



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.

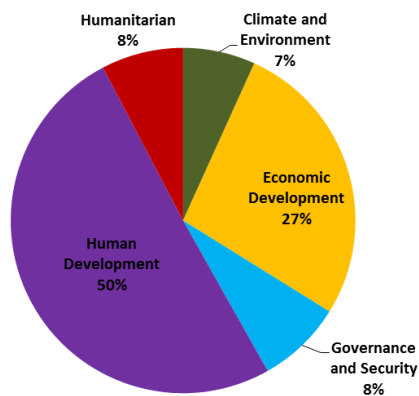
Planned budget for 2018/19

£153m

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**Sector breakdown of 2018/19 bilateral plans**



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

Education Programme For Results (EP4R)	£21.9m
Support to Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene in Tanzania	£16.9m
Productive Social Safety Net Programme	£16.8m

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

**670 thousand** children supported to gain a decent education

**490 thousand** people with sustainable access to clean water and/or sanitation

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

**197 thousand** additional women and girls using modern methods of family planning

**Headline deliverables**

- **Women and girls:** We will help 285,000 additional girls and women take control of decisions about when they have children and how many. We will help provide a future for Tanzanian children by improving the quality of their education and tackling high rates of malnutrition.
- **Economic development:** We are helping over 750,000 farmers get their produce to markets, and are increasing the capacity of Dar es Salaam port by two thirds. This will help Tanzania create jobs and become a bigger trading partner for the UK.
- **Building institutions:** We are supporting the more efficient use of public funds and building the capacity of the government to deliver services such as health and education. We will help Tanzania to fight organised crime and corruption.

**Why DFID is investing in Tanzania**

The Tanzanian economy has grown at around 7% per year for the last 15 years. But 25 million Tanzanians still live on less than \$1.90 a day 800,000 young Tanzanians enter the job market every year with few job opportunities. While most children go to school and the quality of education is improving, education outcomes in Tanzania remain very poor: only 7% of students reach the international benchmark in reading

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

fluency and 8% reach the benchmark for addition and subtraction skills. With the UK as the largest provider of Foreign Direct Investment in Tanzania, our work to strengthen the economy will create further investment opportunities for British business. At the same time, a stronger economy will help to manage the stability, migration and security risks associated with a large, young and disillusioned population.

### **How will the UK respond to opportunities and challenges?**

The UK will help Tanzania to strengthen its economy by making it easier for businesses to operate, for example with better infrastructure; by helping Tanzanian businesses to create more jobs; by working more closely with Department for International Trade and CDC to identify and develop investment opportunities; and by working with Tanzania on its future approach to trade policy with the UK. We will also help tackle poverty and give children and young people a better future, through improved education, access to family planning and water and sanitation. We will continue to support Tanzania to respond to refugee crises in the region, particularly Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

### **What is being achieved for the UK?**

In Tanzania, DFID works closely with other UK Government departments to deliver the UK's objectives. The UK has multiple interests in Tanzania. 70,000 British tourists visit the country each year. 10,000 British nationals and several major UK listed businesses are based here. The UK is the largest source of Foreign Direct Investment in Tanzania. DFID support will help create further opportunities for British business while also creating jobs for young Tanzanians. We will work closely with the Department for International Trade and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) to achieve this.

The UK and Tanzania also have mutual security interests in the region. For example, Tanzania is a major transit point for heroin from West Asia to Europe. DFID's work with the National Crime Agency and the Crown Prosecution Service to strengthen the criminal justice system is helping Tanzania to tackle these threats. On migration, Tanzania hosts over 250,000 refugees from neighbouring countries. By supporting Tanzania to provide for these people, DFID is enabling them to remain close to home and preventing further migration.

### **Partners**

- DFID works closely together with the FCO and six other government departments to achieve the UK's objectives in Tanzania. We also work with a range of British institutions to bring world-class expertise to bear, including the London School of Tropical Hygiene and Medicine, Public Health England and the Metropolitan Police.
- We channel a third of our funding through the government of Tanzania often using innovative payment by results mechanisms, a third through private sector providers and the remainder through multilateral agencies and civil society.