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.