

Photo: ADB / CC BY-NC



Development Buzz (March 6): A competitive process for the ADB Presidency? | UK to reach 0.7 in two weeks? | USAID cuts | Dili consensus | More

By Jonathan Pryke and Stephen Howes
6 March 2013

A competitive process for the ADB Presidency?

ADB President Haruhiko Kuroda will [step down](#) in the middle of March to become Governor of the Bank of Japan. He will leave as the 8th President of the Bank, and the 8th Japanese [head of the organisation](#).

The announcement that Kuroda is leaving comes with no hint of whether there will be a competitive selection. The World Bank still has an American President, and the IMF a European, but both institutions at least put the semblance of a competitive process in place the last time their top positions were vacant.

China has seemed reluctant to challenge the status quo in the World Bank and the IMF, but [reports suggest](#) that it may be ready to challenge Japan's hold on the post.

Sri Mulyani, former Finance Minister of Indonesia and currently a Managing Director at the World Bank, would make an excellent candidate for the top job at the ADB, but Indonesia has already [indicated](#) it is happy with Japan keeping the top job. Another potential candidate could be Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Planning Commission Chair in India for almost the last decade, and a leading architect of India's reforms. We invite readers to suggest others.

Australia has been a fervent advocate of the need for competitive selections to head the multilaterals. Whether Australia will use its new leverage within ADB (the result of its

greatly increased funding of the institution) remains to be seen. ADB has enjoyed very high ratings in recent multilateral assessment efforts, including [by Australia](#). Failure to put in place a competitive process could endanger its standing, and ultimately future funding prospects.

2 weeks to 0.7% in the UK?

In the context of a recent controversy over whether aid will be diverted to military spending, foreign aid [remains ring-fenced](#) from cuts as the Coalition pushes forward to reaching the 0.7% ODA/GNI ratio in this year's budget, which is set to be [delivered](#) on March 20th. A close to [£3 billion increase](#) in aid despite severe domestic austerity and [defence cuts](#) is a tall order.

During a recent trip to India, and responding to criticism of aid from the media and within his own party, UK Prime Minister David Cameron said he was "[very open](#)" to expanding the "Conflict Pool" that already exists. Jointly managed by DFID, Defence and the Foreign Office, the Pool is used to finance responsive security, demobilisation and peacekeeping measures.

The statement was immediately [denounced](#) by NGOs and some academics in the UK, who questioned the effectiveness and management of the pooling system, as well as the hint that funds might be diverted from aid to the military. However, media reporting failed to note that in 2009-10, the most recent year for which its [Annual Report](#) is available, the UK Conflict Pool only spent some £180 million, of which £120 million was ODA-eligible. Given the £3 billion ODA increase at stake, Cameron's remarks may be more about selling an aid increase to a skeptical media and his own party than a major shift in aid policy.

In less than two weeks we will know if the UK Coalition Government has kept its commitment. Either way, there will likely be global (and Australian) aid consequences.

John Kerry and US aid cuts

John Kerry, the recently appointed US Secretary of state, has made a [robust defence](#) of the US aid budget (a position he has [championed in the past](#)), claiming that it is a much sounder investment than troops on the ground. His campaigning on the issue will have little impact if the current Congressional Sequester continues, with the State Department and USAID seeing [a \\$2.6 billion across-the-board cut](#) in their collective budgets, \$1.7 billion of which [will come from](#) foreign assistance. Kerry has [warned](#) that "such cuts undermine our efforts to shape the broader international efforts to fight disease and hunger, invest in global health and foster more stable societies and regions."

Dili conference on post-2015 development agenda

Last week saw the [convening](#) of an international conference on the post-2015 development agenda last week in Dili. Organised by the [g7+](#) group of fragile states, the conference brought together nearly 50 (mostly developing) countries to discuss how the specific development challenges faced by fragile and conflict-affected states should be reflected in the post-2015 framework. You can read the Dili Consensus [here](#), with its call for the MDGs to be overhauled to emphasize growth, peacebuilding, statebuilding and climate change. Robin Davies, who helped facilitate the conference, provides his reflections in [today's companion Devpolicy blog](#).

In brief

The World Bank has released a fascinating infographic [highlighting](#) Russia's development priorities and where it sends its Official Development Assistance.

Justine Greening has outlined her [vision for the UK aid program](#) in more detail than ever before, [pushing forward](#) the value-for-money and transparency agendas and targeting "poor performing" multilateral institutions.

The EU reached a historic budget-cutting deal in February which [effectively freezes](#) the regional bloc's aid budget at current levels.

Recent meetings in [Jakarta](#) and [London](#) have seen disaster risk reduction and combating inequality (including gender inequality) being thrust onto centre stage in the post-2015 development agenda debate.

The World Bank has [released](#) a 22 country study on universal health coverage. Less than half of the case studies covered in the report had systems to measure improvements in people's health.

A [new database](#) by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the World Bank reveals that developing countries are facing higher trade-costs.

President Obama [reaffirmed](#) his country's commitment to end extreme global poverty in two decades in this year's State of the Union address.

Jonathan Pryke is a Researcher at the [Development Policy Centre](#). Stephen Howes is Director of the Centre.

About the author/s

Jonathan Pryke

Jonathan Pryke worked at the Development Policy Centre from 2011, and left in mid-2015 to join the Lowy Institute, where he is now Director of the Pacific Islands Program. He has a Master of Public Policy/Master of Diplomacy from Crawford School of Public Policy and the College of Diplomacy, ANU.

Stephen Howes

Stephen Howes is Director of the Development Policy Centre and Professor of Economics at the Crawford School of Public Policy at The Australian National University.

Link:

<https://devpolicy.org/development-buzz-march-6-a-competitive-process-for-the-adb-presidency-uk-to-reach-0-7-in-two-weeks-usaid-cuts-dili-consensus-more-20130306/>

Date downloaded: 25 April 2024



Australian
National
University

The Devpolicy Blog is based at the Development Policy Centre, Crawford School of Public Policy, College of Asia and the Pacific, Australian National University.