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Good Governance for the Development of Africa

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The relationship between good governance and development is one of the most important areas of research in international development. Despite contention and polarization among researchers on the linkage between good governance and development, much of the previous literature has focused on how better governance leads to higher levels of development. The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between good governance and development with a specific focus on Africa and impediments of good governance in the continent. To this end qualitative research methodology was employed. The data has been collected from secondary sources. From the study it has been revealed that good governance is critical for sustainable economic growth. The study further demonstrates how countries with better governance profiles tend to attract higher levels of foreign direct investment and faster economic growth rates, control corruption more than others. This is because in countries with good governance, governments put their political, administrative, and financial office in a better order and thus, developing nations need; to identify their governance problems and improve their governance structure more generally on a sustainable basis so as to achieve development.

Key Words: Africa; Sustainable Development; Good Governance, Economic growth.

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of good governance has been on the agenda of development institutions for more than 20 years and it has become indispensable in development co-operation. As a result, it is widely recognized that good governance is essential to sustainable development. The term was introduced in the development discussion by a World Bank. The Bank has significantly stretched its policy frontiers by endorsing “good governance” as a core element of its development strategy. In its 1997 publication, the Bank argued that states must become ‘credible partners’ in a country’s development, and wherein they lack the capacity to do so, such capacity can be reinvigorated. Precisely in this definition, the Bank has carved a space for itself and other donors to get involved in the broader internal affairs of recipient countries. The issue of state capacity has been interpreted by and large in terms of institutional capacity, and ‘good governance’ broadly associated with the forging of various types of ‘desirable’ institutional reforms. Now days the practices of bad governance which is characterized by corruption, un accountable governments, political instability, conflict, lack of respect for human rights are fashionable in most African countries. So that the need for good governance is very important in African states so as to overcome the above mentioned problems and promote development as if good governance emphasized on the quality of service delivery and quality of governance which is expressed in terms of its principle such as: accountability, transparency, responsiveness, participatory, effectiveness, efficiency and etc which are essential for developments of a given state. The relationship between good governance and development is undeniable facts for every one of us, though very scanty literature opposes this concept. But, much of previous studies on governance are more related to aid effectiveness and good governance, good governance and conditionality. Much is not done on the relationship between the two. In other words, the relationship between good governance and development in not dealt as separate studies. So that this study is very important to give insight for the reader on how better governance and development is correlated.

Hence, in this article we examine the relationship between good governance and development with particular focus on Africa. Attention is also put on evolution of good governance and the expansion of aid by the World Bank to affect reform in developing countries. Lastly the article examines the effects of corruption and political instability which hinders African development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study employed qualitative research methodology by reviewing the available literature from secondary sources , which involves the application of research materials like the text books, journals article, reports and others.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

THE CONCEPT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Governance has been variously defined as the management of society by the people, or as the exercise of authority to manage a country's affairs and resources. It has to be noted, however, that there has hardly been a consensus as to its core meaning, and as to how it could be applied in practice. The term does not yet possess a standard meaning. Nor has its meaning remained constant in the decade or so of its being accorded a central place in donor frameworks for development. The lack of specificity in the meaning of the term "governance" becomes apparent when we examine its historical evolution.

Currently, there are two distinct streams of discourse on good governance: one is rooted in academic research and the other is donor-driven. Academic discourse has dealt mainly with the way in which power and authority relations are structured in different contexts, whereas the donor-driven discourse has focused more on State structures designed to ensure accountability, due processes of law, and related safeguards. Academic discourse is directed mainly towards better understanding of institutional linkages among the State, civil society and the private sector. Donor-driven discourse is oriented towards enhancing policy effectiveness (UN, 2005). The concept achieved prominence in donor discourse around 1990s, after the end of the Cold War. The World Bank was the first major donor institution to adopt the concept of good governance as a condition for lending to developing countries (Simonis, 2004).

Thus, since the 1990s, the idea of ‘good governance’ has come to occupy the central stage in thinking about development. This occurrence closely mirrors the evolution of a dominantly pro-market perspective in mainstream development policy to one that recognizes the significance of the state and the nature of politics more generally in impacting on development processes and outcomes. Governance is the term, indeed the overarching category, which is predominantly used by international development agencies to encapsulate these recent concerns. However, the more popular and seemingly consensual the use of the term became amongst policy-makers, the more contentious and critical were the responses it generated amongst scholars. As a result, the literature on governance within the Development Studies discipline is sharply polarized (Vasudha and Gerry, 2009).

This polarization reflects the contested nature of the discipline itself. Development Studies has been described as an ‘unusual enterprise’ for it appears to be committed at the same time to the principle of ‘difference’, in treating the ‘Third World’ as different from the West, and that of ‘similarity’, in development’s mission to make the peoples and processes of the developing world more like that of the developed world (Sujian et al,. 2011). In fact, the governance agenda encapsulates both dimensions, i.e. the principles of difference and principles of similarity. While on the one hand, it has accompanied the growing realization that universalistic free-market policies cannot succeed in the countries of Asia, Africa and South America unless due consideration is given to their particular governance structures and processes(the principle of difference), on the other hand, western governments and aid agencies have formulated a very clear articulation of what they regard as ‘good governance’ on the basis of western experiences and contexts (the principle of similarity) (Vasudha and Gerry, 2009). Generally the concept of good governance is increasingly being used and its contours remain uncertain. Aid practitioners have not yet been able to articulate clear-cut and operational definition of the concept. A variety of definitions, greatly differing in scope, rationale and objectives, have been advanced. This multitude of definitions has generated an increasing confusion regarding the boundaries of the concept (Carlos, 2001).

In Africa the notion of good governance appeared to be after 1989 the World Bank publication report titled 'Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth', which declared that Africa was witnessing a 'crisis of governance' (World Bank, 1989). It then represented an important departure from previous policy, prompted in large part by the experience in Africa. The main thrust behind its introduction in the Bank's corporate policies resides in the continuing lack of effectiveness of aid, the feeble commitment to reform of recipient governments and the persistence of endemic corruption in developing countries. In addressing governance, the Bank calls into question the ability, capacity and willingness of political authorities to govern effectively in the common interest. There is heightened awareness that the quality of a country's governance system is a key determinant of the ability to pursue sustainable economic and social development (Carlos, 2001).

EVOLUTION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE AGENDA

The attention of most Western policy-makers to the nature of political regimes in the developing countries is of relatively recent origin. For many, the end of the Cold War was a watershed between negligence of and renewed attention for non-Western political systems. Part of the lack of concern during the Cold War was attributable to the seemingly rigid power relations that characterized the era, while part of it was a function of political manipulation.

The collapse of the Berlin wall on 9th November 1989 set off the disintegration of the Soviet Union which as a consequence thereof also led to the decay of the political and economic alliances of the Eastern bloc. These political changes created the breeding ground and gave way for a serious discussion on how a state has to be designed in order to achieve economic development, i.e. a discussion on good governance (Nicole, 2010)

With the ending of the political dichotomy in world politics around 1990, attention for the nature of political regimes in developing countries has clearly gained momentum. Along with the emphasis on market-oriented policies, which had been the dominant trend in economic policies suggested to the developing countries after the Reagan–Thatcher 'revolution' of the early 1980s[1], the attention for the principles of governance of developing countries achieved prominence (Wil Hout, 2007). Thus, in post cold war era the attention for governance issues in developing countries seems to have been part of a more general trend, which produced a remarkable comeback of development issues and development assistance policies on the international agenda (Wil hout, 2004).

Since 1990, donor agencies like World Bank also adopted a condition for lending to developing countries. In practice, the rise of good governance facilitated the extension of conditionalities around aid programmes. These were both economic: such as keeping inflation below 7% per annum, or removing subsidies on fertilizers as well as political notably moving to a multi-party system and promoting freedom of press in nature. In the beginning, the notion was rather apolitical and focused primarily on improving the quality of public sector management. By the mid-1990s, most donors' concept of good governance had expanded to include the notions of transparency, accountability and participation (United Nations, 2005).

The frustrating experience of implementing economic conditionalties through structural adjustment in the 1980s led to the emphasis on political conditionalties through an emphasis on good governance in the 1990s. Political conditionality refers to the linking of aid to administrative and political reform in recipient countries, in the pursuit of what is termed 'good governance.' There are four components to this: these are sound economic policies, that is, adherence to market principles and economic openness; competent public administration; open and accountable government; and respect for the rule of law and human rights (see Robinson, 1993).

Notions of 'good governance', in association with 'political conditionalities' as a handle for donor intervention, have formed the corner stone for a series of interlocking policy criteria and initiatives that have been prominent on the international aid front for about a decade. Bestowed in the post cold war era with high expectations as to the broadened 'political' policy objectives with respect to aid recipient countries they might help accomplish, it has increasingly become apparent that these expectations have been rather overstretched and that this particular ensemble of donor policy concepts and instruments is now on its retreat (Doornbos, 2001).

Posing political conditionalities as a leverage to induce 'good governance' clearly did not work out as envisaged, and as a policy metaphor with these particular connotations the phrase has lost much of its appeal. Conceivably, the 'good governance' policy metaphor might have had a different career path if donors had not attached political conditionalities to it. Today, new kinds

[1] The Thatcher-Reagan revolution of the 1980s demonstrated that taxes can be cut, government spending reined in, and the frontiers of the welfare state rolled back, while strengthening national defense and projecting power and strength on the world stage. They showed it was possible to reduce the size of the state and challenge the devastating culture of dependency that had ballooned in the 1960s and 1970s. Thatcher and Reagan restored faith in capitalism at a time when it was being challenged all over the globe.

of donor–recipient relations are increasingly being favoured, within which detailed agreements (with in-built, contractual conditionalities) with selected countries about the set-up and implementation of comprehensive donor-supported sector programmes are worked out, implemented and monitored (ibid). Thus, gradually donors shifted from conditionality to ‘selectivity. Under conditionality aid has been supplied to countries that had agreed to implement reform in the future. Under selectivity the allocation of aid was increasingly guided by assessment of policy reforms that developing countries had implemented in the past (Adam, 2005). Thus, selectivity is more of performance based approach in which aid is allocated based on the past performance of recipient countries.

Performance-based aid has been proposed as an alternative to the failed traditional approach whereby donors make aid conditional on the reform promises of recipient countries. This selectivity principle mainly consists in giving more aid to countries that have already implemented policy and institutional reforms to increase their governance. The basic idea is that governance efforts increase not only aid effectiveness but also promotes development (Ana, 2011). Thus, selectivity is a guiding principle in lending, with donors ‘selectively giving aid to countries that already owned reforms that donor liked. But, the prevailing policy theory on aid selectivity does not yet pay sufficient attention to the complex interrelationship between development level and governance quality. In particular, the policy theory shows too little awareness of the fact that governance quality in poorer developing countries may generally be lower because these countries do not have sufficient financial means or human capital to upgrade their governance structures. According to this logic, governance quality may itself be at least as much a result of economic development as it is a condition for aid and a potential criterion for country selection may at the least be ill founded and at the most be counterproductive (Wil hout, 2007). Carlos (2001) also argues that selectivity is difficult to implement in practice, as high levels of poverty are often associated with weak governance. It is extremely difficult to devise and apply consistent and even-handed criteria to measure country performance in terms of governance. In reality, there exist few countries that can be classified as either good or bad performers. Most of them lie somewhere in between. Furthermore, why good policies come about in one country and not in another country remains a mystery.

In view of that, the move to selectivity brought with it its own set of problems and new foreign aid programme announced by the Bush administration in 2002 designed to provide substantial new foreign assistance to low-income countries that are ‘ruling justly, investing in their people and encouraging economic freedom’(see eg. Vasudha and Gerry, 2009).

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOOD GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

There is a contention among the researcher on the linkage between development and good governance. But, large body of empirical literature has emerged, solidifying the presumed strong positive link between good governance and developmental outcomes.

However opponents of good governance oppose the necessity of imposing good governance onto developing countries to induce growth. And developed countries did not experience their growth spurs in a context of good governance and on the view that institutions as incentives is incomplete. Nevertheless, the international community is still supporting the good governance agenda, mainly due to the considerable empirical evidence concerning the relationship between good governance and growth (Julie, 2004).

Proponents of the good governance agenda on the other hand advanced that in poorly governed countries, it is argued, corrupt bureaucrats and politicians baldly hinder development efforts by stealing aid contributions or misdirecting them into unproductive activities. Less obvious but equally pernicious, governments that are not accountable to their citizens and with inefficient bureaucracies and weak institutions are unwilling or unable to formulate and implement pro-growth and pro-poor policies (Rachel, 2012). As opposed to the above ideas a better level of governance, such as improvements in legal infrastructure, provides firms with incentives to invest in productive activities such as the accumulation of capital and the development of new goods and production technologies. Better governance also provides incentives for households to spend more on health and education as they are encouraged by the possibility that they will be able to reap the benefits of these long-term investments. Better governance also implies that households need to divert less of their incomes to bribe corrupt government officials for essential services or to spend more on measures that protect their investments (Kunal, 2014). Democratic governance influences growth by constraining the actions of corrupt officials and facilitating the freedom of the press which can monitor corruption and spread information on corrupt government officials to the public so they can be held accountable (Kezherashvili, 2012).

Study conducted by Merilee Grindle (2005) on good enough governance also comes up with the following findings regarding the linkage between development and good governance:

Institutional development contributes to growth and growth contributes to institutional development.
Institutional efficiency reduces poverty.
Growth and investment are increased in the

- presence of institutions to protect property rights.
- Government credibility contributes to investment and growth.
- Aid assists growth in contexts in which there is good economic management.
- Unstable political contexts are associated with lower levels of investment.
- Corruption is associated with ineffective government and low growth.

From the finding of Grindle it is easy to understand how good governance boost investment, improve government credibility, improve political instability and control corruption which in turn leads to development of a nation. So the finding shows us a cyclical relationship of how better governance leads to developments.

Good governance is also instrumental in achieving poverty reduction. It is important both as a social goal and for its role in supporting an equitable pattern of growth (United Nations, 2005). Thus, proponents argues, good governance should be at the center of development policy: donors should not only provide positive support for governance reforms in aid-recipient countries, but also should incentivize better governance by taking into account the quality of governance in decisions about the distribution of foreign assistance (Rachel, 2012). In his function of secretary general of the UN Kofi Annan also stated good governance as the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development[2]

Getting good governance also calls for improvements that touch virtually all aspects of the public sector—from institutions that set the rules of the game for economic and political interaction, to decision-making structures that determine priorities among public problems and allocate resources to respond to them, to organizations that manage administrative systems and deliver goods and services to citizens, to human resources that staff government bureaucracies, to the interface of officials and citizens in political and bureaucratic arenas…Not surprisingly, advocating good governance raises a host of questions about what needs to be done, when it needs to be done, and how it needs to be done (Grindle, 2004). So that the issue of good governance is imperative to the development of every nations in general and in Africa in particular as if every questions of citizens, investors, political parties, civil societies and etc. can be answered in good governance.

In nutshell there is now a general consensus on the role that good governance plays in achieving equitable and sustainable development in general and in Africa in particular. Empirical evidence confirms that good governance is critical for sustainable economic growth as measured by high per capita income. Countries with better governance profiles tend to attract higher levels of foreign direct investment and faster economic growth rates than others. Empirical evidence also confirms the causal linkage between good governance and the decline in absolute poverty levels, infant mortality, literacy rates, gender equality, access to clean water and other Millennium Development Goals (Jomo and Anis, 2013).

Despite these facts all developing countries do poorly on good governance indicators, but some perform much better than others in terms of economic development. This underscores the urgent need to identify key governance capabilities that will help developing countries accelerate economic development and thus eventually improve governance more generally on a sustainable basis so as to achieve development on sustainable manner.

CORRUPTION AS IMPEDIMENT FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Corruption is, in its simplest terms, the abuse of power, most often for personal gain or for the benefit of a group to which one owes allegiance. It can be motivated by greed, by the desire to retain or increase one's power, or, perversely enough, by the belief in a supposed greater good. And while the term "corruption" is most often applied to abuse of public power by politicians or civil servants, it describes a pattern of behavior that can be found in virtually every sphere of life (World Bank, 1999).

Corruption exists throughout the world, in developed and developing countries though the magnitude is not the same. In recent years there have been significant increases in the attention paid to corruption, in part due to (1) series of high level corruption cases in industrialized countries and (2) due to an increasing awareness of the costs of corruption throughout the world and (3) due to the political and economic changes which many countries are undergoing. Corruption in Africa is a development issue. African countries cannot bear the costs of corruption, which impedes development and minimizes the ability of governments to reduce poverty. Thus, effectively addressing corruption in African countries has become a development imperative (Gbenga, 2007).

Corruption may ranges from petty corruptions which are committed by civil servant to grand corruption which are committed by top political leaders and its effect is negative for the whole nations and society except for the doer of the action. For example Corruption undermines democracy and the rule of law. It leads to violations of human rights. It erodes public trust in government. It hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development, undermining a government's ability to provide basic services, feeding inequality and injustice, and discouraging foreign investment and aid.

[2] Kofi Annan, Partnerships for Global Community: Annual Report on the Work of the Organization (UN, 1998).

Thus, corruption is a major challenge to development. The erosion of human rights and respect for constitutional authority hinders programmes to alleviate poverty and increase human insecurity (UNDP, 2008).

Corruption can also adversely affect development in many different ways, especially if it diverts resources that would otherwise be invested productively, if it deters investments by increasing uncertainty. There are many perspectives on the causes of corruption in developing countries. First, the most influential view is that corruption is principally due to the greed of public officials who abuse their discretionary powers in their own self-interest, i.e. self-seeking bureaucrats or politicians. Second, weaknesses in enforcing legal rights, including property and contractual rights result in higher costs for negotiating, enforcing and protecting contracts. Weakly protected property rights or poorly enforced contractual rights and associated corruption seem widespread in developing countries, including Africa (Jomo and Anis, 2013).

Corruption is again considered as an enemy of economic development because of its various vices. A nation that condones corruption is often besieged with a lot of economic, political and social vices. So corruption is one of the series challenges to African development. Since the post-colonial Africa, corruption has been a cause for concern because it diverts already limited funds, undermines economic progress and impedes policy changes required for development. Africa presents a typical case of the countries in the world whose development has been undermined and retarded by the danger of corrupt practices (Gbenga, 2007).

Experts estimate that African states lose as much as $148 billion annually to corruption, amounting to approximately one quarter of GDP. Corruption in many sub-Saharan African countries has been entrenched for decades, often through systems of patronage and nepotism. Donors can sometimes unwittingly play a role in perpetuating the detrimental cycle of corruption through support to corrupt governments based on strategic interests, failure to regulate multinational corporations and permitting the shelter of stolen assets in banks and non-cooperative offshore financial centers, some of them in developed countries. The value of stolen assets held by banks in developed countries is estimated at $20 billion to $40 billion per year a figure equivalent to 20-40% of flows of development assistance (Hilal, 2014).

POLITICAL INSTABILITY AS IMPEDIMENT FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

The concept of political instability connotes a process under which political upheaval and cataclysm is the order of the day. Political instability, profound illiteracy, high cost of living, low standard of living, poverty and etc. are some of the challenges for the development of the continent. The process of unstable political environment, perpetual military coups and coup d'état, a violent change of a regime not through democratic principles, but rather, a rebellious mutiny or revolution which obstruct the political plans are very fashionable in most African countries.

For over fifty years, the African quest for development had only marginal success. Most African countries are worse off than they were, health and nutrition problems are wide spread, infrastructure is eroding, coups, ethno-religious conflict, and corruption, and poverty, and unemployment and diseases are the basic features that dominated the third world nations. Above all, poor industrial development and low technological transfer looms large. While Ake believes that political conditions are the greatest obstacles to African development (Alhaji et al,. 2013). According to Antony (2008) almost all the cases of political instability in Africa is caused by leadership problems. In this context, Africa has seen its freedom heroes turn into dictators, while plunder of natural resources, politics of exclusion and deprivation to tilt the balance of power continues to dominate the public sphere. Moreover, these problems have been pointed out and fought gallantly by ordinary Africans who have over the years, expressed their discontent with regimes imposed upon them, through the complicity of the international community.

To-date, almost every country in Africa is still haunted by historical injustices and oppressive structures that were bequeathed to the post colonial leadership. This is an aspect which informs the weak institutions of the state, flawed legislative systems and constant struggles for political power to the detriment of the well being of many nations, which could have moved on a path of development as part of modern societies. While the international community, whose geo-security and resource interests seem to benefit from the status quo in Africa, has not been pro - the establishment of functioning systems in Africa, instead, their involvement , continue to undermine Africa's stability through the militarization of conflicts for accumulative purposes (ibid).

In addition during the onset of multi-party democracy in the so called third wave of democratization, most regimes in Africa did not fully embrace the changes that accompanied the transition. Many autocratic regimes, for instance accepted multi-party democracy out of western donor pressure and agitation for change by local civil society groups in most cases funded by the international community. As a consequence, the constitutional frameworks and state institutions have been tampered with, in order to create an uneven play field against the opposition. Some of these processes have seen sporadic violence during electioneering period, leading to political instability. However the degree of violence and the manner in which they are perpetrated vary from country to country (Huntington, 1991). All the afro mentioned reasons leads African continent to political instability which in turn contributed for the continent to lag behind. Political instability is very important factors which shifts the attention of all stake holders from the development of a given states. For example in conditions where there is instability citizens may not contribute what they have and what they can, rather they worry about their security and strive either to dispose government or migrate to neighboring states or western states. In this regard Africa lost so many skilled man powers as brain drain. Brain drain or human capital flight is a large emigration of individuals with technical skills or knowledge, normally due to conflict, lack of opportunity, political instability, or health risks. A brain drain is usually regarded as an economic cost, since emigrants usually take with them the fraction of value of their training sponsored by the government (Mohammad, 2011). African countries are more vulnerable to lose their highly-skilled manpower given the region's political instability and civil wars. Political instability and civil war are among the top cited reasons for migration in Africa. Political conflicts in Africa usually revolve around ethnicity, resource control and power. Power is always at the center of these conflicts whether they involve ethnic rivalry, resource management or a combination of all these factors and more (Boyo, 2013). According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Africa has already lost one third of its human capital and is continuing to lose its skilled personnel at an increasing rate, with an estimated 20,000 doctors, university lecturers, engineers and other professionals leaving the continent annually since 1990. There are currently over 300,000 highly qualified Africans in the Diaspora, 30,000 of which have PhDs. At the same time, Africa spends US$4 billion per year (representing 35% of total official development aid to the continent) to employ some 100,000 Western experts performing functions generically described as technical assistance (AHEAD, 2004). And at the same time Africa loss $184 000 estimated amount of money for each migrating African professional every year (Christopher, 2010). From these facts it is so easy for everyone to guess how much Africa loses by brain drain and spends for foreign experts. In 1990, the U.S. Census also revealed that there were more than 2.5 million highly educated immigrants from developing countries residing in the United States alone, excluding students (Rapoport, 2002)

In fact political instability is not the only factor for migration. William and Detragiache (1999) further indicated that wage differentials, quality of life, educational opportunities for their children, and job security as the likely explanation for the migration of the elites from Africa and other developing countries. Generally though political instability is important factors for the migration of skilled man power from Africa it is misleading to conclude political instability as the only factors. But, what we should have to remind is the emigration of African professionals to the West is one of the greatest obstacles to development of the continent**.** In this regard, the former Deputy Executive-Secretary of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Dr. Lalla Ben Barka argues that African governments have a great responsibility to ensure that brains remain in the continent; otherwise, in 25 years' time, Africa will be empty of brains (AHEAD, 2004). In fact limited emigration of skilled labour could benefit origin countries in the medium term as migrants send back remittances. Skilled labour may also acquire more skills abroad, which increases human capital at home when they return. But, empirical studies shows as the positive effects of brain drain are very limited (Narad and Matthias R, 2010)

CONCLUSION

The attitude of many western nations and donor institutions are shifted toward developing countries after the end of political dichotomy between the two super powers. The end of political dichotomy is followed by the decay of eastern bloc which created the breeding ground and gave way for a serious discussion on how a state has to be designed in order to achieve economic development, i.e. a discussion on good governance. Soon good governance is adopted by donor institution like World Bank for lending money to developing countries. In its application good governance is first of all a general principle and a prerequisite to any society and economy in pursuing and attaining the maximum welfare as possible to reach with its available amount of resources. Moreover, for developing countries and even more, for least developed countries, good governance may help them to attain the maximum reduction of their current levels of poverty, corruption, political instability, leadership problems and enable them to achieve over all development. So enhancing good governance is the best way for achieving development in Africa because, it creates favorable political conditions for political, social, ecological and market oriented development as well as responsible use of political power and public resources by the state. This includes the process in which public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights, reduce corruption and boost their investment. But, conditionality is not the appropriate approach to strengthening good governance in developing countries. What is needed is a more balanced mechanism, letting developing countries exercise greater control over the use of foreign aid, within a framework of agreed upon objectives but, there must be effective controlling system of aid in recipient countries otherwise most of the time aid given to recipient countries in the name of good governance might be diverted to the pocket of politicians. Hence aid giver institutions and nations must be critical of allocating aid, i.e. whether the aids are intended to the stated objective or not in recipient countries without imposing conditionalities because as to me conditionality means imposing western values to developing nations without considering the norms and values of the recipient countries.

ACRONYM

AHEAD	Association by Higher Education and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IOM	International Organization for Migration
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
WB	World Bank

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