

Millennium Development Goals interventions by area

Intervention area 1: investments in rural development

Investments in rural development include interventions in poverty and hunger reduction; domestic water supply, sanitation, and water management infrastructure; rural transport; and rural energy services.

Increasing agricultural productivity

Poverty and hunger reduction

Investments in soil health. Combinations of mineral fertilizers, agroforestry (use of trees to replenish soil nutrients), green manures, cover crops, return of crop residues, and soil erosion control, as appropriate, depending on soil characteristics, partly financed by market-oriented smart vouchers to food-insecure farmers.

Small-scale water management. Development of water management techniques and structures, pumps, drip irrigation, wells, and the like, as appropriate, partly financed by market-oriented smart vouchers to food-insecure farmers.

Improved inputs. Provision of seeds of improved varieties of crops, pastures, and trees, as well as improved breeds of livestock and fish,* with delivery systems accessible to food-insecure farmers, such as community tree nurseries.

*Farm diversification.** Incentives to farmers to diversify to high-value livestock, vegetables, and tree products, once they are food-secure.

Extension services. Strengthening of extension services with village-level paraprofessionals that have a strong participatory approach and up-to-date knowledge of soil health, small-scale water management, improved germplasm, high-value products, and other ecologically sound agricultural techniques.

* Interventions not included in the MDG needs assessment (chapter 17)

Agricultural research. Increased investments in national research systems for agriculture and natural resource management to 2 percent of agricultural GDP.

Special interventions to reach women farmers. Recruitment and training of women extension workers; provision of inputs (seeds, fertilizers, implements) targeted to reach women; promotion of women's property rights to land, water, trees, and fisheries, and access to information on agriculture, nutrition, marketing, finance, and environmental protection.

*Linking farmers
to markets*

*Storage, marketing, and agroprocessing facilities.** Construction of warehouses to reduce postharvest losses, construction of market spaces, provision of training and equipment to encourage small-scale agroprocessing industries in rural areas, supporting shifts to high-value farming and skill building, supporting rural input traders, and providing access to market information.

*Agrodealer networks.** Fostering local agrodealers to sell fertilizers, seeds for agroforestry, green manure, water management equipment, and improved seeds, redeeming smart vouchers and receiving training from extension workers.

*Support to farmer associations.** Investments to support farmer and rural laborer associations to organize to improve negotiating price outcomes and access to markets, with emphasis on cell phones and internet access modeled after the "biovillages" in South India and the Hunger Project's "epicenters" in Africa.

*Access to credit.** Extension of the formal banking system and provision of microcredit services.

Nutrition

Nutrition for infants, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. Promotion of mother- and baby-friendly community initiatives, including exclusive breastfeeding for first 6 months and complementary feeding with continuing breastfeeding for infants ages 7–24 months. HIV-positive mothers should use replacement feeding when it is acceptable, feasible, affordable, sustainable, and safe. Provision of sufficient calories, protein, and micronutrients to pregnant women and nursing mothers, supported by nutrition extension workers and using locally produced food to the extent possible.

Nutrition for undernourished children under five years. Complementary feeding, including fortified and blended foods with take-home rations supported by nutrition extension workers.

Nutrition for school-going children. Provision of balanced school meals with locally produced foods at the primary and secondary levels.

	<p><i>Addressing hidden hunger.</i> Reduction of vitamin A and iron, zinc, and iodine deficiencies by increasing the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods, particularly local fruits, vegetables, livestock products, iodized salt, and fortified foods from local products (such as India Mix); special attention to nutrition needs of the above groups and people living with HIV/AIDS; support to research on biofortification of food.</p>
<i>Emergency food assistance*</i>	<p><i>Early warning systems.</i> Strengthening of early warning systems to cope with natural disasters.</p> <p><i>Emergency response.</i> Direct food aid to areas where droughts, floods, earthquakes, and civil wars threaten the acutely hungry with starvation.</p> <p><i>Social safety nets.</i> Investments in social safety net solutions such as food for work, cash for work, community grain banks, and environmental rehabilitation to mitigate shocks and reduce longer term food security risks, using locally produced food to the extent possible.</p>
<i>Domestic water supply</i>	<p><i>Domestic water supply, sanitation, and water management infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>Water supply infrastructure.</i> Provision and operation of infrastructure for water supply (such as standpipes, boreholes, dug wells, or rainwater harvesting), including water treatment as necessary.</p>
<i>Water management</i>	<p><i>Water storage and other infrastructure for water management.*</i> Construction and operation of water storage infrastructure for drinking water supply, agricultural water use, and hydropower; extension of large-scale water harvesting.</p> <p><i>Integrated water resources management.*</i> Protection and allocation of water resources to agricultural, domestic, and industrial uses, as well as environmental needs based on comprehensive assessment of renewable and nonrenewable water resources.</p> <p><i>Hydrological monitoring.*</i> Operation and extension of hydrological monitoring systems.</p>
<i>Sanitation</i>	<p><i>Sanitation infrastructure.</i> Construction and operation of sanitation facilities (simple pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, septic tanks, flush toilets, and the like), including emptying of pits and safe disposal of sillage.</p> <p><i>Building awareness.</i> Targeted awareness-building measures accompanying the provision of new sanitation infrastructure to ensure the informed choice of technology options and proper use by all household members.</p>

<i>Hygiene education</i>	Awareness campaigns (in primary schools, through community-based organizations, media, and so on) 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.
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<i>Transport infrastructure</i>	<p><i>Rural transport</i></p> <p><i>District roads.</i> Upgrading and construction of paved secondary or district roads.</p> <p><i>Feeder and community roads.</i> Upgrading and construction of small paved roads connecting villages and farmers to the nearest district road.</p> <p><i>Footpaths.*</i> Extension and improvement of footpaths connecting individual rural farmers to feeder roads.</p> <p><i>Road maintenance.</i> Institutional structure and funding arrangements for adequate road maintenance (such as dedicated road funds).</p>
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<i>Transport services</i>	<p><i>Vehicle supply.*</i> Investments in supply and distribution systems for bicycles and motorized vehicles.</p> <p><i>Other interventions.*</i> Deregulation of transport market to increase competition. Support to small-scale transport entrepreneurs to reduce barriers to market entry.</p>
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<i>Thermal energy</i>	<p><i>Rural energy services</i></p> <p><i>Improved cooking stoves.</i> Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum gas stoves (LPG), ethanol stoves, charcoal stoves, and the like).</p> <p><i>Modern cooking fuels.</i> Strengthening of distribution and production systems for modern fuels (such as liquid petroleum gas, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide, and kerosene), including safe containers.</p>
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<i>Electricity</i>	<p><i>Off-grid electric power systems and batteries.</i> Provision of diesel generators, hybrid systems, or solar home systems together with necessary wiring to schools, hospital, clinics and health centers, and other community facilities. Provision of batteries and charging stations to remote rural communities.</p> <p><i>Electric power generation capacity.</i> Extension, upgrading, and maintenance of generation capacity (thermal energy plants, hydropower, or geothermal, as appropriate) to supply electricity grids.</p>
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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).

Provision of basic machinery for food processing and other motive power needs.

Intervention area 2: investments in urban development and slum upgrading

Investments in urban development and slum upgrading include interventions in urban hunger, slum upgrading, urban transport, energy services, domestic water supply and sanitation, environmental management, and industrial development.

Slum upgrading and urban planning

Slum upgrading

Housing. Incremental improvements to and construction of housing.

Infrastructure for slum upgrading. Upgrading and extension of roads and sidewalks, street lighting, storm drainage, and communications infrastructure within slums. (See below for domestic water supply, sanitation, and energy services.)

Tenure

*Security of tenure.** Improving the security of tenure through legislation against forced eviction and through 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). Providing health and educational systems without social or economic barriers for the urban poor.

Basic services. Provision of basic services (such as refuse collection and solid waste disposal, policing and security, and fire protection).

Urban transport

Transport infrastructure

Infrastructure for mass transport. For example, bus lanes.

Urban roads. Upgrading, construction, and maintenance of urban roads.

*Footpaths.** Extension and improvement of footpaths within cities.

Transport services *Mass transport system.* Operation of bus, rail, and other mass transport systems.

Small-scale transport providers. Reduce barriers to market entry for small-scale transport providers and ensure uniform safety and regulatory standards.

Urban energy services

Thermal energy systems *Improved cooking stoves.* Distribution and maintenance or replacement of appropriate cooking stoves (ceramic stoves, liquid petroleum gas stoves (LPG), ethanol stoves, charcoal stoves, and the like).

Modern cooking fuels. Strengthening of distribution and production systems for modern fuels (such as liquid petroleum gas, ethanol, dimethylsulfoxide, and kerosene), including safe containers.

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).

Domestic water supply and sanitation

Water supply *Water supply infrastructure.* Provision and operation of infrastructure for water supply (such as household connections, standpipes, or boreholes), including water treatment as necessary.

Trunk water infrastructure. Maintenance and extension of trunk infrastructure for urban water supply, including treatment facilities and reservoirs.

Other water management infrastructure *Storm drainage and flood control measures.* Extension and rehabilitation of storm drainage infrastructure, including conversion of sanitation infrastructure to serve as storm drainage.

Sanitation *Sanitation infrastructure.* Construction and operation of sanitation facilities (simple pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, septic tanks, flush toilets, and the like) and sewers, including emptying of pits and safe disposal of sillage.

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).

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 **Hygiene education.** Awareness campaigns (in primary schools, through community-based organizations, media, and so on) 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.*** Adoption and enforcement of regulatory standards and investments in pollution abatement technologies.

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 **Industrial promotion.*** Supportive policies, including tax concessions and grants, as well as provision of additional infrastructure for development of manufacturing and service industries.

Export processing zones.* Provision of export processing zones, industrial parks, and other designated areas for private sector development.

Urban hunger

Food production **Urban agriculture.** Promote urban and periurban food production, particularly of root and tuber crops, bananas, fruit trees, vegetables, and small-scale livestock.

Nutrition **Nutrition for infants, pregnant women, and nursing mothers.** Promotion of mother- and baby-friendly community initiatives, including exclusive breastfeeding for first 6 months and complementary feeding with continuing breastfeeding for infants ages 7 to 24 months. Provision of sufficient calories, protein, and micronutrients to pregnant women and nursing mothers, supported by nutrition extension workers. Universal access to reproductive and sexual health services is also needed to ensure that women are able to delay first pregnancy and properly space births to avoid cumulative nutritional deficits and reduce the risk of complications for themselves and their children.

Nutrition for undernourished children under five years. Complementary feeding, including fortified and blended foods, with take-home rations supported by nutrition extension workers.

Nutrition for school-going children. Provision of balanced school meals with locally produced foods at the primary and secondary level.

Addressing hidden hunger. Reduction of vitamin A and iron, zinc, and iodine deficiencies by increasing the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods, particularly local fruits, vegetables, livestock products, and iodized salt and fortified foods from local products (such as India Mix); special attention to nutrition needs of the above groups and people living with HIV/AIDS; support to research on biofortification of food.

Emergency food assistance

Early warning systems. Strengthening of early warning systems to cope with natural disasters.

Emergency response. Direct food aid for areas where droughts, floods, earthquakes, and civil wars threaten the acutely hungry with starvation.

Social safety nets. Investments in social safety nets such as food for work, cash for work, community grain banks, and environmental rehabilitation to mitigate shocks and reduce longer term food security risks.

Intervention area 3: investments in the health system

Investments in the health system include interventions in child and maternal health; prevention, care, and treatment of HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria; access to essential medicines; measures to strengthen health systems management and health services delivery; and sexual and reproductive health.

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 (including education on replacement feeding for HIV-positive mothers), and hygiene education.

Integrated management of childhood illness plus immunization. Integrated approach to reduce child mortality, illness, and disability, which includes both preventive and curative elements to address leading causes of child mortality such as oral rehydration therapy and antibiotics for diarrheal disease, antibiotics for acute respiratory infection, care for measles, antimalarials for malaria, and nutritional supplements for malnutrition plus immunization.

Maternal health

Emergency obstetric care. Rapidly accessible treatment for delivery complications such as eclampsia, hemorrhage, obstructed labor, and sepsis. Emergency obstetric care requires functioning referral systems and well equipped and staffed district hospitals.

Skilled attendance, clean delivery, and postpartum care. Presence of trained and registered midwives, nurses, nurse-midwives, or doctors at birth with ability to diagnose and refer emergent complications as well as postpartum care (including counseling on nutrition, family planning, and parenthood skills*).

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, and antiretrovirals for HIV-positive women to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

Safe abortion services. Access to postabortion care, access to abortion counseling and, where permitted by law, safe abortion services.

HIV/AIDS prevention

Improved linkages. Effective joint programming between reproductive health and HIV/AIDS programs.*

Behavior change programs. Programs to encourage safer sexual behavior, including condom social marketing, peer-based education, mass media campaigns, work-based programs, and school-based HIV 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 post-test 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 HIV from infected women to their infants during pregnancy, labor, and delivery, as well as during breastfeeding (that is, replacement feeding when it is acceptable, feasible, affordable, sustainable, and safe); 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 the risk of receiving infected blood through a transfusion, including HIV antibody screening, protocols to avoid unnecessary blood transfusions, and policies to exclude high-risk donors.

HIV/AIDS care and treatment

Antiretroviral therapy. Combination drug therapy to treat AIDS.

Treatment of opportunistic infections. Treatment of any infection caused by a microorganism that would not normally cause disease in a healthy individual.

Orphan support. Provision of support to orphans to minimize the impact of AIDS on their lives; includes school fee support, community support, and support to extended families.

TB *DOTS.* Internationally recommended TB 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.

Adaptation of treatment to high-prevalence TB/HIV and multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB settings. Integration with HIV diagnosis and treatment for high HIV-prevalence settings; use of effective diagnostics and treatment protocols for areas with MDR TB.

Malaria *Insecticide-treated bed-nets.* Provision of antimosquito bed-nets that are treated with insecticide, providing a physical and chemical barrier to mosquitoes, shortening the mosquito's life span, and thus reducing incidence of malaria.

*Indoor residual spraying.** Periodic spraying of indoor surfaces with insecticide to reduce malaria transmission.

Artemisinin combination treatment. Combination of drugs used to treat first-line-drug-resistant falciparum malaria, which is now widespread in Africa.

*Larviciding, drainage, and house improvement.** Measures designed to reduce mosquito breeding. Focal use of these measures is especially important in urban areas.

Access to essential medicines *Interventions to ensure availability, affordability, and appropriate use.* Incentives to direct research and development processes toward appropriate medicines for developing countries; establishment of national essential medicines lists (including preventive, curative, and reproductive health commodities, equipment, and supplies); ensuring reliable procurement and distribution systems; prequalifying quality suppliers and procurement and distribution facilities; monitoring systems to assure drug quality; elimination of user fees for essential medicines; programs to improve the way drugs are prescribed, dispensed, and used, including public media campaigns and education of providers.

Health systems *Multiple interventions to strengthen health system.* Human resource training and salary enhancement, improving management capacity, enhancing monitoring and evaluation, strengthening quality control, strengthening medical information

Sexual and reproductive health (elements of integrated programming not covered under maternal health, child health, HIV/AIDS programs)

systems, increasing capacity for research and development, enhancing community demand, and improving infrastructure.

Counseling on contraception and birth spacing. Information and education on benefits and methods of family planning and birth spacing; appropriate follow-up on method satisfaction, consistent and correct use of method, and options for appropriate method switching.

Universal access to contraception. Program to ensure universal access to family planning choices, including effective modern contraceptive methods, and to guarantee reliably available and affordable supplies and choice among methods.

*Age-appropriate sexuality education and services (especially for adolescents).** School and community-based education programs, mass media education programs, youth-friendly information and service delivery, beneficiary-driven programming to meet the information and service needs of diverse adolescent groups (including married adolescents), and programs to educate parents to improve adolescent reproductive health.

Prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections. Programs to detect and treat sexually transmitted infections (such as syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia) and other reproductive tract infections that can increase the risk of HIV/AIDS and infertility and affect the choice of appropriate contraceptive methods.

*Outreach to men to increase participation and support in reproductive health.** Counseling and information services for men to address their reproductive health needs, support the decisions of their partners, and change gender and relationship norms to ensure greater gender equality; prevent gender violence and harmful traditional practices and promote collaborative decisionmaking; information and services for reproductive health in the army and police forces, including efforts to combat gender violence.

Intervention area 4: investments in education at all levels

Investments in education at all levels include interventions in primary and postprimary education and adult literacy.

Primary and postprimary education¹

Demand-side incentives. Elimination or reduction of school fees, conditional cash transfers to parents, school feeding (and take-home food rations where needed), school health programs such as deworming and iron supplementation, targeted subsidies to girls, and vulnerable populations such as ethnic groups or HIV/AIDS orphans, provision of school material such as textbooks and uniforms, and so on.

*Local control and management.** Systems to involve parents in school management: parent committees, school-based management, financing, auditing, and expenditure management systems that are consistent with more local control.

*Information/assessment.** Provision of transparent information regarding resources, greater access to information through school report cards, better data systems, and better learning outcomes.

*Improving and evaluating learning outcomes.** Learning evaluation systems that assess acquisition of skills and knowledge, and learning outcomes.

Special packages to make schools safe for girls. Training teachers and administrators in gender sensitivity, hiring female teachers, and investing in gender-sensitive infrastructure such as latrine facilities.

*Special packages for children with disabilities.** Investments in infrastructure, special training for teachers, specific outreach and retention efforts, and separate performance assessments.

*Special packages for education in conflict and postconflict situations.** Community participation to increase coverage of children affected by conflict and efforts involving private institutions and NGOs to create a participatory and culturally and environmentally sensitive learning environment through training of teachers and relevant learning material.

*Adult literacy*¹

Adult literacy for women. Providing informal educational opportunities to uneducated and/or illiterate mothers of young children, particularly in settings where there are pockets of undereducated women, such as ethnic minority/indigenous communities, and in areas where parental literacy is a constraint on children's enrollment and completion.

Other core interventions for primary and postprimary schooling

Infrastructure. Provision of schools, including classrooms, furniture, transportation, and other facilities such as libraries, laboratories, and sports facilities, where needed for primary and postprimary schooling.

Teachers. Recruitment of teachers, with provision of incentives (such as adequate salaries and housing in rural areas where applicable) and ensuring adequate preservice and in-service training.

Curriculum reform. Implementation of curriculum reform, where necessary, to improve education content, quality, and relevance, with a focus on vocational and informal training as necessary to prepare students for transition to work and to adulthood.

Higher education Extension and maintenance of higher education system, with a particular focus on science and engineering education.

Intervention area 5: investments in gender equality

Investments in gender equality include interventions for sexual and reproductive health, access to property rights and work, security, participation and institutional reform, and data collection and monitoring.

Gender equality

Sexual and reproductive health *Universal access to sexual and reproductive health information and services and protection of reproductive rights.* (Service packages described under health interventions above.) Legislation* and awareness campaigns to protect the rights of individuals and couples to plan their families; to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health information and services; to discourage early marriage (at ages posing health risks), female genital mutilation, and other traditional harmful practices; and to expand access to safe abortions (where permitted by law) and review the legal status of abortion in order to improve public health while respecting national sovereignty, cultural values, and diversity.*

Access to property rights and work *Equal access to and treatment at work.* Provision and enforcement of equal opportunity legislation* and 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 (including care centers for young children to ensure early childhood development).

*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.* Legislation 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, and so on), 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 community level.** Recognition of and support to women's groups organized at the community level to encourage women to be partners in the design and delivery of public services.

National women's machineries. Legislative and financial support to national women's machineries (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 6: investments in environmental sustainability

Investments in environmental sustainability include interventions in improved environmental management, integration of environmental sustainability into sector strategies, strengthening regulatory and institutional mechanisms, and monitoring.

Natural resource management

Improved environmental management

*Soil management and prevention of desertification.** Implementation of soil erosion control (by wind and water) by planting windbreaks and cover crops; improvements in soil fertility with agroforestry systems, cover crops, and conservation of ground and surface water.

*Forest management.** Implementation of sustainable forest management techniques, forest plantations in appropriate areas to satisfy demand for forestry products, and tree seedlings and other measures to support afforestation.

*Watershed management.** Promotion of reforestation and afforestation to protect selected water catchment areas.

*Management of coastal ecosystems and fisheries.** Elimination of destructive technologies (for example, dynamite and cyanide, bottom trawling); design and implementation of fisheries rebuilding plans to restore depleted fish populations to target levels (biomass at maximum sustainable yield); implementation of a representative network of fully protected marine and coastal areas to restore fisheries.

*Management of freshwater resources and ecosystems.** Institution of Integrated Water Resources Management plans; promotion of reforestation to protect selected catchment areas; increasing efficiency of cropping systems; and monitoring of wells and groundwater-dependent systems.

<i>Technical support</i>	<p><i>Integration of environmental sustainability into sector strategies</i> <i>Advisory mechanisms.</i> Strengthening institutions for environmental management (such as ministries and environmental protection agencies) to provide technical support to the development of sector strategies.</p>
<i>Impact assessments</i>	<p><i>Environmental impact assessments.*</i> Carry out strategic environmental impact assessments for large-scale infrastructure projects and other development strategies that are likely to have a major impact on the environment.</p>

<i>Property rights</i>	<p><i>Strengthening regulatory and institutional mechanisms</i> <i>Access to tenure and rights.*</i> Local ownership of natural resources, including common property and provision of access rights.</p>
<i>Regulation of pollution</i>	<p><i>Pollution control.*</i> Development and implementation of pollution control standards.</p>
<i>Market-based strategies</i>	<p><i>Reformation of tax laws.*</i> Taxation of environmental “bads” (such as pollution and degradation), and appropriate carbon tax systems.</p> <p><i>Transformation of market incentives.*</i> Revision of subsidies in forestry and fisheries that cause overexploitation of these resources, design of agricultural subsidy programs to prevent overuse, development of an internationally credible system of certification of raw natural resource materials.</p>

Monitoring and enforcement

*Environmental monitoring systems.** Better dissemination and use of existing environmental monitoring and assessments at national and local levels; provision of funds, technical support, and tools for countries to undertake monitoring, data collection, and harmonization based on established standards (based on core set of indicators).

*Enforcement of environmental regulation.** Strengthening systems for monitoring environmental pollution to help enforce regulation for pollution control.

Intervention area 7: investments in science, technology, and innovation

Investments in science, technology, and innovation include interventions in science and technology institutions and information and communication technologies.

<i>Science and technology institutions</i>	<p><i>Science, technology, and innovation</i> <i>Science and technology advice.*</i> Creation of independent body charged with providing scientific advice and technology forecasting to policymakers.</p>
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