

# Bilateral Aid Review results: Country summaries



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## Country summaries

This review has focused the UK's bilateral aid programme in fewer countries so we can target our support where it will make the biggest difference and where the need is greatest.

Our resources and impact will be concentrated on 27 countries which account for three quarters of global maternal mortality and nearly three quarters of global malaria deaths: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territories,

Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

This document sets out a summary of the bilateral programmes in the 27 focus countries and three regional programmes in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

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# Africa

## Africa Regional Programme

### Creating wealth to reduce poverty

More than one in ten of the world's population live in sub-Saharan Africa, yet the region accounts for just 2% of global trade. Things are beginning to change – over the past decade, six out of the ten fastest growing economies were in sub-Saharan Africa.

But there are still challenges ahead if the trade potential of the region is to be fully tapped. We can do this by helping join up markets across countries and easing trading restrictions between them.

Better co-operation across borders should improve management of shared resources such as water, energy and forests. Our African regional programme will complement the work of our country programmes.

### Top priorities

- Driving wealth creation through regional integration
- Tackling the impacts of climate change
- Improving governance and security

We will spend an average of £203 million per year in our Africa regional programme until 2015.

## 30 years less

Life expectancy in sub-Saharan Africa is about 30 years less than for people living in Europe

### Key results

- Increase the incomes of four million farmers through improved cross border trade
- Help up to half the countries in Africa benefit from freer trade



One  
in 150

More than one  
woman dies for  
every 150 live births  
every year

## Democratic Republic of Congo

### Building peace and reducing poverty

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is one of the poorest countries in the world and is said to be the worst country in the world to be a woman. If we are to focus aid where it is needed most, Democratic Republic of Congo must be a key priority. Years of conflict have left the country deeply impoverished, without basic services and infrastructure.

We will focus our efforts on delivering more for poor people – promoting economic growth and wealth creation and helping build peace, stability and democracy. Improving the lives of girls and women will be a major priority.

### Top priorities

- Increasing the number of children going to school, particularly girls
- Helping ensure that everyone has the right to vote in democratic elections
- Improving basic health services and bringing maternal care and family planning services to hundreds of thousands of women
- Working to stop the illegal exploitation of minerals, improving investment opportunities and promoting local and regional trade
- Protecting innocent civilians and reduce sexual violence by helping turn the police into an accountable, community based service

We will spend an average of £198 million per year in Democratic Republic of Congo until 2015.

### Key results

- Bring clean water to more than six million people by 2015
- Launch a major bednets programme to protect 15 million people from malaria
- Build 1,700 kilometres of new roads
- Build peace and progress in 1,500 rural communities

## Ethiopia

### Meeting the needs of the very poorest

Ethiopia has experienced impressive growth and development in recent years, but its growing population remains poor and vulnerable.

UK aid to Ethiopia will meet the needs of the very poorest and support proven results-driven programmes that will bring healthcare, education and water to millions of people. We will build on recent progress and help accelerate Ethiopia's transformation to prosperity, stability, security and self-sufficiency.

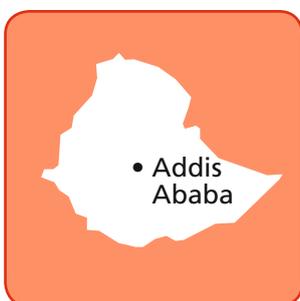
#### Top priorities

- Addressing the underlying causes of poverty and fragility through new support for wealth creation, peace and security and tackling the effects of climate change
- Ensuring better access to basic services, enabling millions of people to go to school, drink clean water and access basic health care

We will spend an average of £331 million per year in Ethiopia until 2015.

#### Key results

- Help more than 1.2 million poor people each year to get enough food to avoid hunger
- Enable more than two million children to go to school by 2015, about half of whom will be girls



10m

Ten million people cannot feed themselves throughout the year



70%

of the population in northern Ghana live on less than \$2 a day

## Ghana

### Working towards a future without aid

Ghana is the proof that development works. Continued economic growth and political stability have combined to put the country on target to halve extreme poverty by 2015.

But there is work to do - such as bridging the gap between progress made in the north and south, making sure the revenues from oil resources are used effectively and tackling the key development priorities that are off-track.

#### Top priorities

- Ensuring that the government of Ghana's resources are well managed for the benefit of all citizens
- Encouraging enterprise and wealth creation
- Ensuring quality education services
- Reducing maternal mortality and child deaths

We will spend an average of £94 million per year in Ghana until 2015.

#### Key results

- Help create 144,000 jobs
- Ensure 160,000 out-of-school children go to school in the next four years

## Kenya

### Achieving its potential in the face of political instability

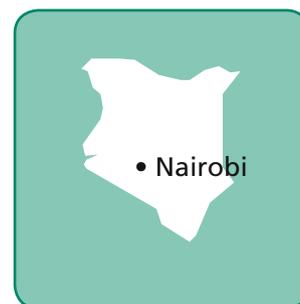
Kenya has the largest economy in east Africa, but there is a risk that the economic potential will not be realised if political stability cannot be maintained.

UK support in Kenya aims to promote stability – stimulating growth led by business and improving service delivery.

#### Top priorities

- Getting more children into school in the poorest areas
- Improving maternal and reproductive health and accelerating progress in fighting malaria
- Creating more jobs for young people
- Developing “safety nets” for the most disadvantaged
- Promoting stability and strengthening accountability

We will spend an average of £128 million per year in Kenya until 2015.



# 20%

The gap between richest and poorest has widened by 20% in the last ten years

#### Key results

- Lift 830,000 people out of poverty by delivering cash transfers through a hunger safety net programme
- Help an additional three million people get access to financial services for the first time
- Save the lives of more than 20,000 women who would otherwise die in childbirth

## Liberia

### Making progress in the aftermath of a devastating war

Liberia has remained fragile and at risk of instability since the end of the highly destructive civil war in 2003. It has some of the worst infant and maternal mortality in sub-Saharan Africa and access to clean water and adequate sanitation is low in most parts of the country.

#### Top priorities

- Reducing child and maternal mortality
- Increasing the number of people with access to clean water and sanitation

We plan to spend £8 million per year in the next three years, with a review of the programme in 2012/13.

#### Key results

- Help train an additional 3,700 health workers to provide essential health care services for women and children
- Help reduce the child mortality rate by 10%, saving approximately 2,000 lives per year



# 74%

of the population live below the international poverty line

## Malawi

### Better services and a more effective public sector

Malawi is a poor, landlocked country with a rural, agricultural economy. Maternal mortality is still one of highest in the world and 12% of the working-age population are HIV-positive.

#### Top priorities

- Improving basic services especially health, water and sanitation, and access to justice, focusing on girls and women
- Enabling the private sector to be an engine for growth
- Improving the effectiveness and transparency of national audits and local accountability and ensuring that public resources deliver the best results for the poor and the vulnerable

We will spend an average of £93 million per year in Malawi until 2015.



# 77%

of the population live below the poverty line

#### Key results

- Increase the number of births delivered with skilled health personnel to 73% from 54% and contribute to saving over 2,200 maternal lives by 2015
- Ensure 800,000 people have access to clean water and improved sanitation, by 2015, more than half of whom will be women

## Mozambique

### Laying the foundations for future progress

Three out of four people in Mozambique live below the poverty line. Access to even the most basic services – such as water, healthcare and schooling – is limited. We share the country's ambition to transform itself from a poor and post-conflict nation to a thriving gateway of trade and investment in the region.

UK aid will drive positive change in Mozambique by focusing on the jobs, opportunities and services that people need to beat poverty.

### Top priorities

- Improving access to clean water and sanitation
- Increasing the number of children completing basic education, especially girls
- Saving more mothers from dying in childbirth
- Making sure more children live beyond their fifth birthday
- Increasing the number of doctors and nurses

We will spend an average of £83 million per year in Mozambique until 2015.



# 75%

More than 75% of girls do not complete secondary education

### Key results

- Provide more than 500,000 poor people with access to clean drinking water
- Train nearly 3,000 doctors, nurses and other health workers
- Support Mozambique to prevent 25,700 children from dying before the age of five each year
- Reduce malaria by paying for the delivery of over 2.5 million bednets



# 10%

Nigeria has 10% of the world's children out of school

## Nigeria

### Making the most of a country's resources

Nigeria is home to 158 million people, but more than 100 million live on less than £1 per day. A stable, better governed and prosperous Nigeria would rapidly reduce poverty. It would also hugely benefit UK trade, energy and security interests, and help reduce crime and illegal migration.

### Top priorities

- Providing more children with a better education
- Helping Nigeria use its oil revenues to improve the lives of its citizens
- Providing more family planning and better health services to stop women dying in childbirth
- Immunising more children, helping eradicate polio and distributing anti-malarial bednets
- Helping millions of people to get a bank account and use financial services to build their savings and small businesses

We will spend an average of £250 million per year in Nigeria until 2015.

### Key results

- Raise 600,000 poor peoples' incomes by 50%
- Support 800,000 children in school

## Rwanda

### From war torn nation to thriving trade hub

Rwanda has made impressive progress since the devastating genocide of 1994, but more than half of the population still lives in poverty and the challenges to transform the country into a thriving trade and investment hub are still significant.

### Top priorities

- Enabling poor people to have rights to and earn more from their land
- Invigorating the private sector and increasing trade
- Ensuring more girls and boys complete basic education
- Reducing the numbers of women dying in childbirth
- Giving people the tools to hold their government to account for the public services they receive

We will spend an average of £83 million per year in Rwanda until 2015.

### Key results

- Ensure 6.4 million people have the legal right to their land
- Enable 29,000 children to successfully complete basic education



# 86%

of Rwanda's population earns a living from agriculture



• Freetown

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# 70%

of women cannot  
read or write

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## Sierra Leone

### Building better services for a peaceful future

Ten years after the end of the civil war, real progress is finally being made in tackling maternal mortality, child deaths and malaria. The economy is improving and the country's natural resources offer an opportunity to provide real wealth creation for all.

#### Top priorities

- Improving the delivery of basic services like health, education, and water and sanitation
- Supporting innovative cash transfer schemes in more remote provinces and providing better access to financial services to drive wealth creation
- Supporting free and fair elections in 2012
- Improving access to justice for women and children
- Increasing the transparency of government and the ability of citizens to hold it to account

We will spend an average of £68 million per year in Sierra Leone until 2015.

#### Key results

- Enable 3.1 million people to vote without fear of violence in next year's national elections, including 1.5 million women
- Ensure 169,000 pregnant women are able to deliver their babies with the help of trained health workers



One  
in 10

Somali children  
dies before their  
first birthday

## Somalia

### Towards a more stable and democratic country

Somalia is a failed state suffering from 20 years of conflict leading to a chronic humanitarian crisis. This regional instability threatens the interests of other nations through terrorism, illegal migration and piracy.

UK spending in Somalia will increase significantly over the next four years to help the country become more stable and prosperous. It will reduce the threat it presents to the region and the UK. More than 40% of UK aid to the country will be directed at Somaliland, a more peaceful and democratic self-governing region. Progress there could help stability across the region.

### Top priorities

- Addressing the underlying causes of instability by supporting peace and improved governance
- Creating economic opportunities for young people
- Improving access to basic services, especially health and reproductive care
- Responding to humanitarian needs

We will spend an average of £63 million per year in Somalia until 2015.

### Key results

- Ensure at least 500,000 people a year get humanitarian assistance
- Get 45,000 people into jobs

## South Africa

### Facing up to the challenges of poverty and HIV

South Africa has the largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa and is the only African member of the G20. Yet it continues to face challenges – with nearly 13 million people surviving on less than £1 per day, high youth unemployment and high rates of HIV.

### Top priorities

- Tackling HIV and maternal deaths
- Promoting greater and more inclusive growth
- Taking action against high levels of violence against girls and women
- Encouraging private sector investments in low carbon growth

We will spend an average of £19 million per year in South Africa until 2015.



# One in 5

Nearly one in five of the adult population is living with HIV

### Key results

- Help create 300,000 jobs, of which half will be filled by women
- Ensure 300,000 households have access to improved low carbon energy



# 4.5m

people in South Sudan needed food assistance in 2010

## Sudan

### Security and justice as the bedrock of progress

Decades of war have left Sudan with a legacy of chronic poverty, inequality, and continuing insecurity. Following the recent vote on independence Sudan will become two countries from July 2011. Ensuring the stability of both and reducing extreme poverty will be the main aims of our programmes.

Sudan has nearly three million small weapons circulating, and security is the priority demand of all its communities. Only 15% of Sudanese have access to formal justice, and many people go without healthcare, education, and clean water. We must address these issues to avoid more conflict in the future.

### Top priorities

- Delivering health and education services
- Focusing on long term development
- Reducing hunger and extreme poverty
- Responding to sudden humanitarian crises

We will spend £140 million per year in Sudan until 2015.

### Key results

- Get 800,000 people access to clean water or sanitation in Northern Sudan
- Stop one million people in South Sudan going hungry so that they can lead healthy lives and look after themselves
- Increase the number of children getting an education by more than 20% in South Sudan by building primary schools and training teachers

## Tanzania

### Making sure more people benefit from growth

Tanzania is politically stable and has seen good economic growth over the last ten years, but this period has seen little reduction in income poverty. One in three people live on less than £7 a month.

The country has made strong progress in health, education and other basic services in the past decade, especially school enrolment with 95% of children going to primary school. But challenges remain to reach everyone in need across this large and sparsely populated nation.

### Top priorities

- Building on the progress made in education
- Improving reproductive and maternal health
- Accelerating private sector development and job creation

We will spend an average of £161 million per year in Tanzania until 2015.

### Key results

- Help raise the income of 563,000 rural men and women so they can improve their lives and take better care of their families
- Provide 443,000 women a year with a choice over pregnancy



# One in 25

One in every 25 women will die in childbirth



# 16 a day

Every day an estimated 16 women die while giving birth

## Uganda

### Tackling the barriers to inclusive growth

In 20 years, Uganda has transformed from a failed state to a fast growing economy. But corruption and poor infrastructure have restricted the benefits of economic growth. In the war torn north, poverty levels are nearly twice that of the rest of the country.

### Top priorities

- Improving the quality of essential services, especially for the most vulnerable
- Supporting the recovery in northern Uganda
- Improving maternal and reproductive health
- Driving growth through training, job creation, financial services and trade
- Improving government accountability and transparency so that future oil revenues are spent effectively

We will spend an average of £98 million per year in Uganda until 2015.

### Key results

- Give 1.35 million more women access to contraception
- Help 143,480 more women give birth under the care of a skilled birth attendant

## Zambia

### Using local resources to drive growth and reduce poverty

Significant progress has been made on child health, education and HIV and AIDS in Zambia. However, around eight million people still live below the poverty line and only a quarter of young children have enough to eat.

Private sector investment and increased revenues from mining hold the key to a sustainable graduation from aid. And we will encourage Zambia to harness the transformative power of its own resources.

#### Top priorities

- Supporting the government of Zambia to deliver better services and make better investment decisions
- Tackling malaria and maternal mortality
- Increasing opportunities for rural wealth creation

We will spend an average of £59 million per year in Zambia until 2015.

#### Key results

- Give 100,000 additional small scale farmers access to improved agricultural inputs and advice
- Ensure 209,000 children under five years of age are sleeping under an insecticide-treated bednet



## 42 Years

The average life expectancy in Zambia is 42 years



# 4x more

Over four times more mothers died during childbirth in 2008 than in 1990

## Zimbabwe

### Delivering basic services and working for political progress

An unstable political settlement lies at the heart of Zimbabwe's problems. Following a decade of economic collapse, recent recovery has not been matched by political progress.

#### Top priorities

- Helping prepare the ground for credible elections which are essential if Zimbabwe is to benefit from a stable, accountable government which governs in the interests of all its people
- Creating more economic opportunities for the people of Zimbabwe
- Improving girls' education, where our plan has the potential to transform a whole generation
- Improving maternal and child health and water and sanitation.

We will spend an average of £88 million per year in Zimbabwe until 2015. But if political transition takes place during the period we will significantly scale up the development programme to help a reforming government.

#### Key results

- Ensure 200,000 children get a basic education
- Create 125,000 new jobs so families can better support themselves with women filling 83,000 of these jobs

# Asia

## Asia Regional Programme

### Joining up Asia to tackle the biggest challenges

Despite reasonable growth rates, 40% of people in South Asia live on less than \$1.25 a day. The problems are complex with significant political, economic, social and environmental challenges.

The Asia regional programme will make targeted and modest investments to pave the way for larger scale interventions from global agencies, the private sector and national governments to tackle crucial regional issues.

We will focus on cross border issues – trade, climate change and human trafficking – and on hunger and maternal health across the Asia region. The programmes will concentrate on achieving results that can change the lives of poor people in a sustainable and lasting way.

### Top priorities

- Reducing cross border human trafficking with a focus on women
- Improving management of shared water resources that reduce climate vulnerability for more than 500 million people
- Improving integration of food security and nutrition across the national strategies of governments in Asia

We will spend an average of £15 million per year on the Asia regional programme until 2015.

## Half

of the population in Asia have been affected by a natural disaster in the last 20 years

### Key results

- Save time and costs by 40% at six border crossings in Asia to help trade flourish by 2016
- Prevent 7,400 maternal deaths




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# 44

The average life expectancy in Afghanistan is 44 years

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## Afghanistan

### Secure peace, stability and security

Afghanistan is the UK's top foreign policy priority. UK aid will help the country take charge of its own future. A stable and more prosperous Afghanistan has important benefits for the UK's national security by helping the country resist extremism and achieve a lasting peace.

UK aid will help Afghanistan address the root causes of instability and violence including poor governance. We will address public expectations for basic services. We will also create economic opportunities which will reduce poverty, including in Helmand.

To accelerate progress towards this objective, the Prime Minister announced a 40% increase in UK aid for four years.

We will spend an average of £178 million per year in Afghanistan until 2015.

### Top priorities

- Achieving peace, security and political stability
- Focusing on economic stability, growth and jobs
- Getting the government of Afghanistan to deliver basic services

### Key results

- Create over 200,000 new jobs for Afghan men and women
- Help the government of Afghanistan allocate and spend funds well so it can deliver basic services to its people



# 50%

of people live on less than \$1.25 a day

## Bangladesh

### Reducing poverty, adapting to climate change

The country faces several challenges - meeting the demands of a large and increasingly urban population while dealing with the shocks of natural disasters and climate change. It is one of the poorest states in the world and among the most fragile – both physically and politically.

#### Top priorities

- Encouraging private sector investment
- Ensuring the government is capable of financing and delivering social services
- Getting more children into better schools
- Improving family planning and reducing maternal deaths

We will spend an average of £250 million per year in Bangladesh until 2015.

#### Key results

- Get 1.5 million more children through primary school
- Help at least 1.15 million people to better cope with the devastating effects of floods

## Burma

### Freeing the forgotten poor from poverty

Decades of repressive military rule, economic mismanagement and internal conflict have left millions of people in Burma trapped in extreme poverty.

We will continue to work as a key part of the UK Government's effort to secure a peaceful and prosperous Burma with a government that is accountable and respects human rights.

#### Top priorities

- Helping local groups to have a say in their future
- Tackling malaria and reducing child and maternal mortality
- Enabling children to build their future

We will spend an average of £46 million per year in Burma until 2015. This support is delivered through the United Nations and reputable international and local NGOs. None of our aid goes through the Burmese Government.

#### Key results

- Make sure that more than 127,000 mothers give birth more safely and prevent over 150,000 unintended pregnancies
- Reach more than 1.8 million people with bednets, diagnosis and treatment to reduce drug-resistant malaria
- Supporting 227,000 children through primary school



# 16.5m

16.5 million people do not have enough money to feed themselves



47%

live below the  
poverty line in  
Tajikistan

## Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan)

### Helping some of the poorest countries

Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are the poorest countries in Central Asia and amongst the poorest in the world. Both are heavily reliant on external aid and money sent back from family and friends who have found work abroad.

### Top priorities

- Making it easier for business and innovation to prosper and help economies grow
- Improving the delivery of public services in both countries

We will spend an average of £14 million per year in Central Asia until 2015.

### Key results

- Help 1.6 million people in Kyrgyzstan to increase and improve access to basic public services
- Support the creation of 37,000 new jobs (of which 50% will be for women) in Tajikistan by 2013
- Enable an additional 6,000 small to medium sized businesses to access credit

## India

### Reaching the poorest people in the poorest states

India's tremendous economic growth over the last decade has lifted people out of poverty and generated the resources to pay for some of the world's largest and most successful anti-poverty programmes. One example is the primary education scheme that has got 60 million children into school since 2003. But the scale of need in India's poorer states – each of them larger than most African countries – remains huge. The state of Bihar alone has double the number of people living in extreme poverty than Ethiopia. Madhya Pradesh has the same population as Britain but an economy 100 times smaller and 50 times more mothers die there every year.

We are discussing a new approach with the Government of India – one focused much more tightly on India's poorest states and poorest people. We will share expertise, support innovation and build skills to help India's public and private resource go further.

### Top priorities

- Ensuring the poorest girls and women get quality schooling, healthcare and nutrition
- Supporting the private sector to deliver jobs, products, infrastructure and basic services in areas which desperately need them

We will spend an average of £280 million per year in India until 2015.



# 3 out of 4

Three out of four Indians live on less than £500 a year

### Key results

- Help half a million mothers deliver babies more safely
- Reach over three million children through nutrition programmes



Up  
to 50

women die every  
week giving birth

## Nepal

### On the frontline of climate change

Nepal has a high rate of poverty and hunger with 55% of people living on less than 80 pence a day. The country is still recovering from a ten year civil war.

Nepal is also highly vulnerable to climate change and is one of the 20 most disaster-prone countries in the world. More than 4,000 people died in the last ten years in climate induced disasters such as floods and landslides.

### Top priorities

- Supporting the peace process, strengthening governance and improving security and access to justice
- Helping poor and excluded people benefit from growth
- Delivering better health and education
- Helping people adapt to climate change
- Reducing risk from disasters, including earthquakes

We will spend an average of nearly £83 million per year in Nepal until 2015.

### Key results

- Provide more than 200,000 more women with access to contraceptives
- Create 40,000 jobs for forest dependent people, including 25,000 for women

## Pakistan

### Getting the country back on its feet

Building a stable, prosperous and democratic Pakistan will help not only the millions of Pakistani people who live in poverty, but also build a safer world.

Pakistan has had to deal with repeated crises, including the floods in 2010 and the current economic crisis. However, the one key issue that is critical to the country's future is education – half the adult population, and two thirds of women, can't read or write and more than a third of primary school aged children are not in school.

### Top priorities

- Building peace and stability across the region and making democracy stick by improving poor governance and strengthening democratic principles
- Supporting economic stability, higher quality public spending and better growth which creates more economic opportunities
- Helping the state to deliver better quality services to the people who need them most

If progress is made on reforms, as with other partners, the UK's aid to Pakistan will average £350 million per year over four years. Increased aid to Pakistan will be linked to progress on reform as the Government of Pakistan takes steps to build a more dynamic economy, tackle corruption and bring stability.



# A tenth

of the world's out-of-school children are in Pakistan

### Key results

- Support 2.7 million children in primary school in 2014
- Provide more than six million textbook sets to schools by 2015
- Provide 1.5 million additional people, 897,000 of them women, with access to microfinance
- Prevent 3,600 mothers' deaths in childbirth

# Countries in other areas

60%

of people in the Caribbean live less than a mile from the coast making them vulnerable to rising sea levels and the threat of flooding and storms

## Caribbean Regional Programme

### Protecting against natural disasters and building safer communities

Caribbean countries are small and vulnerable to crises, natural disasters and climate change. Rising sea levels, changing rainfall patterns and volatile weather will significantly affect tourism, the region's main industry. Organised crime and drug trafficking present a significant threat to development and stability in the region and beyond.

#### Top priorities

- Creating thousands of jobs and making it easier for women to start their own businesses
- Improving security by helping the police to tackle crime more effectively
- Helping people cope better with natural disasters and climate change

We will spend an average of £19 million per year in the Caribbean until 2015.

#### Key results

- Create 10,000 jobs
- Help 228,000 people prepare for the impact of natural disasters and climate change
- Provide basic services like a reliable water supply to 165,000 people living in Jamaica's most volatile communities

## Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs)

### Investing in peace

A resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a high priority for Britain. UK aid is focused on supporting the Palestinian economy, helping to build state institutions and improving security and access to justice as an investment in peace. We continue to meet the needs of the most vulnerable by helping to provide basic services to people in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and refugees across the region.

### Top priorities

- Developing the private sector to stimulate the economy and create jobs
- Giving predictable financial support to the Palestinian Authority to help deliver services to the most vulnerable people
- Improving accountability, security and justice for the Palestinian people
- Providing basic services to refugees across the region through the UN

We will spend an average of £86 million per year in the Occupied Palestinian Territories until 2015.



# 35%

Around 35% of people in Gaza and 16% of people in the West Bank live in poverty

### Key results

- Lift 10,000 people out of poverty
- Create 8,000 new and permanent jobs
- Help around 5,000 Palestinian children go to secondary school



# 47%

Poverty is widespread with 47% of the population living on less than \$2 a day

## Yemen

### Reducing the risk of the country becoming a failed state

Yemen is the poorest country in the Middle East. Its challenges include widespread poverty, high population growth, deteriorating economic prospects, political tensions, conflict and weak governance.

Our overall aim in Yemen is to reduce the risk of state failure. We will focus our support on basic service delivery, stronger state institutions and economic opportunity. We aim to create a more favourable environment for sustained development and peace while tackling some of the problems that contribute to extremism. We will work closely with other UK Government departments.

### Top priorities

- Delivering basic services like health, education and water
- Stimulating a sustainable economy to create wealth and jobs
- Building capacity of police and justice services
- Improving the nutrition of women and children

We have made provision to spend an average of £76 million a year until 2015. An increase in annual spend will be contingent on Yemeni commitment to reform.

### Key results

- Deliver better basic services for 1.8 million people
- Create 38,000 new jobs
- Deliver primary school education to 55,000 children

**The Department for International Development:  
leading the UK Government's fight against world poverty.**

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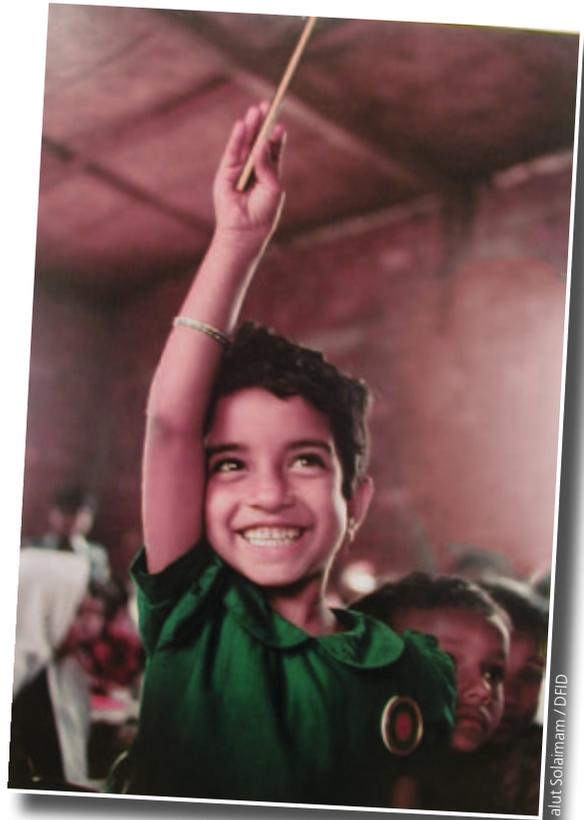
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