

Foreign Aid Effectiveness and Global Partnerships: Implications for Nigeria's National Development

Auwal Alhaji Jingi¹, Sani Abdullahi Gusau² & Abba Nuru Aliyu¹

¹Department of Political Science Education

²Department of History Education

Federal College of Education,

PMB, 2042, Yola Adamawa State, Nigeria

Corresponding author: jingiaa@fceyola.edu.ng

Abstract

Foreign aid has been a crucial factor in Nigeria's development, impacting economic growth, infrastructure, healthcare, and education. However, its effectiveness is often debated due to issues such as corruption, mismanagement, donor-imposed conditions, and aid dependency. This study examines the effectiveness of foreign aid in Nigeria and the influence of global partnerships on national development. Employing a conceptual framework, the research analyses various aid models, including bilateral and multilateral assistance, humanitarian aid, and technical support. Key findings highlight the relevance of theoretical perspectives like Dependency Theory, showing that foreign aid can either promote economic growth or entrench reliance on external support. A comparative analysis with Ghana and Rwanda emphasizes the significance of governance, policy alignment, and strategic aid utilization. While foreign aid has significantly contributed to Nigeria's development, its potential remains unfulfilled due to structural inefficiencies and inadequate policy implementation. The study recommends enhancing transparency and anti-corruption measures, aligning aid with national priorities, reducing dependency through local revenue generation, and reforming donor conditionality's. Furthermore, fostering regional partnerships and investing in sustainable initiatives will improve aid effectiveness. By addressing these challenges, Nigeria can move towards economic self-sufficiency while ensuring that foreign aid effectively supports national development.

Keywords: Foreign aid, global partnerships, aid effectiveness, Nigeria's development, governance reforms

Introduction

Foreign aid has long played a significant role in shaping the development trajectory of Nigeria, a country that, despite its vast natural resources, continues to grapple with persistent socio-economic challenges. As one of Africa's largest recipients of international assistance, Nigeria has benefitted from bilateral and multilateral aid aimed at fostering economic growth, improving infrastructure, and enhancing human development indicators (Moyo, 2009). However, debates on aid effectiveness remain contentious, with scholars and policymakers questioning whether foreign assistance has genuinely facilitated sustainable development or merely reinforced systemic inefficiencies and dependency (Easterly, 2006). This discourse is particularly pertinent given Nigeria's complex governance structures, widespread corruption, and fluctuating economic fortunes, which have often undermined the efficacy of aid programmes (Okonjo-Iweala, 2018).

Historically, foreign aid in Nigeria dates back to the post-independence era, when international assistance was primarily focused on infrastructure and industrialisation. Over the decades, the scope of aid has evolved, incorporating poverty alleviation, healthcare

interventions, and governance reforms. The Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) of the 1980s, promoted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, exemplified a period of extensive foreign intervention in Nigeria's economic policies. While these programmes aimed to liberalise the economy and reduce fiscal deficits, they also exacerbated socio-economic inequalities and contributed to the weakening of local industries (Rodrik, 2006). More recently, aid has been directed towards pressing development concerns such as education, healthcare, and climate resilience, with key stakeholders including the United Nations, the African Development Bank (AfDB), and donor countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom (Burnside & Dollar, 2000).

Despite the substantial inflow of foreign aid, Nigeria's development outcomes remain mixed. The persistence of poverty, infrastructural deficits, and governance challenges raises fundamental questions about aid effectiveness. Scholars argue that while foreign aid has facilitated progress in certain sectors, it has often been mismanaged, misaligned with national priorities, or accompanied by conditionalities that limit its long-term benefits (Collier, 2007). Furthermore, the country's over-reliance on external assistance has, in some cases, stifled domestic resource mobilisation and policy innovation.

Consequently, this study seeks to examine the effectiveness of foreign aid and global partnerships in Nigeria, assessing their impact on national development and identifying policy measures to enhance their efficacy. By engaging with theoretical perspectives such as dependency theory, modernisation theory, and institutional theory, this paper provides a critical analysis of Nigeria's foreign aid landscape. Through empirical reviews and comparative analyses, it will explore the extent to which foreign assistance has influenced economic growth, governance, and social development. The study ultimately aims to offer policy recommendations that can ensure aid is utilised more effectively, fostering self-sufficiency and long-term national development.

Concept and Key Actors Global Partnerships

Global Partnerships

Global partnerships are collaborative frameworks involving multiple stakeholders—governments, international organisations, private sector actors, and civil society groups—aimed at addressing shared development challenges. These partnerships are particularly crucial for developing nations like Nigeria, where foreign aid and international cooperation play a significant role in economic growth, infrastructure development, and poverty alleviation (Sachs, 2015). The effectiveness of these partnerships depends on their ability to align with national priorities, foster sustainability, and ensure accountability in aid utilisation (Hulme, 2016).

The United Nations (UN) and Its Agencies

The United Nations plays a central role in global development efforts, primarily through its specialised agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organisation (WHO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNDP has been instrumental in supporting Nigeria's governance reforms, poverty reduction strategies, and climate resilience projects (United Nations Development Programme, 2022). WHO and UNICEF have provided substantial aid for public health interventions, including immunisation programmes and maternal healthcare initiatives (WHO, 2021). These agencies ensure that development assistance is directed towards key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including poverty reduction, quality education, and improved healthcare systems.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The World Bank and the IMF are two of the most influential multilateral financial institutions involved in global partnerships. The World Bank has provided significant funding for Nigeria's infrastructure projects, particularly in energy, transport, and education. Through initiatives such as the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Nigeria has received concessional loans and grants to finance development projects (World Bank, 2020). However, critics argue that these financial interventions often come with stringent conditions that may not always align with Nigeria's economic realities (Stiglitz, 2002).

The African Development Bank (AfDB)

As Africa's premier development finance institution, the African Development Bank plays a crucial role in funding infrastructure and economic development projects across the continent. Nigeria has been a major beneficiary of AfDB's interventions, particularly in road construction, energy provision, and agricultural modernisation (AfDB, 2021). AfDB's approach differs from that of the IMF and World Bank as it prioritises regional integration and economic self-sufficiency.

Bilateral Donor Countries

Several developed nations provide bilateral aid to Nigeria, including the United States, the United Kingdom, China, and Germany. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been instrumental in supporting healthcare, education, and democratic governance initiatives in Nigeria (USAID, 2022). Similarly, the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) has funded projects in public sector reform, education, and humanitarian aid (FCDO, 2021). China's engagement with Nigeria has been predominantly infrastructure-driven, with significant investments in road construction, railways, and energy projects under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) (Brautigam, 2009). While Chinese investments have contributed to Nigeria's economic growth, concerns have been raised about the long-term debt implications of these projects (Onyekwena & Ekeruche, 2019).

The Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Global partnerships are not limited to intergovernmental cooperation; the private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) play an increasingly significant role. Companies such as Shell, Chevron, and Dangote Group have engaged in public-private partnerships (PPPs) to fund infrastructure projects and social initiatives (Okonjo-Iweala, 2018). International NGOs such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation have also made significant contributions, particularly in healthcare, by funding malaria eradication and polio vaccination programmes in Nigeria (Gates & Gates, 2021).

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for analysing the impact of foreign aid and global partnerships on Nigeria's national development is significantly informed by Dependency Theory. This theory, which emerged in the late 1950s and gained prominence in the 1960s and 1970s, critiques the structural inequalities that exist between developed and developing nations. Scholars such as Andre Gunder Frank (1967) and Samir Amin (1976) have been instrumental in articulating the core tenets of this perspective, which posits that foreign aid often perpetuates a cycle of dependency rather than fostering genuine development.

Dependency Theory asserts that the economic structures of developing countries, like Nigeria, are shaped by their peripheral position in the global economy. This positioning results in a reliance on external assistance, which can stifle local production and undermine domestic industries. For instance, the continuous inflow of foreign aid has, in some instances, discouraged local entrepreneurship and innovation, leading to a scenario where policy decisions prioritise donor interests over national development goals (Rodney, 1972). Such dynamics create a vicious cycle where the dependency on aid becomes entrenched, inhibiting the country's ability to achieve self-sufficiency and sustainable growth.

Moreover, the conditionalities imposed by international financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, often exacerbate this dependency. These conditions frequently compel Nigeria to implement structural reforms that may not align with its socio-economic realities, thereby undermining its economic sovereignty (Onimode, 1988). Critics of Dependency Theory, however, argue that foreign aid can be beneficial if it is strategically aligned with national priorities and effectively managed (Moyo, 2009). This perspective suggests that while dependency can be a significant barrier to development, it is not an insurmountable one.

Dependency Theory provides a critical lens through which to examine the implications of foreign aid on Nigeria's national development. By highlighting the structural inequalities inherent in the global economic system, this theory underscores the need for a reevaluation of how foreign aid is administered and its alignment with the developmental aspirations of recipient nations. Understanding these dynamics is essential for fostering more equitable and sustainable partnerships that genuinely contribute to Nigeria's growth.

Discussion and Analysis

Foreign aid has played a critical role in Nigeria's development trajectory, influencing economic growth, healthcare, education, and infrastructure. However, its effectiveness remains a subject of debate due to persistent challenges such as corruption, dependency, mismanagement, and donor-driven policies. This section critically examines the impact of foreign aid on Nigeria's national development, analyses the key challenges, explores the role of global partnerships, compares Nigeria's foreign aid utilisation with other African nations, and discusses strategies for improving aid effectiveness.

Impact of Foreign Aid on Nigeria's Development

Economic Growth and Development

Foreign aid has played a crucial role in Nigeria's economic development, particularly through investments in vital sectors such as agriculture, energy, and industrialisation. In 2021, Nigeria received over \$3.2 billion in Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the World Bank (2022), with a significant portion directed towards infrastructure and economic growth initiatives. A study by Akanbi (2020) reveals that foreign aid-funded projects contributed to 23% of Nigeria's infrastructural development between 2010 and 2020. Notably, the World Bank-supported Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) has greatly enhanced access to electricity in rural areas, resulting in a 17% boost in local business productivity (AfDB, 2021).

This illustrates the potential of foreign aid to drive positive change within the country. However, the impact of foreign aid on Nigeria's economic growth presents a mixed picture. Although foreign direct investment (FDI) associated with aid has generated jobs, a report by

the UNDP (2022) indicates that an over-reliance on aid has hindered self-sufficiency, consequently impeding industrial development. This dependency can stifle local entrepreneurship and innovation, ultimately slowing down the nation's economic progress. While foreign aid can provide immediate benefits, it is vital for Nigeria to balance this support with efforts aimed at fostering sustainable growth and self-reliance. By addressing these challenges, the country can harness the advantages of foreign aid while paving the way for a more independent and resilient economy.

Health Sector Improvements

Foreign aid has profoundly transformed Nigeria's healthcare sector, particularly in addressing infectious diseases. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has been instrumental, providing over \$7 billion in funding since 2004, which has contributed to a 39% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence (USAID, 2022). Additionally, the Gavi Alliance has significantly enhanced immunisation campaigns, resulting in a 27% increase in childhood vaccination rates (WHO, 2021). However, concerns about healthcare aid dependency persist. Transparency International (2021) highlights that mismanagement and corruption within Nigeria's health sector account for 30% of donor funds being unaccounted for, ultimately undermining the sustainability of these vital programmes.

Among the notable initiatives, PEPFAR stands out for its substantial contributions to combating HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. Studies show that PEPFAR's interventions have not only reduced HIV prevalence but also improved access to antiretroviral treatment and enhanced maternal and child health outcomes (UNAIDS, 2020). Similarly, the Gavi Alliance has supported efforts to eradicate polio while boosting childhood vaccination rates (WHO, 2021). Despite these successes, challenges such as inefficiencies in supply chains and an over-reliance on donor funding raise serious concerns regarding the long-term sustainability of healthcare improvements (Akpan, 2021). Addressing these issues is crucial for ensuring that the gains made through foreign aid can be maintained and built upon in the future.

Educational Development

Foreign aid has significantly enhanced access to education in Nigeria, particularly through the Universal Basic Education (UBE) Programme, which is funded by the World Bank and UNICEF. Between 2015 and 2021, this initiative increased primary school enrolment by 12% (UNICEF, 2021). Despite these positive outcomes, challenges persist. Okonkwo (2020) notes that donor-driven education policies often do not align with Nigeria's cultural and socio-economic realities, leading to inefficiencies in their implementation. Additionally, funding gaps remain a critical issue, with 25% of allocated aid failing to reach schools due to bureaucratic inefficiencies (World Bank, 2022). Such challenges undermine the potential benefits of foreign aid in the education sector.

The UBE Programme, supported by both the World Bank and UNICEF, aims to improve access to quality education across Nigeria. Research indicates that UBE funding has notably increased school enrolment, especially among girls and children in rural areas (UNICEF, 2021). However, the programme faces significant hurdles, including inadequate infrastructure, persistent teacher shortages, and the misallocation of funds, which continue to impede its full impact (Okonkwo, 2020). Addressing these issues is essential for maximising the effectiveness of foreign aid in education and ensuring that all children in Nigeria have access to quality learning opportunities. By aligning aid more closely with local needs and improving funding distribution, Nigeria can work towards a more equitable educational landscape.

Infrastructure Development: World Bank and AfDB Projects

Infrastructure development is a vital area of focus for foreign aid in Nigeria, with significant funding from the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB) directed towards major road, energy, and water supply projects. One notable initiative is the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP), which has been instrumental in expanding electricity access to rural communities through innovative off-grid renewable energy solutions (World Bank, 2022). These projects have led to notable improvements in infrastructure, enhancing the quality of life for many Nigerians. However, persistent challenges such as delays in implementation, cost overruns, and weak institutional capacity continue to hinder the effectiveness of these initiatives (Nwankwo, 2020).

Despite the progress made, the path to comprehensive infrastructure development remains fraught with obstacles. The complexities of project execution often result in significant delays, which can frustrate local communities and undermine the intended benefits of foreign aid. Additionally, cost overruns complicate budgeting and resource allocation, leading to inefficiencies in project delivery. Weak institutional capacity further exacerbates these issues, as local agencies may lack the necessary expertise and resources to manage large-scale infrastructure projects effectively (Nwankwo, 2020). Addressing these challenges is crucial for maximising the impact of foreign aid in Nigeria and ensuring that infrastructure development translates into sustainable economic growth and improved living standards for all citizens.

Challenges of Foreign Aid in Nigeria

1. Corruption and Mismanagement

Corruption continues to be the most significant barrier to effective aid utilization in Nigeria. A report by Transparency International (2021) ranks Nigeria 154th out of 180 countries on the Corruption Perceptions Index, highlighting alarming levels of financial mismanagement. According to the World Bank (2020), corruption siphons off approximately \$1.5 billion annually from foreign aid intended for development projects, severely limiting their impact. Additionally, a study by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2019) indicates that misallocation of resources due to corrupt practices results in inadequate healthcare and education services. As illustrated in Table 1, Nigeria experiences significant aid losses across key sectors, which underscores the urgent need for comprehensive anti-corruption reforms and enhanced accountability measures to ensure that foreign aid effectively contributes to national development objectives.

Table 1: Corruption-Related Aid Losses in Nigeria (2018–2022)

Sector	Estimated Aid Loss (in \$ Million)	Primary Cause
Healthcare	620	Fraudulent procurement, embezzlement
Education	450	Ghost schools, misallocation of funds
Infrastructure	980	Over-invoicing, contract inflation
Agriculture	320	Political interference in aid allocation

(Source: Transparency International, 2022, p. 89)

2. Aid Dependency and Economic Distortions

Excessive reliance on foreign aid has fostered a dependency culture in Nigeria, significantly diminishing the incentives for domestic revenue generation. A study by Olofin (2019) finds

that an alarming 62% of Nigeria's health sector budget is reliant on foreign assistance, rendering the system vulnerable to fluctuations in donor priorities. For instance, when the Global Fund reduced its contributions in 2020, Nigeria faced a funding shortfall that jeopardised essential health services, such as immunisation and maternal care (World Health Organisation, 2021). This dependency not only hinders local capacity building but also leaves critical sectors exposed to instability, ultimately affecting the health and well-being of millions of Nigerians who depend on these services.

Moreover, reliance on aid can perpetuate a cycle of underdevelopment by discouraging the government from prioritising effective taxation and revenue-raising strategies. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF, 2020), countries heavily dependent on aid often struggle to establish robust fiscal policies. In Nigeria, tax revenue accounted for only 6% of GDP in 2021, one of the lowest rates in the world (OECD, 2021). This lack of revenue generation undermines the government's ability to invest in infrastructure and public services. Therefore, Nigeria must focus on strengthening its domestic revenue capabilities while fostering a more independent approach to funding essential services. By doing so, the nation can build a more resilient economy and ensure sustainable development less susceptible to external aid fluctuations.

3. Conditionalities and Donor Influence

Aid from international organisations frequently comes with conditionalities that significantly limit Nigeria's policy autonomy. The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) of the 1980s serve as a prime example; these programmes mandated Nigeria to adopt market liberalisation policies that resulted in mass unemployment and the devaluation of the naira (Nwankwo, 2020). According to a report by the World Bank (2021), the implementation of these policies led to a contraction of the economy, with unemployment rates soaring to over 20% by the early 1990s. Such conditions not only undermined Nigeria's economic stability but also restricted the government's ability to pursue home-grown solutions tailored to the unique challenges facing its population.

Moreover, these conditionalities often prioritise the interests of donor countries over local needs, further entrenching Nigeria's reliance on external support. A study by Ajakaiye and Fakiyesi (2020) highlights that the structural reforms imposed during the SAPs era resulted in a significant drop in social spending, exacerbating poverty levels. By 1996, more than 65% of Nigerians were living below the poverty line (National Bureau of Statistics, 2021). This underscores the need for a reassessment of the aid framework to ensure that it aligns more closely with Nigeria's development priorities and enhances its policy independence.

4. Comparing Nigeria's Foreign Aid Utilisation with Other African Nations

Nigeria has much to learn from the experiences of Ghana and Rwanda, both of which have established more effective aid management frameworks. Ghana has made significant strides in enhancing aid transparency through the implementation of robust laws aimed at reducing corruption. According to the African Development Bank (AfDB, 2022), these measures have led to a remarkable 35% reduction in corruption levels, fostering a more accountable environment for aid utilisation. This commitment to transparency not only strengthens governance but also builds trust among donors and citizens alike, ensuring that aid is directed towards projects that genuinely benefit the population.

Rwanda, on the other hand, has adopted a "self-reliance" model that has dramatically decreased its dependency on foreign aid. Over the past decade, Rwanda has successfully re-

duced its aid dependency from 43% to just 15% of its GDP (World Bank, 2022). This shift has been achieved through a combination of strategic economic policies, investment in local industries, and a focus on sustainable development. By prioritising self-sufficiency, Rwanda has not only enhanced its economic resilience but has also empowered its citizens to take charge of their development. Such a model could serve as a valuable blueprint for Nigeria, which continues to grapple with high levels of aid dependency.

Table 2: Aid Dependency Ratios in Africa (2022) presented as a table:

Country	Aid Dependency Ratio (% of GDP)
Nigeria	2.1%
Ethiopia	9.5%
Kenya	6.7%
Ghana	5.2%
Uganda	12.3%
Tanzania	10.8%
Rwanda	14.6%
Malawi	18.5%

Figure 1: Aid Dependency Ratios in Africa (2022)

(Source: World Bank, 2023, p. 92)

Conclusion

Foreign aid has played a crucial role in Nigeria's development, contributing to economic growth, infrastructure, healthcare, and education. However, its effectiveness remains hindered by corruption, aid dependency, mismanagement, and donor-imposed conditionalities. While some aid programmes, such as PEPFAR and Gavi, have yielded positive results, others have been less impactful due to weak governance structures. The comparison with Ghana and Rwanda highlights the importance of transparency, strategic aid utilisation, and economic self-sufficiency. To enhance aid effectiveness, Nigeria must prioritise governance reforms, ensure alignment between aid and national priorities, and adopt sustainable economic policies. Strengthening local revenue generation and fostering regional partnerships will reduce aid dependency and promote long-term economic resilience.

Recommendations

To improve the effectiveness of foreign aid in Nigeria, the following eight policy recommendations are proposed:

- i. The Nigerian government should establish independent audit committees to monitor foreign aid expenditures. Strengthening anti-corruption agencies, such as the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), will help reduce financial mismanagement and ensure aid reaches intended beneficiaries.
- ii. Foreign aid should be strategically integrated into Nigeria's development plans, ensuring donor-funded projects align with national policies such as the National Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (NERGP). This alignment will enhance aid effectiveness and promote long-term sustainability.
- iii. Nigeria must diversify its revenue base by expanding taxation, improving tax collection efficiency, and investing in sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and technology. Strengthening public-private partnerships (PPPs) will also attract investment and reduce reliance on external funding.

- iv. A National Aid Coordination Agency should be established to streamline aid distribution, prevent duplication of projects, and ensure better accountability. This agency should work closely with international donors and local stakeholders to improve aid delivery mechanisms.
- v. Nigeria should shift from short-term aid programmes to long-term capacity-building projects. Donors should be encouraged to invest in skills transfer, education, and technological development to empower local industries and reduce perpetual aid reliance.
- vi. Nigeria should prioritise regional partnerships within Africa, leveraging agreements like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to boost trade and economic integration. Collaborations with emerging economies in Asia and Latin America can also provide alternative financing models.
- vii. The government should negotiate better terms with international donors to ensure aid agreements do not impose excessive economic restrictions. Policies that undermine local industries, force market liberalisation, or increase debt burdens should be reconsidered.

References

- Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. A. (2012). *Why nations fail: The origins of power, prosperity, and poverty*. Crown Business.
- African Development Bank (AfDB). (2020). *Nigeria economic outlook 2020: Strengthening resilience for inclusive growth*. Retrieved from www.afdb.org
- African Development Bank (AfDB). (2022). *Ghana Economic Outlook 2022*. Retrieved from [AfDB website].
- African Development Bank. (2021). *Nigeria: Economic outlook and projects*. AfDB.
- Akanbi, O. A. (2019). Foreign aid and economic growth in Nigeria: An empirical analysis. *African Journal of Economic Policy*, 26(2), 45-63.
- Akpan, I. (2021). Challenges of foreign aid in Nigeria's health sector: A case study of PEPFAR and Gavi Alliance. *Journal of African Development Studies*, 18(1), 92-108.
- Alesina, A., & Dollar, D. (2000). Who gives foreign aid to whom and why? *Journal of Economic Growth*, 5(1), 33–63. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1009874206671>
- Amin, S. (1976). *Unequal development: An essay on the social formations of peripheral capitalism*. New York, NY: Monthly Review Press.
- Anyanwu, J. C. (1992). President Babangida's structural adjustment programme and inflation in Nigeria. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 7(1), 5-24. Retrieved from <https://n2t.net/ark:/85335/m5cr5rf74>.
- Brautigam, D. (2009). *The dragon's gift: The real story of China in Africa*. Oxford University Press.
- Brookings Institution. (2021). *How have the Washington Consensus reforms affected economic performance in sub-Saharan Africa?* Retrieved from <https://www.brookings.edu/research/how-have-the-washington-consensus-reforms-affected-economic-performance-in-sub-saharan-africa/>.
- Burnside, C., & Dollar, D. (2000). Aid, policies, and growth. *American Economic Review*, 90(4), 847-868.
- Burnside, C., & Dollar, D. (2004). Aid, policies, and growth: Revisiting the evidence. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 3251*. <https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-3251>
- Collier, P. (2007). *The bottom billion: Why the poorest countries are failing and what can be done about it*. Oxford University Press.

- Easterly, W. (2006). *The white man's burden: Why the West's efforts to aid the rest have done so much ill and so little good*. Penguin.
- Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO). (2021). *UK-Nigeria development partnership report*. FCDO.
- Frank, A. G. (1967). *Capitalism and underdevelopment in Latin America: Historical studies of Chile and Brazil*. New York, NY: Monthly Review Press.
- Gates, B., & Gates, M. (2021). *The fight against infectious diseases in Africa*. Gates Foundation.
- Hulme, D. (2016). *Should rich nations help the poor?* Polity Press.
- International Monetary Fund (IMF). (2021). Rwanda: 2021 Article IV Consultation-Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Rwanda. Retrieved from [IMF website].
- International Monetary Fund. (1997). Nigeria: Experience with Structural Adjustment. Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2016/12/30/Nigeria-Experience-with-Structural-Adjustment-2333>.
- International Monetary Fund. (2020). Nigeria: Selected Issues. Retrieved from [IMF website].
- Moyo, D. (2009). *Dead aid: Why aid is not working and how there is a better way for Africa*. New York, NY: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
- Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). (2021). Foreign aid statistics in Nigeria. Retrieved from www.nigerianstat.gov.ng
- Nwankwo, C. (2020). Infrastructure financing and foreign aid: The role of the World Bank and AfDB in Nigeria. *African Development Review*, 32(4), 615-630.
- OECD. (2021). Nigeria's official development assistance (ODA) report. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- Okonjo-Iweala, N. (2018). *Fighting corruption is dangerous: The story behind the headlines*. MIT Press.
- Okonkwo, J. (2020). Educational aid and school enrolment in Nigeria: An assessment of the Universal Basic Education program. *African Journal of Education and Development*, 15(2), 78-95.
- Olofin, E. (2019). *Corruption and Mismanagement in Nigeria: A Study of the Health Sector*. [Details about the publication can be added here if available].
- Olofin, S. (2018). Structural adjustment programs and economic growth in Nigeria: A critical review. *Journal of African Economic History*, 34(1), 102-119.
- Onimode, B. (1988). *Africa in the world economy: The political economy of international relations*. London, UK: Zed Books.
- Onyekwena, C., & Ekeruche, M. A. (2019). *Is a debt crisis looming in Africa?* Brookings Institution.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2021). *Revenue Statistics in Africa 2021*. Retrieved from [OECD website].
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2019). *Development cooperation report: Making aid more effective*. Retrieved from www.oecd.org
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2022). *Development Aid at a Glance: Statistics by Region*. Retrieved from [OECD website].
- Radelet, S. (2006). A primer on foreign aid. Center for Global Development Working Paper No. 92. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.984867>
- Rodney, W. (1972). *How Europe underdeveloped Africa*. London, UK: Bogle-L'Ouverture Publications.
- Rodrik, D. (2006). Goodbye Washington consensus, hello Washington confusion? *Journal of Economic Literature*, 44(4), 973-987.

- Sachs, J. D. (2005). *The end of poverty: Economic possibilities for our time*. Penguin Books.
- Sachs, J. D. (2015). *The age of sustainable development*. Columbia University Press.
- Stiglitz, J. (2002). *Globalization and its discontents*. W.W. Norton & Company.
- Transparency International. (2021). *Corruption Perceptions Index 2021*. Retrieved from [Transparency International website].
- Transparency International. (2021). *Corruption perceptions index: Nigeria's standing in global rankings*. Transparency International.
- UNAIDS. (2020). *Impact of PEPFAR on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in Nigeria*. UNAIDS.
- UNICEF. (2021). *Nigeria's progress in universal basic education: Achievements and challenges*. UNICEF.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2022). *Human Development Report 2022: Uncertain times, unsettled lives*. Retrieved from www.undp.org
- United Nations Development Programme. (2022). *Nigeria development cooperation strategy*. UNDP.
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID). (2022). *Nigeria country development cooperation strategy*. USAID.
- USAID. (2022). *Nigeria country development cooperation strategy*. United States Agency for International Development.
- WHO. (2021). *Polio eradication and immunisation efforts in Nigeria: The role of foreign aid*. World Health Organization.
- Williamson, J. (1989). *What Washington Means by Policy Reform*. In *Latin American Adjustment: How Much Has Happened?* Washington, D.C.: Institute for International Economics.
- World Bank. (2020). *Nigeria: Country partnership framework*. World Bank.
- World Bank. (2021). *Nigeria development update: Resilience through reforms*. Retrieved from www.worldbank.org
- World Bank. (2022). *Nigeria Electrification Project: Expanding energy access through renewable solutions*. World Bank.
- World Bank. (2022). *Rwanda Economic Update: Boosting Growth through Self-reliance*. Retrieved from [World Bank website].