Research Article

Assessing the Impact of Corruption on National Planning and Development in Hargeisa, Somaliland

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Abstract

This study was set to examine effect of corruption on national development goals in Hargeisa Somaliland, three specific objectives guided this study and these were; (I) to investigate the extent of corruption in Hargeisa Somaliland. (ii) To determine the effectiveness of Somaliland national development plans (iii) to correlate between corruption and national development plans in Hargeisa Somaliland. This research employed descriptive research design to describe the variables and the main instrument of data collection was the questionnaires. Quantitative data was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential analysis. Data collected through the open-ended questions. The sample size of this study was involved a total of 45 from Ministry of national planning and development in Hargeisa Somaliland; selected through random sampling technique. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics and correlational analysis in particular using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The study found that that there is a significant Negative relationship between Corruption and National development goals in Hargeisa Somaliland, this was indicated by Pearson Correlation of (-0.636) and significant level of (.001). The study also showed that some government or business official request to pay a bribe or to make a facilitation payment. It was confirmed Business frequently have to pay some irregular "additional payments" to get things done. The study recommends that the government should establish legislative and institutional frameworks against corruption with robust enforcement and punitive measures. They should also take measures to prevent corruption happening in the first place. Somaliland should create a well-developed private sector that provides sustained livelihoods and vital services to strengthen the economic foundation of peace. The government should give a better salary in government jobs: Many employees in government positions receive a low wage like.

1. Background of the study

1.1 Historical perspective

Historically, Corruption has been identified by many scholars and public commentators as a major drawback to Nation's developmental effort and it has been militating against rapid growth and development of the developing countries (Alatas, 1990).

Globally, development was viewed from a narrow dimension that focused primarily on the development of the economy through increments in national incomes. Nations, in quest of expediting their economic growth rates, specifically concentrated on industrialization without putting much emphasis on the other non-economic welfare issues. However, with time, development had gathered further significances from a broader perspective via the addition of the social and environmental welfare policies to the economic development policies already in action. The significant impact of corruption on economic growth has got an importance in academic and policy study of developing countries in recent years. The studies on the relationship between corruption and economic growth have diverse outcomes. Some scholars think corruption retards economic growth which may erode the development journey of any economy. Others think the way around and the few are still indecisive about the matter. Even when we look at the context of Somaliland, it reveals some contrasting trends in different phases.

In Africa, The Millennium Development Goals (MDGSs) were perceived as a life line the United Nations and the rest of the world were throwing to Africa in order to save the continent from sinking. The Millennium Development Goals was introduced in September 2000 in the midst of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and officially implemented in 2001.The purpose of these goals was to function as an outline for evaluating progress in development amongst independent states.

In Somaliland, The Ministry of National Planning and Development (MoNPD) initiated the process of the development of the NDP, a commendable effort since the Ministry had no historical experience of developing a national plan. In practice, the Plan was developed based on contributions from Government institutions, whose inputs were provided in terms of programs and activities they would like to see implemented over the following five years. The MoNPD then collated this information and combined it into one document. As a result, the NDP provides the first full profile of the needs of each of the individual sector ministries and institutions over a five-year period. It provides the first comprehensive overview of Somaliland's development needs and, in principle, was meant to support more coordinated planning processes all contributing to meeting the Somaliland Vision 203

1.2 Statement of the problem

Lack of social and economic development have for a long time been a serious problem in Somaliland. As a result, the depth and forms of corruption have also changed, as both are mutually inclusive. In this state of condition, the question naturally comes, whether this growth will continue or not and what are the underlying challenges which need to address immediately to attain sustainable development. To get the clear view, this study would like to observe the recent trend of corruption, its magnitude and how its pattern is changing. It also would like to assess the potential impact of this corruption on sustainable development of Somaliland (Nasir, 2016).

Considering the stated context above, it is tough to be decisive about the recent trend of economic growth and corruption of Somaliland. It is also challenging to understand the relational magnitude of these two factors. Investigating the questions, whether the existing data expresses the reality of socio-economic challenges or not and how this corruption can be a major challenge for attaining sustainable development, the ultimate goal of the economy. Standing on the premise of

the study, it needs to analyze critically the existing studies to observe the changing pattern of corruption in Somaliland and how it is influencing the other important issues which are often neglected.

1.3 General objective

The general objective of this study is to examine effect of corruption on national development goals in Hargeisa Somaliland.

1.3.1   Specific objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives.

 i. To investigate the extent of corruption in Hargeisa Somaliland.
 ii. To determine the effectiveness of Somaliland national development plans
iii. To correlate between corruption and national development plans in Hargeisa Somaliland

1.4   Operational key terms

Corruption: a corruption is dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving briber

Development: is a process that creates growth, progress, Positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components

Development plan: is an aspect of town and country planning in the United Kingdom comprising a set of documents that set out the local authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.

2. Literature review

2.1 Theoretical review

This section discusses the theory that was guided this study.

2.1.1. Collective action theory

These study adopted Collective Action Theory which was developed by Mancur Olson in 1965, Olson's theories are still reflected in the theories of many economists to this day, especially issues with public goods and free riders. Public goods are things that are available for the use of everyone, regardless of those people's investment. The concept of free riding is the use of public goods by people uninvolved in the process of making them available. Another concept Olson suggested was that minorities could compel the majority to give into their interests in a democracy. The majority often fails to act to change the status quo because of poor incentives. The minority is strongly motivated to act because incentives for them are stronger. Both of these concepts broke with the conventional wisdom of the day. It used to be assumed that people always acted on their own interests, and that the majority always ruled over the minority in a democracy Coleman (1988)

2.2   The extent of corruption in Hargeisa Somaliland

According to the Somaliland National Corruption Perception Survey in 2013, the perception of corruption, high number of the respondents 76.6% believed that corruption is common or popular in public institutions. However, the extensive corruption in Somaliland society has been institutionalized, become customary and accepted as an informal part of everyday life. Thus, the author acknowledged that corruption is a systemic and endemic while government officials and the general public often do not view corruption as a crime and everyone is engaged in corrupt practices due to a culture of impunity, which is sustained by low pay for the civil service, minimal job training, lack of anti-corruption laws and lack of enforcement mechanisms for punishing corruption perpetrators. (Jeeh, 2017).

Recently, President sacked three key ministers implicated by leaked audit reports on embezzlement and fraudulent practices. All three ministers, as the Attorney General, confirmed to

Horn Cable TV, were implicated by a report which the Auditor General submitted to his office, to formalize prosecution charges against them. The same report also indicated that a number of other government officials, including the Director-General and the Finance Director at Information, were also mired by shady dealings in the same chain, and over-inflated services running into hundreds of thousands of Dollars pilfered from the Ministry budget (Emery, 2019)

Lambsdorff (2007) said that corruption has become an issue in political science as well as social sciences in recent centuries, but it is still difficult to find a systematic approach. Corruption is an economic issue even since the Adam Smith era. Smith observed how the British government from 18th to 19th centuries that had monopoly power over international trade was closely related to corruption. In some cases, the economy in a country, corruption is one indicator that causes the country experiencing shortages in terms of income.

2.3 Relationship between corruption and national development goals in Hargeisa Somaliland

According to the World Bank (2018) Corruption is a global phenomenon found in all countries, but evidence shows it harms poor people more than others, stifles economic growth and diverts desperately needed funds from education, healthcare and other public services. the average income in countries with a high level of corruption is about a third of that of countries with a low level of corruption. Also, the infant mortality rate in such countries is about three times higher and the literacy rate is 25% lower. No country has been able to completely eliminate corruption, but studies show that the level of corruption in countries with emerging market economies is much higher than it is in developed countries.

Many countries with emerging economies suffer from a high level of corruption that slows their overall development. The entire society is affected as a result of the inefficient allocation of resources, the presence of a shadow economy, and low-quality education and healthcare. Corruption thus makes these societies worse off and lowers the living standards of most of their populations.

Corruption is one of the disincentives for foreign investment. Investors who seek a fair, competitive business environment will avoid investing in countries where there is a high level of corruption. Studies show a direct link between the level of corruption in a country and measurements of the competitiveness of its business environment.

According to Yusuf (2009) Corruption is one of the most dangerous social ills of any society. This is because corruption like any deadly virus, attacks the vital structures that make for society's progressive functioning. This is particularly true for developing countries where limited but valuable funds and resources that are initially earmarked for industries, hospitals, schools and other infrastructures are either out rightly embezzled, misappropriated or otherwise severely depleted through kickbacks and over-invoicing by agents of government

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research design

The research adopted a descriptive research design to determine the impact of corruption on national development goals in Hargeisa Somaliland. Descriptive survey research was defined as a scientific method in which information is collected without changing the environment it includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds, which seeks to obtain information that discloses existing phenomenon (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The study also involved quantitative approach. Quantitative research involves the collection of numerical data in order to explain, predict and control phenomena of interest, data analysis being more statistical (Amin, 2005).

3.2 Study Population

Population refers to the total of all the fundamentals, subject and participants that possess a specified act of one or more common characteristics. In inferential statistics, it is the group to which inferences are made. The target population of this study is 50 respondents from the ministry of national planning and development and civil society organizations.

3.3 Sample Size

The sample size of this study was involved a total of 45. This sample size was calculated by the use of the Sloven's formula;

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where:

n is the sample size
N is the sample population
e^2 is the level of significance (0.05^2)

$$n = \frac{50}{1+50(0.05)^2} = 45 \text{ respondents}$$

For the purpose of this research, sample size is 45.

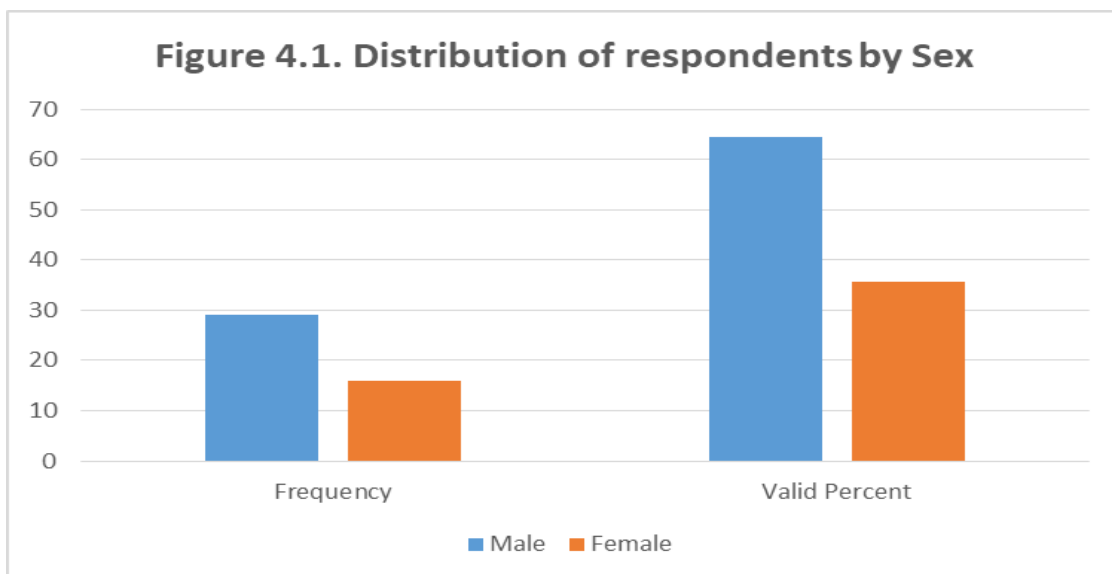## 4. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Data

This chapter discusses the interpretation and presentation of the findings. The purpose of the study was to to establish the impact of corruption on national development goals in Hargeisa Somaliland. The researchers made use of frequency tables and figures to present data.

4.1 The nature of respondents

This includes mainly background information of the respondents. Among the socio-demographic characteristics considered in the research study included Gender Distribution, Age differences and as well as educational levels, the biographic data of respondents which is in the research study is presented as below.

Table 4.1. Distribution of respondents by Sex

Sex	Frequency	Valid Percent
Male	29	64.4
Female	16	35.6
Total	45	100

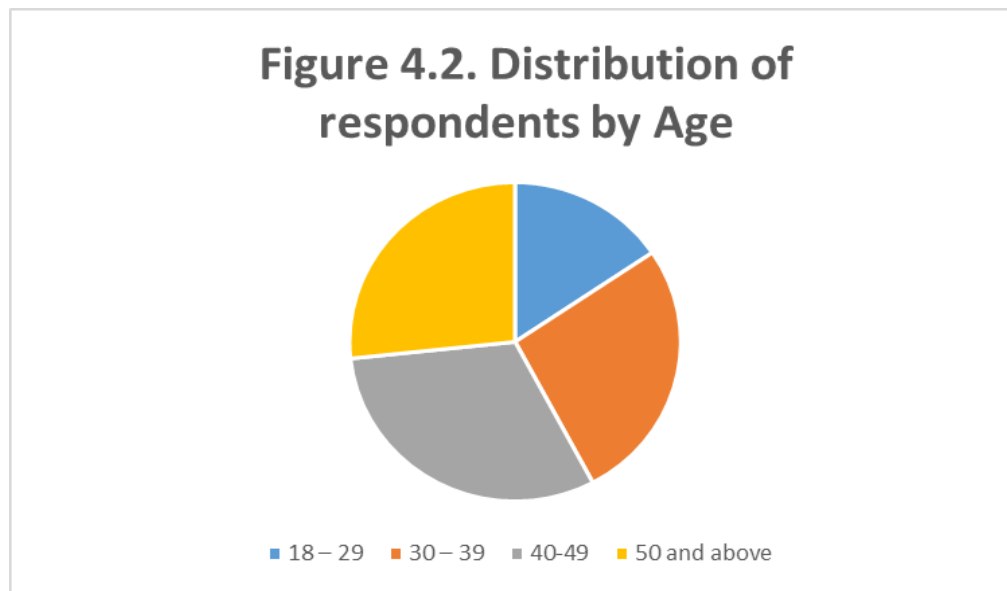Figure 4.1. Distribution of respondents by Sex

From the study findings Table: 4.1 analyses the Sex of respondents in the study area. Most of the respondents (64.4%) were males with females constituting slightly over thirty-five percent (35.6%) this is because most street children are males, while single parents are mainly females.

Table 4.2. Distribution of respondents by Age

Age difference	Frequency	Valid Percent
18 – 29	7	15.6
30 – 39	12	26.7
40-49	14	31.1
50 and above	12	26.7
Total	45	100

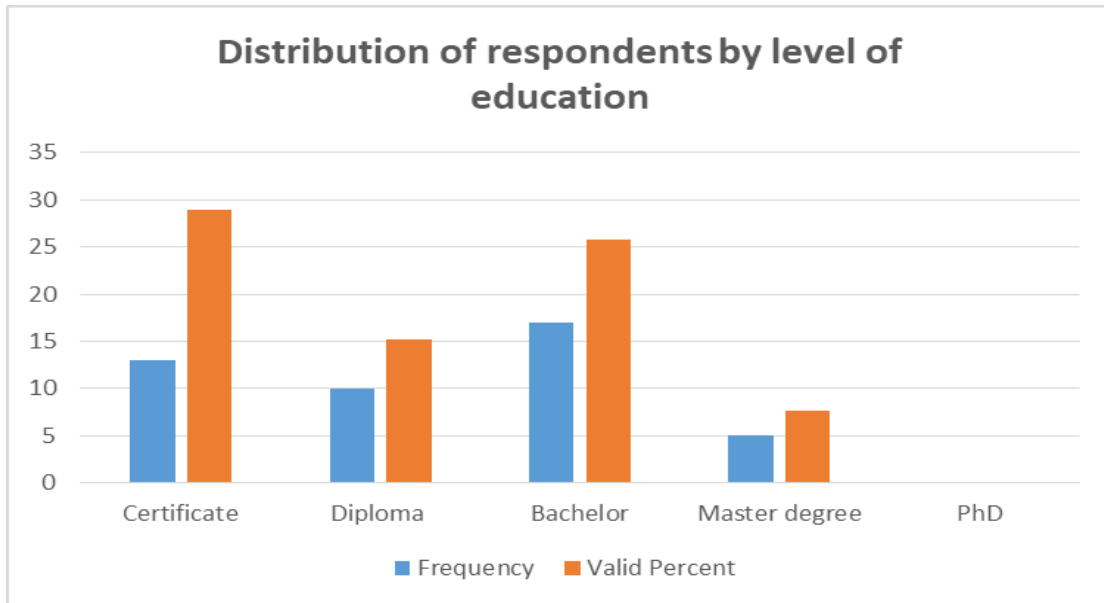Figure 4.2. Distribution of respondents by Age

From the study findings in Table 4.2 the Respondents aged below 15 years comprised of slightly over thirty percent (30.30%), those aged between 15-20 years comprised of slightly over thirty six percent (36.36%) and those aged between 21-25 years comprised of slightly over fifteen percent (15.15%) and those aged between 26-29 years comprised of slightly over thirteen percent (13.64%) whereas those aged thirty years and above comprised of slightly over four percent (4.55%).

Table 4.3. Distribution of respondents by level of education

Education level	Frequency	Valid Percent
Certificate	13	28.89
Diploma	10	15.15
Bachelor	17	25.76
Master degree	5	7.58
PhD	0	0
Total	**45**	**100**

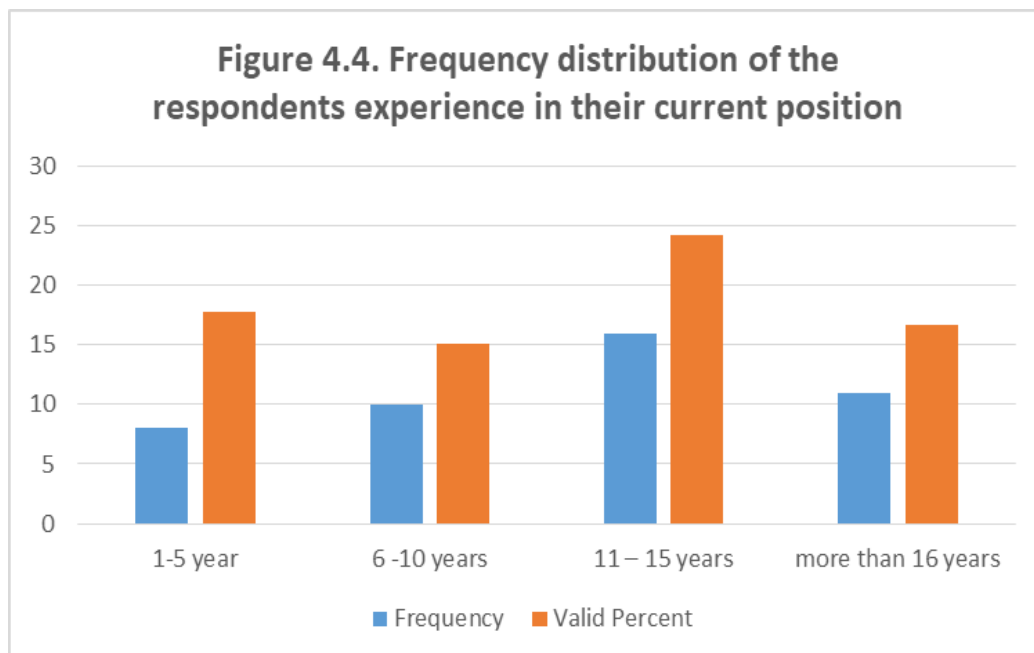Distribution of respondents by level of education

The findings in table 4.3 show that majority of the respondents\ (28.89%) hold certificate, (15.15%) hold diploma, (25.76%) have Master degree, and none has a PhD.

Table 4.4. Frequency distribution of the respondents experience in their current position

Duration	Frequency	Valid Percent
1-5 year	8	17.78
6 -10 years	10	15.15
11 – 15 years	16	24.24
more than 16 years	11	16.67
Total	**45**	**100**

Figure 4.4. Frequency distribution of the respondents experience in their current position

From table: 4.4, Respondents were asked about the number of years stayed at the bank. It was hoped that the respondents' time of the stay on work influenced their impact in the area. Those who had stayed longer in the study area were further believed to have witnessed several changes, trends and patterns of country's development. Slightly more than seventeen percent (17.78%) had worked at the ministry for a period for a period between 1-5 years. Slightly over fifteen percent (15.15%) of respondents had worked at the ministry for a period of 6 -10 years, slightly over twenty four percent (24.24%) %) of respondents had worked at the ministry for a

period of 11 – 15 years. while the rest of the respondents (16.67%) had worked at the ministry for a period of 16 – 20 years

4.2 Descriptive Statistics

4.2.1 Corruption

Questions for the independent variable in this study (Corruption) were based on a five-point Likert scale, in which respondents were required to show the extent to which they agree or disagree with each question or item.

Table 4.5. Effect of Corruption on children

S/N	Items on Corruption	Mean	Std.	Interpretation
1	Some government or business official request to pay a bribe or to make a facilitation payment	4.08	0.58473	Very satisfactory
2	Business frequently have to pay some irregular "additional payments" to get things done	4.10	0.56526	Very satisfactory
3	There are anti-bribery & corruption policy in Somaliland	3.55	0.84935	Very satisfactory
4	fraud and embezzlement can plague large-scale infrastructure projects.	4.11	0.53776	Very satisfactory
5	Corruption can lead infrastructure not being built or being built in a substandard way	3.98	0.68273	Very satisfactory
	Average Mean	**3.96**	**0.3162**	Very satisfactory

Results in Table 4.5 indicated that the effect of corruption on national development goals was rated high and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=3.**96**), implying that corruption has an impact on national development goals. Results indicated that Some government or business official request to pay a bribe or to make a facilitation payment (mean =4.08) Business frequently have to pay some irregular "additional payments" to get things done (mean =4.10), There are anti-bribery & corruption policy in Somaliland (Mean=3.55), fraud and embezzlement can plague large-scale infrastructure projects (mean=4.11) lastly, the result indicated that Corruption can lead

infrastructure not being built or being built in a substandard way (Mean=3.39).

4.2.2 National development goals

the dependent variable in this study is National development goals and was measured Five questions which were based on a five-point Likert scale and respondents were asked to rate National development goals by indicating the extent to which they agree or disagree with each question, their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using means and standard deviations as indicated in table 4.6;

Table 4.6. National development goals

S/N	Items on National development goals	Mean	Std.	Interpretation
1	The government of Somaliland is Adopting policies that achieve national development plans	3.96	0.846	Very satisfactory
2	Both private and public sector are determine in achieving national development plans	3.97	0.707	Very satisfactory
3	The achievement of the national development plans would be undermined without responsive and accountable governance frameworks	3.69	0.757	Very satisfactory
4	Somaliland seeks to create a well-developed private sector that provides sustained livelihoods and vital services to strengthen the economic foundation of peace.	2.65	1.019	satisfactory
5	The National development plan presents a long-term strategy to increase employment and broaden opportunities through education, vocational training	3.72	0.757	Very satisfactory
	Average mean	**3.86**	**0.458**	**Very satisfactory**

Results in Table 4.6 indicated that the neglecting children was rated high and this was indicated by the average mean (mean=3.**86**), implying that Children from Corruption families academically perform very poor compared to those from intact families (mean =3.96) Results still indicated that There are financial challenges faced by the children involve Corruption (mean =3.97), The physical living conditions are hazardous and immediately threatening to the health and/or safety of the child. (Mean=3.69), Corruptiond parents does not meet the child's immediate needs for supervision, food, clothing, and medical,

dental or mental health care. (mean=3.72) lastly, the result indicated Corruptiond parents cause serious physical harm to the child, or made a plausible threat to cause serious physical harm (Mean=3.72).

4.3 Correlation Analysis

In order to determine the relationship between parental Corruption and the three major variables in this research, a correlation coefficient was computed. Table 4.7 presents the correlation analysis of the various variables under study.

Correlations

		Corruption	National development goals
Corruption	Pearson Correlation	1	-0.636**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)		.001
	N	67	67
National development goals	Pearson Correlation	-0.636**	1
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.001	
	N	67	67

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Interpretation of correlation table

The correlation table indicated that considering the standard error, that there is a significant Negative relationship between Corruption and National development goals in Hargeisa Somaliland, this was indicated by Pearson Correlation of (-0.636) and significant level of (.001).

It is clear Parental Corruption significantly and negatively influences National development goals in Somaliland.

5. Findings, conclusions and recommendations

5.1 Discussion of findings

This study was set to examine effect of corruption on national development goals in Hargeisa Somaliland, three specific objectives guided this study and these were; (I) to investigate the extent of corruption in Hargeisa Somaliland. (ii) To determine the effectiveness of Somaliland national development plans (iii) to correlate between corruption and national development plans in Hargeisa Somaliland.

Based on the findings of the study, descriptive statistics result showed frequencies and percentages indicating the characteristics of the respondents and showed the distribution of the population in the study. The study results indicated that males dominated both in the ministry of national planning and development and civil society organizations; also the finding indicates that most of the responder were elders who have more information about the field of study and can provide very useful information to the study.

Furthermore, in addition, level of experience and the level of education of the research participants were very important factor that declared how experienced and educated those in the ministry of national planning and development and civil society organizations.

According to first objective which was to investigate the extent of corruption in Hargeisa Somaliland, the study found that the perception of corruption, high number of the respondents 76.6% believed that corruption is common or popular in public institutions. However. This means that corruption has an impact of the country's development in Somaliland. Moreover, the findings show that there are anti-bribery & corruption policy in Somaliland but still fraud and embezzlement plague large-scale infrastructure projects. Corruption represents a major obstacle to reaching the national development goals as it hampers economic growth and increases poverty, depriving the most marginalized groups of equitable access to vital services such as healthcare, education and water and sanitation. Also the study found that Corruption poses a significant threat to countries around the world; it undermines democratic institutions, contributes to governmental instability and erodes trust. Corruption threatens the economy by undermining fair competition and discouraging investment and trade. It disproportionately affects disadvantaged groups by preventing social inclusion, promoting inequality and inhibiting prosperity.

According to objective two which was to determine the effectiveness of Somaliland national development plans, the study found that the government of Somaliland sat achievable plans and its adopting policies that achieve national development plans.

According to objective number three, which to correlate between corruption and national development plans in Hargeisa Somaliland. The study found significant positive relationship between corruption and national development plans. Therefore, corruption has a considerably high influence on national development plans in Somaliland. Hence concluding that corruption contribute negatively to the national development plans in Somaliland.

5.2 Conclusions

In conclusion, the outcome of this research showed that some government or business official request to pay a bribe or to make a facilitation payment. It was confirmed Business frequently have to pay some irregular "additional payments" to get things done.

More importantly, it was found out that Corruption can lead infrastructure not being built or being built in a substandard way, it was confirmed that fraud and embezzlement can plague large-scale infrastructure projects. In this research and that Divorce emotionally affects children involves in.

Furthermore, it was found that the National development plan presents a long-term strategy to increase employment and broaden opportunities through education, vocational training. It was confirmed that The government of Somaliland is adopting policies that achieve national development plans in Both private and public sector are determine in achieving national development plans. The achievement of the national development plans would be undermined without responsive and accountable governance frameworks

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings and limitation of this study, the researcher recommends

- The government should establish legislative and institutional frameworks against corruption with robust enforcement and punitive measures.
- They should also take measures to prevent corruption happening in the first place.
- Somaliland should create a well-developed private sector that provides sustained livelihoods and vital services to strengthen the economic foundation of peace.
- The government should give a better salary in government jobs: Many employees in government positions receive a low wage like.

- The government should Increase the number of workers: In many offices of the government sector, the workload has gone up drastically, but the recruitment of vacancies has declined. This gives an option for delaying the work by officials and expect monetary or other benefits for faster completion.
- Government should introduce Laws to dismiss from service if found to be involved in corruption.

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