

# EURODAD ANNUAL REPORT

- 2002 -

A RENEWED FOCUS



EUROPEAN NETWORK ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT

**EURODAD: EUROPEAN NETWORK ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT: ANNUAL REPORT 2002**

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## INTRODUCTION: WHAT IS EURODAD?

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**E**urodad (the European Network on Debt and Development) is a network of 48 non-governmental development organizations from 15 European countries working for national economic and international financing policies that achieve poverty eradication and the empowerment of the poor.

EURODAD has two long-term overarching aims:

First, to improve the European and global policy context for development finance, so that it contributes to reducing poverty and catalysing sustainable development. The network tries to achieve this by pressuring European and international policy-makers to meet their obligations and responsibilities, including the mobilization of the necessary external resources to implement successful development strategies.

The second objective of the network is to enhance the capacity of civil society to influence policies in their countries and to defend the right of elected representative bodies such as parliaments and governments in the South to identify, implement and monitor their development strategies on their own terms.

The Secretariat, based in Brussels, primarily deals with the first objective. It does so by monitoring existing policies and practices in the area of debt and finance and poverty reduction policies, by sharing knowledge and experiences in this area, by coordinating civil society cooperation, and by promoting alternative policy frameworks.

The Network's Economic Policy Empowerment Programme (EPEP), launched in December 2001, focuses

essentially on the second goal: it aims to facilitate the enhanced involvement of Southern civil society in national policy-making processes and international debates on economic policy, and to promote greater coherence between social sector strategies and macroeconomic and structural policies

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## THE SECRETARIAT'S WORK PROGRAMME

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### A note from the Coordinator Ted van Hees

The Eurodad Secretariat consolidated in 2002 what had been achieved in 2001: we further extended our role as an information sharing platform in the area of debt, financing for development, poverty reduction strategies, and structural adjustment, while we broadened our work to related areas like trade and sustainable development. This followed up from our 2001 Annual Conference where we discussed ways to achieve a more comprehensive and integrated approach to our usual agenda and it went in parallel to important related developments, such as the UN Financing for Development Conference (FfD) in Monterrey and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg. Another example of such greater 'integration' was the role we played in the creation of the successor to the EC NGO Liaison Comité, CONCORD, by integrating the work structures and programmes of the Brussels based development networks with the national platforms of NGOs of the Liaison Comité.

The above resulted in the Secretariat's change of emphasis from mostly analysing and monitoring of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) Initiatives, into exploring new avenues: deepening and elaborating our analysis of debt sustainability, by basing this on the achievement of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and, in the context of the WSSD, by also including environmental criteria; looking into the debt problem of non-HIPC countries e.g. the production of policy papers on Indonesia and Argentina; and starting a project on export credits and debt. Finally, we have started to discuss with many colleagues the need and the specifics for a new European and international debt campaign. Resulting from debates amongst debt campaigners and analysts in Washington, Lusaka, and in Copenhagen at

our Annual Conference, we established a new list serve discussing this campaign and the agenda of a debt strategy meeting in February 2003 in Brussels.

On the structural adjustment side, besides monitoring PRS(P)s, we engaged in new developments such as the Poverty and Social Impact Assessment (PSIA) and the Private Sector Development (PSD) strategy. We also started a joint research project on the IMF's Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) with partners in our network, in which our debt & poverty reduction strategy analysts are playing a leading role.

In addition to this new analytical and advocacy work, we have remained a key information 'hub' in the area of debt/poverty reduction strategies through our debt and PRS Watch list serves, and managed to further increase this role towards our members and a larger public. At the same time, our role as an information network this year has consisted of many other activities. We have moderated two high-level online discussion forums related to the FfD and WSSD process. We have renewed our website, which has also proved to be a very useful tool for many people. Meanwhile, in the context of the new co-ordination of Brussels-based development networks and national platforms, we have set up a working group on Financing for Development to help NGOs in Brussels better co-ordinate their work on this.

As 2002 was ending, we received the bad news that our application for new EC funding had not been approved. As such funding represents almost 50% of our budget, this has had repercussions in the office - we could not fill vacancies - but we are confident this will represent only a temporary setback, and that we will continue producing valuable and high-quality work in 2003.

*Ted van Hees,*  
Coordinator

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## LOOKING BACK: 2002

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### → Debt and Financing for Development

#### A need to go the extra mile on HIPC debt

Debt has remained a core area of our work this year, with the production of reports such as *Going the Extra Mile* highlighting further and in more detail the possibility of delivering extra debt reduction. In this paper, which built on the previous year's analyses describing the deficiencies of the HIPC Initiative (*What Goes Down Might Not Come Up* and *Putting Poverty Reduction First*), the Eurodad Secretariat moved on to make concrete proposals to go a step further towards making HIPC's debts genuinely sustainable, and laid out how and why creditors could make additional debt relief possible in the short term. One of the main arguments put forward was the fact that the World Bank and the IMF could cancel more debts out of their own resources without compromising their financial situation.

After having been aired by many observers, the shortcomings of the current HIPC Initiative are in fact slowly beginning to be recognised by these two institutions themselves. This was most obvious at a meeting organised by the OED (the World Bank's Evaluation Department) to which Eurodad contributed actively. It was stressed during the discussions that the multiple objectives set by the HIPC Initiative were unlikely to be achieved if donors did not commit significant extra resources.

#### Not forgetting the non-HIPCs (Argentina, Indonesia)

Furthermore, taking the example of Indonesia and Argentina, we have also shown that (multilateral) debt relief should not only concern HIPCs, but also other highly-indebted countries. In the case of Indonesia, Eurodad participated in a high level conference organised by INFID and Erlassjahr (the German Jubilee Campaign)

in Paris at the Assemblée Nationale to present an analysis of the Indonesian debt situation, *Towards a Sustainable Debt Workout in Indonesia*, in which we showed that Indonesia's debt was clearly unsustainable and that the 'medicine' prescribed by the IMF since the onset of the Asian financial crisis to cure the country has proved inadequate and wrong. The latest IMF programme, which serves as the basis for Paris Club debt rescheduling, relies on overoptimistic projections that are unlikely to be met in the future.

Our work on Argentina's debt problem - undertaken by Leonardo Iebra Aizpurua, an intern from Argentina, - has consisted mainly of writing three policy papers. The first presented a discussion about the causes of the Argentine crisis and focused on the poverty effects of the past ten years of structural reforms. The second paper, *Sustainability of Argentina's External Debt*, briefly discussed the IMF views about the causes of the crisis and proposed an alternative approach. The final paper, *How to Finance Argentina ...Without Causing Another Crisis*, presented some alternative financial instruments that could help middle-income countries avoid excessive indebtedness while freeing resources to fight poverty.

#### Playing an active role in the FfD...

The debate around the issues of debt sustainability and external financing received broader attention from policy-makers in 2002 on the occasion of the Financing for Development (FfD) process (which culminated in the UN conference in Monterrey in March), in which the Secretariat was very active. Eurodad was present at the last PrepCom in New York for the final negotiations of the consensus paper, which turned out to include important recommendations regarding the HIPC Initiative and debt sustainability, notably that "*future reviews of debt sustainability should also bear in mind the impact of debt relief on progress towards*

*the achievement of the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration.”* This statement in effect marked the acknowledgement by the international community that debt sustainability should go beyond the current IMF-World Bank framework and be based on the achievement of halving poverty by the year 2015 (Millennium Development Goal n.1).

In the context of this Financing for Development process, we also decided to co-organise with OneWorld a new online discussion forum. The FfD Conference in Monterrey was a major event where such a forum could be very useful as an information tool for a large public. The forum proved to be a success, as a variety of stakeholders, from NGOs and academics to senior policy-makers, exchanged high quality comments, in particular on the issue of the Sovereign Debt Restructuring Mechanism (SDRM) recently proposed by the IMF to prevent debt crises in middle-income countries. At the same time, the 600 participants were able to receive direct information from the conference from our ‘correspondents’ present in Mexico.

#### **And in the WSSD...**

Another major development forum, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), where we were also present, served as an occasion for another of these online forums. The summit also gave us an opportunity through a series of high level meetings to further elaborate our poverty approach to debt sustainability. The paper that resulted from this analysis, *Putting Sustainable Development First*, included several environmental criteria in the assessment of debt sustainability.

Another element we very much advocated for in Johannesburg was the need to include sustainability and environmental criteria in national poverty reduction strategies, and for nationally owned and designed sustainable development strategies not to be overruled by WTO interventions or IMF and World Bank conditionality.

Our work on WSSD had started in fact a long time before the Summit. Early in the year, we took part in the preparatory process through the Civil Society Private Sector Working Group (CSPSWG), set up by DG Environment. We also joined the Rio+10 Coalition, which organised several events throughout the year in preparation for Johannesburg. Furthermore, the Heinrich Boell Foundation involved the Secretariat actively in its preparation by inviting us to make presentations at a series of workshops and round tables to present our views. The Secretariat engaged some members in some of these preparatory events, such as the Green Week of the European Commission in Brussels in June.

In July, the Coordinator was invited to New York by the UN and the G-77 to discuss the agenda and positions of this group in preparation for Johannesburg. At the summit itself, the Coordinator and the Communication Officer were invited to represent European development NGOs as advisers to the official EU delegation. The Commission and the Danish EU-Presidency met every day with European civil society to receive feedback and discuss its views. This also enabled us to monitor the official negotiations on trade, finance, and globalisation of the Plan of Implementation (the principal political document of the WSSD) and, at some occasions, to successfully intervene in the final agreed text, such as in the sections on the financial architecture, trade, and corporate social responsibility. On debt were less successful (in fact the final text was more conservative than in Monterrey), partially due to a change in the leadership of the G-77 just before the WSSD.

Besides other official meetings (e.g. with other delegations, such as the Dutch Prime Minister), the daily collaboration with Third World Network and Northern NGOs in the Trade and Finance Caucus was useful and successful. During the Summit, Eurodad also joined the Eco-Equity Coalition, a unique effort to co-ordinate the policy work, press work, and activities of some of the major global networks on environment, development, and consumer interests. We contributed to its daily journal - Eco Equity

-, and participated in various press rallies and conferences, resulting in several TV, radio, and newspaper interviews.

Eurodad's evaluation of the WSSD outcome was amongst others published in *Global Challenge*, the magazine of the European Policy Centre (EPC). We also attended and gave input to various other follow-up actions on the WSSD, such as those organised by the Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation (in a meeting with the Prime Minister), the European Commission, etc..

### **A focus on the MDGs**

Since the Monterrey Conference, the commitments to look at debt relief from the point of view of the financial capacity to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, have been renewed in various forums, such as the G8 at Kananaskis. The G8 stated that “[*extra financial support*] will ensure that no country genuinely committed to poverty reduction, good governance and economic reform will be denied the chance to achieve the Millennium Goals through lack of finance.” This link between debt sustainability and MDGs was in fact brought forward in a subsequent Eurodad paper co-written with Oxfam GB, CAFOD, and Christian Aid (*Joint Submission for Debt Sustainability Review*) stressing the need for a reform of the HIPC Initiative to ensure that it effectively delivers its share of resources in view of the international efforts towards reaching the MDGs. The paper was at the centre of the discussions we had with several World Bank/IMF Executive Directors in Washington D.C. during the Annual Meetings and with officials from the Belgian Finance Ministry later on in Brussels.

This focus on MDGs was (amongst others) also central at our Annual Conference in Copenhagen in November - the largest ever in terms of participants. The conclusion on this was that while these goals can be said to represent a new approach to development cooperation - shifting towards a notion of social development and abandoning the idea of “catching up” for

one of ownership and poverty reduction - and while they have contributed significantly to moving the donor community's actions and policies towards poverty reduction, many obstacles remain for the effective implementation of the new policy framework based on these poverty goals.

### **A new debt campaign?**

All this might suggest that debt was a hot topic in 2002. The reality, however, was bleak - with donors and international institutions insisting more and more that other issues such as trade should be given more priority - justifying in such a way a passive attitude on further debt cancellation. Against this background, the Secretariat started taking action to rebuild a more integrated debt campaign. In fact, Eurodad members, as well as other debt campaigners present in Denmark at our Annual Conference, clearly sensed it was time to end the so-called ‘debt fatigue’ and that to achieve this more collaboration was needed between all of us, including Southern partners.

The Eurodad Coordinator proposed in Copenhagen to work towards such a more integrated debt campaign on the basis of a ‘minimal platform’ respecting the specific strengths and preferences of Northern and Southern NGOs regarding the various policy and campaigning elements, both reflecting each other's responsibilities and supporting each other.

In this respect, following the Annual Conference, the Secretariat also set up a list serve to continue the discussions that took place on debt in order to help us move towards a more integrated approach to the way we lobby, research, and campaign on the debt issue. This includes having a better understanding of our respective positions on debt, how we intend to lobby/work together on this issue, and on what particular events we should concentrate our efforts to win a breakthrough. This list serve is to lead to an important strategising workshop in February 2003, hosted by the Secretariat,

to discuss in concrete terms the future of the debt movement in Europe.

### **The PRGF: at the heart of the (debt) problem?**

Finally, our work on debt has pushed us to look more closely at the important issue of the IMF's Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF). One could argue that the Fund, in particular via the conditions in its PRGF programme, represents a major obstacle to quicker debt reduction. This is one of the points we will address in the PRGF research programme we launched in November 2002, and that is described in more detail in the 'Looking Forward' section.

### **As are ECAs...**

2002 was also the occasion for the Secretariat to refocus its attention on the important issue of export credit agencies (ECAs) and debt. Since its Rome Annual Conference on responsible lending and borrowing, Eurodad has tried to push environmental NGOs working on ECAs to pay more attention to the role of ECAs in the global debt problem. The problem is not that NGOs haven't been flagging the importance of ECAs in the global debt problems - 50% of all official debt of developing countries is owed to these agencies - but that there is little structural or systematic knowledge of the relationship between export credits and indebtedness. The Eurodad project we started in October 2002 in collaboration with members and other NGOs belonging to the ECA Watch network aims to fill this gap.

The project will culminate in a workshop in March 2003 where a representative group of NGOs will develop a political agenda to highlight and challenge the role of ECAs in the global debt crisis and promote and improve responsible debt management and development-based lending (and borrowing) criteria. The project also aims to make debt sustainability a more central part of campaigns on ECAs.

## **→ Structural Adjustment and Poverty Reduction Strategies**

### **Continuing our monitoring of the PRSP process**

Our monitoring of the PRSP process has remained a central part of our work on structural adjustment and poverty reduction strategies. Rob Mills, the former policy team manager, made a notable speech at the PRSP Review conference in Washington early in the year, and both Lollo Darin-Ericson and Soren Kirk Jensen, the successive Structural Adjustment and Poverty Reduction analysts, continued to actively monitor the process by, amongst other things, moderating our PRS-Watch list serve. The list serve has gone through a transformation in order to provide a more tailored service to the users; there are now three different versions of PRS-Watch: the country info, the brief, and the analysis. Other activities from the Secretariat related to the PRSP process included support for a training day on PRSPs organised by 11.11.11 (a member), and an active involvement in the World Bank's Operations Evaluation Department and the IMF's Independent Evaluation Office's evaluations of the PRSP process.

Strengthening relations with other NGOs working on PRSP related issues has also been an important task. At the end of the year, we began setting up an informal network of Brussels-based NGOs and networks interested in PRSP processes. The objective was first and foremost to work more closely and effectively with the EU institutions on PRS related issues.

### **And looking further: PSD, PSIA, LICUS,...**

Meanwhile, other related issues and processes, such as the very controversial World Bank Private Sector Development (PSD) Strategy, were also monitored and analysed by the Secretariat - Lollo Darin Ericson writing for instance a policy paper on the latter. In the paper, she reviewed the latest draft of the PSD proposal that was made public in December 2001 to see how the Bank deals in this document with the challenges of pro-poor development

and whether it takes into account lessons learnt from previous experiences with private sector development, primarily considering privatisation operations under Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs).

At the same time, we have been actively engaged in the debate about Poverty and Social Impact Assessments (PSIA) - the Secretariat coordinating closely with British NGOs on this issue. Our involvement in the SAPRIN (Structural Adjustment Participatory Review International Network) has also been significant - with in particular the preparation of a Global Forum in Brussels in April presenting the results of the SAPRIN Report on a grassroots assessment of World Bank Economic Policies. Finally, the WSSD in Johannesburg in August has also proved to be a useful forum to tackle structural adjustment-related issues and advocate for the need to include sustainability and environmental criteria in national poverty reduction strategies.

With more policy staff, and with HIPC and PRSP 'fatigue' growing, such a move to new issues seemed natural in our view. At the same time, the international development environment pushed us to move in new directions. It was difficult for us for instance, not to stay quiet vis-à-vis controversial initiatives such as the Bush administration-led PSD (as already highlighted), and also more recent developments, such as the World Bank LICUS (Low Income Countries Under Stress) initiative, or the US Government's Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). Many of these initiatives reflected the tendency by donors (in particular the United States) to be more selective in their lending: i.e. the idea that aid should be disbursed only in so-called good-performing poor countries. Reacting to this dangerous tendency, we have shown in a policy paper that such an approach contained many flaws: not only is the empirical evidence that aid is only effective if delivered to 'good performers' very questionable, and the notion of what constitutes actually 'good policy' very complex, but at the same time this approach can be very

problematic by bypassing the so-called 'bad-performers'.

### **The PRGF: at the heart of the poverty problem?**

Finally, as highlighted in the previous section, we embarked at the end of the year on what we consider as one of, if not the core, project of next year: our research programme on the PRGF, in which other partners, in particular EPEP, Oxfam GB, and Christian Aid, also play an active role. The idea to focus on this stems from the fact that many problems facing low-income countries result directly or indirectly from the PRGF. The overall purpose of the research programme is to create a debate on whether the PRGF is effectively pro-poor. More details on this can be found in the 'Looking Forward' section.

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## LOOKING FORWARD: 2003

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In 2003, we aim to further emphasise this focus on more 'integrated' and 'cross-cutting' themes (not simply HIPC/PRSP). The work on the PRGF will be given the priority in this respect, but other topics, in particular the delivery of social services and the debt and trade issue, will also be tackled. Our work on ECAs will also be extended, as indicated above. Such a focus on these new issues, however, will not prevent us from maintaining our traditional role of HIPC and PRSP-watchers

At the same time, our role as a network, in terms of information dissemination, and in terms of debt campaign co-ordinators, will be consolidated. Eurodad members clearly expressed the desire for us to play a more active role in trying to rebuild a more integrated debt movement, and this will be a key priority in 2003. The first steps towards such a move were in fact already taken last year, with the identification of the major building blocks in a new debt campaign and the setting up of a list serve that would lead to an important debt strategizing workshop in Brussels in February 2003.

### **The PRGF Research Programme**

The research programme will have two phases. In the first phase three generic papers are going to address three main problems of the PRGF. The three issues are the streamlining of conditionality and whether this contributes to enhanced ownership; an assessment of the macroeconomic model used by the IMF and the need to ensure that alternative options are put on the table through the use of PSiAs; and a look at the IMF's role as gatekeeper for other donor financing.

The second phase of the programme is envisaged to elaborate a number of case studies using the papers as toolkits for making a broad and detailed critical analysis of the PRGF based on national contexts.

### **Delivery of social services**

Another issue that we will focus on relates to the issue of the delivery/provision of social services in low income countries, which has been an important and very controversial talking point this year, in the context of the recent development of US-led initiatives such as the PSD, the LICUS, and MCA, which we have closely monitored. Furthermore, this topic will be the theme of the World Bank 2004 flagship World Development Report "*Making Basic Services Work for the Poor*".

A policy paper will result from this work, to be released just before the next World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings in Doha.

### **Debt and Trade**

Another hot topic that we will analyse in more detail next year is the issue of debt and trade. The general idea behind this project is to better inform people about the crucial links between trade rules and practices and the existence of debt in developing countries.

The basic context of our research on the issue will be the potential start of negotiations on the issue of trade, debt, & finance in the WTO. A Working Group on Trade, Debt, & Finance (WGTF) was mandated by the Doha WTO Conference to examine the relationships between these three issues, in light of which negotiations would be considered and possibly agreed to at the 5<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference in Cancun in September 2003. Given the presence of such a group in the WTO, we believe it is important to follow its work and progress in general in light of debt and finance.

### **Building a more integrated debt movement and campaign**

In terms of our role as a network, our core project in 2003 will be to actively lead and support the build-up of a more integrated

debt movement and a new debt campaign, in Europe, but also elsewhere. As already highlighted, we are putting much energy in a debt strategizing workshop in early February in which we will discuss concrete steps on how to better co-ordinate the work and campaigning on debt in Europe.

An appealing starting point in this new campaign is the idea of 'debt undone' proposed by Charles Gore (UNCTAD) at the Eurodad Annual conference. As he pointed out, discussions are currently going on in IFIs and other policy circles about the fact that 'debt is undone'. He notes that it is increasingly being recognised (and discussed) in official circles that HIPC II and other debt rescheduling processes will not provide a sustainable outcome and that additional steps are needed to cover up this failure. The likelihood is high that IFIs staff and other policy makers will soon argue that 'debt is undone' because of the recipient countries, not because of structural problems in the debt/aid mechanisms. Our job as campaigners could be to say that it is undone precisely and mainly because of these more structural reasons.

The Eurodad coordinator also used the occasion of the Eurodad Annual Conference to present his views on what such a new debt campaign could look like. The challenge for Eurodad as a leading network on debt, he explained, is to bring together the different actors and strands to organise and coordinate an effective and appropriate division of labour, based on each NGO's (both North and South) responsibilities and strengths. This would be the basis for a 'joint minimal platform' with various actors working on the different specific strands. For example, the German Erlassjahr campaign will guide campaigners on the latest proposals by the IMF on a debt workout mechanism (SDRM) and push for the alternative of fair and transparent arbitration (FTAP); others in the North will push for more human development-based debt sustainability analyses and criteria as the basis for any debt workout; others, in the South and the North, will fight for the recognition of illegitimate debts and of major parts of the debt in poor countries as

such. Southern campaigners could support creditors' tribunals in the North, such as the one organised by Eurodad's Norwegian members in December. Furthermore, Northern NGOs could endorse the efforts of Southern campaigners to try to push their governments to establish a debtors' cartel.

#### **A new European NGDO Coordination structure - CONCORD**

All these developments will take place in parallel with the launch of a new Brussels-based NGDO (Non-governmental development organization) Coordination structure, which aims "to enhance the impact of European NGOs in influencing the European Institutions by combining expertise and representation". The CONCORD was scheduled to come into being officially on 30 January, 2003 when its first General Assembly will choose a Board. Both networks and the national platforms of the old EC Liaison Committee will form its membership.

In 2003, the secretariat of the CONCORD will take as its main areas of work three themes: Development Aid and Humanitarian Aid Finance, EU Enlargement, the Future of Development Cooperation, and the European Convention. The Eurodad Secretariat has established and taken a leading role in one of the thematic groups of the new structure: Financing for Development. This working group, as well as the others that have been set up, will be coordinated and overseen by a Coordination, Coherence, and Communication Group (CCC-Group) that will be accountable to the General Assembly and the Board.

In 2002, the Eurodad Coordinator, along with a group of colleagues of the networks, national platforms and the ECLC, played a major role in the process of the creation of the CONCORD, first as a member of the Task Group II (that was set up in September 2001) and then as an adviser to the Founding Committee on the work structure and work programme.

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## PRESENTATIONS AND ARTICLES

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Ted van Hees, Schuldvermindering en Armoedebestrijding. Aantekeningen over NGO's, IMF, Wereldbank en Nederlands Beleid, in: B. Arts, P. Hebinck, T. van Naerssen (ed.), *Vorrheen de Derde Wereld, Ontwikkeling anders gedacht*, pp. 16-36, Mets & Schilt, Amsterdam

Ted van Hees, Gezocht 50 miljard dollar, interview with Han van de Wiel for Internationale Samenwerking, Magazine of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, January

Rob Mills, A contribution to the IMF/WB PRSP review Conference, Washington D.C., 14 January

Ted van Hees, Presentation on debt and the WSSD at the Jubilee 2000 Student Debate, Nijmegen 29 January

Ted van Hees, Comment on Roger D. Norton's paper "Development Cooperation Processes: Issues in Participation and Partnership", Development Cooperation Forum, The Carter Center, Atlanta, 20-22 February

Ted van Hees, interview with De Financieel Economische Tijd, Brussels, published 23 March

Francis Lemoine, Presentation on a debt workout for Indonesia in Alternatives for Indonesia's Debt International INFID Conference; National Assembly, Paris, 8 April

Jonathan Wolsey, Presentation on Rio+10, Heinrich Böll Foundation, Brussels, 12 April

Ted van Hees, Opening speech on the challenges of structural adjustment in SAPRIN Global Forum, Brussels, 15 April

Ted van Hees, presentation on Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Finance and Development in the Green Week organised by the European Commission, Brussels, 18 April

Lollo Darin Ericsson, Francis Lemoine, Presentation on development NGOs' lobbying strategies, Institut Supérieur de Management Public et Politique, Brussels, 21 April

Ted van Hees, presentation on PRSPs, subsidiarity and globalisation at COMECE (European Bishops Conference) seminar, chaired by Michel Camdessus, Brussels, 23 April

Ted van Hees, Presentation on Democracy, Accountability and Globalisation at Alternatives to Neo-liberalism Conference, Washington D.C., 23-24 May

Francis Lemoine, Lollo Darin Ericsson, Presentation on PRSPs in Workshop: Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté au Chad, organised by the EC, Brussels, 22-23 May

Jonathan Wolsey, Presentation on Financing for Development in The Platform of NGOs Conference on "European Union Development Policy", Lisbon, 3-4 June

Ted van Hees, Presentation on NEPAD, debt sustainability and Type 2 Initiatives, WSSD Seminar, Rio + 10 Coalition, Brussels, 17 June

Ted van Hees, presentation on debt sustainability at Heinrich Boell Foundation Conference, Brussels, 9 July

Ted van Hees, various press conferences and interviews to TV (South Africa, India, France amongst others), radio (Sweden, Germany, amongst others) and newspapers (NRC Handelsblad; De Telegraaf, both The Netherlands) at WSSD, Johannesburg, 26 August - 4 September

Ted van Hees, interview on relation between poverty and terrorism in De Volkskrant, The Netherlands, 9 September

Ted van Hees, Presentation at UNDP workshop on the MDGs, financial sustainability and liberalisation, WSSD, Johannesburg, 31 August

Ted van Hees, "Top Mislukt, Blik Vooruit" article on the outcome of the WSSD, sent by Dutch government to delegates of the Dutch WSSD delegation, September

Ted van Hees, "A Summit Failed, Let's Look Forward", altered English version of the evaluation of the WSSD, sent by DG Environment to EU/EC official WSSD delegates, September

Soren Kirk Jensen, Presentation on obstacles for civil society participation in the elaboration of PRSPs in Workshop/seminar on PRSPs and the Belgian ODA policy, Brussels, 16 September

Ted van Hees, Presentation on how International NGO Networks best support international and national NGOs in PRS(P) processes, at Workshop Global Civil Society: New Connections, New Roles, World Bank/World Vision, Washington D.C, 25 September

Jonathan Wolsey, Presentation on donor selectivity at African Student Conference: United Nations of Youth Foundation, The Hague, 27 September

Francis Lemoine, Presentation on the HIPC Initiative in Regional Conference "Will the Current Creditor Arrangement on Debt Make a Difference?", Lusaka, Zambia, 8-9 October

Soren Kirk Jensen, Presentation on what constitutes civil society and how to include normally marginalised groups in participatory processes in "The Role of Civil Society in Evaluating Poverty Reduction Strategies and Producing Evidence for Policy Development: Myth or Reality?" European Evaluation Society's annual conference, Seville, 10-11 October.

Ted van Hees, Presentation on a new integrated European and global debt campaign in a BLUE 21, Attac Deutschland, Erlassjahr Conference on the controversies with the debt campaign, Berlin, 30 October

Francis Lemoine, presentation on MDGs at Eurodad Annual Conference, Copenhagen, 3 November

Ted van Hees, Presentation on a new integrated debt campaign at Eurodad Annual Conference, Copenhagen, 4 November

Ted van Hees, "The Jo'burg Summit Failed - but Let's Look to the Future", re-edited article, based on 'A summit failed', in "Challenge Europe", European Policy Centre (EPC), Brussels, November/ December

Jonathan Wolsey, Presentation on the problems facing debt relief at Jubilee Debt Campaign's Campaigners' day, Leeds, 23 November

Soren Kirk Jensen, Presentation on the effects of the PRSP process in the Entry Workshop for the OED Review of the PRSP Process, Washington D.C, 4 December

Ted van Hees, "Challenges for Northern and Southern NGOs on Advocacy, the WSSD and the IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings as an Example", Article in Global Future, World Vision's Journal on Human Development, London, December

Jonathan Wolsey, Francis Lemoine, "What have Debt Campaigners Achieved so Far?" - article to be published in Italian NGO magazine, December 2002

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## POLICY BRIEFINGS AND BACKGROUND PAPERS

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HIPC - An Arbitrary List of Countries; Eurodad note on eligibility criteria for the World Bank's Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative, highlighting the arbitrariness of qualification for debt reduction, January 2002

Going the Extra Mile; Eurodad policy paper how and why creditors should go further with debt reduction for the poorest countries, February 2002

Towards a Sustainable Debt Work Out for Indonesia; Eurodad policy paper describing Indonesia's debt situation, April 2002

Review of Spring Meetings statements, April 2002

Private Sector Development: Pro-poor, or merely Poor, Service Delivery; A critical reaction to the World Bank's Private Sector Development Strategy, April 2002

Eurodad Latest Bilateral Creditor Positions; Status of the latest HIPC debt reduction proposals for key Paris-Club countries, with details of their 'financial situation' vis-a-vis the HIPC Initiative, May 2002

Moving Beyond Good and Bad Performance; Eurodad paper on how the emphasis on 'selectivity' by many G7 donors could undermine the focus on poverty reduction, country ownership and participation, June 2002

Putting Sustainable Development First, Eurodad paper showing the intrinsic link between debt sustainability and sustainable development, July 2002

Eurodad leaflet on sustainable debt for WSSD, July 2002

HIPC Update, August 2002

Joint submission for debt sustainability review; paper by Eurodad, Cafod, Oxfam and Christian Aid for the World Bank and IMF HIPC and debt sustainability review, August 2002

A response to Doris Ross and the IMF on debt sustainability (published in a Eurodad online discussion forum), August 2002

Sustainability of Argentina's External Debt; paper discussing the IMF views about the causes of the crisis and proposing an alternative approach, November 2002

## Secretariat Staff 2002

Core staff (to be reduced from seven to five due to cutbacks in funding in 2003)

Coordinator	Ted van Hees
Administrator	Kath Noble
Administrative assistant	Sonia Goicoechea
Information Officer	Arno Haegens
Policy Team Manager	Rob Mills (until April 02)
Debt and Finance Analyst	Francis Lemoine
Poverty Reduction Policies Analyst	Lollo Darin Ericson & Soren Kirk Jensen
Policy Analyst	Jonathan Wolsey

Several interns also worked in the Secretariat in 2002:

Joshua Kroeze  
Geoffrey Mbowe  
Leonardo Ibra Aizpurua  
Maria Lopez Yuste  
Kirsten Meersschaert  
Kannikar Kijtiwatchakul

The Secretariat also employed the following people as consultants or on short-term projects:

Pancho Yermo (Saprin Global Forum and Eurodad Conference reporting)  
Maria Lopez Yuste (Saprin Global Forum)  
Sander van Bennekom (ECA project)

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## THE ECONOMIC POLICY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

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### A note from the Coordinator

2002 was the first year of operation for EPEP and our focus was on adding value to the ongoing work of the secretariat and the members.

The indivisibility of civil society participation for poverty eradication is now widely established, as is the need for increased civil society capacity. As a result there is a surge of capacity building activity. There are however, many potential problems associated with this. The difficulties and inefficiencies inherent in North/South capacity building relationships are magnified in the field of economic policy. It presents a unique set of challenges not part of traditional institutional capacity building; these include, but are certainly not limited to, the difficulty of NGO's in 'marrying' development programmes and policy advocacy, the lack of experience on which to draw, the difficulty in truly anchoring advocacy in the priorities of the poor, the difficulties of both vertical and horizontal integration in such a technical, political and ideologically driven field, the particularity of country conditions, and finally, the difficulty in achieving tangible results in the short and even medium term. Given the difficulties inherent in economic policy capacity building and the rapidly growing international effort in the field, epep strives to work in a complementary way with these initiatives, prioritising the facilitation of networking, cooperation and cross-fertilization between actors, as this is in high demand, but often neglected in practice because of more immediate operational pressures. The need for clearly determining the value-added of capacity building programmes is essential to ensure the work is part of the solution not part of the problem. For this reason epep seeks to ensure that it does not operate as an NGO, but rather seeks to add value to the ongoing NGO member initiatives for the purpose of better serving the needs of Southern civil society. Given that

empowerment is the objective, we consider an approach that focuses on good practice, innovation and achievement is more likely to inspire action than one that exclusively emphasizes systemic failings. Our intent is simply to utilize the learning cycle approach in pursuit of examples of innovation, good practice and policy, and to employ these examples to encourage and inspire the action and empowerment of others.

The pursuit of pro-poor macroeconomic and structural policies and the development of indigenous productive capacity for the benefit of poverty eradication and pro-poor growth are high on the agenda of civil society. However these are highly political topics, and despite repeated acknowledgement of their significance, in practice, donors and governments are unwilling to move far beyond rigid macro frameworks, and basic social services and infrastructure. We selected this area as a key research focus because of the widespread evidence that over reliance on the market, without regard for the historical or actual responses of the market is one of the fundamental areas of weakness in policies purported to be pro-poor. The interrelationship between poverty and the private sector was a priority outlined to us repeatedly by organisations all over the world. We do not intend to revisit this ideological debate from an advocacy point of view. Rather, we are seeking positive, innovative and good practice examples of constructive pro-poor policy, practice and civil society intervention which have resulted benefit to local populations, and the poor, and which do not constitute counter productive protectionism. The further exploration and articulation of these issues is addressed in the papers and research summaries produced during 2002, and will be further pursued in our ongoing work.

The range of activities which we undertook, facilitated or supported in 2002 included: inventoring (quantitative

mapping), interviewing (qualitative mapping), electronic information dissemination - web, web-based database, exposure, training and exchange workshops, networking, linking and alliances, desk-based policy and good practice research. In 2003 we will continue with these activities with the addition of new endeavours such as: action learning/research partnerships, linking and learning seminars, case studies, toolkit development, occasional paper preparation and dissemination.

2002 was a very successful year for EPEP and we are looking forward with anticipation to moving ahead in 2003 with the many activities that were set in motion this past year.

Jacqueline Woodman  
Coordinator  
EPEP

## Summary of Programme Aims

The Economic Policy Empowerment Programme aims to facilitate the enhanced involvement of Southern civil society organisations in bringing a more poverty-focused perspective to national processes and international debate on economic development policies, and promoting greater cohesion between social sector strategies and macro-economic/structural policies.

### Programme Aims:

- Increased influence of southern civil society in the development, implementation and monitoring of national and sub-national economic policy, and in international debate on the economics of poverty eradication
- Increased cohesion between social sector poverty eradication objectives and policies and the underlying macro economic and structural assumptions and policies

## Activities undertaken in Phase One

Phase One consisted largely of consultation and information-gathering, to ensure that the Programme would be demand-driven and adapted to stakeholder needs. A variety of information activities were undertaken, the findings of which were used for the development of Phase Two of the Programme. The Phase One activities included:

### → Quantitative Research

#### Mapping

Preliminary desk-based mapping, which included information on national economic policy planning processes and actors, was undertaken for the following countries: South East Asia - Indonesia, East Timor, Vietnam; South Asia - Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka; West Africa - Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali; Central, Southern and East Africa - Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Ethiopia. In addition, the activities of the European member organisations, and other organisations with

similar or complementary programmes were also mapped. An ongoing review of training materials, toolkits and other resources was also initiated, with the data gathered through the mapping being centralized in a web-based database. The database is currently accessible via [www.eurodad.org/epep](http://www.eurodad.org/epep). The database provides an easy reference point for accessing information on actors and resources for civil society economic policy engagement. The range of countries and the depth of information will continue to be expanded through cooperation with regional partners and the commissioning of national 'mapping'. Following the appointment of a full time Information Management Officer in January 2003, the site will be expanded and updated including a regular newsletter. Organisations are asked to submit regular updates of relevant information. The site will become increasingly decentralised as some regions have expressed interest in managing information for their region locally.

#### → Qualitative Research

##### **Poverty-Focused Economic Policy**

The first half of Phase One was broad and exploratory, with one of the foci being on identifying policy areas where there is broad consensus on their priority for poverty reduction, but clear neglect in current practice, and where there is a particular value-added in civil society involvement. On the basis of this, our future focus for proactive research will essentially revolve around rural development and indigenous productive capacity. In the second half of Phase One research has also focused on the specific policy issues - such as FDI and PSD - identified by, and necessary for supporting, our programme partners.

##### **Civil Society Empowerment**

Qualitative research on empowerment began with a literature review, particularly focused on PRSP experience. Additional focus areas have been reviewing the more general 'participation' literature looking for lessons applicable for economic policy empowerment and identifying areas where

there is broad consensus on what constitutes good practice in civil society participation. The second half of Phase One research focused on coalescing and supplementing this learning to feed into the development of activities that will take place in Phase Two, such as the development of toolkit modules, exposure workshops and linking and learning seminars. In addition, research commenced on the different civil society entry points and successful strategies already employed to feed into the good practice and innovation documentation.

#### → Partner Priority / Needs Analysis

Consultation has taken place with a wide range of stakeholders. The first quarter of Phase One focused on electronic communication for the purpose of 'mapping' or inventorising the activity of civil society in the areas of economic policy, and the collaborative research being undertaken with southern civil society. The second quarter of Phase One built on the electronic communication through meetings with Southern and Northern Partners identified through the mapping, and through attendance at regional or country meetings, such as the IFAD Southern and Eastern African Partner Consultation and a MWENGO partner meeting. The second half of Phase One consultations were less broad and more targeted, focusing on interested organisations and key actors and collaboratively developing the regional programmes. The priorities and needs are naturally highly divergent between and within regions and actors. These differences, as well as the commonalities of economic policy empowerment are reflected in the Phase Two regional activities, and are being incorporated in the toolkit.

#### → Coalescing a stakeholder base

##### **Eurodad members and European NGOs**

In aiming to meet our objective of the continued local running of epep-like initiatives and to facilitate greater cooperation between Northern NGOs and other actors, we sought to establish a broad network of interest and cooperation

of civil society organisations involved in regional and sub-regional activities. We are working closely with ICCO, Christian Aid and Bread For the World on the West Africa PRSP programme outlined below, we also collaborate with CORDAID on their health sector PRSP initiative with WEMOS and follow-up activities from this. We will work with HIVOS partners in South Asia and possibly Africa also, and with NOVIB we will look for ways to capture the learning of the Oxfam network for the benefit of other stakeholders. In addition to the Dutch MFOs, we will be working closely with the SIDA-funded PPPR coalition of Diakonia, Save the Children Sweden, and Church of Sweden and their partners. We will also be working with the DANIDA-funded North-South coalition, which includes IBIS, DanChurchAid, Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke and the Danish Centre for Development Research, who will be addressing similar issues and focusing on Nicaragua, Zambia and Honduras. Trocaire and their partners will also form part of the coalition in Latin America and West Africa.

#### **International coalitions and organizations**

We have been participating in the Civil Society Budget Initiative, a multi-stakeholder project, including the International Budget Project and the World Bank, designed to support Southern civil society organizations embarking on Budget work. An important collaboration will be with a forthcoming action learning programme on rights based participatory budget and economic policy work instigated by Just Associates Washington and integrating the experiences of Uganda Debt Network, FUNDAR (Mexico), National Centre for Advocacy (NCAS India) and other African Indian and Latin American grass roots budget groups.

## Objectives of Phase 2

The Programme was designed to have two phases, with the activities undertaken in Phase Two dependent on the needs identified through the activities of Phase One, so although the Programme aims remain the same, the strategic and programme objectives differ from Phase One:

### Strategic Objectives

- Improved knowledge and utilisation of opportunities and value-added of civil society engagement in economic policy
- Increased cooperation between civil society actors working towards these goals
- Improved vertical and horizontal integration of processes and actors
- Improved accessibility and multidirectional exchange of information

### Programme Objectives

- Facilitation and support for South-South cross-learning and action learning
- Facilitation and support for selected Southern civil society economic policy empowerment initiatives
- Facilitation of improved coherence and cooperation in Northern NGO support for Southern civil society economic policy empowerment initiatives
- Facilitation of multistakeholder alliance to develop a joint North-South proposal on civil society economic policy empowerment around a set of core commonly-agreed principles, to be submitted to multiple donors
- Development and distribution of a body of knowledge on good practice and innovation in both civil society experience and the policy outcomes they strive for (both to support the other Programme Objectives and to reflect the learning from them)

The programme employs an appreciative inquiry methodology which involves seeking out good practice and innovation in the practices of civil society and the policies they seek to influence, and an action learning approach encouraging constant

feedback and adaptation of the Programme activities.

## Phase 2 Activities

### → Elaboration and updating of quantitative and qualitative country material

As much of the initial mapping was desk-based, the information will be further elaborated by local consultants in each country. One important element, which is integral to the local mapping, is the interviewing of organisations to determine their interest, capacity and involvement in economic policy issues. This will be a very important resource in moving beyond the 'usual actors' in this field. This activity is in high demand by all our stakeholders and has therefore been brought forward to begin in Phase 1 in some countries. In addition we have developed with stakeholders, including local partners, the terms of reference for a more qualitative enquiry that covers donor attitudes and lending frameworks, civil society structure and involvement and greater details of national and regional economic policy processes including potential civil society 'entry points'.

### → Develop good practice documentation methodology

To be used for synthesising and documenting good practice case studies. Each of the Programme Officers will be looking out for good practice material to be synthesised and documented, making them accessible on the epep database. As well as for general use and access, the good practice material will also be adapted for specific regional programming activities.

### Development of economic literacy modules

A cooperative venture with a range of civil society organisations engaged in economic policy work. Using a modular format to ensure flexibility of use and adaptation, a series of booklets is being developed to provide an introduction to key economic policy issues and processes. The booklets being developed are focusing on macroeconomic and structural policy where there is a significant lack of capacity and

resources. In particular, the role of the private sector will be addressed. On some core modules a 'dialogue format' will be utilised allowing for easy adaptation for advocacy and radio use.

Organisations are being asked to contribute to the toolkits by developing modules based on their areas of core competency and current focus, in addition to providing input and feedback to ongoing drafts.

Translation and adaptation for use beyond the initial stakeholder group will be pursued in the second half of 2003. Organisations interested in either contributing to the development of modules based on their current priorities, or in adapting and developing modules for their own use are welcome to contribute.

This activity includes an ongoing review of existing training materials and toolkits.

#### **Alternative macroeconomic modelling**

A series of cyclical, intensive action learning exchanges, including face-to-face think tanks and electronic discussions between civil society groups and academics currently working on alternative macroeconomic models. This is a cooperative project with Oxfam GB and partners. The results of this initiative will be published and distributed widely, and also used in IFI lobbying around the Spring and Annual meetings.

#### **Poverty Reduction and the Private Sector**

Epep's focus is on the interrelationship between poverty reduction and the private sector, and the approach to private sector involvement by the IFI's. We will be drawing on this work in making our contribution to a collaborative research project with the Eurodad Secretariat, members and partners.

The collaborative project is entitled 'Is the PRGF pro-poor?' and is designed to provide advocacy resources for the Spring and Annual Meetings of the IFIs. Three thematic papers are being prepared for April, with the addition of case studies and another thematic paper in September.

## **→ Regional Activities**

In addition, each of the regions has its own set of activities, as set by partners or developed collaboratively with epep.

### **Europe**

In the Empowerment strand of the Eurodad Annual Conference 2002 in Copenhagen, there was much interest in some follow-up seminar falling under the Programme Objective of bringing greater coherence and cooperation to Northern members' activities. We will be working with Just Associates and with BOND UK on a series of seminars examining the role of regional offices and programming departments, as well as policy staff, in economic policy processes in partner countries, and on the effective linking of grassroots and local partner priorities with advocacy work.

### **West Africa**

Epep is working with local and European civil society organisations in the region to facilitate capacity-building in the field of economic policy. To support and facilitate cooperation between Eurodad member stakeholders, a member of the epep team will be based in the region. Working with Christian Aid, Bread for the World, EED, ICCO and the Swedish PPPR Project and over 25 local partners across West Africa on a programme of economic literacy and advocacy skills training for local partners and regional offices, we will facilitate cooperation and cohesion between the various initiatives in supporting their partners in the region. Epep are developing the training format using a participatory methodology, and mapping and case study development will support exchange workshops and alliances on economic policy engagement and advocacy. The working area of privatisation will also be brought into the programming activities in West Africa, with particular focus on the privatisation of water.

### **South East Africa - Uganda**

In cooperation with the NGO Forum and their members, we are undertaking mapping of actors and resources relevant for economic policy initiatives, and

developing case studies in Uganda in collaboration with partners. A member of the epep team will be based in Uganda, supporting and capturing the learning from the Grassroots Economic Policy Empowerment Programme being implemented by the Forum. Facilitating regional linking and learning, capturing civil society experience in the region and cross-fertilising this with other regions is also an important part of epep's focus. Subject to interest and resources, similar initiatives could be undertaken with partners in other countries in the region. An alliance of Ugandan civil society is pursuing research on the nature, extent and social impact of foreign direct investment in Uganda, in particular with regard to poor and marginalised groups. epep will be supporting this work through research and alliances and the development of FDI assessment criteria and a case study in cooperation with local partners.

#### **South East Asia**

In cooperation with the GAPRI initiative, the Human Rights Council of Australia and others, a regional exchange meeting is being planned for the first half of 2003, hosted by the GAPRI alliance. The meeting will be focused on a rights-based approach to economic policy and civic intervention. Following the learning and linkages at this meeting, opportunities for further mapping, case study documentation and follow up training and exchange workshops in other countries in the region will be pursued with interested organisations. In Indonesia, epep will be carrying out a mapping of the environment for civil society participation in economic policy engagement, and documentation of examples of civil society engagement on policy issues is being undertaken with a research committee from within the Indonesian GAPRI alliance. The research framework is available on request. In East Timor, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Solidarity and the National NGO Forum, a programme officer will track the development and implementation of national planning and poverty reduction strategies on behalf of the cross-sector stakeholder group. The primary objective

of this collaboration is to consider the documents on behalf of the constituencies of both the Ministry and the NGO Forum - the poor and the marginalised - and to identify priorities for participating stakeholders to influence these strategies. The post-holder will work with the Ministry, the Forum, and epep, to develop a rights-based participatory methodology for future planning and implementation of development and poverty reduction strategies. epep will provide strategic and analytical support to the project, and facilitate links with appropriate organisations.

#### **South Asia**

A part-time research officer will be based with the South Asian Association for Poverty Eradication secretariat office in Nepal. They will be undertaking both quantitative and qualitative research, primarily focused on working with the country focal point organisations in the region, on harnessing and supplementing existing research. This research will both feed into and draw on others. This will include some mapping and case study work similar to that being undertaken in other regions.

The SAAPE network will host a conference on a rights-based approach to PRSP in 2003, which will be open to organisations throughout the region that are interested or involved in their national poverty reduction strategies and policies. The conference will be hosted by MONLO, the Sri Lankan country focal point of the SAAPE network.

## **EPEP Staff**

### **Phase One:**

Jacqueline Woodman	Coordinator
Rafael Gomes	Research Officer
Sadaf Lakhani	Programme Officer

The programme has also employed the following people on short-term contracts:

Akunda Pallangyo  
Maria Lopez  
Francisco Yermo

### **Phase Two:**

Jacqueline Woodman	Coordinator
Deo Nyanzi	Programme Officer - South East African Liaison
Kath Noble	Programme Officer - Information Management
Rafael Gomes	Programme Officer - Research and European Liaison
Sadaf Lakhani	Programme Officer - Capacity building and West Africa Liaison

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## MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

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### Work programmes 2002/3

Being part of a network means close collaboration, sharing knowledge and strategising together. Below are accounts from some (not all) of the Eurodad network members on their 2002-03 activities in the secretariat's core areas of work.

#### AUSTRIA

KOO Austria [www.koo.at](http://www.koo.at)

OFSE [www.ofse.at](http://www.ofse.at)

During 2002 the Austrian Foundation for Development Research (OEFSE) focused its policy work on PRSPs. The work consisted of analysing and discussing with officials from the Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs/Austrian Development Cooperation and civil society groups the main features and experiences of this new approach as regards its relevance and potential for poverty reduction. A series of public conferences were organised and country specific analysis of priority countries of Austrian Development Cooperation were undertaken.

Based on the results of this work (positive aspects of the approach as well as its limits and critical aspects), OEFSE will develop guidelines and criteria for the assessment of the approach for the Development Cooperation Community in Austria in 2003. Furthermore - as a result of the policy work on PRSPs, OEFSE will engage also in policy work on the subject of privatisation of public services and goods (e.g. water, education etc.) this year. Central to this work will be the analysis and assessment of the consequences and implications of privatisation policies on poverty reduction in developing countries and the analysis of the position and strategies of the main actors promoting this approach or an alternative approach, among others the World Bank, the IMF, the WTO and UNDP.

#### BELGIUM

11.11.11 [www.11.be](http://www.11.be)

In 2002 as well as in 2001, the general framework of the policy work has been globalisation and its impact on development, and this will continue in 2003. Within that framework, the focus has been on trade and WTO policy, on debt and finance, and on development cooperation. In the area of debt and finance, the specific issues that were covered were the following: first, the follow up of the broad public campaign on the Tobin tax; secondly, the start of a broad network on taxes. This network will be operational in 2003 and includes major NGOs, trade unions and the umbrella of environment NGOs. Thirdly, on debt, some action has been undertaken to push for cancellation of the DRC debt, at the Financing for Development Conference for instance, and to keep it out of the HIPC machinery. Meanwhile, some work on Indonesian debt has been undertaken, as well as some work on the PRSPs, with a rather successful 'training' day co-organised with the administration of development cooperation, and with the participation of other ministries.

These projects will continue in 2003 but the main theme of 11.11.11 will be the GATS and access to essential services.

Broederlijk Delen  
[www.broederlijkdelen.be](http://www.broederlijkdelen.be)

#### DENMARK

IBIS [www.ibis.dk](http://www.ibis.dk)

Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke [www.ms-dan.dk](http://www.ms-dan.dk)

## FINLAND

Kepa [www.kepa.fi](http://www.kepa.fi)

During the year 2002, food security and agriculture have been the priority areas for advocacy and policy work in Kepa. A NGO Food Campaign co-ordinated by Kepa was launched at the beginning of the year. The advocacy team has also closely monitored Finnish economic and trade policies in WTO. The main focus has been on the negotiations of the *Agreement on Agriculture* and the *TRIPS agreement*, in relation to the Food Campaign. One of the main activities in the field of development finance was the Finnish preparation for the Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey in March. Kepa participated in the official preparatory working group co-ordinated by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland and took part in the official Finnish delegation to the Conference as a NGO representative. In the Conference, Kepa prepared a common position paper with other Nordic NGOs urging Nordic Governments to promote the fulfilment of the GNP target of 0.7% by all donor countries within the framework of the Conference.

In April, Kepa together with a Zambian NGO (Civil Society for Poverty Reduction) carried out a study on the Participation of Civil Society in the PRSP process in Zambia commissioned by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. Moreover, Kepa field office in Nicaragua supported local NGOs in the Atlantic Autonomic Region in the preparation and integration of their own poverty reduction plan into the national PRSP plan. Debt and PRSP dialogue was also continued with AFRODAD during the rest of the year. The participation of Ms. Kalima in the Helsinki Conference on Democracy and Globalisation organised by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Helsinki in November 2002 raised hopes that the debt crisis would be one of the themes to be included in the follow-up of the Conference in 2003.

## FRANCE

Agir Ici [www.agirici.org](http://www.agirici.org)

In 2002, Agir Ici, in partnership with AITEC (International Association of Technicians, Experts and Researchers) and CRID (Research and Information Center for Development), kept on working on the reform of the international financial institutions and animated the French NGOs network on the IFIs through various activities. During the past year, Agir Ici launched two public opinion campaigns respectively urging the World Bank to reform its energy policy and supporting Bolivian people's action against water privatisation in Cochabamba. Agir Ici's activity for 2002 also consisted in participating in international actions and supporting Southern initiatives. At the national level, Agir Ici's main objective has been directed at promoting increased transparency and accountability of the French government's policies regarding IFIs.

For 2003, Agir Ici and the French network on IFIs will keep working towards the achievement of the following objectives: educating the public and mobilizing NGOs in France about the IFI; calling the French government for more transparency of its policies and decisions inside the World Bank and IMF; analysing selected IFIs policies and advocating changes that would increase IFIs' abilities to promote sustainable development. Agir Ici will also be actively involved in the mobilisation around the G8 and will work more specifically on NEPAD, debt and structural adjustment.

CCFD [www.ccfid.asso.fr](http://www.ccfid.asso.fr)

Plateforme sur la Dette et le Développement [www.dette2000.org](http://www.dette2000.org)

## GERMANY

Erlassjahr 2000 [www.erlassjahr.de](http://www.erlassjahr.de)

Erlassjahr.de's main thrust in 2002 consisted in demanding a Fair and Transparent Arbitration Process (FTAP) for indebted sovereigns in lieu of the existing creditor dominated debt forums. For that purpose it got involved into the Financing for Development Process through various PrepComs as well as participation in the conference itself. It also participated in

several debates with IMF officials in Washington and several events in Europe. At the same time Erlassjahr.de has been promoting the idea of an alternative framework in Southern debtor countries. After earlier efforts regarding Indonesia, this related in 2002 in particular to Argentina, Uruguay, Peru and Ecuador. Through the first ever FTAP networking meeting which took place in the South (Guayaquil, March 02), the organisation tried to strengthen relationships and cooperation between sister campaigns and movements which are working for the same purpose.

Activities beyond this were the start of the signature collection effort for an FTAP via "Fairness-Rings", which is the organisation's main mass mobilisation instrument, and the awarding of the first "Shark of the Year" to the Duesseldorf-based WestLB for its role in financing the notorious OCP pipeline in Ecuador.

Particularly on the level of country-related member networks and organizations, Erlassjahr.de tried to follow-up the insufficient relief efforts under HIPC.

Kindernothilfe [www.kindernothilfe.de](http://www.kindernothilfe.de)

MISEREOR [www.misereor.de](http://www.misereor.de)

In the run-up of parliamentary elections in September 2002 Misereor launched a national campaign pressing for a more binding commitment of Germany to achieve the international 0.7% ODA goal. Together with its protestant sister organisations (EED and Brot für die Welt) Misereor collected some 50,000 "votes" in favour of this request.

Misereor also had some lobby activities concerning the new pipeline in Ecuador which exploits the country's resources - mainly to maintain debt service. It organised and facilitated meetings with members of parliament, bankers and media people both in Germany and Ecuador. Meanwhile, Misereor released two publications, one on FTAP (jointly with "Blue21"; published in English, Spanish and German) and one on participatory budgets,

mainly the Porto Alegre case (jointly with the German Federation of Trade Unions). The rest of the work consisted in contributing to different network activities, e.g. the position paper of VENRO (umbrella organisation of German development NGO) for the FfD conference in Monterrey.

So far the following items are on the schedule for 2003. First, a PRSP Task Group Africa: together with EED and Brot für die Welt Misereor wants to establish a small task group of African field experts on PRSPs as a first step to improve qualified and critical civil society participation. Lobbying and awareness-raising on FTAP and PRSPs will also be undertaken at different occasions (Ecumenical Churches` Convention in Berlin, EU-Africa Summit in Lisboa, G7/8 meeting etc.). Finally, a survey on civil society control and monitoring activities (e.g. public budget monitoring) among Southern partner organisations of Misereor will be on the programme.

WEED [www.weedbonn.org](http://www.weedbonn.org)

In 2002, WEED continued its work on the debt issue, focusing on a critique of the HIPC Initiative and the PRSP approach. It published an extensive PRSP research, thereby stressing the continuation of structural adjustment policies in new, nationally developed PRSPs. As the only German members of the SAPRIN Steering committee, WEED continued to raise awareness about the negative impacts of structural adjustment within German academic and governmental circles as well as the public. WEED staff members participated in the Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey and published papers on Financing Global Public Goods.

In 2003, WEED is planning to continue its work on Global Economic Governance, the Monterrey follow up and it will also attempt to link the debt issue with the discussion on the reform of the international financial architecture. It is furthermore planning to assess the Structural Adjustment policy reforms both

at the World Bank and the IMF and link that to its previous PRSP work.

World Vision Germany  
[www.worldvision.de](http://www.worldvision.de)

In 2003, World Vision Germany will have limited engagement in debt and PRS issues. World Vision Germany are members of [erlassjahr.de](http://erlassjahr.de) and are part of the working group on Ecuador.

## IRELAND

Debt and Development Coalition  
[www.debtireland.org](http://www.debtireland.org)

The main policy foci in Ireland in 2002 were the following. On debt, the first key issue tackled was a fair procedure to deal with debt. A submission was made to the Minister for Finance on the need for a new procedure and the principles which should be included in this. Members and supporters were briefed on the need for a fair procedure and encouraged to raise the issue with candidates in the general election. On Irish policy, a response was produced which was submitted to the Departments of Finance and Foreign Affairs. Discussions were held with the Department of Foreign Affairs and with opposition leaders on how this could be progressed. A range of questions were asked in the Dail (parliament) on how the government was following up on the policy. On PRSP/PRGF, a major question was how has Ireland fulfilled its commitment to monitor the poverty impact of the PRGF. The government made a commitment to do so when contributions started in 1999 following huge parliamentary and public opposition. A submission was made to the Ministers for Finance and to Foreign Affairs based on an analysis of the 3 Annual Reports of Ireland's Participation in the World Bank and IMF and on the Review of Ireland Aid 2002.

A further short paper was produced looking at the implications of donors' coordinating their budget support programmes under the World Bank's PRSC in Uganda.

The overall focus for 2003 is the democratisation of global decisions making on debt and PRSP. Specific areas will be emphasized: a fair and independent process to deal with debt, linking this to key elements in the Irish government's debt policy, and a critique of the endorsement process for PRSPs.

IJND [www.jesuit.ie/ijnd](http://www.jesuit.ie/ijnd)

Trocaire [www.trocaire.org](http://www.trocaire.org)

## ITALY

Campagna per la Riforma della Banca Mondiale [www.crbm.org](http://www.crbm.org)

CRBM's debt related policy work during 2002 centered on two dimensions: moving debt relief beyond the HIPC framework and versus an MDG related approach to debt sustainability; including reform of international debt management into the agenda of global economic governance (SDRM/FTAP debate). Both dimensions led CRBM's involvement in a series of events during 2002: European mobilisation and participation in the FfD in Monterrey in March; national advocacy work and follow up of the G-8, Canada, in June; participation in the WSSD summit, and participation in the Annual BWI meetings in Washington D.C.

Moreover, CRBM has been actively engaged to more thoroughly integrate debt policy aspects in its campaigning on ECA reform and in its work of monitoring specific private investor lead projects with huge implications of debt creation and debt pay back.

Private sector policy work of CRBM has included the hosting of an international strategizing meeting on private banks in October, which resulted in the formulation of the "Collevocchio Declaration on Financial Institutions and Sustainability" which will be launched during the Davos alternative summit at the end of January 2003.

Plans for policy work in 2003 will continue along the lines of last year. A stronger

focus will be on the IMF, regarding the SDRM discussion and the PRGF revue.

Manitese [www.manitese.it](http://www.manitese.it)

## LUXEMBURG

Action Solidarite Tiers Monde [www.astm.lu](http://www.astm.lu)

## THE NETHERLANDS

BBO [www.bbo.org](http://www.bbo.org)

Cordaid [www.cordaid.nl](http://www.cordaid.nl)

In 2002 Cordaid participated as active member in Jubilee Netherlands, organised together with Wemos a workshop on debt and health during the Financing for Development manifestation in The Hague in March and handed the first Jubilee Award over to Jubilee Zambia for its innovative approach to achieve effective and equitable debt cancellation that results in increased poverty eradication. Cordaid participated in Eurodad's EPEP programme and organised together with Wemos in September in Nairobi a partner consultation on PRSP and debt.

In 2003 Cordaid will continue to stay an active member in Jubilee Netherlands with a focus on debt arbitration, democratic decision-making and transparency. Also in 2003 a Jubilee Award will be presented. Cordaid also intends to participate more strongly in EPEP.

ENIASA-NIZA [www.niza.nl](http://www.niza.nl)

NIZA's work in economic policy has been continuously focusing on SADC's development which is hampered by declining development aid, unfair terms of trade, forever increasing debt and ineffective adjustment economic policies. The focus themes are trade relations, debt cancellation, NEPAD, corporate social responsibility, and conflict related trade.

In 2003, NIZA with Jubilee Netherlands will be facilitating an awareness meeting on Apartheid Debt Reparations in March and a conference on NEPAD in February

HIVOS [www.hivos.nl](http://www.hivos.nl)

ICCO [www.icco.nl](http://www.icco.nl)

United Churches in the Netherlands  
[www.kerkinactie.nl](http://www.kerkinactie.nl)

OIKOS [www.antenna.nl/oikos](http://www.antenna.nl/oikos)

In 2002, Oikos developed the following activities in the field of debt and finance: it was member of the steering group of Jubilee Netherlands, which organised a meeting for parliamentarians from all over the world on debt, and one big manifestation. On request of the World Council of Churches Oikos was also involved in the organisation of a consultation for the Western European Churches on globalisation and international finance. This consultation is part of a series of consultations worldwide. Additionally, Oikos participated in a project of Both Ends on MFIs. Finally, the organization organised a training workshop for trainers on this subject and one Political Cafe for lobbying purposes.

NOVIB [www.novib.nl](http://www.novib.nl)

In 2002 NOVIB was involved in many discussions on globalisation, PRSPs and debt. Novib participated in the World Social Forum, in the Annual Meetings of World Bank and IMF and in many national discussions on those issues. As part of Jubilee Netherlands, Novib was involved in organizing an international meeting for Members of Parliament, preceding FfD. Both around the Spring and the Annual Meetings it lobbied the Dutch government and parliament for greater debt relief and improvements in the PRS-process. Together with WEMOS and Cordaid Novib organised a small workshop on PRSPs for new parliamentarians. Together with Oxfam America it organised in Washington an Oxfam International workshop on PRSPs.

In 2003, Novib continues to work on debt and PRS, both as a member of Jubilee Netherlands, and as part of Oxfam International. Oxfam has developed a new PRS-strategy and within this strategy Novib

will focus on trade and PRSP and on 2 particular countries: Georgia and Ghana.

Plan International Nederland  
[www.plannederland.nl](http://www.plannederland.nl)

Plan Nederland works with member organisations of Plan International in 43 developing countries on child centered community development. The involvement of Plan organisations in the national PRSP process themselves varies widely. Plan Nederland works together with Plan's Headquarters to disseminate information obtained through Eurodad to the Plan organisations in the field. Plan Nederland was involved in the first phase of EPEP.

For 2003 Plan Nederland will continue to keep Plan organisations informed about the PRSP and related developments in their respective country and to support them in defining their own role in such processes.

WEMOS [www.wemos.nl](http://www.wemos.nl)

In the past years, Wemos (which aims to improve people's health in developing countries through influencing the international policy) has been working on the following projects: Baby food, Access to medicines, Older women's health, and the Impact of economic policy on health. The Wemos campaign of 2002, "Who chooses for the health of this child?", focused on more transparency in the decision making of the WHO, and warned about the too big influence of the industry of baby food in policy making.

In January 2003 the Wemos projects were renewed by: Health and Trade; Health and Poverty Reduction Strategies; and Health and Global Public-Private Initiatives. In 2003, the Wemos campaign will focus on health and the debt issue in developing countries.

## NORWAY

Norwegian Church Aid [www.nca.no](http://www.nca.no)

In 2002, NCA worked with the Norwegian coalition for debt cancellation, SLUG, to promote further the need for debt

cancellation. Its target groups are the government, the media and the general public. One specific objective for 2002 was to lift the issue of illegitimate debt. NCA asked researcher Joe Hanlon to write a paper defining the term and proposing ways to cancel. This document was presented at a meeting in Oslo. Many have responded positively to it. In November SLUG, NCA and Changemaker took part in organising the first debt tribunal in the North with prominent people in the jury. The conclusion of this independent panel was that Norway should immediately cancel all illegitimate debt. The panel also asked the International Court of Justice to consider the validity of the term illegitimate debt. In November NCA also participated in a workshop organised by the Economic Justice Network in Johannesburg on "debt and corruption". Joe Hanlon presented the paper at the workshop and developed a statement on illegitimate debt, lender's responsibility and counterclaims and called on the African Union to demand in their next meeting the cancellation on grounds of illegitimacy of the debt held by the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In 2003, NCA will continue the work to promote the term illegitimate debt. It wants to facilitate "bridgebuilding" between different views in order to reach a more global consensus on the term and on strategies for cancellation. NCA plans to campaign on the issue when there is a more global consensus on the definition of the term (perhaps in 2004 or 2005).

Slug [www.forumfor.no](http://www.forumfor.no)

2002 was a fairly busy year for SLUG when it comes to keeping the issue of the Third World Debt burden still on the political agenda. SLUG participated in arranging a massive protest against the World Bank 24<sup>th</sup> of June (about 10 000 people in the streets of Oslo) as well as a counter conference on 23<sup>rd</sup> of June, around the time when the WB held its annual ABCDE conference (24<sup>th</sup> -26<sup>th</sup> of June) in Oslo. This event gave SLUG the biggest publicity throughout the year 2002. On November 30<sup>th</sup>, during the Globalisation conference in Oslo (Norwegian Social Forum), SLUG arranged as the first group in

the North a Debt Tribunal, which lasted a whole day and where three debt issues subject to Norwegian national political agenda in the field were presented. The first issue in focus was the Norwegian Shipping Export Campaign that was launched in the late 70s. The second issue was the Norwegian governments strategies in the World Bank, and the third issue was ecological debt.

Besides these events the local groups arranged seminars and debates on debt and development issues, held meetings with politicians and bureaucrats, participated at the World Social Forum in Porto Allegre, the FFD conference in Mexico and the WSSD in Johannesburg as well as being present in Washington during WB/IMF spring meetings and annual meetings.

In 2003 SLUG will maintain its focus on strategies for a campaign on Illegitimacy of debt and more collaborations with the South. These strategies will be designed more constructively at the annual assembly 29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> of March.

## SPAIN

Intermon Oxfam [www.intermon.org](http://www.intermon.org)

Intermón Oxfam has been working in 2002 and is planning to work in 2003 in three main areas: trade, emergency aid and finance for development. Although it has concentrated its efforts on the trade campaign, several activities have been undertaken in 2002 in the traditional work areas of Eurodad. A highlight in this respect has been Intermon's participation in the FfD Conference in Monterrey where all Oxfam International members worked hard with a common position. Secondly, the Spanish Presidency of EU was the occasion to attend several meetings with the main actors in debt and foreign aid such as the Euromediterranean Conference (Valencia), the Sevilla Summit, and the G8. On education meanwhile, Intermon has focused its attention on the Action Plan on Education and the development of the Fast Track Initiative.

Concerning debt, Intermon is planning to work closely in 2003 with other organisations on a debt swaps for social investment proposal in relation to immigration. Finally, on aid, it will continue its policy work on Spanish foreign assistance with the launch of the Spanish Reality of Aid and bilateral meetings with policy actors working on the subject. Intermon is working also on a campaign for the regional elections on the achievement of the 0.7% ODA target, previous to the launch of the state campaign in 2004.

## SWEDEN

Afrika Grupperna [www.afrikagrupperna](http://www.afrikagrupperna)

Church of Sweden [www.svkyrkan.se](http://www.svkyrkan.se)

Church of Sweden took in 2002 an active part in the Swedish Jubilee network, which is the umbrella network for those Swedish development agencies and solidarity movements that focus on debt and poverty reduction issues. Church of Sweden assisted the network with analyses and news articles on the latest developments in the debt field. A particular focus was the relation between debt and the Millennium Development Goals. A fair number of advocacy actions - letters, meetings, media appearances - targeting the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs were undertaken during the year in order to push the Swedish government to take up this perspective on debt. Concerning poverty reduction, Church of Sweden collaborated with Diakonia and Save the Children Sweden in the so called PPPR project - People Participating in Poverty Reduction - with the purpose of supporting the analyses and participation of Southern partners in various national poverty reduction initiatives.

For the year 2003, Church of Sweden - through the Jubilee network - will focus much more on debt arbitration mechanisms and creditor responsibility for bad lending. Specific lobby actions with regard to the SDRM proposal of the IMF will be undertaken in February and March, ahead of the Spring meetings, and a seminar on the issue will be organised in mid-April.

The PPPR project will also deliver in 2003, in the form of regional partner seminars in Southern Africa, West Africa, Latin America and Asia

Diakonia [www.diakonia.se](http://www.diakonia.se)

Radda Barnen/Save the Children [www.rb.se](http://www.rb.se)

Forum Syd [www.forumsyd.se](http://www.forumsyd.se)

## SWITZERLAND

Swiss Coalition of Development Organisations [www.swisscoalition.ch](http://www.swisscoalition.ch)

The Swiss Coalition's Debt-for-Development Unit (DDU) has since 1991 acted as a consultant for the Swiss Government. As such it is actively involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of counterpart funds in the context of the Swiss debt reduction facility. With the aim of bringing the program to an end, DDU has continued to finalise some of the counterpart funds in the course of the year 2002. To date, DDU is still involved in 4 funds, which have a long-term disbursement horizon or a refunding strategy that preserves the fund's resources. Exit strategies will have to be prepared for those funds in order to terminate Switzerland's involvement and to hand them over to local institutions.

DDU experienced two important changes in 2002. First, a major staff turnover took place, which resulted in a temporarily reduced capacity to operate. Second, the existing contract between the Swiss Government and DDU has been renewed and now includes an extended mandate in terms of topics to be covered by DDU. Apart from the involvement in counterpart funds, the new mandate includes two broad areas, (i) critically commenting on selected issues of the international debate on debt relief (in particular HIPC) and (ii) information, networking, and monitoring activities related to PRS processes, particularly from a civil society perspective.

## UNITED KINGDOM

Action Aid [www.actionaid.org](http://www.actionaid.org)  
CAFOD [www.cafod.org.uk](http://www.cafod.org.uk)

CAFOD's main corporate campaign for 2003 is on trade, but CAFOD will continue to conduct mini-campaigns, postcard actions and policy analysis on debt (an MDG related approach to debt sustainability). More generally, CAFOD funds economic advocacy programmes in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe

Christian Aid [www.christian-aid.org.uk](http://www.christian-aid.org.uk)

Jubilee Research [www.jubileeresearch.org](http://www.jubileeresearch.org)

In 2002, Jubilee Research continued to provide up-to-date research and analysis on debt and finance issues. One area of focus was the promotion of an international bankruptcy process, including the publication of a report proposing a new 'Jubilee Framework' on international insolvency which was disseminated to policy makers, NGOs and other interested parties.

Another major strand of the organisation's work has been on debt relief and the MDGs, including publication of a report entitled 'The Unbreakable Link - Debt Relief and the Millennium Development Goals.' The organization has also undertaken follow-up work on this topic, including writing short articles on the HIPC initiative and its inadequacy in helping countries meet the MDGs, and disseminating the report internationally.

Jubilee Research has continued to track progress of countries through the HIPC initiative, including developing a new section on the website entitled 'Tracking HIPC' which provides visitors with news and information on the HIPC initiative. It has prepared a number of critiques of IMF and World Bank policy documents on HIPC. As part of this work it is in the process of preparing and updating country profiles for each of the HIPC countries which are also available on the website.

Finally, Jubilee Research has prepared a report on the impacts of debt relief on social spending for those countries which have started to benefit from debt relief. In a report entitled 'Relief Works' Jubilee Research showed that debt relief is significantly increasing spending on health and education in 10 African countries.

For 2003, the major project is the preparation of 'Outlook 2004', a shadow report to the IMF's World Economic Outlook. 'Outlook 2004', which is being prepared in collaboration with economists and researchers from both North and South, aims to challenge the mainstream economic assumptions underlying the IMF's global economic predictions and provide alternative analyses.

Oxfam UK [www.oxfam.org.uk](http://www.oxfam.org.uk)

In 2002 Oxfam launched its trade campaign in April, and continued with its education campaign. The main focus of the trade campaign in the first year has been commodities and particularly coffee. This has led to a focus on northern subsidies to farmers by the US and EU. This is also linked to work on adjustment and the World Bank /IMF in that they continue to push unilateral trade liberalisation on developing countries and refuse to let them subsidise their agriculture. The education campaign has focused on financing Education for All, and a victory was scored with the announcement of the EFA fast track initiative for education at the Spring meetings. In addition to education and trade, Oxfam continues to work on PRSP and Debt, and held a major conference in October for partners working on this issue. Papers on HIPC failure and Debt & HIV/AIDS were also released during the year. Advocacy has been around lobbying the IMF and WB to implement Poverty and Social Impact Assessments (PSIA).

2003 will see a continuation of the major campaigns, and preparation for the next stage of the Trade campaign which will focus on labour rights. In terms of PRSP and work on debt, research will be carried out in approximately five countries during the year looking at growth strategies, adjustment and alternative approaches to growth with equity. It is planned that this will feed into advocacy around the annual meetings and also around inputs to the OED and IEO reviews of the PRSP process.

Save the Children  
[www.savethechildren.org.uk](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk)

Tear Fund [www.tearfund.org.uk](http://www.tearfund.org.uk)

World Development Movement  
[www.wdm.org.uk](http://www.wdm.org.uk)

In 2002, WDM's work focused on several projects: the publication of the States of Unrest II - a snapshot of popular protests against IMF imposed policies around the world, the co-production of a report (with ACTSA) on NEPAD at the time of the G8 meeting in Kananaskis. The organization of a UK speakers' tour for Francis Ng'ambi (Chair of the Malawi Economic Justice Network and founder of Malawi Jubilee 2000) and Charlotte Mwesege (from Jubilee Plus Uganda). WDM also participated in regular meetings with officials and Ministers from the Treasury and the Department for International Development, and published a report entitled 'Structural damage: the causes and consequences of Malawi's food crisis'.

In 2003, WDM is planning to do more work looking at the kinds of conditionality attached to debt relief packages and the pros and cons of different policy prescriptions. It will also be supporting continuing calls for debt cancellation and will be campaigning on debt conditionality in the run up to the Spring Meetings, G8 and Annual Meetings.

## Details

11.11.11	Vlasfabriekstraat 11, 1060 Brussels	<a href="http://www.11.be">www.11.be</a>
Action Aid	Hamlyn House, Macdonald Road, London N19 5PG, UK	<a href="http://www.actionaid.org">www.actionaid.org</a>
ASTM	55 Avenue de la Liberté, L-1931 Luxembourg	<a href="http://www.restena.lu/citim/">www.restena.lu/citim/</a>
Afrikagrupperna	Tegelviksgatan 40, 11641 Stockholm, Sweden	<a href="http://www.Afrikagruperma.se">www.Afrikagruperma.se</a>
Agir Ici	14 Passage Dubail, 75010 Paris, France	<a href="http://www.globenet.org/agirici/">www.globenet.org/agirici/</a>
BBO	Plein 9, 2511 CR Den Haag	<a href="http://www.bbo.org">www.bbo.org</a>
Broederlijk Delen	Huidevettersstraat 165, 1000 Brussels Belgium	<a href="http://www.broederlijkdelen.be">www.broederlijkdelen.be</a>
CAFOD	Romero Close, Stockwell Road, London SW9, 9TY	<a href="http://www.cafod.org.uk">www.cafod.org.uk</a>
Christian Aid	London, PO Box 100, SE1 7RT	<a href="http://www.christian-aid.org.uk">www.christian-aid.org.uk</a>
Church of Sweden	751 70 Uppsala, Sweden	<a href="http://www.svykrkan.se">www.svykrkan.se</a>
CCFD/Plate-forme sur la Dette et le Developpement Cordaid	4, Rue Jean-Lantier, 75011 Paris	<a href="http://www.dette2000.org">www.dette2000.org</a>
DDC	Lutherse Burgwal 10, 2512 DB Den Haag, The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.cordaid.nl">www.cordaid.nl</a>
DIAKONIA	All Hallows College, Grace Park Road, Dublin 9, Ireland	<a href="http://www.debt-ireland.org">www.debt-ireland.org</a>
ENIASA- NIZA	17299 Sundbyberg, Starrbacksgatan 11, Sweden	<a href="http://www.diakonia.se">www.diakonia.se</a>
Erlassjahr 2000	PO Box 10707, NL-1001 ES Amsterdam, The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.niza.nl">www.niza.nl</a>
Forum Syd	Suedwind, Lindenstrasse 58-60, 53721, Siegburg, Germany	<a href="http://www.erlassjahr2000.de">www.erlassjahr2000.de</a>
Plan Int. Nederland	Box 17510, S-118 91 Stockholm, Sweden	<a href="http://www.forumsyd.se">www.forumsyd.se</a>
HIVOS	P.O. Box 75454, 1070 AL Amsterdam, The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.plannederland.nl">www.plannederland.nl</a>
IBIS	Raamweg 16, 2596 HL, Den Haag, The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.hivos.nl">www.hivos.nl</a>
ICCO	Norrebrogade 68B, 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark	<a href="http://www.ibis.dk">www.ibis.dk</a>
Intermon	PO Box 151, 3700 AD Zeist, The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.icco.nl">www.icco.nl</a>
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Jubilee Research	26 Upper Sherrard Street, Dublin, Ireland	<a href="http://www.jesuit.ie/ijnd">www.jesuit.ie/ijnd</a>
KEPA	Cinnamon House, 6-8 Cole Street, London SE1 4YH	<a href="http://www.jubileeresearch.org">www.jubileeresearch.org</a>
Kindernothilfe	Sornaisten rantatie 25, 00500 Helsinki, Finland	<a href="http://www.kepa.fi">www.kepa.fi</a>
KOO Austria	Dusseldorfer Landstrasse 180, D 47249 Duisburg, Germany	<a href="http://www.kindernothilfe.de">www.kindernothilfe.de</a>
Manitese	Turkenstrasse 3, 1090 Vienna, Austria	<a href="http://www.koo.at">www.koo.at</a>
Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke	Piazza Cambara 7/9, 20146 Milano, Italy	<a href="http://www.manitese.it">www.manitese.it</a>
MISEREOR	Borgergade 14, 1300 Copenhagen K, Denmark	<a href="http://www.ms-dan.dk">www.ms-dan.dk</a>
Norwegian Church Aid	PO BOX 1450, Mozartstrasse 9, D-52064 Aachen, Germany	<a href="http://www.misereor.de">www.misereor.de</a>
NOVIB	PO Box 4544, Torshov, 0404 Oslo, Norway	<a href="http://www.nca.no">www.nca.no</a>
ÖFSE	Postbus 30919, 2500 GX Den Haag, Nederland	<a href="http://www.novib.nl">www.novib.nl</a>
OIKOS	Bergasse 7, A-1090 Vienna, Austria	<a href="http://www.oefse.at">www.oefse.at</a>
Oxfam UK	Postbus 10170, 3501 DD Utrecht, The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.antenna.nl/oikos">www.antenna.nl/oikos</a>
Radda Barnen	274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.oxfam.org.uk">www.oxfam.org.uk</a>
Save The Children UK	Torsgatan 4, 10788, Stockholm	<a href="http://www.rb.se">www.rb.se</a>
SLUG	66 South Lambeth Road, London SW8 1RH, United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.savethechildren.org.uk">www.savethechildren.org.uk</a>
Swiss Coalition	Storgata 11, N-0155 Oslo, Norway	<a href="http://www.forumfor.no">www.forumfor.no</a>
Tear Fund	Monbijoustr. 31, PO Box 6735, CH-3001 Berne, Switzerland	<a href="http://www.swisscoalition.ch">www.swisscoalition.ch</a>
Trocaire	100 Church Road, Teddington, TW11 8QE, UK	<a href="http://www.tearfund.org.uk">www.tearfund.org.uk</a>
Uniting Churches	169 Booterstown Avenue, Black Rock, Co, Dublin, Ireland	<a href="http://www.trocaire.org">www.trocaire.org</a>
World Dev. Movement	PO Box 8506, 3505 RM Utrecht, The Netherlands	
WEED	25 Beehive Place, London SW9 7QR, United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.wdm.org.uk">www.wdm.org.uk</a>
WEMOS	Bertha von Suttner Platz 13, D-53111 Bonn, Germany	<a href="http://www.weedbonn.org">www.weedbonn.org</a>
World Vision Germany	PO Box 1693, 1000 BR Amsterdam, The Netherlands	<a href="http://www.wemos.nl">www.wemos.nl</a>
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## Board members

Rudy de Meyer, 11.11.11	Belgium
Pieter van Veenen, HIVOS	Netherlands
Paul Ladd, Christian Aid	United Kingdom
Morten Emil Hansen, Ibis	Denmark
Jean Somers, Debt and Development Coalition	Ireland
Annika Otterstedt, Diakonia	Sweden
Juergen Kaiser, Erlassjahr 2000	Germany
Martin Kohler, Campagna per la Riforma della Banca Mondiale	Italy

## Eurodad Finances

The Eurodad Network currently runs 2 financially separate programmes: the Secretariat work programme, focusing on Debt and Finance and Poverty Reduction Policies, and the Economic Policy Empowerment Programme.

### *Secretariat Work Programme*

Financed primarily by the Eurodad member organisations and Sida, the Swedish Agency for Development Cooperation, this programme worked on a budget of around €500.000 in 2002. The Secretariat will be looking for additional funding in 2003 to maintain this level of expenditure and staffing on an ongoing basis.

### *Economic Policy Empowerment Programme*

Financed entirely by the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Economic Policy Empowerment Programme worked on a budget of around €300.000 in 2002. EPEP funding from the Ministry is guaranteed until April 2004.

A report on the audit of both programmes is available on request from the Secretariat.