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# GENERIC LIST OF INTERVENTIONS FOR ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)

Prepared by the Millennium Project
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#### **Explanatory notes:**

The worksheets provide a generic list of interventions required to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Interventions are defined broadly as goods, services and infrastructure. It is important to note the distinction between *interventions* and *policies*. Whereas *interventions*, such as the provision of anti-retroviral drugs to treat HIV/AIDS or the construction of new schools to achieve the primary education goal, are crucial for developing an MDG investment plan, they are quite distinct from the *policies* that need to be used to underpin and deliver them such as regulatory changes, decentralization of the health systems, or legislation to combat stigma. Since many different *policies* can conceivably underpin or deliver a specific *intervention* and different interventions and policies is that the former require coverage targets (e.g. number of people treated with ARVs by 2010) whereas the latter do not.

The lists have been developed by the Millennium Project drawing on the work of its ten Task Forces. Their purpose is to assist countries in identifying the full set of interventions required to meet the MDGs, which can then form the basis for developing MDG-based PRSPs. While the lists are designed to be comprehensive they do require careful adaptation to the specific needs of each country. This may require adding new interventions or removing ones that are deemed less critical. Moreover, several sets of interventions, such as interventions to achieve environmental sustainability are country specific and can only be elaborated in the context of national planning processes.

## The worksheets are arranged in the following order and logic:

### 1 Summary Inputs for each MDG Target

Lists the key inputs required to meet the MDGs underlining the fact that meeting each Target requires a broad set of interventions drawing on many different sectors. In turn each set of interventions can contribute to more than one Target. While the interventions are described in more detail in the following worksheet it is important that this table list all interventions contributing directly to achieving a particular MDG Target.

### 2 Interventions arranged by MDG Target

This sheet assigns each set of interventions to a particular "sector" as a basis for carrying out the needs assessment. Consequently each set of interventions appears only once in this table to avoid any overlaps or double counting in the needs assessment. Provided that worksheet 1 included a comprehensive list of interventions, this worksheet should be equally comprehensive in while the sum total of all interventions listed in this table should be comprehensive, it is important to note that the interventions listed under each Target are necessary but not sufficient for

meeting the Target since additional interventions listed under other Targets may also be required as summarized in worksheet 1. Moreover, the assignment of interventions to individual targets assignment of interventions to specific Targets. For this reason this list of interventions should not be confused with the integrated strategies for achieving the MDGs developed in worksheet 3.

## 3 Interventions arranged by Intervention Area

Finally, this worksheet arranges the interventions by "Intervention Areas" so as to group them under a limited set of strategic areas that can be used to guide the operational design of poverty reduction strategies. As in the previous two worksheets, the sum total of interventions should be comprehensive while avoiding any overlap between the seven Intervention Areas.

#### SUMMARY INPUTS FOR EACH MDG TARGET DRAFT version 0.2 (June 2004)

TADEER	INTERVENTIONS
	Target 1)
Agriculture	Increasing agricultural productivity directly raises the incomes of the rural poor
Nutrition	Nutrition interventions build human capital and physical productivity
Education Sector	Education increases human capital
	Education is linked to lower fertility rates, which in turn increase economic growth per capita
Gender Equality	Awareness of and access to reproductive health rights and services enable and empower women to plan their families, leading to lower fertility rates
	Empowerment through access to work, property rights, political representation and safety from violence leads to higher participation of women in economic activity
Health	Improved health has pervasive direct and indirect effects on raising both the level and the rate of growth of income
Environment	Many poor people depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. Improving natural resource management can sustain or even raise their incomes
Water and Sanitation	Improved water supply for productive activities can raise economic growth through agriculture and the urban manufacturing and service sectors
Slum upgrading and	Providing security of tenure can improve labor market participation and access to credit markets
urbau planning	Urban infrastructure, including transport systems, is necessary for establishing manufacturing and service industries
Science and Technology	Science & technology institutions improve technological learning in society and improve adoption of technology by the private sector  Higher education opens new employment opportunities
	Information and contransications technology (ICT) facilitates communication, which contributes to employment growth.
Energy	Access to electric power and improved thermal energy systems is necessary for manufacturing, service, or cottage industries
Transport	Roads, railroads, and ports lower transport costs and thereby increase the real incomes of the poor
•	In urban areas improved transport infrastructure supports manufacturing and service industries, contributing to employment
Hunger (MDG 1 Target 2)	
Agriculture	Increasing agricultural productivity through investments in soil health, water management, extension services, and improving food storage infrastructure increases food availability for subsistence farmers
Nutrition	Nutrition interventions are needed for vulnerable populations and to address micro-nutrient deficiencies
	Direct food assistance in food-scarce areas alleviates short-term hunger
Education Sector	Literacy contributes to better management of nutritional needs and farm production
Gender Equality	Land rights allow women to increase agricultural production
	Increased access to work and higher incomes enable women to purchase adequate food for themselves and their families
	Equal access to productive inputs increases plot yields
Health	Infectious diseases are a key cause of malnourishment
Environment	Improved water resource management and protection of water catchment areas can raise crop yields
	Biodiversity protection sustains pollination and seed dispersal mechanisms necessary for agricultural production
Water and Sanitation	Safe drinking water is a critical input to the reduction of water-borne diseases, which cause malnourishment
	Drinking water supply through wells and boreholes can help irrigate fields during unforeseen droughts
	Access to sanitation improves health and increases nutrient uptake
	Integrated water resources management ensures adequate water supply for agriculture
	Water storage and water management infrastructure improve water management for agriculture
Slum upgrading and	Slum upgrading and accompanying interventions help raise incomes and reduce urban hunger
urban planning Science and Technology	Improved transport infrastructure lowers the cost of food products, further reducing hunger  Increased agricultural research is critical for improving seed varieties, eropping systems, pest control, water management, etc., to increase agricultural productivity,
	thus reducing hunger
	Increased access to higher education can help increase the number of agricultural extension workers
Farmer	ICT reduces farmers' marketing costs, raising their incomes and agricultural production  Improved access to electricity and liquid fuels can power diesel pumps for irrigation, facilitate mechanization, and power agro-processing machinery, thus
Energy	increasing agricultural output and reducing hunger
	Improved energy services lower transportation and marketing costs, which reduces food prices
	Access to improved cooking fuels is necessary to ensure safe cooking of food
Transport	Footpaths and feeder, district and national roads lower the cost of agricultural inputs, increase farmgate prices, and facilitate marketing, which can increase agricultural production
	Improved transport infrastructure reduces post harvest losses through accelerated transport of products to markets
	2. Target 3)
Education Sector	Increase access to improved primary and secondary schools as well as adult literacy programs through provision of infrastructure; hiring, improved remaneration
	and training of teachers; provision of learning materials; curriculum reform; and demand-side interventions to retain children in school
Agriculture	Agricultural interventions to improve soils, seeds and water management raise rural incomes, and reduce the time young children spend in the field, freeing them to attend school
Nutrition	Nutrition interventions for infants improve cognitive development and improve learning outcomes in the future
Gender Equality	Maternal education contributes strongly to higher primary enrollment
Health	Improved health enhances educational outcomes by improving cognitive abilities and attendance rates
	AIDS prevention and treatment reduce the disease's impact on teacher attrition and attendance
	AIDS prevention and treatment reduce the number of orphans, who are less likely to complete primary education
Environment	Improved natural resource management can free up children's time and increase school attendance
Water and Sanitation	Improved access to water frees up children's time, thus allowing them to attend school
	Improved health through sanitation and hygiene reduces school absenteeism
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	Girls' toilets in schools can increase their earollment and completion rates  Security of land tenure and a fixed address are often necessary for children to be allowed to attend school
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Slum upgrading and urban planning Science and Technology Energy	Security of land tenure and a fixed address are often necessary for children to be allowed to attend school  Tertiary education is essential to training secondary school teachers and provides additional incentives to complete primary and secondary school  ICT infrastructure can improve the quality of education  Access to electric power and improved cooking fuels lowers time spent by children (especially girls) collecting fuel wood, thus facilitating school attendance  Improved access to liquid fuels is necessary to render mechanized school transport more affordable  Electrification permits children to read and study for longer hours, thus improving school outcomes
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Gender Equality (MDG 3	Taiget 6)
	Reduce violence against women, improve their property and other rights, ensure full access to reproductive health services and contraception, and improve wom
specified elsewhere)	participation in decisionmaking processes
Agriculture	Agricultural interventions (improved soils, seeds and water provision) can reduce the time girls spend in the field, freeing them to attend school Increased agricultural production increases the incomes of women farmers
Nutrition	Nutrition interventions for girls (infants and children) lead to better health and education outcomes
Education	Education contributes to increased employment opportunities, improved decision-making, and empowerment of women more broadly
Health	Family planning services appear to improve employment opportunities for women, strengthen partner relationships, and provide a greater sense of well-being
Environment	Women benefit disproportionately from improved management of natural resources, including through time saving and reduced transport burden
Water and Sanitation	Improved access to water generates time savings for women and girls Improved access to water reduces the need to carry heavy loads over long distances, thus improving women's health
	Increasing access to toilets reduces women's exposure to harassment and improves personal hygiene and well-being
Slum upgrading and urban planning	Women benefit disproportionately from slum upgrading, since it reduces their transport burden and time poverty, improves their health, and provides them with additional income generating opportunities
Energy	Improved access to electricity and fuels reduces the time poverty of women and lowers their daily transport burden Improved access to energy creates additional employment opportunities for women
	Reducing indoor air pollution through improved cooking fuels and stoves improves women's health
Fransport	Improved transport infrastructure reduces women's time poverty and transport burden  Roads improve communication and lower transactions costs, thus increasing employment opportunities for women
	Target 5)
Health Interventions	Provide the neonatal integrated package of interventions, immunization, the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI), and the range of preventative approaches to public health (such as mass distribution of anti-malaria bednets)
Agriculture	Increased rural incomes and food availability lead to improved health outcomes
Nutrition	Nutrition interventions for pregnant women lead to higher birth weight, an important determinant of child survival
Augustian Santon	Micronutrient supplementation and complementary feeding reduce child mortality
Education Sector	Secondary education interventions increase the age of marriage, lower fertility rates, and increase care seeking for child illnesses  Adult literacy programs increase awareness of the causes and prevention of child mortality
Gender Equality	Adult iteracy programs increase awareness of the causes and prevention of child mortality  Women's empowerment leads in multiple ways to greater awareness of child health issues
Invironment	Reducing pollution of water and air can lower child morbidity and mortality
Vater and Sanitation	Access to sanitation and improved hygiene reduce incidence of waterborne disease
lum upgrading and	Shum upgrading, improved urban infrastructure, and access to basic service (including solid waste disposal) can reduce exposure to pollutants and thereby reduce
rban planning	child mortality rates  Road curbing and street lighting can reduce traffic deaths
cience and Technology	ICT improves diffusion of hygiene education and thereby lowers child mortality  Access to higher education increases the supply of health workers
Inergy	Reducing indoor air pollution through improved cooking fuels and stoves decreases respiratory infections
	Improved access to energy allows households to boil water, thus reducing incidence of waterborne diseases
	Improved transport infrastructure increases access to healthcare clinics and services
	Improved transport infrastructure reduces cost for health care workers to serve rural areas
Saternal Mortality (MDG lealth Interventions	
griculture	Ensure access to emergency obstetrical care, antenatal care, skilled attendance and clean delivery, as well as safe abortion Increased rural incomes and food intake lead to improved health outcomes
	Nutrition interventions such as iron supplementation for women of reproductive age reduce risk during pregnancy and childbirth
ducation Sector	Secondary education interventions increase the age of marriage, contraception use, and access to prenatal care and safe delivery, all of which reduce maternal mortality
	Adult literacy programs increase awareness of maternal mortality causes and prevention
ender Equality	Women's empowerment leads to greater effective demand for prenatal care and safe delivery
Vater and Sanitation	Running water and sanitation facilities are essential for provision of prenatal care and emergency obstetric care  Access to sanitation and hygienic behavior improve women's health
	Slum upgrading and security of land tenure improve women's access to health systems and emergency obstetric care
rban planning	- The state of the
cience and Technology	ICT is critical for providing adequate access to emergency obstetric care  Access to higher education increases the supply of health workers
nergy	Improved access to energy services improves communication and transport, which are critical for emergency obstetric care
ransport	Modern energy services reduce cost for health care workers to serve rural areas Feeder roads are critical for providing timely access to emergency obstetric care
IV/AIDS (MDG 6 Target	Improved transport infrastructure reduces cost for health care workers to serve rural areas
lealth Interventions	Provide comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programs, orphan support, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), harm reduction for drug users, prevention of
	mother to child transmission, anti-retroviral treatment, and treatment of opportunistic infections Increased agricultural incomes improve access to prevention services
	Nutrition interventions can improve survival and quality of life of patients with HIV/AIDS
ducation Sector	Education interventions and literacy programs increase awareness of prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS
ender Equality	Women's empowerment leads to greater effective demand for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, including the ability to negotiate safe sexual practices
ater and Sanitation	Improving access to clean water and sanitation improves the nutritional status of HIV/AIDS patients
	Slum upgrading and security of land tenure improve access to HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention
	Scientific research can improve diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS
cience and Technology	
cience and Technology	ICT is critical for media-based HIV/AIDS prevention
cience and Technology	Access to higher education increases supply of health workers
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cience and Technology	Access to higher education increases supply of health workers

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	uner gy	Electricity is necessary to power ICT applications and to operate research institutions

#### Interventions arranged by MDG Targets DRAFT version 0.2 (June 2004)

	The Millennium Project analysis sugge	ests that Target 1 on halving the prevalen	nce of income poverty can be achieved through a combination of the interventions targeting each of the other Mi
	Targets as well as core infrastructure	services not addressed explicitly by the A	MDGs (e.g. transport and energy). Of course these interventions need to be complemented by appropriate police
talua hat	instruments and regulatory changes, tween 1990 and 2015, the proportion of		ant. For this reason we do not propose a specific needs assessment for Target 1.
	Increasing agricultural productivity	Investments in soil health	Application of chemical fertilizers, agroforestry (use of trees to replenish nutrients into the soil), green manure and/or cover crops in combination, as appropriate, depending on soil characteristics
		Improved inputs	Application of improved seeds, livestock feed and implements (such as ploughs*)
		Small scale water management	Application of water conservation techniques and structures, pumps, drip irrigation, wells etc. as appropriate
		Extension services and agricultural	Provision of comprehensive extension services combining principles of technical support with farmer participal
		research Special interventions to reach women	and investment in agricultural research  Recrultment and training of women extension workers, provision of inputs (seeds, fertilizers etc.) targeted to re
		farmers	women on an equitable basis with men
	Linking farmers to markets	Storage and agro-processing facilities	Construction of warehouses to reduce postharvest losses; provision of training and equipment to encourage s scale agroprocessing industries in rural areas*
		Access to credit	Extension of the formal banking system and/or provision of microcredit services to enable farmers to access credit.*
	Nutrition	Nutrition for school going children	Provision of school meals with locally produced foods
		Nutrition for women in reproductive age group	Introduction of community-based programs to provide micronutrient supplementation for adolescent girls and women of childbearing age
	Emergency Food Assistance	Direct assistance in food scarcity areas	
	Missaudaloute	Food fordiffication	
	Micronutrients	Food fortification	Introduction of fortification for the entire population (adding micronutrients to foods, for example by using iodiz salt)
sure tha	at, by 2016, children everywhere, boys	and girls alike, will be able to complete	
	Primary Education	School Infrastructure	Provision of schools, including classrooms, tollets, (especially girls' tollets), furniture, and transportation facilities
		Teachers	Recruitment of teachers, especially female teachers, with provision of incentives (e.g. housing in rural areas v applicable, adequate salaries) and ensuring regular pre-service and in-service training
		Learning materials	Provision of textbooks and other learning materials (such as stationery)
		Curriculum reform	Implementation of curriculum reform, where necessary, to improve education content*
		Demand side incentives	Provision of uniforms, school meals (and/or take-home food rations where needed) and special targeted subst to girls and other vulnerable populations (such as HIV/AIDS orphans) and conditional cash transfers to parent
			appropriate) to reduce the opportunity cost of children attending school and increase attendance
	Secondary Education	School Infrastructure	Provision of schools, including classrooms, toilets, (especially girls' toilets), furniture, transportation facilities, a other facilities such as libraries, laboratories and sports facilities.
		Teachers	Recruitment of teachers, especially female teachers, with provision of incentives (such as housing in rural are where applicable and adequate salaries) and ensuring adequate preservice and in-service training
		Learning materials	Provision of adequate textbooks and other learning materials ( such as stationery)
		Curriculum Reform	Implementation of curriculum reform, where necessary, to improve education content, with a focus on vocatio
		Demand side interventions	and nonformal training as necessary to prepare students for transition to work*
		Demark side merventoris	Provision of uniforms, school meals (and/or take-home food rations where needed) and special targeted subside to girls and other vulnerable populations (such as HIVAIDS orphans) and conditional cash transfers to parent appropriate) to reduce the opportunity cost of children attending school and increase attendance
	Adult literacy	Adult literacy programs	Implementation of adult literacy programs through trainers and volunteers and accompanied by mass media campaigns to increase awareness of the importance of literacy
	Early Childhood Development	Early childhood development interventions	Interventions to ensure adequate and appropriate care, education and health interventions for children in the C age group.
	Hard-to-reach children	Special packages for hard-to-reach populations	Introduction of distance education and emergency schooling in conflict areas*
ninate c	gender disparity in primary and second	dary education, preferably by 2005, and	d to all levels of education no later than 2015
	Reproductive Health Rights and Services	Awareness of and access to reproductive health rights and services	Legislation, awareness campaigns, and provision of services to decriminatize and allow safe abortions, to proi the rights of women to plan their families, to enable access to safe contraceptives, and to discourage female genetic multilation and other harmful practices
	Access to Property Rights and Work	Equal access to and treatment in work	Provision and enforcement of equal opportunity legislation, legislation promoting gender-sensitive policies suc provision of maternity and dependent care leave and training, and support programs for women entrepreneum
		Equal access to Property Rights	young girls training to transition to work Legislation and administrative support to provide and protect women's equal rights to property and other inher and acquired assets.
	Security	Security for girls and women from violence	Legislative and administrative actions to protect women against violence, promotion of awareness of women's to seek redress, protection from perpetrators of violence (through access to shelters, services etc.), and
	Participation and Institutional Reform	Political representation	mechanisms to dispense justice to perpetrators  Mechanisms (such as quotas and reservations) to allow for adequate representation at all levels of government and appropriate and provide provides and reservations.
		Involvement of women's groups at the village level	along with anequate training.  Recognition and support to women's groups organized at the village level to encourage women to be partners the design and delivery of public services.
		National Women's Machineries (NWMs)	Legislative and financial support to NWMs (defined by the United Nations as "a single body or complex organic system of bodies, often under different authorities, but recognized by the government as the institution dealing
	Data Collection and Monitoring	Gender-disaggregated data	the promotion of the status of women's' Collection of gender-disaggregated statistics on health, education outcomes, access to assets and infrastructuconditions of work and employment, political representation, and gender specific violence'
once py	two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Child health	ne under-five mortality rate Neonatal integrated package	Clean delivery anythory resuggistion are unables of by the clean
	S.I.S. IIGUIII	Treonatal integrated package	Clean delivery, newborn resuscitation, prevention of hypothermia, kangaroo care (skin-to-skin contact), antibio for infection, tetanus toxoid, breastfeeding education, hygiene education.
		Immunization	Vaccines for polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenza type b (Hib), any yellow fever
	1	Integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI)	Integrated approach to child health that focuses on the well-being of the whole child, to reduce mortality, illnes and disability, and to promote improved growth and development among children under five years of age; incl both preventive and curative elements to address leading causes of child mortality including diarrheal disease acute respiratory infection, measles, malaria, and malnutrition.
	New York		
	Nutrition	Nutrition for infants	Complementary feeding (food additional to breast milk) for infants aged seven to twenty-four months

6 Reduce I	by three-quarters, between 1990 an	ed 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	AND SELECTION OF THE PROPERTY
	Maternal health	Antenatal care	Routine care during pregnancy, including preventive and curative interventions such as blood pressure and welf monitoring, treatment of infections, nutrition and smoking counseling, intermittent preventive treatment for mala newtrapine for HIV-positive women.
		Skilled attendance and clean delivery	Presence of trained and registered midwives, nurses, nurse-midwives, or doctors at birth with ability to diagnose and refer emergent complications.
		Emergency obstetric care	Rapidly accessible treatment for delivery complications such as eclampsia, hemorrhage, obstructed labor, and sepsis.
	Family Planning	Safe abortion Counseling on contraception and famil	Access to abortion counseling, safe abortion services, and post-abortion care y Information and education on benefits and methods of family planning
		spacing Provision of modern contraceptive	
		methods	Universal access to modern contraceptive methods including sterilization (male or female), intrauterine devices, long-acting hormonal methods (injectable and implant), birth control pills, condoms, vaginal barrier methods, ar spermictides.
7 Have half	ed by 2015 and begun to reverse to	he spread of HIV/AIDS	operminutes.
	HIV/AIDS	Prevention  Behavior change programs	Programs to encourage safer sexual behavior including condom social marketing, peer-based education, mass
		Control of sexually transmitted	media campaigns, and school-based AIDS education.  Routine screening and effective treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (such as syphilis, gonorrhea, and
		diseases Voluntary counseling and testing	chlamydia)  Pre- and postlest counseling and HIV testing.
	1	Harm reduction for injecting drug users	Actions to prevent transmission of HIV and other infections that occur through sharing of consterile injection
			equipment and drug preparations; specific programs include provision of sterile syringes and needles and drug substitution treatment.
		Prevention of mother-to-child transmission	Prevention of transmission of the HIV virus from infected women to their infants during pregnancy, labor, and delivery, as well as during brassfededing; includes short-term artiretroviral prophylactic treatment, infant feeding counseling and support, and the use of safer infant feeding methods.
		Blood safety interventions  Care and Treatment	Measures to reduce risk of receiving infected blood through a transfusion; including HIV antibody screening, avoiding unnecessary blood transfusions, and excluding high-risk donors.
		Antiretroviral therapy	Combination drug therapy to treat HIV infection.
		Treatment of opportunistic infections  Orphan support	Treatment of any infection caused by a microorganism that would not normally cause disease in the individual be occurs in persons with abnormally functioning immune systems (such as AIDS patients)  Provision of support to orphans to minimize the impact of AIDS on their lives; includes school fee support,
8 Have halte	ed by 2015 and begun to reverse th	e incidence of malaris and other major dis	
	Tuberculosis	BCG vaccine	Vaccine using Calmette-Guérin bacillus for tuberculosis.
		Directly Observed TreatmentShort Course	Internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy combining five elements: political commitment, microscopy services, drug supplies, surveillance and monitoring systems, and use of highly efficacious regimes with direct observation of treatment.
	Malaria	Insecticide-treated nets and curtains	Mosquito nets that are treated with insecticide, providing a physical and chemical barrier to mosquitoes and shortening the mosquito's life span.
***************************************		Artemisinin combination treatment	Combination of drugs used to treat first-line-drug-resistant falciparum malaria, which is now widespread in Africa
9 Integrate t	he principles of sustainable develor Natural resource management	opment into country policies and programs	nes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
	Total Total of Training Enterit	Prevention of desertification* Forest management*	For example, improving land husbandry through soil erosion control and soil fertility improvement For example, implementation of sustained-yield forest management techniques; forest plantation to satisfy demand for forestry products; tree seedlings and other measures to support afforestation.
		Watershed management*	For example, promotion of afforestation and other investments to protect selected water catchment areas
		Management of coastal ecosystems and fisheries*	To be specified in each country
		Other protected areas* Environmental monitoring systems	To be specified in each country To be specified in each country
	Pollution control	Air pollution control*	To be specified in each country
		Water pollution control*  Solid waste and soil pollution control*	For example, industrial wastewater treatment to complement sewage treatment, as necessary Construction and maintenance of technically sound landfills.
0 Haive, by 2	2015, the proportion of people with	out sustainable access to safe drinking wa	
A1201/2	Rural Water Interventions	Water supply infrastructure	Provision and operation of infrastructure for water supply (such as standpipes, boreholes, dug wells, and rainwater
		Water storage and other infrastructure	harvesting)  Construction and operation of water storage infrastructure for drinking water supply, agricultural water use, and
		To water management	nyuropower; extension or large-scale water harvesting
		Integrated water resources management*	Protection and allocation of water resources to agricultural, domestic, and industrial uses ("blue water"), as well a environmental needs ("green water") based on comprehensive assessment of renewable and nonrenewable water resources
	Rural Sanitation Interventions	Hydrological monitoring*	Operation and extension of hydrological monitoring systems
			Construction and operation of toilets (simple pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, septic tanks, flush toilets, etc.), including emptying of pits and safe disposal of sullage
	Rural Hygiene Interventions	Awareness building	Targeted awareness building measures accompanying the provision of new sanitation infrastructure to ensure the choice of the adequate technology option and proper use by all household members
		rivgiene education	Awareness campaigns (in primary schools, through community-based organization, media, etc.) to promote hygienic behavior, with particular focus on hand washing and personal hygiene, as well as appropriate use of sanitation facilities and sale water storage.
	Urban Water Interventions	Water supply infrastructure	Provision and operation of infrastructure for water supply (for example, household connections, standpipes, boreholes, and rainwater harvesting)
	Urban Sanitation Interventions	Hydrological monitoring* Sanitation infrastructure	Operation and extension of hydrological monitoring systems  Construction and operation of toilets (simple pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, septic tanks, flush toilets,
		Sewage treatment	etc.) and sewers, including emptying of pits and safe disposal of sullage Construction and operation of simple sewage and other wastewater freatment facilities (such as waste stabilization ponds or other forms of primary treatment) where needed in dense urban settlements or because of specific environmental concerns (such as eutrophication of freshwater lakes)
	Urban Hygiene Interventions	Awareness building	Targeted awareness building measures accompanying the provision of new sanitation infrastructure to ensure the
			choice of the adequate technology option and proper use by all household members  Awareness campaigns (in primary schools, through community-based organization, media, etc.) to promote

	Slum upgrading	rovement in the lives of at least 100 mill Shelter*	Upgrading and construction of houses
		Urban infrastructure*	Upgrading and extension of roads and sidewalks, street lighting, storm drainage, and communications infrastructure within clume
	Tenure		
	renure	Security of tenure*	Improving the security of tenure through noneviction legislation, legitimized occupancy, or formal title
	0	Enforcement of improved land tenur legislation*	Provident and Child Centers of Statiff dwellers rights
	City-wide urban planning and management	Urban infrastructure*	Planning of urban infrastructure (roads, footpaths, sidewalks, street lighting, stormwater drainage, bus lanes, other transport infrastructure)
		Basic services*	Provision of basic services (such as refuse collection and solid waste disposal, policing and security, and fire protection)
		Pollution control*	Controlling pollution of air and water
		Transport system*	Operation of bus, rail, and other mass transport systems
	Private sector development	Export processing zones*	Provision of export processing zones, industrial parks, and other designated areas for private sector developm
22.00.00		Industrial promotion activities*	Supportive policies, including tax concessions and grants, as well as provision of additional infrastructure for development of manufacturing and service industries
velo tiona	op further an open, rule-based, predict ally and internationally]	able, non-discriminatory trading and fin	development of manufacturing and service industries ancial system [includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both
I Section	Trade	Trade liberalization and harmonization	
	Government Cooperation	Supranational institutions for regional	Establishment of regional institutions and expectinging of vicinal and an expecting of vicinal and an expecting of vicinal and an expecting of vicinal and expecting of vic
0-0	peration with the private sector, make	public goods	Transfer watering management, energy policy, and other areas
	Science and technology institutions	Science and technology	1003. 95000GBIV INIONISTION and communications
	Jacobs and Schillogy risitutions		Creation of independent body charged with providing scientific advice and technology forecasting to policymal
		Higher education*	Extension and maintenance of tertiary education system, with a particular focus on science and engineering education
		Science and technology research*	Extension and maintenance of centers of excellence for scientific research, including the financing of research universities and the establishment of science parks
	Information and communication technologies (ICT)	Telecommunications infrastructure*	Provision of telecommunications infrastructure, including international and trunk fiber infrastructure; provision of connectivity to hospitals and schools
tions	s Necessary to Meet all the MDGs	to 366 (2) (17 a) 12 as 12 as 2	
nspc	ortation		
	Rural Road Interventions	District roads	Ungrating emistraction and maintenance of
		Feeder and community roads	Upgrading, construction, and maintenance of paved secondary or district roads  Upgrading, construction, and maintenance of small paved roads connecting villages and farmers to the nearest district road.
		Footpaths*	Extension and improvement of footbaths
	Urban Road Interventions	Urban roads	Extension and Improvement of footpaths connecting individual rural farmers to feeder roads Upgrading, construction, and maintenance of urban roads
	Urban Road Interventions	Infrastructure for mass transport	For example, bus lanes.
		Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths*	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footnaths within cities.
	Cross-National Road Interventions	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors*	Topgraving, construction, and maintenance of urban roads
	Cross-National Road Interventions Railroads	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport
	Cross-National Road Interventions	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors*	For example, bus lanes  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railmads, including celling shade.
	Cross-National Road interventions Railroads Ports	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure* Port infrastructure*	For example, bus lanes  Extension and improvement of tootpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport
(QV	Cross-National Road interventions Railroads Ports	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure*	Comparison of the comparison o
(gy	Cross-National Road interventions Railroads Ports	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure* Port infrastructure*	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Construction and modernization of container port facilities; dredging and other maintenance of ports  Construction and maintenance of railroad and truck terminals for containerized freight
av.	Cross-National Road interventions Railroads Ports	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure* Port infrastructure* Integration of transport systems*	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Construction and modernization of container port facilities; dredging and other maintenance of ports  Construction and maintenance of railroad and truck terminals for containerized freight  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)
(RV	Cross-National Road interventions Railroads Ports	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport comdors* Railload infrastructure* Port infrastructure* Integration of transport systems* Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs	Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum (CIPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)  Production and distribution system for appropriate improved fuels (LIPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe container.
rav	Cross-National Road Interventions Railroads Ports  Thermal energy systems (Rural)	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railload infrastructure* Port infrastructure* Integration of transport systems*	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Construction and modernization of container port facilities; dredging and other maintenance of ports  Construction and maintenance or railroad and truck terminals for containerized freight  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)  Production and distribution system for appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as
(87	Cross-National Road Interventions Railroads Ports  Thermal energy systems (Rural)	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure* Port infrastructure* Integration of transport systems*  Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power generation capacity	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Construction and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Construction and maintenance of railroad and truck terminals for containerized freight  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)  Production and distribution system for appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electricity grids  Extension of grid through high-voltage lines, medium to low-voltage lines (including end-user connections) and other related infrastructure (such as transformer stations)
rov	Cross-National Road Interventions Railroads Ports  Thermal energy systems (Rural)	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure* Port infrastructure* Integration of transport systems* Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock Construction and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock Construction and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock Construction and maintenance of railroad and truck letrinials for containerized freight  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)  Production and distribution system for appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electricity grids  Extension of grid through high-voltage lines, medium to low-voltage lines (including end-user connections) and other related infrastructure (such as transformer stations)  Provision of diesel generators, hybrid systems, or solar home systems together with necessary wiring to remote unrual communities
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(a)	Cross-National Road Interventions Railroads Ports  Thermal energy systems (Rural)  Electricity (Rural)  Thermal energy systems (Urban)	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths' National highways and international transport corridors' Railroad infrastructure' Port infrastructure' Integration of transport systems' Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid Off-grid electric power systems Improved stoves Improved stoves Improved stoves	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Construction and maintenance of railroad and truck terminals for containerized freight  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum of (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)  Production and distribution system for appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electricity grids  Extension of grid through high-voltage lines, medium to low-voltage lines (including end-user connections) and other related infrastructure (such as transformer stations)  Provision of diesel generators, hybrid systems, or solar home systems together with necessary wiring to remote obstrabilities and maintenance or replacement of appropriate continuations.
197.5	Cross-National Road Interventions Railroads Ports  Thermal energy systems (Rural)  Electricity (Rural)	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure* Port infrastructure* Integration of transport systems*  Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid  Off-grid electric power systems Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power grid  Electric power grid  Electric power grid  Electric power generation capacity  Electric power generation capacity	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Construction and modernization of container port facilities; dredging and other maintenance of ports  Construction and maintenance of railroad and truck terminals for containerized freight  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum grading and maintenance or replacement of appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electricity grids  Extension of grid through high-voltage lines, medium to low-voltage lines (including end-user connections) and other related infrastructure (such as transformer stations)  Provision of diesel generators, hybrid systems, or solar home systems together with necessary wiring to remote output of the related infrastructure (such as transformer stations)  Provision of diesel generators, hybrid systems, or solar home systems together with necessary wiring to remote output on and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum grading and maintenance or replacement of appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of electric power generation capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower generation, as appropriate) to sumply electric power generation capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower generation capacity)
192	Cross-National Road Interventions Railroads Ports  Thermal energy systems (Rural)  Electricity (Rural)  Thermal energy systems (Urban)	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure* Port infrastructure* Integration of transport systems*  Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid Off-grid electric power systems Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power grid Electric power grid Electric power generation capacity Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock Construction and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock Construction and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock Construction and maintenance of railroad and truck terminals for containerized freight  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum of (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)  Production and distribution system for appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electricity grids  Extension of grid through high-voltage lines, medium to low-voltage lines (including end-user connections) and other related infrastructure (such as transformer stations)  Provision of diesel generators, hybrid systems, or solar home systems together with necessary wiring to remote urrail communities  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum generation and distribution system for appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of electric power generation capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electric power grids
n e	Cross-National Road Interventions Railroads Ports  Thermal energy systems (Rural)  Electricity (Rural)  Thermal energy systems (Urban)  Electricity (Urban)	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure* Port infrastructure* Integration of transport systems*  Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid Off-grid electric power systems Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power grid Electric power grid Electric power generation capacity Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Construction and modernization of container port facilities; dredging and other maintenance of ports  Construction and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum of the control of the contro
100/	Cross-National Road Interventions Railroads Ports  Thermal energy systems (Rural)  Electricity (Rural)  Thermal energy systems (Urban)  Electricity (Urban)  Thermal Energy Systems (Cross-National)	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure* Port infrastructure* Integration of transport systems*  Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid Off-grid electric power systems Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power grid Electric power grid Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid Electric power grid Electric power grid Petroleum refining and storage* Gas and oil pipelines*	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock Construction and maintenance of railroad and truck terminals for containerized freight  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)  Production and distribution system for appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electricity grids  Extension of grid through high-voltage lines, medium to low-voltage lines (including end-user connections) and other related infrastructure (such as transformer stations)  Provision of diesel generators, hybrid systems, or solar home systems together with necessary wiring to remote urrual communities  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum ground control of the story of the story of the solar properties in the country examples of the story of the story of the story of the solar properties in the country extension, upgrading and maintenance of electric power grids  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of electric power grids  Extension of electricity grid through high-voltage lines, medium- to low-voltage lines (including end-user connections) and other related infrastructure (such as transformer stations)  As appropriate, rehabilitation and extension of petroleum refining, pipeline, and storage systems
ray.	Cross-National Road Interventions Railroads Ports  Thermal energy systems (Rural)  Electricity (Rural)  Thermal energy systems (Urban)  Electricity (Urban)	Infrastructure for mass transport Footpaths* National highways and international transport corridors* Railroad infrastructure* Port infrastructure* Integration of transport systems*  Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid Off-grid electric power systems Improved stoves Improved stoves Improved fuel inputs  Electric power grid Electric power generation capacity Electric power generation capacity Electric power grid Petroleum refining and storage*	For example, bus lanes.  Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities  Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport  Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Construction and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock  Construction and maintenance of railroad and truck terminals for containerized freight  Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum of the control of t

# RECOMMENDED INTERVENTION PACKAGES BY COMPONENT OF MDG INTERVENTION PACKAGE DRAFT version 0.2 (June 2004)

## INTERVENTION AREA 1: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Category	Sub-category	Intervention Package	Description
Farm Production	Increasing agricultural productivity	Investments in soil health	Application of chemical fertilizers, agroforestry (use of trees to replenish soil nutrients), green manure and/or cover crops in combination, as appropriate, depending on soil characteristics
		Improved inputs	Application of improved seeds, livestock feed and implements (such as ploughs*)
		Small scale water management	Application of water conservation techniques and structures, pumps, drip irrigation, wells etc. as appropriate
		Extension services and agricultural research	Provision of comprehensive extension services combining principles of technical support with farmer participation and investment in agricultural research
		Special interventions to reach women farmers	Recruitment and training of women extension workers, provision of inputs (seeds, fertilizers etc.) targeted to reach women on an equitable basis with men
	Linking farmers to markets	Storage and agroprocessing facilities	Construction of warehouses to reduce postharvest losses; provision of training and equipment to encourage small-scale agroprocessing industries in rural areas*
		Access to credit	Extension of the formal banking system and/or provision of microcredit services to enable farmers to access credit.*
Rural Transport	Roads	District roads	Upgrading, construction, and maintenance of paved secondary or district roads
Infrastructure		Feeder and community roads	Upgrading, construction, and maintenance of small paved roads connecting villages and farmers to the nearest district road
		Footpaths*	Extension and improvement of footnotive accounts and the contractive and the contractive accounts account accounts and the contractive accounts and the contractive accounts account account account accounts and the contractive accounts account account accounts and the contractive accounts account account accounts and the contractive accounts account accounts and the contractive accounts account accounts and the contractive accounts account account account accounts account account account accounts and the contractive accounts account accou
Rural Energy Services	Thermal energy	Improved stoves	Extension and improvement of footpaths connecting individual rural farmers to feeder roads
	systems	Improved fuel inputs	Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)
	Electricity		Production and distribution system for appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country
	Electricity	Electric power generation capacity	Extension, upgrading and maintenance of capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electricity grids
		Electric power grid	Extension of grid through high-voltage lines, medium- to low-voltage lines (including end-user connections) and other related infrastructure (such as transformer stations)
		Off-grid electric power systems	Provision of diesel generators, hybrid systems, or solar home systems together with necessary wiring to remote rural communities
anitation and Water	Water	Water supply infrastructure	Provision and operation of infrastructure for water supply (such as standpipes, boreholes, dug wells, and rainwater harvesting)
Aanagement nfrastructure		Water storage and other infrastructure for water management*	Construction and operation of water storage infrastructure for drinking water supply, agricultural water use, and hydropower; extension flarge-scale water harvesting
		Integrated water resources management*	Protection and allocation of water resources to agricultural, domestic, and industrial uses ("blue water"), as well as environmental needs ("green water") based on comprehensive assessment of renewable and nonrenewable water resources
		Hydrological monitoring*	Operation and extension of hydrological monitoring systems
	Sanitation	Sanitation infrastructure	Construction and operation of toilets (simple pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, septic tanks, flush toilets, etc.), including emptying of pits and safe disposal of sullage
	Hygiene	Awareness building	Targeted awareness building measures accompanying the provision of new sanitation infrastructure to ensure the choice of the adequate technology option and proper use by all household members
		Hygiene education	Awareness campaigns (in primary schools, through community-based organization, media, etc.) to promote hygienic behavior, with particular focus on hand washing and personal hygiene, as well as appropriate use of sanitation facilities and safe water storage.
nvironmental	Natural resource	Prevention of desertification*	
			For example, improving land husbandry through soil erosion control and soil fertility improvement
			For example, implementation of sustained-yield forest management techniques; forest plantation to satisfy demand for forestry products; tree seedlings and other measures to support afforestation.
		Watershed management*	For example, promotion of afforestation and other investments to protect selected water catchment areas
		fisheries*	To be specified in each country
		Other protected areas*	To be specified in each country
		Environmental monitoring systems	To be specified in each country

### INTERVENTION AREA 2: HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND FAMILY PLANNING

Category	Sub-category	Intervention Package	Description
Health	Child health	Neonatal integrated package	Clean delivery, newborn resuscitation, prevention of hypothermia, kangaroo care (skin-to-skin contact), antibiotics for infection, tetan toxoid, breastfeeding education, hygiene education.
		Immunization	Vaccines for polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), and yellow fever
		Integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI)	Integrated approach to child health that focuses on the well-being of the whole child, to reduce mortality, illness, and disability, and to promote improved growth and development among children under five years of age; includes both preventive and curative elements to address leading causes of child mortality including diarrheal disease, acute respiratory infection, measles, malaria, and malnutrition.
	Maternal health	Antenatal care	Routine care during pregnancy, including preventive and curative interventions such as blood pressure and weight monitoring, treatment of infections, nutrition and smoking counseling, intermittent preventive treatment for malaria, nevirapine for HIV-positive women.
		Skilled attendance and clean delivery	Presence of trained and registered midwives, nurses, nurse-midwives, or doctors at birth with ability to diagnose and refer emergent complications.
		Emergency obstetric care	Rapidly accessible treatment for delivery complications such as eclampsia, hemorrhage, obstructed labor, and sepsis.
		Safe abortion	Access to abortion counseling, safe abortion services, and post-abortion care
	HIV/AIDS	Prevention	
		Behavior change programs	Programs to encourage safer sexual behavior including condom social marketing, peer-based education, mass media campaigns, and school-based AIDS education.
		Control of sexually transmitted diseases	Routine screening and effective treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (such as syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia)
		Voluntary counseling and testing	Pre- and posttest counseling and HIV testing.
		Harm reduction for injecting drug users	Actions to prevent transmission of HIV and other infections that occur through sharing of nonsterile injection equipment and drug preparations; specific programs include provision of sterile syringes and needles and drug substitution treatment.
		Prevention of mother-to-child transmission	Prevention of transmission of the HfV virus from infected women to their infants during pregnancy, labor, and delivery, as well as during breastfeeding; includes short-term antiretroviral prophylactic treatment, infant feeding counseling and support, and the use of safer infant feeding methods.
		Blood safety interventions	Measures to reduce risk of receiving infected blood through a transfusion; including HIV antibody screening, avoiding unnecessary blood transfusions, and excluding high-risk donors.
	i	Care and Treatment	
		Antiretroviral therapy	Combination drug therapy to treat HIV infection.
		Treatment of opportunistic infections	Treatment of any infection caused by a microorganism that would not normally cause disease in the individual but occurs in persons with abnormally functioning immune systems (such as AIDS patients)
		Orphan support	Provision of support to orphans to minimize the impact of AIDS on their lives; includes school fee support, provision of orphanages, and community support.
	Tuberculosis	BCG vaccine	Vaccine using Calmette-Guérin bacillus for tuberculosis.
		Directly Observed Treatment-Short Course	Internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy combining five elements: political commitment, microscopy services, drug supplies, surveillance and monitoring systems, and use of highly efficacious regimes with direct observation of treatment.
	Malaria	Insecticide-treated nets and curtains	Mosquito nets that are treated with insecticide, providing a physical and chemical barrier to mosquitoes and shortening the mosquito's life span.
		Artemisinin combination treatment	Combination of drugs used to treat first-line-drug-resistant falciparum malaria, which is now widespread in Africa
Nutrition and	Nutrition	Nutrition for infants	Complementary feeding (food additional to breast milk) for infants aged seven to twenty-four months
Emergency Food Assistance		Nutrition for children attending school	Provision of school meals with locally produced foods
		Nutrition for women in reproductive age group	introduction of community-based programs to provide micronutrient supplementation for adolescent girls and women of childbearing age
		Food fortification	Introduction of fortification for the entire population (adding micronutrients to foods, for example by using iodized salt)
	Emergency food assistance	Direct assistance in food-scarce areas	Food-for-work programs and/or direct food aid
Family Planning		Counseling on contraception and family spacing	Information and education on benefits and methods of family planning
		Provision of modern contraceptive methods	Universal access to modern contraceptive methods including sterilization (male or female), intrauterine devices, long-acting hormonal methods (injectable and implant), birth control pills, condoms, vaginal barrier methods, and spermicides.

### INTERVENTION AREA 3: EDUCATION

Category	Sub-category	Intervention Package	Description
Education	Primary education	School infrastructure	Provision of schools, including classrooms, toilets, (especially girls' toilets), furniture, and transportation facilities
		Teachers	Recruitment of teachers, especially female teachers, with provision of incentives (such as housing in rural areas where applicable and adequate salaries) and ensuring regular preservice and in-service training
		Learning materials	Provision of textbooks and other learning materials (such as stationery)
		Curriculum reform	Implementation of curriculum reform, where necessary, to improve education content*
		Demand side incentives	Provision of uniforms, school meals (and/or take-home food rations where needed) and special targeted subsidies to girls and other vulnerable populations (such as HIV/AIDS orphans) and conditional cash transfers to parents (if appropriate) to reduce the opportunity cost of children attending school and increase attendance
	Secondary education	School infrastructure	Provision of schools, including classrooms, toilets, (especially girls' toilets), furniture, transportation facilities, and other facilities such as libraries, laboratories and sports facilities.
		Teachers	Recruitment of teachers, especially female teachers, with provision of incentives (such as housing in rural areas where applicable and adequate salaries) and ensuring adequate preservice and in-service training
		Learning materials	Provision of adequate textbooks and other learning materials ( such as stationery)
		Curriculum reform	Implementation of curriculum reform, where necessary, to improve education content, with a focus on vocational and nonformal training as necessary to prepare students for transition to work*
		Demand side interventions	Provision of uniforms, school meals (and/or take-home food rations where needed) and special targeted subsidies to girls and other vulnerable populations (such as HIV/AIDS orphans) and conditional cash transfers to parents (if appropriate) to reduce the opportunity cost of children attending school and increase attendance
	Adult literacy	Adult literacy programs	Implementation of adult literacy programs through trainers and volunteers and accompanied by mass media campaigns to increase awareness of the importance of literacy
	Early Childhood Development	Early childhood development interventions	Interventions to ensure adequate and appropriate care, education and health interventions for children in the 0-5 age group.
	Hard-to-reach children	Special packages for hard-to-reach populations	Introduction of distance education and emergency schooling in conflict areas*

# INTERVENTION AREA 4: SLUM UPGRADING AND URBAN MANAGEMENT

Category	500 category	Intervention Package	Description Upgrading and construction of houses
Urban Infrastructure		Shelter*	Upgrading and construction of houses
and Slum Upgrading		Urban infrastructure*	Upgrading and extension of roads and sidewalks, street lighting, storm drainage, and communications infrastructure within slums
	Tenure	Security of tenure*	Improving the security of tenure through noneviction legislation, legitimized occupancy, or formal title
		Enforcement of improved land tenure legislation*	Legal protection and enforcement of sturn dwellers' rights
	City-wide urban planning and	Urban infrastructure*	Planning of urban infrastructure (roads, footpaths, sidewalks, street lighting, stormwater drainage, bus lanes, and other transport infrastructure)
	management	Basic services*	Provision of basic services (such as refuse collection and solid waste disposal, policing and security, and fire protection)
		Pollution control*	Controlling pollution of air and water
		Transport system*	Operation of bus, rail, and other mass transport systems
Urban Transport	Roads	Urban roads	Upgrading, construction and maintenance of urban roads
Infrastructure		Infrastructure for mass transport	For example, bus lanes.
		The state of the s	For example, bus taries.
	and the same of th	Footpaths*	Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities
Urban Energy	Thermal energy	Improved stoves	Existing and approvement of roughous works ches
Services	systems	Improved fuel inputs	Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)
	Classica.		Production and distribution system for appropriate improved fuels (LPG, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), kerosene, etc.) including safe containers, depending on specific fuel mix available in the country
	Electricity	Electric power generation capacity	Extension, upgrading and maintenance of electric power generation capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electric power grids
		Electric power grid	Extension of electricity grid through high-voltage lines, medium- to low-voltage lines (including end-user connections) and other relate infrastructure (such as transformer stations)
Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	Water	Water supply infrastructure	Provision and operation of infrastructure for water supply (for example, household connections, standpipes, boreholes, and rainwater harvesting)
		Hydrological monitoring*	Operation and extension of hydrological monitoring systems
	Sanitation	Sanitation infrastructure	Construction and extension of foliate (simple a) tables
		Sewage treatment	Construction and operation of toilets (simple pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, septic tanks, flush toilets, etc.) and sewers, including emptying of pits and safe disposal of sullage
			Construction and operation of simple sewage and other wastewater treatment facilities (such as waste stabilization ponds or other forms of primary treatment) where needed in dense urban settlements or because of specific environmental concerns (such as eutrophication of freshwater lakes)
	Hygiene	Awareness building	Targeted awareness building measures accompanying the provision of new sanitation infrastructure to ensure the choice of the adequate technology option and proper use by all household members
		Hygiene education	Awareness campaigns (in primary schools, through community-based organization, media, etc.) to promote hygienic behavior, with particular focus on hand washing and personal hygiene, as well as appropriate use of sanitation facilities and safe water storage.
rban Environmental	Pollution control	Air pollution control*	To be specified in each country
lanagement		Water pollution control*	For example, industrial waterial waterial
		Solid waste and soil pollution control*	For example, industrial wastewater treatment to complement sewage treatment, as necessary  Construction and maintenance of technically sound landfills.
rban Industrial	Private sector	Export processing zones*	
evelopment	development		Provision of export processing zones, industrial parks, and other designated areas for private sector development
		Industrial promotion activities*	Supportive policies, including tax concessions and grants, as well as provision of additional infrastructure for development of manufacturing and service industries

# INTERVENTION AREA 5: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Category	Sub-category	Intervention Package	Description
Science, Technology and Innovation	Science and technology institutions	Science and technology advice*	Creation of independent body charged with providing scientific advice and technology forecasting to policymakers
		Higher education*	Extension and maintenance of tertiary education system, with a particular focus on science and engineering education
		Science and technology research*	Extension and maintenance of centers of excellence for scientific research, including the financing of research at universities and the establishment of science parks
	Information and communication technologies	Telecommunications infrastructure*	Provision of telecommunications infrastructure, including international and trunk fiber infrastructure; provision of connectivity to hospitals and schools

# INTERVENTION AREA 6: GENDER EQUALITY

Category	Sub-category	Intervention Package	Description
Gender Equality	Reproductive health	Awareness of and access to reproductive	Legislation, awareness campaigns, and provision of services to decriminalize and allow safe abortions, to protect the rights of women to plan their families, to enable access to safe contraceptives, and to discourage female genetic mutilation and other harmful practice
	rights and work	Equal access to and treatment in work	Provision and enforcement of equal opportunity legislation, legislation promoting gender-sensitive policies such as provision of maternity and dependent care leave and training, and support programs for women entrepreneurs and young girls training to transition
			Legislation and administrative support to provide and protect women's equal rights to property and other inherited and acquired assets.
			Legislative and administrative actions to protect women against violence, promotion of awareness of women's right to seek redress, perotection from perpetrators of violence (through access to shelters, services etc.), and mechanisms to dispense justice to perpetrators.
	institutional reform	Political representation	Mechanisms (such as quotas and reservations) to allow for adequate representation at all levels of government along with adequate training
			Recognition and support to women's groups organized at the village level to encourage women to be partners in the design and delivery of public services*
		National women's machineries (NWMs)	Legislative and financial support to NWMs (defined by the United Nations as "a single body or complex organized system of bodies, other under different authorities, but recognized by the government as the institution dealing with the promotion of the status of women";
	Data collection and monitoring	Gender-disaggregated data	Collection of gender-disaggregated statistics on health, education outcomes, access to assets and infrastructure, conditions of work and employment, political representation, and gender specific violence*

# INTERVENTION AREA 7: CROSS-NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE, TRADE INTEGRATION AND GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

Category	Sub-category	Intervention Package	Description
Transport Infrastructure	Roads	National highways and international transport corridors*	Description Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport
	Railroads	Railroad infrastructure*	Extension unorading and relatives of "
	Ports	Port infrastructure*	Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock
	1000000		Construction and modernization of container port facilities; dredging and other maintenance of ports
		Integration of transport systems*	Construction and maintenance of railroad and truck terminals for containerized freight
Energy Infrastructure	systems	Petroleum refining and storage*	As appropriate, rehabilitation and extension of petroleum refining, pipeline, and storage systems
		Gas and oil pipelines*	Construction and maintenance of regional pipelines to improve supply of fossil fuels (examples include the West African Gas Pipeline and the Kenya-Uganda oil pipeline)
	Electricity	Geothermal electric power plants*	Construction of geothermal electric power plants in East Africa and parts of southern Africa
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			Extension of international electric power grid through international high-voltage lines and pooling of electricity grids to reduce peak generating capacity need
rade Integration and Sovernment Cooperation	Trade	Trade liberalization and harmonization	Opening of markets for trade and finance, harmonization of standards, and facilitation of customs procedures
	Government	Supranational institutions for regional public	Establishment of regional institutions and strengthening of regional cooperation on migration, finance, monetary policies, watershed management, energy policy, and other areas
	cooperation	goods	management, energy policy, and other areas