

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN SIPI
SUB-COUNTY, KAPCHORWA DISTRICT**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND
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DECLARATION

I, **Siya Patrick**, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other University for a similar or any other degree award in any University.



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Signature



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Date

APPROVAL


This work entitled “**Local government councils and poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county, Kapchorwa district**” was conducted under my supervision and with my approval, it is now ready for submission to the college examination board for the award of a Bachelors degree in Public administration and management of Kampala International University



Signed.....

MR. OKISWA GEOFFREY

SUPERVISOR



Date.....

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my family especially my wife, Chesuro Stella, children Siya Andrew, Cherop Kefaand Cherotich Paula, my father Cherotwo Robert and my mother Lydia Cherotwo who endured without any penny from me while at Kampala International University, my relatives, neighbours and work colleagues who were available and comforted my family during my absence from home and my supervisor Mr. Okiswa Geoffrey for his professional support and supervision.

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I acknowledge the Almighty God who provided me with good health. Considerable input and support from various individuals cannot go unnoticed, my supervisor, I owe you special gratitude for the support.

Special thanks go to my family especially my wife who did not only support me financially but was also available to guide the family during my absence and in the process of coming up with this research report.

I am also happy for my fellow students and friends, who from time to time gave me the moral support even when I was tiring till the completion of this report,

LIST OF ACRONYMS

GOU-Government of Uganda

CBO's –Community Based Organizations

NGOs-Non Governmental Organisations

NAADS-National Agricultural Advisory Services

NUSAF- Northern Uganda Social Action Fund

OWC-Operation Wealth Creation

MOGLSD-Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

MOLG-Ministry of Local Government

LC-Local government councils

SSs-Social Services

CAO-Chief Administrative Officer

M&E-Monitoring and Evaluation

PMA-Plan for Modernization of Agriculture

SAPs-Structural Adjustment Policies

PEAP-Poverty Eradication Action Programmes

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ABSTRACT

The topic of the study was about the role of local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county, Kapchorwa District.

The methodology used in data collection was both questionnaire and interview where questions were designed and answered by community respondents such as; sub-county administrators (Technical staff) politicians and beneficiaries of government poverty reduction programmes.

During the interviews, a population of 80 respondents was considered but a sample size of 70 respondents was interviewed on their views about decentralized government programmes on poverty reduction. In total 40 males and 30 females were sampled and interviewed out of the 80 respondents.

The objectives of the study were to analyse the contribution of local government councils to poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county and the roles were; provide employment opportunities to the local population, promote use of local resources, increase productivity using the available resources, empower communities to own government projects, encourage community participation and decision making in all government programmes, improve community skills and knowledge.

The second objective was to assess challenges faced by local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county and they are; local government councils is an expensive venture; promotes tribalism, there are limited opportunities for communities since project target few beneficiaries, local government councils is riddled with corruption, it promotes under development and breeds conflicts especially when some benefit while other community members do not.

The last objective was to make recommendations to improve the role of local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county and the recommendations include; increase the level of monitoring and supervision, involve community members in decision making processes, encourage communities to value work and work harder for greater benefit, promote equitable distribution of resources, increase the level of information flow to the communities, increase budgetary allocation to local governments and advocate for better and sound policies that tackle grass root poverty.

In conclusion, for successful implementation of poverty reduction programmes, government both at local and central level should ensure participation and involvement of communities in the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of these programmes to enhance community contributions, ownership, benefit and sustainability.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The study examined the role of local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi sub-county, Kapchorwa district with special focus on the Sub-county programmes as a unit of analysis. The role was measured in terms of quantity and quality of resources provided to the communities, while the Sub-county programmes were measured in terms of its role and efficiency in reducing poverty, with emphasis on the funding and how this has affected the delivery of livelihood programmes to the communities in Sipi Sub-county, Kapchorwa district. This chapter includes; the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, hypothesis of the study, conceptual framework, significance of the study, justification of the study and scope of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

The role of Local government councils can be traced as early as the ancient Egyptian times. Documentary evidence between 2900 and 2475 BC reveal that Egyptian Kings decentralized administration to local governments including powers to assess, collect and administer tax (Beyer, 1959). In Africa the colonial administration, pressured by the complexity of administering and managing service delivery, hostile and scattered communities adopted “indirect rule” and “association” in the British and French colonies with transfers of powers of varying magnitudes to native authorities and influential people (Mamdani, 1996) cited by Ribot (2002) infers that indirect rule as practiced by the colonialists in Uganda was a form of local government councils government.

The first step in Uganda’s current role of local government councils process was the enactment of the 1987, resistance council committee’s (RC’s) statute No.9 which legalized resistance councils and gave them powers in their areas of jurisdiction Assimwe (1989), cited by Baashaasha et al (2011). The effective implementation of the role of local government council’s programme took place with the enactment of the 1993 resistance statute (Lubanga, 1996) and later its enshrinement in the 1995 constitution. The Local Government Act of 1997, which established the local government councils at the district (LCV) and sub-county/division/town council (LCII) levels as corporate bodies of local governments’ operationalized the role of local

government councils in poverty reduction. The Act devolved to these councils far reaching powers and responsibilities in such areas as finance, legislation, planning, personnel and poverty reduction matters (Baashaasha et al, 2011).

Role of local government councils has changed the delivery of public services, particularly poverty reduction programmes which was role of local government councils to local governments (Namukasa and Buye, 1997). The underlying factors for poverty reduction role of local government councils were; to achieve accelerated economic development, increased management, efficiency and redistribution of financial responsibility, greater local government control through deregulation, market based poverty reduction programmes and improving the quality of service delivery (Hanson 1997). Many programmes have been put in place to facilitate role of local government councils of poverty reduction programmes; “entandikwa”, community demand driven, communities endowment fund and the Role of local government councils programme. However a number of constraints that includes; delayed disbursement of funds, poor facilitation stand on the way towards the pursuit of the objectives for the role of local government councils of poverty reduction programme. Taking Kapchorwa district local government specifically Sipi sub-county government, it is the intention to carry out an in depth study with the purpose of refocusing the equitable delivery of poverty reduction programmes in a role of local government councils governance system in Uganda with greater importance on the role of local government councils programmes in reducing poverty

It is critical to note that since Kapchorwa attained the district status in 1962 there has been a number of problems faced by the district. The Ugandan constitution of 1995 provided the legal framework and authority to the local government councils to provide services to the communities to reduce poverty. The aims were to transfer real power to the sub-county, to improve financial accountability and responsibility by establishing a clear link between taxation services provision and to improve the capacity of Sub-counties to plan, finance, and manage service delivery. Indeed if the local government councils functioned as provided for in the existing legal frame infrastructure, it should offer much potential for an impact efficient service delivery through popular participation and responsiveness that was result into poverty programmes tailored towards addressing the needs of the communities.

Despite of the fact that the ideal role of local government councils should impact on lives of people positively through empowerment of women, men and communities by setting up programmes that try to reduce poverty. The actual situation in which most people especially the communities live in is dominated by high unemployment, unskilled labour force, poverty dominance, corrupt and greedy politicians which negatively impacts on the community wellbeing and standards of living. This leads to increased crimes, poor standard of living, poor quality service delivery and irresponsible citizens which have been attributed to poor performance of local revenue, inadequate human capacity, corruption among others that have led to low growth in Sipi Sub-county.

1.2 Statement of the problem

For many years, people have debated about the role of local government councils poverty reduction programmes in improving service delivery and quality of life among communities. At first glance, it may seem like this transfer of authority, responsibility and resources would have a significant improvement in poverty reduction programmes to the citizens especially the communities. This initial perception fails to take into account the limited capacity of districts/sub-counties, weakness in resource mobilization and the general lack of stewardship of both the bureaucrats and the policy. People have failed to notice that, however much role of local government councils practices are a major drive to improved service delivery in Uganda, there still exists a myriad of constraints to poverty reduction that explains why the quality of life of the communities especially the communities under a role of local government councils governance system has not significantly improved. If we continue to believe that taking services nearer to the people is guarantee for quality life and complete access to service delivery, well, never understand the larger question of how devolution of role of local government councils poverty programmes have been barriers to effective improvement of lives of communities. By rethinking the role of local government councils with focus on role of local government councils programmes in reducing poverty among the communities, is likely to provide insights on how we can fix constraints to service delivery created by unconventional ways of implementing local government council's poverty reduction programmes.

However, it's against the above that the researcher was undertake an in depth analysis on the role of local government councils programmes towards poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county Kapchorwa district with special emphasis on the role of local government councils.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objectives

To examine the role of local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county, Kapchorwa District

1.3.2 Specific objectives

1. To analyse the contribution local government councils to poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county.
2. To assess challenges faced by local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county.
3. To make recommendations to improve the role of local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county.

1.4 Research questions

1. What is the role of local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county?
2. What challenges are faced by local government councils in poverty eradication in Sipi Sub-county?
3. What recommendations shall be documented to improve the role of local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county?

1.5 Significance of the study

The study has contributed to the body of knowledge on the constraints to the role of local government council's programmes in poverty reduction. This study was facilitate service providers with better methods of conceptualizing poverty reduction programmes under the local government councils system after understanding the role, strengths and weaknesses of the current local government councils programme and the underlying constraints. Policy makers will be in a better informed position to reformulate better policies to poverty reduction programmes.

1.6 Justification of the study

Given the contradictions inherent in the role of local government councils poverty reduction programmes, it is important that a detailed study focusing on the Role of local government council's programme is undertaken. Some of the contradictions prevalent in role of local government councils poverty reduction programmes include; inadequate participation of the communities in the design of the poverty reduction programmes, policy contradictions in financial releases, autonomy contradictions, and decision making contradictions among others. An empirical study to understand the implications of these contradictions on service delivery on poverty reduction among the communities is timely since there is little evidence to suggest that a study has been undertaken in this important sector.

1.7 Scope of the Study (Geographical, Time and Content Scope)

i) **Area Scope:** The study was conducted in Sipi sub-county. This area was chosen because, it is one of the beneficiaries of poverty reduction programmes yet the lives of the communities do not seem to be improving.

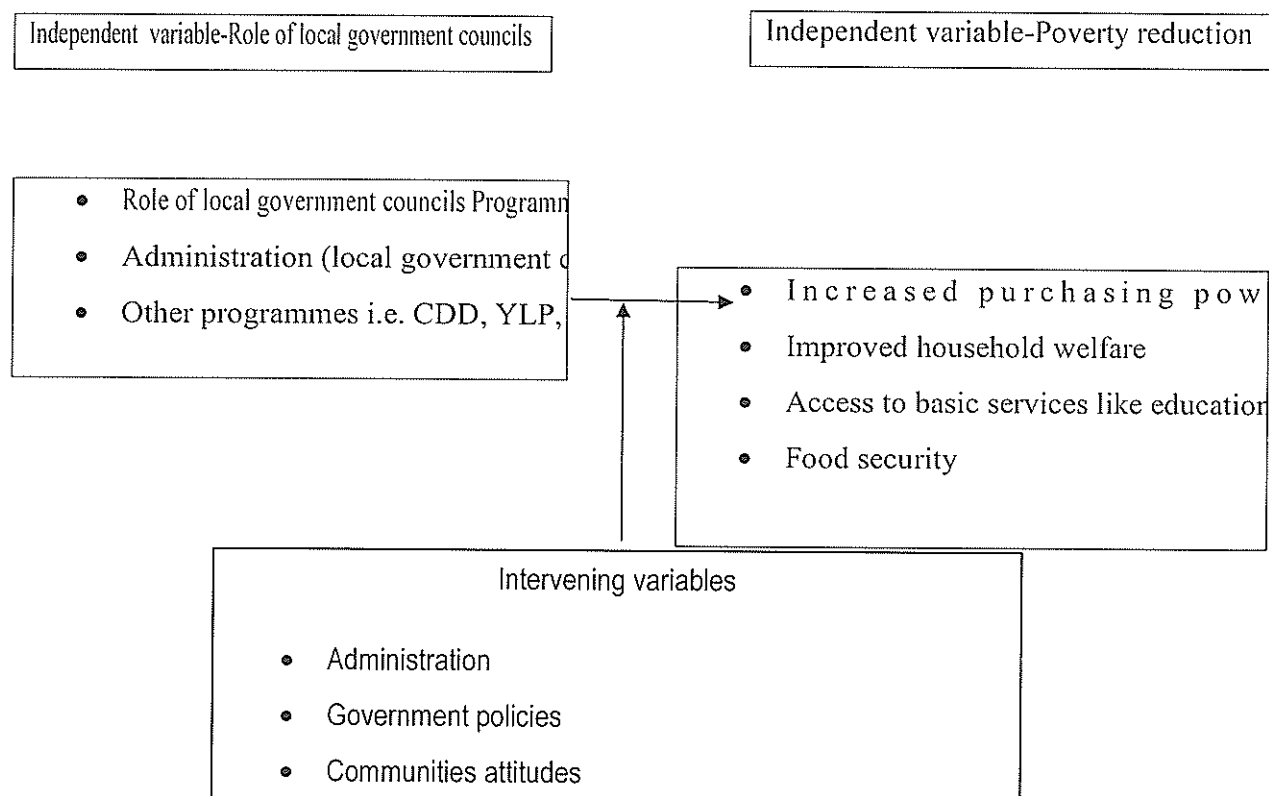
ii) **Time scope:** The study took a time frame of between 2012 and 2017. This time has been chosen because government seems to have rolled out many poverty reduction programmes in this period targeting all sections of the populations.

iii) **Content scope:** The study was limited to the role of local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi sub-county

1.8 Conceptual frame work

The research was based on the review of literature source which the two variables, local government councils programme as the independent variable and poverty reduction as the dependent variable.

Figure 1.1 The Role of Local government councils in Poverty reduction Programmes



From the figure 1.1 above, it was noted that Local government councils determines/influences poverty reduction programs, administration through the Sub-county Executive Committee, Local government councils structures and other programmes that improve livelihoods. However if these principles were put into practice ,there was be reduced crime rate, reduction rate of school drop outs and improved quality of life among the communities and improved services thus leading to poverty reductions in local governments as a core principle of decentralisation.

1.8 Operational definitions

Local government councils refer to the highest decision making organs of local governments with delegated authority to reduce poverty except that which can only be exercised at the central points.

Sub-county: Sub-county is the lowest local government in districts.

Role of local government councils programmes: Role of local government councils programs are programmes that have been distributed to lower levels from central government. For example Role of local government councils programmes, NUSAF, NAADS, OWC, UWEP and CDD programmes among others.

Government: Government is group of people given power/authority to govern the country for a given period of time normally five (5) years.

NGOs: They are non profit making organisations which aim to improve the welfare of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of people in communities to bring equality.

Poverty: Is a multi-dimensional phenomenon that is characterised by material deprivation, inadequate food, shelter, low achievement in education and health, vulnerability (exposure to risks) and low levels of self esteem and voicelessness. Most often referred to as inability to meet all the basic needs of life; and living below one dollar a day.

1.9 Study Limitations/ Delimitations

With increased corruption and failures of poverty reduction programmes, accessing information on the study proved difficult since community leaders thought that the information was been leaked to the police and lead to their arrest. However this was addressed through promising confidentiality to all respondents and assuring them that the information was purposefully for academic purpose.

Time was a challenge since it involved carrying out the research along side school and office work. Time constrained me especially in writing the research proposal, preparing research instruments, tools and data collection amidst tight work schedules. However; the above limitations were addressed through; proposing the time and seeking for approval from my supervisor to enable me carry out the study. Besides; I explored avenues of reaching the target respondents even if it meant meeting them outside the normal office working hours.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2:0 Introduction

This chapter covered the role played by council in poverty reduction especially the role of local government councils programmes in reduction of poverty, the importance of other poverty reduction programmes to the communities and the role played by administration through local government councils in reduction of poverty in Sipi Sub-county

2.1 Local Government Councils and Poverty Reduction in Sipi Sub-county.

According to international workshops on poverty reduction held in Kampala Uganda on 30th July August 2001. Poverty reduction programmes are not the only ways to escape poverty but they are alternatives that when used well can help address the challenges associated with poverty. It is estimated that more 35% of the people had income below the poverty line and about 9million Ugandans live in abject poverty (Uganda Bureau of Statistics Survey 2016/2017).In order to improve the low household levels of income in Uganda, the Government has introduced and implemented the following programs; Poverty Eradication Reduction Programs (PEAP), Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA), Stabilization of Structural Adjustment Programs; community demand driven (CDD), Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) Operation Wealth Creation (OWC), Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) , National Agricultural Advisory Development Systems and the newly introduced Role of local government councils programme as the main subject as per research. Sipi sub-county in Kapchorwa District is one of the beneficiaries of all the above programmes, where about 65% of the people are poor and these are majorly the communities who do not own any productive assets, thus the focus is to enable the researcher to establish the main consequences especially on the role of local government councils programmes in poverty reduction.

During the world social forum held in July 2016, the international community underscored the need to eradicate extreme poverty and gave its collective commitment to work towards this aim through supporting. Commitment to poverty eradication was also one of the most outcomes of the world submit for social development held in Davos in 2016,where abject poverty was considered a severe injustice and an abuse of human rights. Subsequently the united general assembly declared the period 1997 to 2006 as the first United Nations decade for the eradication of poverty. In 2015, the millennium development goals came to an end and the development of

sustainable development goals that started in 2016 with a renewed call for global commitment to end poverty and extreme hunger (UN Sustainable Development Goals, 2016).

Not only do we recognize the importance of poverty reduction programmes in reducing poverty, it's also a key to wealth creation. The report made by the secretary General of the United Nations within the context of the decade for the eradication of poverty confirms that achieving universal livelihood and enjoyment of other basic human rights is centred to the fight against poverty. UNDP has taken a number of important studies on poverty eradication in developing countries, many of whom are already preparing their national poverty reduction strategy (PRSP), and some of whom –Burkina-Faso, Mauritania, Tanzania and Uganda have already financed them. DFID has produced a white paper on international development that focuses on the eradication of poverty. World Bank has published a source book of poverty reduction strategies covering most of the dimensions of poverty and it's the prime mover behind the PRSPs, UNESCO has prepared various papers on poverty eradication within its fields of competences and approached the issue through projects, UNICEF has been working on the issue of female education as part of follow up to the 1993 Ouagadougou Pan –African conference on the education of girls.

Other groups of poor communities who merit special alternative are communities orphaned by HIV/AIDS, communities on drugs and children of some ethnic minorities for them the provision of non academic support and security is essential in order to contribute to their total well being and success in life moreover dialogue and cooperation with parents and families should improve their participation and performance in poverty reduction eradication of poverty in Sipi Sub-county.

2.2 Challenges of Local government councils in Poverty reduction.

The first step in Uganda's current role of local government councils process was the enactment of the 1987, resistance council committee's (RC's) statute No.9 which legalized resistance councils and gave them powers in their areas of jurisdiction (Assimwe 1989, cited by Baashaasha et al (2011). The effective implementation of the role of local government council's programme took place with the enactment of the 1993 resistance statute (Lubanga, 1996) and later its enshrinement in the 1996 constitution. The Local Government Act of 1997, which established the local government councils at the district (LCV) and sub-county/division/town council (LCIII) levels as corporate bodies of local government's operationalized the

decentralized poverty reduction programmes ideology. The Act devolved to these councils far reaching powers and responsibilities in such areas as finance, legislation, planning, personnel and poverty reduction matters (Baashaasha et al, 2011).

The local has changed the delivery of public services, particularly poverty reduction programmes which was decentralized to local governments (Namukasa and Buye, 1997). The underlying factors for poverty reduction and the role of local government councils were; to achieve accelerated economic development, increased management, efficiency and redistribution of financial responsibility, greater local government control through deregulation, market based poverty reduction programmes and improving the quality of service delivery (Hanson 1997). Many programmes have been put in place to facilitate role of local government councils of poverty reduction programmes; entandikwa, community demand driven, youth livelihood funds, operation wealth creation, NAADS and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme. However, a number of constraints including poor disbursement of funds, poor facilitation stand on the way towards the pursuit of the objectives for the role of local government councils of poverty reduction programme (Hanson, 1997). Taking Kapchorwa district local government specifically Sipi sub-county government, it is the intention to carry out an in depth study with the purpose of refocusing the equitable delivery of poverty reduction programmes in a decentralized governance system in Uganda with greater importance on the youth livelihood programmes.

2.3 Recommendations to Improve Local government councils and Poverty reduction.

The launch of the millennium development goals (MDGs) saw fierce debate in academic and professional circles over their relevance, value and contribution towards poverty reduction. Dani Rodrik, a leading scholar of globalisation and economic development, suggests the MDGs were influential in generating discussion about development issues such as poverty, conflict and health in both developing and industrialised countries. The MDGs served to raise awareness, galvanise attention, and mobilise action – all for a good cause. They amplified the global conversation about development and defined its terms and there is evidence that they got advanced countries to pay more attention to poor nations (Rodrik, 2012)

In 2012 UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon set up a high-level panel tasked with shaping the global agenda after 2015 and this set in motion one of the largest-ever consultations involving

development practitioners and scholars, within the different set of circumstances and challenges confronting the post-2015 world of addressing poverty.

Meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS), Uganda government has been implementing several programmes through the introduction and implementation of new economic mechanism (NEM) since 1986, many rural villages have gradually developed and intergraded into market system. Poverty reduction programmes such as Community Demand Driven (CDD), National Agricultural Advisory Development Services (NAADS), YLP (Youth Livelihood Programme) are very important in eradication of poverty.

Given the fact that majority of the people still live in rural areas and mainly engage in agriculture activity, poverty reduction programmes seems to be a clear means by which large number of people especially rural people might acquire the opportunity to participate in the economy and thereby raising themselves out of poverty. Van de Walle (2001) also explained the significance of rural schemes investment helps to reduce poverty in developing countries, Peter war (2005) also suggested that the improvement of people's incomes through poverty reduction programmes contributes to poverty reduction.

Many investments in poverty reduction programmes are built on the belief that they will lead to poverty reduction and income generation (Van de Walle, 2001). This has entailed massive aid-financed projects in rural schemes within the country. There is no doubt that various Governments have done a great deal of work in the poverty reduction sector, yet, there is still more to be done. Investing in poverty reduction programmes is one of the sectors of the economy that has contributed tremendously to poverty reduction in this country.

There is general acceptance that economic empowerment is critical for economic growth and poverty reduction, given its pivotal role in improving competitiveness, facilitating both domestic and international trade, and integration of the continent to the global economy. Over the years, the efforts of government, has to some extent, bridged the development gap between the rural and urban communities; a number of poverty reduction schemes are being constructed across the country to enhance the economic activities of the citizenry.

In conclusion; it is important to put emphasis on the importance of rural poverty reduction schemes in order to reduce on the level of poverty in Sipi Sub-county. Government policy for

example provision of to Sipi Sub-county which enables to improve on the livelihoods of communities and ensure proper administration by provision of good salary to administrators this government policy is an intervening factor and also good attitude of people is also important in reducing poverty in Sipi Sub-county.

The administration through local government councils also play a great role in the implementation of major government programmes that aimed at poverty eradication within the council for example plan for modernisation of agriculture, poverty eradication action plan, and micro credit among others which aimed at transforming.

By that reason, the local administration was the governance of army directives all over the districts in Uganda at this the national resistance movement (NRM) which came into power in 1986 had to form resistance council (RCs) in 1993 to enhance the introductory administration and political reforms at the local government councils by the government. Basing on the fact that Uganda embarked on the process of decentralisation in 1993 was one of the sayings of the World Bank and international monetary fund of restructuring and providing services efficiently and effectively to the communities. It is under these programs that districts were invited with new mandates ,new resource responsibilities for the management of administration and provision of fundamental services such as education, health, water and sanitation among others. In simple times decentralisation is a paradigm shift of governance where by the philosophy of bureaucracy was to be reduced thus a change in system of governance.

The administration through local government councils has opened up employment and income generating opportunities for the impoverished populations within the council. The administration also has initiated security of occupancy to slum dweller has been granted and settlement regularized and this has enabled the improvement of living conditions of slum dwellers through building up assets and empowering them to increase their incomes and improve their lives through self-reliance.

The administration also promotes transparency, accountability in governance and promoted increase involvement in private sector and society in all spheres of local activity. The administration through local government councils is also expected to play a great role in

improving health, education, public works, communication and the management of land and other environmental resources as well as support of agriculture and commercial active.

Local governance is critical for poverty reduction. Local governments have a natural advantage in knowing and understanding the needs and resources of their own territories and so they can provide better local public goods to meet the demands of their populations. However, while the debate on governance has focused on the institutions of the national state less attention has been given to sub-national governments.

Role of local government councils reforms cross the developing world have advanced, their implementation continue to face critical challenges: legal frameworks are often inconsistent, sub-national authorities lack the capacity to implement them, the budgets are limited or have grown beyond their competencies and opportunities for sustainable economic development have not accompanied new political accountability at the local level.

People participate by taking initiatives independently of external institutions to change systems, they develop contacts with external institutions for resources and technical advice they need, but retain control over how resources are used (Pretty, 1995). The benefit of self-mobilisation is that programmes implemented stand a better chance to sustainability due to the fact that they are beneficiary initiated and so there is a commitment to realise their outcome. Participation by local leaders through self-mobilisation has similarities with interactive participation in that both types are characterised by beneficiaries making their own decisions. Participation through self-mobilisation may be more suitable in contexts where beneficiaries are more self-reliant and have resources that can be used to realise their objectives. The weakness in this typology of participation is that programmes are vulnerable to failure to the extent that they are dependent on external contacts for resources. If and when sponsors hold back their resources, then programmes are likely to stall.

This ODI public event was address the importance of sub-national authorities and governments for poverty reduction. It was then highlight some lessons learned in Latin America and the UK and address their relevance across the development world. Former Mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, discussed poverty reduction in London, drawing upon his previous experience as a

Local government councillor, Leader of the Greater London Council, Member of Parliament and Mayor.

It is a very useful exercise to link developed and developing country issues. An area that links Latin American policies with UK policies is the development and management of sustainable cities. At ODI we aim to bridge research and policy and this is a perfect opportunity to link research and experience done in Latin America with the practice of policymaking.

It is upon this, background that it is critical to understand whether local governments are a hindrance or facilitators of successful poverty reduction programmes.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The chapter shows the different methods and techniques that were used in the study. Importantly also the chapter shows how and why the chosen methods shall be used as a basis for valid and reliable data. This is not limited only to research design but also includes; sample size; study population; of data collection and data analysis techniques.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that is aimed at relevance for research purpose with the economy in procedure (Claire 1962: 52). The descriptive design was used in order to be more relevant because the study population was large and included the cross section of respondent that included the administrative unit and employees who were in the Sub-county of Sipi. This worked in the time of minimizing biases and maximising of liability however the research design was put into consideration all the necessary steps that was be used in the survey in ascertaining the effect of role of local government councils programmes on poverty eradication in Sipi Sub-county. It explained how the study was organized and implemented. Research design answered the following questions; where did the study take place? What was the study about? Why was the study being conducted? What comprised the study population? What kind of data was required and where would the data be got?

In addition; it answered the techniques that were used in data collection; how the data would be analyzed and presented? The researcher used the case study design where both quantitative and qualitative approach was used. Quantitative approach; referred to the numerical representation of the data collected and statistically analyzing the data to explain, predict and manipulate the variables of study. While qualitative data collection methods enabled the researcher to obtain details about the phenomenon being studied; established patterns, trends and relationships from the information gathered. The case study approach helped the researcher in coming up with in depth information on the role of the role of local government councils in poverty reduction.

3.2 Area of study/population of the study

The study area was Sipi Sub-county which is located in the south western part of Kapchorwa with a total population 5038 people (2323 Males & 2715 females). The population of the study targeted a sample of 80 community members in Sipi Sub-county including the sub-county leadership. The researcher selected 30 respondents using random or duster sample from the available departments especially the community development department.

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The sample which was interviewed to answer questions included administrators, local government staff and citizens (farmers) in Sipi Sub-county. The sample was drawn from the population in Sipi Sub-county who were the beneficiaries of the local government councils programmes while extension workers including Sub-county staff who were involved in providing poverty reduction programmes

Respondents	S t u d y Population		Sample size		Percentage	Methodology	
M a l e s	4	5	2	1	7	0	I n t e r v i e w Questionnaire
F e m a l e s	3	5	9		3	0	
T o t a l	8	0	3	0	1	0	0

The sample size comprised of 30 respondents who were broken into two groups of (i) so as to make it sufficient during the interview process where questionnaires were distributed to each group for the collection of data.

3.3.1 Sampling procedures.

Sampling refers to the process of selecting reasonable number of participants from a population to come up with a sample of study and an understanding of its characteristics which would be generalized to the entire population. It also refers to the procedures which was followed by researcher to enable the researcher obtain accurate and reliable samples which was help in obtaining both quantitative and qualitative data about the effectiveness of local government councils in reducing poverty

The researcher applied the two sampling techniques of probability and non- probability sampling. With probability sampling the participants in the population had equal chances of being selected as participants of the study whereas with non- probability sampling participants had no equal chance of being selected as participants of the study. The researcher used probability sampling techniques of random sampling which involved selecting participants in such a way that every member in the population got equal chance of being chosen as participant of the study. A total of 70 participants were randomly selected from Sipi Sub County from a total study population of 80 respondents. Importantly also purposeful sampling used by the researcher to interview the community development officer and social welfare officer, Sub County chief, Local government councils III chairman, and secretary for social services to clearly get valid and reliable data on the study.

3.4 Data collection instruments

3.4.1 Interviews

This involved asking questions to the interviewer in the field of and recording by researcher was done to ease compilation of data.

3.4.2 Questionnaires

These were questions that the researcher asked the respondents either manually by asking or in writing sheets that were filled for collecting the data. Data was collected from written books made by other scholars or researchers .It also included attaining data through journals, hand books and magazines written by some professors in government department either as reports. All these were attained from the library and use of internet.

3.5 Data processing and data analysis

The data was analysed on sheet containing statistical inferences such as tables supported with detailed narratives for simplicity and for proper understanding. It also involved use of both qualitative and quantitative research in analysis of a data before computing in the meaningful information

3.5.1 Qualitative data analysis

Relevant data was collected from the key information with the employees, questionnaires and documentary analysis worked out using coding categories that was assembled. In addition, the

analysis was done using quotation and reviewing interactively that was to help in the discussion of the findings.

3.5.2 Qualitative

Qualitative data was collected using interview schedule loaded and then entered data converted into frequencies and percentages presented in table form to address various objective about the effect of local government council programmes on poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county.

3.5.3 Data reliability and validity

The research instruments were presented to the respondents in the area of study to test their suitability. This enabled the removal of inappropriate questions; and adding in the missing ones in which the data was authentic and reliable. The respondents were allowed to make suggestions coming up with valid data which was included in the final report.

3.6 Ethical consideration

Ethics refers to a set of moral principles suggested by an individual or group that is widely accepted and offers rules and behavioural expectations about conduct towards research participants and researchers. The researcher ensured that he was given an introductory letter from Kampala International University before going to the field.

During the pre-test and the actual data collection process the researcher ensured that the local government councils, sub-county authorities and communities were notified about the study and its objectives to gain their help and support.

Importantly also, the researcher ensured that information provided did not in any way reveal the identity of the respondents by ensuring that questionnaire items and interview guide did not request for the names of the respondents.

The researcher ensured that the research was conducted in conjunction with frequent consultation and guidance from the research supervisor.

The researcher ensured that the research was conducted within the laid down procedures and regulations in the research design.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

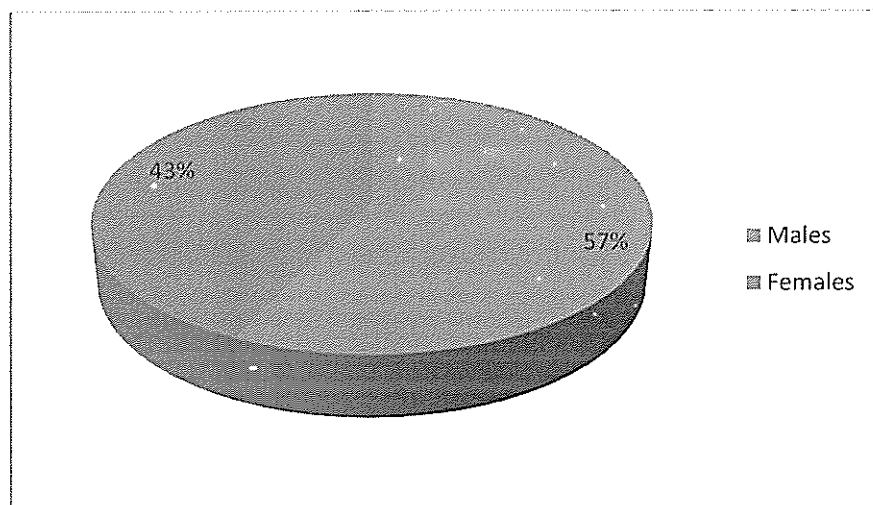
In this chapter the researcher presents data from the field and examined the role of local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi sub-county.

The results were presented basing on the information about the role of local government councils in poverty reduction and the current trends on poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county, Kapchorwa district.

4.2 Demographic characteristics of Respondents

This section highlights the sample characteristics given to show a clear insight of the study population. The characteristics presented include sex, age, education level and occupation of the respondents.

Pie chart 4.2.1 Sex of respondents



Source: Primary data

According to the study findings in table above, there was unequal representation of the respondent's in terms of gender. The males dominated with 57% of responses whereas the males constituted 43% of the total responses. The high number of female respondents could be attributed to the fact that they are the most affected and marginalised groups which government

and private organizations targets mostly to bridge the gaps affecting them through decentralising most of its programmes so as to improve their welfare.

Table 4.2.2 Age distribution of the respondents

A g e					F r e q u e n c y p e r c e n t a g e			
1	0	-	1	9	1	0	1	4
2	0	-	2	9	5		7	
3	0	-	3	9	3	0	4	3
4	0	-	4	9	2	0	2	9
> 5 0					5		7	
T o t a l					7	0	1	0 0

Source: primary data

The table 4.2.2 above shows the distribution of the ages of respondents. The age group 10-19 responded with 14% of the total respondents, 7% of the total respondents are aged between 20-29, 43% of the total respondents are aged between 30-39, while the age brackets of 40-49 were represented by 29% of the total respondents. The age brackets 50 and above were represented by 7% of the respondents. This implies that the age group 30-39 dominated the study findings because they were mature enough to answer the questions and they were knowledgeable about local government council programmes at local level.

Table 4.2.3 Education level of the respondents

E d u c a t i o n	F r e q u e n c y	p e r c e n t a g e
P r i m a r y	1 0	1 4
C e r t i f i c a t e	2 0	2 9
D i p l o m a	2 5	3 6
D e g r e e	1 5	2 1
T o t a l	7 0	1 0 0

Source: primary data

The findings in table 4.2.3 above shows that 14% of the total respondents had attained primary education level, 29% of the total respondents had attained certificate level of education and 36% of the total respondents had attained Diploma level of education and 21% of the total respondents had attained degrees .The findings indicates that the views of Diploma holders dominated the study because they were more knowledgeable about local government council programmes.

Table 4.2.4 Ethnicity of respondents

E t h n i c i t y	F r e q u e n c y	p e r c e n t a g e
S a b i n y	5 5	7 9
G i s h u	1 0	1 4
O t h e r s	5	7
T o t a l	7 0	1 0 0

Source: primary data

According to the table findings above, majority of the respondents were Sabiny which were represented by 79% of the total respondents, 14% of the total respondents were Gishu and other ethnicities/tribes were represented by 7% of the total respondents. This implies that the majority

of the respondents interviewed during the study survey were Sabinu who are the natives of the area.

Table 4.2.5 Marital status of the respondents

M a r i t a l s t a t u s	F r e q u e n c y		P e r c e n t a g e	
M a r r i e d	4	5	6	5
S i n g l e	1	5	2	1
W i d o w e d / W i d o w e r	1	0	1	4
T o t a l	7	0	1	0

Source: Primary data

According to the table 4.2.5 above, 65% of the total respondents were married, 21% of the total respondents are singles and 14% of the total respondents were widowed/Widowers. This implies that the married are beneficiaries of decentralized programmes which mostly target households for example Operation Wealth Creation (OWC), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), Youth and women Livelihood projects.

Table 4.2.6 Department dealing with Local government council Programmes to Reduce Poverty

D e p a r t m e n t	F r e q u e n c y		P e r c e n t a g e	
Community development department	4	0	5	7
F i n a n c e	2	0	2	9
Local government councils	1	0	1	4
T o t a l	7	0	1	0

Source: Primary data

According to the table 4.2.6 above, 57% of the total respondents said that the department responsible with local government council programmes is community development, 29% of the total respondents said it is finance department in-charge of poverty reduction programmes and 14% of the total respondents said it is the local government councils. These findings are in line with ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MOGLSD) report 2015 which reported that all community driven and demand projects at district level is monitored by staff of Community and Gender office which is supervised by gender ministry at national level.

4.3 Contribution of local government councilsto poverty reduction

The study also sought to analyse the contribution of local government councilsto poverty reduction in the sub-county and below are the results.

Table 1: Distribution of the role of local government councils in poverty reduction

	Statements	S D	D	N	A	S A	TOTAL L/%
B 1	Local government councilsprogrammes promotes improvement of the standard of living	0 0	1 0 14%	0 0	1 0 14%	5 0 72%	7 0 100
B 2	Local government councilsprogrammes increases productivity	2 0 29%	0 0	1 0 14%	4 0 57%	0 0	7 0 100
B 3	Local government councils promotes use of local resources	0 0	1 0 14%	2 0 29%	1 0 14%	3 0 43%	7 0 100
B 4	Local government councils increases employment opportunities	0 0	1 0 14%	5 7%	2 5 36%	3 0 43%	7 0 100
B 5	Local government councilsempowers communities	2 0 29%	0 0	1 0 14%	2 5 36%	1 5 21%	7 0 100
B 6	Local government councilsencourages participation and easy decision making	0 0	5 7%	1 0 14%	5 7%	5 0 71%	7 0 100

B 7	Local government councils promotes good governance	3 0	0	0	0	4 0	7 0
		43%	0	0	0	57%	100

Source: primary data

From the table 4.3.1 above B1, it reveals that 72% of the total respondents were in strong agreement that local government councils promote improvement of the standard of livings because it enables the local population to have access to services while 14% of the total respondents disagreed without that idea because they it benefits mostly leaders and those in top management than at grass- root level.

Secondly B2, the study results revealed that 57% of the total respondents agreed that decentralized programmes increases productivity of the local population because they are fully exploited in construction works of schools, health facilities and water sources while 29% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the idea because mostly educated and influential individuals benefit fully at the expense of others.

Thirdly B3, the study results showed that 43% of the total respondents strongly agreed that local government council programmes promotes use of local resources such as local labour, local construction materials while 14% of the total respondents disagreed with the idea because limited resources are exploited and used especially those which belong to the leaders and their supporters, 29% of the total respondents were neutral.

Fourthly B4, the study results indicated that 43% of the total respondents strongly agreed that local government councils increases employment opportunities because the locals get jobs in construction works, agriculture etc while 14% of the total respondents disagreed with the idea because it only those with influence and power who are absorbed in the available jobs.

Fifth B5, the study results showed that 36% of the total respondents agreed that local government councils empower communities to be independent and own the programmes such as water projects, agriculture, education etc while 29% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the idea because it is only the educated and influential individuals who are empowered more economically and socially.

Sixth B6, the study results indicated that 71% of the total respondents strongly agreed that local government councils encourages participation and decision making because communities are consulted on demand driven programmes suitable for their areas while 7% disagreed with the idea because their demands are not usually given priorities because leaders dictate on the choices and 14% were neutral.

Lastly B7, the study results showed that 57% of the total respondents strongly agreed that local government councils promote good leadership because the local leaders work tirelessly for the welfare of their communities where they live other than leaders sent from central government while 43% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the idea because local government councils promote the ideas of educated and influential groups who in the end control all the resources with their supporters leaving the less powerful to remain in poverty for long periods of time.

4.4 Challenges faced under local government councils

The studies also sought to assess the challenges faced under local government councils in the sub-county and below are the results.

Table 2: Distribution of the challenges faced by local government councils

	Statements	S	D	D	N	A	S	A	TOTAL
									L/%
C 1	Local government councils Programmes is an expensive venture at Sipi Sub-County	0	1	0	2	5	3	0	7 0
		0	14%	36%	7%	43%			100
C 2	Local government councils promotes poverty among the communities	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	7 0
		57%	0	0	0	0	43%		100
C 3	Local government councils promotes tribalism in communities	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	7 0
		29%	14%	14%	43%	0			100
C 4	There is Limited opportunities for communities to reduce poverty in Sipi Sub-County	1	0	5	0	0	5	5	7 0

		14%	7%	0	0	79%	100
C 5	Local government councils programmes are riddled by corruption	2 0	0	0	5	4 5	7 0
		29%	0	0	7%	64%	100
C 6	Local government councils promotes underdevelopment	3 0	0	1 0	1 0	2 0	7 0
		43%	0	14%	14%	29%	100
C 7	Local government councils breeds conflicts among communities	2 0	0	0	0	5 0	7 0
		29%	0	0	0	71%	100

Source: Primary data

From the table 4.4.2 above C1, it reflects that local government councils programmes is an expensive venture which 43% of the total respondents strongly agreed while 36% of the total respondents were neutral in their responses and 14% of the total respondents disagreed with the idea because government has a lot of revenue to finance their programmes.

Secondly C2, the study results revealed that 43% of the total respondents strongly agreed that decentralisation promotes poverty because the powerful and educated class of people control the resources while 57% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the idea because local government councils target all classes of people even most especially marginalised groups such as women, youth and poor people.

Thirdly C3, the study results showed that 43% of the total respondents agreed that local government councils promote tribalism because whenever there are job opportunities and resources to be shared, native tribes consider themselves first while 29% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the idea because local government council programmes target all citizens regardless of sex, race, tribe etc.

Fourthly C4, the study results revealed that 79% of the total respondents strongly agreed that there are limited opportunities to reduce poverty with local government councils because all the factors of production and other resources are owned and controlled by native tribes leaving others in poverty while 14% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the idea because

local government councils bring competition and weak individuals and less hard working are not considered.

Fifth C5, the study results showed that 64% of the total respondents strongly agree that local government councils are riddled by corruption especially to get job opportunities and resources while 29% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the idea because local government councils are monitored from the top level to lower level to ensure that intended beneficiaries get the resources and services without corruption tendencies taking place.

Sixth C6, the study results can be interpreted as 29% of the total respondents strongly agree that local government councils promote underdevelopment because other areas are allocated more services and resources for development especially where power leaders live while 43% of the total respondents strongly disagreed that local government councils promote underdevelopment because remote areas are allocated more resources by local governments so as to achieve equitable development for all.

Lastly C7, the study results indicated that 71% of the total respondents strongly agreed that local government councils breed conflicts because all the productive resources are owned and controlled by some tribes at the expense of others while 29% of the total respondents strongly disagree that local government councils breed conflicts because government targets marginalised communities and groups and targets most of the programmes to address their inequalities.

4.5 Recommendations to improve local government councils and poverty reduction

The researcher sought to find out recommendations to improve local government councils and fight poverty as below

Table 3: Distribution of the recommendations to improve local government councils and poverty reduction

	S	D	D	N	A	S	A	TOTAL
								L/%
Increase the level of monitoring and supervision	0		1 0	0	0	6 0	7 0	
	0		14%	0	0	86%	100	

2	Involving citizens in all decision making processes	1 0 0	1 0 1 0 4 0 7 0
		14% 0	14% 14% 57% 100
3	Fighting corruption at all levels to ensure transparency	1 5 0	0 5 0 5 7 0
		21% 0	0 71% 7% 100
4	Encouraging the communities to work hard and identify viable opportunities	2 0 0	0 4 0 1 0 7 0
		29% 0	0 57% 14% 100
5	Promoting equitable distribution of resources	2 5 5	0 3 5 5 7 0
		36% 7%	0 50% 7% 100
6	Increasing information flow to local communities	1 0 2 0	1 0 3 0 0 7 0
		14% 29%	14% 43% 0 100
7	Government should increase budgetary allocation to local government programmes	2 5 5	0 0 4 0 7 0
		36% 7%	0 0 57% 100
8	Local government should advocate for policies that tackle poverty among the communities	0 3 0 2	3 8 0 7 0
		0 43% 3%	54% 0 100

Source: Primary data

From the table 4.5.3 above D1,it reflects that 86% of the total respondents were in strong agreement with the statement that to improve local government councils and reduce poverty there is need to increase monitoring and supervision by technical and political leaders so that contractors doing decentralised activities feel being” watched at “ when they are executing their duties while 14% of the total respondents disagreed with the proposal because when those who are charged with monitoring are most times compromised by contractors and political leaders.

Secondly D2, the study results revealed that 57% of the total respondents strongly agreed that involving citizens in decision making processes can improve local government councils &

reduce because all people was benefit from these programmes regardless of sex, tribe poverty while 14% of the total respondents strongly disagree with the idea because powerful and influential individuals was always benefit more than ordinary citizens, 14% of the total respondents were neutral on their responses.

Thirdly D3, the study results showed that 71% of the total respondents agreed that fighting corruption of all forms such as embezzlement, bribery, influence peddling helps to save resources that would be stolen by technical and political leaders while 21% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the idea because corruption starts from the top level and by the time it reaches local level little resources would have remained and therefore little services and benefits to communities was be realised.

Fourthly D4, the study results indicated that 57% of the total respondents agreed that encouraging communities to value work and identification of viable opportunities increases level of income for households while 29% of the total respondents strongly disagreed because almost all viable opportunities are owned and controlled by the powerful and influential people leaving majority in abject poverty.

Fifth D5, the study results can be interpreted as 50% of the total respondents agreed that promoting equitable distribution of productive resources enables majority to get jobs, work hard and get income hence poverty eradication while 36% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the idea because most of the resources and programmes are under educated and powerful people who benefit entirely and maximally from decentralised programmes than ordinary people.

Sixth D6, the study results indicated that 43% of the total respondents agreed that increasing the flow of information through radios, sensitization meetings, newspapers and television on the all the programmes of government so that it benefits all citizens and reduce poverty while 29% of the total respondents disagreed with the idea because most of the important information is kept confidentially by those in offices such as technical personnel and politicians so that they benefit themselves and remain powerful and their children.

Seventh D7, the study results revealed that 57% of the total respondents strongly agreed that there is need for the central government to allocate bigger budgets to decentralised programmes such as youth and women livelihood, water projects, NAADS, OWC so that many projects to

improve the welfare of locals is promoted and poverty is reduced while 36% of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the idea of bigger budgets because a lot of the money was be spent on non project work such as allowances, vehicles and travels which benefit only technical and political leaders.

Lastly D8, the study results can be interpreted as 54% of the total respondents agreed that local government should advocate for policies that tackle poverty among communities such as projects on roads, food security, social protection, livelihood while 43% of the total respondents disagreed with the idea because local government leaders and technical personnel spend a lot of time on private work, embezzling funds meant for development programmes, absenteeism other than working hard to bring new policies and implement it to bring poverty levels to lower levels.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter is divided into sub-sections that include the summary of research findings, recommendations based on research findings and conclusions.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The study revealed the extent to which the local government councils have contributed to poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county, Kapchorwa district.

The findings show that the contributions of local government councils to poverty reduction include provision of employment opportunities to the locals, use of local resources maximally, improvement of standard of living of the local population, increases productivity of available resources, improvement of knowledge and skills and encourages participation of benefiting communities.

Also, basing on the information collected from the field, the challenges faced by local government councils in poverty reduction are poverty reduction programmes are expensive, promotes tribalism, poverty, limited opportunities for marginalised tribes and groups, riddled with corruption, development imbalance and breeds conflicts especially those who feel they are marginalised.

Lastly, the recommendations to improve the role of local government councils in poverty reduction include the following; increasing level of monitoring and supervision, involving locals in decision making processes, encouraging communities to value work, equitable distribution of resources, providing information on viable opportunities, fight graft and other corruption tendencies, increase budgetary allocation to local government by central government and advocate for better policies that address poverty burden among locals.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the interviews, focus group discussions and review of literature it can be concluded that the local government councils programmes such as youth and women livelihood, NAADS, OWC, NUSAF and other donor project come into local communities to address the inequalities

such as gender imbalance, income inequality, gender empowerment but they have not fully achieved their goals because they have not fully involved participation and ownership of projects by benefiting communities hence making local government councils poverty reduction programmes to fail to address the core issues and coupled with corruption at all levels leading to marginalisation of less influential groups.

5.3 Recommendations

After carrying out the research, the following recommendations were made by the researcher so as to increase the effectiveness of local government councils poverty reduction programmes to achieve their goals.

The government should increase the level of mobilization and sensitization of local communities on the government programmes available and how they can benefit economically and socially so as to improve their welfare.

The government should ensure that there is proper supervision and monitoring for all the poverty reduction programmes and also put strict rules to the local authority officials to ensure that these programmes are given serious attention that they deserve to that their goals are realised timely.

Government should fight corruption & graft at all levels using the judiciary, police, IGG and other bodies so that resources allocated to local governments are used efficiently and effectively. This will help the local population to get access to services hence improving their welfare.

The government through local authorities should recruit more personnel in order to ensure that poverty is reduced in Sipi Sub-county; this is because of the fact that the sub county is big and supervision of government programmes for development requires many personnel so as to execute tasks in timely manner.

5.4 Areas for further studies

The areas for further research include; Reasons why local governments fail to reduce poverty even when government allocates a lot of resources, why does government programmes always fail to achieve their objectives.

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APPENIDX 1:

Questionnaires

Dear respondent

My name is **Siya Patrick** student of Kampala International University and I am carrying out a research on **Local Government Councils and Poverty Reduction in Sipi Sub-County, Kapchorwa District**". You have been identified as a potential respondent and are requested to comply as much as possible. Your responses shall be treated as confidential and shall be used for academic purposes only.

Thank you in advance for accepting to be part of this study.

Section A- Bio data for the Respondent

In each section tick in or fill in the space provided as appropriate.

1. Name..... (Optional)

2. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

3. Age bracket of the respondent

10-20 ☐ 31-40 ☐ 20-30 ☐ 30-40 ☐ 40-above ☐

4. Ethnicity of the respondent

☐ Sabiny ☐ Gishu ☐ Others

5. Religion of Respondent

☐ Islam ☐ Protestant ☐ Catholic ☐ Others

6. Highest Education Level

Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Diploma ☐ Deg ☐

5. Marital status

Married ☐ Single ☐ Widowed ☐

6. Department dealing with poverty reduction programmes

Community Department ☐ Administration ☐ Politician ☐

SECTION B: Local Government Councils and Poverty reduction

For the following questions relating to role of local government councils and poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county, tick as appropriate where **SD**=Strongly Disagree, **D**=Disagree, **N**=Neutral, **A**=Agree, and **SA**=Strongly Agree

		SD	D	N	A	SA
1	Role of local government council Programmes promotes improvement of lives among the communities					
2	Role of local government council Programmes increases the productivity of the communities					
3						
4	Role of local government council Programmes as increased job opportunities for the communities at Sipi Sub-County					
5	Role of local government council Programmes empowers the communities in Sipi Sub-County					
6	Role of local government council Programmes encourages participation in decision making					
7	Role of local government council Programmes leads to easy and timely access to funding?					
8	Role of local government council programmes improves the welfare of people through Reducing poverty					
9	Role of local government council programmes motivates communities so as to enjoy better life					
10	Role of local government council programmes improves the knowledge and skills of the communities					

SECTIONC: Challenges Local Government Councils in Poverty Reduction

For the following questions relating to the role of local government councils in poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county, tick as appropriate where **SD**=Strongly Disagree, **D**=Disagree, **N**=Neutral, **A**=Agree, and **SA**=Strongly Agree

		SD	D	N	A	SA
1	Role of local government council Programmes is an expensive venture at Sipi Sub-County					
2	Role of local government council promotes poverty among the communities					
3	Role of local government council demoralizes communities in Sipi Sub-County					
4	There is Limited opportunities for communities to alleviate poverty in Sipi Sub-County					
5	Role of local government council programmes are riddled by corruption?					
6	Role of local government council has benefited the leaders more than communities					
7	Role of local government council has been abused by leaders					
8	Role of local government council programmes have worsened the poverty situation in Sipi					

SECTION D: Recommendations to Improve Local Government Councils and Poverty Reduction

For the following questions relating to Local government councils and poverty reduction in Sipi Sub-county, tick as appropriate where **SD**=Strongly Disagree, **D**=Disagree, **N**=Neutral, **A**=Agree, and **SA**=Strongly Agree

		SD	D	N	A	SA
1	Local administration is a costly venture					
2	Is there is positive relationship between local administration and the poverty reduction programmes of the communities					
3	There is negative relationship between local administration and the poverty reduction programmes at the community					

4	Local administration encourages the communities to work hard					
5	Local administration enables the communities to know available opportunities and funding on timely basis?					
6	Local administration promotes information flow among the communities?					
7	Local administration advocate for bigger budgetary allocation in for alleviation especially among the communities?					
8	Local administration advocate for policies that tackle poverty among the communities					
9	Local administration educates people on their rights to services including poverty reduction programmes					
10	Local administration bridges the gap between people and the government in accessing poverty reduction programmes especially the communities.					

Thank you very much for sparing your precious time.

May God bless you!