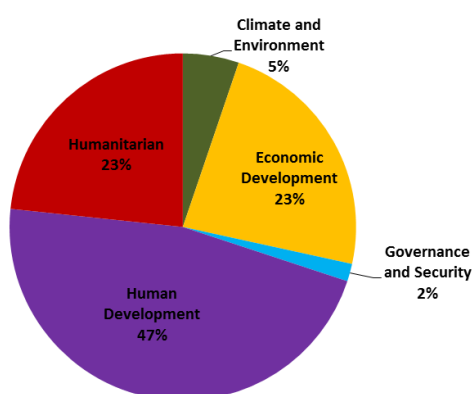


AFRICA REGIONAL

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	£161.9m
Planned budget for 2019/20	£199.0m

Sector breakdown of 2018/19 bilateral plans



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

Preventing Maternal Deaths	£65.8m
Funding to African Agriculture	£37.8m
Regional East Africa Trade Integration	£20.9m

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

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

700 thousand children under 5, women and adolescent girls reached through nutrition related interventions

1.3 million additional women and girls using modern methods of family planning

Headline deliverables

- Humanitarian:** To date, the UK has supported over 1.5 million people in the Sahel who are affected by food insecurity and conflict with life saving humanitarian aid; and over 1.8 million people to cope with the effect of climate change and other major shocks. By 2019, we expect to support countries in the Sahel to help up to 2.5 million people avoid the worst effects of shocks such as drought and insecurity and support up to 2.3 million people with food assistance.
- Economic development:** Our support to promote better cross-border trade, access to electricity and agricultural productivity will help address barriers to more rapid and inclusive economic growth in Africa. We will help 3.2 million people get access to household electricity for the first time by 2021. Our support to agriculture will improve incomes for 5 million people and encourage £300 million of new private investment in the sector by 2021. To date, our work in reducing trade barriers in East Africa has assisted in reducing freight costs from Uganda to Kenya by 35%.
- Basic services:** We will provide family planning services to 3.9 million additional women and girls, work to end Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in 20,000 communities, and support African countries to prevent and tackle deadly diseases including Malaria and Ebola.

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

Why DFID is investing regionally in Sub-Saharan Africa

Many of the challenges to stability and prosperity in Sub-Saharan Africa do not respect borders. Conflict and humanitarian crises in Africa affect multiple countries, for example through flows of refugees and immigrants across borders, or terrorist and organised crime networks that cause, and benefit from, instability. Better cross-border trade, access to electricity (including through renewable energy), and a more productive agricultural sector (which employs over 50% of African women and most of its poor) are needed to ensure Africa achieves the more rapid and inclusive economic growth required to create jobs for its booming population, reduce extreme poverty, and end reliance on UK aid. Deadly diseases like Ebola need to be treated in multiple countries to ensure they do not reach the UK. Finally, issues like FGM or better sexual and reproductive health are often better addressed regionally due to their sensitivity.

A regional approach can also offer better value for money for the UK taxpayer as savings can be made by contracting for services across multiple countries.

How will the UK respond to opportunities and challenges?

DFID will help tackle conflict and humanitarian crises and help people cope with climate change, including in countries where the UK does not have a DFID country office (e.g. Central African Republic) by providing humanitarian aid; working with the World Bank and African countries to provide direct support to those affected by extreme weather events; and working closely with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), the Ministry of Defence and the Home Office on conflict, stability and migration in the region.

The UK will help improve access to electricity by increasing the use of solar panels, working with governments and the private sector to harness new technology. We will support more productive agriculture, working with small farmers and larger agricultural businesses to grow and sell more of their products in Africa and globally. We will work with governments and the private sector to further reduce transport costs and other barriers to trade in East African countries.

The UK will help an additional 3.9 million women and girls to access modern methods of family planning; work with communities and leaders across Africa to support communities to declare an end to FGM; and respond to the threat of deadly diseases like Ebola, Zika and Yellow Fever by helping African governments and the World Health Organisation to spot disease outbreaks early and deal with them before they become epidemics.

What is being achieved for the UK?

A more stable and prosperous Africa is good for Africa and good for the UK. A strong UK partnership with Africa and UK diplomatic and financial investment will help ensure that the UK and UK businesses are a partner of choice for Africa in terms of trade and investment now and in the future, when Africa's consumer market is predicted to grow significantly. It will help increase Africa's ability to tackle its own challenges, including humanitarian crises, conflict, terrorism and organised crime. It will also support Africa to offer more jobs and greater opportunities for its booming youth population, reducing migration to Europe and reliance on UK aid in the future.

Partners

- DFID works closely with the FCO, Ministry of Defence, Department for International Trade, the Home Office and others to ensure the UK has a coherent approach towards Africa.
- We will work with regional and international institutions like the East Africa Community, the African Development Bank and the World Bank on cross-border trade and investment.
- We work with multilateral organisations such as the United Nations, the European Union and the International Committee of the Red Cross in tackling humanitarian crises and migration; and with the World Health Organisation, United Nations Population Fund, and International Non-Governmental Organisations on deadly diseases and family planning.