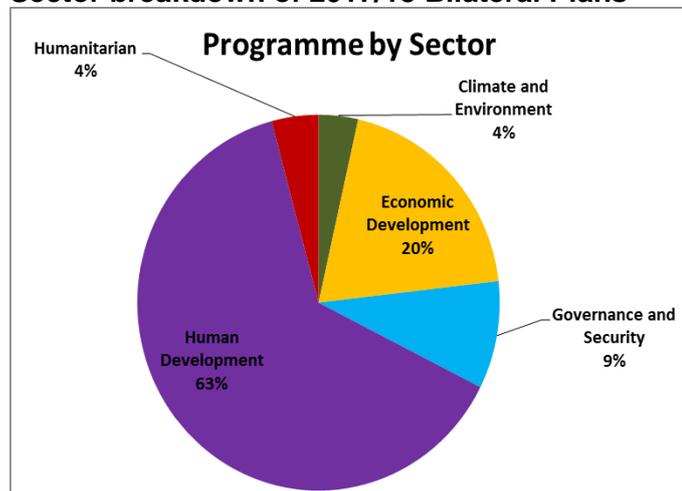


The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's work to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals and tackle global challenges. The UK is committed to building a safer, healthier, more prosperous world for everyone, which is firmly in the UK's national interest. DFID reports on aggregate results achieved in the [Annual Report](#). DFID Zimbabwe manages a bilateral programme in Zimbabwe, as well as modest funding to the South Africa Development Partnerships Unit to leverage regional and global development impact and to support South Africa's National Development Plan. More detail is available through the [UK Development Tracker](#).

Planned Budget for 2017/18	£86m
Planned Budget for 2018/19	£86m

Sector breakdown of 2017/18 Bilateral Plans



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

Supporting a Resilient Health System in Zimbabwe	£31.5m
Zimbabwe Livelihoods and Food Security Programme	£13.4m
Zimbabwe Education Development Fund Phase II	£10m

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

86 thousand children supported to gain a decent education

1.4 million people with sustainable access to clean water

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

55 thousand additional women and girls using modern methods of family planning



Headline deliverables

- **UK aid will tackle extreme poverty** by providing a decent education to 70,000 girls and 40,000 boys; child protection services for 128,000 children at risk; family planning for 150,000 women; improved nutrition for over two million people; and better access to clean water for 2.5 million rural Zimbabweans.
- **UK aid will stand up for human rights and rule of law** helping people to access legal advice, increasing the independence of the media, and making elections fairer.
- **UK aid will support economic development** by supporting farmers, young Zimbabweans, and small and medium sized businesses to create jobs and employment. The UK will help make it easier and cheaper to do business in Zimbabwe.

Why DFID is investing in Zimbabwe

The UK's connections to Zimbabwe are strong, based on a shared history and economic ties including an estimated 23,000 British Nationals living in Zimbabwe and a Zimbabwean diaspora of over 112,000 living in the UK.

Zimbabwe is a fragile country. President Mugabe, now 93, has been in power continuously since 1980. There is a high level of uncertainty in the country about the political outlook. At the same time the economic situation is worsening. 63% of households live below the national poverty line of US\$2.56 a day. The 2012 census highlighted that 60% of the population are under 25, 25% of teenage girls are married, 25% of children are orphans, and over 33% of women have experienced sexual violence. Without fundamental political and economic reform Zimbabwe will not achieve the Global Goals.

Formal employment is declining, forcing workers into informal work and employment outside the country. This particularly affects women and young people. There are already an estimated two to three million Zimbabweans in the diaspora, of which, 1 to 1.5 million are estimated to be living in South Africa.

A stable and growing Zimbabwe will increase regional stability and prosperity, as well as reduce migration, benefiting wider UK interests in the region. In spite of its problems, Zimbabwe still has high potential for growth and development given its natural resources, well developed infrastructure and institutions, and skilled human resources. Zimbabwe could experience average growth rates of around 7% over the next five years, if it clears debt arrears to international financial institutions, and undertakes economic and political reforms. This would provide future trade and investment opportunities for the UK, including a share of an estimated \$14 billion investment for infrastructure projects over the next 10 years.

How will the UK respond to opportunities and challenges?

The UK's approach brings together development, defence and diplomacy to help ensure a prosperous and stable future for the people of Zimbabwe, and that the UK is well placed to benefit.

The UK will focus on poverty reduction, humanitarian assistance (including helping people cope with drought) and standing up for human rights and the rule of law. We will support delivery and reform of basic health and education services, and access to water, working towards greater sustainability in the medium term. We will encourage economic development through supporting better livelihoods and the creation of jobs, and improving the environment for doing business. Our programmes will have a strong focus on girls and women and we will commit to increasing our work on disability and leaving no one behind in the development process.

The UK's development assistance will support Zimbabwe to take steps towards reducing aid dependency over time, and to make progress on the economic and political reforms necessary to establish a stable relationship with the international community, including the UK. This will ultimately bring benefits for the UK as well as the people of Zimbabwe.

What is being achieved for the UK?

In the short term, improving basic services and economic opportunities will help reduce the risk of repeating the humanitarian crisis that occurred during the economic collapse of 2008. It will reduce crisis related outward migration to neighbouring countries and potentially the UK, and increase local and regional stability.

In the medium term, development assistance provided now will assist Zimbabwe to achieve a stable and peaceful political transition, benefitting the UK and the wider region, improving the investment climate, opening up trading opportunities, and eventually ending the need for aid.

Delivery partners

- No UK aid is channelled directly through the government of Zimbabwe. Programmes are delivered primarily through multilateral organisations (United Nations agencies and World Bank) that are best able to deliver on a larger scale, as well as international Non-Governmental Organisations and private sector contractors in specialist areas.
- Each programme has specific processes in place to ensure UK aid reaches intended beneficiaries and achieves agreed outcomes. Examples include a three-layered verification system on our humanitarian programme and regular interviews with each beneficiary of the girls' education programme.
- DFID in Zimbabwe proactively supports the implementation of DFID's multi-country programmes that operate in Zimbabwe, particularly in health and education, increasing DFID's impact in both sectors.
- DFID works closely with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Defence, and the British Council to deliver the UK's strategic policy objectives in Zimbabwe.