

**FEACAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN KIANDA AND MASHIMONI
VILLAGES, KIBERA SLUM NAIROBI COUNTY**

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ABSTRACT

Over 2.6 million people across the world lack {have no} access to proper sanitation a greater percentage of who are in Africa and Asia. In such cases on-site sanitation are major for human waste management technologies and the waste is primarily discharged into the open drains and water sources. In the informal settlements where there is no proper planning the situation is worse due to inadequacy, individual overloading and the poor social economic standards. Management of faecal sludge is an integral part of proper sanitation and healthy urban environment. These study therefore seeked to assess the faecal sludge management (FSM) practices in Kianda and Mashimoni villages of Kibera slum. The study aimed to; find out the existing sanitation infrastructures and their status, the prevailing FSM practices and their shortcomings and stakeholders and their roles. Information was collected from the field by use of household questionnaire, interviews, observation and photography to compel what was realized from literature review. Data was analyzed using excel and presented through graphs, pie chart, tables. The major sanitation facilities in Kianda and Mashimoni included pit latrines (72%), bio-centre (19%), sewer (4%), bucket latrine (2%) and 3% for others (peepoo, forest and river). Excrete from the facilities were majorly emptied through manual exhaustion (47%) and directly disposal in rivers, open drainage and forest. These services were provided by individuals and private firms while the sanitation systems were majorly provided by NGOs. Sustainable FSM management needs financial viability and able to add value in the sanitation chain.