

MEKELLE UNIVERSITY



COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES

A Thesis submitted to the College of Law and Governance Mekelle University in partial fulfillments of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Art in Civics and Ethical studies

TITLE OF THESIS :PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN WOREDA GEREALTA

Submitted to Mr.: Atsbeha Tekle

August, 2025

MEKELLE, ETHIOPIA

MEKELLE UNIVERSITY



COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCES

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES

A Thesis submitted to the College of Law and Governance Mekelle University in partial fulfillments of the Requirements for the degree of Master of Social studies in Civics and Ethical studies

TITLE OF THESIS : Prospects and Challenges of Good Governance in Local Government in woreda Gerealta

BY: GIRMAY TEKLU ASGEDOM

ID NO: CLG/PS/ 082/03

Submitted to: ATSBHA TEKLE

August, 2025

Mekelle, Ethiopia

Declaration

I hereby declare that this MA thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university and all sources of material used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: Girmay Teklu

Signature: _____

Date: _____

MEKELLE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE
DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETICAL STUDIES
ADVISORS THESIS SUBMISSION APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled prospects and Challenges of Good Governance in local government in wereda Gerealta submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Art with specialization in Civics and Ethical studies, the Graduate program of the Department of Civics and Ethical studies and has been carried out by Girmay Teklu ID No CLG|ps|082|11 under my supervision. Therefore I recommend that the student has fulfilled the requirements and hence hereby can submitted the thesis to the department for defense.

Name of advisor Mr.Atsbeha Tekle

Signature_____

Date_____

Examiners Thesis Approval page

Approved by: We the examiner's board approve that this thesis has passed through the defense and review process.

Name

Chairperson_____ Sig_____ Date_____

E/Examiner _____ Sig_____ Date_____

I/Examiner_____ Sig_____ Date_____

P/Advisor_____ Sig_____ Date_____

Signature and Stamp of department

Acknowledgement

I would like thanks to my advisor Mr Atsbha Tekle for his unreserved concern and kindness he has been shown while advising my thesis work at all stages. Next, I am very much indebted to express my sincere and profound gratitude to my wife Tsrity Gebre Desta for all times you have given any things to me; it is time for me to start giving back to you. My Tesfay Desta, understanding, supporting, encouragement and unselfish sacrifice's has allowed me to achieve my thesis. Teacher Mulu Teklay who support me materials like pen, paper and pencil I would like to thanks.

Lastly but not lastly, my simple words cannot express the deeds, throughout this thesis in all my ups and downs, I had never been forget because of my beloved friends ,families and colleagues who not mentioned their name in this paper, had been on my side with full love in time of pleasure and frustration.

I will never forget what you have done to me to be success full in my work I will to say thank you again and again to G/her Haftu to give me Laptop I used to write the final thesis and who supported me by typing my proposal.

I am also thanks Wereda Gerealta administration office, for all respondents and vile servants of Wereda Gerealta who give me information.

ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
FAO	Farm Africa Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MOFED	Ministry Of Finance and Economy Development
MOE	Ministry Of Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PASDRP	Plan Accelerated Sustainable Development Reduction Poverty
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UN	United Nation
UNO	United Nation Organization
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
WB	World Bank

Table of contents	Page
Acknowledgement	i
ACRONYMS.....	ii
ABSTRACT	vi
Chapter One.....	1
Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the study.....	2
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	2
1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	2
1.3.2 .SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.....	2
1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS OF THE STUDY.....	3
1.5 SIGNIFICANCES OF THE STUDY	3
1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY	3
1.7 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	4
1.8 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY.....	4
CHAPTER TWO	5
REVIEW OF RELATER LITERATED	5
2.1 DEFNITION OF GOVERNANCE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE.....	5
2.2 Theories of governance.....	6
2.2.1 Meta Governance Theory	7
2.2.2 Network Governance Theory.....	7
2.2.3 Decentered Governance Theory.....	7
2.3 PROSPECTS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE.....	7
2.3.1 Participation:	8
2.3.2 Rule of law:.....	8
2.3.3 Transparency:.....	8
2.3.4 Accountability:	8
2.3.5 Strategic Vision:.....	9
2.3,6 Equity and Inclusiveness:	9
2.3.7 Responsiveness:	9

2.3.8 Consensus Oriented:.....	9
2.3.9 Effectiveness and Efficiency:	9
2.4 OBJECTIVES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE	9
2.4.1. Promoting transparency and accountability:.....	9
2.4.2. Ensuring efficiency and effectiveness:	10
2.4.3. Enhancing public participation and engagement:	10
2.4.4. Upholding the rule of law:	10
2.4.5. Fostering sustainable development:	10
2.4.6. Promoting peace:.....	10
2.4.7. Ensuring social justice:	10
2.5 CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE.....	10
2.5.1. Corruption:.....	10
2.5.2. Lack of transparency:	11
2.5.3. Ineffective leadership:	11
2.5.4. Inadequate resources:	11
2.5.5. Political instability:.....	11
2.5.6. Lack of citizen engagement:	11
2.6 STAKEHOLDERS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE.....	11
2.6.1 Citizens:	11
2.6.2 Government:	11
2.6.3. Media (press TV and Radio):.....	12
2.6.4. Business sector and Industry:.....	12
2.6. 5. International Organizations:.....	12
UNIT THREE.....	12
3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY	12
3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN	12
3.2 DATA SOURCES	12
3.3 SAMPLE SIZE	12
3.4 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS	13
3.4.1 Observation.....	13
3.4.2 Questionnaire	13

3.4.3 Interview	13
3.5 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS	13
CHAPTER FOUR.....	14
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	14
4.1 Reponses related with background of the respondents	14
4.2 Responses related with items of good governance	15
4.4 Accountability and Transparency of Administration	16
4.4 Flow up of good governance is important.....	16
4.5 Society participation on Governance aspect	17
4.6 Participation of youth and female in leadership in words administration.....	17
4.7 Adequate Knowledge on polices and principles important.....	17
4.8 Good Governance problem is the problem of growth and development	18
4.9 Community involvement on resources management.....	18
4.10 Enters office on time and it is accessible to all	19
4.11 Treats all people impartially and equally	19
CHAPTER FIVE.....	20
5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDETION.....	20
5.1 Summary of the finding	20
5.2 CONCLUSIONS	21
5.3 Recommendations.....	22
REFERENCES	23
APPENDIXES	25

ABSTRACT

This research study aims to investigate the Challenges of good governance and Prospects in local government in Gerealta Woreda, Tigray, region, Ethiopia despite widespread acknowledgment of good governance on local government with the characteristics like: participation, rule of law, transparency and accountability. The study would design through descriptive method survey. Limited research has been conducted on how active citizens' involvement can mitigate these issues at the local level. the study would be employ a descriptive cross sectional research design utilizing both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to assess community attitudes, participation levels and effectiveness of current prospects of good governance efforts. The researcher would gathered data from stakeholders, Local government officials, community members and experts in governance. The data collected through questionnaires and interviews were analyzed using words, statements and tables. The study indicates that challenges of good governance in woreda Gerealta were corruption, lack of transparency, ineffective leadership, and inadequate resources, political instability and lack of citizen's engagement.to solve this challenges civil societies, administrates, the ethics and anti-corruption commissions have significance contribution.

Key words: own survey,2025

Chapter One

Introduction

Background of the Study

Governance is a universal concept. Globally, it is defined as the exercise of powers in managing a country's affairs (World Bank, 2007). It includes principles like accountability, rule of law, control of corruption and transparency (Zage, 2010). The concept was not widely used in the post-second world war, but during the 1980s it reemerged with a new meaning, now referring to something broader than government was now included; yet no common definition of governance seemed to emerge (Kjaer 2004). Governance is the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels. Governance is the art of public leadership. (World Bank, 2007). According to the World Bank there are six worldwide dimensions of governance indicators. These are: 1. Voice and accountability which are the country's citizens are able to participate in selecting governance, 2. Political stability and absence of violence, 3. Government effectiveness which means the quality of the civil service, 4. Regulatory quality means the ability of government to formulate policies, 5. Rule of law which means abiding by the rules of the society and 6. Control of corruption (Zage, 2010).

In Africa, governance takes on the central role of development. Many development programs stress that democracy, accountability and transparency are necessary conditions for poverty reduction and sustainable growth (MOFED, 2007).

In Ethiopia, government policies such as the Plan Acceleration and Sustainable Development to Reduce Poverty (PASDEP) have given emphasis to continuing encouragement of democratization. It recognizes that democracy and good governance are necessary conditions for poverty reduction. Here governance is understood in terms of leadership, management towards common goals.

Good governance is related to leadership, management and organization which is leading to good governance on how to coordinate and mobilize the public at large, the private sectors and non-governmental organizations for accelerated and sustained growth. Good governance has obtained more attention in the less developed nations of the world since the 1990s according to many development practitioners. Accordingly, Rachel (2012), stated that good governance has been defined from different dimensions by different scholars. The very concept of good governance at local levels denotes quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of local administration and public service delivery, the quality of local public policy and decision-making procedures, their inclusiveness, their transparency and accountability of governance (Anwar, 2006).

Finally, the region has suffered significantly from the challenge of good governance or poor governance. While much research has been conducted on the challenges of good governance, the Wereda struggles with governance challenges such as injustice, ineffective and lack of accountability. Therefore, this study focuses specifically on assessing the role of community

participation in addressing governance challenges and improving local administration in Eastern Tigray Wereda Geraalta.

Statement of the study

As the main development agenda of Ethiopia especially Tigray is poverty eradication all development policies and strategies are there for geared to words. This end effective implementation of this policies and strategies are integrated and comprehensive manner of varies level of government administration. It needs good governance, which is strategic direction of local governance in the country are to adopt enforces of laws that support democracy and good governance conducted free, fair and democratic election ensure the rights of citizens.to bring all economic, political and social development in community had to respecting construct democratic values. These values of government to give guarantee for the people and well respected.so that good governance plays key role in realizing its objective like backwardness, corruption, Poor administration etc.

Good governance is the way in which decisions are made by different actors that involve social, political and governmental organizations as their interactions (Wesley, 2008).Ethiopia made an effort for constructing and building of good governance at national, regional and local level after the EPRDF government comes to power (FDRE constitution, 1995).However, good governance in practice is a challenging system in today in our Country specially in our area. So as to need assess the main challenge of the problem.

People are demanding good governance for the advancement of their life. because it is the result of interactions, relationships and networks between the different sectors (public sector, private sectors and civil society) and involves decision, negotiation, and different power relation between stakeholders to determine who gets what, when and how (Alecxander,2009).the woreda Geraalta selecting for this research is have challenges that can deter for the promotion of governance. Grievance of Citizens, observe on equal distribution of resources, access to public services, non-transparency and irresponsive leaders for all. There is rampant corruption, discrimination and injustice from the part of administration of the Woreda.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This research has both general and specific objectives.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objectives of this study should be to assessing the Challenges for the enhancing of good governance and prospects in local government that exist in Gerealta Woreda Administration Office.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In addition to the general objective, the specific of the study should be:

- ✓ To identify the major factor that affect good governance at local government in Gerealta woreda.
- ✓ To identify the indicators of good governance at local government in Gerealta woreda.
- ✓ To assess the status of good governance at local government in terms of transparency and accountability.
- ✓ To examine the the contribution of society to build good government in Gerealta woreda.
- ✓ To provide solution for the challenge of good governance in Gerealta woreda.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS OF THE STUDY

To achieve this purpose, the researcher specifically formulates the following basic research questions:

1. What are the major factor that affect good governance at local government in Gerealta woreda?
2. What are the indicators of good governance at local government in Geralta woreda?
3. What are the status of local poor governance in terms of transparency and accountability in Geralta woreda?
4. What the contribution of society to build good governance at local government in Gerealta woreda?
5. What are the solution for the challe good governance in Gerealta woreda?

SIGNIFICANCES OF THE STUDY

The researcher should offer an insight in to the challenges of good governance and prospects in local government in Gerealta Woreda. For this reason, the researcher believed the study should have potential for promoting and increasing how to assessing the main challenges of good governance in local government in woreda Gerealta. The finding of this research were significant for public institution, civil societies for political leaders, for the researchers and other administrations as they valuable information that can guide for public awareness and involvement ensuring transparency and accountability in governance. Generally, this research study has the following significance. It gives better understanding about good governance, helps to the society to practice of good governance or it helps them to realized and ensure their rights of getting fair services and helps to solve implementation challenges of good governance.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Good governance is a complex concept in practices at Local, Regional, National and International levels of administration. This study mainly focused on how the prospects and challenges of good governance in local government cover Gerealta Woreda of Eastern Zone in Tigray Region. The prospects of good governance like transparency and accountability are the dimensions used to measure it. The scope of the study is delimit to assess the challenges of good

governance in local government in woreda Gerealta. The methodologically of this study has taking sample respondents from two kebeles.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

When carrying out this study, the researcher should be faced certain challenges. The researcher should not easy to get most of government officials in the Woreda Gerealta ,lack of sufficient financial resources, lack of sufficient time , lengthy appointment to return questionnaires or to conduct interviews and Unwillingness of the respondent should be faced by the researcher.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The research should be organized in to five chapters. Chapter one deals with introduction, back ground of the study, statement of the problem, research Questions, objectives, significance of the study, and scope of the study and limitations of the study. Chapter two deals with the definition of good governance, characteristics or prospects of good governance, theories of governance, objectives of good governance, challenges of good governances, and stakeholders of good governance. Chapter three deals with methodology of the study, research design, data sources, sampling size, and data collection.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATER LITERATED

Under this section different published literatures that are directly related to this study and that were gathered from different materials, documents and internets. This chapter encompasses the definition of government and good governance from the global perspective and in Ethiopia principles of good governance, prospects of good governance, characteristics of good governance, and objectives of good governance and stakeholders of good governance.

2.1 DEFNITION OF GOVERNANCE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

The concept of governance and good governance has been conceptualized from different dimensions by different scholars.

Governance was traditionally related with government which is the exercise of political power by political leaders. Governance is vital to the success of any organization from small domestic organizations to large international organizations (Embark, 2009).in its simplest form, governance refers to group decision-making that addresses sharing problems. Within the context of international organizations, governance describes the processes and institutions that guide and restrain the collective activities taken by an international organizations and it members. The concept was not widely used in the post second world war, but during the 1980s, it emerged with a new n meaning, now referring to sometimes broader than government was now included. Yet no common definition of governance seemed to emerge (Kjaer, 2004).

Governance is the exercise of political, economic, social, and administrative authority in the management of country's affairs at all levels (W.B).governance is the vital to the success of any organization from small domestic organizations to large international organization [Embark, 2009].governance refers to group decision-making that addresses shared problems. Governance according to Dawit (2017) is a method of new governing system and the method by which society is governed. It does not mean entirely novel, governance constructs based on the past administration through integrating and renovating new elements but not changing the whole thoughts that have been existed previously.

The question why need good governance is it needs promote development (in terms of economic, politics, and attitude), build capacity (knowledge and skill), combat poverty and environmental protection or forestation. People are more likely to have confidence in their local government if decisions are made in a transparency and accountability way. Good governance according to Rhodes (2016) is the process of governing institutions, the relationship and interaction between government and societies, whether individual, or civil society organizations operated. Local governance is the interaction between local government and the ordinary people. It also incorporates the interaction between local government and other government bodies.

According to the World Bank there are six worldwide dimensions of governance indicators. These are: 1. Voice and Accountability: to which is a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, freedom of expression, freedom association and a free media. 2. Political stability and Absence of violence: focusing on measuring perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized by unconstitutional or violent means. 3. Government effectiveness: the quality of public services, civil services and the degree of its independence from political pressure, the quality of policy formulation and implementation and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. 4. Regulatory quality: with the goal to measure perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permits and promotes private sector development. 5. Rule of law: measuring perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of the society and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police and courts as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. 6. Control of corruption: aimed at measuring perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption to private interests (Zage, 2010).

According to UNDP (2004), good governance is not just about providing a range of local services but also preserving the life and liberty of residents, creating space for democratic participation and civic dialogue, supporting market led and environmentally sustainable local development and facilitating outcomes that enrich the quality of life of resident.

Good governance can be defined as in different ways. It is related to leadership management and organizations which is leading of good governance on how to coordination, supporting, promoting and mobilizing the public at private sectors and non- governmental organizations for enhance good governance. The very concept of good governance at local levels denotes quality, effectiveness, efficiency of local administration and public service delivery, the quality of local public policy and decision making procedures, their inclusiveness, their transparency and accountability of governance (Anwar, 2006). In general good governance relate to the interventions that contribute significantly to human development democratization enhancing people's participation. Building well integrated institutional capacity and ensuring transparency and accountability these are initiating using growing industrial sectors increasing access to infrastructure and social services particularly in education and health services.

Good governance is related to the way important decisions are made by the society, organizations or groups of the people and it encompasses the choice of persons to participate in such decision making as well as who and how to render accounts of the entire process and Stewardship (Kofi Annan).

2.2 Theories of governance

2.2.1 Meta Governance Theory

Meta governance theory emerged as a response to governance failure. The failing of hierarchy led to public sector reforms intended to advance marketization. It relies on institutional design and the governmentality of subjectivities to create and sustain particular modes of governance. In this theory the role of state in adhering to governance and its use of negotiation, diplomacy and formal modes of directing (Rhodes, 2016). According to Jessop concludes by suggesting that Meta governance itself is necessarily incomplete and subject to failure. Policy actors should adopt a satisfying approach, deliberately cultivating a flexible set of responses, a critical self-reflective awareness of their goals and projects and a willingness to aim at success while knowing failure is more likely. Yet it has been argued that 'network' is used in much of this literature as a metaphor (Dowding, 1995) that enables writers to capture a sense of a different form of governance, but the network concept and how best it should be analyzed, remains somewhat problematic and unclear.

2.2.2 Network Governance Theory

This theory was a founding wave for modern governance theory that relates with policy network analysis and distributing of power relations between private, business trade unions and the government in economic policy analysis. This theory was mainly focused on a structure that of top-down governance system (Melaku et al, 2010).

Network governance theory was characterized by trust and diplomacy. States are becoming increasingly fragment into networks based on several different stakeholders and accept the dividing line between state and civil society is becoming more blurred because the relevant stakeholders are private sector. This theory assumes that government, local authorities, markets and networks are fixed structures with essential properties that governments can manipulate by using the right tools.

2.2.3 Decentered Governance Theory

Decentered governance theory focuses on every function of actors whose beliefs and decisions are informed by traditions. This theory shifts away from a top-down focus intentions of central elites to a bottom-up analysis of beliefs and practices of citizens. It explains shifting patterns of governance by focusing on the actors own interpretations of events not external causes such as a global financial crisis.

Decentered approach undercuts the idea of network directing as a set of tools by which we can manage governance. If governance is constructed differently, contingently and continuously we cannot have a tool kit for managing it.

2.3 PROSPECTS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Characteristics of good governance may vary according to the nature and functions of institution. Good governance also characterized by several key elements that contribute to the effective and

efficient management of a country or organization. The following characteristics are commonly practiced by all institution and organizations for realizations of their purpose:

2.3.1 Participation:

This element emphasizes the importance of citizen's involvement in decision-making processes. It ensures that the voices of the people are heard and considered when shaping policies and initiatives. Participation both men and women is the key corner stone of good governance.it is important to point and representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society. Every citizen has a role in the process of decision making. People should be to express their concerns in the policy making influencing them without any fear and discriminations.

2.3.2 Rule of law:

Rule of law is fair legal frame works that are enforced impartially. It also requires an independent judiciary and policy force. Good governance requires legal frame works to be fair and been enforced impartially. It means that everyone must obey the law and be held accountable if he or she violates it. Impartial implementation of laws requires an independent judiciary and incorruptible police force. Rule of law is a legal framework that a society is governed according to the widely known and accepted guidelines followed not only by the governed but also by those who are in authority and power. Rule of law promotes accountability, prevents abuse of power, and protects the rights and freedoms of citizens.

2.3.3 Transparency:

Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available. It refers to the availability of information of the general public and clarity about government rules, regulations and decisions and these decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules (Muhammad, 2006). Transparency also means that information is freely available, known and directly accessible to those who will be affected by their enforcement of laws. By doing this, disseminating important information about the activities and real status of the government would be easily monitored and understood by the general public (Gebreslasie, 2016).

2.3.4 Accountability:

Accountability is key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Accountability is the principle which requires elected and appointed government officials to be answerable for the decisions and acts they undertake. Government officials must make decisions and perform their duties according to the will of the people not for themselves. Weley [2008], identified accountability as showing acceptance of answerability, that is the capacity of holders to demand answer from the power holders and services discharge their responsibilities. Accountability is the watershed of good governance that indicates responsibility of the government officials towards ordinary people.

2.3.5 Strategic Vision:

Leaders and the public have a long term perspective on good governance. There is understanding of the historical, cultural and social in which perspective is grounded.

2.3.6 Equity and Inclusiveness:

These in good governance mean that all individuals, regardless of their background or circumstances are treated fairly and have equal opportunities. A society's well-being depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups but particularly the most vulnerable have opportunity to improve or maintain their well-being. The organization that provides the opportunity for its stakeholders to maintain, enhance or generally improve their well-being provides the most compelling message regarding its reason for existence and value to society.

2.3.7 Responsiveness:

Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable time frame. By being responsive, government and non-government institutions gain legitimacy in public realm which ensures their wider acceptance.

2.3.8 Consensus Oriented:

Good governance should mediate differing interests in order to reach consensus on the best interests of society and where possible on policies and it requires mediation of the different interests in the society to reach a broad consensus in the society on what is in the best interests of the whole community.

2.3.9 Effectiveness and Efficiency:

Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment (Citizenship Education, Grade 10, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and Ministry of Education). By incorporating these elements good governance promotes trust, stability and development within a society or organizations.

2.4 OBJECTIVES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good governance is a concept that refers to the effective, transparent and accountable management of a country, organization or institution. The objectives of good governance include the following:

2.4.1. Promoting transparency and accountability:

Good governance requires that decision-making processes to be open and transparent with clear and accessible information about government actions. This helps to prevent corruption and abuse of power in government officials and other societies.

2.4.2. Ensuring efficiency and effectiveness:

Good governance aims to use resources in a responsible and efficient manner to achieve the desired outcomes. This involves setting clear goals, monitoring performance and evaluating the impact of programs and policies.

2.4.3. Enhancing public participation and engagement:

Good governance encourages the active participation of citizens in decision-making process. This helps to ensure that their voices are heard and that their needs are taken in to account.

2.4.4. Upholding the rule of law:

Good governance requires the fair and impartial application of the law with equal protection and justice for all. This includes respecting human rights, protecting the environment and promoting social justice.

2.4.5. Fostering sustainable development:

Good governance aims to promote sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. This involves balancing economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

2.4.6. Promoting peace:

Good governance is the key instrument for promoting peace by providing pathways for citizens to feel that their issues and interests is represented in the decision making structures. It also allows diversified social, political and economic groups to engage in the decision making process and provide for the equitable receipt of benefits and resources offer mechanisms for all people to voice their concerns and grievances and protecting their rights and guarantying security.

2.4.7. Ensuring social justice:

Good governance encourages judicial flexibility, creativity, opening legal systems to new justice claims and to the values espoused by political and social minorities. The creation of social justice means the creation of an environment in which every individual gets unreserved and unhindered opportunity for all development

2.5 CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good governance is essential for the effective functioning of at national level, country level and international level. However, achieving and maintain good governance can be challenging due to various factors. Same of the key factors include:

2.5.1. Corruption:

Corruption is a major challenge to good governance. It undermines the integrity of institutions, erodes public trust, and diverts resources away from essential services. Corruption is considered a failure of institutions in particular those in charge of investigation, prosecution and enforcement. It damages the development process of the country through distorts economic system, undermines social confidence and highly visible corruption accentuates the sense of

injustice. This takes place in the forms of Nepotism which means the action of government officials who favor their own relatives at the expense of others and Embezzlement committed by producing false approvals.

2.5.2. Lack of transparency:

Rule of law and good governance could be effective if transparency with skilled manpower. System good governance requires transparency in decision-making and the implementation of policies. However, a lack of transparency can make it difficult for citizens to hold their government accountable and can lead to lack of trust in public institution.

2.5.3. Ineffective leadership:

A leader without having motivation, ethics, competence and publicity may not be effective in leading any office. He/ she may not be effective in fulfilling his/her responsibility which results exploitation of public resources. The problem of commitment leaders observed in woreda Gerealta facilitates the implementation of bad governance. Effective leadership is crucial for good governance. As a result, Poor decision-making and a failure to address pressing issues (Fitsum, 2016).

2.5.4. Inadequate resources:

Good governance requires adequate resources to implement policies and provide public services. However, many organizations face resources constraints that can make it difficult to achieve good governance.

2.5.5. Political instability:

Political instability can make it difficult to achieve good governance by creating uncertainty in the political system. This can lead to a lack of trust in public institutions and can make it difficult to implement effective policies.

2.5.6. Lack of citizen engagement:

Good governance requires the active participation of citizens in the political process. However, a lack of citizen engagement can make it difficult to hold government accountable.

2.6 STAKEHOLDERS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

2.6.1 Citizens:

Citizens are the primary stakeholders in good governance as they are the ones who are affected by policies. Their active participation in the political process is essential for holding government accountable and ensuring that public services meet their needs.

2.6.2 Government:

The government is institution responsible for promoting and implementing good governance. This includes the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, as well as local government authorities.

2.6.3. Media (press TV and Radio):

The media plays a vital role in promoting good governance by providing independent and objective information about government policies and actions free and independent media is essential for holding government accountable and transparency.

2.6.4. Business sector and Industry:

This includes private sector companies and trade associations play a critical role in promoting local good governance by adhering to ethical standards in their operations.

2.6.5. International Organizations:

International organizations, such as the United Nations and World Bank play a critical role in promoting local good governance by providing technical assistance, financial support and policy guidance to help countries improve their governance system.

UNIT THREE

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

RESEARCH DESIGN

This study employs a descriptive cross sectional research design to investigate the nature, causes and effects of good governance in Gerealta Woreda as well as the role of citizens' participation to ensure real practice. The design is aimed at describing the existing conditions and relationship between the variables of interests, such as prospects of good governance, objectives, challenges, stakeholders and citizens participation.

DATA SOURCES

The researcher use both primary and secondary source of data. The primary data should be collected from interviews conducted with government officials, community leaders and members of public or woreda dwellers. Secondary data should be gathered from existing literature, reports and internets related to good governance.

SAMPLE SIZE

The administration of Gerealta woreda was selected purposively from the other because of dwellers grievances, unaccountability and ineffective leadership. Probability and non probability sampling techniques were selected to provide simple size of the respondents from the total population have existed. government officials were selected purposely because services are very nearest to the institution and hand full information. from the probability samping techniques the

researcher is applied stratified random sampling techniques for assessing the challenges of good governance in local government.

The formula $n/N * Nr$

Where n =keble house hold

N =total house hold

Nr =the desired sample size

There are two thousand (2000) dwellers from the total number of services users two hundred (200) respondents, 90 were representative of community leader, 40 from different sector civil servant or government officials and 70 dwellers were used as sources of information for the study. The researcher goes to from the total six Keble's in Gerealta Woreda; the researcher selected two Keble's a target of the study area randomly such as Gindae and Betmahber. According to Muganda(2003) argument the sample size is calculated as $2000 * 10 / 100 = 200$. so from the total population the sample size of Gerealta Woreda is 200.

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Observation

the investigator observes things around the study area using personal observation basically to avoid subjective bias and observation is very important to look at the wereda Gerealta by the researcher directly and the researcher was meet the respondents face to face which enable to assess the challenges of good governance in local government in wereda Gerealta.

Questionnaire

The researcher was gone to collect data collection with open ended question item have been originally prepared in English. Offices workers on the study area for open ended questionnaires the respondent written their own suggestions.

Interview

The researcher should also gone to collected data with close ended questions item that have been originally prepared in English and then translated in to Tigrigna to collect information from delegates. This takes place both structured and unstructured manner of face to face (personal) interview is conduct to obtain accurate information from delegates' community leader and dwellers. These close ended questionnaires the respondent should be ask to select their own responses from a list of provided alternatives.

METHODS OF DATA APPROACH

The data analysis should be involved both quantitative and qualitative methods to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the research question. Qualitative research is used because a

method helps for better understanding of contions and the active which were obtained from the purposely selected services. Qualitative research method is also used because quationnaires should required and distribute by the tearcher to get vast variety of data response from different respondents. The data should be analyzed using percentages and means. to summarize the key findings related to good governance, prospects, and challenges statistical software like spas should be used to facilitate the analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This data gathered through questionnaires and interviews were analyzed and interpreted through qualitative and quantitative methods. qualitative method was used to collect the perceptions and attitudes of leaders and services providers regarding to assess problems of good governance in case of woreda Gerealta. to analyze the data the researcher tries to develop the data via descriptive statics and approaches that the researcher is used to SPSS software system of developing the raw data into ideas, concepts and statements to understand the data simply.

4.1 Reponses related with background of the respondents

Table 2: Back ground information of respondents

Variable	Characteristics	Frequencies	Percentage
Sex	Male	100	50%
	Female	100	50%
	Total	200	100%
Religion	Orthodox	120	60%
	Others	80	40%
	Total	200	100%
Educational Qualification	Primary	12	6%
	Secondary	27	13..5%

	Diploma	32	16%
	Degree and Above	110	55%
	Total	200	100%
Experience Year in administrative function	0-5	22	11%
	6-10	80	40%
	11 and above	98	49%
	Total	200	100%
Marital status	Married	90	45%
	Single	40	20%
	Total	200	100%

Sources: own survey data, 2025

The above table shows that 11 (50%) of the respondents were male, 100 (50%) of the respondents were female with regard to religion 120 (60%) were Orthodox and 80 (40%) Others, 12 (6%) primarily, 27 (13.5%) secondary, 32 (16%) respondents were diploma, 60 (30%) respondents were degree and above, the experience, (0-5) were respond 22 (11%), (6-10) were respond 40 (20%), (11) were respond 68 (34%), the respondents on marital status were married 90 (45%), single 40 (20%) were respondents. From the above information it was concluded the information have understanding about significance of good governance and its challenges.

4.2 Responses related with items of good governance

Table 3: Respondents related with items of good governance

No	Items	Responses							
		Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
		Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%	Fr.	%
1	Government officials are effective	22	11%	18	9%	55	27.5%	35	17.5%
2	Society participation is important in governance aspect	50	25%	22	11%	28	14%	30	15%
3	Participatory decision making implemented properly	28	24%	32	16%	18	9%	32	16%
4	Follow up of good governance is important	36	18%	34	17.5%	20	10%	40	20%
5	Adequate knowledge of police principles are important	18	9%	52	26%	38	19%	22	11%
6	Good governance is the problem of development	0	0%	0	0%	110	5.5%	11	5.5%
7	Good governance is save in woreda administration	40	20%	26	13%	44	22%	20	10%
8	Community involves in resources management	50	25%	22	11%	30	15%	28	14%
9	Management flows transparency principles in resources utilization	35	17.5%	45	22.5%	32	16%	18	9%

10	Participation decision making imply properly administration	10	.2%	20	10%	30	15%	50	25%
11	Utilization and purchasing system is fair	18	9%	30	15%	42	21%	40	20%
12	Stake holders are budget planning	42	21%	35	17.5%	28	14%	25	12.5%
13	Enters office on time and is accessible to all	30	15%	45	23.5%	25	12.5%	30	15%
14	Treats all people impartially and equally	45	22.5%	42	21%	18	9%	25	12.5%

Sources: field survey, 2025

The above table shows that the active participation of citizens is necessary to maintain good governance. Government officials highly involved in decision making, community involving, enters office on time. But there is a mistakes good governance, accountability and transparency in administration.

4.4 Accountability and Transparency of Administration

Table 4: Responses Related to Accountability and Transparency of administrative

No	Responses	Gender			
		Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Agree	40	38	78	39%
2	Strongly agree	12	12	22	11%
3	Disagree	30	25	55	27.5%
4	Strongly disagree	17	18	35	17.5%
5	Total	67	63	200	100

Source: own field survey, 2025

The above table shows that the accountability and transparency of administration 18(9%) respondents were agree, 78(39%) respondents were strongly agree, 55(27.5%) respondents were disagree and 35(17.5%) respondents were strongly disagree. This shows that there was a lack of accountability and transparency in administration.so most of respondents replied that most service providers are accountability and transparency that can be collected by interviews.

4.4 Flow up of good governance is important

Table 5 Reponses relate to flow up of good governance is important

No	Level	Responses		
		Frequency	Percent	Remark
1	Agree	108	54%	
2	Strongly agree	36	18%	
3	Disagree	20	10%	
4	Strongly disagree	40	20%	
5	Total	200	100%	

Sources: own field survey, 2025

The above table shows that the flow up of good governance is important 34(17%) respondents were agree, 108(54%) respondents were strongly agree, 20(10%) respondents were disagree and

40(20%) respondents were strongly disagree. From this it can concluded that there was flow up but still there was a gap concerning with the good governance.

4.5 Society participation on Governance aspect

Table 6: Responses related to society participation on governance aspect

No	Level	Gender			
		Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Agree	66	54	110	55%
2	Strongly Agree	24	20	44	22%
3	Disagree	13	10	23	11.5%
4	Strongly disagree	5	8	13	5..5%
5	Total	108	92	200	100%

Source: own flied survey, 2025

The above table shows that the participation of the society on the aspect of good governance concerns that 110(55%) of the respondents were agree and strongly agree the participation of society on the aspect of good governance and the remaining 36(18 %) of the respondents were disagree and strongly disagree on the participation of society issue of good governance. This shows that there have challenges in the woreda administration.

4.6 Participation of youth and female in leadership in words administration

Table 7: Responses related to Participation of Youth and Female in leadership in woreda administration office

No	Level	Sex					
		Male		Female	%	Total	%
1	Woreda Council	20	10%	10	5%	30	150%
2	Woreda Cabinet	30	15%	20	10%	50	25%
3	Kebele Council	40	20%	30	15%	70	35%

Source: Gerealta Woreda administration office, 2025

Concerning the participation of youth and female in kebele council, woreda council and woreda cabinet Male to Female ratio the above table shows that 20(10%) to 10(5%) in woreda council, 30(15%) to 20 (10%) in woreda cabinet and 40(20%) to 30(15%) in kebele council members. This shows that Female participation in leadership is not sufficient and it needs more to do.

4.7 Adequate Knowledge on polices and principles important

Table 8: Responses related to Adequate knowledge on polices and principles important

No	Level	Respondents		
		Frequency	Percent	Remark

1	Agree	92	43%	
2	Strongly agree	48	24%	
3	Disagree	38	19%	
4	Strongly disagree	22	11%	
5	Total	200	100%	

Source: owns field survey, 2025

Concerning the knowledge on policies and principles the above table shows that 92(43%) respondent were agree, 48(24%) respondents were strongly agree, 38(19%) respondents were disagree and 22(11%) respondents were strongly disagree. This result shows that there was gap awareness on policies and principles of the governments. From this it can conclude that there were the needed of capacity building for all civil servants and government officials on the policies and principles of government.

4.8 Good Governance problem is the problem of growth and development

Table 9: Reponses related to Good governance problem is the problem of growth and development

No	Level	Response		Remark
		Frequency	Percent	
1	Agree	79	39.5%	
2	Strongly agree	90	45%	
3	Disagree	20	10%	
4	Strongly disagree	11	5.5%	
5	Total	200	100%	

Source: own field survey, 2025

The above table shows that the respondent on good governance problem is the problem of growth and development 79(39.5%) respondents were agree,90(45%) respondents were strong agree, 20(10%) respondents were disagree, 11(5.5%) respondents were d strongly disagree.it can concluded that people need create awareness on the principle of good governance.

4.9 Community involvement on resources management

Table 10: Responses related to community involvement on resources management

No	Level	Responses		Remark
		Frequency	Percent	
1	Agree	62	31%	
2	Strongly agree	90	45%	
3	Disagree	30	15%	
4	Strongly disagree	28	14%	
5	Total	200	100%	

Source: own field survey, 2025

The above table shows that the community involvement on resources management 62(31%) respondents were agree, 90(45%) respondents were strongly agree, 30(15%) respondents were disagree and 28(14%) respondents were strongly disagree. The above results implied that in the

study area there were the needs of community based on resources management to bring the sense of ownership participation is very necessary.

4.10 Enters office on time and it is accessible to all

Table 11: responses related to Enters office on time and it is accessible to all

No	Level	Responses		Remark
		Frequency	Percent	
1	Agree	75	37%	
2	Strongly agree	70	35.5%	
3	Disagree	25	12.5%	
4	Strongly disagree	30	15%	
5	Total	200	100%	

Sources: own field survey, 2025

The above table shows that enters office on time and it is accessible to all 45(34.6%) respondents were agree, 70(37%) respondents were strongly agree, 70(35%) respondents were disagree and 30(15%) respondents were strongly disagree .from this study it can concluded that government officials were enters in office but not accessible to all people. They work for the interest of themselves and they play games.

4.11 Treats all people impartially and equally

Table 12: Responses treats to treated all people impartially and equally

No	Level	Responses		Remark
		Frequency	Percent	
1	Agree	82	41%	
2	Strongly agree	75	37%	
3	Disagree	18	9%	
4	Strongly disagree	25	12.5%	
5	Total	200	100%	

Sources: own field survey, 2025

The above table shows that treats all people impartially and equally 82(41%) respondents were agree, 75(35%) respondents were strongly agree, 18(9%) respondents were disagree and 25(12.5%) respondents were strongly disagree. From this it can concluded that there was treats all people impartially and equally. But in some people there were a lack of partially and inequality treats. So it needs to enhance the principle of rule of law.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDETION

In this part of the paper finding of the research had briefly summarized, more condensed and comprehensive statements had offered in the form of conclusions and recommendations

5.1 Summary of the finding

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the prospects and challenges of good governance in local government in woreda Gerealta. More specifically the study had designed to answer the following research questions: what are the indicators of good governance at local government? , What are the main challenges of good governance at local government? , What are the status of local poor governance in terms of accountability and transparency? , what are local poor governance affects for good governance at local government? And finally, what are the solution for the challenge of good governance in woreda Gerealta?

In order to find out answer for the above research questions the study has used questionnaires and interviews as the main data gathering tools also document analysis have been used as supplementary instrument to generate additional information. The collected data were analyzed using tables, percentage and statements. The major findings of analysis were briefly summarized as follows:

1. Concerning accountability and transparency the about 40(20%) respondents were there is no accountability and transparency; the other 90(45%) respondents were there is accountability and transparency.
2. Related with the follow up of good governance is important from the above table (table5) shows that about 70 (35%) respondents were agree the 60(46%) respondents were disagree.
3. Concerning with society participation is important in governance aspect the above table (table 6) shows that about 94(47%) respondents were agree the 36(19%) respondents were disagree.
4. Concerning with the adequate knowledge of polices and principles are important the above table (table 8) shows that about 70(35%) respondents were government officials have adequate knowledge on polices and principles are important and 60(30%) respondents were government officials have no adequate knowledge on polices and principles are important. The result shows that there was awareness gap lead the administrative office to violate principles of good governance.

5. Good governance problem is the problem of growth and development the above table (table 9) indicates that about 108(54%) of the respondents were good governance problem is the obstacle of growth and development 0(0%) of the respondents were not the problem of growth and development.so it needs to create awareness on society.

6. Concerning community participation on resources management the above table (table 10) shows that about 75(37.5%) respondents were agreed and 68(34%) respondents were disagreed. The results implied that the whole communities were not participating on resources management. This implied that due to awareness gap leads to lack of sense of ownership and this makes challenge of good governance.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

The study attempted to address prospects and challenges of good governance on local government in Gerealta woreda, specifically the study addressed:

- ❖ To identify how to manage good governance at local government
- ❖ To identify the main causes of poor governance at local government
- ❖ To assess the status of good governance at local government
- ❖ To assess how local poor governance affects for good governance at local government
- ❖ Assess the opportunities of society to get good governance in woreda Gerealta.
- ❖ To enhancing the prospects of good governance in woreda Gerealta

In line with the specific objectives stated above the major finding were the following conclusions stated:

1. The woreda administrative official were less accountable and transparency to their people.
2. Flow up of good governance in woreda Gerealta was not practices due to lack of awareness in society
3. The governance of woreda Gerealta was not society participation. They did not make the society to participate on discussion making, planning and evaluations.
4. There was awareness gap on importance of polices and principles of the government this lead a poor governance in that area.
5. Corruption, lack of transparency, political instability Inability to secure justice, inefficient services delivery and lack of accountability are the main causes of good governance.
6. Enhancing accountability, strengthening judicial system, creating public awareness and strengthening the civil services are the ways to solve the challenges of good governance.

To summarize the prospects and challenges of good governance in local government was not practiced fully in Woreda Gerealta at the society and administrative office. This leads the challenges of good governance.

5.3 Recommendations

The selected public institutions have challenges that precludes from becoming transparency and accountability responsive to their stakeholders. Most of the challenges commonly shared by these institutions. The researcher had provided possible solutions based on the finding of the study. The following points are making a constant reference the participants view.

- Empowering the capacity of government officials in each institution training that helps them for providing consistent, transparency and accountability or the woreda administration office should be accountable and transparency to the society.
- Empowering the knowhow of the people through public legal education or create more awareness about citizens participation in political, economic and social affairs in their community.
- The administration system should be participatory from planning, execution and evaluation of government polices strategies.
- There should be exist mechanisms that government officials are accountable for their actions and decisions.
- Creating public awareness contributes in shaping societal attitudes.
- Strengthening the civil services through increasing accountability, accessibility, process, procedures and regulations to the public.

According the opinion of the respondent's difficulties had been observed in challenge good governance in local government. The researcher recommended possible solutions that can minimize the challenge of good governance in local government in case of woreda Gerealta.

- Active involvement of citizens in transparency and accountability needed.
- Maintaining skilled and knowledge on staff through leadership, training, development and commitment to continuous improvement in the delivery of services.
- Create awareness about the sense of patriotism.
- The challenge of good governance is lack of efficiency and effectiveness.as a result, this is unservicess.to solve this problem you need checklist.
- The anti-corruption commission program is improving the behavior of civil services, promoting citizens manner and enhancing transparent to public needs.
- Inviting civil society in decision making process for prospects of good governance
- Simplification of administrative procedures

- Strengthening the judicial system reliable, independent and effective judicial system are crucial to make sure laws and regulations are actually enforced.

REFERENCES

- African Development Bank [1999], African Development Bank and African Development Bank Group policy on good governance.
- Bell. K.C [2007], Good Governance in local administration, strategic integration of surveying services, Hong Kong, China.
- Bowman, J.S (1986). The state of a comparative analysis, public administrative review, 46(2), 137-155.
- Chaundy N, [2005], the principle of good governance in recent Development in international law related to sustainable development.
- Dawit Mamuye [2017], Good governance practices in the Training and Academic Institution of the Ethiopia Ministry of National Defense, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia.
- Ermias Admass [2016], An Assessment on challenges and prospects of good urban governance practice in land Administration system, the case of Shambu town, MA, Thesis, Jimma University, Ethiopia.
- European Union. (1993). Copenhagen Criteria, European Union
- Gebreslassie Kiros [2016], challenges of good governance in local government the case of Sasie-tsada-amba woreda, MA Thesis, Mekelle University, Ethiopia.
- Gosa Seifu Tafese (2017), the opportunities and challenges of good governance in Tigray Regional State: MA Thesis, Mekelle University, Ethiopia.
- Heald, R.A. (2006), the reform of the public sector: A study of the UK experience, Oxford University Press.
- Gizaw Yohannes [2014], the Significance of good governance in Ethiopia the case of Humbo woreda administrative office, Indira Gandhi National Open University.
- I.M.F (2002) the IMF approach to promote good governance and combatting corruption.
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), (2005), Governance Framework
- Johnston, M, (1991), the political effectiveness of corruption control in the developing world (pp.137-160), OECD development center.
- Good Governance local government. FAO studies, in Rome [2007], studies.
- FDRE [1995], the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
- Magel.Hand B. Wehrmann [2001] Applying Good Governance to local government Why and How.

- McEwan. [2003], bringing government to the people: women, local governance and community participation in South Africa.
- Citizenship Education, Grade 10th, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Ministry of Education (2023) , Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Mhtay Addisalem [2014], Assessment on performance of Good governance in land Administration at local level, the case of Naeder Adet woreda, MA Thesis, Mekelle University, Ethiopia.
- Nahom [2008], a users' Guide to measuring Local Governance, UNDP, Oslo Governance center.
- Shah A.[2006], The new vision of local governance and the evolving roles of local government, in developing Countries, public sectors and Accountability series.
- Smith, J.understanding Governance: the role of Accountability and Transparency in Developing societies, governance press, 2021.
- UN.ESCAP [2009], what is good governance? United Nations Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and Pacific.
- African development Bank and African Development Fund Bank [1999], group policy on Good Governance.
- Canadian International Development Agency [2008], independence, transparency and accountability in the judiciary of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.
- Economic Commission for Africa [2004], governance profile for Ethiopia Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- B.C.Smith [2001], on Globalization and State, good governance and development.
- Transitional government of Ethiopia [1994], national policy in Gender issues.
- UNDP [1994], good governance and sustainable Human Development, United Nation Development Programme Annual Report, Oxford University, New York.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), (1997), Governance: the role of public sector in development.
- Pierre and Peters [2005], the challenges of governance in accountability.
- Yohannes H. [2016], Governance and leadership, teaching materials, Mekelle UNIVERSITY.

Website:

- <https://www.imf.org/en/about-we-do/policy-monitoring-g/governance>
- <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/governance>
- <https://www.undp.org/governance>.
- <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi>.
- <https://data.worldbank.org>
- www.inf.org
- www.weforum.org
- www.governance.works.org.

- <https://www.hrw.org/node/89128>

APPENDIXES

Appendix one

Mekelle University

College of Law and Governance

Department of Civics and Ethical Studies

Dear Respondents:

This questioner was prepared to collecting information on prospects and challenges of good governance in Gerealta woreda. The purpose of the study was to identify challenges of good governance of the woreda and to inform how to solve it. Thank you for cooperation.

General instructions

- No need of writing your name
- Put your response by the circle letter of your choice

Part one: Background information

Personal Information

1. Sex: A) Male B) Female
2. Age in year A) 22-25 B) 26-30 C) 31-40 D) 41 and above
- 3 Educational Qualification: A) Elementary B) Secondary C) Diploma D) BA and above
4. What is your occupation now?
A) Government employee B) Self Employed C) NGOs D) peasants E) Others
5. Marital Status A) Unmarried B) Married C) divorce

Part two: choices from the following alternatives to assess and evaluate the challenges of good governance in local government in Woreda Gerealta.

6. What is your level of satisfaction to getting good governance in local government woreda Gerealta administration office?

- A) High satisfaction B) Medium satisfaction C) Low satisfaction D) Dissatisfaction

7. What are the major challenges of good governance in local government in woreda Gerealta?

- A) Lack of transparency B) lack of accountability C) political instability D) corruption

8. from the above challenges of good governance in local government, the most obstacles for service users?

- A) Lack of transparency B) lack of accountability C) political instability D) corruption

9. What are the reasons behind government officials providing to unaccountability?

- A) Weak enforcement of law B) less salary payment C) lack of faith D) nature of job

10. Is government officials enter to their offices on time?

- A) Always B) Sometimes C) Never D) Rarely

11. State the major challenges of good governance in local government in woreda Gerealta?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

12. How to solve the challenges of Good Governance in Woreda Gerealta?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

12. What are the major elements of prospects of good governance in local government in woreda Gerealta?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

13. What is good governance mean to you?

14. Do **societies and civil servants participate on good governance in local government in woreda Gerealta?**

If your answers yes explain in what way list them

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

If your answer No why?

Part Three: rating scale in challenges of good governance in local government indicates the degree of agreement and disagreement by putting "X" marks in front of each items under the following:

- 1) Strongly agree 2) Agree 3)Disagree 4)Strongly disagree 5) Never

N o	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1	Accountability and Transparency of administration					
2	Society participation is important in governance aspect					
3	Participation decision making implemented properly					
4	Follow up of good governance is important					
5	Adequate knowledge of polices and principles are important					
6	Good governance is the problem of growth and development					
7	Good governance is save in woreda administration					
8	Community involvement in resources managements					
9	Management flows transparency principles in resources utilization					
10	Participation decision making imply properly administration					
11	Utilization and purchasing system is fair					
12	Stake holders are budget planning					
13	Enters office on time and it is accessible to all					
14	Treats all people impartially and equally					

Sources: own field survey, 2025

Thank You