

Development Buzz (March 27): Candidates for the WB President announced | Extreme poverty drops around the world | ODA suspended in Mali | and more...

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World Bank Presidential candidates announced

On Friday, March 23, the World Bank [announced](#) three nominees that would be considered for the position of President:

Jim Yong Kim (see bio [here](#)): a South Korean born US citizen, infectious disease specialist, former Director of the WHO department of HIV/AIDS and current President of Dartmouth College. Dr Kim is Barack Obama's [official nomination](#), and consequently the frontrunner for the position. The nomination has received praise both at home and abroad. In particular renowned economist Jeffery Sachs stated Dr Kim is an "excellent choice" and withdrew his candidacy in response (see [here](#)),

However not all experts are so happy. In particular Lant Pritchett, a Harvard Professor and 17 year World Bank veteran, argues nominating Kim is a "terrible idea" (see [here](#)) and his appointment is "an embarrassment to the U.S. You cannot with a straight face say this person is the most qualified to lead the World Bank." He explains further that "development is about countries becoming prosperous, democratic and capable, like being able to deliver the mail, having police forces that work and kids who get educated" and not related to the "charity work" undertaken by Dr. Kim. He adds "there's no question that Kim has done terrific things, but I wouldn't nominate Mother Teresa to head the World Bank if she were still alive."

José Antonio Ocampo (see bio [here](#)): former Columbian Finance Minister, UN executive and currently a Professor at Columbia University. Dr Ocampo was [nominated](#) by Brazil for the position. A detailed justification of his candidacy can be found [here](#). Columbia, however, had already [dismissed](#) his candidacy as not being viable as another Columbian already heads the Inter-American development bank.

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (see bio [here](#)), a former World Bank Managing Director and Nigeria's current Coordinating Minister of the Economy and Minister of Finance. Probably the most discussed candidate from outside of the US to this point, Dr Okonjo-Iweala was nominated by South Africa, Angola and Nigeria. Lant Pritchett justifies her candidacy [here](#).

Missing is any candidate nominated by Asia. China was quick to [welcome](#) the US nomination. For those thinking that this century is going to belong to Asia, this comes as a surprise. If Africa could manage to defy the assumption that the Bank Presidency belongs to the U.S, why couldn't Asia? Either Asian countries can't find it in them to co-operate on such endeavours, or the World Bank presidency just isn't that much of an incentive.

The World Bank's Executive Directors will now conduct formal interviews of the three in Washington D.C. in the coming weeks, with the expectation of selecting the new President by consensus by the 2012 Spring Meetings slated for April 21-23.

New World Bank estimates reveal a drop in extreme poverty in all regions 2005-2010

Earlier this month the Bank [announced](#) that the number of people living in extreme poverty and the poverty rate declined in every region of the developing world during 2005-2008, and probably again in 2010. This is the first time this has ever happened over a three-year monitoring cycle in the Bank's history of tracking extreme poverty. This is good news for global development, but also shows that there is still much to be done. The economist also reports on the findings [here](#).



Source: Economist

Not everyone is convinced these figures are such good news, with Robin Broad and John Cavanagh reporting [here](#) that the figures don't actually say anything about the impact of the recession due to a lack of up-to-date data and arguing that number have been skewed by the rapid decline of poverty in China.

Agencies move to suspend aid to Mali

What started last Wednesday as a mutiny of low-ranking officers and rank-and-file soldiers under the leadership of Amadou Sanogo turned into a full-blown coup d'etat in Mali, with Captain Sanogo now [claiming](#) to be in control of the country. Rebels in the north of the country seeking to create a separate state have taken advantage of the coup and [increased violence](#) in the country. In response to the suspension of democracy and the deteriorating security conditions in the country, the EU (see [here](#)), the World Bank and the African Development Bank (see [here](#)) have suspended all developmental operations and project financing, beyond emergency assistance, to Mali. With major bilateral agencies likely to follow suit (see Canada [here](#) and the US [here](#)), this could mean the loss of hundreds of millions in developmental assistance to one of the poorest countries in the world.

In brief

A new [World Bank report](#) shows how countries can effectively fight illegal logging through the criminal justice system, punish organized crime, and trace and confiscate illegal logging profits.

The UK's Independent Commission for Aid Impact released [three new reports](#) last week. Of particular note was one of the reports outlining the extent that fraud in Afghanistan poses a threat for aid impact, detailed [here](#).

The UK has [announced](#) that it will be stopping its aid programme to India after 2015, as predicted in a recent Devpolicy [post](#) discussing the scandal.

Seth Kaplan, a foreign policy analyst, [discusses](#) the World Bank's country classification systems, asking whether the system still accurately identifies the countries in need of outside assistance.

Nancy Birdsall, President of the CGD, reflects on her "thrilling and discouraging" experiences of finally [visiting a Millennium Village](#) in Ethiopia.

Secretary Clinton faced Congressional committee hearings on the international affairs budget (similar to Australia's Senate Estimates, covered on the blog [here](#)), summarised by Will McKitterick from the CGD [here](#).

A new [CGD working paper](#) asks the question "How Much Does Natural Resource Extraction Really Diminish National Wealth?" coming to the conclusion that environmental constraints are far more likely than the actual exhaustion of deposits to limit resource-based development.

A [new briefing paper](#), put together by nine development NGOs, shares the lessons learned based on their experience of promoting gender equality and working with women smallholders and rural women over many decades.

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