

World Bank Headquarters, Washington D.C., 2018 (Credit: World Bank Photo Collection/Flickr CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)



Australia's replenishment rub

By Stephen Howes
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International official development organisations – entities such as the World Bank and the Global Fund – raise funds every few years through replenishment rounds. These involve major conferences at which donor countries are pressured to give more than last time and more than comparator countries. Different organisations operate on different funding cycles, so the extent to which these replenishment rounds coincide varies over time. And it just so happens that four replenishment rounds are occurring between now and the middle of next year.

The four upcoming replenishment rounds

The Global Fund fights the major global diseases of HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. It operates in three year cycles, and its sixth will commence in 2020. There will be a pledging conference in less than a month from now, on 10 October. The Global Fund secured pledges of just over \$US12 billion in each of its last two replenishments, and is [seeking](#) \$US14 billion for the next three years. Some major donors (including the United States) have already [pledged increases](#).

The World Bank is the world's oldest and biggest international fund-raiser. In the last replenishment round it raised \$US27 billion from donors for its [International Development Association](#) (IDA). That was for the period July 2017 to June 2020. It is now fundraising for its next three years. Two international meetings have already been held and there are two to go, in October and December of this year.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is the regional equivalent of the World Bank. Its concessional arm, the [Asian Development Fund](#) (ADF), operates on four year cycles. The last one secured donor funding of \$US2.5 billion. The next one will commence in 2021, meaning that the pledging has to be wrapped up in the first half of next year.

Finally, Gavi, the Global Vaccine Alliance, runs on five year funding periods, the last of

which started in 2016. It was backed by funding of [\\$US9.3 billion](#) and will conclude in 2020. Gavi will have its third replenishment in 2020, with the new funds to be spent from 2021 onwards. Gavi kicked off its replenishment process at the end of last month. Its [major fundraiser](#) will be mid-2020.

Australia's contributions

Because these organisations are so big, Australia is a fairly minor donor to them, except for the smaller, regional ADF.

In the last World Bank IDA replenishment, we pledged a commitment of \$A640 million (see [Table 1a, p.143](#)), which made us the twelfth largest donor out of 52. Australia gives less to the ADB's ADF, but we are a much more important donor. Our \$A467 million to the last ADF round made us the second largest donor after Japan ([Table 5](#)). Despite aggregate aid cuts, our giving to the Global Fund has actually gone up in recent years. Australia [provided](#) \$A200 million for both 2011-2013 and 2014-2016, and then \$A220 million for 2017-2019. That made us the eleventh biggest donor. Gavi is similar. We are [providing](#) \$A250 million to Gavi over its current funding round, which [again makes us](#) the eleventh largest donor.

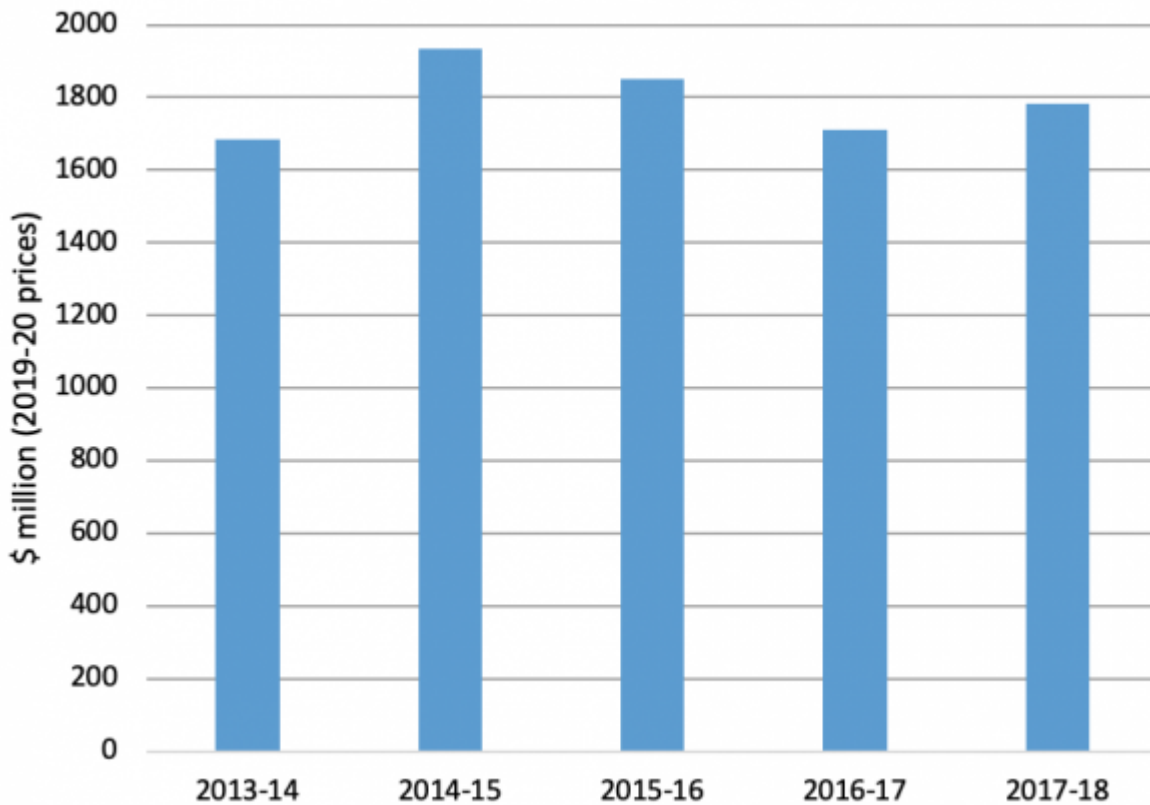
(If you want to find out more about Australia's commitments to each of these four international organisations, check out the "[Commitments](#)" page of our [Aid Tracker](#).)

Where are we going to find the money?

There is a threefold squeeze. First, the overall aid story since 2013 has been one of deep aid cuts. After inflation, the aid budget has been [slashed](#) by 27% from 2012-13. Second, aid to the Pacific is on the increase with the Pacific step-up and growing concerns about strategic competition from China. Third, these replenishments rarely ask for less than they got last time.

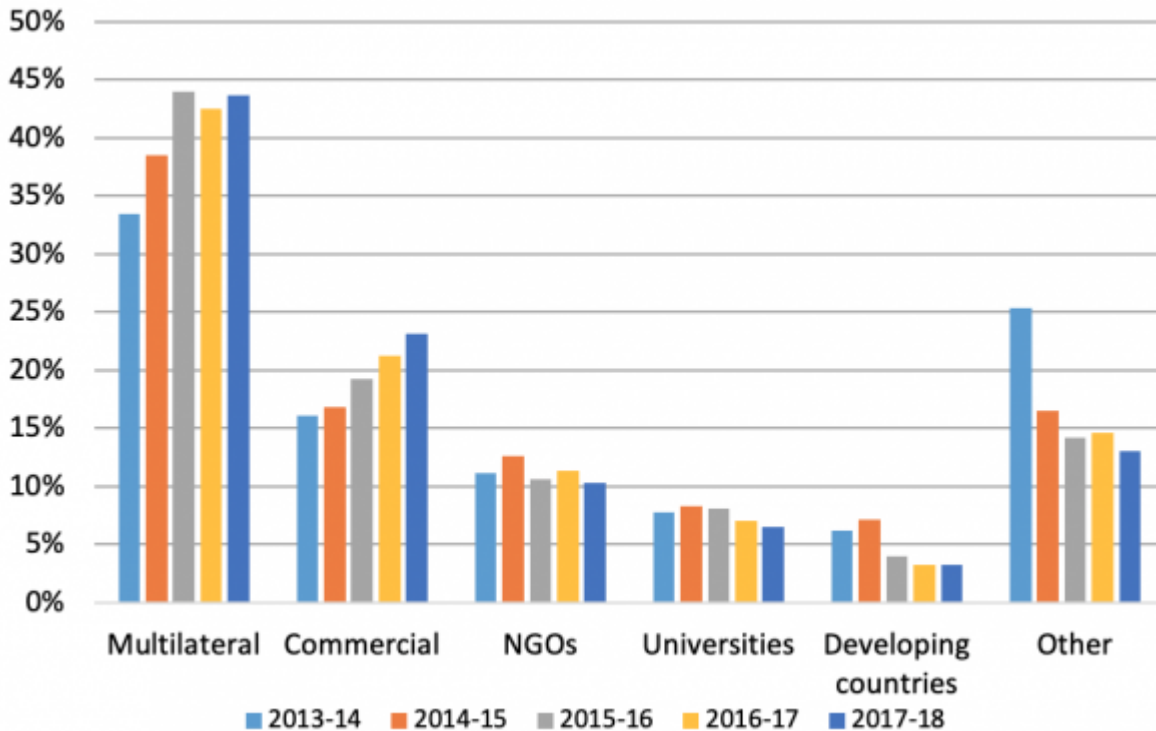
So far, the Coalition has managed this predicament by cutting aid to Asia (and wiping out aid to Africa) while protecting multilateral spending. As shown below, spending on international organisations has in aggregate been spared the aid cuts *in toto*.

No aid cuts here: Australian aid delivered to international organisations in recent years



Since international organisations have been spared, it follows that the share of the aid program given to them has increased in recent years. The next graph shows just how dramatic the increase has been. (When Australian NGOs and development contractors came together for the first time to make a [statement](#) on aid just before the election, one of the main things they could agree on was that this tendency to give a larger share of our aid to multilaterals was a bad thing.)

Australian aid by delivery partner



What will and should happen?

Can Australia continue to insulate international organisations from its overall aid cuts and its desire to give more aid to the Pacific? This is a hard question to answer. On the one hand, Australia professes an ongoing commitment to multilateralism. This will protect the amounts we provide to the World Bank and the ADB. And the Global Fund and Gavi are politically savvy machines with strong support bases in Australia among MPs.

On the other hand though, entire country programs are now being dismantled in Asia, and the pressure to provide more to the Pacific is inexorable. Without an aggregate aid increase, it is quite likely that the multilaterals will be the next in the chopping line. The World Bank and ADB in particular are easy to discredit as faceless and remote international bureaucracies.

There is an upside. A positive response to the replenishments might force the government's hand to increase the aid budget. Pledges are made before the start of each funding period, but the money is transferred over that funding period. So, Australia could be bold and make announcements that require an aid increase not now but in the future. After all, after two terms of aid cuts, and with our aid generosity at an all-time low, it is surely time to start rebuilding our aid program.

These replenishments will certainly be testing times for Australia, and the outcomes are

uncertain. I'll end by saying what I think should happen, which is that we should at least maintain our multilateral contributions to the global ones (World Bank/IDA, Global Fund and Gavi). They are all focused on Africa, and, while one can justify a lack of Australian bilateral aid to Africa, it is heartless to think that we should not contribute in a proportional way to global efforts to help the world's poorest continent. Note that we are typically eleventh- or twelfth-placed in replenishment rankings – on the low side for an economy that is the [ninth largest in the OECD](#), and the [eighth richest](#). We might not aspire to lead multilateral efforts to combat global poverty, but we should not be lagging.

Graphs are from my 2019 [aid budget analysis](#), based on DFAT statistics.

About the author/s

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