



Private Sector Development (PSD) priorities per country

Country	Priorities	Fragile country
Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate change mitigation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Energy transition focusing on renewable energy (green hydrogen and solar energy);◦ The environment and a circular economy.• Sustainable economic development:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Stable business environment focusing on market access in logistics (maritime and ports), a priority sector;◦ (Youth) entrepreneurship;◦ Agriculture: greenhouse horticulture, dairy and potatoes.	No
Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable agriculture, including smart agriculture and access to finance;• Logistics;• Renewable energy.	No
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable agriculture:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Sustainable horticulture: Introducing Dutch solutions and creating an enabling environment. The combi track includes improved seeds, reduction of water and pesticide use, protected horticulture, food processing and storage and solar energy in horticulture (combi);◦ Horticulture and starting materials: Vegetables (outdoor and covered), potatoes and floriculture;◦ Livestock: Dairy, poultry and aquaculture.• Ready-made garment focusing on circularity and clean garment production;• Water focusing on maritime and water-efficient agriculture;• Other priorities: The IT sector, solar and renewable energy, waste management and youth/women entrepreneurship.	No

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Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitising and simplifying business procedures; • Youth and women; employment and entrepreneurship in agricultural value chains; • Infrastructure development to support the private sector; • Strengthening business relations between local and Dutch companies. 	No
Burkina Faso	At this moment, we are determining the priorities.	Yes
Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the local private sector's capacity and performance to support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agricultural development; ○ Nutrition; ○ Renewable energy supply; ○ Waste recycling; ○ Job generation for young people and regional trade. 	Yes
Chad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the mango sector; • Strengthening the local network of entrepreneurs; • Training courses on cooperatives and farmer associations in collective business actions. 	Yes
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable, climate-resilient agri-food systems, chains and forests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduction of deforestation and water use; ○ Greening the value chain of avocado, coffee and uchuva (combi). As a significant importer of agriproducts from Colombia, the Netherlands can support this goal. • Cartagena ABC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing the resilience of Cartagena to climate change; ○ Generating and securing jobs; ○ Creating integral solutions for urban spatial planning to reduce poverty. 	No

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Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable horticulture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Setting up horticultural training and incubation centres (HORTICs) in the north to build young horticultural entrepreneurs' capacities and showcase Dutch technology; ○ Agri-ecological horticulture; • Developing in-country cocoa processing opportunities. These are supported by Dutch knowledge and technology to improve the sustainable development of the sector (combi); • The maritime sector; • Poultry. 	No
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-smart agriculture; • Poultry; • Inland-shipping transport; • Improving diversification and self-sufficiency of the economy through Dutch expertise. 	Yes
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate- and water-smart agriculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focusing on ecological and financial sustainability, economies of scale, land consolidation and food production for local and international markets; ○ Cross-cutting themes: digitisation (agri- and water-tech) and the role of women and youth (combi). 	No
Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, prioritising the following subsectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Horticulture; ○ Dairy; ○ Poultry; ○ Other priorities are water, healthcare, logistics, digitisation and renewable energy. 	Yes

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Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable horticulture : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D Showcasing Dutch seed, biological compost and capacity building on regenerative agriculture; ○ Promoting Dutch solutions in agri-logistics, storage and irrigation; ○ Investing in protected horticulture. • The transition to a sustainable and profitable cocoa value chain, free of child labour and deforestation, in cooperation with the Netherlands cocoa sector(combi). 	No
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable horticulture : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greening and increasing productivity in protected horticulture with a focus on efficient water use and inputs (combi); • Sustainable waste management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introducing sustainable solutions such as sorting and recycling technologies and waste to energy. Essential aspects are creating an enabling environment and involving the informal sector (combi); • Poultry. 	No
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable local food systems : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contributing to the development of 'food estates', with a focus on professionalising the horticulture sector and creating an enabling environment; ○ Open field cultivation and the opening of a horticulture centre of excellence in North Sumatra; ○ Protected horticulture in Kalimantan, among other regions (combi). 	No
Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth entrepreneurship, focusing on the ecosystem for entrepreneurship and the connection between education and the labour market; • A climate-smart economy, especially climate and water crisis-related; • Agriculture. 	Yes

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Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the business environment for SMEs, including access to finance and green growth : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enabling businesses to better compete in domestic and international markets ; ○ Contributing to green economic growth and job creation, including women, youth and refugees. 	No
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare: Improving access to health, essential health services and digital solutions (e-health) (combi); • Agri and cold logistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving cold chains by road and rail to facilitate a sustainable maritime cold chain for horticulture from Mombasa to the European Union (EU) and the Netherlands and to support the sea freight transition; ○ Circularity: Packaging and business models(combi). • Agriculture: Grass, vegetable and potato seeds, aquaculture, feed, business models and innovations ; • Fishery development in Turkana/Marsabit; • Youth employment. 	No
Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable agriculture, including horticulture, dairy and agri-food. 	Yes
Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable green initiatives; • Digitalisation; • Strengthened primary economic institutes and improved enabling environments for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). 	Yes
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth employment; • Entrepreneurship; • Access to finance. 	Yes

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Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable water-horticulture energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sustainability of protected horticulture focusing on renewable energy and reducing water use, with a regional focus on horticulture in Agadir. This track builds upon a centre of excellence (combi); • Saline farming. • Water. 	No
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • Information and communications technology (ICT). 	No
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri-food and nutrition security; • Water; • Inclusive local private sector development, focusing on youth and women; • Cross-cutting themes CSR, climate adaptation and mitigation. 	Yes
Namibia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrogen (combi). 	No
Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth employment and entrepreneurship; • Agriculture. 	No
Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sustainable horticulture by protected cultivation in South West Nigeria (combi); ◦ Horticulture and starting materials, including outdoor and covered vegetables and logistics; ◦ Livestock, including poultry and dairy; • Energy transition and clean-tech urban solutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Integrated off-grid solar solutions for agriculture (combi); ◦ Circular economy and waste management; • Other priorities: Life science and health (LSH), youth and women entrepreneurship and employment. 	Yes

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Palestinian Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information technology (IT); • Agriculture with a focus on access to finance and entrepreneurship. 	Yes
Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: potato, dairy, horticulture, poultry; • Digitalisation; • The circular economy; • Maritime development. 	No
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-smart agriculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sustainable and climate-smart vegetable production and storage in the saline Niayes region; ◦ Stimulating Dutch solutions for saline farming, climate-adaptive agriculture and storage, and addressing youth unemployment (combi); • Youth entrepreneurship and employment; • Poultry; • Water management and coastal protection; • Green mobility and circular economy; • Maritime, including port development; • Cross-cutting themes: climate adaption and mitigation, agri ecology, digitalisation, gender equality and youth participation. 	No
Somalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to finance for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs); • Access to energy. 	Yes

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South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horticultural development to support the Just Energy Transition (closing a coal-powered electricity plant) in Grootvlei: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Developing skills, jobs and business opportunities in agriculture as a sustainable alternative to the jobs lost; • Green hydrogen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Accelerating the inclusive development of sustainable green hydrogen economies in South Africa and Namibia; ◦ Creating added value in the entire chain, including skills development, the availability of water, production and logistics; ◦ Creating employment in the green hydrogen sector (combi); • The circular economy and waste management; • Water; • Agriculture with a focus on horticulture and land registration. 	No
South Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector development for local value chains, including processing; • Private sector involvement in water management. 	Yes
Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable agricultural productivity growth, specifically about ongoing food security programmes; • Stimulating and supporting youth and women employment and entrepreneurship; <p>Access to finance for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and small-scale farmers;</p>	Yes
Suriname	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the business climate for youth and women entrepreneurship; • Agriculture and horticulture; • Climate and the environment. 	No
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port and logistics, agri-logistics; • Healthy and sustainable food production: Horticulture, aquaculture, poultry and potatoes; • Start-up policy, woman entrepreneurship and strengthening a business-enabling environment. 	No
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth employment in the agri-food sector. 	No

Country	Priorities	Fragile country
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: Potato, horticulture, dairy and poultry; • Access to finance, including a systemic approach for horticulture farmers; • Tourism; • Renewable energy; • Digitisation. 	No
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri and food; • Water and infrastructure; • Life science and health; • Cross-cutting themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supporting local private sector development to continue in the context of the current war scenario; ○ Reconstruction: Short-term fast recovery and medium- to long-term reconstruction. 	Yes
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable aquaculture in the Mekong Delta: Contributing to increasing production and greening by introducing nature-based solutions (combi); • The circular economy; • Agriculture; • Women entrepreneurship; • Youth employment. 	No
Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-smart horticulture; • Women entrepreneurship; • Youth employment and entrepreneurship. 	Yes