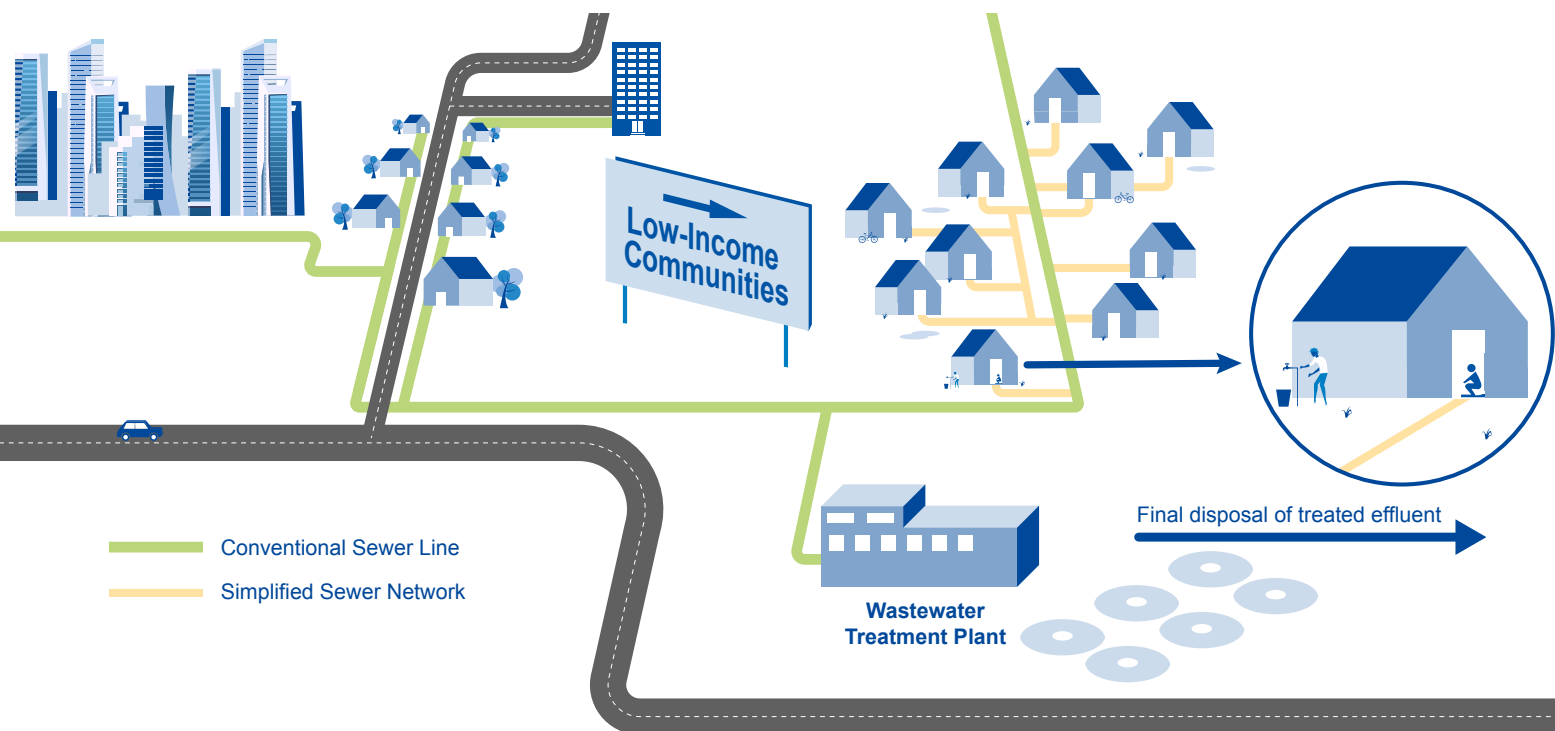


Illustration of Simplified Sewer System in the context of city-level sewer services provision.



1. In wealthier parts of the city, including business districts and planned residential neighbourhoods, a network of deep sewers remove waste from each building and dwelling. These buildings have piped water too.
2. Both water and sewage pipes tend to be laid in line with roadways so they are easier to maintain. Smaller sewers discharge into large trunk sewers which take the waste to the wastewater treatment plant.
3. The informal settlements where people with lower incomes live are often not planned. Homes tend to be crowded and occupied by many people. There are few formal road networks, piped water is not common, and sewers very rare. Most people use pit latrines which need emptying, and human waste is often washed into open drains and from there into the rivers.
4. Here, a simplified sewer network has been laid. Small, flexible pipes are used that can go around corners and are better at reaching toilets in the jumbled housing. They are laid at a shallow depth so not too much digging is required, and inspection chambers are installed at intervals to allow for regular maintenance.
5. The toilets are not directly connected to the water network. Users need to flush their waste through the system with a bucket of water. In areas where SSS are to be used, it is a requirement that households be supplied with at least 60 litres per person per day, which could potentially be supplied through communal plot-level yard taps or prepaid water dispensers.
6. The simplified sewers take the waste into a nearby secondary sewer, and from there to the trunk network which transports it to the wastewater treatment plant.