

April 19, 2007

**To Combat Global Poverty and Allow Developing Countries to Develop,
Please Reject Pressure to Give President Bush New Fast Track Authority to
Push WTO Escalation Via the Doha Round**

Dear Member of Congress:

We would like to congratulate you on becoming the majority party in the U.S. Congress. From press reports, we understand that thanks to your election, your Congress now more accurately represents the majority of U.S. public opinion regarding globalization, among other issues. We also understand that many of you were elected by your citizens on the basis of rejecting the failed NAFTA-WTO globalization model. We appreciate your criticisms of these failed policies, the negative results of which have been devastating for our communities as the same policy package has been imposed in poor countries by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank for decades.

As members of civil society from every region, we are heartened to hear that Democrats are talking about a New Direction on trade policy. **We are writing to share our view that this New Direction must include rejection of the current attempts to expand the failed World Trade Organization (WTO) through the “Doha Round.”** We are unified in our commitment to an entirely new vision and policy for multilateral trade that would benefit, rather than damage, the world’s workers, farmers, environment, and future development potential. Therefore, we urge you to reject pressure by U.S. corporate giants and other WTO proponents to renew Fast Track for WTO negotiations.

The proponents of the WTO cynically dubbed the WTO expansion launched in Doha, Qatar in 2001 the “Doha Development Agenda,” but in developing countries this proposal is called the “Everything but Development Round.” That is because the results of the past twelve years of living with the results of WTO policies have resulted in worsening economic conditions for the majority. The number and percentage of people living on less than \$1 a day in regions with some of the worst forms of poverty – Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East – have increased since the WTO began operating¹ while the number and percentage of people living on less than \$2 a day has increased at the same time in these regions, as well as in Latin America and the Caribbean.²

Meanwhile, projections by the World Bank, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP) and Tufts University show that the Doha Round would result in net losses for the vast majority of developing countries. The most likely Doha scenario the World Bank reviewed would yield benefits of only \$16 billion for developing countries by 2015 – that is a little less than one cent per person per day to the developing world. Worse, the research revealed under the “likely” Doha scenario, the Middle East, Bangladesh, almost all of Africa and (notably) Mexico would actually face net losses.³ While the majority would lose, according to these studies, the meager gains would be concentrated in the largest developing countries, such as China, Brazil and India.

Using more sophisticated modeling techniques, the CEIP report further showed that the alleged gains that are projected to accrue to the biggest developing country “winners” – Brazil and India – would be largely concentrated in those countries’ agribusiness and manufacturing industries respectively, while subsistence farmers – a much larger percentage of the populations in general and of the poor specifically – would see tiny gains or in many cases net losses.⁴

There are severe problems for developing countries with all three of the principle areas of negotiation in the Doha Round: agriculture, non-agricultural market access (NAMA) and services.

- Many developing countries reluctantly agreed to launch the WTO Doha Round talks to redress imbalances created by the Uruguay Round agriculture agreement. Those agriculture trade rules have undermined the livelihood needs of hundreds of millions of farmers worldwide while benefiting the handful of global grain and meat trading and agribusiness giants monopolizing this sector. Instead of addressing the growing rural crisis faced in many countries around the world, Doha Round agriculture talks have focused on expanding global markets for exporters from developed and to a lesser extent developing countries. WTO agriculture rules promote over-production while simultaneously not disciplining dumping of agriculture products by trading companies using the Uruguay Round's removal of many countries' supply management systems. This over-production and the dumping of agricultural exports bought by the agribusiness giants – often for less than the cost of production in the United States and Europe – continues to drive down world prices for crops that the poor depend on, such as cotton, maize, rice, poultry, dairy, and sugar. This is having a devastating effect on local livelihoods, as small family farmers and agricultural workers have been pushed out of the market, and often become displaced and further impoverished as they lose their land. Simulations by WTO members illustrate that the Doha Round agriculture offers by the United States and EU to stop export subsidies and reduce their domestic support will not alleviate these problems. Meanwhile, U.S. negotiators have outright rejected the “Group of 33 Proposal” to establish a Special Products and Special Safeguard Mechanism. This proposal, supported by a broad alliance of over 100 WTO member countries, is based on established food and livelihood security and rural development criteria. It would define appropriate mechanisms for developing countries to safeguard the majority of their populations – who are farmers – from the distortions that would result from the Doha Round rules.
- The negotiations on Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) – which covers industrial good and natural resource tariffs and non-tariff measures – are projected by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to cost developing countries over \$63 billion in revenue, or more than four times the total possible gains to developing countries projected in the World Bank study!⁵ In most developing countries, a quarter to over a third of the basic revenue that is used to provide essential health and educational services comes from tariff proceeds. Moreover, tariff cuts proposed by developed countries will have a significant and detrimental long-term effect on poor countries' ability to develop diverse industrial bases that can add value to our natural resources and provide employment and wealth in our countries. The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) warns the proposals could leave countries “seriously de-industrialized,” becoming producers of primary products with the loss of jobs and wealth that value-added activity entails. While millions of jobs are at stake for many developing countries, for the poorest countries, the future policy space to deploy the strategic use of tariffs as a development tool – just as the United States and all currently wealthy countries did during their industrialization – would be foreclosed forever if the NAMA negotiations were to conclude as designed under the Doha Round. In addition, tariff cuts focusing on natural resources – wood products, fisheries and more – pose major threats to our world's environment as they create new incentives for over-exploitation of natural resources.
- The third main focus of Doha Round – service sector privatization and deregulation – is also anti-development. These negotiations are aimed at requiring countries to transform their public services into new tradable for-profit commodities for foreign companies and to deregulate domestic service sectors to allow foreign corporations to operate without restriction in domestic

markets. Yet most experiences of services liberalization in developing countries to date – in water, energy, health, education, the financial sector – have been negative. In particular public access to privatized services, especially for the poor, is often diminished while the quality of service is compromised and local employment declines. This has an especially devastating effect on women, who are often forced to take on a double workload to ensure health care, water provision, education, and other essentials for their families in the absence of public services. Even in your country, with its strong regulatory systems, relative wealth and operating markets, you have experienced the devastation such service sector deregulation can cause, for instance in the case of your California energy crisis and the growing number of U.S. cities who have had to take back water systems from for-profit operators.

Because of the past failed record of the WTO, the projections for future damage, and concerns about the serious anti-development implications of the current negotiations, the Doha Round must be suspended permanently. The U.S. Congress can take a key step towards restoring the standing of the United States as a true multilateral leader in the international community. **We urge you to reject pressure to renew Fast Track for the WTO, and instead work together with your trading partners and global civil society for a new multilateral trade system that benefits all of us.**

Sincerely,

International and regional networks

1. ActionAid International	international
2. Africa Trade Network	Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
3. Agribusiness Accountability Initiative	Asia
4. Arab NGO Network for Development	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen
5. Assembly of Caribbean Peoples	Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Martinica, Trinidad & Tobago

6. Asian Peasant Coalition (APC)	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka
7. Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA)	Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago
8. Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC)	Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, St. Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago
9. Consejo de Iglesias Evangélicas Metodistas de América Latina y Caribe (<i>council of evangelical Methodists of Latin America and the Caribbean</i>)	Latin America and Caribbean
10. Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	Africa, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Pacific, Caribbean, and Latin America
11. Equipos Docentes en América Latina	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay
12. Federación Latinoamericana de Asociaciones de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos (FEDEFAM)	Latin America
13. Hemispheric Social Alliance	North, Central, South America and Caribbean
14. Gender & Trade Network in Africa	Africa
15. International Gender and Trade Network (IGTN)	Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Europe, Middle East, and Central Asia
16. Jubileo Sur Americas	Latin America

17. Sustainability Watch Network, International Network Secretariat	Africa (Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe); Asia (Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Vietnam); Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua)
18. World Forum of Fisher Peoples	28 countries

National and subregional organizations

19. Advocates of Science and Technology for the People (AGHAM)	Philippines
20. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)	South Africa
21. African Women's Development and Communications Network (FEMNET)	Kenya
22. African Forum on Alternatives	Senegal
23. Albertine Rift Conservation Society	Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, DRC
24. Alliance of Concerned Teachers	Philippines
25. Alliance of Progressive Labor	Philippines
26. Alternate Forum for Research in Mindanao (AFRIM)	Philippines
27. Amigos de la Barranca	Mexico
28. Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union – a Federation of Agricultural Workers and Marginal Farmers Unions (APVVU)	India
29. Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM)	Hong Kong
30. Asociación de Ecología Social (AESO)	Costa Rica
31. Asociación de Inmigrantes por la Integración Latinoamericana y del Caribe (APILA)	Chile
32. Asociación de Personas Viviendo con Tuberculosis y VIH-SIDA de Ica	Peru
33. Asociación de Promotoras de Botiquines de Acción Comunitaria (ABOPAC)	Peru
34. Asociación Latinoamericana de Micro, Pequeños y Medianos Empresarios (ALAMPYME)	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela
35. Asociación Mexicana Pro-Niñez y Juventud	Mexico
36. Asociación Mujeres Trabajando	Argentina
37. Asociación Nacional de Centros de Investigación, Promoción Social y Desarrollo (ANC)	Peru
38. Asociación Nacional de Empleados Públicos y Privados (ANEP)	Costa Rica
39. Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH)	Peru

40.	Asociación Red de Organizaciones de Promotoras de Salud (AREPROSALO)	Peru
41.	Asociación Servicios de Promoción Laboral (ASEPROLA)	Costa Rica
42.	Asociación Servicios Educativos Rurales (SER)	Peru
43.	Associação Brasileira de ONGs (ABONG)	Brazil
44.	ATTAC Argentina	Argentina
45.	ATTAC Venezuela	Venezuela
46.	Bangladesh Krishok Federation	Bangladesh
47.	Bharat Krishak Samaj (<i>national farmers federation</i>)	India
48.	Board of Church and Society – Southwest Philippines Annual Conference and Manila Episcopal Area Innovative Ministries Partnership – The United Methodist Church	Philippines
49.	Campaña Brasileña contra el ALCA y OMC	Brazil
50.	Confederation of Labor and Allied Social Services (CLASS)	Philippines
51.	Casa Bolívar Anfictionica	Colombia
52.	Casas de Salud en Defensa de la Via	Peru
53.	Caucus Philippines – United Methodists	Philippines
54.	Censat Agua Viva – Friends of the Earth Colombia	Colombia
55.	Center for Education and Communication	India
56.	Center for Genuine Agrarian Reform (SENTRA)	Philippines
57.	Central de los Trabajadores Argentinos (CTA) (<i>national trade union federation</i>)	Argentina
58.	Central del Movimiento de Trabajadores(as) Costarricenses (<i>national trade union federation</i>)	Costa Rica
59.	Central Unitaria de Colombia (CUT) (<i>national trade union federation</i>)	Colombia
60.	Centre for Civil Society Economic Justice Project	South Africa
61.	Centre for Family Services	Sri Lanka
62.	Centro Alexander von Humboldt	Nicaragua
63.	Centro de Asesoría Laboral (CEDAL)	Peru
64.	Centro de Asistencia y Promoción Integral de la Salud Hampi Kamayoc (CAPIS)	Peru
65.	Centro de Derechos de Mujeres (CDM) programa Mujer y Maquila	Honduras
66.	Centro de Estudios y Apoyo Laboral (CEAL)	El Salvador
67.	Centro de Investigación Social y Educación Popular (ALTERNATIVA)	Peru
68.	Centro Memorial Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.	Cuba
69.	Civil Society Coordination for the Environmental Protection of and the Development of the Senegal River Basin (CODESEN)	Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal
70.	Coalición de Organizaciones Mexicanas por el Derecho al Agua	Mexico
71.	Coalición Trinacional en Defensa de la Educación Pública, Sección Mexicana	Mexico
72.	Coalition for Reconciliation, Transparency and Citizenship	Angola
73.	COECOCEIBA – Friends of the Earth Costa Rica	Costa Rica
74.	Colectivo Feminista	Ecuador
75.	Comisión Acción Internacional de la Comisión Nacional sobre Desarrollo Social (CONADES)	Peru

76.	Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Ica	Peru
77.	Comisión de Justicia Social de Chimbote	Peru
78.	Comisión de Orientación Nutritiva y Medioambiental (COAM)	Uruguay
79.	Comisión Nacional de Mujeres Trabajadoras (CONAMUT)	Venezuela
80.	Comisión Nacional en Defensa de la Soberanía	Uruguay
81.	Comité Cancun Altermundista	Mexico
82.	Comité de Integración del Macizo Colombiano	Colombia
83.	Comité Prodefensa de Arcediano	Mexico
84.	Confederación de las Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador (CONAIE)	Ecuador
85.	Confederación de Pueblos de la Nacionalidad Kichwa del Ecuador (ECUARUNARI)	Ecuador
86.	Confederación General de Trabajadores de la Libertad	Peru
87.	Confederación General de Trabajadores del Peru (CGTP) (<i>national trade union federation</i>)	Peru
88.	Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras (COPINH) (<i>national indigenous federation</i>)	Honduras
89.	Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)	Colombia
90.	Consumers Association of Penang	Malaysia
91.	ConsumersKorea	Korea
92.	Consumidores y Usuarios Asociados (CUA)	Uruguay
93.	Convención Nacional del Agro Peruano (CONVEAGRO) (<i>national farmers federation</i>)	Peru
94.	Convergencia de Movimientos de Pueblos de las Americas (COMPA)	Nicaragua
95.	Coordinadora Bolivariana del Estado Lara	Venezuela
96.	Coordinadora de Unidad Barrial (CUBa) - Movimiento Teresa Rodriguez (MTR)	Argentina
97.	Coordinadora de Residentes de Tlatelolco	Mexico
98.	Coordinadora Nacional Campesina "Eloy Alfaro" (<i>national farmers federation</i>)	Ecuador
99.	Coordinadora Simón Bolívar	Venezuela
100.	Corporación para el Desarrollo del Oriente "COMPROMISO"	Colombia
101.	East Timor Permaculture (PERMATIL)	East Timor
102.	East Timor Sustainable Agriculture Network (HASATIL)	East Timor
103.	EcoNews Africa	Kenya
104.	Economic Justice and Development Organization (EJAD)	Pakistan
105.	Economic Justice Coalition	Mozambique
106.	Economic Justice Network - FOCCISA	South Africa
107.	Economistas de Izquierda (EDI)	Argentina
108.	Educación para la Paz (Edupaz)	Mexico
109.	Education and Research Association for Consumers	Malaysia
110.	Encuentro Popular	Costa Rica
111.	Equations	India
112.	Equipos Pueblos	Peru
113.	Federación Departamental de Trabajadores de Arequipa	Peru
114.	Federación de Trabajadores de Industrias Pesqueras	Chile

115. Federación de Trabajadores de Luz y Fuerza del Perú	Peru
116. Federación Gráfica del Perú	Peru
117. Federation of Independent Trade Unions and NGOs (FITUN)	Trinidad & Tobago
118. Federation of Indonesian Peasant Union (FSPI)	Indonesia
119. Federation of Malaysian Consumers Association (FOMCA)	Malaysia
120. Focus on the Global South	India, Thailand, Philippines
121. Food Sovereignty Watch Mindanao	Philippines
122. Foro Ambiental Regional por la Defensa del Medio Ambiente	Peru
123. Fórum Brasileiro de ONGs e Movimentos Sociais (FBOMS)	Brazil
124. Forum on Biotechnology & Food Security	India
125. Frente Popular	Ecuador
126. Friends of the Earth Malaysia	Malaysia
127. Fuerza Bolivariana de Trabajadores	Venezuela
128. Fundación Afroamérica	Venezuela
129. Fundación Buscando América	Ecuador
130. Fundación Creciendo Unidos	Colombia
131. Fundación Cuenca Lerma-Chapala-Pacífico	Mexico
132. Fundación Find	Mexico
133. Fundación Misión Salud	Colombia
134. Fundación Solon	Bolivia
135. FTA Watch	Thailand
136. Ghana Trade and Livelihood Coalition (GTLC)	Ghana
137. Green Rural Development Organization (GRDO)	Pakistan
138. Grupo Género y Economía	Peru
139. Hari Mazdoor Tanzeem (HMT)	Pakistan
140. Health Action for Human Rights	Philippines
141. Holistic Understanding for Justified Research and Action (HUIJA)	Pakistan
142. Hong Kong People's Alliance	China
143. Humanitarian Group For Social Development (HGSD)	Lebanon
144. IBON Foundation	Philippines
145. Indian Society for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development	India
146. Iniciativa Paraguaya para la Integración de los Pueblos	Paraguay
147. InSito	Paraguay
148. Institute for Global Justice	Indonesia
149. Instituto Brasileiro de Defesa do Consumidor (IDEC)	Brazil
150. Instituto Gaúcho de Estudos Ambientais - Rio Grande do Sul (InGá)	Brazil
151. Instituto Mexicano para el Desarrollo Comunitario (IMDEC)	Mexico
152. International Movement of Catholic Students (IMCS)	Asia Pacific
153. Jubilee 2000 Angola	Angola
154. Jubileo Perú	Peru
155. Jubileo Sul Brasil	Brazil
156. Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas farmers coalition (KMP)	Philippines
157. Korean Alliance against Korea-US FTA	Korea
158. Labor, Health, and Human Rights Development Centre (LHAHRDEV)	Nigeria

159. Lake Victoria NGOs Advocacy Network (LAVNET-EA)	Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania
160. Llamado Mundial a la Acción contra la Pobreza, capítulo Peru	Peru
161. Lokoj Institute	Bangladesh
162. Lok Sanjkh Foundation	Pakistan
163. Madres de Plaza de Mayo Línea Fundadora	Argentina
164. Mesa Global	Guatemala
165. Mesa Nacional Campesina (<i>national farmers federation</i>)	Costa Rica
166. Mesa para el Cuidado Integral de la Salud	Peru
167. Movement for National Land and Agricultural Reform (MONLAR)	Sri Lanka
168. Movimiento Boliviano por la Soberanía y la Integración Solidaria de los Pueblos, Contra el ALCA y el TLC	Bolivia
169. Movimiento Mexicano de Afectados por las Presas y en Defensa de los Ríos (MAPDER)	Mexico
170. Movimiento Nacional Antirepresas	El Salvador
171. Mujer y Medio Ambiente	Mexico
172. Mwelekeo waNGO	Zimbabwe
173. National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS)	Nigeria
174. National Confederation of Officers' Associations (NCOA)	India
175. National Fisheries Solidarity Movement	Sri Lanka
176. National Network of Agrarian Reform Advocates (NNARA)	Philippines
177. National Union of Agricultural Workers (UMA)	Philippines
178. National Union of Students of the Philippines (NUSP)	Philippines
179. Oilwatch Costa Rica	Costa Rica
180. ONG TAYI	Paraguay
181. Other Worlds	Mexico, South Africa
182. Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum	Pakistan
183. Peoples' Network against Liberalization of Agriculture (PUMALAG)	Philippines
184. Pesticide Action Network – Asia Pacific	Malaysia
185. Planeta Paz	Colombia
186. Plataforma de Servicios al Mundo Indígena	Guatemala
187. Plateforme Haïtienne de Plaidoyer pour un Développement Alternatif (PAPDA)	Haiti
188. Popular Communication Center for Latin America	Colombia
189. Poverty Elimination And Community Education Foundation (PEACE-Foundation)	Bangladesh
190. Proceso de Comunidades Negras	Colombia
191. Programa Chile Sustentable	Chile
192. Programa Laboral de Desarrollo (PLADES)	Peru
193. Raiz Diversidad Sexual	Peru
194. Red Brasileña por la Integración de los Pueblos (REBRIP)	Brazil
195. Red de Acción en Plaguicidas y sus Alternativas en México (RAPAM)	Mexico
196. Red de la Ecología Social (REDES) – Friends of the Earth Uruguay	Uruguay
197. Red de Organizaciones Sociales	Paraguay
198. Red Informativa Virtin	Colombia

199. Red Mexicana de Acción Frente al Libre Comercio (RMALC)	Mexico
200. Red por la Vida y los Derechos Humanos del Cauca	Colombia
201. Red Sinti Techan	El Salvador
202. Red Solidaria por los DDHH (REDH)	Argentina, Uruguay
203. Resistance and Solidarity against Agrochemical TNCs (RESIST)	Philippines
204. Savisthri Women's Network	Sri Lanka
205. SEND Foundation of West Africa	Ghana
206. Servicios Jurídicos y Sociales	Guatemala
207. Sindicato de Docentes en Educación superior del Perú (SIDESP)	Peru
208. Sindicato Nacional de la Industria de Alimentos (SINALTRAINAL)	Colombia
209. Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Educación, Sección 9	Mexico
210. Sindicatos Unicos de Trabajadores de Agua Potable de la Alcantarillado de la Libertad, Alcantarillado de Lima, Arequipa, Cajamarca, Cañete, Chancay, Chincha, Huaral, Huacho, Huancayo, Huanuco, Ilo, Lambayeque, Moquegua, Nazca, Payta y el Arenal, Pisco, la Selva Central, Sullana, y Talara	Peru
211. Sobrevivencia – Friends of the Earth Paraguay	Paraguay
212. Society for The Empowerment of People (STEP)	Pakistan
213. Socios en Salud Sucursal Perú	Peru
214. Solidarity Africa Network	Kenya
215. South African Municipal Workers' Union	South Africa
216. South Asian Network for Social & Agricultural Development (SANSAD)	Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
217. South East Asian Council for Food Security and Fair Trade (SEACON)	Malaysia
218. Southern and Eastern African Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)	Zimbabwe, Kenya, Uganda
219. Sugar Workers Solidarity Network	Philippines
220. Sustainable Agriculture Action Group (SAAG) Network	Pakistan
221. Stop the New Round Coalition	Philippines
222. Student Christian Movement of the Philippines (SCMP)	Philippines
223. Tanggol Magsasaka - Peasant Network in Defense of Land and Human Rights	Philippines
224. Taller Ecologista	Argentina
225. Talleres Infantiles Proyectados a la Comunidad (TIPACOM)	Peru
226. Terra de Direitos	Brazil
227. Third World Network Africa	Ghana
228. Trade Strategy Group	South Africa
229. Uganda Environmental Education Foundation	Uganda
230. Uganda Fisheries and Fish Conservation Association (UFFCA)	Uganda
231. Uniao Nacional de Camponeses (UNAC)	Mozambique
232. Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (UNES)	El Salvador
233. Unión de Comunidades Indigenas de la Zona Norte del Istmo (UCIZONI)	Mexico
234. Unión de Juntas de Vecinos	Dominican Republic

235. Unión Nacional de Empleados (UNEB)	Colombia
236. Unión Nacional de Trabajadores (UNT) (<i>national trade union federation</i>)	Venezuela
237. United Federation of Labour	Sri Lanka
238. Women's Action for Social Justice	Sri Lanka
239. Worldview – the Gambia	The Gambia
240. Youth Development Forum (YODEFO)	Uganda
241. Youth in Action	Sierra Leone
242. Welfare Association of Repatriated Bangladesh Employees (WARBE) Development Foundation	Bangladesh
243. Womyn's Agenda for Change (WAC)	Cambodia

¹ Numbers from Shaohua Chen and Martin Ravallion, "How Have the World's Poorest Fared since the Early 1980's?" *World Bank Research Observer*, vol. 19, no. 2, 2004, at 152-3.

² Ibid.

³ See Kym Anderson and Will Martin et. al. "Agricultural Trade Reform and the Doha Development Agenda," World Bank Report, Nov. 1, 2005; Ackerman, 2005, at 8 and 9.

⁴ Sandra Polaski, "Winners and Losers: Impact of the Doha Round on Developing Countries," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2006.

⁵ Santiago Fernandez de Cordoba and David Vanzetti, "Now What? Searching for a solution in WTO Industrial Tariff Negotiations. Coping with Trade Reforms," UNCTAD, 2005.