

## U: International co-operation and development

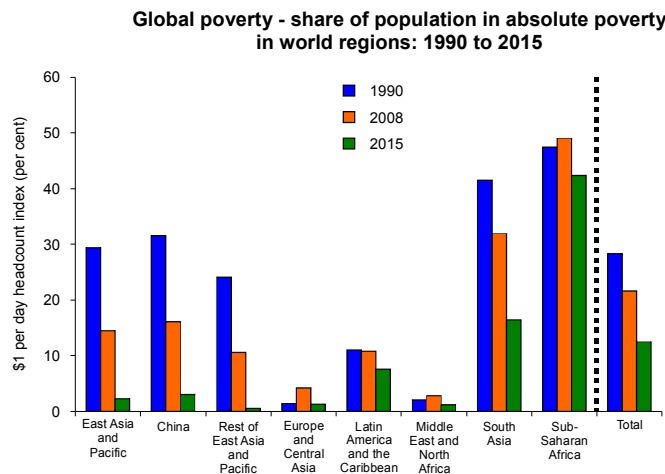
The percentage of people living in extreme poverty (on less than \$1 per day) is projected to decline to around 22 per cent by 2008. The world's population had reached 6 billion by the year 2000. Fertility rates are declining globally but the planet's population is projected to be close to 9 billion by 2050.

The UK is one of relatively few countries to have reduced carbon dioxide emissions per head since 1990. UK emissions per head in 1999 were similar to the EU average, just under half those of the United States, and 2.3 times the average for the world as a whole.

Ref. no.	Indicator	QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
		Change since		Change since		
		1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
U1	Global poverty	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
U2	Net Official Development Assistance (oda)	☹	☹	☹	☺	☺
U3	Global population	na	na	na	na	na
U4	UK public expenditure on global environment protection	☹	☺	☹	☺	☺
U5	Implementation of multilateral environmental agreements	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
U6	International emissions of carbon dioxide per head	na	na	na	na	na
U7	World and UK materials consumption levels per head	na	na	na	na	na

**Indicator: Global poverty**

**U1**



Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ☹ 1990
- ☹ 1993

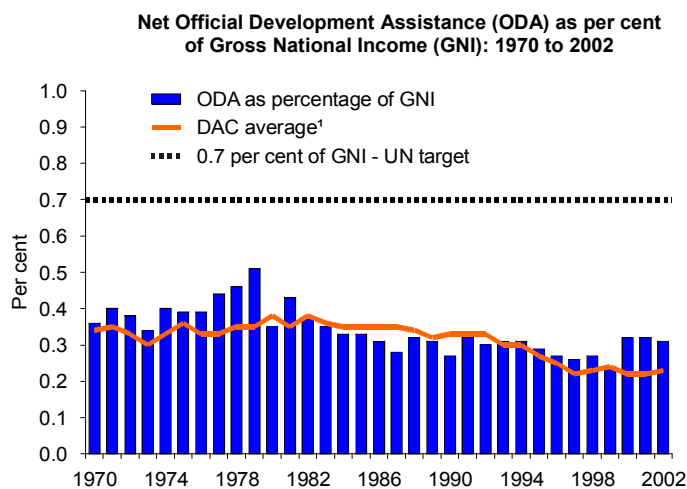
Global Source: World Bank

**Objective:** Work with others to eliminate global poverty and raise living standards in developing countries

- The percentage of people living in extreme poverty (on less than \$1 per day) is projected to decline between 1990 and 2008, from 28.3 to 21.6 per cent. Thereafter it is projected to reduce further to 12.5 per cent of the world's population.
- Poverty reduction rates are projected to vary considerably across the globe. Absolute poverty is projected to decline relatively rapidly in Asia but more slowly in other regions. Indeed, poverty rates are projected to rise in Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa by 2008.

**Indicator: Net Official Development Assistance**

**U2**



Change since

- ☹ 1970
- ☺ 1990
- ☺ Strategy<sup>1</sup>

1. 1998 (ODA as percentage of GNP), 1997 (ODA)

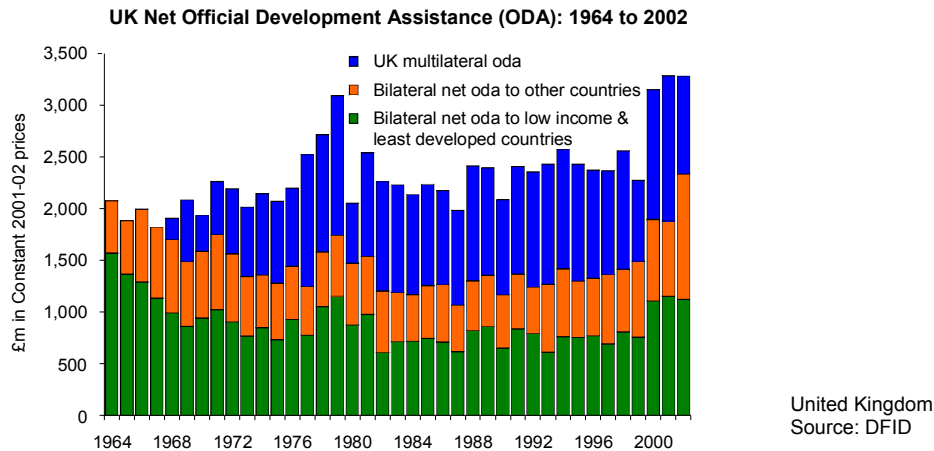
United Kingdom Source: DFID

Note: 1. Donor countries of OECD's Development Assistance Committee

**Objective:** Work with others to eliminate global poverty and raise living standards in developing countries

- ODA as a percentage of GNI rose by 15 per cent between 1998 and 2002 to 0.31 per cent of GNI. However, this figure is lower than those of the 1970s and it is also lower than the UN target of 0.7 per cent.

**Indicator: Net Official Development Assistance** **U2**  
*(continued)*

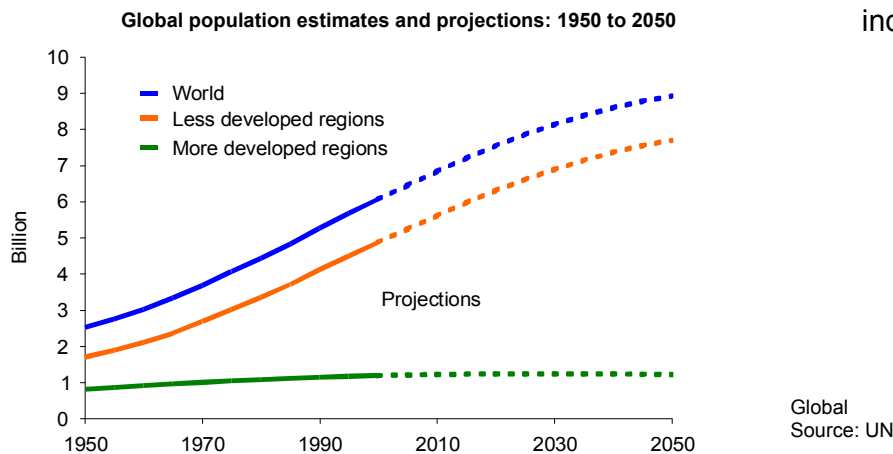


Objective: Work with others to eliminate global poverty and raise living standards in developing countries

- The majority of UK ODA is direct country-to-country assistance (bilateral ODA): in 2002, 71 per cent of all ODA was of this type.

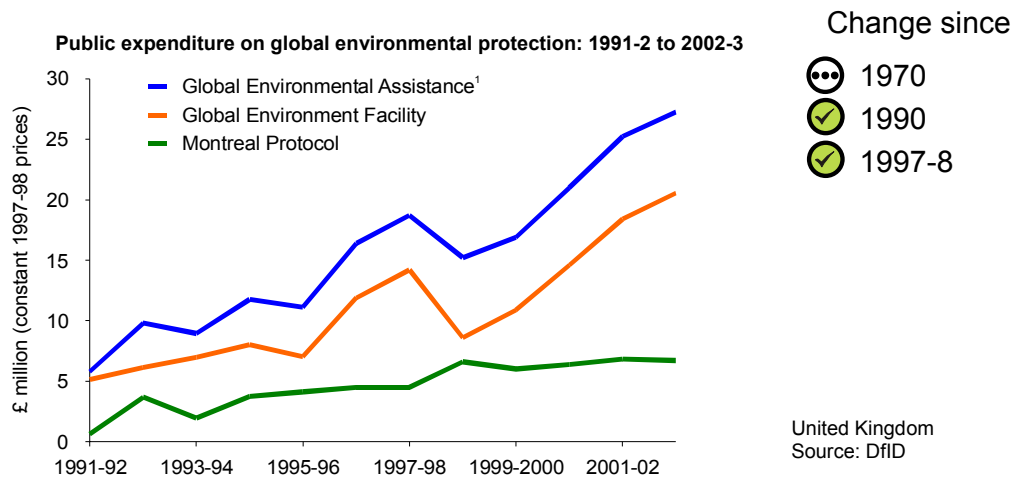
**Indicator: Global Population** **U3**

Contextual indicator



- The world’s population had reached 6 billion by the year 2000. Although fertility rates are declining globally and numbers of older people are rising significantly, current projections suggest that the planet’s population will be close to 9 billion by 2050.
- Population growth is concentrated in less developed regions: populations in more developed regions are projected to reach a peak in 2025 – 2035 and then decline slightly.

**Indicator: UK public expenditure on global environment protection U4**



Note: 1. sum of GEF & Montreal Protocol expenditure

**Objective:** Work with others to tackle global pressures on the environment and resources

- UK public spending on global environmental assistance under the Montreal Protocol and the Global Environment Facility increased five fold in real terms between 1991-2 and 2002-3.
- In 2002-3, the UK committed £27.3m to global protection, approximately 45 per cent more than in 1997-8 when £18.7m was committed.

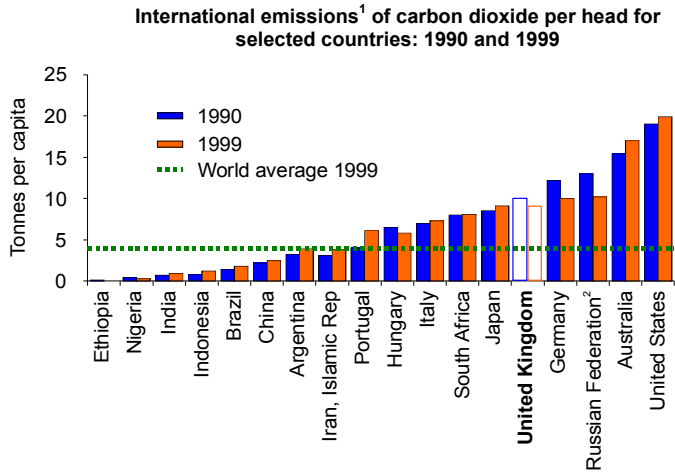
**Indicator: Implementation of multilateral environmental agreements U5**

**Objective:** International conventions aimed at protecting the environment: UK commitment to Multilateral Environmental Agreements

This indicator needs to be considered further. An indicator which simply counts all agreements to which the UK is a party would not reflect the level or extent of implementation, nor the impacts and costs in the UK.

**Indicator: International emissions of carbon dioxide per head**

**U6**



Contextual Indicator

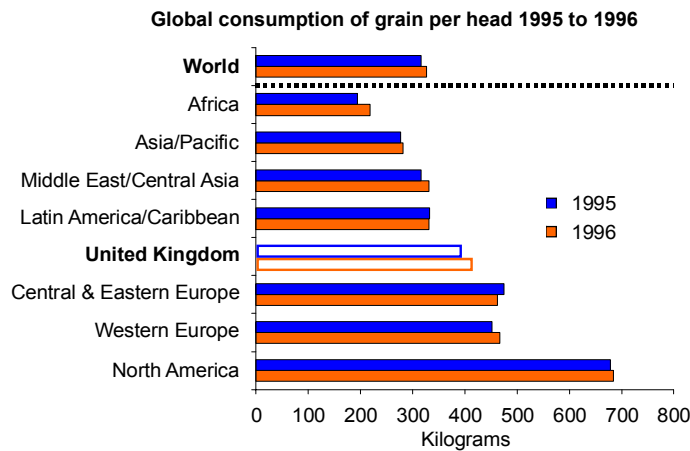
Selected countries  
Source: World Research Institute

Notes: 1. Emissions from fossil fuel burning and cement manufacture  
2. Russian Federation's 1992 figure is shown in place of 1990

- The UK is one of relatively few countries to reduce carbon dioxide emissions per head since 1990.
- The UK, with 1.0 per cent of the world's population, emitted 2.3 per cent of global CO<sub>2</sub> in 1999.
- UK emissions per head in 1999 were similar to the EU average, just under half those of the United States, and 2.3 times the average for the world as a whole.

**Indicator: World and UK materials consumption per head**

**U7**

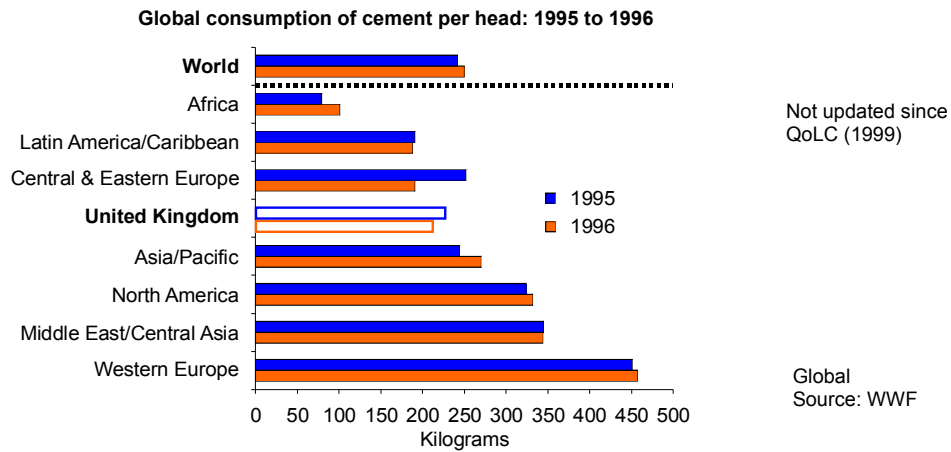


Contextual Indicator

Not updated since QoLC (1999)

Global Source: WWF

**Indicator: World and UK materials consumption per head** (continued) **U7**



Objective: Contextual indicator

- The data this indicator is based on have not been updated since 1996.
- The data were chosen to be indicative of renewable and non-renewable resources (grain and cement respectively).
- There was greater per capita consumption of grain in the UK than the global average, and less consumption of cement. UK consumption was less than other developed parts of the world such as Western Europe and North America.