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Preface: A note from the Coordinator Ted van Hees

In the first year of the new Millennium the EURODAD Secretariat and network followed up on some of the challenges of the Jubilee movement, in particular in the production and dissemination of information on debt and related issues. This was realised by the appointment of our full-time debt analyst and by improving and extending the debt listserv.

This was however not the only change at the EURODAD Secretariat: our staff expanded in 2001 from four to seven permanent positions, with additional temporary inputs. The hiring of a full-time poverty reduction strategy/structural adjustment analyst enabled the Secretariat to service much better not only our own network, but also many people beyond that, in particular through the PRS Watch Listserv, which has become the leading forum of exchange of experiences and information on poverty reduction strategies and related issues.

The EURODAD Network also expanded in 2001, to 45 members, growing further to 50 in the first months of 2002. The Secretariat not only welcomed new staff but saw also some staff leave which implies that the staffing and internal organisation of the Secretariat requires more attention. However, we do not believe that the change of staff has been at the expense of Eurodad’s presence in the advocacy and policy arena. Besides the usual events such as the Spring Meetings of the IMF and World Bank – the Annual Meetings were postponed because of the attacks on the 11th of September – we were present at many important events throughout the year (I refer here to the list of meetings and conferences EURODAD staff attended). Let me sum up some of the year’s highlights.

For the Spring Meetings and also the postponed Annual Meetings of IMF and World Bank we produced various papers, taking stock of deficiencies in the PRSP process, on blockages to ownership and on the problems of Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) to achieve debt sustainability because of structurally falling commodity prices. In another paper we made an operationalisation of debt sustainability in terms of human development and the related Millennium Development Goals.

We were involved in the preparations of the LDC Conference in May in Brussels, prepared a substantive paper on the debt problems of LDCs and recommended a range of proposals on how to improve their situation. Overall, the LDC Conference did not live up to its promises.

In October, ASONOG/FOSDEH, IBIS and EURODAD organised and co-hosted their international conference on countries’ strategies on macro-economic policymaking and poverty reduction. This was followed up with concrete proposals on how to make the IMF, World Bank and donor governments change and put in place macro-economic policies towards the developing, particularly the poorest, countries.

The year culminated in November in Eurodad’s very successful Annual Conference in Kandersteg, Switzerland, hosted by the Swiss Coalition of Development Organisations. At the conference we made a serious start on working on a more homogenous and integrated approach to poverty reduction, trade policy, food security and sustainable development. The second area of work was the development of such an integrated approach to financing development, bringing together the work on debt with aid and investment.

In December we also launched the Economic Policy Empowerment Programme (EPEP). With a staff of three, EPEP aims to
act as a limited time-frame catalyst in helping to bring about the increased effectiveness of national poverty eradication programmes through facilitating greater influence of southern civil society in the development, implementation and monitoring of national economic policies and international debate on the economics of poverty reduction.

Finally, EURODAD took its responsibility in contributing to the efforts of Brussels-based networks and national platforms in EU-countries of building a new, more effective and successful Coordination Structure of development NGOs.

Ted van Hees, EURODAD Coordinator
EURODAD Mission and Objectives

Mission

EURODAD is a network of currently 48 development non-governmental organisations from 15 European countries working for national economic and international financing policies that achieve poverty eradication and the empowerment of the poor.

Our Secretariat:
- monitors existing policies and practices;
- shares knowledge and experiences;
- coordinates civil society cooperation;
- facilitates the economic policy empowerment of the poor;
- promotes alternative policy frameworks.

By coordinating our knowledge and resources, we aim to make our campaigns, outreach, advocacy and programmes on the key areas of Debt and Finance, Poverty Reduction Policies, and Empowerment more effective.

We push for development finance policies that support pro-poor and democratically-defined sustainable development strategies. We support the empowerment of Southern people to chart their own path towards development and ending poverty. We seek appropriate development financing, a lasting and sustainable solution to the debt crisis and a stable international financial system conducive to development.

Overall Objectives

EURODAD has two long-term overarching aims:

1. To improve the European and global policy context for development finance, so that it contributes to reducing poverty and catalysing sustainable development, by pressuring European and international policy-makers to meet their obligations and responsibilities, including mobilising the external resources needed to implement successful development strategies;

2. 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.

In the three areas in which EURODAD has a mandate to work, our specific objective is to change the international environment in favour of achieving the following goals:

On Debt and Finance:

- Speedy and full resolution of the debt crisis in poor countries, by the cancellation of debt to genuinely sustainable levels;
- Debt reduction contributing to poverty reduction;
- New measures to address the new debt crises of middle-income countries, particularly where these threaten to undo development advances of previous years;
- Better future lending and borrowing, more closely tied to poverty outcomes, to prevent the build-up of new unsustainable debt;
- A stable system of international financial markets that delivers appropriate private finance to developing countries in a manner optimal for development;
- Policy-making from the international financial institutions and Northern governments that:
  - recognises the development impact of international financial crises on developing country economies, and the disproportionate effect on fragile
social structures compared to rich-country economies;
- prioritises development and poverty outcomes over economic ideology and maintains space for national authorities to determine the rate and degree of integration into international financial markets that is optimal for their specific development priorities.

**On Poverty Reduction Policies:**
- Increased influence of southern civil society in the development, implementation and monitoring of national and sub-national economic policy, and in influencing international debate on the economics of poverty reduction;
- Increased cohesion between social sector poverty reduction objectives and policies and the underlying macroeconomic and structural assumption and policies;
- Improved accessibility and multidirectional exchange of information;
- Improved vertical and horizontal integration of processes and actors;
- Improved knowledge and understanding of opportunities and value-added of civil society engagement in economic policy.

**Looking Back: Year 2001**

**Debt**

The overall message which one might take away from a review of the debt agenda in 2001 is ‘cracks in the façade’. Whilst the official community stood firm in its position that the main item on the agenda was to implement the HIPC Initiative in its current form, events on the ground moved rather more quickly. In particular, the long-term decline in the market prices of many of the primary commodities on which many low-income countries depend has accelerated, potentially undermining the value of the HIPC Initiative to eligible low income countries.

The impact of this drop in commodity prices has been extremely damaging to the economies of low-income country economies given their high dependence on these products for their export earnings as the table below clearly shows.
The prices of virtually all the commodities produced by HIPCs reached 10-15 year lows inducing on average a loss of 15% of annual export earnings between 1998 and 2000 for commodity dependent HIPCs. This in turn has meant that the debt sustainability ratios of the affected countries have started to creep up again, even if countries are currently receiving interim debt relief as they wait for Completion Point. And for those few countries that have reached Completion Point, such as Uganda, deterioration in their debt positions has been such that they are likely to become unsustainable again within a short period of time.

**Analysis**

EURODAD’s work on this issue during 2001 brought the issue to the attention of policymakers, both inside the international financial institutions and to bilateral governments. In particular, we carefully analysed the gap between the independent – and depressing – projections being made for the future direction of commodity prices and the optimistic assessments being made in the context of the Debt Sustainability Analyses prepared by the World Bank.

The analysis in the paper ‘What goes down might not go up’ showed clearly that if commodity prices did not revert back to their prior levels in the short term, most HIPCs would see their debts reach highly unsustainable levels. The conclusion was straightforward: the so-called ‘financial cushion’ provided by lowering debt eligibility to 150% of debt-to-exports from 200% after the Cologne summit, was very unlikely to insulate recipient countries from future shocks.

**Debate**

The paper sparked a lively debate within the donor community about the problem, as well as receiving coverage in major media sources, including Reuters. Bilateral donors have since instructed the World Bank to look at the issue more carefully. The official response has been that that there are provisions within the HIPC Initiative framework to deal with rising relative debt burdens between Decision Point and Completion Point, namely to reassess the amount of debt reduction given at Completion Point if countries are likely to exceed the 150% NPV of debt to exports ratio target. However, it is clear that this response is unlikely to be sufficient if the value of countries’ exports continues to slide after Decision Point, and our work in this area has succeeded in demonstrating that the HIPC Initiative continues to barely achieve its own limited objectives.
debts in some cases - if they were to reach the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) committed to by heads of state in 2000.

Resources
This analysis will be followed up in 2002 with a look at how the resources required to deal with the debt issue might be found. In particular, a later paper assesses the room for manoeuvre that the World Bank group and IMF have in dedicating more funds to debt reduction from their own resources. We also show that although increased aid flows and further debt reduction would both be needed to reach the MDGs, the latter should be given the priority to the former as they prove to represent, up to a certain level, a more effective way of providing resources for both political (i.e., increased ownership for benefiting countries) and economic (e.g., more predictable flows, less transaction costs) reasons.

Affordable debt
A second strategic focus on the debt work was to return to the issue of what constitutes an 'affordable level of debt', in the context of countries that have low government income, high debt burdens and demonstrably high need for new external resources to tackle poverty challenges. This renewed interest was motivated by a wide recognition that given the debt sustainability thresholds used to assess the amounts of debt reduction needed, the HIPC Initiative was unlikely to provide benefiting countries with long-term debt sustainability as well as to free sufficient 'new' resources to allow them implement their poverty reduction strategies.

We proposed instead the use of a 'poverty-focussed' approach to debt sustainability which would explicitly link debt service to the poverty needs of low income countries. In addition, we also integrated other financial flows such as domestic debt or budget grants in the analysis in order to present a more comprehensive picture of the financing constraints facing HIPC's. Using this methodology, we derived on a country-by-country basis the level of debt service that HIPC's could afford to pay while allocating sufficient resources to poverty reduction; Unsurprisingly, the results showed that most HIPC's would need significant additional debt reduction - a total cancellation of their debts.

Advocacy
Overall, these three papers set out a high-level 'storyline' for why the issue of debt in low income countries is still with us: the first demonstrates how some of the problems are being manifested, the second sets out a methodology for dealing with these problems, and the third shows that the resources are there to do the job – and that it simply remains a question of political will. In some respects, these pieces of work in 2001 and the early part of 2002 represent the culmination of a multi-year work programme at the EURODAD Secretariat looking at the low income country debt issue since the announcement of the enhanced HIPC Initiative at the G8 summit in Cologne in 1999. The Secretariat has taken the analytical work on this issue as far as it can – and the onus is now on the donor community to respond to these analyses. Whilst advocacy on low income country debt will continue, there is a limited return to the Secretariat on repeating old analyses, and so the expectation for 'new' analytical work in 2002 and beyond is to look more closely at nascent issues, including the new financial fragility of lower middle income countries.
such as Indonesia and some of the theoretical debates about what the best way to finance development is. For more information on EURODAD’s programme for the coming months, see the ‘Looking Ahead’ section below.

Of course, a vital part of the EURODAD secretariat’s work remains, as always, to produce and disseminate high-quality information which is hard to find elsewhere, and this work will continue in the debt area as in other areas:

**Innovation**

One important innovation was the preparation of a new dataset of debt servicing numbers, disaggregated by country. Surprisingly, there had hitherto not been a single one place where the general public could compare pre and post Decision Point debt servicing data between countries (for both past and future debt servicing flows), hindering meaningful analysis of what the HIPC Initiative would actually achieve. So EURODAD undertook to pull together from the various individual Decision Point documents a comprehensive overview of HIPCs debt service to their main creditors (World Bank, IMF, regional multilateral development banks, bilateral and commercial creditors) from two years before decision points up to 2020. This has become a very useful tool to allow comparison across countries and over time of qualified HIPCs’ debt servicing profiles. In addition, other macro-economic variables such as exports are also detailed. These figures are compiled in excel format allowing the readers to make their own calculations and comparisons, for example to assess the evolution of various debt sustainability ratios such as debt-to-export or debt-to-government revenues ratios.

**Listserve**

The EURODAD debt listserve has continued to serve as the main independent source of information for NGOs, academics, governments and multilateral institutions on debt and development finance issues. EURODAD debt listserve mailings are now posted on our website, constituting a useful and growing archive of material on this issue. The number of subscribers increased from 280 to 420 in one year and listserve postings are said to be widely distributed by receivers themselves to other colleagues.

As the only NGO network specialising in the field of development finance, the EURODAD Secretariat is regularly called upon to contribute to international meetings in order to give an expert perspective on debt and development issues. This role combines acting as an ‘expert resource’ for NGOs working on these issues, and undertaking advocacy work towards donors and the IFIs in international seminars and conferences. This ‘external representation’ aspect of the EURODAD Secretariat’s work continued to grow in 2001, with significant roles played by staff including presentations at the Andean Seminar on Debt in Genoa, The SDEBITARSI debt conference in Rome, the Expert Meeting on Debt Conversions at the ILO in Geneva and the Debt Forum side event at the LDC III conference in Brussels.

**Staff capacity**

2001 also finally saw a very significant upgrading of the capacity in the Secretariat, with the appointment of Francis Lemoine as our dedicated Debt Policy Analyst. Francis comes to the Secretariat with a background in development finance work in the French network of NGOs ACDE (Association Conseil pour le Développement et l’Environnement) and has quickly proven himself to be an invaluable asset and resource for the whole of the EURODAD network. Francis has taken on responsibility in all aspects of EURODAD’s work on the debt agenda, including running the debt listserve, preparing EURODAD’s analytical output and representing the EURODAD network in the wide range of meetings that we attend and presentations that we make.
Poverty Reduction Strategies

If we attempted to sum up the poverty and structural adjustment agenda over 2001 in a sentence, we would probably say that there has been increased acceptance and bedding-down of the key concepts and practices of the PRS approach, but increased realisation that while the processes may have changed, the actual policy choices taken have shown very little variation.

Country participation

More concretely, some of the key 'process' differences that the PRS approach announced at the end of 1999 heralded—namely a stress on participation, a focus on poverty and an emphasis on ownership—have broadly been accepted by Southern governments and by donors as important elements of successful development co-operation. The extent to which things have changed on the ground depends of course on the country in question. In some countries, very little has changed in practice, resulting in increased tension in the relationship between government and civil society; in others, more participation has occurred as a result of the PRS process, and there has been a greater focus on identifying and tackling poverty problems.

However, it became increasingly clear in the course of 2001 that for all the step-change in the 'how' of policymaking in low-income countries, it is extremely hard to detect whether the actual policies that result differ from those being pursued over the past few years. While everyone can accept that it takes time for new processes to produce new results, some people increasingly feel that time is running out.

This analysis has informed the shape of the work carried out at EURODAD. Our early written work on PRS issues in 2000 [e.g. Independent Guide, Lessons Learnt – ref. EURODAD Website] focused on some of the challenges in pushing through changes in development processes—for example, in documenting where participatory processes had failed to materialise. However, as it became apparent during the course of 2001 that the will on behalf of the donor community—which is, after all, the main focus of EURODAD’s work as a policy and advocacy network—was there to keep pushing the main conceptual advances of the PRS approach, our analytical approach has shifted to looking at why policy outcomes have not significantly changed, and how, in an ideal world, policy might change in particular thematic sectors.

This strategic focus resulted in the production of two main analytical papers in 2001, under the thematic umbrella of ‘Many Dollars, Any Change?’ [Ref. EURODAD Website]. The first of these papers looks at how the concept of ownership has become increasingly central in development co-operation discourse, despite being an extremely nebulous and slippery concept, and that ownership has been recognised as being increasingly important for the success of development cooperation efforts. Despite this recognition however, a range of obstacles remain, both inside and outside countries, that obstruct ownership from taking hold.

We propose in the paper a series of ways in which these obstacles might be overcome, while showing that this will require action from the full range of stakeholders involved in countries’ development efforts, both internally and externally.

WB and IMF review

Towards the end of 2001, the World Bank and IMF launched a comprehensive review of the PRSP 'process' (as opposed to the content and success of the strategies themselves), as had been mandated in the initial launch back in 1999. Much of the
analysis that we had made on these 'ownership' issues was echoed by other contributors to the review and at the conference that was organised at the beginning of 2002 to finalise the review.

The second analytical paper focused on how some of the 'core' policies adopted by governments in low-income countries need to change if there is more focus on poverty reduction and country ownership. This represents a new departure for the EURODAD Secretariat, as we had previously never entered in depth into particular sectoral debates – for example, privatisation, cost recovery, financial services liberalisation, trade import liberalisation – preferring instead to stay at the 'macro' level of how the main development finance institutions operate. It was felt, though, that the PRS approach represented an opportunity to push for real policy change which would be potentially wasted if civil society groups did not make a real effort to get into the nitty-gritty of specific reform proposals. It is clear that, even in conjunction with the EURODAD membership, the Secretariat could not hope to cover the full range of policy issues that Southern governments have to contend with.

Instead the focus was on those areas where existing policy guidance from the IFIs is most controversial – which tends to be the areas where the policy focus hitherto has been highly theoretical, and where the more 'political economy' imperatives of the PRS approach have not been applied. An example might be in trade reform, where the theoretical benefits of unilateral import liberalisation cannot be delivered in an environment where industrial nations maintain their own trade protectionism.

The second analytical paper selected a couple of issues in this vein and focused on the impacts of structural adjustment reforms undertaken as part of Bank and Fund lending programmes in recent years, and in particular reviewed civil society evidence of the impacts on poor people. Using case studies of reforms in two particular sectors – trade liberalisation and financial sector reforms – we identified some common lessons that emerge, which are equally applicable to structural adjustment reforms in other sectors.

The paper provides both background briefing material on the issues covered, as well as making concrete proposals for positive change and how to get some more generally applicable lessons for PRS policymaking.

**Information provision**

EURODAD has also an increasingly important key role to play in the provision of information on structural adjustment and PRS issues to members and beyond. The Secretariat consolidated its position during 2001 as the primary 'portal' for NGO work on PRS and on structural adjustment more generally. The subscription base of our PRS-Watch listserv has continued to grow, and there are now more than 500 subscribers amongst whom Northern and Southern NGO representatives, academics, government officials, IFI staff, development agency staff and other people interested in the development field. One of the main issues covered in 2001 was the discussion around the PRSP review; the contributions of various stakeholders were disseminated through the PRS-Watch. The listserv is highly appreciated amongst the subscribers and many consider it to be a trustworthy source of information. A non-NGO subscriber commented that the listserv is an "excellent help in my research activities and general understanding of global policies related to poverty."

PRS-Watch has become a very good example of how the members of an NGO network can work together to source and disseminate important information and analysis, particularly from Southern civil society, in such a way that new perspectives are brought to bear on policymakers.

**Events**

2001 was also an active year for EURODAD in terms of organizing bigger events, in particular through the international
A five-point follow-up proposal came out of the conference, outlined in the box below:

1. Formation of an international network of organisations, predominantly networks, engaged nationally and internationally in PRS processes.

2. Formation of an international expert group on macro-economic policy and poverty reduction, functioning as a rapid response team force advising, assisting and training civil society organisations.

3. Related to 2, formation of an international think-tank of representatives of CSOs, governments, institutions and academia on PRS.

4. Related to 2, the nomination of a representative in Washington DC responsible for advocacy towards IMF and World Bank for and on behalf of the international network on PRS.

5. Organisation of once a year a conference to take stock of and exchange experiences and views on PRS.

**Presentations**

As noted above in the debt section, Secretariat staff also have a key role to play in making advocacy-oriented presentations at conferences and seminars and in acting as an ‘expert resource’ at NGO meetings. As EURODAD has established a reputation as the leading NGO network working on PRS issues, the burden of this work increased significantly in 2001, with major presentations made at a variety of events, including a presentation on PRSPs at the UNU/WIDER conference in Helsinki in August; presentation on poverty eradication at the Green Globe Task Force/WWF meeting in Brussels in October; participation in the Sida-organised meeting on working with poverty held in Sweden the same month; as well as in the consultation meetings organised in London by the UK Government Department for International Development and Treasury in November. Furthermore, EURODAD as a member of SAPRIN (Structural Adjustment Participatory Review International Network) also participated in the joint Global SAPRIN forum that took place in late July, early August in Washington, where findings of the joint tripartite review of the impacts of structural adjustment were discussed between World Bank staff, a few government representatives and Civil Society representatives involved in the review. However, the SAPRIN members felt the discussion was rather deficient and did not meet the expectations that Civil Society had on the other parties, in particular regarding the role of the World Bank.

In a similar fashion to the debt work, the Secretariat’s capacity to undertake focused policy analysis, information dissemination and advocacy work was significantly boosted in 2001 by the appointment of Lollo Darin-Ericson as our dedicated Poverty and Structural Adjustment analyst. Lollo came to the Secretariat with a background in structural adjustment work
closely tailored to country-specific requirements.

Discussion

2001 was also the occasion for EURODAD to make its first step in the organisation of online discussion forums. Moderated by the secretariat, and run by OneWorld, the forum organised – on debt reduction - has proved to be an interesting new tool to bring together an enthusiastic community of experts and non-experts around one of the core issues EURODAD focuses on. Senior policy makers, NGOs, academics participated in the discussion that took place between the G7 Genoa Summit, and the IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, enabling a high-quality and dynamic exchange of views.

Creating a new NGDO Coordination Structure

Following a serious financial and management crisis in 2001, the EC NGDO Liaison Committee (LC) collapsed. For 25 years the LC had played a role in coordinating efforts of development NGOs in the European Union towards the European institutions.

As a result NGDOs from 15 EU countries, organised in the National Platforms, joined hands with the Brussels based networks to find a way out of this crisis.

In September the NGDOs met in Brussels and established a Task Group, made up by representatives of three Platforms and Networks respectively, to develop ideas of a new coordination. This was followed by a second Task Group (Task Group 2), which started its work with the aim to come up with a concrete proposal for a fully operational New Coordination.

One of the principal problems the Task Group 2 had to anticipate was the question whether the New Coordination should play an implementing or facilitating role, and how to translate this in terms of the Coordination’s mandate.
**A new structure**

EURODAD Coordinator Ted van Hees is of the opinion that only an efficient new structure, both for what concerns political effectiveness and organisational efficiency, will guarantee sufficient confidence among the networks and platforms. Only then they will be prepared to transfer their strategic work areas to the new structure and share their respective capacities.

Van Hees believes that without such confidence the networks and platforms will probably transfer either the weaker or least prioritised parts of their programmes to the new body which will consequently result in a weak new structure.

The EURODAD Coordinator sees two options for the New Coordination’s future operation. One would be a situation in which the networks and platforms agree to the specific areas in which they are ready to collaborate, and define the specific capacities required for this. This does not necessarily imply the outsourcing of existing capacities from the old structure to the new; the structures should be complimentary, rather than mutually exclusive.

The second option is that the networks and platforms organise their specific capacities in one and the same structure, i.e. merge the various organisations.

Van Hees favours the second option, believing it will avoid the existing overlaps of the networks’ and platforms’ agendas. Without these overlaps, the new structure is likely to become politically most effective, coherent and consistent.

Another advantage is that many of the European NGOs currently funding two or three networks would now only have to financially supply one organisation, which will be cheaper and more cost effective.

Despite support for this idea from several NGDOs within and outside the EURODAD network, a merger went too far for most of the networks.

EURODAD now hopes for a new Coordination Structure with strong working groups who deal with the principal policies. This new structure should be overarched by an umbrella EC policy group, a political committee or a steering group that deals with other major areas of European NGDO cooperation, such as on development education and NGO development finance.

The structure should ideally and formally be led by a General Assembly and a relatively small Secretariat, the former electing a Board of high level NGDO representatives.

**EPE**

The Economic Policy Empowerment Programme was launched in December 2001 to act as a limited time-frame catalyst in helping to bring about the increased effectiveness of national poverty eradication programmes through facilitating greater influence of southern civil society in the development, implementation and monitoring of national economic policies and international debate on the economics of poverty reduction.

**Pre-programme**

The pre-programme phase – September - December 2001 – included preliminary needs-identification and planning of the programme based on consultation with stakeholders from both northern and
southern civil society organisations and a review of existing commentary on participation in policy processes. Through this research and consultation phase, two overwhelming needs were identified that guided the planning for the programme.

The first was the near universal exclusion of Southern civil society from participation in macro-economic policy planning. Even within frameworks such as the PRSP, civil society participation had been focused on social sector policies and allocations, with relative neglect of the inter-dependence of the social sectors, and their relationship to macroeconomic policies such as deeper trade liberalisation, further privatisation of state-owned enterprises, and currency devaluation. These policies have lacked a pro-poor focus and consequently have consistently impeded poverty-reduction. The lack of civil society participation on changing macro and structural policies is both political – because of the interests of the governments and donors, and capacity-related – because of the relative lack of experience of Southern civil society in participating in policy-making through activities such as research and analysis and lobbying and advocacy.

The second need identified concerned the relative newness of initiatives by Northern civil society organisations in capacity building in the field of economic policy engagement. Few of the EURODAD members have substantial experience in undertaking such programming, although many are about to embark on such partnerships with some of their Southern partners. Although development policy and practice is increasingly focused on capacity-building as a key activity for Northern partners to undertake with their southern partners, there is very little knowledge of good practice in the area of capacity building for engagement in economic policy. Moreover, there is often a distinct separation between programming activities and policy departments in many development organisations – even where advocacy is well linked to experiences articulated through southern development partners. As such, capacity building in the field of economic policy engagement is regularly un-chartered terrain for programming departments.

Based on these two needs, the programme was designed to facilitate South-South exchange of experience, help coordinate and add value to the activities of EURODAD member organisations, and others, in their economic policy capacity building initiatives with southern Partners, and facilitate linkages and increased cooperation between civil society actors, North and South, working towards these goals. The action learning programme which will be launched in the second phase of the programme at the end of 2002 and aims to enhance the vertical and horizontal integration of policy processes and actors and to develop and distribute a body of knowledge on good practice and innovation in both civil society experience and the policy outcomes they strive for. The focus will be on the facilitation of South – South cross-learning and action research, based on a method of appreciative enquiry.

Conferences and Meetings 2001

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<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, Contact Group Rio + 10</td>
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<td>Ted van Hees &amp; Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, NGO Strategy Development &amp; Environment</td>
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<td>March 8</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, Meeting with Globe US/Will Singleton</td>
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<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, Rio + 10 Strategy meeting</td>
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<td>March 14</td>
<td>Ted van Hees &amp; Francis Lemoine, London, UK Treasury Debt Meeting</td>
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<td>March 16</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, Francis Lemoine &amp; Nieves Thomet, Seminar Eurostep on LDC III</td>
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<td>March 27</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, The Hague, Groen Links Expert Group</td>
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<td>March 28</td>
<td>Staff, Brussels, meeting EURODAD FOE Europe</td>
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<td>Policy Staff, Brussels, Meeting with Bernard Petit, DG Development</td>
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<td>March 29</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, Internetwork Coordination</td>
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<td>April 2</td>
<td>Rob Mills, Florence, Debt Conference</td>
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<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, Rio + 10 Contact Group Meeting</td>
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<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, Task Group on new EU NGO Coordination</td>
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<td>April 4-5</td>
<td>Francis Lemoine &amp; Rob Mills, London, Commonwealth Secretariat Seminar</td>
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<td>Ted van Hees, Utrecht, Expert Meeting Groen Links on Capital Flows</td>
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<td>April 11</td>
<td>Francis Lemoine, Brussels, Spring Meetings Strategy Meeting</td>
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<td>April 20</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, Meeting with Fabio Poelhekke on EURODAD Evaluation</td>
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<td>April 23-26</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, Copenhagen, IBIS-partners Seminar on PRSP</td>
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<td>May 3</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, Meeting with ICFTU</td>
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<td>May 3</td>
<td>Rob Mills, Brussels, meeting at NGO Liaison Committee to prepare for UN LDC III Conference</td>
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<td>May 8</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, The Hague, Meeting with DGIS and Dutch NGOs on Share &amp; Shift</td>
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<td>May 10-11</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, Presentation UN LDC Tackling Poverty Conference</td>
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<td>May 11</td>
<td>Francis Lemoine, Brussels, Least Developed Countries II International Conference, NGO Issue Workshops – Debt cancellation</td>
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<td>May 10-12</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, UN LDC NGO Forum</td>
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<td>May 12</td>
<td>Ted van Hees &amp; Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, Meeting with ICFTU Members on Share &amp; Shift</td>
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<td>May 14-19</td>
<td>Policy Staff, Ted van Hees &amp; Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, UN LDC Conference</td>
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<td>May 15</td>
<td>Francis Lemoine, Brussels, HIPC Discussion Seminar</td>
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<td>Ted van Hees &amp; Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, Meeting with One World Staff</td>
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<td>May 17</td>
<td>Ted van Hees &amp; Rob Mills, Brussels, Meeting with Georg Andre, Sida on PRS(P)</td>
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<td>May 19</td>
<td>Rob Mills, Brussels, Presentation Debt Forum LDC III</td>
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<td>June 7</td>
<td>Ted van Hees, Brussels, Meeting with IFAP, David King, Secr Gen</td>
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June 7    Ted van Hees, Utrecht, Groen Links Expert Group on IMF
June 12   Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, Meeting with Euforic
June 13   Rob Mills, Brussels, meeting at World Bank offices, with World Bank Ghana
          resident representative, Peter Harrold
June 13   Rob Mills, Brussels, at NGO Liaison Committee to follow up UN LDC III
          Conference
June 18   Rob Mills, Brussels, meeting at European Commission DG Development with
          Commissioner Poul Nielson, and Cabinet members
June 18   Ted van Hees, The Hague, Meeting with Jaap Dijkstra, Hivos
June 19   Policy Staff & Ted van Hees, Brussels, meeting with Reiner Forster, GTZ
          German development co-operation, to discuss PRSPs
June 21   Policy Staff & Ted van Hees, Brussels, meeting with Brian Ames, IMF, to
          discuss PRSPs
June 21   Ted van Hees, Rob Mills & Nieves Thomet, Brussels, Meeting with Tony Long
          and WWF Staff
June 22-23 Francis Lemoine & Jonathan Wolsey, Paris, AITEC Seminar on IMF
June 26   Policy Staff & Ted van Hees, Brussels, Lunch meeting with WB Brussels,
          Andrew Rogerson + staff
June 28   Ted van Hees, Brussels, Internetwork Coordination
July 2    Rob Mills, Brussels, meeting at 11.11.11 with Mexican NGO, to discuss FfD
July 3    Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, Internetwork Information
July 6    Rob Mills, Brussels, meeting at World Bank offices, with Commodity Price
          Volatility Management team
July 10   Ted van Hees & Rob Mills, Brussels, Meeting with New York Bay Cy. On Debt
          Conversion
July 12   Ted van Hees, Brussels, CIDSE Seminar with Barry Herman, UN FfD
July 11-13 Francis Lemoine, Genau, Andean Seminar on Debt
July 17   Ted van Hees, Brussels, Networks Meeting with DG Development follow-up
          Meeting with Nielson
July 23-24 Rob Mills, London, meeting at the Commonwealth Secretariat with selected
          HPC country government representatives
July 30-31 Rob Mills & Lollo Darin-Ericson, Washington, SAPRI Conference
Aug 1     Rob Mills, Washington, meeting with DC-based NGOs
Aug 23    Ted van Hees, Brussels, Lunch meeting with CIDSE, Jef Felix
Sept 5    Ted van Hees & Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, Lunch meeting with Eurostep,
          Simon Stocker
Sept 6    Rob Mills, Brussels, at WB offices, video-conference with James Wolfensohn
Sept 10   Rob Mills, Berlin, at German Ministry of Finance, with Horst Kohler
Sept 10   Ted van Hees & Fabio Poelhekke, Zeist, ICCO Presentation on PRS and Share
          & Shift
Sept 11   Rob Mills, Brussels, meeting with Callisto Madavo, World Bank VP for Africa
Sept 11   Ted van Hees, Brussels, Internetwork Coordination with WWF on Future
          NGDO Cooperation
Sept 13   Policy Staff & Ted van Hees, Brussels, meeting at European Commission with
          DG Development & DG Ec Fin
Sept 14   Ted van Hees, Fabio Poelhekke & Jacqueline Woodman, Meeting with
          Foreign Ministry Netherlands on Share & Shift
Sept 14   Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, Meeting with Arnhem Hogeschool on Internships
Sept 17   Rob Mills, Brussels, meeting with David Earnshaw, Oxfam International
Sept 19   Policy Staff, Sadaf Lakhani & Maria Lopez, Human Rights Council of Australia
Sept 22   Francis Lemoine, Liege, CADTM/COCAD/ATTAC
Sept 24   Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, Internetwork Coordination
Sept 24   Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, CIFCA/Roos de Witte
Sept 24   Sadaf Lakhani, Brussels, European Commission and Development
Sept 26  Ted van Hees, Brussels, NIZA/ Rens van den Linden
Sept 27  Lollo Darin-Ericson & Maria Lopez, Brussels, CIFCA/Roos de Witte
Sept 27  Ted van Hees, Brussels, Liaison Committee
Sept 28  Safak Lakhani, London, King's College SOAS
Oct 2   Safak Lakhani, Brussels, Brussels network's meeting
Oct 3   Pancho Yermo, Lollo darin-Ericson & Francis Lemoine, Brussels, Annick Jeanet
Oct 4   Rob Mills, Louvain-la-Neuve, seminar organised by Belgium development NGOs on FfD
Oct 5   Ted van Hees & Jacqueline Woodman, The Hague, Dutch Ministry - Share and Shift
Oct 9   Ted van Hees & Safak Lakhani, Brussels, Japan TV (NHK) Kojiro Yamada
Oct 10  Ted van Hees, Safak Lakhani & Rob Mills, Brussels, Lunch with Tony Long
Oct 9-11 Francis Lemoine, Rome & Preuggia, SDEBITARSI debt conference / Assembly of the People's UN
Oct 17  Kath Noble, Brussels, Solidar Silver Rose award +dinner
Oct 17  Safak Lakhani & Jacqueline Woodman, Brussels, Euforic ACP Civil Society Information
Oct 18  All Staff, Brussels, ISS-Institut Social Studies
Oct 18  Rob Mills & Fabio Poelhekke, The Hague, Meeting in the Hague with HIVOS
Oct 18  Safak Lakhani, Brussels, Networks co-ordination meeting
Oct 22-23 Rob Mills & Safak Lakhani, Brussels, Green Globe Task/World Wide
Oct 26  Ted van Hees, Arnhem, Radio interview:VPRON Radio 1
Oct 30  Ted van Hees & Kath Noble, Brussels, Brussels Internetwork meeting
Oct 31  Ted van Hees, Brussels, Task Group II
Nov 8   Rob Mills, London, meeting with DfID on PRSP implementation
Nov 8   Francis Lemoine & Jonathan Wolsey, Brussels, Meeting with Martin Koehler
Nov 14  Rob Mills, London, meeting with Henry Northover (CAFOD) and Masood Ahmed (IMF) on debt sustainability
Nov 14  Rob Mills, London, meeting with DFID & HMT, macroeconomic and poverty in PRSP context
Nov 14  Ted van Hees, Brussels, Consultants Task Group II
Nov 20  Ted van Hees, Brussels, Mapping for Task Group II
Nov 23  Rob Mills, Brussels, meeting with European NGOs on FfD
Nov 27-29 All staff, Kandersteg, Annual Conference
Nov 29  Jonathan Wolsey, Brussels, ECAs Forum
Dec 1-3 Ted van Hees, Zurich, NGO vision&cooperation on IFIs
Dec 3-4 Francis Lemoine, Geneva, Social Finance Programme ILO
Dec 6-7  Rob Mills, New York, UN-IFI-NGO meeting on FfD
Dec 7-9  Lollo Darin-Ericson, Brussels, Brussels Strategy Meeting after Doha
Dec 7-8  Jonathan Wolsey, Brussels, NGO /ONG Forum
Dec 13  Lollo Darin-Ericson, Brussels, WB Videoconference on education
Dec 14  Rob Mills, Francis Lemoine & Lollo Darin-Ericson, Brussels, meeting at European Commission DG Development to discuss debt issues
Presentations, Reports and Articles 2001

March 1-2  Presentation to Italian government NGO seminar to prepare for the G8 seminar on debt sustainability and commodity prices. Rob Mills, Florence, Italy
March/April Update in the HIPC Initiative (for Spring meetings). EURODAD, Brussels, Belgium
May 19  Presentation to NGO Forum on Financing Growth and Development at the UN LDC III Conference. Rob Mills, Brussels, Belgium
July  Database on debt service. EURODAD, Brussels, Belgium
Aug 17-18  Presentation on PRSPs at UNU/WIDER conference on debt relief. Rob Mills, Brussels, Belgium
Oct  Paper ‘What Goes down might not come up’. EURODAD, Brussels, Belgium
Oct  Paper ‘Putting Poverty First’. EURODAD, Brussels, Belgium
October Paper ‘Many Dollars, Any Change? Part II: Have Structural Adjustment Policies Failed the Poor?’ EURODAD, Brussels, Belgium
Executive Summary of paper ‘Many Dollars, Any Change?’ (French, Spanish and English). EURODAD, Brussels, Belgium
Oct  Article Website PRS Watch: ‘Institutions also matter’. EURODAD, Brussels, Belgium
Oct 15-18  Presentation on ‘Structural Obstacles to Increased Ownership of Countries’ Strategies to Reduce Poverty’ at the International Conference on countries’ strategies for poverty reduction, organised by EURODAD, Ibis and Asonog/Fosdeh. Lollo Darin-Ericson, San Pedro Sula, Honduras
Oct 18  Presentation on EURODAD’s PRS activities at meeting with Dutch NGOs. Rob Mills, The Hague, The Netherlands
Nov 27  Presentation on PRS update at EURODAD’s annual conference. Lollo Darin-Ericson, Kandersteg, Switzerland

Looking Ahead: Year 2002

Debt

Notwithstanding the significant ground that has been covered both in terms of analytical and lobbying work on the debt issue, important challenges still lie ahead for the year to come. To address them, the secretariat’s work on debt and finance will focus on three broad areas:

- The promotion of a ‘bottom-up’ approach to debt sustainability assessments
- The on-going monitoring of the HIPC Initiative
- The analysis of official financial flows and their impact on long-term debt sustainability
**Bottom-up approach**

On the issue of what constitutes an affordable level of debt, our alternative ‘bottom-up’ approach to debt sustainability will be developed further to make it an operational concept for all low and middle-income countries suffering from high indebtedness, low government revenues and high levels of poverty. We will also work to make this approach more comprehensive by integrating in the analysis the financing needs to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

**Lobbying and advocacy**

A second strategic focus in terms of lobbying and advocacy will remain the HIPC Initiative. Indeed, although much work has already been done with regards to the Initiative, its outcomes are still disappointing to say the least. As we have seen above, the fall in commodity prices and the impact of HIV/AIDS means that very few HIPCs are likely to meet the limited objectives set by creditors, let alone achieving a sustainable exit from the endless debt rescheduling cycle or devoting sufficient resources to poverty reduction. Accordingly, the secretariat will continue to press the IFIs and their national shareholders to take a wider perspective on how to achieve a sustainable solution for these countries. Building on previous work, we will stress that debt relief remains an integral element - if not the most important one - of the ‘financial package’ that will be necessary for HIPCs and other low-income countries (LICs) to meet the MDGs. We will also insist on the fact that the resources are available if there is political will to allocate them to further debt relief. The review of the HIPC initiative at the Spring and Annual Meetings of the World Bank and IMF will be two focal points for our lobbying with this regard. Finally EURODAD will also engage in the area of official financing to have a closer look at how best to finance development in a pro-poor and sustainable fashion. For the coming year, we will concentrate our work on the role of Export Credits and the Bretton Woods institutions in providing finance to LICs. With regards to the latter, we will look at how IFIs allocate their resources, and in particular at the criteria used decide which countries should benefit from multilateral funding and at the impact of PRGF lending on the long-term sustainability of LICs debt. In the case of Export Credits, we will work in conjunction with other NGO coalitions involved in the monitoring of Export Credits Agencies (ECA) looking, among other things, at the impact of ECA lending on LICs debt sustainability.

**Poverty Reduction Strategies**

In the coming year, a number of important events will take place related to our work on poverty reduction strategies and
structural adjustment. First of all, in the beginning of January the WB/IMF initiated International Conference on the PRSP Review will take place. EURODAD contributed to the preparation process of this event, in particular to the discussion on country ownership (see policy paper ‘Many Dollars – Any Change?’). EURODAD will also attend the Conference and has been asked to comment on the WB/IMF produced PRS ‘Issues Paper’. Based on consultations with civil society representatives active in the PRS work and on what we’ve seen and read on countries’ poverty reduction processes, we will group our comments around the following three points:

- importance of independent assessments of participation;
- urgent need to increase the range of policy options considered in PRSP formulation;
- balance of high ambitions with limited resources.

In terms of our work on structural adjustment, we will focus in the first couple of months on the World Bank proposal for Private Sector Development (PSD) that is to be submitted to the Board of the World Bank Group at the end of February. We see a number of risks in the draft proposals we have seen so far and also policies that would, according to a number of different stakeholders, threaten and thwart the poverty reducing process in various ways. We plan to write a policy paper that will feed into the discussions on PSD and that will hopefully influence decision-makers to be more considerate of, and sensitised to, the negative impacts that certain policies may have on poor people, e.g. as regards access to safe water and basic education caused by privatisation initiatives under structural adjustment in the past.

Services
In addition to the work on PSD, EURODAD will continue monitoring the PRS process and use our listserve, the ‘PRS-Watch’ for the dissemination of information. Our main objective with this work is to improve the service provided to our network and current subscribers and also to work on increasing the number of subscribers. One of our planned activities in this regard is to conduct a PRS-Watch survey, where we will ask for comments and feedback from our subscribers, and from there try to render the service more suitable and efficient according to demand. Another objective is to be more proactive in getting country-specific information and circulating this material in order to provide our Southern colleagues with useful input into their work.

EURODAD is furthermore planning to write short analyses and policy papers, based on the information we receive from various actors, with the aim of feeding into the work of our members and other stakeholders in trying to influence policies proposed by the international community to be more conducive to poverty reduction and true country ownership. One of the ideas for 2002 is to monitor and study whether IFI rhetoric regarding the importance of country ownership is actually translated into practice, in other words, whether they show a serious attempt to ‘walk the talk’. This could involve studying the characteristics and number of conditionalities attached to the IMF/WB concessional lending instruments linked to the PRSP, notably the PRGF (Poverty Reduction Growth Facility) and the PRSC (Poverty Reduction Support Credit) respectively.

Discussion
The success of the first online discussion forum – on debt reduction - pushes EURODAD to continue in this direction, and to organise new debates of this kind. The secretariat is, in particular, considering using the political platforms provided by next year’s UN Financing for Development Conference and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to run online discussions on issues related to both events and to EURODAD’s agenda.
Ten years of the UNCED Summit in Rio; preparations for the WSSD

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 resulted in a global action plan for the next century, Agenda 21, focusing on reducing poverty, fostering human and sustainable development and preserving the environment. Five years later a follow-up conference resulted in failure, assessing that so far little had been achieved to realise the objectives of the Rio Conference. At the end of August and beginning of September 2002 the next test of global commitment on human, sustainable development will be in Johannesburg at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) after Rio took care of the annual follow-up. Its 10th session in April 2001 functioned as the first preparatory meeting (PrepCom), to be followed by PrepCom II, III and IV in New York, February 2002, New York, April 2002, and Bali, May 2002 respectively. In Bali, at the so-called ‘High-level segment’ part of the PrepCom, Ministers will meet to draft a political declaration for Johannesburg.

For EURODAD, the WSSD process provides several opportunities for promoting an integrated agenda on poverty reduction and sustainable development. For the first time in ten years, there is scope for joint policy development and advocacy of developmental and environmental NGOs, which should not be lost again after the Johannesburg Summit, but to be followed up with common understanding and closer collaboration.

Coalitions
EURODAD joined the Rio+10 Coalition, a group of like-minded, most environmental NGOs. Participating developmental groups are EURODAD, ICDA and North-South Centre. The Coalition meets with business and governments, and organised in 2001 and will organise in 2002 a series of conferences on the role of the EU in its preparations for Johannesburg.

In 2001 EURODAD also joined various other initiatives that brought together environmental and developmental NGOs, such as the various efforts made by the Heinrich Boell Foundation to make both NGO communities join forces more effectively. The EURODAD Secretariat called upon EURODAD members to collaborate on the preparations for the WSSD, and coordinated joint representation at major meetings related to EU preparations for the WSSD. One of these more long-term efforts is the Secretariat’s participation in the Civil Society Private Sector Working Group (CSPSWG), set up by DG Environment, which advises the EU on its preparations for the WSSD.

WSSD
EURODAD identified three major issues to be promoted during the WSSD preparations (also in connection with the Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey, all related to the EU commitment to make WSSD the place where poverty eradication will be the core issue of discussion).

These three areas are:
- The emphasis on poverty eradication, and the contradictions with globalisation and trade. The question is what comes first for people working on development: national/regional development and poverty reduction planning in and from the South, or global conditionalities and rules of IMF/World Bank and WTO.
- Related to this: the need to integrate in the Country Strategy Programmes and the Cotonou/ACP process an integrated approach and operationalisation regarding PRS(P), National Strategies Sustainable Development (NSSD), Food Security Strategies etc. Currently this is far from the case, and the Commission and the EU have a role to play there.

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Financial sustainability, and more specifically debt sustainability which was implemented in the final Monterrey text for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and social (MDGs) and environmental sustainability.

EPE

With south-south cross learning identified as one of the highest priorities for development, and one of the most successful techniques in capacity-building, the economic policy empowerment programme will focus on the facilitation and support of a global Action Research Programme that will include networking for South-South cross-learning, and the continued coordination of Northern capacity-building activities. The programme will utilize an appreciative enquiry methodology - an approach that focuses on good practice, innovation and achievement, employing examples to encourage and inspire the action and empowerment of others.

The range of civil society activity that we support and facilitate learning of will include:
- Documentation and Dissemination
- Accessible and relevant information exchange (popularization, demystification)
- Civic education and the basic ability to engage with government (especially at local level)
- Economic literacy (outcome linked)
- Policy-focused research and analysis capacity
- Lobbying and advocacy
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Mobilisation, organizing, networking and alliances

Epep or stakeholder staff will facilitate the programme in each of the regional hubs: Southern and Eastern Africa, West Africa, Central America, South Asia and South East Asia.

Sharing Experiences: Member Organisations

These are the contributions of a selection of member organisations. Other contributions can be found on the members’ websites, outlined in Member Organisations Details.

Austria

In 2001 Jubilee 2000 Austria/KOO/ÖFSE published the debt relief related study “Zukunft ohne Schulden?” (“Future without Debts”), based on case studies in 22 countries. The study outlines the possibilities for an Austrian debt relief package. In the same year an active lobby campaign took place to promote this debt relief package, among which an Internet petition. On the export credit side, the study about the Austrian export financing system “Hinter verschlossenen Türen” (“Behind closed doors”, November, together with Greenpeace and WWF) was published. Also for this publication active lobbying took place, such as meetings with officials from the Austrian ECA, the Oesterreichische Kontrollbank. Moreover media work was done and a press conference took place for presenting the study.
PRSPs were highlighted through media work, publications, seminars and panel discussions, whereas publications focused on Structural Adjustment and Poverty Reduction. In the same year a University Course on Debt and Structural Adjustment was coordinated.

For the end of the Jubilee 2000 campaign an internal and external evaluation of Jubilee 2000 Austria was conducted.

For the Conference on Financing for development in cooperation with German and Swiss NGOs a conference was organised on demands for Monterrey.

In cooperation with the German and Swiss NGOs, demands were formulated in preparation for the Conference in Financing for Development in Monterrey-Mexico, March 2002. In the same preparation phase lobbying with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took place.

For 2002, on the Structural Adjustment & PRSPs’ side, the Seminar Debt and Structural Adjustment Policies in the South and in Eastern European countries & GUS (for NGOs from EU candidate countries) is planned, hand in hand with lobbying and media work around the Annual Meetings of WB and IMF in September.

Moreover preparations are in progress on a research project on PRSP. In the area of export credit agencies (environmental, social and human rights criteria, special focus on the Ilisu dam project) also lobbying and media work is planned, and the internal seminar on ECA standards and transparency (OeKB, Finance Ministry, Chamber of Commerce, NGOs, Austrian exporters) in June.

For the Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey in March (main focus: debt relief & sustainability, insolvency, ODA), media work (press conference, press statements) and lobbying in Austria and Monterrey before, during and after the Conference will take place.

2002 shall also be the year for preparations for a national campaign of KOO member organisations (start probably January 2003) on Aid and Debt relief for financing the 2015 targets.

**Denmark**

**North-South Coalition**

Besides the joint activities organised by the North-South Coalition (the umbrella organisation of the Danish NGOs), IBIS tries to include macro economic issues (incl. debt and PRSP) in as many contexts as possible to underline the holistic approach to development and not over-emphasise one issue. During 2001 that has particularly been the case in connection with the LDC3 Conference, the publication of educational material on WTO (printed and web-based versions), and in the preparations for the FfD conference with a publication and a number of seminars and workshops.

**Finland**

**KEPA**

After the end of the Jubilee 2000 campaign in Finland, which Kepa coordinated, debt was a lesser priority in 2001. Rather than a focus of its own, debt questions and its effects to development became integrated to other development policy themes on Kepa’s agenda, i.e. food security, trade policy and development finance. Kepa advocated and raised media attention in Finland on debt cancellation and on independent debt arbitration in preparation for the LDC III Conference as well as for the Financing for Development Conference. In relation to the latter, questions of global governance from the point of view of the role of the UN and Millennium Development Goals vis-à-vis the Bretton Woods Institutions and the WTO were also promoted.

France

Since 1998, Agir Ici, in partnership with AITEC (International Association of Technicians, Experts and Researchers) and CRID (Research and Information Center for Development) is working on the reform of the International financial institutions. Agir Ici’s program has three main objectives:

1. Educating the public and mobilizing non-governmental organizations in France about IFI reforms issues. This is mainly achieved through organizing coordination meetings of the French NGOs networks and producing and spreading information through our monthly newsletter « IFI et maintenant ! » and Agir Ici’s web site on IFI. Moreover training sessions and conferences are organized and participated in and as well as the participation of international conferences.

2. Promoting increased transparency and accountability of the French government’s IFI policies and decisions.

3. Analysing selected IFI policies and programs and advocating changes that would increase the IFI’s abilities to promote sustainable development, through campaigning (keeping track of the previous campaigns and launching of a new one on basic services) and through relaying and participating in international actions and supporting southern initiatives.

Germany

World Vision Germany (WVG) is a Development and Relief Organisation, founded in Germany in 1979. WVG is a recognised non-profit organization, and the funds entrusted to it are used exclusively and directly for charitable purposes.

At the conclusion of WVG’s last fiscal year ending on September 30, 2001, it has been carrying out 128 projects in 36 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, as well as in Eastern Europe and the Middle East. 60 of the projects are large-scale Area Development Projects with 76,437 sponsored children. Child sponsorships are integrated in Area Development Programmes and not limited to individual villages or individual persons but include a wide variety of programmes to attain sustainable improvement of social infrastructure and social welfare.

Additionally WVG supports 17 Sector Projects or Special Funded Projects, which are financed by Project Sponsorship. Principal sectors are Health (HIV/AIDS), Water Supply, Micro Enterprise and Credit Programmes.

In the Humanitarian Aid 34 projects were carried out with private sponsorship and public funds mainly from German Foreign Office and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO).

In the last years advocacy engagement has increased. In this context indebtedness of the southern countries, legal rights for girls and women, conflict management and peace-building are focused.

Ireland

Debt and Development Coalition Ireland 2001 have two foci: debt cancellation and poverty reduction strategies, targeting the Genoa G8, Irish government and the IMF and World Bank. Work for the Genoa
G8 consisted of popular campaigning and education, resulting in a 350 ft banner made by groups around Ireland calling for debt cancellation. Submissions were made to the Irish government’s aid review, on UN Finance for Development and on the government’s second Annual Report on Participation in the IMF and World Bank. The Coalition also participated in consultation meetings on Ireland’s new debt policy. Meetings were held with World Bank and IMF officials on visits to Ireland. Two pieces of research were carried out a) consultation with 15 debt groups on their debt strategies; and together with Oxfam Ireland and Trocaire, the Coalition collaborated with Tanzania Social and Economic Trust in producing a report reviewing Tanzania’s experience of HIPC and PRSP. This latter research formed the basis of a roundtable with Irish finance and foreign affairs officials. A street event and other activities planned for September focussing on the IMF and World Bank AGM had to be cancelled when these events were postponed.

The Netherlands

Since a few years, BBO is developing a new way of cooperating with other organisations. Keywords in this new approach are working on project basis, focussing on needs and interests of partners, and high quality standards for support. The principal fields of BBO’s work are advocacy, strategic support and direct collaboration in operational projects. By adopting this approach, BBO is broadening and deepening its work, and at the same time innovating itself.

BBO’s speciality is dealing effectively with political representatives of the Higher and Lower Chamber, representatives of ministries and all kinds of political advisors, in The Netherlands and increasingly in Brussels. This has resulted in recent years in the build up of considerable knowledge of strategic advisory services. After all, much of the lobby work includes focussed information campaigns, providing information to supporters, expert meetings and conferences. The work in developing countries, which is growing, is currently mostly concentrated on training of NGO leaders in effectively dealing with their own governments.

Even though BBO itself it no so much an organisation that has all the necessary knowledge of the fields in which it works in-house, by now is has gained special expertise in certain specific issues. Firstly, many of the activities BBO is engaged in deal with so-called ‘green’ issues such as sustainable agriculture, food security, trade in agricultural products, and policy on agriculture at all levels. Other major themes in which BBO has significant expertise are conflict prevention and development, the role of religion in development, human rights, regional approaches in Africa, and the collaboration between the private sector and development organisations, including corporate social responsibility.

Of particular interest to the work of EURODAD, of which BBO has become a member in 2001, is BBO’s involvement in the PRSP process of the World Bank and the IMF and the enhancing of lobby capacity of organisations in development organisations in this area.

Cordaid’s priority is aimed at poverty reduction whenever debt relief is discussed. The means that have been used for debt payments need to be reinvested in the country and the negative capital flow needs to be removed.

Bad functioning authorities are no excuse in not executing these steps. Investments in basic provisions such as health care can also be taken care of by civic organisations. Further step are needed to make the HIPC initiative ‘workable’.
On 10th February 2001, during its closing manifestation, Cordaid presented a new initiative, the so-called Jubilee Fund for which some €2,045 was handed to the general director. This money was generated from a symbolic Dutch government policy-related action (“Kwartjesactie”), organised in the year 2000, demonstrating the support for debt relief by Dutch government.

Cordaid itself increased the amount in the Jubilee Fund up to an amount of some €45,455. This money was meant to reward innovative ideas in developing countries in the field of debt relief and poverty eradication with a maximum amount of up to €4,546.

Cordaid stimulates Dutch organisations, which participated in the 2000 campaign, to come up with ideas and suggestions, so as to also challenge the political establishment to come up with creative ideas and get closer involved in the organisations’ obligations.

At the end of the successful closing manifestation, Jubilee 2000 was renamed into Jubilee Netherlands, with the objective to focus Dutch society’s and political establishment’s attention on the position of the poorest indebted countries and the views of the civic organisations in those countries on those issues. It aims to do so through political lobbying and public awareness campaigns.

Jubilee Netherlands also publishes a monthly newsletter.

The central themes in the work of Jubilee Netherlands are: further debt relief, illegitimate debts, debt relief and poverty reduction, independent arbitration and export credit assurances.

Last summer Jubilee Netherlands campaigned during the summer concerts of U2.

Prior to the financial debates in Dutch parliament, Cordaid appealed to the former’s members to drastically reduce debts, as part of a necessary condition for development.

Cordaid and Jubilee Netherlands underlined the debt burden resulting from export credits, since it is not clear what kind of debts arise in importing countries through export credits. Transparency on these issues is needed and possibilities need to be assessed how these debts can be cancelled through the development cooperation budget.

At the final conference of Jubilee 2000 Netherlands in February 2001, it was decided that the campaign should be continued. After an interim period of 2-3 months, during which a new working plan has been written and fundraising activities were explored to secure funding for the next 20 months campaign, the new campaign started. The aim of the campaign is to raise awareness, among the public but also policy makers, about the debt issue and the need to deal with it. Jubilee Netherlands pleas for cancellation of the unpayable debts of poor countries. Jubilee Netherlands is now a coalition of 42 organisations in the Netherlands.

Jubilee Netherlands main activities include building public awareness and advocacy. To increase public awareness and understanding of the debt issue, it distributes information (newsletter, website, press, workshops at request) and it organises public activities. In May-December 2001, one public activity took place: at 3 U2 concerts in the Summer Jubilee distributed flyers (inviting people to do the ‘debt dollars and drugs quiz at our website) and Dutch candy ‘drop’ (which we named “drop de schuld drop”). In the Fall, Jubilee has been preparing several public activities that took place in January-March 2002.

Regarding advocacy, Jubilee Netherlands has had meetings with Dutch policy makers and it has written several letters to policy makers and MPs (for example related to the
Spring Meetings, Annual meetings, etc). Furthermore, one of Jubilee’s coalition partners, Both ENDS, has started a procedure, also on behalf of Jubilee Netherlands, to force the government to provide information on export credit guarantees.

On the first of December 2001, all missionary and diaconal work of the Uniting Protestant Churches in the Netherlands was brought under one name: Kerkinactie. This name is mainly used in the Netherlands. Abroad it continues to use the name Global Ministries for its general work and ACT Netherlands for the emergency work. However, Kerkinactie appears in the logo, where it links the world (www) with the Netherlands (nl) and in the e-mail addresses.

Activities
Within Global Ministries Kerkinactie aims to integrate missionary, ecumenical and diaconal work. The core of Kerkinactie’s activities is formed by both financial support and relational and policy work with predominantly church related partners.

The major part of Kerkinactie’s partners consists of multi-ecumenical networks and ecumenical oriented organisations. In most of the countries the Round Table structure associated to the WCC Europe Desk is its focal entry point. Kerkinactie also participates in several regional groups.

In April 2001, the Uniting Protestant Churches in the Netherlands, the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren and the Prague Charles University signed a mutual agreement on cooperation.

In 2001 it approved a policy document on theological exchange with Central and Eastern Europe under the title: Faith in the East. A programme of special interest is the annual ‘Church and Society’ seminar in Utrecht with the in-house Hendrik Kraemer Institute. In 2001 Kerkinactie did a successful seminar with mainly Serbian and Croatian church-related participants and a follow-up seminar in Romania. In these seminars Kerkinactie brings people together from different, often opposing, denominations. Kerkinactie intends to organise the same course for Bulgaria in 2002.

During 2001 Kerkinactie defined 3 issues, which it would like to put more focus on in the coming years: action against trafficking of women, the subordination of Roma and AIDS/HIV prevention.

The programme of the Pokrov Foundation in Bulgaria and the work of Kerkinactie’s Consultant for Central and Eastern Europe serve as the main examples in its 2002 fund raising campaigns.

Moreover for 2002 Kerkinactie plans to refine its collaboration with most of its bilateral contacts, like the Waldenzer in Italy, peace oriented groups in Northern Ireland and some churches in the USA.

As OI and EURODAD members, Novib has participated in the Spring Meetings of World Bank and IMF. Both around the Spring and the Annual Meetings it has lobbied the Dutch government and parliament for greater debt relief and improvements in the PRS-process. Novib has participated in several meetings on debt and PRS and organised a meeting on the role of Dutch embassies in the PRS-process. In The Netherlands, Novib has participated actively in Jubilee Netherlands.

In 2002, Novib continues to work on debt and PRS. As part of Jubilee Netherlands, it will be involved in organizing a meeting for Members of Parliament, preceding Finance for Development. Together with partners from the Oxfam family, Novib will organise a linking and learning workshop on PRSPs. Together with WEMOS and Cordaid, Novib will organise a workshop on PRSPs for new parliamentarians. Finally, as part of the
Oxfam trade campaign, Novib together with other Oxfams will produce a position paper on the relationships between trade, PRS, World Bank and IMF.

**Norway**

Last year marked a turning point in the history of SLUG and its work for the cancellation of the third world debt. After having been related to the Jubilee 2000 Campaign from 1998, the time was up to form a new strategy for the continuation of the organisation's work. At the annual meeting in March 17th - 18th, a new Strategy-plan was drawn for 2001-2003. The most important feature of the plan is the educational mission to enlighten people about the global debt crisis and the illegitimacy of the debts, through production and dissemination of information.

“Gjeldsbrevet” the organisation’s newsletter made a special edition on the subject - *Illegitimacy* of third world debts! This edition had a new and better lay-out than earlier. Two other editions of this newsletter were produced earlier during 2001. Another special edition, with the focus on the solutions to the debt crisis is currently in the making.

In early March an international student festival –ISIFIT- was successfully organised in Trondheim. During the festival, 800 people participated in a human chain under the cancellation of debt slogan. In February a group of people cut a whole in the ice of a lake in Oslo and went bathing. This was a symbolic action of freezing the debts of the third world.

Moreover members of SLUG participated during the WB & IMF Spring Meeting in Washington, at the Tribunal in Ecuador in April, PRSP seminar in Honduras in October as well as EURODAD’s annual meeting in November. SLUG also kept up the good relationship and collaboration with the Norwegian government.

**Spai**

In order to achieve its main goal of the right to a dignified life, Intermón Oxfam in 2001 promoted development and humanitarian aid projects in over 30 countries in Africa, America and Asia. The number of projects at which Intermón started in this period was 347, with a total current projects of 618. Some of the projects that Intermón collaborates with in Peru include the city of Cusco where Intermón promotes self-employment by means of youth training programmes in carpentry and business administration. In Lima Intermón supports women’s community groups that promote employment and personal development and in Ayacucho there is a support program that guarantees the right to life and safety of the peasants returning to their homes after the guerrilla war.

In relation to the need for humanitarian aid in emergencies during this year (El Salvador, India, Peru,...) Intermón has been swift in sending emergency relief to cover the needs of affected populations and Intermón is constantly developing initiatives to promote housing and employment in those areas. Additionally, refugees of Angola and Sudan receive Intermón’s aid continually, as war appeared to become endemic in those countries.

All this work is supported by awareness campaigns that focus on the injustice and poverty in which millions live. Some of these campaigns have been the following: “Cut the cost” (that helped to make pharmaceutical companies withdraw the lawsuit against the government of South Africa for a law that authorises production and parallel importing of generic drugs), "A farewell to Arms": first step of a process to stop small arms proliferation, " fatal Transactions: working to establish an International System of Certificate of Origin that will ban illegal diamond trade and make diamond business practices transparent or " education now" campaign with unite efforts of all member organisations of Oxfam International to
demand education for the over 125 million children out of school.

**Sweden**

The Africa Groups are working within the Swedish Jubilee Network. They also support debt groups in southern Africa such as Debt group in Maputo Mozambique, Jubilee South Africa, Zimcod in Zimbabwe. They are members of ENIASA as well.

Diakonia is a church-based NGO working in the field of Social and Economic Justice with the ambition to see sustainable development as a prerequisite for our work.

Diakonia works through regional offices in Central and South America, Asia, the Middle East, West Africa, East Africa and South Africa. Its partners are organisations focussing on combating poverty locally, nationally and regionally. Some partners focus on the PRS process where others basically work only at community level with participation and democracy issues and others focus on global or regional trade. Through the programme called Social and Economic Justice Programme (SEJ) a programme, which started in 2002, Diakonia tries to establish a global network as a policy-developing tool. The programme has three main areas of work: PRSP/Debt, Global Trade and Democracy/Local development. Diakonia and partner organisations build up a network with an exchange of experiences, which can then be used as a lobbying and advocacy instrument in different parts of the world.

In 2002 Diakonia joined EURODAD on a formal basis and has a representative in the board. Diakonia also works through other Brussels-based platforms such as NGDO-Liaison Committee and Aprodev. In Sweden it co-operates with all main NGOs focussing on development and North-South relationships. Diakonia is a member of the Swedish Jubilee network steering committee.

In the area of debt, PRS, and analysis of World Bank and IMF policies, Forum Syd mainly works through the Swedish Jubilee network that consists of approximately twenty Swedish NGOs.

During 2001, the network was reorganised from being a campaign-network to one focusing on awareness-raising and capacity building. Focus has been primarily on HIPC-PRS, debt sustainability, ecological debt and odious debts.

Since 1999 the network has distributed a role-game about the debt-crisis to schools and NGOs. During 2001 the decision was taken to do a proper evaluation of the game to be able to develop and further improve it.

Forum Syd published one report and one book related to the debt-issue: a report about the Swedish export-credit agency and a book presenting basic facts and figures about the debt-crisis.

**The Swedish Jubilee Network**

The Swedish Jubilee network is the successor of the Swedish Jubilee campaign, and was constituted in April 2001. During the year a steering group, consisting of Save The Children Sweden, Church of Sweden, Diakonia, The Africa Groups of Sweden, JAK, LO/TCO (trade union) and Forum Syd, was given the mandate to operationalise activities in relation to debt and PRSP issues. Throughout the year, the members of the steering group took part in regular meetings with officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Finance, bringing up issues such as debt relief in relation to poverty needs, pros and cons of PRSP, environmental and social impacts of World Bank lending. Most of the arguments put forward by the network members were
based on various reports/documents forthcoming from EURODAD.
The advocacy work of the Swedish Jubilee network would be much weaker without these inputs from the EURODAD office.
Other activities included participation at a Sida sponsored PRSP conference in October, in Sandhamn, Stockholm.
Members of the network also took part in meetings with the IMF in Paris and Berlin on issues of PRSP and PRGF.
The Jubilee network members also did a great deal of development education throughout the year and distributed a pedagogical game on the debt crisis to more than 500 schools.
Together with Forum Syd, the Jubilee Network published a document on Swedish Export credits, which also was distributed widely.

Switzerland

Swiss Coalition of Development Organizations and the Debt for Development Unit, Switzerland

The Swiss Coalition’s Debt for Development Unit (DDU) has since 1991 acted as a consultant for the Swiss Government. It is actively involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a total of 12 counterpart funds in the context of the Swiss bilateral debt reduction program. A majority of counterpart funds are now in their final stage or have already been terminated.

10 years after the creation of the Swiss Debt Reduction Program, those responsible for the program commissioned a comprehensive evaluation of the program. The main results were presented in a media conference in March 2001. Stakeholders recognized at the same time that the problem of debt still being far from solved. Swiss Coalition therefore advocated that Switzerland should make further-reaching commitments concerning debt policy and development financing.

A highlight of 2001 has been the Annual Conference of EURODAD in the middle of Swiss Alps in Kandersteg in November, with sometimes more than 80 participants. It gave the floor to a seminar on “Civil Society And Poverty Reduction - Challenges For Northern Stakeholders In Development Cooperation”, organized by DDU too and where implications of the new poverty reduction approaches (PRSP) and the necessity for strategic and institutional adaptations for Northern stakeholders were discussed. (documents on website soon).

United Kingdom

Christian Aid

As An agency of the churches in the UK and Ireland, Christian Aid works wherever the need is greatest, irrespective of religion. It supports local organisations, which are best placed to understand local needs, as well as giving help on the ground through 16 overseas offices.

Christian Aid believes in strengthening people to find their own solutions to the problems they face. It strives for a new world transformed by an end to poverty and campaigns to change the rules that keep people poor.

Review 2001

Christian Aid continued to work with partners in nearly 60 countries on projects to strengthen rights, food security, access to health services, and peace building and reconciliation. Christian Aid also responded with partners to humanitarian emergencies in Afghanistan, India and El Salvador.

Our policy and advocacy work centred on our newly launched Trade for Life campaign, but also extended to activities around PRSPs, debt, the Global Health Fund, and operations of foreign oil companies in Sudan.
Initiated a series of projects monitoring the budget process in the UK, Tanzania and Ghana.

Reports
- Submitted a report to the World Bank and IMF review of the PRSPs, based on engagement in 25 countries where SC UK works. SC UK’s Ghana Programme Director attended the review conference in Washington in January.
- Completed a Working Paper examining how issues related to social protection are addressed in some of the PRSPs and I-PRSPs completed to date. The paper explores the extent to which public policy concerned with the livelihoods and welfare of particularly poor and vulnerable groups is included in the PRSPs.
- Produced a series of publications on working with the International Financial Institutions to increase the capacity of SC UK staff to engage with the World Bank, the IMF, the Asian Development Bank and the WTO.
- Published a report on GATS and the WTO’s drive to increase trade in services such as water and health care and the impacts of this on children.

In 2002 SC UK will continue to develop a broad research and advocacy agenda. This will be aimed at influencing the shape of national and international economic policies and the International Financial Institutions that make them, to ensure explicit and realistic commitments to reducing childhood poverty and that of the poorest people and other disadvantaged groups.

Research
- Established the Centre for Research and Policy on Childhood Poverty (CHIP). A key aim of the centre will be to enhance understanding of the social, economic and political processes that underpin the continued deprivation of children. Planned areas of research include the impact of donor policies, PRSPs and a focus on transition countries.
- Continued development of the Young Lives project, a collaboration between NGOs, academic institutions and DFID. At the heart of this longitudinal research project is a panel survey, tracking selected groups of children and their families in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam over a 15-year period, which aims to increase understanding of the causes and consequences of childhood poverty in the developing world.

Save the Children is the UK’s leading international children’s charity organisation. Working in more than 70 countries, it runs emergency relief alongside long term development and prevention work to help children, their families and communities to be self-sufficient.

Among others over the past year SC UK has carried out the following pieces of work within its children and economics framework, which explores the impact of changing economic systems and economic decision-makers on children:

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WDM continued to push forward the debt campaign through research and campaigning. WDM looked in depth at PRSPs and used the United Nations focus on AIDS in June to elucidate the links between Debt and AIDS. For the G8 Summit in Genoa, WDM produce "From Fanfare to Fatigue" looking at figures of debt cancelled and highlighting the lack of delivery behind the promises of G8 leaders.
With the Drop the Debt coalition, WDM produced debt action post-cards and helped supporters travel to Genoa. Staff in Genoa used the media to push the debt agenda. After the G8, WDM supported the emergence of the Jubilee Debt Campaign coalition in the UK, contributing to actions and the JDC poster campaign highlighting how little debt had actually been cancelled. A major nation-wide action ("Washington Alternatives") focused on the IMF and World Bank autumn meetings had to be cancelled because of the September 11th attacks. WDM continued to push debt in Parliament both through meetings and letter writing by WDM supporters around the country e.g. writing to Ministers in advance of the postponed autumn annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank. WDM continues to be concerned about the conditions attached to debt relief and has highlighted the fact that debt is unfinished business. For all the fine words the 2015 Millennium Development Goals will not be met unless more debt is cancelled.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Organisation Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Action Aid</td>
<td>55 Avenue de la Liberté, L-1931 Luxembourg</td>
<td><a href="http://www.astm.lu">www.astm.lu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Action Solidarité Terre Monde ASTM</td>
<td>Vlasfabriekstraat 11, 1060 Brussels, Belgium</td>
<td><a href="http://www.astm.lu">www.astm.lu</a></td>
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<td>Afrikagruppena</td>
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<td>Agir Ici</td>
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<td>BBO</td>
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<td>CAFOO</td>
<td>Romero Close, Stockwell Road, London SW9, 9TY, UK</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cafood.org.uk">www.cafood.org.uk</a></td>
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<td>Campagna per la Riforma della Banca Mondiale</td>
<td>Via Tommaso da Celano 15, 00179, Milan, Italy</td>
<td><a href="http://www.crbm.org">www.crbm.org</a></td>
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<td>Christian Aid</td>
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<td>Church of Sweden</td>
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<td>CTA</td>
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<td>Debt and Development Coalition</td>
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<td>DIAKONIA</td>
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<td>Intermon</td>
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<td>IJD-International Jesuit Network for Dev. KEPA</td>
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<td>Kindermithilfe</td>
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<td>KDO Austria</td>
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<td>Manilase</td>
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<td>Møllermofolkigt Samvirke</td>
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<td>MISEREOR e.V</td>
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<td>Norwegian Church Aid</td>
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<td>NOVIB</td>
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<td>ÖFSE</td>
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<td>Save The Children UK</td>
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<td>SLUG</td>
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<td>Swiss Coalition of Development Organisations</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.swisscoalition.ch">www.swisscoalition.ch</a></td>
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<td>Tear Fund</td>
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<td>Trocaire</td>
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<td>Uniting Churches in The Netherlands</td>
<td>PO Box 8506, 1070 AL Amsterdam, The Netherlands</td>
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<td>World Development Movement</td>
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<td>WEED</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEMOS</td>
<td>PO Box 1693, 1000 BR Amsterdam, The Netherlands</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wemos.nl">www.wemos.nl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Vision Germany</td>
<td>Am Housier Platz 4, 6381 Friedrichsfeld, Germany</td>
<td><a href="http://www.worldvision.de">www.worldvision.de</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31-12-2001</th>
<th>31-12-2000</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td>5.388</td>
<td>5.395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts receivable within one year</td>
<td>9.677</td>
<td>54.405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current investments</td>
<td>78.618</td>
<td>97.618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td>91.490</td>
<td>96.541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred charges and accrued income</td>
<td>34.615</td>
<td>4.206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>219.788</td>
<td>258.167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade debts</td>
<td>63.314</td>
<td>49.439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remuneration</td>
<td>-679</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for holiday pay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision bonus end of year</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other amounts payable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income and accrued charges</td>
<td>11.238</td>
<td>129.820</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision for contingencies</td>
<td>83.968</td>
<td>30.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>60.348</td>
<td>40.348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td>219.788</td>
<td>258.167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INCOME STATEMENT

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO contributions</td>
<td>198.045</td>
<td>109.628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
<td>17.402</td>
<td>12.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific funds</td>
<td>251.598</td>
<td>61.262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC-co-financing</td>
<td>172.478</td>
<td>173.301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reimbursements</td>
<td>1.608</td>
<td>6.746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Conference fees and reimbursements</td>
<td>2.996</td>
<td>4.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance allowances</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating income</strong></td>
<td>644.783</td>
<td>367.588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating charges</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct costs</td>
<td>273.794</td>
<td>131.302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary and social security charges</td>
<td>299.218</td>
<td>195.979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for contingencies</td>
<td>51.846</td>
<td>15.031</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other operating charges</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating charges</strong></td>
<td>624.858</td>
<td>342.327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating result</strong></td>
<td>19.925</td>
<td>25.261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial result</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>2.606</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extraordinary income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary costs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESULT AFTER</strong></td>
<td>20.000</td>
<td>32.315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over the course of 2001 the EURODAD Secretariat grew from a staff of 4 (Coordinator, Administrator, Policy Officer and Information Officer) to 7, with one additional policy officer on temporary contracts.

Current staff:
Coordinator
Ted van Hees
Kath Noble (replacing Angela van Aalst from July 01)
Sonia Goicoechea
Arno Haegens (replacing Sadaf Lakhani from April 02)
Rob Mills (until April 02)
Francis Lemoine (from February 01)
Lollo Darin-Ericson (replacing Nieves Thomet from July 02)
Jonathan Wolsey (on various temporary contracts)
Jacqueline Woodman (from September 01)
Sadaf Lakhani (from January 02)
Rafael Gomes (from December 01)
Fatoumata Jawara (April/May 01)

Over the course of 2001 the following people worked with EURODAD as interns:
Geoffrey Mbowa
Amy Suchak
Sonia Willems
Robert Blom
Soren Kirk Jensen
Mette Frost Bertelsen

EURODAD also employed the following people as consultants or on short-term projects:
Pancho Yermo (San Pedro Sula Honduras Conference organiser)
Fabio Poelhekke (evaluation EURODAD 2002-04 programme, epep consultant)
Sasja Bokkerink (Study on Least Developing Countries’ debt situation)
## Board Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rudy de Meyer, 11.11.11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieter van Veenen, HIVOS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Ladd, Christian Aid</td>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morten Emil Hansen, Ibis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jean Somers, Debt and Development Coalition</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bart Bode, Broederlijk Delen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annika Otterstedt, Diakonia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurgen Kaiser, Erlassjahr 2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathi von Daeniken, Swiss Coalition</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose Maria Vera, Intermon Oxfam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Kohler, Campagna per la Riforma</td>
<td></td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>