



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.

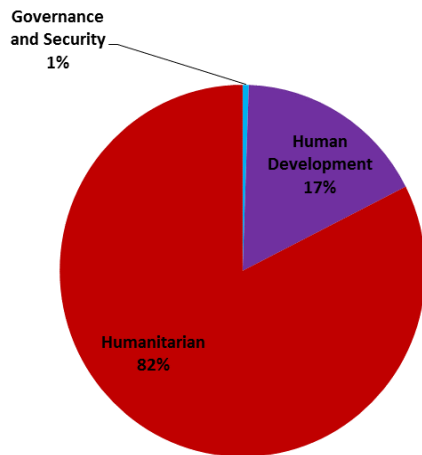
Planned Budget for 2017/18

£82m*

Planned Budget for 2018/19

£72m

Sector breakdown of 2017/18 bilateral plans



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

Addressing Malnutrition in Yemen	£25m
Support to Humanitarian Pooled Fund	£24.1m
Support to World Food Programme to Provide Emergency Food Assistance	£20m

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

3 thousand children supported to gain a decent education

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

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

Headline deliverables

- **Humanitarian assistance:** The UK is playing a leading role in the humanitarian response, as the 3rd largest humanitarian donor to Yemen (after the US and EU) and the 2nd largest donor to the United Nations (UN) appeal. We have increased our funding for Yemen to £139 million for 2017/18, and are pressing the international community to step up its efforts. We expect that UK aid will help to provide potentially life-saving nutrition interventions for 1.7 million people and clean water and sanitation for 1.2 million people. We are challenging UN agencies to reform and ensure they deliver effectively for the world's most vulnerable and are value for money to the UK tax payer.
- **Building resilience to crises:** We are supporting Yemen's Social Fund for Development to pay poor men and women for work and ensure access to critical basic services for 180,000 people. This will strengthen livelihoods and help make other options, like engaging in extremist activities, less attractive.

Why DFID is investing in Yemen?

Yemen is the poorest country in the Middle East and has been enduring a full-blown conflict for the last two years. The conflict and associated political, economic and humanitarian crises have deepened already severe poverty and gender inequality. Yemen is now one of the most serious humanitarian crises in the

* Yemen expenditure in 2017/18 will be higher than the proposed published allocation of £82m, due to funding from the ODA Crisis Reserve. A further budget transfer of £55m will be made to Yemen programmes in 2017/18 as agreed by the Secretary of State. A further £2m has also been committed for spend in 2017/18 by the Disasters and Emergency Committee Yemen appeal.

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

world and one of the four countries in which there is a credible risk of famine in 2017. The UN estimates that 21 million people, almost 80% of the population, are in need of assistance to meet their basic needs. This includes 10 million people, almost 40% of the population, who are in acute need and may not survive if they do not receive humanitarian assistance.

How will the UK respond to opportunities and challenges?

The UK is supporting the UN-led peace process to achieve an inclusive political settlement. Reducing conflict will ease the humanitarian crisis and allow the government and partners to focus on reconstruction and development.

DFID is leading the international community to do more to respond to the Yemen crisis. This includes working with UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Gulf and other donors to respond to urgent humanitarian needs; and helping to protect key institutions so that they can deliver services during post-conflict recovery. By providing life saving humanitarian support; working with legitimate organisations to deliver basic services; providing an opportunity for the poor to secure paid work; and coordinating with the UN and other donors, UK aid is helping the most vulnerable and doing this as effectively and efficiently as possible.

The UK Government will continue to provide direct support to the UN Special Envoy's team, including to facilitate an effective and inclusive peace process. We are supporting UN Women to bring women's voices - and those of other under-represented groups - into the peace process.

What is being achieved for the UK?

A stable, peaceful and more prosperous Yemen is important to the UK as well as to the Yemeni people. Yemen is at the heart of a volatile region, and a continuing conflict and humanitarian crisis could further stoke regional tensions. There are also active terrorist organisations in Yemen, which pose a direct threat to the UK. UK aid to Yemen will help make individuals and families better able to meet their basic needs, helping address some of the factors that can drive people towards extremist organisations.

Partners

- We work closely with the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the UN to support joined up planning for Yemen's recovery; bringing them together with the government of Yemen, the Gulf Cooperation Council and its member states, and other key international stakeholders to ensure that planning for recovery is co-ordinated with and supports the political process.
- We work through UN agencies and international NGOs as well as the Yemeni Social Fund for Development. This approach spreads risk and allows us to draw on the capabilities of different agencies.
- We regularly review our programmes so they are as effective as possible at delivering results in a complex and changing environment. We use an independent monitoring programme to verify that UK aid goes to those who need it most.