

**EFFECTS OF SANITATION FACILITIES ON PEOPLES' HEALTH: A CASE STUDY
OF KIBERA SLUM NAIROBI.**

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed at finding out the effects of sanitation facilities on people's health in Kibera Slum, Nairobi-Kenya. The study focused on Kibera slum where a sample size of 175 parents were the respondents to come up with recommendations on how to overcome challenges that affect Kibera slum dwellers in general. The researcher adopted a descriptive study approach in this area. This was because the design concerned with the answering the questions who, what, which, when, where or how much making it informative. The population of interest in this study consisted of 175 parents as respondents selected randomly. The major concentration was the parents living in Kibera since they had the understanding and at the same time they have been in Kibera slums for close to 10 or more years. At the same time they were practical accessible and they were the ones who mostly affected by challenges of sanitation and health hazards. In this study, the researcher used a non-homogeneous sampling design whereby random sampling technique was used to select individual outlets and the individual respondents to be questioned will be selected using stratified sampling. The population at the time of this research stood by 13,029 in total and 583 households. Survey method was used to collect data. Respondents were asked questions relating to effects of sanitation facilities on people's health in Kibera Slum. The questionnaires were structured in such a way that they elicited specific information from the respondents. The questions comprised of multiple choice and open-ended questions. In addition, attitude type of questionnaires was used to evaluate the strength of attitudes held by the respondents.