

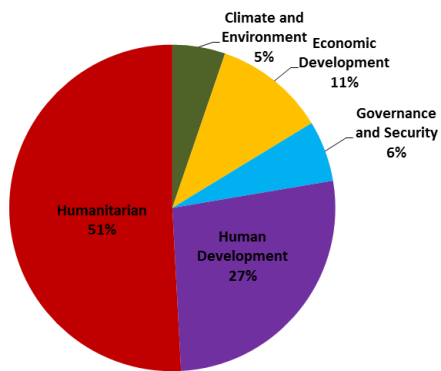


The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's global efforts to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and tackle a wide range of global development challenges. The UK's focus and international leadership on economic development is a vital 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 £65m

Planned budget for 2019/20 £50m

Sector breakdown of 2018/19 bilateral plans



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

Responding to Protracted Crisis in Sudan: Humanitarian Reform, Assistance & Resilience Programme	£44m
Sudan Stability and Growth Programme	£9m
Water for Three States (Red Sea, Gadarif and Kassala)	£3.6m

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

1.2 million people with sustainable access to clean water and/or sanitation.

589 thousand children under 5, women and adolescent girls reached through food and nutrition related interventions.

Headline deliverables

- Humanitarian and building resilience to crises:** In 2017/18 the UK provided emergency humanitarian assistance to 412,000 people in Sudan. By 2021, we will have provided assistance to at least 550,000 people every year who are affected by conflict, climate change and an unreliable food supply. We will help vulnerable communities to become better able to cope with conflict and climate shocks, support better management of natural resources and provide sustainable access to clean drinking water. By 2021 we will have provided sustainable access to water for 2 million people.
- Building stability and institutions:** We will work to lay the foundations for a more prosperous Sudan, with better governance, more inclusive economic development, and a coordinated approach to tackling climate shocks. By 2021, we will work to improve the country's overall macro-economic performance, providing technical advice on critical issues such as reduction of subsidies, economic development, and harmonisation of exchange rates. In addition, we will support wider institutional strengthening through initiatives such as supporting public financial management in four targeted states of Sudan, improved transparency and revenue generation, and the empowerment of over 100,000 people to hold their local authorities to account. We will work to address the causes of migration, modern slavery and radicalisation, encouraging Sudanese people to contribute to a productive future in Sudan.
- Reform the aid system:** We will lead a more effective response across the international community to the long term crisis in Darfur, addressing immediate humanitarian need while also putting in place longer term development solutions. We will use our diplomatic and development expertise to improve the way

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

the aid system works in Sudan, ensuring value for money by tackling corruption and building a more effective relationship with the government of Sudan to improve humanitarian access.

Why DFID is investing in Sudan

Sudan is affected by conflict and at the centre of an unstable region. A deterioration in the political and economic situation in Sudan would have a significant impact throughout the Horn of Africa and the north of Africa, with direct consequences for UK national interests. Over a third of the population (14.6m people) are living below the global poverty line,¹ and many do not have access to basic services such as a water supply. Over 7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Communities are highly vulnerable to the effects of conflict and climate shocks, lacking the means to cope with events such as a bad harvest. The population is increasingly young, and will double every 27 years at the current rate. The Sudanese economy is not generating sufficient jobs to enable young people to find a productive livelihood. There is a risk that this will encourage migration as young people seek a better life outside Sudan; and contribute to radicalisation as young people seek an outlet for their frustration. Sudan is ranked sixth in the world on the Global Slavery Index, with an estimated 454,700 people living in modern slavery.

How will the UK respond to opportunities and challenges?

The UK's interests are best served by a more peaceful, economically resilient and democratic Sudan, meeting the needs of its people. Through our policy of Phased Engagement, the UK is working with the government of Sudan to support progress on issues that are of mutual interest, including poverty reduction, irregular migration and countering violent extremism. Depending on the response from the government of Sudan this will be scaled up or down.

The DFID programme supports these goals. Our programme: provides humanitarian assistance to people displaced from their homes by conflict, especially in Darfur and on the border with South Sudan; helps people in rural areas to cope with variable rainfall and drought and to develop more sustainable livelihoods, reducing the need to migrate to towns or out of Sudan; works for better governance and inclusive economic development to ensure a better future for young people; and works to abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting.

What is being achieved for the UK?

UK aid is helping address the root causes that drive migration and radicalisation in Sudan. Radicalisation is an issue with global impacts, and migration from and through Sudan directly impacts on the UK: Sudanese people were the 9th highest political asylum applicants to the UK in 2016, and the number of Sudanese people arriving through the Mediterranean route is increasing. We are supporting greater stability in Sudan, which is central to building greater stability in the region and therefore reducing migration, radicalisation and security risks that could impact on UK interests. In the longer term, increased stability will enable Sudan to increasingly fund its own development, reducing the aid cost to the UK, and increase opportunities for global prosperity, opening up the market in Sudan to UK businesses. The UK's phased engagement approach is building links with the government of Sudan, allowing us to build a more productive relationship across areas of mutual interest.

Partners

- DFID Sudan provides technical assistance but no direct funding to the government of Sudan. Last year, we channelled 78% of our work through multilateral organisations (United Nations agencies and the World Bank), 21.5% through international non-governmental organisations and 0.5% through commercial partners to deliver our programmes. We work to maximise the impact of our funding by encouraging greater coordination, more sustainable provision of services, and better strategic thinking to tackle the difficult challenges across the international community.
- We are committed to ensuring that every penny we spend delivers value for British taxpayers. We will work with partners, government and donors to embed a zero tolerance approach to corruption. We will learn from results, from feedback and from targeted evaluations and will conduct regular spot checks, field monitoring, and training to ensure value for money and the elimination of fraud.

¹ Latest data available. Source: Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics (2014 data)