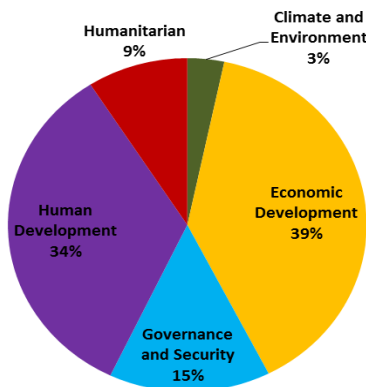


The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's global efforts to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and tackle a wide range of global development challenges. The UK's focus and international leadership on economic development is a vital 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	£159m
Planned Budget for 2018/19	£170m

**Sector breakdown of 2017/18 bilateral plans**



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

Strategic Partnership Agreement between DFID and BRAC	£55.4m
Strengthening Humanitarian Preparedness and Response in Bangladesh	£13.4m
Better Health for All in Bangladesh, Programme	£12m

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

- 932 thousand** children supported to gain a decent education
- 878 thousand** people with sustainable access to clean water and/or sanitation
- 47 thousand** children under 5, women and adolescent girls reached through nutrition related interventions

**Headline deliverables**

- Ending extreme poverty and basic services:** Over the last six years UK aid has helped 1.5 million Bangladeshis out of extreme poverty. Since 2015 we have helped over 900,000 boys and girls to gain a decent education, and helped 550,000 women to give birth safely. Over the next three years the UK will support 1.7 million more children to get a quality education; provide improved nutrition for 6.8 million women and children, and support 1.1 million women to use modern family planning. 2.3 million people will gain access to improved water and sanitation, and 1.5 million people will be helped to move out of extreme poverty and towards prosperity.
- Economic development:** The UK will provide skills training that will enable 100,000 people to get jobs; will work to reduce regulation and make it easier to do business; and support the creation of 50,000 formal jobs and £325 million of new private sector investment over the next three years.
- Building stability and resilience to crises:** We will continue to strengthen disaster preparedness and provide humanitarian support to 500,000 people and help 82,500 female garment workers access decent work conditions. We will help 130,845 female victims of violence to get support and rebuild their lives and 122,000 disabled people to access services. We will support 2 million people to get access to justice, on issues that keep them in poverty, building on the 13.9 million we have assisted since 2009.

**Why DFID is investing in Bangladesh**

Bangladesh is a development success story: economic growth has averaged 6% since 2003 and poverty halved between 1990 and 2010. Whilst economic growth has led to some development because of

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

agricultural productivity, garment exports and remittances, Bangladesh still has 37 million people living in poverty, with 21 million of those living in extreme poverty. Bangladesh is also highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods and cyclones. Unstable politics and poor governance risk slowing things down, as do social problems like violence against women, early marriage and signs of rising extremism.

Bangladesh is an important trading partner, with untapped potential for British firms. The UK was the second largest source of foreign direct investment last year - about £260 million - and is the third largest destination for exports after USA and Germany. Investments in raising the incomes of a population of 160 million and rising, will increase trading potential, as will boosting the investment climate. Development work, alongside trade and diplomacy, gives the UK a favoured and trusted position with the government and citizens of Bangladesh.

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

We will continue to support extremely poor people to lift themselves out of poverty, promoting better livelihoods, with the objective of linking them to economic opportunities. We continue to support inclusive financial services and reforms to the investment climate which will allow the poorest to start and grow small businesses, creating jobs and reducing poverty. Our skills for employment work is linking industry with training providers to ensure those who invest in skills benefit through higher productivity and better wages, particularly in the garments sector where we also support improvements in factory safety and working conditions.

We will address the root causes of poverty, including gender inequality and malnutrition, and expand our work on modern slavery, family planning and disability. We will strengthen national capacity on disaster resilience and response, and provide humanitarian relief where required.

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

DFID support to Bangladesh is designed to increase our prosperity by identifying greater opportunities for British businesses, increasing British exports of goods and services, and opening up future markets by helping Bangladesh deliver equitable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and greater regional economic integration. Programmes tackle and prevent terrorism and protect UK borders, thereby keeping people safer.

### **Partners**

- DFID works with six other UK government departments in Bangladesh to deliver UK objectives and further our interests in development, trade, security and prosperity.
- We currently channel 66% of our funding through Non-Governmental Organisations, 17% through multilateral organisations and 11% through the private sector. We also give 5% as direct financial aid to the government of Bangladesh for education projects, which are overseen by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. This percentage has been falling as Bangladesh raises and invests more domestic revenue in basic services.
- We aim to maximise the impact of every pound that we spend on poor peoples' lives by working closely with implementing partners to improve their value for money and by building the evidence base in Bangladesh across the various sectors in which we work.