



THE IMPORTANT OF FOREIGN AID IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Ph.D. Thesis

By
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Abstract

Foreign aid has been an essential tool for the socio-economic development of developing countries since 1960s. It is described by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as the financial, technical assistance and commodity flow to the countries that are in the list of Development Assistance Committee (DAC). US's Marshall Plan is a well-known development assistance program, which was established between 1948 and 1951 under the European Recovery Program to support Europe in economic crisis after a war, that became successful in reducing poverty while increasing economic growth.

By taking the Marshall plan as a model, developed countries have been supporting the developing countries since then. Recently, the Millennium Development Goals was also launched in New York in 2000 to finance economic growth of developing countries. New actors from other parts of the world took their places in providing development assistance. Despite receiving more than 600 billion USD in the context of foreign aid, large part of Africa has still remained underdeveloped and in extreme poverty. In this paper, we study the impacts of foreign aid to socio-economic development in Somaliland. After reviewing the development and foreign aid literature from primary and secondary sources, this study benefited from data gathered from World Bank, Somaliland Ministry of Finance,

International Non- Governmental Agencies, and a series of data tht were evaluated by regression analysis. Our findings indicate that foreign aids do not have a major influence on GDP growth; but it has a considerable influence on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and unemployment rate in Somaliland. However, it is observed that foreign aid has negatively correlated with democracy and corruption levels in the country.

Although the amount of foreign aid has been continuously increasing, Somaliland has remained in humanitarian other than development according to related indices. Consequently, our study concludes that foreign aid should be redesigned to encourage and reward receiving countries to advance their democracy and eliminate corruption within the context of recent philosophy and principle of collaborative governance for long term development.

Introduction

The African continent has been largely receiving foreign aid since 1960s, and more than \$600 billion is transferred to the continent as foreign aid. Despite the continuing and increasing amount of aid for more than half a century, little has been achieved in terms of development in the continent. Besides, the continent's aid dependency continues, and it is not expected to reduce in the near future. Because of this, the effectiveness of foreign aid has been highly debated for the past two decades.

For Africa, The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) are far from being attained. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Development Report of 2014, 34 countries out of the 48 Least Developed Countries (LDC) in the world are in Africa.¹ In addition, 48% of people living in Sub-Sahara Africa are in extreme poverty (live in less than 1.25\$ a day).² Therefore, some scholars describe foreign aid as a “failure” and contend that donor countries should rethink of this “failed aid”. In his paper on foreign aid, Dambisa Moyo argues that the aid extended to Africa is doing more harm than good.³ In contrast, Sachs contends that “cutting the aid to Africa would cause the death of more than 6 million Africans a year for preventable and treatable causes, including undernourishment, lack of safe drinking water, malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS”.⁴ Similar conviction is taken by Addison et al., who claims that the aid has contributed to growth in Sub-Sahara Africa and, thereby, it reduces poverty.⁵

One of the reasons that some scholars are critical of the efficiency of foreign aid is that, most of the 34 African countries in the LDC have

¹ UNDP - United Nations Development Program, Human Development Report, 2014; <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-report-2014>; access: 12.09.2017.

² Details about “Top 10 Poverty in Africa Facts” can be found at: <https://borgenproject.org/10-quick-facts-about-poverty-in-africa/>

³ Dambisa Moyo, “Why Foreign Aid Is Hurting Africa”, *The Wall Street Journal*, 2009, pp. 1–5.

⁴ Jeffrey D. Sachs, *The end of Poverty: Economic Possibilities of Our Time*, The Penguin Press, New York, 2005.

⁵ Tony Addison, Georg Mavrotas and Marc McGillivray, “AID TO AFRICA : AN UNFINISHED AGENDA”, *Journal of International Development*, No. 1001, 2005, pp. 989–1001. <http://doi.org/10.1002/jid.1255>

authoritarian governments and high corruption rate. This raises a concern whether foreign aid encourages corrupt and authoritarian rulers, enriches elites in poor countries, and extends the life of bad governments in power. This is consistent with the findings of Peter Boone who stated that “despite the tremendous amount (\$600 billion) of aid supplied to Africa, the continent has still remained one of the poorest relative to other continents”.⁶

Therefore, donor countries tend to promote responsible policies because aid works only in countries with good policy.⁷ Moreover, foreign aid promotes growth in countries with stable political environment.⁸ Because of this mixed outcome the impact and outcome of foreign aid has been the central discussion of scholars and needs more.

Somaliland an autonomous republic in the horn of Africa declared its independence on 18 May 1991 following the collapse of the Somali Democratic Republic under Siad Barre. Whilst international recognition has remained elusive, Somaliland has earned the reputation of an island of peace, democracy and stability in an otherwise tumultuous Horn of

⁶ Peter Boone, “Politics and the Effectiveness of Foreign Aid”, *European Economic Review*, Vol. 40, No. 2, 1996, pp. 289–329. [http://doi.org/10.1016/0014-2921\(95\)00127-1](http://doi.org/10.1016/0014-2921(95)00127-1)

⁷ Craig Burnside and David Dollar, “Aid, Policies and Growth”, *The World Bank*, June 1997; Jakob Svensson, “Foreign Aid and Rent-seeking”, *Journal of International Economics*, Vol. 52, No. 2, 2000, pp. 437–461. [http://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-1996\(99\)00014-8](http://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-1996(99)00014-8)

⁸ Carl Johan Dalgaard, Henrik Hansen and Finn Tarp, “On the Empirics of Foreign Aid and Growth”, *Economic Journal*, Vol. 114, No. 496, 2004, pp. 191-216. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0297.2004.00219.x>; Muhammed N. Islam, “Regime Changes, Economic Policies and the Effect of Aid on Growth”, *The Journal of Development Studies*, Vol. 41, No. 8, 2005, pp. 467–1492. <http://doi.org/10.1080/00220380500187828>

Africa region. A little over two ago, as Somaliland celebrated its 30 year anniversary, a steady stream of journalistic and academic pieces heaped praise upon the de facto state, describing it as ‘a miracle on the Horn of Africa’, and ‘a beacon of democracy’⁹

Somaliland has been receiving foreign aid for the past 33 years. It receives an average of more than 25M USD annually in financial aid that supports the government budget.

Literature Review

- Somaliland

Following the civil war that began in Somalia in the 1980s and the subsequent overthrow of that country’s government in 1991, a government opposition group, the Somali National Movement, secured the region comprising the former British Somaliland. In May 1991 they announced that the 1960 federation was no longer valid and declared their region to be an independent state, henceforth to be known as the Republic of Somaliland. Though not internationally recognized, Somaliland experienced relative stability—a sharp contrast to the civil war that continued to engulf Somalia. Taking advantage of that stability, the Somaliland government was able to rebuild much of the region’s infrastructure, which had been damaged by years of warfare.

⁹ Article Blog by ROAPE <https://roape.net/2023/06/20/Foreign-aid-and-conflict-in-somaliland>

The country has hundreds of miles of coastline along the Gulf of Aden to the north, and it borders Ethiopia to the south and west and Djibouti to the northwest. Puntland, a semiautonomous state of Somalia that lies due east,

Somaliland has been a self-governing region of Somalia for more than three decades, but its claim of independence is not recognized by Mogadishu or any foreign government. While this has limited Somaliland's access to international markets, it has not prevented the breakaway state from making steady democratic gains. Some analysts say Somaliland, which has a distinct history and remains more stable than the rest of Somalia, has a strong case for independence. Others fear that international recognition would encourage other secessionist movements in Africa. In recent years, Somaliland has unilaterally struck major port investment deals with foreign powers, including Ethiopia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Taiwan, raising tensions with Somalia and further provoking frictions in the broader Horn of Africa region.

The Somaliland economy is driven by the private sector. Unlike most other economies in the world, the government footprint is limited, amounting to under 10 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). As

will be presented in this report, this context is both a structural advantage and constraint to further economic growth and the capacity of the private sector to create the jobs demanded by a growing population, after a generation of hard work building a political system and economy from the remains of a destructive civil war. The report strives to take stock of the progress to date in private sector performance and development and to identify policy priorities that the government, in partnership with the private sector, can pursue in furtherance of job creation and growth objectives. The target audience for this report is principally the Government of Somaliland (GoS) and its private and financial sectors. The report also hopes to contribute to the work of Somaliland's other development partners. In Somaliland, the foreign aid is not transparently distributed for the different levels of businesses. Large businesses can gain access to credit abroad, procure their own power, import skilled labor, and use their money and social capital to ensure land disputes are resolved in their favor. Large firms enjoy certain advantages in all economies but are arguably in an even more privileged position to benefit from the current system of negotiated arrangements with the government.¹⁰

¹⁰ a w o r l d b a n k s t u d y, Somaliland's Private Sector at a Crossroads, political economy and policy choices
For prosperity and job creation 2016

Problem statement

In order to have an effective foreign aid, recipient country's implementation of good policy is necessary. Many scholars argue that foreign aid works better in countries with good policies. This means that for countries with good fiscal, monetary, institutional quality and trade policies, foreign aid promotes growth and development.

In Somaliland there is no open trade policy. Trade plays a vital role in bilateral aid since donor countries are more interested in this type of aid. Thus, open economy also plays a major role on attracting foreign investment flow. Even though Somaliland receives more than 20 m USD foreign aid annually, and less is observed contributing to the economic growth. Contrary to some scholars argue that foreign aid does harm than good to developing countries contending that foreign aid is not an effective tool for growth and development. In Somaliland, it is argued that it creates dependency, keeps authoritarian governments in power and encourages corruption.

The external aid to Somaliland in 2020 can be categorized on two main branches; donations that are not included directly in government budget and funds that are channeled through Somaliland budget. In Somaliland the foreign aid does not address the real needs on the ground or does not come at the time needed. The accountability needed to register the actual

amount of aid received and its proper management and distribution is also in doubt

The Somaliland government's financial structures are weak and vulnerable. Foreign aid sometimes facilitates bad governance and deep-rooted corruption, which originates all the way from the source, the foreign donor offices abroad. Is it us who failed our responsibility only to become gatekeepers for the aid donated to us or is it that foreign aid is nothing but a farce? I will leave that to the readers.

Therefore, it is important to come up with a new approach to change the current situation of foreign aid and relief programs. It is about time to face the truth and clearly state that the aid we receive is donated by the source donors and neither the delivering organizations nor the distributing agencies. So, officials of the receiving country have the right to know the precise amount of the aid donated, when, where, and how the distribution is implemented. Secondly, there must be a process agreed on by both the receiving country and the aid delivery organizations which does not currently exist in Somaliland, as reported in the above-mentioned report. "The absence of comprehensive Aid Management Platform has put the Ministry of Planning into a difficult position to monitor and report the Aid flow level." On the same note, there must be a transparent

environment in which concerned offices from both sides are able to work together.

Study hypotheses

A lot of literature indicates that aid has a positive impact on growth and development of developing countries. In addition to this, we suppose that the foreign aid extended to Somaliland is associated with economic growth and development. The following hypotheses are formed:

Hypothesis 1: Foreign aid has an increasing impact on the economic development in Somaliland.

Hypothesis 2: Foreign aid has an outstanding impact on the social issues in Somaliland.

Hypothesis 3: foreign aid is more likely to affect the political dispensation in Somaliland

Study objectives

The overall objective of the research document is to explore the multifaceted effects and impacts of foreign aid on economic, social and political development in Somaliland. The specific results analyses what, and how the foreign aid is influencing and the shaping economic, social, and political dimensions of recipient countries. The study delves into the historical context, current trends, and challenges associated with foreign

aid, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of its influence on development outcome

Study significance

Significance of the Study:

Foreign aid plays a pivotal role in shaping the trajectory of developing nations, and Somaliland stands as a compelling case study in this global discourse. This study holds immense significance as it seeks to comprehensively examine the impact of foreign aid on Somaliland, spanning economic, social, political, and democratic dimensions.

Economic Resilience and Growth:

Somaliland, emerging from a complex historical backdrop, relies on foreign aid to fuel its economic development. Understanding how aid influences GDP, employment, and infrastructure is vital for crafting policies that foster sustained economic resilience and growth. Insights derived from this study can guide interventions that align with the unique economic challenges and opportunities faced by Somaliland.

Social Development and Well-being:

The study delves into the social impact of foreign aid, assessing its role in improving healthcare, education, and overall living standards. By examining the nuanced changes in access to basic needs, poverty rates, and social infrastructure, this research aims to provide a nuanced

understanding of how foreign aid contributes to enhancing the well-being of the Somaliland population.

Political Stability and State-building:

Foreign aid often plays a pivotal role in shaping political institutions and fostering stability. This study investigates how aid influences governance structures and contributes to state-building in Somaliland. A nuanced exploration of these dynamics is crucial for policymakers and aid organizations in navigating the delicate balance between external support and indigenous political development.

Democratic Progress and Civic Engagement:

In the pursuit of fostering democratic values, this study assesses the relationship between foreign aid and democratic progress in Somaliland. Examining the impact on electoral processes, political participation, and civil society, the research aims to unravel the intricate ways in which aid influences the democratic landscape, providing insights for building robust democratic institutions.

Policy Implications and Global Relevance:

The findings of this study hold implications not only for Somaliland but also for the broader international community. Informed decision-making by local policymakers, aid organizations, and global stakeholders is essential for optimizing the impact of foreign aid. Lessons learned from Somaliland can contribute to a more effective and contextually sensitive approach to aid in other regions facing similar challenges.

In essence, this study is poised to contribute a nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the impact of foreign aid in Somaliland, offering insights that extend beyond the immediate context and enriching the global conversation on sustainable development. The significance of this research lies in its potential to inform targeted interventions, empower local communities, and contribute to the collective efforts aimed at fostering inclusive growth and development.

Study structure

The material and method

The Case of Somaliland

Research Design

To explain the impacts of foreign aids on socio-economic variables in developing countries, we offer different simple regression models since influencing factor of foreign aid is a single independent variable to test our hypotheses derives from the literature. These hypotheses include several causative relationships between our independent variable and various dependent variables. In this study for the case of Somaliland, a primary data is collected from 20 professional staffs in Somaliland Government, INGOs and Civil society (6 females and 14 Male). For the secondary data is collected from Somaliland Ministry of Finance Development, World Bank Database and Civil Society organizations. In order to explain the impacts of foreign aids on the socio-economic development of Somaliland, we evaluate the impacts of foreign aids on economy, Social issues, and politics. The data covers the years beginning from 2020 to 2023

Data collection and analysis

The data were gathered by means of a semi-structured interview. This interview format was chosen intentionally since it uses a set of prepared in advance guiding questions and prompts and interviewees are encouraged to elaborate on the problems raised.

During the interview, the present researcher attempted to encourage the subjects to elaborate further on the answers and give examples where possible.

The gathered data were subjected to qualitative and quantitative analysis. The analysis started with partial transcription of the important parts of the data on the description of the foreign aid in Somaliland. The data were read several times in order to look for common themes and frequently occurring information. The recurring ideas were coded and recoded, revised and updated. The researcher used the highlighting different impacts (economic, social and political) which allow the user to highlight the text on the transcript with different colors and comments to record any observations and thematic categories recognized in the data. The emerged categories were reviewed, compared, modified and either merged or abandoned. It should also be noted that the obtained data were analyzed quantitatively. This type of analysis involved counting the number of the interviewees' responses and calculating percentages.

The Findings

A thorough analysis of the data yielded the following thematic introduction categories: perception of foreign aid in supporting development in Somaliland, why is foreign aid importance, essential types of foreign aid.

On the discussion themes the study categorized: Foreign aid on Economic, Social and political impacts. On the conclusions the study analysed the future trends, challenges and recommendations proposed on the management of foreign aid.

Perception of foreign aid for development in Somaliland

On the perception of foreign aid in supporting development in Somaliland 55% of the total study participants acknowledged that foreign aid is important for the development of Somaliland

When the study participants were asked why they agreed on the foreign aid, most of participants stated support gaps in Government institution to provide basic necessities such as water, education and health.

When the study participants were asked the type of foreign aid needed, 70% of the study participants vouched for the financial aid while 30% stated technical and capacity support.

Discussion themes: Economic impact

The analysis on the economic impact was approved by the majority of the study participants. who supported the foreign aid for boosting economic growth in Somaliland. The responses are “The foreign aid has contributed to the economic growth and robustness of public, private and third sectors in Somaliland. It has presented more opportunities for expansion, growth and income in the country directly contributing to the growth of the national economy. “The foreign aid has helped the country increase its investments aimed at employment creation and productivity growth. “Foreign aid has facilitated Somaliland to make major infrastructure development such as building of roads that promotes sustainable development”. “Increase in the productive sector growth, increased employment in the non-public sector, booming private sector industries such as telecommunication and construction industries in particular. The Berbera corridor road network, construction of road and bridges, construction of office facilities for the public sector is good examples”

Discussion themes: Social impact

The analysis of the data revealed foreign aid has improved and generated a lot of social impacts in Somaliland. More than half of the study participants stated “The education and health sector are best when it come to coordination, collaboration and implementation

among the development agencies led by government ministries. Health and education sector services could be said are accessible and affordable to the majority of the common people”.

However, some of the study participants had negative responses stating “It is often misused by corrupt government officials, mismanaged and under delivered”. On poverty alleviations the study participants stated “it supports poor and marginalized communities, providing water, health, education and livelihoods support”.

- **Discussion themes: Political impact**

Foreign aid is used as one of the democratizing tools for authoritarian countries. Thus, aid can promote democracy through raising the educational level of the population, through the support of free press and fair elections as well as the promotion of legislature and judicial checks on executive power¹¹. In Somaliland, over the last decade, movements to establish counter administrations have emerged in three out of Somaliland’s six regions, including in the otherwise peaceful western region of Awdal. In contrast to Jakob Svenson and Simeon Djankov et al. argue that foreign aid hinders the development of democracy in recipient country by fostering weak, obedient, and collaborative governments and institutions. In Somaliland, a majority

¹¹ B. M. Arvin and F. Barillas, “Foreign aid , poverty reduction and democracy”, Applied Economics, No. 34, 2002, pp. 2151-2156. <http://doi.org/10.1080/0003684021013671>

(65%) of those interviewed were of the opinion that the foreign aid has supported Somaliland democracy and stability. They further explained that it has ensured alternation in leadership, demonstrated by election of 5 presidents in the 33 years the country has been in existence. The foreign aid has reformed and restructured institutions, skills transfer and knowledge building of government official and staff. It has greatly improved policy development and legislative processes. Of the positive development noted, 35% of the study participant's mentioned "Strengthened local governments in revenue generation and collection, service delivery, infrastructure development and local economic development.

On the relationship between foreign aid and political stability in Somaliland. Majority of the study participants stated that foreign aid has contributed and enhanced the security and safety capacity of government and communities, conflict resolution among bickering politicians by providing platforms for dialogue and facilitation of democratization process.

- **Discussion themes: Challenges and Criticisms**

The analysis of the gathered data also demonstrated that the majority of the

Interviewees gave challenges and criticisms on the foreign aid stating that the implementation of foreign aid programs in Somaliland has created poor coordination, low level of accountability by government officials against foreign project officers who “look the other side” for fear of their jobs when funds are misappropriated by officials in cahoots with NGO workers. Some of the study participants argued that opportunities for the implementation of the foreign aid have been done through nepotism and duplication of support in particular areas.

Few 10% of the study participants related that the foreign aid in many countries had created dependency syndrome but not in case of Somaliland which has resources constraints and lack of foreign investment.

On ensuring zero corruption and accountability, the study has found that the foreign aid has tried to enhance good governance in government institutions through the establishment of financial reforms and policies. One of the study participants noted that “Agreement signatures by Ministers, delegation of cheque signatories from DGs to Section and level Directors, establishing decentralization boards and Departmental community monitoring groups of development projects implementation.

Conclusions and Way forward:

From the results of this study, it is concluded that ordinary citizens in Somaliland have positive perception on the impact of foreign aid in the country. Although, there are some counter arguments on the extent to which foreign aid has helped in political and governance front, especially on aspects of corruption, most people agree that the aid has been instrumental in the development of infrastructure, provision of basic services and creation of employment through the many humanitarian agencies working in the country.

Although these opinions may not be based empirical link between foreign aid and national growth and development on the basis of Gross Domestic Product, it is an expression of confidence on the part of the citizens of Somaliland on the importance of foreign aid. This goodwill can be exploited to force the political class to conform to the will of the people in areas of democracy and governance in order to put sound structures in place that can ensure that foreign aid is used properly to bring about growth and development.

Recommendations

- Since the population appreciates the importance of foreign aid in the growth of the country, the government of Somaliland should

seek more bilateral partners and institutions to continue supporting its course through foreign aid.

- To ensure that the aid is properly used, the donors should have stringent rules and austerity measures to ensure that loans and grants given are strictly used for the intended purpose.
- On its part, the government of Somaliland should put in place appropriate measures to control the management and use of foreign aid received, in order to build confidence of the donors on the countries ability to manage foreign aid.
- Most foreign aid are pegged on western type of democracy, which may undermine Somaliland ratings in for foreign aid. The donors should consider the system of democracy that works best for Somaliland when assessing the country's rating for foreign aid.
- Both donors and the government of Somaliland need to step up on aid transparency to ensure that the population can act as watchdogs of how foreign aid is utilized.
- Each donation should come public financial management support component in order to increase efficiency in utilization of the aid, and also stamp out corruption that may undermine the intended use of the foreign aid.
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ANNEXES

The study questioner

Questionnaire on the Importance of Foreign Aid on Developing Countries

Section 1: Respondent Information

1.1 Name (Optional):

1.2 Occupation/Profession:

1.3 Country of Residence:

1.4 Sector (Government, Non-profit, Private Sector, Academia, etc.):

Section 2: General Perception of Foreign Aid

2.1 How would you describe your overall perception of foreign aid in supporting development in Somaliland?

2.2 For how long has been receiving Foreign Aid?

2.3 To what extent do you believe foreign aid is essential for the development in Somaliland?

2.4 What type of foreign Aid do Somaliland from donors?

2.5 What types of foreign aid do you think are more impactful than others in Somaliland? (e.g., financial aid, technical assistance, humanitarian aid)

Section 3: Economic Impacts

3.1 In your opinion, how has foreign aid contributed to economic growth in Somaliland?

3.2 Do you think foreign aid has been effective in funding and promoting infrastructure development in Somaliland? If yes, How?

3.3 How has foreign aid influenced trade and economic policies in Somaliland?

Section 4: Social Impacts

4.1 How has foreign aid contributed to improvements in education and healthcare systems in Somaliland?

4.2 In your view, has foreign aid played a significant role in poverty alleviation in Somaliland? If yes, How

4.3 Can you identify any specific social challenges or successes linked to foreign aid in Somaliland?

Section 5: Political Impacts

5.1 To what extent has foreign aid influenced the governance structures and institutions in Somaliland? How?

5.2 Have there been instances where foreign aid has impacted the sovereignty in Somaliland? If yes, how?

5.3 How do you perceive the relationship between foreign aid and political stability in Somaliland?

Section 6: Challenges and Criticisms

6.1 What challenges do you see associated with the implementation of foreign aid programs in Somaliland?

6.2 Are there common criticisms of foreign aid that you find valid or invalid? If yes which one are valid and invalid? Yes

6.3 How can the challenges related to corruption and misallocation of resources be addressed in foreign aid initiatives in Somaliland?

Section 7: Future Perspectives

7.1 In your opinion, what future trends do you anticipate in the realm of foreign aid and development in Somaliland?

7.2 What recommendations would you propose to enhance the effectiveness of foreign aid in promoting sustainable development in Somaliland?

7.3 How can the international community better collaborate to address global development challenges through foreign aid?

Section 8: Additional Comments

8.1 Do you have any additional comments or insights regarding the effects of foreign aid on development?

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RESEARCH RESPONDENTS

No	Name	Title	Institutions	Telephone	Responded
1	Najax Aden	Head of Somaliland Development	Somaliland Development Fund		No

		Fund (SDF)			
2	Abdikadir Yonis	Director of External Assistant and Fiduciary Sections	Somaliland Accountant General Office		No
3	Abdi Fatah Suldaan	Technical Advisor for Ministry of Planning and Former Director of Aid and Coordination	Ministry of Planning and National Development	00 252 4169316	Yes
4	Ibraahim	Somaliland Office In charge	Norwegian Refuge Council (NRC)		No
5	Abdinasir Abokor	M&E Specialist	FAO Somaliland/Somalia	00 252 4327015	Yes
6	Gregory Kisunko	Senior Governance Specialist	World Bank, Washington DC	+1(301) 717-2446	Yes
7	David Ondijo	Independ Consultant for Development Practitioner	Independ Consultant for Development Practitioner	+ 254 722800918	Yes
8	Mohamed Yusuf	Project Manager	Candle Light Local NGO	00 252 4420683	Yes
9	Abdirahmaan Ali Hirsi	Independent Private Sector Consultant	HASI Consultant	00 252 4417334	Yes

10	Ahmed Mohamed	M&E Specialist	CSC/CSSPs Project		No
11	Farhaan Aden	Director	GAVO		No
12	Anwar	SONSAF	SONSAF		No
13	NEGAAD				No
14	Taakulo Somali Community				No
15	Jakob Straeslerr	Development International Practitioner and Former Swiss Development Agency Technical Advisor	Swiss Development Agency		Yes
16	Said Abdilaahi	Development Practitioner and Independent Consultant	Consultant	00 252 4483296	Yes
17	Esther Wajingo	Lecturer Joma Kenyata University and World Bank Consultant	Lecturer Joma Kenyata University and World Bank Consultant.	+ 254 712506235	Yes