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Aid Power and Politics Dead Aid States, Markets and Foreign Aid Aiding and Abetting The Student Aid Game Does Aid Contribute to Sustainable Development Goals? Empirical Evidence from a Donor Comparison Aid Imperium Development Aid Confronts Politics Aid that Works Whose Hunger? The Impact of Foreign Aid on Government Expenditure in Ethiopia The Ills of Aid History of Aid to Laos U.S. Development Aid--an Historic First The Enduring Struggle Delivering Aid Differently Public Aid in Illinois The Domestic Politics of Foreign Aid New Directions in Development Aid More Than Altruism Getting Better Damned Nations The Economics of Aid Re-framing Foreign Aid History and Politics British Aid Statistics The Foreign Aid Business Aid Dependence in Cambodia Foreign Aid Reconsidered A Study of China's Foreign Aid Reinventing Foreign Aid The Politics of Aid to Burma Interactions among Donors' Aid Allocations The Price of Aid - the Economic Cold War in India Economic Aid to Europe Report on the status of the Federal-Aid Highway Program Aid to Africa Against Aid European Aid and the Securitization of the Conflict in Mali Japan and Africa Lessons on Foreign Aid and Economic Development

Lessons on Foreign Aid and Economic Development Aug 19 2019 A response to the pressing need to address and clarify the substantial ambiguity within current literature, this edited volume aims to deepen readers' understanding of the impact of foreign aid on development outcomes based on the latest findings in research over the past decade. Foreign aid has long been seen as one of two extremes: either beneficial or damaging, a blessing or a curse. Consequently, many readers perceive aid's effectiveness based on the work of scholars who are assessing the impact of aid from one of two antithetical perspectives. This book takes a different approach, shedding light on recent research that can deepen our understanding of the complex relationship between aid and its aftereffects. Drawing from an extensive set of studies that have explored micro and macro impacts of foreign aid for recipient nations, chapter authors highlight more layered and nuanced findings, with a focus on donor characteristics, political motives, and an evaluation of aid projects and their effectiveness, including the differential impact based on type of aid. This volume is the first of its kind to unpack aid as a complex rather than a unitary concept and explore the wide areas of grey that have long enshrouded foreign aid.

Japan and Africa Sep 19 2019 Since the early 1990s, Japan has played an increasingly important and influential role in Africa. A primary mechanism that has furthered its influence has been through its foreign aid policies. Japan's primacy, however, has been challenged by changing global conditions related to aid to Africa, including the consolidation of the poverty reduction agenda and China's growing presence in Africa. This book analyzes contemporary political and economic relations in foreign aid policy between Japan and Africa. Primary questions focus on Japan's influence in the African continent, reasons for spending its limited resources to further African development, and the way Japan's foreign aid is invested in Africa. The context of examining Japan's foreign aid policies highlights the fluctuation between its commitments in contributing to international development and its more narrow-minded pursuit of its national interests. The contributors examine Japan's foreign aid policy within the theme of a globalized economy in which Japan and Africa are inextricably connected. Japan and many African countries have come to realize that both sides can obtain benefits through closely coordinated aid policies. Moreover, Japan sees itself to represent a distinct voice in the international donor community while Africa needs foreign aid from all sources.

The Student Aid Game Aug 23 2022 Student aid in higher education has recently become a hot-button issue. Parents trying to pay for their children's education, college administrators competing for students, and even President Bill Clinton, whose recently proposed tax breaks for college would change sharply the federal government's financial commitment to higher education, have staked a claim in its resolution. In *The Student Aid Game*, Michael McPherson and Morton Owen Schapiro explain how both colleges and governments are struggling to cope with a rapidly changing marketplace, and show how sound policies can help preserve the strengths and remedy some emerging weaknesses of American higher education. McPherson and Schapiro offer a detailed look at how undergraduate education is financed in the United States, highlighting differences across sectors and for students of differing family backgrounds. They review the implications of recent financing trends for access to and choice of undergraduate college and gauge the implications of these national trends for the future of college opportunity. The authors examine how student aid fits into college budgets, how aid and pricing decisions are shaped by government higher education policies, and how competition has radically reshaped the way colleges think about the strategic role of student aid. Of particular interest is the issue of merit aid. McPherson and Schapiro consider the attractions and pitfalls of merit aid from the viewpoint of students, institutions, and society. *The Student Aid Game* concludes with an examination of policy options for both government and individual institutions. McPherson and Schapiro argue that the federal government needs to keep its attention focused on providing access to college for needy students, while colleges themselves need to constrain their search for strategic advantage by sticking to aid and admission policies they are willing to articulate and defend publicly.

Interactions among Donors' Aid Allocations Apr 26 2020

Getting Better Apr 07 2021 The author reflects on the past years of changes in the developing world, showing how aid interventions, inexpensive yet effective technologies and the spread of political ideas has helped developing countries and explaining what can be done in the future to continue this progress.

New Directions in Development Aid Jun 09 2021

The Domestic Politics of Foreign Aid Jul 10 2021 This book explains the choices that states make concerning the volume of development aid they provide and what types of priorities are supported with this assistance. The core argument of the book is that aid choices are a product of domestic politics in donor countries which involve a variety of actors that differ in character across the donor community.

The Impact of Foreign Aid on Government Expenditure in Ethiopia Feb 17 2022 Scientific Study from the year 2014 in the subject Economics - Case Scenarios, Wollega University (Department of Economics), language: English, abstract: This study has examined the impact of foreign aid on government expenditure in Ethiopia over the period 1981 to 2012 using Multivariate Vector Auto Regression analysis. All the necessary time series tests such as stationary test, co-integration, weak exiguity, and other tests are conducted. The empirical result from the long run fungibility equation result indicates that sectoral aid has negative effect on its sector spending in developmental sectors except for agricultural sector government spending. The estimate of agricultural aid also support that a 1percent increase in agricultural aid leads to a 0.83percent increase in agricultural spending. Aid other than health aid also has positive impact on health spending. The positive coefficient of aid other than the health implies that there is an aid diversion towards health sector from the others. The negative coefficients of sectoral aid on the sector spending and the negative coefficients of aid other than sector-specific aid, indicate diversion of aid away from the specific sector. Negative coefficients of explanatory variables may arise when there is a diversion of categorical aid from developmental investment towards non developmental expenditure such as general service government expenditures. The result also shows education aid is fungible both in short and long run. Health aid is fungible in the long run but not in the short run. Agriculture aid is non fungible in both long and short run in Ethiopia. The coefficient of aid other than education aid has positive sign that implies the diversion of foreign aid to the education sector. Foreign aid have also negative impact on all of non developmental government spending In order to get the desired benefit from foreign aid, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development has to set sound financial management system

Aid Imperium Jun 21 2022 How US foreign policy affects state repression

States, Markets and Foreign Aid Oct 25 2022 Explores the different choices made by donor governments when delivering foreign aid projects around the world.

Dead Aid Nov 26 2022 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.

The Foreign Aid Business Nov 02 2020 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 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

Aid to Africa Dec 23 2019 Foreword by Richard C. LeoneAcknowledgements1. Introduction2. Africa--So Little Development?3. Aid and Development in Africa4. Foreign Aid: The Donors5. The United States6. France and Britain7. Sweden, Italy, Japan8. The Multilaterals9.

FindingsNotesBibliographyIndex Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

European Aid and the Securitization of the Conflict in Mali Oct 21 2019 Master's Thesis from the year 2020 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: 80, University of Marburg (Center for Conflict Studies), language: English, abstract: Foreign aid and military interventions have been important determinants in Mali's domestic politics for decades. Focusing on the European Union (EU) as an external actor in Mali, this study investigates the relationship between the EU's political discourse and aid policy in this country. I looked at the amount of European humanitarian and military aid sent to Mali between 2010 and 2014. I also looked at the framings of Mali in the European Parliament's (EP) debates within the same time frame. In this way, this study investigates whether there is a connection between the framings of Mali in the EP debates and the types and amount of European aid sent to Mali. Frame analysis is used as a method to examine the speeches in the EP debates. The changes in aid and the analysis of the speeches show us a connection between the framings of Mali in the EP and the EU's aid policy in Mali.

Aid Power and Politics Dec 27 2022 Aid Power and Politics delves into the political roots of aid policy, demonstrating how and why governments across the world use aid for global influence, and exploring the role it plays in present-day global governance and international relations. In reconsidering aid as part of international relations, the book argues that the interplay between domestic and international development policy works in both directions, with individual countries having the capacity to shape global issues, whilst at the same time, global agreements and trends, in turn, shape the political behaviour of individual countries. Starting with the background of aid policy and international relations, the book goes on to explore the behaviour of both traditional and emerging donors (the US, the UK, the Nordic countries, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Brazil, and the European Union), and then finally looks at some big international agendas which have influenced donors, from the liberal consensus on democracy and good governance, to gender equality and global health. Aid Power and Politics will be an important read for international development students, researchers, practitioners and policy makers, and for anyone who has ever wondered why it is that countries spend so much money on the well-being of non-citizens outside their borders.

Report on the status of the Federal-Aid Highway Program Jan 24 2020

Aid Dependence in Cambodia Oct 01 2020 "Dr. Ear argues that the international community has chosen to prioritize political stability above all other governance dimensions, and in so doing has traded a modicum of democracy for an ounce of security. Focusing on post-1993 Cambodia, Ear explores the unintended consequences in post-conflict environments of foreign aid. He chooses Cambodia both for personal reasons--which infuses an academic analysis with a compelling sense of urgency--and because it is one of the most aid-drenched countries in modern history. He tries to explain the relationship between Cambodia's aid dependence and its appallingly poor governance. He concludes that despite decades of aid, technical cooperation, four national elections, no open warfare, and some progress in some parts of the economy, Cambodia is one broken government away from disaster."--Publisher's description.

British Aid Statistics Dec 03 2020

Public Aid in Illinois Aug 11 2021

Aid that Works Apr 19 2022 Research in recent years on aid effectiveness shows that significant obstacles in fragile states - insecurity, poor governance and weak implementation capacity - usually prevent aid from achieving the desired results in these environments. This study investigates the attributes and effectiveness of donor-supported programmes and projects that worked well under difficult conditions in fragile states. Presented in this study are nine development initiatives in six less developed countries - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Timor Leste and Uganda. The cases show that development initiatives, which engage local communities and local level governments, are often able to have significant impact. However, for more substantial improvements to take place, localized gains need to be scaled up either horizontally (other localities) or vertically (to higher levels). Given the advantages of working at the local level and the difficulty of working through mainstream bureaucratic agencies at higher levels in these countries, donors often prefer to create 'parallel-agencies' to reach out to larger numbers of beneficiaries. However, this may in the long run weaken the legitimacy of mainstream government institutions, and donor agencies may therefore choose to work as closely as possible with government officials from the beginning to build trust and demonstrating that new initiatives are non-threatening and help prepare the eventual mainstreaming of 'parallel agencies'.

More Than Altruism May 08 2021 As government officials and political activists are becoming increasingly aware, international nonprofit agencies have an important political dimension: although not self-serving, these private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) seek social changes of which many of their financial contributors are unaware. As PVOs and NGOs receive increasing subsidies from their home governments in the United States, Canada, and Europe, they are moving away from short-term relief commitments in developing countries and toward longer-term goals in health, education, training, and small-scale production. Showing that European and Canadian NGOs focus more on political change as part of new development efforts than do their U.S. counterparts, Brian Smith presents the first major comparative study of the political aspect of PVOs and NGOs. Smith emphasizes the paradoxes in the private-aid system, both in the societies that send aid and in those that receive it. Pointing out that international nonprofit agencies are in some instances openly critical of nation-state interests, he asks how these agencies can function in a foreign-aid network intended as a support for those same interests. He concludes that compromises throughout the private-aid network and some secrecy make it possible for institutions with different agendas to work together. In the future, however, serious conflicts may develop with donors and nation states. Originally published in 1990. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Economic Aid to Europe Feb 23 2020 SCOTT (copy 1): from the John Holmes Library collection.

Reinventing Foreign Aid Jun 28 2020 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, 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, Gunilla Pettersson, Lant Pritchett, Steven Radelet, Aminur Rahman, Ritva Reinikka, Jakob Svensson, Nicolas van de Walle, James Vreeland, Dennis Whittle, Michael Woolcock.

The Ills of Aid Jan 16 2022 Development experts make misjudgments or are adversely pressured by funding concerns. Programs are unevaluated and unaccountable to donors, perpetuating themselves long after they're proved ineffective or inefficient. And throughout the book, Reusse demonstrates the principal systemic flaw: unrealistic interventionist paradigms - that is, Western notions of Third World realities that misidentify needs for intervention - at the root of most inappropriate development policies. The problems continue to this day."

Development Aid Confronts Politics May 20 2022 A new lens on development is changing the world of international aid. The overdue recognition that development in all sectors is an inherently political process is driving aid providers to try to learn how to think and act politically.

Major donors are pursuing explicitly political goals alongside their traditional socioeconomic aims and introducing more politically informed methods throughout their work. Yet these changes face an array of external and internal obstacles, from heightened sensitivity on the part of many aid-receiving governments about foreign political interventionism to inflexible aid delivery mechanisms and entrenched technocratic preferences within many aid organizations. This pathbreaking book assesses the progress and pitfalls of the attempted politics revolution in development aid and charts a constructive way forward. Contents: Introduction 1. The New Politics Agenda The Original Framework: 1960s-1980s 2. Apolitical Roots Breaking the Political Taboo: 1990s-2000s 3. The Door Opens to Politics 4. Advancing Political Goals 5. Toward Politically Informed Methods The Way Forward 6. Politically Smart Development Aid 7. The Unresolved Debate on Political Goals 8. The Integration Frontier Conclusion 9. The Long Road to Politics

The Price of Aid - the Economic Cold War in India Mar 26 2020

Does Aid Contribute to Sustainable Development Goals? Empirical Evidence from a Donor Comparison Jul 22 2022 Masterarbeit aus dem Jahr 2017 im Fachbereich VWL - Sonstiges, Note: 1,0, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen (Lehrstuhl für Monetäre Ökonomie), Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: "No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health, Well-being and Quality Education - these are the first priorities of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that were launched jointly by all UN Member States on 1 January 2016." The agenda of this agreement contains 17 main goals with a total of 169 targets and is dedicated to improving global living conditions and to address issues of environmental and economical sustainability with a planning horizon through to 2030. Development assistance from economically advanced countries, also referred to as aid, is one of the major means to provide financing for countries with less developed economies that face severe social problems, and which often cannot handle these problems alone. Previous studies have shown, however, that aid is ineffective and recommend comprehensive restructuring of the common aid practices. Investigations that analyse the pattern of aid flows find, moreover, that granting aid to certain recipient countries cannot only be explained by altruistic motives. They show that several strategic or non-strategic reasons have a high explanatory power for individual donor aid allocation. Against this background, the present master thesis explores aid effectiveness of distinct bilateral donors. This is achieved by a large-scale panel data analysis applying per-capita economic growth, infant mortality and primary growth as indicators for measuring the contribution of aid to achieving the different SDGs. The study confirms previous findings that aid is widely ineffective. However, it also shows that aid effectiveness varies considerably between different bilateral donors. Whereas aid from one group of Nordic donor countries proves to correlate significantly positive with growth over various different methods, this cannot be determined for another group consisting of five major industrialised countries.

Against Aid Nov 21 2019 *Against Aid* presents a complex and diverse history of opposition to US foreign aid spending, explaining why critics challenged aid and how they had a significant impact on US foreign policy. Foreign aid was an integral part of US foreign policy during the Cold War. US leaders hoped aid spending could modernize other societies, create steadfast allies, and promote global stability, but there was always considerable opposition. Jeffrey F. Taffet skillfully examines aid's opponents and shows how they questioned the assumptions that the United States needed to be globally engaged. He argues that aid's opponents forced changes in US aid programs that dramatically reduced overall spending and limited support for dictatorships. Taffet also makes a larger argument, that in fighting aid, opponents were challenging essential views about the nation and its global role that transcended debates about how much to spend. They were arguing about the appropriate use of national power and the essence of the nation's purpose. This book is essential reading for courses in American politics, international studies, and history of American foreign policy. Students will benefit from the broad, chronological scope and accessible narrative of the text.

Foreign Aid Reconsidered Aug 31 2020 A review of the theoretical debates around aid, providing a valuable resource for practitioners and students.

The Enduring Struggle Oct 13 2021 Journalist and foreign policy expert John Norris provides a compelling and rich story of the U.S. Agency for International Development, or AID. In totality, the work of AID has touched millions and millions of lives in ways that have been truly profound, both good and bad. On the Eve of AID's 60th anniversary, Norris shares history on an almost epic scale that remains largely untold.

U.S. Development Aid--an Historic First Nov 14 2021 Presents a comprehensive and evaluative picture of U.S. development aid policies and implementation operations throughout the lesser-developed world, presenting both failed efforts and success stories.

The Economics of Aid Feb 05 2021 First published in 1971, this reissue considers the 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 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.

Delivering Aid Differently Sep 12 2021 We live in a new reality of aid. Gone is the traditional bilateral relationship, the old-fashioned mode of delivering aid, and the perception of the third world as a homogenous block of poor countries in the south. *Delivering Aid Differently* describes the new realities of a \$200 billion aid industry that has overtaken this traditional model of development assistance. As the title suggests, aid must now be delivered differently. Here, case study authors consider the results of aid in their own countries, highlighting field-based lessons on how aid works on the ground, while focusing on problems in current aid delivery and on promising approaches to resolving these problems. Contributors include Cut Dian Agustina (World Bank), Getnet Alemu (College of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University), Rustam Aminjanov (NAMO Consulting), Ek Chanboreth and Sok Hach (Economic Institute of Cambodia), Firuz Kataev and Matin Kholmatov (NAMO Consulting), Johannes F. Linn (Wolfensohn Center for Development at Brookings), Abdul Malik (World Bank, South Asia), Harry Masyrafah and Jock M. J. A. McKeon (World Bank, Aceh), Francis M. Mwegu (Department of Economics, University of Nairobi), Rebecca Winthrop (Center for Universal Education at Brookings), Ahmad Zaki Fahmi (World Bank)

Re-framing Foreign Aid History and Politics Jan 04 2021 "Re-framing Foreign Aid History and Politics presents an integrated analysis, at once conceptual, historical, and political, of the growing impact of State Funded Aid on international relations, particularly after the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the end of the bipolar system. In order to observe aid as an emerging instrument of foreign policy, the book develops an original approach which puts donors and recipients on the same level, and examines the political dynamics of their relationship. The focus shifts from looking at the needs covered by aid interventions to the political motivations of donors and recipients. Aid is reconceptualized to include any transaction on favorable terms between these two parties, regardless of the object of that aid. This framework of analysis is applied to several historical cases, from the post-conflict transition in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the post-Soviet one in Russia in the 90s to the medical aid to Italy and Russian vaccine diplomacy to the Republic of San Marino during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the end, the book identifies ten major trends that have shaped the dynamics of the relationship between donors and recipients over the last few decades, and on a more general level, traces the impact that State Funded Aid has had on the international system. By arguing that, on the whole, donors have had greater political interests than recipients, the book takes a fresh and original look at aid as instrument of power politics. It will be of great interest to students, scholars, and practitioners of foreign aid and foreign policy, and to all those interested in analyzing how they have been affected by the global pandemic"--

Aiding and Abetting Sep 24 2022 The United States is the world's leading foreign aid donor. Yet there has been little inquiry into how such assistance affects the politics and societies of recipient nations. Drawing on four decades of data on U.S. economic and military aid, *Aiding and*

Abetting explores whether foreign aid does more harm than good. Jessica Trisko Darden challenges long-standing ideas about aid and its consequences, and highlights key patterns in the relationship between assistance and violence. She persuasively demonstrates that many of the foreign aid policy challenges the U.S. faced in the Cold War era, such as the propping up of dictators friendly to U.S. interests, remain salient today. Historical case studies of Indonesia, El Salvador, and South Korea illustrate how aid can uphold human freedoms or propagate human rights abuses. Aiding and Abetting encourages both advocates and critics of foreign assistance to reconsider its political and social consequences by focusing international aid efforts on the expansion of human freedom.

History of Aid to Laos Dec 15 2021 Originally presented as: Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Sydney, 2007.

Damned Nations Mar 06 2021 Containing a new introduction from the author and updates to the text, this is a book of uncommon power. Here, an extraordinary humanitarian gives us a bracing and uncompromising account of her work in some of the most devastated corners of the world--and a provocative vision for changing course on our growing militarization. Samantha Nutt is one of the most intrepid voices in the humanitarian arena. Weaving gripping personal experiences with uncompromising and impassioned argument, *Damned Nations* dissects war and aid, where humanitarian efforts go wrong, and what can and should be done to bring about a more just world. Drawing from nearly two decades of experiences at the frontline of conflict, Nutt challenges many of the assumptions and orthodoxies surrounding the aid industry. A book that is at once moving, engaging, and insightful, *Damned Nations* has been acclaimed by readers and critics across North America.

A Study of China's Foreign Aid Jul 30 2020 This book provides a new perspective of China's controversial foreign aid strategy. The chapters offer a thorough examination of data to show how China has created knowledge in its long experiences of aid and how this accumulated knowledge could contribute to other developing countries. The book also examines China's aid philosophy and strategy through an Asian perspective, instead of the Western perspective that is postulated in existing academic literature. This is important as China shares a number of common features with other Asian donors, including India and Japan. Finally, the book explores how to utilize the potential effect of this rising major donor for worldwide development and poverty reduction.

Whose Hunger? Mar 18 2022 From the politics of famine to the practices of aid, from the theories of modernity to the complex emergencies of modern life, from the broad view to the telling detail, this searching book takes us closer to a clear understanding of some of the worst ravages of our time."--BOOK JACKET.

The Politics of Aid to Burma May 28 2020 For over sixty years, conflict between state forces and armed ethnic groups was ongoing in parts of the borderlands of Burma. Ethnic minority communities were subjected to systematic and widespread abuses by an increasingly complex patchwork of armed state and non-state actors. Populations in more remote and disputed border areas typically had little to no access to even basic healthcare and education services. As part of its counter-insurgency campaign, the military state also historically restricted international humanitarian access to civilian populations in unstable border areas. It was in this context that "cross-border aid" to Burma had developed, as an alternative mechanism for channelling assistance to populations denied aid through more conventional systems. Yet by the late 2000s, national and international changes had significant impacts on an aid debate, which had important political and ethical implications. Through an ethnographic study of a cross-border aid organisation working on the Thailand-Burma border, this book focuses on the political and ethical dilemmas of "humanitarian government". It explores the ways in which aid systems come to be defined as legitimate or illegitimate, humanitarian or "un-humanitarian", in an international context that has witnessed the multiplication of often-conflicting humanitarian systems and models. It examines how an "embodied history" of violence can shape the worldviews and actions of local humanitarian actors, as well as institutions created to mitigate human suffering. It goes on to look at the complex and often-invisible webs of local organisations, international NGOs, donors, armed groups and other actors, which can develop in a cross-border and extra-legal context – a context where competing constructions of systems as legitimate or illegitimate are highlighted. Exploring the history of humanitarianism from the local aid perspective of Burma, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of Southeast Asian Studies, Anthropology of Humanitarian Aid and Development Studies.

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