Individual strategy summaries

Afghanistan 2021

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, the framework aims to transform Afghanistan's economy from import-dependent to export-oriented, targeting 6% GDP growth by 2020 . The strategy emphasizes moving beyond an import and distribution model to build productive capacity .

For human development, the central goal is poverty reduction and improved welfare for the population . This includes expanding access to basic services and improving living standards for all citizens.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions developing a thriving, broad-based private sector that can create sustainable jobs and drive exports . The framework emphasizes enabling both small businesses like farmers and larger manufacturers to participate in domestic and international markets . Job creation through private sector development is positioned as a key mechanism for achieving the broader welfare and development objectives .

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the framework establishes a 70-30 allocation between growth-focused and social investments, prioritizing productivity-enhancing investments . This includes improving core government functions and reforming public procurement and financial management systems .

For private investment, the strategy acknowledges significant near-term constraints due to security challenges . To encourage private investment despite these challenges, the focus is on reducing bureaucratic barriers, improving property rights, developing infrastructure, and ensuring security for businesses .

For economic reforms, the priorities include:

- Advancing regional economic integration

- Improving governance systems

- Transforming productive sectors

- Making fiscal policy more flexible and responsive

The strategy emphasizes that reforms and investments must be realistic given the challenging security environment while still pursuing necessary structural changes to build long-term competitiveness . The framework links specific policy actions to each priority area, particularly around improving the business environment and strengthening public financial management .

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly prioritizes three main sectors for investment:

- Agriculture

- Mining and extractive industries

- Inter-regional trade and connectivity

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy identifies financial sector reform as crucial, focusing on strengthening banking regulation, oversight, and stability .

Construction: Not specifically highlighted as a priority sector, though urban development challenges are noted .

Infrastructure: Significant focus on energy infrastructure, with specific targets for domestic power generation of 2,300 MW .

Healthcare: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector.

Education: Focus is on vocational and skills training rather than general education investment .

Food and Agriculture: Identified as a key long-term growth driver .

Manufacturing: Not specifically highlighted as a priority sector.

Technology: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector.

SMEs: While mentioned in the document, not highlighted as a specific investment priority sector.

The strategy appears more focused on foundational sectors (agriculture, mining, energy) and enabling factors (financial reform, skills development) rather than comprehensive sector-by-sector investment planning .

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy clearly identifies major challenges to implementation. The primary obstacles are conflict and insecurity, which directly constrain both public and private investment . The document identifies four interconnected challenges: conflict, corruption, criminality, and unemployment . Additionally, declining international support poses a significant challenge, as Afghanistan remains heavily dependent on external financing .

The strategy does explicitly discuss public-private partnerships (PPPs), particularly in the energy sector. Specific PPP projects include four large hydroelectric projects and renewable energy developments targeting 600MW of capacity .

The document does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, acknowledging the need to attract both types of investment to achieve sustainable development . However, it notes that large-scale private investment, particularly foreign investment, is unlikely until security conditions improve . The strategy emphasizes the long-term goal of transitioning from development assistance to sustainable domestic and private investment sources .

Algeria 2030

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several key high-level goals across economic performance, human development and private sector dimensions:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve average OECD income levels by 2050 through transforming Algeria into a more diversified, knowledge-based economy away from hydrocarbon dependence. This requires maintaining annual GDP growth of around 7% .

For human development, the goals include improving national welfare, developing a productive workforce, and conserving the environment through resource-efficient development. There is particular emphasis on creating quality jobs for young educated workers .

For private sector performance, the strategy focuses on industrial diversification and structural transformation of the economy. This involves cultivating new strategic industries, upgrading technological capabilities, and developing industrial clusters across different periods .

The strategy recognizes that achieving these goals requires enhancing governance capacity and institutional effectiveness to successfully implement reforms and coordinate across different stakeholders . Overall, the vision aims to transform Algeria into a competitive, sustainable and inclusive economy while maintaining social cohesion.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the main priority is expanding infrastructure and SOC (social overhead capital) investment to enable economic development. This includes roads, ports, utilities and other essential facilities where Algeria currently lags behind comparable countries .

For private investment, the focus is on transitioning from an agriculture-based to an industrialized economy through planned development of industrial parks and zones. This involves attracting both domestic and foreign private investment into strategic sectors .

For economic reforms, the strategy identifies seven key policy actions needed :

- Achieving 7% annual GDP growth

- Maintaining macroeconomic stability

- Creating steady employment

- Improving investment efficiency

- Reducing dependence on hydrocarbons

- Enhancing R&D capabilities

- Implementing broad socio-economic reforms

The strategy recommends following Korea's model of state-guided industrialization while adapting it to Algeria's context. This involves using industrial parks and zones as key tools for attracting private investment and enabling industrial development .

The document emphasizes that Algeria must significantly increase both public and private investment from current low levels compared to peer countries to achieve its development goals .

Investment needs by sector

The document explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Finance: The banking sector remains dominated by public banks (90% of lending), with limited private bank participation. Reform and expansion of private banking is needed .

Construction/Infrastructure: There is significant need for investment given deteriorated logistics infrastructure including roads and ports .

Healthcare: The sector requires investment to address rising health expenditure and pharmaceutical costs .

Education: Priority is placed on expanding vocational education and training through new institutes and company training programs .

Food/Agriculture: Food processing is identified as a promising industry with strong private sector participation .

Manufacturing: Algeria has a relatively high manufacturing weight compared to peer resource-rich nations, but needs diversification .

Technology: The technology sector is underdeveloped with very low high-tech exports (1%) compared to neighbors .

SMEs: The strategy emphasizes need to support SME growth in new business areas, both domestically and internationally .

Additionally, the document identifies strategic priority sectors including:

- Basic metals and metalworking

- Agro-industry

- Shipbuilding

- Synthetic fibers

- Specialty electronics

- Automobiles

The strategy emphasizes need for investment across these sectors while reducing dependence on hydrocarbons and increasing private sector participation.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges with achieving its plan:

Implementation challenges stem from three main factors:

- An incompletely integrated rentier state political economy

- Low levels of social entrepreneurship and large informal sector

- Ineffective and inefficient government bureaucracies

The strategy links these challenges to both public and private investment. For public investment, inefficient bureaucracies and poor coordination hamper effective implementation. For private investment, the rentier state structure and large informal sector create barriers .

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy recommends equalizing standards and requirements between public and private providers . However, it recognizes that SOE reform and private sector development are interlinked and must be pursued simultaneously .

The strategy distinguishes between domestic and foreign private investors in several ways:

- Foreign ownership is restricted to 49% maximum stake

- Despite restrictions, Algeria's FDI inflow ratio (1.4%) is higher than Korea's and similar to the US

- The ownership restrictions are identified as a barrier to attracting more foreign investment

The document emphasizes that successful implementation requires addressing these challenges through coordinated reforms of both public and private sectors, while carefully managing the balance between domestic and foreign investment.

Angola 2025

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, the strategy aims for dramatic growth and transformation, targeting a 4-5x increase in GDP per capita to exceed regional benchmarks. The plan calls for sustained GDP growth of 7.5-7.8% annually, driven by both productivity gains of 4.1-4.3% and employment growth of 3.4-3.5%.

For human development, the focus is on improving quality of life, security, stability and social welfare for the population. This includes strengthening families as the core social unit, expanding access to education and health services, and reducing poverty through inclusive growth.

For private sector performance, the strategy emphasizes developing a competitive, efficient and sustainable private sector through several channels: fostering entrepreneurship, attracting private investment in partnership with the public sector, building export capabilities, and creating conditions for business growth across multiple sectors like mining, agriculture, and manufacturing. The private sector is seen as a key engine for achieving the broader economic and social goals.

The strategy envisions transforming Angola's economy from its current resource-dependence to a more diversified and competitive model, while ensuring the benefits of growth are broadly shared across society through improvements in human development indicators. The scale of ambition is significant, aiming to position Angola as a regional leader in terms of economic and social development metrics.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities and required actions across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment:

- The Public Investment Program (PIP) is positioned as the main instrument for infrastructure development and rehabilitation

- Public investment must be rigorously managed based on strategic objectives aligned with the long-term development strategy

- Investment rates need to range between 18-19% of GDP

- Focus areas include basic economic and social infrastructure, with emphasis on strategic sectors

For private investment:

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is prioritized, particularly in strategic sectors

- Emphasis on attracting investment from the diaspora

- Development of capital markets to enable private investment financing

- Creation of incentives and conditions to attract both domestic and foreign private investors

- Focus on building public-private partnerships

For economic reforms:

- Development of a new financing model for the economy leveraging capital markets, banking system, and development funds

- Modernization of financial system and capital markets

- Reform of public finances and fiscal management

- Development of human capital through professional training and recruitment of foreign expertise

- Institutional reforms to improve investment climate and business environment

The strategy emphasizes the need for coordinated action across these areas, with public investment creating enabling conditions for private investment while reforms create the institutional framework needed for sustainable development. The approach recognizes both domestic and foreign sources of investment will be needed to achieve development goals.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy identifies the following priority sectors for investment:

Finance:

- Modernization of banking sector needed

- Development of capital markets

- Focus on expanding access to credit and financial services

- Need to address risk concentration in local banks

Construction:

- Identified as part of Mega-Cluster Habitat

- Focus on housing and infrastructure development

- Integration with construction materials industry

Infrastructure:

- Priority for public investment through PIP

- Focus on transport, energy, water and communications

- Emphasis on enabling private sector development

Healthcare:

- Identified as social infrastructure priority

- Need for expanded access and improved services

- Part of human development objectives

Education:

- Priority for human capital development

- Focus on professional training and skills development

- Need for expanded access and quality improvement

Food and Agriculture:

- Identified as strategic priority sector

- Focus on agro-industrial development

- Aims for food security and export potential

- Emphasis on value chain development

Manufacturing:

- Focus on diversification beyond extractive industries

- Priority sectors include textiles, food processing

- Development of industrial clusters

Technology:

- Need for modernization and innovation

- Focus on technology transfer and adoption

- Development of technical capabilities

SMEs:

- Focus on supporting small business development

- Access to credit and technical assistance

- Integration into value chains and clusters

The strategy emphasizes moving away from an enclave economy dominated by oil exports (90% of exports) toward a more diversified economy built around several mega-clusters and sectors. There is particular emphasis on sectors that can create employment, add value to natural resources, and contribute to economic diversification.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Public Investment Challenges:

- Pro-cyclical nature of public spending tied to oil revenues

- Infrastructure deficiencies limiting economic development

- Need for better public expenditure management

- Lack of consistent investment in basic infrastructure

Private Investment Challenges:

- Heavy dependence on foreign investment, especially in mining and extractive sectors

- Poor infrastructure limiting investment viability

- Need for better investment climate and business environment

- Limited domestic private investment capacity

The strategy discusses public-private partnerships in several sectors:

- Mining sector development

- Infrastructure projects

- Energy sector

- Healthcare and education services

- Technology development

- Agricultural development

Regarding distinction between domestic and foreign private investors:

- Recognition that foreign investment dominates strategic sectors

- Need to develop domestic private sector capacity

- Strategy to encourage partnerships between foreign and domestic investors

- Different incentives and support mechanisms for domestic versus foreign investors

- Focus on technology transfer and capacity building from foreign to domestic players

The strategy acknowledges significant challenges in both public and private investment spheres, while seeing public-private partnerships as a key mechanism for addressing these challenges. There is clear recognition of the different roles and needs of domestic versus foreign private investors, with emphasis on leveraging foreign investment to build domestic capacity over time.

Angola 2050

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key dimensions:

For economic performance, the vision focuses on generating sustainable and inclusive wealth creation, with a target to grow GDP to 286 billion USD by 2050. A key objective is transitioning from oil dependency to a diversified economy, with agriculture projected to contribute more than oil did in 2022. The strategy aims for GDP per capita growth from approximately 3,600 USD to 4,200 USD by 2050.

For human development, the overarching goal is to improve Angola's position in the World Bank Human Capital Index from the fourth quartile to the third quartile by 2050. This will be achieved by increasing productivity, health outcomes and overall wellbeing of the population. The strategy recognizes that future development depends critically on human capital investment.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions leveraging population growth as a "demographic dividend" rather than a source of tension, which requires substantial increases in private sector productivity and job creation. The plan emphasizes the need for sustainable and inclusive growth that benefits the entire population while acknowledging the challenges posed by projected population growth.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the focus is on sustainable financing of increased public services for a growing population through non-oil fiscal revenue growth. The government aims to reduce public debt from 66% to below 60% of GDP by 2050, ensuring fiscal sustainability.

For private investment, the strategy targets a massive increase in both domestic and foreign private investment. Foreign direct investment is expected to fund about 60% of the total investment needs of 948 billion USD through 2050. Private sector credit is planned to increase from 11% to 36% of non-oil GDP.

For economic reforms, the plan emphasizes improving the business environment and streamlining investment processes. Key policy actions include:

- Creating a one-stop shop for investment to reduce bureaucracy

- Strengthening investment attraction capabilities

- Improving access to credit for the private sector

- Reforming the tax system to reduce dependence on oil revenues

- Implementing business environment reforms to attract investors

The strategy recognizes that achieving these investment targets requires significant policy reforms and institutional improvements to create an attractive environment for both domestic and foreign private investment.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Finance: Plans to increase private sector credit from 11% to 36% of non-oil GDP, with emphasis on strengthening the financial sector and improving access to credit.

Construction & Infrastructure: Focus on providing affordable housing with access to basic services including water, sanitation and electricity in both urban and rural areas.

Healthcare & Education: Not explicitly mentioned in terms of investment needs in the provided quotes, though human capital development is emphasized throughout the strategy.

Food & Agriculture: Highlighted as having enormous potential with growing domestic demand, particularly in agro-industry. Also includes plans to transition from capture fishing to aquaculture to meet growing population needs.

Manufacturing: Major focus with plans to increase the sector's GDP contribution by 8x by 2050, targeting higher automation levels and employment of 2 million people.

Technology: Emphasis on strengthening the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation to increase scientific productivity and improve Angola's position in the Global Innovation Index.

SMEs: Not explicitly mentioned in terms of investment needs in the provided quotes.

The strategy emphasizes the need for private sector participation and foreign direct investment across these sectors, along with stronger relationships with bilateral and multilateral partners to support development. A key focus is leveraging natural resources to promote industries such as petrochemicals, steel, and cement.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Financial/Investment Challenges:

- Massive investment needs of 948 billion USD through 2050

- Heavy reliance on foreign direct investment (expected to fund 60% of needs)

- Limited access to foreign currency

- Economic slowdown affecting implementation capacity

The strategy discusses public-private partnerships specifically in the tourism sector, where PPPs are proposed for modernizing existing facilities and developing new installations and support infrastructure in four priority zones.

Regarding the distinction between domestic and foreign private investors, the strategy emphasizes attracting foreign direct investment while also acknowledging the need to improve conditions for all private investment. The plan includes creating a "one-stop shop" to streamline investment processes for all investors, though with particular focus on attracting foreign investment given its targeted 60% contribution to total investment needs.

The strategy also recognizes specific sectoral challenges, such as in the oil and gas sector where contractual barriers are identified as limiting investment attraction. The plan proposes eliminating these barriers to enhance investment flows.

Overall, while the strategy acknowledges significant challenges in achieving its investment goals, it proposes solutions through improved business environment, streamlined processes, and specific sectoral reforms to attract both domestic and foreign private investment.

Bangladesh 2025

High-level goals

Here are the key high-level goals for economic performance, human development and private sector performance from the 8FYP:

Economic Performance Goals:

- Achieve GDP growth of 8.51% by FY2025, up from 5.24% in FY2020

- Increase per capita income from $2,064 in FY2020 to $3,059 by FY2025

- Boost investment from 31.75% of GDP in FY2020 to 36.59% by FY2025

- Increase tax revenue from 7.9% of GDP in FY2020 to 12.26% by FY2025

Human Development Goals:

- Reduce poverty rate from 20.5% in 2019 to 15.6% by FY2025

- Reduce extreme poverty from 10.5% in 2019 to 7.4% by FY2025

- Increase budget allocation for education from 2.0% of GDP to 3.0% by FY2025

- Increase healthcare spending from 0.7% of GDP to 2.0% by FY2025

- Increase social protection spending from 1.2% of GDP to 2.0% by FY2025

Private Sector Performance Goals:

- Increase private investment from 23.63% of GDP to 27.35% by FY2025

- Boost FDI from 0.54% of GDP to 3.0% by FY2025

- Expand manufacturing share in GDP from 24.18% to 30.23% by FY2025

- Diversify exports beyond RMG which currently accounts for 84% of exports

- Create a more competitive and investment-friendly business environment

The strategy aims to achieve rapid, inclusive and sustainable growth while strengthening human capital development and expanding the role of the private sector as the key driver of growth. It also emphasizes building resilience against future shocks like COVID-19.

Investment and economic policy

Here are the key priorities for public investment, private investment and economic reform from the 8FYP:

Public Investment Priorities:

- Increase public investment from 8.12% of GDP in FY2020 to 9.24% by FY2025
- Prioritize healthcare infrastructure and rebuild the healthcare system
- Increase investment in education, training and human capital development
- Fast-track implementation of social protection programs
- Complete ongoing transformational infrastructure projects in transport and power
- Implement first phase of the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 for water management

Private Investment Priorities:

- Increase private investment from 23.63% to 27.35% of GDP by FY2025
- Boost FDI from 0.54% to 3.0% of GDP
- Promote export-oriented manufacturing beyond RMG
- Develop cottage, micro and small enterprises (CMSEs)
- Strengthen modern services sector and ICT exports

Required Policy Actions:

For Public Investment:

- Increase tax revenue from 7.9% to 12.26% of GDP to fund higher public spending
- Reform public financial management and improve project implementation
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of public investments
- Enhance public-private partnerships (PPP) for infrastructure

For Private Investment:

- Reform trade policy to reduce anti-export bias

- Make exchange rate more flexible and competitive

- Improve investment climate and ease of doing business

- Simplify regulatory procedures and reduce transaction costs

- Strengthen BIDA to better facilitate FDI

Economic Reforms:

- Modernize tax system with focus on income tax and VAT

- Reform banking sector to reduce non-performing loans

- Strengthen capital markets

- Improve trade logistics and port efficiency

- Decentralize economic management and strengthen local governments

The strategy emphasizes complementarity between public and private investment while implementing critical reforms to improve the investment climate, mobilize resources, and strengthen key institutions.

Investment needs by sector

Here are the priority sectors for investment explicitly highlighted in the document and analysis of the specified sectors:

Explicitly Highlighted Priority Sectors:

- Manufacturing sector, particularly export-oriented industries

- Power and energy infrastructure

- Transport infrastructure

- Water resources (Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100)

- Healthcare infrastructure

- Education and training

Analysis of Specified Sectors:

Finance:

- Requires reform of banking sector to reduce non-performing loans
- Needs strengthening of capital markets
- Focus on modernizing financial institutions and improving supervision
- No specific investment targets mentioned

Construction:

- Important for job creation but specific investment plans not detailed
- Mentioned as part of broader infrastructure development
- No specific investment targets provided

Infrastructure:

- Major priority with focus on transformational projects
- Emphasis on power, transport, and port infrastructure
- Will use combination of public investment and PPP funding
- Specific allocations not detailed

Healthcare:

- Major priority with planned increase in spending from 0.7% to 2.0% of GDP
- Focus on rebuilding healthcare system post-COVID
- Emphasis on physical facilities and staffing
- Plans to introduce Universal Health Care system

Education:

- Priority sector with spending increase from 2.0% to 3.0% of GDP

- Focus on universal education and skills development

- Emphasis on science, math and ICT education

- Plans to expand technical education and training

Food and Agriculture:

- Focus on diversification while maintaining food security

- Emphasis on productivity improvements and water management

- Support for agro-processing and exports

- No specific investment targets provided

Manufacturing:

- Key priority sector for growth and employment

- Focus on export diversification beyond RMG

- Target to increase share in GDP from 24.18% to 30.23%

- Emphasis on labor-intensive manufacturing

Technology:

- Priority given to ICT sector development

- Focus on digital services and exports

- Plans to reduce ICT taxes and expand training

- Specific investment targets not mentioned

SMEs:

- Major focus on cottage, micro and small enterprises (CMSEs)

- Plans to improve access to finance and support services

- Creation of Small Business Agency proposed

- Investment targets not specified

The strategy provides varying levels of detail across sectors, with clearest targets for social sectors (health, education) and manufacturing, while being less specific on investment plans for other sectors.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Here is my analysis of the challenges, public-private partnerships (PPP), and treatment of domestic versus foreign investors in the 8FYP:

Key Challenges Identified:

COVID-19 Related:

- Severe GDP growth slowdown from 8.19% to 5.24% in FY2020

- Major losses in exports ($8 billion) and tax revenues (Taka 200 billion)

- Short-term unemployment and poverty increase

Investment-Related Challenges:

- Low tax-to-GDP ratio constraining public investment

- Weak implementation capacity affecting project completion

- Limited success with PPP initiatives

- Sluggish private investment performance

- Very low FDI inflows compared to peer countries

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):

Sectors Identified for PPP:

- Transport infrastructure
- Power sector projects
- Port development

PPP Strategy:

- Plans to strengthen PPP institution with internationally competent staff
- Focus on improving negotiation and management of international PPP contracts
- Aim to channel more PPP funding into transport sector
- Need to enhance PPP to offset constrained ADP resources

Distinction Between Domestic and Foreign Private Investors:

The strategy does make clear distinctions between domestic and foreign investors:

Foreign Investors:

- Specific FDI target of 3% of GDP by 2025
- Special focus on attracting FDI for export diversification
- Plans to improve investment climate specifically for FDI
- Emphasis on FDI role in technology transfer and market access

Domestic Investors:

- Expected to provide bulk of private investment
- Focus on improving access to finance
- Support for domestic SMEs and entrepreneurs
- Emphasis on developing domestic manufacturing capacity

The strategy recognizes different roles and needs of domestic versus foreign investors while emphasizing the importance of both for achieving development goals. The plan acknowledges implementation challenges with both public and private investment and proposes specific measures to address them.

Bangladesh 2041

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several ambitious high-level goals across economic performance, human development and private sector development:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to transform Bangladesh into an upper middle-income country by 2031 and achieve high-income country status by 2041 through sustained high GDP growth averaging 9% annually . This requires maintaining macroeconomic stability while significantly accelerating the pace of economic growth compared to historical levels.

On human development, the strategy focuses on eliminating extreme poverty by 2031 and reducing overall poverty to less than 3% by 2041 . It emphasizes equitable and inclusive growth to ensure the benefits reach all segments of society, especially the poor and vulnerable populations .

For private sector development, the strategy aims to create an enabling environment through strengthening economic institutions that provide proper incentives for private investment, innovation, and productive economic activities . This includes improving the business climate, developing human capital, promoting technological advancement, and building quality infrastructure.

The strategy recognizes that achieving these ambitious goals will require significant reforms and difficult policy choices sustained over a long period . Success depends on maintaining strong macroeconomic management while implementing structural changes to boost productivity and competitiveness. The strategy emphasizes the critical role of institutions in providing the right incentives and enabling environment for sustained high growth and poverty reduction.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

Public Investment Priorities:

- Infrastructure development, particularly transportation and logistics to support export growth and industrial development

- Urban development and city governance reforms to address rapid urbanization

- Timely completion of ongoing large projects through improved monitoring, procurement, and fund release

- Maintaining fiscal discipline while expanding public investment through better revenue mobilization

Private Investment Priorities:

- Promoting export-oriented manufacturing that is globally competitive

- Diversifying the export basket beyond RMG into new products and markets

- Attracting FDI to facilitate technology transfer and integration into global value chains

- Developing private sector capabilities in emerging sectors

Required Policy Actions:

- Improving the business environment and reducing costs of doing business

- Reforming urban governance and service delivery systems

- Strengthening institutional capacity for project implementation

- Maintaining macroeconomic stability through prudent fiscal management

- Modernizing trade logistics and port infrastructure

- Developing human capital and skills aligned with industry needs

- Reforming financial sector to improve access to credit

The strategy emphasizes the need for coordinated reforms across multiple areas to create an enabling environment for both public and private investment while maintaining macroeconomic stability. The focus is on addressing key infrastructure and institutional constraints while promoting export-oriented industrialization as the main driver of growth.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights and discusses several priority sectors for investment:

Finance:

- Growing financial sector worth $2.2 billion with 7.7% annual growth

- Need for modernization and expansion of financial services

- Focus on improving access to credit and financial inclusion

Construction & Infrastructure:

- Major infrastructure projects like Bangabandhu Bridge and Padma Bridge

- Significant infrastructure quality gap compared to Asian competitors

- Need for sustained investment in transportation infrastructure

Healthcare:

- Improvements in institutional capacity and management

- Integration of ICT in healthcare delivery

- Need for increased public spending on health infrastructure

Education:

- Major focus on quality improvement in education and training

- Large funding requirements for education sector development

- Need for modernization and capacity building

The strategy also mentions but provides less detail about:

Manufacturing:

- Focus on export-oriented manufacturing

- Need for diversification beyond RMG

Technology:

- Integration of ICT across sectors

- Digital transformation initiatives

SMEs:

- Support for small business development

- Access to finance for SMEs

Food & Agriculture:

- Growing food processing sector

- Need for agricultural modernization

The strategy does not explicitly detail investment priorities for:

- Construction sector beyond infrastructure projects

- Specific manufacturing subsectors

- Detailed technology sector development plans

Overall, while the strategy identifies several priority sectors, the most detailed treatment is given to infrastructure, education, healthcare and financial services as key enablers of economic transformation. Other sectors are mentioned but with less specific investment guidance.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges and discusses public-private partnerships in multiple areas:

Key Implementation Challenges:

- Institutional capacity constraints requiring strengthening of institutions and implementation planning

- Legal framework reforms needed to clearly define roles and responsibilities, particularly for local government institutions

- Significant challenges from LDC graduation in 2024, including projected 11% reduction in exports due to loss of trade preferences

- Need to adapt to WTO rules and multilateral trade framework post-LDC graduation

Public-Private Partnerships are specifically mentioned in several sectors:

Education & Training:

- Strong emphasis on PPPs in vocational education and training

- Partnership with businesses for on-the-job training programs

- Public funding support for approved training programs

Infrastructure:

- PPP approach for major infrastructure projects

- Private sector participation in transport and logistics

- Joint development of urban infrastructure

The strategy distinguishes between domestic and foreign private investors in several ways:

- Recognition of need for FDI to bring technology and expertise

- Focus on attracting foreign investment in export-oriented sectors

- Different incentive structures for domestic versus foreign investors

- Need to build domestic private sector capacity while attracting foreign investment

The strategy acknowledges that achieving its objectives requires addressing these challenges through strengthened institutions, clear legal frameworks, and effective public-private partnerships, while managing the transition from LDC status and adapting to new international trade rules.

Benin 2025

High-level goals

The PND 2018-2025 sets ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth of at least 10% by 2025. This is to be driven primarily by development of agro-industry, services and tourism sectors.

Regarding human development, the plan focuses on building healthy, skilled and competitive human capital through several objectives: improving access to quality healthcare services, enhancing education and training offerings, providing better living conditions, and increasing incomes, particularly for women and youth.

For private sector performance, the strategy targets structural transformation of the economy to create decent and sustainable jobs. Key objectives include diversifying and expanding the productive base, significantly increasing value-added activities, and improving productivity across production factors. The plan emphasizes developing agro-industry, services and tourism as key drivers of private sector growth.

The strategy takes an integrated approach, recognizing that progress across these three areas is interconnected and mutually reinforcing. It emphasizes both economic growth and inclusiveness, while building human capital and infrastructure as foundational elements.

Investment and economic policy

Investment and Economic Reform Priorities:

For public investment, the strategy emphasizes:

- Increased mobilization of domestic revenues

- Development of public-private partnerships (PPP)

- Access to financial markets and technical/financial partners

- Alignment with UN development financing frameworks through the Addis Ababa Action Program

For private investment, key priorities include:

- Improving access to appropriate financing for businesses

- Addressing land security issues

- Enhancing access to water and electricity

- Streamlining administrative procedures

- Strengthening the judicial system

Required Policy Actions:

The strategy outlines several critical reform areas:

- Structural transformation of the economy focusing on inclusivity and sustainability

- Integration of demographic variables into growth planning

- Reform of fiscal systems to address dysfunctions

- Anti-corruption measures

- Improvement of business environment through administrative reforms

The strategy recognizes that achieving its objectives requires coordinated implementation through various instruments including the Government Action Program (PAG), PC2D development programs (2018-2021 and 2022-2025), and sectoral policies, while ensuring proper alignment between these different elements .

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Agriculture and Agro-industry:

- Priority agricultural sectors include cashew nuts, market gardening, pineapple, rice, yam, maize, cotton, cassava and oil palm

- Agro-industrial potential in cotton, palm oil, pineapple, cashew, shea butter, soya, mangoes and citrus fruits

Manufacturing and Industry:

- Wood processing and furniture (54% of industrial sector)

- Food processing (16%)

- Cotton ginning (2%)

- Printing, chemicals, mining, heavy industry, metalwork, textiles, glass and construction materials

Mining:

- Various mineral resources including iron, gold, phosphates, peat, limestone, marble, clay, kaolin, gravel, glass sand, construction sand, and granite

Regarding the specifically mentioned sectors:

Finance: The document does not explicitly detail investment priorities for the financial sector.

Construction: The document mentions construction materials industry but does not outline specific investment priorities for the construction sector.

Infrastructure: While mentioned throughout the document as important, specific investment priorities are not detailed.

Healthcare: No specific investment priorities are outlined for the healthcare sector.

Education: No specific investment priorities are detailed for the education sector.

Food and Agriculture: Extensively covered as shown above in agricultural and agro-industrial priorities

Manufacturing: Covered in industrial priorities above

Technology: No specific investment priorities are detailed for the technology sector.

SMEs: The document does not explicitly outline investment priorities for SMEs.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Challenges with achieving the plan:

The strategy identifies several key financing challenges:

- A significant funding gap of up to 40% in some sectors (e.g. healthcare)

- Limited resources for structural transformation, particularly in agriculture

- Insufficient local financial market capacity to meet medium and long-term investment needs

- Under-financing of key productive sectors

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):

The strategy explicitly mentions PPPs as a key financing mechanism and emphasizes their development as part of the implementation strategy. PPPs are seen as one of several essential financing tools alongside:

- Domestic revenue mobilization

- Financial markets

- Technical and financial partners

- NGOs and foundations

- Diaspora participation

- Innovative financing instruments

- Specialized financing windows for sectors like environment, health and education

Distinction between domestic and foreign private investors:

While the strategy discusses both public and private financing sources , it does not make explicit distinctions between domestic and foreign private investors. The focus appears to be more on the type of financing (public vs private) rather than the origin of private investment. The strategy emphasizes the need for diverse funding sources but does not specifically differentiate between domestic and foreign private investment strategies.

Bhutan 2029

High-level goals

The 13th Five Year Plan sets ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to transform Bhutan into a high-income country driven by innovation and sustainability, targeting GDP of USD 5 billion by 2029 and full employment of 97.5% by 2027. It aims to quadruple income for the bottom 40% of the population .

For human development, the plan focuses on building a healthy and productive society through equitable access to high-quality health services, education, and social protection systems .

Regarding private sector performance, the strategy acknowledges significant challenges, with a historically sluggish private sector and limited economic diversification. Over half the population still relies on subsistence agriculture . The plan emphasizes transforming the economy through the "3Ps" framework of people, progress and prosperity to address these structural weaknesses .

The strategy represents a major pivot toward economic transformation while maintaining Bhutan's commitment to balanced development through its Gross National Happiness philosophy [1, 2]. This marks an important strategic shift to rebalance development priorities while maintaining social and environmental considerations.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the focus is on strategic infrastructure development to reduce transportation costs and improve logistics efficiency . This includes roads, bridges, airports and railway links along the southern belt, as well as development of dry ports and industrial parks.

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes increasing private sector participation through privatization, PPPs, and outsourcing . The government plans to inject liquidity into financial institutions and promote alternative lending approaches beyond collateral-based lending to improve access to finance .

For economic reforms, the strategy commits to comprehensive policy actions including:

- Streamlining and simplifying business regulations through systematic policy review

- Establishing an Economic Development Board chaired by the Prime Minister to coordinate reforms and address investment constraints

- Reforming the financial sector to enhance private sector access to credit

- Creating a more business-friendly regulatory environment through PPP frameworks and privatization policies

The strategy demonstrates a strong reform agenda focused on removing barriers to private investment while maintaining strategic public investments in enabling infrastructure. The creation of the EDB signals high-level commitment to implementing these reforms.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights nine priority sectors for investment: agriculture/livestock, tourism, hydropower, alternative renewable energy, mining, manufacturing, construction, niche services, and the digital/creative economy .

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: The strategy discusses reforming the financial ecosystem through regulatory changes and capital market development .

Construction: Identified as a priority sector, with plans to modernize and make it more attractive for employment .

Infrastructure: A key focus area guided by national spatial planning to ensure effective investment .

Healthcare: Plans include construction of new hospitals and healthcare facilities to improve accessibility and quality .

Education: Focus on realigning and standardizing education infrastructure and facilities .

Manufacturing: Highlighted as a priority sector with potential for large-scale formal employment generation .

Technology: Included under the digital and creative economy priority sector .

SMEs: Not explicitly discussed as a standalone sector in the document.

Food and Agriculture: Identified as one of the nine priority sectors .

The strategy provides varying levels of detail for different sectors, with the most comprehensive coverage given to traditional sectors like agriculture, hydropower and tourism, while newer areas like technology and SMEs receive less detailed treatment.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

The main challenges are linked to both public and private investment. On the public side, growth has been overly dependent on capital-intensive public sector investments, particularly in hydropower, which hasn't generated sufficient employment . On the private side, investment is constrained by geographical challenges, inadequate infrastructure, and institutional barriers .

The strategy specifically discusses PPPs as a key mechanism to address these challenges. PPPs are presented as a way to leverage private sector resources, expertise and innovation for critical infrastructure and services, with risk-sharing arrangements . The government plans to identify specific infrastructure projects as PPP pilots for potential replication .

Regarding the distinction between domestic and foreign private investors, while the strategy acknowledges challenges with international economic integration and trade , it does not explicitly distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in its discussion of private sector development. The focus appears to be on improving the overall investment climate and enabling private sector participation regardless of source.

The strategy's treatment of these challenges suggests they are viewed as structural issues requiring systematic policy interventions rather than temporary obstacles. This is reflected in the emphasis on institutional reforms and capacity building alongside specific investment initiatives.

Bhutan 2030

High-level goals

Based on the comprehensive development plan document, here are the key high-level goals:

Economic Performance Goals:

- Achieve an annual average GDP growth rate higher than 6%

- Create 60,000 new job opportunities by 2030

- Develop new export-oriented products utilizing renewable natural resources

- Promote well-balanced development across urban and rural areas

Human Development Goals:

- Reduce gap in GNH Index between urban and rural areas by 50% from 0.08 (2015)

- Improve access to drinking water to 95% of total households and sanitation facilities to 75% of total households by 2023

- Improve travel time between Eastern and Western regions to 16 hours

- Start implementation of Regional Centres for business, medical and education in 6 locations

Private Sector Performance Goals:

- Develop at least 10 new export-oriented products utilizing renewable natural resources

- Apply IT technology solutions to overcome social issues in at least 10 cases

- Designate cultural heritage areas in at least 20 Dzongkhags

- Create new business opportunities through development of industrial estates, tourism hubs, and linked urban centers

- Promote private sector participation in key sectors like hydropower, tourism, agriculture and manufacturing

The strategy aims to achieve balanced development by promoting both economic growth and preservation of Bhutan's environmental and cultural assets, while reducing regional disparities between urban and rural areas. The goals reflect the vision of creating an innovative, green and self-reliant society.

Investment and economic policy

Based on the document, here are the key priorities for investment, private investment and economic reform:

Public Investment Priorities:

- Development of the National Capital Region and Linked Urban Centers including infrastructure and public services
- Transport infrastructure development including:
  - Ladder-type arterial road network development
  - Second international airport
  - New North-South corridor development
- Public service facilities like education, healthcare, and civic services across urban and rural areas
- Development of industrial estates and economic corridors in Southern and Central regions

Private Investment Priorities:

- Industries with comparative advantages like hydropower, tourism, export-oriented agriculture, ferrosilicon, iron products, cement, and IT
- Development of agro-processing, handicrafts and small-scale industries utilizing local resources
- Tourism infrastructure and services, particularly in Eastern region
- Manufacturing and processing industries in industrial estates

Economic Reform Actions:

- Establishment of Urbanization Management Areas (UMAs) to control urban growth and development

- Creation of holistic service delivery systems integrating education, health, transport, commercial and civic services

- Land use reforms including:

  - National Land Use Plan implementation

  - New land use categories and regulations

  - Coordination between urban, rural and protected areas

- Development of regional economic corridors and linked urban centers to promote balanced growth

- Strengthening of local government capacity for regional development

The strategy emphasizes the need for coordinated public and private investment guided by spatial planning and land use controls to achieve balanced development while preserving environmental and cultural assets. It also highlights the importance of strengthening institutional capacity and coordination between different levels of government.

Investment needs by sector

Based on the document, here are the priority sectors for investment and their specific mentions:

Finance Sector:

- Banking services and ATMs to be established in district centers and gewog centers

- Financial services can be provided to remote villages via online/e-banking

Construction Sector:

- Identified as one of the self-sufficient industries to be promoted

- Focus on less manual and more machine-based construction work to attract young people

Infrastructure:

- Priority development of:

  - Ladder-type arterial road network

  - Second international airport
  - North-South corridors
  - Public transportation systems
  - Electric vehicle charging infrastructure
- Water supply and irrigation infrastructure
- Storage and processing facilities in agricultural areas

Healthcare:

- Regional referral hospitals in major centers
- Development of telemedicine and UAV-based medicine transport systems
- Healthcare centers for elderly in regions like Tsirang

Education:

- Colleges and technical institutes in regional centers
- Distance learning centers with IT facilities
- Expansion of technical and vocational education

Food and Agriculture:

- Rice self-sufficiency improvement through irrigation and mechanization
- Development of agro-processing industries
- Promotion of organic farming and high-value crops
- Livestock development in southern regions

Manufacturing:

- Industrial estates development particularly in southern economic corridor
- Focus on mineral-based, agro-based and wood-based industries

- Promotion of cottage and small industries

Technology:

- IT parks development in Thimphu and Monggar

- Application of ICT for public services delivery

- Promotion of electric vehicles and green technology

SMEs:

- Promotion through industrial clusters

- Support for agro-processing and handicraft enterprises

- Focus on market-oriented farming and value addition

The strategy emphasizes balanced development across sectors while promoting environmentally sustainable practices and leveraging Bhutan's comparative advantages.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Based on the document, here are the key challenges, investment linkages, and treatment of public-private partnerships and investors:

Challenges with Achieving the Plan:

Physical/Environmental Challenges:

- Limited suitable land (only 6% of total land area) for development

- Landslides and erosion from infrastructure development

- Water shortages in southern areas

- Steep terrain limiting infrastructure development

Economic/Social Challenges:

- Rural-urban migration causing labor shortages in rural areas

- Economic disparities between urban and rural areas

- Insufficient road networks and poor accessibility to social services

- Limited domestic market size

Investment-Related Challenges:

- Budget deficits for development investment in some regions

- High construction costs for infrastructure projects

- Transport disparities between developed and other areas

Public-Private Partnerships:

The document specifically mentions PPPs in these sectors:

- Tourism development and promotion

- Industrial estate development

- Water quality surveys and water business development

However, the document does not extensively detail PPP frameworks or mechanisms.

Domestic vs Foreign Private Investors:

The document makes some distinctions between domestic and foreign investors:

Domestic Private Sector:

- Focus on cottage and small industries

- Encouraged in agro-processing and handicrafts

- Promoted in tourism services

Foreign Investment:

- Targeted for hydropower development
- Sought for industrial estates
- Welcomed in advanced technology sectors

However, the document does not provide detailed differential treatment between domestic and foreign investors. The strategy appears to focus more on sectoral priorities rather than the source of investment.

The success of the plan faces significant physical and socio-economic challenges that will require substantial investment to overcome. While PPPs are mentioned, they are not extensively detailed in the implementation framework. The distinction between domestic and foreign investors is not strongly emphasized in the strategy.

Botswana 2023

High-level goals

The NDP 11 sets out several high-level goals across economic performance, human development and private sector growth:

For economic performance, the Plan targets real GDP growth of 4.4% on average during the Plan period . This growth is intended to be inclusive and focused on creating sustainable employment and reducing poverty .

For human development, the Plan aims to achieve poverty eradication and sustainable employment creation through inclusive growth that benefits all segments of society. This is reflected in the overarching theme which emphasizes inclusive growth and poverty eradication .

For private sector performance, the Plan positions the private sector as the main driver of economic growth and development . The strategy focuses on developing export-oriented and labor-intensive private sector activities, particularly in sectors that can leverage Botswana's landlocked position through low transport-intensive exports . The Plan also acknowledges the need to better understand and address structural constraints limiting private sector growth, including through monetary policy .

Let me identify the relevant quotes and then provide an answer regarding priorities for public investment, private investment and economic reform.

Investment and economic policy

The NDP 11 outlines several key priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the priorities are:

- Focus on high-impact infrastructure projects that can stimulate economic growth and act as enablers for development and job creation

- Maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure, including establishing formal facilities management structures and computerized asset databases

- Investment in infrastructure that supports export-oriented growth and improved competitiveness

For private investment, the priorities include:

- Developing Special Economic Zones in strategic locations to attract both domestic and foreign investors and promote world-class industries

- Supporting resource-based and service-led industries to improve their competitiveness and productivity

- Creating an investor-friendly business environment to attract private sector investment

For economic reform, the key policy actions include:

- Legislative reviews and reforms to improve the business environment

- Business process reengineering and administrative reforms to enhance service delivery

- Institutional rationalization and privatization initiatives

- Leveraging ICT to improve productivity across the economy

- Outsourcing of certain government services to the private sector

The Plan emphasizes the need for these priorities to work together to achieve economic diversification and create a more competitive economy led by the private sector.

Let me identify the relevant quotes and then provide an answer regarding priority sectors for investment.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Core priority sectors explicitly mentioned:

- Diamonds, beef, tourism, financial services, mining, education and health services are identified as cluster-based focus areas based on comparative advantage

- Financial services sector is highlighted as an important growth driver, particularly banking, insurance and business services

- Construction sector, with emphasis on infrastructure development and eco-friendly methods

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: Identified as a priority sector, with focus on ICT improvements, land servicing and productivity enhancements in banking, insurance and business services

Construction: Highlighted as important for infrastructure development with emphasis on eco-friendly methods

Infrastructure: Significant focus across multiple areas including waste management facilities and healthcare infrastructure

Healthcare: Emphasized both as a service sector and in terms of infrastructure investment for prevention and research

Education: Mentioned as one of the emerging priority areas for cluster development

Food & Agriculture: Focus on implementing food security policy

Manufacturing: Recognized for its employment potential, with government support during difficult periods

Technology: ICT development and training prioritized to support economic diversification and export growth

SMEs: Government commitment to support development of SMEs and informal sector to increase income-earning opportunities

The strategy takes a balanced approach between traditional sectors where Botswana has existing advantages (like mining and beef) while also targeting newer growth sectors like financial services, education and technology. There is particular emphasis on sectors that can support economic diversification and employment creation.

Let me identify the relevant quotes and then provide an answer regarding challenges, public-private partnerships, and distinction between domestic and foreign investors.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Challenges:

The strategy identifies several key implementation challenges:

- Implementation capacity constraints leading to project delays and cost overruns

- Poor quality of delivered projects and failure to meet specifications

- Fragmented investment promotion structures requiring investors to deal with multiple government institutions

- Specific operational challenges including:

  * Restrictions on foreign labor importation

  * Shortage of serviced land and factory space

  * Power and water supply issues

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):

The strategy places significant emphasis on PPPs and discusses them in several sectors:

- A dedicated PPP unit was established and is expected to be fully operational in early NDP 11

- PPPs have been successfully used in rural telecommunications development

- Land servicing has been identified as a key area for PPP implementation, with a specific strategy approved in 2015

- PPPs are seen as a way to address implementation capacity constraints by involving private sector in financing and project delivery

Domestic vs Foreign Investment:

The strategy does make some distinctions between domestic and foreign investment:

- There is specific tracking and targeting of FDI, which grew from P21.58 billion to P41.55 billion between 2010-2014

- The strategy recognizes unique challenges faced by foreign investors, such as restrictions on importing foreign labor

- Infrastructure initiatives like the Economic Stimulus Programme appear to focus more on enabling domestic investment through activities like land servicing

- However, many policies and initiatives (like the PPP framework) appear to be designed to benefit both domestic and foreign investors equally

The strategy suggests that while both domestic and foreign investment are important, there are some specific barriers and challenges that particularly affect foreign investors, which need to be addressed to achieve the country's development goals.

Burkina Faso 2025

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, it targets a 7.1% average annual GDP growth rate and aims to transform the structure of the economy by increasing manufacturing's share of GDP from 9% to 12.9% and manufactured exports from 7.2% to 12% by 2025.

For human development, the strategy focuses on improving education and skills by increasing technical and vocational training enrollment by 8% annually and raising secondary school completion rates. It also emphasizes health outcomes and reducing inequalities, with targets to decrease maternal and child mortality rates.

For private sector performance and employment, the plan aims to create 50,000 decent jobs annually while reducing vulnerable employment from 72.5% to 65%. This involves formalizing the economy, improving the business environment, and increasing access to finance especially for SMEs. The strategy emphasizes making growth more inclusive by focusing on youth and women's employment.

These goals are underpinned by objectives to restore security, strengthen national resilience, and achieve structural transformation of the economy to deliver strong, inclusive and sustainable growth. The strategy recognizes that achieving these targets requires addressing security challenges while implementing reforms and investments to boost productivity and competitiveness.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities for investment, private sector engagement and economic reforms:

Investment Priorities:

- Total investment plan of 19,030.70 billion FCFA, with capital expenditure representing 34.7% (6,608.10 billion FCFA)

- Focus on strategic sectors including infrastructure, energy and other transformative projects

- Mix of public and private investment through PPPs, particularly in infrastructure and energy sectors

Private Investment Strategy:

- Emphasis on attracting private sector participation through PPPs in strategic sectors

- Plans to mobilize innovative financing including diaspora resources, participatory financing, and green/climate financing

- Focus on improving the business environment to attract private investment

Required Policy Actions:

The document outlines several key policy reforms including:

- Improving budget program implementation

- Reducing state wage bill burden

- Broadening the tax base and increasing tax efficiency

- Improving the business environment

- Reducing fraud, tax evasion and corruption

The strategy relies on both traditional financing sources (taxes, regional financial market borrowing, development assistance) and innovative financing mechanisms to achieve its objectives . There is a clear emphasis on mobilizing private sector investment while implementing reforms to improve the efficiency of public spending and increase domestic resource mobilization.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Infrastructure: Identified as a strategic sector for investment, particularly through public-private partnerships

Manufacturing: Strong emphasis on increasing manufacturing's contribution to GDP from 9% to 12.9% and growing the overall secondary sector from 26.9% to 31.4% of GDP

Energy: Focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency, with specific programs like LED installation for households

Healthcare: Priorities include construction and equipping of health facilities, staffing, and reducing maternal and child healthcare costs through free services

SMEs: Focus on formalizing artisanal businesses and improving their productivity

For the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: The document notes challenges in the financial sector but does not detail specific investment priorities

Construction: Mentioned in context of public works and infrastructure but no specific sectoral strategy outlined

Healthcare: Clear investment priorities in facilities and services

Education: Notes challenges in access and structure but doesn't specify major investment plans

Food and Agriculture: Not explicitly detailed in the provided quotes

Manufacturing: Clear priority with specific targets

Technology: Not explicitly detailed in the provided quotes beyond energy technology

SMEs: Focus on formalization and productivity improvements, particularly in artisanal sector

The strategy appears to give strongest emphasis to manufacturing, infrastructure, energy, and healthcare sectors, while providing less detail on sectors like technology, finance, and agriculture in the excerpts provided.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy clearly identifies several challenges to achieving its plan:

Investment Challenges:

- Risk of insufficient domestic resource mobilization

- Heavy dependence on foreign aid

- Uncertainty around financing

These challenges are linked to both public and private investment through:

- Limited domestic resource mobilization capacity

- Weak management of PPP fiscal risks

- Poor tracking of revenue guarantees and PPP-related loans

- Difficulty quantifying PPP-associated risks

Regarding PPPs specifically:

The strategy explicitly promotes PPPs in strategic sectors including:

- Energy

- Transport infrastructure (road, rail, air)

- Agriculture

- Mining

- Housing and urban development

- ICT

However, it acknowledges significant challenges in PPP implementation, particularly around:

- Fiscal risk management which is described as "embryonic"

- Poor monitoring of revenue guarantees

- Difficulties quantifying associated risks

The strategy distinguishes between domestic and foreign private investors by noting the country's dependence on foreign aid and the need to mobilize both domestic and international private investment . However, it does not explicitly detail different approaches for domestic versus foreign investors in the provided excerpts.

The document identifies broader contextual risks that could affect both public and private investment, including:

- Social cohesion breakdown

- Political instability

- Health crises

- Security deterioration

Burundi 2027

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, it aims to achieve structural economic transformation leading to strong double-digit growth of 10.7% by 2027. This is to be achieved through transitioning to a more diversified and resilient economy.

For human development, the strategy focuses on reducing social inequalities and poverty, particularly in rural areas, while promoting solidarity and democratic values. It emphasizes improving social welfare and creating decent employment opportunities, especially for youth.

For private sector development, the strategy prioritizes establishing favorable conditions to protect and promote private entrepreneurship, with a particular focus on job creation for young people. The goal is to transform the structure of the economy by strengthening private sector participation and competitiveness.

The strategy envisions achieving these goals through an inclusive approach that will lead to sustainable development and improved living standards for all Burundians by fostering a democratic, prosperous and united nation.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the focus is on developing infrastructure to support growth, particularly in energy production and distribution, as well as modernizing agricultural practices and developing the mining sector. The government plans to strengthen domestic resource mobilization through tax base expansion while also seeking external funding sources.

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes promoting agro-industrial, commercial and extractive enterprises. A key policy action is the implementation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), particularly for infrastructure development, through the 2015 PPP law.

For economic reforms, priorities include:

- Restructuring the economy to achieve food self-sufficiency and export diversification

- Modernizing agricultural and livestock practices

- Developing the energy and artisanal sectors

- Supporting artisanal miners while developing the mining sector's potential

- Strengthening and diversifying energy production capacity

The strategy clearly identifies required policy actions in terms of resource mobilization, PPP frameworks, and sector-specific reforms, particularly in agriculture, energy, and mining sectors. These are aimed at transforming the economic structure while promoting both public and private investment.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

- Agriculture: Currently the dominant sector contributing 39.6% of GDP, employing 84% of the workforce and providing 95% of food supply. It is prioritized for modernization and productivity improvements.

- Mining: Identified as having significant untapped potential in nickel, vanadium, phosphates, gold, rare earths and other minerals.

- Infrastructure: Particularly energy infrastructure, given very low electricity access (5%) and consumption rates well below African averages.

- Industry: Currently underdeveloped, contributing only 17.1% to GDP and employing 2% of the population.

- Artisanal sector: Recognized as widespread but informal, complementing agriculture.

Regarding specific sectors mentioned in the question:

- Finance: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector

- Construction: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority sector

- Healthcare: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector

- Education: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector

- Food and agriculture: Clearly prioritized as the main sector for development

- Manufacturing: Included within broader industrial development goals but not specifically detailed

- Technology: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector

- SMEs: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector

The strategy appears most focused on developing agriculture, mining and energy infrastructure, with less detailed attention to other sectors mentioned in the question.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several implementation challenges, particularly related to investment:

- In agriculture: structural challenges include insufficient energy supply, lack of processing and storage infrastructure, and limited access to agricultural credit

- In public finances: persistent management problems are pushing the country to shift from traditional state-led approaches toward more collaborative partnerships

The strategy explicitly discusses Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) as a key solution, with existing PPP contracts in:

- Telecommunications (with Burundi Backbone System Company)

- Transport (Port of Bujumbura concession)

- Water and electricity sectors

This PPP approach is formalized through the 2015 PPP law and 2016 decree, which aim to modernize infrastructure while promoting both domestic and foreign private investment .

However, the strategy does not clearly distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in terms of different treatment or specific policies, though it mentions promoting both national and international private investments. The focus appears to be on attracting private investment generally, regardless of source, particularly through PPP frameworks.

Cabo Verde 2021

High-level goals

The PEDS 2017-2021 sets ambitious goals across three main areas:

Economic Performance:

- Achieve average real GDP growth of 5.8% reaching 7% by 2021

- Transform Cabo Verde into a circulation economy in the Mid-Atlantic region through development of maritime, air, financial, commercial, digital and tourism platforms

- Improve business environment and reduce economic informality

Human Development:

- Reduce income inequality with Gini coefficients reaching 0.438 for consumption and 0.481 for income by 2021

- Lower unemployment to 9.7% by 2021

- Promote social inclusion and reduce regional disparities

Private Sector Performance:

- Attract foreign direct investment and strengthen private sector

- Position Cabo Verde as a platform for private investment and business

- Create a competitive and modern business environment

The strategy aims to transform Cabo Verde into an inclusive, democratic, modern and secure country with full employment and freedom . The focus is on sustainable economic growth while ensuring social inclusion and reduced inequalities across regions.

Investment and economic policy

The PEDS outlines several key priorities and policy actions for investment and economic reform:

Public Investment Priorities:

- Improve revenue collection and fiscal sustainability

- Focus public investment on strategic infrastructure and sectors while increasing private sector participation

- Implement privatizations and concessions to create new business opportunities in key sectors

Private Investment Priorities:

- Attract and diversify foreign direct investment flows through active promotion by TradeInvest and business chambers

- Create conditions to make Cape Verde more competitive in attracting FDI by building confidence and reducing contextual costs

- Encourage private sector participation in priority investments through public-private partnerships

Economic Reform Actions:

- Implement the Responsible Industry System for simplified online industrial licensing

- Adopt single fee principle for industrial licensing and operations

- Diversify financing sources and mechanisms to ensure medium-long term debt sustainability

- Reform state-owned enterprises through privatizations and concessions

- Improve business environment and reduce barriers to investment

The strategy emphasizes transitioning from public to private investment while maintaining fiscal sustainability. It focuses on streamlining processes, improving the business environment, and actively promoting investment opportunities to both domestic and foreign investors.

Investment needs by sector

The PEDS explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Finance:

Aims to transform Cape Verde into a competitive International Business Center and hub for holding companies and high-skilled professionals

Construction/Infrastructure:

Emphasizes road infrastructure development to improve quality of life and reduce poverty

Infrastructure:

Focuses on water and sanitation infrastructure, including improving access to drinking water and waste management

Healthcare:

Not explicitly mentioned in terms of investment priorities in the provided excerpts

Education:

Not explicitly mentioned in terms of investment priorities in the provided excerpts

Food and Agriculture:

Prioritizes rural infrastructure improvements, fishing sector promotion, and business development in agriculture and livestock

Manufacturing:

Focuses on light export industries and developing industrial value chains to support internationalization

Technology:

Aims to position Cape Verde as an African reference in innovation and knowledge through ICT and R&D development

SMEs:

Creates financing mechanisms and support programs specifically for micro, small and medium enterprises

The strategy places particular emphasis on tourism as a growth sector , with investments focused on making Cape Verde a competitive destination. The plan promotes an integrated approach to sector development, emphasizing value chain creation and export capacity building . While healthcare and education are part of the broader strategy, they are not explicitly highlighted as priority investment sectors in the provided excerpts.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The PEDS identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

External/Internal Challenges:

- Reduction in public development aid

- High public debt

- Structural trade deficit

- Regional disparities

- High unemployment

- High poverty levels (over one-third of population)

These challenges necessitate a paradigm shift in the country's development process .

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy explicitly mentions them in:

- Healthcare sector

- Infrastructure development

The strategy sees PPPs as a way to:

- Reduce burden on public treasury

- Leverage private investment

- Access capital markets

The strategy clearly distinguishes between domestic and foreign private investors, particularly highlighting the importance of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). FDI is seen as crucial because it brings a combination of:

- Capital

- Technology

- Highly qualified human resources

- Advanced organizational capacity

- Market access

These resources are expected to have direct, indirect and induced effects across all economic and social sectors .

The strategy also promotes privatization and concessions as tools to:

- Create new business opportunities

- Stimulate capital markets

- Develop key sectors

- Reduce fiscal and budgetary risks

Cabo Verde 2026

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several high-level goals across economic performance, human development and private sector performance:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve average economic growth of 5% between 2022-2026, accelerating to 7% between 2027-2030. It envisions a more robust and dynamic economy characterized by economic diversification, digital transformation, and greater financial inclusion.

Regarding human development, the strategy focuses on developing an education system integrated with the knowledge economy, emphasizing language proficiency, science, and technology skills while building a cosmopolitan outlook. It aims to promote decent work, reduce poverty, and accelerate entrepreneurship development.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions transitioning from a traditional economy based on cultural heritage to a modern, sustainable one that promotes creativity and innovation across all sectors. The plan emphasizes building consumer and business confidence while focusing on economic inclusion and diversification.

These goals are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, aiming to transform Cabo Verde into a more competitive, inclusive and sustainable economy by 2030 through human capital development, economic modernization, and private sector dynamism.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the strategy prioritizes infrastructure development through a National Infrastructure Plan focused on promoting decentralization, regional development, territorial cohesion, urban sustainability, environmental sustainability, climate action and biodiversity. These investments will be funded through domestic financing, multilateral partnerships, and innovative financing mechanisms like debt conversion and sustainable bonds.

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes expanding financial and non-financial instruments to promote private sector investment, including strengthening the Partial Credit Guarantee Fund and developing venture capital instruments. The plan also focuses on supporting pandemic-affected businesses and accelerating the transition from informal to formal economy.

Required policy actions include:

- Implementation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for infrastructure projects

- Development of new financing mechanisms including sustainable bonds and debt conversion programs

- Strengthening capital markets and banking system support for private investment

- Policy reforms to facilitate formalization of informal businesses

- Creation of financial instruments to support business recovery and growth

The strategy takes an integrated approach linking public investment, private sector development and economic reforms to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth while building economic resilience.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Tourism: Focus on diversifying tourism markets and products including health tourism, business tourism, ecotourism, sports events tourism, gaming tourism, cultural tourism and historical tourism.

Digital Economy: Prioritized for improving competitiveness, diversifying the economy, and generating specialized employment opportunities for youth.

Blue Economy: Development of fisheries/aquaculture/mariculture, fish processing and marketing, ship repair and construction, maritime services, and water sports.

Industry: Focus on modernization and increasing export capacity to better integrate into global value chains.

Agriculture: Emphasis on digital agriculture, automation and modernization through technical assistance and certification programs.

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: Discussed in context of developing financial instruments and capital markets support

Construction: Not explicitly highlighted as priority sector

Infrastructure: Addressed through National Infrastructure Plan but not as standalone sector

Healthcare: Mentioned in context of health tourism

Education: Emphasized for human capital development

Food and Agriculture: Prioritized with focus on modernization and digitalization

Manufacturing: Included within industrial development focus

Technology: Emphasized through digital economy focus

SMEs: Addressed through business support programs but not as standalone sector

The strategy appears to give particular emphasis to sectors that can drive economic diversification, increase exports, and create high-quality employment opportunities while leveraging the country's natural advantages and resources.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several challenges with achieving its plan:

Geographic/Structural Challenges:

- The country's archipelagic nature and dispersed small population creates significant infrastructure development challenges

- These geographic constraints also increase costs and create efficiency challenges

Investment Challenges:

- Need to improve access to financing for private sector companies

- Requirement to attract and retain both domestic and foreign private investment

- Need to create mechanisms to leverage additional financial resources for economic growth

The strategy specifically discusses public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the following contexts:

- As a mechanism for infrastructure development

- For projects that can generate cash flow and enable Project Finance approaches

- Through the Infrastructure Fund to leverage additional financial resources

Regarding domestic versus foreign private investors, the strategy:

- Makes explicit distinction between domestic ("endógenas") and foreign investors

- Adopts a dual approach focusing on both attracting and retaining foreign investment

- Shows evidence of success in attracting foreign investment despite global challenges, with record project approvals in 2020

- Emphasizes creating stimuli for both domestic entrepreneurship and foreign investment

The strategy recognizes these challenges but presents specific measures and mechanisms to address them, particularly through PPPs and targeted support for both domestic and foreign private sector investment.

Cameroon 2030

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve structural transformation of the economy through industrialization, with Cameroon becoming a major industrial hub for Central Africa and Nigeria. Key targets include increasing manufacturing value-added, developing energy and agro-industrial capacity, and achieving an average GDP growth rate of 8% over 2021-2030 .

On human development, the focus is on significantly improving living standards and access to social services. This includes achieving universal primary education with 100% completion rates, reducing regional disparities in education infrastructure, expanding vocational training, and reducing poverty and underemployment. The strategy emphasizes inclusive development that benefits all segments of the population .

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions transforming Cameroon into a leading financial center to support industrialization. This involves reforming and deepening the financial system, improving access to financing for businesses, developing capital markets, and creating an environment conducive to private sector growth. The private sector is positioned as the main engine of economic transformation .

The strategy takes an integrated approach, recognizing that progress across these three areas is interdependent - economic transformation requires human capital development and a dynamic private sector, while improved living standards depend on economic growth and job creation through private sector expansion.

Let me analyze the strategy's priorities for public investment, private investment and economic reform.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities across investment and reform areas:

For public investment, the focus is on developing productive infrastructure and supporting industrialization while maintaining fiscal sustainability . The government recognizes it cannot fund everything through the budget and needs to be strategic in its investments. Public investment is particularly targeted at enabling infrastructure that can catalyze private sector activity.

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes:

- Promoting Project-Finance and Public-Private Partnership approaches for large projects

- Creating mechanisms to facilitate SME access to credit

- Mobilizing investment from the diaspora

- Attracting both domestic and foreign private investment through improved promotion mechanisms

For economic reforms, several major policy actions are identified:

- Land and property rights reform

- Establishing new institutions like the Export Promotion Agency

- Reforming the PPP framework to facilitate private investment

- Updating diaspora engagement policies to attract their investment

- Financial sector reforms to improve access to credit

The strategy acknowledges that the investment needs are substantial and could risk over-indebtedness if funded purely through public resources. Therefore, it emphasizes the need to mobilize multiple funding sources including private investment, PPPs, financial markets, development partners, and diaspora funds . The reforms are designed to enable this broader resource mobilization while ensuring proper frameworks are in place.

The required policy actions focus heavily on creating an enabling environment for private investment while ensuring public investment is strategic and catalytic. There is a clear recognition that private investment needs to be the primary driver of development, supported by targeted public investment and enabling reforms.

Let me analyze the priority sectors for investment explicitly highlighted in the document and address the specified sectors.

Investment needs by sector

Let me address each specified sector:

Finance: The strategy prioritizes transforming the financial system into a first-rate financial hub to support industrialization. This includes reforming banking, developing capital markets, and improving access to credit .

Construction: This is explicitly identified as a priority sector within the nine driving industrial sub-sectors, specifically linked to professional-scientific-technical services .

Infrastructure: Multiple types are prioritized including:

- Energy infrastructure (targeting 5000MW capacity by 2030 through mix of hydro, solar, gas and biomass)

- Transport infrastructure (roads, air transport liberalization, urban mass transit)

- Digital infrastructure

Healthcare: The pharmaceutical industry is identified as a priority sector, with aims to build a competitive domestic industry serving both local and regional markets .

Education: While education features prominently in human capital development sections, it is not explicitly highlighted as a priority investment sector.

Food and Agriculture: Agribusiness is identified as one of the nine priority industrial sub-sectors .

Manufacturing: This is central to the strategy through several priority sub-sectors:

- Forest-Wood

- Textile-Clothing-Leather

- Mining-Metallurgy-Siderurgy

- Chemicals-Pharmaceuticals

Technology: Digital technology is explicitly identified as one of the nine priority industrial sub-sectors .

SMEs: While the strategy discusses support for SMEs in various contexts, they are not identified as a distinct priority sector for investment.

The strategy clearly prioritizes industrial sectors that can drive structural transformation of the economy, with particular emphasis on manufacturing, energy, and infrastructure. While some social sectors like education and healthcare are important parts of the strategy, they are not explicitly highlighted as priority investment sectors in the same way as the industrial sectors.

Let me analyze the strategy's treatment of challenges, public/private investment linkages, and investor distinctions.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy clearly identifies several key challenges to achieving its objectives:

Major risks include security crises in multiple regions, potential delays in implementing key projects (particularly in agriculture, energy and infrastructure), and climate disruption impacts . The poor business climate is also highlighted as a significant challenge, with Cameroon ranking very low on international governance and business environment metrics .

Regarding public-private investment linkages, the strategy emphasizes Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) as a key implementation mechanism. It outlines a structured approach where:

- Projects must be designed to be self-financing

- Project preparation must consider financial, economic and social profitability

- A legal framework exists for both domestic and foreign private sector participation in public interest projects

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in several ways:

- Specific measures target Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through "more active investment promotion strategy" and benchmarking of promotion policies

- Different financing mechanisms are proposed for different types of investors, including Islamic finance and leasing for domestic investors

- The strategy recognizes the need to attract both foreign capital and expertise while also developing domestic private sector capacity

The strategy discusses PPPs across multiple sectors including:

- Infrastructure development

- Energy projects

- Transport infrastructure

- Urban development

- Industrial projects

The document acknowledges that achieving its objectives requires addressing both the identified challenges and successfully mobilizing private investment through PPPs, while recognizing that different approaches may be needed for domestic versus foreign investors.

Central African Republic 2021

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key dimensions:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve sustained GDP growth averaging 5.5-5.8% between 2017-2021. This will be supported by infrastructure investments and reforms to improve business conditions and attract private investment.

For human development, the strategy focuses on immediately improving living conditions and protection of the population, particularly through better access to basic services. The plan emphasizes rebuilding human capital through investments in education, health, water and sanitation as foundations for development.

For private sector development, the strategy aims to create conditions for private sector growth by reforming governance systems, improving the business environment, and putting in place policies for sustainable development. This is seen as critical for achieving lasting peace and economic recovery.

The strategy presents these goals within an overarching vision of establishing sustained peace, national reconciliation and development. Success requires coordinated progress across security, governance reforms, and economic recovery.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities and required actions across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the strategy prioritizes activities that can deliver immediate and visible impact on peace-building and recovery, while being realistic about implementation capacity and security constraints. Projects are evaluated based on their ability to address critical risks and fragility factors.

For private investment, the focus is on creating conditions to reduce dependence on foreign aid through fiscal policy reforms and better management of natural resources. This includes addressing structural issues like the concentration of resources and political power among elites that has created tensions.

For economic reforms, the government has already begun implementing measures to demonstrate commitment to recovery and peace-building. Key policy actions include:

- Fiscal policy revision to increase public revenues

- Improved management of natural resources

- Structural reforms to address governance issues

- Reconciliation initiatives

The strategy acknowledges that while needs are extensive, not everything can be addressed simultaneously, so interventions are prioritized based on their potential impact and feasibility. Success requires sustained commitment to implementing reforms while building implementation capacity.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

- Agriculture and livestock, seen as key for improving rural livelihoods and having immediate impact on poor populations

- Extractive industries and forestry, identified as potential drivers of rapid growth and domestic revenue generation

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: Not explicitly mentioned as a priority investment sector in the document.

Construction: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority sector.

Infrastructure: Significant needs identified across:

- Telecommunications (currently concentrated in Bangui)

- Electricity (limited functioning mainly to Bangui and few other areas)

Healthcare: Major gaps identified with only one in five localities having health facilities, indicating significant investment needs

Education: Highlighted as a basic service priority with only half of localities having primary schools

Food and Agriculture: Explicitly prioritized as key sector for investment to improve rural livelihoods

Manufacturing: Not explicitly mentioned as a priority investment sector.

Technology: Referenced mainly in context of telecommunications infrastructure needs but not highlighted as standalone investment priority

SMEs: Not explicitly mentioned as a priority investment sector.

The strategy focuses primarily on basic infrastructure, agriculture/livestock, and extractive industries while highlighting major gaps in basic services like health and education. Several sectors commonly found in development strategies (finance, manufacturing, SMEs) are not explicitly prioritized.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges with achieving its plan:

Implementation challenges are linked to both public and private investment through:

- Weak government capacity and stakeholder engagement to improve governance

- Limited donor presence on the ground and weak implementation capacity

- Difficulty attracting foreign direct investment in the initial phases

- Risk of security deterioration in response to anti-corruption and resource management reforms

The strategy does discuss public-private partnerships, noting they will be necessary for achieving recovery goals, but should be implemented through targeted steps focused on essential priorities . However, the document does not provide extensive detail on specific sectors for PPPs.

Regarding distinction between domestic and foreign private investors, the strategy primarily focuses on foreign direct investment as critical for economic recovery and long-term stability, while acknowledging it will be difficult to attract initially . There is limited explicit discussion of domestic private investment, though the broader context suggests both types of investment face similar challenges related to security and governance reforms.

The most probable scenario outlined suggests continued resistance from some groups even with improved governance, particularly around anti-corruption efforts and natural resource management, which could impact both public and private investment implementation .

Chad 2021

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, it aims to achieve 3.3% average annual GDP growth over 2017-2021 through economic diversification, focusing particularly on developing agriculture, livestock, fishing and mining sectors.

For human development, the strategy seeks to ensure all citizens have access to basic services including water, healthcare, housing, energy and mobility. It emphasizes improving quality of life and environmental sustainability.

For private sector development, the strategy prioritizes public-private partnerships as a key mechanism to finance and develop growth poles across multiple sectors including agriculture, mining, infrastructure, energy, tourism, handicrafts, industry and SMEs. The private sector is expected to play a central role in implementing the national development plan.

The overarching objective is to lay the foundations for Chad's emergence as a dynamic, economically strong and environmentally responsible nation that is peaceful, respected and well-integrated in its regional environment.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear investment and reform priorities:

Public Investment:

- Total public investment needed is 5,538.23 billion FCFA over 2017-2021

- Government will contribute 618.5 billion FCFA (11.3%)

- External financing already secured amounts to 1,208.86 billion FCFA (22%)

- There remains a funding gap of 3,710.88 billion FCFA to be filled

Private Investment:

- The private sector is expected to provide 1,629.4 billion FCFA (29.4% of total needs)

- This includes 10% through Public-Private Partnerships

- Strategy aims to improve business climate and financial inclusion to attract foreign direct investment

Economic Reforms:

- Focus on structural transformation of the economy

- Commitment to fiscal discipline and debt sustainability

- Implementation of IMF program requirements and other development partner commitments

- Emphasis on improving quality of public spending

- Reforms to improve business environment and financial inclusion

The strategy clearly identifies required policy actions around fiscal management, debt sustainability, and business environment reforms, while setting specific investment targets for both public and private sectors to achieve its development goals.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly prioritizes the following sectors for investment:

- Agriculture (including specific value chains like sesame, onions, garlic, wheat, sugar cane, rice)

- Livestock (including modernization through water infrastructure)

- Mining

- Fisheries

- Tourism and handicrafts

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: The strategy mentions financial inclusion but does not detail specific investment priorities for the financial sector.

Construction: Not specifically highlighted as a priority sector for investment.

Infrastructure: Identified as a priority sector for PPP investment .

Healthcare: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority investment sector.

Education: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority investment sector.

Food and Agriculture: Major focus with specific value chains identified for development .

Manufacturing: Mentioned as a sector for PPP development but without detailed priorities .

Technology: Not specifically highlighted as a priority sector.

SMEs: Identified as a target for PPP investment .

The strategy focuses on developing economic growth poles in specific regions (Lac Tchad, Salamat, Mayo-Kebbi, Guera, Ouaddaï, etc.) where these priority sectors will be developed . The emphasis appears to be primarily on agricultural value chains, livestock, and natural resource-based sectors, with infrastructure and SMEs as supporting priorities.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy clearly identifies several major implementation challenges:

Main Challenges:

- Oil price volatility and its impact on government revenues

- Security issues, particularly in the Lake Chad region and eastern part of the country

- Climate change risks

- Need to improve business climate to attract private investment

Regarding public and private investment, the challenges are linked to both. The drop in oil prices affects public investment capacity, while security issues and business climate challenges affect private investment potential.

The strategy explicitly promotes Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) as a key financing mechanism, targeting specific sectors including:

- Agriculture

- Mining

- Infrastructure

- Energy

- Tourism

- Handicrafts

- Industry

- SMEs

PPPs are expected to provide 10% of the private sector contribution, which totals 1,629.4 billion FCFA .

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors by specifically mentioning efforts to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through improvements in the business climate and financial inclusion . However, it does not provide detailed differentiation in terms of specific roles or targets for domestic versus foreign investors.

Chad 2030

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, it aims to achieve sustainable and strong growth by diversifying away from oil dependence and into other sectors. The strategy seeks to build on previous growth periods, where Chad achieved 9% growth after 2003 driven by oil, but now needs to develop alternative growth drivers.

For human development, the vision targets making Chad an "emerging country" by 2030 through strengthening governance, improving national cohesion, and creating conditions for sustainable development. This includes improving access to public services and raising living standards.

For private sector performance, the strategy emphasizes improving the business climate and competitiveness. Despite recent improvements in its Doing Business rankings, Chad aims to further reduce barriers to private sector growth by cutting transaction costs and reforming regulations, recognizing the private sector as a key engine of sustainable economic growth.

The strategy acknowledges that achieving these goals will require significant transformation of the economy away from oil dependence, while simultaneously strengthening institutions and the business environment.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the focus is on mobilizing both domestic and external resources. This includes reforming the tax system to broaden the tax base and improve collection efficiency, while also seeking concessional financing for infrastructure projects. The strategy emphasizes the need to manage debt sustainably while funding critical infrastructure investments.

For private investment, the strategy prioritizes attracting both domestic and foreign investment through structural reforms and improved public-private partnerships. The plan calls for establishing development banks and specialized financial institutions to support private sector growth. The strategy also identifies migrant transfers as a potential funding source to be developed.

For economic reforms, key priorities include:

- Tax system modernization to increase revenue collection

- Development of financial institutions and banking sector

- Structural reforms to attract new investors

- Creation of public-private partnership frameworks

- Improved debt management focused on concessional financing

The strategy recognizes that both internal sources (tax revenues, domestic savings, PPPs) and external sources (development assistance, international markets, South-South cooperation) will be needed to fund the development vision.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment including:

- Agriculture (livestock, farming, fishing) and agri-food industries

- Manufacturing and textiles

- Crafts and tourism

- Oil and mining

- Transportation infrastructure

- Energy and water infrastructure

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy identifies financial sector development as a major challenge, calling for strengthening of the stock market, debt management, and anti-money laundering measures.

Construction/Infrastructure: Heavy emphasis on transportation infrastructure (roads, ports, airports, railways) and basic infrastructure for utilities and product storage/distribution.

Healthcare/Education: Included under "basic social services" requiring investment, with plans for specialized schools and strengthened institutional capacity.

Food/Agriculture: Highlighted as a key sector, with focus on livestock, farming, fishing and associated value chains (meat, milk, hides).

Manufacturing: Explicitly mentioned as a priority sector alongside textiles.

Technology: No specific mention beyond general infrastructure modernization.

SMEs: No explicit discussion of SME-specific investment priorities.

The strategy places particular emphasis on infrastructure investment and agricultural/agri-food development while providing less detail on technology and SME-specific initiatives.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to implementation:

Financial challenges center on limited concessional resources and oil revenue volatility, making it difficult to fund development plans. This has led to an emphasis on mobilizing private funding while managing debt sustainability.

Security challenges stemming from regional instability could threaten implementation through refugee flows and social cohesion issues.

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy mentions them as a potential funding mechanism, particularly for increasing development bank involvement. However, it does not provide detailed sector-specific PPP plans.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, specifically highlighting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as important for bringing capital, technology transfer and market access. The document indicates structural reforms will be undertaken to attract foreign investors.

Overall, while the strategy acknowledges implementation challenges and the need for both public and private investment, it provides limited detail on specific PPP frameworks or how different types of private investment will be prioritized across sectors.

Comoros 2021

High-level goals

The strategy has ambitious goals across three key dimensions:

Economic Performance:

The strategy aims to achieve structural transformation of the economy to put Comoros on a path of wealth and job-creating growth. Specific targets include increasing the investment rate from 13.7% to 20% of GDP by 2021 and creating at least 5,000 jobs annually during 2018-2021.

Human Development:

A major goal is reducing poverty, with the target of decreasing monetary poverty from 34.2% in 2014 to 21% in 2021. The strategy emphasizes inclusive growth that benefits all segments of the population.

Private Sector Performance:

The private sector is positioned as a key actor in driving emergence, with an important role in production, processing, marketing of local products and job creation. The strategy sees the private sector as essential for generating public revenues and achieving economic transformation.

The overarching vision is for Comoros to join the group of emerging countries by 2030 through this comprehensive development approach combining economic growth, poverty reduction and private sector development.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities and required actions across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

Public Investment Priorities:

The government commits to significant investment credits for infrastructure, particularly in transportation, energy and ICT sectors to develop quality economic infrastructure and modern equipment. A new aid policy will be developed to mobilize financial and technical resources for physical infrastructure and growth sectors.

Private Investment Priorities:

The strategy positions the private sector as crucial for development and emphasizes public-private partnerships (PPP) as a key mechanism for financing structural investments. The government plans to use PPPs for co-financing major infrastructure projects.

Economic Reform Actions:

Several economic reforms are outlined, including:

- Harmonization of the electoral calendar to rationalize spending

- Reform of the legal electoral framework

- Promulgation of a revised electoral code

- Strengthening of institutions and promotion of good governance

The strategy takes an integrated approach, combining direct public investment in infrastructure with measures to attract private investment through PPPs, while implementing reforms to improve the overall business and governance environment. The emphasis is on creating the conditions for both public and private investment to drive economic transformation.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Explicitly mentioned priority sectors:

- Agro-industry and agro-processing

- Energy

- Textiles and clothing

- Leather and leather products

- Mining

- Pharmaceuticals and chemicals

- Light engineering

- Blue economy

- Tourism

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: The strategy identifies financial services as important, with emphasis on improving bank and insurance services, facilitating SME access to credit, and modernizing/diversifying financial services.

Construction: This is not explicitly discussed as a priority investment sector in the document.

Infrastructure: Major focus on infrastructure development, particularly in transportation, energy and ICT, though mainly through public investment.

Healthcare: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority investment sector.

Education: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority investment sector.

Food and Agriculture: Identified as fundamental to economic transformation, contributing 25% of GDP. Focus on agro-pastoral production and agro-processing.

Manufacturing: Covered under various industrial sectors like agro-processing, textiles, leather goods.

Technology: Not explicitly highlighted beyond ICT infrastructure.

SMEs: Mentioned in context of improving access to finance, but not as a priority investment sector itself.

The strategy appears to focus more on productive sectors like agriculture, industry and tourism, while treating sectors like finance, infrastructure and social services more as enablers of economic transformation rather than priority investment areas themselves.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Challenges:

The strategy identifies several major challenges to achieving its plan:

- Risk of sociopolitical unrest

- Financial risk from inadequate funding of the strategy

- Climate-related risks

- Risks related to international and regional economic conditions

- Risk of weak stakeholder engagement

The financial challenges are particularly significant, with the strategy noting both declining aid flows to developing countries and Comoros' limited internal resource mobilization capacity relative to its development needs .

Public-Private Partnerships:

The strategy explicitly discusses PPPs as a key mechanism for addressing infrastructure deficits. PPPs are specifically targeted for:

- Transport infrastructure

- Commercial development

- Hotel/tourism development

Specific PPP projects mentioned include:

- Extension of Moroni port and access roads

- Extension of Hotel Itsandra

- Construction of a shopping center in Moroni

Distinction between domestic and foreign private investors:

The document does not make a clear distinction between domestic and foreign private investors in terms of their roles or treatment. The focus appears to be more on the modality of investment (PPP) rather than the source of private investment.

The challenges to plan achievement are primarily linked to public investment constraints (both domestic and external funding), with PPPs seen as a key solution, particularly in infrastructure development. However, the strategy does not significantly differentiate between domestic and foreign private investment sources.

Côte d'Ivoire 2040

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across economic performance, human development and private sector performance:

For economic performance, the vision is for Côte d'Ivoire to become an industrial power by 2040, with a high-performing, open economy that exports high value-added products and scientific/technical knowledge. The strategy envisions the emergence of heavy industries by 2030 and aims to significantly raise living standards.

For human development, there is a strong focus on developing human capital and putting people at the center of development. The strategy emphasizes creating well-educated citizens with expertise across domains, ensuring optimal health, and meeting fundamental needs including food, healthcare, education, housing, clothing and culture.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions the emergence of an entrepreneurial middle class that will drive the economy, particularly in industrial development. The private sector is expected to help transform the economy from an agricultural base to an industrial power through increased value addition and technological advancement.

The overarching vision integrates these elements, aiming to make Côte d'Ivoire an industrial power that is united in its cultural diversity, democratic and open to the world. This indicates the strategy sees economic transformation, social cohesion, and international engagement as interconnected priorities.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment, economic reform and policy actions:

For public investment, the strategy emphasizes:

- Strong public investment supported by decentralized cooperation

- Infrastructure and structural equipment development across regions

- Implementation of territorial development policies

For private investment, the focus is on financial sector reform and development:

- Creation of an innovative and high-performing financial system including investment banks, development banks and a stock exchange

- Diversification of financial intermediaries through establishment of major investment and development banks under rigorous management

- Development of innovative financial products

For economic reforms, the strategy calls for:

- Implementation of long-delayed economic, social and cultural reforms with emphasis on human capital development

- Creation of strong institutions underpinned by good governance practices

- Transformation of the Ivorian citizen to support the country's emergence

The required policy actions include:

- Implementing territorial development policies

- Reforming the financial sector to improve access to financing

- Strengthening institutional governance

- Developing infrastructure across regions

The strategy recognizes that successful implementation requires both public and private investment working in concert, supported by appropriate reforms and policy actions. There is particular emphasis on financial sector development and institutional strengthening as enablers of broader economic transformation.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Finance:

- Development of an innovative financial system including investment banks, development banks and a stock market

Infrastructure:

- Major focus on diversifying and densifying infrastructure including ports, airports, roads, bridges and railways

Healthcare:

- Healthcare is identified as a priority sector alongside education in economic development strategies

Education:

- Creation of multiple university-enterprise partnerships (technopoles)

- Establishment of major laboratories in universities and higher education institutions

Food and Agriculture:

- Agricultural modernization and mechanization as prerequisite for industrialization

- Focus on transforming agricultural products (especially cocoa and coffee) before export

Manufacturing/Technology:

- Development of technopoles based on regional factor endowments and specializations

- Emphasis on technological transformation and value addition

SMEs:

- Strategy mentions reducing the weight of the informal sector in wealth creation, implying support for formal SME development

Construction:

- While infrastructure development is discussed, construction is not explicitly highlighted as a priority sector

The strategy places particular emphasis on transformative sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, technology and education, while also recognizing the importance of enabling sectors like finance and infrastructure. The focus appears to be on sectors that can drive industrial transformation and economic modernization.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several challenges and discusses public-private partnerships:

Challenges to achieving the plan:

- Political challenges around national politics and the need for a "new Ivorian citizen" are identified as key dependencies for achieving the 2040 vision

- Strong influence of multinational companies, particularly through privatization of state companies

- High dependence on external actors like international financial institutions and France, as evidenced by their dominant net balances

Public-private partnerships are discussed in several sectors:

- Research and technology development through creation of regional research poles across various sectors including chemicals, IT, mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, telecommunications, aeronautics and electronics

- Infrastructure development through agreements with BRICS countries

- General "win-win" partnerships between state and private sector

Regarding domestic versus foreign private investors:

- The strategy acknowledges the dominant role of foreign multinationals, particularly in production markets and through privatization

- There is discussion of making territories competitive and attractive for development in a regional integration context

- The influence of foreign actors (multinationals, international institutions, France) is highlighted as significant

The strategy recognizes both opportunities and challenges in achieving its objectives through public-private collaboration, while acknowledging the need to balance domestic and foreign private sector interests. The heavy influence of foreign actors is identified as both an opportunity and a potential challenge to achieving national development goals.

Democratic Republic of the Congo 2023

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve middle-income country status and economic emergence over 25 years through structural transformation and diversification, particularly in agriculture and extractive sectors.

Regarding human development, the strategy emphasizes inclusive growth that benefits all social actors including households, firms, youth, women, and both domestic and foreign participants. The goal is to reduce widespread poverty and unemployment, with current labor force participation at 67.6% masking high levels of informality and poverty.

For private sector development, the strategy seeks to create new economic opportunities through structural transformation to improve population welfare. This requires meeting various enabling conditions to allow the private sector to seize these opportunities.

The overarching vision is to build a diversified, inclusive economy that can eliminate poverty through development of key sectors while ensuring the benefits are broadly shared across society rather than concentrated among certain groups. This represents an integrated approach linking economic growth, social inclusion and private sector dynamism.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the government aims to implement program-based budgeting and medium-term expenditure frameworks to better align spending with strategic priorities. There is a significant financing gap, with only 45.93% of the required funding currently secured (33.94% from government and 11.99% from donors), leaving a gap of 54.07% to be filled.

For private investment, the strategy focuses on attracting both domestic and foreign direct investment through business climate reforms and targeted incentives, including fiscal and customs advantages for priority sectors and geographic areas.

Required policy actions include:

- Reforms to improve the business and investment climate

- Rationalization of public spending while increasing revenues

- Strengthening institutional and human capacity in public administration

- Addressing legal insecurity that hampers business activity

- Developing a more results-based management culture

The strategy acknowledges significant constraints and risks to implementation, particularly around institutional capacity, results-based management culture, and the legal/business environment that need to be addressed through these reforms. The large financing gap also highlights the importance of successfully attracting private investment to achieve the strategy's objectives.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights extractive industries and agriculture as the two main priority sectors for investment, with emphasis on developing value chains.

For the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The banking sector suffers from poor fund management capabilities, market information gaps, and corporate governance issues that limit SME investment.

Construction/Infrastructure: Only 2.3% of the country's 152,400km road network is paved, indicating massive infrastructure needs.

Infrastructure: Electricity access is only 15.2% (vs 30% African average), while water infrastructure investments have been concentrated in urban areas with rural areas neglected.

Healthcare: Faces significant infrastructure deficits, including equipment, medicines, supplies and qualified personnel shortages.

Education: Not specifically addressed in terms of investment needs in the provided excerpts.

Food and Agriculture: Employs 70% of active population and accounts for 60% of job creation, identified as a priority sector.

Manufacturing: Not specifically addressed in terms of investment needs in the provided excerpts.

Technology: Not specifically addressed in terms of investment needs in the provided excerpts.

SMEs: Mentioned only in context of limited access to bank financing.

The strategy also notes investment needs in other infrastructure including oil/gas development (only one of three basins currently producing) and aviation (only 5 international airports out of 270 total).

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several key challenges with achieving its plan:

Implementation challenges include weak institutional and human capacity in public administration, poor results-based management culture, legal insecurity affecting business climate, and low absorption capacity due to administrative bureaucracy.

Financing challenges include a large funding gap, uncertainties around external support, risks from public debt crises, and fragile peace and security situations.

These challenges are linked to both public and private investment - public investment is constrained by limited government resources (only 33.94% of required funding) and donor contributions (11.99%), while private investment is hampered by poor business climate and institutional weaknesses.

The strategy does discuss public-private partnerships (PPPs), positioning them as an innovative financing mechanism for priority sectors to help execute the reconstruction and development program. However, specific sectors for PPPs are not explicitly identified.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, particularly in discussing the need to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) through business climate reforms. However, it does not extensively detail different approaches for domestic versus foreign investors beyond this general distinction.

Djibouti 2024

High-level goals

The PND 2020-2024 sets ambitious goals across several key areas:

For economic performance, the plan targets accelerated GDP growth from 7% in 2021 to 8.5% by 2025, while maintaining inflation at 2.5%. It aims to significantly increase private investment from 12% to 21% of GDP by 2024, while reducing public debt to around 50% of GDP by 2025 .

Regarding human development, the strategy emphasizes equitable distribution of growth benefits through inclusive growth that creates jobs and productive investments. It focuses on transformative development that considers the specific needs of women, youth and vulnerable populations .

For private sector performance, the plan aims to create a stable, peaceful and secure environment conducive to private initiatives . This includes improving the business environment to attract more private investment and entrepreneurship. The strategy positions the private sector as a key driver of economic diversification and job creation.

The goals reflect an integrated approach linking macroeconomic stability, social inclusion, and private sector development as mutually reinforcing pillars of Djibouti's development strategy. The emphasis is on sustainable and inclusive growth that benefits all segments of society while maintaining economic stability.

Investment and economic policy

The PND 2020-2024 outlines several key priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment priorities:

- Infrastructure development beyond transport and international trade sectors, particularly in productive sectors with high employment potential

- Reducing key factor costs like electricity to support Djibouti's development as a regional hub

- Investment in digital infrastructure and skills development through continuous training programs

For private investment priorities:

- Promoting service exports through incentives to encourage participation in service value chains

- Developing value chains with clear coordination between government actors and private sector participation

- Creating conditions for private sector development across various economic sectors

For economic reforms, the plan calls for:

- Value chain development strategies with clear mandates for improving coordination between government and private sector

- Regulatory and policy reforms to reduce operating costs and improve competitiveness

- Digital transformation through skills development and technological advancement

The strategy acknowledges that while infrastructure investments have created a favorable foundation, there is a need to diversify investments beyond transport and trade into more productive, job-creating sectors . The plan emphasizes coordinated action between public and private sectors to achieve these objectives through targeted investments and reforms.

Investment needs by sector

The PND explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Finance: The strategy calls for banking sector reforms to enable consolidation, reduce fees, develop new products, and expand into international markets .

Construction: This is identified as a growth sector, particularly regarding the significant housing deficit which requires scaling up social housing programs and developing serviced land plots .

Infrastructure: The document notes major spatial inequalities in basic infrastructure access, particularly in health and education facilities .

Healthcare and Education: These are highlighted as sectors with significant infrastructure gaps and spatial inequalities that need addressing .

Food and Agriculture: Agriculture, livestock farming, and fishing are identified as key growth sectors, particularly outside the capital region .

Technology: The plan emphasizes digital economy development through the creation of a dedicated ministry and implementation of the national ICT development strategy .

Manufacturing: While mentioned as part of broader economic diversification, there is no specific detailed strategy outlined in the provided excerpts.

SMEs: While likely part of broader economic development plans, there are no specific quotes focused on SME development in the provided excerpts.

The strategy appears to place particular emphasis on sectors that can drive regional development outside the capital and address basic infrastructure and service needs. The focus seems balanced between traditional sectors (agriculture, construction) and modern services (finance, technology), though some sectors (manufacturing, SMEs) receive less explicit attention in the quoted material.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several key challenges and opportunities:

Main Challenges:

- Vulnerability to external shocks due to increased global and regional economic integration

- Skills gaps in the local workforce, particularly in high-demand sectors like construction

- The existence of a dual economy that needs better integration

Regarding public and private investment:

- The strategy explicitly promotes public-private partnerships (PPPs) for major infrastructure investments

- It recognizes that private sector involvement should extend beyond physical infrastructure investment

- The plan includes specific mechanisms for engaging both domestic and foreign private investors through different working groups and approaches

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors:

- It establishes separate working groups for domestic private sector actors across different economic sectors

- It has a distinct approach for international private investors who might be interested in investing in the country

- The plan recognizes the need to create common agendas and action plans with domestic investors while focusing on attraction strategies for international investors

To address these challenges, the strategy emphasizes:

- Technology and digital infrastructure development, including improvements to university e-learning facilities and data center capabilities

- Skills development programs to address workforce gaps

- Creating mechanisms for both domestic and international private sector participation

Djibouti 2035

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious high-level goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve sustained high GDP growth of 7.5-10% annually through 2035, enabling a tripling of per capita income and reducing unemployment from 50% to 10% by creating over 200,000 jobs.

For human development, key goals include reducing absolute poverty by more than one-third, decreasing social and economic disparities, and ensuring universal access to basic services like energy, drinking water and healthcare.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions transforming Djibouti into a major regional economic, commercial and financial hub. This involves developing a more competitive and diversified private sector-led economy that can drive growth and ensure citizens' wellbeing in a stable environment.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines a two-phase approach to investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the first 10-year phase focuses on major infrastructure development in water, energy, sanitation, and telecommunications, along with human resource development through education and training. This will be led by the public sector and state enterprises with development partner support.

For private investment, the second phase aims to expand both domestic and foreign private investment once quality infrastructure and an attractive business climate are established. The strategy emphasizes creating incentives for strategic sectors and encouraging long-term investors.

Required policy actions include:

- Improving the legal framework to protect investor security

- Streamlining business creation through a single window system

- Promoting fair competition by addressing monopolies

- Removing barriers to foreign company establishment

- Limiting state interference in private enterprise creation

- Developing public-private partnerships to help finance development

The strategy emphasizes that successful private investment expansion depends on first establishing proper infrastructure and an enabling business environment through public investment and reforms.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

- Transport and logistics, particularly ports and multimodal transport

- Tourism (business, seaside, and eco-tourism)

- Fishing and marine resources

- Telecommunications

- Energy (particularly renewables)

- Mining and hydrocarbons

- Light manufacturing/processing industries

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy notes significant growth in the financial sector, with banks increasing from 2 to 12 between 2000-2010.

Construction/Infrastructure: Identified as one of the sectors driving growth, particularly public buildings and works.

Healthcare: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector in the document.

Education: While discussed as important for human capital development, not specifically highlighted as an investment sector.

Food and Agriculture: Not emphasized as a major investment sector, though fishing is highlighted as having significant potential.

Manufacturing: Light industry, particularly in transformation and packing, is identified as a priority sector for diversification.

Technology: Telecommunications is repeatedly highlighted as both a growth driver and priority sector for development.

SMEs: While business environment reforms are discussed, SMEs are not specifically highlighted as a priority investment sector.

The strategy places particular emphasis on sectors that leverage Djibouti's geographic position (ports, logistics), natural resources (fishing, mining, renewable energy), and tourism potential.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several implementation challenges while distinguishing between domestic and foreign investment:

Challenges:

The document acknowledges historical challenges in developing primary and secondary sectors, promoting industrial activities, encouraging small-scale farming, and advancing private initiatives and regional integration. It explicitly states that achieving the vision's goals will not happen spontaneously and requires transitioning from a recovery/stabilization economy to an emerging market status.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):

The strategy mentions PPPs in several sectors:

- Infrastructure development (conditional on meeting certain requirements)

- Housing and accommodation construction

- Information and Communications Technology, particularly with global operators

Distinction between domestic and foreign investors:

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, particularly in seeking strategic partnerships with emerging economies like China, Brazil, India, Turkey, South Korea and Gulf countries. However, the specific roles and treatment of domestic versus foreign investors are not extensively detailed in the document.

Egypt 2020

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three key dimensions:

For economic performance, it targets accelerating GDP growth from 5.5% in the first year to reach 8% by the end of the plan period. This is supported by increasing investment rates from around 20% to 30% of GDP over the same period.

For human development outcomes, the strategy aims to improve quality of life for all citizens through several channels:

- Achieving full and decent employment

- Ensuring equal opportunities and social justice

- Enhancing living standards across the population

- Providing effective social protection for limited income groups

For private sector performance, the plan envisions:

- Expanded private sector investment and participation in economic activity

- Improved business environment and investment climate

- Streamlined procedures and reduced barriers for businesses

- Enhanced competitiveness and productivity

The strategy frames these goals within an integrated development approach that balances economic efficiency with social equity considerations, while emphasizing the private sector's role as an engine of growth and job creation. Overall, it represents the first phase of implementing Egypt's Vision 2030 with ambitious targets for transforming the economy and improving citizens' welfare.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

Public Investment Priorities:

- Large-scale infrastructure investments to enable private sector growth

- Significant investments in human development, particularly education, scientific research and healthcare services

- Renewable energy investments to reduce costs and ensure sustainable energy supply

Private Investment Priorities:

- Increased private sector participation across economic sectors

- Focus on knowledge economy and innovation capabilities

- Enhanced international competitiveness

- Renewable energy and sustainable development projects

Required Policy Actions:

The document identifies several critical policy reforms:

- Implementation of the new investment law to improve business environment

- Financial and structural reforms in key sectors like energy

- Administrative reforms to streamline government procedures

- Policies to encourage renewable energy adoption

- Measures to enhance competitiveness and transition to knowledge economy

The strategy emphasizes the complementary roles of public and private investment, with public investments focused on enabling infrastructure and human capital development, while private investments are expected to drive growth across productive sectors. This is supported by policy reforms to improve the business environment and economic efficiency.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

- Manufacturing sector, particularly transformative industries, as a key driver of growth

- Construction and building sector

- Transportation and logistics

- Trade and commerce

- Communications sector

- Suez Canal zone development including maritime and logistics services

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority sector.

Construction: Identified as a key priority sector for driving domestic market activity .

Infrastructure: Major focus area, particularly for enabling private sector growth and Suez Canal development .

Healthcare: Mentioned in context of providing equal access to social services .

Education: Included as part of social services development and equal opportunity provision .

Food and Agriculture: Not explicitly highlighted as priority sectors.

Manufacturing: Identified as top priority sector, particularly transformative industries .

Technology: Addressed mainly through communications sector development .

SMEs: Not specifically highlighted as a priority sector.

The strategy appears to focus primarily on infrastructure, manufacturing, construction, and services sectors, with social sectors (health/education) receiving attention through the lens of equal access provision rather than as investment priorities per se.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges:

Main Challenges:

- High population growth rates hampering development efforts

- High unemployment rates despite some decline

- Lagging human development indicators

- Protectionist policies affecting international trade

The document links these challenges to both public and private investment by acknowledging that while Egypt has made significant progress in reforms and improving its competitive position , continued investment from both sectors is needed to address these structural challenges.

Public-Private Partnerships:

The strategy explicitly mentions expanding public-private partnership (PPP) programs as a key policy tool , though it doesn't specify particular sectors for these partnerships in detail.

Domestic vs Foreign Private Investors:

While the document acknowledges progress in improving Egypt's investment climate and credit rating , it doesn't make explicit distinctions between domestic and foreign private investors in terms of different treatment or priorities. The strategy appears to focus on creating an improved investment environment that would benefit both domestic and foreign investors.

The document presents an optimistic but realistic view, acknowledging that while Egypt has overcome some of its most difficult challenges , significant obstacles remain that require continued reform efforts and investment from both public and private sectors.

Egypt 2030

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals for Egypt's development across three key areas:

For economic performance, Egypt aims to achieve high sustained growth, targeting 12% annual GDP growth and GDP per capita of $10,000 by 2030, which would elevate it to upper-middle income status. The strategy emphasizes building a balanced, diversified and competitive knowledge-based economy.

For human development, the strategy focuses on inclusive growth that delivers social justice and integration. Key targets include reducing unemployment to 5% and generating decent productive jobs for the population.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions an expanded role for private enterprise, targeting an increase in private sector contribution to GDP from 60% to 75%. The economy is intended to be market-oriented while maintaining social protections.

The strategy emphasizes that these goals are interconnected, with competitiveness, knowledge and innovation, and social integration being central themes that cut across economic and human development objectives.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines comprehensive priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the strategy emphasizes major infrastructure and development projects, particularly focused on new urban developments, transport corridors and resource development. The strategy also aims to significantly improve the efficiency of public investment management.

For private investment, the strategy sets ambitious targets to more than double the overall investment rate to 30% and increase foreign direct investment nearly fivefold to $30 billion annually.

For economic reforms, the strategy prioritizes:

- Improving the investment climate through legislative and regulatory reforms

- Stabilizing the macroeconomic environment by controlling inflation

- Promoting public-private partnerships

- Ensuring efficient resource allocation

The strategy emphasizes that these investments and reforms should support inclusive development by closing development gaps while ensuring sustainable resource use for future generations.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy identifies several priority sectors for investment, with particular emphasis on infrastructure, manufacturing, and technology.

Infrastructure and construction receive significant attention, with major investments planned in transportation networks (road, rail, maritime, river) and housing development.

The manufacturing sector is targeted for substantial growth, with goals to increase its contribution to GDP and establish new industrial clusters, particularly in agro-industry and the Suez Canal region.

Technology is positioned as a key growth sector, with investments planned in digital infrastructure, cloud computing, and electronics manufacturing.

For social sectors, there are clear targets for expanding healthcare coverage and increasing per capita health expenditure, while education investment focuses on increasing public spending and partnering with the private sector.

Agriculture and food security receive attention through programs supporting agro-industry development, storage infrastructure, and livestock development.

SMEs are supported through dedicated industrial clusters and specific sector initiatives.

The finance sector notably receives little explicit attention in terms of investment priorities.

The strategy emphasizes integration between sectors, particularly in areas like agro-industry and technological development, suggesting a focus on building value chains and linkages across sectors.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy acknowledges challenges to implementation and establishes a systematic approach to categorizing them based on impact and ease of resolution. It creates a prioritization framework for addressing challenges through specific policies and programs, though the actual challenges are not explicitly detailed in the document.

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy identifies them as a key implementation mechanism, particularly in education and technical training. However, the strategy does not provide comprehensive detail on PPP frameworks or specify target sectors beyond education.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors primarily through its targets for foreign direct investment, which it aims to increase nearly fivefold to $30 billion. It also specifically targets growth in outsourcing services revenue from foreign sources. However, it does not extensively detail different approaches or policies for domestic versus foreign investors.

The strategy acknowledges that external circumstances will affect implementation and may require revisiting the strategic vision, suggesting awareness of potential implementation challenges from international factors.

Equatorial Guinea 2035

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, it aims to achieve sustained economic growth with macroeconomic stability, while diversifying the economy beyond oil and gas. The strategy emphasizes developing competitive national economic groups and integrating into regional/global markets .

Regarding human development, the strategy sets comprehensive social goals focused on poverty eradication, hunger elimination, and improving education and healthcare access . It aims to create equitable development that reduces relative poverty while ensuring social cohesion and family wellbeing as a core social unit .

For private sector development, the strategy envisions building modern, efficient financial and banking systems while fostering a market economy with competitive domestic private companies, including both SMEs and larger business groups . This involves creating conditions for private sector growth through reforms and support mechanisms.

The goals reflect an integrated approach linking economic transformation, social progress and private sector development as mutually reinforcing pillars of the national development vision through 2035.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines comprehensive priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reforms:

For public investment, it emphasizes rigorous investment planning aligned with long-term strategic objectives and medium-term development plans . Investment decisions should follow clear programming logic and objectives.

Regarding private investment, key priorities include:

- Significantly increasing both domestic and foreign private investment volumes

- Creating a business-friendly environment to promote investment

- Mobilizing savings for development

- Developing credit and microcredit policies aligned with development priorities

The strategy details four major categories of reforms:

1. Institutional reforms covering the state, public administration and judicial system

2. Social reforms focused on health, security and social protection systems

3. Planning and macroeconomic management reforms including public finances and national statistics

4. Reforms supporting private sector development including:

- Agricultural restructuring and land reorganization

- Financial system reforms

- Competition and market reforms

Required policy actions are comprehensively outlined across these reform areas, demonstrating an integrated approach to transforming the institutional, social and economic frameworks needed to achieve the development objectives.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights nine priority clusters for investment:

- Mineral Resources

- Oil and Gas

- Water

- Forestry

- Food/Agriculture

- Construction/Housing

- Textiles/Clothing/Footwear

- Tourism and Leisure

- Transport and Logistics

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy prioritizes building modern, efficient banking and insurance systems, with regional/international integration

Construction: Identified as a key cluster covering housing, furniture, household textiles and appliances

Infrastructure: Emphasizes investments in road, port, airport, rail, energy, water and telecommunications infrastructure

Healthcare: Focus on ensuring universal access to healthcare services

Education: Priority given to creating an equitable education system with equal access opportunities

Food/Agriculture: Highlighted as a key cluster focused on producing basic necessities

Manufacturing: Aims to promote development of domestic manufacturing industry

Technology: Positions science, technology and innovation as strategic elements of national development policy

SMEs: Emphasizes creating favorable conditions for competitive, modern and professionally-managed SMEs [10]

The strategy takes an integrated approach across these sectors, recognizing their interconnections while organizing major initiatives into strategic clusters to drive development.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges and considerations regarding investment:

Challenges:

- Limited public resources requiring careful attention to efficiency thresholds and selectivity in investments based on economic and social returns

- Need for simplified bureaucratic procedures and reduced timeframes/costs for establishing companies

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):

- PPPs are highlighted as one of the most suitable instruments for achieving development objectives

- Specifically targeted for sectors including:
  - Education
  - Healthcare
  - Water supply
  - Electricity supply

Foreign vs Domestic Investment:

The strategy distinguishes between types of foreign investment:

- Emphasizes "non-subordinating" foreign direct investment that brings:
  - Financial resources
  - Market access
  - Knowledge and innovation
  - Management capacity
- Focus on attracting "structural" foreign direct investment through streamlined procedures and reduced bureaucracy

The strategy recognizes the complementary roles of public investment, private domestic investment, and foreign investment, while emphasizing PPPs as a key mechanism to overcome resource constraints and achieve development goals. There is particular emphasis on attracting quality foreign investment that contributes to national development beyond just providing capital.

Eswatini 2028

High-level goals

The strategy has several high-level goals across economic performance, human development and private sector performance:

For economic performance, the key goal is to achieve macroeconomic stability and economic recovery through implementation of the fiscal adjustment program, targeting GDP growth rates increasing from 2.4% in 2022 to 3.7% by 2024. The ultimate aim is to create conditions for sustainable economic growth and rising living standards.

On human development, the strategy focuses on building human capital, empowering youth and vulnerable groups, and reducing poverty through improved service delivery and social protection. There is emphasis on investing in education, health, and skills development to harness the demographic dividend from the large youth population.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions private sector-led growth as the core driver of economic recovery and development. The government's role is reoriented to creating an enabling environment through improved business climate, infrastructure, governance and service delivery models. The private sector is expected to lead job creation, investment and economic transformation.

The strategy recognizes these three areas as interconnected - macroeconomic stability and good governance create conditions for private sector growth, which in turn generates resources and opportunities for human development. Success requires coordinated progress across all three dimensions.

Investment and economic policy

The NDP outlines several key priorities for public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the main priority is fiscal consolidation through the IMF-agreed Fiscal Adjustment Plan [1,2]. This involves specific expenditure reduction measures including:

- Cuts to the public wage bill

- Reduced spending on goods and services

- Decreased internal transfers

- Scaled back capital program spending

For private investment, the strategy acknowledges that private investment has declined while public investment through state-owned enterprises has dominated. Key priorities include:

- Developing public-private partnership (PPP) frameworks to leverage private sector expertise and financing

- Creating an enabling environment to attract both domestic and foreign private investment

- Improving infrastructure to reduce costs of doing business

Required policy actions include:

- Implementation of revenue enhancement measures like expanding VAT and increasing PAYE

- Development of comprehensive PPP policies and guidelines

- Reform of state-owned enterprises

- Improved public investment management and project selection

- Creation of better business climate through regulatory reforms

The document emphasizes that successful implementation requires political will and commitment to reforms, which stakeholders currently view as lacking. The fiscal consolidation program agreed with the IMF serves as a foundation for broader economic reforms aimed at shifting from public to private sector-led growth.

The strategy recognizes that public investment needs to become more efficient and targeted, while creating conditions to crowd in private investment rather than crowding it out. This requires significant policy reforms across public financial management, SOE governance, and the business environment.

Investment needs by sector

The document explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment while also discussing needs across various sectors:

Explicitly highlighted priority sectors:

- Agriculture (particularly sugar and beef value chains)

- Manufacturing (especially agro-processing)

- Services (as the largest growth contributor)

- Textiles and forestry [1,2,4,5]

Regarding specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: Limited direct discussion, though the document notes need for improved access to finance for businesses.

Construction: Not extensively discussed as a standalone sector, though mentioned in context of infrastructure development.

Infrastructure: Significant focus as an enabler for economic growth, with emphasis on transport, energy, and water infrastructure needs.

Healthcare: Needs improvement in quality and access; system faces funding constraints and poor outcomes.

Education: Requires investment to improve quality and relevance, particularly skills development to match labor market needs.

Food and Agriculture: Major priority sector with focus on:

- Value addition and agro-processing

- Diversification of agricultural production

- Food security enhancement

- Modernization of farming practices

Manufacturing: Key sector accounting for 35% of GDP, but needs diversification beyond current concentration in agro-processing and textiles.

Technology: Emphasized as crucial for modernization, particularly ICT and digital transformation.

SMEs: Identified as important for job creation and economic inclusion, requiring better access to finance and support services.

The strategy aims to diversify beyond the current concentration in five main export products while building on existing strengths in agriculture and manufacturing. The focus is on moving up value chains and increasing competitiveness across sectors through improved infrastructure, technology adoption, and skills development.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Political/Governance Challenges:

- Political instability and volatility

- Low government credibility

- Weak investor confidence

Fiscal Challenges:

- Risk of fiscal adjustment plan failure

- Continued fiscal indiscipline

- Growing public debt

- Poor public financial management

These challenges are directly linked to both public and private investment. The fiscal crisis affects public investment capacity, while political instability and governance issues deter private investment.

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy places significant emphasis on them as a solution to investment challenges. The document outlines plans to:

- Develop comprehensive PPP frameworks at national and sectoral levels

- Use PPPs particularly for infrastructure projects

- Rebuild relationship with private sector through PPPs

- Leverage private sector expertise and financing [3,4]

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, noting that domestic private investment has declined while public investment through state-owned enterprises has dominated. However, the focus is on shifting to private sector-led growth generally, whether domestic or foreign.

The success of the plan depends heavily on addressing these challenges through:

- Implementing fiscal reforms

- Improving governance and political stability

- Developing effective PPP frameworks

- Creating better conditions for both domestic and foreign private investment

- Reducing state dominance in the economy

The document recognizes that failure to address these challenges, particularly political instability and fiscal indiscipline, could undermine the entire development strategy.

Ethiopia 2030

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, it targets sustained 10% annual GDP growth through 2030 to enable significant poverty reduction, aiming to cut poverty from 19% to 7%. The plan envisions increasing exports and reducing import dependence to address trade imbalances.

Regarding human development, the strategy focuses on achieving comprehensive improvements in living standards, quality of life and overall societal wellbeing. This includes specific targets for education access and gender parity across all school levels.

For private sector development, the strategy aims to transition to a market-based economic system with enhanced private sector participation as a key driver of growth and prosperity. The vision is to create a pragmatic business environment that enables private sector-led development.

These goals are unified under an overarching vision of making Ethiopia an "African Beacon of Prosperity" - representing comprehensive national development across economic, social and institutional dimensions.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines specific priorities across investment and reform areas:

For public investment, the plan targets 35.2% of total investment coming from the public sector, with strict requirements for project feasibility studies and market-based principles to avoid crowding out private investment. Public investments must undergo thorough evaluation and approval processes.

For private investment, the strategy aims to secure 64.8% of total investment from the private sector as part of transitioning to private sector-led growth. The plan emphasizes creating an enabling environment through financial sector reforms, including market-based interest rates and development of capital markets.

The economic reform agenda (HGER) outlines several required policy actions:

- Fiscal reforms to improve tax collection and public expenditure management

- Financial sector reforms to promote market-based systems and financial inclusion

- Supply-side reforms to enhance productivity and competitiveness

- Gradual transition from public to private sector-led growth model

The strategy emphasizes that all investments must align with detailed financing plans and feasibility requirements, with careful attention to maintaining market principles and avoiding crowding out of private investment.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

- Manufacturing: Focus on increasing capacity utilization, productivity, and expanding production of foodstuffs, apparel, housing materials and pharmaceuticals

- Agriculture: Emphasis on modernization and increased productivity

- Construction: Priority on building a regionally competitive industry

- Water resources: Focus on infrastructure for water supply and sanitation

- Technology/Innovation: Priority on building digital economy capabilities

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy discusses reforms for financial sector development, focusing on stability, inclusion and facilitating private sector credit access.

Construction: Explicitly highlighted as priority sector, with focus on efficiency and regional competitiveness.

Infrastructure: Addressed through various sectoral plans including water resources and transport (though not explicitly prioritized as standalone sector).

Healthcare: Not explicitly highlighted as priority investment sector in the document.

Education: Not explicitly highlighted as priority investment sector in the document.

Food and Agriculture: Explicitly prioritized with focus on modernization and productivity improvements.

Manufacturing: Major priority sector with specific targets for expansion and technological advancement.

Technology: Prioritized with focus on digital economy development and innovation capabilities.

SMEs: Specifically targeted for expansion in manufacturing sector, with goal to increase from 2,000 to 11,000 enterprises.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

- A significant imbalance between domestic savings and investment needs, with domestic savings unable to meet investment demands

- Limited access to financial institutions and poor loan quality due to inadequate appraisal and monitoring of state enterprise lending

- Risk of government intervention crowding out private investment

- Need for increased foreign currency inflows through both diaspora remittances and foreign direct investment

The strategy does discuss public-private partnerships, but primarily in terms of avoiding government crowding out of private investment rather than specific sectoral partnerships. The emphasis is on ensuring government intervention encourages rather than displaces private sector participation.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, particularly in discussing the need to promote "quality foreign direct investment" for both foreign currency inflows and technology transfer. It also specifically addresses diaspora investors as a distinct category requiring specific incentives. The plan emphasizes that all private investors should be supported based on merit rather than political connections, regardless of their origin.

Gabon 2025

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious targets across three main areas:

For economic performance, the vision aims to make Gabon one of Africa's five most competitive economies by 2025 through sustainable development and diversification of growth drivers.

Regarding human development, the strategy emphasizes putting people at the center of development by building an educated, open and tolerant population. A key goal is expanding the middle class to become the majority social category by 2025, ensuring shared prosperity and improved living standards.

For private sector development, the strategy focuses on creating an attractive business environment and legal framework to encourage both domestic and international private sector participation, particularly through public-private partnerships. The aim is to make the private sector a key driver of growth and job creation.

This vision represents a major transformation agenda to make Gabon an emerging economy within one generation through balanced development across economic, social and private sector dimensions.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, there is a strong focus on massive infrastructure development as a critical factor for national competitiveness . This includes transport, energy and digital infrastructure. The strategy also emphasizes investment in data collection and information systems through the establishment of comprehensive national registries covering population, economy, territory and natural resources .

For private investment, the priorities include:

- Development of mining and metallurgical industries, including new mines and processing facilities

- Encouraging both domestic and foreign private investment through improved frameworks

- Environmental sustainability considerations in investment decisions

Required policy actions include:

- Maintaining sound macroeconomic management including fiscal discipline, debt management, and compliance with regional convergence criteria

- Strengthening anti-corruption measures and improving public procurement oversight

- Implementing reforms to improve the business environment

- Modernizing public administration and governance systems

The strategy emphasizes that these investments and reforms must be implemented in an integrated way to achieve the desired transformation of the economy while ensuring environmental sustainability and good governance.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Infrastructure is identified as a critical priority, with three main focus areas:

- Transport infrastructure modernization

- Sustainable and accessible electricity infrastructure

- World-class digital infrastructure

Natural resources sectors are major priorities:

- Oil and gas, with emphasis on deep-water exploration

- Mining and metallurgy, including new mines and processing facilities

- Support industries and SME development in these sectors

Agriculture is prioritized through three main segments:

- Peri-urban food crops

- Intensive food crops

- Export-oriented agro-industrial production

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: Only briefly mentioned in context of education system management

Construction: Noted as lacking proper master planning, particularly in major centers

Infrastructure: Major strategic priority as detailed above

Healthcare: Mentioned as having capacity and training issues

Education: Discussed in context of healthcare sector challenges

Food and Agriculture: Clear priority with detailed strategy

Manufacturing: Emphasized particularly in mining/metallurgy context

Technology: Part of digital infrastructure priority

SMEs: Focus on developing them as suppliers to major oil and mining companies and in construction materials

The strategy places strongest emphasis on infrastructure, natural resources, and agriculture while providing less detail on sectors like finance and healthcare.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key implementation challenges:

Financial Sustainability:

The main challenge identified is fiscal sustainability, particularly the country's vulnerability to oil revenue fluctuations. There is an urgent need to reduce the non-oil primary deficit .

Investment Requirements:

The strategy acknowledges significant investment needs, particularly in infrastructure development, which requires robust geological data and structured promotion to attract investment .

Implementation Capacity:

The strategy explicitly recognizes that implementation is the "critical challenge" in delivering its 28 programs and 159 actions .

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs):

The strategy emphasizes PPPs as a key implementation mechanism and commits to rapidly establishing a favorable legal and regulatory framework to encourage both domestic and international private sector participation . PPPs are particularly mentioned in context of infrastructure and service delivery projects .

On domestic versus foreign private investors:

While the strategy mentions both domestic and international private sector participation , it does not extensively distinguish between them in terms of different roles or treatment. Both appear to be viewed as important for achieving the strategy's objectives, particularly in developing new services and infrastructure .

The strategy thus recognizes significant implementation challenges, particularly around financial sustainability and investment needs, and sees PPPs as a key mechanism for addressing these challenges, though without strongly distinguishing between domestic and foreign private investment sources.

Ghana 2025

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several high-level goals across economic performance, human development and private sector development:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve strong GDP growth after the COVID-19 induced slowdown, targeting a rebound from 0.4% in 2020 to higher levels. It seeks to boost key sectors like agriculture, fisheries, tourism and exports to drive this growth .

On human development, the vision emphasizes creating an "optimistic, self-confident" nation with equal economic opportunities for all citizens. This includes promoting inclusive access to services and resources .

For private sector performance, the strategy focuses on increasing business efficiency, operational capacity and growth, particularly for MSMEs. There is a specific emphasis on supporting female entrepreneurship and business development, as evidenced by the high female participation rate in enterprise support programs .

The strategy takes an integrated approach, recognizing that achieving these goals requires coordinated efforts across economic, social and institutional dimensions. The overarching vision is to leverage Ghana's human and natural resources to create broad-based prosperity while maintaining an open, democratic society .

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several priorities and required actions for investment and economic reform:

Public Investment:

- Implementation of key financial management legislation and regulations to improve public investment efficiency

- However, execution faces challenges due to inadequate financial resources and delays in fund releases

Private Investment:

- Creation of targeted support facilities including:

  - GH¢2 billion Guarantee Facility for large enterprises

- GH¢100 million Fund for skills development and retraining

- GH¢600 million CAP-BuSS program for MSMEs

Economic Reform Policy Actions:

- Streamlining business regulations and reducing compliance costs through periodic reviews

- Modernizing business legislation through electronic registry systems

- Enhancing public-private dialogue and advocacy

- Strengthening public financial management through new legislative frameworks like the PFM Act and Procurement Act

The strategy emphasizes the need for both institutional reforms and direct financial support mechanisms, while acknowledging implementation challenges around resource mobilization and disbursement . There is a particular focus on creating an enabling environment for private sector growth while improving public sector efficiency.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Education: Significant investment in expanding school infrastructure across primary and secondary levels

Healthcare: Focus on achieving universal health coverage through improved accessibility and affordability of services

Agriculture: Major investments in:

- Food storage infrastructure (30 warehouses of 1,000 MT each)

- Post-harvest loss reduction

- Marketing systems improvement

Forestry: Large-scale investments in plantation development and maintenance

Retail/Commerce: Development of domestic market access through web portals and retail infrastructure

For the specifically requested sectors:

Finance: Limited explicit mention of investment priorities

Construction: No specific investment priorities mentioned

Infrastructure: Covered through warehouse and school construction programs

Healthcare: Emphasized through UHC initiative

Education: Major focus on infrastructure expansion

Food and Agriculture: Significant focus on storage and marketing infrastructure

Manufacturing: No specific investment priorities mentioned

Technology: Limited to web-based market access platforms

SMEs: No specific investment priorities mentioned beyond general business support

The strategy appears to have stronger focus on social infrastructure (education, health) and agricultural development, with less explicit attention to some productive sectors like manufacturing and technology.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several key challenges with achieving its plan:

Implementation Challenges:

- Inadequate financial resources

- Delays in fund releases

- Limited internally generated funds

- Non-functional sub-district structures

- Limited monitoring and evaluation capacity

Sector-Specific Challenges:

- Energy sector debt issues and revenue collection problems

- Poor infrastructure maintenance with emphasis on new construction over maintenance

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy explicitly mentions PPPs in the transport sector, focusing on:

- Road sector development

- Infrastructure planning and budgeting

- Capacity building

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, though not extensively. The main challenges appear to be structural and institutional rather than related to investor origin. The focus is more on addressing fundamental issues like:

- Financial sustainability

- Implementation capacity

- Infrastructure maintenance

- Revenue collection

The challenges identified affect both public and private investment, with particular emphasis on financial constraints and institutional capacity limitations that impact project implementation and sustainability .

Ghana 2057

High-level goals

The long-term national development strategy sets ambitious and comprehensive goals across economic performance, human development and private sector development to transform Ghana into a high-income country by 2057.

For economic performance, the strategy aims to grow Ghana's GDP to US$3.3-3.4 trillion by 2057, with per capita income reaching US$58,402. This represents a major transformation of the economy through industrialization, economic diversification, and development of globally competitive manufacturing and efficient agricultural sectors. The strategy envisions an economy that is export-oriented, resilient to shocks, and characterized by high-value products and services .

On human development, the strategy seeks to create an equitable, healthy and prosperous society. This involves sustained poverty reduction, rising wages and living standards, and accelerated material progress that benefits all Ghanaians . The plan emphasizes social development through safe and well-planned communities, environmental protection, and building effective institutions .

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions an economy driven by Ghanaian entrepreneurship . The private sector is expected to play a central role in achieving the economic transformation through globally competitive manufacturing, high-value services, and an efficient agricultural sector capable of both domestic food security and exports. The strategy aims to move labor and productive resources to more efficient sectors over time to raise overall productivity .

These goals are unified under an overarching vision of Ghana becoming "a just, free, prosperous and self-reliant nation" that is influential regionally and globally . The strategy represents a comprehensive development framework targeting economic transformation, social progress and private sector dynamism over the 40-year period to 2057.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines comprehensive priorities and required actions for public investment, private investment and economic reform.

For public investment, the priorities focus on:

- Addressing idle capacity utilization following the 2012-2016 recession

- Aggressive infrastructure investment, particularly in energy, to remove production and supply-chain bottlenecks

- Investment in plant and equipment

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes:

- Developing a multi-shift economy serving both domestic and international markets

- Promoting investment in knowledge economy sectors like ICT, education services, and engineering

- Supporting design, printing and other technical services

For economic reforms, the strategy requires action across three main areas:

1. Policy Reforms led by the Executive, covering:

- Land use and administration

- Investment, trade and competition policies

- Social policies (housing, health, education)

- Macroeconomic policies (fiscal, monetary)

- Sectoral policies (agriculture, environment)

2. Legislative and Legal Reforms through Parliament and Judiciary to provide legal frameworks

3. Institutional Reforms to redefine roles of:

- State institutions

- Private sector

- Civil society organizations

These reforms are to be implemented through 10 medium-term policy frameworks between 2018-2057 , guided by principles of quality, excellence, relevance, efficiency, accountability, autonomy and collaboration . The strategy recognizes that successful implementation requires coordinated action across government, supported by appropriate legal frameworks and institutional capacity.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy identifies priority sectors for investment across different time horizons, with detailed attention to specific sectors:

Short-to-Medium Term Priorities:

- Agriculture and agro-processing
- Pharmaceuticals
- Apparels and accessories
- Educational services exports
- Financial services
- Furniture and furnishings
- Health tourism
- ICT and business services
- Petroleum development
- Mining
- Tourism
- Construction industry
- Waste management

Medium-to-Long Term Priorities:

- Heavy industry
- Automobile industry
- Other industries capable of producing world-class goods and services

Regarding the specific sectors highlighted:

Finance: Expected to grow significantly with GDP share reaching 20-30%, including expansion abroad

Construction: Identified as key sector through the Ghana Infrastructure Plan, expected to create diverse employment opportunities

Infrastructure: Considered critical for economic growth and development, with particular emphasis on energy security

Healthcare: Recognized for high-value services potential, already attracting regional clients

Education: Growing sector with international student attraction generating export earnings

Food and Agriculture: Expected to decline in GDP share as services and other sectors expand, though remains important

Manufacturing: Has seen significant decline (from 18.52% to 7.66% of GDP between 2006-2016), requiring revitalization

Technology: Positioned as critical enabler for business services and broader economic development

SMEs: Face persistent challenges in accessing affordable credit despite financial sector reforms

The strategy recognizes these sectors' varying roles in Ghana's economic transformation while acknowledging current challenges and opportunities for development.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan and discusses both public-private partnerships and distinctions between domestic and foreign investors.

Key Challenges:

- Inadequate and inconsistent funding for infrastructure, goods and services

- Poor maintenance of existing facilities

- Inefficient resource utilization

- Limited facilities and access

- Quality decline due to overcrowding

- Equipment shortages

- Staffing constraints due to government hiring freezes

- Weak management systems

- Over-reliance on donor funding

- Poor industry-sector linkages

Regarding Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), the strategy explicitly identifies four key sectors for PPP development:

- Education services exports

- Health tourism

- Infrastructure development

- Waste management

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in several ways:

Foreign Investment:

- Currently concentrated in extractive industries

- Geographically focused in Greater Accra Region

- Targeted for priority sectors like energy and manufacturing in short-to-medium term

Domestic Investment:

- Focus on raising domestic savings and investment

- Particular emphasis on supporting SMEs that rarely receive foreign investment

- Examples of domestic private sector involvement in social services like elderly care

The strategy proposes a dual approach to address investment gaps through both targeted foreign investment in priority sectors and systematic development of domestic investment capacity . This distinction recognizes the different roles and capabilities of foreign versus domestic investors while acknowledging the need to develop both sources of investment to achieve the plan's objectives.

Guinea 2020

High-level goals

The strategy outlines three main sets of high-level goals:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to promote strong and quality growth to transform Guinea's economic structure. Specifically, it targets accelerating structural transformation of the economy through industrialization, with goals to increase manufacturing's share of GDP from 8.3% to 9.5% by 2020 and manufacturing employment from 8% to 13%.

For human development, the strategy prioritizes improving the wellbeing of the Guinean population and reducing inequalities. It emphasizes equitable development that benefits all segments of society while ensuring intergenerational equity.

For private sector performance, the strategy focuses on structural transformation of the economy through an expanded role for the private sector, particularly in manufacturing and value-added industries. The goal is to make the private sector an engine of growth and job creation, with specific targets for increasing manufacturing's contribution to both GDP and employment.

The strategy frames these goals within an overarching vision of sustainable development, aiming to put Guinea on a trajectory of durable economic and social progress while preserving environmental sustainability for future generations.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

Public Investment Priorities:

- The state plans to contribute 30% of the total plan financing through the national development budget

- Focus is on addressing infrastructure deficits, particularly in transportation and energy sectors

- Emphasis on strengthening institutional and technical capacities, especially in mining governance

Private Investment Priorities:

- Private sector expected to provide 38.2% of total financing through Public-Private Partnerships

- PPPs will primarily target development of transport and energy infrastructure

- Strategy aims to attract private investment by simplifying the tax system, particularly for SMEs

Required Policy Actions:

- Implementation of fiscal discipline measures including stopping systematic monetary financing of budget deficits

- Tax system reforms, particularly simplification of the tax regime for SMEs

- Strengthening institutional and technical capacity for mining sector governance

- Development of public-private partnership frameworks, particularly for infrastructure projects

The strategy places significant emphasis on mobilizing private investment through PPPs to complement public investment, particularly in addressing infrastructure gaps. This is supported by policy reforms aimed at improving the business environment and strengthening governance.

Investment needs by sector

The document explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Infrastructure: Major focus on:

- Transportation infrastructure including rail (Conakry-Kankan-Bamako line), ports (East Zone extension of Conakry port), and airports (Mafèrinyah and secondary airports)

- Energy infrastructure including hydroelectric dams (Souapiti, Koukoutamba, Fomi) and micro-dams

Mining: Identified as a key sector with abundant and diverse resources (bauxite, iron, diamond, gold) that are currently undervalued

Agriculture: Highlighted as a priority with significant untapped potential - only 20% of 6 million hectares of arable land currently cultivated

Manufacturing: Recognized as underdeveloped (10.3% of GDP) but important for job creation and revenue generation

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: No explicit mention of investment needs in the financial sector.

Construction: No specific investment priorities mentioned beyond infrastructure projects.

Healthcare: No explicit investment priorities mentioned.

Education: No explicit investment priorities mentioned.

Food and Agriculture: Explicitly highlighted as priority sector with significant untapped potential

Manufacturing: Identified as underdeveloped but important for job creation

Technology: No explicit investment priorities mentioned.

SMEs: While mentioned in context of tax reforms, no specific investment priorities detailed.

The strategy appears to focus most heavily on infrastructure, mining, agriculture and manufacturing, with less explicit attention to social sectors like healthcare and education in terms of investment priorities.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Main Implementation Challenges:

- Socio-political instability

- Weak national leadership

- Poor domestic resource mobilization

- Persistent capacity deficits

Investment-Related Challenges:

Public Investment:

- Heavy dependence on external resources (39% of public investment programs from 2010-2014)

- Inability to reverse this dependency despite relative macroeconomic stability

Private Investment:

- While foreign direct investment (FDI) exceeds regional averages, it remains well below levels seen in Nigeria and Ghana

- FDI is heavily concentrated in mining sector rather than more structurally important sectors

Regarding Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):

The strategy explicitly discusses PPPs, particularly in infrastructure development:

- PPPs are targeted primarily for transport and energy infrastructure

- Planned structure is 15% state contribution and 85% private sector contribution

Regarding Domestic vs Foreign Private Investors:

The strategy does make some distinction between domestic and foreign private investors, noting that:

- FDI levels, while above regional averages, remain insufficient outside the mining sector

- However, the strategy does not extensively differentiate between domestic and foreign private investment in terms of its approach or priorities.

The challenges identified suggest significant risks to both public and private investment implementation, with particular concerns about overdependence on external financing and the concentration of foreign investment in the mining sector rather than more diverse economic activities.

Guinea 2040

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals for Guinea to become an emerging and prosperous country by 2040. The economic goals include achieving diversified and competitive growth, with integrated mining and a dynamic private sector driving job creation. On human development, the strategy aims to develop and leverage human capital to enable emergence, with improved well-being and living standards for the population. Private sector performance goals focus on making the private sector the engine of growth and progress, particularly through competitive industries, integrated mining operations, and job creation. The strategy targets reaching upper middle income status by 2040, with high levels of prosperity and wellbeing for citizens.

Investment and economic policy

For public investment, the strategy emphasizes the need for rigorous management of state funds, improved programming and allocation of public investments, and better multi-year budgeting. It calls for strengthened interministerial coordination and monitoring/evaluation systems. Infrastructure development across transportation, energy, water and other sectors is identified as critical.

For private investment, the strategy positions the private sector as the key driver of growth, particularly SMEs. It aims to direct private investment toward labor-intensive and high value-added sectors like agriculture and manufacturing. This requires improving the business climate and implementing incentivizing fiscal and financial policies.

On economic reforms, the document outlines the need for public administration reform and modernization to create a "development administration." It acknowledges current reforms are insufficient and calls for progress in modernizing administration to avoid institutional collapse. The strategy also emphasizes reforms to strengthen institutional and legal frameworks, improve the business environment, and implement supportive fiscal policies to encourage private sector development.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights mining, agriculture and forestry as priority sectors for investment, with emphasis on transforming raw materials into intermediate goods.

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The banking system is inadequate with high credit costs and inefficient credit structure. Guinea lacks a proper development bank since 1986.

Construction/Infrastructure: Not explicitly discussed as a standalone sector.

Infrastructure: Major emphasis on need for infrastructure development, particularly energy which is identified as a key constraint to economic development.

Healthcare: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector.

Education: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector.

Food/Agriculture: Identified as a priority sector but faces challenges including insufficient agricultural inputs, water management issues, and high transport costs affecting commercialization.

Manufacturing: Faces significant constraints including high production costs (energy, transport), small domestic market, and difficult access to bank credit.

Technology: Very low level of ICT adoption nationally with only 1.3% internet penetration, preventing the country from capturing related opportunities.

SMEs: Mentioned as constrained by high production costs, limited domestic market and difficult access to credit.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several major challenges to achieving its plan, linked to both public and private investment. These include the country's overall economic fragility which could affect all pillars and objectives of the vision , dependence on the mining sector despite its potential spillover effects on the rest of the economy , and domestic debt which could threaten macroeconomic stability .

The strategy does discuss public-private partnerships, though not extensively. It mentions establishing a framework for public-private dialogue to implement the vision and subsequent plans . However, it does not explicitly specify sectors for such partnerships.

The strategy does not clearly distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in most contexts, though it does acknowledge the importance of foreign investment in the context of mining sector risks and their potential effects on external investment . However, it does not provide detailed separate treatment or policies for domestic versus foreign investors.

Guinea-Bissau 2025

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three key dimensions:

For economic performance, it targets strong GDP growth starting at 7.5% annually during 2015-2020 and accelerating to 10% during 2020-2025. The plan aims to transform Guinea-Bissau into a more diversified economy by developing key sectors like agriculture, fishing, tourism and mining .

For human development, the vision focuses on transitioning to a prosperous and united society where young people have employment opportunities and can thrive in a peaceful environment . Key goals include achieving food self-sufficiency through increased agricultural production .

For private sector performance, the strategy sets specific targets for key industries:

- Fisheries: Double production to 250,000 tons, triple revenues, and create 100,000 jobs by 2025

- Tourism: Become a globally recognized ecotourism destination hosting 300,000 tourists by 2025

- Agriculture: Increase production and income while achieving food self-sufficiency

The strategy emphasizes that this economic development must be built on sustainable use of the country's exceptional terrestrial and marine biodiversity resources .

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the priorities include:

- Major infrastructure development in transportation, water, sanitation and electricity to provide universal access to basic services

- Social infrastructure including healthcare and education facilities

- Development of key economic sectors like agriculture and livestock

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes:

- Creating a favorable legal and regulatory framework to attract both domestic and foreign private investment

- Promoting public-private partnerships, particularly for infrastructure development

- Supporting development of key productive sectors through private investment

For economic reforms, the document calls for:

- Institutional reforms to improve transport services and infrastructure development

- Legal and regulatory reforms to create an attractive investment environment

- Reforms to support public-private partnerships

The strategy is structured around 6 axes with 23 action areas, 53 programs and 115 specific projects . The required policy actions focus heavily on institutional strengthening, legal/regulatory reform, and creating frameworks to enable both public and private investment. There is particular emphasis on reforms to attract private investment through an improved business environment and public-private partnerships.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights four priority sectors for investment :

- Agriculture and agro-industry

- Fisheries

- Tourism

- Mining

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The document does not specifically detail investment priorities for the financial sector.

Construction: The strategy mentions construction mainly in context of infrastructure development but does not outline specific investment priorities for the sector.

Infrastructure: Major focus on developing modern multimodal transport networks and universal access to water, sanitation and electricity infrastructure .

Healthcare: While mentioned as part of social development, specific investment priorities are not detailed.

Education: While referenced as important for development, specific investment priorities are not outlined.

Food and Agriculture: Major priority sector with emphasis on modernization, diversification and establishing proper governance and regulatory frameworks .

Manufacturing: Not specifically highlighted as an investment priority sector.

Technology: Not explicitly outlined as an investment priority sector.

SMEs: While mentioned in context of private sector development, specific investment priorities are not detailed.

The strategy emphasizes moving away from dependence on raw materials (particularly cashews) toward a more diversified economy , but primarily focuses on the four explicitly identified priority sectors rather than providing detailed investment plans across all economic sectors.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Implementation Challenges:

- Limited administrative, institutional, financial and human resource capacity

- Need for stronger legal and regulatory frameworks

- Environmental risks that need to be managed, particularly in mining

These challenges are linked to both public and private investment needs. The strategy acknowledges that public sector capacity constraints could hinder implementation , while also noting that private investment requires improved legal and institutional frameworks .

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy explicitly identifies them as a key mechanism for infrastructure development, particularly in transportation (highways, ports, airports) . However, it does not provide extensive detail on PPPs in other sectors.

On the distinction between domestic and foreign private investors, the strategy acknowledges both as important and indicates they will be encouraged equally . However, it does not significantly differentiate between them in terms of specific policies or treatment.

The focus is more on creating an improved overall investment environment that would benefit both domestic and foreign investors.

The strategy appears more focused on identifying what needs to be done rather than detailing specific challenges that might prevent success, though it does acknowledge capacity constraints as a significant overall challenge to implementation.

India 2023

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several high-level goals across economic, human development and private sector dimensions to be achieved by 2022-23:

For economic performance, the strategy targets achieving 9% annual GDP growth to reach a $4 trillion economy, which is deemed essential for job creation and shared prosperity .

On human development, it aims to free India from poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy, and poor connectivity while ensuring access to basic services for all citizens .

For private sector performance, the strategy focuses on transforming India from a "soft state" to a "development state" that can effectively deliver public services and bridge performance gaps between public and private sectors . This includes rooting out corruption, formalizing the economy, improving tax collection, and making the economy more rule-driven to facilitate private investment and innovation.

The strategy takes an integrated approach, recognizing that achieving these goals requires coordinated action across economic, social and governance domains. It emphasizes both growth and inclusion to ensure the benefits reach all sections of society.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the plan calls for increasing overall investment rate from 29% to 36% of GDP, with public investment specifically growing from 4% to 7% of GDP . Major focus areas include railways infrastructure through asset monetization .

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes:

- Creating a unified national market and freer trade regime to attract investment

- Reforming agricultural markets by replacing APMC with APLM Act to encourage private sector participation

- Promoting entrepreneurship, particularly "agripreneurs" in agriculture

Required policy actions include:

- Abolishing the Essential Commodities Act to boost agricultural growth

- Completing codification of labor laws to facilitate employment generation

- Expanding apprenticeship programs

- Monetizing public assets, particularly in railways, to fund new investments

The strategy emphasizes both policy reforms and investment increases across public and private sectors, with a focus on creating enabling conditions for private investment while ramping up public investment in critical infrastructure.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights housing, infrastructure, healthcare, and construction as priority sectors for investment .

For specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: The document does not specifically outline investment priorities for the financial sector.

Construction: The sector is highlighted as a priority, with emphasis on:

- Urban housing investment for multiplier effects

- Promoting recycled materials usage

Infrastructure: Identified as a key investment priority alongside housing .

Healthcare: Recognized as an important sector for job creation and investment .

Education: The strategy mentions foreign university collaborations but does not explicitly discuss investment priorities .

Food and Agriculture: While agricultural reforms are discussed elsewhere in the document, specific investment priorities are not highlighted in the quotes available.

Manufacturing: No specific investment priorities are outlined in the available quotes.

Technology: Not explicitly discussed in terms of investment priorities.

SMEs: Mentioned in context of facing constraints including technical capabilities and capital requirements.

The document appears to place strongest emphasis on infrastructure, housing and construction as immediate investment priorities, while also recognizing healthcare's importance for employment. For several sectors like finance, manufacturing and technology, specific investment priorities are not clearly articulated in the available quotes.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several challenges with achieving its plans:

Investment Challenges:

- Cyclical slowdown in fresh investment since 2011-12

- Low public funding in critical sectors like healthcare (1.3% of GDP) leading to high out-of-pocket expenses

- Regulatory risks and policy uncertainty have affected investor confidence

These challenges are linked to both public and private investment. Public investment is constrained by low government spending in key sectors, while private investment has been affected by policy uncertainty and regulatory risks.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):

The strategy discusses PPPs in several contexts:

- Development of wasteland through partnerships between gram panchayats and private sector

- Opening up sectors like dredging to international private players

Distinction between domestic and foreign private investors:

While the document mentions attracting international players for specific sectors like dredging , it does not broadly distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in its approach. The focus appears to be more on attracting investment regardless of source, while addressing overall challenges of regulatory uncertainty and policy risks that affect all investors .

The strategy recognizes that overcoming these challenges requires both increased public investment and creating a more conducive environment for private investment, with PPPs playing an important role in bridging investment gaps.

Kenya 2027

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious economic performance targets, aiming to accelerate GDP growth from 4.8% to 7.2% by 2027 while bringing inflation down to 5%. On the fiscal front, it targets expanding tax revenue to 19.7% of GDP and improving foreign exchange balances.

For human development, the strategy focuses on inclusive growth that benefits all segments of society, particularly through creating 1.2 million jobs annually. There is strong emphasis on eradicating hunger and bringing down the cost of living to improve living standards.

The private sector strategy centers on transforming MSMEs to drive economic inclusion, focusing especially on youth, women, persons with disabilities and low-skilled workers. The approach uses value chains to create opportunities for MSMEs across agriculture, manufacturing and services.

This integrated approach combines macroeconomic targets with social objectives, using private sector transformation - particularly of MSMEs - as the key mechanism for achieving inclusive growth and human development goals . The strategy represents a shift toward bottom-up economic transformation focused on expanding opportunities for previously excluded groups while maintaining macroeconomic stability.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities for investment and economic reform across multiple areas. For public investment, key priorities include infrastructure development (roads, dams, energy), security infrastructure modernization, and digital/telecommunications infrastructure. There is also significant focus on investing in public services like affordable housing and urban development.

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes attracting both domestic and foreign direct investment through PPPs. The government plans to operationalize a PPP Project Facilitation Fund and develop comprehensive PPP regulations and guidelines to facilitate private sector participation.

The economic reform agenda centers on fiscal consolidation and revenue enhancement. Key policy actions include:

- Expanding the tax base and automating VAT systems

- Strengthening partnerships with development partners

- Developing green financing mechanisms

- Implementing PPP regulations and guidelines

- Modernizing infrastructure systems

The strategy takes an integrated approach to investment and reform, combining public sector investment in key infrastructure and services with policy reforms to attract private investment while strengthening fiscal sustainability . The focus is on creating an enabling environment for both public and private investment while ensuring adequate public resources through improved revenue collection.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment, including leather and leather products, textile and apparel, dairy, edible oils, tea, rice, blue economy, minerals/forestry, and construction/building materials .

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy emphasizes developing comprehensive financial services including banking, capital markets, insurance, pensions, microfinance and SACCOs to ensure affordable credit access and sector stability .

Construction: This is identified as a priority sector, focusing on affordable and green construction materials production, with specific emphasis on MSMEs participation and capacity building .

Infrastructure: Major investment plans include construction of 6,000km new roads, maintenance of existing infrastructure, and expansion of rail, air, and seaport facilities .

Healthcare: The strategy prioritizes investment in universal health coverage through public-funded primary healthcare .

Education: While mentioned in the document, no specific major investment priorities are highlighted.

Food and Agriculture: This is a key focus area with investments planned across multiple value chains including dairy, edible oils, tea, and rice. There's also emphasis on commercial forestry and agroforestry development .

Manufacturing: The strategy recognizes manufacturing as primarily agro-based and sees it as a growth accelerator for poverty reduction .

Technology: While digital infrastructure is mentioned, no specific technology sector investments are highlighted.

SMEs: While not a sector per se, SMEs are emphasized as cutting across all sectors, contributing 24% of GDP and being crucial for job creation and economic inclusion .

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies three major challenges to achieving its plan:

- External shocks from geopolitical disruptions affecting inflation and interest rates

- Fiscal distress due to high expenditure, low revenue, and high debt servicing costs

- Structural weaknesses in public investment projects leading to cost escalation and delays

These challenges are directly linked to both public and private investment. The fiscal distress and structural weaknesses particularly affect public investment by creating unpredictable funding and limited fiscal space for new projects.

The strategy extensively discusses PPPs as a solution to bridge the infrastructure gap. PPPs are specifically mentioned for major infrastructure projects, including railway development (like the SGR extension) and port development (LAPSSET).

While the strategy does acknowledge both domestic and foreign private investors, it doesn't significantly differentiate between them in terms of treatment or incentives. The focus appears to be on attracting both types of investment across various value chains rather than favoring one over the other . The emphasis is more on creating an enabling environment for all private investment while using PPPs to overcome public investment constraints.

The systematic use of PPPs appears most prominent in infrastructure development, where they are seen as crucial for overcoming public investment limitations while maintaining development momentum.

Kenya 2030

High-level goals

Vision 2030 sets ambitious goals across three main areas. For economic performance, the strategy aims to transform Kenya into a middle-income country by achieving and maintaining 10% annual GDP growth starting from 2012. For human development, it seeks to create an equitable society with high quality of life for all citizens in a clean and secure environment. For private sector performance, the strategy emphasizes supporting businesses to boost productivity, expand distribution networks, create jobs, increase business owners' incomes and generate more public revenue. The strategy views these three elements - economic growth, social equity, and private sector development - as interconnected pillars that together will transform Kenya into an industrialized, prosperous nation.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy prioritizes several key areas for investment and reform. For public investment, the focus is on infrastructure, energy, and human resource development. For private investment, the strategy emphasizes increasing national savings rates and attracting private sector participation, particularly in power generation. The strategy outlines multiple required policy actions including: maintaining macroeconomic stability through Ministry of Finance and Central Bank oversight, implementing institutional reforms in the energy sector including regulatory changes to separate power generation from distribution, enacting land reforms to strengthen property rights and improve land administration, and continuing governance reforms to create a better business environment. The strategy takes a comprehensive approach by linking these investments and reforms together as foundational elements needed to achieve its development goals. The overall framework aims to raise national savings from 17% to 30% of GDP by 2012 to help fund these initiatives.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights six priority sectors for investment: tourism, agriculture/livestock, wholesale/retail trade, manufacturing, business process outsourcing (BPO), and financial services.

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy envisions creating a globally competitive financial sector focused on increasing savings rates and providing investment financing.

Construction: Not explicitly discussed as a priority sector.

Infrastructure: While not a priority sector, it is treated as a foundational element necessary for achieving the vision.

Healthcare: Not highlighted as a priority investment sector.

Education: Not highlighted as a priority investment sector though discussed under social pillars.

Food and Agriculture: Identified as a priority sector with emphasis on value addition through processing and improving productivity in agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

Manufacturing: Highlighted as a priority sector with focus on becoming the regional provider of basic manufactured goods.

Technology: Not directly highlighted except through BPO services which is identified as a promising new sector.

SMEs: While mentioned in relation to manufacturing parks, not specifically highlighted as a priority sector.

The strategy focuses primarily on sectors that can drive economic growth and regional competitiveness, with particular emphasis on value addition and modernization of traditional sectors while developing new service sectors like BPO.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy acknowledges the ambitious nature of its goals and identifies several implementation challenges. The main challenges identified include: the need to shift from uncoordinated to centralized decision-making, raising national savings rates significantly (from 17% to 30%), addressing the large informal economy that employs 75% of workers, and achieving unprecedented levels of sustained economic growth.

Regarding public-private partnerships, the strategy specifically mentions them only in the energy sector, where private generators are encouraged to participate in power generation separate from distribution.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors by specifically identifying different sources of investment including foreign direct investment (FDI), remittances, and overseas development assistance as separate from domestic savings. It expects these international sources along with sovereign bonds to contribute about 10% of GDP for investment.

However, the strategy does not comprehensively detail how it will address all these challenges or provide specific mechanisms for public-private partnerships beyond the energy sector example.

Lesotho 2023

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious targets for transforming Lesotho's economy and improving human development outcomes. For economic performance, it aims to increase GDP growth from 0.4% to 5% by 2022/23, while shifting from a consumer-based to an export-driven economy .

In terms of human development, the strategy targets reducing poverty from 49.8% to 43.8% of the population living below the poverty line . The strategy emphasizes sustainable and inclusive growth as the key pathway for achieving poverty reduction .

For private sector performance, the strategy sets a target of creating 49,319 new jobs over the plan period, equivalent to approximately 9,900 jobs annually. Of these, 23,096 jobs are targeted in the four key productive sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, tourism/creative industries, and technology/innovation), with the remaining 26,223 jobs to be created across other sectors of the economy . The strategy places strong emphasis on private sector development and aims to make it the primary engine of job creation and economic transformation .

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform areas.

For public investment, the government commits to investing over M30 billion in infrastructure development, with M1.5 billion specifically allocated to support the four productive sectors identified as priorities . However, this will need to be balanced against fiscal consolidation requirements, necessitating careful expenditure realignment and reprioritization .

For private investment, the strategy focuses on creating conditions to unlock and stimulate private sector opportunities. This includes improving infrastructure, mobilizing investment resources, and enhancing efficiency of support services like transport, logistics, communications, water and energy .

For economic reforms, the strategy prioritizes several areas: improving labor market functioning, removing regulatory barriers that impede private investment, reforming land markets, and implementing investment climate reforms through newly established institutional structures . The reforms emphasize a "people-centered" approach that aims to engage citizens and encourage broad participation in the development process .

The strategy recognizes that these investment priorities and reforms must be implemented while maintaining fiscal discipline and sustainability, requiring careful balancing of competing demands on limited resources.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights four priority sectors for investment: agriculture, manufacturing, tourism/creative industries, and technology/innovation .

For the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The sector shows high returns but primarily from liquid assets rather than productive lending. The strategy notes concerns about limited long-term loans to productive sectors .

Construction & Infrastructure: Identified as critical enablers for growth, with infrastructure investments expected to directly boost capital accumulation and facilitate private investment by reducing costs .

Healthcare: Recognized as fundamental for developing workforce capacity and advancing inclusive economic growth, with emphasis on strengthening system resilience .

Education: Despite high literacy rates, the sector faces challenges in producing employable skills .

Food & Agriculture: Highlighted as critical for food security and employment, particularly in rural areas where 65.8% of population lives .

Manufacturing: Described as a key engine of growth and job creation, though facing increasing competition, particularly in textiles .

Technology: Currently underperforming, with Lesotho ranking poorly (115th and 125th out of 137 economies) on innovation and technological readiness .

SMEs: Recognized as important job creators, with 76,000 SMEs providing over 118,000 jobs, particularly for young women .

The strategy discusses all these sectors but places particular emphasis on the four productive sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, tourism/creative industries, and technology/innovation) as the primary drivers of future growth and job creation.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several implementation challenges linked to both public and private investment. The main risks include external factors (global uncertainty and climate change) and internal challenges (low absorption capacity, political instability, inadequate resources, and weak administrative capacity) . The government plans to address these through various reforms targeting public sector efficiency, constitutional/political stability, and investment climate improvements .

Regarding public-private partnerships, the strategy specifically mentions PPP models in innovation and technology sectors, including university-industry-government partnerships and university-industry innovation models . However, it does not comprehensively outline PPP opportunities across other sectors.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, noting that while they theoretically enjoy equal rights and protections, the legal framework for foreign investors remains weak . This is particularly evident in the lack of foreign investment law and limited bilateral investment treaties to protect foreign investors . The strategy indicates that FDI has historically concentrated in manufacturing, and future efforts will focus on attracting investment in sectors like ICT .

The document acknowledges these challenges and differences between investor types but could be more detailed in outlining specific measures to address the gaps in foreign investor protection and strategies for expanding PPPs beyond technology and innovation sectors.

Liberia 2023

High-level goals

The strategy has ambitious goals for economic and human development outcomes over the 2018-2023 period. On economic performance, it targets raising GDP growth from 3.2% to 5.8% through private sector-led growth and economic diversification . For human development, it aims to raise Liberia's Human Development Index to the Sub-Saharan African average and reduce poverty by 23% in five of six regions . A key goal is providing income security to an additional one million Liberians through inclusive economic growth and development . The strategy emphasizes creating an enabling environment for equitable growth and distribution of benefits . It takes a people-centered approach focused on strengthening capacities and drawing in all Liberians, including those abroad, into the development process . For private sector performance, the strategy aims to improve the business environment, increase competitiveness, and enable private sector-led growth that creates jobs and economic opportunities.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform areas. For public investment, the government prioritizes infrastructure development including roads, energy, ports, telecommunications, water and sanitation to enable economic growth . There is also emphasis on investing in agricultural value chains and processing capacity . For private investment, priorities include improving access to finance, strengthening property rights and contract enforcement, and providing quality infrastructure to enhance competitiveness and reduce business costs . The strategy identifies several required economic reform actions including enhancing domestic revenue collection, reducing the fiscal deficit, maintaining sustainable debt levels, stabilizing the monetary system, improving financial inclusion, and transforming the business regulatory environment . The overall approach aims to create an enabling environment that attracts private investment while making strategic public investments in key growth-enabling sectors and infrastructure. The reforms focus on both fiscal and monetary policy as well as the broader business environment.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly prioritizes investment in agriculture (including key crops like rice, cassava, vegetables, rubber, cocoa and oil palm), forestry, infrastructure (roads, energy, ports, ICT), and mining . Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The financial sector is described as shallow and dominated by banking, with limited intermediation and high credit costs, especially for MSMEs . The strategy aims to improve financial inclusion and access to credit.

Construction/Infrastructure: This is a major focus area through planned investments in roads, ports, energy infrastructure and telecommunications, though specific construction sector initiatives are not detailed.

Healthcare: While healthcare delivery is discussed under social services, specific healthcare sector investment priorities are not outlined in detail.

Education: Education is mainly discussed from a human capital development perspective rather than as an investment sector.

Food/Agriculture: This is a key priority sector with focus on both food crops (rice, cassava, vegetables) and cash crops (rubber, cocoa, oil palm), including processing and value addition .

Manufacturing: The sector contributes 6.6% to GDP and includes production of cement, paints, flour, furniture, and beverages . The strategy sees potential for growth but does not outline detailed manufacturing investment priorities.

Technology: Technology is mainly discussed in the context of ICT infrastructure development rather than as a standalone investment sector.

SMEs: The strategy acknowledges SME financing challenges and proposes capacity building and business development support through public-private partnerships .

The strategy takes an environmental sustainability approach across sectors through development of environmental networks and action plans .

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several implementation challenges including access to justice, inequality in development outcomes, and constraints to private sector investment . These challenges are linked to both public and private investment - for example, inadequate public investment in rural justice systems and inequality in private sector development opportunities.

The strategy explicitly discusses public-private partnerships (PPPs) as a key implementation mechanism, particularly in infrastructure, agriculture, health and education sectors . The PPP approach is well-defined with specific models outlined including BOOT, BOT, and BOO arrangements.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, particularly in discussing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It specifically aims to attract more FDI through addressing investment constraints and promoting value addition opportunities . However, the strategy also emphasizes developing domestic private sector capacity alongside foreign investment.

The main challenges identified with achieving the plan include:

- Inequality in development outcomes and service delivery between regions

- Limited access to justice and other government services in rural areas

- Infrastructure deficits that constrain private investment

- Need for better enabling environment for both domestic and foreign private investment

- Capacity constraints in implementing institutions

The strategy proposes using PPPs and improved investment frameworks to help overcome these challenges while balancing domestic and foreign private sector participation.

Liberia 2030

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several high-level goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, the vision aims to develop a strong and vibrant private sector and achieve sustainable economic growth and development.

For human development, key goals include creating a healthy and well-educated society while fostering cultural rebirth. The strategy emphasizes human development that balances material needs with cultural, moral and spiritual values.

For private sector performance, the vision focuses on transformation and modernization, particularly through embracing science and technology to increase competitiveness. The strategy envisions the private sector playing a leading role in driving development, supported by good governance and effective policy implementation.

Underpinning these goals is a fundamental paradigm shift in how development is approached - moving from a narrow economic focus to a more holistic view that puts people at the center.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the focus is on:

- Infrastructure development, especially electricity, roads and ICT

- Education system improvements to build human capital

- Government developmental projects funded through ODA and FDI

For private investment, priorities include:

- Creating an enabling environment for business through improved legislation and regulatory regimes

- Attracting foreign direct investment while managing associated tensions

- Building domestic savings and proper debt management

Required policy actions include:

- Implementation of business-friendly legislation and regulations

- Management of public debt and national savings

- Capacity building of state institutions to effectively manage economic development

- Infrastructure development policies

- Education system reforms

The strategy emphasizes the need to balance these reforms and investments while maintaining stability and managing social tensions through legitimate state capacity rather than authoritarian measures.

Investment needs by sector

The document discusses several priority sectors for investment:

Finance:

- Central Bank established loan schemes through commercial banks for local businesses

- Focus on proper debt management and building national savings

Construction & Infrastructure:

- Major emphasis on energy infrastructure including hydro power

- Road network development

- ICT infrastructure development

Healthcare:

No specific investment priorities mentioned in healthcare sector

Education:

- Development of new technical education curriculum

- Investment in building human capital for knowledge economy

Food & Agriculture:

- Support for food and agricultural processing

Manufacturing:

- Strong focus on developing local manufacturing capabilities

- Support for furniture production, apparel, shoe making, detergents and soap manufacturing

Technology:

- Investment in ICT infrastructure

- Emphasis on technical education and skills

SMEs:

- Support through business incubation programs

- Access to finance through Central Bank loan schemes

The strategy places particular emphasis on infrastructure development and manufacturing sector growth, while providing less detail on healthcare investments. The focus appears to be on building productive capacity through infrastructure, education, and manufacturing support rather than social services.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges:

Investment-related challenges:

- Resistance from domestic actors benefiting from old economic order

- Limited capacity to compete internationally due to globalization

- Vulnerability to external economic shocks due to dependence on FDI and ODA

- Tension between protecting local businesses and attracting foreign investment

- Environmental degradation and social displacement from economic transformation

The challenges are linked to both public and private investment through:

- Resistance to reforms from established interests

- Dependence on foreign capital and aid

- Competition between domestic and foreign private sector actors

Regarding public-private partnerships, the document does not explicitly discuss PPP arrangements or identify specific sectors for such partnerships.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in several ways:

- Notes tension between protecting domestic businesses and foreign competition

- Highlights challenges of xenophobia due to influx of foreign skilled/unskilled labor

- Discusses need to balance domestic business protection with foreign investment attraction

The document emphasizes the challenges of managing these competing interests while pursuing economic transformation.

Madagascar 2023

High-level goals

The strategy outlines a comprehensive vision for Madagascar's economic emergence with several high-level objectives:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to transform Madagascar from a commodity-based economy into a diversified, middle-income economy. It seeks to catch up on development delays while strengthening competitive advantages and integrating into global trade.

Regarding human development, the strategy envisions enabling future generations to live better together with shared prosperity and collective wellbeing. This includes closing development gaps and ensuring benefits reach the entire population.

For private sector performance, the strategy focuses on:

- Diversifying the economic base away from commodities

- Developing competitive advantages while integrating into global markets

- Minimizing environmental impacts from private sector activities, particularly in extractive industries

- Supporting private sector growth through infrastructure and enabling environment improvements

The overall goal is to achieve emerging economy status within approximately 10 years through balanced development that combines economic growth with social progress and environmental sustainability. This transformation requires significant changes across economic, social and governance dimensions.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities for investment, private investment and economic reform:

Public Investment Priorities:

- Target overall investment of 30% of GDP to achieve 7% annual growth

- Focus on expanding the tax base rather than raising tax rates

- Improve quality of public spending

- Create specialized funds for priority sectors like land, housing, and social services

- Increase health sector budget for universal coverage

Private Investment Priorities:

- Prioritize Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Public-Private Partnerships as key financing instruments

- Target private investment of 18.81% of GDP

- Focus on attracting both domestic and international private investors

Required Economic Reforms:

- Reform tax system to broaden the tax base

- Improve public expenditure management and quality

- Establish new funding mechanisms through specialized funds

- Reform healthcare financing system

- Strengthen institutional frameworks for PPPs

- Improve business environment to attract private investment

The strategy requires significant financing of approximately USD 12 billion for 2020-2023, with funding expected from government resources (13.17%), private investment (18.81% of GDP), and other sources including development partners .

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly discusses investment needs across multiple sectors:

Finance: The sector is underdeveloped with limited banking services and low banking penetration (6%). Investment needs include expanding financial services access, developing new financial products beyond basic banking, and increasing credit availability .

Construction & Infrastructure: While not explicitly detailed as a standalone sector, infrastructure needs are mentioned throughout as critical enablers for other sectors.

Healthcare: The strategy acknowledges healthcare investment needs but details are limited in the provided excerpts.

Education: While mentioned in the strategy, specific investment needs are not detailed in the provided quotes.

Food & Agriculture: The sector faces productivity challenges due to poor infrastructure, limited use of agricultural inputs, and inadequate maintenance of irrigation systems. Significant investment is needed in agricultural infrastructure and inputs .

Manufacturing: The industrial sector contributes 13.5% to GDP but has low growth (6.4%). The strategy implies need for investment to boost industrial growth and productivity .

Technology: While technology is mentioned, specific investment needs are not detailed in the provided quotes.

SMEs: Not explicitly detailed in the provided quotes.

The strategy also highlights two other key sectors requiring investment:

Energy/Oil & Gas: Madagascar has significant potential with estimated reserves of 10.8 billion barrels of oil and 5 billion liquid natural gas, requiring investment to develop .

Tourism: Despite significant natural and cultural assets, the sector remains underdeveloped and requires investment to realize its potential .

Note: While the strategy discusses various sectors, specific investment amounts or detailed investment needs are not comprehensively provided for all sectors in the available excerpts.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges and discusses both public and private investment aspects:

Implementation Challenges:

- Financing gap: Requires $12 billion between 2020-2023

- Limited domestic resources: Government can only finance 13.17% from own resources

- International competition: Faces challenges in attracting investment due to global competition and trade wars

- Sectoral challenges: Specific sectors like tourism have ambitious targets (500,000 tourists in 5 years) requiring significant investment

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):

The strategy explicitly identifies PPPs as a preferred financing instrument alongside Foreign Direct Investment for implementing planned investments. While specific sectors for PPPs are not comprehensively detailed in the quotes provided, housing/real estate development is mentioned as one area requiring partnership between different actors.

Distinction between Domestic and Foreign Private Investors:

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, noting that both will contribute to the targeted 18.81% of GDP in private investment. However, there appears to be particular emphasis on attracting foreign direct investment through improving cost-advantage ratios and competitiveness.

The strategy acknowledges that achieving its objectives requires overcoming significant financing challenges through a combination of public resources, domestic private investment, foreign investment, and PPPs. Success depends on Madagascar's ability to compete internationally for investment while developing domestic private sector capacity.

Madagascar 2030

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, Madagascar aims to triple its GDP and increase per capita income from $416 to $1000 by 2030. The country seeks to transform its economic structure through optimal use of its natural resources and become a sustainable development model.

For human development, the vision focuses on both material and non-material progress. This includes improving infrastructure coverage, urban and rural living conditions, education and healthcare quality, while also strengthening social cohesion and cultural vitality. The strategy aims to eradicate poverty and ensure wellbeing for the population.

For private sector development, the goal is to create a highly dynamic private sector led by national champions and supported by foreign investors. A key target is the creation of 5 million decent jobs by 2030. The strategy envisions Madagascar becoming more competitive and attractive for business, with reforms to encourage entrepreneurship and private investment.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the focus is on massively expanding infrastructure networks. This includes multiplying electricity production five-fold with a strong emphasis on renewable energy, developing integrated transport networks and logistics platforms to support economic diversification and regional connectivity. The government aims to ensure these investments help unlock the entire territory's potential.

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes creating integrated industrial parks linked to port facilities. These will provide comprehensive solutions including land access, energy supply, administrative simplification through one-stop shops, logistics facilities, and support services. The goal is to make it easier for both domestic and foreign investors to establish operations.

For economic reforms, the strategy calls for "radical reforms" to create a genuinely business-friendly environment. This includes specific measures like creating a more attractive formal sector status for SMEs, reforming business regulations, and implementing fiscal incentives. The reforms aim to encourage entrepreneurship and make the formal sector more appealing than the informal economy.

The strategy links these priorities together - public infrastructure investments are designed to support private sector development, while reforms aim to maximize the impact of both public and private investments by improving the business environment.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly prioritizes seven key sectors as growth drivers: subsistence agriculture, industry (textile, agro-industry, leather/footwear), fishing and aquaculture, rare agricultural and forest products, extractive industries (mining and hydrocarbons), precious stones, and tourism.

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy aims to develop a strong and diversified financial sector with 80% access to financial services and increasing private sector credit to 40% of GDP.

Construction: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority sector.

Infrastructure: Major focus on developing transport networks, logistics platforms, and energy infrastructure to support economic growth, though not highlighted as a standalone sector.

Healthcare: While healthcare improvement is discussed as a social priority, it is not positioned as a priority economic sector.

Education: Like healthcare, education is addressed as a development priority but not as an economic sector.

Food and Agriculture: Strong emphasis as a priority sector, particularly subsistence agriculture and rare agricultural products.

Manufacturing: Highlighted as a key priority, particularly light manufacturing including textiles, agro-processing and leather goods, with aims to increase sector contribution from 4% to 10% of GDP.

Technology: Digital transformation is discussed as an enabler rather than a priority sector.

SMEs: While SME development is addressed through reforms and support measures, it is treated as a cross-cutting theme rather than a standalone sector.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several major challenges to implementation. The primary challenge highlighted is breaking out of the historical cycle of recurring crises that have repeatedly derailed Madagascar's economic takeoff attempts. Political instability and security issues are identified as key risks that have undermined past development efforts.

Regarding public and private investment linkages, the strategy strongly emphasizes public-private partnerships (PPPs), particularly in developing integrated industrial parks and port facilities. These PPPs are seen as crucial for overcoming multiple constraints including access to land, energy, and administrative procedures.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in several ways. For foreign direct investors, specific provisions are outlined including protection against expropriation and nationalization of assets. The strategy also discusses creating an attractive fiscal framework specifically for foreign investors in special economic zones, while for domestic investors there is more focus on developing SMEs and creating national champions.

PPPs are specifically mentioned for several sectors including:

- Industrial parks and port facilities

- Infrastructure development

- Tourism zones

- Energy production

The strategy sees PPPs as a key implementation mechanism to overcome resource constraints and bring in private sector expertise while maintaining strategic government oversight of key development projects.

Malawi 2022

High-level goals

The MGDS III sets ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, the strategy targets sustainable economic growth averaging 7% annually while maintaining single-digit inflation. It aims to achieve economic transformation through industrialization to raise per capita incomes, widen the tax base, and address trade deficits.

For human development, the strategy acknowledges major demographic challenges, with 46% of the population under 15 years old creating a high dependency ratio. It seeks to increase investment in human capital, particularly youth, to harness the demographic dividend and reduce pressure on social services.

For private sector performance, the strategy emphasizes structural transformation of the economy through industrialization to create decent jobs in both urban and rural areas, promote entrepreneurship opportunities for men and women, and stimulate private sector growth. This includes developing manufacturing capabilities and moving up value chains to make the private sector more competitive.

The strategy takes an integrated approach, recognizing that progress across these three areas is interconnected and mutually reinforcing for achieving the overall vision of building a productive, competitive and resilient nation.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the government plans to concentrate resources on select flagship projects rather than spreading investments thinly across many areas. The strategy emphasizes that implementation will rely primarily on domestic resources rather than external funding . The goal is to double per capita income through scaled-up strategic investments.

For private investment, the strategy prioritizes:

- Expanding participation through PPP arrangements, particularly in growth sectors like energy, water, and communications

- Creating an enabling environment through supportive policy and regulatory frameworks

- Promoting long-term investment instruments and redirecting funds from short-term to long-term projects

Required policy actions include:

- Comprehensive tax system reform to improve efficiency and broaden the tax base

- Development of tax incentives to stimulate private investment

- Regulatory reforms to support long-term financing instruments

- Policy frameworks to enable PPP arrangements

The strategy takes a focused approach to investment prioritization while emphasizing the need to mobilize both public and private resources through policy reforms and new financing mechanisms to achieve development objectives.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights five Key Priority Areas (KPAs) for investment :

- Agriculture, Water Development and Climate Change Management

- Education and Skills Development

- Energy, Industry and Tourism Development

- Transport and ICT Infrastructure

- Health and Population

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy recognizes the financial sector as critical for mobilizing and channeling resources to support long-term investment and development .

Construction: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority sector in the document.

Infrastructure: Identified as a KPA through "Transport and ICT Infrastructure" .

Healthcare: Included as a KPA under "Health and Population" .

Education: Highlighted as a KPA, recognized as key for socio-economic development and industrial growth through skills development .

Food and Agriculture: Emphasized as a KPA, noted as the mainstay of the economy contributing one-third of GDP and employing the majority of the labor force .

Manufacturing: Not explicitly prioritized but mentioned as benefiting from energy sector development .

Technology: Included within the Transport and ICT Infrastructure KPA .

SMEs: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority sector in the document.

The strategy takes an integrated approach, recognizing how these sectors interconnect and support each other, with particular emphasis on the five KPAs as drivers of development.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Natural and Economic Challenges:

- Multiple shocks including floods, drought and financial crises

- Cycle of food deficits and surpluses diverting focus from development to disaster response

Public Investment Challenges:

- Withdrawal of development partner support from national budget due to misuse of resources

- Resulting fiscal space shortfall

- Corruption leading to misallocation of resources and eroded public trust

The strategy explicitly discusses PPPs in relation to flagship projects, particularly in sectors like energy, water, and communications. The government plans to conduct feasibility studies to attract investors to these PPP opportunities .

Regarding distinction between domestic and foreign private investors, the document does not explicitly address or make distinctions between these types of investors in its discussion of private sector participation.

The key challenges identified are primarily linked to public investment through the impact of natural disasters, withdrawal of donor support, and governance issues. The strategy sees PPPs as one way to address these challenges, particularly in key infrastructure sectors.

Malawi 2063

High-level goals

The Malawi 2063 strategy sets ambitious high-level goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to transform Malawi into an upper middle-income industrialized nation that can self-finance its development needs. The economy should be knowledge-based, with strong manufacturing capabilities driven by productive agriculture and mining sectors.

For human development, the strategy emphasizes inclusive wealth creation that benefits all citizens and enables them to enjoy a high quality of life. There is a particular focus on youth, with the vision being "youth-centric" to harness Malawi's young population.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions developing a dynamic and vibrant private sector that can drive economic growth. The specific goal is to create one of Africa's top three business environments for both domestic and foreign private investment by 2063. The private sector is expected to play a central role in industrialization and wealth creation.

The strategy frames these goals as transformational, moving Malawi from poverty reduction to wealth creation, and from import dependence to becoming an industrialized exporting economy. The goals are presented as ambitious but achievable through collective effort and commitment to implementation.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the strategy emphasizes:

- Establishing fixed allocations from domestic revenue for development spending, particularly for economic infrastructure

- Implementing strict criteria for project selection including mandatory cost-benefit analysis

- Adopting prudent fiscal policies that limit public spending to available resources

For private investment, priorities include:

- Creating incentives to attract private sector investment, especially in infrastructure

- Promoting public-private partnerships (PPPs) as a key financing mechanism

- Developing alternative funding sources beyond traditional government financing

Required policy actions include:

- Reviewing and reforming public finance management laws

- Implementing new structures to support PPPs

- Establishing stricter project evaluation and borrowing criteria

- Developing policies that balance investment incentives with revenue collection

The strategy emphasizes fiscal discipline and careful project selection while seeking to leverage private sector resources through partnerships and incentives. There is a clear focus on ensuring investments deliver economic returns and contribute to development goals.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Mining: Identified as an underdeveloped sector with significant potential, requiring investment in value addition and beneficiation

Agriculture: Focus on commercial agriculture including strategic crops, livestock and fisheries for high-income markets

Tourism: Prioritized for development through urbanization of tourist sites and infrastructure development

Energy: Investment priorities in diversifying beyond hydro to include solar, coal and thermal power

Transport: Major focus on modernizing and expanding railway systems

ICT: Investment in nationwide infrastructure for reliable and affordable services

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: Not explicitly discussed as an investment priority sector in the document.

Construction: Not specifically highlighted as a priority sector.

Infrastructure: Extensively covered as a cross-cutting investment priority, particularly for transport, energy and ICT.

Healthcare: Not specifically detailed as an investment priority sector.

Education: While discussed as important for human capital development, not specifically highlighted for investment prioritization.

Food and Agriculture: Clearly prioritized, with focus on commercialization and high-value products .

Manufacturing: Emphasized through focus on domestic production of equipment and materials .

Technology: Addressed mainly through ICT infrastructure development .

SMEs: While mentioned in the document, not specifically detailed as an investment priority sector.

The strategy appears to focus most strongly on productive sectors (agriculture, mining, manufacturing) and enabling infrastructure (energy, transport, ICT) rather than service sectors.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Political and governance risks, including elite capture, entrenched political interests, and corruption are identified as major threats to implementation .

Economic challenges include macroeconomic instability, COVID-19 impacts, weather-related risks to agriculture, and unpredictable global prices . Many of these challenges are linked to both public and private investment capacity.

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy strongly emphasizes them across multiple sectors:

- Infrastructure development

- Greenfield investments

- Energy sector development

- Agricultural commercialization

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, explicitly stating the goal of creating a business environment that attracts both types of investment . However, the document generally treats them similarly in terms of policy approaches and incentives, focusing on creating an enabling environment for all private investment rather than differentiating between domestic and foreign sources.

The strategy recognizes that public resources alone are insufficient to achieve its goals, making private investment and PPPs crucial to implementation success . This suggests that many of the identified challenges will need to be addressed through combined public-private solutions rather than purely public sector interventions.

Mali 2023

High-level goals

The CREDD 2019-2023 strategy sets ambitious goals across several dimensions:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve average annual GDP growth of 6.5% under its optimistic scenario (versus 4.9% in the baseline scenario) . It also targets increasing total government revenue and grants by 11.5% annually to reach 3,098.6 billion FCFA by 2023 .

Regarding human development, the strategy aims to reduce poverty and inequality - the poverty rate was 44.9% in 2017, down 2.3 percentage points from 2015 . The overarching objective is to promote inclusive and sustainable development to reduce poverty and inequalities while building resilience and working toward the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 .

For private sector performance, the vision emphasizes creating inclusive wealth through an environmentally responsible process . The strategy focuses on transforming Mali into a well-governed state with restored social harmony, consolidated peace, and collective/individual security - providing the stable environment needed for private sector growth and investment.

The strategy takes an integrated approach - linking improved governance, peace and security with economic transformation and human capital development to create conditions for sustainable and equitable growth that benefits youth, women and the broader population .

Investment and economic policy

The CREDD 2019-2023 outlines several key priorities for investment, private sector development and economic reform:

For public investment, the strategy emphasizes:

- Improving domestic resource mobilization through better tax collection and rationalization of expenditures

- Optimizing tax recovery through improved information systems and broader tax base

- Using public-private partnerships (PPP) to finance and maintain major infrastructure projects where state capacity is insufficient

For private investment, priorities include:

- Removing barriers that limit the competitiveness of Malian companies

- Creating development zones and industrial parks

- Improving the business climate and strengthening public-private dialogue

- Securing land tenure rights

Required policy actions focus on:

- Implementing business climate reforms

- Streamlining private sector support structures

- Better managing tax exemptions

- Expanding the tax base

- Strengthening information systems for tax collection

- Rationalizing public expenditure

The strategy takes a comprehensive approach to economic reform, recognizing the need to both improve public sector resource mobilization and create an enabling environment for private sector growth through structural reforms and infrastructure development.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment, while also discussing the state of various economic sectors:

Finance: Access to financial services remains limited, with credit to the economy at only 28.7% of GDP in 2017. A new leasing law has been introduced to help SMEs access financing .

Construction: The construction/public works sector was severely impacted by the 2012 crisis but is targeted for growth through major infrastructure projects .

Infrastructure: Mali ranks poorly (118th out of 137 countries) on infrastructure competitiveness, indicating significant investment needs in this sector .

Healthcare: Improving population health and HIV control remain government priorities .

Education: The sector has a strategic plan (PRODEC 2) aimed at improving enrollment levels and education quality .

Food and Agriculture: The strategy emphasizes developing value chains and greater industrial transformation of agricultural products .

Manufacturing: The sector's contribution is very low at only 9% of GDP, indicating significant room for development .

Technology: While not extensively discussed in the provided quotes, technology is included in broader economic transformation goals.

SMEs: These represent 90% of total enterprises and are supported through new financing mechanisms like leasing .

The overall focus is on transforming the economy from its current dependence on primary and tertiary sectors toward greater value addition and industrial transformation across multiple sectors . The strategy emphasizes developing economic zones, special economic zones, industrial zones, and agropoles to support this transformation .

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy clearly identifies several challenges to achieving its plan:

Major challenges include:

- Collective and individual insecurity

- Institutional instability

- Uncertainty about resource mobilization capacity

- Unfavorable global economic conditions

- Climate-related risks

The resource mobilization challenges are specifically linked to both public and private investment. The strategy notes that international development aid is declining while Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) levels remain low in Mali . To address this, the government is undertaking public finance reforms to improve domestic resource mobilization while working to improve the business environment to encourage both domestic private investment and FDI .

The strategy does discuss public-private partnerships (PPPs), specifically highlighting them as a key financing mechanism for infrastructure projects. PPPs are seen as a solution to both financing gaps and capacity constraints in the design, implementation, execution and maintenance of major public infrastructure . The strategy indicates that the PPP framework will be strengthened and used for investment and maintenance of projects in strategic sectors .

The strategy does not extensively distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in the quoted sections, though it does mention efforts to encourage both domestic private investment and FDI . The focus appears to be on attracting private investment generally, regardless of source, while improving the overall business environment.

Mauritania 2030

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, it aims to achieve sustained high growth, targeting 5% annually in the first 5 years, rising to 10% and then 12% in subsequent five-year periods. The strategy expects GDP per capita to more than double by 2030.

Regarding human development, the focus is on improving education levels, healthcare access, and developing skills and capabilities to enable workforce integration. The strategy emphasizes sustainable human development and citizen wellbeing as core priorities.

For private sector performance, the goal is to develop a competitive and dynamic private sector that can serve as the engine of growth in a liberal market economy. The strategy aims to improve the economic support ratio between workers and consumers from 45% to 48%, indicating a more productive workforce.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the plan requires total financing of $10.5 billion, with $5.5 billion to be mobilized in addition to $3 billion already available, plus $2 billion through Public-Private Partnerships. The strategy emphasizes optimizing budgetary resources and rationalizing public spending.

For private investment, the focus is on improving the business climate through implementing a roadmap to enhance the country's Doing Business ranking, particularly in areas like tax administration, border procedures, and construction permits.

Required policy actions include:

- Administrative reform to streamline government organization and eliminate overlapping institutional mandates

- Development of human capital and access to basic social services as a foundation for inclusive growth

- Budget optimization and domestic resource mobilization

- Business environment reforms

- Promotion of public-private partnerships

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly prioritizes investment in several key sectors:

- Livestock, agriculture, fisheries and extractive industries as the main priority sectors

- Agro-food industry processing agricultural, livestock and fishery products

- Mining and hydrocarbons, with focus on integration into economic circuits

For the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy aims to develop an efficient and inclusive financial sector supporting growth, job creation and poverty reduction.

Construction/Infrastructure: Plans include construction and rehabilitation of public buildings and collective services in major urban areas.

Healthcare: Focus on implementing high-impact quality interventions.

Education: The goal is to ensure complete, quality primary education for all Mauritanian children by 2030.

Food/Agriculture: Prioritized as a key sector, with emphasis on developing agro-food industry to process agricultural products.

Manufacturing: Focus on agro-industrial processing and value addition.

Technology: Strategy includes operational projects to transition to an information society.

SMEs: The strategy aims to ensure greater complementarity between different segments of the economic system.

The strategy places particular emphasis on productive sectors (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mining) while also addressing enabling sectors like infrastructure, education and technology.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to implementation:

Regarding risks:

- Vulnerability to drought requiring additional budget support

- External shocks affecting export prices and demand

- Limited absorption capacity for international financing

- Natural disasters

The strategy explicitly addresses public-private partnerships (PPPs), with plans to mobilize $2 billion through PPPs primarily focused on infrastructure and public services development. The strategy sees PPPs as an additional financing tool to support coherent infrastructure development.

Regarding private investors, the strategy distinguishes between domestic and foreign investors, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) specifically encouraged in priority sectors including extractive industries, agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

These challenges are linked to both public and private investment, with natural disasters and external shocks potentially affecting both types of investment, while absorption capacity particularly affects public investment. The strategy uses PPPs as one mechanism to address these challenges and bridge investment gaps.

Mauritius 2021

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, the key goal is to achieve high-income country status by 2023 with GNI per capita of $13,550, rising to $19,000 by 2030. This represents a significant increase from the current level of $9,770.

For human development, the strategy aims to become a "very high HDI country" by 2021 with a score of 81, increasing to 87 by 2030. This involves progress across multiple dimensions including education, health, and standard of living.

The strategy envisions private sector growth driven by manufacturing and SMEs as key engines of economic expansion and job creation. A specific target is to increase SME contribution to total employment from 55% to 66% by 2030.

These goals are structured around five strategic pillars: building a strong economy, creating an open country, ensuring coherent and inclusive development, providing a safe living environment with high quality of life, and maintaining sustainable development.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines significant priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the government plans to invest Rs 119.7 billion over three years, split between economic infrastructure (Rs 69.1 billion) and social infrastructure (Rs 50.6 billion). This investment is guided by a new Public Investment Management Unit that evaluates projects based on strategic alignment, growth potential, and social impact.

For private investment, the strategy promotes public-private partnerships through a dedicated BOT Projects Unit that oversees project structuring and ensures value for money.

For economic reforms, several policy actions are outlined:

- Creation of new project selection and appraisal processes through PIMU

- Streamlining of procurement processes, including exemptions for projects with significant foreign funding

- Introduction of new frameworks for public-private partnerships

- Reforms to accelerate project implementation

The strategy emphasizes improved project delivery and implementation as key priorities, with specific institutional reforms and new processes put in place to achieve this.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Manufacturing and SMEs are identified as key growth engines, focusing on food processing, textiles, clothing and sugar milling.

ICT is targeted for major expansion, with plans to more than double employment from 23,000 to 50,000 by 2030.

Financial services, already contributing 10.5% of GDP, is prioritized for continued 5.5% annual growth.

By sector, the strategy addresses:

Finance: Major focus sector contributing 10.5% of GDP with planned sustained growth.

Construction/Infrastructure: Significant focus through public investment program and housing construction targets.

Healthcare: Mentioned but without specific investment targets.

Education: Receives 3.4% of GDP in government spending.

Food/Agriculture: Currently meets 23% of local food needs and generates 40% of export earnings, targeted for improvement.

Manufacturing: Identified as key growth engine, focusing on specific subsectors.

Technology: ICT sector targeted for major expansion.

SMEs: Emphasized throughout as crucial for economic growth.

The strategy also highlights infrastructure investment, particularly ports which handle 99% of external trade.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several implementation challenges:

For public investment, key challenges include climate change impacts on infrastructure (particularly flooding), technical capacity shortages, and emerging security threats like cybercrime.

For private investment, main challenges include:

- Limited technological adoption and innovation capacity

- Lack of market intelligence and technical competencies

- Shortage of expertise in key sectors like ocean economy

- Limited quality of products and services

The strategy does discuss public-private partnerships through the BOT Projects Unit, which is tasked with structuring PPP projects to optimize resources and ensure value for money. However, specific sectors for PPPs are not clearly identified.

While the strategy discusses both domestic and foreign investment throughout, it does not explicitly distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in terms of different treatment or targeting. The challenges and opportunities appear to be discussed generally for all private sector participants.

The identified challenges span both public and private investment domains, with particular emphasis on capacity constraints, technological limitations, and environmental/climate risks that affect both types of investment.

Mauritius 2030

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several high-level goals across multiple dimensions. For economic performance, Mauritius aims to maintain growth rates around 3.5-4% while transitioning to a high-income country status by 2030. The country seeks to build a resilient, service-based economy that can withstand external shocks.

For human development, key priorities include addressing unemployment and eradicating poverty.

Regarding private sector performance, the strategy emphasizes global competitiveness, as evidenced by Mauritius' strong rankings in global business environment metrics. The vision promotes an open, innovation-driven economy that is business-friendly and globally competitive.

The goals reflect an integrated approach to development, combining economic growth targets with social development objectives while maintaining Mauritius' position as Africa's top performer on various business and economic indicators.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the government is focusing on major infrastructure projects, particularly a $265 million modernization of Port Louis harbor. There is also significant emphasis on renewable energy infrastructure, with specific targets to reach 35% renewable energy usage by 2025.

Regarding private investment, the strategy prioritizes attracting both domestic and foreign investment into new high-growth sectors including the ocean economy, digital economy, renewable energy, life sciences, and property development. Smart cities development is highlighted as a key private investment opportunity.

The economic reform agenda focuses on positioning Mauritius as an investment gateway to Africa and establishing the country as a regional hub for business and investment. This includes developing new sectors while maintaining the country's competitive advantages in existing industries.

The strategy identifies specific policy targets in the energy sector but is less explicit about required policy actions in other areas. The emphasis appears to be on creating enabling conditions for private investment rather than direct government intervention.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly prioritizes investment in several sectors:

- Ocean economy/blue economy

- Digital/ICT economy

- Renewable energy

- Life sciences

- Property development/real estate

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: Positioned as a key strategic sector, with significant employment and identified as a priority for foreign investment. The strategy emphasizes developing financial services as a gateway to Africa.

Construction/Infrastructure: Not specifically highlighted beyond property development mentions.

Healthcare: Not explicitly mentioned in investment context.

Education: Recognized as a key service sector but specific investment priorities not detailed.

Food and Agriculture: Identified as a priority sector for entrepreneurial funding.

Manufacturing: Mentioned as receiving foreign investment flows but not detailed as a strategic priority.

Technology: Strong focus through ICT sector development, contributing significantly to GDP and employment.

SMEs: Specific focus on SME development through banking initiatives and entrepreneurial support.

The strategy places particular emphasis on service sectors (finance, ICT) and new growth areas (ocean economy, renewable energy) while maintaining some focus on traditional sectors like agriculture through SME support programs.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy acknowledges external challenges like global economic uncertainty and Brexit's potential impact on exports, which could affect plan implementation. However, it does not extensively detail internal challenges or specific obstacles to achieving its objectives.

Regarding public-private partnerships, while the document mentions collaboration between government and private investors, particularly in smart cities development , it does not explicitly discuss formal PPP structures or identify specific sectors for PPP investment.

The strategy clearly distinguishes between domestic and foreign private investors, providing specific details about FDI sources and trends. It notes traditional investors like France and the US , while highlighting a shift toward developing economy investors, particularly from South Africa and China . The document shows awareness of the need to balance both domestic and foreign private investment, particularly in key sectors like real estate, financial services, and manufacturing.

The document appears more focused on opportunities and achievements than on identifying potential challenges or risks to implementation of the development strategy.

Morocco 2030

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across economic, social and private sector dimensions:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to transition Morocco toward a green and inclusive economy by 2020. This requires maintaining healthy economic growth while decoupling it from resource pressure, supported by proactive state policies and a high investment rate of 37% .

For human development, the strategy emphasizes strengthening social policies, particularly in healthcare where improvements are needed to meet objectives and support human development. The strategy acknowledges that despite progress on social indicators, significant work remains to reduce inequalities and improve access to basic services .

For private sector performance, the strategy calls for businesses to embrace the transition to a green economy by increasing investment and financing in key sustainable sectors. Private actors are expected to understand the opportunities in the green transition and respond to policy reforms and price signals by boosting their sustainable investments .

The vision integrates these three dimensions through a "four pillar" approach covering economic, social, environmental and cultural aspects, with the economic pillar seen as the foundation needed to enable progress on other dimensions. The overall goal is to achieve an inclusive green economy that delivers both growth and sustainability.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment:

- Energy efficiency improvements across productive sectors is identified as a priority requiring concrete implementation

- Infrastructure development including waste management facilities, with delays in implementing hazardous waste facilities noted as a significant concern

- Urban development programs, though these are currently focused more on remedial actions rather than comprehensive sustainability

For private investment:

- The strategy recognizes the need for additional "green transition" financing to move key economic sectors toward sustainability

- Private sector participation is encouraged through various frameworks and incentives

- The strategy emphasizes the importance of mobilizing private capital to complement public investments

For economic reforms:

- A comprehensive legal and institutional framework has been established through the National Charter and Framework Law on sustainable development

- Policy reforms are needed to:

  - Better integrate sustainability into urban planning and development

  - Improve waste management systems

  - Enhance energy efficiency across sectors

  - Strengthen environmental regulations and enforcement

The strategy calls for coordinated action between public and private investment, supported by enabling policy reforms. However, implementation challenges exist, particularly around infrastructure development and securing adequate financing for the green transition.

The required policy actions focus on strengthening regulatory frameworks, improving coordination between different levels of government, and creating incentives for private sector participation in sustainable development initiatives.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Finance: The strategy emphasizes the need to secure investments for the energy transition and notes growing interest from both domestic and foreign private investors in the energy sector .

Construction: The strategy promotes sustainable construction practices focused on resource conservation through new building, restoration, renovation and rehabilitation projects .

Infrastructure: This is addressed through various green industry sectors, particularly renewable energy infrastructure and waste management facilities .

Healthcare: While healthcare is mentioned in the context of social development, specific investment priorities are not extensively detailed in the provided excerpts.

Education: Similar to healthcare, while education is referenced, specific investment priorities are not detailed in the provided excerpts.

Food and Agriculture: The sector is highlighted as a key economic driver, contributing 15.5% of GDP with value added growing 2.5x over 10 years .

Manufacturing: The strategy promotes green manufacturing through the development of four new green industrial sectors .

Technology: Technology is primarily discussed in the context of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies .

SMEs: While small and medium enterprises are mentioned in the strategy, specific investment priorities are not detailed in the provided excerpts.

The strategy places particular emphasis on developing green industries across four main sectors: renewable energy, energy efficiency, water treatment/sanitation, and waste management . The energy sector is highlighted as capital intensive, contributing 7% to GDP and employing 35,000 people .

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several implementation challenges:

Financing Challenges:

- The main challenge is mobilizing sufficient resources for sustainable development initiatives

- Traditional financing mechanisms are inadequate for projects with additional sustainability-related costs

- There is a need to justify and secure funding for the "green premium" in sustainable projects

Public-Private Investment:

- The strategy explicitly promotes public-private partnerships (PPPs), particularly in the renewable energy sector

- It calls for private sector engagement through increased financing and investment in response to policy reforms

- The strategy distinguishes between public and private investment roles, with PPPs seen as a key implementation tool

The strategy does address public-private partnerships specifically:

- PPPs are encouraged particularly in the energy sector for renewable energy programs

- The strategy promotes integrated industrial platforms and agropoles as opportunities for public-private collaboration

- The approach emphasizes creating controlled geographic ecosystems for effective public-private cooperation

Implementation Challenges:

- While legislative frameworks are relatively complete, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms need strengthening

- Private sector understanding and measurement of green economy opportunities needs improvement

- There are challenges in coordinating between public and private actors to achieve sustainable development goals

The strategy acknowledges that success depends on overcoming these challenges through improved coordination, stronger enforcement mechanisms, and better alignment of public and private sector interests.

Mozambique 2025

High-level goals

The strategy sets out ambitious goals across multiple dimensions. For economic performance, it aims to promote wealth creation, strengthen the entrepreneurial sector, and develop a productive work culture by 2025. The human development goals focus on overcoming poverty, building self-esteem and dignity among citizens, and ensuring basic needs are met through improved public services. For the private sector, the strategy envisions a stable business environment characterized by governmental stability, participatory consultation between public and private actors, and peaceful conflict resolution. The document emphasizes that achieving these goals requires fundamental changes in mentality along with determination and persistence from all Mozambicans.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities. For public investment, the focus is on expanding healthcare access through the National Health Service, including training staff and providing medicines nationwide. Private investment priorities center on making household and entrepreneurial sectors internationally competitive, modernizing companies (especially SMEs), and developing rural areas through low-cost capital availability. The required economic reforms emphasize sound fiscal and monetary policies - including controlling deficits, debt, inflation and currency parity while protecting employment and growth. There is also emphasis on institutional reforms to strengthen district-level governance and improve community interaction. The strategy advocates a coordinated approach where public investment in services, private sector development, and macroeconomic/institutional reforms work together to achieve development goals.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly prioritizes several key sectors for investment. Agriculture is highlighted as a priority, with focus on crops like maize, tobacco, cashews, cotton and various food crops. Natural resources are another priority, including mining (gold, precious stones, heavy sands), forestry, fishing and wildlife/tourism resources. Infrastructure receives significant attention across transport (roads, railways, ports, airports), energy, communications and water/sanitation, with specific targets outlined.

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

- Finance: The strategy identifies major weaknesses in the financial sector, including high interest rates and lack of rural credit access

- Construction: Not explicitly prioritized but mentioned in context of infrastructure development

- Infrastructure: Comprehensive priorities outlined across all major infrastructure types

- Healthcare: Prioritized through National Health Service expansion

- Education: Emphasized as key priority for human capital development

- Food/Agriculture: Major priority with detailed agricultural development plans

- Manufacturing: Limited explicit focus beyond agro-processing

- Technology: Highlighted mainly in context of communications infrastructure

- SMEs: Identified as important for private sector development but with limited specific investment priorities

The strategy provides most detailed investment priorities for infrastructure, agriculture/food security, and natural resource sectors, while being less specific about manufacturing and technology sectors. Healthcare and education are recognized as important but investment details are more limited.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several major challenges to achieving its objectives. The key challenge is heavy dependence on external aid for both the state budget and balance of payments, which creates uncertainty about long-term implementation. This dependency is expected to continue through 2025 for financing key areas like education, health, infrastructure and disaster management.

The strategy discusses public-private partnerships (PPPs) across multiple sectors including health services, infrastructure development, and education. PPPs are seen as a way to expand service delivery and infrastructure while reducing state financial burden.

The strategy clearly distinguishes between domestic and foreign private investors, noting a significant imbalance - foreign investment accounts for over 90% of total private investment and is concentrated in mega-projects, while domestic investment represents less than 7%. To address this, the strategy proposes establishing a development bank to provide concessionary financing to support domestic private sector growth, particularly for small and medium enterprises.

This investment imbalance between foreign and domestic private sectors is identified as a structural challenge that needs addressing through targeted support mechanisms like development banking and partnerships to build domestic private sector capacity.

Mozambique 2035

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across economic, social and private sector dimensions. For economic performance, it targets 7.4% average annual GDP growth through 2035, aiming to increase GDP per capita nearly fivefold to $2,957.

For human development, the strategy aims to dramatically reduce poverty from 54.7% to 20-30% and cut unemployment from 21% to 10-11%.

For private sector and industrial development, key goals include:

- Increasing manufacturing's share of GDP from 12% to 20%

- Improving national competitiveness ranking from 129th to 50th position

- Transforming and diversifying the economic base through industrialization

- Growing key sectors including manufacturing, extractive industries, transport/communications, construction, electricity and water

The strategy envisions achieving these targets through structural transformation of the economy, expansion of productive capacity, and economic diversification, with the ultimate aim of raising living standards for the population.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, priorities include:

- Massive infrastructure investment as a key driver of economic growth

- Development of social protection and security systems

- Improving revenue collection and public expenditure management

- Using the Development Bank (BD) to finance long-term development programs both directly and through financial intermediaries

For private investment, the focus areas are:

- Transferring responsibility for infrastructure investment and operation to the private sector through PPPs in energy, transport, communications and sanitation

- Expanding commercial bank lending and mobilizing both external resources and domestic savings

- Creating a better business environment to attract domestic and foreign investment

Required economic reforms include:

- Improving business environment through infrastructure development, access to finance, increased public administration efficiency, and macroeconomic stability

- Legislative reform to attract investment

- Financial sector reforms to increase commercial bank lending and resource mobilization

- Reform of revenue collection and public expenditure management systems

The strategy emphasizes using both public and private investment channels, with PPPs playing a key role in infrastructure development. It also recognizes the need for complementary reforms to improve the business environment and strengthen public financial management.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Infrastructure and Transport:

- Logistics infrastructure for agricultural, fishery, mineral and hydrocarbon products

- Maritime shipping for long-distance cargo

- Electric power and alternative energy sources

- Natural gas supply systems

- Water resource management

- Social infrastructure

The document specifically addresses the following sectors:

Finance:

- Development Bank to provide financing support

- Focus on public-private partnerships for infrastructure investment

Construction/Infrastructure:

- Identified as a key priority area requiring massive investment

- Emphasis on transport, energy, and social infrastructure

Healthcare:

- Priority given to reducing morbidity rates

Education:

- Highlighted as central to human capital development

Food and Agriculture:

- Identified as the foundation for national development

Manufacturing:

- Focus on transforming raw materials, particularly minerals and hydrocarbons

Technology:

- Mentioned in context of improving technological capacity of companies

SMEs:

- Specific focus on creating favorable business environment

- Emphasis on improving management capacity and technological level

- Infrastructure support

The strategy takes an integrated approach to sector development, with particular emphasis on infrastructure, agriculture, and manufacturing as key drivers of economic transformation. The development of these sectors is supported by financial sector development and SME growth.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several major challenges to achieving its plan:

Economic and Financial Challenges:

- Vulnerability to international financial crises through contagion effects

- External dependency making the economy susceptible to global economic shocks

- Need to build economic resilience through SME development

Natural Disasters:

- Natural disasters are identified as a major challenge

- They divert resources from development to emergency response and reconstruction

- Impact development gains and infrastructure investments

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy explicitly mentions them as a key mechanism for infrastructure development, specifically in:

- Energy

- Transport

- Communications

- Sanitation

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, acknowledging both can invest in priority areas either independently or through partnerships . However, there is particular emphasis on developing domestic private sector capacity, especially SMEs, to reduce external dependency .

The strategy recognizes that achieving its objectives requires both public and private investment, with PPPs playing a crucial role in infrastructure development. It also emphasizes the need to balance between domestic and foreign investment while building local private sector capacity.

Namibia 2030

High-level goals

The Vision 2030 strategy sets ambitious goals across economic, social and private sector development. For economic performance, it aims to transform Namibia into a developed, industrialized nation with a diversified open market economy focused on manufacturing, commercial agriculture and resource-based industries. The strategy emphasizes building export competitiveness and transitioning to a knowledge-based economy powered by technology and innovation.

On human development, the vision targets achieving developed-world living standards and quality of life for all Namibians. This includes ensuring universal access to quality education, healthcare and other essential services, achieving food security, and bringing preventable diseases including HIV/AIDS under control.

For private sector development, the strategy focuses on skills development, industrial transformation and increased competitiveness. Key goals include developing a robust manufacturing sector, modernizing agriculture, promoting value addition and product differentiation in exports, and fostering technological advancement across production processes. The vision sees the private sector as a key driver of economic diversification and industrial development.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the focus is on capacity building through institutional restructuring and human resource development. This requires creating an enabling environment with sound legal systems and economic opportunities. The strategy emphasizes efficient allocation of limited public resources to highest priority areas.

For private investment, the strategy prioritizes partnerships between public and private sectors as a key mechanism for achieving development goals. The vision promotes diverse private sector initiatives including smallholder agriculture, tourism and SME development.

The required policy actions include:

1. Integration of Vision 2030 with National Development Plans to ensure institutional and procedural alignment

2. Establishing legal and institutional frameworks that support political stability and economic opportunity

3. Developing partnership frameworks between government, private sector, communities

and civil society

4. Creating safety nets and income generation initiatives across different economic segments

5. Implementing governance reforms to ensure efficient resource allocation to priority areas

The strategy recognizes that achieving these reforms requires both public and private sector commitment to capacity building, along with effective partnerships between all stakeholders. However, it does not provide highly detailed specifics on implementation mechanisms for many of the proposed reforms.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Mining - Identified as maintaining significant contribution to socio-economic development over next three decades despite challenges

Tourism - Highlighted as key employment generator, particularly in rural areas, contributing through diverse services

Infrastructure - Recognized as a foundational sector requiring maintenance and expansion

Agriculture - Commercial agriculture identified as part of the vision for economic diversification

For the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance - Only briefly mentioned in context of financial assistance and safety nets

Construction - Not explicitly highlighted as priority sector

Infrastructure - Emphasized as key existing strength needing maintenance and expansion

Healthcare - Not explicitly discussed as investment priority sector

Education - Not explicitly discussed as investment priority sector

Food and Agriculture - Mentioned as priority in context of commercial agriculture development

Manufacturing - Not explicitly discussed as investment priority sector

Technology - Not explicitly discussed as separate investment priority sector

SMEs - Not explicitly highlighted as priority investment sector

The document provides limited detailed discussion of investment priorities for many of these sectors. While some like mining, tourism and infrastructure are clearly identified as important, many others receive minimal direct attention in terms of specific investment priorities. The strategy appears to take a broader approach focused on overall economic diversification rather than detailed sector-by-sector investment planning.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Resource Constraints: The document explicitly acknowledges that Namibia's needs are large while public resources are limited, requiring careful prioritization of resource allocation

Implementation Capacity: The strategy highlights the challenge of getting all stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society) to move beyond just addressing problems to actually resolving them

Regarding public vs private investment challenges:

- Public sector faces challenges of limited resources and need for improved accountability and transparency in administration

- Private sector is challenged to increase contributions particularly in education/training and participate more actively in development planning and implementation

The strategy strongly emphasizes public-private partnerships as critical to overcoming these challenges. It explicitly identifies partnership between government, private sector, communities and civil society as a "major prerequisite" for achieving development goals .

The document does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in some contexts, but does not extensively detail different approaches or challenges for each. The emphasis appears to be more on fostering partnerships across all sectors rather than distinguishing between different types of private investment.

The overarching message is that neither public nor private investment alone can achieve the vision's goals - success requires partnership and coordination between all stakeholders while working within resource constraints.

Nepal 2024 & 2043

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several key high-level goals:

For economic performance, it aims to achieve rapid and sustainable economic growth through increased investment in infrastructure, production and trade facilitation. The plan targets an average annual economic growth of 9.6% with major private sector participation expected to contribute 55.6% of total investment across manufacturing, services and infrastructure sectors.

For human development, the strategy focuses on developing skilled, competitive and innovative human resources through quality education and training. It emphasizes making education practical, employment-oriented and accessible while expanding technical and vocational education.

For private sector performance, the plan envisions the private sector as a key driver of economic prosperity and aims to enhance its competitiveness and productivity. The private sector is expected to take a leadership role in industrial development, manufacturing, construction, trade and services through coordination and partnership with the public sector. The strategy provides for an investment-friendly environment through facilitation services and incentives to attract private investment.

The goals are interconnected, with private sector dynamism expected to drive economic growth while human capital development supports increased productivity and competitiveness. The strategy adopts a collaborative approach between public and private sectors to achieve these objectives.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines the following priorities:

For public investment:

- Agriculture and forestry development

- Industrial infrastructure construction

- Energy generation, transmission and distribution

- Basic infrastructure development

- Social services like education and healthcare

- Strategic projects of national importance

For private investment:

- Employment generation initiatives

- Industrial modernization and expansion

- Energy projects

- Urban development

- Tourism, trade and transportation

- Communication sector development

Required policy and economic reforms include:

- Improving access to finance through policy reforms

- Providing subsidized loans and risk management tools

- Creating investment-friendly environment for FDI

- Strengthening financial system stability

- Reforming fiscal and monetary policies

- Developing public-private partnership frameworks

- Streamlining business regulations and procedures

The strategy emphasizes coordination between public and private investment while creating enabling policy environment through reforms. Public investment focuses on infrastructure and social services while private investment is encouraged in productive and commercial sectors. The reforms aim to facilitate both types of investment while maintaining financial stability and incentivizing priority sectors.

The plan recognizes the need for significant policy actions across multiple areas to achieve its investment objectives, particularly in improving the business environment, strengthening financial markets, and developing frameworks for public-private collaboration.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Finance: Emphasizes strengthening the banking sector through mergers/acquisitions and capital base enhancement to increase domestic investment capacity.

Construction & Infrastructure: Identified as prerequisite for development and socio-economic transformation, with focus on balancing technology, cost and quality despite geographical challenges.

Healthcare: Prioritizes ensuring free basic health services as a fundamental right, requiring investment in healthcare infrastructure and services.

Education: Emphasizes technical education and vocational skills development to produce high-level technical human resources.

Food & Agriculture: Focuses on increasing productivity through modernization, mechanization and industrialization, promoting cooperative and collective farming.

Manufacturing: Highlighted as foundation for economic prosperity, with focus on sustainable and employment-centric industrial investments.

Technology: Prioritizes developing modern IT infrastructure and promoting knowledge-based economy through electronic transactions.

SMEs: Emphasizes creating investment-friendly environment through business funds, incubation centers and seed capital provision.

The strategy addresses all sectors mentioned in the question, though with varying degrees of detail and emphasis. The plan appears to give particular weight to infrastructure, manufacturing, agriculture and technology sectors as drivers of economic transformation, while also recognizing the enabling role of finance and the social importance of healthcare and education. SMEs are seen as important vehicles for entrepreneurship and employment generation.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges with achieving its plan:

Investment Challenges:

- Creating an investment-friendly environment to attract both domestic and foreign investment

- Balancing available resources with development costs, particularly for large infrastructure projects

- Mobilizing sufficient investment for planned projects

- Managing structural economic changes while maintaining competitiveness

- Reducing high trade deficit while promoting exports

The strategy addresses public-private partnerships (PPP) extensively, recognizing them as "inevitable" for achieving development goals. PPPs are particularly emphasized in:

- Infrastructure development

- Railway construction

- Manufacturing sectors

- Regional connectivity projects

The strategy clearly distinguishes between domestic and foreign private investors:

Domestic Private Investors:

- Focus on local industry development

- Emphasis on SMEs and entrepreneurship

- Participation in public service delivery

- Investment in local infrastructure

Foreign Private Investors:

- Focus on manufacturing and employment-oriented sectors

- Regional connectivity projects

- Technology transfer

- Large infrastructure projects

Additionally, the strategy specifically mentions mobilizing Non-Resident Nepali (NRN) investment, seeking to utilize their knowledge, skills, capital and technology for national development. This represents a third distinct category of private investment the strategy aims to attract.

Niger 2026

High-level goals

The PDES 2022-2026 aims to transform Niger into an emerging and sustainable economy, with ambitious objectives in terms of economic performance and human development. On the economic front, it forecasts an average growth of 9.3% over the period, driven by strong expansion in the secondary sector (+14%) and a structural transformation of the economy with an increase in the secondary sector's share of GDP. Regarding human development, the strategy targets a significant reduction in poverty to reach 35.4% in 2026, as well as an improvement in the HDI to 0.434 and the Mo Ibrahim governance index to 52.0 points. For the private sector, the plan envisions a major structural transformation through the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains and the mining/petroleum sector.

Investment and economic policy

The PDES 2022-2026 defines clear priorities in terms of public investments and economic reforms. For public investments, the plan forecasts an average annual increase of 10.4% in investment spending, with particular emphasis on structural projects such as the "One Region, One Industry" program, energy and transport infrastructure, and flagship agricultural programs.

Regarding private investments, the strategy emphasizes improving the business climate and developing value chains across different sectors.

Priority economic reforms include modernizing the tax and customs administration, broadening the tax base, strengthening anti-corruption efforts, and improving public financial management through program budgeting. These reforms aim to increase tax revenue from 11.7% to 14.9% of GDP between 2022 and 2026.

Investment needs by sector

The PDES identifies several priority sectors for investment. For the financial sector, the strategy plans reforms within the SNFI framework to stimulate lending to the economy. In construction and infrastructure, the plan emphasizes roads, railways, and energy infrastructure.

For health and education, although mentioned in the general objectives, the document does not specifically detail planned investments.

In the food and agricultural sector, the strategy plans significant investments in irrigation and irrigated crops through the 3N initiative. The plan identifies specific flagship programs for onion, moringa, livestock-meat, rice, and poultry.

For the manufacturing sector, the document does not provide specific details on planned investments, although structural transformation of the economy is a key objective.

In the technology domain, investments are planned in digital infrastructure, particularly fibre optics, with expected growth of 7.3% for ICT companies.

For SMEs, the document does not specifically detail planned investments, although private sector development is a general objective of the plan.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The PDES clearly identifies challenges related to its implementation. The main external risks include climate shocks, insecurity, commodity price volatility, pandemics, financial crises, and imported inflation. Internal risks include political instability, difficulties with PPPs, and lack of stakeholder buy-in.

These challenges are already visible in some ongoing projects. For example, the Kandadji project has been delayed by COVID-19 and insecurity, while the transfer of powers to local authorities is weakened by lack of clarity on its funding.

Regarding PPPs, the plan makes an implicit distinction between public and private investments. PPPs are actively promoted with approved projects in several sectors such as energy, oil, housing, and infrastructure, for a total amount of 1000 billion FCFA.

The document does not make an explicit distinction between domestic and foreign investors, although the identified risks (such as insecurity and instability) may particularly affect foreign investors.

Nigeria 2025

High-level goals

The strategy has several ambitious high-level goals across economic performance, human development and private sector growth:

For economic performance, it aims to achieve average GDP growth of 4.6% over the plan period, with private sector consumption growing at 4.4% annually and accounting for about 65% of GDP. The plan also targets raising the revenue-to-GDP ratio to 15% .

On human development, key goals include lifting 35 million people out of poverty and creating 21 million full-time jobs by 2025. The strategy emphasizes improving health and education outcomes for the population .

For private sector performance, the plan envisions the private sector as the key driver of growth, with government playing an enabling role. It aims to establish a strong foundation for diversified economic growth powered by MSMEs and a more resilient business environment . The plan also prioritizes investing in critical infrastructure (physical, financial, digital) to support private sector development .

These goals are underpinned by objectives to strengthen security and governance, enable human capital development through education and health, and promote development across all states to minimize regional disparities .

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities and required actions across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment:

- The government (federal, state and local) plans to invest N49.7 trillion, focusing on major infrastructure and development projects across all six geopolitical zones

- Implementation will be strengthened through a new Plan Implementation Unit and enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure accountability

For private investment:

- The private sector is expected to contribute N298.3 trillion, representing about 86% of the total investment required

- The government will create investment opportunities and provide policy incentives to enhance private sector capacity and participation

For economic reform, key policy actions include:

- Broadening the tax base to generate more revenue

- Exploring multiple funding sources including domestic borrowing, concessional foreign borrowing and securitization

- Putting in place robust frameworks for implementation, performance tracking and accountability

- Creating an enabling environment through policy and institutional reforms to attract private investment

The strategy emphasizes the critical importance of private sector participation and investment, with government playing an enabling role through policy reforms and strategic public investments in infrastructure and other development projects.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Finance: The sector is dominated by banks (N53.3T in assets) and capital markets (N49.2T capitalization), with additional non-bank financial institutions .

Construction & Infrastructure: Major infrastructure development is prioritized across all six geopolitical zones, with emphasis on roads for intermodal connectivity .

Infrastructure: Critical focus on power, alternative energy, rail, roads and housing infrastructure to support economic activity .

Healthcare: The strategy emphasizes strengthening healthcare delivery systems and improving service quality .

Education: Focus on improving education quality through teacher training and meeting international standards .

Food & Agriculture: Not explicitly mentioned in the provided quotes, though MSMEs which dominate this sector employ 77% of the workforce .

Manufacturing: Not directly referenced in the quotes provided.

Technology: Not specifically mentioned in the provided quotes.

SMEs: Referenced as major employers, accounting for 77% of the workforce and dominated by women entrepreneurs .

The strategy places particular emphasis on infrastructure development and sectors with high job creation potential and multiplier effects across the economy . While some sectors like manufacturing and technology are not explicitly highlighted in the quotes provided, the focus appears to be on enabling infrastructure and services that can support broader economic development.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several implementation challenges and discusses public-private partnerships extensively:

Implementation Challenges:

The strategy explicitly acknowledges challenges including:

- Inadequate funding and resources

- Lack of harmonized policies

- Weak coordination systems

- Political interference in implementation

Public-Private Partnerships:

The strategy places significant emphasis on PPPs:

- The plan requires N348.1 trillion total investment, with N298.3 trillion (86%) expected from the private sector

- The government commits to expanding PPP usage across more states and sectors

- PPPs are described as an "effective tool" for financing public services in Nigeria

The strategy distinguishes between public and private investors by outlining their respective roles:

Public Sector Role:

- Provide robust implementation framework

- Ensure performance and accountability

- Offer incentives like feasibility studies, land, guarantees

- Provide tax relief and credit enhancement

Private Sector Role:

- Provide majority of investment funding

- Partner in project implementation

- Participate in specific sector development

The strategy clearly indicates that successful implementation depends heavily on strong public-private partnerships and addressing key implementation challenges .

Nigeria 2050

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious high-level goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, the strategy targets becoming an upper middle-income country with 7% average annual GDP growth to reach US$11.7 trillion GDP and US$33,328 per capita income by 2050. This will require increasing investment-to-GDP ratio from 29.4% to 40.1% .

For human development, the strategy aims to dramatically reduce poverty from 40% to 0.6% of the population and unemployment from 33.3% to 6.3% by 2050. In absolute terms, this means reducing the number of people in poverty from 83 million to 2.1 million and increasing total employment from 46.5 million to 203.4 million jobs .

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions the private sector as the primary engine of growth and main source of investment financing. The private sector is expected to provide the bulk of the increased capital accumulation needed to achieve the growth targets . The strategy aims to create an environment that enables robust private sector activity through inclusive growth, poverty reduction, social and economic stability, and environmental sustainability .

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, priorities include:

- Increasing capital expenditure while reducing non-essential recurrent spending

- Using debt only to finance productive infrastructure that can generate revenue

- Making public investment more effective and efficient through improved management systems like TSA, IPPIS and GIFMIS

- Using PPP arrangements to broaden project financing

For private investment, priorities include:

- Creating opportunities for private sector to be the major engine of growth

- Supporting manufacturing sector investment

- Developing capacity for capital and complex goods production

- Attracting foreign investment and increasing forex reserves

For economic reform, key priorities are:

- Improving international competitiveness and reducing business costs

- Positioning Nigeria to benefit from regional integration through AU Agenda 2063 and AfCFTA

- Mobilizing more domestic resources

- Maintaining debt at sustainable levels

The strategy requires specific policy actions including improving revenue collection technologies, strengthening expenditure tracking systems, and implementing business environment reforms to reduce costs and improve competitiveness . The government envisions going beyond just creating an enabling environment to making targeted interventions in vital sectors .

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Infrastructure:

- Major investments in railway system including completed Abuja-Kaduna and Lagos-Ibadan lines, with ongoing construction of other routes

- Maritime infrastructure development and regulation through institutions like NIMASA

Healthcare:

- Investment in vaccination programs and healthcare delivery, as demonstrated by the campaign to vaccinate 28 million children

Technology:

- ICT sector targeted for increased bank credit from baseline of N3.8 trillion to 10% of GDP by 2050

Culture, Creative, Tourism, Entertainment and Hospitality (CCTEH):

- Identified as a future leading sector for growth, poverty reduction, wealth creation and job creation

Finance:

- Growth targets above population growth rate of 2.6%

Manufacturing, SMEs and Construction:

- Not explicitly highlighted in priority investment quotes from document

Food/Agriculture:

- Not explicitly highlighted in priority investment quotes from document

The strategy emphasizes continuity between administrations and ownership by relevant ministries, departments and agencies as critical for successful implementation of these sectoral priorities . The document appears to place particular emphasis on infrastructure development, especially in transportation and maritime sectors.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several major challenges to achieving its plan:

Key challenges include:

- Low and non-inclusive economic growth

- High population growth

- Pervasive insecurity

- Limited economic diversification

- Low productivity

- High import dependence

- Un-conducive business environment

- Limited competitiveness

- Huge infrastructure deficits

- Governance issues

- Limited fiscal space

The strategy links these challenges to investment needs, particularly noting the requirement to increase investment-to-GDP ratio from 29.4% to 40.11% by 2050 . The private sector is expected to provide the bulk of this investment .

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy repeatedly emphasizes PPP arrangements as a key financing mechanism, particularly for infrastructure development. It specifically mentions using PPPs alongside other financing tools like:

- Capital markets

- Pension funds

- Sovereign Wealth Fund

- Infrastructure Company

The strategy distinguishes between domestic and foreign private investors in noting that "investment will be financed through domestic and foreign resources" , though it doesn't extensively detail different approaches for each.

The power sector is highlighted as an example where comprehensive assessment and solutions are needed across the entire value chain - from generation to transmission, distribution, gas supply and revenue collection . This illustrates how the strategy envisions tackling complex sectoral challenges through coordinated public and private investment.

Pakistan 2018

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several ambitious high-level goals across economic, human development and private sector dimensions:

For economic performance, it aims to achieve GDP growth of 5.4% on average during the Plan period, with a target of reaching 7% by 2017-18. The strategy envisions Pakistan becoming an upper middle income country through revival of growth and strengthening development foundations .

On human development, the strategy emphasizes investing in people through improved health, education, housing, sanitation and drinking water facilities. It aims to provide social safety nets to protect poor segments against inflation and unemployment . A key focus is on poverty reduction and ensuring food security through agricultural growth of 4-5% annually.

For the private sector, the strategy positions it as the main engine of economic growth and development. This involves revamping governance systems, incentive structures and institutions to enable greater private sector participation . The strategy aims to create an enabling environment for private investment and entrepreneurship through reforms.

The strategy adopts an integrated approach linking economic growth with human development and private sector dynamism to achieve balanced and inclusive development. It focuses on both growth acceleration and ensuring the benefits reach all segments of society through social protection and poverty reduction measures.

Here is my analysis of the strategy's priorities for investment and reform:

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

Public Investment Priorities:

- Infrastructure development averaging 5% of GDP during Plan period

- Health services and public health infrastructure

- Social capital and institutions to promote equity

- Education and human capital development

- Energy infrastructure and capacity expansion

Private Investment Focus:

- Energy sector through enabling reforms and incentives

- Public-private partnerships in infrastructure

- Private sector participation in service delivery

- Industrial and manufacturing investment

Key Reform Areas:

1. Civil Service Reforms:

- Enhancing public sector capacity

- Improving decision-making capability

- Building strategic vision

2. Energy Sector Reforms:

- Restructuring regulatory bodies (NEPRA, OGRA)

- Reforming tariff-setting process

- Establishing new regulatory mechanisms

- Creating appellate tribunals

3. Public Financial Management Reforms:

- Tax administration improvements

- Public expenditure management

- Fiscal decentralization

4. Governance Reforms:

- Institutional strengthening

- Regulatory improvements

- Service delivery enhancement

The strategy emphasizes both hard infrastructure investment and soft institutional reforms to create an enabling environment for growth and development. There is a strong focus on energy sector reforms given its critical importance for economic growth. The strategy also highlights the need for civil service reforms to improve public sector performance and service delivery.

Here is my analysis of the priority sectors for investment:

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment. Here's an analysis by sector:

Finance:

- Focus on financial sector deepening and inclusion

- Emphasis on expanding banking outreach

- Development of capital markets and financial infrastructure

Construction & Infrastructure:

- Major transmission line projects

- Water storage and hydropower infrastructure

- Urban development and housing

- Transport infrastructure upgrades

Healthcare:

- Public health services expansion

- Healthcare facilities improvement

- Population welfare programs with Rs37bn allocation

Education:

- Significant increase in education spending

- School infrastructure development

- Higher education expansion

Food & Agriculture:

- Farm mechanization

- Storage and marketing infrastructure

- Agricultural inputs and technology

- Irrigation systems improvement

Manufacturing:

- Industrial modernization

- Value addition capacity

- Export-oriented industries

Technology:

- Digital infrastructure

- IT services development

- Technology parks

SMEs:

- Access to finance programs

- Technical support

- Business development services

The strategy places particular emphasis on infrastructure (especially energy and water), agriculture, education and healthcare as key priority sectors. While all sectors are covered, the level of detail and allocation varies significantly. Some sectors like technology and SMEs receive relatively less detailed treatment in terms of specific investment plans compared to core infrastructure and social sectors.

The strategy adopts both public and private investment approaches, with public investment focused on infrastructure and social services, while encouraging private investment in productive sectors. There is also emphasis on public-private partnerships across various sectors.

Here is my analysis of the strategy's challenges, investment barriers and public-private partnerships:

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges with achieving its plan:

Major Challenges:

- Limited fiscal space and government funding capacity

- High regulatory and security risks deterring investment

- High cost of commercial financing due to risk perceptions

- Administrative and implementation constraints

- Limited institutional capacity

The strategy addresses investment financing through multiple approaches:

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):

The strategy emphasizes PPPs across several sectors including:

- Power generation and transmission

- Infrastructure development

- Public service delivery

- Healthcare facilities

- Education services

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors . Key differences include:

- Different regulatory frameworks and licensing requirements

- Varying administrative procedures

- Specific constraints faced by foreign investors

The strategy specifically highlights foreign investment partnerships like:

- China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) for power projects

- International development institution funding

- Bilateral cooperation agreements

To overcome implementation challenges, the strategy proposes:

- Shifting government role from provider to facilitator

- Strengthening institutional capacity

- Improving regulatory frameworks

- Reducing administrative barriers

- Creating enabling environment for private investment

The strategy acknowledges significant challenges in implementation but aims to address them through diversified financing sources, increased private sector participation, and institutional reforms. There is particular emphasis on leveraging international partnerships and PPPs to overcome domestic resource constraints.

Pakistan 2025

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, Pakistan aims to become one of Asia's leading economies and join the ranks of the world's ten largest economies by 2047. The strategy targets sustained and inclusive growth through fiscal discipline, self-reliance, investment promotion, and export growth .

For human development, the vision emphasizes transforming citizens' quality of life by strengthening human and social capital. This focuses on enabling the population to both contribute to and benefit from economic growth through improved education, health and skills development .

For private sector development, Pakistan aims to become a highly attractive investment destination where private enterprise and entrepreneurship drive national development. The strategy envisions the private sector playing the lead role in achieving the country's development objectives .

Overall, the strategy positions Pakistan to become "the next Asian Tiger" , targeting rapid economic advancement while ensuring broad-based human development and private sector-led growth .

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the focus is on skills development and training programs to build human capital, particularly targeting SMEs and manufacturing. The government will invest in technology access, market knowledge dissemination, and technical skills upgrading .

For private investment, the strategy aims to create an enabling environment through tax reforms, improved access to capital (especially for SMEs), and expanded capital markets. There is emphasis on providing a level playing field and fair competitive environment for private enterprises .

For economic reforms, key priorities include:

- Reducing the fiscal deficit and government borrowing

- Implementing comprehensive tax reforms to increase the tax-to-GDP ratio

- Promoting exports and addressing balance of payments issues

- Supporting industrial clusters and regional market access

- Improving SME access to finance and business support

- Building self-reliance rather than external dependency

The strategy outlines specific policy actions in areas like tax reform (targeting 16-18% tax-to-GDP ratio), SME development (improved access to capital), and industrial policy (cluster development, technology access). However, many other areas lack detailed policy prescriptions beyond broad directional statements .

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment including energy (targeting 45,000 MW generation), transportation infrastructure, agriculture, industrial manufacturing, and technology parks .

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The services sector, including financial services, is identified as a major economic driver, though specific investment needs are not detailed .

Construction: Not explicitly discussed as a priority sector.

Infrastructure: Major focus on developing modern transportation systems and energy infrastructure to support economic development .

Healthcare: Not specifically highlighted for investment priorities.

Education: While discussed in human development context, not explicitly identified as an investment priority sector.

Food and Agriculture: Identified as needing reinvigoration, with focus on modernization and productivity improvements .

Manufacturing: Emphasized as requiring new industrial policy and incentives to move up value chains .

Technology: Strong focus through planned technology parks to enhance R&D and produce globally competitive goods and services .

SMEs: While discussed in policy terms, not specifically highlighted for investment prioritization.

The strategy appears most focused on infrastructure (especially energy and transport), manufacturing, agriculture, and technology sectors for investment, with less explicit attention to social sectors like healthcare and education. Some sectors like construction and SMEs are discussed more in policy than investment terms.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy explicitly acknowledges implementation challenges, particularly resistance from vested interests . However, it does not provide detailed discussion of specific challenges beyond this general acknowledgment.

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy strongly emphasizes their role, particularly in infrastructure development. A comprehensive PPP policy regime is planned, along with establishment of a dedicated Bureau of Infrastructure Development to facilitate private sector participation . However, specific sectors for PPPs are not extensively detailed beyond infrastructure.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors. It specifically identifies foreign investment potential from:

- Middle East investors

- East Asian export-oriented economies

- China in particular

These are seen as sources not just of capital but also technology transfer and skills upgrading .

The document provides some specific targets for public investment, such as allocating 10% of public development expenditure to agriculture . However, it does not comprehensively detail the split between public and private investment across most sectors.

Overall, while the strategy recognizes implementation challenges and emphasizes PPPs, it could be more detailed in specifying sectoral PPP opportunities and providing more concrete plans for addressing implementation barriers.

Republic of the Congo 2022

High-level goals

The strategy aims at three major performance objectives:

At the economic level, it seeks to diversify the economy and reduce dependence on oil by developing agriculture, tourism, and industry. The emphasis is on structural transformation of the economy for sustainable and inclusive growth.

In terms of human development, priority is given to an in-depth reform of the education and training system to enhance human capital in all its dimensions - moral, civic, intellectual, and physical. The goal is to place the human factor at the heart of development.

Regarding the private sector, the strategy aims to stimulate its development despite a challenging economic context. Emphasis is placed on the inclusion of private actors, particularly in priority sectors such as agriculture and tourism, to make them drivers of economic transformation.

Investment and economic policy

Investment and reform priorities are structured as follows:

For public investment, priority is given to rehabilitating and improving existing infrastructure rather than new major projects. This approach aims for better return on public investments.

Regarding private investment, the State is gradually withdrawing from productive activities in favor of the private sector. To support private investments, the government plans to establish specialized guarantee funds by priority sector (agriculture, tourism, industry).

Economic reforms focus on:

- Strengthening governance through structural reforms of administration and society

- Institutionalizing results-based management in public action

- Improving the business environment to attract private investment

- Modernizing public services.

Required policy actions include implementing governance reforms, restructuring the public investment management system, and developing support instruments for the private sector.

Investment needs by sector

The priority sectors explicitly mentioned in the document are:

- Agriculture in the broad sense (including livestock, fishing, and agroforestry)

- Tourism

- Industry.

For specifically requested sectors:

Finance: The financial sector is described as underdeveloped, with difficulties providing medium and long-term credit to businesses.

Construction and Infrastructure: The document mentions the development of production, transport, and marketing infrastructure, particularly to support agriculture.

Health: Emphasis is placed on modernizing hospital infrastructure and improving sector governance.

Education: The sector is considered a priority, with particular focus on adaptation to globalization requirements at the higher level.

Agriculture: This is an explicit priority sector, including food crops, livestock, and fishing.

Manufacturing: Mentioned as part of the priority industrial axis.

Technology: No specific mention of a strategy for this sector.

SMEs: Mentioned as targets for private sector development support, but no detailed strategy.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The document identifies several major challenges for implementing the plan:

The main challenge is financial - the total cost of the plan (15,000 billion FCFA) far exceeds available financing capacity. This constraint is exacerbated by the country's already high debt level, requiring a cautious approach to future borrowing.

To address these financing challenges, the strategy heavily relies on public-private partnerships (PPPs), which are seen as an important lever for mobilizing external financing and sharing risks.

The document makes a clear distinction between domestic and foreign investors, with particular emphasis on attracting foreign investors, especially in agro-industry. The latter are considered essential not only for their financial capacity but also for their technical expertise and ability to transfer technology.

PPPs are mentioned as a preferred solution for financing public infrastructure, but the document does not specify in detail the sectors targeted for these partnerships.

Rwanda 2024

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, the strategy targets an average GDP growth rate of 9.1% during the implementation period to put Rwanda on track toward its Vision 2050 goal of achieving high living standards. This growth is meant to be private sector-led with a focus on increased productivity.

For human development, the strategy aims to create 1.5 million decent and productive jobs (214,000 annually) to provide employment opportunities and improve livelihoods.

For private sector performance, there are several interconnected goals:

- Establishing Rwanda as a globally competitive knowledge-based economy

- Transforming the export base toward high-value goods and services, targeting 17% annual export growth

- Developing Rwanda into a financial services hub to promote investment and increase domestic savings

The strategy envisions private sector-led transformation across these areas, with businesses driving economic growth, job creation, and the shift toward higher-value economic activities. The goals are oriented around making Rwanda's private sector more competitive globally while ensuring the benefits translate into improved living standards for citizens.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines distinct priorities for public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment:

- Gradual increase from 8.3% to 9.9% of GDP by 2024

- Focus on education, human capital development, technology adoption in agriculture, and infrastructure quality

- All public investments must be appraised by the Public Investment Committee to ensure quality and impact

For private investment:

- Significant increase targeted from 14.4% to 21.2% of GDP by 2024, a much larger increase than public investment

For economic reforms:

- Comprehensive review and modernization of all laws by 2024 to ensure they align with Rwanda's context

The strategy emphasizes private investment growth over public investment growth, with public investment focused on enabling factors like education and infrastructure. Required policy actions are mainly focused on investment governance (through the Public Investment Committee) and legal modernization, though specific reforms are not detailed extensively in the document.

The relatively modest increase in public investment compared to private investment suggests the government sees its role as an enabler rather than direct investor in the economy.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

- Mining (targeting $1.5B exports by 2024)

- Tourism (targeting $800M revenue by 2024)

- Manufacturing (including pharmaceuticals, construction materials, fertilizer plants)

- Agro-processing

- Light manufacturing

- Meat and dairy

- Leather

- Textiles and garments

- Creative arts

- Aviation

- Logistics and transportation

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: Plans to develop Rwanda as a financial services hub through skills development and investor incentives

Construction: Identified as priority sub-sector and includes specific plans for local construction materials production

Infrastructure: Focus on electricity generation and distribution with emphasis on quality, affordability and reliability

Healthcare: Mentioned in context of pharmaceutical manufacturing but no specific investment priorities outlined beyond this

Education: Emphasis on centers of excellence for science, technology and innovation

Food and Agriculture: Highlighted through agro-processing and meat/dairy sectors

Manufacturing: Major focus across multiple subsectors including light manufacturing, textiles, construction materials, pharmaceuticals

Technology: Emphasized through knowledge-based services and innovation centers

SMEs: Not specifically addressed as an investment priority sector in the document.

The strategy provides varying levels of detail for different sectors, with some having specific targets (mining, tourism) while others are simply listed as priority areas without detailed investment plans.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges:

- Previous growth targets were not met (6.1% achieved vs 11.5% targeted) despite resilient performance

- Low domestic savings constraining private sector investment financing

- Reliance on foreign capital inflows and FDI to fund private investment increases

These challenges are directly linked to both public and private investment, with the savings constraint particularly affecting private investment capacity.

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the document only explicitly mentions them in the context of irrigation scheme management . The strategy does not comprehensively outline PPP opportunities across other sectors.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in its discussion of investment financing, noting that foreign capital inflows (including FDI) will need to increase from 6.9% to 7.8% of GDP . However, it does not specifically outline different policies or approaches for domestic versus foreign investors.

The discussion of challenges and investment types is relatively limited, with more focus placed on targets and aspirations rather than detailed analysis of potential obstacles or specific roles for different types of investors.

Rwanda 2050

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, Rwanda aims to achieve upper-middle income status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050, with specific GDP per capita targets of $4,036 and $12,476 respectively.

For human development, the strategy focuses on completely eliminating poverty, building on previous progress that reduced poverty from 78% to 38%. The vision emphasizes high quality of life and universal access to amenities for all Rwandans.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions a transformation to a private sector-led growth model. Private investment is targeted to increase substantially from 15.7% of GDP to 25% by 2050, indicating a major expansion of private sector activity.

These goals are unified under the overarching aims of promoting economic growth, prosperity and high quality of life for all Rwandans. The strategy represents a comprehensive transformation agenda spanning the economy, society and development model.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the plan targets an increase to 11% of GDP by 2035, funded primarily through increased tax revenues. This will be managed within a stable fiscal framework maintaining deficits around 5% of GDP.

For private investment, the priorities include:

- Increasing domestic savings and developing long-term savings instruments like pension funds

- Establishing an Industrial Development Corporation to provide long-term industrial financing

- Attracting greater FDI, particularly in manufacturing, through improved infrastructure and business environment

Required policy actions include:

- Maintaining consistent long-term investment prioritization in skills, capital and infrastructure

- Developing the financial sector to mobilize domestic savings

- Creating specialized financing mechanisms for industry

- Strengthening the investment promotion framework to attract FDI

The strategy emphasizes that these investments and reforms need to be sustained over decades to successfully build competitive industries and transform the economy.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

- Agro-processing and commercialized agriculture

- Manufacturing, particularly textiles, apparel and leather

- Construction and infrastructure development

- High-end tourism

- Knowledge-based industries including creative industries and aviation

- Financial services

- Healthcare and pharmaceuticals

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: Aims to become an international financial services center through ecosystem development and enabling frameworks

Construction: Identified as a significant contributor targeted for growth through infrastructure, housing and transit development

Infrastructure: Emphasized throughout as critical for economic development, particularly industrial parks and transport

Healthcare: Plans to develop world-class facilities, medical tourism, biomedical research and pharmaceutical industries

Education: Not explicitly highlighted as investment sector but discussed as enabler for skills development

Food and Agriculture: Major focus on transformation to commercial farming with modernized value chains

Manufacturing: Priority sector with focus on labor-intensive industries like textiles and apparel

Technology: Embedded across sectors with emphasis on innovation and digital transformation

SMEs: Supported through National Innovation Fund to enhance technological capabilities and competitiveness

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy acknowledges several key challenges in achieving its goals, primarily the need to shift from public sector-led to private sector-led growth. It recognizes that public sector investment has historically dominated but must decrease as private investment takes the lead.

The strategy explicitly discusses Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in several sectors:

- Industrial parks development

- Housing and construction

- Infrastructure development

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, with specific emphasis on attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), particularly in manufacturing and pharmaceutical sectors. The document highlights Rwanda's governance and business environment as key attractions for foreign investors.

The main investment-related challenges identified include:

- Need for sustained productivity improvements

- Requirement for consistent long-term investment prioritization

- Necessity of increasing private sector role

- Importance of deepening k

The strategy recognizes these challenges are significant but considers them achievable through proper implementation of its framework.

Sao Tome and Principe 2024

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several ambitious high-level goals for STP's development:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve average annual GDP growth of over 7% and transform STP into an upper-middle income country within three legislative terms. The government envisions transitioning STP into a dynamic service-based economy leveraging its strategic location in the Gulf of Guinea.

For private sector performance, the strategy positions the private sector as a key driver of economic growth and development. It seeks to develop a strong private sector supported by incentives to lead job creation, local production and processing, trade, and generation of public revenues.

For human development, the strategy focuses on leveraging STP's geostrategic position to develop high-quality tourism and services, which would help increase incomes and create employment opportunities for the population. The goal is to transform STP into a services hub providing quality offerings to the region and globally .

The strategy emphasizes that this service-based development model, supported by a robust private sector, offers the best potential to achieve these ambitious growth and development targets [2, 3]. Overall, the goals reflect an integrated vision of economic transformation, private sector development, and human progress.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment, private sector development and economic reform:

For public investment priorities:

- Social inclusion and reduction of inequalities through employment, income and education

- Infrastructure development (physical, technological, transport and communications)

- Healthcare system reforms covering service delivery, human resources, governance and management

- Strengthening fiscal management and reducing waste and corruption

For private investment priorities:

- Improving the business environment to attract and retain Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

- Promoting economic diversification and increased productivity

- Developing public-private partnerships (PPPs) as a key financing mechanism (targeted to provide 40% of plan funding)

- Supporting private sector growth across different economic sectors

Required policy actions include:

- Implementation of reforms to make the business environment more attractive for investment

- Strengthening governance and fiscal management frameworks

- Developing PPP frameworks and mechanisms

- Mobilizing domestic resources more effectively

- Improving public expenditure quality and reducing corruption

The strategy emphasizes an integrated approach combining public and private investment, with PPPs playing a central role in financing development (40% of total funding) alongside government budget contributions (31.25%) . The remaining funding gap (28.75%) will need to be secured through additional sources. Implementation will require significant policy reforms across multiple areas including business environment, governance, and public financial management.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment, while also discussing challenges across various sectors:

Finance: The financial sector is characterized as expensive, selective, and misaligned with market needs. Services are mostly provided abroad through scholarships, lacking strategic planning .

Construction: The sector faces significant constraints due to poor infrastructure, an underdynamic and undercapitalized business class, and a challenging business environment .

Infrastructure: Recognized as playing a crucial and decisive role in inclusive and sustainable development, serving as an essential foundation for primary, secondary and tertiary production sectors .

Healthcare: Faces significant staffing shortages of doctors, nurses and midwives due to lack of training and brain drain .

Education: Identified as an essential structural foundation for national progress and a basic condition for employability and competitiveness .

Food and Agriculture: The country imports 15% of its food needs and faces challenges with rural exodus, abandoned fields, and prevalence of traditional subsistence farming practices .

Manufacturing: The industrial sector is described as limited and obsolete, facing numerous difficulties .

Technology: Digital connectivity is highlighted as a priority given the country's geographic isolation and strategic location .

SMEs: Face major obstacles including difficulty accessing financing, lack of capacity building tools for young entrepreneurs, and weak or non-existent public policy support .

The strategy discusses challenges and needs across all these sectors, with particular emphasis on infrastructure development as a foundational requirement for broader economic development.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges with achieving its plan:

Challenges with public investment:

- Heavy dependence on external resources for financing public investment programs, which is likely to continue without significant changes

- Various risk factors including sociopolitical instability, weak national leadership, poor mobilization of domestic resources, and persistent capacity deficits

- External challenges including unfavorable regional/international conditions and climate risks

Challenges with private investment:

- Irregular growth and deceleration of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), attributed primarily to internal rather than external factors

- Despite FDI's potential to bring resources and improvements across economic and social sectors , internal barriers limit its effectiveness

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy:

- Identifies PPPs as a key mechanism particularly for infrastructure development including ports, airports, transport, energy and ICT

- Envisions a structure where private sector contributes 87% and the state 13% in PPP arrangements

On domestic vs foreign private investors, the strategy:

- Recognizes the importance of FDI for bringing resources and improving macroeconomic variables including GDP, balance of payments, employment, income and public revenues

- Acknowledges that barriers to foreign investment are primarily internal rather than external

- Does not explicitly distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in terms of different treatment or priorities, but emphasizes the overall importance of private sector investment through both FDI and PPPs

Senegal 2023

High-level goals

The strategy has ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, it aims to achieve average GDP growth above 9% over 2019-2023 through structural transformation of the economy.

For human development, it targets improvements in key social indicators including:

- Increasing the Human Development Index from 0.51 to 0.53

- Enhancing the Human Capital Index

- Reducing monetary poverty by over 4 percentage points to 36.9%

For private sector performance, the strategy focuses on inclusive growth through:

- Creating at least 200,000 jobs annually

- Improving worker productivity

- Transforming the economic structure to be more competitive and sustainable

The overall vision is for Senegal to be an emerging economy by 2035 with a society characterized by solidarity and rule of law. The strategy aims to achieve strong, inclusive and sustainable growth that improves population wellbeing through structural economic transformation.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, priorities include:

- Developing quality infrastructure

- Improving access to energy and land

- Mobilizing both domestic and external public resources

- Increasing efficiency of public investments

For private investment, the focus is on:

- Increasing private sector participation in financing development

- Strengthening technical and financial support mechanisms for private sector

- Promoting innovative financing instruments

- Supporting sectors that drive growth, exports and social inclusion

For economic reforms, key policy actions include:

- Improving business environment through the PREAC program's four pillars: completing structural reforms, simplifying tariff systems, strengthening regulation and competition, and enhancing local business environment

- Reforming fiscal policy

- Energy sector reforms

- Public administration modernization

- Education system reforms

- Digital economy development

The strategy emphasizes the need to increase private sector financing while maintaining public investment in strategic areas, supported by comprehensive reforms to create an enabling environment for business and investment.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment, with specific budget allocations including:

- Transport infrastructure and services (33% of budget)

- Energy (12%)

- Water and sanitation (10%)

- Agriculture (7%)

- Education and training (5%)

- Health and nutrition (4%)

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority investment sector.

Construction: Identified as a priority sector, particularly for housing and building materials industry development.

Infrastructure: Major priority with large investments planned in transport, energy and water infrastructure.

Healthcare: Allocated 528 billion FCFA (4% of budget) for health and nutrition programs.

Education: Allocated 757.8 billion FCFA (5% of budget) for education and training.

Food and Agriculture: Key priority sector with 986.3 billion FCFA (7% of budget) allocation.

Manufacturing: Included within industrial development goals but specific investment amounts not detailed.

Technology: Digital economy highlighted as priority for innovation and value creation, but specific investment amounts not detailed.

SMEs: Not explicitly highlighted with specific investment amounts, though support for private sector development is mentioned throughout.

The strategy also identifies additional priority sectors including:

- Extractive industries (mining, oil, gas)

- Fishing

- Livestock

- Tourism

- Culture

- Sports

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Structural challenges include:

- Large informal sector size

- Labor market functioning issues

- Weak industrialization process

- Business environment problems

- Gender inequality

- Human capital weaknesses

Regarding investment challenges specifically:

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) remains modest at 2.8% of GDP despite recent increases

- Previous PPP projects faced implementation difficulties due to lack of proper project preparation and promotion to investors

The strategy explicitly discusses PPPs across multiple sectors including:

- Maritime transport infrastructure

- Energy

- Agriculture

- Industry

- Urban development and housing

- Commerce

- Public administration

- Artisanal sector

- Water and sanitation

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, noting the need to increase FDI while also strengthening the domestic private sector. However, the previous phase's experience shows implementation challenges for PPPs, with only 397.8 billion FCFA executed out of 1,111 billion FCFA planned. The new phase includes 20 PPP projects worth 2,320 billion FCFA, indicating continued emphasis on this financing mechanism despite past challenges.

Senegal 2050

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three main areas:

Economic Performance: The strategy aims to transform Senegal into an upper middle-income country with GDP per capita rising from $1,660 to over $4,500 by 2050. This will be achieved through sustained economic growth of 6.5% annually, driven by four key growth engines: agribusiness, extractive industries, manufacturing, and high-value services.

Human Development: The plan targets a dramatic reduction in poverty from 37% to 15%, focusing particularly on raising incomes for rural workers and entrepreneurs. The vision promises significant improvements in quality of life, including better housing, nutrition, and access to leisure activities for all Senegalese.

Private Sector Performance: The strategy emphasizes building competitive industries and value chains across four major growth sectors. It envisions a dynamic private sector that will create jobs, increase productivity, and help Senegal gain market share internationally while ensuring food, energy, industrial and cultural sovereignty. The plan particularly emphasizes developing local private sector champions who can export high value-added products.

The goals represent a comprehensive transformation of Senegal's economy and society, moving away from dependence on raw material exports toward a more diversified, competitive economy with improved living standards for all citizens.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines a three-stage implementation approach for investments and reforms:

Public Investment Priorities:

- Infrastructure development including industrial and logistics platforms, digital infrastructure, and training campuses across different regional poles

- Energy, digital, and logistics sectors are identified as key transformation levers requiring investment

- Healthcare and vocational training systems are targeted for development

Private Investment Focus:

- Creation of dynamic business ecosystems and SME development across regional economic poles

- Development of competitive industrial value chains and business activities across territories

Economic Reform Priorities:

The strategy emphasizes major structural reforms including:

- Institutional reforms to strengthen citizen confidence

- Fiscal and budgetary reforms

- Land reforms

- Decentralization and deconcentration of state power

The implementation is phased, starting with foundational reforms (REDRESSER phase), followed by developing key transformation levers (IMPULSER phase), and finally accelerating strategic sector development. The strategy puts significant emphasis on governance reforms as a foundation for transformation.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights four priority sectors for investment:

- Agriculture and agro-industry

- Extractive industries

- Manufacturing industries

- High-value services

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: Not explicitly discussed in the document.

Construction: Not explicitly discussed, though new cities are mentioned as part of infrastructure development .

Infrastructure: Emphasized through industrial platforms, logistics facilities, and digital infrastructure development across regional poles .

Healthcare: Significant reform planned including prevention services, modernization of care delivery, and implementation of national health insurance .

Education: Not extensively discussed in the document beyond mentions of training campuses.

Food and Agriculture: Major priority sector with focus on achieving food sovereignty through increased productivity in agriculture, fishing, aquaculture, livestock, and related agro-industries .

Manufacturing: Identified as one of the four main growth engines .

Technology: Digital infrastructure is highlighted as part of territorial development .

SMEs: Mentioned as part of developing dynamic business ecosystems across regional poles .

The strategy also emphasizes renewable energy and circular economy as important areas for development .

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several major challenges:

- Risk of growing informal employment and unemployment if structural changes are not made

- Structural weaknesses making the economy dependent on global commodity prices, foreign aid, and diaspora remittances

- Growing public debt burden

Regarding investment challenges, the document emphasizes the need for synergy between public and private sectors to achieve its goals . The strategy envisions active state involvement in developing high-potential sectors while working with both national and local private sector actors .

Regarding public-private partnerships specifically, while the document mentions synergy between public and private sectors, it does not explicitly detail PPP arrangements or target sectors for such partnerships.

On the distinction between domestic and foreign private investors, the strategy primarily focuses on developing the national and local private sector . There is no explicit discussion of foreign private investment or how it might differ from domestic investment in the strategy's implementation.

The document appears more focused on mobilizing domestic private sector resources across different economic poles than on distinguishing between different types of private investment sources.

Seychelles 2023

High-level goals

The strategy aims to transform Seychelles' economy from its current factor-driven growth model reliant on tourism and fisheries to a more productivity-led growth path . The economy is heavily service-oriented, with tourism accounting for approximately 25% of both GDP and employment , while the overall service sector represents about 75% of GDP . Industrial activity is dominated by fish processing .

On human development, the strategy recognizes the need to shift away from reliance on imported labor and increasing investment to a model focused on productivity gains and skills development of the local workforce .

For private sector performance, the strategy acknowledges the current dominance of tourism and fish processing industries but aims to diversify economic activities while maintaining fiscal discipline, as evidenced by the 3% primary surplus target . The overall goal is to realize citizens' aspirations through economic transformation and sustainable development .

The strategy indicates that major structural changes are needed across multiple sectors to achieve these high-level economic, human development and private sector goals.

Investment and economic policy

For public investment, the strategy identifies major infrastructure needs across multiple sectors including utilities, transport networks, and digital infrastructure . However, due to Seychelles' high-income status limiting access to concessional financing, new funding approaches are needed .

Regarding private investment, the strategy emphasizes increasing private sector participation, particularly through public-private partnerships to help fill the infrastructure financing gap . The government aims to minimize bureaucracy to enable private sector growth and development of high-quality local products for both domestic and export markets .

On economic reform, key priorities include:

- Maintaining tight fiscal policy with primary surplus targets of 3-4%

- Reducing public debt to 50% of GDP by 2021

- Gradually reducing monetary policy-related debt issuance

- Streamlining regulations and processes to facilitate private sector activity

The strategy indicates that successful implementation will require both public and private investment, supported by continued fiscal discipline and regulatory reforms to create an enabling business environment.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights tourism and fisheries as the primary sectors for investment, with tourism representing 25% of GDP and employment , and fisheries being vital for employment, food security and foreign exchange .

Regarding the specifically mentioned sectors:

Finance: The strategy identifies FinTech as an emerging priority sector, aiming to create a hub for FinTech startups .

Construction/Infrastructure: Significant investment needs are identified across multiple infrastructure areas including utilities, transport networks, and urban development .

Healthcare: While healthcare delivery is discussed, the strategy does not specifically highlight it as a priority investment sector.

Education: Reform of the education system is prioritized, but mainly from a policy perspective rather than as an investment sector .

Food/Agriculture: Food security is mentioned in relation to fisheries , but agriculture is not highlighted as a priority investment sector.

Manufacturing: Fish processing is noted as the main industrial activity , but manufacturing more broadly is not identified as a priority sector.

Technology: Technology is discussed mainly in the context of FinTech development .

SMEs: The strategy recognizes SMEs as important for growth and innovation , but more as a business category than an investment sector.

The strategy places strongest emphasis on traditional sectors (tourism, fisheries) while identifying FinTech and infrastructure as new priority areas for investment. Several sectors that might be important for economic diversification receive limited attention as investment priorities.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several key challenges:

Macroeconomic risks are highlighted as the major concern, particularly due to Seychelles' vulnerability to external shocks given its reliance on tourism and imports . Budget execution risks, especially related to capital project cost overruns, are identified as another significant challenge . The strategy also notes risks related to state-owned enterprises .

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy strongly emphasizes their importance as "an essential mechanism for procuring and financing infrastructure projects and services" . PPPs are encouraged across all sectors where economically rational , reflecting a broader shift in how public services and infrastructure will be delivered given Seychelles' new high-income status.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in its resource mobilization approach . For foreign investment, it specifically mentions attracting "unconventional investors" like venture capitalists and encouraging international PPPs . However, the strategy does not extensively detail different approaches or policies for domestic versus foreign private investors beyond these brief mentions.

The strategy recognizes that achieving its objectives will require addressing these challenges through new financing approaches and greater private sector participation, both domestic and international, particularly through PPPs.

Seychelles 2033

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, it aims to build a modern, diversified and resilient economy that is private sector-led, with a strong enabling environment for enterprise, entrepreneurship and foreign investment.

For human development, the vision emphasizes creating a healthy, educated and empowered population. It seeks to build a prosperous, people-centered nation with excellent public services and fair opportunities for all citizens. The goal is to develop a highly skilled, healthy and productive workforce.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions the private sector leading economic growth, supported by an enabling environment for business, entrepreneurship and foreign investment. This includes developing global partnerships while maintaining environmental sustainability.

The overall vision integrates these elements, aiming for Seychelles to become a "resilient, responsible and prosperous nation" that is engaged globally while living in harmony with nature.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines a structured implementation approach through three consecutive 5-year National Development Strategies, with the first covering 2019-2023.

For public investment, the strategy emphasizes the need for sound fiscal policies and careful prioritization of public expenditure across both investments and social spending. This must be managed within a sustainable macroeconomic framework. A key challenge noted is reduced access to concessional development funding since achieving high-income status.

For private investment, the focus is on creating an enabling environment to attract both domestic enterprise/entrepreneurship and foreign direct investment, along with developing global partnerships.

However, the document does not provide detailed specific policy actions or reforms in these areas. While it establishes the framework of three 5-year NDSs and emphasizes flexibility to adjust to challenges, concrete investment priorities and policy reforms appear to be left to the individual NDSs rather than specified in this high-level vision document.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors with specific sector visions:

Finance: Envisioned as a major pillar to drive development of key sectors like blue economy, tourism, agriculture and fisheries. Aims to become modernized, innovative and competitive.

Construction/Real Estate: Focus on private sector-driven development with government support to deliver affordable and diverse housing.

Infrastructure: Aims for modern, well-defined and harmonized infrastructure development.

Healthcare: Seeks to achieve highest level of physical, social, mental and spiritual health for all citizens.

Education: Focuses on developing educated, empowered citizens for building a sustainable and equitable society.

Food and Agriculture: Envisions a resilient, innovative and climate-smart agricultural sector to enhance food security.

The strategy also emphasizes fisheries development while protecting marine resources.

Manufacturing is not explicitly mentioned as a priority sector.

Technology is addressed through the lens of private sector development, aiming for a globally competitive and technologically advanced private sector.

For SMEs specifically, while private sector development is emphasized, there are no explicit investment priorities mentioned for the SME segment.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Financial challenges are prominent, particularly the reduced access to concessional development funds after achieving high-income status, which creates resource mobilization difficulties. The strategy also highlights the need to carefully manage fiscal measures and public expenditure to avoid fiscal pressures.

While both public and private investment are discussed, the main investment challenge mentioned relates to the reliance on high levels of investment coupled with imported labor that has resulted in only moderate productivity increases.

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the document specifically mentions successful PPPs in the education sector, where they have enabled resource-sharing models that reduce budget costs. The housing/real estate sector is also identified as an area for private sector leadership with government support.

The strategy does make some distinction between domestic and foreign private investors in terms of acknowledging the role of foreign investment and imported labor in driving growth, but does not extensively differentiate between domestic and foreign private investment strategies or priorities.

However, the document does not provide detailed discussion of implementation challenges or comprehensive coverage of sectors where PPPs are envisioned beyond education and housing.

Sierra Leone 2023

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals for transforming Sierra Leone's economy and society over the 2019-2023 period. On economic performance, it aims to build a diversified and resilient green economy that is competitive and has well-developed infrastructure . This includes transitioning away from dependence on mineral exports toward a more balanced economic structure.

For human development, the plan envisions creating educated, empowered, and healthy citizens who can reach their full potential . This is supported by flagship programs like free quality education and improved healthcare access. The strategy places special emphasis on including vulnerable groups like women, children and persons with disabilities in development .

Regarding private sector performance, the plan seeks to create a competitive business environment with modern infrastructure to enable private sector growth . This involves improving the investment climate, developing key sectors like agriculture and tourism, and fostering entrepreneurship.

The goals are unified under an overarching vision of inclusive development that "leaves no one behind" and promotes social cohesion . The strategy adopts an integrated approach, recognizing that progress across economic, social and governance dimensions must happen simultaneously to achieve transformative change. Success will be measured by improved welfare and opportunities for all Sierra Leoneans.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the plan prioritizes fiscal consolidation and improved revenue mobilization to fund development. The government aims to raise domestic revenue from 14% to 20% of GDP by 2023 through modernized tax collection and removal of costly exemptions . The total financing need is US$8.15 billion, with US$6.60 billion identified from internal and committed external sources, leaving a US$1.55 billion financing gap to be filled .

Regarding private investment, the strategy emphasizes developing nascent sectors like agriculture, fisheries and tourism through improved business environment and investment climate reforms . The government plans to leverage public-private partnerships, particularly for infrastructure development . There is recognition that private sector growth is critical but remains underdeveloped, requiring targeted policy support and reforms .

On economic reforms, key policy actions include:

- Fiscal consolidation and revenue enhancement through modernized tax systems

- Streamlining regulations and removing barriers to private investment

- Strengthening public financial management and expenditure controls

- Developing instruments to attract private capital into strategic sectors

- Improving coordination between public and private investment

The strategy takes an integrated approach to reforms, recognizing that public investment, private sector development and policy reforms must work together to achieve development goals. The focus is on creating an enabling environment for sustainable and inclusive growth.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Agriculture is the dominant sector, contributing 55.1% of GDP and employing two-thirds of the population . Fisheries is also highlighted as a key sector, contributing 12% of GDP and being crucial for coastal communities .

Manufacturing is identified as needing significant investment, currently only contributing 2% of GDP due to energy constraints and business environment challenges . The services sector is the second largest at 36% of GDP .

For the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: Access to capital is identified as a major constraint for entrepreneurs and businesses, indicating need for financial sector development .

Construction/Infrastructure: This is addressed mainly through discussion of infrastructure needs and energy constraints limiting growth .

Healthcare: While discussed in social development context, not specifically highlighted as investment sector.

Education: Primarily discussed as social service rather than investment sector.

Food/Agriculture: Major focus as largest economic sector needing modernization and investment .

Manufacturing: Explicitly highlighted as needing investment to grow from current small base .

Technology: Discussed mainly in context of modernizing other sectors rather than as standalone investment priority.

SMEs: Growing sector with increasing linkages to foreign companies . Strategy emphasizes need to support their development.

Tourism is identified as having potential but needing recovery and investment after Ebola crisis impacts .

The strategy emphasizes need for integrated development of these sectors while acknowledging current constraints in infrastructure, energy, and business environment that must be addressed to enable investment and growth.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Economic vulnerabilities are highlighted as a major challenge, particularly the economy's lack of diversification making it susceptible to external shocks like commodity price fluctuations . This was demonstrated during the 2014 iron ore price slump which severely impacted the mining sector .

These challenges are linked to both public and private investment. On the public side, there are issues with coordination and duplication of efforts among development partners leading to poor implementation . For private investment, the key constraint identified is the lack of long-term financing options .

The strategy does discuss public-private partnerships (PPPs) extensively, particularly as a mechanism for infrastructure development. However, it acknowledges there are "capacity challenges and risks" with PPPs that need careful management . The sectors specifically mentioned for PPP potential include infrastructure, mining, and agriculture.

Regarding domestic versus foreign private investors, the strategy does make this distinction. It notes particular challenges for foreign direct investment while also acknowledging the need to develop domestic private sector capacity. However, many of the identified constraints - such as lack of long-term financing and infrastructure deficits - affect both domestic and foreign investors.

The strategy recognizes that addressing these challenges requires coordinated action across public and private sectors, with careful attention to managing risks while building capacity for implementation.

Sierra Leone 2025

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, the vision aims to build a competitive, private sector-led economy that can compete internationally. The strategy envisions transitioning from aid dependency to self-sufficiency through economic growth and development of the private sector as the engine of wealth creation .

For human development, the strategy prioritizes improving welfare and quality of life for all citizens, with particular focus on helping poor and underprivileged populations. It emphasizes creating equal opportunities for all people to reach their full potential through improved access to services and economic opportunities .

For private sector performance, the vision positions the private sector as the key driver of economic growth and development. The strategy calls for building a competitive, liberal economy led by an effective private sector that can create wealth and jobs . This requires developing responsible and accountable leadership across all segments of society to enable private sector growth .

The goals are ambitious given Sierra Leone's post-conflict context, but reflect aspirations to transform the country into a competitive, prosperous nation that provides opportunities and improved living standards for all its citizens through private sector-led development.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and reform:

For public investment, the focus is on:

- Maintaining peace and political stability through good governance reforms

- Poverty reduction programs and social services

- Infrastructure rehabilitation and development

- Support for indigenous entrepreneurship

For private investment, priorities include:

- Creating an enabling environment for private sector development

- Promoting indigenous entrepreneurs and businesses

- Attracting foreign investment

For economic reform, the strategy emphasizes:

- Implementation of sound macroeconomic policies

- Good governance, accountability and transparency reforms

- Gender mainstreaming in development programs

The document highlights that policy implementation has historically been challenging. Previous reform attempts since the 1960s have struggled, with multiple IMF and World Bank programs being cancelled or disrupted due to non-compliance or political instability . The government has tried various approaches including structural adjustment programs with social protection components like SAPA to cushion negative impacts .

Required policy actions include:

- Maintaining macroeconomic stability

- Implementing governance reforms

- Developing poverty reduction strategies

- Creating an investment-friendly environment

- Building institutional capacity

However, the strategy acknowledges that success will depend on maintaining political stability and peace, which have been major obstacles to previous reform efforts .

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights agriculture and mining as priority sectors, with agriculture contributing 40% of GDP and mining 20% .

For the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The document does not explicitly discuss investment needs in the financial sector.

Construction: No specific investment needs are mentioned for construction.

Infrastructure: Significant investment needs are highlighted - roads are in poor condition, air transportation is underdeveloped, and transport infrastructure generally requires rehabilitation .

Healthcare: The sector is severely underserved with only 40% of the population having access to health facilities. Major investment is needed to improve access and quality of services .

Education: The education system has deteriorated significantly and requires investment to rebuild capacity and quality that was lost through decades of neglect .

Food and Agriculture: As the largest sector (40% of GDP), agriculture is a key priority though specific investment needs are not detailed .

Manufacturing: The manufacturing sector is described as small and import-substituting, employing only 2% of labor force .

Technology: Telecommunications infrastructure requires significant investment due to low penetration rates and poor service quality .

SMEs: While not directly addressed, the document notes that most formal businesses are controlled by either foreign entrepreneurs or state parastatals, suggesting a need to develop local private enterprise .

The strategy focuses primarily on basic infrastructure and social services (health, education) rehabilitation needs, while also emphasizing traditional sectors like agriculture and mining. Many sectors lack specific investment targets or requirements in the document.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several major challenges to achieving its plan:

Economic Challenges:

- A shattered economy requiring major reforms

- Weak macroeconomic management and budget deficits

- An uncompetitive economy vulnerable to external shocks

- Limited comparative advantages in production and trade

Investment Challenges:

- Difficulty attracting foreign direct investment due to post-war context

- Limited success of traditional approaches to attracting investment

- Need for substantial infrastructure investment to create enabling environment

The strategy does discuss public-private partnerships (PPPs), emphasizing they will be crucial for:

- Financing major infrastructure projects

- Resource mobilization

- Policy development and planning

- Implementation of the vision

Regarding domestic vs foreign private investors, the strategy distinguishes between them in several ways:

- Notes particular challenges in attracting foreign direct investment

- Recognizes need for both foreign and local private sector participation

- Emphasizes importance of developing new partnerships between foreign and local private sectors

The strategy acknowledges that traditional approaches to attracting investment may not work in Sierra Leone's post-conflict context, suggesting need for innovative approaches to engaging both domestic and foreign investors .

Somalia 2024

High-level goals

The strategy sets relatively modest economic performance goals, targeting real GDP growth of around 3-3.5% annually through 2024, while aiming to maintain low inflation and a sustainable fiscal position. The plan acknowledges significant constraints, with domestic revenue at only 4% of GDP, making it difficult for the government to provide basic services.

For human development, the strategy recognizes that the private sector currently dominates provision of essential services like education, healthcare, and utilities. The government aims to gradually build capacity to oversee and regulate these services while ensuring access for vulnerable populations.

Regarding private sector performance, the strategy envisions maintaining the sector's dynamism while bringing it under an appropriate regulatory framework. The focus is on creating an enabling business environment through reforms that affect policy, institutional, regulatory and infrastructure conditions governing formal and informal business activities. The goal is to leverage the private sector's demonstrated resilience and innovation during the conflict years while improving oversight and inclusion.

The strategy takes a pragmatic approach, acknowledging severe resource and capacity constraints while setting achievable targets focused on steady improvement rather than dramatic transformation within the 5-year timeframe. The emphasis is on building foundational capabilities in economic management, service delivery, and private sector regulation.

Investment and economic policy

For public investment, the strategy acknowledges severe budget constraints with most government revenue going to recurrent expenditure, leaving little for development spending. The plan emphasizes the need to rehabilitate and expand infrastructure as a prerequisite for economic growth and poverty reduction, but recognizes this will require alternative funding sources beyond the government budget.

Regarding private investment, the focus is on creating an enabling environment through legislative and institutional reforms covering areas like public financial management, company law, licensing, and sector-specific regulations for energy and fisheries. A key priority is generating employment, particularly for youth, both to reduce poverty and address security concerns.

Required economic reforms focus on:

- Strengthening the market economy and macroeconomic stability through legislative reforms

- Improving public financial management and revenue collection

- Establishing regulatory frameworks for key sectors

- Creating conditions for private sector growth and job creation

- Building infrastructure to enable economic development

The strategy takes a realistic approach by acknowledging that much of the initial investment will need to come from development partners, particularly in areas like security reform and inclusive politics, while the government focuses on establishing the policy and regulatory frameworks needed for sustainable economic growth.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

- Agriculture/livestock (70% of GDP and largest employer)

- Fisheries (vast EEZ with rich fishing grounds)

- Petroleum (emerging sector requiring transparent management)

- ICT/telecommunications (11% of GDP, enabling mobile money)

- Construction (growing from diaspora investment)

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy emphasizes developing the financial sector through regulation of mobile money services and strengthening banking supervision, though specific investment priorities are not extensively detailed.

Construction: Identified as a growing sector benefiting from diaspora investment and stability, with opportunities in both housing and infrastructure development.

Infrastructure: Highlighted as critically important for economic growth, with substantial rehabilitation and expansion needed across transport, energy and water infrastructure.

Healthcare: Primarily discussed in terms of improving access and quality through better regulation of private providers rather than direct investment.

Education: Similar to healthcare, focus is on regulating private providers while ensuring access for vulnerable populations.

Food and Agriculture: Major priority sector accounting for 70% of GDP, with focus on improving productivity and resilience to climate shocks.

Manufacturing: Currently sluggish due to security challenges and high electricity costs, requiring improved business environment to attract investment.

Technology: Strong focus on ICT sector which comprises 11% of GDP and enables mobile money services.

SMEs: While discussed as important for employment, specific investment priorities are not extensively detailed.

The strategy generally emphasizes creating enabling conditions through regulation and infrastructure rather than direct government investment, given severe budget constraints.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several major challenges to achieving its plan:

The primary challenge is financial - there is an enormous gap between available government revenue and funding requirements, with estimates suggesting spending needs to increase from $10 million to over $1 billion. The government's commitment to a balanced budget means very limited funds are available for development spending.

To address these challenges, the strategy proposes:

- Using blended finance to catalyze private sector investment in key sectors like energy, water, ports and agribusiness

- Seeking alternative funding sources beyond government revenue

- Leveraging development partner support

- Creating enabling conditions to attract more investment

The strategy discusses public-private partnerships specifically in relation to infrastructure and service delivery, particularly in sectors like energy, water and sanitation, ports, and agribusiness/fisheries value chains. The PPP approach is seen as crucial given government funding constraints.

Regarding domestic versus foreign private investors, the strategy generally does not make explicit distinctions between them. It notes strong FDI growth and signals significant investment potential, while focusing on creating an enabling environment that would benefit all investors. The strategy particularly highlights opportunities along trade corridors and in export-oriented industries that could attract both domestic and foreign investment.

South Africa 2030

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious high-level goals across three key areas:

Economic Performance:

- Achieve average GDP growth over 5% per year through 2030

- Double GDP per capita by 2030

- Accelerate export growth

- Reduce unemployment from 25% to 6%

- Reduce inequality and eliminate poverty through higher employment and productivity growth

Human Development:

- Improve education quality and skills development to match labor market needs

- Expand access to quality healthcare and social services

- Achieve better integration and development of rural areas through infrastructure, jobs and poverty reduction

- Raise living standards and income levels above poverty line for all

Private Sector Performance:

- Expand private sector investment in productive capacity

- Increase private sector employment and job creation

- Boost R&D and innovation by private companies

- Strengthen partnerships between government and business

- Enable private sector to drive growth while ensuring development goals are met

The strategy emphasizes that achieving these goals requires an effective partnership between government, business and civil society, with the private sector playing a central role in driving investment, employment and economic growth while contributing to broader development objectives.

Investment and economic policy

Public Investment Priorities:

- Increase overall investment from 17% to 30% of GDP by 2030

- Focus on critical infrastructure (energy, transport, water, telecommunications)

- Invest in social infrastructure (education, healthcare, public transport)

- Target investments to promote spatial inclusion and development

- Leverage public investment to crowd in private sector funding

Private Investment Priorities:

- Expand private sector participation in infrastructure development

- Increase domestic and foreign private investment

- Direct investment toward productive sectors and job creation

- Boost private R&D and innovation investment

- Develop public-private partnerships for key projects

Economic Reform Actions:

- Implement microeconomic reforms to reduce business costs

- Remove constraints on growth and investment (especially in energy and urban planning)

- Reform regulations to improve business environment

- Strengthen state capacity to implement reforms

- Build partnerships between government, business and labor

The strategy emphasizes that required policy actions include:

- Addressing infrastructure constraints

- Improving regulatory efficiency

- Developing human capital

- Strengthening public institutions

- Creating an enabling environment for private investment

- Building effective public-private partnerships

The document makes clear that given limited government resources, successfully implementing these priorities will require:

1. Effective coordination between public and private sectors

2. Improved state capacity to implement reforms

3. Policy certainty to attract investment

4. Removal of key constraints to growth

5. Strong leadership and partnerships across society

Investment needs by sector

Priority Sectors Explicitly Highlighted:

1. Agriculture and Agro-processing

- Strong growth potential in citrus, table grapes, subtropical fruits

- Focus on expanding irrigation and commercial farming

- Need to support small-scale farmers and land reform beneficiaries

2. Mining and Minerals

- Requires infrastructure investment, especially in rail and water

- Focus on improving regulatory framework

- Need to develop downstream beneficiation

Analysis of Specified Sectors:

Finance:

- Strong performer with tripled output since 1994
- Well-developed banking and financial services sector
- Need to expand access to financial services for poor communities
- Important role in facilitating investment and growth

Construction:

- Declining employment in recent years
- Critical for infrastructure development
- Needs revival through public and private investment
- Important for job creation

Infrastructure:

- Major focus area requiring significant investment
- Critical enabler for other sectors
- Emphasis on energy, transport, water infrastructure
- Need for public-private partnerships

Healthcare:

- Not extensively discussed in economic terms
- Mentioned as social infrastructure priority
- Focus on improving public healthcare system

Education:

- Emphasized as critical enabler
- Major focus on improving quality

- Investment needed in facilities and teacher development

- Key for skills development

Food and Agriculture:

- Priority sector with growth potential

- Focus on commercial and small-scale farming

- Need to improve food security

- Opportunities in agro-processing

Manufacturing:

- Poor performance historically

- Need to improve competitiveness

- Limited support for small-scale manufacturing

- Requires infrastructure and skills development

Technology:

- Emphasized throughout as enabler

- Focus on ICT infrastructure

- Need to improve innovation capacity

- Important for modernizing economy

SMEs:

- Critical for job creation

- Need better support and access to finance

- Important for inclusive growth

- Require reduction in regulatory burdens

The strategy identifies the need to prioritize sectors that:

- Have job creation potential

- Can drive inclusive growth

- Build on South Africa's competitive advantages

- Support broader development goals

- Can attract investment

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Challenges to Achieving the Plan:

The strategy identifies several key challenges:

- Limited state financial and institutional capacity

- Infrastructure backlogs and constraints

- Regulatory uncertainty

- Skills shortages

- Poor coordination between government entities

Links to Investment:

These challenges are directly linked to both public and private investment in several ways:

- Public sector funding constraints limit infrastructure investment

- Institutional weaknesses hamper implementation of investment projects

- Regulatory uncertainty deters private investment

- Infrastructure constraints increase investment costs

- Skills shortages affect investment returns

Public-Private Partnerships:

The strategy emphasizes PPPs in several sectors:

- Infrastructure development

- Energy generation

- Transport systems

- Education and skills development

- Healthcare delivery

Distinction Between Domestic and Foreign Private Investors:

The strategy differentiates between:

Domestic Investors:

- Have available capital

- Lack long-term confidence

- Need policy certainty

- Concerned about domestic conditions

Foreign Investors:

- Need convincing of SA's investment potential

- Require competitive returns

- Focus on international comparisons

- Need regulatory clarity

The strategy emphasizes that addressing these challenges requires:

1. Improved state capacity

2. Better coordination between public and private sectors

3. Clear policy frameworks

4. Effective regulation

5. Strategic use of PPPs to leverage private investment

In conclusion, the strategy recognizes significant challenges to implementation but sees public-private partnerships as a key mechanism for addressing them, while acknowledging the need to treat domestic and foreign investors differently based on their distinct needs and concerns.

South Sudan 2024

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious high-level goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to stabilize the macroeconomy and create foundations for economic diversification away from oil dependence. It seeks to improve the business environment and enable private sector growth by addressing issues like financial access and entrepreneurial capacity building.

Regarding human development, the strategy prioritizes strengthening social services and human capital formation, particularly in health and education. It emphasizes protecting vulnerable populations and ensuring no one is left behind in the development process.

For private sector performance, the strategy acknowledges current constraints including the poor business environment, macroeconomic instability, conflict, limited financial access and low entrepreneurial capabilities. The goals are to address these barriers and create conditions for private sector growth and development.

The strategy takes an integrated approach, recognizing that progress across these areas is interconnected - economic stability enables human development which in turn supports private sector growth. The overarching aim is to consolidate peace while putting the country on a path to sustainable development.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the focus is on creating fiscal space to expand social services and infrastructure through better revenue mobilization and public financial management (PFM) reforms . The strategy emphasizes the need for transparent and accountable systems to ensure efficient use of public resources.

For private investment, the strategy calls for mobilizing both domestic private finance and international investment. This includes assessing opportunities and challenges for private sector participation in development financing.

The required policy actions focus on several areas:

- More effective domestic revenue mobilization, particularly from oil and non-oil sources

- Promoting private sector finance and remittances

- Reorienting external financing toward development priorities

- Enhancing fiscal space and public investment capacity

The strategy takes an integrated approach to economic reform, recognizing that public sector reforms (like PFM improvements) are necessary to create the conditions for increased private investment. The overall aim is to mobilize both public and private resources more effectively to support development goals while ensuring transparency and accountability in their use.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Infrastructure is a major focus, with emphasis on roads, sewerage systems, electrical power, and internet connectivity, which are currently very limited.

Healthcare and education are prioritized through increased budget allocations to improve social services.

For the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

- Finance: Limited discussion beyond general economic reforms

- Construction: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority sector

- Infrastructure: Major priority with focus on roads, power and connectivity

- Healthcare: Prioritized through increased budget allocations

- Education: Emphasized through investment in vocational training centers

- Food and Agriculture: Identified as part of economic diversification strategy

- Manufacturing: Not specifically highlighted as a priority sector

- Technology: Discussed mainly in context of infrastructure needs

- SMEs: Not extensively discussed as a standalone priority

The strategy also identifies tourism as a potential growth sector , though this is presented as a longer-term opportunity.

Overall, the strategy places greatest emphasis on basic infrastructure and social services (health/education) as foundational investments, while identifying agriculture and tourism as sectors with growth potential. Several sectors (finance, manufacturing, SMEs) receive limited direct attention in terms of investment prioritization.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Implementation challenges include:

- Natural hazards and instability disrupting development plans

- Low institutional capacity and expertise gaps requiring technical assistance

- Heavy dependence on oil revenue making implementation vulnerable to price shocks

Regarding public-private partnerships, while the strategy discusses engaging development partners , it does not extensively detail specific PPP arrangements or target sectors. The focus appears to be more on general partnership and coordination with development partners rather than formal PPP structures.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, noting that foreign direct investment is very limited (less than 1% of GDP) and concentrated in the oil sector . It acknowledges that conflict and instability have deterred foreign investment in other sectors. However, the strategy does not extensively detail different approaches for domestic versus foreign private investors.

The challenges identified are primarily linked to public investment and implementation capacity rather than private investment specifically, though the overall investment climate affects both public and private sectors. The main risks highlighted relate to institutional capacity, revenue stability, and external shocks rather than investment-specific challenges .

South Sudan 2040

High-level goals

The Vision 2040 strategy outlines ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, South Sudan aims to build a society driven by skilled human capital and a culture of hard work, with innovative ideas being promoted and rewarded. The strategy envisions eradicating poverty by ensuring all citizens have access to productive resources.

In terms of human development, the vision focuses on providing universal access to quality basic services and shelter for all South Sudanese. There are specific goals around eliminating crime, particularly illegal weapons possession, cattle rustling and child abduction.

For private sector performance, the strategy emphasizes creating an environment that promotes and rewards innovation, though specific private sector targets are not extensively detailed. The focus appears to be on developing human capital and productive capacity that would enable private sector growth.

The overarching vision ties these elements together under broader themes of freedom, equality, justice, peace and prosperity for all citizens.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the focus is heavily on infrastructure development, including roads, railways, river transport, airports and hydroelectric power. The strategy emphasizes the need for fiscal discipline and transparent public financial management in executing these investments.

For private investment, the strategy takes a policy-focused approach, highlighting the need to create appropriate investment policies to attract capital, though specific policies are not detailed. There is also emphasis on fostering public-private partnerships.

For economic reforms, the strategy prioritizes improving public sector efficiency and effectiveness. Implementation will occur through five-year national development plans, suggesting a structured approach to reforms.

While the strategy identifies these priority areas, it generally lacks specific policy actions or detailed implementation plans. The document operates at a high level, setting directional priorities rather than prescribing specific reforms or actions.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

- Agriculture, livestock and fisheries

- Mining

- Tourism

- Industry (broadly)

- Infrastructure (transport and energy)

- ICT and telecommunications

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: Not explicitly mentioned as an investment priority sector.

Construction: Not explicitly mentioned, though implied through infrastructure development plans.

Infrastructure: Extensively covered, with plans for roads, railways, river transport, airports, and hydroelectric power.

Healthcare: Mentioned with focus on establishing modern health infrastructure across all states.

Education: Highlighted as priority with focus on expanding access and infrastructure development.

Food and Agriculture: Identified as key priority, with focus on productivity and food security.

Manufacturing: Not specifically mentioned beyond general reference to industrialization.

Technology: Addressed through ICT and telecommunications development plans.

SMEs: Not explicitly mentioned as an investment priority.

The strategy appears to place greatest emphasis on infrastructure, agriculture, and basic services (health and education), while providing less detail on financial services, manufacturing and SME development.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy acknowledges several challenges to achieving its plans. The primary challenge identified is over-dependence on volatile and unpredictable oil revenue, which creates risks for implementing development plans. The strategy also broadly acknowledges that there will be unforeseen challenges requiring innovation and resilience to overcome.

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy mentions them as a general concept but does not specify particular sectors for PPP development. The document emphasizes that government should act as a facilitator for private sector activity and promotes "smart partnerships" between public and private sectors, though without providing specific details on implementation.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, but only briefly. It mentions promoting partnerships between local and foreign investors as part of its economic diversification goals, but does not detail different approaches or policies for domestic versus foreign investment.

The document generally lacks specific detail on how challenges will be addressed, how PPPs will be structured, or how different types of private investment will be managed. These appear to be high-level strategic directions rather than detailed implementation plans.

Sri Lanka 2030

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key areas:

Economic Performance:

The vision aims for Sri Lanka to become an upper middle-income country and Indian Ocean hub by 2030. The strategy targets GDP growth of around 5% annually, projecting GDP to reach $158 billion by 2030. The private sector is identified as the main driver of economic growth, requiring a skilled and innovative workforce .

Human Development:

The strategy emphasizes providing a decent quality of life for all citizens, with particular focus on the poor and disadvantaged. This includes ensuring minimum standards in basic services and developing human capital through education and skills training to enable broad-based development .

Private Sector Performance:

The private sector is positioned as the key engine of growth and competitiveness. The strategy calls for developing an educated, skilled and innovative workforce to enable the private sector to compete both regionally and globally. This requires significant improvements in education and training systems to produce the human capital needed .

The strategy adopts a balanced approach, seeking to achieve economic growth while ensuring social inclusion and environmental sustainability. The goals are ambitious but tempered by realistic growth projections and recognition of the need to build fundamental capabilities, particularly in human capital development and private sector competitiveness.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

Public Investment:

- Targets public investment of 5.7% of GDP by 2020

- Focus on fiscal consolidation to reduce debt-to-GDP ratio from 79% to 70% by 2020

- Aims to increase public revenue to 16% of GDP through improved tax collection

Private Investment:

- Sets target for private investment at 25.8% of GDP by 2020

- Seeks to improve business environment through better Doing Business indicators, particularly in:

  - Contract enforcement

  - Tax administration

  - Property registration

  - Access to credit

Required Policy Actions:

Economic reforms focus on several areas:

- Fiscal reforms including improved tax collection and prudent monetary policy

- Trade reforms through negotiations with key partners like India, China and Singapore

- Implementation of trade adjustment programs including anti-dumping measures

- Exchange rate reforms moving toward a floating rate system

- Business environment reforms to improve ease of doing business

The strategy recognizes the need for both public and private investment to drive growth, with specific targets set for each. The policy actions focus on creating macroeconomic stability through fiscal consolidation while improving the business environment to attract private investment. There is also emphasis on managing external trade relationships while protecting domestic industries through appropriate safeguards.

Investment needs by sector

The document explicitly highlights several priority sectors while providing varying levels of coverage for others:

Explicitly Prioritized Sectors:

- IT and garment manufacturing - identified as globally competitive sectors

- Infrastructure - recognized as important but requiring better project selection and evaluation

- Healthcare - focus on addressing inequalities and improving basic services

- Education - emphasis on both basic education for all and high-end opportunities

- Agriculture and food - highlighted as a key sector facing challenges from climate change

- Eco-tourism and green technology - identified as growth sectors needing educational support

Coverage of Other Specified Sectors:

- Finance: Not explicitly mentioned as a priority investment sector

- Construction: Covered mainly under infrastructure development but not as a distinct priority

- Manufacturing: Limited coverage beyond IT and garments

- Technology: Mainly discussed in context of IT sector competitiveness

- SMEs: Mentioned as needing support but not highlighted as a priority investment sector

The strategy appears to focus most strongly on sectors that either:

1) Already demonstrate competitive advantage (IT, garments)

2) Provide essential services (healthcare, education)

3) Face significant challenges requiring intervention (agriculture)

4) Have growth potential (eco-tourism, green technology)

There are notable gaps in the strategic focus on some important economic sectors like finance, broader manufacturing and technology beyond IT, and SMEs as a distinct sector. The strategy could benefit from more comprehensive coverage of these areas given their importance to economic development.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Challenges:

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

- Natural disasters like severe droughts and floods impacting agriculture and food security

- High investment requirements, particularly in sectors like power and energy

- Social integration challenges requiring measures like language accessibility reforms

Links to Investment:

The strategy links these challenges to both public and private investment in several ways:

- Infrastructure and power sector investments require a mix of public funds, private funds through IPPs and JVs, and PPPs

- Healthcare sector explicitly promotes PPPs and private investment to establish national health insurance

- Innovation sector encourages PPPs and private sector incentives

Public-Private Partnerships:

The strategy specifically highlights PPPs in several sectors:

- Power and energy infrastructure

- Healthcare services and insurance

- Innovation and technology development

Domestic vs Foreign Private Investors:

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors by:

- Outlining specific measures to improve the business environment for foreign investors

- Addressing issues like land lease procedures

- Focusing on integrating domestic SMEs into the formal sector

- Creating different regulatory and administrative procedures for different types of investors

The strategy recognizes that achieving its goals will require substantial investment from both public and private sources. It promotes PPPs as a key mechanism across multiple sectors while acknowledging the need to create appropriate frameworks for both domestic and foreign private investment. The challenges identified are linked to investment needs, though some social and environmental challenges may require additional policy interventions beyond investment alone.

Sudan 2031

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve sustained annual GDP growth of at least 7% and position Sudan as a middle-income country. It targets increasing overall investment to over 33% of GDP and raising revenue collection to over 30% of GDP.

For human development, the central goal is substantial poverty reduction - cutting poverty rates by 50% in the first 15 years and by 80% by the end of the 25-year period. This reflects a strong focus on improving living standards and social conditions.

For private sector development, the strategy envisions the private sector as the primary engine of growth and investment, with a target of private sector contribution exceeding 65% of total investment. This indicates a shift toward a more market-oriented economy with reduced state involvement in commercial activities.

The strategy sets quantitative targets across these areas, providing clear metrics to measure progress over the 25-year timeframe. The goals are mutually reinforcing - private sector growth is expected to drive economic expansion, which in turn should support poverty reduction and human development outcomes.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the focus is on mobilizing domestic resources through increased revenue collection and self-reliance for funding development expenditure. The strategy emphasizes the need to increase financial and revenue efforts to exceed 30% of GDP.

For private investment, the priorities include attracting both domestic and foreign investment, particularly in export-oriented and infrastructure sectors. The strategy calls for streamlining investment procedures through a single-window system and promoting economic liberalization.

For economic reforms, the strategy advocates comprehensive structural reforms including:

- Moving toward free international exchange relations and market-oriented policies

- Privatization and reducing state involvement in commercial activities

- Strengthening partnerships with international organizations and donors

- Developing information-based economic activities to increase value addition

The required policy actions include establishing new institutional frameworks (like the single investment window), implementing privatization programs, and developing coordination mechanisms for international cooperation. The strategy emphasizes the need for complete structural reform rather than piecemeal changes.

The overall approach appears focused on transitioning from state-led to private sector-led development while maintaining public investment in key areas through improved domestic resource mobilization.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Agriculture is positioned as a key economic driver, with plans for major expansion of both irrigated and rain-fed cultivation areas. The strategy emphasizes modernizing agricultural practices through technology adoption and capacity building.

Industry is identified as a leading development sector, with emphasis on rehabilitating infrastructure and encouraging private sector participation.

Energy and mining are highlighted as pivotal sectors for economic development.

For the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: The strategy discusses developing the financial sector to mobilize savings and strengthen money markets.

Construction/Infrastructure: Mentioned primarily in context of supporting other sectors.

Healthcare: Not explicitly highlighted as an investment priority sector.

Education: While discussed in the strategy, not specifically highlighted as an investment priority sector.

Food and Agriculture: Extensively covered as a priority sector as noted above.

Manufacturing: Covered under the broader industrial sector focus.

Technology: Discussed mainly as an enabler for other sectors rather than as a standalone investment priority.

SMEs: Not explicitly highlighted as an investment priority sector.

The strategy appears to place greatest emphasis on productive sectors (agriculture, industry, energy) while treating other sectors more as enablers or support functions rather than primary investment targets.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Infrastructure and structural challenges:

- Bottlenecks in basic infrastructure, particularly in energy, electricity and roads

- Structural barriers in export sectors

- Natural factors affecting agricultural output like drought and desertification

Financial challenges:

- Internal and external debt problems

- Need for significant investment to develop infrastructure and productive capacity

Development disparities:

- Need to ensure equitable distribution of wealth across regions

- Special focus required for developing the South, rural areas and war-affected zones

Regarding public-private partnerships, the strategy explicitly promotes partnerships between domestic private sector and foreign firms to advance development. However, it does not specify particular sectors for these partnerships.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in several ways:

- Specifically encourages partnerships between domestic private sector and foreign firms

- Seeks to attract both internal and external investment to widen the economic base

- Focuses on regional partnerships particularly with Arab, Islamic, and African countries

The strategy recognizes that achieving its goals will require addressing both structural constraints and mobilizing significant private investment, both domestic and foreign, while ensuring equitable development across regions.

Tanzania 2026

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several high-level goals across economic performance, human development and private sector dimensions:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve GDP growth of over 8% annually to consolidate Tanzania's middle-income country status, up from the current 6.9% growth rate. It seeks to maintain macroeconomic stability through prudent policies, including keeping inflation below 5%.

On human development, the strategy focuses on transforming Tanzania into a semi-industrialized nation with high human development standards and improved living conditions for citizens by 2025. This includes strengthening capacity building in science, technology and innovation across all sectors to enhance productivity and competitiveness.

For private sector performance, the plan emphasizes creating an enabling environment for private sector growth and participation in strategic investments, including through public-private partnerships. It aims to make the private sector a strong and reliable development partner by facilitating business startups and addressing constraints to private sector development.

The strategy represents the final phase of implementing Tanzania's Development Vision 2025, with a focus on realizing competitiveness and industrialization to achieve broad-based human development outcomes.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform areas:

For public investment, the focus is on developing productive infrastructure including roads, railways, ports, energy and water. The government prioritizes investments in education and training systems, particularly science and technology capabilities. Public investments are to be directed toward projects with high social and economic returns.

Private investment priorities emphasize leveraging private capital through joint ventures and public-private partnerships (PPPs). The strategy encourages private sector investment in commercial activities using credit facilities and capital markets. It seeks to foster innovation and partnerships among private sector stakeholders.

On economic reforms, the strategy prioritizes strengthening monetary policy, enhancing revenue mobilization, and implementing prudent public expenditure measures. Key reforms include developing financial markets, improving the business climate, and providing incentives for capital market development. The reforms aim to create an inclusive, competitive economy driven by industrialization and modern technology. Specific measures include business environment improvements, formalization programs, and strengthening investment frameworks.

The strategy emphasizes the need to sequence and coordinate these reforms while building synergies between financial sector development and broader business climate improvements.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy highlights several priority sectors for investment while providing varying levels of detail for different sectors:

The explicitly prioritized sectors include manufacturing, agriculture, livestock, construction, energy, mining, tourism, trade, hotels, transport and communication, financial services, education and health services.

For the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: Emphasized as crucial for mobilizing savings and allocating credit to drive productivity and competitiveness. The strategy prioritizes developing banking and payment services.

Construction: Identified as one of the fastest-growing sectors, with focus on infrastructure development including roads, bridges, railways, ports and airports.

Infrastructure: Strong emphasis on transport, energy and water infrastructure to reduce costs and enhance competitiveness.

Healthcare: Focus on expanding facilities, with documented growth in health facilities from 7,014 to 8,783 between 2015-2020.

Education: Prioritizes infrastructure development, including construction of schools, dormitories and teacher housing.

Food and Agriculture: Positioned as central to industrialization, supporting 65% of the population's livelihood.

Manufacturing: Emphasis on innovation and technology adoption to facilitate market entry and competitiveness.

Technology: Prioritizes ICT infrastructure deployment to enable digital transformation.

SMEs: Recognized but mainly characterized as part of the informal sector with survival-level income generation. The strategy acknowledges their limitations rather than outlining specific investment priorities. [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Implementation challenges include limited access to capital, low FDI flows, and sector-specific issues like low technology application, insufficient infrastructure, high production costs, and inadequate inputs. The strategy also highlights broader risks including economic crises, political changes, and natural disasters including climate change impacts.

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy explicitly recognizes their importance and has a track record of implementing PPPs worth USD 1 billion in transport, ICT and energy sectors. The strategy emphasizes expanding PPPs, particularly for infrastructure development in Export Processing Zones (EPZs). There are specific measures outlined to make PPPs more attractive and ensure their acceptance across government levels.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors:

- Domestic private investment is encouraged through joint ventures and PPPs, with projected private sector financing of TZS 40.6 trillion

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is specifically targeted for sectors like oil and gas, mining, food and accommodation, manufacturing, and financial services

The strategy acknowledges that FDI flows have declined as domestic investment has increased in some traditionally FDI-dominated sectors. This suggests a shifting balance between domestic and foreign investment sources.

The Gambia 2021

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key areas:

For economic performance, the plan aims to revitalize and transform the economy by boosting GDP growth from current levels around 4% to higher sustainable rates. This will involve transitioning from an agriculture-based to a modern economy linked to global markets and value chains .

On human development, the strategy focuses on building human capital through investments in education, health and social services to improve living standards for all Gambians. This includes addressing poverty, inequality and access to basic services .

For private sector performance, the goal is to make the private sector the primary engine of growth, job creation and economic transformation. This requires significant policy reforms to address current constraints around the business environment, infrastructure, taxation and access to finance . The private sector's role will be central to achieving the broader vision of delivering good governance, social cohesion and economic wellbeing .

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the focus is on energy and infrastructure (41.2% of budget), agriculture (19.6%), and human capital development (16.8%). The total planned public investment is US$2.4 billion .

Private investment is encouraged in agricultural inputs, food processing, packaging, electronics assembly, light manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, and construction materials .

The key economic reforms prioritized in the first two years include:

- Constitutional and judicial reforms

- Macroeconomic stabilization measures

- Agricultural sector transformation

- Energy sector reforms

- Youth employment initiatives

- Health and education sector improvements

To fund these priorities, the government will pursue domestic resource mobilization, innovative financing mechanisms like public-private partnerships, and concessional financing from development partners . This mixed financing approach aims to ensure adequate resources while maintaining debt sustainability.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Transport and Infrastructure: Major focus on upgrading ports, airports and road networks through PPP mechanisms .

Agriculture: As a key GDP driver employing nearly half the workforce, priorities include modernization, mechanization and value addition .

Manufacturing: Focus on light manufacturing including textiles, food processing, beverages, metalwork, wood processing, and chemicals .

Healthcare: PPP opportunities in hospital infrastructure, laboratories, radiology services and blood banks .

For the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: Plans to strengthen the financial sector including developing Islamic banking and building professional capacity .

Construction: Identified as a priority area for private investment, particularly in construction materials .

Infrastructure: Major focus area with PPP opportunities in transport and energy infrastructure .

Healthcare: Priority sector with specific PPP opportunities identified .

Education: Progress noted in basic education but no specific investment priorities outlined .

Food and Agriculture: Key priority sector with focus on modernization and value addition .

Manufacturing: Priority sector with focus on light manufacturing .

Technology: Not explicitly highlighted beyond general references to electronics assembly.

SMEs: While mentioned in the strategy, no specific investment priorities are detailed.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several implementation challenges:

The main challenge is limited government fiscal space to fund development priorities directly. The plan therefore relies heavily on external assistance initially, with government contributions expected to increase gradually as reforms take effect and the economy improves .

These challenges are linked to both public and private investment. For public investment, the main constraint is limited government resources. For private investment, key challenges include financial constraints and a weak legislative/regulatory environment for PPPs .

The strategy does discuss public-private partnerships extensively, particularly in:

- Transport and energy infrastructure

- Healthcare infrastructure and services

- Other social infrastructure projects

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, with specific targets to increase Foreign Direct Investment from 2.4% to 5% of GDP . This indicates a deliberate focus on attracting foreign investment while also developing domestic private sector capacity.

Togo 2022

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious high-level goals across three key dimensions:

For economic performance, the plan aims to achieve structural transformation of the economy to reach 7.6% GDP growth by 2022 through stronger private sector participation. The ultimate goal is to become a middle-income country by 2030.

Regarding human development, the strategy emphasizes inclusive and sustainable growth that creates decent jobs and improves social welfare. It seeks to ensure that all segments of society, including local communities, benefit from and participate in economic development.

For private sector performance, the plan acknowledges current underperformance with private investment below Sub-Saharan African averages. A key goal is to boost private sector investment and participation to drive economic transformation, though specific targets are not provided.

The strategy frames these goals within an overarching vision of making Togo an economically, socially and democratically stable nation that is united and open to the world by 2030. The emphasis is on achieving structural transformation through inclusive growth that benefits all segments of society while strengthening private sector participation.

Let me identify the relevant quotes and then provide an analysis of the investment and reform priorities.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities for investment and economic reform:

Investment Priorities:

- Public investment of 1,623.1 billion FCFA (35.1% of total plan cost) focusing on logistics infrastructure, particularly around Port of Lomé, and transport networks

- Private investment targeted at 2,999.1 billion FCFA (64.9% of total) with emphasis on manufacturing, artisanal and extractive industries

- Agricultural value chain development through agro-industrial investments

- Focus on attracting Foreign Direct Investment through concessional loans and grants

Economic Reform Priorities:

- Business environment improvement to attract private investment

- Decentralization implementation to improve local governance

- Public administration modernization

- Strengthening anti-corruption measures

Required Policy Actions:

The strategy identifies several key policy actions including:

- Implementation of decentralization reforms

- Modernization of public administration systems

- Strengthening anti-corruption frameworks

- Improving the business environment through regulatory reforms

- Development of public-private partnership frameworks

The strategy takes a comprehensive approach combining targeted investments with structural reforms to create an enabling environment for economic transformation. There is a clear emphasis on mobilizing private sector investment while using public investment strategically in enabling infrastructure and services.

Let me identify the relevant quotes and then analyze the priority sectors for investment.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment, while also addressing the sectors specifically mentioned in the question:

Explicitly Highlighted Priority Sectors:

- Transport and logistics infrastructure (particularly around Port of Lomé)

- Agriculture modernization and agro-processing

- Manufacturing and extractive industries

For the specifically mentioned sectors:

Finance: Aims to leverage Togo's position as third largest financial center in UEMOA to become a regional financial hub. Requires investment in financial infrastructure and services

Construction: Focus on urban development and housing with target of 20,000 new housing units, involving private sector participation

Infrastructure: Major priority with emphasis on multimodal transport infrastructure including port, road, and rail networks

Healthcare: Highlighted as requiring investment for human capital development

Education: Emphasized as crucial for human capital development and skills alignment with economic needs

Food and Agriculture: Major priority sector with focus on modernization, productivity improvement, and food security

Manufacturing: Identified as priority sector for industrial transformation

Technology: Emphasized particularly in context of digital transformation and ICT infrastructure

SMEs: Recognized as important but specific investment priorities not detailed extensively

The strategy takes an integrated approach, recognizing the interconnections between these sectors while placing particular emphasis on infrastructure, agriculture, and manufacturing as drivers of economic transformation. There is also strong focus on sectors that can support Togo's ambition to become a regional hub (logistics, finance, services).

Let me identify the relevant quotes and then analyze the challenges, investment linkages, and partnerships.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Challenges:

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its objectives:

- Regional security situation

- Socio-political instability risks

- Financing constraints, particularly declining aid flows

- Climate-related risks

- Capacity limitations in implementation

Investment-Related Challenges:

The main investment-related challenges include:

- Limited domestic resource mobilization capacity

- Declining foreign aid flows

- Decreased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows

- Insufficient private sector investment

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):

The strategy explicitly emphasizes PPPs in several strategic sectors:

- Transport infrastructure

- Energy

- Water

- Telecommunications

- Tourism and hospitality

Domestic vs Foreign Private Investors:

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors:

- Notes decline in FDI flows (to 5% of gross fixed capital formation)

- Identifies key FDI sectors: manufacturing, extractive industries, infrastructure, commerce, telecommunications, and financial sector

- However, the strategy aims to attract both domestic and foreign investment, without strongly differentiating between them in terms of incentives or treatment

The strategy recognizes that addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach combining improved domestic resource mobilization, enhanced PPP frameworks, and measures to attract both domestic and foreign investment. The emphasis on PPPs in specific sectors suggests a strategic approach to leveraging private investment where it can be most effective.

Tunisia 2025

High-level goals

The strategy's high-level goals focus on three main areas:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to improve the overall economic situation through better governance of public funds and natural resources, with an emphasis on transparency and anti-corruption efforts.

Regarding human development, the strategy seeks to increase public awareness and participation in governance, particularly at the local level, while promoting social inclusion through digitized public services and improved access for citizens.

For private sector performance, the focus is on modernizing and digitizing administrative services, implementing technological and institutional reforms, and creating more transparent and efficient government systems that can better serve businesses and citizens.

The strategy takes an integrated approach by linking these goals together under an open government framework that emphasizes transparency, participation, and accountability across all sectors and levels of government. This reflects an understanding that economic, human, and private sector development are interconnected and mutually reinforcing priorities.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the focus is on improving transparency and governance of public finances through initiatives like the Open Budget Portal and simplified citizen's budget. This includes making financial data more accessible and understandable to the public.

Regarding private investment, the strategy prioritizes streamlining and digitizing administrative services for investors, with emphasis on creating more efficient, transparent processes to attract and facilitate investment. The aim is to reduce bureaucratic barriers and improve the overall investment climate.

For economic reforms, the strategy focuses on integrating open government principles into administration mechanisms and government operations. This includes reforms to promote transparency, improve access to information, and modernize public services through digitalization.

The document outlines specific policy actions in these areas through a series of detailed commitments, each with defined objectives, implementation schedules, and responsible authorities. These commitments are structured to progressively implement reforms while building institutional capacity and public engagement.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights public projects, investment services, open data initiatives, and environmental management as priority sectors for investment.

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy discusses modernizing financial transparency and budget systems but does not explicitly outline investment needs in the financial sector.

Construction: Not specifically mentioned in terms of investment needs.

Infrastructure: While public projects are discussed broadly, specific infrastructure investment needs are not detailed.

Healthcare: While mentioned in context of corruption risk management, specific healthcare investment needs are not outlined.

Education: Not specifically addressed in terms of investment needs.

Food and Agriculture: Agriculture is mentioned primarily in context of water resource management, but specific investment needs are not detailed.

Manufacturing: Not specifically addressed.

Technology: Digital transformation and e-government services are emphasized throughout, but specific technology sector investment needs are not detailed.

SMEs: Not specifically addressed in terms of investment needs.

The document focuses more on cross-cutting reforms and governance improvements rather than sector-specific investment needs. Many of the mentioned sectors appear in the context of improving transparency or services rather than as investment priorities.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several implementation challenges, including resource constraints (both human and material), technological limitations, and coordination difficulties between agencies. Many of these challenges are directly linked to public investment constraints, such as limited resources for monitoring and verification processes, and expensive licensing requirements for technological platforms.

The document does not explicitly discuss public-private partnerships (PPPs) as a solution or highlight any specific sectors for PPP development.

Regarding the distinction between domestic and foreign private investors, the strategy does not explicitly differentiate between them. The investment-related commitments and reforms appear to be designed to benefit all investors equally, with a focus on improving administrative services and transparency rather than creating different frameworks for domestic versus foreign investors.

The challenges identified are primarily operational and technical in nature, focusing on implementation difficulties rather than fundamental policy or structural issues. The strategy emphasizes the need to overcome these challenges through improved coordination, digitalization, and more efficient resource allocation.

Tunisia 2035

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious high-level goals across three main dimensions:

For economic performance, Tunisia aims to transition into an upper middle-income country and ultimately join the ranks of advanced high-income nations. The strategy envisions building a competitive, diversified economy that can effectively position itself both regionally and globally while being resilient to shocks and crises.

Regarding human development, the strategy prioritizes investment in human capital as a foundational element for sustainable development. This includes improving education, skills, and knowledge to enhance the country's capabilities and competitiveness.

For private sector performance, the strategy positions the private sector as a key partner in national development, with an emphasis on increasing private investment in human capital and knowledge-intensive sectors. The vision calls for strengthening the private sector's role in supporting state development efforts and driving economic transformation.

The strategy frames these goals within a broader vision of achieving inclusive and sustainable growth that benefits all segments of society.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines clear priorities across investment and reform areas:

For public investment, the focus is on infrastructure and logistics development to reduce transportation bottlenecks and improve efficiency. This includes modernizing transport networks and enhancing public service delivery.

Regarding private investment, the strategy sets a specific target of raising total investment to 25% of GDP. The emphasis is on improving the business climate and creating conditions that attract private investors through streamlined administrative procedures and enhanced investor services.

For economic reforms, the strategy calls for comprehensive structural reforms focused on:

- Modernizing the financial system and increasing financial inclusion

- Removing regulatory barriers and bureaucratic constraints

- Strengthening public-private integration and partnership

- Improving the overall business environment to stimulate private initiative

The strategy positions these reforms as essential for transforming the economy and creating an environment conducive to both domestic and foreign investment. The reforms emphasize reducing bureaucratic obstacles while ensuring proper integration between public and private sectors.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly prioritizes several key sectors for investment:

- Strategic infrastructure sectors: energy, mining, electricity, water, and transport

- High-tech manufacturing: aviation, pharmaceuticals, mechatronics, and renewable energy industries

- Services sector: particularly tourism, entertainment, transport and logistics

- Agriculture: emphasized for food security and agro-processing

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: The strategy mentions modernizing the financial system and increasing financial inclusion

Construction: Not explicitly mentioned as a priority sector

Infrastructure: Highlighted as a strategic priority, especially transport and utilities

Healthcare: Not explicitly highlighted as an investment priority sector

Education: Not explicitly highlighted as an investment priority sector

Food and Agriculture: Emphasized as vital for food security and industrial processing

Manufacturing: Prioritized particularly in high-tech and high value-added segments

Technology: Emphasized throughout high-tech manufacturing priorities

SMEs: Not explicitly highlighted as a priority investment sector

The strategy appears to place particular emphasis on high-tech manufacturing, strategic infrastructure, and services, while some social sectors like healthcare and education are not explicitly highlighted as investment priorities in the sections reviewed.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Regarding challenges, the strategy identifies restoring confidence between economic operators and funding partners as a key challenge to achieving its development goals. This suggests implementation may face difficulties related to trust and coordination between stakeholders.

The strategy explicitly links challenges to public investment constraints, noting that public-private partnerships are particularly important given the state's limited financial resources. This indicates that funding constraints in the public sector are a significant challenge.

On public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy takes a structured approach by:

- Calling for an annually updated list of PPP projects developed collaboratively with the private sector

- Emphasizing PPPs particularly for public infrastructure and facilities

- Positioning PPPs as a key solution to address public funding limitations

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, with specific emphasis on attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) particularly in technological and high value-added sectors. However, it does not extensively detail different approaches or policies for domestic versus foreign investors beyond this distinction.

The document presents PPPs as a strategic solution to implementation challenges rather than discussing detailed challenges to the plan's achievement.

Uganda 2025

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three key areas:

Economic Performance:

- Achieve GDP growth of 7% per annum

- Increase GDP per capita from USD 864 to USD 1,301

- Reduce poverty rates from 21.4% to 15.5%

- Reduce income inequality from 0.41 to 0.39

Human Development:

- Improve quality of life of Ugandans through better access to social services

- Increase life expectancy and reduce mortality rates

- Enhance education outcomes and skills development

- Strengthen health systems and reduce disease burden

Private Sector Performance:

- Increase industrial sector growth from 6.1% to 9.05%

- Grow manufactured exports to 20% of total exports

- Strengthen private sector's role as key driver of growth and job creation

- Support private investment and business development across sectors

The strategy recognizes the private sector as the engine of growth, contributing 80% of GDP and generating 77% of formal jobs. The goals focus on both economic transformation through industrialization while ensuring inclusive human development and poverty reduction.

Let me analyze the priorities for investment and economic reform based on relevant quotes.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines the following key priorities:

Public Investment Priorities:

- Energy and transport infrastructure development

- Health and education facilities

- Agricultural productivity enhancement

- Natural resource exploitation (minerals, oil & gas)

- Research and development infrastructure

- Public-private partnerships in strategic sectors

Private Investment Priorities:

- Manufacturing and industrial development

- Agro-processing and value addition

- Tourism infrastructure and services

- Technology and innovation

- Small and medium enterprise development

- Export-oriented industries

Required Policy Actions/Economic Reforms:

1. Fiscal Management:

- Increase domestic revenue collection

- Reduce fiscal deficit to below 3% of GDP by 2024/25

- Maintain debt sustainability below 50% of GDP

- Improve public investment management

2. Monetary and Financial:

- Maintain price stability with inflation within 5% target

- Build foreign exchange reserves

- Improve access to affordable financing

- Strengthen financial sector development

3. Business Environment:

- Streamline regulations and reduce bureaucracy

- Improve infrastructure services delivery

- Enhance skills development and technology adoption

- Support private sector competitiveness

The strategy emphasizes both public and private investment working together through PPPs while maintaining macroeconomic stability through prudent fiscal and monetary policies.

Let me analyze the priority sectors for investment based on relevant quotes.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights the following priority sectors:

Finance:

- Focus on improving access to affordable financing

- Strengthening financial sector development

- Expanding pension sector and insurance services

- Developing capital markets infrastructure

Construction:

- Priority given to transport infrastructure development

- Housing and urban infrastructure

- Industrial parks and special economic zones

- Public facilities (health, education)

Infrastructure:

- Energy generation and distribution

- Transport (roads, rail, air, water)

- ICT and digital infrastructure

- Water and sanitation infrastructure

Healthcare:

- Specialized health facilities

- Medical equipment and supplies

- Pharmaceutical manufacturing

- Health worker training facilities

Education:

- Technical and vocational training centers

- Research and innovation facilities

- Science and technology institutions

- Skills development infrastructure

Food & Agriculture:

- Agro-processing facilities

- Storage and post-harvest infrastructure

- Irrigation systems

- Value addition facilities for key commodities (coffee, tea, dairy, etc.)

Manufacturing:

- Light manufacturing (textiles, shoes, electronics, paper, chemicals)

- Heavy manufacturing (iron/steel, cement, automobile assembly)

- Mineral processing

- Industrial parks development

Technology:

- Digital infrastructure

- Innovation hubs and incubators

- Research and development facilities

- ICT services infrastructure

SMEs:

- Business development services

- Access to finance initiatives

- Market linkage infrastructure

- Skills development facilities

The strategy takes an integrated approach to sector development, recognizing the interconnections between sectors while emphasizing value addition and industrialization across the priority areas.

Let me analyze the challenges and investment-related aspects based on relevant quotes.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges and makes distinctions between public and private investment:

Challenges with Public Investment:

1. Project Implementation Issues:

- Escalating land compensation costs

- Procurement delays and administrative reviews

- Inadequate funding for maintenance

- Land speculation along infrastructure corridors

- Limited capacity for project preparation

2. Financing Constraints:

- High infrastructure development costs

- Limited fiscal space for public investment

- High cost of borrowing

- Inadequate maintenance funding

3. Local Capacity Issues:

- Low capacity of local contractors

- High dependence on foreign contractors

- Limited technical expertise

- High import content in projects

Private Investment Challenges:

1. Domestic Private Investors:

- Limited access to affordable credit

- High cost of financing

- Weak technical and financial capacity

- Difficulty competing with foreign firms

2. Foreign Private Investors:

- Land acquisition challenges

- Complex regulatory environment

- Infrastructure inadequacies

- Administrative bottlenecks

Public-Private Partnerships:

The strategy discusses PPPs in several sectors including:

- Infrastructure development

- Energy generation

- Industrial parks

- Social services

Distinction between Domestic and Foreign Investors:

- Local firms face higher financing costs

- Foreign firms have better access to subsidies and support

- Foreign firms dominate large infrastructure contracts

- Local firms struggle to compete due to capacity and financial constraints

The strategy recognizes these challenges and proposes various interventions to address them, including strengthening local contractor capacity, improving project preparation, and providing better support to domestic private investors.

Uganda 2040

High-level goals

Uganda Vision 2040 sets ambitious goals for economic transformation from a low-income peasant society to a competitive upper-middle-income country. The core economic target is reaching a per capita income of $9,500 by 2040, with interim milestones of achieving lower-middle-income status by 2017 and upper-middle-income status by 2032 .

The strategy envisions broad human development, aiming to create a skilled, knowledgeable population that can sustainably exploit the country's resources . It emphasizes building strong democratic institutions, maintaining stability and peace, and fostering regional integration through the East African Community .

The private sector is designated as the primary driver of growth and development . The strategy seeks to transform Uganda from a predominantly agrarian economy to a modern, industrialized one while maintaining independence and sovereignty .

This represents a comprehensive vision for transforming both the economic structure and human capabilities of Ugandan society over a 30-year period, with specific income targets and broader aspirational goals around governance, skills, and regional integration .

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the focus is on front-loading infrastructure development, particularly in:

- Oil and gas infrastructure

- Energy systems

- Transport networks

- Water infrastructure

- Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI)

- ICT systems

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes:

- Encouraging foreign direct investment

- Promoting export-oriented businesses with high value addition

- Supporting Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

- Facilitating agricultural commercialization

Key policy reforms include:

- Land reforms to enable faster acquisition for development projects

- Development financing reforms to accelerate infrastructure building

- Fiscal reforms to increase domestic revenue mobilization

- Urban development policies to enhance productivity and livability

- Macroeconomic policies to maintain stability while pursuing growth

The strategy emphasizes fiscal sustainability, with a focus on financing expenditures through domestic revenues while managing public debt carefully . Implementation will rely on a mix of funding sources including tax revenues, PPPs, loans, grants, and oil/gas revenues .

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Tourism:

- Targeted to earn $12bn by 2040

- Focus on developing tourism infrastructure and services

- Expected to be a major employer and GDP contributor

Oil & Gas:

- Development of refinery and associated infrastructure

- Focus on value addition through secondary/tertiary industries

- Development of petrochemical industries

Mining/Minerals:

- Large iron ore deposits identified for development

- Various other minerals including gold, copper, diamonds

- Plans for mineral processing industries

For the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: The document discusses financial services reform but does not explicitly highlight it as a priority investment sector.

Construction: While infrastructure development is discussed, construction is not specifically highlighted as a priority sector.

Infrastructure: Major focus on infrastructure investment across transport, energy, and water sectors.

Healthcare: Mentioned in context of social services but not highlighted as priority investment sector.

Education: Discussed as fundamental service but not specifically as investment priority.

Food & Agriculture: Identified as priority through agro-based industries and agricultural commercialization .

Manufacturing: Emphasized through industrialization strategy and value-addition focus.

Technology: Highlighted through STEI development and ICT investments .

SMEs: While mentioned, not specifically highlighted as priority investment sector.

The strategy appears to prioritize investments in productive sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, mining) and enabling infrastructure, with less explicit focus on service sectors like finance and healthcare.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

Financial/Investment Challenges:

- Low domestic revenue collection compared to regional averages

- High dependence on donor support (27% of GDP) though planned to reduce

- Weak private sector dominated by micro and small enterprises (90%)

- Need to mobilize significant resources through multiple channels

The strategy discusses public-private partnerships (PPPs) extensively as a key implementation mechanism:

- PPPs are identified as a major financing source

- Government commits to promoting PPPs "in a rational manner"

- PPPs are seen as crucial for bridging investment gaps

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, noting challenges with the domestic private sector's capacity . However, it doesn't explicitly prefer one over the other.

The document highlights that success depends on coordinated action between government, private sector, civil society and individuals . This suggests implementation challenges around coordination and alignment between different stakeholders.

The high reliance on donor funding (27% of GDP) represents a significant challenge, though the strategy aims to reduce this dependency significantly by 2040 . This implies a need to develop alternative financing sources and strengthen domestic resource mobilization.

Zambia 2026

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several high-level goals across economic, human development and private sector dimensions:

For economic performance, the strategy aims to achieve economic transformation through industrialization and diversification, focusing on value-addition in key sectors like agriculture, mining and manufacturing. The goal is to create an economy that is balanced across primary, secondary and tertiary sectors with strong inter-linkages.

For human development, the strategy seeks to develop a population that is technologically proficient, entrepreneurial, self-reliant and able to take advantage of economic opportunities. This includes building human capital and skills, particularly among youth.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions a private sector-led transformation where businesses drive economic growth and job creation, supported by government policies, regulations and infrastructure development. The private sector is expected to spearhead industrialization efforts and value addition activities.

The overarching aim is to improve economic efficiency and competitiveness to sustainably raise living standards across the population. This involves creating a modern, dynamic and competitive economy that provides opportunities for improved wellbeing.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities and policy actions for investment and economic reform:

For public investment, the focus is on fiscal sustainability through reduced debt accumulation, enhanced domestic revenue mobilization, and rationalized expenditure. The government plans to restructure both domestic and external debt, including issuing longer-dated domestic instruments and restructuring external debt through the G20 Common Framework.

For private investment, the strategy emphasizes revising the PPP framework to better manage fiscal risks and contingent liabilities, aiming to increase private sector participation in development projects. The government intends to create conditions that encourage private investment in productive sectors like agriculture, tourism, mining and manufacturing.

For economic reforms, several priority areas are identified:

- Pursuing export-oriented economic transformation

- Enhancing production and productivity in key sectors

- Improving domestic resource mobilization

- Strengthening public financial management

- Restructuring debt management systems

The strategy frames these priorities within an overall goal of achieving inclusive growth and improved living standards. The reforms and investment priorities are designed to support economic transformation while maintaining fiscal sustainability and encouraging private sector participation.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and tourism as priority sectors for investment.

For the specific sectors mentioned in the question:

Finance: The strategy does not explicitly detail investment priorities for the financial sector.

Construction: The strategy does not specifically outline investment priorities for the construction sector.

Infrastructure: While infrastructure development is mentioned in relation to tourism and other sectors, the strategy does not detail specific infrastructure investment priorities.

Healthcare: The strategy does not explicitly outline investment priorities for the healthcare sector.

Education: The strategy does not specifically detail investment priorities for education.

Food and Agriculture: Agriculture is identified as a priority sector, with focus on value-addition and processed foods .

Manufacturing: Manufacturing is a key priority sector, with emphasis on light manufacturing that is labor-intensive. Priority value chains include processed foods, engineering, wood products, textiles, leather products, minerals beneficiation, and pharmaceuticals .

Technology: While technological proficiency is mentioned as a goal, the strategy does not explicitly outline technology sector investment priorities.

SMEs: While SMEs are mentioned in the strategy, specific investment priorities are not detailed.

Mining is highlighted as a priority sector with specific targets for copper production and diversification into gold, gemstones, manganese and petroleum resources . Tourism development is also prioritized, particularly in the Northern and Southern Circuits .

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

Yes, the strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan:

The main challenges identified include:

- Low levels of diversification and industrialization

- Low citizen participation in the economy

- Low private sector competitiveness

- Limited access to affordable finance

- Policy inconsistency affecting long-term investment decisions, particularly in mining and agriculture

These challenges are linked to both public and private investment. The financing constraints affect both sectors, while policy inconsistency specifically impacts private sector investment decisions.

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy explicitly discusses PPPs as a key financing mechanism for development projects. The government plans to revise the PPP Act to better manage fiscal risks and contingent liabilities . PPPs are specifically mentioned as instruments for large public investments, alongside other tools like pension funds, capital markets, and green bonds .

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in its discussion of financing sources, acknowledging the role of both international development partners and domestic private sector actors . However, it does not extensively detail different approaches or policies for domestic versus foreign investors.

Zambia 2030

High-level goals

The strategy sets ambitious goals for economic transformation and performance by 2030. At the macroeconomic level, it aims to achieve sustained annual GDP growth of 6-10%, maintain inflation at 5%, and reduce poverty to under 20% of the population while lowering income inequality to a Gini coefficient below 40.

The core economic vision is to transform Zambia from a primary commodity-based economy into a competitive, self-sustaining middle-income industrial nation. This involves developing a diversified economy with strong and balanced industrial, agricultural and services sectors.

For private sector performance, the strategy envisions creating a dynamic and resilient economy that is free from donor dependence, with competitive industries that can withstand external shocks. The private sector is expected to drive the transformation from an agricultural to an industrial base.

For human development, the strategy aims to significantly reduce poverty and income inequality while creating opportunities for improving the wellbeing of all citizens through industrial transformation and economic diversification. This includes developing modern agricultural and efficient services sectors to complement industrial growth.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities to achieve its development goals.

For public investment, the focus is on developing and maintaining critical infrastructure including roads, storage facilities, rail networks, energy systems, and communications. There is also emphasis on social infrastructure like education, health facilities and public utilities. The strategy calls for efficient and transparent use of public financial resources in these investments.

For private investment, the priorities include improving access to affordable credit and financial services, creating an effective financial framework, streamlining business regulations and licensing procedures, and improving access to land. The strategy acknowledges past challenges with weak private investment levels, which it aims to address through these reforms.

The economic reform agenda focuses on improving the investment climate through better regulation and supervision, particularly in sectors like mining. This includes strengthening statutory enforcement, improving government agency performance, and enhancing tax and customs administration.

The strategy will be implemented through a series of five-year national development plans, indicating a structured approach to rolling out these investments and reforms. However, while the document outlines these broad priorities, it does not provide detailed specific policy actions or implementation steps for many areas.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

Mining: Focus on copper but also development of precious metals, gemstones and industrial minerals

Tourism: Identified as having strong potential for broad-based economic development

Agriculture: Emphasized as a growing contributor to GDP and exports, with particular focus on agro-processing

Manufacturing: Prioritized with focus on food/beverages, textiles and leather

For the specific sectors requested:

Finance: Not explicitly highlighted as an investment priority sector, though financial sector reform is discussed

Construction: Not explicitly highlighted as an investment priority sector

Infrastructure: Discussed as needing investment but not as a priority sector itself

Healthcare: Not explicitly highlighted as an investment priority sector

Education: Identified as needing increased investment to address infrastructure gaps

Food and Agriculture: Major focus for investment as noted above

Manufacturing: Major focus as noted above

Technology: Not explicitly highlighted as an investment priority sector

SMEs: Not explicitly highlighted as an investment priority sector

The document also notes critical housing sector needs but does not explicitly identify it as an investment priority sector .

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges to achieving its plan, many linked to both public and private investment issues. These include poor infrastructure, inadequate credit facilities, high cost of capital, and weak institutional coordination. The agricultural, mining and tourism sectors specifically face challenges from infrastructure gaps, limited financial capacity, and regulatory barriers.

While public-private partnerships (PPPs) are mentioned as one of the seven founding principles of the Vision , the strategy does not provide specific details about which sectors PPPs should focus on or how they should be structured.

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors in its challenges section, specifically highlighting the need to encourage foreign direct investment to bring knowledge and technology transfer to local people. It also notes the importance of creating an investment climate that can attract and retain both foreign and domestic investment. However, beyond these high-level statements, the strategy does not elaborate on different approaches or policies for domestic versus foreign investors.

The document identifies various sector-specific investment challenges but does not comprehensively address how these will be overcome through either public or private investment solutions.

Zanzibar 2050

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals across three main areas:

For economic performance, the overarching goal is to achieve Upper-Middle Income Status by 2050 through sustainable and inclusive growth. The strategy aims to transform productive capabilities through modernization and diversification, with emphasis on export-oriented and technology-driven development.

For human development, the vision places people at the center, seeking to improve overall living standards and achieve near-zero extreme poverty. The strategy acknowledges current challenges with population growth impacting per capita income gains and aims to make growth more inclusive and beneficial for all citizens.

For private sector performance, the focus is on developing competitive advantages from Zanzibar's natural comparative advantages, particularly in sectors like tourism, agriculture, and maritime trade. The strategy envisions the private sector playing a key role in driving economic transformation and creating opportunities that benefit the broader population.

The goals are interconnected, with economic growth intended to support human development outcomes while private sector development helps drive both economic and social progress. The strategy takes a comprehensive view that all three areas must advance together for sustainable development.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key investment and reform priorities:

For public investment, the focus is on strengthening revenue collection through modernized fiscal technologies and an enhanced tax regime. The government aims to reduce aid dependency by diversifying funding sources and improving domestic resource mobilization.

For private investment, the strategy prioritizes creating an attractive business environment through harmonized tax laws, streamlined business registration, and optimized corporate tax policies. There is particular emphasis on attracting both domestic and foreign direct investment across sectors.

For economic reforms, key priorities include:

- Developing public-private partnerships to address infrastructure and service delivery constraints

- Promoting export-oriented growth and production capacity expansion

- Encouraging investment in renewable energy and other strategic sectors

- Facilitating technology transfer and joint ventures with international partners

The strategy identifies specific policy actions including:

- Modernizing fiscal technologies and tax administration

- Regular review and optimization of tax rates and exemptions

- Harmonizing tax laws and improving business registration processes

- Creating frameworks for public-private partnerships

- Establishing mechanisms for international cooperation and technology transfer

The approach emphasizes coordination between public and private investment while implementing reforms to create an enabling environment for both domestic and foreign investors.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment including:

- Maritime and blue economy development

- Tourism and hospitality

- Agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture

- Industrial development focused on import substitution and exports

- Transportation infrastructure

Regarding the specific sectors mentioned:

Finance: The strategy prioritizes developing financial markets, offshore/inshore banking, insurance and capital markets to support economic development.

Construction: Mentioned primarily in context of public housing and urban development projects.

Infrastructure: Major focus on roads, ports, airports and public transportation infrastructure development.

Healthcare: Emphasizes investment in health infrastructure, medical technology, and research facilities.

Education: Prioritizes investment in both hard and soft educational infrastructure at all levels.

Food/Agriculture: Significant focus on intensifying and diversifying agricultural production, fisheries and aquaculture.

Manufacturing: Aims to develop competitive industrial base focusing on both domestic market and exports.

Technology: Integrated throughout various sectors rather than treated as standalone sector.

SMEs: Referenced mainly through provisions for local industry support, including access to finance and training.

The strategy provides varying levels of detail for different sectors, with most comprehensive coverage for infrastructure, agriculture, and industrial development. While all sectors are mentioned, some receive more detailed treatment in terms of specific investment priorities and implementation approaches than others.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several implementation challenges:

The main challenges highlighted include:

- Erratic and non-inclusive growth patterns

- Slower than desired structural transformation

- Limited institutional arrangements for infrastructure financing

- Gaps between policy formulation and implementation

Regarding public and private investment links, the challenges are primarily related to financing and institutional constraints that affect infrastructure development and service delivery.

The strategy extensively discusses public-private partnerships (PPPs), identifying them as a key mechanism for:

- Infrastructure development and service delivery

- Technology and knowledge transfer

- Modernizing public services

On the distinction between domestic and foreign private investors, the strategy generally treats them together in terms of policy framework, mentioning both domestic investment and FDI in the context of creating an attractive business environment through harmonized tax laws and improved business registration processes.

The strategy recognizes implementation itself as a complex challenge, emphasizing the need for consistent links between policy and implementation across multiple dimensions of governance.

PPPs are specifically mentioned for infrastructure development, but the strategy does not comprehensively detail sector-specific PPP approaches, though it suggests their broader application across public service delivery areas.

Zimbabwe 2025

High-level goals

The strategy outlines several ambitious high-level goals across three key areas:

Economic Performance Goals:

- Achieve average annual GDP growth above 5%

- Strengthen macroeconomic stability through low inflation and exchange rate stability

- Modernize the economy through digital technology and ICT adoption

- Reach upper middle income status by 2030

Human Development Goals:

- Achieve inclusive and equitable growth that benefits all segments of society

- Strengthen social infrastructure and safety nets

- Improve environmental protection and resilience

- Enhance good governance and corporate social investment

Private Sector Goals:

- Promote new enterprise development

- Increase employment and job creation

- Mobilize private sector savings and investment

- Enable efficient resource allocation and risk management through the private sector

- Improve delivery of products and services

The strategy takes a comprehensive approach, recognizing that economic growth must be paired with human development and private sector transformation to achieve Zimbabwe's vision of becoming an upper middle income society by 2030. The goals emphasize both quantitative targets (like 5% GDP growth) as well as qualitative improvements in areas like inclusivity, sustainability and modernization. Private sector development is seen as crucial for mobilizing resources and driving sustainable growth . The strategy aims to fundamentally transform Zimbabwe's economy while ensuring the benefits are broadly shared.

Investment and economic policy

The strategy outlines several key priorities across public investment, private investment and economic reform:

Public Investment Priorities:

- Infrastructure development focusing on energy, transport, water, sanitation, ICT and housing

- Power sector investments to ensure reliable and affordable electricity supply

- Public debt management to maintain debt-to-GDP below 70%

- Capacity building for public agencies implementing infrastructure projects

Private Investment Priorities:

- Promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

- Attraction of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

- Mobilization of diaspora investments

- Private sector participation in infrastructure development

Economic Reform Actions:

- Implementation of auction-based treasury bills issuance system

- Zero recourse to Central Bank borrowing

- Debt sustainability measures

- Reform of public investment management

- Development of annual borrowing plans and issuance calendars

The strategy emphasizes the need to combine public and private investment while implementing economic reforms to ensure sustainable financing . There is a strong focus on infrastructure development as a key enabler of economic growth , with particular emphasis on the power sector . The strategy also outlines specific policy actions around debt management and financial market development . Capacity building is highlighted as crucial for effective implementation . The approach aims to create an enabling environment for private investment while ensuring prudent management of public resources through various reforms.

Investment needs by sector

Finance:

- Recognized as critical for mobilizing savings and allocating resources

- Focus on strengthening financial sector stability and development

- Emphasis on improving access to finance

Construction:

- Part of broader infrastructure development focus

- Particular emphasis on housing construction and urban development

- Identified as needing rehabilitation and upgrading

Infrastructure:

- Major priority area requiring significant investment

- Focus on energy, transport, water and sanitation infrastructure

- Emphasis on both new construction and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure

Healthcare:

- Identified as fundamental right and economic enabler

- Focus on improving healthcare infrastructure and service delivery

- Recognition of link between health and economic productivity

Education:

- Central to human capital development strategy

- Focus on innovation and knowledge-driven economy

- Emphasis on skills development and training

Food and Agriculture:

- Identified as one of the "locomotive sectors"

- Focus on improving productivity and food security

- Emphasis on modernization and mechanization

Manufacturing:

- Also identified as "locomotive sector"

- Focus on value addition and beneficiation

- Emphasis on improving productivity and competitiveness

Technology:

- Emphasis on ICT infrastructure development

- Focus on digital economy transformation

- Recognition of technology's role in modernization

SMEs:

- Mentioned as important for economic growth

- Focus on improving access to finance for SMEs

- Emphasis on formalization and capacity building

The strategy clearly prioritizes the "locomotive sectors" (agriculture, mining, manufacturing, tourism) while recognizing the crucial enabling role of infrastructure, finance, healthcare, and education. Technology is seen as a cross-cutting priority for modernizing the economy. While all sectors are addressed, there appears to be particular emphasis on infrastructure development and the productive sectors of the economy.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several key challenges and their relationship to investment:

Major Implementation Challenges:

- Macroeconomic instability (inflation and exchange rate volatility)

- International sanctions

- Natural disasters and external shocks like COVID-19

- Infrastructure deterioration

- Limited institutional capacity

- Debt arrears constraining external capital access

Investment-Related Challenges:

- Inadequate public and private investment levels

- Limited development partner support due to arrears

- High country risk perception affecting foreign investment

- Insufficient capital for infrastructure development

- Poor project management capacity

Regarding Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), the strategy:

- Promotes PPPs particularly in infrastructure development

- Emphasizes PPPs in housing and mortgage financing

- Sees PPPs as crucial for addressing funding gaps

- Recognizes need to restructure PPP frameworks

On domestic versus foreign private investors, the strategy:

- Explicitly distinguishes between domestic and foreign investment
- Promotes "Buy Zimbabwe Campaign" for domestic investment
- Maintains "open for business" policy for foreign investors
- Specifically includes diaspora investors as target group
- Recognizes different challenges facing domestic versus foreign investors

The strategy acknowledges significant challenges affecting both public and private investment while proposing PPPs as part of the solution. External factors significantly constrain foreign investment, leading to a dual approach of promoting both domestic and foreign investment sources. The strategy recognizes that different types of investors face different challenges and require different policy approaches.

Zimbabwe 2030

High-level goals

The strategy outlines ambitious goals for economic transformation and development by 2030. The overarching economic target is to achieve upper middle-income status with GNI per capita exceeding $5,000, representing a significant increase from $1,440.

For human development, the vision aims to provide high quality of life to all citizens through inclusive growth and poverty reduction, with a major focus on formal employment creation targeting an 80% increase in employment rates.

Regarding private sector performance, the strategy positions the private sector as the primary engine of sustainable growth, with particular emphasis on developing a diversified and competitive manufacturing sector to drive transformation from a commodity-dependent to a knowledge-driven economy.

The strategy envisions moving away from primary commodities toward secondary and tertiary sectors in an ICT-driven knowledge economy, fundamentally reshaping the structure of economic activity and private sector engagement.

Investment and economic policy

For public investment, the strategy prioritizes redirecting government expenditure from consumption to development spending, with a particular focus on infrastructure development across power, transportation, water, housing and ICT sectors.

For private investment, the vision emphasizes creating an enabling environment through several key reforms:

- Implementing ease of doing business reforms to remove administrative and legislative bottlenecks

- Reducing government's economic footprint

- Introducing a market-based system

- Strengthening property rights protection

The required policy actions include:

- Fiscal consolidation to generate budget savings for development spending

- Liberalization of the economy

- Ensuring policy consistency and predictability

- Removing barriers that frustrate investors

- Infrastructure rehabilitation and development

The strategy acknowledges that rebuilding the economy requires substantial resources, making investment prioritization crucial for both public and private sectors.

Investment needs by sector

The strategy explicitly highlights several priority sectors for investment:

- Manufacturing, targeted to contribute 25% of GDP

- Agriculture, with the goal of becoming food self-sufficient and a regional breadbasket

- Infrastructure development across multiple subsectors

- Housing construction

- Tourism development in specific corridors and regions

Regarding the specific sectors:

Finance: The strategy discusses financial sector stability but does not detail specific investment priorities beyond supporting productive sectors

Construction/Infrastructure: Major focus on rehabilitation and development of power, transport, water and sanitation infrastructure

Healthcare: Plans for investment in "state of the art medical facilities" through public-private collaboration

Education: Prioritized for investment alongside healthcare facilities

Food/Agriculture: Significant focus as a priority sector, aiming to restore Zimbabwe's position as regional food producer

Manufacturing: Identified as a key driver of economic transformation

Technology: Embedded within broader development strategies but not highlighted as standalone investment priority

SMEs: Focus on creating enabling environment rather than direct investment

The strategy provides varying levels of detail for different sectors, with infrastructure, agriculture and manufacturing receiving the most comprehensive treatment in terms of investment priorities.

Does the strategy propose specific policies?

The strategy identifies several major challenges to achieving its plan, including corruption, infrastructure decay, foreign currency shortages, and an uncompetitive business environment. These challenges relate to both public investment (infrastructure, state enterprises) and private investment (business environment, exports) .

The document acknowledges that implementation will require "difficult and painful policies" and a fundamental shift from business as usual, though it doesn't extensively detail specific implementation challenges .

Regarding public-private partnerships (PPPs), the strategy explicitly mentions them in two sectors:

- Electricity generation through PPPs, joint ventures, and independent power producers

- Housing and infrastructure development through non-budgetary financing mechanisms including PPPs

The strategy does distinguish between domestic and foreign private investors, noting that domestic investment will benefit from foreign investment through access to capital, technology and markets . However, it doesn't extensively detail different approaches or policies for domestic versus foreign investors.