

World population not utilizing basic sanitation facilities has been estimated at 2.6 -3 billion people with 2.4 million deaths (4.2% of all deaths) which could be prevented if there are appropriate hygiene hygienic and sanitary practices. The provision of sanitation facilities in schools is inadequate in Bulambuli district. Even when there is no readily available documentation, the sanitation coverage is lower than the world wide target of not less than 70% under theMDG7c target 10 (42).

The broad objective of study was describe the factors affecting utilization of sanitation facilities among students in selected secondary schools in Bulambuli County, Bulambuli district between June and July 2014

This was a descriptive cross sectional study involving a study sample population of 385 students from five selected secondary schools in July 2014. The respondents were interviewed by use of self-administrative questionnaire. Fisher's Exact Test was adopted for analysis of result due to its accuracy when dealing with small sample size. The study was presented in five chapters; first the introduction, second is literature review, third are study methods; forth are results and finally discussions of results, conclusions and recommendations.

During the study 100% response rate was recognized in all selected secondary schools. Utilization of sanitation facilities in secondary schools in Bulambuli County (lower) was 331(87.5%). Demographic elements such as; year of secondary education, years of school establishment, type of school management and sex significantly affected utilization of sanitation facilities ($p < 0.05$). 368(96.3%) of the respondents reported availability of sanitation facilities in the schools much as they were not adequate and was significant factor (Fisher's Exact Test = 20.186 and $p < 0.0001$). Significant environment factors were awareness of odors, absence or presence of door shutters in toilets, level of cleanliness, easy to access, and location of facilities in schools e.g. hand washing facilities ($p < 0.05$).

Availability of sanitation facilities (96.3%) alone cannot promote their utilization (87.5%). There some demographic and environmental factors which are of significance.

Therefore more emphasis is required to address environmental and demographic concerns in order to ensure maximum utilization of sanitation facilities in secondary schools by all the stakeholders.