



The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's global efforts to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and tackle a wide range of global development challenges. The UK's focus and international leadership on economic development is a vital part of Global Britain - harnessing the potential of new trade relationships, creating jobs and channelling investment to the world's poorest countries. Throughout history, sustained, job-creating growth has played the greatest role in lifting huge numbers of people out of grinding poverty. This is what developing countries want and is what the international system needs to help deliver. Whilst there is an urgent need for traditional aid in many parts of the world, ultimately economic development is how we will achieve the Global Goals and help countries move beyond the need for aid.

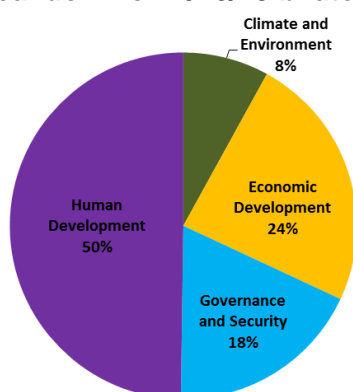
Planned budget for 2018/19

£86m

Planned budget for 2019/20

£86m

Sector breakdown of 2018/19 bilateral plans



Top 3 planned spending programmes in 2018/19 (as at 9th May 2018)

Supporting a Resilient Health System in Zimbabwe	£24.8m
Zimbabwe Livelihoods and Food Security Programme Phase 2	£10m
Zimbabwe Education Development Fund Phase II	£8m

Contribution to the Global Goals and other government commitments (achieved as at March 2018)*

96 thousand children supported to gain a decent education

2.3 million people with sustainable access to clean water

1.3 million children under 5, women and adolescent girls reached through nutrition related interventions

242 thousand additional women and girls using modern methods of family planning

Headline deliverables

- **Basic services:** UK aid will tackle extreme poverty by providing a decent education to 129,000 girls and boys; child protection services for 128,000 children at risk; family planning for 335,000 women; improved nutrition for over 2.5 million people; and better access to clean water for 2.8 million rural Zimbabweans.
- **Building stability and institutions:** UK aid will stand up for human rights and the rule of law by helping people to access legal advice, increasing the independence of the media and making elections fairer.
- **Economic development:** UK aid will support economic development by supporting farmers, young Zimbabweans, and small and medium sized businesses to create jobs and employment. The UK will help make it easier and cheaper to do business in Zimbabwe.

Why DFID is investing in Zimbabwe

The UK's connections to Zimbabwe are strong, based on a shared history and economic ties including an estimated 23,000 British Nationals living in Zimbabwe and a Zimbabwean diaspora of over 112,000 living in the UK.

Political changes in 2017 brought about the first change in President since independence in 1980. With

* Results less than 1 million are rounded to the nearest thousand. Results over 1 million are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand

elections due to be held in mid-2018 there remains a high level of uncertainty in the country about the political outlook. At the same time the economic situation remains fragile. 63% of households live below the national poverty line of US \$2.56 a day. The 2012 census highlighted that 60% of the population are under 25, 25% of teenage girls are married, 25% of children are orphans, and over 33% of women have experienced sexual violence. Without fundamental political and economic reform, Zimbabwe will not achieve the Global Goals.

Formal employment is declining, forcing workers into informal work and employment outside the country. This particularly affects women and young people. There is already an estimated two to three million Zimbabweans in the diaspora, of which, 1 to 1.5 million are estimated to be living in South Africa.

A stable and growing Zimbabwe will increase regional stability and prosperity, as well as reduce migration, benefiting wider UK interests in the region. In spite of its problems, Zimbabwe still has high potential for growth and development given its natural resources, well developed infrastructure and institutions, and skilled human resources. Zimbabwe could experience good rates of growth if it clears debt arrears to international financial institutions and undertakes economic and political reforms. This would provide future trade and investment opportunities for the UK.

How will the UK respond to opportunities and challenges?

The UK's approach brings together development, defence and diplomacy to help ensure a prosperous and stable future for the people of Zimbabwe, and from which the UK is well placed to benefit.

The UK will focus on poverty reduction, humanitarian assistance (including helping people cope with drought) and standing up for human rights and the rule of law. This includes promoting free and fair elections, and putting a commitment to democracy at the heart of the UK's future development partnership with Zimbabwe. We will support delivery and reform of basic health and education services, and access to water, working towards greater sustainability in the medium term. We will encourage economic development through supporting better livelihoods and the creation of jobs, and improving the environment for doing business. Our programmes will have a strong focus on girls and women and we will commit to increasing our work on disability and leaving no one behind in the development process.

The UK's development assistance will support Zimbabwe to take steps towards reducing aid dependency over time, and to make progress on the economic and political reforms necessary to establish a stable relationship with the international community, including the UK. This will ultimately bring benefits for the UK as well as the people of Zimbabwe.

What is being achieved for the UK?

In the short term, improving basic services and economic opportunities will help Zimbabwe move onto a better development path. It will reduce crisis related outward migration to neighbouring countries and potentially the UK and increase local and regional stability.

In the medium term, the development assistance provided now will assist Zimbabwe to achieve a stable and peaceful political transition, benefitting the UK and the wider region, improving the investment climate, opening up trading opportunities, and eventually ending the need for aid.

Partners

- DFID works closely with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Defence, and the British Council to deliver the UK's strategic policy objectives in Zimbabwe.
- No UK aid is channelled directly through the government of Zimbabwe. Programmes are delivered primarily through multilateral organisations (United Nations agencies and the World Bank) that are best able to deliver on a larger scale, as well as international non-governmental organisations and private sector contractors in specialist areas.
- Each programme has specific processes in place to ensure UK aid reaches intended beneficiaries and achieves agreed outcomes. Examples include a three-layered verification system on our humanitarian programme and regular interviews with each beneficiary of the girls' education programme.
- DFID in Zimbabwe proactively supports the implementation of DFID's multi-country programmes that operate in Zimbabwe, particularly in health and education, increasing DFID's impact in both sectors.