Information Centre.

Next to providing information on the to be introduced schemes and on general EHE/CP issues much time is spent on discussions with and participation of the people in the project area. Some of the communication methods used are new (written information and information centre), while others are linked-up with already known communication methods, such as meetings during qat sessions, tea parties and announcements through mosques.

Written and pictorial information:

The following five leaflets were produced by the section with drawings and text:

- General information on the to be introduced water supply and sewerage systems, including the house connections;
- The construction activities to be carried out by the contractor in the streets;
- How to make a proper house connection to the public sewerage system and in-house plumbing related to sewerage;
- How to make a proper house connection to the public water supply scheme and in-house plumbing related to supply of drinking water
- How to apply for house-connections.

The above leaflets, which are attached as Annex 1, were distributed house-to-house in each district of RUA, and following the progress made in the construction of the schemes. To facilitate accessibility of the information to illiterate women, girls of intermediate and secondary schools were requested to read the leaflets to these women.

Every three months the Project's <u>newsletter</u> "Friend of the Environment" is prepared and distributed to Project staff, schools, offices and organisations in RUA. This newsletter provides information on the Project and on related environmental health issues. In addition to written articles and poems, cartoons, pictures and drawings are used to make it perceivable for children and illiterate adults. Of each issue 1,400 copies are distributed in RUA and another 100 to related organisations and projects in Yemen. 27 Newsletters have been issued sofar.

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District meetings:

Upon distribution of leaflets, district meetings were organised with men and women to discuss the provided information. In each district male and female coordinators were identified and selected to assist the section staff in organising and conducting the meetings. The locations of the meetings were chosen in such way that the entire population of the district is reached.

Upon connection of houses in a district to the new system meetings on the proper operation and maintenance of the connected in-house system are held with men and women involved. The following subjects are covered:

- in-house plumbing;
- o prevention of blockage of sewerage;
- o methods of de-blocking sewerage;
- o flushing toilets;
- reading the watermeter (to make the consumer aware of the quantity of water used so they can compare the actual consumption with the quantity shown on the water bill);
- o hygiene in the house related to water and sewerage; and
- economic water use.

During the meetings different media means are used like pictures, drawings and the materials required the maintenance and use of the system.

In the first two districts (Al Qala and Hyzias) connection works between the houses and the newly constructed public system started in May 1995. It is expected that the works are completed by the end of August. Consequently, the extension programme on operation and maintenance in these two districts will start in August 1995 to be able to reach the entire population in these two districts. The programme in the other districts will be implemented later in accordance with the E&T section's activity schedule, which is attached as Annex 2.

Furthermore, meetings with plumbers and shopkeepers were organised to inform them about the new facilities including the house connections. Also the quality and availability of the required connection materials was discussed during these meetings.

On a regular basis shops in the districts were visited to inspect availability in RUA and price of these materials. During these inspection surveys quality of the materials were tested as well.

Announcements:

Announcements are made by car equipped with a loudspeaker, by a person with loudspeaker or via the mosques with the purpose of informing the population on events of actual concern. In particular, construction works in the streets were announced to create understanding and to be able to make arrangements to reduce nuisance to the minimum.

Training of intermediates:

Intermediates are persons approached by the section for cooperation in dissemination of the EHE/CP information. The section requested lecturers at schools and the women centre, leaders of youth organisations and the selected neighbourhood coordinators to act as intermediate persons between the Project and the population. Before becoming an

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intermediator the section provided training on prevailing environmental health issues, relations between sanitation and public health, expected community participation, as well as basic principles of the operation and maintenance of water supply and sewerage systems. After these training sessions teaching materials were provided to these intermediates for further dissemination to the pupils of the schools and members of the organisations and clubs. The Abu Regal boys school, the Amer Abdul Wahab mixed school as well as the Women Centre present such teaching programme since mid 1993. On the basis of their experiences, primary and intermediate schools from surrounding rural areas like Geifa, Al Fuga and Malah, started with the presentation of the environmental and sanitation teaching programmes as well.

Information Centre:

In the town, an Information Centre on water supply and sewerage was established as part of the section's EHE/CP programme. The centre provides information through a miniature model of a traditional Rada house with a proper drinking water supply system and sewerage connections to the traditional toilet as well as the modern toilet, examples of pipe parts, drawings, photographs and sayings from the Koran. Furthermore, information is given on the way of properly connecting in-house water supply and sewerage systems to the new public schemes, as well as on proper maintenance and operation of the new systems. The centre also provides general information on environmental health and sanitation. All information is based on the current sanitary situation in RUA.

As mentioned above the centre has separate opening hours for men and women. During four mornings a week men can visit the centre, while two mornings and afternoons are reserved for women. Separate arrangements are made for special target groups.

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3.2 Monitoring

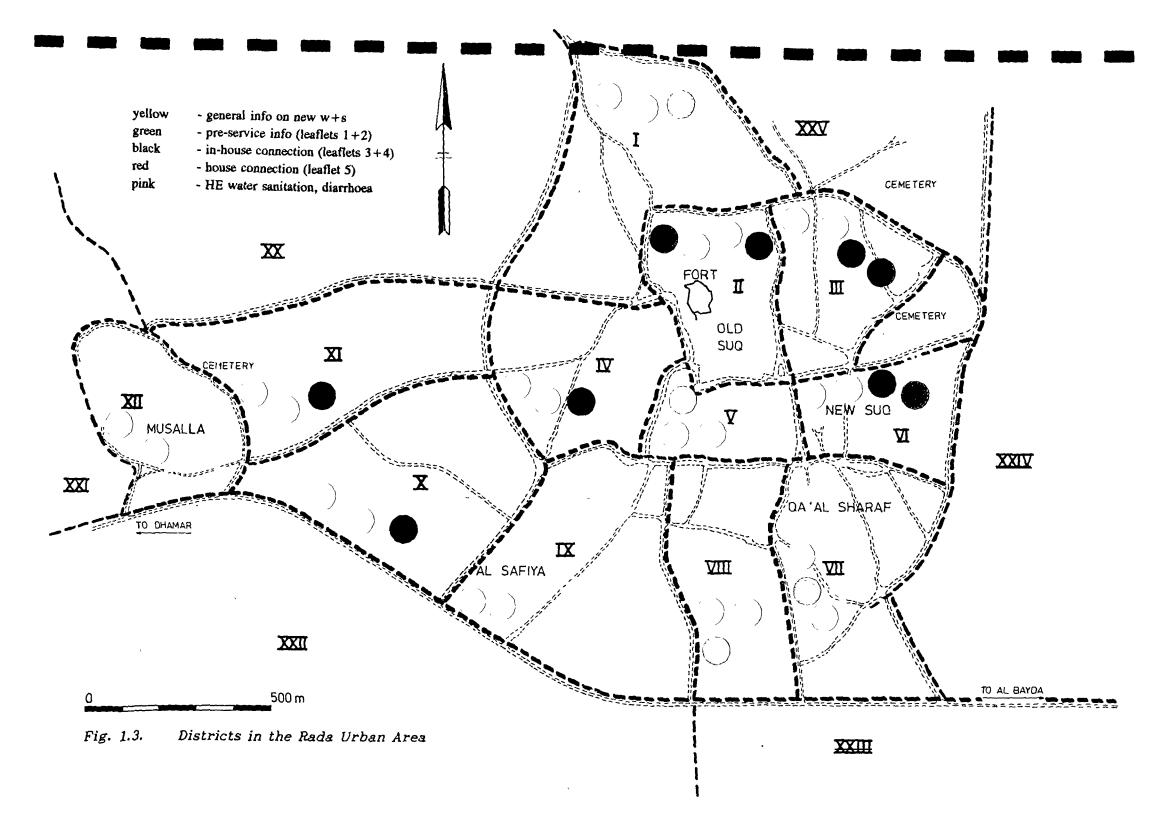
Monitoring of the EHE/CP programme is conceived as an in-build and on-going process of systematically reviewing progress against planned activities and targets. It is important that the section staff considers monitoring as an effective tool to re-adjust the planning and/or implementation of activities carried out by the section. As the basis for measuring progress of the EHE/CP programme the schedule of activities (reference Annex 2) has been taken. It should be realised that this schedule needs regular re-adjustments, as it is correlated to the construction schedule of the contractor. The re-adjustments are made by the section in close cooperation with the contractor and the technical staff of the NWSA branch office and the Project.

To assess the relevance of information for progress assessment the following criteria should be fulfilled:

- does the information relate to the Project's field of interest;
- is the information action-oriented;
- is the information timely, and;
- is the information valid.

In view of the EHE section's capacity the information gathered during the field surveys and meetings is channeled to the management of the NWSA branch office and the Municipality of Rada. The public is informed through the 3-monthly newsletters.

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Progress of the activities carried out under the EHE/CP programme is measured on the basis of set indicators. Indicators are variables representing the expected outputs of Project activities. In selecting indicators the following general criteria were considered:

- there has to be a clear relationship between changes in the value of the indicator and the changes in the process to be monitored;
- the indicator has to be unambiguously defined;
- the indicator should be objectively measurable;
- o the indicator should have an acceptable reliability of measurement;
- the indicator should allow measurement at reasonable cost;
- the indicator should be sensitive to allow measurement of change at short notice;

The number and type of indicators are re-adjusted every three months depending the progress of the entire Project, and consequently the type of activities carried out by the E&T section. As an example the following indicators for measurement of the progress at the beginning of the EHE/CP programme are distinguished:

- Public Information Centre and Exhibition established in January 1994;
- Actual visits paid to the centre against visit schedule;
- Production and distribution of newsletters every three months starting April 1992;
- Identification and selection of 8 intermediators/coordinators per district, done one month prior to start of construction works in respective district;
- Production of five different leaflets done before June 1993;
- o Organisation of district meetings within two weeks of leaflet distribution;
- Minimum attendance at district meeting of 15 reached and at least 4 meetings for women and 4 for men per information subject per district;
- Before August 1995, at least 30 teachers should have received EHE training;
- All plumbers and shop-owners annually reached through EHE meetings;
- o Number of connections realised to the new system according NWSA planning; and
- Reduction in complaints of the population about the newly introduced sanitation schemes;

Monitoring is done through organising district surveys, meetings, home-visits, visitors book at the information centre, regular information exchange between E&T and Technical sections, recording house connections, and recording questions and complaints from the population.

The results of monitoring were used as the basis for the next short-term work-plan in the respective districts of the section. For example, extra meetings, house visits and announcements were organised to provide additional information on certain environmental health and sanitation issues. In the districts of Al Qala and Hyzias 6 extra meetings with men and women were organised when the monitoring survey showed insufficient willingness (only 30 percent) to connect the houses to the newly introduced water supply and sewerage systems. After conducting these extra meetings this percentage raised within two months from 30 to 60 percent. It is expected that within the coming two months all households will have requested NWSA to become connected.

3.3 Status of EHE/CP programme per August 1995

The map shown on the opposite page indicates the 12 districts in RUA and the status of the EHE/CP programme in each of the districts per August 1995. The construction works are to be completed in January 1996. Consequently, the EHE/CP programme from March 1996 onwards will mainly consist of information related to operation and maintenance of the new systems, customer relations, and general EHE and sanitation issues.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

- 1. The Extension and Training (E&T) section of the Rada Water Supply and Sanitation Project was established to function as a link between the population and the Project with regard to exchange of environmental health, technical and operational information from the Project to the people vice versa. Regular requests for information show the people's appreciation for the work of the Project in general, and of the E&T section in particular.
- 2. An important component of the work of the E&T section is strengthening local capabilities of staff members of the section itself, of the Municipality of Rada, of the NWSA branch office, as well as of community representatives, intermediators and children. Training provided were appreciated by the participants.
- 3. The extension approach used by the E&T section in the Environmental Health Education/Community Participation (EHE/CP) programme is based on the principles of high coverage, phased information delivery in accordance with the Project's construction schedule and that the exchange of information between the Project and the people should be two-way.
- 4. The topics covered by the EHE/CP programme vary per town district, depending the Project implementation phase. Three phases are distinguished; i.e. design or pre-service phase, construction of facilities and testing, and the operational phase in which the houses have been connected to new public system.
- 5. The dissemination methods used by the E&T section in the EHE/CP programme, are written and pictorial information, district meetings, announcements, training of intermediates, and operation of the information centre. These different dissemination methods were used in combination with each other. The attendance at the district meetings is high (20-30 now compared to 15 maximum at Project start) and response shows that people appreciate the means used. As the staff members of the E&T section have the Yemeni nationality and are from the Rada area, they know and are known by the population very well and have good contacts, which is very helpful in organising district meetings.
- 6. Shopkeepers are well informed about the required plumbing materials needed for the adaptations in the houses. At the beginning of the Project for example many connections were not available in the shops. Later on all required water supply and sewerage material could be purchased in many shops in Rada.
- 7. In the Rada situation the role of the information centre in the process information provision has proven very successful. In a practical manner water supply and sanitation issues are shown to the visitors with further explanations given whenever requested for. The centre has been included in teaching programmes of intermediate and secondary schools and is therefore regularly visited by groups of pupils.
- 8. With regard to the involvement of women many barriers had to be overcome due to the cultural traditions in Rada. However, after the Project succeeded to recruit four local women as staff member of the E&T section, the female part of society became more accessible and involved in Project activities.

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9. In 1994 the solid waste collection and disposal component of the Project was officially handed-over to the Municipality of Rada. Regretfully, no EHE staff is currently employed anymore by the Municipality due to shortage of funds.

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4.2 Recommendations

- 1. The present E&T section should be transferred at the end of the RWSSP period to the NWSA branch office. In addition environmental health extension an important task of the section in the nearby future will be customer relations.
- 2. With regard to customer relations the following tasks have to be carried out:
- public relations, provision of information to the population with regard to general rules and regulations, and on relevant experiences gained by other NWSA branch offices elsewhere in Yemen;
- customer relations, receipt of questions and complaints of clients and provide proper follow-up with other sections. Records of these questions and complaints will be used in by the branch office for monitoring and evaluation; and
- extension services, provision of environmental health education, information on operation and maintenance of water supply and sewerage systems, special lecturers at schools on relevant environmental issues, etc..
- 3. The staff of the section should consist of four women in view of maintaining easy access to one of the important target groups of the Project, being the women in RUA. Four women are considered the minimum as in an office with only male staff it is unacceptable in the Rada context for one or two women only to function. Having employed an even number of women means that they can do the fieldwork two by two, which makes them less vulnerable.
- 4. Upon handing-over of the Project to NWSA, the Information Centre could be located next to the future payment office in town. However, it is noted that the market places are not visited by most of the women and are, therefore, considered unsuitable locations.
- 5. Also in future, regular meetings between the E&T section and the Technical and Administrative sections of the NWSA branch office should be organised to ensure that the information package to the people covers, next to environmental health, the technical, operational and administrative aspects of the new water supply and sewerage systems.
- 5. Also in the future, after completion of the Project works, the section should remain providing the people with information through the media means currently used, such as leaflets, posters, newsletters and booklets produced by E&T section themselves and other environmental health organisations like: WHO, UNICEF, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning and Housing, as well as institutes in the region.

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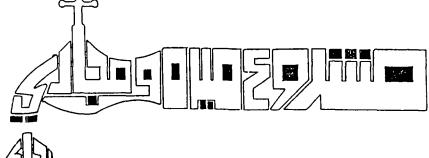
ANNEX 1

FIVE LEAFLETS IN ARABIC AND ENGLISH

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وهُ وَهُ الرق الرق الرق المنازل المياه والمجاري للمنازل



المقدمة

من خلال النشرة الأخبارية (صديق البيئة) والأجتماعات التي عقدناها مع الرجال والنساء في كل حارات المدينة ، قمنا بأطلاعكم على نظام المياه والمجارى الجديدالذي يقوم المشروع بعمله في مدينة رداع ، في هذه النشرة نريد أن نعطيكم بعض المعلومات الفنيّة الهامة عن كيفيّة توصيل كلُ من المياه والمجارى للمنازل وذلك كي تعرفوا ماذا يجب أن يتعدل في المنزل حتى تتم عملية التوصيل بالطريقة الصحيحة ٠٠٠

توصيل الماء من العدَّاد الى داخل المنزل:

سيقوم المشروع بتوصيل قصبة مياه الى كل منزل كما سيقوم بتركيب عداد مياه بالقصبة على جدار المنزل من الخارج اوخارج سور حديقة المنزل وهذا العداد يحسب استهلاك المنزل للمياه واما توصيل الماء من العداد الى داخل الشبكة المنزلية والى خزان المياه فهذه مسئولية صاحب المنزل ٠٠

كيف توصّل قصبة الماء من العدّاد الى الشبكة المنزلية ؟

على كل صاحب منزل أن يوصل قصبة من العداد الى شبكة منزله مباشرة لتمد كل أجزاء المنزل بالمياه وامداد المنزل بالماء ليس بالضرورة أن يكون من الخزأن مباشرة لأن الماء من القصبة الرئيسية سيكون متوفّر طيلة الأربعة والعشرين ساعة ولكن نؤكد أهمية الاحتفاظ

بالخزأن كاحتياطى للطورائ (وذلك بسبب اعمال الصيانة والأصلاح بالشبكة أو التوصيلات المجديدة للمنازل الأخرى في الحارة) مما ينتج عنه قطع المياه من قبل المشروع مؤقتا ، يوصئل الخزأن بواسطة قصبة مستقلة من القصبة الرئيسية الموصئلة بالعداد يجب أن تكون هناك عوامة بالخزان (والتي تعمل على إيقاف الماء عند إمتلاء الخزان) ، كذلك يجب تركيب حباس بالقصبة الموصئلة من الخزان الى الخط الرئيسي للشبكة المنزلية وذلك لفتحه في حالة إنسياب المياه من المشروع ...

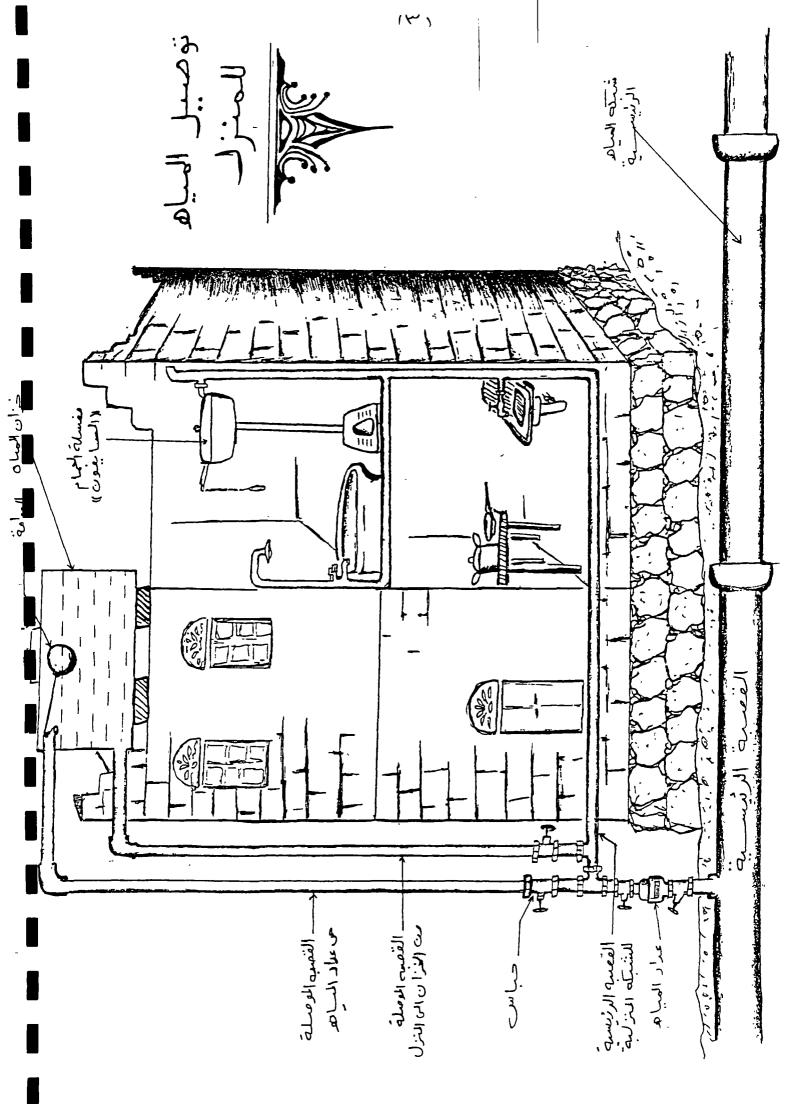
أنظر الى الصفحة المقابلة لترى الرسم التوضيحي لتوصيل المياه للمنزل ٠

كيف توصِّل المجاري من منزلك الى غرفة التفتيش؟

سيقوم المشروع ببناء غرفة تفتيش لكل منزل ، أحيانا تكون غرفة تفتيش واحده مشتركة بين منزلين أو أكثر ، ستبنى غرفة التفتيش خارج سور المنزل في المكان المناسب في حالة عدم وجود سور خارجي للمنزل ستبنى غرفة التفتيش بالقرب من المنزل لتوصيل المجارى الخارجة من المنزل ويحدّد موقع غرفة التفتيش بالقرب من المنزل بتعاون صاحب المنزل والمهندس المختص ٠٠٠٠٠

كيفيَّة تجميع وتوصيل المجارى من داخل المنزل الى غرقة التفتيش:

- يجب على صاحب المنزل تجميع كل المجارى الموصئلة بمختلف أجزاء المنزل (الحمّام المطبخ المغاسل) في قصبة واحده توصل بغرفة التفتيش التي يبنيها المشروع خارج المنزل وهذه العملية هي مسئولية صاحب المنزل ،
- القصبة التي توصّل من المنزل الى غرفة التفتيش خارج المنزل يكون قطرها ٤ هنش ، وهو نفس قطر القصبة التي توصّل غرفة التفتيش بالشبكة العامة ٠
 - عندما یکون هنالك مخرج واحد للمجاری بالمنزل ، وفی نفس الوقت یقع هذا المخرج بالقرب من غرفة التفتیش ، یمکن فی هذه الحالة توصیل مخرج المجاری مباشرة بغرفة تفتیش المشروع ، ولکن عندما یکون بالمنزل اکثر من مخرج واحد للمجاری یستحسن فی هذا الحالة بنا، غرفة تفتیش صغیرة عند کل مخرج ، تجمع القصیب الخارجة من هذه الغرف فی قصبة واحده توصل بغرفة التفتیش التی بناهاالمشروع ،



كذلك يستحسن بناء غرفة تفتيش عند منعطف القصبة في اتجاهها الى غرفة التفتيش (اذا كان هنالك منعطف) وذلك لتجنب حدوث انسداد بالقصية كما هو موضح في الرسم

يستحسن في هذه الحالة أستشارة احد السباكين المؤهلين في هذا المجال ٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠

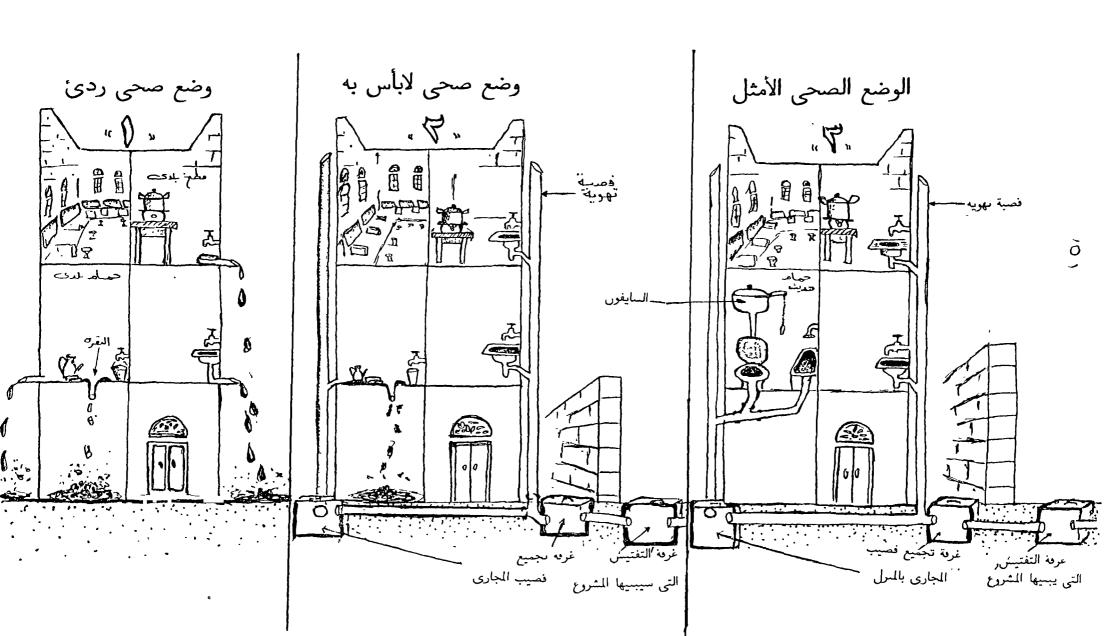
وماذا يمكن عمله بالنسبة للحمَّام البلدى ؟

اذا أردت استبدال الحمام البلدى بحمام حديث يستحسن أستشارة أحد السباكين ذوي الخبرة في هذا المجال ، أما اذا كان ليس في استطاعتك عمل حمام حديث في هذه الحالة يجب توصيل الفتحة التي يخرج عن طريقها الماء العادم بقصبة توصلها بشبكة مجارى المنزل وحاول قدر الأمكان أن تكون المخلفات غيرالسائلة (البراز) يكون جافا (أي الحفاظ على النقرة جافة)

وماذا يمكن عمله بالنسبة للمطبخ البلدى:

عادة تذهب المياه الخارجة من المطبخ البلدى الى الخارج بواسطة قصبة ، هذه القصبة يجب توصيلها الى شبكة المجارى بالمنزل ، بشرط وضع مشن عند مخرج الماء ٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ أنظر الى الصفحة المقابلة لترى الرسم التوضيحي لتوصيل المجارى للمنزل ،

توصيل المجارى للمنزل



كيفية تقديم طلب للسلطات المختصة بتوصيل الميالا والمجارى لمنزلك:

يسمح بتقديم طلب توصيل المياه والمجارى في وقت واحد ولا يسمح بتوصيل المياه بدون المجارى أو العكس لذلك يمكنك تقديم طلب بتوصيل منزلك بالمياه والمجارى، تقديم الطلبات للتوصيل ستكون في موعد معلوم سنخبركم به ولا تقدموا طلبات التوصيل الا عندما نبلغكم بذلك ، كذلك سنخبركم بطريقة تقديم طلبات التوصيل ونوصيكم بأن تسارعوا بتقديم الطلبات عندما يحين موعدها لأن التأخير في تقديم الطلبات في موعدها تكون نتيجته تأخير التوصيل مدة من الزمن قد تطول كثيرا

تكلفة توصيل المنزل ستحددها المؤسسة العامة للمياه والمجارى فرع رداع وعندما تتحدد التكلفة سنبلغكم بذلك في وقتها وأثناء عمليات تنفيذ التوصيل سنقوم بتزويدكم بمزيد من المعلومات من خلال النشرات ويمكنكم ايضا استشارة المشرفين التابعين للمشروع والذين يقومون بالأشراف على العمل بحارتكم والمناسبة والذين يقومون بالأشراف على العمل بحارتكم والمناسبة والمناسب

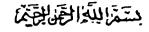
الخاتمة

ملحوظة:

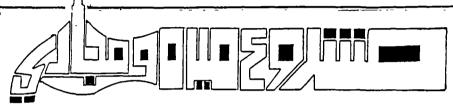
فى النشرات القادمة سنوافيكم بالمعلومات التالية كل فى وقته حسب مراحل العمل (١) ماذا يعمل للقاول فى الطريق المجاور للمنزلكم ؟

- (٢) كيف تقدّمون طلبات التوصيل وكم تكون تكاليف التوصيل ؟
- (۲) <u>سنعطيكم</u> تفاصيل فنية عن كيفية توصيل المياه والمجارى للمنزل بالشبكة العامة وكيفية تعديل خزان المياه والحمام البلدى ؟
 - (٤) الأستخدام الأمثل لشبكة المياه والمجارى الجديدة ٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠

مع تحيّات قسم التوعية والتدريب









﴿ مَاذًا يَعْمُلُ الْمُقَاوِلُ فَيُ الطُّرِيقُ بِجَانِبُ مِنْزَلُكُ ﴿

٦ـ ردم الحفريات ودكها

وبعد ذلك ستوصل قصيب المياه الى المنازل المجاورة للخط الرئيسي للمياه ومن ثم يركب عداد المياه لكل منزل • جدير بالذكر أن تركيب عداد المياء سيتم موعخراً ، لذلك توقعوا أن يأتي المقاول مره اخسبي لتركيب العداد بالمنزل •

في هذه النشره نود أن نعطيكم بعض المعلومات الهامه التي تتعلق بعمل المقاول بالشوارع داخسيل الحــارات ٠٠

سراحسل خسطسة العمل

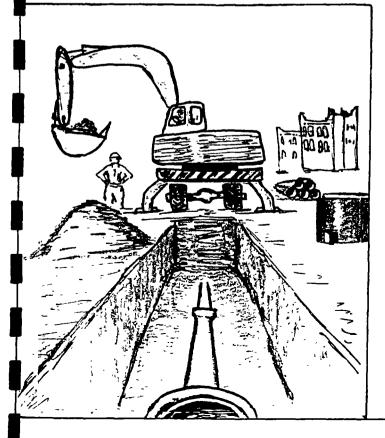
سيبند أالمقاول فني التعميل فني حارتكم أن شاءالله

سنقوم بابلافكم بمكبر الصوت (المكرفون) عندما يأتى المقاول للعمل بالشارع المجاور لك في بعض الشوارع ستوصّل عدة خطوط (مياء ومجاري) لذلك توقّعوا أن يأتى المقاول الى الشارع مسدة

خطوات عمل المقاول بالشارع إ_

ا ـ تـــوية الشـــوارع •

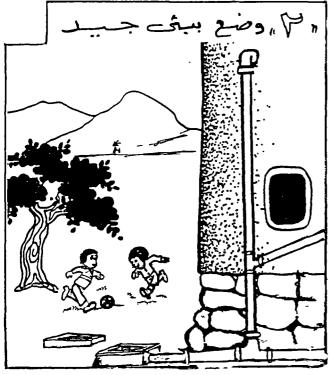
- ١- عمل الحفريات لوضع القصيب ٠
- ٣- وضع القصيب وغرف التفتيش للخطوط (المنهولات)
 - ٤ اختبار التوصيلات والتأكد من سلامتها من أى
 - ٥- توصيل القصيب من الخطوط الرئيسيه الى غسرفة تغتيش المنازل •

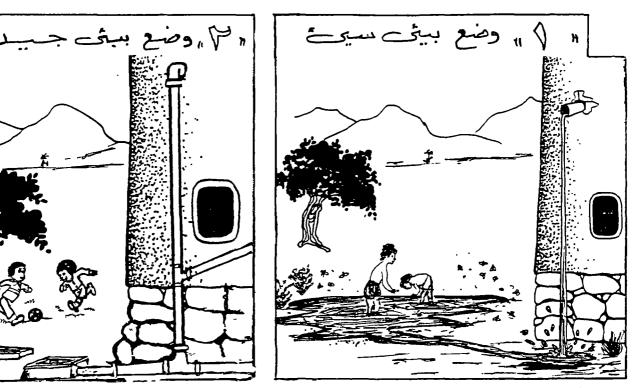


(٣) اين سيشم تسركيب العبداد :-

« البيوت التي لها أحواش؛ سيتم وضع العداد خارج التوش على جوار الحوش ·

 البيوت التي ليس لها أحواش ؛ سيتم وضع العداد على جدار المنزل من الخارج في مكان مــنـــاســب _ اما عُرف التغتيش ستبنى خارج سور المنزل فى المكان المناسب الذى سيحدده المقاول والمهندس المختض بالتعاون مع صاحب المنزل ولكن القرار النهائي لتحديد مكان غرفة التغتيش سيكون للمهندس 🕠 سيوصل عداد مياه لكل منزل على حده ، اما تصريف مجاري المنازل سيكون بواسطــهٌ غرف تفتيش يــبـنــيــهـــا المشروع تكون أحياناً غرفة واحده مشتركة لمنزلين أو أكثر ٠





بعد الانتهاءمن تركيب الشبكه داخل الحاره وقبل البدء في التوصيلات للمنازل سيقوم مفتشون مــــــن موعسسة المياء والمجارى بفحص ومراجعة توصيلات المجارى داخل المنزل والتأكد من صلاحيتها للتوصيل للشبك الجديده وبعدها تعطى الموافقه من الموعسم لتوصيل المنزل بالشبكه الجديده • لذلك بحسب تجهيز المنزل بالطريقه الصحيحه لكي لاتعترض صاحب المنزل أي صعوبات في حصوله على الموافقه ٠٠٠ وفى هذه المدة وقبل أتمام التوصيل للمنزل تكون عملية تصريف المجارى مستمره بالطريقه القديمه ٠٠٠٠ مياه الامطار التي تتجمع بالمنزل يجب ان لا توصل بالمجاري ويكون تصريفها الى الشوارع •

أى منزل يوصّل المياء والمجارى بطريقه غير قانونيه وبدون موافقة للسلطات سيتعرض صاحبه للسنعسسرامة يجب على صاحب المنزل التأكد من ان كل المجارى الخارجة من منزله موصلة وبشكل جيّد بالشبكة الجديدة ويجب أن لا يكون هنالك أي تصريف خارج <u>الشبكه</u> ، لأن تصريف مياء المجاري الى الشوارع يعبب مخاطــــر بيئية ضارة بصحتك لانها تحتوى على كميات كثيرة من الميكروبات التي تسبب للناس أمراض وتكون كذلسك وسط لتكاثر الحشرات مثل الذباب ، البعوض والتي تنقل الأمراض • هذا بالاضافه الى الروائح الكريهه التي

تنبعث من مياء المجارى •

سيبدأ عمل الشبكة الجديدة بالحارات (امدادها بالمياه وتصريف المجارى) عندما تكتمل التوسيّسلات . بالحارات ، كذلك عندما يكتمل العمل في محطة المعالجه لاستقبال مياه المجارى ٠٠٠

اغلاق الشوارع اثناء العمل فيها ٠٠

اثناء عمل المقاول بالشارع قد يكون مرور السيارات خلال نلك الشارع امراً غير ممكن ، وسيضع المقياول علامات تدل على ان الشارع مغلق • ستكون هنالك معدات اثناء العمل موجوده بالشارع مثل شيرولات ودكاكات ١٠٠٠لخ وسيقوم المعقاول بحراسة تلك المعدات الى ان ينتهى العمال ١٠٠

مثلا اذا تعرضت قصبة للتلف ولم يلاحظ ذلك المقاول وقام بتركيبها ، بعد إجراء الأختبار لهذه <u>القصب</u> <u>سيتض</u>ح انها غِير صالحه مما يضطر المقاول لابعادها واستبدالها ، وينتج عن ذلك تأخير. في العمل •



لا ترمى القمامه الى الحفريـــات ! .

ارمى القمامة الى البرميل وليس الى الحفريات.

يجب على الناس رمى القمامه الى البراميل وليس الى الحفريات الخاصة بالقصيب او غرف <u>تفتيش</u> الخطوط الربيسية للان ذلك يتسبب في اغلاق المجاري في المستقبل •

تفريغ البراميل اثناء العمل في الشوارع وم

اثناء المعمل في الشارع قد يضطر المقاول لتغيير موقع برميل القمامه موعقتاً الى مكان آخر قريب من المكان

الاصلى ، لذلك يمكنك رمى القمامه السبى اقرب برميل تجده • سيكون تفريسسبغ. البراميل مره واحده في الاسبوع لفلسبك عندما يمتلى البرميل القريب من منزلسك انهب الى اقرب برميل اخر٠ نذكر المواطنين بأهمية رمى القمامسسه

داخل البراميل وذلك لتجنب تسبوالسيد النباب ، والغثران والتي تنقل كشيسر من الامراض للناس • كما يجب سنسبع الاطفال من اللعب بالقمامه او بالقسرب منها لان ذلك قد يسبب لهم جروح ملوستنه

بالاوساخ التي تحمل افداد كثيره من الميكروبات الستى تسسسبسب الامسراض

. المرجاء ابلاغ المقاول بالتوصيلات الموجودة تحت الارض

قد يكون بالطريق امام منزلك بعض التوصيلات مدفونه تحت الارض مثل قصيب المياء وكوابل الكهرباء و التلفونات ١٠٠٠٠٠٠ الخ • عندما تكون على علم بذلك يجب ان تخبر المقاول قبل ان يبدأ في <u>الـح</u>ـفـــــ وذلك لتفادي أي تلف قد ينجم لهذه التوصيلات نتيجة عملية الحفر • وقد يضطر المقاول في بعض الأحيان لأزالية هذه التوصيلات تحت أشراف المفندس ويعاد إصلاحها بعد أنتهاء العمل •

يَّقريبا ستصلكم نشرة لمتوضح لكم كيفية التوصيل الصحيح للمياه والمجارى الى الشبكة الجديـــدة .





بسَمَالِيَّةِ الْمَالِيَّةِ الْمَالِيَّةِ الْمَالِيَّةِ الْمَالِيَّةِ الْمَالِيَّةِ الْمَالِيَّةِ الْمَالِيَّةِ وفور المحاري للمنازل توصيل المياه والمجاري للمنازل

توصيلات المجاري المنزلية

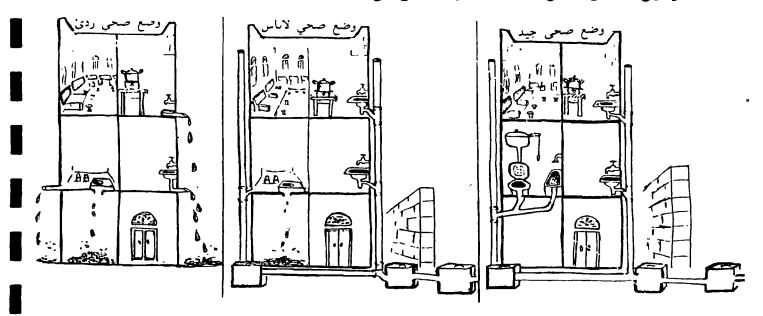
في هذه النشرة الارشادية سنوافيكم ببعض المعلومات الفية عن كيفية نركيب توصيلات مجاري منازلكم وكيف توصلوها بنظام المجاري الجديد و بالسكل الصحيح ٠

نرى فى بعض شوارع مدينة رداع انتشار مياه المحارى و نشاهد احيابا بعض المنازل مجاريها غير مجمعة بواسطة فصيب واحيانا اخرى ترى فصبة مكسوره او أخرى غير موصلة بشكل صحيح و لهذه الاسباب تبتشر مياه المحارى حول المنازل ومياه المحارى تشكل خطرا على صحتك وصحة اطفالك لانها غنيه بالبكنيريا والجراتيم التى نسبب كنيرا من الامراض منل الاسهالات والدسنتاربا والكوليرا و بمكل التحلص من كل هذه الاحطار عندما يوصل جميع الناس مجارى منازلهم بالبطام الجديد وبالشكل الصحيح و

المعلومات المقدمة في هذه النشرة هي عبارة عن نصابح . لا يمكن مطالبة المشروع أو المؤسسة العامة للمياه والمجارى بعمل أي تعديلات نخص توصيلات المجارى المنزلية ولكن يستحسن عند عمل تعديلات هامة بالمنزل استشارة احد السباكين ذوى الخبرة في هذا المجال .

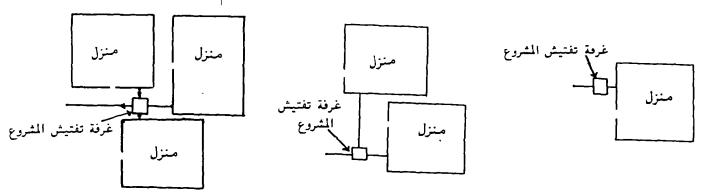
معلومات عامة :

اذا اردنا توصيل منرلنا بشبكة المجارى الحديدة يحب أولا أن نتأكد من أن جميع أجزاء المنزل احمام - مطبخ - مغاسل) موصلة بشبكة المجارى المنزلية ، ولا يسمح بعد ذلك بتصريف المجارى الى حديقة المنزل او الى التوارع المجاورة للمنزل ، لامه بامكان كل منزل أن يصرف مجاريه الى غرفة التفتيش التى سيبنيها المنروع بجانب المرل . توصيل مجارى المنزل بغرفة تفتيس المنروع هى مسنولية صاحب المنزل .



4

-احيابا تكون غرفة <u>تفتيش</u> واحدة مسنركة بين منزلين او تلائة منال على الاكتر، غرف التفتيش مصممة على اساس ان الغرفة الواحدة يمكن ان نصرف محارى منزل واحد او اكبر.

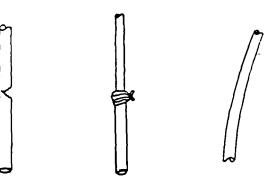


ا - وضع وتوصيل القصبة :

يلاحظ وجود كثير من الاخطاء في قصيب المجاري الخارجة من المنازل نذكر على سبيل المثال منها :

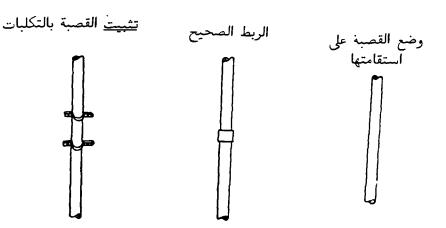
- ١- خروج مياه المجاري من المازل دون ان تكون موصله ، بقصبة .
 - ٢- وجود بعض القصيب المكسورة .
 - ٢- وجود بعض <u>القصيب</u> معطوفة بقوة .

4-توصيل بعض القصيب ببعصها بواسطة بلاستيك او قطعة قماش القصيب المكسورة او المنصلة ببعضها بواسطة قطعة بلاستيك او قماش تسرب مياه المحاري بسهولة . وعندما تعطف القصبة بقوة تكون عرضة للكسر والانسداد .



الطريقة الصحيحة لوضع القصية (الوضع الرأسي - الوضع الافقي) :

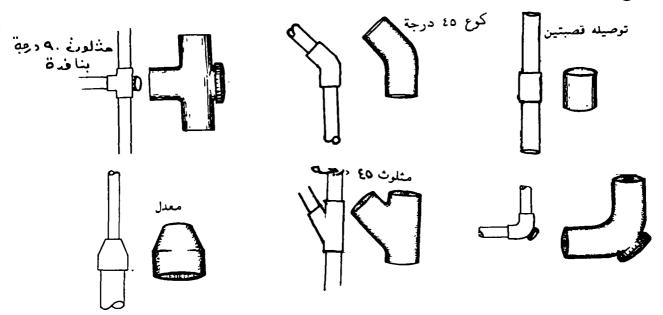
- (١) يجب أن توضع القصبة على استقامتها (في خط مستقيم) .
- (۲) يجب ربط <u>القصيب</u> ببعضها بالشكل الصحيح وذلك بواسطة التوصيلات المخصصة لذلك لكى لا تسرب محتويات المجارى ،
- (٣) يجب أن لا نعطف القصبة بقوة حتى لا تكون عرضه <u>للكسر</u> مما يسبب خسارة مالية (٤) يجب تثبيت القصبة على الجدار بواسطة مثبتات (كلبسات) حتى لا تسقط او تنكسر



(٥) وضع للقصبة يجب أن يكون خارج الجدار وذلك كى يسهل الوصول اليها فى حالة حدوث كسر بالقصبة او تسريب ، وبذلك يمكن تجنب حدوث خراب بالمنزل ،

الطريقة الصحيحة لوضع القصيب: الاجزاء المطلوبة لربط القصيب ببعضها:

نجد في بعض الاحيان قصيب موصلة ببعضها بطريقة غير صحيحة ولتجنب ذلك يجب استخدام القطع المخصصة لذلك الغرض ، وهذه القطع متوفرة عند محلات بيع مواد البناء برداع ،

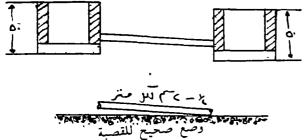


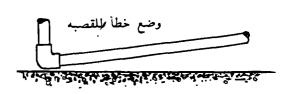
عندما تريد توصيل قصيب ذات احجام مختلفة بيعضها يجب في هذه الحالة استخدام معدلات ، يمكن توصيل قصبة صغيرة بقصبة كبيرة ولكن لا يمكن العكس لان توصيل قصبة كبيرة الى اخرى اصغر يسبب انسداد ، واذا كان لابد من ذلك يمكن بناء غرفة تفتيس لتوصل المجارى من القصبة الكبيرة الى القصبة الصغيرة .

كيَفية وضع ا<u>لقصيب</u> علَى الارض:

احيانا توضع القصيب على الارض بدون حماية مما يعرضها للتلف بواسطة السيارات والاطعال اضافة الى أن قصيب (البلاستيك) تتلف بفعل اشعة الشمس بعد ستة اشهر من نعرضها لها ، لذلك وجب دفن القصيب ،

عند وضع القصية على الارض يجب حفر خندق بالارض بعمق ٥٠ سم ، وتوضع القصية تم دفن بالتراب الخالى من الصخور التي يمكن أن تكون سبب انكسار الفصية ٠ يجب أن كور وضع القصية مستقيما أو بميلان الى اسفل في أتجاه غرفة التفتيش لكى تنساب مياه المحارى نلقائيا في اتجاه غرفة التفتيش ٠ يستحسن أن يكون ميلان القصية نحو غرفة النفنيس يتراوح بين ٥٠ - ٢ سم لكل متر لضمان انسياب جيد لمحتويات المجارى داحل الفصية .





وضع القصيب على الارض الصخرية : (الحيد)

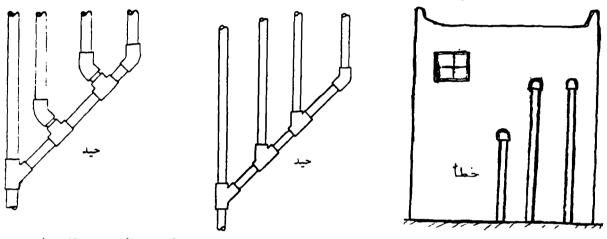
على الأرض الصحرية حيث يصعب الحفر يمكن وضع قصيب المجارى على سطح الارض قرب حدار المنزل حيث تكون الارض مسطحة ، ويمكن حماية القصيب من أشعة الشمس بواسطه طبقة من الطين: ، - و في حالة استخدام قصيب البلاستيك ، بصعب في الارص الصحربة ا

الحفر لعمل غرف التفتيش الصغيرة ولكن يمكن الاستغناء عن غرفة التفتيش الصغيرة بعمل كوع ٩٠ درجة بنافذة ، لكى يسهل تنظيفها في حالة انسدادها . هنالك انوع اخرى من قصيب المجارى اكثر متانة وتحملا الاشعة الشمس كالقصيب الحديدي (الزهر) يمكن استخدامها على الارض الصخرية ، قد تكون مكلفة في بادئ الامر ولكنها متينة ولا تؤثر عليها اشعة الشمس ٠

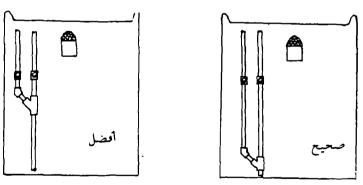
لتوصيل مجرى المنزل بغرفة <u>تفتي</u>ش المشروع مطلوب قصبة قطرها ٤ هنش ، لان <u>القصبة</u> الخارجة من غرفة تفتيش المشروع تكون ٤ هنش .

في حالة وجود عدد من القصيب على الجدار:

فى هذه الحالة يمكنك توصيل هذه القصيب بقصبة واحدة بسهولة ، وبذلك تكون قد وفرت عددا من القصيب وبالتالى توفر اموالك ،

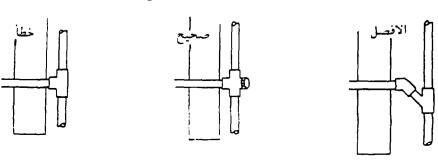


حاول قدر الامكان تجميع القصيب من قصبة واحدة في اعلى مكان ممكن وذلك لتوفير ا<u>لقصيب</u> بقدر الامكان ·



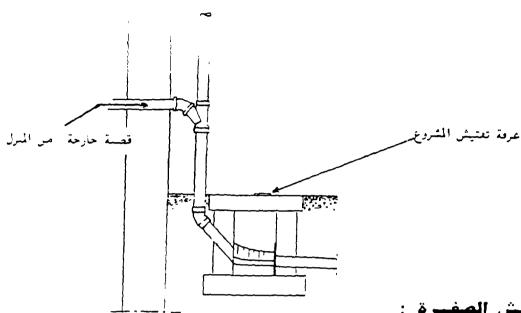
٢- التوصيل من داخل المنزل الى الخارج:

القصيب الخارجة من الجدار توصل مع القصية الخارجية بكوع ٤٥ درجة أو بسلوت شكل (T) بنافذة . القصيب القديمة يحب الا نستحدمها مرة احرى في الشكة الجديدة خاصة اذا تعرضت لاشعة التنمس او بها اي كسور، فانها في هذه الحالة نسرب المجاري .



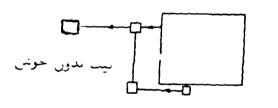
٢ كيف توصل القصيب بفرفة التسفتيش:

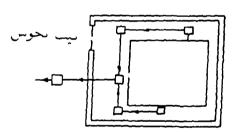
ادا كان همالك مخرج واحد للمحارى بسنزلك فريب من فرفة عييس المسروع في هذه الحالة يمكنك توصيل المحاري مباسرة بغرفة النعنيش .



ξ - غرف التفتيش الصغيرة :

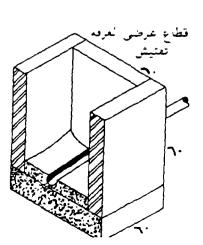
تبنى مثل هده الغرف فى حالة وجود عدة محارح للمجارى بالمنزل ، نبى غرفه عند كل محرج ، لذلك نوصى بعمل غرفة تفنيش صغيرة عبد كل معطف قصبة ودلك بغرص نحس الانسداد وتسهيل عمليه النظافه بعد ذلك توصل العرف الصعيرة ببعضها ومن أفرب غرفة يتم التوصيل الى غرفة نفتيش المسروع بواسطه قصة قطرها ع هنش

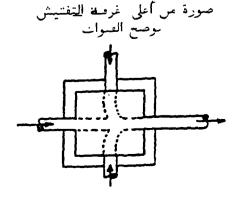


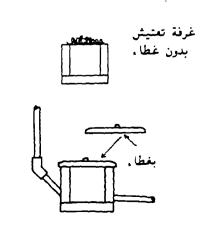


مواصفات غرف التفتيش الصغيرة:

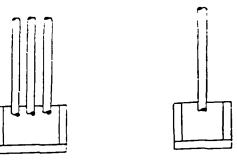
تبنى غرفة للتفتيش الصغيره بحجم ٢٠ X ٦٠ X ٢٠ سم عيكنك توصيل للانه فصيب الى الغرفة الواحدة كحد اقصى ، داخل غرفة التفتيش توصل المحارى ببعضها بواسطه مجرى او بكون السطح مائلا نحو المحرج ، المواد المستحدمة لبنا، غرف النفنيش هى البلوكات والاسست مع عمل نلييس بالاسمنت داخل الغرفة ، كذلك يجب عمل غطا، لكل غرف نفسيس لمع دخول الاوساح والقمامة الى داخل لتجنب انسداد المجارى ،





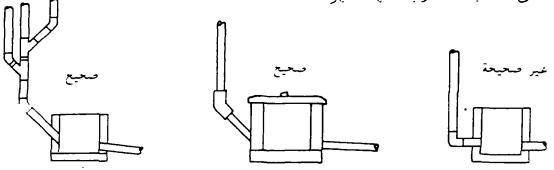


كيف توصل القصيب بغرفة التفتيش الصغيرة . ملاحط احياما أن التوصيل آلى غرف التعبيش الصعيرة سع علومه حطا أد أن النوصيل سم من أعلى العرف



توصيلات حطاء لعرفه التفتية

، أما الطريقة الصحيحة هي توصيل القصبة خلال الجدار الجانبي للعرفة وبمكن نوصيلها بواسطة كوع 23 درجه وبهده ، الطريقة نتسات مياه المجاري من العصبة الداخلة الى القصبة الحارجة منها تسهولة .

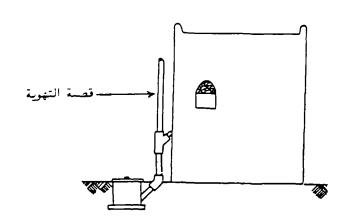


وبجب ان سدكر داما أن <u>القصية</u> التي نوصل المحارى الى غرفه <u>تفتين</u> المشروع بكون فطرها ٤هنش ، بينع أن تكون أكبر او اصعر ، ادا كانت <u>القصية</u> الحارجة من المنزل اكبر من ٤هسس بنصح في هذه الحالة بنا، غرف <u>عييس</u> صعيرة نوصل اليها القصية نم نوصل قصية ٤ هسس من هذه الغرفة لتوصل بعرفة بعنيش المشروع ،

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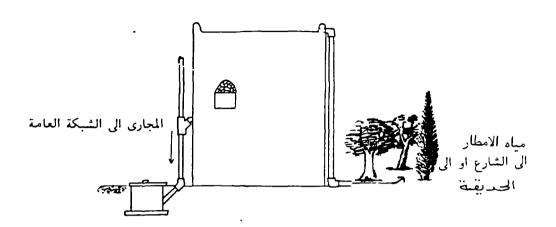
٥- قصب التموية :

كتير من منارل رداع لاتوجد بها فصيب لتهويه المحارى ، وهي عبارة عن فصيه توصل مع كل فصية راسية نوصل الى أعلى من مستوى النوافد حنى لا تدخل الرابحة الى داخل المنزل كذلك <u>تضي</u> فصية التهوية انسياب المجاري بسهولة الى الحارج ، هذا بالاضافة الى اهميتها في النحلص من العارات المتواجدة بشبكة المجارى .

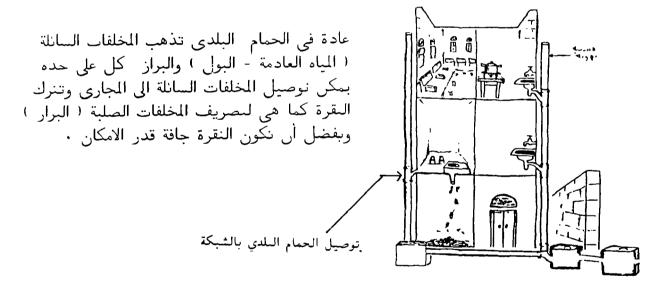


٦- تصريف مياه الامطار:

مياه الامطار التي تتجمع بإسطح المنازل يجب الآ توصل بشبكة المجاري، لأن الشبكة مصممة لتصريف مياه المجاري فقط ، تصريف مياه الامطار سيكون بواسطة نظام مختلف سيتم انجاره فريبا وسيكون النصريف خلال الطرق والتوارع الى خارج المدينة ، ويمكن تصريف مياه الامطار الى البسانين .

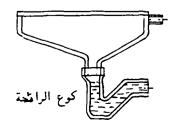


٧- كيف يمكنك توصيل الحمام البلدى :



يجب عمل وقاية الارصية وجدرال الحمام البلدى من المياه والرطوبة ، حتى اذا تعرضت الارضية والجدران للنلف بحب صيانتها بالاسمنت لان تسرب الماء من خلال الارضية او الجدرال ينتح عنه اضرار بالعه بإجراء المنزل الاخرى ، هذا بالأضافة الى أن تصريف المياه العادمة بواسطه فصيب الى مجارى المزل يضمن حماية المنزل من تسرب المياه وعدم بقاء الماء على ارص الحمام .

استبدال الحمام البلدى بحمام حديث:



اذا اردت استبدال الحمام البلدي بسرلك الى حمام حديث (عربي أو افرنجي) يمكنك عبل دلك بسهوله ، حيث تذهب المحلفات السائلة والصلبة مع بعضها الى المجاري .

فى حالة عمل حمام حديت بجب التأكد من وحود سابقون لنجنب الانسداد وانتشار الرابحة ، كذلك يجب نركيب كوع الرائحة لمنع انتشار الرائحة الكريهة ، على صاحب المنزل استشارة احد السباكين المهرة فى هذا المجال لتحويل الحمام البلدى الى حمام حديث ، محام المطبخ البلدى :

عادة مياه المطبخ البلدى تصرف بواسطة فتحة خلال الجدار (المزريب) هذه الفتحة يجب توصيلها بقصبة والحاقها بالمجارى ، كذلك من الضرورى وضع مشن عند المخرج لتجنب الانسداد بواسطة بقايا الأكل ، وعندما يتم تجميع بقايا الأكل عند المشن يمكن تجميعها ورميها مع القمامة ومن ثم إلى براميل القمامة خارج المنزل .

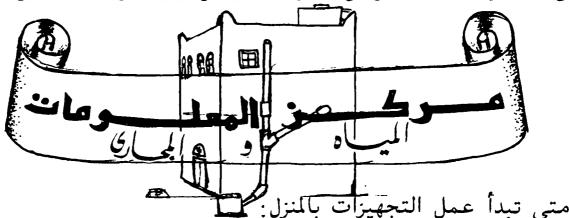
- يجب أن نتذكر دانما أن النوصيل الجيد للمجارى بالنظام الجديد تكون نتيجتة بيئة صحية بالمدبنة -

٩- المواد المطلوبة لاغراض السباكة (نوعها - قيمتها):

هنالك ابواع مخنلفة للمواد متوفرة في الاسواق · كلّما كان نوع القصبة جيد كلما كان عمرها اطول ، قد نكون مكلفة في بادئ الامر ولكنها نكون اقتصادية لانك لاتحتاج الى نغييرها فيمابعد وهذا يوفر لك اموال كتيرة ، بجب عليك قبل أن تشتري أي قطعه مقارنة الانواع المحتلفه الموجودة في الدكاكين وكذلك مقاربة أسعارها ·

- نذكر أن المسروع يقوم حاليا بإعداد مركز للمعلومات سيبدأ العمل فريبا -

المكان الصافيه منارع ١٨. الموعد بدابة يناير ١٥، اوفات للنساء واوفات للرحال سيعل بالمكرفول في وفنه في هذا المركز يمكنك الحصول على المعلومات الكافية عن كيفية تجهيز منزلك بالطرق المثلى



يمكنك بدء العمل في التجهيزات اللازمة لتوصيلات المجاري من الآن . ويجدر بالذكر أننا البغنا السباكين واصحاب المحلات بالطرق الصحيحة لعمل التعديلات ، لذلك يمكنكم الاستعانة بهم

تنبيه:

-يمكن تجهيز منازلكم الآن ، ولكن التوصيل الى شبكة المجارى لايتم الآ بعد ان تكتمل-الشبكة الخارجية ، وسنخبركم بذلك في وقته ، لذلك وجب تصريف المجارى بالمنزل بالطربقة السابقة حتى نبلغكم بموعد التوصيل .

تعليمات من المؤسسة العامة للمياه والمجارى للتوصيل الصحيح للمجارى:

- (۱) جميع مجاري المنزل يجب توصيلها بالشبكة ٠
- (۲) توصيل مجاري المنزل بغرفة تفتيش المشروع نكون بواسطة قصبة قطرها ٤ هنش ٠
- (۲) يَجَبُ وضع مشنات عند مخارج المجاري بالنزل ، كذلك تركيب كوع الرائحة بالحمام . قريبا ان شاء الله سنبلغكم بكيفية تقديم طلب توصيل المياه والمجاري ٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠

مع تحيات قسم الارشاد والتدربب بمشروع المياه والمجاري برداع



بستماليكالهالهالهيكا

وزارة الاسكان والتخطيط الحضري وزارة الكهرباء والمياة مؤسسة المياة والصرف الصحي

توصيلات المياه المنزلية

(١) مقدمة عامة

يقوم المشروع في الوقت الحالي بناء شبكة مياه لمدينة رداع ، وذلك لإمداد المدينة بمياه شرب نقيّة وصحية المياه ستكون نقيّة لأنها تأتي من أعماق الأرض ، وصحيّة لأنها تعقم بالكــــلورين .

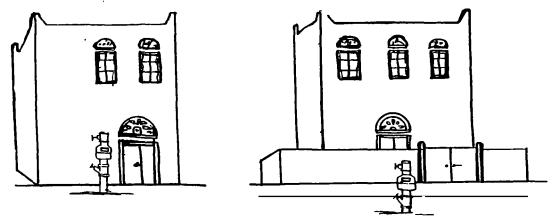
إذا نظرنا إلى منازل مدينة رداع نحد أن كثير من قصيب المياه موضوعة على سطح الأرض وتتسرب منها المياه ، خزانات المياه غير مغطاه ، كل ذلك يتسبب فى تلوث مياه ، الشرب إن وضع القصيب المكسورة أو الغير موصّلة بشكل جبّد على التراب أو على مياه المجاري يؤدى الى دخول الأوساخ الى القصة وبالنالي تتلوث المياه بالتسراب ومحتويات المجسارى ، كذلك الأمر بالنسبة لمياه الخزآن أذا لم يغطى جبّدا وإذا قيام أى شخص بوضع يده داخل الخزان وكانت غير نظيفة فإن مياه الخزآن ستتلوث لان الأيدي الغير نظيمة تحتوي على كميّات كبيرة من المكتيريا والجراثيم الأخرى ، لذلك إذا تلوث ماء الشسرب واستعملها الناس بعد ذلك فيانه من المحتمل أن تحدث لهم إصابات بالإسهال أو الديدان أو الدسنتاريا أو حتى الكوليرا في هذه النشرة نود أن نعطيكم بعض المعلومات الهامة عن كيفية عمل نوصيلات قصيب المياه المنزلية بالطرق الصحيحة ، وكيف يمكنك أن تحتفظ بالمياه داخل الخزان نظيفة ، التوصيل الصحيح يعنى أيصا بقاء الماء نظيفا بمنزلك

* يجب على كل الناس توصيل منازلهم بشبكة المياه الجديدة ، ليحصلوا على مياه صحية نظيفة ، ما لذلك من أهميّة بالغة على الصحة العامة

كل المعلومات التي تحتويها هذه السشرة هي عبارة عن نصائح ، ولا يمكنك أن تطالب أي من المشروع أو المؤسسسة أو المقاول بعمل هذه السعديلات . كذلك نوصي في حباله ضرورة إجراء تعديلات هامة أن تستتسروا أحد الستاكيس المهرة

(٢) طرق التوصيل المكنة:

سيوضع عداد المياه على الجدار الخارجي للمنزل أو خارج جدار الحوش على الجدار



- * مسئولية المشروع هي توصيل عداد المياه لكل منزل *
- * مسئولية صاحب المنزل هي توصيل المياه من العداد الى بقية أجـزاء المنزل ، وحماية
 العداد من اي تلف قد يلحق به *
 - (٣) التوصيل من عداد المياه الى المنزل:

هنالك عدة طرق لتوصيل الماء للمنزل:

(أ) ا<u>لتوصيل</u> ا<u>لمباشر:</u>

الماء سيكون متوفرا خلال الأرب عة والعشريل ساعة ، لذلك يمكنك التوصيل المباشر من العداد إلى القصبة الرئيسية للمنزل ، ومنها إلى بقية أجزاء المنزل (الحنفيّات ، الحمّام ، والسايفون ، المطبخ ، الخ).

ونوصى بالإحتفاظ بالخزان لتوفير الماء ليوم واحد وذلك في حالة إنقطاع الماء بسبب التصليح أو الصيانة بالشبكة الخارجية ، ولهذا الغرض يكفى استعمال خزان سعتة المخارجية ، ولهذا الغرض يكفى استعمال خزان سعتة المخارجية ، ولهذا الغرض العرض المتعمال المتحال المتحالية المتحال المتحا

كيف توصل الماء للمنزل مع الاحتفاظ بالخران :

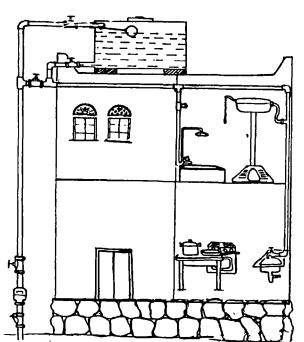
توصل قصبة من العداد لأجزاء المنزل مباشرة ،

و قصبة من الخط الرئيسي للمنزل إلى الخران

ثم قصبة من الخزان إلى داخل المنزل .

كيف تملأ وتستعمل الخزان الذي على سطوح المنرل -: يجب تركيب حباس على القصبة التي مسالاً الخزان و أخرى على القصبة الاتسية منه وذلك بغسرض

التحكم في الماء الصاعد والبازل من الخزان ٠



يجب ان تستخدم مياه الخزان فقط عندما يكون هنالك انقطاع لمياه المشروع نتيحة عطل بالشكة أو اعمال الصيانة . خزان المياه يجب أن يكون دائما ممتلئ بالماء والحباسات (حباسات الخزان) تكون مغلقة عندما لا تريد إستخدامه ، كذلك يحب توصيل قصبة بالخران للتخلص من الماء الفائض (في أعلى الخزان) ، وأخرى لغشيل الخزان (في أسفل الخزان) .

الخسران الأرضي : وجسود الخزان الأرضى ليسس ضروريا ولكن إذا اردت ابقائة يمكنك توصيله بالخط الرئيسي للمنزل بواسطة قصة اليه واخرى خارجه منه، مع تركيب عوامة لتسظيم إنسياب الماء ورافعة (دينمة) لرفع الماء للخزان

العلوي .

ملاحظة هامة : الخزان الأرضى دائما عرضة للأوساخ والتلوث ، زمن الصعوبة تنظيفه ، ويمكنك الإستغناء عنه نهائياً لأن،ضغط الماء في النظام الحديد كافي لرفع الماء للخزان العلوى ، فوائد التوصيل المباشر :

- بكون الماء دائماً نطيف .
- وجود ماء إحتياطي بالخزان
- ا<u>لضغط</u> يكون كافياً بحيث يوصل الى كل الأدوار بالمرل .
 - الإستغناء عن الخزان الأرضى .

اضراد التوصيل المباشر:

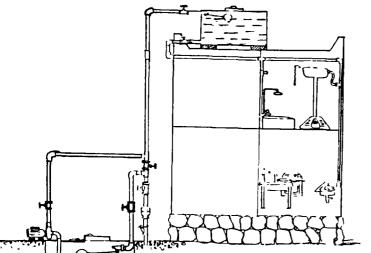
- قد يسبب الضغط العالى للماء بعض المشاكل إذا كانت توصيلات الماء بالمنزل غير جيدة ، لذلك يجب على صاحب المنزل التأكد من كل التوصيلات بالمنزل من البداية .

تنبيه: ضغط الماء بالشبكة الجديدة سيكون أعلى ممّا إعتدنا عليه من قبل إذا كانت التوصيلات بالمنزل جيّدة فإنها تتحمّل الصعط الجديد (تصعد لـ ٤٠ متر إلى أعلى)٠ أمّا إذا كانت التوصيلات المنزلية غير جيّدة فإنها تكون عرضة لتسريب المياه أو الإنفجار نتيحة الضغط العالي وهذا يكون خطرا على المزل خاصة إذا كان منى من الطين لذلك دائما ننصح بأحكام ربط كل توصيلات المياه بالمنزل قبل وبعسد توصيل مياه المشروع ويستحسن أن يكون ذلك بمساعدة أحد السباكين

قد يبقى الماء بالخزان لوقت طويل بسب عدم الإست عمال لذلك يحب تجلديد الماء بالخزان بعد مدة لاتزيد عن شهرين لكى تضمن إستعمال ماء صحى عند حدوث أى طارتي يمكن إستخدام مياه الخزان في أغراض الغسيل والنطافة عندما نريد تغييرها

(ب) التوصيل عن طريق خزان المياه :

إذا كنت غير واثق من تحمل توصيلات منزلك <u>للضغط</u> ولا ترغب في تحسيبها حاليا بأمكالك توصيل قصية من الخزان توصل قصية بباقي أجزاء المنزل في هذه الحالة يكون الضغط اقل فوائد التوصيل عن طريق الخزان :



- يكون ضغط الماء من الخزان اقل من ضغط المشروع

أضرار التوصيل عن طريق الخزان :

- الماء بالخزان قابل للتلوث والاوساخ .
- يحتاج الخزان لعوامة لتنظيم انسيباب الماء · أو حساس والذي يفتح لملئ الخزان ويغلق عندما
 - و محساس والذي يفتح لملئ الحزان ويغلق عندما يمتلئ · ومراقبتة دائمة

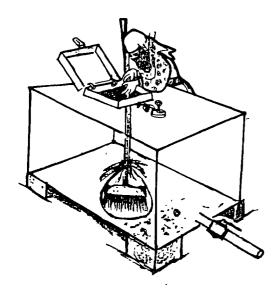
نظافة الماء في الخزان :

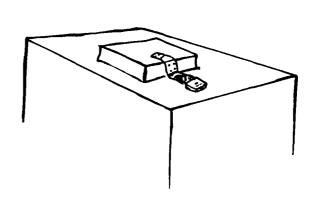
اولاً : عمل غطاء بقفل حتى لا يستطيع الاطفال فتحة ،

ثانيا : استخدام مياه الخزان فقط عن طريق القصمة

الموصلة منة الى حط للمسرل

ثالثا: وكذلك ملئه فقط بالقصبة الموصلة له من العداد





· 60.

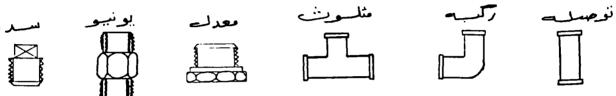
(٤) كيفية تثبيت قصيب الياه

اولا: تثبت القصيب على الجدران إذا نظرنا لى توصلات قصب الماد المبارل وحدنا أنها توضع بجانب الحدران غير مثبته ولسب على إسبيدسها وصبيع القصيب على إستقامتها وتثبيتها على الحدران بواسطه كلسات حسى لاسعرض للانكسار أو الارتخباء نتيجة الحركة ثانيا: دفن القصيب على الارض وصع قصب المباد على سطح الارض يعرضها للكسر بواسطة السيارات ولعب الاطفال ولنحنب دلك بحد وصع القصيب داخل خندق بعمق ٤٠ - ٥٠ سم ودفنها بعد ذلك



توصيلات المياء :

هنالك توصيلات عديده لربط القصيب بمعضها وعمل العطفات

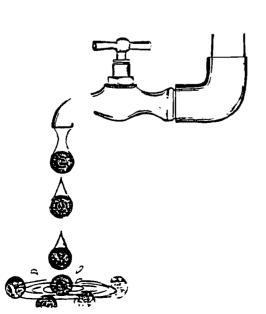


كيف يمكن منع تسريب المياه :

في اغلب الأحيان يحدث التسريب من حلال التوصيلات ، وأحيانا الحمقية لايمكن اغلاقها جيدا يكون السبب في هذه الحالة أما كسر أو أن الربلة تحتاج لتغيير كذلك يحب استخدام التريط الخاص لمع التسريب وذلك بلفه قبل ربط القصيب بعضها . تسريب المياه يمكن أن يسبب خراب بالمنزل ويمكن كذلك أن ينتج عنه مياه راكدة تكون سبا لكثير من الأمراض التسريب المستمر للماء يهدر كميات كبيرة من المياه ويكلف كثير من إلمال وضغط الماء في النظام الجديد أقوى من الطفاء في النظام السابق لذاعلينا التأكد من سلامة جميع توصيلات مياه المنزل بمعاونة سباك . كيفية اختبار التوصيلات بعد تركيبها :

بعد الإنتها من تركيب أى توصيلات جديدة يجب الأنها من أن كل الحنفيات مغلقة وإن الماء المنتد والا من أن كل الحنفيات المغلقة وإن الماء المديدة جافة هذا استمرت التوصيلات الجديدة جافة هذا المنتد وإذا سربت الماء في هذه المناء بعد فريما كان وضعها عن جديد فريما كان وضعها غير سليم أو وجود بعض الاوساخ حول الرباط

اذا لم تستطع معرفة السبب استشير أحد السباكين ٠



اعادة استعمال المواد : إذا اردت اعادة استخدام المواد يحب المأكد أولا من صلاحيتها للاسنعمال أى خلوها من الكسور والصدأ ودلك كي تنحمل صعط المياه العالى في النظام الحديد

اختيار المواد : قصيب المياه وجميع التوصيلات بالمبرل يكون قطرها نصف أو تلاثة ارباع هيش ويجب أن يكون الحديد مقاوم للصدأ (الدحل) ، هذه المواد متوفره بالمحلات بمدينة رداع بما في ذلك الحنفيات والعوامات . سيعرض المشروع نماذج للمواد الحيدة والتبي يمكن استخدامها في عمل التوصيلات . وستعرض هذه المواد في مركز المعلومات .

(٥) مقارنة الاسعار:

قبل أن تشترى المواد التي تحتاحها يجب مقارنه اسعارها بين مختلف المحلات ذلك قد يوفر عليك بعض الأموال .

* لدى السباكين معرفة عن نظام شبكة المياه الجديد فقد قام المشروع بتزويدهم بالمعلومات الهامة التي تتعلق بتوصيلات المياه والمجارى المنزلية ·

بإمكانكم الأستعانة بهم عند عمل توصيلات جديدة أو تعديل الشكة القديمة أو عمل أى اصلاح خاص بالتبكة المنزلية حتى لا يحدث أى تسريب نتيحة الضغط العالى للمياه

الوائــــح :

- اللوائح والنظم الخاصة بالتوصيل ستصدر مع استمارة التقديم من قبل المؤسسة .

مركز ا<u>لمعلومات</u> :

سيفتت المشروع / قسم الارشاد والتدريب مركز للمعلومات خلال شهر فبرير ١٩٩٤، يمكنكم الحصول على كل المعلومات التي تتعلق بتوصيلات المياه والمجاري المنزلية .

ستكون هنالك ساعات خاصة للرجال واخرى للنساء

المكان : بالقرب من محل بيع الغاز عند تقاطع شارع المستشفى مع الشارع الدئرى مع تحيات قسم الارشاد والتدريب

र्व्यक्षे स्वार्के सिंहे

وهُ وَهُ الْمُ لِلْمُ الْمُ الْمُ الْمُ الْمُ الْمُ الْمُ لِلْمُ الْمُ الْمُلْمُ الْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُ الْمُ لْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُلْعِلْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُلْمِلْمُ لِلْمُلْمِلْمُ لِلْمُ لِلْمُلْمِلْمُ



وزارة الاسكان والتخطيط الحضري وزارة الكهرباء والمياة مؤسسة المياة والصرف الصحي

* كيف تقدم طلب لتوصيل المياه والمجارى لمنزلك *

نقدم للمواطن في هذه النشرة معلومات عن كيفية تقديم الطلبات لتوصيل المنازل بالشبكة الجديدة للمياه والمجاري .

(١) الأجراءات الخاصَّة بالتقديم:

١- سيستلم كل صاحب منزل خطاب يدعى فيه للحضور الى مكتب المؤسسة ، يجب على صاحب كل منزل تقديم طلب لتوصيل منزله .

7- عندحضور صاحب المنزل الى مكتب المؤسسة سيستلم استمارتين لتعبئتها: استمارة تقديم واستمارة تسجيل، وسيحدد وقت لزيارة المنزل بواسطة مفتش من قبل المؤسسة. 7- سيقوم المفتش بتحديد موقع المنزل وعداد المياه وغرفة التفتيش الخاصة بالمنسزل على المزرك مع صاحب المنزل في كيفية تجميع المجاري بواسطة مخرج رئيسي للمنزل ثم توصيلها بغرفة التفتيش التي بناها المشروع، وكذلك توصيل قصبة مياه بناها المشروع، وكذلك توصيل قصبة مياه بنيسية من المنزل الى عداد المياه، كما سيحدد بنيسية

المفتش المواد التى يحتاجها صاحب المنزل لتوصيل منزله . المسالة المفتش المفتش يجب على صاحب المنزل عمل الأتى : _

(أ) تجميع قصيب مجارى المنزل بواسطة قصبة واحدة أو غرفة تفتيش صغيرة .

رب) شراء المواد المطلوبة للتوصيل ، وحفر خندق لوضع قصبة المجارى من المنزل الى غرفة التفتيش ، وقصبة المياه التى توصل المنزل بعداد المياه ،

٥- قبل إتمام التوصيل يجب على صاحب المنزل دفع رسوم التوصيل بمكاتب المؤسسة ، وإكمال العقد .

٦- بعد دفع الرسوم واكمال العقد ستحدد المؤسسة موعد مع صاحب المنزل







والمفتش لعمل التوصيل . وفى هذا الوقت يجب على صاحب المنزل التاكد من كل التجهيزات (تجهيزات المواد وحفرالخندق) لانجاز التوصيل فى الموعد الذى يحدد.

٧- بعد إكمال التوصيل ستؤخد القراءة الاولى لعداد المياه .

(٢) التكاليف : - تكلفة التقديم :

تحديد رسوم التوصيل يكون على أساس حجم قصبة المياه الموصلة للمبنى بغض النظر إذا كان المبنى منزل او مدرسة او مسجد او محل تحارى وتكون الرسوم كما يلى : ١- قصبة نصف هنش (لاستخدام الأسرة)

رسوم التوصيل = ٦١٠٠ ريال

۲- قصبة ۱ هنش (للأستهلاك العلال): __
 رسوم التوصيل = ۱۰۵۰۰ ريال
 هذه الرسوم تتضمن توصيل المياه والمجارى
 معا بما في ذلك غرفة تفتيلش المشروع .

الرسوم المحددة للتوصيل تكون حسب عدد العدادات الملحقة بالمبنى فمثلاً إذا كان بالمبنى عداد واحد تكون الرسوم ٦١٠٠ او ١٠٥٠٠ (حسب حجم العداد)، وإذا كان بالمبنى

أكثر من عداد واحد في هذه الحالية تتضاعف الرسوم حسب عدد عدادات المياه .

التعرفـــة :

تعرفة الاستهلاك ستكون حسب قراءة العداد ويحسب معها تصريف المجارى هناك ثلاثة تعرفات وهي كالأتي :

اولاً : المنازل :

-- من صفر الى ٥ أمتار مكعبة قيمتها تكون ١٠ ريال للمتر المكعب فى الشهر ٢- من ٦ الى ١٠ أمتار مكعبة قيمتها تكون ٢٥ ريال للمتر المكعب فى الشهر ٢- من ١١ متر مكعب فأكثر قيمة المتر المكعب يكون ٢٥ ريال فى الشهر يعنى ذلك أن قيمة المترالواحد من الخمسة أمتارالاولى يكون ١٠ ريال فى الشهر اذا زاد الاستهلاك عن ٥ أمتار تكون الزيادة قيمتها أكثر من الـ ٥ امتار الاولى وهكذا. فى حالة إنعدام الاستهلاك مثال أن يكون سكان المنزل غائبين أو كان الإستخدام أقل من ٥ متر مكعب فى هذه الحالة يدفع صاحب المنزل ٥٠ ريال فى الشهر كاشتراك شهرى . ستضاف شهريا للفاتورة رسوم دمغة ورسوم مجالس محلية وحمايه مصادر المياه .

نموذج فاتورة : نضرب مثلا لاستهلاك اسرة متوسطة تتكون من ٧ افراد تستهلك حوالي ١٠ أمتار من المياه في الشهر، تكون التكلفة كالآتي :

الـ ٥ امتار الاولى =٥ ١٠ ريال = ٥٠ ريال (كحد أدنى) الـ ٥ امتار التالية =٥ ٢٥ ريال = ١٢٥ ريال





= ۱۷۵ ريال

= ۲ ريال

إحمالي الاستهلاك رسوم دمغة

رسوم محالس محلية

ورسوم حماية مصادر مياه (لم تحدد بعد) . اجمالي المبلغ حوالي =٢٠٠٠ ريال في الشهر المياه والمحاري .

ثانياً : المساجد والمدارس :

من صفر الى ٢٠ متر مكعب سعر المتر الواحد يساوي ٢٥ ريال في الشهر من آلاً متراً فأكثـــر سعر المتر الواحد ٤٠ ريال في الشهر يساوى كذلك ستكون هنالك رسوم اضافية هي رسوم الدمغة والمجالس المحلية وحماية مصادر المياه . ثالثاً المحلات التحارية :

مالك المحدث العبورية . قيمة المتر الم<u>كع</u>ب = ٢٥ ريال إضافة الى رسوم البرميل الواحد = عشر دبب سعة .> لتر محالس محلّية وحماية مياه .

المتر المكعب يساوى ١٠٠٠ لتر من الماء (أي ٥ براميل ، أو ٥٠ دبة ماء) مثال لـذلك نجد أن وايت الماء الصغير الذي يستخدم فى مدينة رداع يسع ثلاثة أمتار مكعبة من الماء (ای ۱۵۰ دبة ماء) وحالیاً یکلف مثل هذا الوايت ٣٠٠ ريال ، في حين أن هذه الكمية

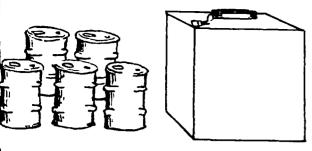
من المياه من المشروع <u>تكلف</u> حوالي ٥٥ ريال فقط (٢ × ١٠ ريال + الرسوم الاخرى) للمياه ولتصريف المجارى .

* عندما يوصل جميع الناس بالنظام الجديد للمياه والمجارى ، سيحصل الجميع على مياه نقية وصحية بمنازلهم وبيئة نظيفة بالمدينة * (٣) نظام الفواتيار:

فى كل شهر سيأتى موظف الى منزلك لقراءة عداد المياه وستستلم فاتورة الاستهلاك الشهرية . يجب على صاحب المنزل او المستأجر (المستهلك) عند استلامة الفاتورة الذهاب الى مكتب المؤسسة العامة للمياه والصرف الصحى (عمارة الشريف) الطابق الأرضى (مؤقتاً).

نظام التقديم والتوصيل:

على صاحب المنزل الحضور الى مكتب المؤسسة لتقديم الطلب في الموعد المحدد في خطاب الدعوة للحضور ، لأن التأخير عن الموعد المحدد يجعل صاحب المنزل أو المبنى ينتظر وقتاً طويلاً حتى تتاع له فرصة أخرى لطلب توصيل منزله ، وذلك لأن الشركة المنفذة ستنتقل للعمل بحارات أخرى ولن تعود للتوصيل حتى ينتهى العمل بجميع حارات المدينة .



العترالعكعب = خمسة برامعك سعة ... عد

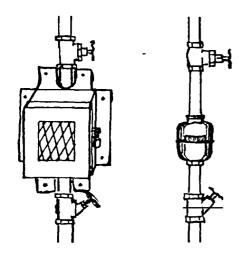




* التقديم للتوصيل يكون للمياه والمجارى معا وليست لواحدة دون الأخرى

- يجب على صاحب المنزل عمل صندوق حديدى لحماية عداد المياه عند تركيب العداد . يمكن الأطلاع على نموذج الصندوق الحديدى بمركان قرب محل بيع الغاز عند التقاطع لفرع المستشفى .

- الموافقة على توصيل المنزل بواسطة المفتش التابع للمؤسسة تتم بعد التأكد أن مجارى المنزل موصيّلة بشكل حيد ومجمّعة بقصية واحدة أو بغرفة تفتيش صغيرة.



- بعد إكمال المشروع بالحارة يجب توصيل كل المجارى بالشبكة ، سيراجع المفتش كل توصيلات المجارى لكل منزل والتأكد من صلاحيتها وإذا كان هنالك منزل مجاريه موصلة بشكل غير صحيح لن توصل اليه المياه الآ بعد تصحيح توصيل المجارى .

- عندما تكون الشبكة جاهزة للعمل لن يسمح لأى مواطن تصريف مجارى منزله الى الشارع . وقد تقرر عقوبة للذين يصرفون مجاريهم الى الشوارع .

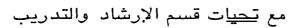
- إذا قام أحد المواطنين بتوصيل منزله بطريقة غير قانونية ستتخذ ضدة أجراءات قانونية وقد يتعرض للغرامة . كذلك الذين يصرفون مجارى منازلهم الى الشوارع فى حين أن منازلهم موصلة ، قد تتعرض منازلهم لقطع التوصيلات ، ولارجاعها يجب دفع رسوم التوصيل من جديد .

تنظيف غرفة التفتيش عند انسدادها:

إذا تغرضت غرفة التفتيش لإنسداد على صاحب المنزل أولا إبلاغ المختصين بالمؤسسة لكى يشرفوا على تنظيف الغرفة وذلك لأن غرفة التفتيش ملك للمؤسسة ، وعلى صاحب المنزل دفع تكاليف النظافة .

صندوق الملاحظات والأستفسارات والشكاوى:

لقد تم عمل صندوق خاص لتسهيل وصول أسئلتكم وأستفساركم وملاحظاتكم الينا حول المعلومات السابقة وكل مايتعلق بالمشروع، وقد وضع هذا الصندوق في مكاتب المشروع وفرع المؤسسة المؤقب العامة للمياه والصرف الصحى، والكائن في عمارة الشريف.



INFORMATION LEAFLET NO. 1

PRE-INFORMATION ON WATER AND SEWERAGE CONNECTION

Through our Newsletter, "Friend of the Environment" and district meetings with men and women in the town we have informed you on the new water and sewerage system for Rada. Now we want to give you some technical information about the connection in the house, so that you have an idea what you have to change in your house.

Water connection from the water meter into the house:

- The project will construct a pipe connection to every house and on the wall of the house or outside on the fence the water meter will be installed. This meter will count the amount of water you use.
- The connection from the water meter to the taps inside the house and to the water tank is the responsibility of the house owner.

How to connect the water pipe from the water meter into the house?

- From the water meter the water pipe can be connected directly to the main water line in the house. The water does not have to go through the water tank because there will be water available 24 hours a day.
- It is advisable to keep the water tank as a reserve in case of maintenance and repair of the system and the water has to be disconnected for a short period.
- The water tank can be connected with a separate pipe from the main water pipe. With a floater in the water tank you can regulate the flow of water into the tank and with a tap from the water tank to the main water line you can regulate the flow of water to the taps in your house. A tap should be installed in the pipe to the water tank which you can close in case the water tank is overflowing.

How_to connect the sewerage from your house to the inspection chamber?

The sewerage of each house will be drained to an inspection chamber, some inspection chambers will be shared by more than one house. The inspection chamber will be installed outside the wall fence at an appropriate place to suit connection to the out coming sewer pipe of the house. When there is no wall fence around the house the inspection chamber will be located near the house. The location of the inspection chamber will be decided in close cooperation with the contractor, engineer and the house owner.

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Connection of all sewerage coming out of the house?

- The house owner has to collect all the sewerage coming from the house from different pipes (bathroom, kitchen and toilet) in one pipe together and this pipe has to go to the inspection chamber built by the project. This is the responsibility of the house owner.
- The pipe which has to be connected to the inspection chamber of the project has to be of a diameter of 110 mm (4 inch), the same as the pipe coming out of the inspection chamber.
- When the house has only one outlet and the inspection chamber of the project is close to this outlet you can make one direct connection from the outlet of the house to the inspection chamber of the project.

When your house has more than one outlet it is advisable to built at every outlet a mini inspection chamber, and to connect these mini inspection chambers together and from there to make a connection to the inspection chamber of the project.

At every bend the pipes make between the outlet of the house and the inspection chamber of the project it is advisable to built a mini inspection chamber. In this way you can prevent blockage of sewerage in the pipes.

You can ask advise to a qualified plumber how to construct it in the best way.

What to do with the baladi toilets.

- The liquid and solid human waste and waste water is disposed of separately when you have a baladi system. Often this is going to your garden or to the street. The sewerage in the streets is a dangerous situation, the sewerage is full of germs which can make you ill.
- With the new sewerage system it is possible to construct a modern toilet (either french or arabic toilet) in which the solid and liquid human waste is disposed of together with a pipe to the inspection chamber and can be disposed of in a safe way. Also a flusher can be installed with these toilets to flush the human waste with water, in order to prevent blockage and smell.
- When you want to construct an other toilet instead of the baladi toilet ask advise to a qualified plumber.
- If you can not install a modern toilet, connect the outlet of the liquid human waste with a pipe to the sewerage system and keep the solid human waste as dry as possible.

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What to do with the baladi kitchen.

- The waste water from the baladi kitchen often goes with a pipe out of the house, this pipe should be connected to the general sewerage system, on the condition that a screen should be put in the outlet of the waste water.

How to apply for a house connection:

You can only apply for a house connection for water and sewerage together.

- You will receive in time a notice when and how to apply for a house connection. It is the best to apply at that moment for it. Otherwise it will take a long time before you can get a connection in the near future.
- We will inform you in time on the costs of the house connections. The amount of the costs of the house connection has to agreed on with the authorities.

Conclusion:

The information which we have given in this leaflet is meant to give you an idea what kind of adaptations you have to make in your house for the connection to the new water and sewerage system. You can think about what you want to change and how, and what the costs will be.

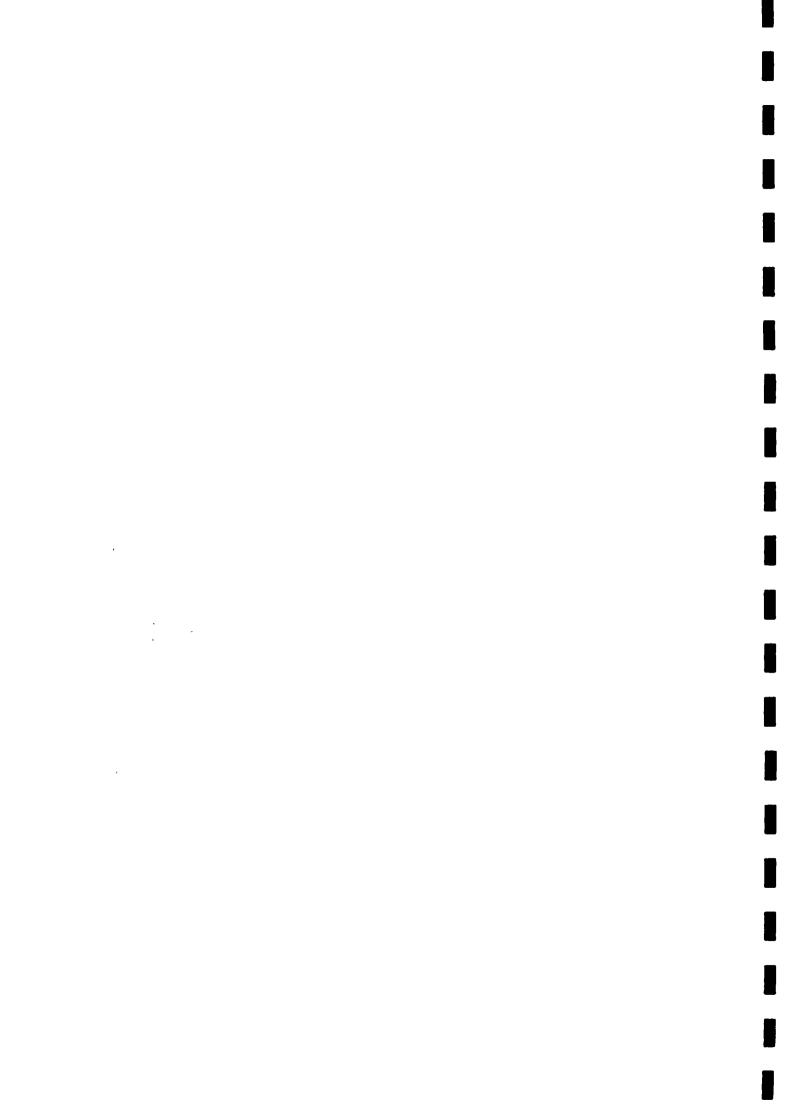
When the contractor is working in your district you can start with it and we will give you more detailed technical information to help you to change it in an appropriate way.

Note:

During the implementation we will provide you with more information through those leaflets and you can always ask advise to the supervisors of the project who will supervise the work in your district.

In the next leaflets we will inform you in time on:

- What the contractor is doing in your street;
- How to apply for a house connection and costs of house connection;
- Detailed technical information on how to connect your water and and sewerage to the system and adaptations of the water tank and baladi toilets.
- Proper Use of the new water and sewerage system.



WHAT IS THE CONTRACTOR DOING IN YOUR STREET?

In this leaflet we will give you some information about the work of the contractor in your street.

1. The work plan of the contractor

The contractor will start working soon in your district. We will inform you by loud speaker when the contractor will come to your street.

It is possible that more than one water pipe and sewerage pipe has to go through your street. In this case the contractor will be working in your street several times.

- 2. The sequence of the works will be:
- levelling of roads,
- digging trenches,
- laying of pipes and manholes,
- testing of pipes to check whether they are leak proof,
- laying of sewerage pipes from the main sewerage pipe to the inspection chamber,
- backfilling and compacting of trenches.

After this the house connection for water will be made, laying of a pipe from the main water pipe to each house and instalment of the water meter. (The water meters can arrive later so it is possible that the contractor will come back for instalment of water meter.)

The water meter will be installed outside the (garden) premises, on the wall fence. When there is no fence the water meter will be installed on the wall of the house in a suitable place.

The inspection chamber will be installed outside the wall fence at an appropriate place to suit connection to the out coming sewer pipe of the house.

The place where the inspection chamber will be built will be decided in close cooperation with the house owner, contractor and engineer. The place where the inspection chamber will be built is up to the final decision of the engineer. NWSA supervisors can give advise to the owner.

Each house will get a water meter. The sewerage of each house will be drained to an inspection chamber, some inspection chambers will be shared by more than one house.

When the whole district is ready, NWSA inspectors will make the actual connection after inspection of the in-house sewerage system. All sewerage coming from the house must be collected trough pipes and brought together to the inspection chamber of

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the project outside the fence (see for information how to connect your sewerage leaflet no. 1). The approval for use of the system will be given after inspection by NWSA supervisors. In the mean time you have to drain your sewerage in the way you used to drain it.

The rainwater coming from the house should not be connected to the sewerage, this will be drained through the streets.

Fines may be applied on people who connect illegal and/or without approval of NWSA supervisors.

It is very important to connect all sewerage to the system in an appropriate way. Sewerage which will flow in the streets is dangerous for your health, it is full of germs and parasites and they can make you ill. Sewerage is also a nuisance because of the bad smell and it attracts mosquitos.

The system will start working when all the work is finished in one district. Besides, the sewer main pipe which drains all sewerage out of the city and part of the sewer treatment plant should be ready as well.

3. Obstruction of the roads during the work

During the work of the contractor, streets may not be accessible for cars. The contractor will make signs when a street is not accessible. Bridges will be place over the trenches so that people can cross the streets.

Some of the equipment of the contractor will stay in the streets during works. Like loaders, excavators, compaction rollers, pipes etc. The contractor will take care of guarding of this equipment and materials.

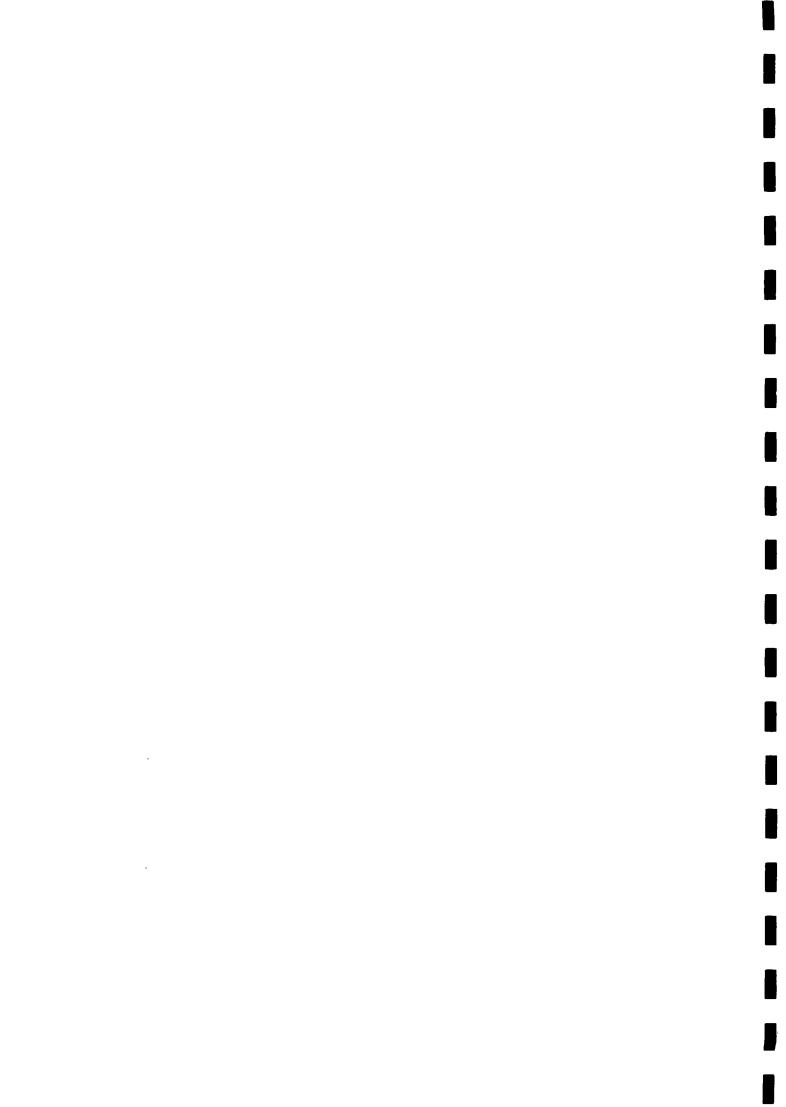
4. Playing with equipment

To all fathers and mothers take care of the children and keep

them away from the work and equipment.

During the work of the contractor there will be materials and equipment in the streets day and night. Children should not play with the equipment or with the new water and sewerage pipes. Accidents may happen for the children.

Pipes can be damaged and the contractor may put them inside without noticing it. Later on leakages can come from those damages. All pipes will be checked to see whether they are leak proof, but when pipes are damaged this will cause a lot of extra work and delay.



5. Garbage in containers, not in trenches and manholes!

Garbage must be put in the container, trenches are for the pipes and not for garbage. No garbage should be put in the manholes because this could cause blockage of the system later on.

6. Waste collection during the works in the district

What will happen to the waste collection during the implementation of the works?

The waste collection will continue in the best way possible. When containers have to be replaced temporary, please walk to nearest container.

Collection of garbage may take place only once a week. When your container is full, please walk to the nearest container.

It is very important to dispose the garbage properly in the containers. Garbage is a very good breeding place for flies and rats. Flies and rats play a very important role in the spread of diseases. Especially when the garbage is wet. When you have a lot of garbage around you will have a lot of flies which can spread many diseases very easily.

Garbage and Children

Children like to play in garbage, they can easily wound and cut themselves. Because of the dirt the wounds get quickly infected and cause a lot of pain and discomfort. Protect your children from unnecessary dangers.

Please throw your garbage in the container and tell children not to play with the garbage in the containers.

7. Inform the contractor about existing underground facilities

Under the ground old pipes, electricity wires and cesspits may exist or even other things. When you know where these pipes, wires, cesspits or wells are, please inform the contractor so that he will not break it and it helps to prevent damage and inconvenience.

The contractor may remove existing underground facilities but only on instruction of the engineer.

Note:

After some time we will distribute leaflets with information on how to connect your water and sewerage in an appropriate and hygienic way.

II .	

IN-HOUSE PLUMBING SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS

Introduction

In this leaflet we will give you some technical information on how to connect the sewerage of your house properly to the new sewerage system.

In Rada we see that a lot of the sewerage is ending up in the streets. When we look at the houses we can see that not all sewerage is collected by pipes, or that pipes are broken or not properly connected. Around the houses we can see sewerage. Sewerage is very dangerous to your health and that of your children. Sewerage is full of germs and bacterias. They can transmit diseases like diarrhoea, worms, dysentery and cholera. If we all connect the sewerage of our houses to the new system and when we make proper connections we can get rid of this dangerous situation.

All information given is an advise. No claims can be made to either the project, NWSA or the contractor. It is recommended that in case of major adaptations you discuss these with a qualified plumber.

General information

When you want a connection to the sewerage system <u>all the sewerage coming from your house</u>, <u>bathroom</u>, <u>kitchen</u>, <u>toilet etc</u>, <u>should be connected</u>. It is not allowed to drain the sewerage to the garden or streets. From every house the sewerage can be drained to an inspection chamber the project will built. The connection of the sewerage of the house to the inspection chamber of the project is the responsibility of the house owner.

Some houses will share an inspection chamber, up to a maximum of three houses. The inspection chambers are designed that they can receive sewerage from more than one house. The inspection chamber the project will build is the property of NWSA, it is not privately owned.

1. Pipe connections and pipe laying:

When we look at the houses in Rada we see that there are many problems with the sewerage pipes coming out of the houses.

For instance:

- Sewerage flows from the houses to outside with out a connection to a pipe;
- pipes are broken;
- pipes are bend forcefully;
- pipes are connected to each other with plastic or cloth.

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Pipes which are broken or connected with plastic or cloth easily leak sewerage. Pipes which are bend forcefully can break easily. (Sewerage which goes to the streets is dangerous for your health. There are germs and bacterias inside and they can make you ill.)

Correct way of pipe laying:

- pipes should be laid in a straight line
- pipes should not leak sewerage
- pipes should be connected properly to each other with connection parts
- pipes should not be bend forcefully, they break easily and this costs a lot of money.
- pipes should be connected to the wall with special clips, which support the pipes and prevent them from falling down or from breaking.
- construct the pipes on the outside wall of your house, in this way you can reach the pipes easily when there is damage and leaking sewerage cannot destroy your house.

Pipe connection parts

Pipes are not always connected properly to each other. You can connect pipes with special connection parts. They are for sale in special shops in Rada.

When you want to connect different diameters of pipes to each other you can use a reducer. Never connect a big pipe to a small pipe this causes blockage of the pipe, in this case you have to build an inspection chamber.

Pipes laying on the ground

We also see that many pipes lay on the ground without protection. These pipes can be damaged easily, by cars, children. PVC pipes which lay on the ground will be damaged by the sun after 6 months, covering is required.

When pipes lay on the ground they should lay in a trench of 50cm deep and be covered with a layer of sand. They should be laid in a straight line or have a slope down wards in the direction the sewerage is going to the inspection chamber. In this way the sewerage flows automatically and smoothly in the direction of the inspection chamber.

The slope of the pipe should be between 0,5 cm and 2 cm down every meter to secure a good flow of the sewerage in the pipe.

Rocky areas:

In rocky areas it is difficult to dig. The sewerage pipes can be laid on a levelled surface close to the house wall. To protect the PVC from the sun they need be covered for example with a layer of mud/straw. It will also be difficult to built a mini-inspection chamber, you can use instead a 90 degree bend with window. A more durable but also more expensive material to be used for rocky areas is galvanized steel pipe, this can be laid on the rock, because it can be exposed to sunlight. Required is

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4 inch to be able to connect it to the pipe coming out of the inspection chamber of the project.

Many Pipes besides each other on the wall of a house.

Sometimes we see on the wall of a house many pipes besides each other. These pipes can easily be connected to one pipe. In this way you can save materials and money. Connect the pipes always together on the highest point possible. This saves you material and money.

Old pipes should not be re-used. They are probably damaged from the exposure to the sun and can cause leakages.

2. Connection from the house to outside:

The pipes coming out of the houses should be connected with 45 degree bend or a T-joint (eventually with a window).

3. Connecting the pipes to inspection chamber:

When your house has only <u>one sewerage outlet</u> and the inspection chamber of the project is close to the outlet, you can make a direct connection to this inspection chamber.

4. Mini-inspection chambers

When your house has <u>more than one outlet</u> it is advisable to build at every outlet a mini-inspection chamber. Also at every bend the pipe makes between the outlet of the house and the inspection chamber of the project it is advisable to build a mini-inspection chamber. This will prevent blockage of sewerage and makes it possible to take the solid waste out.

The mini inspection chambers have to be connected to each other and from the mini-inspection chamber which is closest to the inspection chamber of the project you have to make a connection with a pipe of 4 inch.

Mini-inspection chamber with cover

A mini-inspection chamber should have a size of $60 \times 60 \times 60 \times 60 \times 100$ can connect a maximum of three sewerage pipes to a mini-inspection chamber. Inside the mini-inspection chamber you can make canals or a slope in the direction of the outgoing sewerage pipe. A good construction material is concrete blocks with cement finishing from the inside.

A cover is necessary on the mini-inspection chamber, this to prevent dirt and garbage to enter and to prevent that the inspection chamber will be blocked.

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Connecting pipes to a mini-inspection chamber

We often see that pipes are connected wrong to the inspection chambers. The pipes enter the inspection chamber from the top.

Sewerage pipes should enter the inspection chamber from the side. You can use 45 degree bends to lead the pipe into the inspection chamber. In this way the sewerage can flow easily through the inspection chamber to the out-going pipe.

The pipe which connects the sewerage of your house to the inspection chamber of the project should be of a diameter of 4 inch, not bigger or smaller.

The pipes of 4 inch are suitable to dispose the sewerage from the house to the inspection chamber. When a bigger pipe comes from your house you have to build a mini-inspection chamber to connect this pipe to a pipe of 4 inch.

5. Ventilation pipes:

In Rada we do not see many ventilation pipes.

Ventilation pipes are sewerage pipes which are connected on top

of every vertical sewerage pipe.

Ventilation pipes are necessary to get rid of the gasses in the sewerage. They also guarantee that the sewerage will flow smoothly to the outside. The outlet of the ventilation pipe should be higher than the highest window of your house to make sure that the bad smell from the sewerage cannot enter your house.

Rainwater drainage

The rain water coming from the roof should not be connected to the sewerage system. The system is designed to receive sewerage only, not the rainwater. For drainage of rainwater a separate system will be developed and the rainwater will flow through the streets to outside the city. Rainwater can be drained to your garden.

7. How to connect the Baladi toilet

When you have a baladi toilet the liquid waste water is disposed off separately from the solid human waste. With the new sewerage system the liquid waste water of the toilet can be connected to the system. The solid human waste can be disposed off in the traditional way. It is important to keep the solid human waste as dry as possible.

The floors and walls of the baladi toilet should be protected from the water. When the wall and floor are damaged you can repair it with "qadat" or with cement. If water infiltrates into the wall and floor your house can become severely damaged.

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Make sure that the water outlet in the floor is also connected to the sewerage system, this prevents stagnant water on the floor.

If you want to replace your baladi toilet with a modern toilet?

With the new sewerage system it is possible to replace your baladi toilet with a modern toilet, arabic or french, and the solid human waste and liquid human waste can be disposed off together. The modern toilet should have a flusher to make sure that the human waste will be flushed with enough water to prevent blockage of the sewerage pipes. When you build a modern toilet make sure that it has a trap, water seal, to prevent that smell comes from the toilet. If you want to replace your baladi toilet with a modern one, ask advise of a qualified plumber.

8. Baladi kitchen:

In the traditional baladi kitchen the waste water is disposed off through a hole in the wall.

This outlet should be connected to a sewerage pipe. In order to prevent footrests etc. to enter the sewerage pipe a screen should be placed in the outlet. With the screen the solid waste will not enter into the pipe. The solid waste can be disposed in the waste bin and to the waste containers of the project.

" If we all connect our sewerage properly to the new system we will get a healthy environment in the city"

9. Quality and costs of materials

There are different qualities of materials available in the market. The better the quality the longer it will last. It may cost a bit more in the beginning but you do not have to replace it often and that will save money. it is advisable to compare prices and materials in different shops before you buy it.

The project is going to open an information centre Location: Street no. 18, Assafia, next to the gas-shop. In this information centre you can receive more information on how to adapt your house in the proper way.

When to start:

You can start making adaptations in your house from now onwards. The plumbers and shopkeepers of Rada are also informed on proper adaptations and proper materials to be used. They are ready to help you.

Take care!

You can prepare your house but the actual connection to the system can be made only when the system is ready and this will be announced. Until that time you drain the sewerage in the old way.

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Regulations before connection:

All sewerage from the house has to be connected.

Pipes from the house to inspection chamber of the project must have a diameter of 4 inch.

Advise to put screen in every outlet and to make a water seal in the toilet.

Soon we will inform you about the procedures and regulations on how to apply for a house connection.

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IN-HOUSE PLUMBING WATER CONNECTIONS

General Introduction

The project is building a new water system for Rada in order to provide clean drinking water. The water of the project will be clean because it comes from a deep well and it will be treated with chlorine for disinfection purposes.

When we look at the houses now in Rada we see that water pipes lay on the ground and are leaking, water tanks are not covered properly etc. In this way contamination of drinking water can easily occur. When water pipes are broken and lay on the sand or in the sewerage, dirt can enter into the water pipe. Water in the water tank can become contaminated when it is not closed properly. If you or children enter with unwashed hands into the water tank the water will become dirty. If the tank is filled with a water tube which is dirty, the water in the tank will become dirty. The sand, sewerage and unwashed hands contain bacteria and germs. When they enter into your drinking water and you drink it you can become ill with diarrhoea, worms, dysentery or even cholera.

In this leaflet we will give you some information how to connect the water into your house in a proper way and how to keep the water clean. A good connection to the system will also imply that the water will stay clean inside your house.

"If we all connect our houses to the new water system we will get clean water in the houses which is very important for our health".

All information given in this leaflet is an advice. No claims can be made either to the project, NWSA or the contractor. It is recommended that in case of major adaptations you can discuss these with a qualified plumber or with supervisors.

2. <u>Lay-out options</u>

The water meter will be installed outside your house or outside your garden premises. (drawing of water meter and place where it will be installed)

The responsibility of the project is to install the water meter.

The responsibility of the house owner is to connect the water from the water meter to inside the house and to protect the water meter against damage.

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3. Connection from the water meter to the house:

There are different possibilities to connect the water to your house:

a. Direct connection, water tank as a reserve:

The water will be available 24 hours per day in your house. So you can make a direct connection to the main water line inside the house and in this way to all the water lines in the house to the taps, bath and the flusher of the toilet. In principle you do not need the water tank.

It is however advised to keep the water tank as a reserve for one day supply of water in case the water will be disconnected for maintenance and/or repair. A water tank with the capacity of 0.5 m³ is enough for one day supply.

How to make the connection with the standing watertank:

From the water meter you make a connection to the main water line in the house to the taps.

Make one pipe connection from the water line to the tank and one pipe connection from the water tank back to the main water line in the house.

How to fill and use the water tank on the roof:

On both pipes to and from the water tank, taps should be installed to regulate the water flow.

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To fill the tank with water, the tap on the pipe to the water tank should be opened. When the water tank is full the tap should be closed.

To use the water from the water tank, the tap on the pipe coming from the water tank to the main line should be opened.

The water from the water tank should only be used when the water of the system is disconnected, in case of maintenance/repair or an emergency. Keep the water tank full of water! The taps can stay closed when you do not use the water tank.

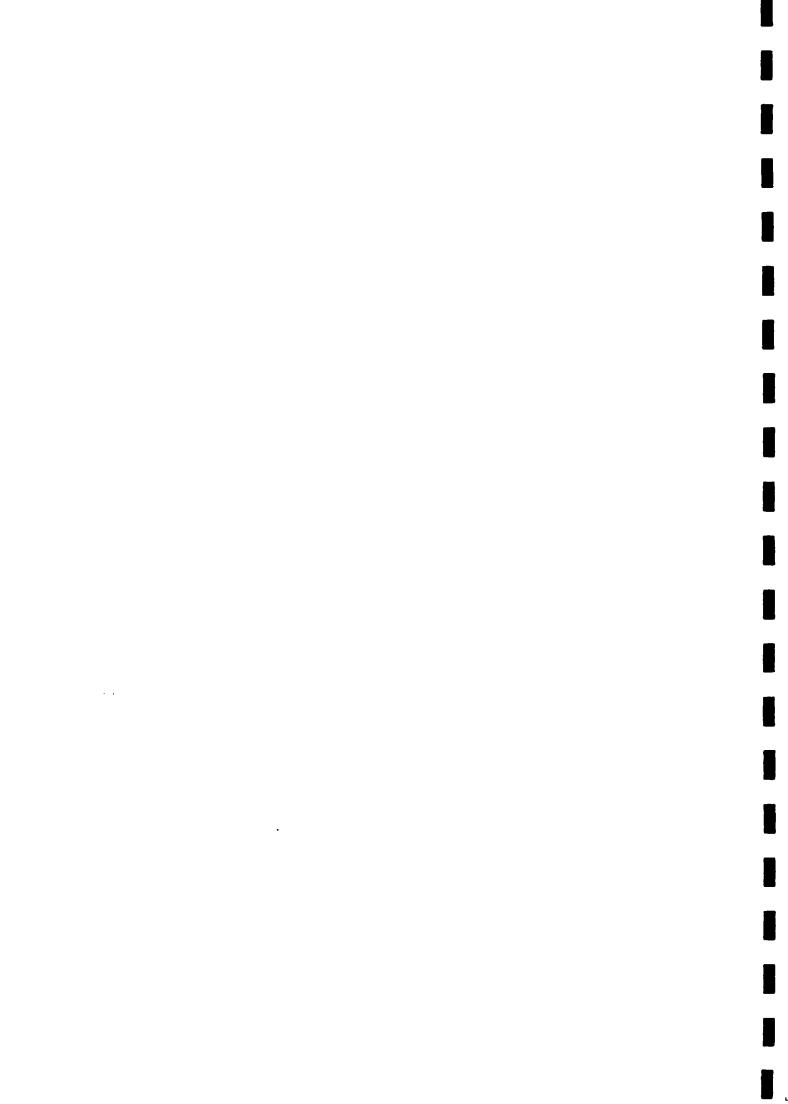
Furtheron the water tank should have an overflow pipe and a wash out to flush the tank.

The ground water tank:

The ground water tank is not necessary. If you want to keep it connect it to the main water line coming from the water meter with one ingoing pipe and one outgoing pipe. You need a floater to regulate the water level in the tank and a pump to pump up the water.

Take care:

The ground water tank is always dirty and difficult to clean!!! You do not really need the ground water tank, the pressure of the water from the new system is high enough to reach the roof tank. (drawing of connecting the water tanks)



Advantages of direct connection:

- the water stays clean
- reserve from the water tank
- there is enough pressure on the water to reach all floors in your house
- there is no need for a ground water tank

Disadvantages:

 water will have high pressure, pipe connections and taps should be of good quality and must be checked during first start-up.

WARNING: The pressure of the water will be higher than we are used to (4 bar = about 40 meter water column). In principal if the internal water pipe system is fitted properly it can stand this higher water pressure.

When taps or pipe connections are not fitted properly they can leak water or even burst. Leaking water can damage your house, especially when you have a mud house.

Therefore we advise to check the water pipes and connections for leakages and to repair leaking pipe connections and connections of taps with the help of a plumber.

Because you will not need the water from the water tank regularly this water will stay in the tank for a long time. The water in the water tank should be refreshed regularly, in order to have good drinking water available in case of a disconnection. For this reason it is advisable to flush the water of the water tank and to clean every two months. This water can be used for washing and cleaning.

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b. Connection of the water through the water tank

If you do not trust the water pipe connections in your house and you do not want to check and improve this. You can connect the water from the water meter through the water tank. The pressure of the water inside the house will be lower. From the water tank make a pipe connection to the taps in bathroom, kitchen and toilet.

Advantages of connection only through water tank:

- pressure of the water will be lower

Disadvantages:

- water can be polluted easily

 water tank needs a floater to regulate the water level automatically or you have to make taps which you have to open and close every day

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Clean Water in the Water tank:

The water tank should always be covered and the cover should be closed, preferably with a lock so that children cannot open it. Water should only be taken from the tank via the system in the house and it should be connected from the water meter and to the main water line in the house by pipes.

4. Pipe laying

When we look at the houses in Rada, we often see that water pipes are laid loose from the wall and not in a straight line. It is better to lay the pipes in a straight line and to support them with clamps to the wall. This saves material and the pipes can not be damaged easily.

Pipe laying on the ground

Often pipes lay on the ground. They can be damaged easily by cars, playing children. To protect water pipes from breaking, they should lay in a trench of 40 to 50 cm deep. Backfill the trench with soil.

Pipe connections

There are special connection parts available to connect pipes to each other and to make bends. (drawing of examples of connection parts)

How to prevent that pipe connections leak:

Leaking water can damage your house seriously. Leaking pipes can also take dirt in the water which can make you sick. Leakages and dripping taps cost you a lot of money because of the spilling of the water.

Most leakages occur at the connection parts or taps so check all connections and taps in your house. Sometimes taps cannot be closed properly and they keep dripping water. The tap itself is either broken or rubbers inside the tap need to be replaced. In the shops which sell plumbing materials you can buy special tape which has to be winded around the connecting part, this tape helps to prevent leakages.

How to check if a pipe connection is leaking:

When you have made a new connection close the taps and make sure that there is water in the pipes. If the new connection stays dry the connection is okey, when the connection is leaking water open it again and check if the tape around the fitting is properly attached or if there is dirt around the fitting. If you cannot find the cause for leaking ask a plumber to look at it.



Re-use of material

When you want to reuse old pipes and connection parts check if the fittings are still in a good shape and that they are not rusty (corrosive). Also the pipes should be checked on rust and damages, to prevent leakages.

Material selection

The water pipes and the connection parts should have a diameter of ½ inch or ¼ inch. The pipes and connection parts should be of galvanized steel. These pipes and connection parts are available in Rada. Taps and water floaters are also available in the shops in Rada. The RWSSP has examples of approved materials available in the Information Centre.

5. Costs

Compare the prices of materials from different shops this can save you money. Good quality is not always more expensive!!!!

Plumbers are informed by the project on the new water system. You can ask a plumber always for advise. Check with the help of a plumber all pipes and taps in the house for leakages and repair them when found. The pressure of the water is very high and leakages can occur.

Regulations:

The regulations from NWSA will be issued with the application form.

Information Centre:

The project will open an Information Centre in February 1994. People can visit the centre and ask for information. There will be separate opening hours for men and women. Location: Street 18, Assafiya, next to the gas-shop. We will announce when the centre is open.

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HOW TO APPLY FOR A HOUSE CONNECTION

In this leaflet we will give you information on: How to apply for a house connection for water and sewerage.

I.PROCEDURES:

The following procedures will be followed for application for a house connection:

- You will receive a letter of invitation to visit the office and to make an application. <u>The house-owner has to apply</u> for the house connection.
- 2. At the office you will receive two forms which have to be filled in. The application form and a registration form. An appointment will be made with the inspector of NWSA to visit your house.
- 3. The inspector, who visits your house, will indicate the locations of the water meter and the inspection chamber on a map.

 He will discuss with you the connection from the main outlet of the house, where all the sewerage comes together,

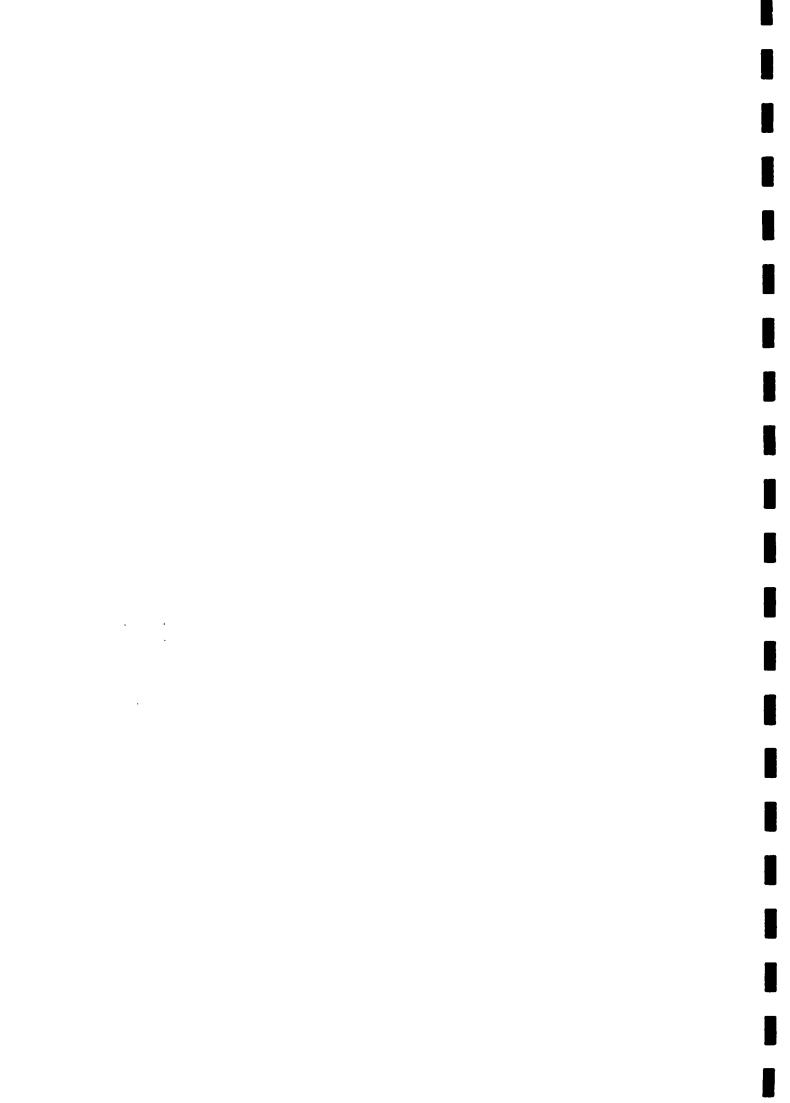
outlet of the house, where all the sewerage comes together, to the inspection chamber of the project and from the location of the water meter to the main water pipe to your house.

He will give an indication of the materials you need to make the connection.

- 4. After this visit you have to prepare yourself for the connection:
 - all the sewerage of the house has to be brought together in one pipe or a small inspection chamber
 - you have to buy the necessary materials and to dig the trenches for the connection from the house to the inspection chamber of the project and the water meter.
- 5. In the office of NWSA you will have to pay the connection fee and to complete the contract.
- 6. When you have paid the fee, the office will make an appointment with the inspector and the house owner, when to make the actual connection to the inspection chamber and the water meter.

This can only be done if all necessary materials are available and you have prepared the trenches.

7. When the actual connection is made the first water meter reading will be made.



II. COSTS:

APPLICATION COSTS

The costs for a house connection will be determined on the basis of the pipe size of the water irrespective of whether the consumer is domestic, school mosque or commercial, as follows:

Pipe size 0.5 inches (for normal household use) 6,100 YR Pipe size 1.0 inches (for big users) 10,500 YR

This includes the house connection for both water and sewerage, inclusive the inspection chamber of the project for sewerage.

The connection fee is deemed to be the same as the number of water meters supplied. When you have one water meter it costs either 6,100 YR or 10,500 YR. If you have an apartment and every apartment has a water meter you have to pay according to the number of water meters to be connected.

TARIFFS

The tariffs are calculated according to the water used. In this price the costs for sewerage collection is calculated

There exist three tariffs:

1. HOUSEHOLDS:

For 0 to 5 m^3 the price is 10 YR per m^3 /per month. For 6 to 10 m^3 the price is 25 YR per m^3 /per month. For 11 and more m^3 the price is 35 YR per m^3 / per month.

The first 5 cubic metres cost 10 YR per cubic metre, if you use more than 5 cubic metres you have to pay a higher amount over the cubic metres used above 5 cubic metres.

The minimum tariff per month is 50 YR. If you do not use water (for example when you are on holidays) you have to pay 50 YR per month for the administrative tariff.

Every month a small surcharge is added on your bill for stamps, and other charges like LCCD and water rights.

Example:

An average family of 7 people uses about 10 cubic metres per month, which will cost:

5 X 10 YR = 50 YR, for the first 5 cubic metres 5 X 25 YR = 125 YR, for the 5 cubic metres above 5.

Subtotal: 175 YR per month.

+ 2 YR for stamps

+ ? YR for LCCD and water rights

Total about 200 YR per month

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2. MOSQUES AND SCHOOLS

For 0 to 20 m³ the price is 25 YR per cubic metre/per month. For 21 and more m³ the price is 40 YR per cubic metre/per month.

Also a small surcharge is added every month, for stamps and LCCD and water rights.

3. COMMERCIAL USERS

Every cubic metres costs 25 YR/ per month.

Also a small surcharge is added every month for stamps, LCCD and water rights.

Note: one cubic metre is 1000 litres of water. For instance the contents of one small water tanker car, the ones which are now in use in Rada, is about 3 cubic metres. At this moment a small tanker car of water costs (150 YR, May 1992; 300 YR, May 1994). In the new system the same amount of water will cost approximately 55 YR (3 X 10 YR + surcharges) and you will also have access to the sewerage system.

One cubic metre water = 1000 litres = 5 drums of 200 litres = 50 jerry cans of 20 litres.

" When we all apply for a house connection for water and sewerage, we will have clean water in the house and a clean environment in the city"

III BILLING

Every month a water meter reader will come to your house to read the water meter. Every month you will receive a bill. You have to pay the bill at the office of NWSA located in the Sharif building, down stairs (for the time being).

IV REGULATIONS

- It is important that you apply at the time indicated in the letter of invitation. Many people have to apply and if you do not apply this time you may have to wait for a long period before you can apply again. The contractor will continue his work in the other districts and can not come back until all the work in the town is finished.
- You can only apply for a house connection for water and sewerage together.
- The house owner has to supply a proper metal box to protect the water meter. This box has to be supplied when the actual connection will be made. The house owner is personal responsible for the water meter. The sample of the metal box can be seen in the Information Centre located besides the gas shop on the crossing of the road to the hospital and the tarmac road.



- No house connection to water without proper connection of all sewerage to one pipe or a small inspection chamber, this has to be approved by NWSA inspector.
- After the system is implemented all <u>sewerage should be</u> <u>connected to the system</u>, inspectors will check whether your <u>sewerage</u> connection is correct otherwise you will not get a house connection for water.
- After the system is ready nobody is allowed to drain sewerage to the streets. Fines may be applied to people who still drain sewerage to the streets.
- When somebody makes an illegal connection, legal action will be taken and fines may be applied. Also the ones who still drain sewerage in the street while they have got a house connection, this house connection may be disconnected and the owner has to pay again the re-connection fee.
- Cleaning of inspection chamber when it is blocked:
 The house owner is responsible for cleaning of inspection chamber which the project has built, but first it has to be reported to NWSA when it is blocked. Appropriate measures have to be discussed with NWSA staff.

Mailing box:

If you have questions or remarks about the information given you can drop a messages in the mailing box which is located just inside the gate of the temporary NWSA office, which is located in the Sharif Building.

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EXTENSION ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE AUGUST-DECEMBER 1995

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EXTENSION ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE

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П	Al Qala	VIII	Harat Asurta
Ш	Hyziaz	IX	Safia
IV	Al Rawda	X	Safia
V	Al Hofra	XI	Safia
VI	Suq al Merkazi	XII	Al Musalla



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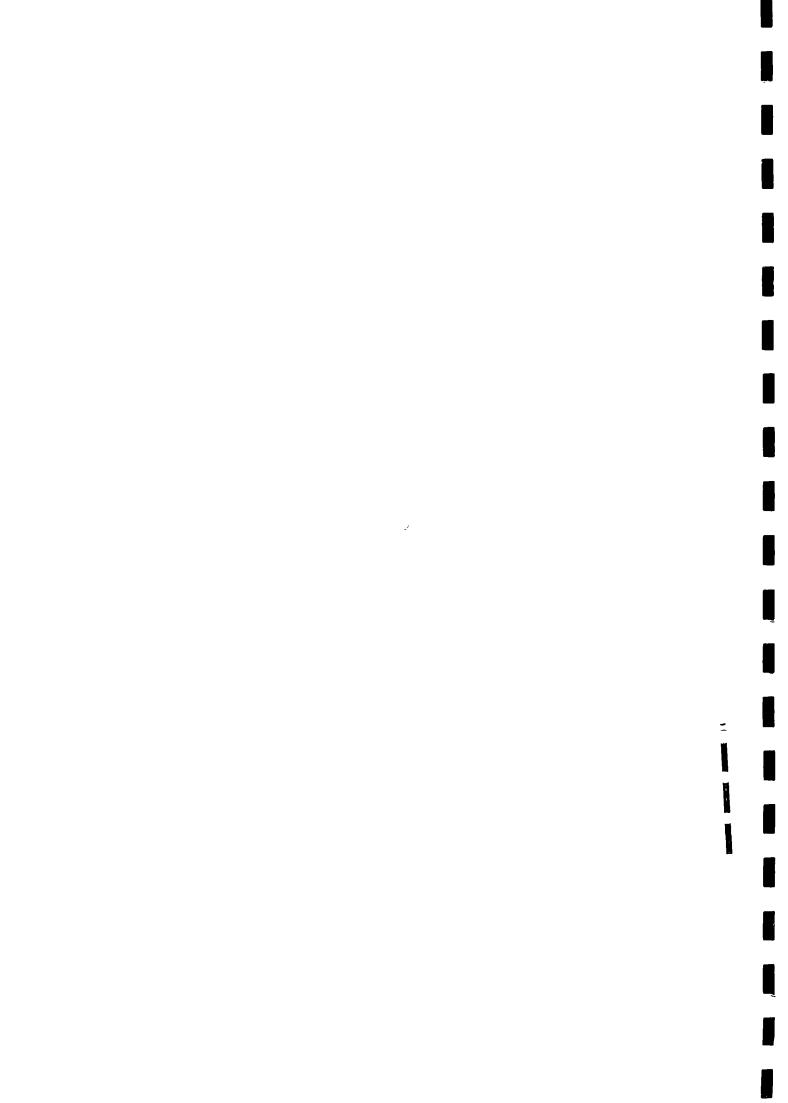
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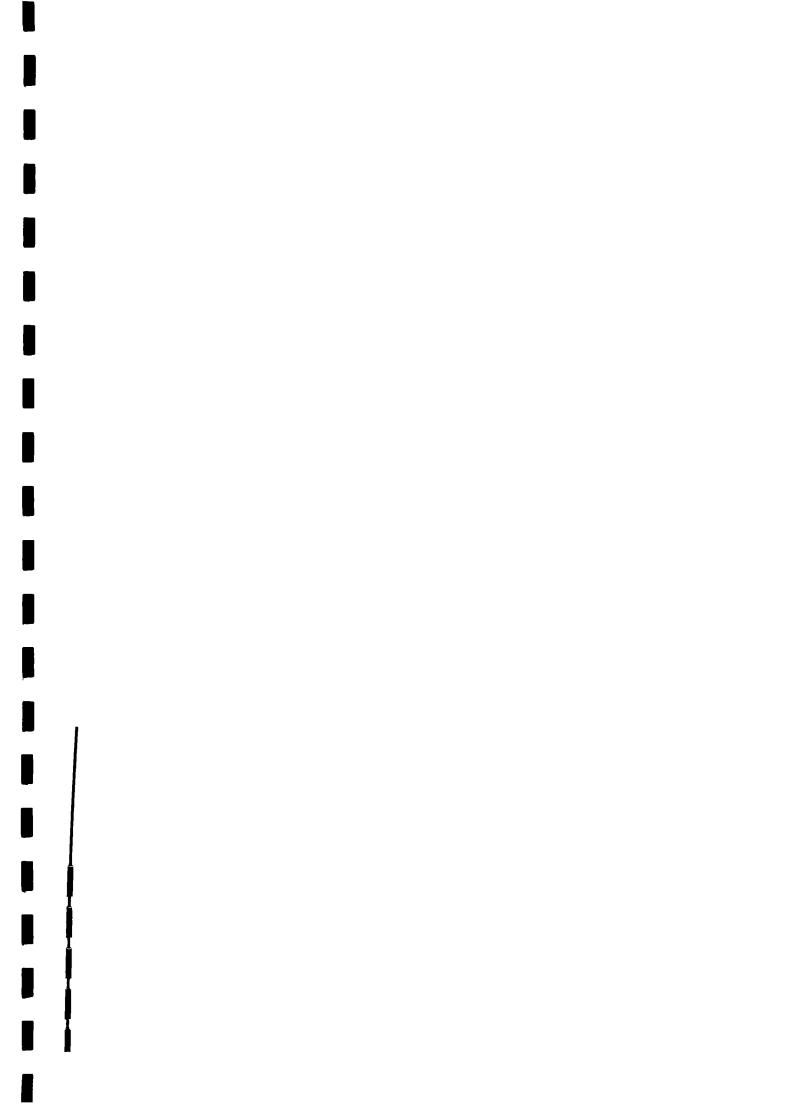
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