

Utilization and Sustainability of Water and Sanitation Services in Kibera Slums of Nairobi, Kenya

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Abstract:

The study was a survey of factors influencing the utilization and sustainability of water and sanitation services in Kibera. This research study used both cartographic and geographic information techniques to examine the spatial pattern of sanitation delivery facilities in Kibera slum of Nairobi. The research study aimed at assessing the socio-demographic characteristics, level of knowledge and attitude towards utilization, availability and accessibility of sanitation facilities. A total of 169 respondents were interviewed from Kibera slums, by means of structured and semi-structured questionnaires, observations and in depth interviews were done to elicit a better understanding of the factors and their effects on the utilization of sanitation facilities in the slum areas. Data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively to address the objectives of the survey. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze quantitative data. Descriptive statistical of means, frequencies and percentages were used to describe and summarize data. Cox regression analysis was performed on the data. Tables, pie charts, and graphs were used to present results. Qualitative data was analyzed using NUDIST package. The results from the study indicate a very strong relationship between, cost of using latrine from the respondent's house, time taken walking to the latrine and the satisfaction the respondents get from the latrine services. These results explain that utilization of these facilities is highly affected by these factors. In an urban population where most people live below poverty level these facilities are not sustainable with these high significances ($P=0.012$, $P=0.026$)