Ronaldlee-Ejalu (Ron) - Annotated Bibliography

Morgenthau, H. (1962). A political theory of foreign aid. American political science review, 56(2), 301-309.

This article talks about the definition of foreign aid , which is defined by the gratification where the rich nations transfer capital, goods or services to the poor ones for the benefit of both the country and its population. It also talks about the history of foreign aid and explains how foreign aid came up.

Picard, L. A., Groelsema, R., & Buss, T. F. (Eds.). (2007). Foreign Aid and Foreign Policy. ME Sharpe.

This article explains how the U.S. government has always been improving the living conditions in poorer countries and dedicated to the creation and guidance of economic systems around the world, for example the United States used economic aid to help Latin America develop economic conditions that would differ from the pro-Communist forces. It further talks about how the historical relationship between aid and international power is explained by the study of aid to Latin America. The United States government has been an enforcer of democracy and effective governance to the least developed countries because when human rights are respected then economic development would absolutely occur.

McBride, J. (2018). How Does the US Spend Its Foreign Aid?. Council on Foreign Relations, 1.

This article narrates how after World War II, the United States was channeling a lot of aid to European economies to restore Europe, which was being influenced by the rising Communist political forces on the continent. Furthermore, the article explains how foreign aid lessens the possibilities of a terrorist attack and this explains why global poverty elimination to be a worthwhile effort and this is one of the reasons why U.S. foreign aid policy has always been driven by National security concerns thus providing stability, democracy in conflicted regions. The article explains how foreign aid achieves its objectives through a wide range of different programs. The author mentions foreign aid spending in 2015 was broken down into the following categories namely as follows: first, 38 percent allocated to long-term development which promoted economic growth development in the least developed countries amongst which half of this percentage was allocated HIV/AIDS and family health, second 35 percent was spent on military and security aid helping U.S allies purchase military hardware, military training of their personnel and supporting peacekeeping operations, third 16 percent spent on humanitarian aid, and fourth 11 percent spend on political aid promoting governance and justice systems reforms. The article talks about how U.S. foreign aid assistance is managed through a number of federal agencies which either fund or implement aid policies; through the strategic guidance of the National Security, State Department and the president, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), created by the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act is the main aid organization that conducts the magnitude of humanitarian and economic development aid.

Ekanayake, E. M., & Chatrna, D. (2010). The effect of foreign aid on economic growth in developing countries. Journal of International Business and cultural studies, 3, 1.

This article explores the hypothesis if foreign aid can promote economic growth. Taking into account the geographical and income level differences, they used panel data series for foreign aid in Asian, Latin America, African and Caribbean countries and the results found expressed varied effects on economic growth. The article explains the role of foreign aid through supplementary domestic sources of finance. The author explains various ways foreign aid contributes to economic growth, namely: physical and human capital, the capacity to import capital goods or technology.

The author narrates how aid to African countries not only reduces poverty but also increases growth though there has been a sudden increase in poverty which comprises the Millenium Development Goals.

Apodaca, C., & Stohl, M. (1999). United States human rights policy and foreign assistance. International Studies Quarterly, 43(1), 185-198.

This article inquires into the relationship between human rights and U.S. bilateral foreign aid. It explains how human rights consideration plays a part in deciding which recipient countries received aid. The authors mention Congress writing laws to deny foreign aid to recipient countries which continually violated human rights of their nationals. The authors mention “U.S. foreign policy should reflect the moral principles of the nation”.

In the studies explored, it was found that instead of favoring human rights concerns, it always puts its best interests first when it is allocating foreign aid to recipient countries. The article goes ahead to explain that apart from human right abuses, there are other interests that the U.S foreign policy considers before recipient countries receive aid.

Schoultz, L. (1981). US foreign policy and human rights violations in Latin America: A comparative analysis of foreign aid distributions. *Comparative Politics*, *13*(2), 149-170.

In addition to improving the lives of the poor people, the article talks about how foreign aid has had other goals, for example U.S. aid to Latin America would help its allies win elections, aid was to purchase organization of American States and United Nation votes, to secure military base rights.

The author narrates how public law requires the relationship between foreign aid and human rights violations to be analyzed before recipient countries receive any aid , this is because the relationship between U.S. foreign aid and human rights violations is false. In this article researchers are still wondering why the U.S. gave large amounts of aid to Latin American governments when they had the worst human rights violations.

Werker, E. (2012). The political economy of bilateral foreign aid. Harvard Business School BGIE Unit Working Paper, (13-026).

The author explains that every U.S. President has always taken foreign aid as a key to attaining foreign policy goals. The article further explains that donors always give aid with the goal of promoting their own economic interests thus increasing their source of revenue, but they never acknowledged that they are pursuing foreign policy interests at the same time. The author mentions all donor nations disburse aid through two channels namely: a bilateral agency such as USAID that answers directly to the country’s government and multilateral agencies for example the World Bank.

Boone, P. (1996). Politics and the effectiveness of foreign aid. European economic review, 40(2), 289-329.

The article explains that if aid is to benefit the poor, they need to invest in better housing, nutrition, education and sanitation. The author says that countries that receive aid should provide inexpensive services with a goal of improving human development indicators and preventing famine.

Radelet, S. (2006). A primer on foreign aid. Center for Global Development working paper, (92).

The article explains how foreign aid is wasted by enriching the elite population in poor countries, and corrupts governments overstay in power. Some scholars have had mixed reactions on the importance of aid amongst the recipient countries. In this article the author discusses how the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development breaks down aid flow into three categories namely: first, Official development assistance, which is aid provided by donor countries to receiving countries (mainly low and middle income), second, Official assistance is aid received by richer countries whose per capita incomes is higher than $9000 such as Israel and Singapore and lastly Private voluntary assistance which funds that come from either private companies or non-government organizations. The author mentions that amongst all the developed countries that give foreign aid, the United States has always been the largest donor. The author raises an issue of varying reactions about the importance of aid; some countries that receive aid have seen rapid economic growth, others haven’t and those that receive a small percentage of aid have done well compared to those large percentages.

Radelet, S. (2004). Aid effectiveness and the millennium development goals. Center for Global Development Working Paper, (39).

The author raises an important point about well-governed recipient countries in designing aid programs that benefit its people, but this should come with a long term commitment from the donor country and for foreign aid to work in poor and corrupt countries, it should be distributed through non-government organizations that should be monitored under USAID, which could be the most effective way for aid to benefit the poor masses in those countries.

Jimin Annotated Bibliography

William Easterly (2003). Can Foreign Aid Buy Growth?. Journal of Economic Perspectives—Volume 17, Number 3, 23-48.

* This article analyzes the relationship between foreign aid and economic development. and remains a question if foreign aid actually has economical benefit for developing nations. The author provides evidence that the growing number of foreign aid hasn’t actually contributed to growth per capita. in this sense, we should find some aspect that can actually contribute to responsible aid.

Joseph Wright and Matthew Winters (2010). The Politics of Effective Foreign Aid. Annual Review of Political Science

* This paper analyzes the political factor of foreign aid. It says there was no simple conclusion on the relationship between foreign aid and economic growth. Because of this, the author focuses on political factors like who leads the country, and credibility of aid conditions and ways the government might use an influx of revenue. The thing we might have an insight from this paper is what will be the “responsible” aid in terms of the nation's revenue.

Bermeo, S. B. (2011). Foreign aid and regime change: A role for donor intent. World Development, 39(11), 2021-2031.

* This paper analyzes the correlation between foreign aid and the likelihood of democratization in aid recipients. What this paper suggests is that the relationship between aid and democratization depends on characteristics of the aid donor. This paper analyzes using the data comparing aid from Democratic aid and Authoritarian aid to Authoritarian/Democratic recipients. It suggests the source of funding matters.

Qian, N. (2015). Making progress on foreign aid. Annu. Rev. Econ., 7(1), 277-308.

* This provides a mixed view about foreign aid, especially about its benefits and results. any suggest there are some issues with conducting rigorous empirical analysis is the lack of detailed data on important aspects of foreign aid such as cost structure. so suggesting that these kind of data being available is the key to analyze. and provide some future research that might relieve the problem mentioned in the paper

George Ingram. (2019). What every American should know about US foreign aid. [www.brookings.edu/](http://www.brookings.edu/)

* This article suggests that the US spends 1% of the federal budget. As the world’s wealthiest nation. but still, they provide more assistance than any other county. and this Article provides good respect of foreign aid. and argues it benefits both the US and recipients. but suggesting it with little evidence. mainly consist of journalist’s point of view

Burke, P. J., & Ahmadi-Esfahani, F. Z. (2006). Aid and growth: A study of South East Asia. Journal of Asian economics, 17(2), 350-362.

* The author also starts by pointing out that there has been many controversial debate about the effect of foreign aid. in this article, it analyzes effectiveness of aid in some south east asia countries. and assert results indicate that aid had an insignificant effect on growth rates and did not displace domestic savings. they figure out that domestic savings had a statistically significant impact on the growth rates of the three nations.

James McBride. (2018). How Does the U.S. Spend Its Foreign Aid?. Council on Foreign Relations

* it was written when president Donald J. Trump has just been inaugurated, who repeatedly called for deep cuts to foreign assistance programs. This article first introduces the concept of foreign aid. And breaking down foreign aid in 4 sectors. and which countries receive the most aid. Also, this article provides information on how foreign assistance is managed by the complex ecosystem of ancencis.

Laura Weiss (2019). The Aid Paradox. nacla.org

* The main assertion from this article is that U.S. security and development assistance has caused great harm in Central America. But Trump’s decision to cut it off is nothing to be celebrated. A journalist claims that US’s foreign aid to Latin America has caused a destructive impact. However, cutting off the foreign aid may cause disrespect of human dignity.

The export-import Bank of Korea (2012). Analyzing the contribution of Korean aid to Vietnam's economic growth(한국 원조의 베트남 경제성장 기여효과 분석)

* The report from the Korean government Public company, suggests Paid aid for Vietnam has contributed to the growing rate of domestic investment with oversea investment. but Free Aid hasn’t contributed to any investment. but in the aspect of human resource development, Free Aid has contributed a lot. but as the total contribution of Korea to Vietnam is very small, these effects are relatively small

Kwon et al. (2012). Southeast Asia's Development Needs and Korea's Sectoral ODA Initiatives(동남아시아의 개발수요와 한국의 분야별 ODA 추진방안). Korea Institute for international economic policy

* The report from the Korean government Public company, provides many aspects of ODA(official Development Assistance) of 4 sectors. Agriculture, Infrastructure, Education, Climate Change. It suggests the gap between rich countries and poor countries is very big. and even for the citizens in the one nation, it’s the biggest problem. it was interesting to see the part where report emphasize aid aspect to eco

**Seunggil - Annotated Bibliography**

* **Durbarry, R., Gemmell, N., & Greenaway, D. (1998). *New evidence on the impact of foreign aid on economic growth* (No. 98/8). CREDIT Research paper.**

This article assess the impact of foreign aid with growth for developing countries with cross-section and panel data techniques, and it concludes with there is positive impact for them. Also, different income level leads to different results. It provides the evidence which we can deal our project to regression problem.

* **Ekanayake, E. M., & Chatrna, D. (2010). The effect of foreign aid on economic growth in developing countries. *Journal of International Business and cultural studies*, *3*, 1.**

This article hypothesized that foreign aid can promote growth in developing countries.

* **Morrissey, O. (2001). Does aid increase growth?. *Progress in development studies*, *1*(1), 37-50.**

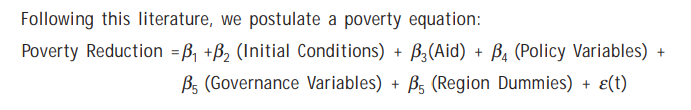
This article aims at review the evidence on the relationship between aid and growth of country. It defines the concept of official development assistance. Also it describes the regression with cross-section model view polices all equally, and panal data addresses this problem with taking into consideration country-specific data. This article suggests that we can do regression analysis for foreign aid.

* **Friday Osemenshan Anetor, Ebes Esho & Grietjie Verhoef | Christian Nsiah (Reviewing editor) (2020) The impact of foreign direct investment, foreign aid and trade on poverty reduction: Evidence from Sub-Saharan African countries, Cogent Economics & Finance, 8:1, DOI: 10.1080/23322039.2020.1737347**

It used 29 Sub-Saharan Africa data, and used Feasible Generalized Least Square model to analyze poverty reduction. And it used data from the World Bank Indicator to provide data to the model. Also it suggests foreign aid can’t effectively poverty reduction. It suggests that in order for foreign aid to be successful, above all, various infrastructures must be established. It is said that cultural and social contexts such as democracy also have an effect.

* https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators
* **Asra, Abuzar; Estrada, Gemma; Kim, Yangseon; Quibria, M.G.. 2005. Poverty and Foreign Aid Evidence from Recent Cross-Country Data. © Asian Development Bank. http://hdl.handle.net/11540/1895. License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.**

These article, too. It suggests that poverty doesn’t decreased in African countries, but some other countries showed good impact of foreign aid. It constructs poverty equation.



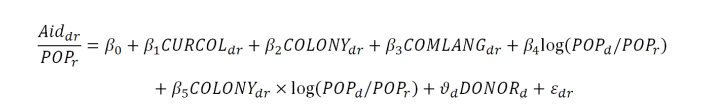
In our project, we think we can construct some equation for regression problem.

* **Alesina, A., Dollar, D. Who Gives Foreign Aid to Whom and Why?. Journal of Economic Growth 5, 33–63 (2000).** [**https://doi.org/10.1023/A:10098742034**](https://doi.org/10.1023/A:10098742034) **00**

This paper tells us that foreign aid is affected by various factors such as political factors. In particular, it can be seen that countries that have completed democratization are receiving more overseas support. Therefore, it is advised that political indicators such as democratization should also be considered in our project.

* **Arndt, C., Jones, S. & Tarp, F. (2010). Aid, Growth, and Development: Have We Come Full Circle?. *Journal of Globalization and Development*, *1*(2), 0000102202194818371121.** [**https://doi.org/10.2202/1948-1837.1121**](https://doi.org/10.2202/1948-1837.1121)

This paper fully refutes that "foreign aid has no effect" presented using existing regression measurement methods. It suggests that foreign aid positively affects economic growth by excluding several variables or adding variables such as elementary school education. In addition, it is noteworthy that a new regression equation is created and presented.



* **Channing Arndt, Sam Jones, Finn Tarp,Assessing Foreign Aid’s Long-Run Contribution to Growth and Development,World Development,Volume 69,2015,Pages 6-18,ISSN 0305-750X, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.12.016.**

This article introduced various measures to evaluate foreign aid in the long term. First of all, how to use Direct Acute Graph is presented, and it is advised that knowing the details of interconnections should precede. Next, a method of using a regression equation was presented. The article shows that foreign aid can sufficiently reduce poverty, and that it can contribute to contribute to economic growth.

* **David Dollar, Victoria Levin,The Increasing Selectivity of Foreign Aid, 1984–2003,World Development,Volume 34, Issue 12,2006,Pages 2034-2046,ISSN 0305-750X,https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2006.06.002.**

This paper supports the argument that selective assistance should be provided by various grounds. It says an increase in aid inflows of 1% of GDP leads to a decrease in corruption of ∼0.2 points out of a possible range of 10. The argument of our project is also the same argument as in this paper, as it is to select a country that can selectively benefit.

* **Webster, G. R. (1992). A Time-Series Analysis of Political Support, Strategic Location and the Geography of U. S. Foreign Aid to Latin America and the Caribbean, 1966-1987. *Geografiska Annaler. Series B, Human Geography*, *74*(2), 125–132. https://doi.org/10.2307/490568**

This study analyzes international foreign aid data, focusing on who receives aid, the amounts received, the level of dependence on aid by recipient countries, and how the international aid regime has developed over time. The study suggests that the pattern of foreign aid flows does not align with the actual human needs in developing and transitional countries.

## **Kushal - Bibliography**

**The Catastrophe of Corruption in the Sustainability of Foreign aid: A Prediction of Artificial Neural Network Method in Indonesia**

Ade Paranata, Rishan Adha, Hoang Thi Phuong Thao, Elin Erlina Sasanti & Fafurida

This paper is focused on foreign aid and corruptions in one of the countries in Southeast Asia. The final product in this research is a prediction model which predicts estimated foreign aid in Indonesia. This study also considers corruption as a factor while making the predictions and compares multiple prediction models and their accuracies. Data considered for this study are from multiple sources. Additionally, the study has linked views of worldwide corruption, efforts to combat corruption to the sustainability of foreign aid and proven a significant correlation between these.

**A machine learning approach for predicting the relationship between energy resources and economic development**

Dušan Cogoljević, Meysam Alizamir, Ivan Piljan, Tatjana Piljan, Katarina Prljić, Stefan Zimonjić

This study is about finding linkage between energy resources and economic growth. The approach in this paper is to predict GDP growth rate using World Bank Dataset. The paper assumes a relationship between energy consumption, economic growth measured by GDP rate, total energy consumption and unemployment. In order to identify this relationship, multiple models are used and ANN are proven to be the best in identifying the nonlinear relationship between the target and independent variables.

**Machine learning in agricultural and applied economics**

Hugo Storm, Kathy Baylis, Thomas Heckelei

This article studies the technical aspects of machine learning and it’s application in identifying the complex interactive relationships between features. The article talks about various methods within machine learning and how they can be applied efficiently to fill gaps in existing methodological tool box, focusing on what long standing challenges they can solve.

**[Book] The Impact of Machine Learning on Economics**

Susan Athey

In this book, the author talks about how machine learning can be used for decision-making and experimentations. The author identified gap between identifying units that are at risk and those for whom intervention is most beneficial. The author also talks about the ethics behind decision making in order to remove bias and discrimination. The book revolves around how to apply interpretable machine learning models and causal inference to understand and quantify the impact of predictions.

**Fake News and Elections in Two Southeast Asian Nations: A Comparative Study of Malaysia General Election 2018 and Indonesia Presidential Election 2019**

Nururrianti Jalli, Nuurrianti Jalli, Ika Idris

The study in this paper is about how false information influenced political discourse in Malaysia and Indonesia. This was carried out on tweets for specific hashtags and uses Social network analysis to understand the forms of communications, the intensity of interactions, and who are the important actors in the conversation network. The study was able to identify how low media literacy contributed to the spread of false information and can be used to cause friction with public sentiment.

**Urban Futures in Southeast Asia**

This is a web article which focuses on Urban Mobilities, Flooding, Wellbeing and Rivers, and Urban Disruptions in Times of Covid-19. The research study focuses on the impression of the public perception of ongoing projects in Asian urbanism. It also talks about other sectors like natural disasters, healthcare, transportation which affects the future of southeast asia.

**Twitter Usage in Indonesia**

Kathleen M. Carley, Momin Malik, Mike Kowalchuk Jürgen Pfeffer, Peter Landwehr

This study discusses the viability of using social media post like twitter for disaster management. The study is carried out in Indonesia. This study also talks about the potential advanced methods to understand spatio-temporal patterns for disaster planning and prediction of potential impact of any disaster. Tweets with Geo-information provides the opportunity to aid in evacuation and response. The study also identified that Indonesia already employs Twitter as the early warning system.

**A New Age of Public Health: Identifying Disease Outbreaks by Analyzing Tweets**

M Krieck, J Dreesman, L Otrusina, K Denecke

This study is about the potential use of twitter for disease surveillance. This study talks about analyzing the tweets in real time could be an effective way to respond to disease activity and helps health officials to be better informed about public health threats and outbreaks given the population. The study also carried out the relevancy of the tweets data to the disease for better decision-making strategy.