



MAURITANIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :
“ VISION MAURITANIA 2025 - 2050 “





À l'attention de :

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To the attention of:

**His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Ould Ghazouani
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Presidential Palace, Nouakchott
Islamic Republic of Mauritania**

Subject: *Strategic Country Development Programme Submission – Vision Mauritania 2050: National Transformation Framework for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.*

**RIM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
VISION MAURITANIA 2050**

Transforming the Islamic Republic of Mauritania into a Pillar of Sahelian Stability, Renewable Energy Leadership, and Sustainable Desert Industrialization.

**Project Overview Brief –
Submitted by AXX Investment // AXX**



Executive Summary

Vision Mauritania 2050 is a phased, investor-driven national transformation programme designed to reposition the **Islamic Republic of Mauritania** as a strategic **hub of green energy, desert industrialization, and Sahelian regional leadership** by the year 2050.

Rooted in **Mauritania's vast solar potential, mineral wealth, coastal advantage**, and deep-rooted cultural legacy, the initiative aims to unlock the country's latent economic power through **strategic investment, climate-resilient infrastructure, and human capital upliftment** — all without placing any financial burden on the **Mauritanian Government**.

Led by **AXX Investment (AXX)**, a global intergovernmental investment platform, the programme mobilizes **international capital, advanced technology, and execution expertise** through coordinated public-private partnerships. The only requirement from the Government of Mauritania is **sovereign endorsement, regulatory facilitation, and a unified national commitment** to long-term transformation.

Vision Mauritania 2050 will leverage the country's **unmatched solar irradiance, strategic Atlantic coastline, and critical mineral reserves** to build a diversified, export-ready economy anchored in **green hydrogen, digital infrastructure, and value-added production** for both domestic prosperity and cross-border economic integration.



Strategic Vision

To unlock the Islamic Republic of Mauritania's full economic and human potential through a pragmatic, externally-financed national development framework — beginning with infrastructure modernization, renewable electrification, and value-based industrialization, and evolving into a resilient, diversified, and innovation-driven Sahelian economy by 2050.

Five-Phase National Transformation Roadmap

Phase	Timeline	Strategic Focus
I	2025 - 2030	Infrastructure Foundations & National Access Revival
II	2030 - 2035	Renewable Energy & Agro-Industrial Corridor Expansion
III	2035 - 2040	Urbanization, Desert Logistics & Digital Integration
IV	2040 - 2045	Human Capital Development & Inclusive Social Services
V	2045 - 2050	Green Economy Leadership, Blue Economy growth & Full Regional Integration



National Context & Justification

The **Islamic Republic of Mauritania** stands at a defining crossroads in its development journey — **endowed with immense solar energy potential, abundant mineral reserves, a strategic Atlantic coastline, and a young, growing population**, yet **constrained by infrastructure deficits, limited diversification**, and vulnerability to climate and regional instability.

Despite holding **significant deposits of iron ore, gold, copper, gypsum**, and being one of the **world's most solar-rich nations**, Mauritania's economy remains heavily **resource-dependent with low domestic value addition and insufficient employment generation**.

Over **40% of the population lives in rural areas**, yet **agricultural productivity remains low** due to arid conditions, water scarcity, and weak value chains. Meanwhile, **urban centers like Nouakchott and Nouadhibou** face growing pressure from **rapid urbanization**, unplanned settlements, and overstretched basic services.

Mauritania's **national electrification rate remains below 50%**, with vast rural and desert communities entirely off-grid. **Water access and sanitation** also remain uneven across regions. At the same time, **unemployment among youth and women is high**, and the country's **digital infrastructure** is nascent, limiting competitiveness and innovation.

Yet Mauritania is not a country of limitations — it is a country of **strategic promise**. With its **vast desert lands** ideal for **solar power and green hydrogen**, proximity to **Europe and West Africa**, and **deep-sea port infrastructure**, the nation can become a **regional hub for clean energy exports**, industrial logistics, and sustainable growth.

Vision Mauritania 2050 is designed to seize this opportunity. It offers a **structured, investor-driven roadmap** to transition Mauritania from an **extractive and informal economy** into a **diversified, climate-resilient, and opportunity-rich nation** — unlocking value across **energy, agriculture, mining, digital innovation, and blue economy** sectors for generations to come.



Core Development Sectors for the RIM:

Foundation of VISION MAURITANIA 2050 - RIM Development Programme.

1 Transport & Connectivity Infrastructure

Why it matters:

Mauritania's **dispersed population, vast desert geography, and minimal infrastructure base** are significant constraints on national cohesion, trade efficiency, and equitable development. With **less than 25% of roads paved** and no national rail system beyond mining operations, most rural and inland areas remain **seasonally isolated** and **cut off from economic opportunity**.

The country's two main ports — **Nouakchott and Nouadhibou** — operate with outdated systems, and **logistics costs are among the highest in the region**. Inland cities such as **Kiffa, Atar, and Néma** lack adequate transport linkages to ports and production zones, limiting **industrial growth, agricultural commercialization, and regional trade integration**.

Mauritania's potential to serve as a **transit corridor between North and West Africa**, and a **key coastal logistics hub**, remains unrealized due to these structural bottlenecks.

Key Priorities:

- **Rehabilitation and paving of key national road corridors:**
Nouakchott–Akjoujt–Atar, Nouakchott–Rosso–Kaédi, Kiffa–Sélibaby–Néma
- **Development of agro-industrial logistics highways connecting mining zones, fisheries hubs, and farming belts to Nouadhibou and Nouakchott ports**

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- **Expansion and modernization of Nouakchott and Nouadhibou ports**, including dry port development in Atar and Kiffa
- **Feasibility and phased rollout of a national rail system**, including multi-use expansion of the Zouérat–Nouadhibou rail line
- **Cross-border road infrastructure upgrades** to improve trade with **Senegal, Mali, and Western Sahara**
- **Launch of a National Rural Roads Programme**, especially for desert communities, border posts, and remote Wilayas
- **Modernization of regional airports** in Atar, Kiffa, Kaédi, and Néma for both passenger and cargo use
- **Establishment of the Mauritania National Transport Authority (MNTA)** to oversee tolling, planning, and infrastructure maintenance
- **Implementation of digital customs and logistics systems** for real-time cargo tracking, border facilitation, and **AfCFTA/ECOWAS** integration

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2 Energy & Electrification

Why it matters:

Despite being one of the most **solar-rich nations on Earth**, Mauritania continues to suffer from **low electrification rates**, **frequent outages**, and a **heavy reliance on expensive imported fuels**. **National electricity access is below 50%**, and in many rural and desert communities, it is **less than 10%**. The country's vast potential for **solar, wind, and green hydrogen energy** remains largely untapped.

Mauritania's **industrial development, public service delivery, and quality of life** are severely constrained by unreliable power supply. High generation costs deter private investment, while the absence of a **national grid backbone** limits energy access in interior regions. At the same time, the **growing global demand for green energy** presents a historic opportunity for Mauritania to **export clean electricity and hydrogen** to Africa and Europe.

Key Priorities:

- **Accelerate deployment of solar and wind farms**, especially in desert zones such as Inchiri, Adrar, and Tagant
- **Expand and stabilize the national grid**, linking major urban centers and production zones through a **Mauritania Grid Expansion Plan**
- **Develop cross-border interconnectors** with **Senegal, Mali, and the OMVS power pool**, aligned with **WAPP** protocols
- **Launch rural mini-grid and off-grid solar electrification programmes** targeting underserved Wilayas and pastoral communities
- **Create an Independent Power Producer (IPP) framework**, with bankable Power Purchase Agreements and transparent tariffs



- **Modernize electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure** in Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, Kiffa, and Rosso
 - **Establish a Clean Energy Industrialization Programme** to power agro-processing, desalination plants, and mining operations
 - **Develop a Green Hydrogen Export Strategy**, leveraging large-scale solar production for ammonia and hydrogen fuels
 - **Set up a National Energy Innovation Fund** to support **battery storage**, **R&D**, and next-generation renewable solutions
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3 Water, Sanitation & Urban Services

Why it matters:

In Mauritania, **access to clean water and sanitation remains a critical challenge**, especially in **rural, desert, and peri-urban areas**. Over **40% of the population lacks reliable access to safe drinking water**, and more than **65% do not have improved sanitation facilities** (UNICEF/WHO, 2023). Water infrastructure is fragile and often non-functional in interior regions, while **rapid urban expansion** in Nouakchott and Nouadhibou has overwhelmed drainage, waste, and basic public services.

Seasonal flooding, unregulated waste disposal, and open defecation contribute to widespread **waterborne diseases**, especially among children. **Unplanned urbanization**, compounded by climate stress and infrastructure gaps, increases the risk of **public health crises, environmental degradation, and service inequality**.

A national transformation requires **universal WASH access**, strengthened urban systems, and integrated water resilience across both arid and coastal zones.

Key Priorities:

- **Implement a National Rural Water Access Programme, with solar-powered boreholes and small-scale desalination for inland towns**
- **Rehabilitate and construct wastewater treatment facilities in Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, Kiffa, and Rosso**
- **Build climate-resilient urban drainage systems, particularly in flood-prone areas of Nouakchott and along the Senegal River**
- **Launch slum upgrading initiatives in informal settlements around Nouakchott and secondary cities, including access to water, sanitation, and waste services**
- **Develop a national solid waste management system, with sorting, recycling, and sanitary landfills in urban centers**



- **Install mobile sanitation units and handwashing stations** in markets, schools, and high-density areas
 - **Integrate WASH services with school and healthcare infrastructure projects**, ensuring multi-sectoral delivery
 - **Establish a National Urban Resilience Taskforce**, coordinating across municipalities for climate-adaptive infrastructure
 - **Promote public-private partnerships (PPPs)** in water, sanitation, and urban service delivery — especially in underserved regions
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4 Affordable Housing & Urban Development

Why it matters:

Mauritania's urban population is expanding rapidly, especially in **Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, and Rosso** — yet **formal housing remains scarce, unaffordable**, and **poorly regulated**. Over **60% of urban residents live in informal settlements**, many lacking **basic services, tenure security**, and **resilience against floods and climate shocks**.

The country has **no comprehensive national housing policy**, and **land governance remains fragmented**, with weak records and frequent disputes. The result is widespread **urban sprawl, unregulated construction**, and increased exposure to disaster risk. Meanwhile, public land is underutilized, and housing finance systems remain out of reach for most low- and middle-income families.

Without decisive action, cities will become centers of **inequality, congestion**, and **environmental vulnerability**, undermining national stability and social cohesion.

Key Priorities:

- **Launch a National Affordable Housing Programme**, using modular construction and PPPs to build cost-effective homes for workers, youth, and low-income families
- **Develop serviced land banks** in Nouakchott, Rosso, and Kiffa, pre-equipped with water, electricity, roads, and sanitation for planned urban expansion
- **Construct housing estates for civil servants**, including teachers, police, and healthcare workers across key cities
- **Roll out a national land registration and titling system**, using blockchain and mobile-based platforms to reduce disputes and unlock mortgage potential



- **Establish a National Urban Planning Authority, guiding zoning, density control, and green space allocation in major municipalities**
- **Introduce climate-resilient building codes and enforceable urban development regulations**
- **Upgrade informal settlements through participatory redevelopment, offering basic services, tenure, and community infrastructure**
- **Support local construction SMEs and supply chains, promoting eco-friendly materials and job creation**
- **Create a Housing Finance & Subsidy Fund targeting first-time buyers, informal workers, and vulnerable households**

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5 Agriculture & Food Security

Why it matters:

Despite its vast territory, Mauritania's agriculture sector remains **underproductive**, **rain-dependent**, and highly **vulnerable to climate variability**. The country imports more than **60% of its food**, including staples such as **wheat, rice, and vegetables**, due to low domestic yields and weak agro-logistics.

Farming is concentrated along the **Senegal River Valley**, where land is fertile but under-irrigated. The rest of the country is dominated by **pastoralism**, with frequent **droughts and desertification** endangering food systems and livelihoods.

Post-harvest losses, lack of **cold storage**, and minimal **agro-processing infrastructure** limit local value addition and commercial potential.

Transforming agriculture into a **resilient, value-generating sector** is essential to reduce rural poverty, lower import dependency, and build food sovereignty.

Key Priorities:

- Develop Agro-Industrial Growth Corridors in the Brakna, Trarza, and Gorgol regions, focusing on rice, millet, vegetables, livestock, and fish-based products
- Rehabilitate and expand irrigation networks along the Senegal River and in oases of Adrar and Hodh El Chargui
- Establish input distribution centers, offering certified seeds, organic fertilizers, and mechanization support
- Upgrade rural roads and feeder links from farms to markets, border posts, and cold-chain hubs



- **Launch a National Agro-Processing Strategy, building small-scale mills, dryers, cold storage, and packaging facilities**
- **Promote livestock resilience programs, including mobile veterinary units, pasture rotation, and drought insurance schemes**
- **Introduce climate-smart agricultural practices, including soil conservation, agroforestry, and regenerative farming**
- **Empower cooperatives and agripreneurs, especially women and youth in value chain development**
- **Create a Mauritania Food Security Dashboard, tracking nutrition, production, and supply risks in real time**

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6 Mining & Industrial Processing

Why it matters:

Mauritania is richly endowed with **iron ore, gold, copper, gypsum, phosphate**, and other minerals, yet remains **heavily reliant on raw exports** with **minimal local value addition**. The mining sector represents over **30% of GDP**, but most revenues are externalized, and **industrial processing within the country is extremely limited**.

The existing **Zouérat–Nouadhibou rail line** is used primarily by foreign operators, with little integration into broader national development. **Artisanal mining** remains largely informal, environmentally harmful, and disconnected from formal finance or regulation.

Unlocking the full potential of Mauritania’s mineral wealth requires a shift from **extraction to transformation** — with **local processing, responsible governance, infrastructure integration**, and **ESG compliance** at the center.

Key Priorities:

- **Accelerate investment in in-country processing plants**, including iron ore pelletization, gold refining, and phosphate-based fertilizer production
- **Establish Industrial Processing Zones** in **Zouérat, Akjoujt, and Fdérik**, connected by road, rail, and renewable energy corridors
- **Develop a Green Minerals Strategy**, targeting **gypsum, rare earths, and battery metals** for clean tech value chains
- **Formalize Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM)** through cooperatives, training, and financial inclusion
- **Create a National Mining Infrastructure Fund** to co-finance roads, power, water, and rail extensions in mineral basins



- Digitize licensing and royalty systems, using blockchain registries for transparency and anti-corruption
 - Introduce a Sustainable Mining Certification Framework to meet ESG and international investment standards
 - Promote downstream manufacturing, such as cement, steel components, and industrial ceramics
 - Host a biennial Mauritania Mining & Energy Investment Forum, positioning the country as a frontier destination for responsible resource investment
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7 Digital Infrastructure & Innovation

Why it matters:

Mauritania's digital ecosystem is **underdeveloped**, with **limited broadband penetration**, weak infrastructure outside of Nouakchott, and minimal integration of digital tools in public services, education, or commerce. **Internet access remains below 25%**, and the **urban–rural digital divide** is stark.

There is no **universal Digital ID system**, and digital payments are still in early stages. Public administration remains largely analog, with **manual records**, **paper-based taxation**, and **bureaucratic inefficiencies** slowing service delivery and investor onboarding.

The absence of digital infrastructure and innovation ecosystems limits **youth opportunity**, **financial inclusion**, and **national competitiveness**. Closing this gap is critical for Mauritania to **leapfrog into the Fourth Industrial Revolution** and align with **global and African digital transformation trends**.

Key Priorities:

- **Build a National Fiber Optic Backbone**, connecting Nouakchott to all 15 Wilayas, key border posts, and government institutions
- **Launch a Mauritania Digital ID System**, enabling secure access to public services, banking, and elections
- **Deploy smart rural connectivity solutions**, including solar-powered telecom towers and Wi-Fi mesh networks in desert regions
- **Establish Digital Public Service Platforms**, covering land registration, tax filing, business licensing, and citizen records
- **Create Tech Innovation Hubs** in Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, and Kiffa, supporting startups, incubators, and youth-led enterprises



- **Integrate digital skills training** in schools and vocational programs, with a focus on coding, data science, and digital literacy
 - **Develop a National Cybersecurity & Data Protection Law**, with clear enforcement mechanisms and investor guarantees
 - **Promote mobile money and fintech ecosystems**, expanding financial services for unbanked populations
 - **Establish a Digital Economy Authority**, responsible for digital policy, regulation, and investment facilitation
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8 Education, TVET & Human Capital Development

Why it matters:

Mauritania's most valuable asset is its **young and growing population** — over **60% under the age of 25** — yet the country faces a persistent **human capital crisis**. **School enrollment and completion rates remain low**, especially in rural and peri-urban areas. **Gender disparities** are widespread, with girls often dropping out due to early marriage, poverty, or lack of sanitation facilities.

Most public schools lack **qualified teachers, electricity, WASH infrastructure**, and modern materials. **TVET and higher education** are poorly aligned with labor market needs, and rural youth have minimal access to **digital learning, entrepreneurship support**, or **skills certification**.

Without urgent investment in **human capital development**, Mauritania risks a **lost generation**, widening inequality, and limiting its ability to transition to a modern, diversified economy.

Key Priorities:

- **Launch a National School Infrastructure Programme**, building and rehabilitating primary and secondary schools with water, electricity, and safe facilities
- **Recruit and train new teachers**, especially women and rural educators, with digital tools and updated pedagogical methods
- **Expand school feeding programmes** and menstrual hygiene initiatives to improve girls' attendance and reduce dropout rates
- **Develop TVET hubs** in Nouadhibou, Kaédi, Kiffa, and Rosso, aligned with priority sectors: mining, agriculture, energy, ICT



- **Introduce a National Qualifications Framework**, standardizing trade certifications and vocational credentials across industries
 - **Modernize universities and training institutes**, adding digital labs, green tech programs, and STEM-focused curricula
 - **Create scholarship schemes and international academic exchange partnerships**, especially for underrepresented regions
 - **Promote youth entrepreneurship** through incubators, startup grants, and skill-building bootcamps
 - **Deploy digital dashboards and AI-based learning tools** to monitor performance, identify gaps, and improve outcomes
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9 Healthcare & Social Resilience

Why it matters:

Mauritania's healthcare system remains **deeply under-resourced**, with significant disparities in **access, quality**, and **coverage** between urban and rural regions. **Maternal and child mortality rates** remain high, and there is **limited availability of specialized services**, especially outside Nouakchott.

Most **rural health posts lack electricity, clean water, essential medicines**, and qualified personnel. The country has a **low health workforce ratio**, aging infrastructure, and limited emergency preparedness for epidemics, climate events, or refugee inflows from neighboring Sahel regions.

Mental health, disability care, and **social protection systems** are nearly non-existent. Strengthening healthcare delivery is foundational to improving **human wellbeing**, reducing **poverty-related vulnerabilities**, and building a **resilient nation** capable of withstanding future shocks.

Key Priorities:

- Construct and equip health posts and clinics across underserved Wilayas, with solar power and telemedicine access
- Rehabilitate regional hospitals in Nouakchott, Kiffa, Kaédi, and Nouadhibou, expanding emergency and surgical care capacity
- Launch a National Health Corps, training and deploying frontline health workers with incentives for rural service
- Develop a Basic Health Insurance Scheme, starting with low-income families, informal workers, and pregnant women
- Modernize pharmaceutical supply chains, with digital stock tracking and centralized procurement systems



- **Integrate mental health and psychosocial support services** into primary care and community outreach programs
 - **Create a National Digital Health Record System**, improving patient tracking, disease surveillance, and healthcare delivery
 - **Establish a National Social Protection Register**, linked to Digital ID, enabling targeted cash transfers and disability support
 - **Invest in emergency response logistics**, mobile clinics, and climate-adaptive health infrastructure for Sahel risk zones
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10 Governance, Legal Systems & Institutional Reform

Why it matters:

Mauritania's long-term development depends on the strength of its **institutions, legal frameworks**, and **public trust** in governance. Yet the country continues to face challenges related to **centralized decision-making, bureaucratic inefficiencies, weak judicial capacity**, and **limited decentralization**.

Corruption, lack of transparency, and slow public service delivery **undermine investor confidence** and restrict citizen participation. Local governments often lack the **resources and autonomy** to plan and implement meaningful development, and **digital governance systems remain nascent**.

For Mauritania to succeed in its 2050 vision, it must build a **responsive, transparent, and digitally empowered governance ecosystem** rooted in **rule of law, citizen engagement**, and **institutional accountability**.

Key Priorities:

- Establish a National Public Sector Reform Commission, tasked with auditing and streamlining public institutions and mandates
- Launch a One-Stop E-Government Portal, integrating services like land titling, business registration, taxation, and permits
- Empower local authorities through a Decentralization Framework, granting budgetary and planning autonomy to Wilayas and communes
- Modernize the judicial system, including digital case management, legal aid centers, and regional mobile courts
- Promote open governance via online budget dashboards, procurement transparency tools, and citizen feedback mechanisms



- **Create a National Anti-Corruption Authority**, with prosecutorial powers, whistleblower protections, and digital asset tracking
- **Roll out a National Cadastre System**, digitizing land records to reduce disputes and support housing and agricultural planning
- **Institutionalize civic engagement platforms**, participatory budgeting pilots, and youth leadership programs
- **Embed rule of law, ethics, and accountability** across all government levels, reinforced by digital governance and performance monitoring

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✓ 1. Transport & Connectivity Infrastructure

Current State

- Less than **25% of Mauritania's 12,000+ km road network** is paved; rural and desert routes are often **impassable during seasonal rains** or **completely undeveloped**
- The country has **no integrated national railway system**, aside from the **Nouadhibou–Zouérat iron ore line**, which operates solely for mining freight
- **Nouakchott and Nouadhibou ports** face **capacity and infrastructure constraints**, including shallow berths and manual customs operations
- There is **no dry port infrastructure**, and **customs clearance remains paper-based**, leading to delays and inefficiencies
- **Regional airports** in **Atar, Kiffa, Kaédi, and Néma** are **underutilized or lack cargo handling and cold storage facilities**
- **Cross-border corridors** with **Senegal, Mali, and Western Sahara** are **underdeveloped**, limiting Mauritania's regional trade and transit potential
- Rural isolation continues to **restrict access to markets, health services, logistics, and national cohesion**

Impact: The absence of a cohesive, climate-resilient, and integrated transport system dramatically increases the cost of doing business, isolates communities, and **limits Mauritania's ability to industrialize and connect its inland resource zones to global markets**. Without modernization, Mauritania cannot become the **Sahel–Maghreb logistics bridge** or scale its **green mineral, agricultural, or energy ambitions**.



Future Vision (2050)

- A **national multimodal transport network** that connects mineral basins, agro-zones, cities, ports, and borders
- **Nouakchott and Nouadhibou** developed into regional maritime and dry port hubs with **rail and trade corridor integration**
- Fully functional road and customs infrastructure linking **Senegal, Mali, and Western Sahara**, enabling Mauritania's entry into **AfCFTA and ECOWAS logistics chains**
- **Digitized, climate-resilient road, rail, and airport systems** enabling low-carbon, high-efficiency movement of people and goods

Strategic Actions by Phase

Phase I (2025–2030): National Access Revival

- Rehabilitate and pave the Nouakchott–Rosso–Kaédi, Nouakchott–Akjoujt–Atar, and Kiffa–Sélibaby–Néma corridors
- Launch a Mauritania Rural Roads Programme, focused on desert communities and seasonal access routes
- Modernize Nouakchott Port with deep-water terminals, automated cargo systems, and a dry port in Kiffa
- Begin feasibility for converting the Zouérat–Nouadhibou rail into a dual-use corridor for minerals and passengers



Phase II (2030–2035): Regional Trade Integration

- Develop bonded freight terminals and dry ports in **Atar, Kaédi, and Néma**
- Extend road and customs infrastructure toward **Bamako, Saint-Louis, and Laâyoune**, aligned with ECOWAS and Maghreb standards
- Establish a **National Transport Planning & Maintenance Authority (MNTA)** with tolling and logistics oversight
- Initiate planning for a **southern rail corridor** from Kiffa to the Senegalese border

Phase III (2035–2040): Aviation & Inland Logistics Reform

- Upgrade regional airports in **Kiffa, Atar, and Kaédi**, with cold-chain and regional cargo capabilities
- Launch the **Mauritania Air Cargo & Desert Logistics Company (PPP)** to serve agri-exports and perishable goods
- Improve access roads to Senegal River Valley logistics zones and inland agro-processing hubs

Phase IV–V (2040–2050): Smart & Resilient Mobility

- Deploy **intelligent transport systems (ITS)** for traffic coordination, toll collection, and real-time cargo tracking
 - Upgrade all primary road corridors and cross-border links to **climate-resilient, low-maintenance desert engineering standards**
 - Fully digitize all customs operations, port clearances, and vehicle registries
 - Integrate Mauritania into the **ECOWAS Transport Observatory** and **AfCFTA cargo tracking frameworks**
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✓ 2. Energy & Electrification

Current State

- **National electricity access remains below 50%**, with rural electrification in some areas **under 10%**
- Mauritania possesses **world-class solar and wind resources**, yet **less than 20% of its renewable energy potential** has been developed
- The country **relies heavily on imported diesel** and **aged thermal power plants**, resulting in **high energy costs** and **frequent outages**
- There is **no unified national transmission backbone**, limiting the flow of electricity between production zones and demand centers
- **Private sector participation in energy generation** is limited due to **regulatory uncertainty** and lack of **bankable Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)**
- Industrial zones and rural agro-processors remain **off-grid**, with no reliable or affordable energy access
- Digital metering and grid monitoring systems are **underdeveloped or non-existent**, contributing to technical and commercial losses.

Impact: Mauritania's underdeveloped and fragmented energy system **inhibits industrialization**, limits **investment attraction**, and **deepens inequality** between urban and rural communities. Without reliable, affordable, and renewable power, the country cannot scale up **agriculture, mining, manufacturing, or service delivery**. The failure to tap into its **enormous solar capacity** also means missed opportunities for **green hydrogen exports** and **regional clean energy leadership**.

Future Vision (2050)

- Universal access to affordable, clean, and reliable electricity across all urban, peri-urban, and rural regions
 - A low-carbon national energy system anchored in solar, wind, and green hydrogen production
 - A unified national grid integrated into the West African Power Pool (WAPP) and OMVS network
 - A competitive and investment-ready energy sector, powered by IPP-led generation, smart infrastructure, and regional exports
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Strategic Actions by Phase

Phase I (2025–2030): Energy Access Foundations

- Launch a Mauritania Off-Grid Electrification Programme, deploying solar mini-grids in underserved Wilayas
- Complete and expand solar farms in Chami, Akjoujt, and the Adrar region, with direct links to population clusters
- Rehabilitate and stabilize urban power distribution in Nouakchott, Kaédi, and Nouadhibou
- Establish a Mauritania Energy Access Fund to co-finance rural electrification with results-based financing
- Begin studies for green hydrogen pilot zones powered by desert solar arrays



Phase II (2030–2035): Grid Expansion & IPP Enablement

- Build a **national transmission backbone** connecting production hubs (solar, wind, and thermal) to consumption zones
- Introduce a **feed-in tariff regime**, sovereign guarantees, and streamlined licensing for Independent Power Producers (IPPs)
- Interconnect with **Senegal, Mali, and OMVS** partners through WAPP-aligned cross-border infrastructure
- Create a **Regulatory Commission for Energy Markets (RCEM)** to ensure tariff transparency and investor protection

Phase III (2035–2040): Industrial & Urban Electrification

- Electrify **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**, agro-industrial parks, and mining corridors
- Deploy **smart metering, demand management, and loss reduction technologies** in all urban areas
- Roll out **electric mobility pilots**, including solar charging stations and e-buses in Nouakchott
- Incentivize **bioenergy and waste-to-energy** systems in peri-urban and agricultural belts



Phase IV–V (2040–2050): Clean Energy Export & Innovation

- Achieve **75% renewable share** in national generation capacity
- Commission **large-scale green hydrogen projects**, with ammonia export terminals in Nouadhibou
- Build **grid-scale battery storage** and grid-balancing infrastructure
- Establish a **Mauritania Renewable Innovation Hub (MRIH)** for R&D, local tech manufacturing, and training

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✓ 3. Water, Sanitation & Urban Services

Current State

- **Access to clean and reliable water remains below 60% nationally**, with severe disparities between **urban and rural** populations
- Many rural areas **rely on boreholes, unprotected wells, or seasonal water sources**, which are vulnerable to drought and contamination
- **Sanitation coverage is critically low** — fewer than **30% of households** have access to improved sanitation; open defecation remains widespread
- **Urban wastewater systems are either non-existent or dysfunctional**, with most towns lacking sewerage networks and treatment facilities
- **Solid waste management** in cities like Nouakchott and Nouadhibou is overwhelmed by rapid urban growth and lacks sorting, recycling, and disposal infrastructure
- **Flooding in informal settlements** during the rainy season causes contamination, displacement, and health risks
- Water utilities face **high technical losses**, low cost recovery, and **poor service delivery**, especially in peri-urban and desert regions

Impact: Mauritania's limited access to safe water, sanitation, and modern urban services contributes to **preventable diseases, environmental degradation, and social vulnerability** — especially for women and children. Weak urban infrastructure **undermines quality of life**, exacerbates inequality, and **hampers the country's ability to manage rapid urbanization**, particularly in **Nouakchott**, which hosts nearly one-third of the population.



Future Vision (2050)

- **Universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation**, in both urban and rural areas
 - **Modernized water infrastructure** using **solar desalination**, **gravity-fed systems**, and **smart monitoring**
 - Wastewater collection and treatment integrated into **climate-resilient urban plans**
 - Cities equipped with **integrated solid waste management**, flood defenses, and **inclusive service delivery systems**
-

Strategic Actions by Phase

Phase I (2025–2030): Basic Access & Emergency Upgrades

- Expand **solar-powered boreholes, wells, and water kiosks** in underserved Wilayas
- Launch a **Rural Sanitation Acceleration Programme**, promoting low-cost latrines and hygiene education
- Improve urban drainage and stormwater infrastructure in **Nouakchott, Kaédi, and Rosso**
- Begin design of a **Nouakchott Sewerage Master Plan**, with decentralized pilot treatment units
- Conduct national mapping of **water insecurity hotspots** and **WASH infrastructure gaps**



Phase II (2030–2035): Urban Systems & Institutional Reform

- Build water distribution pipelines from **Senegal River and desert aquifers** to key cities and towns
- Establish **municipal water utilities** with local revenue models and performance-based service contracts
- Initiate large-scale **wastewater treatment plants** in **Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, and Kiffa**
- Introduce **smart water metering and leakage reduction programs** in urban centers
- Develop legal frameworks for **public–private WASH investments**

Phase III (2035–2040): Climate-Resilient Water Infrastructure

- Deploy **solar desalination units** in coastal areas and arid inland zones
- Construct **urban green infrastructure**, including retention ponds and flood-control wetlands
- Integrate **solid waste collection, sorting, composting, and recycling systems** in all major cities
- Introduce a **National WASH Dashboard**, enabling real-time monitoring of access, quality, and emergencies

Phase IV–V (2040–2050): Universal WASH Access & Innovation

- Ensure **100% coverage** of piped water and improved sanitation nationally
- Scale **innovative water reuse** and circular sanitation models in SEZs and industrial zones
- Institutionalize climate forecasting and water risk management at national and local levels
- Make **Mauritania a regional leader in solar-powered water innovation** for arid zones

✓ 4. Affordable Housing & Urban Development

Current State

- **Mauritania's urban population exceeds 60%**, with **Nouakchott alone hosting over one-third** of the national population
- Rapid urban growth has led to **informal settlements**, often without legal tenure, basic services, or disaster resilience
- There is **no coordinated national housing policy**, and affordable housing remains out of reach for low-income populations
- **Construction materials are expensive and often imported**, with limited support for local or climate-adapted housing innovation
- Public housing programs have been **limited, underfunded**, and focused mainly on urban elites
- Urban planning authorities **lack capacity and data**, and most cities have **no enforceable zoning, land use, or building codes**
- There are **no inclusive municipal financing systems** to sustainably fund infrastructure and services in growing urban areas

Impact: Unplanned urbanization and the housing deficit have contributed to **sprawling slums, infrastructure backlogs, and spatial inequality**, particularly in Nouakchott, Kaédi, and Rosso. Without intervention, Mauritania's cities risk becoming **traps of poverty and vulnerability**, instead of **engines of economic productivity, innovation, and national cohesion**.



Future Vision (2050)

- Cities with **planned, inclusive, and resilient urban growth** integrated with climate-smart infrastructure and transport
 - A **national housing ecosystem** that delivers affordable, dignified homes through **PPP models, local innovation, and urban-rural balance**
 - Functional municipal governance systems with **zoning plans, land registries, and local taxation authority**
 - Secondary cities equipped with **essential services, growth corridors**, and capacity to **absorb population migration**
-

Strategic Actions by Phase

Phase I (2025–2030): Urban Diagnostics & Settlement Upgrading

- Conduct a **National Urban & Housing Census**, mapping slums, informal zones, and infrastructure gaps
- Launch **Slum Upgrading Pilots** in Nouakchott and Nouadhibou, focusing on tenure regularization and WASH improvements
- Develop model zoning plans and GIS-based land use mapping in **Nouakchott, Kaédi, Rosso, and Kiffa**
- Promote **local production of climate-resilient building materials** using sandcrete, clay, and modular construction
- Begin drafting a **National Affordable Housing Policy** with PPP and social housing incentives



Phase II (2030–2035): Affordable Housing & Urban Planning

- Establish **Municipal Housing Development Agencies (MHDAs)** for large-scale delivery of serviced plots and housing clusters
- Expand infrastructure to new urban zones with **road, water, electricity, and green space access**
- Develop a **Housing Finance Guarantee Fund** to support mortgages for informal sector workers
- Create model cities and planned growth corridors in **Rosso, Kiffa, and Néma**
- Implement **digital land cadastre systems** to reduce land disputes and increase revenue collection

Phase III (2035–2040): Sustainable City Growth & Regulation

- Enforce **building codes, urban regulations**, and resilience standards for new construction
- Scale **mixed-use urban zones** that blend housing, jobs, mobility, and public services
- Institutionalize **municipal tax systems**, especially property tax, to fund long-term service delivery
- Launch a **Mauritania Urban Innovation Lab** to test eco-districts, solar rooftops, and climate-resilient designs

Phase IV–V (2040–2050): Regional Urban Transformation

- Position **secondary cities** as hubs for trade, education, and agro-industrial development
- Achieve **zero-slum status** in all major cities, with 100% access to legal housing and basic urban services
- Promote **green, compact, and inclusive city models**, aligned with climate adaptation and social cohesion
- Enable Mauritania to serve as a **regional reference for desert-adapted urban development**

✓ 5. Agriculture & Food Security

Current State

- Agriculture contributes less than **20% to GDP**, despite employing over **half of the rural population**
- **Only a small fraction of arable land is cultivated**, due to limited irrigation, poor soil fertility, and desertification
- **Mauritania remains heavily dependent on food imports**, especially cereals, vegetables, dairy, and processed foods
- **Irrigated agriculture along the Senegal River Valley** is underutilized, constrained by lack of infrastructure, inputs, and market access
- **Livestock is a major livelihood source**, but suffers from overgrazing, limited veterinary services, and poor value-chain integration
- Agricultural productivity is low due to **traditional methods, lack of mechanization, and limited access to credit**
- There are **few agro-processing industries**, meaning raw products are sold without value addition and farmers capture minimal profits

Impact: Mauritania's rural economy remains **trapped in low-productivity cycles**, leaving large populations vulnerable to food insecurity and climate shocks. Without a **modern, resilient, and inclusive rural transformation**, the country risks **rural-urban migration, worsening poverty**, and missed opportunities for **agri-export growth and food sovereignty**.



Future Vision (2050)

- A climate-resilient agricultural economy anchored in irrigation, modern value chains, and inclusive agribusiness
 - Food self-sufficiency in key staples and export capacity in livestock, dates, fish, and niche crops
 - A thriving rural economy with strong farmer cooperatives, digital extension services, and smart irrigation
 - Integration of agriculture, livestock, and water systems into agro-industrial corridors and rural logistics hubs
-

Strategic Actions by Phase

Phase I (2025–2030): Rural Foundations & Access

- Launch an **Accelerated Irrigation Programme** along the Senegal River and in Tagant and Gorgol regions
- Distribute **climate-resilient seeds**, **drip irrigation kits**, and **agro-input vouchers** to smallholders
- Establish **regional agri-hubs** in **Kaédi**, **Sélibaby**, and **Kiffa**, with cold storage and local markets
- Begin mapping and demarcation of **fertile lands**, pastoral zones, and seasonal wetlands for planned agriculture
- Deploy **solar-powered boreholes** and community-managed wells to support rainfed and livestock farming



Phase II (2030–2035): Value Chains & Agribusiness

- Facilitate public–private agro-processing zones, starting with milk, meat, dates, and cereals
- Develop rural finance cooperatives and mobile banking platforms to expand access to credit
- Introduce a Digital Farmer ID System for input distribution, training, and subsidy targeting
- Expand livestock health systems, mobile veterinary clinics, and pasture rotation schemes
- Enable youth entrepreneurship in agriculture through incubation and land access initiatives

Phase III (2035–2040): Export Competitiveness & Food Sovereignty

- Certify Mauritanian agro-products for **regional and international markets** (e.g., halal meat, dates, organic produce)
- Strengthen cross-border trade infrastructure for **livestock and processed goods** with Senegal and Mali
- Expand **climate-smart agroforestry**, particularly in oasis and Sahel regions
- Scale **digital extension platforms**, using SMS and AI tools to deliver real-time advice to farmers

Phase IV–V (2040–2050): Full Rural Transformation

- Achieve **100% irrigation coverage** in high-potential zones
- Institutionalize **agriculture-climate risk insurance** for drought, locusts, and floods
- Ensure **zero food insecurity** through national grain reserves, distribution systems, and adaptive planning
- Position Mauritania as a **regional agro-exporter** and model of desert-adapted farming and resilience

✓ 6. Mining & Industrial Processing

Current State

- **Mining accounts for over 25% of Mauritania's GDP** and 60%+ of export revenues, but remains dominated by raw ore exports
- Key minerals include **iron ore, gold, copper, gypsum**, and increasingly **green minerals** such as **lithium and rare earth elements**
- Most mining activity is **concentrated in the northern and central regions** (Zouérat, Akjoujt, Tasiast), with **weak linkages** to national industry or transport
- **Value addition and processing are minimal** — iron ore and gold are exported raw, with **limited job creation** and low local beneficiation
- The **regulatory environment is improving**, but challenges remain in permitting transparency, environmental compliance, and investor protection
- **Artisanal mining is widespread**, especially in gold-rich areas, but is largely informal, unregulated, and prone to environmental degradation
- There is **no national industrialization strategy** to link mining with domestic manufacturing, energy, or transport corridors

Impact: Mauritania risks remaining a **resource-export economy** vulnerable to commodity shocks unless it builds **domestic value chains, downstream processing, and infrastructure to support industrial zones**. The transition to **green minerals and global energy transformation** presents an unprecedented opportunity — but only if aligned with **investment-friendly policy, infrastructure, and skills development**.



Future Vision (2050)

- A **globally competitive mining and metallurgy sector**, integrated with **domestic processing and industrial growth**
- **Green minerals extraction** aligned with environmental safeguards, local content, and **sustainable community benefits**
- Modern industrial parks linked to **mineral basins, ports, and power corridors**
- A **regulatory and fiscal framework** that supports exploration, innovation, and long-term investment

Strategic Actions by Phase

Phase I (2025–2030): Governance, Mapping & Artisanal Reform

- Complete a **national geoscientific mapping campaign** to identify and certify green mineral reserves
- Formalize and regulate **artisanal gold mining** through cooperatives, safety standards, and rural beneficiation centers
- Establish a **Mauritania Mining & Energy Investment Authority (MMEIA)** to streamline permits and coordinate large-scale mining investments
- Begin feasibility for **mineral processing facilities** in Akjoujt and Zouérat for iron, lithium, and copper



Phase II (2030–2035): Infrastructure for Industrial Clusters

- Launch a **Northern Industrial Corridor**, linking Tasiast and Zouérat with ports via upgraded road and rail infrastructure
- Create **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)** for mining-linked industries, offering tax incentives and green energy access
- Pilot **local content policies** requiring employment, procurement, and skills transfer from international operators
- Build regional **mining and metallurgy training centers** in collaboration with global partners

Phase III (2035–2040): Value Addition & Export Diversification

- Establish **hydrometallurgical and refining facilities** for lithium, copper, and rare earths
- Introduce **mining-to-manufacturing linkages** for cement, batteries, fertilizers, and construction inputs
- Position Mauritania as a supplier of **critical minerals for the global energy transition**, especially to Europe and the Gulf
- Deploy environmental monitoring and ESG systems across all industrial operations

Phase IV–V (2040–2050): Integrated Industrial Economy

- Achieve **30–50% local value addition** across all major mineral exports
- Institutionalize a **Green Mining Certification System** for responsible sourcing and export credibility
- Connect mining zones with **hydrogen, energy, and water systems** for industrial self-sufficiency
- Promote Mauritania as a **regional hub for responsible, low-carbon industrialization in the Sahel**

✓ 7. Digital Infrastructure & Innovation

Current State

- **Internet penetration remains under 50%**, with major disparities between urban and rural areas
- **Mobile connectivity is improving**, but 4G and fiber access are **concentrated in Nouakchott and Nouadhibou**
- **Digital public services are extremely limited**, with most government functions still paper-based
- There is **no national strategy for digital literacy, innovation, or tech ecosystem development**
- Mauritania lacks **innovation hubs, incubators, or startup accelerators**, particularly outside the capital
- The private sector is **under-digitized**, especially in agriculture, manufacturing, and logistics
- **Digital inclusion for women, youth, and rural populations** is weak, limiting job creation and participation

Impact: Mauritania is missing out on the **transformational power of the digital economy**, which can unlock **productivity, transparency, and employment** across sectors. The lack of **digital infrastructure and talent ecosystems** holds back progress in education, governance, commerce, and financial inclusion — particularly for **youth and women**, who are the largest untapped demographic assets.



Future Vision (2050)

- A digitally connected, innovation-driven economy that empowers entrepreneurs, youth, and women
 - Nationwide access to affordable high-speed internet, with 4G/5G and rural digital infrastructure
 - E-government systems enabling paperless public services, transparency, and smart regulation
 - A vibrant startup ecosystem, with hubs, accelerators, and venture financing across major cities
 - Digital inclusion embedded in education, health, finance, and trade
-

Strategic Actions by Phase

Phase I (2025–2030): Connectivity & Digital Foundations

- Expand fiber-optic backbone and rural 4G towers to underserved regions (Assaba, Guidimaka, Tagant)
- Establish a National Digital Development Strategy (NDDS) with clear benchmarks and funding pathways
- Launch Digital Literacy Campaigns through schools, mosques, and civil society groups
- Digitize core public services: ID, land registration, licenses, and business permits
- Begin construction of ICT Innovation Hubs in Nouakchott, Kaédi, and Kiffa



Phase II (2030–2035): E-Government & Private Sector Digitalization

- **Launch a One-Stop Digital Government Platform for all citizen services**
- **Digitize municipal tax collection, procurement, and urban planning workflows**
- **Provide digital transformation grants to SMEs and cooperatives in agriculture, trade, and logistics**
- **Create a National Start-Up Fund with seed-stage capital and business acceleration programs**
- **Integrate FinTech and mobile banking tools into social transfers, farmer payments, and youth employment schemes**

Phase III (2035–2040): Digital Economy Scaling

- **Develop Tech Parks and E-Commerce Free Zones** linked to port and SEZ infrastructure
- **Promote coding academies, AI training centers**, and partnerships with global digital firms
- **Embed digital procurement and smart contracts** into infrastructure and health sectors
- **Roll out cybersecurity frameworks, data protection laws**, and a digital ID ecosystem



Phase IV–V (2040–2050): Full Tech Ecosystem Maturity

- **Achieve universal broadband access, including last-mile rural connectivity**
- **Institutionalize digital governance, open data platforms, and AI-enhanced public services**
- **Position Mauritania as a Sahelian Digital Leader, exporting tech services to Africa and the Arab world**
- **Build a resilient tech startup export sector, anchored in innovation, climate tech, and e-services**



✓ 8. Education, TVET & Human Capital Development

Current State

- **Literacy rates remain below 55%**, with significant gender gaps and rural–urban disparities
- Many schools in remote areas suffer from **inadequate infrastructure, lack of teachers, and outdated curricula**
- **Dropout rates are high**, particularly among girls, due to child marriage, poverty, and long travel distances
- **Technical and vocational education (TVET)** is underdeveloped and poorly aligned with market needs
- Universities are concentrated in Nouakchott, and **access to tertiary education is highly unequal**
- Mauritania lacks a **national human capital strategy** linking education to economic growth priorities
- **Informal sector workers and rural youth** rarely receive upskilling, entrepreneurship, or literacy support

Impact: Mauritania's demographic dividend — especially its **youth population** — risks being squandered without a **radical overhaul of the education and skills system**. Low education attainment undermines productivity, weakens health outcomes, and **limits innovation and investment readiness**. To realize Vision 2050, **human capital must become the foundation of inclusive growth**.

Future Vision (2050)

- **Universal access to quality education**, from early childhood to tertiary and lifelong learning
 - A **modern, skills-based education system** that aligns with **digital, green, and industrial sectors**
 - National coverage of **TVET, coding academies, and entrepreneurship hubs**
 - A **gender-equal, inclusive learning environment**, with strong **community ownership and digital access**
-

Strategic Actions by Phase

Phase I (2025–2030): Education Access & Infrastructure

- Build and equip **1,000+ schools and learning centers** across underserved Wilayas
- Launch a **Girls' Education Drive**, with scholarships, sanitary facilities, and safe transport
- Revise national curricula to include **climate literacy, digital skills, civic values, and gender equality**
- Expand **adult literacy and rural education programs**, especially for women and pastoral communities
- Establish **National Teacher Training Colleges** in Kaédi, Kiffa, and Nouadhibou



Phase II (2030–2035): Skills for Employment & Equity

- Create **TVET institutes and mobile vocational units** for trades like solar, agriculture, logistics, and welding
- Develop a **National Human Capital Development Strategy**, linking education with Vision 2050 sector plans
- Institutionalize **school feeding programs**, especially in drought-prone zones
- Support **inclusive education** for children with disabilities and minority communities
- Incentivize **public–private partnerships in workforce training**, with employer-driven certification

Phase III (2035–2040): Digital & Higher Education Reform

- Expand public universities and create **regional polytechnic institutes**
- Launch **e-learning platforms and digital classrooms** nationwide, powered by solar connectivity
- Attract diaspora and international faculty through **visiting scholar and research exchange programs**
- Strengthen STEM and climate-tech curricula in secondary and tertiary education
- Build a **Mauritania Innovation & Education Campus (MIEC)** for global research collaboration

Phase IV–V (2040–2050): Lifelong Learning & Global Competitiveness

- Achieve **universal literacy and secondary school completion** for both genders
- Institutionalize **lifelong learning programs** for all working-age adults
- Align human capital pipelines with **green economy, mining, and technology sectors**
- Position Mauritania as a **regional leader in education innovation and inclusive skills development**

✓ 9. Healthcare & Social Resilience

Current State

- **Mauritania's health indicators remain weak**, with high rates of **maternal and child mortality**, particularly in rural areas
- The **health system is centralized and urban-focused**, leaving **rural and desert communities underserved**
- **Malnutrition remains widespread**, especially among children under five, due to food insecurity and poor dietary diversity
- Public health facilities often suffer from **drug shortages, understaffing, and outdated equipment**
- Access to **health insurance and financial protection is limited**, leading to high out-of-pocket expenses
- **Preventive care and mental health services are minimal**, and data systems for monitoring are fragmented
- Social protection schemes are **fragmented and poorly targeted**, with limited coverage of informal workers and vulnerable populations

Impact: Health shocks, malnutrition, and the absence of social protection keep millions of Mauritians trapped in **poverty and exclusion**. Poor health outcomes undermine **productivity, education, and economic resilience**, while weak safety nets **exacerbate vulnerability** to drought, displacement, and economic downturns. A robust healthcare and protection system is vital to **inclusive national transformation**.



Future Vision (2050)

- **Universal access to essential health services**, especially in rural and underserved regions
 - A **digitally connected, decentralized health system**, supported by solar-powered clinics and mobile units
 - **National nutrition security**, with zero stunting and anemia among children
 - A **unified, targeted social protection system** offering income security, emergency relief, and human development support
-

Strategic Actions by Phase

Phase I (2025–2030): Primary Access & Rural Health Strengthening

- Build and equip **community health posts and clinics** across remote Wilayas, powered by solar mini-grids
- Train and deploy **community health workers (CHWs)** with mobile diagnostic and referral tools
- Launch a **National Malnutrition Eradication Campaign**, with fortified foods and mother–child support programs
- Begin rollout of a **Basic Health Services Package**, standardized nationwide
- Map and digitize vulnerable households to support future social protection targeting



Phase II (2030–2035): Health System Modernization

- Establish **Regional Health Centers of Excellence** in Kaédi, Kiffa, and Nouadhibou
- Introduce **telemedicine and e-health platforms** to link rural clinics with urban hospitals
- Build a **National Medical Supply Chain Authority** to improve procurement, warehousing, and distribution
- Launch **health insurance pilots** for informal sector workers and low-income families
- Institutionalize **data-driven social safety nets**, including child grants and elderly care payments

Phase III (2035–2040): Quality, Equity & Financial Protection

- Integrate **mental health, disability services**, and NCD prevention into the primary care network
- Achieve national coverage of **health insurance schemes**, with smart card systems and mobile payments
- Expand **school nutrition programs** and localized food production for vulnerable communities
- Link all health and social services through a **unified citizen ID and benefits platform**
- Scale up **shock-responsive safety nets** for climate events, displacement, and food price crises

Phase IV–V (2040–2050): Health Equity & Resilience

- Ensure **zero preventable maternal and child deaths**, nationwide
- Build a **national emergency health response system**, including mobile units and rapid logistics
- Institutionalize a **Mauritania Social Protection Fund** to pool resources and enable fiscal sustainability
- Position Mauritania as a **regional model in community-led health systems and adaptive protection**

✓ 10. Governance, Legal Systems & Institutional Reform

Current State

- **Centralized governance and bureaucracy** slow down service delivery, planning, and responsiveness to local needs
- **Judicial capacity is weak**, with limited access to courts, outdated legal codes, and procedural delays
- **Corruption and lack of transparency** continue to undermine public trust and investor confidence
- **Decentralization remains minimal**, and local governments lack the resources, staff, or autonomy to function effectively
- Public records and land titling systems are **paper-based and poorly managed**, fueling disputes and inefficiency
- **Digital governance infrastructure is nearly absent**, hindering progress in service automation and public accountability
- There is no unified platform for **civic engagement, citizen feedback**, or participatory budgeting

Impact: Without deep reform, Mauritania risks stagnating in a system that fails to deliver inclusive development, protect rights, or respond to crises. An efficient, transparent, and accountable governance ecosystem is essential to **mobilizing investments, restoring citizen trust**, and delivering Vision 2050 at scale.



Future Vision (2050)

- A **digitally empowered governance system** that is **transparent, decentralized, and service-oriented**
 - A **professional, accountable civil service** delivering responsive public services across all regions
 - A **functional judiciary**, with equal access to justice and strong legal enforcement
 - A **governance model rooted in rule of law, civic participation, and inclusive leadership**
-

Strategic Actions by Phase

Phase I (2025–2030): Governance Modernization & Institutional Audit

- Establish a **Public Sector Reform Commission** to evaluate roles, overlaps, and efficiency of state institutions
- Launch a **National E-Government Portal** offering land, tax, and ID services digitally
- Begin decentralization pilots in 5 Wilayas, granting planning and budget autonomy
- Develop a **National Civic Registry** to support service delivery, elections, and social protection targeting
- Create public dashboards for **budget, procurement, and performance transparency**



Phase II (2030–2035): Judicial Strengthening & Civic Access

- Digitize court case systems and establish **mobile courts** for underserved areas
- Launch **public legal aid centers** and revise outdated penal and civil codes
- Scale participatory planning and budgeting frameworks across municipalities
- Build a **National Land Cadastre System** to formalize tenure and reduce conflict

Phase III (2035–2040): Anti-Corruption & Local Governance Reform

- Operationalize an **Independent Anti-Corruption Authority** with investigative and prosecutorial powers
- Implement **asset declaration and whistleblower protection laws**
- Institutionalize citizen reporting platforms and civic tech innovations
- Create a **National Municipal Fund** for direct budget transfers tied to performance metrics

Phase IV–V (2040–2050): Rule of Law & Democratic Maturity

- Achieve full decentralization of public service planning, delivery, and revenue collection
- Institutionalize periodic **citizen satisfaction audits**, tied to performance-based incentives
- Strengthen regional legal harmonization with ECOWAS and African Union standards
- Establish Mauritania as a **regional model for participatory governance and legal modernization**

Strategic Recap: Building the New Mauritania

Over the course of this comprehensive national development proposal — **Vision Mauritania 2050** — we have presented a structured, pragmatic, and **investment-led roadmap** to transform the Islamic Republic of Mauritania into a **resilient, industrially diversified, and socially inclusive** West African nation anchored in sustainability, opportunity, and innovation.

◆ Where Mauritania Stands Today:

- Among the lowest HDI rankings in the Maghreb and Sahel, marked by **regional inequality, limited access to services, and persistent poverty**
 - **High dependence on raw resource exports**, especially iron ore and gold, with little domestic value addition or industrial linkages
 - **Severe gaps in transport, power, and digital infrastructure**, particularly across interior and desert regions
 - A **youth-majority population** with limited access to **quality education, vocational skills**, or scalable employment pathways
 - **Vulnerable food systems** reliant on imports, with recurring droughts, underperforming agriculture, and widespread malnutrition
 - Rapid **urbanization without planning**, straining housing, sanitation, and essential public services
 - A **centralized public administration**, facing weak institutional coordination, low civic trust, and fragmented local governance.
-



♦ What Mauritania Can Become by 2050: ◀

- A **resilient, inclusive economy** powered by **clean energy**, modern industry, and **climate-smart agriculture**, ensuring food and energy sovereignty
- A **logistics and connectivity hub** linking the Sahel, Maghreb, and Atlantic through **climate-resilient roads, smart ports, and regional trade corridors**
- A leader in **green minerals and responsible mining**, with **domestic processing**, export competitiveness, and local value chains
- A nation of **digitally empowered youth**, with **universal education, skills-based training**, and thriving innovation ecosystems
- A society where **every Mauritanian has access** to **healthcare, nutrition, social protection**, and safe, affordable housing
- A **transparent, decentralized governance model** rooted in the **rule of law, civic participation**, and **institutional accountability**
- A regional model for **climate adaptation, water stewardship**, and integrated desert development

AXX INVESTMENT
GLOBAL FINANCIAL TROUBLESHOOTERS

10 Recap of the 10 Development Pillars

1 Transport & Connectivity Infrastructure

Build a **multimodal national transport grid** connecting cities, mining zones, ports, and rural regions. Enable **AfCFTA and Maghreb trade integration** via upgraded ports, dry ports, railways, and ECOWAS-standard highways.

2 Power & Renewable Energy

Achieve **universal electrification** through **solar, wind, and green hydrogen corridors**. Power Mauritania's industry, households, and water systems using **climate-resilient, low-carbon energy**.

3 Water, Sanitation & Urban Services

Ensure **universal access to clean water and sanitation**, especially in desert and peri-urban areas. Modernize waste management, flood drainage, and WASH infrastructure to support **urban health and climate resilience**.

4 Affordable Housing & Urban Development

Formalize informal settlements and develop **climate-smart, affordable housing** across Wilayas. Establish **planned urban growth zones** with jobs, transport access, and resilient public services.



5 Agriculture & Food Security

Transform Mauritania into a **food-secure nation** through irrigation, cold chains, and agro-industry. Promote **climate-smart agriculture**, **desert farming**, and rural value chains linked to local and regional markets.

6 Mining & Industrial Processing

Move beyond raw exports to build **in-country processing**, **refining**, and **green minerals value chains**. Establish **industrial corridors**, **SEZs**, and ESG-compliant mining governance for sustainable wealth creation.

7 Digital Infrastructure & Innovation

Expand **broadband and mobile access**, including to underserved desert and rural areas. Launch **e-Government platforms**, **digital ID systems**, and innovation hubs to foster **youth entrepreneurship**.

8 Education, TVET & Human Capital Development

Achieve **universal access to education** and scale **TVET and digital training** aligned to economic needs. Build a **skilled, gender-inclusive workforce** to power Mauritania's green, industrial, and tech sectors.



9 Healthcare & Social Resilience

Deliver **universal primary healthcare**, nutrition support, and mobile rural health services. Scale up **social safety nets** and create a **resilient national system** for health, food, and income protection.

10 Governance, Legal Systems & Institutional Reform

Digitize public services, modernize the judiciary, and empower **local governance and civic participation**. Build a **transparent, rules-based, citizen-trusted government** to sustain national development through 2050.





A Path of Sequenced Growth, Not Instant Change

The transformation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will not happen overnight — nor should it. **Vision Mauritania 2050** presents a pragmatic, sequenced, and **investment-led roadmap to national renewal**. Each phase is carefully structured to be **technically feasible, fiscally responsible, and socially inclusive**, ensuring that early-stage infrastructure and service delivery lay the foundation for deeper economic and institutional transformation.

♦ **A Realistic Approach**

Rather than attempting to resolve every challenge at once, the programme focuses on **strategic enablers** — transport, electrification, water access, and food security — that unlock immediate value and build systemic momentum.

By delivering visible, high-impact results in Phase I, Mauritania can **gain investor confidence**, catalyze job creation, and create the fiscal space for long-term investments in education, healthcare, and governance.

♦ **Private Capital, Public Facilitation**

The development strategy is centered on **external investment, risk-sharing, and global expertise**, with the Government of Mauritania providing **sovereign endorsement, regulatory clarity, and policy alignment**.

This model minimizes public debt burdens, **accelerates delivery**, and positions Mauritania as a credible, de-risked destination for climate-aligned capital and infrastructure financing.



♦ A Gateway Between the Sahel, Maghreb & Atlantic

Mauritania's **geostrategic location**, abundant solar potential, and Atlantic access uniquely position it as a **bridge between North and West Africa**.

Vision Mauritania 2050 is aligned with **AfCFTA**, **AU Agenda 2063**, and **G5 Sahel regional cooperation**, enabling Mauritania to serve as a hub for **green energy, mining exports, and regional logistics**.

♦ Investing in People, Not Just Projects

Every housing project, highway, energy hub, and digital platform is designed with a singular purpose: to **unlock human opportunity**.

With a youthful, diverse population and a growing entrepreneurial spirit, Mauritania's development model places **people at the center**, ensuring that **jobs, skills, dignity, and inclusion** define its long-term growth story.

Vision Mauritania 2050 is not an aspirational document — it is a **practical, sequenced, and investor-ready blueprint** tailored to Mauritania's challenges and strengths, built to deliver **climate resilience, national cohesion**, and a prosperous future for all Mauritians.



✓ Final Conclusion & Call to Partnership

Your Excellency,

Vision Mauritania 2050 is not merely a statement of ambition — it is a **structured, actionable, and investment-ready national transformation programme**, purposefully designed to position the Islamic Republic of Mauritania as a **regional leader in renewable energy, climate-smart development, and inclusive economic growth** across the Sahel and West Africa.

By sequencing implementation across 10 integrated development pillars and anchoring delivery in **external investment, public-private partnerships, and performance-based execution**, Mauritania can accelerate its emergence as a **resilient, self-sustaining, and opportunity-rich nation** — all without placing undue pressure on public finances.

The only requirements from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania are:

- ✓ **Formal sovereign endorsement** of the Vision Mauritania 2050 programme framework
- ✓ **Regulatory facilitation and legal clarity** to ensure efficient project delivery
- ✓ **Designation of a national coordination authority** to liaise with investors, partners, and implementation entities

AXX Investment stands ready to activate its global ecosystem — including **sovereign wealth funds, infrastructure developers, renewable energy firms, fintech leaders, engineering partners, and multilateral institutions** — to **co-invest in Mauritania's future** under a **transparent, trusted, and government-supported partnership structure**.

Together, we can deliver a **Mauritania that works for all** — anchored in stability, powered by innovation, and uplifted by its people.



What We Request from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

For **Vision Mauritania 2050** to proceed efficiently and deliver transformative results for the people of Mauritania, we respectfully request the following from **Your Excellency's esteemed government**:

Formal Sovereign Endorsement -

A letter of official support and recognition of **Vision Mauritania 2050** as a **national transformation initiative**, endorsed by the **Office of the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania**.

Legal and Regulatory Facilitation -

A clear framework for **licensing, taxation, land access, and project approvals** — enabling **fast-track investor participation** and smooth, transparent implementation.

Designation of a National Focal Entity -

Assignment of a **dedicated ministry, presidential task force, or special delivery unit** to serve as the central liaison between AXX Investment and all relevant government agencies.



✓ Data & Baseline Access -

Provision of **national datasets** and technical access to institutions in support of feasibility studies, project structuring, and sector diagnostics necessary for mobilization.

✓ Diplomatic & International Representation -

Presidential-level support in presenting **Vision Mauritania 2050** to **multilateral platforms, bilateral development partners, and global investor forums**, building international confidence and accelerating capital inflow.

✓ Good Faith Collaboration -

Sustained, transparent partnership with **AXX Investment and its global consortium**, ensuring mutual trust and close coordination across all phases of implementation.

⚠ Note: This model **does not request financial contributions** from the Government of Mauritania. Instead, it seeks **political facilitation, regulatory clarity, and sovereign coordination** to unlock external capital and deliver large-scale development under **your government's full oversight and ownership**.

Next Step: In-Depth National Development Study

To translate the strategic vision of **Vision Mauritania 2050** into an actionable, bankable, and operational national programme, **AXX Investment** proposes to commission an **In-Depth National Development Study**, in collaboration with relevant Mauritanian ministries, national agencies, and technical stakeholders.

Objectives of the Study

- **Sector Validation:**
Confirm and refine the **10 priority sectors** (*Transport, Energy, Water & Sanitation, Housing, Agriculture, Mining, Digital, Education, Healthcare, and Governance*) through comprehensive **field research, stakeholder dialogue, and data-driven analysis**.
 - **Phased Implementation Targets:**
Develop **realistic and measurable milestones** for each five-year phase (2025–2030; 2030–2035; 2035–2040; 2040–2045; 2045–2050), aligned with Mauritania’s national development strategy and continental frameworks like **AfCFTA, ECOWAS Vision 2050, and AU Agenda 2063**.
 - **Financial Modeling:**
Quantify **capital requirements** and forecast **economic, social, and environmental returns** for both private investors and the Government of Mauritania.
 - **Resource Mapping:**
Map key **public assets** and **strategic natural resources** — including **transport corridors, energy zones, mineral basins, and agricultural belts** — to identify project clusters and **priority investment pipelines**.
 - **Legislative and Institutional Reforms:**
Identify critical **legal, institutional, and regulatory changes** needed to support efficient delivery, such as **land use reform, PPP frameworks, tax policy, and investor protections**.
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Deliverables

- A comprehensive **50+ page Implementation Master Plan** detailing each sector's strategy, capital needs, financing models, and projected socioeconomic impact
 - **Sector-specific technical dossiers** outlining project pipelines, risk assessments, timelines, and execution frameworks
 - Interactive **investor presentation kits** and **diplomatic briefings** for both domestic and international stakeholders
 - A readiness package for **Phase I catalytic projects** (2025–2030), including early-stage feasibility data and partner identification
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Timeline & Methodology






- **Duration:** As much time as needed to make it perfect.
 - **Methodology:** Integrated field missions, stakeholder consultations, economic modelling, and technical workshops conducted in close collaboration with Liberian government bodies and international technical experts.
 - **Partners:** Local institutions, international consultants, and development finance institutions (DFIs) will be engaged to ensure a robust and credible analysis.
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Once approved by your esteemed office, and upon receiving your government's preliminary endorsement, AXX Investment will immediately begin mobilizing the necessary experts and resources to undertake this study—laying the critical groundwork for the successful mobilization of investors and the structured implementation of Project Vision Mauritania 2050.



A Future Within Reach

The gains to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania — should **Project Vision Mauritania 2050** be adopted — are not aspirational abstractions. They are measurable, achievable, and multi-generational in impact:

-  **Accelerated GDP growth** fueled by agro-industrial revitalization, sustainable forestry and mining, and regional trade expansion.
-  **Hundreds of thousands of decent jobs** created through investments in infrastructure, energy, housing, digital services, and tourism.
-  **Improved living standards** for millions of Mauritanian citizens through expanded access to clean water, reliable electricity, quality healthcare, inclusive education, and dignified housing.
-  **Mauritania as a strategic gateway** — linking North and West Africa to global markets through **modern ports, high-speed digital networks**, and value-added exports.
-  **Renewed national confidence and social cohesion**, built on visible development, youth empowerment, and a future no longer dependent on aid — but driven by smart investment and inclusive growth.



Closing Note from AXX Investment:

We at **AXX Investment (AXX)** submit this proposal with **deep respect for the people of Mauritania** and an unwavering commitment to the **sovereignty, dignity, and long-term aspirations** of the **Islamic Republic of Mauritania**.

Our role is simple: to **bring structure where there is potential**, and **capital where there is vision**.

Let **Vision Mauritania 2050** be the bold national catalyst that **reshapes Mauritania's trajectory** — from underutilized potential to **continental leadership** in **renewable energy, infrastructure modernization**, and **inclusive, climate-resilient growth**.

We now humbly seek **your government's endorsement and facilitation**, so we may move swiftly — from **blueprint to action**, from **vision to reality**.

“Vision Mauritania 2050” is not just a programme title — it is a **generational mission** of national rebirth, and one we believe can serve as a **new benchmark for African-led, investor-backed transformation**.