

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.

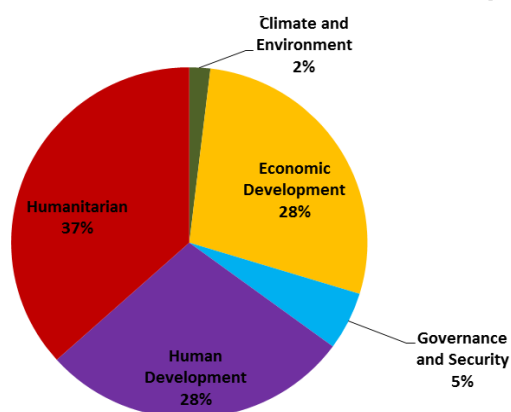
Planned Budget for 2017/18

£105m

Planned Budget for 2018/19

£100m

Sector breakdown of 2017/18 bilateral plans



Top 3 planned spending programmes in 2017/18 (as at June 2017)

Humanitarian Emergency Refugee Response In Uganda	£40m
Expanding Social Protection In Uganda	£14.5m
Transforming the Economy in Northern Uganda	£7.2m

Contribution to the Global Goals and other government commitments (achieved as at March 2017)*

101 thousand children under five years old, women and adolescent girls reached through nutrition related interventions

219 thousand additional women and girls provided with modern methods of family planning

Headline deliverables

- Economic development:** UK support has led to a 60% reduction in the time taken to provide goods to the East African market serving over 200 million people. We will continue to reduce transport times by a further 20%, unlock opportunities for the UK and other businesses to bid for US\$24 billion of public private partnerships projects; and support increased incomes for 331,000 people. This will help Uganda create jobs for its people and become a greater trading partner for the UK in the future.
- Women and girls:** We focus on strengthening health and education systems nationally in order to help manage Uganda's population growth rate. We are also helping to bring positive social change by increasing choices for women and girls, tackling violence against women and girls and managing high birth rates. Over the next five years we will support over 375,000 women and girls with modern methods of family planning; and help over 200,000 women and girls receive an education. Young people and the disabled, often marginalised because of cultural and structural barriers, are at the core of our work.
- Humanitarian:** In 2016, the UK provided food for 650,000 people, vaccinated 235,000 children, provided healthcare for 181,000, distributed non-food items to 64,000 and improved access to clean water for 81,000 people. In 2017, the UK will: provide food for 125,000 people; support 20,000 women and 40,000 under-fives with immunisation and food supplements; ensure 15,000 children access education services; provide clean water for 170,000 people; safely relocate 200,000 people from the border and open settlement sites; and provide relief items (blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, mosquito nets) to 150,000 people. We are also challenging UN agencies to reform and ensure they deliver effectively for the world's most vulnerable and are value for money for the UK tax payer.

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

Why is DFID investing in Uganda?

Uganda's influence and relative stability in the region makes it a priority country for UK objectives. Despite reducing national poverty rates over the last decade, Uganda remains very poor and inequality is growing. 63% of Uganda's 35 million people are either poor or at risk of falling back into poverty due to dependence on subsistence agriculture. Half the population is under 15 years old (the world average is 27%) and women have on average 5.4 children. High population growth rates have a negative impact on economic growth and create challenges for education and health services. Over 700,000 young people enter the labour market each year with few job opportunities.

Uganda hosts over one million refugees, predominately from South Sudan, and is the third largest refugee hosting nation in the world. This number is expected to continue to increase. Refugees are unlikely to return home in the near future because of conflict and political instability.

How will the UK respond to opportunities and challenges?

The UK helps Uganda overcome the challenges of growing inequality and slowing growth rates by leading international efforts to boost business opportunities by creating jobs and increasing investment in regional trade. We will support the continued development of a stable and prosperous Uganda by delivering economic stability, higher growth, increased domestic revenues and more transparent and accountable state-society relations. This will reduce Uganda's growing dependence on external sources of finance, and pave the way for a sustainable exit from aid. We will support increased provision of family planning services and access to education, particularly for girls. We will support Uganda's anti-corruption and accountability institutions to increase their ability to deter, detect and punish corruption. This helps citizens to hold governments to account and report corruption. We are supporting the government of Uganda to respond to the influx of refugees from the South Sudan refugee crisis by providing emergency assistance. We will also provide support to Ugandan communities hosting refugees by increasing the provision of health and education services.

What is being achieved for the UK?

Uganda is an important partner for the UK in tackling poverty and regional instability. Uganda plays an active role within the East and Central Africa region and we have mutual security interests, particularly in South Sudan and Somalia. Uganda is the largest troop contributor to the African Union's peacekeeping mission in Somalia. On migration, Uganda hosts over one million refugees from its neighbouring countries (notably South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Somalia). Its progressive refugee policy, which allows refugees to settle in Ugandan communities rather than in camps, together with the right to work, means refugees remain in the region. This reduces the incentives for onward migration to Europe and the numbers of people who may otherwise fall victim to criminal gangs and people smugglers. A prosperous Uganda also creates opportunities for UK business. Across the energy, financial and professional service sectors, there are over 200 UK businesses in Uganda. Together these actions support Uganda's growth and stability which is firmly in our national interest.

Partners

- DFID works with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Ministry of Defence, Department for International Trade, UK Export Finance and British Council to achieve the UK's objectives in Uganda.
- We channel our funding through multilateral organisations, bilateral partners, private sector contractors and Non-Governmental Organisations and also continue to work with Government in other ways. We hold regular meetings with all our partners to support wider DFID reform and commercial objectives.
- We have recently undertaken a review to focus our portfolio on the most important issues affecting development in Uganda; the protracted refugee crisis and rapid population growth which defines the scale of challenges in the economic development, health and education sectors. This will ensure we get the greatest impact for every pound we spend as well as focus on the most critical issues for Uganda.