"Planners vs. Searchers in Foreign Aid" by William Easterly

- Planners   Announce good intentions but do not motivate implementers; raise expectations but take no responsibility for meeting them; determine what to supply; apply global blueprints; at the top/lack knowledge of the bottom; never hear whether plan achieved desired effect
- Searchers   Find things that work and get rewards; accept responsibility for their actions; find out what is in demand/needed; adapt to local conditions; find out what the reality is at the bottom; find out if the customer is ultimately satisfied

Easterly’s Four Models of Foreign Aid:

- Financing Gap  Economic growth is proportional to investment
- Poverty Trap  The poor states cannot emerge without an aid-financed “big push”
- Gov’t to Gov’t Aid  It is the poverty trap rather than the bad gov’t that explains poor growth
- Expenditure-to-Outcomes  Spending on aspects such as health and education with the hopes of it transforming into positive growth/development

Jeffrey Sachs’ Response to Foreign Aid

- Rich world contributes very little to foreign aid
- Foreign Aid does have benefits; at least certain types
  - Ex  Bed nets for malaria prevention, eradication of certain diseases

"The Case for Aid" by Jeffrey Sachs

- Claim: that proper development aid works
  - Must take local circumstances into account
  - Works but in conjunction with other tools: sound economic policy, transparency, good governance
- Calls Easterly the fuck out, directly disagreeing with the claim that large-scale aid projects are doomed to fail
- Notes the importance of focusing on public health in particular
- *Well-designed aid programs should be applied on a large scale to benefit as many people as possible

Singer’s View of Foreign Aid

- Radical Redistribution is needed
- Rich states/individuals ought to give away all resources beyond those necessary to support themselves until global poverty is eradicated

"How Countries get Rich" by C. Peter Timmer

- Main sustainable path to riches has been to “create value” through trade
  - Specialization & trade; enlarging markets
  - Investment in machines/manufacturing
  - Increasing the value of knowledge & skills
- These “Smithonian Conditions” are key to long-term, sustained development