

# **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 differ significantly across countries, they can only be addressed in the context of detailed national planning processes and are thus not included here. A shorthand differentiation between 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 mapping out the full set of interventions required to meet the ensemble of MDGs. In this way gaps between the "sectors" or Targets can be avoided.

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 may be difficult. For example, nutrition interventions can justifiably be listed under the hunger as well as some of the health Targets. Hence a reasonable degree of discretion is required in the 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**  
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TARGET	INTERVENTIONS
<b>Income Poverty (MDG 1 Target 1)</b>	
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 urban planning	Providing security of tenure can improve labor market participation and access to credit markets
Science and Technology	Urban infrastructure, including transport systems, is necessary for establishing manufacturing and service industries
	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 communications 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
<b>Hunger (MDG 1 Target 2)</b>	
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 urban planning	Slum upgrading and accompanying interventions help raise incomes and reduce urban hunger
Science and Technology	Improved transport infrastructure lowers the cost of food products, further reducing hunger
	Increased agricultural research is critical for improving seed varieties, cropping 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
	ICT reduces farmers' marketing costs, raising their incomes and agricultural production
Energy	Improved access to electricity and liquid fuels can power diesel pumps for irrigation, facilitate mechanization, and power agro-processing machinery, thus 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
<b>Primary Education (MDG 2 Target 3)</b>	
Education Sector	Increase access to improved primary and secondary schools as well as adult literacy programs through provision of infrastructure; hiring, improved remuneration 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
	Girls' toilets in schools can increase their enrollment and completion rates
Slum upgrading and urban planning	Security of land tenure and a fixed address are often necessary for children to be allowed to attend school
Science and Technology	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
Energy	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
Transport	Improved transport infrastructure and services increase incentives for teachers to work in rural areas
	Feeder roads and footpaths reduce the time it takes for children to reach school and allow them to travel farther, raising enrollment rates
	Reducing the time required for households to fetch fuel and water and to carry out other tasks lowers the opportunity cost of children attending school

<b>Gender Equality (MDG 3 Target 4)</b>	
Gender Interventions (not specified elsewhere)	Reduce violence against women, improve their property and other rights, ensure full access to reproductive health services and contraception, and improve women's 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
Transport	Improved transport infrastructure reduces women's time poverty and transport burden Roads improve communication and lower transactions costs, thus increasing employment opportunities for women
<b>Child Mortality (MDG 4 Target 5)</b>	
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 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	Women's empowerment leads in multiple ways to greater awareness of child health issues
Environment	Reducing pollution of water and air can lower child morbidity and mortality
Water and Sanitation	Access to sanitation and improved hygiene reduce incidence of waterborne disease
Slum upgrading and urban planning	Slum upgrading, improved urban infrastructure, and access to basic service (including solid waste disposal) can reduce exposure to pollutants and thereby reduce child mortality rates Road curbing and street lighting can reduce traffic deaths
Science and Technology	ICT improves diffusion of hygiene education and thereby lowers child mortality Access to higher education increases the supply of health workers
Energy	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
Transport	Improved transport infrastructure increases access to healthcare clinics and services Improved transport infrastructure reduces cost for health care workers to serve rural areas
<b>Maternal Mortality (MDG 5 Target 6)</b>	
Health Interventions	Ensure access to emergency obstetrical care, antenatal care, skilled attendance and clean delivery, as well as safe abortion
Agriculture	Increased rural incomes and food intake lead to improved health outcomes
Nutrition	Nutrition interventions such as iron supplementation for women of reproductive age reduce risk during pregnancy and childbirth
Education 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
Gender Equality	Women's empowerment leads to greater effective demand for prenatal care and safe delivery
Water 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 urban planning	Slum upgrading and security of land tenure improve women's access to health systems and emergency obstetric care
Science and Technology	ICT is critical for providing adequate access to emergency obstetric care Access to higher education increases the supply of health workers
Energy	Improved access to energy services improves communication and transport, which are critical for emergency obstetric care Modern energy services reduce cost for health care workers to serve rural areas
Transport	Feeder roads are critical for providing timely access to emergency obstetric care Improved transport infrastructure reduces cost for health care workers to serve rural areas
<b>HIV/AIDS (MDG 6 Target 7)</b>	
Health 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
Agriculture	Increased agricultural incomes improve access to prevention services
Nutrition	Nutrition interventions can improve survival and quality of life of patients with HIV/AIDS
Education Sector	Education interventions and literacy programs increase awareness of prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS
Gender Equality	Women's empowerment leads to greater effective demand for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, including the ability to negotiate safe sexual practices
Water and Sanitation	Improving access to clean water and sanitation improves the nutritional status of HIV/AIDS patients
Slum upgrading and urban planning	Slum upgrading and security of land tenure improve access to HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention
Science and Technology	Scientific research can improve diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS ICT is critical for media-based HIV/AIDS prevention Access to higher education increases supply of health workers
Energy	Electricity and modern energy services support functioning health clinics and hospitals Modern energy services increase incentives for health care workers to work in rural areas
Transport	Improved transport infrastructure facilitates treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS Improved transport infrastructure reduces cost for health care workers to serve rural areas

<b>Malaria and other major diseases (MDG 6 Target 8)</b>	
Health Interventions	Combine comprehensive use of insecticide-treated bednets, indoor-residual spraying where appropriate, and effective malaria treatment (using artemisinin combination therapies where appropriate) Contain tuberculosis through promotion of vaccines and Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) protocol
Agriculture	An increase in agricultural incomes improves access and information to ways of preventing and treating malaria
Education Sector	Education interventions and literacy programs increase awareness of prevention and treatment of malaria and tuberculosis
Gender Equality	Women's empowerment leads to greater effective demand for insecticide-treated nets and malaria and tuberculosis treatment
Environment	In some instances environmental control can contribute to containing malaria
Water and Sanitation	In some instances improved water management in urban areas can contribute towards containing mosquito breeding sites and transmission
Slum upgrading and urban planning	Improving housing & urban water management infrastructure can reduce the incidence of malaria and especially tuberculosis (which is transmitted in over-crowded slum conditions) Slum upgrading improves access to appropriate malaria and tuberculosis treatment
Science and Technology	Research is necessary to develop new antimalarials and reduce drug resistance Access to higher education increases supply of health workers
Energy	Electricity and modern energy services improve health care Modern energy services reduce cost for health care workers to serve rural areas
Transport	Improved transport infrastructure reduces the cost of distributing bednets Improved transport infrastructure increase incentive for health care workers to work in rural areas
<b>Access to Essential Medicines (MDG 8 Target 17)</b>	
Health Sector	Improve supply and distribution systems for essential medicines together with strengthened quality control and assurance
Agriculture	An increase in agricultural incomes makes essential medicines more affordable
Education	Education interventions and literacy programs increase access to and appropriate use of essential medicines
Gender Equality	Women's empowerment leads to greater effective demand for good-quality essential medicines
Science and Technology	Research increases the total stock and effectiveness of essential medicines
Transport	Improved transport infrastructure lowers cost of essential medicines and improves access
<b>Reverse loss of environmental resources (MDG 7 Target 9)</b>	
Environmental Interventions	Improve management of natural resources through market mechanisms, strengthened regulation and enforcement, and investments in afforestation and reforestation, and in the overall management of critical ecosystems
Agriculture	Investments in soil health replenish soils and prevent further land degradation Intensive agricultural production is an alternative to slash-and-burn and to the deforestation that results Small-scale water management can restore water tables and prevent runoffs
Gender Equality	Equal access to property rights allows women, as primary users, to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner
Health	Family planning reduces total fertility rates, thus mitigating population pressures on the environment
Water and Sanitation	Improved sanitation and sewage treatment can reduce environmental pollution Integrated water resources management can ensure sufficient "green water" necessary for ecosystem functioning Hydrological monitoring systems can help protect aquifers and freshwater ecosystems from excessive withdrawals
Slum upgrading and urban planning	Slum upgrading and improved urban water and waste management infrastructure reduce environmental pollution
Science and Technology	Research can improve natural resource management (including management of freshwater ecosystems and wetlands, biodiversity conservation)
Energy	Access to modern cooking fuels reduces demand for biomass cooking fuels, thus reducing pressure on marginal lands and forests Improved energy services reduce outdoor air pollution Improved energy services can reduce carbon emissions
<b>Water and Sanitation (MDG 7 Target 10)</b>	
Water and Sanitation	Provide, operate and maintain water and sanitation infrastructure in conjunction with behavior change programs to improve household hygiene
Agriculture	Small-scale water management increases water availability for rural farmers
Education	Education interventions and literacy programs improve hygiene
Gender Equality	Political representation allows women to ensure that access to water is a priority in local decision making
Environment	Improved management of wetlands, water catchment areas, and freshwater ecosystems is critical for ensuring access to drinking water Control of industrial pollution improves drinking water quality
Slum upgrading and urban planning	Slum upgrading reduces water pollution and improves drinking water quality Improved urban infrastructure ensures the separation of sewage from drinking water supplies
Science and Technology	Research can help improve sanitation and water management techniques Access to higher education increases the supply of trained workers to design and manage water supply and sewer infrastructure
Energy	Electricity and improved access to liquid fuels is necessary to power water supply infrastructure and water treatment systems
Transport	Improved transport infrastructure facilitates provision, operation, and maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems Improved transport systems reduce the costs of providing hygiene education through community workers
<b>Improve lives of slum dwellers (MDG 7 Target 11)</b>	
Urban Investments and Slum-Upgrading Policies	Scale up slum upgrading programs with the support of improved urban planning and investments in core urban infrastructure as well as basic services
Agriculture	Investing in urban agriculture improves agricultural productivity and the incomes of slum dwellers
Nutrition	Nutrition interventions improve the health outcomes of urban populations
Education	Education and literacy programs improve the employment prospects of slum dwellers
Gender Equality	Equal access to property rights, political representation, and security for girls and women allows women living in slums to improve their lives and the lives of their families
Health	Access to health services reduces the burden of ill health for slum dwellers
Environment	Improving solid waste disposal and water treatment can improve the lives of slum dwellers
Water and Sanitation	Improved access to water supply and sanitation can reduce household expenditure on water Sewage treatment can further improve health outcomes in urban areas Storm water drainage systems are improved through sanitation infrastructure, thus minimizing the risk of flooding
Science and Technology	Higher education provides new employment opportunities for the urban poor ICT reduces the cost of income-generating activities
Energy	Improving access to electricity and modern fuels lowers indoor air pollution Access to electricity and modern fuels can lower household expenditure on energy services, thus raising incomes Improved energy services lower the cost of urban transport
Transport	Improved rural transport infrastructure reduces cost of food in urban areas, thus increasing real incomes Improved urban transport infrastructure is critical to enhancing income-generating opportunities as well as access to social services Proper sidewalks and curbing is critical to reduce traffic deaths
<b>Information and Communications Technology (MDG 8 Target 18)</b>	
Direct Interventions	Strengthen science advisory mechanisms, invest in higher education and research, and improve access to communications technologies
Agriculture	Increased agricultural incomes improve access to ICT
Education	Secondary education interventions prepare students for ability to provide, use, and manage ICT
Energy	Electricity is necessary to power ICT applications and to operate research institutions

**Interventions arranged by MDG Targets**  
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TARGET	SUB-CATEGORY	INTERVENTION PACKAGE	DESCRIPTION
<b>1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day</b>			
The Millennium Project analysis suggests that Target 1 on halving the prevalence of income poverty can be achieved through a combination of the interventions targeting each of the other MDG Targets as well as core infrastructure services not addressed explicitly by the MDGs (e.g. transport and energy). Of course these interventions need to be complemented by appropriate policy instruments and regulatory changes, which are not part of the needs assessment. For this reason we do not propose a specific needs assessment for Target 1.			
<b>2 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</b>			
	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 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 agro-processing 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.*
	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	Food-for-work programs and/or direct food aid
	Micronutrients	Food fortification	Introduction of fortification for the entire population (adding micronutrients to foods, for example by using iodized salt)
<b>3 Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</b>			
	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 (e.g. housing in rural areas where 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 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*
<b>4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015</b>			
	Reproductive Health Rights and Services	Awareness of and access to reproductive health rights and services	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 genital mutilation 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 such as provision of maternity and dependent care leave and training, and support programs for women entrepreneurs and young girls training to transition to work
		Equal access to Property Rights	Legislation and administrative support to provide and protect women's equal rights to property and other inherited 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 right to seek redress, protection from perpetrators of violence (through access to shelters, services etc.), and mechanisms to dispense justice to perpetrators
	Participation and Institutional Reform	Political representation	Mechanisms (such as quotas and reservations) to allow for adequate representation at all levels of government along with adequate training
		Involvement of women's groups at the village level	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 Machinery (NWMs)	Legislative and financial support to NWMs (defined by the United Nations as "a single body or complex organized system of bodies, often 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*
<b>5 Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</b>			
	Child health	Neonatal integrated package	Clean delivery, newborn resuscitation, prevention of hypothermia, kangaroo care (skin-to-skin contact), antibiotics for infection, tetanus toxoid, breastfeeding education, hygiene education.
		Immunization	Vaccines for polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenza 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.
	Nutrition	Nutrition for infants	Complementary feeding (food additional to breast milk) for infants aged seven to twenty-four months

6 Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio			
	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.
	Family Planning	Safe abortion	Access to abortion counseling, safe abortion services, and post-abortion care
		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.
7 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS			
	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 HIV 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.
		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.		
8 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases			
	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
9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources			
	Natural resource management	Prevention of desertification*	For example, improving land husbandry through soil erosion control and soil fertility improvement
		Forest management*	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*	To be specified in each country
	Pollution control	Environmental monitoring systems	To be specified in each country
		Air pollution control*	To be specified in each country
		Water pollution control*	For example, industrial wastewater treatment to complement sewage treatment, as necessary
		Solid waste and soil pollution control*	Construction and maintenance of technically sound landfills.
10 Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation			
Rural Water Interventions	Water supply infrastructure	Provision and operation of infrastructure for water supply (such as standpipes, boreholes, dug wells, and rainwater harvesting)	
	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 of large-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	
Rural Sanitation Interventions	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 sludge	
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	
	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.	
Urban Water Interventions	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	
Urban Sanitation Interventions	Sanitation infrastructure	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 sludge	
	Sewage treatment	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)	
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	
	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.	

11 By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers			
	Slum upgrading	Shelter*	Upgrading and construction of houses
		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 slum dwellers' rights
	City-wide urban planning and management	Urban infrastructure*	Planning of urban infrastructure (roads, footpaths, sidewalks, street lighting, stormwater drainage, bus lanes, and 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
	Private sector development	Transport system*	Operation of bus, rail, and other mass transport systems
Export processing zones*		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
12 Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system [Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally]			
	Trade	Trade liberalization and harmonization	Harmonization of standards, and facilitation of customs procedures
	Government Cooperation	Supranational institutions for regional public goods	Establishment of regional institutions and strengthening of regional cooperation on migration, finance, monetary policies, watershed management, energy policy, and other areas
18 In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications			
	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 (ICT)	Telecommunications infrastructure*	Provision of telecommunications infrastructure, including international and trunk fiber infrastructure; provision of connectivity to hospitals and schools
Interventions Necessary to Meet all the MDGs			
Transportation			
	Rural Road Interventions	District roads	Upgrading, construction, and maintenance of paved secondary or district roads
		Feeder and community roads	Upgrading, construction, and maintenance of small paved roads connecting villages and farmers to the nearest district road
	Urban Road Interventions	Footpaths*	Extension and improvement of footpaths connecting individual rural farmers to feeder roads
		Urban roads	Upgrading, construction, and maintenance of urban roads
	Cross-National Road Interventions	Infrastructure for mass transport	For example, bus lanes.
		Footpaths*	Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities
		National highways and international transport corridors*	Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport
	Railroads	Railroad infrastructure*	Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock
	Ports	Port infrastructure*	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			
	Thermal energy systems (Rural)	Improved stoves	Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)
		Improved fuel inputs	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 (Rural)	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
	Thermal energy systems (Urban)	Improved stoves	Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)
		Improved fuel inputs	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 (Urban)	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 related infrastructure (such as transformer stations)
	Thermal Energy Systems (Cross-National)	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 (Cross-National)	Geothermal electric power plants*	Construction of geothermal electric power plants in East Africa and parts of southern Africa
		Regional electricity pool*	Extension of international electric power grid through international high-voltage lines and pooling of electricity grids to reduce peak generating capacity need

**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 Infrastructure	Roads	District roads	Upgrading, construction, and maintenance of paved secondary or district roads
		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 footpaths connecting individual rural farmers to feeder roads
		Improved stoves	Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)
Rural Energy Services	Thermal energy systems	Improved fuel inputs	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
		Electric power generation capacity	Extension, upgrading and maintenance of capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electricity grids
	Electricity	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
Access to Water and Sanitation and Water Management Infrastructure	Water	Water supply infrastructure	Provision and operation of infrastructure for water supply (such as standpipes, boreholes, dug wells, and rainwater harvesting)
		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 of large-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.
Environmental Sustainability	Natural resource management	Prevention of desertification*	For example, improving land husbandry through soil erosion control and soil fertility improvement
		Forest management*	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*	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, tetanus 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 HIV 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.
		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 Emergency Food Assistance	Nutrition	Nutrition for infants	Complementary feeding (food additional to breast milk) for infants aged seven to twenty-four months
		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	Sub-category	Intervention Package	Description
Urban Infrastructure and Slum Upgrading	Slum upgrading	Shelter*	Upgrading and construction of houses
		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 non-eviction legislation, legitimized occupancy, or formal title
		Enforcement of improved land tenure legislation*	Legal protection and enforcement of slum dwellers' rights
	City-wide urban planning and management	Urban infrastructure*	Planning of urban infrastructure (roads, footpaths, sidewalks, street lighting, stormwater drainage, bus lanes, and 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
Urban Transport Infrastructure	Roads	Transport system*	Operation of bus, rail, and other mass transport systems
		Urban roads	Upgrading, construction and maintenance of urban roads
		Infrastructure for mass transport	For example, bus lanes.
		Footpaths*	Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities
Urban Energy Services	Thermal energy systems	Improved stoves	Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) stoves, ethanol stoves, charcoal, etc.)
		Improved fuel inputs	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 related 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 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 sludge
		Sewage treatment	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.
Urban Environmental Management	Pollution control	Air pollution control*	To be specified in each country
		Water pollution control*	For example, industrial wastewater treatment to complement sewage treatment, as necessary
		Solid waste and soil pollution control*	Construction and maintenance of technically sound landfills.
Urban Industrial Development	Private sector development	Export processing zones*	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 rights and services	Awareness of and access to reproductive health rights and services	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 genital mutilation 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 such as provision of maternity and dependent care leave and training, and support programs for women entrepreneurs and young girls training to transition to work
		Equal access to property rights	Legislation and administrative support to provide and protect women's equal rights to property and other inherited 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 right to seek redress, protection from perpetrators of violence (through access to shelters, services etc.), and mechanisms to dispense justice to perpetrators
	Participation and institutional reform	Political representation	Mechanisms (such as quotas and reservations) to allow for adequate representation at all levels of government along with adequate training
		Involvement of women's groups at the village level	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, often 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*	Upgrading, construction and maintenance of paved highways for bulk transport
	Railroads	Railroad infrastructure*	Extension, upgrading and maintenance of railroads, including rolling stock
	Ports	Port infrastructure*	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	Thermal energy 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
		Regional electricity pool*	Extension of international electric power grid through international high-voltage lines and pooling of electricity grids to reduce peak generating capacity need
Trade Integration and Government Cooperation	Trade	Trade liberalization and harmonization	Opening of markets for trade and finance, harmonization of standards, and facilitation of customs procedures
	Government cooperation	Supranational institutions for regional public goods	Establishment of regional institutions and strengthening of regional cooperation on migration, finance, monetary policies, watershed management, energy policy, and other areas