

Principles of Good Governance in Decentralised Territorial Communities (DTCs)

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Post-Evaluation Quiz for Student Secretary Generals – NASLA Course on Governance in DTCs (With Answers)

1. 1. What are the full steps in the governance process as explained in the course?

- A. Policy – Implementation – Feedback
- B. Input – Conversion – Output – Feedback
- C. Budget – Oversight – Execution
- D. Participation – Vote – Reform

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Input (people’s needs), Conversion (decision-making), Output (results), and Feedback (citizen reaction).

2. 2. In Cameroon’s local government system, who connects the central government and the municipal level?

- A. Sub-prefect
- B. Divisional Officer
- C. Municipal Council
- D. Regional Governor

RIGHT ANSWER: D – Regional Governors represent the President and ensure national policies are applied at the regional level.

3. 3. What is the difference between administrative governance and public governance in DTCs?

- A. Administrative governance deals with elections only
- B. Public governance means interacting with citizens, administrative governance is about running systems
- C. Administrative governance is symbolic
- D. There is no difference

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Public governance covers managing public affairs and citizens; administrative governance is about systems, processes, and execution of decisions.

4. 4. Which legal document guides transparency and good management of public money in Cameroon?

- A. Law No. 2018/011
- B. Penal Code Article 123
- C. FEICOM Directive 2016
- D. Anti-Corruption Law of 2010

RIGHT ANSWER: A – Law No. 2018/011 of July 11, 2018, on the Code of Transparency and Good Governance in Public Finance Management.

5. 5. Scenario: A Divisional Officer cancels a local tax policy approved by a municipal council. What governance issue does this show?

- A. Poor procurement
- B. Power imbalance between central and local government
- C. Fake elections
- D. Citizens not voting

RIGHT ANSWER: B – This shows central authorities limiting local government power, which affects decentralization.

6. 6. What is the main difference between governance types and governance characteristics?

- A. Types are about leadership charisma
- B. Types are about systems; characteristics are how governance really works
- C. Characteristics are only informal
- D. There is no difference

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Governance types refer to structures (like centralized or federal), while characteristics refer to how well governance is practiced (like transparency, responsiveness).

7. 7. Which of the following are good practices in local governance?

- A. Internet access and private security
- B. Expert-only meetings
- C. Citizen consultations, public complaints systems, participatory budgeting
- D. Political loyalty and seniority rules

RIGHT ANSWER: C – These are part of good governance processes outlined in the course.

8. 8. Scenario: A council approves a project on sacred land without involving the community. What key principles are being ignored?

- A. Rule of law and efficiency
- B. Participation and inclusion
- C. Legal framework and responsiveness
- D. Planning and legality

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Ignoring community consultation violates the principles of participation and inclusiveness.

9. 9. What is one major human-related governance problem in many DTCs?

- A. Late budgets from FEICOM
- B. Hiring people based on loyalty, not skill
- C. Poor use of social media
- D. Too many mayors

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Appointing unqualified staff due to political loyalty weakens local performance.

10. 10. What article in the Penal Code punishes bribery in public service?

- A. Article 318
- B. Article 134
- C. Article 67
- D. Article 135

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Article 134 of the Penal Code (Law No. 2016/007) criminalizes both active and passive bribery, with 5–10 years imprisonment.

11. Scenario: A mayor gives COVID relief only to party members. Which law should be used to start an investigation?

- A. Law on Political Parties 2018
- B. Law No. 2018/011 on Public Finance Transparency
- C. Electoral Code 2020
- D. Decentralization Mandate 1996

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Law No. 2018/011 supports financial accountability and transparency in public management.

12. What is a key weakness in how local councils are structured?

- A. Too much money
- B. Outdated and unclear rules and procedures
- C. No office buildings
- D. Too many parties

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Weak institutional frameworks make councils inefficient and disorganized.

13. Which article of Cameroon's Constitution gives legal power to decentralization?

- A. Article 134
- B. Article 27
- C. Article 55
- D. Article 96

RIGHT ANSWER: C – Article 55 of the 1996 Constitution defines the legal framework for decentralized governance.

14. Scenario: A council refuses to publish its budget despite public demand. What principle is being violated?

- A. Legal authority
- B. Transparency
- C. Speed
- D. Participation

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Hiding budget information violates transparency.

15. According to the course, what form of governance is mainly practiced in Cameroon?

- A. Federal system
- B. Hybrid system with strong central control
- C. Full local autonomy
- D. Council-led federal model

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Cameroon has a hybrid model, but with strong centralized executive power through the President and appointed officials.

16. Which institution monitors corruption and promotes ethics in Cameroon's public offices?

- A. NASLA
- B. Supreme State Audit
- C. CONAC (National Anti-Corruption Commission)
- D. MINAT

RIGHT ANSWER: C – CONAC investigates corruption and promotes integrity in public service.

17. What does participatory budgeting require?

- A. Approval from the Prime Minister
- B. Only accountants preparing the budget
- C. Involving citizens in deciding how funds are spent
- D. FEICOM guidance only

RIGHT ANSWER: C – Participatory budgeting means citizens are consulted and involved in planning local budgets.

18. Scenario: A corruption scandal hits your council. What should a Secretary General prioritize?

- A. Punish whistleblowers
- B. Recommend resignation, apply anti-corruption laws, and train staff on ethics
- C. Focus on PR campaigns
- D. Cut staff salaries

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Ethical leadership, legal action (e.g. Anti-Corruption Law, Penal Code), and staff training are essential responses.

19. What should future governance in Cameroon focus on to improve?

- A. Centralized control
- B. Technology-driven citizen services and public participation
- C. More ministers
- D. Party loyalty

RIGHT ANSWER: B – The course suggests Cameroon should move towards citizen-focused and technology-supported governance.

20. What does “output” mean in the governance cycle?

- A. Political campaigns
- B. Results like services delivered or decisions enforced
- C. Budget lines
- D. Legal interpretations

RIGHT ANSWER: B – Output refers to what government does as a result of decisions (e.g. roads built, services provided).