



EFFECT OF ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGIES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOMALIA

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ABSTRACT

The general objective of the study was to assess the effect of anti-corruption strategies on economic development of Somalia. The specific objectives of the study were to assess the effect of anti-corruption policy strategy, anti-corruption government transparency strategy, anti-corruption government accountability strategy and anti-corruption education strategy on economic development of Somalia. A quantitative correlational research design was adopted utilizing a cross-sectional survey methodology to assess the effect of anti-corruption strategies on economic development in Somalia. This study was conducted in Mogadishu, the capital city of Somalia. The target population of this study was 5,000 residents of Mogadishu from the University students, government officials and civil society members. The study selected a sample of 370 respondents using Cochran equation from the different segments of the larger population in Mogadishu. The researcher employed percentages and frequencies to analyze the results of questionnaire using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 22.). The study used mean and standard deviation analysis for descriptive statistics while correlation and regression analysis used for inferential statistic. The result was presented in the form of summaries, such as statistical tables, discussions and illustrations. From the study of the findings, there were more male respondents than female and the study showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between the independent and the dependent variable. The study recommended that the Somali Government should implement Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy, Anti-Corruption Government Accountability Strategy, Anti-Corruption Government Transparency Strategy and Anti-Corruption Education Strategy on Economic Development. The study had determined factors influencing effect of Anti-Corruption strategy on economic development of Somalia. There was need for further research. The researcher therefore proposed to further investigate the factors influencing effect of corruption eradication strategies on economic development of Somalia.

Key terms: Accountability, Economic Development, Economic Growth, Gross Domestic Product, Transparency

INTRODUCTION

As one of the longest instances of state collapse in recent years, Somalia faces many of the major corruption challenges that affect conflict-torn countries, with rampant corruption and a deeply entrenched patronage system undermining the legitimacy of the internationally recognized Transition Federal Government (TFG). Corruption is further exacerbated by the absence of a functional central government, a lack of resources and administrative capacity, weak leadership structures as well as a limited ability to pay public officials (Marie Chêne, 2012). Somalia is a country that experienced an unnecessary amount of political uncertainty during the past two decades (anti-corruption resource center (2011). Somalia, like most other countries in Africa, was colonized by European nations (Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, 2011). The annual ranking by Foreign Policy and The Global Fund for Peace (2012) stated that Somalia is one of the most failed states in the world, since 1991 Somalia was not having a functioning government and the country was suffering by the absence of a functional central government.

The International Crisis Group (2011) mentioned that after the collapse of the central government, all the institutions were collapsed such as the central bank and other entities of the country. Somalia faces many major corruption challenges that affect conflict-torn countries, with widespread corruption and a deeply deep-rooted patronage system damaging the legitimacy of the internationally recognized Federal Government (FG) (International Crisis Group, 2011). Bertelsmann Foundation (2012) commented that Corruption is further intensified by the absence of a functional central government, a lack of resources and administrative capacity, weak leadership structures as well as a limited ability to pay public officials. Bertelsmann Foundation (2012) concludes that Corruption pervades many parts of the country,

including security forces, immigration services, judiciary, public institutions, education, private sectors, aid distribution, ports and airport (Bertelsmann Foundation, 2012). Absence of assets and failure to pay public officials including security forces give motivating incentives for extortion and bribery. Security strengths have a propensity for to offer their arms and hardware as substitute for their pay rates while FDG militia and allied forces extract money from taxi, buses, trucks and even the individuals.

The International Crisis Group (2011) remarks that much of the official corruption occurs at the port of Mogadishu and the Airports. There is absence of straightforwardness in the incomes gathered at the international port and airports as well and misuse of the income collected. United nation monitoring group (2010) points out the names some members of government and parliament allegedly engaged in a large scale visa fraud and smuggling of illegal migrants to Europe. In spite of numerous efforts to clean these institutions and introduce managerial, administrative and staff changes, both the port and the airport remain major source of corrupt income (International Crisis Group, 2011). International Crisis Group (2011), shows that both petty and grand forms of corruption are prevalent in Somalia, with widespread misuse of state resources and disregard for ethical conduct by public office holders. A nepotistic job culture, poor book and record keeping and unclear internal procedures and regulations exacerbate corruption challenges and create many opportunities for misusing public resources for private gain. Unethical conducts and misuse of resources can range from unnecessary and wasteful foreign travels to Western capitals to massive mismanagement and misappropriation of state resources (International Crisis Group, 2011). Osman (Personal communication October 23, 2016) indicated that Somali government has not implemented a single initiative to fight corruption, while bid-rigging, bribery, embezzlement, extortion,

nepotism, price-fixing, and protection rackets and vote-buying are all taking place at government branches and institutions. Osman (Personal communication October 23, 2016) further points out the Development and donor money that would have built schools and paid teachers are squandered by corrupt officials. Aid money from UN, IMF, USAID and other non-governmental organizations are not building schools, roads or hospitals but are being used to build mansions. Millions of dollars destined for education, health, and good governance are directly stolen or unaccounted Osman (Personal communication October 23, 2016). Osman (Personal communication October 23, 2016) additionally explain that thousands of young people are not going to school and are roaming the streets aimlessly. The youth unemployment hovers around 90%. Thousands who graduated from universities are without jobs. Again, the millions of dollars for development projects that would have created jobs are appropriated to shell companies that exist only in paper Osman (Personal communication October 23, 2016). Corruption has plagued the country, it has postponed the local economy, it has affected all the different sectors of the economy, it's creating unnecessary delay and now with youth is adapting it, and as matter of fact it's problem directly effecting on the development of the economy, its spinning back on the development of the nation, it's a problem that requires eradication, and it's because of this view the study aimed at establishing the effect of anti-corruption strategy on the economic development of Somalia.

Somalia is a said to be one of the well-remembered failed states in Africa, since 1991 Somalia has not been having a reliable working government and the nation was enduring by the nonattendance of a useful focal government. After the collapse of the central government, everything of the governmental basis was given way, such as financial institutions, economic infrastructure and

educational institutions. Now the country faces numerous significant corruption challenges that has a great impact on overall the country, specifically the conflict-torn areas with far reaching debasement and a deeply deep-rooted patronage support framework harming the authenticity of the internationally recognized Federal Government (United States Institute of Peace, 2015). According to Bertelsmann Foundation (2012), they suggests that corruption is further intensified by the absence of a functional central government, a lack of resources and administrative capacity, weak leadership structures as well as a limited ability to pay public officials. Corruption overruns numerous parts of the nation, including security powers, migration administrations, Judiciary Institutions, public institutes, education, private areas, aid funds, ports and air ports (Bertelsmann Foundation, 2012). In accordance with (Osman October 23, 2016) argued that development and donor money that would have built schools and paid teachers are squandered by corrupt officials. Aid money from UN, IMF, USAID and other non-governmental organizations are not building schools, roads or hospitals but are being used to build mansions. Millions of dollars destined for education, health, and good governance are directly stolen or unaccounted.

The effect of corruption has many dimensions related to political, economic, social and environmental effects. In political sphere, corruption impedes democracy and the rule of law. In a democratic system, public institutions and offices may lose their legitimacy when they misuse their power for private interest (Bertelsmann Foundation, 2012).

Corruption has tortured the country, it has damaged the economy, it has influenced all the diverse divisions, and it has led to massive income inequalities which has negatively affected the development of the economy, its turning back on the development of the country. It's an issue that

needs to be addressed using different strategies. Because of this view the study was aimed to assess the effect of anti-corruption strategy on economic development of Somalia.

Research Objectives

- To find out the effect of anti-corruption policy strategy on economic development of Somalia.
- To determine the effect of anti-corruption government transparency strategy on economic development of Somalia.
- To assess the effect of anti-corruption government accountability strategy on economic development of Somalia.
- To find out the effect of anti-corruption education strategy on economic development of Somalia.

RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical Framework

Modernization Theory

One of the theorists of modernization cited by Adefulu (2007) he observed that: the process of economic and political development in modernizing societies tends to breed inequality, political instability and corruption which may be defined simply in terms of the use of public powers to achieve private goals (Razaa & Adefulu, 2009).

Modernization theorists explained that: the causes, scale and incidence of corruption and corrupt practices in pre-colonial African states in terms of the logic of Patrimonialism, neo patrimonialism, prebendalism, and patro-clientelism and the main proposition common to all these theories of corruption centers on the view that extractive corruption in African (and elsewhere in developing countries) is one of the un productive consequences of grafting modern political structure and processes on indigenous socio political structures which function on the basis of old values and obligation (Agubamah, 2009).

In spite of the presumed benefits of mixed government Pinpointedlyl Sklar (2003) as reported

in Adefulu (2007) the incidence of corruption in Africa is seen as an outcome of the behavior of public officials which deviates from the accepted norms, and which also signifies the absence of effective political institutionalization that makes it difficult for these officials to divorce their public roles from private ones, thus prompting them to subordinate their institutional roles to exogenous demands (Razaa & Adefulu, 2009)'.

To Adefulu (ibid) Huntington's way of show casing the orthodox theories of corruption simply pictures the origin of the menace by justifying corruption based on parochial reasons in terms of political under-development and in terms of the inclinations of traditional societies to engage in what Clapham (1985) cited by Adefulu (2007) has described as the private of gift giving which is believed to be almost universal in patrimonial societies. As robust as the argument of the orthodox theories of patrimonialism e.g. Huntington, is to explain and spiral the reason for corruption in African states Somalia a case study of patrimonialism, that, it breeds inequality, political instability as believed to have caused by faulty process of economic and political development, the concept of patrimonialism failed to tell us meaningful reason about the actual causes and prevalence of corruption (Razaa & Adefulu, 2009).

The basic features of neo-patrimonialism as noted by Clapham (1985) and still reported by Adefulu (2007) were: Officials hold positions in bureaucratic organization with formally defined powers which are exercised not as a form of public services but as a form of private property relationships of the official with other members of society fall into patrimonial pattern of vassal and lord-lord rather than relational legal one of subordinate superior official behavior is correspondingly devised to play a personal status rather than to perform official functions, the relationship between officials and their clients or underlings is one of personal subordination; state officials treat their posts as

personal fiefdom, use them to extract bribes or to appoint relatives; subordinate cannot take official decisions without referring them (Razaa & Adefulu, 2009). Some of the features mentioned above if not all of them are obviously noticeable in many developing countries and this precisely is why western liberal scholars are quickly concluding that neo patrimonialism, as a defining characteristic of developing states breeds corruption to those countries. But as it could be expected such above conclusion is probed to contention as some or most of the features of neo patrimonialism ascribed to developing nations are as well noticeable in the developed democratic nations like North America and Europe. The theorists of prebendalism another theory of corruption see the phenomenon as the return for loyalty from patronage and groups within the society and for the benefit of personal gain and that of supporters. The benefit could either be political economic or social in nature (Agubamah, 2009).

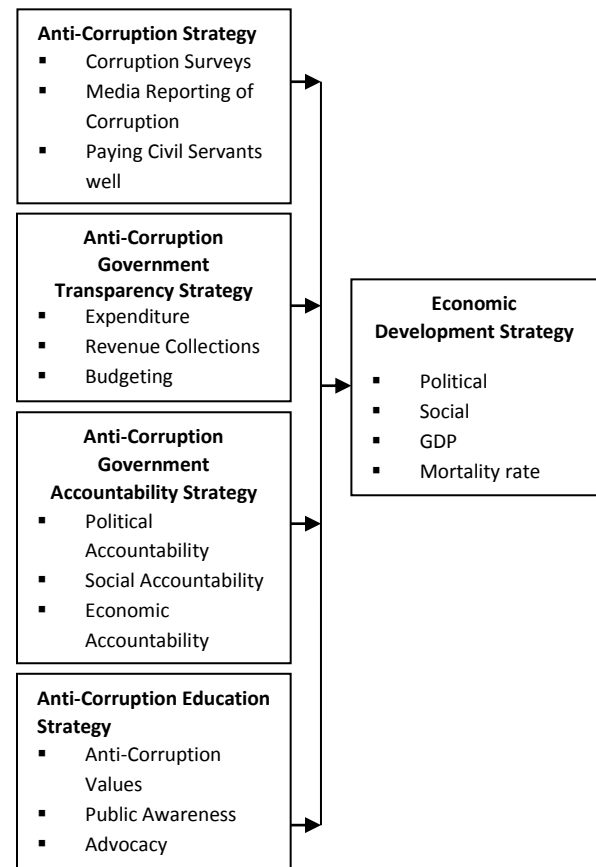
Public Choice Theory

First, there is rational choice theory: public choice theory. For the independent variables to explain corruption, it primarily looks at the level of the individual. The causal chain is that of an individual making a (bounded) rational decision that leads to a predetermined outcome. Central to the public choice literature is the individual corrupt official who tries to maximize his or her utility. The individual (usually male) is portrayed as a rationally calculating person who decides to become corrupt when its expected advantages outweigh its expected disadvantages (a combination of possible penalty and the chance of being caught). This group of causal theories is made popular by Rose-Ackerman (2009), who claims that public officials are corrupt for a simple reason: they perceive that the potential benefits of corruption exceed the potential costs (Rose-Ackerman, 2009). Or as Klitgaard (2008) states, if the benefits of corruption minus the probability of being caught times its

penalties are greater than the benefits of not being caught, then an individual will rationally choose to be corrupt (Klitgaard, 2008). In this kind of theory, actions of corrupt officials are caused by a rational, conscious and deliberate weighing process of an individual. In its purest form, autonomous agents are assumed to make more or less rational means-end calculations.

Conceptual framework

A conceptual framework is used to outline the possible courses of action or the preferred approach to an idea. The conceptual framework highlights the independent variables and the dependent variable. The interaction between the dependent variable and the independent variables of the study is shown by the figure below



Independent variables Dependent Variable
Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy

Anti-corruption policies range from a single national anti-corruption strategy to a set of measures to promote transparency and accountability. In addition to anti-corruption strategies, some countries in the region have introduced targeted approaches against corruption through risk assessments and sectoral approaches. Alternatively, in some cases, countries in the region have instead of an anti-corruption strategy promoted broader efforts to promote transparency and accountability (in Australia, for example). Contrary to national anti-corruption strategies, such integrity measures might be implicit because they are embedded into wider governance or judicial reform programs (Andvig, 2010).

Experience in the region shows that anti-corruption strategies are easier to implement when they are incorporated within broader national development initiatives. This integration into national development plans has proved an effective way to encourage cross-agency cooperation from the start and avoid silo approaches in promoting human development. For example, in Malaysia anti-corruption is one of the key national results areas pursued through the Government Transformation Program, which aims to contribute in making the country a high-income nation as per its Vision 2020 (UNDP, 2014).

Corruption surveys are commonly used tools in Asia-Pacific; most countries in Asia-Pacific have mechanisms to measure corruption levels. Some countries in the region introduced corruption measurement tools as early as the end of the 1990s but the tools became popular in mid-2000. Countries from South Asia like Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan have extensively used corruption measurement tools. Some countries in South East Asia like Cambodia, Indonesia, Republic of Korea and Vietnam are also at the forefront in the use of corruption measurement tools. The national corruption measurement practices in Asia-Pacific

have often appeared in response to the limitations of global corruption measurement practices (Centre for Media Studies, 2005).

The Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) has raised awareness about the extent of corruption; however it has never provided contextualized actionable data that policy makers can use to address corruption problems in a given country. The corruption surveys in India and Thailand were triggered by their poor ratings on Transparency International's CPI and a survey in Timor-Leste was triggered by dramatic swings in its CPI. Moreover, in many cases, national anti-corruption surveys are not routinely conducted making it very difficult to compare data and track progress over time (Chêne, 2009).

Anti-Corruption Government Transparency Strategy

Transparency and accountability are critical for the efficient functioning of a modern economy and for fostering social well-being. In most societies, many powers are delegated to public authorities. Some assurance must then be provided to the delegators—that is, society at large—that this transfer of power is not only effective, but also not abused. Transparency ensures that information is available that can be used to measure the authorities' performance and to guard against any possible misuse of powers. In that sense, transparency serves to achieve accountability, which means that authorities can be held responsible for their actions. Without transparency and accountability, trust will be lacking between a government and those whom it governs. The result would be social instability and an environment that is less than conducive to economic growth (Alesina & Weder, 2009).

In the case of oil-producing countries, these concepts take on even greater importance. Oil wealth creates major opportunities, especially in developing countries. The government—including

parliamentarians—plays an important role in managing these opportunities. At what pace should the oil be extracted? How should the proceeds be used? Which investments will best address the country's development needs? The decisions made on such issues can have a long-lasting impact, and can affect the well-being of today's as well as future generations in a society (Asilis, 2010).

Yet, at the same time, the experiences of some developing countries in the management of oil wealth offer dramatic illustration of the problems that could be posed by resource riches. Typically, the exploitation of oil generates very large and sudden revenue inflows. This change alone creates significant challenges for developing countries, not least because their administrative systems are often not well-equipped to handle such flows. Throw in the uncertainty associated with volatile oil prices, and you have an added layer of complexity that further strains an already over-burdened system. At best, these circumstances challenge the most able policymaker on how to handle the new-found wealth. At worst, they present prime opportunities for outright corruption (Asilis, 2010).

Adequate transparency and accountability are therefore critical for ensuring that resource wealth is managed for the benefit of the whole population. Transparency in oil sector operations allows democratic debate on how oil wealth should be handled. In that regard, while the economic implications of poor oil resource management are clear, we must never overlook the likely social consequences of such failure (Asilis, 2010).

In brief, the concept of transparent economic policy-making is very broad and needs to be considered in its entirety if economic policies are to be seen as truly transparent. Nevertheless, our own treatment of the subject will have to be narrower. We shall only consider those aspects of

transparency that relate to government policies and of activities carried out by government institutions. In addition, for many reasons governments tend to be most implicated as the origin of corruption and in the lack of transparency. Economic policies and activities of government institutions can be perceived as transparent if the actual policies reflect their actual design in that they transmit the intended messages and signals. Similarly, economic institutions can be treated as transparent if their activities exactly conform to the stated objectives of these institutions and they carry out activities fully consistent with these objectives. Moreover, for economic policies and government institutions to be transparent it must be, of course, assumed that economic policies are clearly formulated, and that government institutions do have clear objectives and mandates. In brief, governments affect transparency through activities that they themselves control – regulatory activities, public sector policies and other (Mauro, 2009).

Transparent economic policies are vital for foreign investors, and the reasons are several. The first reason is that non-transparency imposes *additional* costs on businesses. These additional costs arise as firms have to tackle the lack of information that should have been provided by the appropriate government department in the implementation of its policies and in the activities of government institutions. For example, firms bidding for a state asset expect to receive full information from the government about the company to be privatized (Mauro, 2009).

Additional costs are also incurred because of corruption - another element of non-transparency identified above. In many countries, bribery is illegal. Bribery raises, therefore, the risks and the costs of non-compliance, and the companies will only take the risk if the rewards are sufficiently high. Corruption can indeed be very costly to firms (Rapp, 2010).

Transparent economic policies are important for FDI because they facilitate cross-border mergers and acquisitions. When firms decide to acquire companies abroad, they will often have to have their acquisitions approved by the Monopoly Commission or its equivalent in the host (i.e. foreign investment receiving) country. Transparent economic policies positively influence business attitudes (Rapp, 2010).

Virtually all surveys of business attitudes convincingly show that companies base their decisions to invest abroad on their perceptions of what economists like to call "fundamentals". The latter include macroeconomic conditions such as low and predictable inflation, prospects of fast economic growth, healthy balance-of-payments position. They will typically also include factors such as plentiful and relatively skilled labor force, access to natural resources, efficient infrastructure etc. Furthermore, and most importantly investors typically seek clear, open and predictable economic policies that minimize the risks of unpleasant and costly surprises (Smarczynska, 2012).

Anti-Corruption Government Accountability Strategy

Governments are accountable if their tenure in office depends on their actions. Accountability can be enforced through two distinct mechanisms. Governments are politically accountable when they are subject to sanctions by citizens, that is, if voters can remove incumbents from office when they extract rents in excess of the amount voters see as justified. Since people do not observe most actions of governments directly, they make inferences about actions by observing their outcomes (Arroyo & Sirker., 2008)

Accountability ensures actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to oversight so as to guarantee that government initiatives meet their stated objectives and respond to the needs of the community they are meant to be benefiting, thereby contributing to better governance and

poverty reduction. Evaluating the ongoing effectiveness of public officials or public bodies ensures that they are performing to their full potential, providing value for money in the provision of public services, instilling confidence in the government and being responsive to the community they are meant to be serving (Bowens, 2008).

The prevailing view is that institutions of accountability, such as parliament and the judiciary, provide what is commonly termed horizontal accountability, or the capacity of a network of relatively autonomous powers (i.e., other institutions) that can call into question, and eventually punish, improper ways of discharging the responsibilities of a given official. In other words, horizontal accountability is the capacity of state institutions to check abuses by other public agencies and branches of government, or the requirement for agencies to report sideways. Alternatively, vertical accountability is the means through which citizens, mass media and civil society seek to enforce standards of good performance on officials (World Bank Institute, 2009).

Accountability is a mechanism designed to ensure that the affairs or the entities are conducted with due regard to the interests of those who are interested in the affairs of the entity. Accountability guarantees actions and decisions taken by public officials regarding government initiatives and respond to the needs of the community thereby contributing to better governance and poverty reduction (McNeil & Mumvuma, 2006).

The Good governance recognizes accountability in terms of improving the delivery of public services, measuring performance and providing incentives to achieve targets and sanctions in case of non-performance. Accountability is not to be viewed only in terms of democratic control and integrity of operations but also in terms of performance. Accountability is important in evaluating the ongoing effectiveness of public officials or bodies

ensures that they are performing to their full potential, providing value for money, instilling confidence in the government and being responsive to the community (Malena, Forster, & Singh., 2009). Bureaucracy is a social institution, and its members, do not shrink from exercising this power in their own favor, unconcerned about, or to the detriment of, the people whom they profess to serve. No government, of whatever complexion, can evade the need for accountability. In a democracy, accountability inevitably assumes a pre-eminent position as it derives its legitimacy from the people at large (World Bank, 2009).

Accountability is at the heart of every government, what the nature of that accountability, and how it is articulated, however, depends upon the kind of polity a country has. The greater the need for accountability, the greater is the difficulty of its enforcement. Bureaucracy tends to monopolize within itself awesome power, which is not necessarily used for the citizen's welfare.

Accountability is important in good governance to keep the public servants tuned to the right perspective, including goals; society needs to have at its disposal definite ways of holding the servants accountable (Arroyo & Sirker., 2008).

Anti-Corruption Education Strategy

Anti-corruption education is a conscious and deliberate effort to realize the learning process critical of the anti-corruption values. In the process, the Anti-corruption education is not just a medium for the transfer of knowledge, but also an emphasis on character formation, anti-corruption values and moral awareness in the resistance against corruption. Anti-corruption education is also an instrument to develop study skills in capturing configuration problems and difficulties of nationality issues that triggered the corruption, the impact, prevention, and resolution. The education system participating to combat corruption is the education system that departs from simple things,

such as not cheating, discipline, and others (Bhargava & Bolongaita, 2008).

Anti-corruption education is expected to instill and disseminate anti-corruption values to the children, so they understand about it early that corruption is contrary to legal norms or religious norms. Therefore, children need to be socialized to be honest, do not cheat, and do not take thing that is not their right as early as possible. It is a good thing that if the government establishes the educational institution as a repair workshop of nation's morality (Cheung & Cha, 2013).

Educational institution is the right choice as the frontline formation of national character. In its application, there should be particular anti-corruption education materials in the curriculum at the primary level to college. Anti-corruption education emphasizes more on the moral formation of anti-corruption efforts than the transformation of knowledge and the ins and outs of anti-corruption theory to students (Banuri & Eck, 2011). Reinikka (2009) explained that the purpose of anti-corruption education is to create a young generation that is morally good and has anti-corruptive behavior that is to build an exemplary character that children do not engage in corruption early with the goal of creating a young generation of good moral behavior and building character to no corruption early. It is done through more effective education because education is a process of changing in the mental attitude that occurs in a person. Education is also more systematic and easily scalable, i.e. changes in anti-corruption behavior (Reinikka & Svensson, 2009). According to the Ministry of Education and Culture there are values that are internalized in the anti-corruption education, namely: honesty, caring, self-reliance, self-discipline, responsibility, hard work, temperance, courage, and justice (Kemendikbud, 2012).

METHODOLOGY

A quantitative correlational research design was adopted utilizing a cross-sectional survey methodology to assess the effect of anti-corruption strategies on economic development in Somalia. A quantitative correlational research design is used to examine a hypothesized relationship or a trend with statistical values (Yilmaz, 2013). This study was conducted in Mogadishu, the capital city of Somalia. The target population of this study was 5,000 residents of Mogadishu from the University students, government officials and civil society members. A sample size of 370 persons was obtained from the target population using Cochran equation and is deemed ideal for this kind of study. The researcher applied the Neyman allocation sample formulae to calculate the sample size;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e)^2} :370.$$

The following regression model was used to compute the factors determining Effect of Anti-

Corruption Strategy on Economic Development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Regression equation used was:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where:

Y = Economic Development

X₁ = Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy.

X₂ = Anti-Corruption Government Transparency Strategy.

X₃ = Anti-Corruption Government Accountability.

X₄ = Anti-Corruption Education Strategy.

ε= Error-The nearer the error term is close to zero the better the estimated regression model.

β₀ = Constant -the levels of Economic development when all independent variables are zero.

β₁, β₂, β₃ and β₄ are regression coefficients of the three independent variables.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

The Effect of Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy on Economic Development of Somalia

Table 1: Effect of Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy

The table below shows the analysis of the respondent’s responses on the effect of anti-corruption policy strategy.

Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
1. Somalia government has put in place good anti-corruption policies to help curb corruption in the country	36.9%	38.0	7.1	12.3	5.7
2. Citizens promote transparency and accountability in dealing with corruption	30.9	37.7	11.1	12	8.3
3. Corruption surveys are commonly used in curbing corruption	23.4	26	22.3	18.6	9.7
4. Media coverage has been used in reporting corruption and corrupt activities	23.7	28	16.6	19.7	12

5. low salaries amongst Civil Servants leads to corruption and bribery	15.4	14.3	8.3	22	40
6. Leadership especially top management is most critical in developing good anti-corruption strategies in the country	26	16.9	15.1	18.6	23.4

From the analysis above, majority of the respondents (74.9%) disagreed that Somalia government had put in place good anti-corruption policies to help curb corruption in the country while only 5.7% of the respondents strongly agreed Somalia government had put in place good anti-corruption policies to help curb corruption in the country. This showed that corruption was an issue since the government had not put in place measures that curb corruption.

The majority (68.6%) of the respondents disagreed that Citizens promoted transparency and accountability in dealing with corruption Citizens promote transparency and accountability in dealing with corruption in Somalia while only 8.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that citizens promoted transparency and accountability in dealing with corruption in Somalia.

Among the strategies employed to assess corruption, 26% of the respondents disagreed that corruption surveys are commonly used in curbing corruption while 18.6% agreed that Corruption surveys are commonly used in curbing corruption. Further, 21.7% of the respondents agreed that media coverage had been used in reporting corruption and corrupt activities in Somalia while 51.7% of the respondents were having contrary opinion. 40% of the respondents who participated in the survey indicated that low salaries amongst civil Servants leads to corruption and bribery while 42% of the respondents believed that Leadership especially top management is most critical in developing good anti-corruption strategies in the country.

Table 2: The effect of Anti-Corruption Government Transparency Strategy on Economic Development of Somalia

Anti-Corruption Government Transparency Strategy	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
1. All government consumption, investment, and transfer payments are transparent and information is made available to the public	23.6	35.4	10.6	14.0	13.7
2. Government transparency is used to ensures that information is available that can be used to measure the authorities performance	14.9	41.1	22.9	16.0	5.1
3. Revenue Collections procedures are transparent and fair to all citizens and business entities	21.4	37.4	13.4	16.6	11.1
4. The government allocates resource wealth fairly to all	22	37.7	11.1	17.7	11.4

government agencies for sustainability					
5. Government transparency serves to achieve accountability within various government organs	15.4	35.4	15.7	19.1	14.3
6. Government transparency enables authorities to be held responsible for their actions	16.3	32.9	12	20	18.9
7. Resource wealth is managed for the benefit of the whole population	16.9	34.9	16.9	16.6	14.9
8. Economic policies are clearly formulated, and that government institutions do have clear objectives and mandates to curb corruption	16.3	30.9	11.1	22	19.7

From the above table 13.7% of the respondents were confident that all government consumption, investment, and transfer payments were transparent and information was made available to the public while 59% of the respondents did not agree. Only 21.1% of the respondents were confident that government transparency was used to ensure that information was available that could be used to measure the authorities' performance in Somalia. 58.8% of the respondents did not agree that revenue Collections procedures are transparent and fair to all citizens and business entities but 27.7% of the respondents were confident that revenue Collections procedures were transparent and fair to all citizens

and business entities in Somalia. The majority (59.7%) of the respondents disagreed that government allocated resource wealth fairly to all government agencies for sustainability while 33.4% of the respondents agreed that transparency enabled authorities to be held responsible for their actions. 51.8% of the respondent did not agree with the opinion that resource wealth was managed for the benefit of the whole population in Somalia while only 41% of the respondents were sure that economic policies were clearly formulated, and that government institutions did have clear objectives and mandates to curb corruption in Somalia.

Table 3: The effect of Anti-Corruption Government Accountability Strategy on Economic Development of Somalia

Anti-Corruption Government Accountability Strategy	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
1. The effect of government accountability strategy on economic development of Somalia.	12	14.3	21.1	32	20.6
2. Political Accountability puts checks and balances that manages government spending thus reducing corruption	11.1	16	23.7	30.3	18.9
3. Good governance recognizes accountability in terms of improving the delivery of public services, measuring performance and providing incentives to achieve targets and sanctions in case of non-performance	8.6	8	20.6	42.9	20

4. Accountability ensures actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to oversight so as to guarantee that government initiatives meet their stated objectives and respond to the needs of the community	6	10.3	20	40.3	23.4
5. Government accountability leads to better governance and poverty reduction	6.6	11.4	18.0	33.1	30.9
6. Government accountability provides capacity of state institutions to check abuses by other public agencies and branches of government	7.4	9.1	14.0	39.4	30
7. Through accountability citizens, mass media and civil society seek to enforce standards of good performance on government officials	7.1	10.3	13.1	36.9	32.6
8. Economic Accountability ensures the government to monitor and manage its growth	13.1	9.1	7.7	42	27.4
9. Accountability is important in evaluating the on-going effectiveness of public officials and their performance.	3.7	10.3	9.4	37.1	39.4

The analysis presented in the table above showed the respondents views on the effect of government accountability strategy on economic development of Somalia. 52.6% of the respondents agreed that there was effect of government accountability strategy on economic development of Somalia while 49.2% of the respondents agreed that political accountability puts checks and balances that manage government spending thus reducing corruption in Somalia. The majority (62.9%) of the respondents agreed that good governance recognized accountability in terms of improving the delivery of public services, measuring performance and providing incentives to achieve targets and sanctions in case of non-performance while 63.7% of the respondents indicated that accountability ensured actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to oversight so as to guarantee that government initiatives met their stated

objectives and respond to the needs of the community in Somalia. Also, 64% of the respondents agreed that government accountability led to better governance and poverty reduction, 69.4% indicated that government accountability provided capacity of state institutions to check abuses by other public agencies and branches of government in Somalia while 69.5% of the respondents were sure that through accountability citizens, mass media and civil society sought to enforce standards of good performance on government officials in Somalia. 69.4% believed that economic accountability ensured the government to monitor and manage its growth and 76.5% of the respondents agreed that accountability was important in evaluating the on-going effectiveness of public officials and their performance in Somalia.

Table 4: The effect of Anti-Corruption Education Strategy on Economic Development of Somalia

Anti-Corruption Education Strategy	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
1. Anti-corruption education provides knowledge suitable for character formation in the resistance against corruption	12.3	9.1	14.6	42.6	21.4
2. Anti-corruption education provides knowledge suitable for Anti-	3.1	8.9	20.0	41.4	26.6

Corruption Values formation in the resistance against corruption

3. Anti-corruption education provides knowledge suitable for moral awareness in the resistance against corruption	4.0	7.4	20.6	34.9	33.1
4. Anti-corruption education is used to communicate information on the cost, impact and prevention of corruption	5.7	7.4	14.0	40.9	32.0
5. Anticorruption provides a platform for anti-corruptive behavior in youths in the country	6.6	6.6	11.7	38.6	36.6
6. anti-corruption education leads to honesty, caring, self-reliance, self-discipline, responsibility, hard work, temperance, courage, and justice	8	9.4	10.6	32.6	39.4

The respondents were asked about effect of anti-corruption education strategy on economic development of Somalia. The table above showed the analysis of the respondent responses. 64% of the respondents agreed that anti-corruption education provided knowledge suitable for character formation in the resistance against corruption in Somalia while 68% of the respondents agreed that anti-corruption education provided knowledge suitable for Anti-Corruption Values formation in the resistance against corruption and knowledge suitable for moral awareness in the resistance against corruption. On

the other hand, 72.9% of the respondent agreed that Anti-corruption education was used to communicate information on the cost, impact and prevention of corruption in Somalia while 75.2% of the respondents agreed that anticorruption provided a platform for anti-corruptive behavior in youths in the country and 73% of the respondents were also confident that anti-corruption education leads to honesty, caring, self-reliance, self-discipline, responsibility, hard work, temperance, courage, and justice in Somalia.

Table 5: Effect of Anti-Corruption Strategies on Economic development of Somalia

Anti-Corruption Strategies on Economic development	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
1. Anti-corruption policies helps in political stability	6%	7.7%	13.4%	25.1%	47.7%
2. Government transparency provides social equality to its citizens	5.7%	5.1%	10.0%	38.6%	40.0%
3. Anti-corruption education provides knowledge best for growth of the country's GDP	2.6%	5.1%	12.3%	39.1%	40.9%
4. Good government revenue collections procedures enables a government to sustain itself	1.4%	3.1%	10.6%	34.9%	50%
5. Anti-corruption strategies leads to an anti-corruptive behavior in citizens	2.9%	4.3%	7.1%	28%	57.7%

The researcher wanted to know the effect of anti-corruption strategies on economic development of Somalia. The respondent's responses were analyzed and presented as in the above table 5. the majority (71.8%) of the respondents agreed that anti-corruption policies helped in political stability, 78.6% of the respondents indicated that government transparency provided social equality

to its citizens, 80% of the respondents believed and agreed that anti-corruption education provided knowledge best for growth of the country's GDP while 84.9% of the respondents believed that good government revenue collections procedures enabled a government to sustain itself and 85.7% of the respondents agreed that anti-corruption

strategies led to an anti-corruptive behavior in citizens.

means that high values on one are associated with high values on the other, and that low values on one are associated with value scores on the other. Correlation coefficient values which are a numerical value number between 0.0 and 1.0 are used to define correlation, The closer the correlation was to 1.0, the stronger the relation between the two variables.

Inferential Statistics

Correlation Analysis

The study used correlation analysis to identify the relationship between variable. Positive correlation

Table 5: Correlations

		Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy	Anti-Corruption Government Accountability Strategy	Anti-Corruption Government Transparency Strategy	Anti-Corruption Education Strategy	Economic Development
Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	350				
Anti-Corruption Government Accountability Strategy	Pearson Correlation	.240**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
	N	350	350			
Anti-Corruption Government Transparency Strategy	Pearson Correlation	.111*	.307**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.037	.000			
	N	350	350	350		
Anti-Corruption Education Strategy	Pearson Correlation	.160**	.350**	.021	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.000	.691		
	N	350	350	350	350	
Economic Development	Pearson Correlation	.045	.289**	-.015	.234**	1

Sig. (2-tailed)	.399	.000	.782	.000	
N	350	350	350	350	350

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

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The study indicated that, all independent variables had a positive effect on economic development of Somalia government as shown by a coefficient of 0.460 at significant level of 0.00. The p-value obtained was 0.000 which was less than 0.05. This implied that at 95% confidence level, the positive relationship was statistically significant. As stated by Andvig, (2010) national anti-corruption strategies, such integrity measures might be implicit because they are embedded into wider governance or judicial reform programs.

The correlation between government transparency and economic development was 0.111 indicating a positive linear relationship with a p-value of 0.000 that is < 0.05. This implied that at 95% confidence level, the positive relationship was statistically significant. This was in line with Schau et al (2009) that individual skills and abilities are an anatomy of practices that enhances performance. Adequate transparency and accountability were therefore critical for ensuring that resource wealth was managed for the benefit of the whole population. Transparency in oil sector operations allowed democratic debate on how oil wealth should be handled. In that regard, while the economic implications of poor oil resource management are clear, we must never overlook the likely social consequences of such failure (Asilis, 2010).

In brief, the concept of transparent economic policy-making is very broad and needs to be considered in its entirety if economic policies are to be seen as truly transparent. Nevertheless, our own treatment of the subject will have to be narrower. We shall only consider those aspects of transparency that relate to government policies and

of activities carried out by government institutions. Government institutions have to ensure that transparent is a must and that economic policies are clearly formulated. As argued by Mauro, (2009), governments affects transparency through activities that they themselves control or regulate.

The correlation between government accounting strategy and economic development of Somalia government indicated a coefficient correlation of 0.160 with a P-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.05 and giving a positive relationship between government accounting strategy and economic development of Somalia Government. Accountability ensures that actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to oversight and contributes to better governance by ensuring that they are performing to their full potential, providing value for money in the provision of public services, instilling confidence in the government and being responsive to the community they are meant to be serving (Bowens, 2008)

The coefficient of correlation between anti-corruption education strategy economic developments of Somalia Government was 0.045 also indicating a strong positive linear relationship where the p-value is 0.000 which is < 0.05. This implies that at 95% confidence level, the positive relationship is statistically significant. Anti-corruption education emphasizes more on the moral formation of anti-corruption efforts than the transformation of knowledge and the ins and outs of anti-corruption theory to students (Banuri & Eck, 2011). Reinikka (2009) observed that the purpose of anti-corruption education is to create a young

generation that is morally good and with exemplary.

Regression Analysis

Coefficient of Determination

In Table 6 showed regression model calculated at 95% level of significance. Coefficient of determination explains the extent to which changes in the dependent variable (economic development strategy) can be explained by the change in the

independent variables. From the findings this meant that 11.4% of variance is attributed to combination of the four independent factors investigated in this study that is, anti-corruption policy strategy, and anti-corruption government transparency strategy, anti-corruption government accountability strategy and anti-corruption education strategy while the 88.6% is explained by other factors on economic development not studied in this research.

Table 6: Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.338 ^a	.114	.104	.23240

a. Predictors: (Constant), Anti-Corruption Strategy, Anti-Corruption Government Transparency, Anti-Corruption Government Accountability Strategy and Anti-Corruption Education Strategy

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The study used ANOVA to establish the significance of the regression model. Statistical significance was considered significant if the p-value was less or equal to 0.05. The significance of the regression model has a P-value of 0.00 which is less than 0.05. This indicates that the regression model is

statistically significant in predicting the effects of anti-corruption strategy on economic development in Somalia. The ANOVA results indicated that the model was significant at F = 11.107, with p<.05. At 95% confidence level the analysis indicates high reliability of the results obtained thus indicating that the study was statistically determined.

Table 7: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.399	4	.600	11.107	.000 ^b
	Residual	18.633	345	.054		
	Total	21.032	349			

a. Dependent Variable: Economic development strategy

b. Predictors: (Constant), Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy, Anti-Corruption Government transparency, Anti-Corruption Government Accountability strategy and Anti-corruption Education Strategy

Multiple Regression Analysis

The researcher conducted a multiple regression analysis as shown in table below to determine the

relationship between economic development strategy of Somalia government and the four variables investigated in this study.

Table 8: Multiple Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		

	(Constant)	2.632	.268		9.837	.000
	Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy	.043	.068	.033	.636	.002
1	Anti-Corruption Government Transparency	.128	.027	.277	4.782	.000
	Anti-Corruption Government Accountability Strategy	.063	.034	.099	1.855	.001
	Anti-corruption Education Strategy	.154	.058	.145	2.650	.008

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Development

Multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine the relation between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The regression equation was

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon.$$

Where Y = Organization Performance (dependent variable)

β_0 = Constant of Regression

$\beta_1 - \beta_4$ = The Beta coefficients for the corresponding X (independent) terms, representing the net effect the variable has on the dependent variable, as X's in the equation remain constant.

X_1 = Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy

X_2 = Government Transparency Strategy

X_3 = Government Accountability Strategy

X_4 = Anti-Corruption Education Strategy

ϵ = Error of term

Therefore the regression equation:

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$, then becomes:

$$Y = 2.632 + 0.043X_1 + 0.128X_2 + 0.063X_3 + 0.154X_4$$

This also indicated that taking all factors constant at zero economic development would be at value of $\beta_0 = 2.632$. The findings showed that taking all independent variables at zero, a unit increase as a result of anti-corruption policy strategy would give a value of 0.043 increases in economic development. It also indicated that a unit increase as a result of government transparency strategy would lead to a value of 0.128 increases in economic development. A unit increase on government accountability strategy would give a value of 0.063 increases on economic development. The study also showed that a unit increase of anti-corruption education strategy would give an increase of 0.154 on economic development. The study showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between anti-corruption policy strategy and economic development (0.002), government transparency strategy and economic development (0.000), government accountability strategy and economic development (0.001) and anti-corruption education strategy and economic development (0.008)

Hypotheses Testing Summary

Hypothesis 1

The first research hypothesis, H_01 : anti-corruption policy strategy does not have a statistically

significant effect on economic development of Somalia ($\beta_1 = 0.033$; $t = 0.636$; $p \leq 0.05$) was rejected and conclusion made that anti-corruption policy strategy has a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia. The finding was inconsistent with Wang (2016) on the impact of anticorruption on economic growth in China that concluded that anti-corruption policy makes adverse influence on economic growth. The finding was also inconsistent with Dang, l., & Yang, R. (2016) Anti-corruption, marketization and firm innovation in China. *Economic and political studies*, 4(1), 39-61.

Hypothesis 2

The second research hypothesis, H_02 : Anti-corruption government transparency does not have a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia ($\beta_2 = 0.277$; $t = 4.782$; $p \leq 0.05$) was rejected and conclusion made that anti-corruption government transparency strategy has a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia. The finding was inconsistent with Wang (2016) on the impact of anticorruption on economic growth in China that concluded that anti-corruption government transparency makes adverse influence on economic growth. The finding was also inconsistent with Dang and Wang (2016) maintained that anti-corruption campaign raises the cost of seeking for political bond and strengths the incentive for firm innovation, hence it has a positive influence on economic growth.

Hypothesis 3

The third research hypothesis, H_03 : Anti-corruption government accountability does not have a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia ($\beta_3 = .099$; $t = 1.855$; $p \leq 0.05$) was rejected and conclusion made that Anti-corruption government accountability strategy has a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia. The finding was inconsistent with Wang (2016) on the impact of anticorruption on economic growth in China that concluded that anti-corruption government accountability makes adverse influence on economic growth. Wang (2016). The impact of anti-corruption on economic growth in China, *modern economy*, 7, 109-117.

Hypothesis 4

The fourth research hypothesis, H_04 : Anti-corruption education strategy does not have a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia ($\beta_4 = 0.145$; $t = 2.650$; $p \leq 0.05$) was rejected and conclusion made that Anti-corruption education Strategy has a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia. The finding was inconsistent with Wang (2016) on the impact of anticorruption on economic growth in China that concluded that anti-corruption education makes adverse influence on economic growth. Zheng, B. (2015). *Bureaucratic corruption and economic development*.

Table 9: Hypotheses Testing

Research Hypotheses	B	T	Sig.	Comments
1) H_01 : Anti-corruption policy strategy does not have a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia.	.033	.636	.002	Reject H_01

2) H02: Anti-corruption government transparency does not have a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia.	.277	4.782	.000	Reject H02
3) H03:Anti-corruption government accountability does not have a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia.	.099	1.855	.001	Reject H03
4) H04: Anti-corruption education strategy does not have a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia	.145	2.650	.008	Reject H04

CONCLUSION

On the effect of anti-corruption policy strategy on economic development of Somalia, the study concluded that anti-corruption policy strategy has a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia.

On the effect of government transparency strategy on economic development of Somalia, the study concluded that anti-corruption government transparency strategy has a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia.

On the effect of government accountability strategy on economic development of Somalia, the study concluded that Anti-corruption government accountability strategy has a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia.

On the effect of anti-corruption education strategy on economic development of Somalia, the study concluded that Anti-corruption education Strategy

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has a statistically significant effect on economic development of Somalia.

RECOMMENDATION

The study recommended that the Somali Government should implement Anti-Corruption Policy Strategy, Anti-Corruption Government Accountability Strategy, Anti-Corruption Government Transparence Strategy and Anti-Corruption Education Strategy on Economic Development.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The study determined factors influencing effect of Anti-Corruption strategy on economic development of Somalia. There is need for further research. The researcher therefore, wishes to propose for further to investigate the factors influencing effect of corruption eradication strategies on economic development of Somalia.

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