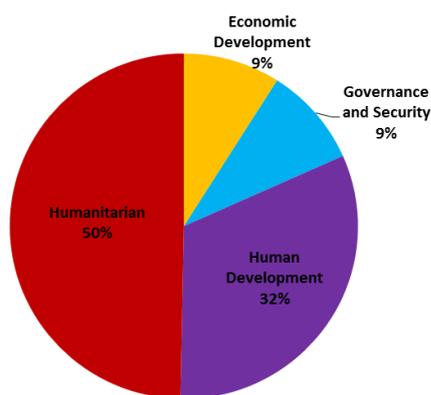


The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's global efforts to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and tackle a wide range of global development challenges. The UK's focus and international leadership on economic development is a vital 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	£182m
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Planned budget for 2019/20	£137m
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**Sector breakdown of 2018/19 Bilateral Plans**



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

Democratic Republic of Congo - Humanitarian Innovation, Response and Reform programme	£97.7m
Increasing sustainable access to water sanitation and hygiene in the Democratic Republic of Congo	£32.4m
Access to Health Care in the Democratic Republic of Congo	£17.4m

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

**319 thousand** children supported to gain a decent education

**3.4 million** people with sustainable access to clean water and/or sanitation

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

**210 thousand** additional women and girls using modern methods of family planning

**Headline deliverables**

- Addressing the escalating humanitarian crises:** We helped 2.5 million people in emergency situations with food, water and safety between 2012-2017 and will support a further 3 million people over the next 5 years.
- Help poor Congolese people get basic services:** We are improving health services for 9 million people. We will help 4.7 million children under 5, women and adolescent girls to have better nutrition. 4.6 million people will get sustainable access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene services. We will help 400,000 children get a decent education.
- Help people earn their own living:** We will increase the income of over 1 million poor people by 2020 by supporting entrepreneurs and small producers to improve their businesses.

**Why DFID is investing in the DRC**

The DRC matters to the UK. It is one of the poorest countries in the world and will have 15% of the world's poor by 2030. It has also suffered from decades of conflict. The Congo wars, which ended in 2003, cost 5 million lives and drew in 8 other countries. Violence and insecurity continue to displace over 4.5 million

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

people from their homes – the highest number in Africa. DRC is prone to large public health emergencies, including seven Ebola outbreaks since the 1970s, a large yellow fever outbreak last year and ongoing cholera epidemics.

At the same time DRC has enormous potential for growth, trade and investment. It has enough fertile land to feed a billion people. Its forests are second in size only to the Amazon. Its hydroelectric energy resources could power most of Africa. It has an estimated \$24 trillion of mineral wealth. Unlocking this potential will have huge benefits for the Congolese people and the region as well as increase commercial opportunities for UK businesses.

#### **How will the UK Respond to Opportunities and Challenges?**

The UK will focus on improving basic services and raising incomes for the poor, and responding to emergencies whilst helping people cope with any future natural or man-made disasters and conflict, reducing the risk of migration. To combat corruption and reduce the likelihood of fraud in our programmes, we will work with the UK National Crime Agency to end impunity and reduce opportunities for corruption within DRC and beyond its borders.

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

The UK continues to play a leading role in ensuring that elections scheduled to take place in December 2018 are credible, inclusive and provide a basis for a prosperous and stable DRC in the future. Our large humanitarian programme is currently responding to over 13 million people in need of assistance. UK programmes and strong relationships allow us to advance UK objectives such as supporting the work of the UK Great Lakes Envoy and working with the FCO on returning Congolese offenders from the UK. The large mining sector is an emerging priority for tackling modern slavery, including child labour and exploitation.

Instability in DRC risks damaging the UK's interests in the country itself and in the region. Investing now is more cost-effective than dealing with the fallout from a possible return to civil war, widespread violence and health emergencies. The DRC receives very little aid per person compared with most other countries, so carefully managed help from the UK can make a big difference and contribute to the UK's reputation as a leader in global development.

#### **Partners**

- The UK does not give money directly to the DRC government due to the high risk of corruption.
- Our programmes are delivered by non-governmental organisations (60%), multilaterals (28%) and the private sector (12%). We select partners because they deliver value for money and have tried and tested experience of working successfully in countries like DRC.
- Where appropriate we work with other international donors (such as the US in the education sector) to ensure that we are able to maximise the benefits of our programme for the people that need it the most.
- To maximise value for money, we increasingly use payment by results contracts. We fully or partially closed programmes that underperformed. Our portfolio balances short-term support (e.g. meeting basic needs for survival) with long-term support to enable DRC to prosper (e.g. economic development) and look after its own people. We maintain flexibility to shift between priorities.