

CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN REDUCTION OF POVERTY: A CASE STUDY OF BUEE TOWN 01 KEBELE, ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT: *This research paper contains challenges and prospects of good governance in Buee town 01 Kebele, Ethiopia. At recent time the different definition of the term of good governance given by various international organizations and an attempt has been made to explain in detail the meaning, element and characteristics of good governance. Hence, the principles indicators of poverty reduction need to begin by looking at improvement of the standards of living of people given human needs fundamentals. This research paper used to follow the necessary procedure orderly written by designing background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study and also used different research design and methodology of the study such as data source that includes primary and secondary source of data and sampling techniques, method of data collection. The major findings are concluded, lack of community participation in plant preparation, discontinuity of public utility, lack of efficient and effective service delivery to the community, lack of competent work force between the community, the Kebele's manager is not elected by community and the concerned body is not created awareness to the community with the concept and elements of good governance that contribute in reduction of poverty. The researcher believes that reduction of poverty need the existence of practical of good governance more. The conclusions and recommendations have been put in brief manner.*

KEYWORDS Good Governance, Zone, Woreda, MDGs, Service Delivery, Competent

INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Good Governance is equivalent to purposive, development oriented, citizen friendly, citizen caring, participatory and responsive public management committed to improvement inequality life of the people. Good Governance has become the major buzz word in aid policy and development thinking today. It has a manner in which power is exercised management of country's economic and social resource for the development of the country's economic and social resource for the development. Good governance is to flow from enhanced accountability within the public sector transparency and openness in decision making, the rule of law and more efficient management. Good governance promotes accountability, transparency, participation, efficiency, effectiveness, equitability and rule of law in public organization at all levels. It also allows for sound and efficient management of human, natural, economic and financial resources for equitable and sustainable development. Moreover under good governance there is clear decision making procedures at the level of public authorities, civil society participation in decision making process and the ability to enforce rights and obligations through legal mechanism.¹

Good governance became an essential instrument on development agenda in 1990s and often an integral component of programmers and projects. Awareness of the significance of good governance is also growing in partner countries. The particular value of good governance can be seen by the fact that its terminology is programmatic and that the concept has proved to be practical and expedient in relation to the function of society and its political system. The UN Secretary General Kofi Anon describes good governance, the most important factors for development and the elimination of poverty. In this respect, the Millennium declaration represents the most forceful and explicit commitment by the UN members states to date to principles of good governance. Good governance is a key to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which present the world for the first time with a compact set of international goals by which to measure poverty reduction human development and environmental protection. The most recent report the UN Millennium project notes a number of positive development, but also many other ones that gives rise to concern and which put the achievement of the MDGs by the year 2015 at risk. It recommends donor countries and their multilateral organizations to choose a poverty reduction based on MDGs and thus to support efforts in developing countries in the form of poverty reduction strategies to achieve the MDGs. In the bilateral context the MDGs should be formulated as specific operational goals for countries in the frame work of bilateral programmers and the Millennium project report stresses the importance of good governance for achieving the MDGs.²

According to *Mezgebe*, “Sustainable development, social cohesion and environmental management are dependent on governance and efficient public sector management. Hence, good governance is representative of successful public sector reform programs that promotes equity and sustainable development.”³

There is strong evidence that governance matter in accelerating development and in reducing poverty in most of the countries of their world. Advocates have linked the advancement of a variety of issues to improved governance. Since the end of the 1980s the issue of good governance, as instrument for sustained development and poverty reduction (alleviation), has gained widespread acknowledgement, especially among international discussion organization. It has also been domination the international discussion about development and international assistance to developing countries.⁴

This study has been conducted in Buee town. The Buee town is found in Southern Nations, Nationalities and People Regional State (SNNPRS), Gurage Zone, Sodo Woreda. It is 100 km from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, 193 km from SNNPRS and 254 km from Gurage Zone Center (Wolkite). Buee Town located in South-West of Addis Ababa.

Elements of Good Governance

Based on many definitions of good governance, we can put forward some of the essential elements of good governance. These are as under:

1. **Participation.** It means people are the key to good governance. They are not only the beneficiaries of good governance but also are the agents of it. They act not only through formal bodies like the executive, the legislature and the judiciary and formal means, such as the right to vote, but also various groups and associations like trade union, political parties, NGOs, business groups etc.

2. **Accountability.** It means those who rule are answerable to those from whom they derive their authority. This means establishing standards or criteria for judging the performance of public officials.
3. **Predictability.** It refers to (i) the existence of laws, regulations and policies to regulate society; and (ii) their consistent application. Thus, there should be orderly existence of citizens and institutions in the society. This would be possible if there is rule of law. The rule of law encompasses both well-defined rights and duties, as well as mechanisms for enforcing them, and settling disputes in an impartial manner. The importance of rule-based system for economic life hardly needs any emphasis; it provides an environment in which the economic actors can plan and take investment decisions.

Consistency of public policy also comes under predictability. Consistency, however, does not mean rigidity. Governments do need to respond flexibility to changing circumstances or change in their priorities.

4. **Transparency.** It refers to the availability of information to the general public and clarity about government rules, regulations and decisions. This can be done by enforcing the citizens' right to information. Transparency helps in curbing corruption.

The above four elements of good governance tend to be mutually supportive and reinforcing. Thus, accountability is often related to participation, and is also the ultimate safeguard of predictability and transparency. In the absence of accountability, government may take decisions without taking the interest of the public in mind. Transparency cannot be assured without legal frameworks for accountability. Again predictability in functioning of the legal framework would be helpful in ensuring the accountability of public institutions. At the same time, predictability also requires transparency, because without information about how similarly placed individuals have been treated, it may be difficult to ensure adherence to the rule of equality before law. Finally, a transparent system facilitates governmental accountability, participation, and predictability of outcomes.

Characteristics of Good Governance

Good governance is said to have following eight characteristics: it is participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and follows the rule of law. Of this participation accountability and transparency have already been explained above. Consensus-oriented means that in a society, where there are as many opinions as there are actors, it is mediation of different interests to find the best interest of the community. Responsiveness means that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable time. Effectiveness and efficiency imply that institutions and processes produce results that meet the needs of the society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. Equity and inclusiveness call for a society whose well-being depends upon ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and nobody feels excluded from the mainstream of the society. Finally, rule of law stands for fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. This also includes protection of human rights.

Good Governance and Poverty Reduction

Good Governance simple means the effectiveness, which government performs its work and promotes the public services. Public service means enforcement law and order, collection of revenue, provision of infrastructures and promotion of human welfare services. Democracy

always enhances good governance. Under the guidance of good governance, poverty eradication plan would involve, not only for policy making but government has moral responsibility to intends poverty. It is moral duty of government to enhance people participation, ensure accountability, political and economic citizenship rights. Good governance, perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development. In addition, democratic governance wants achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, as it providing the enabling environment for the realization of the MDGs and in particular, the elimination of poverty.⁵

Eliminating world poverty, making governance work for the effective states is the development of Federal government. It protects people's right and provides security, economic growth and services like education and health care. There is a broad consensus in the initial donor community that one of the key obstacles to achieving the MDGs is poor governance. Poverty reduction cannot be achieved without a institutional environment policy because it facilitates growth of the nation.⁶

Capacity Building in Government Poverty Reduction

Good governance can enhance capacity building in government for poverty reduction strategies. The main strategies are:

- Political-when we talk of good governance in the context of Ethiopia the need for political reforms occupies the most prominent place.
- Political legitimacy through periodic free and fair election during which results are acceptable to both winners and losers.
- Equality of law-government without privileged to any individual on the basis of tribe, region, race, sex, income and discrimination for any other ground.
- Proper implementation of the policies at the local level.
- Adequate power to the lowest unit of government to enable the people to participate directly in the administration of such bodies by the regional government.
- Ensure people participation in policy making and decision making at the grass-root levels by the federal level.
- Effective formulation and review of public policy to avoid, routine making of 'plans', as response to donor pressure or external conditionalities.⁷

Policy Making for Poverty Reduction at the National Level

UNDP survey revealed at more than 75%, the countries had established estimate of overall and extreme income poverty: more than 66% had anti-poverty plans but less than 30% had set targets for poverty reduction.⁸

First, government led by privileged elites are more likely to accept formal commitments to the poor that can enhance their legitimacy and international acceptability than to commit domestic resources to meeting the needs for the under privileged.

Second, the higher ‘turnout’ in target setting in Africa may well have been the results of the expectation of the inflow of donor funds should the government demonstrating seriousness in the fight against poverty. Further, survey found that the seriousness with which government took to fight poverty could be determined by the ministry or government department, within which the poverty programme was ‘housed’. The significant of the location, however, does not mean that much funding by the government to poverty reduction. The problem, however, is that reliable statics are not yet available to assess the relationship between effective governance measured in terms of appropriate identifying of pro-poor projects and financing them for poverty reduction i.e., improving the living standards of the poor in terms of food, housing, clothing, education, social security and human rights.

Challenges of Good Governance in Developing Countries

There is strong evident that governance and institution matters in accelerating development and in reducing poverty in most developing countries, with regards to this, since the ends of the 1980s, the issue of good governance has been dominating the international discretion about development and international assistance to developing countries. The concept of good governance was first introduced by the World Bank in 1989 to characterize the crisis in sub-Saharan Africa, in a crisis of governances has become increasingly popular and favorite among the donors. As the result, the term good governance become a buzz word in this era and has swept public attention for the last decades. It has also become significant pillar in the consideration of a state’s ability to confirm universally accept democratic standards.⁹

Research Questions

1. What are the major challenges and prospects of good governance in poverty reduction?
2. How much the study areas affected by the challenges of good governance in poverty reduction?
3. What are the opportunities or prospects for possible success of good governance in the future?
4. How the study areas escape from challenges and prospects on poverty reduction?

Objectives of the study

- To assess the contributions of good governance to development and prospects on poverty reduction.
- To assess the major challenges and prospects of good governance in the study areas.
- To indicate valuable information to seekers regarding the major challenges of good governance in the Buee town.
- To indicate possible solutions to eradicate poverty.

Significance of the study

Many researchers are mainly conducting researches either to solve practical social problems or add valid knowledge to the existing ones. Therefore, this study, in one way or another, is expected to have the following significance.

- Awareness about the trends and practices of good governance and also challenges related to it.
- To indicate major challenges and prospects of good governance in study areas.
- To provide an input to policy makers and legislative bodies.
- Leave ideas for further research.

Limitations of the study

- a. The sample size is not enough to give the complete picture of the issues under study for similar good governance in reduction of poverty.
- b. Other data collection methods, e.g. focused group discussion could be used for collecting data other than questionnaires and interview.
- c. This study is not representing challenges and a prospect of good governance in reduction of poverty, in general, as it is limited only to one Buee town.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study was to assess challenges and prospects of good governance in reduction of poverty. Therefore, a mixed research design was used to conduct the research. Both quantitative and qualitative research approaches were used.

Sample size and Sampling Techniques

Purposive Sampling technique was employed for selecting sample units for this study. This was because, the researcher believed that genuine and adequate information can be obtained from the sectoral offices and other top officials of the Buee town. In 01 Kebele, there are about 327 household heads. From this sample size, the researcher has selected 81 household heads randomly and these offices were included in the interview. Thus, both Simple Random Sampling and Purposive Sampling techniques are used to select the sample.

Data Collection Tools

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in this study. The primary data was gathered through questionnaires distributed to respondents and interviewed, while the secondary data was obtained from relevant books, references and annual reports by household heads and Kebele Executive Council. Therefore, the main data collection tools employed in this study were questionnaires, interview and documentary review.

Data Analysis

The data collected from primary and secondary resources using various methods and techniques were then documented, organized and analyzed. The major findings were summarized and presented using descriptive statistical tools like frequency distribution and percentage.

Data Interpretation

To obtain relevant information in regard to the topic under study, a questionnaire comprised of 81 closed and open-ended questions. Total 81 questionnaires were distributed to residents, employees and kebele's managers in respective sample kebele. 100% filled questionnaires were returned. So, these returned questionnaires together with responses from the interview were analyzed and interpreted, the results of which are as follows.

Table 1: The general characteristics of the respondents of the study in terms of their age, sex and educational status.

No	Item	Parameters	Respondents	percentage
1	<u>Sex</u>	Male	53	65.4
		Female	28	34.6
2	<u>Age group</u>	18-35	37	45.6
		36-45	42	51.9
		Above 45	2	2.5
3	<u>Educational status</u>	Primary	7	8.6
		Secondary	13	16.0
		Certificate	8	9.9
		Diploma	32	39.5
		Degree	16	19.8
		P.G. degree	5	6.2

Item no.1, relating to sex, in table 1 shows that of the total respondents 65.4% are males and only 34.6% respondents are females. So, it can be concluded that most of the heads of the kebele are managed and dominated by the male managers.

In item no.2 of the same table shows that in relation to respondent's age 45.6% were found in the age group of 18-35, 51.9% in 36-45 and other 2.5% in the age group of above 45. From this, it can be said that most of the heads of the kebele are managed by those managers, who are in the age group of 36-45.

Item no.3 of the above table which shows that 8.6% are primary level education, 16.0% secondary, 9.9% have certificate, 39.5% diploma holders, 19.8% degree and only 6.2% are post-graduate. Therefore, the conclusion is that the managers of the kebele's are qualified and have capacity to fit the position.

Table 2: Major challenges and prospects of good governance in poverty reduction

No	Item	Options	Respondents	Percentage
1	Did your Kebele use strategic plan?	Yes	64	79
		No	17	21
2	If your answer "Yes" for question no.1, are there community participation in the Kebele's planning?	Yes	15	23.4
		No	49	76.6

3	If your answer is “No” for question no.2, what is the problem?	Managers of the kebele’s didn’t invite the community.	31	63.3
		Lack of community awareness to participate the plans preparation.	18	36.7

From the above table (2), item no.1 relating to challenges and prospects of good governance in poverty reduction, 79% replied ‘yes’ their kebele used strategic plan, while 21% responded negatively.

In item no. 2 in the same table, 76.6% responded that the community were not participated in plan preparation, while, 23.4% said that community have participation in plan preparation. Thus, one could understand that community didn’t participate in the kebele’s planning.

Item 3, in the same table, shows that 63.3% respondents said that the managers of the Keble’s didn’t invite the community in plan preparation, while 36.7% replied that there were lack of community awareness to the participation in plans preparation.

The overall conclusion is that at the kebele, there is absence of people’s participation in planning strategies. *Alsop* also supports this conclusion when he says, “Many of the principles of good governance are inter-related and all principles are necessary in order to achieve good governance, but some have more relevance in a particular content than others. Inclusive and equality play critical role in the provision of basic services to reduce and eventually eradicate poverty. Inclusiveness and equality encompass political process i.e. inclusion in the process of decision making in development and recognitions of contribution by the poor to development and their sharing in the benefit of development process. Ensuring participation by both sexes in planning, its implementation, monitoring and evaluating development projects and public services.¹⁰

Table 3: The study areas affected by the challenges of good governance in reduction of poverty

No	Items	Options	Respondents	Percentage
1	The problems of good governance in reduction of poverty in Buee town 01 kebele, it may be exist lack of community participations, lack of income and assets and shortage of water supply. Do you agree?	Strongly disagree	6	7.4
		Strongly agree	35	43.2
		Disagree	14	17.3
		Agree	26	32.1
		Neutral	-	-
2	Lack of competent work force in community, lack of understanding of good governance and poor management of human resource may be additional challenges of good governance in reduction of poverty. Do you agree?	Strongly disagree	3	3.7
		Strongly agree	37	45.7
		Disagree	14	17.3
		Agree	27	33.3
		Neutral	-	-

3	The problem of good governance in reduction of poverty in Buee town 01 kebele, which are mentioned above no. 1 & 2, caused by whom?	Lack of community participation in all kebele's development activities	46	56.8
		Weak Kebele's structure	22	27.2
		Poor attention of higher level of government	13	16
4	Do you know the reasons, lack of community participation?	Yes	67	82.7
		No	14	17.3
5	If your answer is "Yes" for question no.4, what are the causes?	Lack of community awareness	43	64.2
		Community dislike the kebele's structure	10	14.9
		The problems are beyond the kebele's capacity	14	20.9

In regard to item no.1, in table 3, which concerns the study areas affected by the challenges of good governance in reduction of poverty, 43.2% and 32.1% respondents responded strongly agreed and agreed respectively, the challenges of good governance in poverty reduction, lack of community participation, lack of income and assets and shortage of water supply existed in Buee town 01 kebele and other 17.3% and 7.4% replied disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. This implies that challenges of good governance in reduction of poverty are lack of community participation, lack of income and assets existed in Buee town 01 kebele.

Item no.2, in same table shows that 45.7% and 33.3% responded strongly agreed and agreed respectively. This could imply that, the challenges of good governance in poverty reduction are lack of competent workforce among the community, lack of understanding of good governance and poor management of public resources, additional problems in Buee town, while 17.3% and 3.7% replied negatively.

Item 3, in same table shows that 56.8 %, 27.2% and 16% replied that the problems of good governance in reduction of poverty in the study areas caused by lack of community participation in kebele's development activities, poor support of higher level governments.

Finally, item no. 5, table 3, indicated that 64.2%, 20.9% and 14.9% responded lack of community awareness, the problems are beyond the kebele's capacity and the community dislikes kebele's structures respectively.

Finally, one could therefore, understand that lack of community participation and lack of awareness of good governance, affects reduction of poverty.

Table 4: Prospects or opportunities for successful of good governance in future

No	Items	Options	Respondents	%
1	Which mechanisms are used to improve the challenges of good governance in reduction of poverty in Buee town 01 kebele?	Providing awareness to community and involving stakeholders continuously.	58	72.5
		All kebele structure should be provided relevant services.	17	21.2
		By support of higher level government	5	6.3
2	Do you participate on kebele's structure to increase community participation and solve the problem of good governance?	Yes	35	43.3
		No	46	56.7
3	If answer is "No" for ques.no.2, what is the problem?	Lack of awareness of kebele structure	21	45.7
		Lack of information, which problems can be solved by kebele's structures	15	32.6
		It was my problem that participates in different structures.	10	21.7
4	Are the existing problems solved by the community and the kebele's managers only?	Yes	23	28.4
		No	58	71.6
5	If your answer is "No" for ques.no.4 ,who is the real actor to solve the problems?	Higher level government	50	86.2
		NGO	-	-
		Civil Society	8	13.8
6	How to aware the community about challenges of good governance in poverty reduction?	By discussing & training	21	25.9
		By creating active & strong structure	19	23.5
		By involving in decision making	41	50.6

As regards item no.1 in the above table 4, which concerns prospects or opportunities for successful of good governance, 72.5%, 21.2% and 6.3% respondents responded that the mechanisms are used to improve the challenges of good governance in reduction of poverty are continuously providing awareness to the community and involving stakeholders, all kebele structure should provide relevant service with the support of higher level of government respectively.

In the same table, item no.2 shows that 56.7% replied negative, where as 43.3% were positive, i.e. they participate in kebele's different structures, like development groups, while 43.3% stated that they like to participate in kebele's different structures..

Item 3, shows that 45.7%, 32.6% and 21.7% respondents replied lack of understanding affect the community participation, could not understand the problems which can be solved by kebele's structures and the problems that participate in the different structure were of their own respectively.

Item 4 focused on the existed problems were could not solved by community and kebele managers only, 71.6% responded positively, while 28.4% replied in negative and said existed problems were solved by community and Kebele's manager only. On the other hand, item 5 of the same table shows that 86.2% responded that it is duty of higher level government to solve existed problems and 13.8% replied that civil societies are responsible. Finally, item 6 indicates that 50.6%, 25.9% and 23.5% replied the method that challenges of good governance in poverty reduction by involving community in decision making, by discussion and training and by creating active and strong structure respectively. On the basis of the data, one could say that peoples participation in decision making process can in Buee town 01 kebele at all development activities. Solve the challenges of good governance in poverty reduction; UNDP also supports this conclusion when it states that the seriousness with which government took fight with poverty could be determined by the ministry or government department within which the poverty programme was 'housed'. The significant of location, however does not mean that much finding government to poverty reduction. The problem however, is that reliable static are not yet available to assets the relationship between effective governance measured interims of appropriate identifying of pro-project and financing them to improve the living standards of the poor interims of food, housing, education, social security and human rights.

Table 5: The study areas escape from poverty

N o	Items	Options	Respondents	Percentage
1	Is the community creating any means to escape from poverty?	Yes	78	96.3
		No	3	3.7
2	If your answer is "yes" for ques. 1, the following which one most important?	Small scale enterprise	53	67.9
		Being micro finance beneficiary	13	16.7
		Being cooperative members	12	15.4

From the above table (5), item no.1 relating to escape from poverty, 96.3% confirmed that the community is creating any means to escape with poverty, whereas 3.7% respondents have no information about it. Similarly, item no.2 in the same table, in regard to options, small scale enterprise and cooperative members, 67.9%, responded that small scale enterprise is the most important study areas to escape with poverty, 13% said, it is o.k., being micro finance beneficiary and only 12% said that cooperative members is helpful to escape with poverty.

The overall conclusion is that the community could create any means that escape with poverty, it means that small scale enterprises are the most important solution, as Kofi Anan, has pointed out that, “ Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development. In addition, democratic governance is central to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) as if providing the enabling environment for the realization of MDGs in particular, the elimination of poverty.”

Table 6: The element of good governance that contribute in reduction of poverty

No	Items	Options	Respondents	
			No	%
1	Is the Kebele’s manager transparent and accountable to the community?	Yes	62	76.5
		No	19	23.5
2	If your answer is “Yes” for question no.1, what is the reason?	The manager of the kebele’s violet the rules and regulations.	32	51.6
		The kebele’s manager doesn’t know the elements of good governance that contribute to reduce poverty.	17	27.4
		The higher level of government doesn’t support the local government.	13	21.0
3	May it be inefficient and ineffective service delivery to the customer, so, there are problems of good governance in Buee town 01 kebele? Do you agree?	Strongly disagree	9	11.1
		Disagree	17	21.0
		Strongly agree	28	34.6
		Agree	27	33.3
		Neutral	-	-

From the above table (6), item 1 relating to manager’s transparency and accountability to the community, majority (76.5%) have raise questions to manager’s transparency and accountability, while 23.5% were responded that kebele’s manager is transparent and accountable to the community. Thus, from the above analysis, it could be understood that the kebele manager is not transparent and accountable to the community.

Item 2, in the same table, which concerns violation of the rule and regulations 51.6% said that the kebele manager violate the rules and regulations, 27.4% responded that the kebele’s manager does not know the elements of good governance that contribute to reduce poverty, and 21% responded that the higher level of governments are not supporting to the local government.

Similarly, item 3 in the table (6) that indicates, inefficiency and ineffectiveness service delivery in Buee town 01 kebele, is the problem of good governance, 34.6% strongly agreed 33.3% were agreed. And the other 21% were disagree and 11.1% were strongly disagree, relating the problem of good governance in Buee town 01 kebele, lack of efficiency and effectiveness service delivery to the community.

The overall conclusion is that the problem of good governance in Buee town 01 kebele is lack of efficient and effective service delivery to the community. *Kaufmann* has pointed out, "Governance especially good governance is now synonymous with development and have on global outlook. National government as IGO has been fully involved in the actualization of the demand improved service delivery capacity. National governments are becoming more responsive and responsible to the citizens as they are well equipped and empowered to challenges in the efficiency of national governments, this again promotes good governance. Since, good governance refers to governing systems which are capable, responsive, inclusive and transparent. All developed and developing countries need to work towards better governance. Improving good governance means, including more people in decision making."¹¹

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings

The main purpose of this study was to assess the challenges and prospects of good governance in reduction of poverty in Buee town 01 kebele.

From the analysis and interpretation of data the following findings can be identified.

- In regard to people's participation 63.3% responded that the kebele's manager does not invite the community during plan preparation.
- As regards the challenges of good governance in poverty reduction, 45.7% responded that lack of competent work force and poor management of human resource.
- 86.2% of the responses show that problem of good governance in reduction of poverty can be solved by the higher level of government.
- 72% of the responses show that the mechanism of good governance in reduction of poverty is continuous awareness to the community by involving stockholders.
- 67.9% of the respondents' emphasized that the most important the study areas to escape with poverty is small scale enterprises.
- 76.5% responses revealed that lack of qualified an competent kebele's manager is not capable to communicate with higher level of governments and could not solve the basic problems like electricity, street lighting, water supply and so on.

Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and interpretation, particularly the major findings, the conclusion drawn is that people should directly participate in the formulation of policies and decision makings. Adequate power should be granted to the lowest units of government to enable the people to participate directly in the administration, the study shows, lack of awareness of good governance and community participation, many problems could not solve the kebele's manager; there is communication gap among them.

Based on the above, we may note some of the challenges before Buee town. One is that there is absence of people's participation in planning strategies, lack of awareness of good

governance in poverty reduction, also absence of sufficient service delivery to the community. Another challenge is to develop qualified and competent manpower. Not only this, the existing man power lacks commitment in discharging their duties.

Recommendations

Based on the identified findings, the following possible recommendations may be made for better development of Buee town 01 kebele.

- It will be better, if kebele's manager try to give information relating to planning strategies to the community people.
- It is very important to make local communities aware or understand the way good governance in reduction of poverty. This can help to eradicate poverty as well as local development.
- The managers of the various offices in Buee town 01 kebele are not allowed to work in a particular sector. Rather, they work for a short period in one sector, and then evaluated and shifted to another. Because of this most of the town's local government goals are not attained.
- The study shows that lack of qualified and competent man power can affect the development of Buee town 01 kebele. Thus, it will be better if adequate and continuous training is provided to those persons who are recruited to run good governance.
- The kebele's leaders should facilitate good conditions to the public progress.
- Both the leaders and the community members should fight together against challenges of good governance.
- The manager of the kebele's be efficient and honest in the use of public resources.

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