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CHALLENGES TO LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN WOLISO TOWN

A SENIOR ESSAY SUBMITTED TO COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF BA DEGREE IN CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES

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CHALLENGES TO LOCAL GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF WOLISO TOWN KEBELE 01

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Acronyms

FDRE: Federal democratic Republic of Ethiopia

EPRDF: Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front

UDA: Urban Dwellers Associations

RAs: Rural Associations

NDRP: National Democratic Revolutionary Program

Key words, challenges, local governance, woliso town.

Abstract

This research attempts to explore and analyze the challenges to local governance taking the case of woliso town 01 kebele.in conducting this researcher used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques.in this sampling techniques researcher took ninety-eight (98) respondents. Additionally, the researcher used primary and secondary data in conducting this research paper. Through both sources' researcher find low community participation and also low women empowerment in woliso town. It attempts to investigate and asses the economic challenges to local governance that include related factors lack of infrastructure facilities, inadequate resources and in adequate service delivery, political related factors, i.e. unaccountable officials, weak administration system, corruption and lack of good governance, unnecessary interference of central government in the issue of grace root units. Also, the social related factors such as low attitude of community, lack of participation and lack of community awareness. Therefore, as the importance of the local governance for the socio- economic and political development of communities, this paper analysis and identified from the case to the challenges and finally forward possible solution that based on the interpretation of data collected from the respondents.

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CHAPTER ONE

1 Introduction

1.1 Background of study

The term local governance denoted the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of local administration and public service delivery, the quality of local public policy and decision delivery, the quality of local public policy and decision making procedure, their inclusiveness, their transparency and their accountability and the manner in which power and authority are exercised at the local level so that local governance empower the local community through liberalization and equity to achieve community driven economic and political development focused on decentralization and the reduction of poverty . in this manner the successful planning delivery operation and maintenance of basic infrastructure and services becomes a result of such local governance (Angelo,2003)

Now a day, the term local governance is the effort of political decentralization all over the world to give autonomous power to the grassroots community to enjoy their power in day to day activities of administration. However, the local governance in developing countries especially our continent Africa is very backward or latent in its function and structure, this may related with poor development of democratic system within the continent. As a result, in African countries sovereignty of local government to exercise fully political power is under the condition or under the serious control of the central government. Therefore, it difficult to say that there is the full realization of grassroots level administration system in African continent (Ibid)

In Ethiopia the issue of local governance development is relatively new phenomena. Throughout most of its recent history modern Ethiopia has been highly centralized unitary state because the politics of nation building has been anchored in creating centralist state that jealously guarded its central power (Getachew, 2008). The first movement towards the

autonomy of local governance back to the imperial are when Haile Selassie. I government submitted to the parliament the Awraje local self-administration order No 43 of 1966. The draft bill proposed to grant administrative autonomy to 50 awraje governments drawn from the majority of the countries fourteen (14) provinces. Despite strong resistance from parliament the program was implemented in 17 selected awraja as on an experimental basis each awrajas economic potential become a self-sufficient administration area was a critical consideration in the selection process. The policy could be considered a typical administrative at the center rather than democratic local governance system (Bahru, 2006).

Consequently, derg did not take practical steps to realize the right of nation and nationalities to self-determination however, he was introduced the national democratic revolutionary program to recognize the right of nation and nationalities to self-determination. there were 14 kifle hager in the country during derg and established the urban dwellers association and peasant association at the lowest units of urban and rural respectively and also granting nationalities the right to self-government and autonomous administration, and five autonomous regions (ogaden, assab, Tigre, Eritrea and Dire Dawa (Getachew, 2006)

Allowing the fall of the derg, the transitional government of Ethiopia (TGT) was established in 1991 under the leadership of the Ethiopian people's revolutionary democratic front (EPRDF) the country was divided in to twelve self-governing ethnos linguistic regional state and two autonomous administrative areas. The number was later reduced to nine regional state and two city administration and form the fedral system the independence and autonomy of the constituent units are so important that authority and regions, provinces and municipalities (Bahiru, 2006 ;33). As a result, the federal government put the partial and tangible devolution of power to the sub national and local unit since 1991 when the federal state structure of government and other subsidiary so local unit since 1991 when the federal state structure adopted in Ethiopian (FDRE constitution 1995)

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Now a day country in the world are recommended to recognize their government structure in decentralized form of government this is why because the fact that it enhances local development, increase responsiveness, transparency, accountability, openness, inclusiveness' and in order fostering effective and efficient service delivery to the lowers tire of the government. Ethiopia as a developing nation and diversified nation (society) has recognized and restructured the local government self-autonomous since 1991. This self-administration or decentralization of local government is expected to create stable political system maintaining peace and security, increase efficient and effective use of local resource simply identify and solve local community problems or changes develop democratic value, increase development and develop tolerance in diversity, accured the principle of democracy (inclusiveness, transparency , accountability, openness responsiveness) encourage social awareness etc. (Bahiru, 2006)

Even though self-autonomy of local government as many contribution for the development of local community it is not without hindrance as a result there are different challenges to local governance like lack of awareness by the people, inadequate resource or financial dependency on the on the central government, partiality of democracy, influence of central government power, low political participation of community etc. (Ibid). Furthermore, unwell organized bureaucratic institution, corruption and lack of accountability of community leader are also the other challenges to the development of local government. Therefore, the investigation of these entire problems expected to promote the development of local government responsiveness, accountability and responsibility to community in the woliso town therefore researcher try to identify and assess the challenge of local government and then forecast possible solution particularly in woliso town. However, there are some studies (kindey,2012, desselegn, akalewold, yosef,2008 and meskerm, 2008) most of them are focused on either at country or other part country.

1.3 Objectives of Study

1.3.1 General Objectives

The general objective of the study is to assess and analysis the challenges of local government in Woliso town.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- To identify the challenges to local governance in woliso town.
- To analyses community participation in the local governance
- To know the women empowering in local governance

1.4 Research Question

- What is the challenge to local governance in woliso town?
- Is there community participation day to day activity of the local governance in woliso town?
- are there women empowering in local governance in the study area?

1.5. The Significance of the Study

The research is interested to investigation the challenges of local governance and to what extent this challenges has addressed, this research is expected to have the significance that includes; it may fill the existing research gaps, it could serve as an additional input for academicians and research who are interested to make further study on similar or other related topic and the finding of this research may serve as input for policy makers of the local administration especially the study area

1.6 .Scope of the Study

The study is limited to assessing the challenges of local governance in Woliso town; especially 01 kebele it is difficult to include all portion of the town because of time and budget limit, and in order to specify the targeted area for this research investigation.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

In conducting this research paper design, the researcher was facing many short. coming due to those challenge /short coming/ the investigators was limited to studied limited portion of the town, 01 kebele from those challenges few of them were; the over lapping of time of study and exam to search extra information, the irresponsiveness of administrators and the residents also as well and also the existence of the pandemic, COVID-19. Moreover, the researcher has low experience in conducting research. However, so as to avoid the impacts of the aforementioned limitation upon the findings of the study, the researcher took different alternatives as a remedial action. Among those remedies, to overcome the irresponsiveness of the administrators, the researcher was trying to describe the usefulness of the research to their locality. But it was through patient. Additionally, to overcome somehow the unwillingness of the residents the researcher used providing mask and sanitizer as a remedy.

1.8 Organization of the paper

This paper is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter has to do with introduction, the first second chapter deals with review of related literature that included the definition and conceptual framework of local governance, normative models of local governance, the rationales for elected local governance, local governance and democracy, and patterns of local governance in Ethiopia , the 3rd on the other side deals with methodology that includes sample size and sampling technique source of data and types of data , method of data collection , method of data analysis and the description of the study area more over chapter 4 of the research paper describe the data analysis and presentation. Finally, chapter five deals with conclusion and some possible recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Literature

2.1 Definition and Conceptual Framework of Local Governance

2.1.1 Definition

Local governance is a broader concept and is defined as the formulation and execution of collective action at local level. Thus, it encompasses the direct and indirect role of formal institutions of local government and government hierarchies, as well as the role of informal norms, network, community organizations and neighborhood associations in pursuing collective action by defining the framework for citizen –citizen and citizen state interaction, collective decision-making delivery and provision of local public services (shah, 2003)

The very concept of good governance at local levels denotes the quality, effectiveness and effectiveness of local administration and public service delivery the quality of local public policy and decision-making procedure, their inclusiveness, their transparency and their accountability and the manner in which power and authority are exercised at the local level. Local governance empowers local communities, through liberalization and equity to achieve community driven economic and political development, focused on the reduction of, delivery, operation and maintenance of basic infrastructure and services to help poverty reduction become a result of such local governance (Angelo, 2003)

2.1.2 Conceptual Framework

The concept of local governance describes the process of decision-making allocating funds and delivering services at local level: - it involves state and non-state actors, formal and informal institutions and available means (e.g. human resource, money). Typical services delivered at this level are primary education and primary health care, business registration, civil administration and more. This basic concept of local governance has been expanded in to an understanding of what constitutes good and democratic local governance (UNDP, 2009)

Local governance comprises a set of institutions, mechanisms and process through which citizen and their groups can articulate their interests and needs, mediate their difference and exercise their right and obligations at local level. the building blocks of good local governance are many: - citizen participation, partnership among key actors at the local level, capacity of local actors across all sectors, multiple flows of information of accountability and a pro-poor- orientation (UNDP,2002)

Democratic local governance does not involve merely a simple transfer of power and a shift of responsibility from the center to local; it is rather a way of connecting the local in to process of national government and governance. Therefore, current approaches stress the need to develop not only local government, but also local governance. The concept involves the vertical transfer of government as well as the development of horizontal network between local governments and local non- state actors. Local democratic governance needs efficient and effective national governance to provide direction, shape practices and regulate relationships (J.M. Keuyza, 1998)

2.2 Normative Model of Local Governance

Local governance has form model that specified according to Miller etal. here the four model of local governance discussed as the following.

1. localist model: - which is private to the local people
2. individuals' model: - that primary concern with fulfilling individual interest
3. mobilization model
4. Centralist model: - which argue against local autonomy.

Localist model

Localist model is which indicated that the local government has to be autonomies to make decision which is responsive to the local need and wishes local government has to not make decision and accordance with the interests of local people. The localist model is the one most associated with the traditional defense of local government and is community expressed in the formal out powering of local government representative bodies and institution. In broad terms it draws on liberal pluralist inspective in terms of political theory. For the localist the essential thing about local government that it should be seen as the expression of local choose. the institution local government mostly accountable to the locality in order to ensure that they are

responsive local to needs. They must have sufficient are responsive to local needs. They must have sufficient autonomy to make decision that those of the wishes of their local citizen rather than those of for example higher tier or level of government (miller, 2000; 29)

2.2.1 Individualist Model

It is the second model which gives priority for individual interest to satisfy it is own needs. her the emphasis is not on facilitating collective choose by the local community, rather own ensuring that the system of local governance is designed in a way that ensures that individual consumers obtain right bundle of service to meet their personal needs the aim of system should be in sure that individual get the choose of services they want related to willingness to pay tax or charges (Ibid; 30)

According to the individualist model there should be competition among services provider which is important provision of quality services to the individual by setting up market like model it is argued the force of consumer choice will ensure that producer are responsive and concerned to provide services tailored to individual needs the individualist is against collective decision making large scale participation (Ibid; 2000)

2.2.2 Mobilization Model

According to miller et all draws on the left wing perspective, there is no consensus among the proponents of left on the role of local governance many have favored national government intervention and dominance in order to overcoming local inequalities and limitation of action at the local level,(Miller et al; 2000;31) contrary to this other argue in favors of the involvement of people to do things with them rather than doing for them the local level provides an opportunity to the organize disadvantaged and mobilize them so that an active political alliance is formed challenge inequality and exclusion (Ibid)

2.2.3 Centralist Model

It is the final model of local governance which argues the formation of strong local politics. The model rests on fundamental preference for the primacy of national democracy (miller et al 200031). The key challenges are to ensure whether access to quality services for all citizens are arranged and maintained. As such local autonomy is opposed and local participation is not valued (Ibid).

2.3 The Rationales for Elected local Government

All times in all places, the driving force for the creation of local governance is expedience or convenience that used to exert control over territory people and improve the livelihoods of people their existence is a product of historical evolution necessitated by human settlement pattern transformation of socio political and economic structures advancement in communication networks and demands. According to the 19th and 20th century political thinkers the rational for local government rest on three premises local government provide opportunity for political participation of citizen and groups in the local governance their own affairs theyensure efficient service delivery to local communities local governments are considered effective in delivering service to ordinary people from the womb to the tomb and from the cradle to grave i.e. they are proximate to the needs and problems of the local people who are often needy of local government services.(.kauzya, 2005).

They establish a traditional of opposition to overly centralized government i.e. they resist unnecessary interference of central government in the affairs of local people and able rally local peoples support against pressures from centralized states. Once they are in place, they can serve as bulwarks against centralizing tendencies.

Generally, the local governance can answer the question of accountability, responsiveness and representativeness

Accountability: - centrally organized local administration accountable upwards to an elected minister and through him to parliament have a number of defects firstly there are doubts as to whether the central parliament has the capacity or interest to scrutinize local administration in the

same degree as local people can. This shows the limited supervisory competence of central government legislative organs in controlling the local administration that are established by the central government.

Secondly a system of separate local agencies accountable to several ministries overlooks the interdependent nature of different services at local levels and the need for coordination is easy if conducted by local bodies (Anwar, S, 2000).

Thirdly in centrally organized administrations, consumer has better say in standard of service delivery. They are often treated as mere consumers having little influence on political decisions about priorities in the use and distribution of resources.

Representativeness: - is another dimension to contrast between elected local government and centrally organized administration.

Firstly, the representative nature of local governments helps to incorporate major stands of public opinion and all major political forces in given equal opportunity to all. It also prevents dominance of one party throughout a small local party get the opportunity to control local councils.

Secondly, it enables more people to assure local public office compared to national level elections. Thus, marginalized and disadvantaged groups such women and ethnic minorities get the opportunity to be elected and promote their common causes. (Graham, 2003-3).

2.4 Local Government and Democracy

Local self-government plays a critical role in the enhancing democracy in federal system; it brings government closes to the people through both representative and participatory democracy. It allows for development of democracy by promoting the participation of minorities and disadvantaged groups (Kincaid and Chattopadhyay, 2008; 21).

Locally based decision is often more practical and sustainable in that they acknowledge and accommodate local diversities and historical complexities that may exist with in particular locality. One of the underlying rational of political decentralization is the possibility for

innovation and experimentation that affects sub national units by allowing space to different entities not round a single one size fits (Ibid;21)

Participatory democracy can also more readily put in to practice in local arenas, thereby allowing the community to identify more with its political institution and fostering a sense of ownership over common resources. Democracy in the local level is not a value in itself; it's also immense value in promoting multiparty democracy in the other order of government as well. The degree of democratization of local government as affects the prospects of nation's democratic governance (Ibid).

2.5 Historical Development of the Creation of Local Governance

Although the concept of local governance is an old as the history of humanity, only recently has it entered the board discourse in academic and practice literature globalization and information revolution are forcing a reexamination of citizen state relation and roles and the relationships of various orders of government with entities beyond government and there by an enhanced focus on local governance central government cannot effectively administer everything from the central there is a need to create some kind of arrangements through which the different kinds of governments activities such as economic political, social, security etc can effectively and efficiently administered (martin 1961), explain this as follows almost every country finds its convenient to integrate their public activities by consideration of both functional area without geographical dispersed general purpose local units a central government would be obliged to coordinate all public activities at a single locating which would be impossible in all but the smallest countries . in addition to these reasons local government unit especially those in urban centers have existed prior to national states to which they are parts now and this makes the local units as historical and expeditions one which contributes to their maintenance (Berhanu 1999,17) the local government unit have also been useful instruments for the local residents to participate for some interests which are of great importance for the locality and are advantage own for effective administration local government units have been also consideration as important training grounds for higher level personal (Ibid)

2.6 Pattern of Local Governance in Ethiopia

The division and sub-division of Ethiopia for administrative purposes started with the centralization attempt of Menelik II, who also introduced the first cabinet system to the government. Although the name and the number of divisions were unknown, it was Menelik II, who introduced the concept off awraja and woreda as first and second orders (tiers) in administrative sub-divisions for ease of administration (Getachew,2008).

2.6.1 Local Government during Haile Selassies Period

subsequently, emperor Haile selassie I, accomplished the process of dismantling regional power bases in a bid to consolidate central power. Thus, in 1931, he adopted the first constitution and systematically abolished the hereditary power of provincial rulers. During his regime the appointment of regional and local administrations from the center was the main modus operandi. He followed the precedent set center to the periphery and establishing marriage alliances with various provincial lords. the various appointments were based on loyalty and appointment of rural from the center to the periphery and establishing marriage alliances with various provincial lords. The various appointments were based on loyalty and obedience rather than meritocracy. By 1935, the country was dividing in to 32 gizats. However, this territorial division and sub-division was changed during the brief period of Italian invasion (Getachew, 2008)

The practice of local administration for first time obtain legal jurisdiction in a legal framework by decree No.1, 1942, which established the mode of administration of legal framework by decree which provided the ministry of interior would supervise all administrative hierarchies. Accordingly, 12 awrajas were created as firs order hierarchies. Woredas, wana mislenies were also established as second, third and fourth administrative tiers. Councils consisting of various appointed officials were also established at each level to advise the government on the welfare of inhabitants and prosperity of each respective tier.

In 1946, change of names in the administrative hierarchies was affected in descending order of hierarchical importance as teqlay gizat (governorate – general) awraja (province, which was the name of the first order in the 1940) woreda (district) and in the late 1960s,

In 1946, change of name in the administrative hierarchies was affected in descending order of hierarchical importance as teqlay gizat (governorate- general), awraja (province, which was the name of the first order in the 1940s) woreda (district) and mikitle woreda (sub- district).

In the late 1960s, mikitle woreda was abolished as the lowest unit of provincial administration, reducing the number of tiers from four to three. The assumption was that the function of the mikitle woreda could be taken over by woredas and local chiefs (balabats). A major attempt towards establishing local self-governance with elected councils on the basis of resource base, population, land size etc. was initiated in proclamation. However, it was not approved by parliament as the members of the parliament feared that the move would erode their power bases and encourage separatist tendencies.

2.6.2 Local Government under the Dergue

The dergue introduced the national democratic revolutionary program (NDRP) in 1975 which recognized the right of nations and nationalities to self- determination, i.e. granting them the full right to self- government and regional autonomy to decide on all matters of internal affairs such as socio- economic and political life and use of one language and election of their leaders. However, dergue did not take practical steps to realize this endeavor. In the late 1970, it changed the name teqlay gizat (governance general) to kifle hager (administrative region). Thus, there were 14 kifile hagers (administrative regions) in the country. (Yeshtila, W, 2016).

The urban Dwellers association (UDAs) and peasant associations (PAs) were established as lowest administrative units in urban and rural areas respectively. However, they were co-opted for political ends by the dergue to serve as instruments in the implementation of derg extra-land housing policy and the rural land reform UDS were divided in to higher (kefitegna) in which urban and dwellers could elect executive committees and judicial tribunals. In the early 1980s there were about 20,000 pas in rural areas. However, both urban and rural units suffered from lack of funds, inadequate manpower and experience in leadership. (Ibid).

Dergue started to implement the previous endeavor of granting nationalities the right to self-government and autonomous administration at end of the 1980s. Thus, 5 autonomous region (ogaden, assab, tgray, Eritrea and Dire Dawa) and 25 administrative regions were established as

first order administrative sub-division with envisaged local autonomy. The move was an example of dergues attempt at administrative decentralization. Evidently, this exercise was purely political due to the various oppositions and civil wars that emerged in most of these areas. While the awraja was retained as the second order administrative hierarchy the woreda was abolished as administrative unit, there by replacing their function by PAS(.Ibid).

2.6.3 Local Government in the post -1991

It is evident that EPRDF inherited a strong tradition of centralism that was consolidated over the previous two regimes. Its first attempt to outline decentralized governance was the adoption of the chapter in 1991 that governed the transition period. Thus, the legal and political framework for decentralization is enshrined in the charter by affirming the right of nations and nationalities to self-determination. Accordingly, each nation has the right to (FDRE Constitution 1995)

1. Preserve its identity and promote its culture, history and use its language;
2. Administer its affairs within its defined territory and participate in central government on the basis of freedom and proper and fair representation;
3. Exercise its right to self-determination and independence when the nation, nationality or people are convinced that such a right is violated or abrogated.

The charter was further enhanced by proclamation No .7/1992 which provided a three-tier government: namely, central, national/regional and woreda. This proclamation created 14 regional self-governments including Addis Ababa. However, on July 11,1992, region 7,8,9,10,11 together formed what is called the south nations, nationalities and peoples regional state SNNPR) under the leadership of the southern Ethiopian people's democratic coalition (SEPDC).

The proclamation gave the regions powers to create additional hierarchies between the region and woreda and below the woreda. Thus, matters related to the establishment of intermediate local governments fell on the jurisdiction of regional self- governments. The proclamation abolished the previous awraja tier and recognized the woreda as the basic administrative hierarchy with organs such as woreda council, executive committee and judicial organ. The former administrative regions of the 1980 were retained as zones within the regions.

The role of zones in the hierarchy is simply that of facilitation and technical support as their existence does not enjoy constitutional basis. However, in practice, it is evident that they exercise wide ranging regulatory powers over woredas. It should be noted that some regions do not have zones at all. In both urban and rural areas, UDAs and PAS have been retained as lowest administrative units within the woredas. Currently, there are more than 600 woredas in the country.

In terms of the economics of decentralization, the role of the state in the economy was reduced through minimalist strategies that involve

- Withdrawing the state from activities that are non-strategic and focus on regulatory power;
- Shifting socio-economic powers to regions national self-governments were empowered to plan, execute socio-economic developments programs; employ and administer its employees; acquire and own property; borrow from domestic sources' and levy taxes.
- Currently; the woreda is the most empowered local government unit at which level most of the activities of regional governments take place. the woreda consist of mainly three organs (Getachew,2008)

1. The woreda council which is to be established by popularly elected representatives of the kebele organized under it. It is the highest body and is accountable to the regional council and the electorate. it powers and duties include examining and approving draft follows up that basic agricultural development activities are undertaken and the task of development, conservation and preservation of natural resources are carried out with special attention; `creates a suitable condition in which the resident public is massively inspired and mobilized to engage in development activities; approval of its own budge; issuing and implementing specific guidelines to ensure peace and security etc.

2. Woreda administrative council which consist of the chief administrator, deputy chief accountable to the woreda council and the council of the regional government. It is accountable to the woreda council and the council of the regional government. Its powers and duties include implementing federal and regional policies, laws, regulation, programs. Following up and directing the activities of the executive bodies found within its jurisdiction; prepare annual

budget of the woreda; safeguard peace and security of inhabitations and direct and supervise security institutions and prepare its socio-economic and administrative plans and submit to the woreda council.

3. First instance judicial bodies. The woreda court is the low east subordinate first instance judicial organ.

In general, two major observations can be made on the evolution of local governments in Ethiopia. Firstly, the territorial distribution of nation and nationalities has been the major criteria in establishing administrative divisions and sub division. secondly, change in hierarchies, names and boundaries of administrative regions have been frequent. This has definitely created the problem of collection and analyzing socio economic data that is used for development because the status of the tiers at which the data was collected has been changing frequently. Yet it can be observed that the woreda has been the lowest and basic administrative unit over many years.

Chapter three

3 Methodology and description of study area

3.1 Description of study area

Woliso is a town located in the south west shewa zone of the Oromia Region, 114km south west of Addis Ababa, it a latitude (8° 32'N and 37° 58'E) and longitude (8° 533'N and 37° 967'E) with an elevation of 2063 meters above Sea level.The 2009 national census reported a total population for Woliso of 59,685 of whom 18,880 were men and 18,998 were women. The majority of the inhabitants said they practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, with 63.29% of the population reporting the observed this belief, while 19.06% of the population where Protestant, and 16.36% were Muslim. (National census reported, 2009).

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Among the four kebele found in woliso town the data for this study was gather from the residents of woliso 01 kebele and woliso town administrator office officials, this why because 01 kebele was the setting of the investigation. The sampling techniques was hybrid sampling technique or the mix of both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. Because mixed sampling technique is useful to avoid some biased.

Therefore, it is good in conducting somehow pure research paper.

A/ probability sampling technique

From the total population of Woliso town 14.400 population is living in 01 kebele 7100 male and 7300 female, as a result the researcher used stratified sampling technique to draw from both strata's 1 groups of residents based on sex i.e. male and female by using the following form (source of population number Woliso town administration (office,2013).

Sample size was determined the following Yeman formula (1967):

The formula used to determine the sample size is:

n=N/1+N*(e) 2 where, n=sample size

N= total population

e= non-confidence level (persuasion)

The study would be used confidence level of 90% and 10% precision level. Then the sample size of this study was

n=14400/1+14400(0.1)2=98.

B/ **Non probability sampling techniques;** based on the convenience and his personal judgment the investigator was used conveniences sampling technique and judgments / purposive sampling technique to draw sample from the official respondents. The researcher was selected respondents based on convenience and his personal judgements. Because to ask people those have some knowledge about local governance and also researcher used convenience sampling techniques to overcome the overlapping time of study and to prevent the pandemic through selecting some people those have masks. Because the researcher is not enough finance to provide masks for all respondents.

3.2.2 Source of Data and Types of Data

To clarify and strengthen the study the researcher was used both secondary and primary types of data that related with the challenges of local governance from both primary and secondary source of data

I. Primary data

This data was gathered through structured interview question and distributed questionnaire to the respondents of Woliso town department of administration office and the residents of Woliso 01 kebele.

II. Secondary data

Additional to the primary data researcher was referred some secondary data from other sources i.e. books internet website, and other published and unpublished materials and journal articles.

3.2.3 Method of Data Collection

In conducting this research, the researcher was used more appropriate and well-designed method of data collection that meet the study as much as possible and try to applied in the research paper designed from those the searcher was used: - **interview and questionnaire**

A/ Interview

This was through oral communication with participants and the supplements of the questionnaire. As a result, the investigator was interviewed 28 respondents / participants. From those 13 of them was the residents of Woliso town or kebele and 15 (fifteen) of them was from the study area administrator office officials.

B. Questionnaires

To collect data from the respondents the researcher was prepared questionnaire for both woliso town or kebele residents and Woliso town administration office departments and distributed for them.

i. Questionnaire for residents of Woliso town or kebele

This questionnaire was prepared and distributed for 70 residents of Woliso town 01 kebele with total question of 10 by Afaan Ormoo

ii. Questionnaires for officials of Woliso town ;01 kebele administration office.

Additional to the questionnaire prepared for the residents the researcher was also prepared 11 questions by English language and was distributed to 10 officials.

Therefore, this both methods of data collection helped the researcher to gathered data about condition, practices that challenge local governance from large number of respondents.

3.2.4 Method of Data Analysis

The researcher attempted to review the existing literature or collected smart and huge balanced data on the challenges of local governance and related materials and also made an interview with key respondents and distributed well prepared questionnaire to respondents. Then the investigator well analyzed and interpreted the collected raw data by using both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis.

The quantitative methods that was used by the researcher includes tables, percentage and chart and review the data through data processing (checking accuracy of data), coding (provision or giving symbols or number to represent respondents/ classifying (reducing data into similar group and tabulation (putting data in the table form.

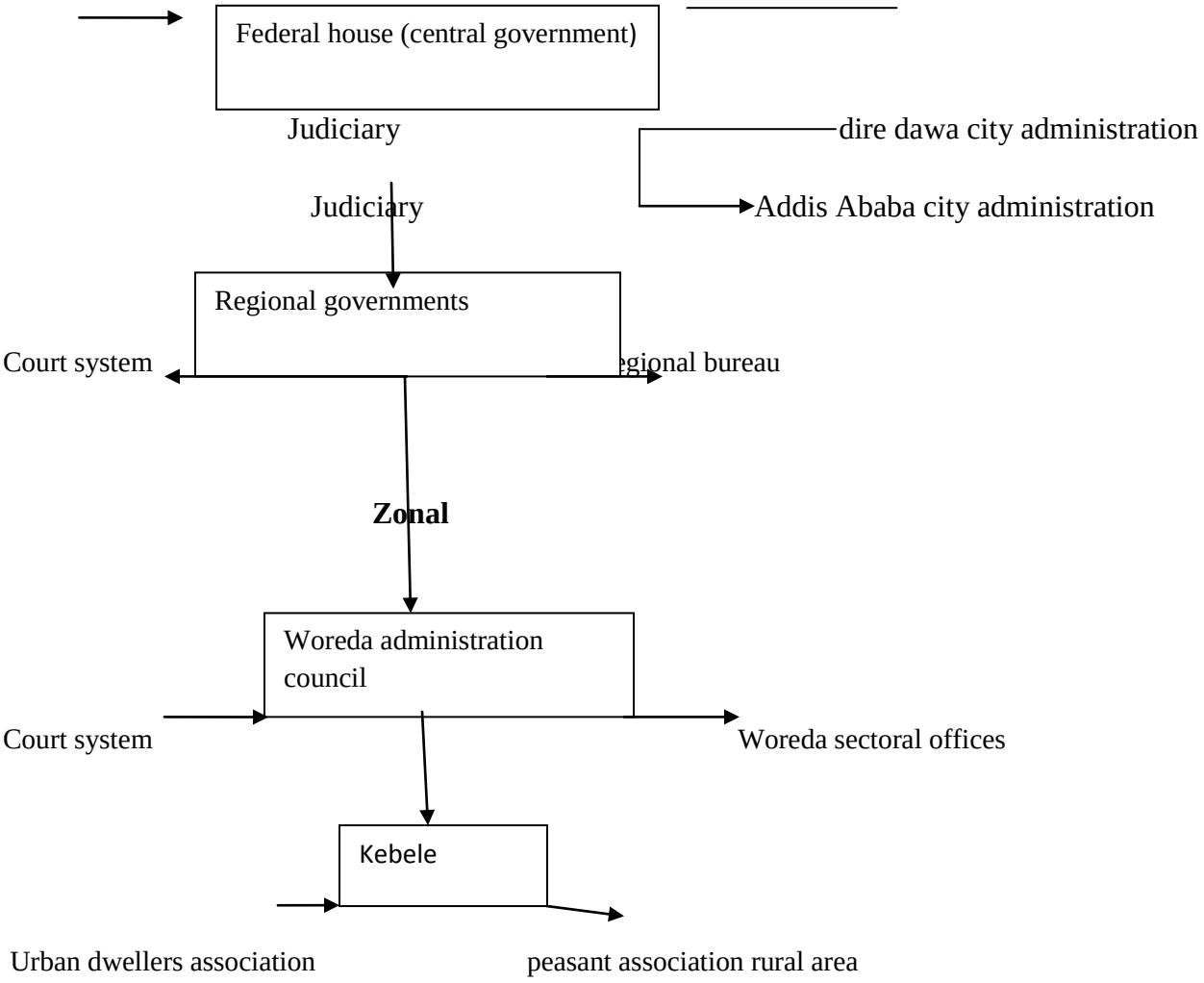
Chapter four

4 Data Analysis and Presentation

The researcher was collected this data from 98 respondent by distributed questionnaire for 70 residents of Woliso 01 kebele and 10 to study area administration office officials' respondents and additionally through interviews 13 residents and 15 officials, the total of 28 respondents.

4.1 Local Governments Structure in Ethiopia and Woliso town Administration Level

4.1.1 Ethiopia Government Structure federal president



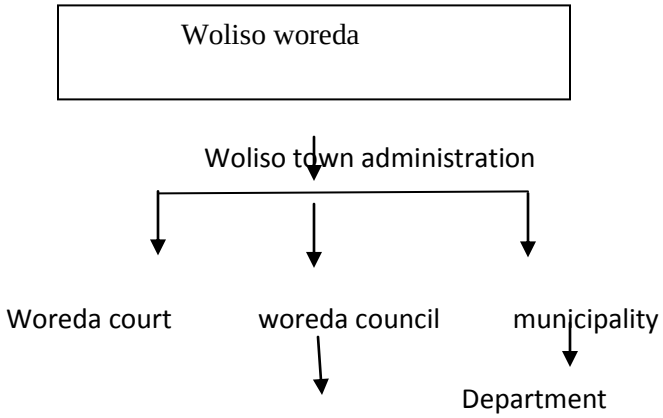
Division and subdivision of Ethiopia for administrative purpose started with the centralization attempt of Menelik II, who introduces the first cabinet system to the government. Although the names and the number of divisions were unknown, it was Menelik II, who introduced the concept of awraja as first and second orders (tiers) in administrative sub division for ease of administration. Then Haile selassie I introduced the two-living chamber i.e. deputies and senet and teqlay gizat (governorate a lower unit of government. After the over thrown of the regime and the milary dictatorial derg came to power the structure of government changed as kifle hagers (administrative region) as higher administrative tiers and

urban dwellers association (UDAs) and peasants' associations (PAs) were established as the lowest administrative units in urban and rural area respectively (Getachew Assefa) under unitary form of government.

However, since the 1995 the EPRDF established the FDRE (the federal republic of Ethiopia) under the 106-article constitution. The FDRE has two houses or two using chamber.i.e. house of people representative (HPR) and house of federation (HF)

The federal republic of Ethiopia has five governmental tiers. The first one is central government that has two city administration (Addis Ababa and dire dawa) second the nine (9) regional council (Bureau), third zonal administration structure: - the connector between the region and woredas, fourth, the woreda administration council that holds woreda courts and woreda sector office and the fifth is kebeles that has peasant association in rural area and urban dweller association in urban areas.

4.1.2 Woliso town administration level structure



four kebele



grass root (ketene)



Shengos

(Source Woliso town administration office)

4.2 General Background of the Respondents

4.2.1 Demographic Profile i.e. age and sex

Table 1 the age and sex of the respondents

Age	Male	%	female	%
< 18	12	25	8	17
18-35	18	36	14	29
35-45	8	14	16	33
>45	12	15	10	21
Total	50	100	48	100

Source (researcher survey, 2013)

The above table indicates that 53.3% of the respondents were male and the remaining 46.7% of them were female. The table also implies that 17% of the respondents were below 18 years 29% were between 18-35 years 21% were between >45 and 33% of respondents the larger participants.

4.2.2 Religious Distribution of the Respondents

Woliso town population follows different faiths. As a result, the researcher respondents were the participants those follow different faith as stated below on pie chart

Table 2 Religious Distribution of the Respondents

No	Religion	No respondents	Percentage
1	Orthodox	40	41

2	Protestant	20	20
3	Islam	25	26
4	Others	13	13
Total		98	100

Source (researcher survey)

This above pie- chart shows that orthodox religion followers account about 41% of the total respondents which followed by Islam 26%, protestant 20% and 13% of other religion follower's respondent

4.2.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

Table 3 marital status of the respondents

Marital status	male	Respondents			Total %
		%	Female	%	
Single	12	25	8	17	20
Married	18	36	14	29	33
Divorced	12	25	10	21	22
widowed	8	14	16	33	24
Total	50	100	48	100	100

The above table shows that the greater number of the respondents were draws from the married one that is around 20% of the total respondents which followed by single, widowed and divorced 33.%, 22% and 24% respectively, however the percentage of female divorces is greater than that of male but the percentage of the widowed male participants are greater than that of female

4.2.4 Educational Level of the Respondents

Educational level	Male	Respondents			Total
		%	Female	%	
Elementary	10	20	6	16	17
High school	9	18	12	25	21

Certificate	6	12	10	21	17
Diploma	12	24	8	17	20
BA	2	4	4	8	6
MA	1	2	-	-	1
PHD	-	-	-	-	-
Other	10	20	8	17	18
Total	50	100	48	100	100

Table 4 education level of the respondents source (own survey)

Table 3 shows that the respondents of the education level that included respondents from elementary level, high school, certificated, diploma, BA degree and others, either than MA program and PHD those not included which stated above. According to the survey large number of respondents were drawn from, respondents with high school level and diploma which share 19% of the total respondents (21 and 17) respectively, then certificated and other respondents covers 17.5 % or 18 for certified and 17 for each and followed by elementary level participants which cover 15% and the least respondents educational level was the respondents those draws from BA degree which cover 6% of the total sample size and MA which cover 1.

4.2.5 Job Structure of the Respondents

Types of job	No respondent	percent
Civil servant	30	31
NGOs worker	6	6
Trade man	17	17
Self employed	13	13
Agriculture list	15	15
Others	17	17
Total	98	100

Table 5 job structure of the respondents Source (researcher survey, 2013)

The above table reveals that most of respondents were employee of civil servant. Accordingly, 31% were civil servant, 15% were agriculturalist, 17 %employed at trade the remaining 17 were respondents those employed in others job. This implies that the largest number of the civil servant, this is why because, however local governance is said to be participatory the executor of local issue is dominated by the officers.

4.3 The concepts of Local Governance and its Practice in Woliso Town 01 Kebele

In the last quarter of 20th century, many countries in the world have engaged in the process of decentralization by transferring power and responsibilities of the state to lower tiers of government. Such transferring of power is believed to bring not only political stability and democratic government but also to improve service delivery and to enhance local government accountability, transparency, responsiveness, to participating local communities in decision making process and to attain equity. This the significance of local unit's self-governance is constituted on the basis of citizens participation in the political, economic and social affairs in their locality that has to do with by the ways of exercising electoral rights.

Local self-governance denotes the right and abilities of local authorities, within the limits of law to regulate and manages a sub- national share of public affairs under their own responsibility and in the interest of local population (http) ' dictionary .com /local government)

As a result the Woliso town administration office officials and the residents of the town 01 kebele define the concept of local governance as, it is the processes of transferring the governances, it is the process of transferring decision making process to the lower level a system that bring government closer to the local communities by giving the local self-autonomy and representative and that enhance local sustainable development by utilization of own researches, that increase efficiency, fostering service delivery etc.

They stated that the practice of local governance in their locality is not practiced well. This has to do with many problems with the officer form the top and the mass society from below

Impactsof administrator on local governance from the officials

- unaccountable local officials corrupted local officials and rent seeking issue
- ethnic based and non-responsive local officials
- un participatory and those does not fully give opportunity to local peoples
- dominance of officials working based on past experience rather than current skill

Impact on local governance from residents of the study area for well practice of localgovernance

- problem related with the awareness of community
- low attitude of community about the importance of local self-governance
- corruption that deep rooted within the community
- their interest to participate in the issue of politics

Impacts that related to economic issue

- un equal distribution on resource
- in adequate resources to their locality
- Financial dependency and inability to generate revenue from local community was the problem that lesser the practiced of local governance in the grass root of Woliso town.

4.4 Challenge of Local Governance in Woliso Town Administration Office and Woliso town 01 Kebele

4.4.1 The prior challenges to local governance in Woliso town administration office and 01 kebele

Question	Option	No of respondents(f)	%
What are the prior challenges?	Political challenge	25	26
	Social challenge	20	20
	Economic challenge	35	36
	Cultural challenge	18	18
		98	100

F= frequency source (own questionnaire survey, 2013)

Table 6 prior challenge to local governance

As clearly indicated on the table above the prior challenges to local governance in Woliso town administration office and 01 kebele was from economic issue and followed by political challenge, social challenge and finally the cultural norms of the society to adopt the concept. Accordingly, 36% of the respondents stated that economic challenge as more prior challenge, then 26% were put political challenge as a prior. 20% of them also stated that social challenge was the prior challenge that affected development of local governance in Woliso town 01 kebele and finally the remaining 18% shows that social norms or culture of the society is the more prior challenge to local governance in Woliso town 01 kebele.

As the respondents stated that the economic challenges to local governance is around twice of the social challenge to local governance in the area, this implies economic problem deep rooted in grassroots of the Woliso town.

4.4.2 Challenge to local governance from economic issue

Question	Option	No of respondents	%
What is the economic challenge to local governance?	Inadequate resource	11	28
	Unequal distribution of resource	10	25
	Immobility of resource	5	13
	Financial dependence of local government	7	17
	People fail to pay tax	-	-
	Irregular tax system	-	0
	Lack of support from central governmental	-	0
	All of the above	7	17

Total		40	100

Table 7Challenge to local governance from economic issue

F= frequency source (own questionnaire survey, 2013)

According to the information on the above table28% of the total respondents put inadequate resource as the main challenges of local governance form economic issue. Then 25% stated that unequal distribution of resource, 13% of them also response as financial dependence of local government on central government. 17% of them try to show immobility of resource in the locality of Woliso as the main challenges from economic perspectives and the remain 17% of the participants stated that all which mentioned above is the economic challenges to local governance in Woliso town 01 kebele.

4.4.3 Challenge to Local Governance from Social Angle in Woliso Town Administration Office and 01 Kebele

Question	Option	No of respondents	%
What is the social challenge to local governance in your locality?	Absence of social participation	8	29
	Lack of local community awareness	3	10.5
	Low attitude of community towards local government	3	10.5
	Corruption	-	
	All of the above	14	50
Total		28	100

F= frequency source (own questionnaire survey, 2013)

Table 8 Challenge to Local Governance from Social Angle in Woliso Town Administration Office and 01 Kebele

The above table indicated that the challenges to local governance from social issue in Woliso town administration office and 01 kebele. Accordingly 29 % stated that absence of social participation in local issue is that highly challenged local governance development from social angle 10.5% each of the respondents stated that community awareness and low attitude of community towards local governance and half (50%) participants responds as, all of the above mentioned points were the challenges to local governance in Woliso town local units from the social.

4.4.4 Challenges to local governance from the political angles in Woliso town administration office and 01 kebele

Question	Option	No of respondents	%
What is the challenge to local governance from the political angle in your locality?	Partiality of democracy	-	0
	Lack of local community participation in local decision-making process	9	30
	Interference of higher tiers of government	16	53

	Low political participation	5	17
	All of the above	-	
Total		30	100

Source (own questionnaire survey, 2013)

Table 9Challenges to local governance from the political angles in Woliso town administration office and 01 kebele

The table shows that the challenges to local governance from the political angle in Woliso town administration office and 01 kebele .as a result the table reveals that 53% of the total participants states that interference of higher tiers of government to the grassroots level issue the most and forts challenges to the development of local governance, then 30%describe lack of community participation in local describe lack of community participation in local decision making process and the remaining 17% stated that low political, participation of local community. More than half of the respondents being answered as interference of higher tiers of government in the issue of local units of government, this implies how the local autonomy is weak in Woliso town 01 kebele.

4.4.5 Degree of the Challenge of Local Governance from the Perspective of Social Norms to Assimilate the Concept of Local Governance in Woliso Town 01 Kebele

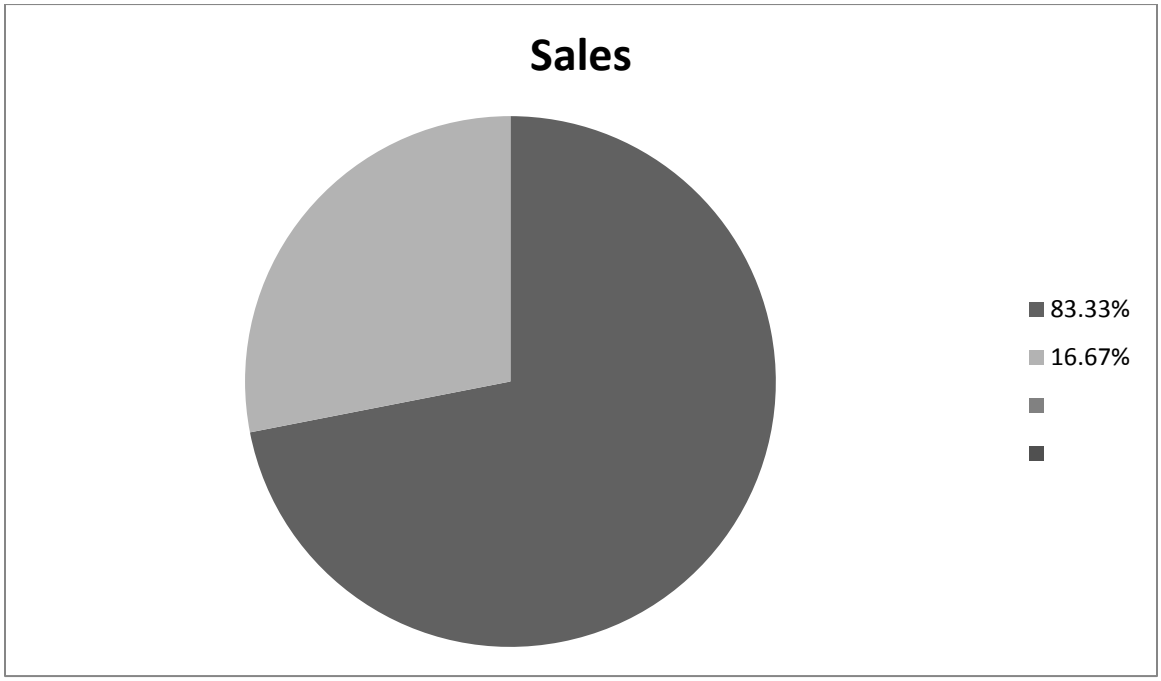
No	Degree of the challenge	No respondents	Percentage
1	Lower	23	23
2	Middle	60	61
3	very high	0	0
4	Ignore at all	15	16
Total		98	100

Source (researcher survey,2014)

Table 10 Degree of the Challenge of Local Governance from the Perspective of Social Norms to Assimilate the Concept of Local Governance in Woliso Town 01 Kebele

This above table implies that more than half of the respondents (61%) stated that challenges of local governance from the perspective of social norms to assimilate the concept of local governance from the perspective of social norms to assimilate the concept of local governance in Woliso town 01 kebele is middle, 23% stated as lower.16% of them puts as ignore at all and no respondents stated as very high. This implies that, however many people ignore the concept because of different challenges; many of them were accept the concept of local governance in Woliso town 01 kebele.

4.5 The local Governance in Relation to Good Governance



Pie chart 1 Do you think that local governance affected by lack of good governance in your locality?

The pie chart above shows that 83.33% of the total respondents answer that to absence of good governance negatively affected local governance, because the absence of good governance is directly implies that the nonexistence of local governance. Good governance is plays a critical role in enhancing of local self-governance, brings government closer to the people through both participatory democracy and direct democracy, promoting the participation of minorities and disadvantaged group, fostering a sense of ownership over common resources, promoting local leader accountability, transparency and responsiveness and promote local sustainable development. Generally, therefore lack of good governance negatively affected local governance, but the remaining 16.67% of respondents forwarded that lack of good governance never affected local governance.

4.6 Challenges of Corruption on the Development of Local Governance in woliso Town Administration Office and 01 Kebele

4.6.1 Do you think that corruption affected the development of local government in your locality?

No	Option				Total	
	Yes		No			
Do you think that corruption affected the development of local governance in your locality?	f	%	f	%	F	%
	70	71	28	29	98	100

Table 11 effects of **corruption on development of local government**

The table implies that 71% of the respondents recognize that corruption have impacts on the development of local governance in their locality and this shows that how corruption is trickle down the development of local governance and local development. But only 29% of the total respondents are response as ‘’No’’ means it has no any effect on the development of local governance.local government for the formulation and implementation of public policy in woliso town administration office

4.7 Local Government for the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policy in woliso town Administrative Office

According to the information taken from woliso town administration office, there is a wide gap between the formulation of public policy and its implementation in their locality or local units of governance. This is why, because there are many problems that related to the administrative bureau and society of the area. from those problem; lack of knowledge or skill and awareness to formulate and implement, lack of human and capital officers, absence of training for the

implementers to up grading their performance, lack of willingness to work hard, low participation of private, civil society and community additionally many of the officers are corrupted and fair to implement the formulated policy as benefited all community in just and fairer manner. This issue of corruption is because of the local unit officer's salary is unsatisfactory is because of the local governance in woliso town, specifically 01 kebele

4.8. Analysis of data only obtained from residents of woliso town 01 kebele

4.8.1 Participation of local communities in decision making process and the representation of officials

Table 12 participation of local communities in decision making process

No	Question	Alternative				Total	
		Yes		No			
	Are you participating in your locality's decision-making process?	f	%	F	%	f	%
		11	25,59	32	74.41	43	100

Source (researcher own survey 2014)

Table 12 Participation of local communities in decision making process and the representation of officials

As the table clearly indicated that 25.59% of the respondents were participated in decision making but 2/3, 74.41% of the respondents made clearly that they were not participated in their local decision-making process. The implication of this is that is limit to local community to determine their opportunity by themselves this is not because of absence of democratic participation to local community rather b/c of local officers and executors those of controlling local community participation.

4.8.2 Ways of local official representation

No	Ways of representation of official	No respondents	Percentage
1	Political affiliation	25	26
2	Kinship criteria	20	20
3	Free& fair election	13	13
4	We don't know	40	41
Total		98	100

Source (researcher own survey,2014)

Table13 Ways of local official representation

The table reveals that 40(41%) respondents were not know how the local unit official are represented while about 25 (26 %) of participants sated that through political an affiliation, 20 (20%) put that there is kinship criteria to represent local official in their town and the remaining 13(13%) answer they are represented free and fair election. So this shows that how much the woliso kebele residents are has no any idea about their ways of local official's representation.

4.8.3 Local governance in empowering women in woliso town 01 kebele

Do you think that transfer of power and function to the unit enhances empowerment of women at deferent level of local governance position?

No	Question	Option	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Do you think that transfer of power and function to lower unit enhances empowerment of women at d/t level of governance position?	Medium	25	58.14
		Low	5	11.62
		High	13	30.23
		Total	43	100

Table 14 **empowerment of women at deferent level of local governance position**

According to the above graph 25(58.14%) of the respondents the women empowerment governmental position in medium while about 13 (30.23%) of the participation women is high and the remaining 5(11.62%) disagreed the empowerment of women with the transfer of power and function to the lower level unit in woliso town 01 kebele. The implication of this is the intention given to women participation is not developed while in woliso town 01 kebele, this has to do with that the administration should work on this issue in order to increase the participation of women to run to the governmental position in their locality

Table 15 is there partiality of democracy in your local unit?

No	Question	Option	F	%
1	Is their partiality of democracy in your local unit?	Yes	3	6.98
		No	13	30.23
		Certainly	27	62.8
Total			43	100

The above table reveals that 62.8 % of the total respondents agreed that certainly there were partiality of democracy in their locality, while about 30.23% of them totally agreed that there is any partiality of democracy in their locality and the remaining minim number of respondents 6.98 of the agreed that yes there is partiality of democracy in our locality

4.9 Empirical Findings from Interviews:

The challenges to local government in the study area

From the analysis of the respondent perceptions there are many challenges to the development of local governance in their areas. Among those challenges some of them are discussed below.

4.9.1 Weak legal and regulatory system.

Among the interview respondents most of them views that legal and regulatory system in their town administration is too weak to ensure the local governance system. In this case, many of

interviewed stated that “weak legal system and regulatory system is the main problem of our country as a result corruption and unethical practice are prevailing just because of the weakness of this system”.

Three major factors were formed by the participants for why this legal system and regulatory system are weak. There are lack of legal professionals, inadequate legal provisions and lack of implementation and monitoring.

4.9.2 Incompetence of lower level administrative

This is related with the personal qualification. As stated by the participants, the officials in the woliso town in general and 01 kebele in particular they were represented by their past experience that have rather than competence in their skill and they are not employed in the field that they were studied. Therefore, this opens the gap between the implementation of local governance and competence of the local administration in their locality.

4.9.3 Lack of Infrastructure

According to the data gathered from the interviews a lack infrastructure challenges the practice of local governance in their area, many of them said that lack of infrastructure decrease the implementation of public police in the grass root level discourage local unit community participation, there may not information between the administrator and people that increase the gap between them, and decrease the quality of administration system

4.9.4 Lack of motivation and attitude

According to the data collected from, the respondents also opined that lack of motivation and attitude were affected the practice and development of local governance in their areas.

CHAPTER 5

5 Conclusions and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

Local governance is an important concept and activities that promotes local socio-economic development, direct participation of society in decision making process and that fostering the local sustainable development because of its proximity to local communities' through local officer and bureaucratic those are the formulator and implementer of public policy at grass root level and simply identified the local needs. As a result, local governance is the process of collective decision making at the grass root level. Formally Ethiopian state structure and local governance process is a recent phenomenon, it is since 1995 when federal democratic republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) was established and adapted formal constitution that provides the equality of nation, nationality and people of Ethiopia. the concrete realization of genuine decentralization and local self-governance remain still unfulfilled in Ethiopia, even in developing world. i.e. Africa. Due to these this legacy the practice of local governance in the study area (woliso town 01 kebele) were not fulfilled well.

However local governance is tool to practice democracy, increases grass root level participation, reducing poverty, increase economic efficiency through effective utilization of scarce resource and better focus to targeted groups, there are many challenges to it.

Based on the finding of the researcher there were economic related factors (i.e. un sustainability of infrastructure, absence of adequate service delivery, inadequate resources), social related factors that includes community attitude, lack of community awareness, low participation etc.) and political and administration related factors such as corruption, lack of good governance. unaccountable officials are one of the challenges of local governance, unnecessary interference, failures of municipal administration to established mechanism and system for performance evolution, equal treatment of society and their participation contributed to the challenges of local

government. unaccountable local officials corrupted local officials and rent seeking issue ethnic based and non-responsive local officials as well.

Beside those challenges. There is medium participation of women in local governance. The implication of this is the intention given to women participation is not developed within woliso town 01 kebele, this has to do with that the administration should work on this issue in order to increase the participation of women to run to the governmental position in their locality.

In addition to the above-mentioned challenges there are low community participation in the study area. Because local community do not have enough awareness about their local governance and also the government does not motivate community to engaged in decision making concerning their locality.

Generally, the study of analyzed and interpreted the challenges to local governances in woliso town 01 kebele and identified the core problem that hider the development of local governance in the study area.

5.2 Recommendation

Focus analysis above describe and inform that there was problem of local governance in the study area. In order to provide fulfilled local governance system in the study area and to solve the identified the problems the research suggested the following points as recommendation

- Local officers should accountable for a decision made and being answerable for the local community needs.
- Community should involve in the process of decision making and local officers and the concerned body should aware local community in order to change their weak attitude towards local governance system.

- Reducing discrimination that based on ethnic, kinship, friendship reaction and family based on political representation, social common benefits, to give priority and on other service provision
- promoting good governance system and not only political administration linkage but also developmental linkage between central and grass root, zonal and grass root and, woreda and grass root, and also horizontal linkage among kebele in order to fostering the local sustainable development and economics growth through efficient utilization of scarce resources.
- Empowering women participation because women are the vital and core actors of development.
- Combating corruption also the one that is important because corruption is the changing problem that hider the development local governance

Generally, since the researcher is studying the programs of Bachelor Degree of art is Civics and Ethical studies, this research paper somehow important relatively to shows a few solutions that related to economic, political, social and other related challenges to local governance. Therefore, the concerned body should take necessary measure to the changes through reading this paper of necessary.

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Appendix one

Questionnaire and interview question for officers

Wolkite University

College of social science and humanity

Department of civics and ethical studies

Objective

This study is aimed at assessing and analysis the challenges of local governance in relation to Woliso town, hence your contribution for these questionnaires is used for the researcher paper on the challenge of local governance in Woliso town. Therefore, your contribution will have significant importance in such effort. Thus, the research kindly requesting you to cooperate with researcher by giving your response to these questions presented here under. I would like to thank you in advance and very response of you is also kept confidential.

Instructions

While filling the questionnaire please follow the following instructions.

1st do not write your name

2nd write your answer ‘’ x’’ in the box for your answer

3rd feel free to write your opinions

Part one

Personal information

1. Sex male ☐ female ☐
2. Age <18 ☐ 18-35 ☐ 35-45 <45

3. Religion orthodox ☐ Muslim ☐ protestant ☐ other ☐ please specify

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4. Marital status single married ☐ divorced ☐ widowed ☐
5. Educational level ☐ elementary ☐ secondary ☐ certificate ☐ diploma ☐ BA ☐ MA ☐ PHD ☐ other please specify ----------
6. Are you employed YES NO
7. If your answer for question number 6 is no how long have been unemployed
   - Less than month
   - For a year ☐
   - More than a year
   - For 2-3 year
   - More than 3 years

8. If your answer for question number 6 is yes what is your job

   - Civil servant ☐
   - NGOs works ☐
   - Self employed ☐
   - Trade man
   - Agriculturalist ☐
   - Others----------

Part two

Questionnaire for officers / administrators/

1. Do you think that local governance in Ethiopian is well practice at woreda and grass root level in Woliso town?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

   If yes, how? ----------

If No, why? ----------

---

2. What is prior problem/ challenges to local governance in Woliso town?
   A/ political challenge ----------
   B/ social challenge ----------
   C/ cultural challenge ----------
   D/ economic challenge ----------
3. If your answer for question number ‘’2’’ is ‘’A’’ politically, which do you select from the given challenges
   A/ partiality of democracy
   B/ lack of participation of local community is local decision making
   C/ interference of higher tiers of government
   D/ low political participatio
   E/ all
4. If your answer for question number ‘’2’’ is B socially, which is highly challenge local governance.
   A/ lack of local community awareness
   B. lack of participation
   C/ low attitude of community about local governance
   D/ corruption
   E/ all
5. Economically which is more challenge the development of local governance in your locality
   A/ immobility of resource
   B/ unequal distribution of resource
   C/ inadequate resource to your locality
   Financial dependency of local government
   E/ all

6. How was a challenge to local government from the perspective of cultural / social norms to assimilate the concept?

   Very high ☐
   Middle ☐
   Lower ☐
   Ignore at all ☐

7. Do you think that local governance system affected by lack of good governance?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

8. If your answer for question number 7 is '' yes'' how it affects ----------
   ---
   ---

9. Do you think that corruption can affect the development of local governance?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, how? ----------

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10 is there women's empowering in your local governance?

YES NO

If yes, how?.....

……..

……..

If no, how……

……

Part Three

Interview questions for officer

1. What is your role in the organization?
2. How do you explain local governance and its current situation in your locality?
3. Do you think that is there challenges to local governance locality?
4. What are the major challenges to local governance?
5. If there were challenge, as you have government position what possible solution do you forwarded?
6. Do you think that women's empowerment is well practiced in grass root of your locality?

Appendix two

Questionnaires and interview question for the residents

Part one questionnaire for residents

1. As you are the residents of Woliso town do you think that local government system is well practiced in your locality

   yes ☐ No ☐
2. Do you think that local governance is important for local social economic development?
3. If your answer for question number 1 is not what the challenge to local governance is?

   A/ lack of skilled man power

   B/ lack of adequate resources

   C/ None participatory governing system

   D/ all
4. How was your local official in your town represented?

   A/ through free and fair election

   B/ through ethical back criteria

   C/ through political afflation

D/ I don't know how they represented

5. Do you have a role in your locality?

yes ☐ No ☐

6. Are you participating local decision-making process in your location?

yes ☐ No ☐

7. It there well formulation and implementation of public policy in Woliso town?

☐ yes No ☐

8. Is there practicality of democracy in your locality?

☐ yes No ☐

9. Do you think that transfer of empowering women participation?

Low ☐ medium ☐ higher ☐

10 what is the major problem to local governance in woliso town

Economic challenges_____

Cultural challenges_____

Political challenges_____

Social challenges_____

Part two

interview for Residents

1 Do you inhabit/ live woliso for long period of time?

2 As you are residents of this town, is there lack of legal system?

3 what do you think about regulatory system of your locality?

4 is there lack of awerness on participating in local governance?

5 do you think that there is enough infrastructure in your locality?

6 How do explain local governance and its current situation in your locality?

7 your local administrator studied about Governance?

8 what do you think about their competence in governance?

9 what do you think concerning empowerment in your locality?