



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES

**ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
ETHICS AND ANTICORRUPTION COMMISSION
IN THE CASE OF WOLKITE TWON
ADMINISTRATION OFFICE**

**A Senior Essay Submitted to The Department of
Civics and Ethical Studies of the College of Social
Science and Humanities, Wolkite University parties
fulfillment the Requirement of Art Degree in Civics
and Ethical Studies.**

By: Almaz Gelano

ID NO :028/10

Advisor: Mr: Jamal

December; 2020

Wolkite: Ethiopia

Acknowledgement

First of all, I would like to thank the almighty God who helped me to pass the most difficult and challenges of my academic life, I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to my Advisor Mr: Jamal For his Comment, intensive advice, encouragement and correction lend me a hand for successful completion of the study with out his help full advice and insight full comment, the senior essay would have been completed.

Secondly, I would like to thank my Family and my friends who gave me moral and ideal support and also the workers of Anticorruption commission in wolkite town for their willingness to gave me constructive and support suggestion.

Finally I would like to express my thanks to those whose name is not mentioned here for they have contributed to enrich this study.

Abstract

Corruption is widely understood as misuse of public power for private gain. The cost of corruption to the economy, legitimacy and social development of a country are enormous. The effect of corruption to the poor, the marginalized and vulnerable groups in general are severe. corruption has become serious problem in Ethiopia. This research has intended explore or assesstheeffectiveness of ethics and anti-curroption commission in wolkite town. Specifically given the lack of research in this region concerning to this title, the study is explanatory. The research is descriptive in nature and hence qualitative approach was employed. The Sources of information were both primary and secondary data primary data. Was gathered and analyzed from 25 knowledgeable commission's worker and 5 of them are from civil society by the form of interview. The findings of the research revealed that corruption has become a serious problem

of the region and country. Both petty and Grand corruption and all major forms of corruption have been prevalent in work place specially bribery was reported as most common.

Key words; Ethics and Anticorruption commission in wolkite town effectiveness.

Acronyms

APAP - Action Professional Association for the people

EACC- Ethics and Anticorruption Commission

**USAID- United States Agency for International
development**

TI - Transparency International

UNDP - United Nations Development

UN - United Nations

AU - African Unions

**FEACC - Federal Ethics And Anti-Corruption
commission**

CASRP- Civil Service Reform Program

WB - World Bank

Table contents.

Page

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Chapter- one | 9 |
| 1 INTRODUCTION..... | 9 |
| 1.1 Back ground of the study. | 9 |
| 1.2 Statement of the problem..... | 10 |
| 1.3 Objective of the study..... | 11 |
| 1.3.1 General objective of the study..... | 11 |
| 1.3.2 Specific objective of the study..... | 11 |
| 1.4 Research question | 11 |
| 1.5 Scope of the study..... | 12 |
| 1.6 Significance of the study..... | 12 |
| 1.7 Limitation of the study..... | 12 |
| 1.8 Organization of the study..... | 12 |
| Chapter - two | 13 |
| 2 Literature Review..... | 13 |
| 2.1 Conceptual perspective..... | 13 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 2.1.1 Understanding corruption; Definition, type, courses and consequences..... | 13 |
| 2.2 Approach to Definition of corruption..... | 17 |
| 2.2.1 The moralist Approach..... | 17 |
| 2.2.2 The Functionalist Approach..... | 18 |
| 2.3 Theoretical perspectives..... | 19 |
| 2.3.1 Principal Agent-Client theory..... | 19 |
| 2.3.2 Collective action theory..... | 20 |
| 2.3.3 Grease theory..... | 21 |
| 2.4 Challenges of Corruption..... | 21 |
| 2.5 Domestic Anticorruption institutions..... | 22 |
| 2.6 The federal Ethics and Anti-corruption..... | 23 |
| commission | |
| Chapter three..... | 24 |
| Research Methodology..... | 24 |
| 3 Introduction..... | 24 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 3.1 Description of the study area..... | 24 |
| 3.2. Research Design..... | 25 |
| 3.3 Sampling Design..... | 25 |
| 3.3.1 Sampling Technique..... | 25 |
| 3.4. Data Sources..... | 25 |
| 3.5 Method of data collection..... | 25 |
| 3.5.1. Questionnaire..... | 26 |
| 3.5.2. Interview..... | 26 |
| 3.6 Method of data analysis..... | 26 |
| Chapter four | 27 |
| 4 Data Analysis and Interpretation..... | 27 |
| 4.1. Couse of Corruption..... | 29 |
| 4.1.1 Institutional factors..... | 30 |
| 4.1.2. Economic factors..... | 30 |
| 4.1.3. Political factors..... | 31 |
| 4.2 Challenge and apportunities of the commission..... | 31 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 4.2.1 Institutional Challenges..... | 32 |
| 4.2.2. Social Challenges..... | 32 |
| 4.3. Corruption- Curbing Strategies..... | 33 |
| 4.4. Opportunities/Effectiveness\ of the commission | 35 |
| 4.5. Strengthening Regional and National Integrity System | 35 |
| 4.5.1 Political will | 36 |
| 4.5.2 Administrative Reform..... | 36 |
| 4.5.3 watching agencies..... | 37 |
| 4.5.4 Civil Society..... | 37 |
| 4.5.5. The Media..... | 38 |
| Chapter five..... | 39 |
| 5 Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation.... | 39 |
| 5.1 Findings..... | 39 |
| 5.2. Conclusion..... | 40 |

5.3 Recommendation.....41

Chapter-One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

As corruption becomes increasingly sophisticated, the fight against it, demands a well-integrated, multidisciplinary strategy. In this regard more and more governmental and international actors are creating specialized entities to combat corruption. These entities usually called Anti-corruption commission come in different forms. However, the mere creation of such entities does not in itself eradicate the source of corruption, because Anti-corruption commissions are usually created after corruption is already widespread. Therefore, in order to fight endemic corruption, there is a need to implement complementary government reforms that address the principal source of corruption in public sector institution (Meagher, 2004; Gray *et al.*, 2008).

According to Polidano (2001), countries throughout the globe specially developing nations have tried to reform continually their administrative systems since the late 1990s. Similarly as part of the larger administrative reforms the Ethiopian government intentionally introduced Ethics sub reform into its civil service reformation program. After the inclusion of this sub programs an approach against corruption, the ethics and Anti-corruption commission was established in 2001 and cascaded to all regional governments. Hence the south national nationalities of people regional government had instituted Ethics and Anti-corruption commission as an independent institution since 2011. egardless of the earnest efforts exerted, the institutionalization of independent Ethics and Anti-corruption institutions at the lower tier of government at Zones, Woredas and sub cities remains unresolved (Arsema, 2010).

The establishment of district level independent Anti-corruption institution helps to fight against corrupt practices. In South National nationalities peoples regional state, there is clearly stated guiding principles on how and who SNNPR ablish Ethics and Anti-corruption institutions at

district level. The Ethics and Anti-corruption commission proclamation No189/2011 Article 8 allows the establishment of branch offices at zone and woreda if necessary. Nevertheless, the regional government charged to decentralize the Anti-corruption institution to district levels, appears to prefer the use of whistle blowers at district level (Gebre, 2016).

However, the harm full effects of corruption have begun to capture broad considerations both at domestic and international level since the late 1990s. The end of cold war together with the emergence of globalization is one of the factors that have made possible the issue of corruption to come to the international arena and its detrimental effects be pronounced (Nunlade, 2007).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Corruption is a great enemy of development. According to Sen (1999), development can be understood as "a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy." Nevertheless, corruption does not allow these freedoms to flourish, "corruption in one way or the other infringes upon the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals...it adversely affects all categories of right"(Action professional Association for the people, 2001).

The domestic anti-corruption institutions, though they are not the sole executor of these measures have a crucial role in implementing the provision of anti-corruption instruments. The degree of effectiveness of anti-corruption institution in implementing

international anti-corruption instruments varies from country to country. However, except few successes, many anti-corruption institutions particularly those established in Africa are being criticized for lack of impact in reducing corruption (Heibrum, 2004). Regarding to statement of the problem, there are different researches which conducted on this tittle at country level, but their implementation is not much more. The reason why is the fact that it is not stretching up to the ground. Because of this, the researcher wants to analyze the challenges and opportunities of the effectiveness of the ethics and anti-curroption commission in wolkite town .

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective of the study

The general objective of the study was assessing the effectiveness of Ethics and Anti-corruption commission in Wolkite town.

1.3.2 Specific objective of the study

The specific objective of the study has the following assumptions:

1. To analyses the efforts made so far in tackling of corruption in Wolkite town.
2. Assess the mechanism that the commission used to combat corruption in Wolkite town.
4. Describe the challenges which faced in the fight against corruption in Wolkite town.

1.4 Research question

1. Do the efforts made so far by the commission success enough to fight against corruption in Wolkite town?
2. What are the measurements that the commission used to fight against corruption Wolkite town?
3. What are the challenges which faced anti-corruption commission in the fight against corruption in Wolkite town?

1.5 Scope of the study

The study was focus on assessing the effectiveness of ethics and anti-curroption commission in wolkite town. Geographically, the study was delimited only in Wolkite town.

1.6 Significance of the study

The significance of conducting this research is producing feel oneself of cast of mind concerning to corruption, and to know the role of anti-corruption commission which tackling corruption and aware the impacts of corruption to community who frivolous on the habit of corruption and as well as it may use as a reference for students of similar discipline.

1.7. Limitation of the study

The limitation of the study expected to face the researcher would have be shortage of adequate information, financial problem, shortage of time, lack of covid-19 and lack of recent data the problem.

1.8. Organization of the Study

The researches organized the paper in to five chapters. The First chapter contains Introductory part, which include Back ground of the study, Statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, The Second chapter deals with Review of Literature to see Conceptual perspective and theoretical perspective. The Third Chapter of the research includes the Methodological part which includes research Design, sampling Techniques, data source, data collection Method, and data analysis. The fourth Chapter describes the data analysis and interpretation. The last Chapter shows up the findings, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

Chapter -Two

Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Perspective

2.1.1 Understanding corruption; Definition, Type, causes and consequences

The word "corruption" has been depicted as synonymous with break down, decay, perversion from the original, moral degradation and bribery in several English dictionaries. The word is believed to have originated from two Latin words "corrumpere" and "corruptio." In Latin corrumpere means to break or to destroy (Danilet, 2009); while corruption refers to damage or bribery (Tatishvili, 2013). The connection with the Latin word is appropriate because it was in the Roman Empire that corruption came to be identified, perhaps for the first time as a clearly inappropriate behavior; and it was the same empire that disintegrated due to corruption (Tanzi,2013).

Although the origin of the word corruption comes this way, corruption is not a characteristic of one era in history or of any one country alone (Gould and Kolb, 1964). Corruption has been in

existence since time immemorial. It has been a reality in societies from ancient Egypt, Israel, Rome and Greece down to the present (Lipset and Lenz, 2000). But the essence of corruption has been changing through time. A corruption offence in one society may not be considered as wrong doing in another. For example, gift-giving to officials may be expected in one country and prohibited by law in another. Even in our modern era the way we perceive corruption varies from culture to culture. In addition, societies or countries manifest differing corruption tendencies and vulnerability based on different patterns of development and political economic dynamics. As a result, conflicting legal and socio...cultural definition of corruption may arise (USAID, 2006a). This is why major international anti-corruption instruments have been refraining from defining corruption. Thus, with the consolidation of private sector in many countries this definition seems to be tempered. In abide to rectify this limitation, Transparency International, global anti-corruption watch dog, came up with a new meaning defining corruption as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain"(Transparency International, 2015). Hence, the word "entrusted power" applies to both public and private sector corruption.

Apart from attempts to define corruption, it is also important to distinguish between various categories or types of corruption to have better understanding of the phenomenon. The most commonly used broad categorization of corruption is Petty versus Grand corruption. Petty corruption also known as "bureaucratic" is a type of corruption encountered by ordinary citizens in their day to day interactions with government bureaucrats when they try to access basic services. It usually involves giving small bribes or gifts to the bureaucrats who are low- and mid-level public officials. Most petty corruption takes place at the implementation end of public administration without necessarily being a part of the political system (Andvig and Fjeldstad, 2000).

Petty corruption generally occurs when citizens seek to evade restricting regulations or when officials abuse their discretionary power by extorting from them (Marquette et al, 2011). Such type of corruption is highly prevalent in sectors such as health, education, water and electricity, police, registry and permit service. Although petty corruption involves small amount of money, in sum it takes away large amount of money and affects considerable number of people given its pervasive nature.

The other category corruption is Grand or political corruption which refers to corruption at higher level of government and involves the distortion of policies or the central functioning of the state. It is something more than a deviation from legal norms, codes of ethics and court ruling as it influence the institutions of government and the political system (Amundsen, 1999). Such type of corruption inflicts heavy burden on the general public as it leads to abroad erosion of confidence in good governance, the rule of law and economic stability (Ackerman, 1996). Grand or political corruption when manifests itself in terms of embezzlement, it involves large amount of money in relation to huge projects and contract agreements. It may also result in seizure of political power unlawfully through illegal political party funding and buying of votes in an election.

Unlike petty corruption, Grand corruption is difficult to trace as it involves the political elites (Jain, 2001:74). Generally the main difference between grand corruption and petty corruption is that the former distorts the central functions of Government, while the latter exists within the context of established system (UN Anti-corruption Toolkit, 2004). Besides, political corruption, when it is endemic, cannot be counter acted by auditing, legislation and administrative approach alone; it calls for radical political reforms (Amundsen, 1999).

In addition to the above mentioned petty versus Grand classification, there is also an other categorization of corruption, active and passive corruption. Active corruption refers to the supply side of corruption, offering or giving of bribe and other undue benefits. The passive corruption indicates the demand side of corruption which involves soliciting or receiving bribes and undue advantages. Such classification emanates from the notion that both the bribe giver and the bribe taker have to be accountable for corrupt practice and anti-corruption measures needs to take in to account both scenarios. There is still another classification of corruption such as systematic versus episodic corruption based on the depth of the problem. In systematic corruption the problem is highly pervasive and it channels of malfeasance extend up wards from the bribe collection points, and systems depend on corruption for their survival (Tavanti, 2013). Systematic corruption occurs when corruption is embodied in the socioeconomic and political system of the country and accepted as a means of conducting every day transaction (Heymans and Lititz, 1999). Such type of corruption cannot be dealt with within the existing political system; it rather requires radical political reform (Avanti, 2013). On the other hand, episodic

corruption occurs when honest behavior is the norm, corruption the exception, and the dishonest public servant is disciplined when detected (ibid).

2.2. Approach to Definition of Corruption

Definition of corruption is viewed from different divergent perspectives. Universally there are two types of approaches; namely the moralist and the functionalist (Gould, 1991; 468).

2.2.1. The Moralist Approach

In view of the moralist approach, corruption is defined as a set of deviation from moral standards of society resulting in loss of respect for and confidence in duly constituted authority (ibid). One of the well-known proponents of this view is Nye According to this approach; corruption is understood as deviation from standards or values that are accepted by society as a norm. While power fully evocative, however, the moralist approach is very weak, basically, for it takes little account of the societal context. It tends to individual a societal phenomenon and attempts to dichotomy as to what is good and what is not. It is hardly possible to identify and explain specific instances of corruption and seek solution for it by evaluating deviations from moral standards for the notion of moral itself remains in context and societies. According to (Gould, 1991:468) the following are some limitations of the moralist approach

A. Rather than focusing on the systematic causes, it tends to individualize a societal phenomenon and seek solution for corruption by replacing 'bad' incumbents by morally upright people. The problem is, however, the new 'moral replacements' also operate in the same institutional space. In many cases, corruption was treated as a matter of private lack of morality or ethics in public officials mind. There is a rare attention on corruption as a systematic problem. The social background is an important factor of corruption (Eigen, 2000:4).

B. It tends to dichotomy 'what is good and what is bad.' Moral values are not uniform all over the places and never remain the same over time. Particularly, in culturally pluralistic multi ethnic countries, where central institutions have little legitimacy, articulating widely acceptable norms may not be easy. What is corruption for one may be ethically acceptable for the other.

C. Even if it is possible to have wide spread legitimacy centrally, it is not simple to define corruptions with precision. For instance, in some countries laws prohibit public officials from owning business. However, particularly in countries where extended family is equally important circumvent this law is very easy. Moreover, societies understanding of what counts as corrupt develops through time and definitions also will not remain static. "Over time societies have been able to make finer distinction between 'bribe' and allowable reciprocity or transaction and have been more able to make these distinctions practically effective"(Klitgaard, 1988:23).

2.2.2. The Functionalist Approach

The functionalist approach usually looks at corruption in terms of the actual function that it plays in socioeconomic development whatever morality is involved. Further, the argument of revisionist among functionalists is that corruption is useful under certain circumstances (Gould, 1991). According to Leff(1979)and Gould (1980), the Functionalist approach claims that corruption flourishes as a substitute for the market systems ; offers an acceptable alternative to violence increase public participation in public policy. The functionalist approach also has weaknesses. The whole question of the origin of corruption is not considered, and political significance of deviance and consideration of power interest and social structure are ignored.

2.3. Theoretical Perspectives

2.3.1. Principal -Agent-client theory

There are various theoretical frame works in an attempt to answer why corruption occurs and what measures should be taken to tackle corruption. The principle -Agent -Client theory which is based on Robert klitgaard's formula, $C=M+D-A$ (corruption equals to Monopoly of power plus Discretion minus Accountability) is the most notable one (Klitgaard, 2008). According to this formula, the monopoly of power increases corruption, and corruption will likely appear when administrators are granted a large degree of discretionary powers in an environment where an effective mechanisms to hold administrators accountable lacks.

In the principal -Agent-client theory, the "principal “means the political leader who is believed to be honest and delegates his power to the agent (bureaucrats), a subordinate in the hierarchy. According to this theory, corruption occurs in an instance when an Agent betrays the principal's

noble interest in the pursuit of his or her own interest by accepting or seeking a benefit from the service seeker, the client (Carr, 2008). According to this theory, the principal could not always be the political leader. In another instance, the citizens may assume the role of a principal and the political leaders are considered as agents. In both instance corruption occurs when agents betray the principal's interest and engage in corrupt practices; the betrayal is due to interest and information asymmetry between the agent and principal while the benefits of the corrupt act outweigh the costs of possible detection and punishment (Persson *et al.*, 2010).

The theory framed corruption as a principal agent problem that occurs when the agent miss uses the trust granted from the principal. The theory suggests that solving the problem requires looking into the relations between agent and principal through Transparency, monitoring and sanctioning mechanisms. According to this theory, the agent's calculations about whether or not to engage in or oppose corruption are dependent on the application of these mechanisms. It asserts that the agents can be prevented from engaging in corrupt behavior through incentives, controls and sanctions (Johnson, 2012).

It also advocates strengthening of civil society and sanctioning those corrupt agents in a bid to combat corruption. Most contemporary anti-corruption efforts both at the domestic and international level are framed largely by the principal-Agent-Client model. This model highly influenced the works of anti-corruption institutions. Several researches indicate the difficulty faced by money countries in the implementation of anti-corruption reforms. There might be instances when actors (principals) have become unwilling to enforce existing laws (Lawson, 2009).

2.3.2. Collective action theory

According to the collective action theory, corruption is a collective action problem that requires collective efforts to prevent and combat it. The theory purports that the collective or group action influences an individual's decision in way that makes her/him choose to act corruptly if they expect other people to be corrupt (persson and etal, 2010:12). This leads to the question, "If everybody seems corrupt, why shouldn't I be corrupt"(ibid). In this case, the cost of acting against corruption outweighs the cost of involving in corrupt practices. The theory highlights the relevance to individuals' decisions of group dynamics including trust in others and the behavior

of others (Marquette and Peiffer, 2015). The theory asserts that fighting corruption need not rely on the action of one or a few individual elite or disparate and small citizen groups speaking out against corruption; an effective response to fight corruption requires coordinated action).

Unlike the principal -agent- client theory which advocates step by step incremental change to fight corruption, the collective action theory titles towards big-bang type of change. However, critiques argue that anti-corruption efforts do not always require big-bang type of change. They also question whether such type of change is realistic. As Rothstein (2007), explained, transforming social, political and state institutions requires time and huge resources that cannot be afforded easily. Nevertheless, both the principal-agent-client and the collective action theories are not contradictory. They are rather complementary in many respects (Marquette and Peiffer, 2015).

2.3.3. Grease theory

The above two models as well as most recent anti corruption initiatives are in sharp contrast to a theory known as Grease or Efficient corruption theory which purports that corruption could have a positive impact under certain circumstances. According to Grease theory, corruption may be beneficial in saving time and afford efficiencies to business by passing rigid laws and poor governance environments. As leff (1964) and Huntington (1968), argue corruption facilitates trade. Accord to Meon and weill,2010 corruption is the "grease" which may make the economic machinery function more smoothly.

2.4. Challenges of Corruption

Challenges are describe as the encounters which are faced from outsiders by leaders in combating corruption while leading public sectors. This challenges are enabling followers to combat corruption, inspiring a shared vision, modeling the way to words combating corruption, changing attitudes of Leaders, followers and customers and encouraging the hearts of followers keeping other challenges constant.

The prevention effort also include more preventive and proactive measures such as enhancing transparency and public management, establishing standard, and reducing opportunities for corruption in high risk activities such as government procurement, judiciary, and state revenue generation and Collective organization. These more proactive and preventive measures are left to States to implement According to local conditions. But useful technical guides, information from academic research centers that study both corruption and prevention Techniques that can be used to develop skills and share best practice, local units supported by regional capacity building are all help to improve the effectiveness of prevention interventions. how corruption happens and it's challenge can all be reduced in collaboration with the society rather than left a side to the state Alexander (2012).

2.5. Domestic Anti-corruption institution

The late 1990s witnessed the launching of a number of anti corruption initiatives both internationally and domestically. As part of these initiatives and donor-supported good governance reform programmers, domestic anti-corruption institution have proliferated in many countries as important actors in the anti-corruption crusade. The domestic context of the creation of anti-corruption institutions is intertwined with the international level as several international organizations have recommended the creation of such institutions as an important strategy against corruption (Sousa, 2009). The development of international anti-corruption instruments has given impetus to the creation of domestic anti-corruption institutions as most of these instruments require states parties to establish such institutions. However, it should be noted that the specific drivers for the creation of domestic anticorruption institution are diverse. They range from real political commitment to fighting corruption to response to external pressure and attempts to window dressing (USAID,2006b). Whatever the drivers may be the number of domestic Anticorruption institutions in the world is now well over 100. Although the surge in domestic anticorruption institutions has been witnessed since the late 1990s, the first creation of such institutions dates back to the 1950s. Anticorruption institutions were established in

Singapore and Hong kong in 1952 and 1974 respectively These two anticorruption institutions are not only the oldest but also the most successful in the world. They registered remarkable achievements in combating and preventing corruption in their respective countries. Now a day, there are also anticorruption institutions established to perform only preventive functions. Still others lack of prosecutorial role though they incorporate investigation activities with regard to corruption. Besides, some countries opted to establish multipurpose agencies to perform certain corruption prevention and investigation functions with a mix of human rights, ombudsman and/or auditing mandates (UNDP,2011). Anticorruption institutions are also known with different names such as agencies, commissions and bureau.

Despite such variations, anticorruption institutions are generally referred as a separate, permanent government agency, whose primary function is to provide centralized leadership in core areas of anticorruption activity (USAID, 2006b). There are also some common standards that governments have to maintain for the effective functioning of domestic anticorruption institutions despite differences in approach. These include ensuring political will, adequate legal framework: independence and allocation of enough resources for the effective functioning of such institutions. Both UN and AU conventions against corruption require states parties to establish anticorruption bodies and to ensure the effective operations of those bodies by facilitating necessary conditions including granting their independence and allotting enough resources. Anticorruption institutions are considered as one of the key players in the effective implementation of these instruments.

With regard to the effectiveness of domestic anticorruption institutions, most literatures agree on the crucial role such institution could play in tackling corruption. They also acknowledge that most anticorruption institutions are entangled with a number of problems that undermine their effectiveness. Although anticorruption institutions are established with great expectation and of great importance in anticorruption endeavor, most of them have often been criticized for being ineffective. Asheville (2008) indicated, there are actually very few examples of successful independent anti-corruption commissions/agencies.

2.6. The Federal Ethics And Anti-Corruption Commission Of Ethiopia

Ethiopia had passed through centuries of feudal monarchical and Authoritarian rule before the Ethiopian people's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) seized power in 1991. A constitution that allows federal democratic political system, comprise of nine regional states was promulgated in 1995. The launching pad for a recent anti-corruption efforts in Ethiopia appears to be the 1995 constitution which contains provisions a related to transparency and accountability in the function of government. The constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia stipulates that the conduct of the affairs of government shall be public and transparent and public officials are accountable for any dereliction of of the duties of office (FDRE constitution Article 12, 1995).

The conduct of government in transparent and accountable manner is in fact beneficial in reducing among others, the vulnerability to corruption in the civil service. This constitutional base paved the way for the launching of civil service reform program(CSRP) in 1996. One of the rational for the launching of civil service reform program was to pull the civil service out of rampant unethical practices and ensure transparency and accountability. The civil service reform program through its ethics sub program culminated in the enactment in may 2001of the proclamation establishing the Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption commission of Ethiopia (FEACC). This legal frame work gave birth to federal ethics and anti-corruption commission with objectives namely; In cooperation with relevant bodies, To strive to create an aware society where corruption will not condoned or tolerated by promoting Ethics and Anti-corruption Education, to prevent corruption offences and other improper ties, To expose, investigate and prosecute corruption offences and improper ties.

As to the mandate of the FEACC, it has authorized only to operate at the federal level which includes the chartered cities of Addis Ababa and DireDawa, as Regional states have the prerogative to form their own anti-corruption bodies under the federal arrangement. The commission has also been made accountable to the prime minister and its head is to be appointed by the National parliament up on nomination by the prime minister (Revised Establishment proclamation, 2005). The term of appointment of the commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner shall be for six years (ibid). Back to the context that led to the establishment of the commission, there is another version that explains the circumstances under which the FEACC came in to being and began operation. There has been an argument that correlates the birth of the FEACC

with the intention to harass political dissidents (Belia, 2004). According to this argument, the FEACC was established in the same period when one of the coalitions in the ruling Ethiopian people's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF).

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3. INTRODUCTION

In order to attain the objective of the study, the researched employed different methods. This include description of the study area, research design, sample techniques.data sources, method of data collection and method of data analysis were employed in this study.

3.1. Description of study area

The study was conducted on Wolkite town. Wolkite is a Town of administrative city of gurage zone found in the south nation nationalities of people of regional state (SNNPR S) the Town has158km for from the capital city of the country. This Town has altitude and longitude of 8°17`N 37°47`E/ 8.283°N 37.783E and an elevation between 1910 and 1935 meter above sea level. It is surrounded by kebana woreda and it was part of former Goro woreda. Based on the 2007 census Wolkite has conducted by the central statistical agency, this Town has a total population of 28866 of whom 15074 are men's and 13792 were women's. (Census 2007 SNNPRS Table).

3.2. Research Design

This study mainly focuses on the effectiveness of ethics and anti-curroption commission. For the purpose of this study, the researches used descriptive research Design. The researchers employed

both qualitative and quantitative research approach i.e. Mixed research approach. The researcher used qualitative approach because of involving the quality or kinds; like opinion, attitude and course in narrate way and the quantitative approach for descriptive statistically tools; such as frequency and percentage. For this study, data were obtained from primary and secondary sources, data were primary source interview and questionnaire and secondary data from book, internet and the like.

3.3.Sampling Design

3.3.1.Sampling Technique

In this study, the researchers used non-probability{purposive sampling}, because in order to distribute questionnaires for Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission. This sampling technique helps to select the people who are relevant to the study topic and also concerning the selection of subject of individuals from the population to estimate characteristics of the whole populations. To these reasons the researchers used purposive sampling techniques.

3.4. Data Sources

The researchers used both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary source of data was used from interview of respondents, while secondary sources of data from town desk, land community file, documents, report, magazine, and town Administration office.

3.5. Method of data Collection

The data collection had been gathering by questionnaires and Interviews.

3.5.1. Questionnaire

The researchers would prepare as art of Questions distributed for different individuals resident in order to collect data from target respondents and requires relatively short time to collect data from Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission in the study area.

3.5.2. Interview

Interview is also another means of data collection. which is used to access relevant data for Ethics and Anti Corruption Commission in the study area. The interview had been carried out using unstructured questions, because the interviewer asks that gradually lead the respondents to provide the desired information.

3.6.Method of data analysis

The researchers used both qualitative and quantitative method of analyzing the data. The tools for quantitative data analysis, the researches used questionnaire to interpret in the form of percentage and table frequency. The qualitative method was used to analyze interview of the resident in the form of narrative data analysis.

Chapter-Four

4. Data analysis and Interpretation

The researcher conducted a study on assessing the effectiveness of ethics and anticorruption commission based on this topic the researcher was gathering the data which discussing and interpreting as follows.

Table: 1 Respondents sex

| Sex | No respondents | Percentage |
|--------|----------------|------------|
| Male | 21 | 70% |
| Female | 9 | 30% |
| Total | 30 | 100% |

Source own survey:2020

From the above table the majority of the respondents are males which are 70% found in the respondents and 30% of the female respondents are also found from the total number of respondents.

Table: 2 Respondents age

| Age | No of respondents | Percentage |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| 18-25 | 6 | 20% |
| 26-34 | 9 | 30% |
| 35-45 | 7 | 23.3% |
| 46-54 | 6 | 20% |
| 55 and above | 2 | 6.7% |
| Total | 30 | 100% |

Source own survey:2020

From the above table the majority of the respondents are found between 26-34 years old. Which 30% 23.3% are found at the age gapes of 35-45. 20% are between 18-25 and 46-54 and about 6.7% of the respondents are at the age of 55 and above.

Table: - 3 respondents educational background

| Educational status | No of respondents | Percentage |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Diploma | - | - |
| Degree | 23 | 76.7% |
| Masters | 7 | 23.3% |
| Others | - | - |
| Total | 30 | 100% |

Source own survey:2020

The above table shows that 76.7% of the respondents are qualified with degree and 23.3% are masters. From this we can conclude that the majority of the respondents are qualified with degree and masters. In previous chapter we have discussed the meaning, types and approaches of corruption. In this chapter we will discuss about causes of corruption, challenges of anticorruption commission in Wolaita town, and possible mechanisms to tackle corruption. Corruption exists in every society as discussed in the earlier chapter, corruption is a term with several meanings and a universally accepted definition of the term does not yet exist. According to the respondents, especially which I had get from interviewer, corruption means illegal day to day activities which conducted or practiced by society up to government officials. Specially, they mentioned that merchant societies are the main actor to involving in corruption practices like by adding the price of goods, contraband and the like.

Hence having a good background and understanding of history, culture and socio economic setting of a country is of paramount importance to understand the content of the term. Corruption in Ethiopia as in many nations in the world is rooted in the country's policies, bureaucratic traditions, political development and social history (Korajian, 2003)

4.1 Causes of corruption

The causes of corruption are usually complex and rooted in a country's policy, bureaucratic traditions, political and economic development, and social history (Bottelier,1998).

In general, the driving forces that propel corruption can be seen from two perspectives; need and greed. Need may cause petty corruption where wages of civil servants and petty officials cannot sustain a modest level of living. According to the respondents the cause of corruption specially, in workplace is selfishness of government official lack of good governance or lack of government commitment on corrupt bodies, lack of awareness of the society...etc. This is likely to induce civil servants to develop a lust for supplementing their meager income by resorting to bribery and extortion (IER 2001).

According to the WB Report (1997), corruption occurs at high levels of government in awarding of contracts, privatization, allocation of import quotas, and the regulation of natural monopolies. This is what is referred to as grand corruption.

Grand corruption involves not the poor but those who have power, both political and economic. What causes grand corruption, therefore, is not need but sheer greed; greed of both government officials and suppliers from within and out.

In other words, there are both internal and external causes for occurrence of corruption. Rent seeking behavior triggered by faulty economy policies, poor public service leadership and pay, weak detection and penal mechanisms, and absence of transparency and societal tolerance are considered as internal causes while, corruption incentives and procedures from foreign contractors and donor agencies are regarded as external causes (Bamidele olowu, 1999).

A Bottelier (1998) stated, culture and moral values are also determinants of actual occurrence of corruption. According to him, the motivation to remain honest may be weakened by poor salaries, absence of merit based promotion, dysfunctional government budgets, loss of organizational purpose, bad example by senior government officials or political leaders and long established patron client relationships in which corruption has been nurtured. Moreover, private parties may be willing to pay bribes to government officials in seeking rent from the existing several regulations and wide discretion of government officials (Paulo Mauro 1997) according to Amundsen (1999), causes of corruption in developing and transition economics can be explained from three perspectives. These are; Institutional, economic, and political factors

4.1.1. Institutional factors

Corruption tends to flourish due to existence of poor standards, deficient regulatory institutions, weak enforcement practices, and government policies that generate economic rents. The extent of government intervention in the economy and, more generally, variables such as the level of import tariffs or civil services wages that are determined by government policy are possible causes of corruption.

4.1.2 Economic factor

At different times, countries with high level of economic prosperity are found at the top of the top of the indexes while the poor countries are found at the bottom. According to the respondents, corruption mainly involved around finance administration, around tax collection area and soon. Level of corruption according to the indexes varies negatively with level of development showing strong corruption between the two. The high income level a country has the lower is the level of corruption and conversely the lower income level of a country is the higher is the level of corruption. However, the causal relationship between the two variables is not timely established. Weather the income increase because of decreasing corruption weather corruption decreases because of increasing income is not clearly yet (Amundsen, 1999).

4.1.3 Political factors

Levels and forms of corruption vary with type of the political system with in which it occurs. The more public power is legitimate the more the involvement of the people and transparency in the system and the less corruption could take place according to Friedrich (1993:), the degree of corruption varies inversely to the degree that power is consensual. Hence, corruption negatively related to democratization. In countries in transition (like Ethiopia) however with incomplete political legitimacy and poor operational capacity, democratization and liberalization imply broader distribution of power as well as opportunities that may have the effect of decentralizing corruption from the central to the local level. Democratization may also provide incentives for corruption as in the case of expending privatization processes (FEACC 2002 a).

4.2. Challenges and opportunities of the commission

ethics and anti-corruption commission was established in 2011 after the eve of the establishment of federal ethics and anti-corruption commission. The structural arrangement of those two commissions are the same however, there is no hierarchical arrangement except for special cases. Whereas, their objective, mission and vision are similar way. Since the establishment of the commission, now the commission is on the way to fighting against corruption. But, till now, the commission is not on the right way in order to combat corruption, because of different challenges.

As the respondents said that, ethics and anti-corruption commission is not much succeed, but most probably the work or activities which the commission takes place in this short period of time is a supportive and an example for other institutions. They continuous to said that, the commission is taking an important measurement or proceeds on government officials, specially who involved in the crime of corruption and in the same way they also took important measurements in the society to punishing and taking into courts. Although, by the same time (since establishment) the commission also facing a lot of challenges which came from different parts: like from society, institutions, from other and etc.

4.2.1. Institutional challenges

Government institutions are an institutions which mandated and established by the governments rule and regulation and have several sectors and subsectors in order to serve the society and accountable for government itself. In some extent those institution's vision and mission are for society and to society. But, in some government institutions, there are a mal administration and illegal practice in the office, specially, concerning with corruption. According to the respondents, corruption is mainly practiced in work place and government institutions by different ways in different sectors.

The place were corruption activities practiced is: financial management, taxation system, land administration, in government office, government purchasing and the like are the special place were corruption mostly practiced. The form of corruption that mostly take place in government institutions are bribery which is taking and giving systems. However, those government officials are not willing to report and notifying the corrupt persons and take in to courts, because they

itself are also the main actors in the activities of corruption. Therefore, they do not want to take risk on their selves and their family. On the other hand the commission's employees themselves are also might be a cause for the prevalence of corruption in different sectors. The reason is, if they haven't interest with work, low salary and the behavior of the work also could take as a reason. If those workers do not cure for their work, and obeying their obligation the optimization of corruption is increasing from time to time.

4.2.2. Social challenges

The prevalence of corruption in civil society is the main factor for economic development and social wellbeing of the region. In society corruption activity is take place by different ways. The most and primarily practiced types of corruption is bribery which means by giving and taking system. This means in order to get illegal benefit and winning their counter parts they influence government officials indifferent sectors by using different resources, specially, in a decision making area like court, sharia court, work place and soon.

Not only this in society, corruption is takes place by blood relation with in a different place. The very difficult factors which could be headache for anticorruption commission are unwillingness of to report the case of corruption to the concerning bodies. According to the respondents the reason behind the public not to report the case of corruption is,

Weak government report: as the respondents said that on the reports which raised before indifferent times the government measurments are very weak because of this the public have no willing to report the case of corruption.

Lack of responsibility in society: In south nation nationalities of people regional state region, not only in SNNPRS region at the country level majority of the population are illiterate. Because of this they have no awareness and information about corruption and its impacts. Therefore, they could haven't take a responsibilities.

Fear of government official:- they assume that it they are report the case of corruption to the concerning bodies they may take in to court.

Generally government should have to do on society, specially, on the work of awareness creation. Not only government, watch dog agencies have also their own responsibilities.

4.3. **Corruption-curbing strategies**

Although corruption tends to get the most attention, it is a symptom of a more general problem of perverse underlying incentives in public services. Corruption flourishes where distortions in the policy and regulatory regime provide scope for profit and where institutions of restraint are weak (World Development Report, 1997:). Corruption cannot be effectively attacked in isolation from other problems. It needs to be combated through a multipronged strategy according to the respondents in order to curb corruption in public officials and in societies making awareness about the impacts of corruption for societies and its negative effect on economic development as well as managing and controlling government officials and their wealth. And the government should have to support and increase the awareness creation institutions.

‘There is no single model or practice which suits all countries and each jurisdiction needs to explore practices drawn from a variety of options’ (UN, 2001). As the nature, magnitude and forms of corruption vary from place to place, measures for curbing it also differ. Therefore strategy to curb corruption should start from a clear understanding of the scope of the problem and its causes. Areas of public administration where corruption is most likely to occur and flourish have to be identified prior to checking for solution. According to the suggestion of the respondents, in public administration corruption is highly practiced in government officials specially, in Wolkite town. Anticorruption measures both at national and institutional levels involve a wide range of strategies, which include measures that reduce the opportunity for and benefits of corruption, increase the likelihood that it will be detected, and make punishment of transgressors more likely. Opportunities for corruption can be minimized by implementing administrative, financial and economic reforms on the one hand, and building the capacity of institutions like the media, civil society, and soon. According to the gathered information from respondents, there is a regional condition committee consists of governmental, nongovernmental, and the civil societies and evaluate their activities by every six months which leading by the regional house speakers of Wolkite. This coalition committee are examine and evaluate the action and reaction of institutions in the idea of corruption which their participation looks like in order to create awareness to society about the negative effects of corruption.,

Accordingly, minimizing the degree of interaction between private and public sectors is believed to reduce the chance of occurrence of corruption, which justifies the privatization of inefficient parastatals, deregulation, expanding market, initiating tax reform and government expenditure management reform as anticorruption reform mechanisms. Effective law enforcement has also a deterrence effect. Besides, to get rid of petty corruption caused by need decent wage for civil servants should be introduced so that civil servants and petty officials stop checking to complement their earnings through bribery and extortion. The civil service can also possibly attract a goal of qualified people as a result (Stapenhurst and Sedign, 1999).

4.4 Opportunities / effectiveness/ of the commission

As mentioned earlier ethics and anticorruption commission was established before a decade ago the baby hood age of the commission might be faced for many challenges which tackling corruption. In region the establishment of anticorruption commission is regarded as a cure to combat corruption and minimizing its risks which facing the region as well as countries economic development. Fighting against corruption is not only the duty of the commission, it is also the obligation of all sectors and public for the sake of sustain able economic development, transparency and accountability, public wale fare and the like

In the region the effectiveness of the commission is not much enough because of the factors that mentioned earlier. As the respondents mention or said that it is not strong enough to fight against corruption, but it is on the way to progressing.

In recent time the position of eth commission looks a good performance as the respondents suggested that the effectiveness and progress of the commission is increasing from time to time. For example according to the respondents in the region 10,000 peoples were took training in a year by the commission the reason behind is the creative motivation of the institutions.

Government planning on fighting against corruption, coalition between society and the government are the main reason for the progress of the commission. Therefore, the achievements of anticorruption commission in the country as well as in the regional levels are could be a justification for our country's renaissance.

4.5. Strengthening regional and national integrity system

The national and regional integrity is a corruption curbing mechanisms that advocate the need for a holistic approach against corruption by government, private sectors and civil society. According to the respondents, the integrity of the government and government institutions and also the region before few years were very poor, but recent time it is on the way to become strong. In order to fight against corruption, it involves on or more of the following institutions.

4.5.1. Political will

The concept of political will refers to the disposition of political leaders to take effective action against corruption.

According to SahJ. Kpundeh(1998), the term political will implies that, the contention of interests and groups in society the political aspect and the personalities and dispositions of those individuals with political power or elite they will can take effective action together against corruption. Political leaders with gene desire to fight corruption, therefore, have to demonstrate their commitment by making corruption an issue among the people and thereby, create popular opposition to it (Langseth, stapen hurst, and pope, 1999).

Fighting corruption requires the coordination of various stake holders and the application of different skills in several areas of expertise that can be tapped through coalition. As the respondents said that, the key important for the combating corruption is not only the obligation of the agencies it is also the obligation of government, nongovernmental organization, political parties, interest groups and the like.

This means the coalition building is required, therefore, to bring such various resources together toward a common goal. This can result in efficiency, avoidance of duplication of efforts as well as prevention of potential conflicts that might arise among different stake holders in pursuing individual and unorganized anticorruption actions (Fabriziocarmignani, 2001).

4.5.2 Administrative reform

Reforming public sector procedures and systems is essential to enhance accountability to the public interest, and hence, reduce the incidence of occurrence of corruption. In this regard, code of ethics should be developed to guide decisions of those in managerial or leadership positions.

In adequate public sector wages should be improved both to reduce the need for corruption and to ensure that the best people are available to serve the state. Monopoly power of bureaucrats should be minimized by creating competing sources of supply, maintain discretion power by narrow by defining the areas of discretion and by providing clear public guidelines for the exercise of that discretion. As Kpundch and Heileman (1996) stated, to create an open, general competitive, and transparent system of public procurement, procedures of the public service procurement should be improved in such a way that procurement be economical, fair and impartial, transparent, and accountable (Langseth, Stapenhurst, and pepe, 1999).

4.5.3 Watching agencies

These are institutions that are useful in controlling corruption in a country region they include anticorruption agencies, the office of the ombudsman and general audit institutions and etc. all assume the watch dog role and their effectiveness is subject to the level of independence and the genuine political backing they enjoy an anticorruption agency, to be successful, requires committed political backing at the top, operational independence, adequate access to documentation and power to question witnesses, and leadership (ibid).

4.5.4.Civil society

Anticorruption commission cannot be successful with government effort alone. “Putting even the most determined enemies of corruption in to top leadership positions is not enough if they lack political backing and the space required to oppose corruption activity” (Kipundehi, 1998:1) it requires public support in which civil society has a crucial role to play. Civil society has vested interests in doing so because its members are the victims. Civil society has common interest through which people can organize themselves and relate to one another on such basis as profession and religion, or nationalistic feelings.

Thus, civil society, as an agent of change can strengthen the fight against corruption by drawing on the expertise of accountants, lawyers, academics, nongovernmental organization (NGO), the private sector, religions leaders and ordinary citizens. However, the environment necessary for a free and democratic society is crucial for civil society to play such a role.

4.5.5 The media

Corruption is an evil that takes place in the dark usually between two people, each of whom has a vested interest in maintaining the secrecy. Without victims to complain therefore, the task of bringing the case to fight is difficult. But the media can play such a role by exposing corruption and mobilizing public opinion if provided with independence and freedom of information. Controlling corruption requires a press that is free from intimidation and restraint a press that has the resources to investigate rumors and evidence of corruption and a press that has the maturity, investigative journalism skill and professional ethics. The degree to which the media are independent is the degree to which they can be effective public watch dogs over the conduct of public officials (Langseth, Stapenhurst, 1999:144).

Chapter-five

Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Findings

The previous chapter had provided information regarding the effectiveness of ethics and anti-corruption commission in Wolaita town. Therefore, based on the previous chapter and data analysis the findings of this study summarized as follows.

The effectiveness of the commission is not much enough because of the factors that mentioned earlier. As the respondents mention or said that it is not strong enough to fight against corruption, but it is on the way to progressing.

The national and regional integrity is a corruption curbing mechanism that advocates the need for a holistic approach against corruption by government, private sectors and civil society.

According to the respondents, the integrity of the government and government institutions and also the region before few years were very poor, but recent time it is on the way to become strong.

As mentioned earlier ethics and anti-corruption commission was established before a decade ago the baby hood age of the commission might be faced for many challenges which tackling corruption. In region the establishment of Anticorruption commission is regarded as a cure to combat corruption and minimizing its risks which facing the region well as countries economic development. Fighting against corruption is not only the duty of the commission, it is also the obligation of all sectors and public for the sake of

sustain able economic development, transparency and accountability, public welfare and the like.

5.2 Conclusion

Corruption has long been practiced for a long time in human history. Public sector corruption which is widely understood a miss use of public power of private gain exists where very government exist the phenomenon manifest itself in various forms including bribery, fraud, extortion, embezzlement and favoritism .

Corruption perverts decision making. Decisions that should be based on defined concepts other public good or best management are made in the interest of private gain of the office holders and their clients. This can have a wide range of impacts that assume economic, political, and social costs. Corruption has become great enemy of development in several countries.

Both petty and grand corruption is spreading. It was reported that one could not get gov't services in several institutions without paying bribes to persons in charge –corruption has become serious problem in the country assuming several forms. In most cases, it is very difficult to distinguish one form of corruption from the other because they partly overlap and used interchangeably with other concepts. The causes of corruption are usually complex and rooted in a country's policies bureaucratic tradition Political and economic development, culture and social history.

The study summarized major cause's corruption that optimize occurrence of corruption in EACC in to different factors.

To reduce corruption at the national and regional level, therefore, there is amend to design and implement systems of checks and balance that involves both prevention and penalty.

This mechanisms, which embodies comprehensive view of reform that addresses public sector corruption through gov't processes and through civil society participation is known as integrity system. The national and regional integrity is a corruption- curbing mechanism that advocates

the need for holistic approach against corruption by government, private sector and civil society. It involves one or more of the following d/t pillars, political will; administrative form watchdog agencies audit institutions, anti- corruption agencies and ambudsmom media, civil society, and privates sector.

In effect, EACC has performed several activities ranging from raising awareness of people against the evils of corruption to examination of practices, procedures and operational systems of gov't offices and etc. the problem is, however, that corruption is still an alarming problem of the country of the country as well as region and the anticorruption drive is not still up to its intent . It was reported that EACC lacks committed and competent leadership in addition to be short of professionalism and organizational independence. Besides, lack of evidence has been reported as serious problem affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the commission.

5.3 Recommendations

The anti-corruption institutions in their regions shofar has focused largely on corruption prevention or minimization stately it is time to shift the focus now from awareness creation o practical involvement of the real actors – civil society and the private sector. Civil society is comparatively should become strong, to combat corruption in order to attracts popular condemnation that rein forces official standards of conduct. No doubt strong civil society needs leadership, protection and organizational base the role of remedial in investigating and exposing the impacts of corruption and increase public awareness about corruption and anti- corruption is crucial- Because of this, the government has to build the capacity of the media by promoting access to information, protesting journalists from harms encouraging diversification of ownership of the media including electronics media and facilitating training in investigative journalism . The government, the private sector and civil society, including the media have to influence political and social changes by forming coalition against corruption therefore, in order to ensure the effectiveness of EACC the regional and national government should have to coordinate the condition for tackling corruption and primarily support watch dag agencies.

Reference

Amundsen, I . (1999) political corruption: An introduction to the issues.

Fabrizio, C. (2001). The significance of building coalition in the fight against corruption regional works shop, 10-21 March. Addis Ababa. Ethiopia

Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption establishment proclamation: proclamation No 235/2001. Negarit Gazeta 7th year, No-23 Addis Ababa (24th may 2001).

FDRE, Anticorruption Special Procedure and Rules of evidence proclamation: proclamation No 236/2001. Negarit Gazeta 7th year, No-24 Addis Ababa (24th may 2001).

Gibbons, kenneth m.(1999). To ward an attitudinal definition of corruption.

Gorta, A.(1998). minimizing corruption is one lesson from the

Gould, David, J.(1991) Administration: incidence, couse and remedial strategies.

Barnes,K.(2003). Good governance, Transparency and Reform measures to enhance accountability in Ethiopia.

IER,AAU.(2001). Corruption survey in Ethiopia.Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Kpunden, J. (1998) political will. A shorter version of the chapter political will in fighting corruption by the author published in a book entitled corruption and integrity improvement initiatives in developing countries, edited by sahr kpunden and item horn (UNDP/OECD)

Klit board Robert,(1988). Controlling Corruption: University of California press; california.

Pieter, B. (1998). Corruption and Development: Remarks for international symposium on the prevention and control of financial fraud.

Peter, E. (2000). How to curb corruption, Korea times.

Revised federal ethics and anti-corruption commission establishment proclamation: proclamation No. 430/2005. Negarit Gazeta 11thyear. No 18 Addis Ababa. (2nd February 2005).

Appendixes

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE of SOCIAL SCIENCE and HUMANITIES

Department of Civics and Ethical Studies

Appendixes A

Assessing the effectiveness of Ethics and Anticorruption commission

General question for the commission's employee

1. In what forms do you think, work place corruption take place
2. In your opinion what are the factors that cause or optimize and perpetuate corruption at work place?
3. In your view, how prevalent is public sector corruption in wolkite town? 4.
How much the effectiveness of ethics and anti-corruption commission to fight against corruption?
5. How damaging, is each of these forms of corruption at institutional as well as national level?
6. What are the problems the commission faced, in general, and your department, in particular in the fight so far?
7. What do you think are the main factors undermining the current anti-corruption efforts in the region?
8. What day thinks are the main reasons for the public not to report cases of corruption?
9. In what forms, do you think can officials play a leading role in enhancing and curbing corruption at their respective institutional?
10. What strategies and mechanisms did you develop to can bat corruption?
11. In what forms do you think can employees participate and support the anti-corruption movement?
12. What mechanisms do you suggest to combat work place corruption?
13. Fighting corruption requires coalition building mainly between government, civil society and private sector. Anti-corruption commission is expected to play a coordinating role in this case. is there anything that the commission has done on this regard?
14. How do you view, the national integrity system of the regional city in fighting corruption?

15. In your view, what should be done to make the fight against corruption more populated successful?

Appendix – B

Assessing the effectiveness of ethics and anti-corruption commission

Question for people or interviewer

- What is by mean corruption
- How it is practiced in society
- How do you see the practice of corruption your regions
- What society's participation looks like to report the cases of corruption?
- What is the role of societies and government to fight against corruption?