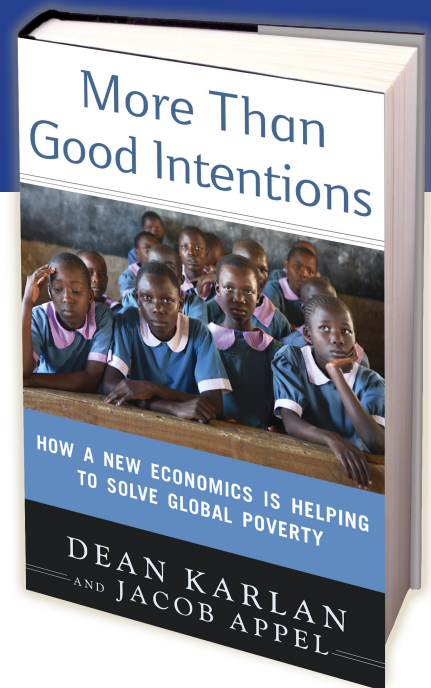


MORE THAN GOOD INTENTIONS

HOW A NEW ECONOMICS IS HELPING TO SOLVE GLOBAL POVERTY

by Dean Karlan and Jacob Appel



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Economics

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www.MoreThanGoodIntentions.com

THE MONEY

- Three billion people, about half the world's population, live on \$2.50 a day or less.
- \$2.3 trillion has been spent by the world's wealthiest nations on poverty reduction.
- Individual donors in America contribute more than \$200 billion to charity every year, three times as much as the sum of all corporations, foundations, and bequests.
- We have more ways to give now than ever before—not just by putting checks in the mail, but also on the checkout line at places such as Whole Foods Market, by text from our mobile phones, and online through web sites like Kiva.org.
- The “Text to Haiti” campaign in January 2010 raised \$10 million in the first three days alone, probably because one can enjoy the satisfaction of giving up-front and pay the \$10 donation as an add-on to a phone bill later in the month.

We give a lot of money. Now Karlan and Appel show how we can start putting it to better use.

HOW TO SPEND IT BETTER:

1. Business Mentoring for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

Expert mentors working one on one with entrepreneurs in poorer communities have helped make their businesses much more profitable.

2. Microsavings

Providing people with a means of saving (savings accounts) serves them much better than providing them with products with credit.

3. Reminders to Save

Ultimately, most of us save less than we say we'd like to. Little reminders, such as text and direct-mail messages that banks send to their clients in Peru, Bolivia, and the Philippines, have proven to be cheap and effective ways to mobilize savings among the poor.

4. Prepaid Fertilizer Sales

Kenyan farmers who had a chance to pay (full-price) for next season's fertilizer at harvest time, when their pockets were full from selling the season's crop, bought 50 percent more. That's a huge boost in productivity and agricultural output, practically for free.

5. Deworming

Deworming at Kenyan primary schools generated an additional year of attendance for about \$3.50; the next best solution, providing free uniforms, cost about 25 times that much. Fully subsidized deworming at schools is a dirt cheap and tremendously powerful invention.

6. Remedial Education in Small Groups

Where existing schools are understaffed or overcrowded, outside programs in small groups are the most effective path to education.

7. Chlorine Dispensers For Clean Water

Two million people die of diarrhea each year. Treating drinking water with chlorine is a cheap and highly effective preventative measure.



Dutton

More Than Good Intentions book. Read 72 reviews from the world's largest community for readers. A leading economist and researcher report from the front ...
Goodreads helps you keep track of books you want to read. Start by marking "More Than Good Intentions: How a New Economics Is Helping to Solve Global Poverty" as Want to Read: Want to Read savingâ€¦ | Want to Read. I believe intentions are more important, but people use actions to gauge intentions. Until you know someone don't judge them. It can be hard to discern if someone is good or bad. Most people I know have good intentions. I really believe that misunderstandings are one of the greatest problems of mankind. Once someone is misunderstood for long enough they get frustrated with society.
The lesson learned is that the "Intent of an action supersedes the action"TM, and you will get help for your good intent from non-other than Almighty Allah. 408 views · View 1 Upvoter. sUBpKoGWKpnTIdAMsXoRerrQvewdAr kQHObnyKbRG qpJeXAaPQWVbbxrssaUoOWvlzuNWEtZHpeIYJAE xfZeFHtrZdhiQsTENkZtioJYWrEIGyRPyr. More Than Good Intentions highlighted some of the biggest success stories from impact research on antipoverty programs -- but what happens when research goes wrong? Dean Karlan and Jacob Appel's new book, talks about just that. Check it out here! amazon.com. Failing in the Field: What We Can Learn When Field Research Goes Wrong. All across the social sciences, from development economics to political science departments, researchers are going into the field to collect data and learn about the world. While much has been gained from the successes of randomized controlled trials, stories of failed