

7 Appendices

1 PROGRESS WITH PRSPS

Country	Documentation	Date (of bank presentation)	Prior work
Bolivia	I-PRSP	January 2000	National Dialogue
Tanzania	I-PRSP	April 2000	National Poverty Eradication Strategy
Mozambique	I-PRSP	April 2000	National Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty
São Tomé and Príncipe	I-PRSP	April 2000	
Uganda	PRSP	May 2000	Vision 2025, Poverty Eradication Action Plan
Albania	I-PRSP	June 2000	
Senegal	I-PRSP	June 2000	
Burkina Faso	PRSP	June 2000	
Honduras	I-PRSP	July 2000	Master Plan for Reconstruction and Transformation
Benin	I-PRSP	July 2000	
Chad	I-PRSP	July 2000	
Kenya	I-PRSP	August 2000	National Plan for Poverty Eradication
Zambia	I-PRSP	August 2000	
Ghana	I-PRSP	August 2000	Vision 2020
Mali	I-PRSP	September 2000	
Tajikistan	I-PRSP		
Cameroon	I-PRSP		

Source: IMF/IDA

2 ORGANISATIONS AND NETWORKS

International Monetary Fund, H Street, NW, Washington DC 20009, USA.

E-mail: publicaffairs@imf.org, Website: www.imf.org

World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA.

E-mail: Info@worldbank.org, Website: www.worldbank.org

African Network on Economic and Environmental Justice (ANEEJ), ANEEJ Secretariat, 61 Second Cemetery Road, Uzebu Quarters, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria. Tel: +234 52 258748, E-mail: aneej@rcl.nig.com

Africa Policy Information Center, 110 Maryland Ave. NE, #509, Washington, DC 20002, USA. Tel: +1 202 546 7961, Fax: +1 202 546 1545, E-mail: apic@igc.org

- Aims to widen international policy debates around African issues, by concentrating on providing accessible, relevant information and analysis.

Alternative Information and Development Centre (Southern Africa),

Website: www.aidc.org.za

Debtchannel.org, Zambia, Tel: +260 1 232773, E-mail: debt@oneworld.net

Drop the Debt, Tel: +44 (0)20 7922 1111 ext 222, E-mail: mail@drophthedebt.org,

Website: www.drophthedebt.org

- A short-term campaign focused on winning a new debt deal at the G8 summit in Genoa, Italy in 2001.

Economic Justice for Churches in Eastern and Southern Africa (Edicesa), Edicesa and Focessa Economic Justice Network, Box H94, Hatfield, Harare, Zimbabwe.

E-mail: edicesa@mango.zw

Eurodad (European Network on Debt and Development), Rue Dejoncker 46, B-1060 Brussels, Belgium. Tel: +32 2 5439060, Fax: +32 2 5440559.

E-mail: info@eurodad.ngonet.be, Website: www.oneworld.org/eurodad

- Eurodad is operating a PRSP Watch programme

Jubilee Debt Campaign, Tel: +44 (0)20 7922 1111 ext 229,

E-mail: supporters@jubileedebtcampaign.org.uk

Jubilee Plus, Tel: +44 (0)20 7407 7447 ext 265, Website: www.jubileeplus.org,

E-mail: info.jubilee@neweconomics.org

- Aims to be a long-term support unit for global campaigns on international debt and finance. It is researching the causes of debt and issues of international economic justice.

OneWorld International, Tel: +44 (0)20 7735 2100, Website: www.debtchannel.org

- A non-profit network that aims to harness the democratic potential of the Internet to promote sustainable development and human rights.

Transparency International eV, International office – Otto-Suhr-Allee 97-99,

D-10585 Berlin, Germany. Tel: +49 30 34 38 20 0, Fax: +49 30 34 70 39 12,

E-mail: ti@transparency.de. UK office – St Nicholas House, St Nicholas Road,

Sutton, Surrey, SM1 1EL. Tel: +44 (0)20 8643 9288, Fax: +44 (0)20 8710 6049,

E-mail: ti.uk@crownagents.co.uk

- TI highlights cases of corruption (especially as they affect the business world), and makes recommendations for tackling various kinds of corruption. There are national branches in many countries of the world, offering support and information at the local level.

If you have a query specifically related to international debt, contact Bryan Evans in the Public Policy Team at Tearfund:

Telephone: +44 (0)20 8943 7763

E-mail: Bryan.evans@tearfund.org

For all other queries, contact your Regional Adviser or Desk Officer.

3 FURTHER READING

■ Tearfund

Advocacy Study Pack (available in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese)

Debt and Development (at present available in English only)

Footsteps No 45 on Advocacy (available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese)

■ Jubilee 2000 Coalition

Island Mentality: the Okinawa G8 summit (available in English only)

Through the Eye of a Needle: the Africa debt report (available in English only)

■ World Bank Group

Poverty Reduction Strategy Sourcebook (available on the IMF website)

8

Glossary

- bridging loan** A short-term loan to help a country that is waiting for new funding (such as international loans), but needs money now for immediate expenditure.
- civil society** The term ‘civil society’ is used to describe people organised independently of their government, who campaign on matters of concern to the country. (The campaign may or may not be the main purpose of the organisation.) Churches, the media, trade unions and other non-government organisations (NGOs) all come under this heading.
- Cold War** The political and military rivalry between the former Soviet Union and its allies on the one hand, and the capitalist West on the other, 1945–89. The two sides competed for influence among developing countries, giving military aid and loans, and sometimes intervening directly in civil wars to keep their Third World friends in power.
- commodity markets** The markets in unprocessed agricultural produce and minerals, for example cocoa, coffee, copper, tin. These commodities are often the main source of export income for low-income countries, because they do not have enough money to build factories where they can be processed. Such commodities are bought and sold in markets in the developed world – the London Metal Exchange, for example. These markets can be very ‘volatile’, that is, there are sudden rises or falls in the prices. Sometimes this happens because of rises or falls in demand for the goods in the developed world. Very often it happens because traders ‘speculate’, that is, they try to guess future price trends and to make profits through deals to buy or sell the commodity some time in the future.
- debt service** The total amount a country spends each year on paying its debts. This will include the interest, and repayment of the loan itself, usually by instalments.
- face value** The original value of a loan or shares in a company. This value is stated on the ‘face’ of the loan document or share certificate. As these are traded in the money markets their value goes up and down as traders estimate their real value. For example, if it is known that a country cannot repay its loans, their ‘real’ value (the price at which they are traded in the market) will fall below the face value.

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP)** These measure a country's total income. GNP includes all sources of income, while GDP excludes the money that comes from outside the country, such as foreign loans, and money sent home by nationals working overseas.
- HIPC Initiative** The World Bank and the IMF launched the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative in 1996. Under the Initiative, debt relief is offered to those countries that the World Bank/IMF accept as not having sufficient export income to enable them to repay their debts. Before receiving any relief, these countries are required to carry through economic policies imposed by the World Bank/IMF.
- informal economy** Production and trading that takes place outside official regulation, and usually without any payment of taxes. Such economic activity is usually small-scale, for example, street traders selling goods to motorists stopped in traffic jams, people searching through rubbish tips looking for metal, bottles, etc for re-cycling. Some informal economic activity is large-scale and very lucrative, for example drug trafficking.
- International Finance Institutions (IFIs)** The World Bank, the IMF and the regional development banks (such as the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank).
- national assets** The assets of state-owned enterprises, for example the power stations of a state electricity company, the lines and rolling stock of a state-owned rail network.
- privatisation** The sale of state-owned enterprises, in whole or in part, to the private sector (individuals and companies). Examples of such enterprises may include a state-owned bank, the electricity grid, or the national rail network. Such sales have become part of the economic programmes imposed on countries by the World Bank/IMF, because in their belief private enterprise is always more efficient than state-run operations.
- volatile commodity markets** See 'commodity markets'.