

Foreign Aid Economic Growth And Efficiency Development

The urgency of reducing poverty in the developing world has been the subject of a public campaign by such unlikely policy experts as George Clooney, Alicia Keyes, Elton John, Angelina Jolie, and Bono. And yet accompanying the call for more foreign aid is an almost universal discontent with the effectiveness of the existing aid system. In *Reinventing Foreign Aid*, development expert William Easterly has gathered top scholars in the field to discuss how to improve

foreign aid. These authors, Easterly points out, are not claiming that their ideas will (to invoke a current slogan) Make Poverty History.

Rather, they take on specific problems and propose some hard-headed solutions. Easterly himself, in an expansive and impassioned introductory chapter, makes a case for the "searchers"—who explore solutions by trial and error and learn from feedback—over the "planners"—who throw an endless supply of resources at a big goal—as the most likely to reduce poverty. Other writers look at scientific evaluation of aid projects (including randomized trials) and describe projects found to be cost-effective,

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including vaccine delivery and HIV education; consider how to deal with the government of the recipient state (work through it or bypass a possibly dysfunctional government?); examine the roles of the International Monetary Fund (a de facto aid provider) and the World Bank; and analyze some new and innovative proposals for distributing aid. Contributors: Abhijit Banerjee, Nancy Birdsall, Craig Burnside, Esther Duflo, Domenico Fanizza, William Easterly, Ruimin He, Kurt Hoffman, Stephen Knack, Michael Kremer, Mari Kuraishi, Ruth Levine, Bertin Martens, John McMillan, Edward Miguel, Jonathan Morduch, Todd Moss,

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Gunilla Pettersson, Lant Pritchett,
Steven Radelet, Aminur Rahman,
Ritva Reinikka, Jakob Svensson,
Nicolas van de Walle, James
Vreeland, Dennis Whittle, Michael
Woolcock.

Asserts that 250 years ago, some parts of the world began to experience sustained progress, opening up gaps and setting the stage for today's hugely unequal world and examines the United States, a nation that has prospered but is today experiencing slower growth and increasing inequality. Foreign Aid as Foreign Policy presents a wide-ranging, thoughtful analysis of the most significant economic-aid program of the 1960s,

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John F. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress. Introduced in 1961, the program was a ten-year, multi-billion-dollar foreign-aid commitment to Latin American nations, meant to help promote economic growth and political reform, with the long-term goal of countering Communism in the region. Considering the Alliance for Progress in Chile, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia, Jeffrey F. Taffet deftly examines the program's successes and failures, providing an in-depth discussion of economic aid and foreign policy, showing how policies set in the 1960s are still affecting how the U.S. conducts foreign policy today.

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This study adds an important chapter to the history of US-Latin American Relations.

What Works, what Doesn't, and why
Lessons from Ten Case Studies
Foreign Aid and the Post-2015
Agenda

A Comparative Analysis of
Economic Growth

Contemporary Issues in
Development Finance

Foreign Aid versus Freedom for the
World's Poor

*Once the world's largest
ODA provider, contemporary
Japan seems much less
visible in international
development. However, this
book demonstrates that*

Japan, with its own aid philosophy, experiences, and models of aid, has ample lessons to offer to the international community as the latter seeks new paradigms of development cooperation.

This book is about the institutions, incentives and constraints that guide the behaviour of people and organizations involved in the implementation of foreign aid programmes. While traditional performance studies tend to focus almost exclusively on the policies and institutions in recipient

countries, this book looks at incentives in the entire chain of organizations involved in the delivery of foreign aid, from donor governments and agencies to consultants, experts and other intermediaries. Four aspects of foreign aid delivery are examined in detail: incentives inside donor agencies, the interaction of subcontractors with recipient organizations, incentives inside recipient country institutions, and biases in aid performance monitoring systems.

This book compares the rapid development of South Korea over the past 70 years with selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa to assess what factors contributed to the country's success story, and why it is that countries that were comparable in the past continue to experience challenges in achieving and sustaining economic growth. In the 1950s, South Korea's GDP per capita was \$876, roughly comparable with that of Cote d'Ivoire and somewhat below Ghana's. The country's subsequent transformation from a war-

ravaged, international aid-dependent economy to the 13th largest economy in the world has been the focus of considerable international admiration and attention. But how was it that South Korea succeeded in multiplying its GDP per capita by a factor of 23, while other Less Developed Countries continue to experience challenges? This book compares South Korea's politics of development and foreign assistance with that of Ghana, Nigeria, and Zambia, which were also major

recipients of the U.S. aid, to investigate the specific contexts that made it possible for South Korea to achieve success. Overall, this book argues that effective state capacity in South Korea's domestic and international politics provided an anchor for diplomatic engagement with donors and guided domestic political actors in the effective use of aid for economic development. This book will be of interest to researchers and students working on development, comparative political

economy, and foreign aid, and to policy makers and practitioners looking for a greater understanding of comparative development trajectories.

The Challenge of Foreign Aid

The Institutional Economics of Foreign Aid

Economists' Adventures and Misadventures in the Tropics

The Economics of International Development: Foreign Aid versus Freedom for the World's Poor

Foreign Aid in the Age of Populism

Foreign Aid in South Asia

This book brings together for the first time in a single volume a complete survey of the theoretical foundations of economic aid policies and a critical analysis of aid programs and practices. The book focuses on the contributions of familiar economic growth models and other economic and social theories of development to foreign aid practices, and provides a broad and penetrating

**overview of the
economics of foreign
aid. At the
macroanalytical level,
the author investigates
the savings constraint
and the foreign exchange
constraint approaches
and the models employed
for determining the
quantity of external
capital required for
achieving growth goals
under varying economic
conditions in the
recipient economies. The
author examines other
approaches to aid
requirements (including**

the capital absorptive approach), analyzes debt service capacity, and reviews various debt cycle models. The nature and significance of indicators of economic performance are investigated, and both theoretical and practical policy issues relating to the employment of aid as a means of influencing domestic policies are analyzed. In his final chapter, the author applies his theoretical conclusions to the

formulation of an integrated approach to foreign aid, encompassing the major foreign assistance problems faced today. A clear and comprehensive text for every student of development economics, as well as the most thorough reference of its kind for professional economists, the book, a volume in the Aldine Treatises in Modern Economics series, will be useful to all who are concerned with the

analysis, development,
and execution of aid
programs.

This book traces the
economic history of
South Vietnam from 1955
to 1975, the period
encompassing the Vietnam
war.

"The Great Surge tells
the remarkable story of
this unprecedented
economic, social, and
political
transformation. It shows
how the end of the Cold
War, the development of
new technologies,
globalization,

courageous local leadership, and in some cases, good fortune, have combined to dramatically improve the fate of hundreds of millions of people in poor countries around the world. Most importantly, The Great Surge reveals how we can fight the changing tides of climate change, resource demand, economic and political mismanagement, and demographic pressures to accelerate the political, economic, and

**social development that
has been helping the
poorest of the poor
around the
world," --Amazon.com.**

**Foreign Aid Allocation,
Governance, and Economic
Growth**

**The Foreign Aid Business
Foreign Aid and
Development in South
Korea and Africa**

**The Political Economy of
Development Aid**

The Great Escape

**The Ascent of the
Developing World**

Distinguishing between "aid"
and "help" in development aid

and finance, the authors discuss aid in the context of other North- South flows such as trade or debt service, and describe the role and evolution of aid during the Cold War. They address issues such as food aid, the EU's Lome cooperation, Japan's emergence as the largest donor and its specific aid philosophy, the often-neglected question of North-South aid, and the role of NGOs. New trends analyzed include political conditionality, the UNDP's proposal to reorient aid towards human development, and the question

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of aid diversion to the former communist countries. The authors conclude by proposing a series of reforms for development aid and finance. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Foreign aid and overseas military intervention have been important and controversial political topics for over a decade. The government's controversial target to spend 0.7 per cent of national income on foreign aid has been widely welcomed by some, but strongly criticised by others. Furthermore, the controversy

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of the Iraq war rumbles on, even today. This is all happening amongst much instability in many parts of the world. In this short book, a number of authors challenge the assumption that we can bring about economic development and promote liberal democracies through direct foreign intervention – whether economic or military intervention. The lead author, William Easterly, drawing on his wide experience at the World Bank and as an academic, is a renowned sceptic of intervention. He points out that solutions

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proposed now to the problem of poverty are identical to solutions proposed decades ago – but the plans of rich governments simply do not successfully transform poor countries. Academics Abigail Hall-Blanco and Christian Bjornskov add further context and put forward empirical evidence that backs up Easterly's argument. Syvlie Aboa-Bradwell draws upon her own practical experience to give examples of how people in poor countries can be assisted to promote their own development. This book is essential reading for students,

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teachers and all interested in better understanding how to help – and how not to help – the world's most disadvantaged peoples.

ABOUT THE BOOK "By 2050 the development gulf will no longer be between a rich billion in the most developed countries and five billion in the developing countries; rather, it will be between the trapped billion and the rest of humankind." Written in 2007, Paul Collier's, *The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries are Failing and What Can Be Done About It*, was widely hailed as a landmark

work in the field of development economics. Intended in Collier's own words as a book on economics that could be read on the beach (Collier, TED Talk), *The Bottom Billion* uses relatively simple descriptive prose to challenge traditional perspectives on the state of global poverty and what can be done about it. Based on years of statistical research, *The Bottom Billion* examines why some people and places in the world are seemingly stuck in poverty while the majority of 'developing nations' are rapidly becoming

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more affluent. Collier proposes several methods for helping the most impoverished nations to become 'unstuck'. He emphasized four main 'development traps' that have often been overlooked in aid, economic, and foreign policy circles; notably, Collier questions current norms in provision of international aid to the poorest countries, suggesting strategic use of aid and asserting that more is not necessarily better. MEET THE AUTHOR Zeya is a native of the San Francisco Bay Area. After earning a BA in Modern

Literature at the University of California at Santa Cruz, Zeya began building a career in International Development work that allowed him to live and travel extensively in Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. In 2011 he completed an MA in International Development from Oxford Brookes University in Oxford, England.

EXCERPT FROM THE BOOK

Collier estimates four of the five billion once stuck in poverty are now achieving greater levels of affluence and mobility. However, he argues the last billion—the bottom billion—are being left far

behind. Not only is this demographic failing to achieve strong economic progress, says Collier, but in many cases it is regressing to a quality of existence more characteristic of the fourteenth century than the twenty-first. For fear of stigmatization, Collier declines to list the countries where the bottom billion live. He does comment the majority of those living in the most abject conditions are located within a group of some 58 states, mostly in Africa and Central Asia. Over the last several decades, four fifths of the world's poor have made

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substantial gains towards a middle class lifestyle. Still, the average person in these bottom billion countries is now poorer than in 1970 and are statistically more susceptible to war and violent conflict, disease, environmental hazards, and corrupt governance. Many of the problems shared by these people are exacerbated by a lack of health care, education and other vital infrastructure... Buy a copy to keep reading!
Political Economy Analysis
from Washington to Beijing
The Role of Foreign Aid and
Human Capital in the

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Economic Growth of
Developing Countries
The Economics of Aid
The Elusive Quest for Growth
Foreign Assistance and
Economic Development
Why Aid Is Not Working and
How There Is a Better Way for
Africa

Across the world the
Western dominated
international aid system
is being challenged. The
rise of right-wing
populism, de-
globalisation, the advance
of illiberal democracy and
the emergence of non-
Western donors onto the

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international stage are cutting right to the heart of the entrenched neoliberal aid paradigm. *Foreign Aid in the Age of Populism* explores the impact of these challenges on development aid, arguing that there is a need to bring politics back into development aid; not just the politics of economics, but power relations internally in aid organisations, in recipient nations, and between donor and recipient. In particular, the book examines how aid agencies are using

Political Economy Analysis (PEA) to inform their decision making and to push aid projects through, whilst failing to engage meaningfully with wider politics. The book provides an in-depth critical analysis of the Washington Consensus model of political economy analysis, contrasting it with the emerging Beijing Consensus, and suggesting that PEA has to be recast in order to accommodate new and emerging paradigms. A range of alternative theoretical frameworks are suggested,

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demonstrating how PEA could be used to provide a deeper and richer understanding of development aid interventions, and their impact and effectiveness. This book is perfect for students and researchers of development, global politics and international relations, as well as also being useful for practitioners and policy makers within government, development aid organisations, and global institutions. First published in 1971, this reissue considers the

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main aspects of foreign aid to developing countries in terms of economic concepts and principles. The author gives an economic definition of aid and considers the motives for giving aid and the principles on which it may be allocated. He looks at the effect on the economic growth of developing countries of both the aid given and the need to repay the debt, and the effect on trade patterns and resource allocation of tying aid to one particular project, or one

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source of goods. While economic analysis is only a first step in providing a basis for policy decisions on foreign aid, Dr Healey shows that many issues can be clarified by looking at them from the economists' point of view. Why economists' attempts to help poorer countries improve their economic well-being have failed. Since the end of World War II, economists have tried to figure out how poor countries in the tropics could attain standards of living approaching those of countries in Europe and

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North America. Attempted remedies have included providing foreign aid, investing in machines, fostering education, controlling population growth, and making aid loans as well as forgiving those loans on condition of reforms. None of these solutions has delivered as promised. The problem is not the failure of economics, William Easterly argues, but the failure to apply economic principles to practical policy work. In this book Easterly shows how these solutions all violate the

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basic principle of economics, that people—private individuals and businesses, government officials, even aid donors—respond to incentives. Easterly first discusses the importance of growth. He then analyzes the development solutions that have failed. Finally, he suggests alternative approaches to the problem. Written in an accessible, at times irreverent, style, Easterly's book combines modern growth theory with anecdotes from his fieldwork for the

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World Bank.

Foreign Aid and Economic
Development

Foreign Aid for
Development

Issues, Challenges, and
the New Agenda

Policies, Problems, and
Possibilities

Reinventing Foreign Aid
Japan's Development
Assistance

**Describes the state of postwar
development policy in Africa that
has channeled billions of dollars
in aid but failed to either reduce
poverty or increase growth,
offering a hopeful vision of how
to address the problem.**

Contemporary Issues in Development Finance provides comprehensive and up-to-date coverage of theoretical and policy issues in development finance from both the domestic and the external finance perspectives and emphasizes addressing the gaps in financial markets. The chapters cover topical issues such as microfinance, private sector financing, aid, FDI, remittances, sovereign wealth, trade finance, and the sectoral financing of agricultural and infrastructural projects. Readers will acquire both breadth and depth of knowledge in critical and contemporary issues in

development finance from a philosophical and yet pragmatic development impact approach. The text ensures this by carefully integrating the relevant theoretical underpinnings, empirical assessments, and practical policy issues into its analysis. The work is designed to be fully accessible to practitioners with only a limited theoretical economic background, allowing them to deeply engage with the book as useful reference material. Readers may find more advanced information and technical details provided in clear, concise boxes throughout the text. Finally, each chapter is fully supported by a set

of review questions and by cases and examples from developing countries, particularly those in Africa. This book is a valuable resource for both development finance researchers and students taking courses in development finance, development economics, international finance, financial development policy, and economic policy management. Practitioners will find the development impact, policy, and conceptual analysis dimensions insightful analysing and designing intervention strategies.

Assessing Aid determines that the effectiveness of aid is not decided by the amount received but rather

the institutional and policy environment into which it is accepted. It examines how development assistance can be more effective at reducing global poverty and gives five main recommendations for making aid more effective: targeting financial aid to poor countries with good policies and strong economic management; providing policy-based aid to demonstrated reformers; using simpler instruments to transfer resources to countries with sound management; focusing projects on creating and transmitting knowledge and capacity; and rethinking the internal incentives

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Economic Growth And
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of aid agencies.

**Economic Assistance and
Development Co-operation**

Assessing Aid

Evaluating the Impact of Foreign

Aid on Economic Growth

**Evidence from Recent Cross-
country Data**

Economic Growth and the

Volatility of Foreign Aid

The Case of Greece

Foreign Aid in South Asia

examines the individual

South Asian country

experience in dealing with

foreign aid. The articles

in this book show that the

effectiveness of foreign

aid as a developmental

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tool over the last few decades has been mixed, and that the Paris Declaration of 2005 has brought about some improvement in aid ownership, harmonization, mainstreaming, utilization, etc. The book examines how emerging as well as less developed South Asian economies are adapting to these developments in the context of security issues, post-conflict rehabilitation/reconstruction, and so on. The book provides many lessons for designing an international

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framework for aid or international aid architecture through case studies, highlighting the future policy priorities for that country. For the very first time, focus is laid on Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan—the three least-documented countries in the region—besides discussing about India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. Foreign aid is one of the few topics in the development discourse with such an uninterrupted, yet volatile history in terms of interest and attention

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from academics, policymakers, and practitioners alike. Does aid work in promoting growth and reducing poverty in the developing world? Will a new 'big push' approach accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals or will another opportunity be missed? Can the lessons of almost half a century of aid giving be learnt? These are truly important questions in view of the emerging new landscape in foreign aid and recent developments related to the global

financial crisis, which are expected to have far reaching implications for both donors and recipients engaged in this area. Against this shifting aid landscape, there is a pressing need to evaluate progress to date and shed new light on emerging issues and agendas. This volume brings together leading aid experts to review the progress achieved so far, identify the challenges ahead, and discuss the emerging policy agenda in foreign aid. A central conclusion of this important and

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timely volume is that, since development aid remains crucial for many developing countries, a huge effort is needed from both donors and aid recipients to overcome the inefficiencies and make aid work better for poor people. After all, as global citizens, we have a moral obligation to do the best we can to lift people out of poverty in the developing world. The findings of this book will be of considerable interest to professionals and policymakers engaged in policy reforms in

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foreign aid, and provide an essential one-stop reference for students of development, international finance, and economics. Takes a fresh look, from a macro perspective, at the issue of aid effectiveness. An important point of departure for this study is that it adopts poverty reduction, as contrasted from economic growth, as the metric for measuring aid effectiveness.

Foreign Aid and Economic
Growth
Handbook on the Economics
of Foreign Aid

**Foreign Aid and Economic
Growth in Less Developed
Countries**

**A Theoretical and
Empirical Investigation
The Effect of Development
Assistance**

The Great Surge

The authors examine the allocation of foreign aid by 41 donor agencies, bilateral and multilateral. Their policy selectivity index measures the extent to which a donor's assistance is targeted to countries with sound institutions and policies, controlling for per capita income and population. The poverty selectivity index

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analogously looks at how well a donor's assistance is targeted to poor countries, controlling for institutional and policy environment as measured by a World Bank index. The authors' main finding is that the same group of multilateral and bilateral aid agencies that are very policy focused are also very poverty focused. The donors that appear high up in both rankings are the World Bank's International Development Association, the International Monetary Fund's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Norway, Ireland, and the

Netherlands. As a robustness check the authors alternatively use institutional quality measures independent of the World Bank and find the same pattern of selectivity. They also find that policy selectivity is a new phenomenon: in the 1984-89 period, aid overall was allocated indiscriminately without any consideration to the quality of governance, whereas in the 1990s there was a clear relationship between aid and governance (institutions and policies). This increasing selectivity of aid is good news for aid effectiveness. The bad news is that the aid agencies

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that the authors survey vary greatly in size. Some donors that are largest in absolute size, such as France and the United States, are not particularly selective.

Japan comes in high on the policy selectivity index but far down on the poverty selectivity index,

reflecting its pattern of giving large amounts of aid in Asia to countries that are well governed but in many cases not poor.

The authors argue that much of foreign aid's failure is related to the institutions that structure its delivery. They explore the workings of Sida and find that Sida's institutions lead to

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perverse incentives and poor outcomes in the field. The authors offer concrete suggestions about how to improve aid's effectiveness. Master's Thesis from the year 2014 in the subject Economics - Macro-economics, general, grade: First grade, Wollega University (College of business and Economics), course: Development Economics, language: English, abstract: This study has examined sectoral analysis of the impact of foreign aid on aggregate and sectoral economic growth in Ethiopia over the period 1981 to 2012 using multivariate Vector auto regression analysis. All the

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necessary time series tests such as stationary test, co-integration test, weak exiguity test, vector error correction, and causality test in vector error correction model and the like are conducted. The empirical result from the growth equation shows that aid has a significant positive impact on educational sector GDP in the long run. On the other hand, foreign aid has positive but insignificant impact on real GDP, agriculture GDP, and health sector GDP of Ethiopia. Foreign aid is effective in enhancing growth at aggregate level of the

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economy in general and education sector of the economy of Ethiopia in particular. The test result of the study result reveals that there is a bi-directional causal relationship between educational GDP and educational foreign aid in Ethiopia. However, the agricultural and health sector does not show any bi-directional causality with their respective sector aid. This implies that all aid allocated for sectors is ineffective all in all in achieving its objectives of economic development. Therefore, aid recipient country like Ethiopia has to

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work how to enhance the domestic revenue raising capacity of the country which is at the heart of the mechanism to meet the capital required for the economy in times of short falls and ineffectiveness of external resources.

Poverty and Foreign Aid

South Vietnam, 1955-1975

The Samaritan's Dilemma

The Economics of Foreign Aid

Dead Aid

Foreign Aid and Economic
Growth A Theoretical and Empirical
Investigation Routledge

Finally, when the country enters the second generation of reforms, such as public sector institutional reform, short-term, conditionality-

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based aid can once again be harmful - by reducing ownership, participation, and sustainability of the reform process."--BOOK JACKET.

During the past five decades, sub-Saharan Africa has received more foreign aid than has any other region of the world, and yet poverty remains endemic throughout the region. As Kenneth Kalu argues, this does not mean that foreign aid has failed; rather, it means that foreign aid in its current form does not have the capacity to procure development or eradicate poverty. This is because since colonialism, the average African state has remained an instrument of

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exploitation, and economic and political institutions continue to block a majority of citizens from meaningful participation in the economy. Drawing upon case studies of Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Nigeria, this book makes the case for redesigning development assistance in order to strike at the root of poverty and transform the African state and its institutions into agents of development.

Aid, Savings and Growth in the Asian Region

Foreign Aid and the Future of Africa

Sectoral Analysis of the Impact of Foreign Aid on Economic Growth

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In Ethiopia. The Case of
Agriculture, Education and Health
Sectors

Foreign Aid, War, and Economic
Development

The Emerging Scenario

The Alliance for Progress in Latin
America

*It would be fair to say
that foreign aid today
is one of the most
important factors in
international relations
and in the national
economy of many
countries - as well as
one of the most
researched fields in
economics. Although much*

has been written on the subject of foreign aid, this book contributes by taking stock of knowledge in the field, with chapters summarizing long-standing debates as well as the latest advances. Several contributions provide new analytical insights or empirical evidence on different aspects of aid, including how aid may be linked to trade and the motives for aid giving. As a whole, the book demonstrates how

researchers have dealt with increasingly complex issues over time - both theoretical and empirical - on the allocation, impact, and efficacy of aid, with aid policies placed at the center of the discussion. In addition to students, academics, researchers, and policymakers involved in development economics and foreign aid, this Handbook will appeal to all those interested in development issues and international policies.

Published in 1998, this book provides an empirical analysis of the impact of foreign economic aid in 67 developed countries over a 19 year period. The results include the relationships between aid and growth and the implication that methodologies traditionally used have been largely responsible for inconsistent findings in the past. How important is foreign aid in fostering economic growth in

*developing countries?
Does it help recipient
countries, hurt them, or
have little effect
either way? Foreign Aid
Allocation, Governance,
and Economic Growth
investigates this issue
by looking at foreign
aid by sector rather
than treating it as an
aggregate amount. Aid
can be allocated to a
recipient's production
sectors (such as
agriculture,
manufacturing, or
mining), economic
infrastructure (such as*

transport, storage, or communications networks or power generation facilities), or social sectors (such as education or healthcare). This book differentiates among various channels through which each of these three categories of foreign aid affects economic growth. The findings suggest that economic aid, including aid to production sectors and economic infrastructure, contributes to economic

growth by increasing domestic investment. Aid to social sectors, however, does not appear to have a significant impact on human capital (measured by school enrollment) and economic growth. This study also assesses the degree to which the quality of democratic governance in a recipient country influences foreign aid's effectiveness and finds that democracy is no guarantee of aid effectiveness. In fact, economic aid to less

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democratic countries can lead to better economic growth, at least initially, provided the aid recipients secure property rights and allow capital accumulation. Although further research into the question is necessary, Foreign Aid Allocation, Governance, and Economic Growth suggests that aid targeted to increasing domestic investment might be an effective means of fostering economic growth in less

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developed countries.

*Foreign Aid as Foreign
Policy*

*Increasing Selectivity
of Foreign Aid,
1984-2002*

*Aid and Reform in Africa
Quicklet on Paul*

*Collier's The Bottom
Billion: Why the Poorest
Countries are Failing
(CliffsNotes-like Book
Summary)*