

**IMPACT OF SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME ON  
ATTENDANCE IN DAY PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN  
KANGUNDO ZONE OF MACHAKOS COUNTY, KENYA.**

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## ABSTRACT

In this research, the researcher focused on the impact of school feeding programmes on school attendance in Kangundo Zone, Kangundo sub-county in Machakos County. This study had bias on day public primary schools. The study was conducted to explore the sources of food for SFPs, the impact of SFPs on school attendance and retention, benefits of SFPs and ways in which SFPs can be improved and sustained.

The target population was eleven (11) day public primary schools. Kangundo zone has three sub-zones, that is, Isinga (4 schools), Muisuni (4 schools) and Matetani (3 schools). By systematic sampling technique, the researcher selected 1 school from Matetani sub-zone and 2 schools each from Isinga and Muisuni sub-zones. This was done following the number of schools per sub-zone. Stratified sampling was used in selecting classes, which were used in data collection. The strata used were lower primary classes from Matetani sub-zone, middle upper classes from Isinga sub-zone and upper primary classes from Muisuni sub-zone. Subjects for data collection were then selected by use of the simple random technique.

As a result, five (5) schools were selected as samples used to represent the rest. In each school sampled for the study, the headteacher, four (4) classteachers, sixteen (16) parents and forty two (42) pupils were used as subjects for data collection done mainly through questionnaires and interviews. Data collected was analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences. (SPSS). Data presentation was done by use of frequency tables, bar graphs and pie charts.

The current study based its priority on objectives such as to explore the sources of food for SFPs, to investigate the benefits of SFPs, to establish the impact of SFPs on school attendance and retention and to find out ways of improving and sustaining the existing SFPs . The researcher conducted the research using the descriptive survey which includes survey and fact finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of this research design is to describe the state of affairs as it exists at present.

Data collected showed that SFP's have impacted positively on school attendance and retention. Benefits of SFP's included high retention and completion of school while existing SFP's can be improved by government taking the role of providing food items for SFP's.

In conclusion it is evident that most learners get lunch at school, the community through parents is the major boost to SFP's whereas poverty if the fact that prevents some learners from getting lunch at school.

The feedback drawn could then be used by the institutions that handle day public primary school pupils to gain insight to issues of school feeding programmes.