



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE THIRD
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

El Salvador 2025



National Council for Development



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1. Message from the Vice President of the Republic

Dr. Félix Ulloa Jr.

El Salvador reaffirms its commitment to human development, convinced that the transformation of our country is only possible through a comprehensive, focused on the well-being of all people. This Third Voluntary National Report (VNR) reflects that commitment by consolidating the progress we have made as a nation since the presentation of the Second VNR in July 2022 at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

This process would not be possible without the firm, visionary, and transformative leadership of the President of the Republic, Nayib Bukele, who has laid the foundations for a new stage in the history of El Salvador, characterized by the recovery of citizen security, investment in social and productive infrastructure, and a new way of governing focused on efficiency, innovation, and closeness to the population. His commitment to the well-being of the majority has allowed progress in structural reforms and the implementation of public policies that place development at the center of state action.

As Vice President of the Republic and President of the National Council for Development (CND, acronym in Spanish), I am proud to confirm and present the achievements made, despite the global and national challenges we continue to face. This report is not merely an accountability exercise; it is a shared roadmap that reaffirms our will to continue advancing with transparency, responsibility, and participation, guided by the National Comprehensive Development Strategy (ENDI, acronym in Spanish).

To achieve the economic and social prosperity that all people—both present and future generations—deserve, the implementation of the Strategic Development Objectives provides a fundamental framework. These objectives steer public action toward inclusive and equitable development and enable us to build a model tailored by and for our people.

This third report marks another step in consolidating our Strategic Development Objectives monitoring process and lays the groundwork for the Fourth Voluntary National Report, to be presented in 2028. We move forward with determination, learning from our achievements, making necessary adjustments, and reaffirming our commitment to a more prosperous future for all. We invite the international community to remain strategic partners in this national effort, joining forces with local governments, the private sector, academia, and society as a whole. The time to act is now, and together we will continue building a fairer, more resilient, and sustainable country.

Félix Ulloa h.

**Vice-president of the Republic of El Salvador
President of the National Council for Development**



2. Message from the Executive Director Ad Honorem of the National Council for Development

The preparation of the Third Voluntary National Report has been a task of deep technical and political commitment, reflecting the progressive strengthening of the country's institutional capacities in the management of public policies aimed at fulfilling the Strategic Development Objectives. This exercise not only represents accountability to the international community but also reaffirms our national will to build an effective and equitable development model, based on evidence and with a strong territorial focus.

In this effort, the National Council for Development has played its role as a coordinating body with leadership and strategic vision, articulating the participation of more than 35 state institutions. This work has enabled the consolidation of institutional processes that integrate the planning, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies in accordance with international standards, thus strengthening a more modern, efficient, and results-based system of governance.

All of this has been possible thanks to the leadership of President Nayib Bukele, who has promoted a disruptive model of public management, focused on the profound transformation of the Salvadoran State, and aimed at improving people's quality of life. This vision translates into priority investments, innovative policies, and a renewed institutional capacity to face development challenges with determination and a future-oriented approach.

Finally, I thank all the institutions and technical teams that participated in this process, as well as our national and international allies, such as the United Nations System, whose technical assistance has been fundamental, particularly in statistical aspects, indicator estimation, and the generation of technical inputs that have contributed to the preparation of this Report. From the Council, we reiterate our commitment to strengthening public capacities, ongoing progress monitoring of progress, and the consolidation of a technical and political platform that accompanies the country's transformation. May this report inspire and sustain collective and sustained action that allows us to move towards a more equitable, resilient society with greater opportunities for all people.

Mario Otero
Executive Director Ad Honorem National Council for Development



3. The National Council for Development

In 2020, as a demonstration of the Government of President Bukele's commitment to national development, Executive Decree No. 41 was issued, establishing the strategic development agenda through the creation of the National Council for Sustainable Development, an entity led by the Vice President of the Republic. With the aim of ensuring continuity of this effort and strengthening the functions and governance of this entity, on August 12, 2024, Executive Decree No. 15 was promulgated, repealing Decree No. 41 and creating the National Council for Development (CND). As established in Article 1, the purpose of the CND is to fulfill the Strategic Development Objectives, in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and any other responsibilities assigned to it by law or decree.¹

Likewise, Article 3 stipulates that the CND is composed of the following institutions:

- a) The Vice-president of the Republic, who will serve as its President.
- b) The heads of the Ministries:
 - i. Foreign Affairs
 - ii. Finance
 - iii. Education, Science and Technology.
 - iv. Agriculture and Livestock
 - v. Environment and Natural Resources
 - vi. Local Development and
 - vii. Governance and Territorial Development.
- c) A representative of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU).
- d) A representative of the Agency for National Design and Development.
- e) A representative of the Directorate of Integration.

Among the functions of the CND, Article 7, section (e), of the Decree establishes the responsibility to: "Monitor the results of development plans, programs, and projects." Specifically, sections (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j) assign the Council responsibility for: "Monitoring national progress in development and in the achievement of the Strategic Development Objectives"; promoting awareness of development-related activities; defining policies and guidelines for achieving the aforementioned objectives; maintaining a comprehensive record of information from State institutions related to the fulfillment of the Strategic Development Objectives within their respective areas of competence; and approving the preparation and submission of reports on the Strategic Development Objectives to the competent monitoring bodies.

¹The Strategic Development Objectives constitute a framework of national priorities that guide the country's public policies and strategic programs. These objectives are aligned with the international commitments subscribed by El Salvador in terms of development, as well as with current regional and national instruments, adopting a comprehensive, multidimensional and long-term approach.



4. Introduction

El Salvador, through the adoption of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1, assumed its commitment to the Strategic Development Objectives in 2015. Under the current government administration, these objectives have been integrated into national development planning through the National Comprehensive Development Strategy (ENDI) 2023, under the leadership of the National Council for Development (CND).

In the Second Voluntary National Report (II VNR) presented by El Salvador in 2022, the CND identified the need to adopt a National Development Strategy towards 2030, aimed at guiding and facilitating the implementation of public policies and the alignment of efforts from different sectors of the country in support of national development and the achievement of the Strategic Development Objectives. This instrument recognizes that the Strategic Development Objectives constitute a tool that encompasses an integrated, people-centered vision of individuals and their environment, which enables the CND to propose fundamental guidelines for a coherent, consistent, and coordinated approach to national and local development policies, programs, and projects to ensure the achievement of these objectives.²

Likewise, the ENDI expresses its aspiration for economic, social and cultural transformation, declaring that education, health and security are key pillars for the country to advance toward development through strong, resilient and inclusive growth³. Based on these principles, the Strategy proposes a model to promote comprehensive, integrated, and inclusive development, which enhances local capacities and leverages the country's main asset: its people.

The Strategy is based on an action model structured around four pillars that seek to be implemented through government programs, in order to boost the fulfillment of the Strategic Development Objectives and contribute to the country's development. These pillars are:

1. Strengthening human capabilities, combating poverty, expanding social protection, ensuring food and nutrition security, enhancing technical education, promoting decent work, and fostering comprehensive well-being.
2. Transforming the productive matrix through a green and circular economy; promoting sustainable tourism, a solidarity- and care-based economy, public-private partnerships, and MSME development; creating decent employment opportunities; and advancing sustainable production and consumption.
3. Ensuring food and water security for the population and protecting the biosphere through the safeguarding of natural resources, food sovereignty, water security and sustainability, climate change mitigation and adaptation, protection of coastal and marine areas, soil rehabilitation, and climate finance management.
4. Fostering innovation, clean energies, and sustainable communities by advancing decarbonization, promoting innovation and research, building resilient

² CNDS (2023). National Comprehensive Development Strategy (ENDI) El Salvador. P. 15

³ CNDS (2023). National Comprehensive Development Strategy (ENDI) El Salvador.



infrastructure, strengthening territorial planning, and driving digital transformation.⁴

A summary of the Third Voluntary National Report is presented below, describing the process of reviewing the Strategic Development Objectives, goals, and indicators. This is followed by an overview of the economic, social, and environmental context in which this monitoring takes place. The subsequent section addresses public policy and the enabling environment, highlighting the institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the Strategic Development Objectives, which help clarify the mandates and capacities driving their achievement. The next section presents progress on the reported indicators, along with an overall assessment, means of implementation, a forward-looking perspective on emerging challenges, conclusions, and next steps.

⁴ CNDS (2023). National Comprehensive Development Strategy (ENDI) El Salvador. P. 15-18



5. Process of reviewing Strategic Development Objectives goals and indicators

Within this framework, the Government of El Salvador committed to presenting this Third Voluntary National Report (VNR) on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Development Objectives for 2025, not only to reflect their current status, but also to reaffirm the Government's commitment to updating and evaluating the indicators to ensure the alignment of its management and results with the new approaches and priorities established in the ENDI, as part of the country's development trajectory for the coming years.

For the preparation of this third VNR, an inter-institutional process was developed throughout the State of El Salvador, with the participation of the political-strategic and technical levels of 35 institutions⁵ that have contributed to the measurement of indicators, and providing inputs for the identification of trends, challenges and opportunities, as well for the validation of findings and the formulation of recommendations. In addition to working with public institutions, an online consultation was carried out with academia, international cooperation, civil society organizations and local governments.

⁵ Administración Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (ANDA), Banco Central de Reserva (BCR), Dirección General de Energía, Hidrocarburos y Minas (DGEHM), Comisión Presidencial para Operaciones y Gabinete de Gobierno (OCPOGG), Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT), Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (CONASAN), Corporación Salvadoreña de Turismo (CORSATUR), Corte Suprema de Justicia (CSJ), Invest in El Salvador, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU), Defensoría del Consumidor (DC), Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos (ONEC), Fiscalía General de la República (FGR), Fondo Solidario para la Salud (FOSALUD), Fondo de Conservación Vial de El Salvador (FOVIAL), Instituto de Acceso a la Información Pública (IAIP), Ministerio de Salud (MINSAL), Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (MRREE), Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública (MJSP), Instituto Salvadoreño del Seguro Social (ISSS), Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (CENDEPESCA), Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN), Ministerio de Hacienda (MH), Ministerio de Gobernación, Ministerio de Educación (MINED), Instituto Nacional de Salud, Viceministerio de Transporte (VMT), Ministerio de Trabajo y Prevención Social, Procuraduría General de la República (PGR), Policía Nacional Civil (PNC), Superintendencia General de Electricidad y Telecomunicaciones (SIGET), Superintendencia del Sistema Financiero (SSF), Tribunal Supremo Electoral (TSE) y Ministerio de Vivienda.



Table 1. Role in the governance of Development Objectives and responsible state organizations

Tasks in the governance of the Development Objectives	Responsible institutions
Leadership and coordination	National Council for Development presided over by the Vice Presidency of the Republic. Coordinated by the Executive Directorate of the CND
Mobilization of financing for development	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Finance; Secretariat of Commerce and Investments of the Presidency; Secretariat of Innovation of the Presidency (technology)
Programmatic-operational coordination	Responsible entities designated in each of the ENDI pillars: Human Capabilities, Productive Matrix Transformation, Ensuring food, water and the protection of the biosphere, and Innovation of clean energies and sustainable communities.
Territorialization	Ministry of Local Development and Directorate of Municipal Public Works

Fuente: CND 2023.

6. Economic, social and environmental context

The 2019 presidential and 2021 legislative elections marked a turning point in the politics of El Salvador, generating conditions for structural reforms under the leadership of President Nayib Bukele. Consolidated governability and electoral support have strengthened public administration, facilitating a more efficient and intersectoral development agenda, contributing to reversing structural conditions such as persistent low economic growth dynamics, a historically marginalizing social system, a high dependence on remittances - which have accounted for more than 20% of GDP in the last decade and mostly come from Salvadorans residing abroad in irregular migratory status - as well as a significant environmental vulnerability.

One of the most notable advances has been the improvement in security. By 2024, the homicide rate dropped to 1.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, with an effectiveness of 98.2% in its resolution. The sustained reduction in poverty is another key achievement. Monetary poverty decreased from 6.09% in 2021 to 5.5% in 2023, while multidimensional poverty went from 39.4% in 2015 to 27.8% in 2023, driven by improvements in security, education and basic services.

In economic terms, GDP grew by an average of 3.0% between 2022 and 2024, exceeding the pre-pandemic average of 2.4%, thanks to the boost from public and private investment, and a secure environment that has revitalized sectors such as tourism. Exports also increased, reaching an average of 32.2% of GDP in recent years, compared to 29.5% in 2015.

In 2023, the National Integration System Law was approved, a framework that establishes integrative policies to reduce violence and poverty. This law gave rise to the Directorate of Integration and the "Culture of Integration" model, which promotes articulated state intervention with community participation and a multidimensional approach.

The payment system was modernized with services such as Transfer365, Transfer365 Móvil, Business and Cross-border, generating savings of US\$173 million between 2021 and 2025. Simultaneously, local economic activity increased, particularly in services, tourism and transport, with an active role of the State in guaranteeing security and stability conditions.

The Government has promoted strategic projects in the eastern region of the country, strengthening connectivity with Honduras and Nicaragua and positioning El Salvador as a regional logistics hub. In addition, access to essential services such as health, water, and electricity improved in rural areas, with concrete actions such as the establishment of new health units in Cinquera, Santa Tecla, and Surf City II.

In the labor market sphere, formal employment and social security were promoted through Simplified Stock Companies (SAS, acronym in Spanish), and overseas employment opportunities were facilitated through agreements with more than 700 foreign companies. At the international level, economic diplomacy has supported exports, foreign investment, and tourism, complemented by the efforts of INVEST, which has helped channel investments from the Salvadoran diaspora.



At the macroeconomic level, stability has been preserved through agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF), and the World Bank (WB). The repurchase of sovereign debt and the strengthening of international reserves have improved the country's credit rating and investor confidence. Collectively, these advances reflect a comprehensive strategy that integrates security, inclusion, economic dynamism, and territorial development—laying the foundation for a new development model for El Salvador.

It is in this context that the Government of El Salvador committed to presenting this Third Voluntary National Report (VNR) on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Development Objectives for 2025—not only to reflect their current status, but also to reaffirm the Government's commitment to updating and evaluating indicators to ensure the alignment of its management and results with the new approaches and priorities established in the National Comprehensive Development Strategy (ENDI), in line with the country's development path for the coming years.

7. Policy and Enabling Environment

The National Comprehensive Development Strategy constitutes a fundamental guide for orienting the integrated development of public policy in El Salvador. Its purpose is to establish a shared long-term vision that enables the articulation of state efforts around strategic priorities, with a territorial, multi-sectoral, and evidence-based approach. This strategy is reflected in the regulations, programs, and plans formulated and implemented by the different levels of government, serving as a reference framework for the planning, execution, and evaluation of public policies that contribute to the well-being of the population and the fulfillment of the Strategic Development Objectives.

In 2022, the Government of El Salvador published the Second Voluntary National Report (VNR). This report prioritized the monitoring of 10 Development Objectives and 97 targets, of which 78 were directly linked to the prioritized Objectives and 19 to the remaining ones. Due to the strengthening of institutional statistical capacities, it was possible to estimate 222 indicators up to 2023, which are reported across the 17 Strategic Development Objectives.

As of 2023, a new prioritization of the Strategic Development Objectives was established, an official designation formalized by Decree No. 15. This prioritization is structured around four strategic pillars to accelerate development, with the purpose of boosting the fulfillment of these objectives, in accordance with the national development vision articulated in the ENDI, as outlined in the introductory section of this report.

Since 2023, the National Comprehensive Development Strategy (ENDI) has been consolidated as the main instrument for planning and aligning national efforts towards the fulfillment of the Strategic Development Objectives. The current Government has implemented multiple interventions that have allowed significant economic and social advances, among which the following stand out:

Implementing national security strategy

Since 2019, the Territorial Control Plan has drastically reduced homicides, positioning El Salvador as the safest country in the region. This has boosted investment, employment and territorial recovery, contributing to Strategic Development Objective 16 and generating cross-cutting positive impacts.

Promoting private investment

The Secretariat of Commerce and Investments leads actions to improve the business climate. Highlights include certified electronic signatures (BCR), the Invest in El Salvador agency and the Transfer365 CA-RD system, which streamline administrative procedures and promote both domestic and foreign investment, including from the diaspora.

Developing strategic public investment

Projects such as the Gerardo Barrios Beltway, Surf City II, and new overpasses promote trade, tourism, and connectivity, particularly in the eastern region, generating employment and improving national infrastructure.



Enhancing tourism through international events

Security and the hosting of international events such as the XXIV Central American and Caribbean Games, surf tournaments, and the 72nd edition of Miss Universe have strengthened the country's position as an attractive destination offering a diverse range of entertainment options.

Advancing in energy transition

El Salvador is committed to a clean matrix with solar, hydroelectric and geothermal projects, such as those developed in the Acelhuate river and the September 15th Power Plant, reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

Providing productive and fiscal incentives

In 2023 and 2024, tax incentives were approved for technology industries and high-rise construction projects, generating employment and promoting innovation, investment, and the expansion of the construction and manufacturing sectors.

Strengthening statistical governance

The Central Reserve Bank leads the 2023-2026 Census Round, key initiative to generate reliable and disaggregated data, fundamental for informed decision-making and monitoring of the Strategic Development Objectives.

8. Progress on the Strategic Development Objectives

This section presents a summary dashboard indicating for each Sustainable Development Objective the percentage of indicators with a positive trend or progress, the percentage of indicators with a trend that needs improvement, and the percentage of indicators whose trend requires a context-sensitive assessment.

Dashboard 1. Percentage of indicators by trend.

Trend	1 No poverty	2 Zero hunger	3 Good health and well-being	4 Quality education	5 Gender equality	6 Clean water and sanitation	7 Affordable and clean energy	8 Decent work and economic growth	9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure	10 Reduced inequalities	11 Sustainable cities and communities	12 Responsible consumption and production	13 Climate action	14 Life below water	15 Life on land	16 Peace, justice and strong institutions	17 Partnerships for the goals
● Positive	70.0	46.3	69.2	90.7	77.5	55.6	100	73.9	61.5	50.0	85.7	75.0	66.7	10.0	100	61.5	55.6
● Needs improvement	30.0	53.7	26.9	2.7	14.2	44.4	0.0	26.1	38.5	50.0	14.3	25.0	33.3	40.0	0.0	23.1	33.3
○ Context-sensitive	0.0	0.0	3.8	6.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	15.4	11.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Indicators per Objective	10	17	26	15	12	9	5	23	13	6	7	8	6	10	4	13	18

Source: CNDS elaboration based on official information provided by State Institutions

The analysis based on the trend of the indicators shows that 66 percent are on a positive path towards achieving the Strategic Development Objectives, requiring actions to safeguard and consolidate the progress achieved; around 28 percent of the indicators suggest that there is a need to improve and accelerate progress.

Among the most relevant results of the indicators reported by government institutions, the following stand out:

- **Poverty reduction:**

Between 2015 and 2023, El Salvador reduced the proportion of people living in poverty by 9.7 percentage points, from 40.0% to 30.3%. This progress reflects a broader approach to measuring and addressing poverty, incorporating economic, emotional, cultural, educational, and social variables, in line with the Development Model based on the Culture of Integration.



- **Access to basic services:**

The share of the population with simultaneous access to drinking water, electricity, and sanitation increased from 67.0% in 2015 to 71.1% in 2023, advancing toward equitable coverage of essential services.

- **Food security:**

Food insecurity decreased from 24.3% in 2016 to 14.7% in 2023, according to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale, prioritizing the most vulnerable populations.

- **Education:**

Universal access to higher, technical, and vocational education was guaranteed through programs of the Directorate of Integration, transforming this right into an inclusive public policy. Initiatives such as "Mi Nueva Escuela" (My New School) and "Enlaces con la Educación" (Links with Education) modernized infrastructure and promoted adequate digital environments, ensuring universal access to technological resources from early childhood education to high school. Additionally, the Roque Dalton Scholarship Program and other early childhood strategies have strengthened equity and educational continuity.

- **Contributory Health Coverage:**

The affiliation rate to the contributory health system increased from 233 people per 1,000 inhabitants in 2015 to 269.1 in 2023, reflecting a significant expansion in social protection coverage.

- **Employment and social security:**

The unemployment rate decreased from 7.0% in 2015 to 5.2% in 2023. The proportion of employed people contributing to social security grew from 30.6% to 36.5%, with notable progress in rural areas.

- **Youth:**

The proportion of young people not in education, employment, or training (NEET) decreased from 27.2% to 22.6%, with greater improvements among young women, enhancing socioeconomic inclusion.

- **Housing and habitat:**

The percentage of the urban population living in informal settlements decreased from 39.6% to 34.3%, advancing toward the realization of the right to adequate housing.

- **Citizen security:**

The homicide rate fell dramatically from 106.15 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015 to 1.9 in 2024. The victimization rate also decreased from 12.4% in 2016 to 7.2% in 2023, positioning El Salvador among the safest countries on the continent.

9. Challenges and Opportunities towards Strategic Development Objectives

The international context—marked by trade tensions and geopolitical conflicts—represents a significant challenge for public planning in El Salvador. This volatility tends to shift institutional focus to urgent matters, weakening long-term development strategies. The following section outlines key structural and institutional challenges, alongside ongoing social and environmental transformations.

Structural and institutional challenges

El Salvador faces high sensitivity to external factors such as inflation, energy prices, global trade, and remittances, which compromises growth and fiscal stability. Significant territorial inequalities persist, especially in Ahuachapán, Morazán, Usulután, Cabañas, and La Unión, which require targeted interventions. Agricultural production remains limited, increasing external dependence for food supply. The education system continues to show misalignment with labor market demands, limiting youth employability. Moreover, the demographic dividend remains underutilized, due to a lack of quality employment opportunities for young people.

Social and Environmental Transformations

Accelerated demographic change points to a rapidly aging population, demanding adjustments in labor market dynamics and social protection systems. Structural gender gaps persist, particularly in the economic domain. In addition, the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events and biodiversity loss, are affecting agriculture, the economy, and public health, heightening the country's vulnerability.

These challenges not only represent obstacles but also strategic opportunities to advance comprehensive development. For example, the need to align education with labor market requirements presents an opportunity to strengthen human capital and boost high value-added economic sectors. Similarly, the still-present demographic dividend offers a window to stimulate the economy through the creation of quality jobs for young people. Moreover, climate change adaptation can serve as a catalyst for innovation, green investment, and productive transformation, advancing toward a more competitive and sustainable economy.

The National Comprehensive Development Strategy (ENDI), with its long-term vision and its guiding principles of non-exclusion, complementarity, co-responsibility, intersectorality, and gradualism, charts a path toward an integrated development model. Its implementation requires a robust legal and institutional framework, led by the National Council for Development (CND), which is responsible for coordinating efforts and ensuring evidence-based monitoring. While progress has been made, challenges remain regarding policy coherence and institutional capacity. The ENDI calls for the incorporation of social, economic, and environmental dimensions into policy planning, the adoption of a long-term perspective, and the strengthening of results-based management to achieve sustainable structural transformations.



10. Commitments to Development and Next Steps

In alignment with its commitment to the Strategic Development Objectives, El Salvador has advanced in establishing institutional conditions for effective development management. Based on the findings of the Third Voluntary National Report (VNR), key actions have been defined to consolidate these achievements.

Institutional strengthening and planning

Technically, financially, and institutionally strengthen the National Council for Development (CND) as the lead agency for development coordination. Accelerate the comprehensive implementation of the National Comprehensive Development Strategy (ENDI) as the national roadmap. Modernize the legal framework to effectively incorporate the Strategic Development Objectives into public policies. Design and implement a national monitoring and evaluation system based on both quantitative and qualitative evidence. Leverage the 2024 Census data update to better target interventions and reduce inequalities.

Social and economic development

Standardize and coordinate social actions under the new social development model based on the Culture of Integration. Improve educational quality, strengthen infrastructure, and enhance teacher training. Promote technical and vocational training and facilitate youth labor market integration. Increase public investment to ensure universal access to basic services. Strengthening agricultural production to achieve food sovereignty. Promote domestic industry with added value and support its integration into global markets.

Sustainability, autonomy, and resilience

Promote the economic autonomy of women by addressing the structural, cultural, and institutional barriers that hinder their full economic participation. Accelerate universal access to drinking water and sanitation, ensuring long-term water sustainability. Foster responsible production and consumption patterns aligned with environmental conservation. Capitalize on the climate of security and stability to undertake long-term structural reforms. Reduce vulnerability to external shocks and strengthen the country's economic and social resilience.

Partnerships and mobilization of financial resources

Expand and diversify sources of development financing through strategic partnerships with international allies, technical cooperation, private investment, and innovative financial mechanisms. Mobilize resources within the framework of ENDI implementation to ensure sustainable and high-impact interventions.



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