

Appendix 1 - Target countries

The table below provides an overview of Dutch priority sectors, value chains and policy priorities per country. This overview follows the current aid and trade policy of the Government of the Netherlands.

Activities that are eligible for this subsidy must focus on the priority sectors and value chains per target country listed. This is an eligibility requirement (see section 4.3.2).

Alignment with these policy priorities will be considered during the qualitative assessment of proposals (see section 7.2.2 sub b). Activities should be based on a thorough analysis of the local context and stakeholders, be complementary to other initiatives and promote a multi-stakeholder approach (see section 7.2.2 sub a).

Sectors are defined as follows:

Agriculture/agro-food

Raw and processed agricultural products that are exported from the listed target countries to the Netherlands or Europe. Examples include cocoa, vegetable oils such as palm oil and horticultural products.

Critical Raw Materials (CRM)

This subsidy framework covers 36 types of raw materials. These include:

- minerals or metals that fall under (European) Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) standards, such as the Conflict Minerals Regulation for gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten¹ and the Batteries Regulation for cobalt, natural graphite, lithium and nickel²;
- raw materials that are critical for the Netherlands and the EU, as defined in the EU list of critical and strategic raw materials. This list includes 34 raw materials and is updated every three years³.

Garments/textiles

This sector includes raw materials processed into textiles, such as yarns and fabrics. It also includes garments and footwear. Raw materials such as cotton are excluded from this category.

Focus sectors, value chains and policy priorities per target country

	<i>Threshold criteria</i>	<i>Input for assessment</i>	
Country	Focus sectors	Key value chains	Embassy focus areas within the value chain
Bangladesh	Agriculture	Horticulture	Sustainable agriculture
	Textiles	Garments	Clean production: sustainable water and energy, waste management, technological innovation, alternative financing for circularity R&D, circular design, digitalisation for responsible sourcing, labour standards, decent work, social compliance, workers safety and rights, just transition, women and youth.
Textiles			
Benin	Agriculture	Horticulture	Planet: Food systems transformation, deforestation, land degradation, water and waste management, climate adaptation
		Poultry	People: fair income; smallholder farmers, youth, women and SMEs economic resilience, labour rights, child

¹ https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/development-and-sustainability/conflict-minerals-regulation/regulation-explained_en

² <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/PE-2-2023-INIT/en/pdf>

³ https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/sectors/raw-materials/areas-specific-interest/critical-raw-materials_en#fifth-list-2023-of-critical-raw-materials-for-the-eu

			labour, safe working conditions all over the country, especially in the North.
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Agriculture	Cacao	Local sourcing to improve fair pricing, legal flows and production conditions, especially in the Northern and Eastern regions. The Netherlands and EU focus will be on the Northern corridor (n°8, Mombasa-Kisangani) as well as the Green corridor (Kivu-Kinshasa) and potentially the Douala-Kampala corridor (n°6).
		Coffee	
		Horticulture	
	Critical raw materials	See definition above	Responsible artisanal mining, improve human rights, civil society, due diligence, engagement and empowerment of women, environment rehabilitation, post-mining, mining waste management, water pollution, public and private governance, transparency and accountability. Geographical focus on Lobito Corridor.
Egypt	Agriculture	Vegetables and fruit	Climate and water, smart agriculture, food security, worker welfare and education.
Ethiopia	Agriculture	Horticulture Vegetables and fruit	Responsible Business Conduct, nature and biodiversity, waste management, local sourcing.
		Coffee Flowers and cuttings	
Ghana	Agriculture	Cacao	Focus on cooperatives, climate resilience, food and nutrition security, deforestation (EUDR), child labour, living income, promotion and scaling of innovations at the farm level, processing of cacao by-products, Cacao Swollen Shoot Virus Disease
India	Agriculture	Horticulture	Water scarcity, sustainable energy, waste management, climate adaptation, technological innovation to support sustainable production, reduce use of antibiotics and prevention of zoonosis, living wages.
	Critical raw materials	Various	Stable and safe supply of critical raw materials to the Netherlands and Europe.
Indonesia	Agriculture	Horticulture	Deforestation, water management, living wage (smallholders), fair work, knowledge infrastructure and digitalisation.
		Palm oil	
	Critical raw materials	Lithium	Living wage, working conditions, safety, environmental and health impact, land loss and deforestation.
		Nickel	
Côte d'Ivoire	Agriculture	Horticulture	Living income, supply security, local processing and value addition, job creation, food and nutritional security, circularity, conservation and restoration of biodiversity and water management.
		Cacao	
		Cashew	
Jordan	Agriculture	Processed vegetables/ foods	Water and energy scarcity, food security, SMEs and post-harvest value addition.

Kenya	Agriculture	Fruits & Vegetables	Climate resilience, food security, water scarcity, water, sanitation and hygiene, regenerative agriculture, resilience of small-scale farmers, prevention of post-harvest losses through (cooled) agro-logistics.
		Flowers & plants	
Lebanon	Agriculture	Avocado	Innovation, reduction of pesticide use, sustainable energy, water management, decent work, women empowerment.
		Table grapes	
Morocco	Agriculture	Processed foods	Climate adaptation, sustainable food production, water scarcity and vocational education and training.
		Horticulture	
Mozambique	Agriculture	Fishery	Child labour, income and productivity, gender equality, youth engagement, climate resilience and adaptation and deforestation. Regional focus: the Beira Corridor, the Nacala Corridor and Gorongosa
		Coffee	
		Cashew	
	CRM	Gold	Income and productivity, gender equality, youth participation, climate adaptation and -mitigation and deforestation. Regional focus: the Beira Corridor, the Nacala Corridor and Gorongosa
Nigeria	Agriculture	Tropical fruits	Regional focus: the Beira Corridor, the Nacala Corridor and Gorongosa
		Herbs	Regional focus: the Beira Corridor, the Nacala Corridor and Gorongosa
The Palestinian Territories	Agriculture	Dairy	Food and nutrition security, youth employment, circular economy and human rights.
		Processed Vegetables	Water scarcity, sustainable production, waste management, reduce usage of toxic chemicals, Palestinian fair-trade label and EU standards compliance.
Senegal	Agriculture	Cashew	Focus on cooperatives. Region: North or South.
		Horticulture	Focus on working conditions, formalisation, female empowerment and responsible procurement. Region: North or South.
South Africa	Agriculture	Horticulture	Climate change mitigation and adaptation, fresh water, biodiversity, carbon emissions, living wage/income, corruption.
		CRM	Manganese (PMG)
		Platinum (PMG)	
Tunisia	Agriculture	Horticulture	Youth and vocational training for the agricultural sector and working conditions.
Uganda	Agriculture	Horticulture	Food and nutrition security, water resources management, climate adaption and mitigation, smallholder farmer inclusion, pesticide reduction, living wage/income, child labour and horticulture in the Northern Corridor.
		Seed oil, shea butter	
		Coffee, tea	
	CRM	Cacao	
Vietnam	Agriculture	Graphite	Fair trade in critical minerals between the Great Lakes region and the Netherlands, due diligence and responsible mineral supply chains.
		Coffee	EUDR compliance, in particular traceability capacity building for smallholder farmers, greening production and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, decent work and living wage.
	Aquaculture		
	CRM	Horticulture	Environmental degradation, water treatment, biodiversity loss, deforestation, occupational health and safety, forced labour, child labour, bribery and fair competition (due to the significance of state-owned enterprises in the sector).
		See definition above	

