

**TURKISH AID AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN
MOGADISHU, SOMALIA**

BY

GOULED IBRAHIM ABDI

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**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES
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DECLARATION

I, Gouled Ibrahim Abdi the undersigned, declare that this is my original work and has never been submitted for any award of degree or any other qualification in any university. For any material which is not my original work, the authors have been acknowledged.

Signed:

Date:

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research dissertation has been submitted to the Directorate of Higher Degree and Research of Kampala International University with my approval as the candidate's thesis supervisor.

Signature:.....

Date.....

Dr. Chidiebere C. Ogbonna
(Supervisor)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my family, especially my brother Hon. Mohamed Ibrahim Abdi and my dear mum Maryam Mohamed Gure who encourage me to complete this work and for being there for me throughout the period of my study.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	v
ABSTRACT.....	viii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.1.1 Historical Perspective.....	1
1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective	3
1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective	3
1.1.4 Contextual Perspective.....	4
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Purpose of the study	5
1.4 Research Objectives	6
1.5 Research Questions	6
1.6 Research Hypothesis	6
1.7 Scope of the study	6
1.7.1 Geographical study.....	6
1.7.2 Content Scope	7
1.7.3 Time Scope.....	7
1.8 Significance of the study.....	7
1.8 Operational Definition of Key terms.....	7
CHAPTER TWO	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.0 Introduction	9
2.1 Theoretical Review	9
2.2 Conceptual frame work.....	9
2.3 Related Literature	11
2.3.0 Nature of Turkish Projects in Somalia	11
2.3.1 Infrastructure	11
2.3.2 Education Projects.....	12
2.3.3 Health Projects	13
2.4 Contribution of Turkish projects to infrastructural development in Somalia	14
2.5 Benefits of Turkish Projects on Infrastructural development in Somalia	15
2.5.1 Infrastructural development	15
2.5.2 Effect of Turkish Projects on Infrastructural development.....	18

2.6 Challenges faced in implementation of Turkey projects in Somalia	22
2.7 Research Gaps	26
CHAPTER THREE	27
METHODOLOGY	27
3.0 Introduction	27
3.1 Research Design	27
3.2 Research population	27
3.3 Sample Size	28
3.4 Sampling procedure.....	29
3.5 Sources of data	29
3.5.1 Primary data	29
3.5.2 Secondary data.....	30
3.6 Data collection Instrument	29
3.6.1 Questionnaire	30
3.6.2 Interview.....	30
3.6.3 Document review	30
3.7 Validity and Reliability of research Instrument	30
3.7.1 Validity of Research Instrument	30
3.7.2 Reliability of Research Instrument.....	31
3.8 Data Collection Procedure	31
3.9 Data Analysis	32
3.10 Ethical Consideration	32
3.10 Limitations to the study.....	32
CHAPTER FOUR.....	33
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	33
4.0 Introduction	33
4.1 Demographic traits of respondents.....	33
4.2 Nature of the Turkish aid in infrastructure, health and education in Mogadishu Somalia. 35	
4.3 Contribution of Turkish aid projects in Mogadishu Somalia.....	42
4.4 Benefits of Turkish aid on Infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia.....	41
4.4.1 Infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia.....	41
4.4.2 Regression analysis on the effect of Turkish aid on Infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia.....	43
4.5 Challenges faced in the implementation of Turkish projects in Mogadishu Somalia.....	42
CHAPTER FIVE	46
DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	46
5.0 Introduction	46
5.1 Discussion of Findings	46

5.2 Conclusions	46
5.3 Recommendations	48
5.4 Areas of further study.....	48
REFERENCES	50
Appendix i: Research Instrument: Questionnaire	53

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to establish the impact of Turkish aid projects on the Infrastructural development of Mogadishu, Somalia. The study objectives were to examine the nature of Turkish aid in Somalia, to assess the performance of Turkish aid on infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia and to evaluate the benefit of Turkish aid projects in Mogadishu Somalia. The study was conducted using Mogadishu city employees and Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) as the study respondents. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data was collected from respondents using research questionnaires and interview guide questions, while the study adopted a sequential strategy in data gathering. In this case, qualitative data was first gathered and analyzed and then preceded by quantitative data. In addition, the study employed a descriptive research design. Furthermore, the study was guided by the Supplemental Theory of development aid. The theory emphasizes that economically weak states require foreign aid or assistance to supplement their limited savings if they must achieve growth and development. Thus, aid is a necessary evil for growth and development in struggling/ weak states. The overall findings of the study indicate that Turkish aid projects have significantly improved infrastructural development in Mogadishu, particularly in the area of healthcare, education and transportation. However, the study believes that more needs to be done, particularly in diversifying aid projects to other parts of Somalia.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope, significance of the study and the definition of key terms

1.1. Background of the Study

The background of the study focused on historical, theoretical, conceptual and contextual perspective. The analysis of the background will take these different perspectives.

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

Over the past decade, the government of Turkey has significantly increased its international assistance/ aid projects, which is considered as a strategy used to expand its geopolitical influence in the world. According to statistics collected by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Turkey's Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2012 amounted to US\$2.5 billion, up from US\$600 million in 2005, which amount to more-than 200% increase within a seven years period. The Turkish government long-term target is to invest US\$10 billion in foreign aid by 2020. If this target is achieved, Turkey would rank sixth position among the countries with the highest amount of foreign aid

As Turkey's foreign aid grew, the government has developed a global outlook for its aid policies and programs. However, since the early 1990s, Turkey's foreign policy has initiated multiple regional connections and extended its interests, starting with the Balkans, Caucasus and the Middle East. A major expansion into Africa can be traced back to the 2005 visit by the Prime Minister, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, to Ethiopia and South Africa. Since 2005, Turkey has been accorded the observer status at the African Union and has opened 15 new embassies across the continent. In the last decade, Turkey's aid program focuses on Central Asia, with significant attention to Afghanistan and East Africa, with focus on Somalia. For example, in 2010, Turkey's aid was distributed along the following geographic lines: 36 percent of all its projects were in Central Asia

and the Caucasus, 33 percent in Europe, 23 percent in the Middle East and 9 percent in African countries. The large increase in ODA from US\$1.3 billion in 2011 to US\$2.5 billion in 2012 reflects Turkey's humanitarian response to the urgent needs of Syrian refugees, many of them living temporarily in its border regions. The top 10 countries supported in 2011 were: Somalia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Syria, Libya, Iraq, Azerbaijan and Palestine.

It is important to note that Turkey has had a long term relationship with Africa. This relationship can be traced to the Ottoman Empire, which had deep political, economic, social and military ties with North and East Africa dating back to the 16th century. East Africa was strategically important for the Ottoman State in terms of the protection of the holy places and the sea and trade routes in the region. Historically, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, and Ethiopia were partially or entirely part of the Ottoman State. The Ottoman State had a good relationship with the Muslim Sultanates in the East African region including the Sultanates of Harar and Zanzibar. During the 16th century, the Sultanate of Harar was an important power in East Africa and had control over Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia and Ethiopia. The Ottoman provided political, economic, social and military support for the Muslim Sultanates to strengthen them and to prevent the colonial policy of Portugal in East Africa (Ugur, 2005).

The relationship between the Ottoman State and East Africa began to weaken after the secular Republic of Turkey was established in 1923. Consequently, the secular Turkey state focused mainly on domestic issues rather than deepening and expanding historical relations with East Africa. As a result, the relationship between Turkey and East African states declined significantly until 2000. Apparently, Turkey's secular identity was the main reason for the decline in its historical relationship with East Africa. Since 2011, Turkey relationship with Somalia has significantly improved, mainly due to the former's aid policy, which supports infrastructural development in the later. Owing to the aforementioned development, Turkey – Somalia relationship has been published as a new wave of relationship and alliance. However, the relationship between the two countries dates back to the 16th century and both states emphasized these ties in public statements in 2012. In 2012, the former Somali Prime Minister Abdiweli Mohamed Ali in his speech referred to the relationship between Somalia and Turkey as a profound historical relation, while the then Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu told Somalis that Turkey is their motherland and they are always welcomed home. On 19 August 2011, the President

of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan visited Somalia with a large delegation including his family members, politicians, artists, singers, head of Religious Affairs of Turkey, and businessmen in order to draw attention of the world to the severe droughts that occurred in East Africa in 2011 (Harte, 2012). Since that visit by the Turkish President, Turkey has actively been involved in the construction and rebuilding of infrastructures and the general development of Mogadishu, Somalia through its foreign aid projects.

1.1.2 Theoretical Perspective

The study relies on White (1974) “Supplemental Theory” of development aid. The theory suggests that foreign aid promotes economic growth by supplementing limited domestic savings as well as the foreign exchange constraints of recipient developing countries. With investment assumed to be equal to savings, this implies that a poor country such as Somalia with low savings will have low investment and therefore low growth and development. It is thus expected that supplementing domestic savings by foreign aid will resort to an increase in investment, and hence drive economic growth and overall development of the country.

1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective

In 2012, Turkey launched its largest ever humanitarian aid campaign abroad. Turkish government agencies, such as Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), and the Turkish Red Crescent, as well as Turkish non-governmental organizations took part in the campaign. Since then, the official Turkish humanitarian and development aid provided to Somalia has reached 370 million U.S. Dollars (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, 2016). According to TIKA records of 2013, 16 Turkish non-governmental organizations were active on the ground, alongside the governmental agencies in Somalia to implement the projects for which aid is designated. Although their numbers have decreased over time, these agencies are still providing substantial humanitarian and development aid to Somalia. In this context, together with the contributions of the Turkish NGOs, Turkey's total aid to Somalia reached half a billion Dollars in 2015 (ibid: 4).

Evidently, Somalia has taken a significant share in the official development assistance of Turkey, which is provided to sub-Saharan countries. Turkey's aid to Somalia covers different sectors of the economy, ranging from education, healthcare, transportation, agriculture, and security.

Observably, the main feature of Turkey's integrated strategy in Somalia is that all sectors are carried along simultaneously, acknowledging that there is interdependence among these sectors. Thus, the functioning of each sector depends on another and therefore the needs require a comprehensive attention. However, the first priority of Turkey in Somalia was to help establish a functional government. In this context, Turkey assumed the role of a facilitator in the negotiations between the Federal Government of Somalia and Somaliland, which unilaterally declared its independence in 1991. Three rounds of negotiations took place between the Parties in Turkey in April and July 2013 and January 2014. Turkish Government has appointed a Special Envoy, in line with the expectations of both Parties, in order to assume a more effective role in the process and to give new impetus to the negotiations.

Now that Somalia has a functioning government, Turkey has shifted its focus to infrastructural development of the country, in a way of constructing schools, healthcare facilities, roads and international airport in Mogadishu. Thus, the main focus of this thesis is to examine the impact of Turkish aid on infrastructural development in Mogadishu.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

The Turkish aid to Somalia is implemented in form of projects. The aid provided by Turkey is concentrated around Mogadishu and used in sectors covering healthcare, education, transportation and construction of houses. Given that the aid projects are situated mainly in the capital city – Mogadishu, it leaves less or nothing to support other parts of the country in terms of infrastructural development. Accordingly, the status of Turkish aid in Somalia needs to be examined in light of its overall impact in the development of the country.

Since 2011, Turkey has paid a great deal of attention to Somalia, and the relationship between the two countries has significantly improved. The relationship between Turkey and Somalia has showed that Turkey has a long-term development strategy towards Somalia. In fact Somalia has become a significant example of the new wave of Turkey's foreign policy initiative (Hinnebusch, 2013). Most importantly, Turkey has employed a multidimensional approach to facilitate peace, security and stability in Somalia. It can be said that the case of Somalia has demonstrated that Turkey has changed her static foreign policy and accepted a proactive foreign policy.

In an article titled ‘The tears of Somalia’, published in *Foreign Policy* on October 2011, President Erdoğan lamented the lack of attention and commitment from the international community to work toward sustainable solutions, and presented his government’s hands-on, comprehensive approach as a model framework for aid to Somalia. His heavily publicized August 2011 visit to the country amid the famine, with a 200-person delegation that included cabinet ministers, businessmen, journalists and his own family members, was a further indication of Somalia’s importance to Turkish foreign policy, and helped draw attention to the conflict (International Crisis Group, 2012).

Infrastructural development in Somalia remains an issue given the existence of the conflict that has affected the development initiatives of the country. The state of infrastructural development of Somalia remains an issue given the overarching nature of violent conflict occurrences in the country. The development is coupled with high levels of employment, low revenue collections, poor standards of living in addition to low levels of healthcare and educational services delivery (World Bank, 2015). Apparently, Somalia is in a state of poor infrastructure and thus, needs help and international support, in other to manage its growing population, of which one third of the population is young people between the ages of 10 - 24 years.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Somalia is a country that is in a state of poor infrastructure. The country lacks in all aspects of infrastructural facilities and development, such as healthcare facilities, educational facilities, road networks, railway, electricity and even airport, mainly due to the protracted civil war in the country. According to International Association of Public Transport (UITP), Somalia has a total of 22,000 km of road. Of this, only about 2,600 km is paved. The rest of the roads are mainly in poor condition and usually impassable when it rains (UITP, 2008: 30). The primary road network, which was largely paved, serves the population in centers like Kismayo, Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Berbera, Garowe and Bosasso. However, today less than 600 km of roads are still paved and in a good condition. Apart from road, the country has no railroads, electricity is produced entirely from diesel and petrol powered generators, with all the fuel imported. In 1998, it was estimated that 265 million kilowatt hours (kWh) were supplied, all from privately-owned generators. Furthermore, the nearly 30 years of civil war led to the destruction and closure of more than 75% of public schools in Somalia. In addition, 93% of the countries healthcare facilities were destroyed, driving

the country into high mortality rate and low life expectancy rate of 47 years for men and 54 years for women (Fauruk, 2013). Thus, there is a general decay/ lack of infrastructure in Somalia. Consequently, post-war Somalia is marred with abject poverty, destitution and very low standard of living for the population. Thus, the study examined how Turkish aid has impacted in infrastructural development in Mogadishu.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to establish the impact of Turkish aid on infrastructural development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

1.4 Research Objectives

- 1) To examine the nature of Turkish aid projects in Mogadishu Somalia.
- 2) To evaluate the contribution of Turkish aid to infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia.
- 3) To assess the benefits of Turkish aid on infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia.

1.5 Research Questions

- 1) What is the nature of Turkish aid projects in Mogadishu Somalia?
- 2) What are the contributions of Turkish aid to infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia?
- 3) What are the benefits of Turkish aid on infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Geographical Study

This study was carried out in Mogadishu. Mogadishu is situated on the Indian Ocean coast of the Horn of Africa, in the Banaadir administrative region (gobol) in Southeastern Somalia. The region itself is coextensive with the city and is much smaller than the historical province of Benadir. The city is administratively divided into the districts of Abdiiaziz, Bondhere, Daynile, Dharkenley, Hamar-Jajab, Hamar-Weyne, Heliwa, Hodan, Howl-Wadag, Karan, Shangani, Shibis, Waberi,

Wadajir, Wardhigley Kaxda, and Yaqshid. The choice of Mogadishu is because it is a hub/ main focus of Turkish aid projects in Somalia.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study focused solely on the contribution of Turkish aid on infrastructural development in Mogadishu, Somalia. Given that Turkish aid in Somalia covers other areas or activities such as peace-building, security, judiciary, youth empowerment among others, the study examined Turkish aid from the perspective of infrastructural development.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study covered a period of 5 years, between 2011 and 2016. The reason for chosen the specified period is that Turkish aid projects in Somalia started in 2011, thus the study will examine the first Five years of implementation.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are beneficial to the following category of people:

Government: The findings of this study reveal that Turkish aid has significantly impacted positively in infrastructural development in Mogadishu. However, it acknowledges that the concentration of aid projects in Mogadishu provides little opportunity for the development of other regions and parts of Somalia, and thus it will not guarantee the overall development of the country. Therefore, it is expected that the government will act on the recommendations of the study and diversify Turkish aid projects to other parts of Somalia, in the view of facilitating comprehensive and encompassing development roadmap for the country.

Future Researchers: For the on-going and future researchers, the study contributes to the available literature and knowledge about development aid and particularly Turkish aid in Somalia. Besides, future researchers can also use it as a basis for further research by adopting the recommendation provided for further investigations.

Researcher: This study will benefit the researcher by helping him acquire practical research skills and also serves as a partial requirement for the award of Masters Degree by Kampala International University.

1.8 Operational Definition of Key terms

1.8.1 Turkish aid: This refers to the projects that are undertaken by the government of Turkey in Somalia. In this study the projects are defined according to Turkish International Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA, 2010). They include projects aimed at rebuilding different sectors of Somalia, which include education, transportation network, health and emergency projects that the government of Turkey is undertaking in Somalia.

1.8.2 Infrastructure: This is the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise. It is the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or other area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. It typically characterizes technical structures such as roads, bridges, tunnels, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, telecommunications (including Internet connectivity and broadband speeds), and so forth, and can be defined as the physical components of interrelated systems providing commodities and services essential to enable, sustain, or enhance societal living conditions. These systems tend to be high-cost investments; however, they are vital to a country's economic development and prosperity. Projects related to infrastructure improvements may be funded publicly, privately or through public-private partnerships (Nurudeen and Usman, 2010). Infrastructure often has some characteristics of a public good, mainly being non-excludable and the existence of positive externalities (Frank, Elin and Vaillancourt, 2014). These are not, however, necessary characteristics of infrastructure. In some cases, infrastructure could include public goods that are not necessarily infrastructure, such as military equipment and non-public goods that are infrastructure; these can be in the form of privately owned transport infrastructure.

1.8.3 Infrastructural development: This is the degree of growth of infrastructure and services and outputs including transport, communications, education, health, energy and water supply in a given country, region or context.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the theoretical review, conceptual review and reviews of some of the works of different researchers on the study variables based on the specific research objectives. The chapter is structure through theoretical review, conceptual perspective, and nature of Turkish aid and contribution of Turkey aid to infrastructural development in Mogadishu.

2.1 Theoretical Review

The study adopts the “Supplemental Theory” of development aid propounded by John White in 1974. The theory argues that foreign aid promotes economic growth by supplementing limited domestic savings as well as the foreign exchange constraints of recipient developing countries. The argument of the theory is premised on the assumption that investment is equal to savings, thus a poor country like Somalia with low savings will obviously have low investment, which results in both savings gap and foreign exchange gap. To bridge this discrepancy, it is therefore expected that a supplementation of domestic savings by foreign aid will resort to an increase in investment, and hence facilitate economic growth and overall development in a given country. A savings gap occurs, when the quantum of domestic savings available is less than the amount of investment required to attain the target growth rate, and hence this gap can be filled with foreign aid. Similarly, a foreign exchange gap arises when the net receipts of the county’s exports fall short of the foreign exchange requirements; the resulting gap being filled by foreign aid.

In essence, foreign assistance is viewed as a boost to domestic saving and by extension it facilitates economic growth and development. In the case of Somalia, Turkish aid has facilitated progress in the country’s economy by providing necessary infrastructure needed for growth. Turkish aid has been used in the reconstruction of Aden Adde International Airport in Mogadishu, constructions of school building and numerous healthcare facilities that support and cater for the wellbeing of Somalia citizens. In addition, aid has played a significant role in the provision of security in the country. Among the projects under Turkish aid is the construction of a military base in Mogadishu. The military base offers a joint training for the Turkish and Somalia military, with the goal of providing security to lives and properties in the country. Given that security is among the foremost necessity of a country, Turkish aid in Somalia is perceived as a cornerstone of economic growth

and development in post-war Somalia. Aid has revived the educational sector, healthcare sector, transportation and security, thus in the contest of Somalia, Turkish aid is a pivot of sustainability, stability and development.

However, Supplemental theory of development aid has faced criticisms by authors such as Griffin (1970), Griffin and Enos (1970) and Bauer (1971). They contend that instead of fostering growth and development, Supplemental theory facilitates displacement in aid recipient countries. They argue that foreign aid rather displaces the domestic savings of recipient countries through its utilization in unproductive consumption. Displacement theorists rather contend that aid eases the pressure on the recipient to generate resources for development. Their main contention being that if savings is the key resource, the recipient who receives aid, will not make much effort to generate taxes to fund development works. Besides, governments receiving aid use that to finance prestigious projects that are unproductive; whereas domestic savings generated in the private sector would lead to a pattern of investment governed by market forces, thus yielding a higher rate of return, growth and sustainable develop. Griffin (1970) for instance, dismisses the assumptions of the supplemental theory models on the premise that increased investment is neither necessary nor sufficient for the attainment of high rate of growth in developing countries.

Acknowledging that the argument presented against Supplemental theory seem rational, however considering Somalia's situation owing to decades of civil war, the country requires foreign aid to gain stability before relying on domestic production and capacity. On that note, the study believes that the proposal of Supplemental theory fits squarely and remains relevant in the particular context of Somalia.

2.2 Conceptual frame work

The conceptual framework provided below shows the relationship between Turkish aid projects and infrastructural development.

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

Turkish aid

Infrastructural development

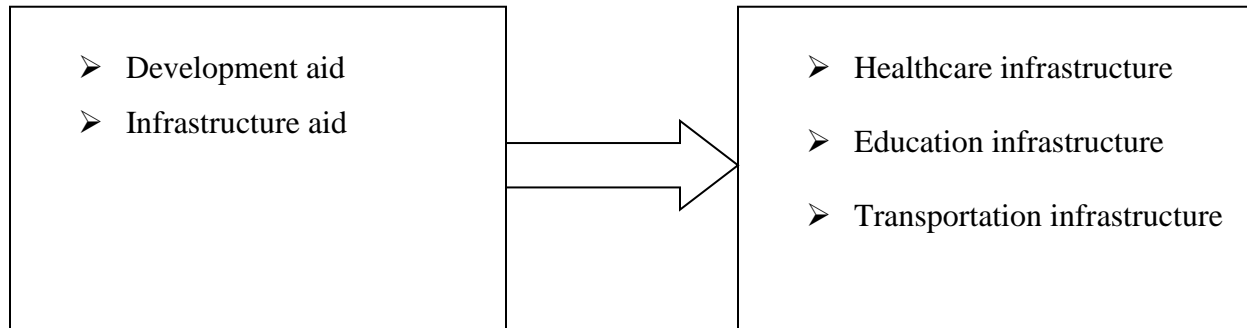


Figure 1 .Conceptual framework (Source: Gitau, 2013)

A conceptual framework in figure 1 illustrates that Turkish projects affect the Infrastructural development, the independent variable (Turkish projects) was conceptualized/ broken into small constructs such as infrastructure development is measured through transport, energy, education and health infrastructure. There is therefore need for research to develop a better understanding of what effective Turkish projects.

2.3 Related Literature

The related literature is presented according to the study objectives of this research.

2.3.0 Nature of Turkish aid in Somalia

There are two actors involving in the rebuilding process of Somalia. These are state actors and non-state actors. Among the state actors, the Turkish International Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) is one of the most important state actors making efforts so as to rebuild the country. TIKA has implemented a significant number of projects in Somalia ranging from education to health, from infrastructure to agriculture.

2.3.1 Infrastructure aid

TIKA drilled 19 water wells in Mogadishu in 2012 and 5 water wells in Somaliland. Thousands of people have been access to clean drinking water after opening of the water wells (Somali'de 400 bin, 2015). Importantly, it reconstructed the Mogadishu airport and strengthened the technical infrastructure of the airport in January 2015. Furthermore, TIKA constructed the 24 km road to

connect different cities in Mogadishu in 2014. It has also constructed the state buildings in Mogadishu and in Somaliland. In addition, TIKA has distributed goats to the villagers to strengthen the animal husbandry in Somalia. In December 2012, it established an agricultural School in Somalia in cooperation with the IHH (Humanitarian Relief foundation) to strengthen the infrastructure of agriculture in the country. 500 students have graduated from this school to date.

TIKA has been providing assistance to the orphanages, schools, universities and students. TIKA also distributed 100 sewing machines to the women who has suffered during the civil war in the country and provided them a sewing course started in August in 2015 and ended at the end of November 2013 (Akpınar, 2013). Importantly, TIKA has been a great deal of attention to restoring the Ottoman era architectures, including the mosques, castles, cisterns, shrines, tombs, archive buildings, ports, and government buildings. During the AK Party administration, restoring the forgotten Ottoman era works has been one of the most important priorities in the new Turkish foreign policy. The AK Party Administration has developed her foreign policy in accordance with the Strategic Depth Doctrine (SDD), which highlights the importance of history and geographical position of Turkey. According to the SDD, Turkey should redefine her history and geographical position

2.3.2 Education Projects

The provision of full Turkish scholarships for hundreds of Somali students is not only a significant investment in the future relations between the two countries but it is also a conflict-sensitive strategy by discouraging Somali youth from joining militant groups. The provision of scholarships to Somali youth targets the country's largest demographic for militant recruitment and offers them a chance for an alternative future. This focus on Somali youth is also reflected in the numerous schools currently being built by TIKA, KYM, IHH and the Gulen movement. Contrary to the Chinese who have been widely criticized for importing labor, Turkey invests heavily in local capacity through training programs and it creates local jobs with many Somali's acting as translators, laborers and representatives for Turkish organizations farther afield. This has the dual effect of decreasing the cost of Turkish aid while simultaneously empowering locals. However the continuing problem of a large population of unemployed youth is an issue that will require a multilateral approach by both the Somali government and the international community if national reconciliation is to be sustained.

The fact that the policies implemented by Turkey have a direct impact on the lives of the Somali people is perhaps what differentiates Turkey's Somalia policy from that of most other Western countries. One of the first types of direct aid that comes to mind is the scholarships provided to Somali students. Many students from Somalia obtain their education in various fields within Turkey's numerous universities, funded by scholarships. The goal here is the long term, as these students are expected, one day, to play a significant role in the social, economic, and political organization and rebuilding of their country. As the table below illustrates, Turkey is the country that receives the most number of Somali students with scholarship. This situation highlights Turkey's efforts in helping to rebuild Somalia as a country with a future

During Prime Minister Erdoğan's visit to Somalia on August 19, 2012, a promise was given to provide scholarships to more than 1,200 Somali students.²⁵ To accomplish this, the Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) provided scholarships to 421 university level students with Somali nationality since 2012; other state agencies such as Diyanet provides scholarship around 650 students resident in Turkey and around 400 in Somalia both at university and high-school levels. Since 2010, the Turkish government agency, The Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities, has provided and coordinated Turkish scholarships and a special scholarship scheme is designed for African students. These scholarships were distributed on a needs basis and the recipients were expected, in return, to give back to their own countries. As the author of this study has personally observed in Somalia and elsewhere in Africa, students who wanted to study in certain departments, such as social sciences, agriculture, civil engineering, political science, and international relations were given priority in relation to the needs in those departments.

2.3.3 Health Projects

Turkey aid in the form of financial aid under TIKA is provided all the equipments and materials of the Mogadishu Turkish hospital opened in January 2015, which was built by the Turkish Housing Development Administration (TOKI). The hospital is the most modern hospital in East Africa and thousands of people have received free treatment since the opening of the hospital. Furthermore, TIKA has been providing financial support and equipments for many hospitals for their rehabilitation in the different regions of Somalia (Somali Hands, 2015)

Turkey provided Somalia with essential infrastructure projects. Turkey built field hospitals, giving doctors the much-needed medical infrastructure to care for approximately one 1,200 patients daily. Also, a hospital with a 200-bed capacity was opened. The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) cooperated with the State Hydraulic Works to drill wells, providing for the water needs of one hundred and twenty six thousand people, in a country struggling with drought. And an Agricultural School was opened in Somalia to educate Somalis on how to prevent drought and foster awareness of the richness of their land.

2.4 Contribution of Turkish Aid to Infrastructural Development in Somalia

Through existing state building initiatives, Turkish aid actors have an opportunity to put the promotion of accountable, inclusive and legitimate political processes at the centre of this work, while continuing to encourage Somalia's leaders to work towards a sustainable political settlement. Existing capacity-building initiatives that provide training or deploy experts to the Somali government should be further developed (World Bank, 2011).

Zwikael (2011) argued that Turkish government could also take a stronger stand on corruption and make it more transparent and accountable, especially with regard to its direct budget support. Through the strong relationships it has established, and building on prior commitments, the Turkish government could encourage Somali authorities to engage more with civil society and citizens on matters of governance and peace as well as creating spaces and forums for this to happen. Turkish NGOs could also directly assist Somali civil society groups to play more active roles in the process of state building. As one of the most sensitive aspects of state building, Turkey's government could play a constructive role in carefully assisting with the establishment of regional administrations that are genuinely inclusive and participatory. Furthermore, a long-term commitment to localized and bottom-up processes of institution building, for example at municipal level, may prove to be a productive investment beyond Mogadishu.

PMI (2010) argued that positive prospects exist for the rebalancing of aid by the Turkish government to new regions, though this will create its own set of risks and complications that will need to be carefully managed. As Turkish agencies extend their reach into other geographic areas, they should seek to build closer partnerships with effective Somali civil society organizations and work through them rather than risk displacing them.

Ozkan, Mehmet (2013) contend that Turkey has become more visible as a global actor. The country's government has pro-actively sought to present Turkey to the world as willing to help promote stability in its neighborhood and surrounding regions. Countries affected by conflict and instability have come under the focus of its foreign policy and have benefited from Turkey's expanding overseas aid budget. While much of it was focused on the crisis in neighboring Syria, in 2013 Turkey was the world's third largest bilateral donor of humanitarian assistance.¹ It is not only assistance from the Turkish government that has become more visible: a plethora of Turkish NGOs are delivering emergency relief and development aid in some of the world's most challenging environments. This increased activity, along with its global expansion of diplomatic and economic relations, has marked Turkey's rise to prominence on the international stage.

World Bank (2015) argued that Taken together, these strands of Turkey's global reach contribute to its image as a power on the rise. Turkey's rising power status also derives its authority from a Turkish foreign policy that prioritizes engagement with its neighborhood and wider region, encompassing the Balkans, the Caucasus, the Caspian, Central Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and the Horn of Africa, including Somalia. Turkey's rise has been underpinned by changing dynamics, both internally and externally. At the global level, the end of the Cold War saw Turkey lose its role as the eastern bulwark of a Western security alliance. The events of 11 September 2001, the ensuing invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, and the Arab Uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa saw Turkey's regional landscape and its role within it shift significantly. At the same time Turkey's rise should also be seen against the backdrop of a new emerging global order, characterized by a rebalancing of power between states and the advent of bodies such as the G20 and the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa grouping (BRICS). Overall, emerging countries such as Turkey have come to play bigger roles in international politics, especially at the regional level TIKA (Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, 2011)

2.5 Benefits of Turkish Projects on Infrastructural Development of Somalia

2.5.1 Infrastructural Development

Infrastructural development is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live. The central function of the

human development approach is the concept of capabilities. Capabilities what people can do and what they can become-are the equipment one has to pursue a life of value. Basic capabilities valued by virtually everyone include: good health, access to knowledge, and a decent material standard of living. Other capabilities central to a fulfilling life could include the ability to participate in the decisions that affect one's life, to have control over one's living environment, to enjoy freedom from violence, to have societal respect, and to relax and have fun. Our capabilities are expanded (or constrained) by our own efforts and by the institutions and conditions of our society. People with extensive, well-developed capabilities have the tools they need to make their vision of "a good life" a reality. Those poor in capabilities are less able to chart their own course and to seize opportunities. Without basic capabilities, human potential remains unfulfilled.

Universal public education has some role in preparing youth for basic academic skills and perhaps many trade skills, as well. Apprenticeships clearly build needed trade skills. If modest amounts of cash and land can be combined with a modicum of agricultural skills in a temperate climate, subsistence can give way toward modest societal wealth. As has been mentioned, education for women will allow for reduced family size an important poverty reduction event in its own right. While all components mentioned above are necessary, the portion of education pertaining to the variety of skills needed to build and maintain the infrastructure of a developing (moving out of poverty) society: building trades; plumbing; electrician; well-drilling; farm and transport mechanical skills (and others) are clearly needed in large numbers of individuals, if the society is to move out of poverty or subsistence (Klein and Martin, 2008).

Graeber and Grubacic, (2010), contend that the Human Development Index was developed as an alternative to simple money metrics. It is an easy-to-understand numerical measure made up of what most people believes are the very basic ingredients of human well-being: health, education, and income. The first Human Development Index was presented in 1990. It has been an annual feature of every Human Development Report since, ranking virtually every country in the world from number one. Developing and retaining top talent. Ensuring skills are on par with other industries, and that workers are in tune with external challenges, can help raise the bar on talent in the industry. When it is time to hire or make appointments, taking the extra step of benchmarking the position, both internally and externally, helps immensely, even if the intent is to hire from within (Seligman, 2011).

In the current healthcare environment, there are many forces, both internal and external, that require some physicians and hospitals to rethink their traditional relationships. These physicians and hospitals are being both pulled and pushed together in new ways by these changes, including increased direct employment of physicians by hospitals, the development of Accountable Care Organizations (intended to manage the quality and cost of care of defined populations of patients), new payment methodologies and financial incentives from public and private payers, and the need to deliver greater value in an increasingly competitive marketplace. Among the suggested solutions is a call for integrated physician-hospital leadership. (Seligman, 2011).

Not all physicians or hospitals are seeking integration. For physicians who choose to work in an integrated health system, there are multiple integrated leadership models with many diverse physician and hospital organizational arrangements from which to choose. As physicians consider whether to engage in such a relationship with a hospital or health system and which model to choose, it will be important for physicians to choose if such a relationship and model best suits their ability to serve their patients while maintaining professional satisfaction and practice viability (Zuckerman, 2002)

Direct democracy is a system where the citizens participate in the decision-making personally, contrary to relying on intermediaries or representatives. The use of a lot system, a characteristic of Athenian democracy, is unique to direct democracies. In this system, important governmental and administrative tasks are performed by citizens picked from a lottery. A direct democracy gives the voting population the power to change constitutional laws, put forth initiatives, referendums and suggestions for laws, give binding orders to elective officials, such as revoking them before the end of their elected term, or initiating a lawsuit for breaking a campaign promise. Within modern-day representative governments, certain electoral tools like referendums, citizens' initiatives and recall elections are referred to as forms of direct democracy.

Kopstein, Lichbach and Hanson (2014) contended that representative democracy involves the election of government officials by the people being represented. If the head of state is also democratically elected then it is called a democratic republic. The most common mechanisms involve election of the candidate with a majority or a plurality of the votes.

2.5.2 Effect of Turkish Projects on Infrastructural Development

Turkish projects provide the growing diplomatic relations between Turkey and Somali pave the way for increasing economic and trade relations. Turkey has been developing her economic and trade relations with Somalia and diversifying her foreign policy. Turkish Airlines (THY) began to operate direct flights in Somalia in September 2013. The inauguration of international flights of the THY was very important for the economic revival of Somalia because Somalia remained a closed country in the world over the last two decades. The THY became the first international commercial airlines which started long-distance flights since the 1990s and opened Somalia to the world (Fidan, Hakan, and Rahman, 2008). Importantly, the THY flies to Mogadishu through Sudan every day. With the operation of the THY, Turkish business communities began to engage in the business activities in Somalia more easily (Havalimani, 2015).

Turkish projects through companies have begun to operate the strategic trade entities in Somali. For instance, the Turkish company Albayrak has started to operate the largest international airport in the country since 2013. Due to the long-standing civil war in the country, the international airport of Somalia Aden Adde International Airport was largely destroyed and used to provide very limited service for the citizens until 2015. The Turkish company signed an agreement with the Somali government for the operation, modernization and the construction of the new buildings at the airport in 2013. According to the agreement, the project will cost \$10 million and the company will operate the airport for 20 years. Furthermore, the company will operate the airport with the model of build-operate-transfer. The new airport was opened in 2015. While the plane capacity of the airport was only 15 before 2015, it will be increasing to 60. Likewise, the passenger capacity of the airport will be increasing from 60 to 5000. According to agreement, if needed, the same Turkish company will build up another airport in Mogadishu Somali'ye Turk Firma Havalimani Yapacak, 2015).

The Turkish firm signed an agreement with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in May 2015. According to the agreement, the Turkish firm will inspect the quality of imports and exports products and implement quality assurance standard. Since the 1991s, there have been no regulations on the market products in the country. The Turkish company Albayrak has been operating the largest sea port of Mogadishu since 2014. According to the agreement signed between the company and the government in September 2014, the government will receive 55

percent of the revenues while the company will get the 45 percent of the incomes for using it for the modernization of the sea port. The Turkish company will run the seaport for a 20 year period (Turkish Company Transfers \$1.58200 to Somali Government as Port Revenue of a Month 2015). The company has allocated \$80 million for the modernization of the seaport (Somali Hands over Mogadishu Seaport to Turkish Company, 2015).

Turkish Project of development help in maintaining peace and security is fundamental for economic and social development. It can be said that without sustaining peace and security in Somalia, Turkey's contribution to Somalia in the different fields does not make sense. In this regard, Turkey has also involved in the maintenance of peace and security. Due to the civil war in the country, the police mission and the Somalia Armed forces (SAF) were destroyed and these functions have not been re-established since 1990s. As a result of the lack of a strong national army and the police mission, there has been a security vacuum in the country for a long time. To re-establish security in the country, Somali requested from Turkey to strengthen the police mission and the national armed force in 2010. Turkey signed her first military training pact with Somalia on 22 May 2010 in Ankara (Turkey, Somali Sign Military Training Pact, 2015). Turkey allocated 20 million Turkish Lira for the modernization and the rebuilding up of the Somali police mission and the armed forces (TSK Somali Askerini Egitecek, 2015). Turkey has sent her military instructors to Somalia to expand and widen the military cooperation with Somalia in different dates. According to the military agreement, Turkish Army will provide the military training for the Somali soldiers and the Somali police officers in cooperation with General Directorate of Security of Turkey. Furthermore, Turkey will establish a sergeant school and Air, Sea and Infantry schools as well. More than 500 police officers have received education in Turkey.

According to the agreements, Turkey will establish military bases in the country and boost cooperation with Somalia in the areas of peace support, humanitarian relief, military logistic and counter-piracy (Somali and Turkey Sign military Agreement, 2015). The Turkish Navy forces have been operating off the coast of Somalia to counter piracy and combat the armed robbery since 2009 (Meclis Somali Tezkeresini Uzatti, 2015). Turkey has also providing financial support for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) since 2009. To date, Turkey has provided two million US dollars to strengthen the AMISOM. Involving peace and security has been an important strategy of the new Turkish foreign policy. According to the ruling party, there is no economic and

social development without security. In this regard, Turkey has contributed to peace and security. For instance, it has been building military schools in Somalia and educating the Somali army and police officers. Importantly, Turkey does not pursue a security-oriented foreign policy towards Somalia. Security policy of Turkey in Somalia has been supported by different dimension of the new Turkish foreign policy discourse, including humanitarian aid, education, diplomacy, economic relations and the renovation of the destroyed infrastructure.

Haşimi (2014) contend that Turkey emphasizes a mutually beneficial and sustainable partnership between donor and recipients through civil capacity building measures which focus on cultural association and the equal and direct engagement with locals. Due to security concerns, traditional development aid to fragile states has often stagnated with such donors increasingly faced with questions about their agendas and motives. It is within this context that Turkey's role has been evolving. Turkey entered into the Somali context without the encumbrances that currently plague international donors. Yet Turkey's leaders have remained particularly critical of the international community's ineffectiveness during the devastating 2011 famine and its failure to achieve justice and stability in Somalia. They have called upon the global community to return to the courageous development aid practices of the past and to offer more ethically and morally responsible assistance in the future

When Turkish NGOs and officials began working in Somalia, efforts were initially framed as emergency humanitarian assistance in specific response to the famine in 2011. Aid assistance and humanitarian workers were devoted to the alleviation of human suffering through short term material relief and services, emergency food aid, and relief coordination. Public and private harmonization and coordination was at its highest in the summer of 2011. A widespread campaign in Turkey, led by NGOs such as Kimse Yok Mu and Human Relief Foundation made a considerable contribution in finding substantial resources and support for relief efforts. However, these activities quickly transformed into broader programs to address the fundamental structural deficit in the country that is sustaining conflict. Reflecting the country's commitment and approach to Somalia, Turkey appointed Kani Torun, a humanitarian activist and former general coordinator for Doctors World Wide (YDD) to oversee its efforts (Erol and Altin, 2012).

Turkey's multi-faceted approach includes the parallel use of both humanitarian association and development aid, and encompasses collaboration with a number of private NGOs initiatives such

as agricultural training and water sanitation. Turkish NGO YYD (Doctors without Borders) is a significant partner to the country's development framework and reflects this fusion of aid efforts. YYD began its initial assistance to Somalia by providing humanitarian relief in 2010. They now have longer-term projects that combine technical assistance and civilian capacity building. For example, they helped build Sifa Hospital in Mogadishu to revitalize a healthcare system that had been destroyed by the civil war and foreign interventions. Currently, they are strengthening the capacity of Somali medical workers by training them at Turkey's Bezmialem Trust University Hospital. These workers continue receiving support through regular rotations by visiting YDD doctors at Sifa. YDD is now in the process of transitioning the hospital to the care of Somalia's Ministry of Health.⁷⁰ YDD also established medical nutrition centers in several regions through Somalia. Working in cooperation with UNICEF, nutritional experts supply curative food and medical formula for mothers and their infants.

In the absence of aid conditionality, Turkey frames its relationship with Somalia in terms of a shared religious-cultural heritage. This has made some traditional donors nervous, especially as they witness an overall shift taking place in Muslim countries' donor activities. But this is yet another example of Turkey extending a traditional tool of soft power. Turkey supports cultural projects and the study of Turkish language through both its scholarship programs and the opening of a Turkish Culture Center in Mogadishu. The acceptance of Turkish State agencies and NGOs by locals has been aided by highlighting their religious affinities. The framing of their relationship and presence in Somalia in terms of shared religious heritage helps to facilitate the ability of public and private Turkish organizations to successfully interact with local clans as legitimate and non-threatening partners. This is a critical dimension of what separates Turkey's efforts from traditional donor actors in Somalia. NGO workers have stated that "for the Turkish organizations it was much easier because we don't have a political agenda

The AK Party government has taken significant steps to increase political and diplomatic relations with Somalia in line with the Africa Action Plan of 1998. The high-level visits between the countries, the opening of the new embassy, working together with international organizations on Somalia and the establishment of friendship group between the parliaments have all increase political rapprochement with Somalia. On the other hand, the components of political and diplomatic relations between Turkey and Somalia have been extended significantly over the years.

The humanitarian assistance program is the first and has been one of the most important components of it. The second aspect is related to increasing the capacity of state-building of Somalia and the last one is linked to Somalia's economic development.

Ozkan (2012) argued that Turkey is popular because of its visible and useful projects. Turkish workers have built new hospitals and upgraded existing ones, improved access to safe drinking water, repaired damaged roads, and constructed the new international airport. But Turkey's ability to build and act purposefully in an often unstable and clan-dominated Somalia stems primarily from money. Direct cash payments from Turkey (reportedly delivered, at times, in suitcases to an internationally recognized but corrupt and relatively weak federal government in Mogadishu) automatically provide Turkey with an inordinate amount of influence in Somalia. Turkish money, often in the form of direct cash payments from the Erdoğan government, has provided the access to the vital Somali stakeholders in the SFG that Turkey required. The independent variable of Turkish money leads directly to the dependent variable of access, which then provides the dependent variable of influence over Somali powerbrokers, politicians, and clan leaders. Influence, in turn, has often led the dependent variable of control: direct Turkish control of resources, is that the airport, the port, and/or major infrastructure projects, such as roads and hospitals. In turn, the building or maintenance or improvement of infrastructure (transportation, health, education, commercial) leads directly to the prime motivating force behind Turkey's foray into Somalia: international prestige and clout. Not surprisingly, the independent variable of money, directly influencing all the listed dependent variables, resurfaces again and also happens to be the end product in this cycle. In short, Turkish money begets more money for Turkey while at the same time offering the possibility of access, influence, and control.

2.6. Challenges faced in implementation of Turkey Aid Projects in Somalia

Turkey's efforts in Somalia are viewed by some as honest and humanitarian in nature. This is a far cry from the explicit or implicit political gestures of other players in Somalia, including the U.K., the U.S., the African Union (AU), and the UN. Yet, Turkey is not viewed so charitably across Somalia. On the contrary, it has been criticized for focusing exclusively on Mogadishu and, to a lesser extent, regional capitals in Somaliland and Puntland. Indeed, some who feel excluded voice negative sentiments about Turkey (PMI, 2008).

This does not imply that the Turkish approach is without self-interest. As in the Middle East, small and medium sized Turkish companies are eager to develop projects in Somalia. This resulted in the launch in May 2013 of the first Turkish-Somali Business Forum focusing on commercial opportunities in both countries. Part of the business strategy includes providing occupational training for locals, who then qualify for employment in Turkish companies. Education also plays an important role in cementing relations: the Gulen movement a controversial Islamic charity is active in opening schools for the local community. The quality of the education makes these schools highly sought after. Graduate students receive scholarships for study in Turkey, and as of 2013 there were 1,500 Somali students studying in Turkey (Ozerdem, 2013).

Murphy, Teri, and Auveen Woods (2014) argued that geographically dispersed project teams Sometimes the entire project team belongs to the same company or organization, yet they often work from different offices either within the U.S. or globally. Even if the project team is in the same office, in today's fast-paced economy, information needs to pass as rapidly as possible, making a centralized project management software solution imperative. As the rise in outsourcing work and offshore development continues, project managers and executive management need to synchronize their work across multiple time zones. So, when the U.S. based team goes to sleep, and the team in Asia goes to work, they may login to the web-based project management solution to view their project, resource and task status. Companies that manage this asynchronous process well are excelling compared to their competitors (Hasimi, 2014).

Hinnebusch (2014) contend that use of wrong tools for the work, Many companies attempt to manage projects using desktop software applications like Microsoft Project and Microsoft Excel. The main challenge with using desktop software to manage projects is that these applications were not designed for collaboration among several parties. At worst, the file is shared by emailing the file to all parties on the team. At best, the file may be posted on a network or on an extranet and shared from there. One typical scenario that arises from using desktop software for project management is file 'version control.' For example, a project manager may email a Microsoft Project file to share project information to the team. If the file is updated frequently, then it can often be confusing as to which version of the project is the most recent one. Many times, the project manager will be conversing with an executive about a project and twenty minutes into the conversation find that they are both viewing two different versions of the project (PMI, 2010).

Project teams often complain that they do not have accurate or up-to-date information about their resources and what they are working on. Many project teams have more demand for projects than they have team members to execute the projects. Many project teams solve this challenge with a combination of meetings and either Excel or Microsoft Project. However, project managers utilizing desktop software may have a challenging time understanding how much work each resource has been allocated across all projects Ozkan (2013). A commonly stated problem is that the projects' timelines are extended beyond an acceptable timeframe, so many project managers abandon using the resource leveling functionality. If resource allocation is an issue, then a decent mid-market or high end solution may be the only options.

Ozkan (2012) argued that wasting time looking for project documents and assets. Project assets can include project scope documents, risk lists, issues lists, files, emails, and deliverables, to name a few. Most project teams are sharing files on networks. The challenge with even the best file storage systems on the internal network is that team members still complain that they cannot find critical documents. It is simply too easy to forget where those assets and files are unless they are frequently used. Another issue with file storage is that many of the people involved in a project exist outside the network and cannot access these files. Many organizations do not permit third parties to VPN into their network for security reasons. This means that the project manager must resort to emailing those assets to these outside team members, which again can result in the version control problem stated earlier.

Harte (2012) argued that spending too much time in status meetings: Many project team members complain about spending too much time in meetings to update project status. No solution is ever going to replace the need for human communication and meetings. However, many teams talk about wasting too much time in meetings where everyone goes around the room and updates the project manager on his/her tasks. This is a very traditional way to getting status updates. Another common model for updating project status is the project manager asks each team member individually where their tasks stand. The problem with this model is that the project manager becomes a 'glorified administrator,' and spends time updating the Microsoft Project file or Excel file (Hurrell, 2013).

Lack of Stakeholder Engagement, a disinterested team member, client, CEO or vendor can destroy a project. A skilled project manager communicates openly and encourages feedback at every step

to create greater engagement among participants. In order for a project to be run efficiently and effectively, management must provide sufficient resources. Project management training shows how to define needs and obtain approval up front, and helps project managers assign and prioritize resources throughout the duration of a project (Khawaja, 2012).

Improper Risk Management making earning to deal with and plan for risk is another important piece of project management training. Risk tolerance is typically a desirable project manager trait because projects rarely go exactly to plan. Gathering input, developing trust and knowing which parts of a project are most likely to veer off course are aspects of the project manager's job. Ambiguous Contingency Plans important for project managers to know what direction to take in pre-defined "what-if" scenarios. If contingencies are not identified, the entire project can become mired in an unexpected set of problems. Asking others to identify potential problem areas can lead to a smooth and successful project (Jamal, 2013).

Inadequate Skills for the Project, project sometimes requires skills that the project's contributors do not possess. Project management training can help a project leader determine the needed competencies, assess the available workers and recommend training, outsourcing or hiring additional staff. A project manager's leadership qualities can shine when each member of the team takes responsibility for his or her role in achieving project success. Conversely, a lack of accountability can bring a project to a complete halt. Finger-pointing and avoiding blame are unproductive, but all-too-common features of flawed project management. Learning to direct teams toward a common goal is an important aspect of project management training.

In my opinion, Turkish aid project in Somalia is a welcome development and through development projects, Turkish government has proved to be a reliable partner to Somalia. Prior to aid, there were a lot of deficiencies in infrastructure in every sector of Somalia's economy, which necessitated international support. Although it has been argued by some scholars such as Dambisa Moyo that aid is not a mechanism that can guarantee sustainable development, the truth is Somalia was in a situation whereby the economy could not sustain itself and thus aid become imperative for the survival and continuous existence of the country. Prior to Turkish government intervention, Somalia was the hub of violent conflict and later became the epicenter of famine that claimed the lives of 250,000 Somalis - among them some 125,000 children, while 4,000,000.00 people were

in danger of starvation, according to the UN. An apparent lack of compassion in a way of practical action and direct assistance from rich nations and the international community to mitigate the impact of the famine and other social-economic shortages, makes Turkish aid a significant, highly appreciated and one of a kind gesture that is rooted in the best interest and benefit of Somali's. I completely agree that aid cannot guarantee long-term development in an impoverished nation like Somalia; however given the dire economic situation in post war Somalia, the country needs aid as a "kick off" platform or supplemental mechanism to support the country and its citizens.

2.6 Research Gaps

Other studies conducted on the study topic such as Fauruk (2013); Falsman (2015) and Douf (2015) were undertaken from a different perspective. These studies focused mainly on analyzing the challenges associated with Turkish aid projects implementation, owing to regular security breach in Mogadishu. Other studies on the impact of Turkish aid in infrastructural development in Mogadishu, Somalia were carried out by TIKA, which in this case is not an independent body. Given that TIKA oversees the implementation of Turkish aid projects in Somalia, it may not be surprise that its assessment of the projects may be biased. Thus there is a gap in information of the actual performance and contribution of Turkish aid project to infrastructural development in Mogadishu and Somalia in general. This study therefore, intends to fill this information gap, by providing an independent research that critically analyzes the impact/ contribution of Turkish aid to infrastructural development in Mogadishu.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology that was applied in conducting the study. This involved the research design, target population, sampling design and sample size, data collection procedures and instrument, determination of reliability and validity as well as data analysis techniques.

3.2 Research Design

The study adopted descriptive research design. According to Donald and Pamela (2006), descriptive research deals with the what, how and who of a phenomenon. The study specifically tries to ascertain the impact of Turkish aid projects on infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia. Thus, descriptive research design is appropriate. The descriptive survey design is touted as the most ideal for studies relating to attitudes, behavior, and characteristics. Also, both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used.

3.3 Research Population

The study primarily focused was on Mogadishu-Somalia were the focus was on TIKA Somalia and Mogadishu city employees. The target population consists of 62 TIKA officials and 2000

Mogadishu municipality employees (data from the office of statistics, Mogadishu municipality). The population of the study is therefore 2062 people, who will be considered for data collection.

3.4 Sample Size

The method for determining the sample is purpose full selected was sampling where by the researcher determined the number of respondents from each category.

The Slovene's formula was used to determine the sample size:

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

n = sample size; **N** = target population; **a** = level of significance at 0.05

$$n = \frac{2062}{1 + 2062 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{2062}{1 + 2062 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{2062}{6.155}$$

$$n = 335$$

Therefore, the sample size is 335 respondents

Table 1 Population and Sampling in the Study

Organizations	Target Population	Sample
Mogadishu city		
Staff	1975	290
Political Office Holder	25	15
Total	2000	305
TIKA		
Staff	55	25

Project managers	7	5
Total	62	30
Grand Total	2062	335

Source: researcher, devised.

3.5 Sampling Procedure

Out of the 335 respondents, 20 were interviewed, while 315 were given questionnaires. Among the 20 respondents interviewed were 15 political office holders in Mogadishu Municipality and 5 Project Managers at TIKA. Then 290 staff members of Mogadishu Municipality and 25 staff members of TIKA were administered questionnaires. The respondents were chose using simple random and purposive sampling. Simple random sampling was employed for respondents under quantitative data collection or respondents who were administered questionnaires, while purposive sampling was adopted for respondent under qualitative data collection or respondents interviewed.

3.6 Sources of Data

Data was generated through both primary data and secondary data.

3.6.1 Primary Data

Primary data is that data collected afresh and for the first time, has not been processed (Mugenda, 2006). Primary data was gathered through questionnaires and interview, which are the common research tools for primary data collection.

3.6.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is documented evidence or information by other researchers. It is mainly data collected earlier by other researchers. The study utilizes secondary sources of data such as academic journals, books and news articles that deal specifically on Turkish aid in Somalia.

3.6 Data Collection Instrument

The researcher attained or collected data through the use of questionnaire, interview guide and documentary review

3.6.1 Questionnaire

This is a technique in which the researcher gave a list of short questions to the respondents requesting them to fill and collect them later. Closed ended questions designed to suit the objectives were used to effectively attain data for the study. A highly structured question format allows for the use of closed questions that require the respondent to choose from a predetermined set of responses or scale points; (4) strongly agree, (3) Agree, (2) Disagree and (1) strongly disagree). The approved questionnaires were hand delivered to the respondents at the organizations in Somalia by the researcher.

3.6.2 Interview

The interview is one of the data collection methods. Rather than asking respondents to fill out questionnaires, the researcher asks questions orally and simultaneously record the respondents' answers. This data collection method generally decreases the number of the respondents that do not know the answers compared to questionnaires. Interviews also provide a guard against confusing items.

3.6.3 Document Review

The researcher used this method to review published reports and studies relating to Turkey aid and infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia. These were used to gather more information to supplement on the acquired primary data.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of Research Instrument

3.7.1 Validity of Research Instrument

Mugenda and Mugenda, (1999) define validity as the degree of consistency with which it measures a variable. Saunders (2000) also contends that research is valid only if it actually studies what it set out to study and only if the findings are verifiable. In this study validity was increased through multiple sources of evidence as well as key informants reviewing the research instrument to avoid misunderstandings. Validity was ensured through thorough examination of existing literature to identify conceptual dimensions and appraisal of the instrument by a panel of research experts including my supervisor. Questionnaires were pretested with 30 staff members. This helped in

determining its effectiveness in conducting the proposed study, allowing for modifications to suit the objectives of the study.

According to Amin (2005) validity of instrument is determined by the formula:

$$CVI = \frac{RQ}{TQ}$$

Legends: CVI = Content Validity Index

RQ = Relevant Questions

TQ = Total number of Questions

The attainment of the figure of 0.7 indicated that the instrument is valid.

The above demonstrate that the CVI this is greater than the minimum value of valid instrument which is 0.7 implying that the instrument is valid.

3.7.2 Reliability of Research Instrument

Reliability indicates the stability and consistency with which the data collection instrument measures the concept, (Zikmund, 2000). Data collected during the pilot study analyzed to validate the instruments of data collection and ensure consistency and accuracy during the study. In this study, the reliability of the research instrument is improved through the use of the split-half reliability procedure where the researcher will administer the entire instrument to a sample of respondents during the pilot testing and is calculated using the total score for each randomly divided half i.e. odd and even numbered items of the questionnaire.

The reliability statistics were used in the study to provide a Cronbach's alpha score on each item per section of the questionnaire. The score is used to determine whether there is a degree of consistent scoring by the respondents (Gupta and Gupta 2011:66). This entails that the study would be carried out in a manner which ensures internal consistency and efficient reliable.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

The questionnaire is self-administered. For respondents who were accessible, the researcher delivered the instrument to them and later picked the filled up questionnaires. For the respondents

in inaccessible border controls, the researcher sent and received back the filled up questionnaires through email. This method of data collection was appropriate for this study because of the distribution of the population, cost effectiveness and the resulting higher response rate.

3.9 Data Analysis

The essence of data processing and analysis is to verify the value of the information gathered during a research. The process involves assessment of the accuracy and uniformity of data generated in the field. In addition, it enables the researcher to delete and eliminate possible errors that would potentially manipulate the results of the study. After data collection, the information gathered was processed and analyzed to avoid duplication and misrepresentation. Quantitative data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), Excel and related software. The findings were presented using tables, percentages, frequencies and means. Furthermore, regression analysis was used to prove the nature of relationship between independent and dependent variable (Turkish projects and infrastructural development of Mogadishu, Somalia; at 0.05 level of significance. Qualitative data involved content analysis. In this case, the interview transcript was meticulously edited to improve legibility, while reasonably representing the opinion of the respondents in their own words.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The research was carried out with the full knowledge and authorization of Mogadishu city authority. First, the researcher acquired an introductory letter from Kampala International University, which helps to eliminate suspicion about the actual reason for the research. Furthermore, the researcher guaranteed the confidentiality of the respondents. This was done by encouraging the respondents to use pseudonym if they are not comfortable using their real names. This apparently boosted the confidence of the respondents, as well remove doubt of being traced and victimized based on their answers. In addition, the study properly acknowledged all materials and sources of data used in the study in the references.

3.10 Limitation of the Study

- Lack of co-operation by some respondents was a constraint to this study. In the course of the research, some people approached were reluctant to participate in the study. To mitigate

this challenge, the researcher made effort to assure the respondents that the study is solely for academic purposes and that their opinion will be made anonymous.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings from the study with specific emphasis to establish the effect of Turkish projects on the Infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia. The study solicited response for these research questions. The focus was on three objectives was examine the nature of the Turkish aid in Mogadishu Somalia, to evaluate the contribution infrastructural development, to establish the effect of Turkish aid on infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia. This chapter is organized based on the demographic traits of respondents, following by the analysis as per the research objectives presented objective by objective. The data is presented, analyzed and interpreted as shown in the sub-chapters below.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This was based on the gender of respondents, gender, age, education, marital status and time of service for the respondents. This was intended to attain a detailed understanding of the respondent's key characteristics influences the result of the study. The general information has an implication on the study variables. The different demographic characteristics are analyzed and presented in table 1 below;

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Categories		Frequency	Percentages
Gender	Male	235	62.7
	Female	100	37.3
	Total	335	100
Age	20- 29	65	18.0
	30 -39	70	21.7
	40- 49	82	27.3
	50 above Others	118	32.9
	Total	335	100
Education	Others	18	8.1
	Certificate	59	21.1
	Diploma	92	27.3
	Degree	128	31.7
	Postgraduate	38	11.8
	Total	335	100
Marital Status	Single	58	22.4
	Married	255	63.4
	Divorced	22	14.3
	Total	335	100
Time of service	1-5 years	32	14.3
	6-10 years	95	29.2
	7-10 Years	134	34.2
	11 Years above	74	22.4
	Total	335	100

Source: Field Data, 2017

The demographic information on the respondents regarding the gender reveal that the majority respondents were male 235(62.7%) of the respondents were male while the female respondents were 100(37.3%) of the respondents. The study findings reveal that the data was collected from across the respondents in terms of gender meaning that both genders conducted the study.

Concerning the age of the respondents the study findings on the age of the respondents. The study results reveal that the respondents 65(18%) of the respondents, the age of 30-39 had 21.7% of the respondents, the age of the respondents of 40-49 of the respondents were 27.3% and those 50 and above had 118(32.9%) of the respondents. The study results reveal that the data was collected from the respondents who were mature enough hence the information was attained from the results of the study.

The study results on the respondents reveal that the respondents who were educated were majorly with degree 128(31.7%) of the respondents, diploma respondents were 92(27.3%) of the respondents, the certificate holders were 59(21.1%) of the respondents and others were 18(8.1% of the respondents while postgraduate were 38(11.8%) of the respondents. The results further reveal that the data was collected from the educated who had a resonate understanding on the study.

The study results reveal that the data was collected from majorly from the married respondents who were 255(63.4%) of the respondents. The single respondents were 58(22.4%) while the divorced 22(14.3%) of the respondents. The study findings provided that data collected from the respondents was from the reasonable respondents.

The study results on the time of service of the respondents. The study findings reveal that 32(14.3%) of the respondents were in the time of 1-5 years while those of the 6-10 years were 95(29.2%) of the respondents, 7-10 years had 134(34.2%) of the respondents while the respondents of 74(22.4%) were for 11 years and above.

4.2 Nature of the Turkish Aid in Mogadishu Somalia.

The first objective of the study based on the independent variable in this study was to examine the nature of the Turkish aid in Mogadishu Somalia. This particular question had 12 questions that were presented to the respondents. Each of these questions was based on the four point Likert

scale, whereby respondents were asked to rate the Turkish aid projects by indicating the extent to which they agree or disagree with each question and their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using means and rank as indicated in table 4.2;

Table 4.2: Shows nature of the Turkish aid in infrastructure, health and education in Mogadishu Somalia.

Items on nature of the Turkish aid in Mogadishu Somalia	Mean	Std	Interpretation
Turkey has established health infrastructures aid in Mogadishu Somalia	2.869	.969	Good
There is effective aid for constructions of the schools and hospitals in the country	2.739	.997	Good
There is aid for the sponsorship of the students by Turkey	2.739	.971	Good
Turkey has established effective aid for training for the health staff in Mogadishu	2.714	1.00	Good
Turkey has established education aid infrastructures in the country	2.652	1.01	Good
Turkey has established a fund for the support of the teachers and students in schools	2.621	.901	Good
Turkey has established the funds aid for the health staff facilitation in Mogadishu	2.540	.915	Good
There is aid education for the military officers on handling peace	2.528	.922	Good
There are prevalence of the strong dams for the electricity generations	2.496	.837	Poor
The government of Turkey has established road infrastructural aid in the country	2.459	.928	Poor
Turkey has undertaken effective aid for construction of proper housing	2.354	1.02	Poor
Turkey provide aid for health equipment for the people in Mogadishu Somalia	2.198	.934	Poor
Overall mean	2.575	.950	Good

Source: Primary data, 2017.

The study results on the nature of the Turkish aid in Mogadishu Somalia. The overall results reveal that the Turkish aid projects prevailing in different forms such as security, education, healthcare, agriculture road construction were in good state, these is supported by the mean of the respondents that is denoted to be 2.575, SD=.950 interpreted as good. The results imply that Turkish aid projects in different sectors of Somalia state is considered to be in line with the needs of the population, hence they are perceived to be good and productive projects.

The study results in regard to the issue of Turkey has established health infrastructures aid in Mogadishu Somalia had the mean of 2.869, SD=.969 interpreted as good. The study results reveal

that the state of issues is good. There is aid for effective constructions of the schools and hospitals in the country had the mean of 2.739, SD=.997, interpreted as good while the There is aid for the sponsorship of the students by Turkey had the mean of 2.739, SD=.971, interpreted as good while Turkey has established effective training aid for health staff in Mogadishu had the mean 2.714, the SD=1.00 interpreted as good meaning that the state training for the staff is sufficient.

The results regarding the issue of Turkey has established aid for education infrastructures in the country had the mean of 2.652, SD=1.01 interpreted as good while the one of Turkey has established a fund for the support of the teachers and students in schools had the mean of 2.621, SD=.901. Turkey has established the aid for the health staff facilitation in Mogadishu had the mean of 2.540, SD=.915 also known as good while the presence is education for the military officers on handling peace had the mean of 2.528 interpreted as good.

The study results from the same also reveal that there are prevalence of aid for strong dams for the electricity generations with the mean of 2.496, SD=.837 interpreted as poor while the government of Turkey has established aid for road infrastructural projects in the country had the mean of 2.459, SD=.928 interpreted as poor while Turkey has undertaken aid for projects for the construction of proper housing with the mean of 2.354 and Turkey provide a health equipment for the people in Mogadishu Somalia with the mean of 2.198 of the respondents. The study results therefore imply that the nature of the Turkish aid projects is vast and majorly occupied by health, infrastructure, and education projects that have dominated the coverage in the area and the vicinity of the study undertakings.

The study results from the data collected through the interviews on the nature of the Turkish aid projects is presented as follows.

Turkey organized a Somali Civil Society Groups meeting in Istanbul on 26 May 2012 and more than 300 representatives of Somali civil society attended in this meeting. The representatives discussed the existing problems surrounding Somalia and the future of Somalia. It was the first time Turkey achieved gathering more than 300 representatives of Somali civil society.

..... TIKA Administrator, Mogadishu, 21/10/2017

The President Erdogan visited Somali on 25 January 2015. During his visit, he opened the newly-built terminal of Mogadishu airport and a hospital which is one of the largest and most modern hospitals in the region. Both projects were financed and completed by Turkey (“Relations between Turkey and Somalia”, 2015). Ali notes that Turkey has become a nontraditional political actor in Somalia. While the traditional actors only focus on their security and material dimensions of their political relations, Turkey has developed a humanitarian approach towards Somalia. This has particularly disturbed the traditional actors’ policy towards Somalia and forced them to change their static and security oriented foreign policies in Somalia. The report published by the International Crisis Group in 2012 also highlights that the Islamic identity the AK Party politicians hold strongly and the deep Ottoman history in Somalia particularly motivated Turkey to get involved in humanitarian crisis in Somalia Turkey’s Somalia policy has increased her soft power in world politics. Turkey has redefined her foreign policy objectives during the AK Party government.

.....TIKA Administrator, 21/10/2017

TIKA has implemented a significant number of projects in Somalia ranging from education to health, from infrastructure to agriculture. TIKa provided all the equipments and materials of the Mogadishu Turkish hospital opened in January 2015, which was built by the Turkish Housing Development Administration (TOKI). The hospital is the most modern hospital in East Africa and thousands of people have received free treatment since the opening of the hospital.

..... Project manager, TIKa, 21/02/2017

TIKA has been providing financial support and equipments for many hospitals for their rehabilitation in the different regions of Somalia. TIKa drilled 19 water wells in Mogadishu in 2012 and 5 water wells in Somaliland thousands of people have been access to clean drinking water after opening of the water wells.

..... TIKa Administrator, 21/02/2017

Importantly, it reconstructed the Mogadishu airport and strengthened the technical infrastructure of the airport in January 2015. It has also constructed the state buildings in Mogadishu and in Somaliland. In addition, TIKA has distributed goats to the villagers to strengthen the animal husbandry in Somalia. The Turkey aid project established an agricultural School in Somalia in cooperation with the IHH (Humanitarian Relief foundation) to strengthen the infrastructure of agriculture in the country. 500 students have graduated from this school to date.

.....Administrator, Mogadishu Municipality, 22/10/2017

Turkey aid projects ranges from providing assistance to the orphanages, schools, universities and students. Turkey aid also led to distribution of 100 sewing machines to the women who has suffered during the civil war in the country and provided them sewing machines. The aid has been a great deal of attention to restoring the Ottoman era architectures, including the mosques, castles, cisterns, shrines, tombs, archive buildings, ports, and government buildings. During the AK Party administration, restoring the forgotten Ottoman era works has been one of the most important priorities in the new Turkish foreign policy. The party Administration has developed her foreign policy in accordance with the Strategic depth doctrine which highlights the importance of history and geographical position of Turkey.

.....Project Manager, TIKA, 22/02/2017

The respondents also argued that through the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) is an official humanitarian relief organization of the Republic of Turkey which has been actively taking in part of the rebuilding process of Somalia since 2011. TRC has been implementing a wide range of different humanitarian relief projects in Somalia. For example, it set up a camp named as Jazeera and providing them food and healthcare. In cooperation with the Qatar Red crescent, TRC has been cleaning the main streets and the roads in Mogadishu. It has distributed garbage bags and 320 garbage containers to the different places in Mogadishu in cooperation with the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality.

.....Administrator, Municipality and TIKA, 22/10/2017

To rebuild up the city of Mogadishu in a modern view, the TRC has removed debris and ruins in the city and has been establishing the modern facilities and buildings for the Somalis and built many micro-hospitals in the different regions of Somalia to provide free health services to Somalis in need.

The study results on the health of the projects operations have the necessary staffing in the organization. The constructions workers do not appropriately meet the appropriate housing requirements and the dam's constructions sites that are appropriate in working. The study results on the education projects prevalence are performing towards the expectations while the health projects performance have the necessary performing requirements. The roads projects have performed expectedly as established.

Despite a series of challenges in the projects of Turkey, on overall the health, the education and infrastructure projects have performed to the required expectations. The projects have been able to operate despite the volumes and values of the business environment that support and are effective on the management of the resources. The projects on average serve the interests of the people of Mogadishu and if the Turkey aid model can be highly extended to other parts of the country then there will be a significant improvement in the way the things are done and being handled in the life of the projects for the business generations values.

..... Administrator, Mogadishu Municipality, 23/10/2017

Turkey's government has sought to cement this reputation through, among other strategies, active engagement in conflict-affected states, especially in its neighborhood and surrounding regions. This approach has been developed into the foreign policy concept of 'humanitarian diplomacy. Turkish non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also increasingly operating in conflict-affected states, which the government sees as part of a multitrack approach that draws on both state and civilian capacities.

..... Manager TIKa, Mogadishu, 25/10/2017

Turkish aid actors will need to be ready to reassess their roles and keep improving how they engage. As is the case with the country's future as a whole, it will be Somalia's leaders, officials and civil society that ultimately influence the impact of Turkish aid. Nonetheless, an explicit focus by official and non-governmental Turkish aid agencies on making aid work for peace could represent the next progressive step in the evolution of Turkey-Somalia relations. This will require addressing risks that aid inadvertently fuels conflict, and capitalizing on a number of opportunities.

The study results from the interview also reveal that the Turkish projects prevail and the means of prevalence are in the line of humanitarian, agricultural, road construction, education and health infrastructural projects among others. The projects presence and occurrence use the model of the investments and support that can generate the business and organization capacities that have occupied for the means of the aid provided by the Turkish projects in Mogadishu Somalia.

4.3 The Contribution of Turkish Aid on Infrastructural Development in Mogadishu Somalia.

The second research objective was to evaluate the contribution of Turkish aid on infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia. The study results from the findings provided on the regression analysis is presented after the assessment of infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia.

4.3.1 Infrastructure Development of Mogadishu Somalia

The dependent variable in this study was to evaluate the contribution of Turkish aid to infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia. This particular objective had 10 questions that were presented to the respondents. Each of these questions was based on the four point Likert scale where by respondents were asked to evaluate/rate the contribution of Turkish aid to infrastructure development in Mogadishu by indicating the extent to which they agree or disagree with each question and their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using means and rank as indicated in table 4.3.1;

Table 4.3.1: Shows the results on infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia

Items on the infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia	Mean	Std	Interpretation
The road infrastructure is in better form and working as expected	2.521	.908	High
There is a proper educational infrastructure and funding for the country	2.521	1.799	High
There is improvement in the education of the people in Mogadishu	2.509	.909	High
The health infrastructures in Somalia is effective for the country	2.441	.914	Low
The state of health service delivery in the country is improving steadily	2.434	.920	Low
The education services delivery in Mogadishu Somalia is proper and improving	2.372	.967	Low
The energy infrastructures in Mogadishu are appropriate and properly functioning	2.323	.833	Low
The housing infrastructure in Mogadishu is appropriately working	2.310	.916	Low
The state of the administrative system in the country supports development	2.217	.959	Low
The state of the medical equipment in the health system is working well	2.198	.927	Low
Overall mean	2.384	1.005	Low

Source: Primary data, 2017

The study results in Table 4.3.1 on the infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia reveal that the mean was 2.384 implying that infrastructural development of Somalia was low given the state of the affairs in the environment of work in the organizations.

The study results on the road infrastructure is in better form and working as expected with the mean of 2.521, SD=.908 interpreted as high while The presence a proper educational infrastructure and funding for the country had 2.521 mean, SD=1.799. The improvement in the education of the people in Mogadishu had the mean of 2.509, interpreted as high.

Furthermore the health infrastructures in Somalia is effective for the country had the mean of 2.441, SD=.914 interpreted as low while the state of health service delivery in the country is improving had the mean of 2.434, SD=.920 interpreted as low while the education services delivery in Mogadishu Somalia is proper and improving had the mean of 2.372, SD=.967 interpreted as low.

The issues of the energy infrastructures in Mogadishu are appropriate and properly functioning had the mean of 2.323 while the housing infrastructure in Mogadishu is appropriately working had 2.310. The state of the administrative system in the country supports development 2.217 while the state of the medical equipment in the health system is working well 2.198. The study results show that the state of the infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia.

4.4.2 The Benefits of Turkish Aid on Infrastructural Development in Mogadishu Somalia.

Table 4.4.2: Regression analysis on the effect of Turkish aid on infrastructure development of Mogadishu Somalia

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.054 ^a	.003	-.003	.34248		
a. Predictors: (Constant), Turkish Aid Projects						
ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.055	1	.055	.466	.496 ^b
	Residual	18.650	159	.117		
	Total	18.704	160			
a. Dependent Variable: Infrastructural development						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Turkish Aid Projects						
Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.213	.254		8.705	.000
	Turkish Aid Projects	.067	.098	.054	.682	.496
a. Dependent Variable: Infrastructural development						

Source: Primary data, 2017

From table 4.4.2; the value .054^a of the regression coefficient between Turkish aid on infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia expresses that only 5.4% of change in the dependent variable (i.e. Infrastructural development) is caused by Turkish. The R², .003, on the other hand expresses that for this change; only 0.3% of the data are accounted. The adjusted R², of

-0.003, shows the effect of Turkey aid on infrastructure development. In this case, Turkish aid projects does not account for any percent changes in infrastructural development. The standard error estimate of .32545 shows scatter of the data.

The analysis of Variance (ANOVA) explains further the relationship between the independent variable (Turkish aid) and the dependent variable (Infrastructural development). From the ANOVA table, the value of F, .466 is greater than the value of significance, .496^b. Therefore, there is no significant effect on Turkey aid on infrastructure development of Mogadishu Somalia.

The table further illustrates the regression analysis between effects of Turkish aid on infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia. The regression analysis shows that infrastructural development depends on Turkey aid are 2.213. The rate of Turkish aid on infrastructural development is ($\beta = .067$). This means that Turkish aid has no infrastructural development. The t values for the constant and β are (8.705 and .682) respectively with their respective levels of significances as (.000 and .496) respectively. Since the levels of significance are less than 0.05, the researcher argues Turkish aid does not affect infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia.

The study findings regarding the data collected through the interview guide provided the study results on the issues of the study and the information attained is presented and interpreted as provided in the assessment below.

The interview argued that Turkey organized international conferences on Somali in cooperation with the international organizations in order to strengthen the capacity of state-building and economic development of Somalia. Foundational foreign policy principles such as multi-dimensional diplomacy, zero problems with neighbors, cooperation, win-win strategies, defending democratic values, and demanding a just international order infuse the ethics of Turkey's humanitarian and development practices. Its leaders have consistently refused coercive methods for international conflict resolution engagement and, instead, promote proactive diplomacy and dialogue between all parties. In addition, Turkey tends to prioritize bilateral and direct engagement over multilateral development efforts.

..... Manager TIKA, Mogadishu, 25/10/2017

The Turkey's development framework that may be unique from the "West" is the emphasis it places on strengthening the economic integration within its region in order to enhance interdependence. While economic initiatives may illustrate Turkey's liberal approach to international cooperation and institutionalization, this priority also demonstrates a raised consciousness about the relationship between violence, poverty, and political instability.

Turkey emphasized a mutually beneficial and sustainable partnership between donor and recipients through civil capacity building measures which focus on cultural association and the equal and direct engagement with locals. Due to security concerns, traditional development aid to fragile states has often stagnated with such donors increasingly faced with questions about their agendas and motives. It is within this context that Turkey's role has been evolving. Turkey entered into the Somali context without the encumbrances that currently plague international donors.

..... Administrator, Mogadishu Municipality, 26/10/2017

The study results reveal that there exists a low effect of Turkish aid on Infrastructural development of Mogadishu. The study results reveal that Turkish aid had a low effect on the Infrastructural development of Somalia. The study reveals that despite the works undertaken, the effect on the Infrastructural development of Somalia is low and requires a refocus on the stud

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This final section of the report deals with the discussion of the findings presented in the preceding chapter. The discussion is made with reference to other similar works done in previous studies, while the findings are presented based on the objectives. The section then draws conclusions from these discussions after which it offers its recommendations. Finally, it suggests areas for future research.

5.1 Discussion of Findings

This section was further organized into three subsections with respect to the research objectives that guided the study.

5.1.1 To examine the nature of Turkish aid projects in Mogadishu Somalia.

Turkish aid projects in Mogadishu, Somalia are in different forms. First of all the projects focused on peace-building. In doing so, Turkey became a facilitator of the peace agreement between warring factions in the Somalia civil war. To consolidate on the peace agreement, Turkish aid shifted to concentrate on the provision of security in Mogadishu and Somalia as a whole. Accordingly, Turkish government through its aid projects in Somalia built a military base in Mogadishu, where Turkish and Somalia military carry out joint training exercises. The main essence of the military base is to train soldier that will facilitate stable peace in Somalia and then usher in economic growth and development. Apart from that, Turkish aid in Mogadishu covers crucial sectors, such as healthcare, education, agriculture, transportation and youth empowerment. Thus, Turkish aid touches every aspect of Somalia's economy, as well as the lives of the population.

5.1.2 To evaluate the contribution of Turkish aid to infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia.

Turkish aid projects have resulted in substantial infrastructural development in Mogadishu. Among the projects facilitated by Turkish aid are the reconstruction/ refurbishment of Aden Adde

International Airport, which was completed in 2015. The construction of 34 kilometers of asphalt roads, within Mogadishu city center, equipped with lighting poles with solar lighting system as well as environmental regulation around the roads. Also, it has facilitated the construction of healthcare facilities, including the reconstruction of Digfer Hospital, which was modernized to the tune of \$30 million. The hospital ranks as one of the best in the East African region. Presently, through its aid projects the Turkey government is implementing a project estimated to cost \$4.5 million in constructing a medical training school, which will be used to train medical students. Besides, it is funding the construction of a children's hospital in Mogadishu. In the area of education, Turkish aid has facilitated the construction of about 10 learning institutions in Mogadishu including private schools and orphanage schools. Turkish aid project constructed the only aviation training school in Somalia. In essence, Turkish aid has done significantly well in bridging infrastructural decay in Somalia. Evidently, aid projects have brought infrastructural development to Mogadishu and thus, have improved the lives and welfare of the population.

5.1.3 To assess the benefits of Turkish aid on infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia.

Among numerous other projects, Turkey government through its aid projects created aviation air travel-link facilities between Somalis in Somalia and Diaspora. The daily arrival and departure of Turkish Airlines in the skies above the Somali capital, Mogadishu, is a daily reminder of Somalia's growing stability and confidence. Accordingly, trade and other forms of business are growing in Mogadishu, facilitating economic growth and stability. In addition, having a functional airport provides hope that Somalis can come back home and be part of the rebuilding of their country. In 2001, the then Turkish prime Minister and the current President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan visited Somalia. He was the first world leader of his stature to visit Somalia. The visit which was in line with Turkish aid projects in Somalia, instilled hope that Somalia is not only safe to visit but also has the potential to be brought back into the world stage. It also encouraged Somalis around the world, for the first time in decades, to take part in the effort of rebuilding and reconstructing the countries institutional infrastructure. The visit revived hope and resuscitated Somalia from a state of hopelessness to a confidence that Somalia could be an equal partner on so many fronts. In addition, Turkish aid has completed many projects in the educational and healthcare sectors. Through Turkish aid, numerous primary and secondary schools has been constructed in

Mogadishu, as well more than 3,000 university students have been awarded scholarships under the Turkish aid project. Thus, Turkish aid has benefited many Somalis in the area of education and self-development. Furthermore, Turkish aid projects have constructed and equipped healthcare facilities. Within Mogadishu alone, more than 20 healthcare facilities have been constructed and fully equipped by Turkish aid project. In light of the above, the study concludes that Turkish aid is significantly beneficial to residents of Mogadishu and the Somalia population in general.

5.2 Conclusions

The thesis concludes that Turkish aid has significantly impacted positively in infrastructural development of Mogadishu. The projects carried out under Turkish aid have been documented and examined in the thesis. However, Somalia requires a new strategically international security partnership that will include Somalis, the government of Somalia and the Turkish government to focus on the stability and security of the whole Somalia. Also, there is need for the private sector stakeholders to work collaboratively with the Somali government in order to build and sustain good governance. Given the fact that Turkish aid has proved to be effective in terms of infrastructural development in Mogadishu, the focus should be to maintain stable peace, so as to guarantee security of lives, properties and investment in the country. The aim of Turkish aid should therefore be to support success, security and stability in the whole Somalia. Long-standing security and stability is essential for Somalia to invest, produce, build, and create a better future for its citizens and neighboring countries. Evidently, Turkish initiatives and international aid pledged to Somalia is crucial, and have had worthwhile influence on the quality of ordinary Somalis daily life. However, security remains the key to achieving sustainable development and the realization of Turkish aid goal and objectives in Somalia.

5.3 Recommendations

The recommendations stated below are made based on the three objectives that guided the study:

Objective one: the nature of Turkish aid projects in Mogadishu Somalia

- It is recommended that although Turkish aid has substantially contributed and still contributing to infrastructural development and the rebuilding of Mogadishu, the focus of aid projects should be elaborated to encompass a broader set of stakeholders, including

civil society groups. The focus of aid projects have been mainly on the construction of infrastructures (building, roads, schools etc.) in different sectors of Somalia, there is a pertinent need to create a more responsive governance systems over the long run, legitimacy, accountability and inclusiveness should be placed at the centre of support for state-building.

Objective two: the contribution of Turkish aid to infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia.

- It is recommended that the concentration of Turkish aid projects in Mogadishu seems not to be a sustainable roadmap for comprehensive development of Somalia. As it is, Mogadishu is experiencing infrastructural development at the expense of other regions in the country. Therefore, there is need for an all-encompassing approach in project initiation and implementation, so that every region of the country will get a fair share of development projects. Doing this will not only save Mogadishu from experiencing population explosion in the future, it will guarantee sustainable development of the entire country.

Objective three: benefits of Turkish aid on infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia.

- Finally, the continuous terrorist attacks in Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia, suggests that Turkish aid projects should be more coherent with and closely tied to security and peace-building. In this case, security does not only entail carrying out training exercises for soldiers, rather it should encompass conflict management approaches, including mediation. Apparently, without security, Somalia will not attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and thus economic activities and growth will be distorted. The above recommendation is premised on the fact that the benefits accrue to Somalis from Turkish aid projects can only be enjoyed and sustained if there is stable peace in the country.

5.4 Areas of further study

Because of time and resources, the researcher recommends for the adoption and further study on the following areas.

- Turkish aid and peace-building in Somalia

- The challenges of managing Turkish aid projects in Mogadishu

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Appendix i: Research Instrument: Questionnaire

Dear Respondents

I am Gouled Ibrahim Abdi a student of Kampala International University, a student of Master's degree in project planning and Management conducting a study on "Turkish aid and Infrastructural development of Mogadishu Somalia. I am privileged to have you as my respondent and the information given to me is purely academic and will be treated with confidentiality.

Section A: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. Education background

Secondary Level

Certificate

Diploma

Degree

Others

3. Age

20 – 29

30 – 39

40 - 49

50+

4. Marital status

Single

Married

Divorced

5. Time of work

- 1-3 Years
- 4-6 Years
- 7-10 Years
- 11 and above

Section B: Turkish Aid in Mogadishu Somalia

The use of Likert scale were 1= Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Agree, 4= Strongly Agree.

Direction: please tick the column corresponding rating that best describes your response using the guide below

Score	Mode of response	Description
4	Strongly agree	You agree with no doubt
3	Agree	You agree with some doubt
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt
1	Strongly disagree	You disagree with no doubt

TURKISH aid projects		Rankings			
	Response	1	2	3	4
	Turkish aid projects				
TP ₁	Turkey has established health infrastructures aid in Mogadishu Somalia				
TP ₂	There is effective aid for constructions of the schools and hospitals in the country				
TP ₃	There is aid for the sponsorship of the students by Turkey				
TP ₄	Turkey has established effective aid for training for the health staff in Mogadishu				
TP ₅	Turkey has established education aid infrastructures in the country				
TP ₆	Turkey has established a fund for the support of the teachers and students in schools				

TP ₇	Turkey has established aid funds for the health staff facilitation in Mogadishu				
TP ₈	There is education aid for the military officers on handling peace				
TP ₉	There are construction of dams for lectricity generations				
TP ₁₀	The government of Turkey has established road infrastructural aid in the country				
TP ₁₁	Turkey has undertaken effective aid for construction of proper housing				
TP ₁₂	Turkey provide aid for health equipment for the people in Mogadishu Somalia				

Section C: Infrastructural development of Somalia

		Rankings			
	Response	1	2	3	4
	Infrastructural development of Somalia				
ID ₁	The road infrastructure is in better form and working as expected				
ID ₂	There is a proper educational infrastructure and funding for the country				
ID ₃	There is improvement in the education of the people in Mogadishu				
ID ₄	The health infrastructures in Somalia is effective for the country				
ID ₅	The state of health service delivery in the country is improving steadily				
ID ₆	The education services delivery in Mogadishu Somalia is proper and improving				
ID ₇	The energy infrastructures in Mogadishu are appropriate and properly functioning				
ID ₈	The housing infrastructure in Mogadishu is appropriately working				
ID ₉	The state of the administrative system in the country supports development				
ID ₁₀	The state of the medical equipment in the health system is working well				

Appendix ii: Interview Guide Questions

- 1) What is the nature of Turkey aid projects in Mogadishu Somalia?
- 2) What is your assessment of the performance of Turkey aid projects in Mogadishu Somalia in-terms of implementation?
- 3) Do you think that Turkey aid projects have any impact on infrastructural development in Mogadishu Somalia?

- 4) Do you think that Turkish aid projects are contributing positively to the economic growth and stability of Somalia?
- 5) How is Turkish aid projects' beneficial to the residents of Mogadishu and Somali's in general?
- 6) In what sector(s) and region would you want TIKA to focus aid projects in Somalia?