

References

Akyüz, Yilmaz (2002). 'Towards Reform of the International Financial Architecture: Which way forward?' in Yilmaz Akyüz (ed.), *Reforming the Global Financial Architecture: Issues and Proposals*, Penang, Malaysia: Third World Network, Geneva: UNCTAD, and London and New York: Zed Books.

Baksh-Sooden, Rawwida and Linda Etchart (eds.) (2002). *Women and Men in Partnership for Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Report of the Sierra Leone National Consultation, Freetown, Sierra Leone, 21-24 May 2001*, London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

Birdsall, Nancy and Michael Clemens (2003). 'From Promise to Performance: How rich countries can help poor countries help themselves', *CDG Brief*, Vol. 2, Issue 1, April, www.cgdev.org

Birdsall, Nancy and Brian Deese (2002). 'Beyond HIPC: Secure sustainable debt relief for poor countries', August, London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

Bourne, Richard (2003). 'Invisible Lives: Undercounted, underrepresented and underneath: The socioeconomic plight of indigenous peoples in the Commonwealth', *Indigenous Rights in the Commonwealth Project*, London: Commonwealth Policy Studies Unit.

Boutros-Ghali, Boutros et al (2002). *The Interaction between Democracy and Development*, Paris: UNESCO.

Budlender, Debbie (2000). 'The Political Economy of Women's Budgets in the South', London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

_____, Janine Hicks and Lisa Vetten (2002). 'South Africa: Expanding into diverse initiatives' in Debbie Budlender and Guy Hewitt (eds.), *Gender Budgets Make More Cents: Country Studies and Good Practice*, London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

Commonwealth Business Council (2002). 'COMPAC, Commonwealth Principles for Action: A 16 point programme for investment', January, London: Commonwealth Business Council.

Commonwealth Foundation (2002). 'Civil Society Consultation on the 2002 Commonwealth Finance Ministers Meeting, London, United Kingdom, 22-23 July 2002: Report of the Meeting', September, London: Commonwealth Foundation.

_____ (1999). *Citizens and Governance: Civil Society in the New Millennium*, London: Commonwealth Foundation.

Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) (2002). 'Submission to the Expert Group on Democracy and Development, London, November 11th, 2002', New Delhi: CHRI.

_____ (2001). 'Human Rights and Poverty Eradication: A talisman for the Commonwealth', New Delhi: CHRI.

Commonwealth Local Government Forum (2002). 'Submission by the Commonwealth Local Government Forum to the Commonwealth Expert Group on Democracy and Development', London.

Commonwealth Secretariat (2001). 'Report of the Commonwealth Secretary-General 2001: Continuity and renewal in the new millennium', London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

_____ (2000). 'Fighting Corruption, Promoting Good Governance: Report of the Commonwealth Expert Group on Good Governance and the Elimination of Corruption', London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

_____ (1999). 'Commonwealth Code of Good Practice for Promoting Private Flows and Coping with Capital Market Volatility', London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

_____ (1997). 'A Future for Small States: Overcoming vulnerability – Report by a Commonwealth Advisory Group', London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

Dahl, Robert A (1989). *Democracy and its Critics*, New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

De Soto, Hernando (2000). *The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs in the West and Fails Everywhere Else*, London: Bantam Press.

Diamond, Larry (1999). *Developing Democracy: Toward Consolidation*, Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.

_____ (1997). 'The End of the Third Wave and the Global Future of Democracy', Reihe Politikwissenschaft/Political Science Series No. 45, July, Vienna: Institute for Advanced Studies.

Dodhia, Dinesh (2002). 'Progress Report on Implementing the HIPC Initiative', August, London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

Donnelly, Jack (1989). *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*, Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.

Global Financial Governance Initiative (2002). 'Report on the Third Meeting October 11, 2002 at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington', Global Financial Governance Initiative Working Group Number Three on Institutional Reform in Global Financial Governance, chaired by Ngaire Woods.

International Monetary Fund and World Bank (2002). 'Market Access for Developing Country Exports: Selected issues', 26 September, Washington DC: IMF and World Bank.

Foweraker, Joe and Roman Krznaric (2002). 'The Uneven Performance of Third Wave Democracies: Electoral politics and the imperfect rule of law in Latin America', *Latin American Politics and Society*, Vol. 44, No. 3: 29-60.

_____ (2000). 'Measuring Liberal Democratic Performance: An empirical and conceptual critique', *Political Studies*, Vol. 48, No. 4: 759-787.

Hawley, Susan (2003). 'Export Credit and Corruption: The UK's Export Credit Guarantee Department', The Corner House, www.thecornerhouse.org.uk

HM Treasury (2002). 'International Financing Facility', December, London: HM Treasury, www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/mediastore/otherfiles/International%20Finance%20Facil.pdf

Hughes, Anthony and Havelock Brewster (2002). 'Lowering the Threshold: Reducing the cost and risk of private direct investment in least developed, small and vulnerable economies', London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

International Development Association and International Monetary Fund (2003). 'Update on Implementation of Action Plans to Strengthen Capacity of HIPC's to Track Poverty: Reducing public spending', March, Washington DC: World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

International Monetary Fund and World Bank (2003). 'Enhancing the Voice and Participation of Developing and Transition Countries in Decision-making at the World Bank and IMF', Technical Note by Bank/Fund Staff for the Development Committee, 27 March, Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

International Network on Cultural Policy (2002). 'Cultural Diversity in Developing Countries: The challenges of globalisation', October, www.incp-ricp.org

Jenkins, Roy and Anne-Marie Goetz (1999). 'Constraints on Civil Society's Capacity to Curb Corruption: Lessons from the Indian experience', *IDS Bulletin*, Vol. 30, No. 4: 39-49.

Johnson, Tina and Jane Bartlett (2002). *Commonwealth Businesswomen: Trade Matters, Best Practices and Success Stories*, London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

Khor, Martin (2002). 'The WTO, the Post-Doha Agenda and the Future of the Trade System: A development perspective', Penang, Malaysia: Third World Network.

Knight, Barry, Hope Chigudu and Rajesh Tandon (2002). *Reviving Democracy: Citizens at the Heart of Governance*, London and Sterling, VA: Earthscan.

Kymlicka, Will (1995). *Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Lall, Sanjaya (1997). 'Attracting Foreign Investment: New trends, sources and policies', Economic Paper 31, London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

Linz, Juan J and Alfred Stepan (1996). *Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation: Southern Europe, South America, and Post-Communist Europe*, Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.

McKinnon, Don (2002). 'Opening Remarks by the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Rt Hon Don McKinnon', Commonwealth Expert Group on Development and Democracy, 11-12 November 2002, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, London.

Mistry, Percy (2001). 'Financing for Development: Perspectives and issues', August, London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

Monterrey Consensus (2002). Adopted by Heads of Government at the UN Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey, Mexico, 22 March 2002, <http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/develop/02032205.htm>

Narayan, Deepa et al (2000). *Voices of the Poor: Can Anyone Hear Us?*, Washington DC: World Bank and New York: Oxford University Press.

Nield, Rachel (1999). 'From National Rights to Citizen Rights: Civil society and the evolution of public order debates', International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, www.ichrdd.ca/111/english/c.../publications/citizenssecurity.html.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (2002). 'Draft Guidelines: A human rights approach to poverty reduction strategies', Geneva: OHCHR.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2000). 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises', www.itcilo.it/english.actrav/telearn/global/ilo/guide/oecd.htm

Oxfam (2002a). *Rigged Rules and Double Standards: Trade, Globalisation and the Fight against Poverty*, Oxford: Oxfam International.

_____ (2002b). 'The Great EU Sugar Scam: How Europe's sugar regime is devastating livelihoods in the developing world', Oxfam Briefing Paper 27, August, Oxford: Oxfam International.

Rao, Siriparapu K (2002). 'Commonwealth Expert Group on Democracy and Development: Background note on issues for its consideration', October, London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

The Reality of Aid (2002). *The Reality of Aid 2002*, www.devint.org/ktrends.pdf

Ronsholt, Frans (2002). 'Country Report – Tanzania, OECD-DAC Study on donor burdens and good practices', draft, 27 July, www.tzdac.or.tz

Roy, Bunker (2000). 'Villages as a Positive Force for Good Governance: The right to information and India's struggle against grass-roots corruption', *United Nations Chronicle Online Edition*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, Department of Public Information, www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/2000/issue1/100p86.htm

Rueschemeyer, Dietrich, Evelyne Huber Stephens and John D Stephens (1992). *Capitalist Development and Democracy*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Sen, Amartya (1999). *Development as Freedom*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Singh, Manmohan (1999). 'Democracy and Development: The political foundation of a market economy', address at the First Conference on Democracy, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, 15 February.

Tanzi, Vito (1998). 'Corruption Around the World: Causes, consequences, scope and cures', *IMF Staff Papers*, Vol. 45, No. 4, December: 559-594.

Third World Network (2001). 'The Multilateral Trading System: A development perspective', December, New York: United Nations Development Programme.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2002). *The Least Developed Countries Report 2002: Escaping the Poverty Trap*, New York and Geneva: United Nations.

United Nations Development Programme (2003). *Human Development Report*, New York: Oxford University Press.

_____ (2002). *Human Development Report*, New York: Oxford University Press.

_____ (2001). *Human Development Report*, New York: Oxford University Press.

_____ (1990). *Human Development Report*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Watkins, Kevin (2000). *The Oxfam Education Report*, Oxford: Oxfam.

Whall, Helena (forthcoming). 'Indigenous Peoples in the Commonwealth: A story of exclusion', *The Parliamentarian*, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, www.cpahq.org.

Wilks, Alex and Fabien Lefrançois (2002). 'Blinding with Science or Encouraging Debate? How World Bank analysis determines PRSP policies', London: Bretton Woods Project and Monrovia, CA: World Vision International.

World Bank (2002). *World Development Report 2003: Sustainable Development in a Dynamic World*, Washington DC: World Bank.

World Bank and International Monetary Fund (2003). 'Achieving the MDGs and Related Outcomes: A framework for monitoring policies and actions', 28 March, Washington DC: Development Committee, World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Appendix A: Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in Commonwealth Countries

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2000. Each of the eight Goals is accompanied by targets to be achieved by 2015 (see Appendix B). The Goals are to: (1) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) achieve universal primary education; (3) promote gender equality and empower women; (4) reduce child mortality; (5) improve maternal health; (6) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; (7) ensure environmental sustainability; and (8) develop a global partnership for development.

The following tables review the progress of Commonwealth countries towards the MDGs and provide an assessment of which countries require priority attention with respect both to the achievement of each Goal and to the Goals overall. The tables are based on data and classifications that appear in the United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2003*. Summaries of these tables appear in the main text (Tables 1 and 2).

Defining progress towards each Goal

The following criteria are used to define a country's progress towards each Goal:

Rate of progress	Definition
Slow	Actual progress towards the Goal is <i>less than half</i> the approximate progress required to meet the target if current trends prevail until 2015. Progress is thus slow or possibly reversing.
Moderate	Actual progress towards the Goal is <i>more than half but less than</i> the approximate progress required to meet the target if current trends prevail until 2015.
Fast	Actual progress towards the Goal is <i>equal to or greater than</i> the approximate progress required to meet the target if current trends prevail until 2015.

Note: The year in which the target is to be met is 2015 for all except gender equality in education, for which it is 2005.

Assessing countries as *top priority*, *high priority* and *low priority* for each Goal

For each MDG the priority assessment of a country is based both on its progress towards the Goal (*slow*, *moderate* or *fast*) and on its level of human poverty in the Goal (*extreme*, *medium* or *low*). Progress is measured against the targets and using the indicators defined for the MDGs:

- A country is designated *top priority* for a Goal if it has both extreme human poverty in that goal and slow progress towards it. In these countries urgent action is required to meet the goal. *Top priority* countries are highlighted in the tables.
- A country is designated *high priority* for a Goal if it has both extreme human poverty in that Goal and moderate progress towards it **or** if it has medium human poverty in that Goal and slow progress towards it. In these countries the situation is less desperate but still demands significant improvements in progress.
- A country is designated *low priority* for a Goal if it has some other combination of human poverty in the Goal and progress towards it.

Level of human poverty in Goal	Low	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority
	Medium	High priority	Low priority	Low priority
	Extreme	Top priority	High priority	Low priority
		Slow	Moderate	Fast

Progress towards Goal

Priority status across all the MDGs	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education			Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
	Priority	Progress	Target: Halve the proportion of people living on under \$1/day	Priority	Progress	Target: Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger	Priority	Progress	Target: Ensure all children can complete primary education
		Population living below \$1/day (%)	Undernourished people (% population)			Net primary enrolment ratio (%)			Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)
Kenya	Top	Slow	Top	Slow	..	..	..	a
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a
Lesotho	Top	Slow	Top	Slow	Low	Low	Low	a	
Malawi	High	Slow	Low	Fast	Low	Low	Low	a	
Malaysia	Low	Fast	..	..	..	..	..	a
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a
Malta	Low	Fast	..	..	..	Low	Low	a
Mauritius	Low	Fast	Low	Fast	Low	Low	Low	a	
Mozambique	Top	Slow	Low	Fast	Top	Top	Top	a	
Namibia	High	Fast	Low	Fast	Low	High	Low	a	
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a
New Zealand	Low	Fast	..	..	..	Low	Low	a
Nigeria	Top	Slow	Low	Fast	Low	Low	..	a	
Pakistan	Low	Slow	High	Fast	Low	..	..	a
Papua New Guinea	High	Slow	High	Fast	..	..	..	a
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	Fast	Low	Slow	Top	..	Low	a	
Saint Lucia	Low	Moderate	High	Moderate	..	..	Low	a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	Moderate	Low	Moderate	..	..	..	a
Samoa	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate	..	..	Low	a
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a

Priority status across all the MDGs	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
	Priority	Progress	Priority	Progress	Priority	Progress
Sierra Leone	Top	Slow	Top	Slow	Top	a
Singapore	Low	Fast	..	..	..	a
Solomon Islands	Top	Slow	..	..	..	a
South Africa	High	Fast	..	..	..	a
Sri Lanka	Low	Slow	Low	Fast	Low	a
Swaziland	High	Moderate	High	Slow	..	a
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	Top	Slow	Top	Slow	Low	a
Tonga	..	..	..	..	Low	a
Trinidad and Tobago	Low	Fast	High	Slow	Low	a
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	a
Uganda	Low	Slow	Low	Moderate	..	a
United Kingdom	Low	Fast	..	..	Low	a
Vanuatu	Low	Slow	..	..	Low	a
Zambia	Top	Slow	Top	Slow	..	a
Zimbabwe	Top	Slow	High	Moderate	Low	a

Note: a Progress classification unavailable.

2. Priority status and progress towards the MDGs for Commonwealth countries (Goals 4 and 7)

	Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
	Target: Reduce under-five infant mortality rates by two thirds	Target: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	Target: Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100m slum dwellers	
	<i>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</i>		<i>People with access to improved water sources (%)</i>	
	Priority	Progress	Priority	Progress
Antigua and Barbuda	..	Fast	..	..
Australia	Low	Fast	Low	Slow
Bahamas, The	Low	Fast	..	..
Bangladesh	Low	Fast	Low	Fast
Barbados	Low	Slow	..	..
Belize	Low	Moderate	..	..
Botswana	Top	Slow	Low	Fast
Brunei Darussalam	Low	Fast	..	..
Cameroon	Top	Slow	High	Moderate
Canada	Low	Slow	Low	Slow
Cyprus	Low	Fast	Low	Slow
Dominica	Low	Fast	..	..
Fiji Islands	Low	Fast	..	..
Gambia, The	High	Moderate	..	..
Ghana	Low	Moderate	Low	Fast
Grenada	Low	Fast	..	..
Guyana	Low	Moderate	..	..
India	Low	Moderate	Low	Fast
Jamaica	Low	Slow	Low	Slow
			Priority	Progress
		
			Low	Slow
		
			High	Moderate
		
		
			High	Moderate
		
			Low	Fast
		
		
			High	Moderate
			Low	Slow

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability			
Target: Reduce under-five infant mortality rates by two thirds		Target: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water		Target: Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100m slum dwellers	
<i>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</i>		<i>People with access to improved water sources (%)</i>		<i>People with access to adequate sanitation (%)</i>	
Priority	Progress	Priority	Progress	Priority	Progress
Top	Slow	Low	Fast	Low	Fast
Low	Moderate	..	..	..	..
Top	Slow	..	..	..	..
High	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	Moderate
Low	Fast	..	..	..	..
Low	Fast	..	..	..	..
Low	Fast	Low	Slow	Low	Slow
Low	Moderate	Low	Slow	..	..
High	Moderate	..	..	..	..
Low	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	Moderate
..
Low	Fast	..	..	..	..
Top	Slow	High	Moderate	Top	Slow
High	Moderate	Low	Fast	Low	Fast
High	Slow	Top	Slow	High	Slow
Low	Fast	..	..	..	..
Low	Moderate	..	..	..	..
Low	Slow	..	..	..	..
Low	Fast	..	..	..	..
Low	Moderate	..	..	..	..
Low	Slow	..	..	..	..
Low	Fast	..	..	..	..
Low	Moderate	..	..	..	..
Low	Slow	..	..	..	..
Low	Fast	..	..	..	..
Low	Moderate	..	..	..	..
Low	Slow	..	..	..	..
Low	Fast	..	..	..	..
Low	Moderate	..	..	..	..

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability			
Target: Reduce under-five infant mortality rates by two thirds		Target: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water		Target: Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100m slum dwellers	
<i>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</i>		<i>People with access to improved water sources (%)</i>		<i>People with access to adequate sanitation (%)</i>	
Priority	Progress	Priority	Progress	Priority	Progress
Top	Slow	..	..	..	..
Low	Fast	Low	Slow	Low	Slow
Low	Fast	..	..	..	..
High	Slow	High	Slow	High	Slow
Low	Moderate	Low	Fast	Low	Fast
Top	Slow	..	..	..	..
Top	Slow	Low	Fast	Low	Fast
Low	Moderate	..	..	..	..
Low	Moderate	Low	Slow	Low	Slow
..
High	Moderate	High	Moderate	..	..
Low	Moderate	Low	Slow	Low	Slow
Low	Fast	..	..	..	..
Top	Slow	Low	Fast	Low	Fast
Top	Slow	Low	Fast	High	Moderate

3. Data on progress towards the MDGs for Commonwealth countries (Goals 1-3)

	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
	Target: Halve the proportion of people living on under \$1/day		Target: Ensure that all children can complete primary education		Target: Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education by 2005	
	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)		Net primary enrolment ratio (%)		Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	
	1990	2001	1990e	2000f	1990	2000
Antigua and Barbuda	7,875	10,170	..	..	98.3 a	..
Australia	19,530.7	25,370	..	..	96	100
Bahamas, The	..	..	..	..	98 a	97 d
Bangladesh	1,160	1,610	35	35	72	103
Barbados	13,246	15,560	..	..	..	100.1
Belize	4,537	5,690	..	..	96	101
Botswana	5,809	7,820	17	25	107	102
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	94 a	100
Cameroon	1,822	1,680	32	25	82	81 c
Canada	22,602.8	27,130	..	..	94	101 d
Cyprus	15,152.3	21,190	..	..	95	101
Dominica	4,816	5,520	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands	4,122	4,850	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	1,993	2,050	21	21	93.5	85
Ghana	1,848	2,250	35	12	64	88.2
Grenada	5,315	6,740	..	..	..	..
Guyana	3,006	4,690	19	14	91.6	..
India	1,928	2,840	25	24	100.9	..
Jamaica	3,829	3,720	14	9	68 b	78 d
					97	101

	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
	Target: Halve the proportion of people living on under \$1/day		Target: Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger	Target: Ensure that all children can complete primary education		Target: Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education by 2005		
	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)		Undernourished people (% population)	Net primary enrolment ratio (%)		Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)		
	1990	2001	1990e	2000f	1990	2000	1990	2000
Kenya	1,079	980	47	44	..	68.5	..	97.2
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.9	..
Lesotho	1,953	2,420	27	26	72.8	78.4	124	107
Malawi	508	570	49	33	49.7	100.6	79	94
Malaysia	5,769	8,750	3	..	..	98.5	98	105
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	99.0	..	101.0
Malta	9,000.3	13,160	..	..	98.6	99.1 d	90	101 d
Mauritius	6,378	9,860	6	5	94.9	94.7	98	97
Mozambique	743	1,140	69	55	46.8	54.4	73	75
Namibia	5,764	7,120	15	9	89.4 b	81.6	111	104
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	15,805.7	19,160	..	..	101.3	99.3	96	103
Nigeria	853	850	13	7	..	..	75.8	..
Pakistan	1,638	1,890	25	19	..	66.2	46.8	..
Papua New Guinea	2,200	2,570	25	27	..	83.8 d	77	90 d
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7,876	11,300	..	..	..	..	97.2 a	..
Saint Lucia	4,941	5,260	..	..	..	99.8	103	105
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4,222	5,330	..	..	..	..	104.2	..
Samoa	4,933	6,180	..	..	..	96.9	100	102
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.8 a	..

	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
	Target: Halve the proportion of people living on under \$1/day	Target: Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger	Target: Ensure that all children can complete primary education	Target: Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education by 2005			
	Population living below \$1/day (%)	Undernourished people (% population)	Net primary enrolment ratio (%)	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)			
	1990	2001	1990e	2000f	1990	2000	2000
Sierra Leone	913	470	46	47	67	77	
Singapore	14,737	22,680	..	..	89.0	..	
Solomon Islands	2,427	1,910	..	..	77.1	..	
South Africa	11,414	11,290	..	..	103	100	
Sri Lanka	2,235	3,180	29	23	88.9	102 c	
Swaziland	4,365	4,330	10	12	97.0 c	95.7 d	
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	498	520	36	47	87.9	99	
Tonga	..	..	..	..	51.4	97	
Trinidad and Tobago	6,708	9,100	13	12	91.5	102	
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	92.4	102	
Uganda	1,055	1,490	23	21	90.9	98	
United Kingdom	19,236.8	24,160.0	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	3,501	3,190	..	..	109.5	88.9	
Zambia	919	780	45	50	97.0	111	
Zimbabwe	2,666	2,280	43	38	86 a	102	
					65.5	92.4	
					79.6	94	

Note: a Refers to 1991. b Refers to 1992. c Refers to 1998. d Refers to 1999. e Average 1990-1992. f Average 1998-2000.

4. Data on progress towards the MDGs for Commonwealth countries (Goals 4 and 7)

	Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability			
	Target: Reduce under-five infant mortality rates by two thirds		Target: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water		Target: Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100m slum dwellers	
	<i>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</i>		<i>People with access to improved water sources (%)</i>		<i>People with access to adequate sanitation (%)</i>	
	1990	2001	1990	2000	1990	2000
Antigua and Barbuda	..	14	..	91	..	95
Australia	10	6	100	100	100	100
Bahamas, The	29	16	..	97	..	100
Bangladesh	144	77	94	97	41	48
Barbados	16	14	..	100	..	100
Belize	49	40	..	92	..	50
Botswana	58	110	93	95	60	66
Brunei Darussalam	11	6	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	139	155	51	58	77	79
Canada	8	7	100	100	100	100
Cyprus	12	6	100	100	100	100
Dominica	23	15	..	97	..	83
Fiji Islands	31	21	..	47	..	43
Gambia, The	154	126	..	62	..	37
Ghana	126	100	53	73	61	72
Grenada	37	25	..	95	..	97
Guyana	90	72	..	94	..	87
India	123	93	68	84	16	28
Jamaica	20	20	93	92	99	99

	Goal 4: Reduce child mortality				Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability			
	Target: Reduce under-five infant mortality rates by two thirds		Target: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water		Target: Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100m slum dwellers		Target: Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100m slum dwellers	
	<i>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</i>		<i>People with access to improved water sources (%)</i>		<i>People with access to adequate sanitation (%)</i>		<i>People with access to adequate sanitation (%)</i>	
	1990	2001	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Kenya	97	122	45	57	80	87	80	87
Kiribati	88	69	..	48	..	48	..	48
Lesotho	148	132	..	78	..	49	..	49
Malawi	241	183	49	57	73	76	73	76
Malaysia	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	115	77	..	100	..	56	..	56
Malta	14	5	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mauritius	25	19	100	100	100	99	100	99
Mozambique	235	197	..	57	..	43	..	43
Namibia	84	67	72	77	33	41	33	41
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	190	183	53	62	53	54	53	54
Pakistan	128	109	83	90	36	62	36	62
Papua New Guinea	101	94	40	42	82	82	82	82
Saint Kitts and Nevis	36	24	..	98	..	96	..	96
Saint Lucia	24	19	..	98	..	89	..	89
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	26	25	..	93	..	96	..	96
Samoa	42	25	..	99	..	99	..	99
Seychelles	21	17	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability			
	Target: Reduce under-five infant mortality rates by two thirds		Target: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water		Target: Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100m slum dwellers	
	<i>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</i>		<i>People with access to improved water sources (%)</i>		<i>People with access to adequate sanitation (%)</i>	
	1990	2001	1990	2000	1990	2000
Sierra Leone	323	316	..	57	..	66
Singapore	8	4	100	100	100	100
Solomon Islands	36	24	..	71	..	34
South Africa	60	71	86	86	86	87
Sri Lanka	23	19	68	77	85	94
Swaziland	110	149	..	..	..	..
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	163	165	38	68	84	90
Tonga	27	20	..	100	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	24	20	91	90	99	99
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	165	124	45	52	..	79
United Kingdom	9	7	100	100	100	100
Vanuatu	70	42	..	88	..	100
Zambia	192	202	52	64	63	78
Zimbabwe	80	123	78	83	56	62

5: Progress towards MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target: Develop further an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system						
		Australia	Canada	New Zealand	United Kingdom	DAC average
<i>Net Official Development Assistance disbursed as % GNI</i>	1990	0.34	0.44	0.23	0.27	0.33
	2001	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.32	0.22
<i>Net Official Development Assistance disbursed to least developed countries as % GNI</i>	1990	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.09
	2001	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.05
<i>Country support to domestic agriculture as % GDP</i>	1990	0.8	1.7	0.5	..	1.9a
	2001	0.3	0.7	0.3	..	1.3a
<i>United bilateral Official Development Assistance as % of total</i>	1990	33	47	100	..	68
	2001	59	32	..	94	79
<p>Note: This table is based on data for members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). a OECD average using aggregate data for European Union countries.</p>						

Appendix B: The Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators (Goals 1-6)

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	Indicator 1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day (PPP values) Indicator 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) Indicator 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Indicator 4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age Indicator 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Indicator 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education Indicator 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 Indicator 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015	Indicator 9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education Indicator 10. Ratio of literate females to males 15-24 years old Indicator 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector Indicator 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Indicator 13. Under-five mortality rate Indicator 14. Infant mortality rate Indicator 15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Indicator 16. Maternal mortality ratio Indicator 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Indicator 18. HIV prevalence among 15-24-year-old pregnant women Indicator 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate Indicator 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Indicator 21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria Indicator 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures Indicator 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis Indicator 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)

The Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators (Goals 7-8)

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Indicator 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest Indicator 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area Indicator 27. Energy use (metric ton oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) Indicator 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) Indicator 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	Indicator 30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Indicator 31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation Indicator 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally)	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States.</i></p> <p><i>Official Development Assistance</i></p> <p>Indicator 33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI</p> <p>Indicator 34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>Indicator 35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>Indicator 36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs</p> <p>Indicator 37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs</p> <p><i>Market Access</i></p> <p>Indicator 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duties</p> <p>Indicator 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>Indicator 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP</p> <p>Indicator 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><i>Debt Sustainability</i></p> <p>Indicator 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>Indicator 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$</p> <p>Indicator 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)	
Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the 22nd special session of the General Assembly)	
Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	

The Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators (Goal 8, cont.)

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	Indicator 45. Unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds, each sex and total
Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	Indicator 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Indicator 47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population Indicator 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population

Appendix C: Data on Development and Democracy in the Commonwealth

1. Population, HDI rank and poverty level

	Pop. (thousands) 2000	HDI Rank 2000	Pop. below poverty line (%)			Pop. below	
			Rural	Urban	National	\$1/day	\$2/day
Antigua and Barbuda	68	52					
Australia	19,182	5					
Bahamas, The	303	41					
Bangladesh	131,050	145	39.8	14.3	35.6	29.1	77.8
Barbados	267	31					
Belize	240	58					
Botswana	1,602	126				33.3	61.4
Brunei Darussalam	338	32					
Cameroon	14,876	135	32.4	44.4	40.0	33.4	64.4
Canada	30,750	3					
Cyprus	757	26					
Dominica	73	61					
Fiji Islands	812	72					
Gambia, The	1,303	160			64.0	59.3	82.9
Ghana	19,306	129	34.3	26.7	31.4	44.8	78.5
Grenada	98	83					
Guyana	761	103			43.2		
India	1,015,923	124	36.7	30.5	35.0	44.2	86.2
Jamaica	2,633	86			18.7	3.2	25.2
Kenya	30,092	134	46.4	29.3	42.0	26.5	62.3
Kiribati	91						
Lesotho	2,035	132	53.9	27.8	49.2	43.1	65.7
Malawi	10,311	163			54.0		
Malaysia	23,270	59			15.5		
Maldives	276	84					
Malta	390	30					
Mauritius	1,186	67			10.6		
Mozambique	17,691	170				37.8	78.4
Namibia	1,757	122				34.9	55.8
Nauru	12						
New Zealand	3,831	19					
Nigeria	126,910	148	36.4	30.4	34.1	70.2	90.8
Pakistan	138,080	138	36.9	28.0	34.0	31.0	84.6
Papua New Guinea	5,130	133					
St Kitts and Nevis	41	44					
St Lucia	156	66					
St Vincent and the Grenadines	115	91					
Samoa	170	101					

	Pop. (thou- sands) 2000	HDI Rank 2000	Pop. below poverty line (%)			Pop. below	
			Rural	Urban	National	\$1/day	\$2/day
Seychelles	81	47					
Sierra Leone	5,031	173	76.0	53.0	68.0	57.0	74.5
Singapore	4,018	25					
Solomon Islands	447	121					
South Africa	42,801	107				11.5	35.8
Sri Lanka	19,359	89	27.0	15.0	25.0	6.6	45.4
Swaziland	1,045	125			40.0		
Tonga	100						
Trinidad and Tobago	1,301	50	20.0	24.0	21.0	12.4	39.0
Tuvalu	10						
Uganda	22,210	150			55.0		
United Kingdom	59,739	13					
United Republic of Tanzania	33,696	151	49.7	24.4	41.6	19.9	59.6
Vanuatu	197	131					
Zambia	10,089	153			86.0	63.6	87.4
Zimbabwe	12,627	128	31.0	10.0	25.5	36.0	64.2

Sources: Population from World Bank, *World Bank Atlas 2002*, Washington D.C.; population below the poverty line from World Bank, *World Development Report 2003*, Washington D.C.; all other data from UNDP, *Human Development Report 2002*, New York.

2. GNI (GDP), Debt Service and ODA

	GNI (GNP)	Total Debt Service paid	Debt Service as a percentage of GNI	Net Official Development Aid or Official Aid
	2000	2000	2000	2000
	(million US\$)		(%)	(million US\$)
Antigua and Barbuda	642			9.8
Australia	388,252			
Bahamas	4,533			5.5
Bangladesh	47,864	790.0	1.7	1,171.5
Barbados	2,469			0.3
Belize	746	66.1	8.9	14.7
Botswana	5,280	68.0	1.3	30.7
Brunei Darussalam	n.a.			0.6
Cameroon	8,644	562.0	6.5	379.9
Canada	649,829			
Cyprus	9,361			54.5
Dominica	233	10.2		15.5
Fiji Islands	1,480	30.1	2.0	29.1
Gambia, The	440	18.6	4.2	49.1
Ghana	6,594	472.0	7.2	609.4
Grenada	370	12.0	3.2	16.5
Guyana	652	116.0	17.8	108.3
India	454,800	9,921.0	2.2	1,487.2
Jamaica	6,883	643.0	9.3	10.0
Kenya	10,610	481.0	4.5	512.3
Kiribati	86			17.9
Lesotho	1,181	65.8	5.6	41.5
Malawi	1,744	59.0	3.4	445.3
Malaysia	78,727	5,967.0	7.6	45.4
Maldives	541	19.9	3.7	19.3
Malta	3,559			21.2
Mauritius	4,449	553.0	12.4	20.5
Mozambique	3,746	88.0	2.3	876.2
Namibia	3,569			151.7
Nauru	n.a.			4.0
New Zealand	49,750			
Nigeria	32,705	1,009.0	3.1	184.8
Pakistan	61,022	2,857.0	4.7	702.8
Papua New Guinea	3,607	305.0	8.5	275.4
St Kitts and Nevis	269	19.6	7.3	3.9
St Lucia	642	40.3	6.3	11.0
St Vincent and the Grenadines	313	15.4	4.9	6.2
Samoa	246	8.5	3.5	27.4

	GNI (GNP)	Total Debt Service paid	Debt Service as a percentage of GNI	Net Official Development Aid or Official Aid
	2000	2000	2000	2000
	(million US\$)		(%)	(million US\$)
Seychelles	573	17.4	3.0	18.3
Sierra Leone	647	43.0	6.6	182.4
Singapore	99,404			1.1
Solomon Islands	278	9.1	3.3	68.4
South Africa	129,171	3,860.0	3.0	487.5
Sri Lanka	16,408	738.0	4.5	276.3
Swaziland	1,451	23.6	1.6	13.2
Tonga	166	4.1	2.5	18.8
Trinidad & Tobago	6,415	500.0	7.8	-1.5
Tuvalu	n.a.			4.0
Uganda	6,699	159.0	2.4	819.5
United Kingdom	1,459,500			
United Republic of Tanzania	9,013	217.0	2.4	1,044.6
Vanuatu	226	2.2	1.0	45.8
Zambia	3,026	186.0	6.1	795.1
Zimbabwe	5,851	471.0	8.0	178.1

Sources: GNI (GNP) from World Bank, *World Bank Atlas 2002*, Washington DC; Total Debt Service paid from World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2002*, Washington DC; Net Official Development Assistance from OECD, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 2002*, Paris.

3. Political participation

	Participation		
	Voter turnout (legislative elections)		Seats in legislature held by women (as % of total)
	Year	(%)	
Antigua and Barbuda	1999	64	8.3
Australia	2001	95	26.5
Bahamas, The	1997	68	19.6
Bangladesh	2001	75	2.0
Barbados	1999	63	20.4
Belize	1998	90	13.5
Botswana	1999	77	17.0
Brunei Darussalam			
Cameroon	1997	76	5.6
Canada	2000	61	23.6
Cyprus	2001	91	10.7
Dominica	2000	60	18.8
Fiji Islands	2001	78	
Gambia, The	2002	69	2.0
Ghana	2000	62	9.0
Grenada	1999	57	17.9
Guyana	2001	89	20.0
India	1999	60	8.9
Jamaica	1997	65	16.0
Kenya	1997	65	3.6
Kiribati			
Lesotho	1998	74	10.7
Malawi	1999	92	9.3
Malaysia	1999		14.5
Maldives	1999	74	6.0
Malta	1998	95	9.2
Mauritius	2000	81	5.7
Mozambique	1999	80	30.0
Namibia	1999	63	20.4
Nauru			
New Zealand	1999	90	30.8
Nigeria	1999	41	3.3
Pakistan	1997	35	
Papua New Guinea	1997	81	1.8
St Kitts and Nevis	2000	64	13.3
St Lucia	2001	53	13.8
St Vincent and the Grenadines	2001	69	22.7
Samoa	2001	86	6.1

	Participation		
	Voter turnout (legislative elections)		Seats in legislature held by women (as % of total)
	Year	(%)	
Seychelles	1998	87	23.5
Sierra Leone	1996	50	8.8
Singapore	2001	95	11.8
Solomon Islands	2001	62	0.0
South Africa	1999	89	29.8
Sri Lanka	2001	80	4.4
Swaziland	1998		6.3
Tonga			
Trinidad and Tobago	2001	62	20.9
Tuvalu			
Uganda	2001	70	24.7
United Kingdom	2001	59	17.1
United Republic of Tanzania	2000	84	22.3
Vanuatu	1998	75	0.0
Zambia	2001	68	12.0
Zimbabwe	2000	49	10.0

Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2002*, New York.

Appendix D: Members of the Commonwealth Expert Group on Development and Democracy

Dr Manmohan Singh (India) – Chairman – is currently the Leader of the Opposition, Rajya Sabha (Council of States), Parliament of India. He has previously served in many other positions of the Indian Government, including Finance Minister, Adviser to the Prime Minister of India on Economic Affairs, Secretary Ministry of Finance, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Deputy Chairman of the Indian Planning Commission and Chief Economic Adviser to India's Ministry of Finance. He gained the 1993 Euromoney Award for Finance Minister of the Year and twice received the Asiamoney Award for Finance Minister of the Year (1993, 1994). Dr. Singh has received a number of other awards and has been presented with honorary degrees from institutions all over the world.

Hon Jocelyne Bourgon (Canada) has had a distinguished career in the Canadian public service. She was the first woman to be appointed Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet. From 1994-99, Ms Bourgon led the Public Service of Canada through some of its most important reforms since the 1940s. She has also served as the President of the Canadian Centre for Management Development and is an active member of various international boards and advisory committees. In 1998, Ms Bourgon was summoned to the Queen's Privy Council for Canada in recognition of her contribution to her country. She is currently Canada's Ambassador to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Mr Robert Champion de Crespigny AC (Australia) is a businessman operating in a number of capacities from his office based in Adelaide, South Australia. He is Chairman of the Economic Development Board of South Australia, an Advisory Board created by Premier Mike Rann in April 2002, charged with the responsibility of delivering recommendations and overseeing the implementation of changes to the South Australian economy. He is also Chairman and member of several professional, business and charitable organisations.

Sir Richard Jolly (UK) has had an outstanding career as an academic and international civil servant. He is Honorary Professor and Research Associate of the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex. He was previously Director of IDS. Sir Richard has also been an Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, serving as Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and subsequently as senior adviser to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In the latter capacity he was co-ordinator of the widely acclaimed *Human Development Report*.

Mr Martin Khor (Malaysia) is the Director of the International Secretariat of the Third World Network. He was also a Member of the Board of the South Centre (1996-

2002) and formerly a Vice Chairman of the Expert Group on the Right to Development of the UN Commission on Human Rights. He is also a member of and Consultant to the Consultative Group on Globalisation established under the National Economic Action Council in the Prime Minister's Department in Malaysia. In addition, he has been a Consultant to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNDP, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN University, and has conducted studies and written papers for these agencies. Mr Khor has written several books and papers on trade and World Trade Organisation (WTO) issues, and on environment and development.

Prof Akinjide Osuntokun (Nigeria) holds a BA Degree in History from the University of Ibadan and a PhD from Dalhousie University, Canada. He had taught in the Universities in Barbados, Lagos, Jos and Maduguri. He was the Director of Nigeria Universities Office in the US and Canada. He was appointed in 1988 as Special Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nigeria and from 1991-1995 he was Nigeria's Ambassador to Germany. He returned to Nigeria in 1995 and was appointed Head of the Department of History, University of Lagos, and he is currently a member of the Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs to President Obasanjo.

Dr Salim Ahmed Salim (Tanzania) has held high-level positions at both the national and international levels. He has held key posts in the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, including Prime Minister. Dr Salim was also Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity for an unprecedented three terms. When he was Tanzania's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, in New York, he was elected as President of the Security Council as well as the General Assembly. Dr Salim has chaired several international committees and conferences and holds a number of honours and decorations.

H E Tuiloma Neroni Slade (Samoa) was, at the time of the work of the Expert Group, the Permanent Representative of Samoa to the United Nations. A former Attorney General of Samoa, he is now a Judge of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, The Netherlands.

Sir Dwight Venner (St Lucia) is currently Governor of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, a position he has held since December 1989. Prior to that he served in the position of Director of Financial Planning in the St Lucian Government. Sir Dwight has written and published extensively in the areas of Monetary and International Economics, Central Banking, Public Finance, Economic Development, Political Economy and International Economic Relations. Sir Dwight was awarded Commander of the British Empire (CBE) in 1996 in St Lucia. In June 2001, he was awarded Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (KBE) in St Vincent and the Grenadines for services to the financial sector.

Dr Ngaire Woods (New Zealand) is Director of the Global Economy Governance

Programme at University College, Oxford, a research programme focused on how global economic institutions might better meet the needs of people in developing countries. She was lead consultant on the *Human Development Report 2002: Deepening democracy in a fragmented world*, and is on the Advisory Panel of the Report. She has published extensively on international institutions, globalisation and governance. Dr Woods has also had extensive broadcasting experience.

Other Participants at the Meetings

Mr Masood Ahmed, Deputy Director, Policy Development and Review Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Mr Alan Gelb, Chief Economist, Africa Region, World Bank

Commonwealth Secretariat

Mr Winston Cox, Deputy Secretary-General

Dr Indrajit Coomaraswamy, Director, Economic Affairs Division

Prof Andreas Antoniou, Deputy Director, Economic Affairs Division

Dr Bishakha Mukherjee, Chief Programme Officer, Economic Affairs Division