Wolkite University

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College of Social Science and Humanities

Department of Governance and Development Studies

The Role of Local Community Participation in Realizing Good Governance: In The Case of wolkite Town Administration

A Research Paper Submitted to Department of Governance and Development Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Bachler of Arts in Governance and Development Studies

Prepared By:

Tariku Genale

Muhammed Nuru

Chala Birhanu

Advisor:

Zelalem Dendir (PhD)

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Acronym

CSA	Central Statistical Agency
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
MONA	Monitoring of Fund Arrangements
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development program
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific

Abstract

This paper attempted to assess the role of local community participation in realizing good governance in wolkite town administration. The main objective of this study was to assess the role of local community participation in realizing good governance. The significant of the study is to improve quality life and reduce bad governance in the study area. The study also use descriptive and cross sectional research design, qualitative and quantitative research approach and the researcher used probably and non probably sampling techniques. Primary data were collected through interview, and questionnaire. In distributing the questionnaire, simple random sampling was used to select the respondents in the society of wolkite town administration in realizing good governance in the community participation. The finding was analyzed by qualitative and quantitative research techniques. The major challenges of good governance in the study area are, Unemployment, problem of infrastructure, problem of water supply and unfair distribution among the local community and other socio-economic factor are the major and the most challenge that could hinder community participation. The study also sets some recommendation to overcome the problem of Good governance. Based on the finding the researcher recommended that,, the town administration should be taking possible measurements and mechanisms for the existing situation of the study.

Key Words: community; participation; good governance; wolkite town

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Chapter one

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Now a day the issues of governance and good governance is very crucial in any kind of private and public organization to creating networking system between and among the government and the mass society within the country. The concept governance is not new. It is as old as human civilization but its terminology popular and fashionable and part of global interest. World Bank (2019). Governance is the dynamic construction between people, structure, process and tradition that support the exercise of legitimate authority in provision of leader ship direction over sight and control of an entity in order to ensure its purpose was achieved and there was paper accounting for the conduct of its affairs, the use of its resource and the result of its activities (UNDP Ethiopia, 2023).

The issues of good governance in our country Ethiopia is not developed because there are a number of bottlenecked and the government shouldn't only be able to afford, but should also be willing to formulate new strategies for effective public delivery. The issue in good governance can be addressed better by bringing charges in the style and functioning of the government machinery, including the bureaucracy and the law-and-order machinery including the judicial system. Good governance is not luxury but a basic requirement for development (OECD, 2021).

Community participation narrowly defined as the involvement of people in a community in the issues behalf of controlling over the resource and producing the solution to their problem existed in their locality. People cannot be forced to participate in projects which affect their lives but should be given the opportunity where possible. Community participation is defined as a process of social action in which people of a community organize by themselves for planning and actions; define their common individual needs and problems; execute with a maximum reliance upon community resources; and supplement these resources, when necessary, with services and materials from governmental and non-governmental agencies (UNDP Ethiopia, 2023).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In practical speaking the complete achievement of good governance overnight is difficult because, it required a systematic approach to make a give organization or sector transparent, honest and democratic un corrupt, efficient and equity and oriented in continues money within strong collaboration. In the development community governance come to be means government capacity to manage society and economic resource to attain development.

Good governance will come to effective government decision making, governance by rule, accountability, Transparence and participation. The wide spread of absence of good governance emerged as a central social problem. This will be seemed a new perception of the start of the development era, the collapse of colonialism most developing countries leaders views the central social problem, the absence of elements of welfare state such as school, hospitals, potable water, housing road, public transportation (UNDP, 2023).

Lack of good governance is not only common in the third world but also in the developed world too. Ethiopia is one of the states which virtual declared lack of good governance as the main enemies to words strives for development; Poverty and abuse of power are the major barriers from all side of the government (federal regional and local). Local communities and civil associations is that affecting local community participation in promoting good governance in developing countries in general particular in Ethiopia. In line with lack of good governance was major problem in Ethiopia for long period of time .

In order to alleviate this problem of local community participation is the best solution or remedy as we know community participation was one of the besieged for good governance. But the degree of community participation in the study area of wolkite city administration has their own impact in every major of their lives. Therefore, absence of local community participation on the processes of good governance leads to social, economic and political problems. The study was mainly focus on the problem of good governance and the problem of civil servants on serving the local community in the line with good governance. Therefore, the study was to analyze the problem of good governance in wolkite city administration.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objectives of the study will to assess the role of local community participation in realizing good governance in wolkite city administration.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- To explore the role of community participation in promoting good governance in wolkite city administration.
- To identify barriers of community participation in achieving good governance in wolkite city administration.
- To identify the mechanisms that promotes community participation in achieving good governance in wolkite city administration.

1.4. Research Questionnaire

1. What is the role of community participation in promoting good governance in, wolkite city administration?
2. What is the barrier of community participation in achieving good governance in wolkite city administration?
3. What is the mechanism that promotes community participation to achieve good governance in wolkite city administration?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The result of this study helps to motivate other researcher to study in detail about this issue.

The outcome, this study helps to serve as a source of additional information.

To help Wolkite city administration to know their failure and strong side in the implementation of good governance and service delivery.

It may help to minimize factor that affecting community participation in Wolkite city administration.

It is also giving some insight how good governance plays crucial roles in the day-to-day activities of the institutions, service users and the society at large.

1.6. Scope of the Study

Geographically the study will cover about the practice of local community participation in promoting good governance in the Wolkite city administration; the time will be covered for the research will from December to June 2025 G.C and the main issues will to assess the practice of local community participation in the Wolkite city.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

The study will face by many limitations and challenges such as lack of accurate information, lack of well-organized reference, unreturned questions, lack of sufficient written document, lack of research experience in doing research work and lack of time.

The researcher will try to solve the above mentioned problem by taking different measurement to accomplish this research like using the scarce time properly, try to collect data from available and data, will try to create clear objective of the research to get their full response and will try to avoid unnecessary cost during the research activity.

1.8. Organization of the Paper

The paper will organize in to five chapters: chapter one Introduction, background of the study and statement of the problem, objective of the study, significant of the study, scope of the study and limitation of the study, chapter two literature review, chapter three methodology of the study, chapter four data analysis and interpretation and chapter five conclusion and recommendation.

Chapter Two

2. Literature Review

2.1. Concepts of Governance and Good Governance

Good governance requires that the working of the political system transparent, that the political leaders are held publicly accountable. Fairness and equality before the low prevail and access to and distribution of assets mainly land at regulated in an equitable manner. In operational terms the realization of good governance request the key sectors of society and the people participate as much as possible in cooperative with the government in shaping governance.

Intermediately groups that is popular movements and none governmental and community grassroots-based organization often were and still were the most significant elements in promoting political freedoms and good governance (Tufa et al., 2023; Chenoweth & Stephan, 2023).

The World Bank uses the term good governance as the manner in which power's exercised in the management of country's economic and social resource for developments. (Rothstein, 2022; World Bank, 2022).the general counsel of a country's economic of world bank identified good governance with. Good governance order not in the sense of maintained the statuesque by the force of the state (low and order) but in the sense of having a system based on abstract rules which are actual applied and on functioning institution is reflected in the concept of the rule of law generally in different legal systems and often expressed in the familiar phrase of government lows and not of them.

According to Pierre, J. (2022) governance can mean that different things to different people. According to them its core idea is that government no longer revolves around few institutions of the central state but consist of much wider and looser networking of organization and institutions.

Government is top-down, hierarchical power relation organized by public institutions, and politics is about bottom-up participation of individual and groups, then governance is about bringing them together. In short, governance focuses not on few institutions of the central state but on wide variety of institutions, organizations and associations that blur the dividing between governance and wider society (Pierre, J.2022). Governance's the process in which stake holders communicate their interest, their input is observed, decisions are taken and implemented and decision makers

are held accountable. Since institutions are created through repeated social practices, governance at those institutions is practices that regulate behavior.

Governance is the act or process of governing specifically, authoritative direction and control. It refers to how the organization controls its action mechanisms to ensure that constitutes follow established processes. and policies proper governance strategy implements system to monitor and record that is going on, takes steps to ensure compliance with agreed policies and provided for corrective action in cases where the rules have been ignored or miss construed (http loosely coupled com/glossary governance).

2.2. Principle of Good Governance

According to the (UNESCAP.2023).there are 8 basic principle of good governance.

1. Accountability: Accountability is the fundamental requirements of good governance. Governing institution/organization must be accountable to the public they serve and to those affected by the entire range of decisions. It has made on behalf of community it represent. Accountability is answerability for performance of the process of the holding someone answerable for his/her performance. All kind of accountability is the central to democratic acting effectively and fairly (Human development report, 2023)

2. Transparency: Transparency is the decision taken and enforcement done in manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by decision and enforcement. people should be able to follow and understand the decision making process. This means they will be able to clearly see how and why decision has made. Institution must strive for transparence in their decision making process, so that interested parties could understand the basis of decision and monitor the progress (Ibid).

3. Rule of law: Good governance initiative may include advocacy for legal reforms, public awareness raiding on the national and reform of institutions. Rules are prescribed standards or a guide for our conduct in a society. Laws are on other hand written standards of action endorsed by authority. Rule of Law means the absolute supremacy or predominance of regular law as opposed

to the influence of arbitrary power and exclude the existence of even wide discretionary authority on part of government(Peerenboom, 2023).

4. Responsiveness: In good governance, the governing body must be responsive to the need of all the governed in responsible time. local governments always work to give response for the need of community and to time provide services in appropriate and responsive manner . Being responsive is recognizing take holders need addressing them by providing appropriate services and program. It involvement both capacity and inclination to address the need of individual, groups or society at large. So good governance requires that institutions and time process try to service all state holders within reasonable time frame (Andrews et al., 2022).

5. Participation: Good governance must be participatory. Good governance involve all people, irrespective race should be heard and allowed to participate in deliberations that affect them directly or indirectly. Participation can involve consultation, decision making, election and other democratic process. Participation gives government access to important information about the needs priorities of individuals, community and private business (Wampler et al. 2022).

2.3. Characteristics of Good Governance

According to (Andrews, M. (2023).the characteristics of good governance can be reduced in to two government effective and non-arbitrary decision making. Major elements of rule of law tend towards non arbitrary decision making.

Governance by rule: as he defined decision makes decide not pursuant, to the decision maker s institutions or passing fancy, but according to agreed up on norms grounded in reasons and experience.

Legitimate and voice: as (Acemoglu & Johnson, 2023; OECD, 2023). stated participation all men and women should have a voice in decision making either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent their intention such board participation built on freedom of association and speach, as well as capacity to participate constructively consensus orientation. Good governance mediate deferring interest to reach aboard consensus on what in the best interest of the group and where possible on policies and procedures.

Fairness: fairness refers to both equity and rule of law. Equity refers to all men and women have opportunities to improving their well-being. And rule of law refers to improve legal frame works should be fair and enforced impartial and equality regardless of sex, race, religion, etc.

Direction: strategic vision leaders and public have abroad and long-term perspective on good governance and Human development. There are also understanding of the historical, cultural, and social complexities in which that perspective is surrounded (Acemoglu & Johnson, 2023; OECD, 2023).

Performance: Johnson noted that responsiveness institutions and process try to serve all stake holders. Effectiveness and Efficiency process and institutions produce result that meet needs while the use of resource (Ibid).

2.4. Community Participation

Community participation as a concept focus on the idea involving stakeholders in decision making about their communities important social, economic and political affairs.

Community participation's that is may idealize the internal coherence and solidarity in communities, and miss the essential task of supporting effective, accountable and transparent public institutions (Gilman, H. R., & Tate, K.(2023).

According to Gilman, H. R., & Tate, K.(2023) community participation processes includes an identification of stakeholders, establishing systems that allow for engagement with stakeholders by public official and development of a wide range of participatory mechanisms.

2.5. Features of Community Participation

1. Open to all ideas: In participating community, there are no such things as bad idea. All idea welcomed and treated which respect, as Normand reignited that, this not only horns the person whose ideas is put forward, but it is also sets a welcoming for fetish ideas and in separation that might otherwise be hidden due to fear of radials. According to him, participation communities establish ways of screaming out the best ideas from the merely interesting but in a way that acknowledges the values of all ideas no matter their source.

2. Inclusive and diverse: participating community no discriminations are drawn among various and type of personality who after themselves to community involvement. All persons are actively welcoming in to use full role, regardless of their color, age, race, prior community involvement. Level of education, accusation personal regulation hand cap, language, appearance.

Religion or any other factor participating communities known and recognize that truly we are made equally that we have an equal right to share in the work and benefits of community enhancement as well as in is cost .

3. Open mind open process: Consequently, participating communities operate, so that it is clean to all that they are not controlled by any one organization, do not represent any one group of people and limited so any one philosophy or way of doing business. Their leadership is used to facilitate discussion of adversity of view point rather than to push its own agenda.

2.6. Theoretical Framework of Governance

The processes of governance is demand to be understood analytically and empirically as a set of practices, rather than through the lens of a wish-list of principles to be followed. The lists of governance principles can be found providing some valuable food for thought (Zuboff, 2023).

Governance theory helps to better frame an understanding of how the processes of collective decision-making fail or succeed in our societies.

2.6.1. Network Management Theory

One axiomatic statement provided by the governance perspective is that governing is about the operation of networks of a complex mix of actors and organisations. as Klijn, E. H., & Koppenjan, J. (2021). argues, initial work on policy networks that focused on policy-making in particular sectors of economy and society gave way to a wider appreciation of the way that networks are central for many of the elements of governing, including implementation (Gilman, H.R.(2023), to the extent that many academics began to take the view that _governance is about managing networks‘(Ansell & Torfing, 2023),.

The theory around the management of networks that has emerged has been useful and insightful with descriptive and practitioner arms, although it does have certain limitations in terms of the depth of causal explanation and clarity. So what is it that governments do when it comes to steering networks? Klijin et al (2022). identify two broad types of management strategy: game management and network structuring. The first refers to the management of relations within an existing network and the second refers to attempts to change the structure or participants in a network.

The first type can often involve government in the search for compromises to create the conditions for joint decision-making. For example, a government body could call together all the relevant interests in order to agree to a new form of regulation and in doing so bring about a beneficial outcome that is recognised as such by all those interests.

The second type of intervention is more ‗hands-on ‘and involves changing relations between actors, shifting the pattern of resource distribution and seeking to encourage a major change in policy direction. New players are brought into the network and given legitimacy and resources that provide them with the opportunity to influence the decisionmaking process and push for different outcomes that would otherwise have emerged. In such a case a government agency might, for example, bring a group of biology trained conservationists into an argument between residents and developers over the regeneration of an urban park in order to get more expert input and a more wildlife friendly outcome.

2.6.2. Theories of Delegation

If network theories argue that the key governance task is to manage networks effectively, then delegation theorists argue that key to effective governance is getting the structure of delegation right. When incentives are appropriately aligned then the desired outcome can be achieved is the basic assumption of delegation theorists.

As Verweij, M., & Thompson, M. (2023). comments ‗delegation is at the heart of new governance reforms‘as powers and responsibilities are shared between a range of agencies and as understanding how delegation works could provide a key element in understanding the operation of governance.

The style of theorizing tends towards the formal rather than the informal in contrast to network management theory. Moreover the emphasis is on generating insights from parsimoniously specified models that are subject to empirical testing insofar as that is possible in ‗real world'settings. Theories of delegation start from a premise that is shared with principal–agent theory that the boss (or principal) is engaged in a ‗non-cooperative'game with a subordinate (the agent).

The boss can either delegate or not and the agent can either shirk or work; or to be put it less pejoratively ‗the subordinate can either act in a way that is good for the boss or not' (Gailmard, S. (2022)). Thinking formally about the dynamisms of delegation in this manner helps to indicate why achieving effective delegation in the world of governance can be difficult. Starting with the classic principal agent assumptions of non-cooperation between principal and agent and then recognizing that the power to direct is in the hands of the boss but a possible information advantage in the hands of the agent as they are the person with direct involvement, it is possible to see delegation as a delicately balanced game. The issue becomes: ‗is the gain produced by delegating the decision to a more informed party worth the loss produced by having someone with different preferences make the choice'(Gailmard, S. (2022).

2.6.3. Social Interpretive

Theories Social interpretive theory differs from the delegation literature not as is sometimes suggested because it takes institutions seriously that it is a characteristic shared between the two schools rather the key difference is that it develops a more complex and nuanced perspective on how individuals and groups respond to the challenges and difficulties of governance.

While delegation theory assumes that people respond rationally to a given set of incentives created by institutional rules that are universally perceived and understood, the social interpretive literature takes as a starting point that people interpret the world differently and that social and political communication is far from straightforward and is rather the greatest challenge of governance.

As (Bennett, 2023) argues, to understand governance requires an emphasis on ‗the way in which social arrangements are constructed as a result of the production of meanings and the repression, subordination or coordination of alternative meanings.

2.6.4. The Bounded Rationality School

The _bounded rationality‘school is one of the least developed in its application to governance issues, but we argue it has much to offer. The school is strongly associated with the work of (World Bank, 2022) drawing on crucial insights that come from the cognitive psychology (World Bank, 2022). The school has expanded to include a wider understanding of the practices and heuristics involved in human decision making (for a brilliant over-arching review see March, 2021).(Gailmard, S. (2022). suggests that while some studies indicate how well humans cope with decisionmaking challenges; Some heuristics are seen as providing effective ways of coming to a judgment better than comprehensive rationality and others are seen as having in-built pathologies or weaknesses (Gailmard, S. (2022) follows in the footsteps of Simon by exploring not only psychological insights into decisionmaking but also the role of social institutions in correcting and channeling the decision-making of humans. It is his work, in particular, that helps us to recognizes the importance of this perspective for our understanding of governance.

2.6.5. Cultural Institutional Theory

The cultural institutionalist school we argue also has much to offer to our understanding of modern governance (Verweij, M., & Thompson, M. (2023). The school may offer the prospect of incorporating insights neglected by rational choice but at the same time appears capable of offering sufficient _analytical efficiency to provide a guide to institutional design.

The starting point of cultural institutional theory is to recognize, as rational choice theory does, that individuals are active, creative thinkers but it sees them as more deeply affected by their social context than rational choice allows. People are not only influenced by social relations that permit or constrain their choices but they adopt socially influenced principles to guide those choices; principles that can be _used for judging others and justifying‘themselves to others (Verweij, M., & Thompson, M. (2023) Social relations and justifying cosmologies or world views are central to the context for individual decision-making. Social relations and world views combine together in ways of life or cultures.

2.7. Community Participation and Good Governance in Ethiopia

2.7.1. Historical Trends

Pre-1991 period community participation and Good governance were not mature. There was not free and fair election. There were was no good governance practices, the power of government concentrated in the hand of single person. The concept of good governance was emerged mainly practice of bad governance, characterized by corruption, unaccountable governments and lack of respect for Human rights had become increasingly dangerous and the need to intervene in such cases had become urgent. By the time when the military took over, the situation had already deteriorated beyond what a gradualist reform process could do, under such circumstances the stage would usually be set for radicalism to flourish and take over time initiatives, the derg proclaimed Ethiopia a new socialist state with nationals progressive unity as its goal .Consequently, the derg regime come to an end when the liberation movements, fighting for the rights of the different nationality groups and centralized and one party rule (FDRE. 2023).

Community participation were not mature during pre-1991,community participation are not build democratic order rooted in free, active popular participation, there is no special attention that given to active, free and democratic participation of the peasantry and the urban public are not effective exercise of their rights in the democratic order.

2.7.2. Current Status

For many years Ethiopia was a unitary state under philosophies of unitary governments. It was in 1991, fallowing the demise of the derg regime, Ethiopia has been introduced with the democratic system that has been taken as a corner stone which would ensure economic development and sustain the unity of its diversified people. The Government of Ethiopia, since 1991, has been striving to bring changes in socio-economic and political realm of the country, as the issue of governance especially good governance has recently got a special attention in the agents of the country and become one of the most important priority issues of the current government.

The government is strongly working to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability at all the level. Moreover, it has planned to achieve and strengthen all inclusive capacity building initiatives strengthen good governance and to address the bottleneck in an effort

to implement good governance particularly in urban areas. Good governance guarantees the fundamental rights and freedoms of peoples to participate in all things this includes the right to life, liberty, privacy and freedom of movement, right of women, right of Nation, Nationalities and peoples and the rights to property and development .

Human and democratic rights were given constitutional protection and their enforcement has already commenced. The right to self-determination and equality among Ethiopians nations, nationalities and peoples enshrined among Ethiopia in the constitution. To ensure respect for rights recognized in the constitution with all citizens enjoying them to the full, to build a democratic order rooted in free active community participation, to ensure that special attention is given to active, free and democratic participation of the peasantry and the urban public through effective exercise of their rights in the democratic order, upholding the human and democratic rights of all, building the capacity of civil society organizations and local government officials by equipping them with the necessary skills to be able to mobiles the community for active participation in the development and governance process. Community participation positions in the overall decentralizations framework, community empowerment, community mobilizations skills, the role of women in development community-based environment management and development Aalen, L. (2022).

There are a lot of things which are the obstacles for performing good governance and community participation. Dependency on donor support in terms of both founds man power, risk of politicization elite capture and fraud, donor harmonization, lack of harmony donor strategic vision and activities, gender inequality is guaranteed by the constitution of our country Article 25 of FDRE, corruption has been widely believed as a major obstacles in improving of quality of good governance, lack of equal participation and free and fair election, lack of education for significant part of population of the state, lack of democratic government accepted by the majority of population, lack commitment of the employs, lack of good governance distorts the economy through the waste and miss allocation of scarce resource and neglects citizens fundamental need for food, shelter, health and education, lack of adequate and appropriate laws and policies in some areas.

Chapter Three

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Description of the Study Area

Wolkite town is an administrative city of the Gurage Zone located at a distance of 158KM away from Addis Abeba in the southwest direction. The city, which is the economic and cultural hub of the Zone and it has 5 kebele. The total population of the town (in 2007) is estimated about 70,796. The town full fills all infrastructural facilities vital for any type of investment. Availability of well-developed social and economic infrastructure facilities such as: modern telecommunication and electric power, higher education, financial institutions, etc. The presence of an abundant, easily trainable, and inexpensive labor force in the city and surrounding rural area. tourist destinations, and the hospitality industry .The comfort of the city for residents is due to its natural treasures.

In Wolkite has 5 kebele and the researcher was select the Wolkite-city. The Wolkite city is found in the Southwest and it far from Adiss Abeba approximately 158km. The main economic activity of the Wolkite city like that of other city main on trade and service and according to the Wolkite city administration bureau in 2020 annual reports the number of male are 53% and female 47% .

3.2. Research Design

The study was employed a descriptive research design. Descriptive research involves a set of methods and procedures aimed at describing research variables and answering questions pertaining to who, what, where, when, and how (Masoni, 1991). The primary objective of descriptive research is to provide a detailed depiction of the current state of affairs. Accordingly, was the study focused on describing and critically assessing the role of local community participation in realizing good governance in wolkite city administration.

3.3. Sampling Technique

The study was use both probable and Non-probable sampling techniques. The study was use simple random from probable sampling for questionnaires through lottery method. Because of simple random sampling techniques helps to avoid bias. But purposive/Judgmental sampling areL applied for interview in order to get detail information from the respondents.

Sampling Size

According to the Central Statistical Agency (CSA), 2007 reported that the total population of Wolkite city 70,796. The study was select the sample size based on the sampling technique.

3.4. Data Source

To carry out this research, the study was select a study area Wolkite city administration. The study was use both quantitative and qualitative or mixed method to analysis and interpret information. The studies had also was conducted using descriptive methods of research design and data was be collected through questionnaire and Interviews to gather accurate information. The researchers was we use both primary and secondary source of data. Primary source of data was obtained from questionnaire and interview .

3.5. Data Collection Tools

Questionnaire

Questionnaire are use as the major tool for collection of data from the randomly select respondents. In order to gather qualitative and quantitative information, the questionnaire comprise of both close ended and open ended items.

Interview

The researchers used structured and unstructured interviews to ask questions to those target bodies about the role of local community participation in realizing good governance in Wolkite city administration.

Secondary data

Secondary source of data was obtained from Books, journals, articles, and accessing website.

3.6. Data Analysis

The studies was analysis the collected data by used both qualitative and quantitative data analysis and Interpretation. Qualitatively the obtained data was comparing and analyzed by the concept of elaboration idea of explanation by the study. Quantitatively the data was analyzed by descriptive statics or by percentage.

3.7. Ethical Consideration

Ethics is a primary requisite for everything, so the researcher gathered the data's through winning the good will of the respondents and giving full explanation about the purpose of the study before interviewing or giving the questionnaires to the respondents, and finally the researcher will be acknowledged respondents for their participation.

Chapter Four

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

4.1. Introduction

In this chapter, the researchers tries to analysis and interpret the data gathered by using questionnaires and interview on the role of local community participation in realizing - governance. Questionnaire has distributed to the society of wolkite city administration. Interviews were asked to the leader of the wolkite town administration. In order to this research at a given time, the researcher used Random sampling techniques and the researcher distributed 30 questionnaires to local community and asked questionnaires key a information. As explained above the researcher was distributed 30 questionnaires and 3 interview questions most of were collected. The analysis and interpretation of the data are presented as follows.

4.2. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Variable	characteristics	No_ of respondents	Percentage
Sex	Male	20	66.7%
	Female	10	33.3%
	Total	30	100%
Age	18-25	11	36.7%
	26-35	12	40%
	36-45	4	13.3%
	46-55	2	6.7%
	56 and above	1	3.3%
	Total	30	100%
Martial status	Single	14	46.7%
	Married	13	43.3%
	Divorced	2	6.7%
	Windowed	1	3.3%
	Total	30	100%
Educational level	No formal	2	6.7%
	Primary	6	20%
	Secondary	9	30%
	College/university	10	33.3%
	postgraduate	3	10%
	Total	30	100%
occupation	Student	8	26.7%

	Employed	12	40%
	Self employed	6	20
	unemployed	4	13.3%
	Total	30	100%

As presented in the above table, the majority of the respondents 20 or (66.7%)of them are males and the 10 or (33.3%) of them are female .age 18-25 this means they cover 11or(36%) of the total respondents, the age group between 26-35 covers12or 40% of the total respondents, the age group 36-45 covers 4or 13.3%) total of the respondents ,age group between 46-55 covers2 or 6.7% and the age group above 56 are covers 1 or 7% of the total respondents. And also demonstrates 13 or (43.3%) of the respondents are married , 14 or (46.7%) of the respondents are single, 2 or (6.7%) of the respondents are divorced and 1 or (3.3%) of the respondents are widowed. According to the above table, from the total respondents 10or 33.3% of them are qualified with college/university,3 or 10% of the respondents are qualified with postgraduate, 9 or 30% of the respondents are secondary ,6 or 20% of the respondents are primary and the remaining2 or6. 7% of the respondents are no formal education. According to above table, formal total respondents 8 or 26.7% of them are student,12 or 40% of the respondent are employed, 6 or 20% of the respondents are self-employed ,4 or 13.3% of the respondents are unemployed.

Table 2. How long have you lived in this community?

Duration in community	**Numbers of respondents**	**Percentage**
Less than 1 year	3	10%
1-5 years	8	26.7%
6-10 yea	9	30%
More than10 years	10	33.3%

Source own survey ,2o25

As presented in the table shows the 3 or 10%of the respondents duration in community less than 1 year, 8 or 26.7% of the respondents duration in community 1-5 years ,9 or 30% of the respondents duration in community 6-10 years, 10 or 33.3% of the respondents are more than 10 years duration in community in wolkite city administrations.

4.3. The Role of Community Participation in Promoting Good Governance

Table 3. Local Community participation in community decision making processes

Community participation	No of respondents	Percentage
Always	5	16.7%
Often	7	23.3%
Sometimes	10	33.3%
Rarely	6	20%
Never	2	6.7%

The above, show 5 o 16.7% the respondent always participate in community decision making processes in the wolkite town administration ,7 or 23.3% the respondent often participate in community decision making processes in the wolkite town administration ,10 or 33.3% the respondent sometimes participate in community decision making processes in the wolkite town administration , 6 or 20% the respondent rarely participate in community decision making processes in the wolkite town administration and 2 or 6.7% the respondent never participate in community decision making processes in the wolkite town administration. Thus, one can conclude that in WOLKITE town administration as respondents the majority of the respondents are participation in community decisionmaking processes. Therefore majority of the population participate different community decision making in the wolkite town administrations.

Table 4. Local community participate in community activities

Participants	No of respondents	Percentage
Attending town hall meetings	18	60%
Voting in local elections	23	76.7%
Volunteering for community project	12	40%
Engaging in public discussions	9	30%
Other (please specify) _____	3	10%

Table 4 shows that 18 or 60% of the respondents attending town meeting ways do you participate in community activities, 23 or 76.7% of the respondents voting in local elections ways do you participate in community activities, 12 or 40% of the respondents volunteering for community project ways do you participate in community activities,9 or 30% of the engaging in puplic discussions ways do you participate in community activities and 3 or 10% of the respondents ways do you participate in community activities in wolkite town administrations.

Table 5. Do you think the local government encourage community participation?

Do you think the Local government encourage in wolkite town administrations	Alternative	No of respondents	Percentage
	Yes	14	46.7%
	No	9	30%
	Unsure	7	23.3%

The above data shows that 14 or 46.6% of the respondents "YES" Local government encourage in wolkite town administrations, 9 or 30% of the respondents "NO" Local government encourage in wolkite town administrations and 7 or 23.3% of the respondents "UNSURE" Local government encourage in wolkite town administrations.

4.4. Challenges Of Community Participation In Achieving Good Governance

Table 6. Transparency in local government level decision-making

How would you rate the of transparency in local government level decision-making?	Alternative	No of respondents	Percentage
	Very high	3	10%
	High	6	20%
	Moderate	12	40%
	Low	6	20%
	Very low	3	10%

As we can observed from the above table,3 or (10%) of the respondents respond there is very high the level of transparency in local government decision-making, on the other hand 6 or (20%) of the respondents are said there is high , ,and 12 or (40%) of the respondents said there is moderate , on the other hand 6 or (20%) and on the other hands 3 or (10%) . So we can conclude the above table, there is almost moderate the level of transparency in local government decision-making in wolkite town administration.

Table 7. Community Satisfaction with the Responsiveness of the Local Government to Community Needs

How satisfied are you with the responsiveness of the	Alternative	No_ of respondents	Percentage

local government to community needs?	Very satisfied	2	6.7%
	Satisfied	7	23.3%
	Neutral	10	33.3%
	Dissatisfied	8	26.7%
	Very dissatisfied	3	10%

Above the table , shows the 2 or (6.7%) of respondent there is very satisfy are you with the responsiveness of the local government to community needs in wolkite town administrations, the 7 or (23.3%) of respondent there is satisfied are you with the responsiveness of the local government to community needs in wolkite town administrations,on the 10 or (33.3%) of respondent there is neutral are you with the responsiveness of the local government to community needs in wolkite town administrations,on the 8 or (26.7%) of the respondents dissatisfied and the 3 or (10%) of the respondents very dissatisfied are you with the responsiveness of the local government to community needs in wolkite town administrations. The conclude the largest group(33.3%) remained neutral ,potentially shows insufficient engagement.

Table 8 Community perception on the role of community participation to better governance

Do you believe community participation leads to better governance?	**Alternative**	**No_ of respondents**	**Percentage**
	Strongly agree	9	30%
	Agree	14	46.7%
	Neutral	4	13.3%
	Disagree	2	6.7%
	Strongly disagree	1	3.3%

Based on the above table, we can understand that 9 or (30%) of the respondents responded strongly agree, the 14 or (46.7 %) of the respondents agree , the 4 or (13.3%) of the respondents neutral , the 2 or (6.7%) of the respondents disagree and 1 or (3.3%) of the respondents in wolkite town administration to achieved good governance .b/c The respondents responded (agree + strongly agree) believe community participation leads to better governance . They are only 10% (disagree + strongly disagree) opposed this view ,underscoring public support for participatory approaches.

Table 9. Main challenges to local community participation

What challenges do you face in participating in	**Alternative**	**No_ of respondents**	**Percentage**
	Lack of awareness	17	56.7%
	Lack of time	12	40%

community governance? (Select all that apply)	Government does not listen	15	50%
	Fear of retaliation	5	16.7%
	Other(please specify)_____	3	10%

The above table shows that, 17 or (56.7%) of the respondents responded lack of awareness, 12 or (40%) of the respondents responded lack of time, 15 or (50%)of the respondents respond government does not listen,5 or (16.7%) of the respondents responded fear of retaliation and 3 or (10%)of the respondents responded other (please specify--------) (e.g bureaucracy).

Enhance transparency :problem gaps by improving communication channels and ensuring accessible information.

Boost responsiveness :engage with community feedback to reduce dissatisfaction and shift neutral perception toward positive out comes .

Encourage community participation :capitalize on the public trust in participatory governance by institutionalizing forums for the citizen input the policy making.

4.5. Mechanisms to Promote Community Participation in Achieving Good Governance

Table 10 Mechanisms to improve community participation in governance

What can be done to improve community participation in governance?	**Alternative**	**No_ of respondents**	**Percentage**
	More awareness programs	20	66.7%
	Better communication b/n government and citizens	21	70%
	More accessible platforms for participation	15	50%
	Stronger policies to encourage involvement	14	46.7%
	Other (please specify)	5	16.7%

The above data shows that, 20 or (66.7%) of the respondents said that community participation more awareness programs ,21 or (70%) of the respondents said that community participations better communication between government and citizens,15 or (50%) of respondents said that community participation more accessible platforms for participation,14 or(46.7%) of the respondents said that community participation strong policies to encourage involvement,5 or (16.7%) of respondents responded other (e.g incentives) can be done to improve community participation in governance in wolkite town administrations , a critical area given the strong public support for participatory governance .

4.6. Data analysis from the Interview

In this part the researcher interviewed two key informants those who are the minor, the vice leader, and the of the wolkite town administration appropriate information used for community participation to promoting good governance.

The role of local community participation in promoting good governance in wolkite town administration

According to interviewed with muradi kedir (The Leader of the wolkite town administration) responded that the role of local community participation in promoting good governance in the wolkite town administration are:- Keeping peace and security of the community. Provide idea in the time meeting. they participate up on newly established rules and regulations on there implementation. To participate in infrastructure development like; road, water. To prevent different crimes and theft in town.

According to the siraji ahmed (officers that work in the administration) responded that community participation have a great role to promote good governance; community give public opinion about the civil servants opposition in the work performance, to promote relations of people and good governance.

Based on this the researcher going to analysis that has been often information from the informants the appropriate information use for community participation in wolkite town administration to promoting good governance by creating awareness to the community about collect comments

before make decisions, they reform idea which rejected by the community and make to give idea on the decision and program.

The relation between wolkite town administration and the community concerning good governance

According to interviewed of muradi kedir the relation between wolkite town administration and community concerning of good governance has a medium relationship that in different aspects:

Local community and their administration have linkage in leigh of achievin good governance.

- To solve problems and different crimes.
- To raise the social service failure.
- To Building democratic system, Transparence, Good governance.
- To strengthen their relations through meeting conference.
- To create conductive environment for the community.

According to muraden kadir and other officers that works in the administration are responded are almost their responses are similar that relations between wolkite town administration and community concerning of good governance are:

- To raise the challenges of good governance.
- To exchange idea in the time meeting.
- Criminal courts and cooperation and exchange many things.

The Challenges that could hinder for the community participation in good governace

According to interviewed with chair person of the wolkite town administration responses the challenges that could hinder for the community to participation are:-

- The problem of Water supply and its unfair distribution among the local community.
- The problem of infrastructure like; road, electricity, and home house.
- Problem of unemployment in town
- Th Lack of commitment of the employees.

- Absence of transparence on the part of the administration.

As interviewed from the Vice leader of the town responses the challenges that could hinder for the community to participation are:-

- Lack of education for significant part of population of the state.
- inequality on service delivery
- Socio-economic factors.

As siraji ahmed said, the challenges that could hinder for community participation are:-

- Lack of democratic government accepted by the majority of the population.
- Lack of equal participation and free and fair election.
- The problem of civil servants on serving the local community in line with good Governance.

Based on this the researcher going to conclude that has been often information from the informants that are frequently do not participate in public meeting that affecting their livelihood on the other side, there are also groups of people who actively participate in the public affairs.

Chapter Five

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

The objective of this study was to find the role of local community participation in realizing good governance in Wolkite town administration. The method used to collect data was questionnaire and Interviews. The data obtained through above method was analyzed using qualitative and quantitative data analysis method. Based on the study all most all respondents have be that existence of community participation in their administration are almost at medium level.

Some respondents asserted that the administration employees were not willing to accept comment of the public and there were no strong communication linkage between the public and administration. The day-to-day activities of service were not as expected by the public interest at large. From all respondents most concluded that Wolkite town administration gives motivation for employees. From the responses we can conclude that, this motivation was a key for acceptable for public service delivery. Not only were those, the appropriate mechanisms used also fundamental to achieve good governance through in basic in gradient like creating public awareness about good governance. Receiving public opinion before decision-making and made reforms, they basically agree with the public interest. The administration has a linkage with community in coordinating good governance. This helps the local administration to provide promotion capacity building of employees in coherent way.

5.2. Recommendation

The administration should be equal treatment in a way of their service delivery for public and thus would enable employees to exert their at most effective and initiatives works without impartiality and Nepotism. Accordingly, achieving only the above key points would not enable the administration to successes its pre-test objectives and goals. So, to make this real researcher recommended that town administration should made un reserved effort to engage in motivating the local community to participation in their public affairs which affect their day to day activities.

- The people should have also feel concern about pressing public issues especially in case of achieving their local good governance.
- The government should enforce law in order to minimize the problem of the community. Like; problem of water supply, electricity and home house.
- The government officials should be responsible for the public in all aspects.
- The administration should be appropriate information use for community participation to promote good governance by creating awareness to the community about collect comments before make decisions.
- Local community and their administration have linkage in Leigh of achieving good governance. The town administration should be create conductive environment for the community to strengthen their relations through meeting conference and in order to achieved good governance in town

Finally the town administration should also discuss on good governance process and achievement as well as it should also practically examine the allocation of office to the employees because this allows having some knowledge for administration process.

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7. Annexes

Wolkite University

College Of Social Science and Humanities

Department of Governance and Development Studies

Research Questionnaire

Instructions: Please answer the following questions honestly. Your responses will be kept confidential and used for research purposes only.

Section A: Demographic Information

1.Gender: A. Male B. Female

2.Age: A.18-25 B.26-35 C.36-45 D.46-55 E.56 and above

3.Martial Statuses: A. Single B. Married C. Divorced D. Widowed

4. Level of Education: A. No formal education B. Primary C. Secondary D. College/University E. Postgraduate

5.Occupation: A. Student B. Employed C. Self-employed D. Unemployed

6.How long have you lived in this community?

A. Less than 1 year B.1-5 years C.6-10 years D. More than 10 years

Section B: Community Participation

7.How often do you participate in community decision-making processes?

A. Always B. Often C. Sometimes D. Rarely E. Never

8.In what ways do you participate in community activities? (Select all that apply)

A. Attending town hall meetings B. Voting in local elections

C. Volunteering for community projects D. Engaging in public discussions

E. Other (please specify) _____

9.Do you think the local government encourages community participation?

A. Yes B. No C. Unsure

Section C: Good Governance

10.How would you rate the level of transparency in local government decision-making?

A. Very high B. High C. Moderate D. Low E. Very low

11.How satisfied are you with the responsiveness of the local government to community needs?

A. Very satisfied B. Satisfied C. Neutral D. Dissatisfied E. Very dissatisfied

12.Do you believe community participation leads to better governance?

A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Neutral D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

Section D: Challenges and Recommendations

13.What challenges do you face in participating in community governance? (Select all that apply)

A. Lack of awareness B. Lack of time C. Government does not listen

D. Fear of political retaliation E. Other (please specify) _____

14.What can be done to improve community participation in governance?

A. More awareness program B. Better communication between government and citizens

C. More accessible platforms for participation D. Stronger policies to encourage involvement

E. Other (please specify) _____ Additional comments or suggestions:

Thank you for your participation!

II. General checklist prepared for Interview

1. What are the role of community participation in promoting good governance in Wolkite town administration?

2. What are the relation between wolkite town administration and the community concerned on good governance ?

3. Is there any challenges that could hinder for the community to participate in good governance in wolkite town administration?