



INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTER
OFFICE OF WOMAN IN DEVELOPMENT
USAID

ASIA/NEAR EAST

Gender Highlighted
Summary
of
• Strategic Objectives
• Indicators
• Intermediate Results

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April 1997

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I: Strategic Objectives by Country

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Bangladesh | 4 |
| 2. Cambodia* | 7 |
| 3. Egypt* | 9 |
| 4. India* | 10 |
| 5. Indonesia | 13 |
| 6. Jordan* | 17 |
| 7. Lebanon | 18 |
| 8. Mongolia | 19 |
| 9. Morocco* | 20 |
| 10. Nepal* | 21 |
| 11. Philippines | 23 |
| 12. Sri Lanka | 26 |
| 13. West Bank/Gaza | 28 |
| 14. ANE/US-Asia Environmental Partnership. | 29 |

SECTION II: Strategic Objectives by Sector

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 1. Economic Growth | 31 |
| 2. Democracy and Governance | 35 |
| 3. Population and Health | 39 |
| 4. Environment | 44 |
| 5. Education | 49 |
| 6. Other Humanitarian Assistance | 51 |

APPENDIX

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| 1. Summary Matrix | 52 |
|-------------------|----|

*G/WID Priority Country

Section I

Strategic Objectives by Country

BANGLADESH

BANGLADESH SO 1-3: Use of High Impact Family Planning and ~~Maternal~~ and Child Survival Services Increased and Rendered Sustainable

Indicator:

1. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) - all methods - increased
2. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increased - modern methods
3. Infant mortality rate reduced
4. Under five mortality rate reduced
5. Percent of overall recurrent costs of the family planning program funded by donors reduced

Intermediate Results Related to Quality

- IR1: Reliance on clinical family planning methods increased (IUDs, injectable, voluntary sterilization, Norplant)
IR2: Discontinuation rates for IUDs decreased (12 months)
IR3: Discontinuation rates for injectable decreased (12 months)

Intermediate Results Related to Access

- IR4: No. Of users of FP services in USAID-supported areas increased
IR5: Share of National condom distribution by social marketing company (SMC) increased, and absolute numbers sold by SMC increased
IR6: Share of national pill distribution by SMC increased, and absolute numbers sold by SMC increased
IR7: Vaccination coverage for urban ~~women of~~ reproductive age increased and sustained
IR8: Vaccination coverage for urban children increased and sustained
IR9: Rate of antenatal care from a trained health worker increased
IR10: Sales of ORS packets by the social marketing company
IR 11: Use of ORS/ORT to treat children under three years of age increased
IR 12: No. Of condoms sold in high risk localities for STD/AIDS
IR 13: % of children under three years who received a vitamin A capsule in last 6 months

Intermediate Results Related to Sustainability

- IR 14: Percent of aggregate costs of USAID funded NGOs covered by program generated revenues increased
IR 15: Local government and community contribution to the family planning program increased
IR 16: Percentage of SMC operating costs covered by program generated funds increased
IR 17: Low levels of contraceptive stockout rates (BDG system only) at point of service delivery sustained
IR 18: Development of new, positive service delivery policies
IR 19: No. of completed OR studies disseminated to BDG policy makers
IR 20: Estimated beneficiaries (direct and indirect) from OR

BANGLADESH SO 4: Diets of the poor nutritionally enhanced

Indicators:

1. Wasting for children (6 to 59 months) decreased- % disaggregated by ~~gender~~
2. Yearly averages of stunting among children (6-59 months) reduced- % disaggregated by ~~gender~~
3. Night Blindness among children (24 to 59 months) reduced- % disaggregated by ~~gender~~

Intermediate Results

IR4.1 Production and consumption of micronutrient and protein rich foods by poor households increased

4.1.1 Number of poor households overall producing fish and vegetables increased

IR 4.2 Effectiveness of targeted food programs increased

4.2.1 Percent of public food distribution system (PFDS) food going to effectively targeted programs.

SO5: Agricultural productivity per hectare increased

Indicator:

1. Real value-added in agriculture increased

Intermediate Results

IR5.1 Farmers' and farm laborers' use of more productive, environmentally sound technologies increased.

5.1.1 Number of farmers using more productive, environmentally sound technologies

5.1.2 Contract growers/pilot zones developed for new crops/technologies

5.1.3 Number of agribusiness investments increased

5.1.4 Increase in agribusiness employment

IR 5.2 Policies increase farmers' access to inputs and outputs markets.

5.2.1 Tonnage of fertilizer and improved seed marketed in Bangladesh increased

5.2.2 BDG role in buying and selling food and agricultural inputs reduced

IR 5.3 Rural infrastructure improved

5.3.1 13,040 kilometers of environmentally sound market roads added to rural road network by 1999.

5.3.2 Number of small rural businesses using electricity increased

5.3.3 Use of electricity for irrigation increased

BANGLADESH SO6: Real household incomes of the poor increased

Indicators:

1. Industrial sector employment growth increased

2. Agricultural sector employment growth increased

3. Per capita GDP growth increased

Intermediate results:

IR6.1 Level of disaster preparedness increased

6.1.1 Percentage of population with access to disaster relief supplies (e.g., ORS) within 72 hours increased

IR6.2 Financial services available to small and micro entrepreneurs, including agriculturists, improved

6.2.1 Number of UNSAID project loans increased

6.2.2 UNSAID project loan repayment rates remain high

BANGLADESH SO7: Enhanced participation in local decision-making

Indicators:

1. Number of ~~women~~ elected to non-reserved and chairperson seats on local elected bodies

2. Number of association members elected to local elected bodies increased

3. Customer confidence in their ability to influence local decisions in target communities increased

Intermediate Results

IR 7.1: Advocacy of customer interests strengthened

- 7.1.1 Number of associations advocating customer interests in target communities increased
- 7.1.2 Number of customer-driven issues advocated increased
- 7.1.3 Customer confidence in ability of associations to advocate their interests in target communities increased

IR7.2: Quality of elections enhanced

- 7.2.1 Percentage of adults reached by effective voter awareness programs increased.
- 7.2.2 Customer confidence in the electoral process increased

IR7.3: Competence of local elected bodies to identify and meet customer needs strengthened

- 7.3.1 Number of local elected bodies (LEBs) in target areas using "best practices" increased
- 7.3.2 Number of women LEB, members/chairpersons in target communities who say they more effectively represent customer interests increased
- 7.3.3 Customer satisfaction with performance of LEBs in target communities increased.

BANGLADESH SO 8: More accessible and equitable justice, especially for women

Indicators:

1. Number of women alternative dispute resolution clients in target communities increased
2. Number of women serving on alternative dispute resolution panels in target communities increased
3. Customer confidence in their access to equitable justice in target communities increased.

Intermediate Results

IR8.1: Awareness of legal rights and obligations increased

- 8.1.1 Number of adults reached by effective legal awareness programs increased
- 8.1.2 Number of local elites and opinion leaders reached by legal awareness programs in target communities increased
- 8.1.3 Number of marriages registered in target communities increased

IR8.2 Quality of alternative dispute resolution improved

- 8.2.1 Number of shalish in target communities using improved ADR techniques increased
- 8.2.2 Number of LEBs in target communities using improved ADR techniques increased

IR 8.3 Capacity of garment workers to bargain collectively improved

- 8.3.1 Number of female garment workers who are members of the Bangladesh Independent Garment workers Union (BIGU) increased
- 8.3.2 Number of BIGU members benefiting from full application of labor laws increased
- 8.3.3 BIGU members sense of empowerment vis-à-vis employers increased

CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA SO1: Expand Access to Higher Quality Public Services which Strengthen Democratic Participation and the Rule of Law

Indicators:

1. Decrease in average time of pretrial detention
2. Number of districts in which human rights groups operate on a regular basis (including training, monitoring and investigation)
3. Percentage of criminal & civil cases handled by public defenders or lawyers to disposition
4. Increased public knowledge of election issues, procedures and processes

Intermediate Results

- IR 1: Cases are handled with greater compliance to legal norms by trial courts in the area of criminal justice
- IR2: Better provision of human rights information and sanctioning of violations
- IR3: Strengthen the role of the media as an important actor in public policy debate
- IR4: Key laws & policies enacted as a basis for assuring democratic processes and services for citizens
- IR5: Establishment of a viable electoral system
- IR6: Increased public knowledge of election procedures, processes and issues

CAMBODIA SO2: Improved Learning by Primary School Children

Indicators:

1. Criterion reference test scores improved
2. Grade repetition declines while completion rates are increased
3. Percentage of girls in primary school classes increased

- IR 1: Cluster schools have functioning resource centers
- IR2: Primary school teachers use student-centered teaching methodologies

CAMBODIA SO3: Improved Maternal and Child Health

Indicators:

1. Increased contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)
2. Reduced infant mortality rate (IMR)
3. Reduced child mortality rate (CMR)

- IR 1: Leadership role for quality child and maternal health care assumed by the public sector
- IR2: Improved human resource capacity in the MCH sector
- IR3: Improved MCH commodity accessibility and rational management

Special Objectives

CAMBODIA SpO1: Sustainable Rural Development Programs Established, Implemented and Strengthened

Indicators:

1. Number of people benefiting from rural micro-finance, secondary & tertiary road rehabilitation, small-scale irrigation and water & sanitation activities
2. Policy and strategic planning undertaken and used for program development and financing at MAFF, MRD and MoE

- IR 1: Priority service delivery programs in targeted areas are established
- IR2: The Ministry of Environment (MoE) has an approved strategic plan which guides environmental investment planning and decision making

IR3: The Council of Agriculture and Rural Development facilitates coordination of policy development and sector programs between the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAFF) and the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

CAMBODIA SpO2: Enhanced Capacity to Provided Training to Support Private Sector Growth

Indicators:

1. Number of Cambodians trained in business and business related programs
2. Percent of business school graduates going into the private sector

IR 1: Faculty of Business restructured

IR2: Public-private sector partnerships formed

CAMBODIA SpO3: Emergency Reconstruction of Vital Roads Infrastructure

Indicators:

1. Number of kilometers of roads rebuilt
2. Number of bridges reconstructed

IR 1: Route No. 4 reconstituted

IR2: Roads and bridges reconstructed in the Northwest Region

IR3: Pursat Bridge reconstructed

CAMBODIA SpO4: Humanitarian Needs Met for Targeted Vulnerable Groups

Indicator:

1. Percentage of targeted vulnerable population with needs met

IR 1: Increased access to quality relief assistance

IR2: Improved management capacity of local NGOs

EGYPT

EGYPT SO1: Accelerated private sector-led export-oriented economic growth

Indicator: Rise in GDP growth rate

IR1.1 Increased private sector exports

IR1.2 Increased productivity of private enterprise

IR 1.3 Accelerated privatization and improved GOE support of competitive markets

EGYPT SO2: Increased female participation in equality basic education in targeted areas

IR2.1 Increased number of schools in which constraints to female attendance have been removed

IR2.2 Increased demand for female education

IR2.3 Improved national policy environment

EGYPT SO3: Increased use of information services by the legislature in decision making

IR3.1 Improved members abilities to make use of improved information services

3.1.1 Heightened members' understanding of the role of information in the legislative process

IR3.2 Improved information services

EGYPT SO4: Increased civil society organization (CSOs) participation in public decision making

IR 4.1 Increased effectiveness of selected CSOs

IR 4.2 Reduced restrictions on CSOs

EGYPT SO5: Improved civil legal system

IR5.1 Improved efficiency of two pilot courts

EGYPT SO6: Reduced fertility

IR6.1 Increased use of FP services

IR6.2 Strengthened sustainability of FP systems

EGYPT SO7: Sustainable improvements in the health of women and children

IR7.1 Increased knowledge and improved health behaviors in households

IR7.2 Improve quality and increase utilization of maternal prenatal and child health services

IR7.3 New tools and approaches to combat selected endemic and emerging diseases developed and disseminated

IR7.4 Improved environment to plan, manage, and finance sustained maternal and child health systems

EGYPT SO8: Increased access to and sustainability of water and wastewater service

EGYPT SO9 Reduced generation of air pollution

IR 9.1 Adoption of pollution mitigating technologies

Special Objective

EGYPT SpOA: Increased use of Egyptian Universities in quality, demand-driven applied research

INDIA

INDIA SO1: Increased Mobilization of Capital through Financial Sector Reforms

SO Performance Indicators

- 1.1 Increased amount of new capital (equity and debt) raised through the securities markets
- 1.2 Increased foreign indirect institutional (portfolio) investment
- 1.3 Increased amount of private capital used to finance commercially viable urban environmental infrastructure

Intermediate Results

1.1: Increased Financial Market Efficiency Through Policy and Regulatory Reforms

Performance Indicators

- 1.1.1 Clearing and settling time of traded securities will be reduced
- 1.1.2 Price transparency improved in securities markets
- 1.1.3 Increased types of financial instruments traded on stock exchanges
- 1.1.4 Reduced amount of time it takes to list on the stock exchange after the initial public offering
- 1.1.5 Securities depository system established and functioning
- 1.1.6 Increased number of municipal, state and local governments/entities involved in issuing financial instruments.

1.2: Improved instruments for capital mobilization

Performance Indicators

- 1.2.1 Increased number of issuers in the capital market
- 1.2.2 Increased number of investors in the capital market
- 1.2.3 Increased amount of private capital raised by small enterprises
- 1.2.4 Increased percentage of household financial assets held in shares and debentures
- 1.2.5 Increased number of non-conventional entities involved in shelter credit provision in USAID-assisted programs
- 1.2.6 Increased volume of shelter related credit to below median-income households
- 1.2.7 Types of USAID-assisted models for expanded capital investment negotiated and disseminated to development partners
- 1.2.8 Increased number of commercially viable urban environmental infrastructure projects under construction

INDIA SO2: Reduced Fertility in North India

SO Indicator

Performance Indicator: Total fertility rates for selected states in north India

Intermediate Results

2.1 Increased contraceptive use and improved reproductive health in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

Performance Indicators

- 2.1.1 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method in UT and MP
- 2.1.2 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a temporary contraceptive method in UP and MP
- 2.1.3 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method and receiving services from non-government providers in UP and MP
- 2.1.4 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-29 using a contraceptive method in UP and MP
- 2.1.5 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method in six focus districts
- 2.1.6 Population served by non-government projects

2.1.7 Contraceptive social marketing sales in Uttar Pradesh (a) condoms (b) pills

Intermediate Results 2/3: Empowered Women

Performance Indicators

- 2/3.1 Increased enrollment and retention of girls in primary schools in one district in Uttar Pradesh
- 2/3.2 percent of women in Uttar Pradesh who report that they have freedom to have babies when they want to and vice-versa
- 2/3.3 Percent of women in Uttar Pradesh who report receiving health services for treatment of reproductive tract infections
- 2/3.4 Additional indicators to be provided when WIN project is developed and approved

INDIA SO3: Increased Child Survival and Improved Nutrition in Selected States

SO Performance Indicators

- 3.1 Under-five mortality rate declines (under five deaths per 1000 children) in selected states in north India
- 3.2 Infant mortality rate declines (infant deaths per 1000 live births) in selected states in north India
- 3.3 Percent of children less than four-years old classified as underweight in selected states in north India
- 3.4 Percent of births occurring in less than 24 months since previous birth

Intermediate Results

IR3.1 Improved Quality and Coverage of Child Survival Programs in Selected States

Performance Indicators

- 3.1.1 Infant feeding practices
- 3.1.2 Immunization
- 3.1.3 Number of pregnant women delivered in past one year who received 100 Fe tablets/total number of pregnant women who delivered in the past year
- 3.1.4 Number of children 6-24 months who received food supplements/total number of 6-24 months old children

INDIA SO4: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in the Energy Sector

SO Performance Indicators

- 4.1 Private power as percentage of power generating capacity
- 4.2 Percent increase in KWH billed to KWH produced
- 4.3 Ratio of net CO2 emissions per unit power generated

Intermediate Results

IR4.1 Increased Efficiency in Power Generation and Use in Targeted Sectors and Industries

Performance Indicators

- 4.1.1 Percent increase in plant load factor in coal fired power plants
 - 4.1.2 Percent reduction in transmission and distribution losses
 - 4.1.3 Additional indicators will be provided when EPI project is developed and approved
- IR 4.2 Increased Use of Clean Power Generation Technologies*
- 4.2.1 Percent increase in MW of energy produced through clean coal technologies
 - 4.2.2 Percent increase in MW of energy produced through renewable energy technologies

INDIA SO5: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities

Performance Indicators

5.1 Reduction in pollutants in waste water at selected industrial sites

5.2 Reduction in gaseous emissions and suspended particulate matter in air at selected power plants

Intermediate Results

IR5.1 Improved Control of Air and Water Pollution at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities

Performance Indicators

5.1.1 Increased number of (1) companies manufacturing clean technologies (TEST), and (b) power plants using clean technologies (GEP)

5.1.2 Value of sales in clean technologies by companies (TEST), and purchases of clean technologies by power plants (GEP)

5.1.3 Increased volume of treated municipal wastes through commercially viable system

5.1.4 Access to treated or disposed sewage, solid waste and water through commercially viable system

5.1.5 Hectares of fly-ash ponds and land fills avoided due to commercialization of ash

5.1.6 Additional indicators will be provided when EPI project is developed and approved.

INDIA SO6: Increased Conservation and Availability of Crop-Related Germplasm

Performance Indicator

6.1 Increased number of germplasm samples stored in gene banks

IR 6.1 Expanded gene bank capacity

6.1.1 Increased number of new germplasm acquisitions

IR 6.2 Improved effectiveness of gene bank management

6.2.1 Number of exchanges of germplasm material

INDIA SpO1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection

Performance Indicators

1-1 Increased knowledge of at least two protective measures against HIV transmission among those engaging in high risk behavior

1-2 Increased use of condoms among high risk groups

1-3 Increase in the proportion of the high risk population that receives STD services

1-4 Increase in number of APAC assisted NGOs involved in AIDS prevention

INDIA SpO2: Increased Investment in Agri-business by private Firms

Performance Indicators

2-1 Increase in total investments in ACE funded projects

2-2 Increase in iCICI lending to agribusiness sector

2-3 Increase in value of horticultural exports

INDONESIA

INDONESIA SO 1: Sustained Economic Growth in the Transition from Economic Development Assistance to Development Cooperation

- 1.1: Improved policies for sustained economic growth
- 1.2: Improved policies for increased Indonesian participation in the global economy
- 1.3: Increased maturity of Indonesian-American economic relationship

Intermediate Results

- 1.1: Improved Economic Management in key Areas
 - 1.1.1: Percentage change in GOI tax collections for corporate income, individual income, and value-added taxes
 - 1.1.2: Percentage of GOI tenders competitively awarded in the government procurement system
 - 1.1.3: Number of commercial laws and regulations compiled into full-text or electronic image databases and made available to the public
 - 1.1.4: Targeting of central government grants to the poorest provinces
 - 1.1.5: Regional Development Account (RDA) loan disbursements to local governments
- 1.2: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Management
 - 1.2.1 Train Indonesians in key development institutions needed for sustainable growth
 - 1.2.2 Participation of women (out of total trained)
 - 1.2.3 Proportion of central government grants to local governments that are under "local-discretion"
 - 1.2.4 Improved effectiveness of agribusiness associations as indicated by their ability to provide services to members and attract increasing numbers of active members
 - 1.2.5 Adoption of innovations and best practices by institutions to increase financial services to clients in under served areas
- 1.3: Test Pilot Programs for Economic Growth
 - 1.3.1 Number of students employed and securing one year internships through utilization of Job Placement Centers
 - 1.3.2 Value of signed agreements between local governments and private firms in providing urban services
 - 1.3.3 Number of state-owned enterprises conducting initial public offerings

INDONESIA SO2: Sustained Improvements in Health and Reduced Fertility

- 2.1: Total Fertility Rate
- 2.2: Proportion of births attended by trained health personnel in demonstration areas
- 2.3: Sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevalence rate among high risk populations in demonstration areas
- 2.4: Klaten integrated health care reform/managed health care model replicated effectively in at least five provinces

Intermediate Results

- 2.1: Increased use, quality and sustainability of family planning and other reproductive health services
 - 2.1.1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)
 - 2.1.2 Long-term method utilization rate
 - 2.1.3 Proportion of obstetric complications referred to treatment facilities in demonstration areas

- 2.1.4: Proportion of pregnant women who consume appropriate iron supplementation in demonstration areas
- 2.1.5: Private sector family planning utilization rate
- 2.1.6: National clinical training Network (NCTN) is fully functional and institutionalized in at least four SDES provinces
- IR2.2: Increased use and quality of STD/HIV/AIDS prevention programs and sound policies developed
 - 2.2.1 Adoption of risk reduction strategies in relationships by those at risk in demonstration areas
 - 2.2.2 People at high risk correctly diagnosed and treated in STD HAPP clinics in demonstration clinics: male and female
 - 2.2.3: Knowledge of prevention practices in demonstration areas: a) female CSWs, b) high risk males, and c) non-CSW females
 - 2.2.4: Number of national AIDS policies developed
 - 2.2.5: National health resources allocated to STD/HIV/AIDS activities
- IR2.3: Sustainable Financing of Health Services
 - 2.3.1 Population covered by Klaten JPKM program increased (male, female)
 - 2.3.2: Regulatory system established and operating
 - 2.3.3: Klaten BBP-JPKM actively marketed
 - 2.3.4: Klaten BBP-JPKM Bapel (management body) operated at a profit

INDONESIA SO3: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management

SO Indicators

- 3.1.a: total area of USAID-assisted sites where the condition of Natural Resources is stable or improving -Parks and Protected Area
- 3.1.b: Total area of USAID-assisted sites where the condition of natural resources is stable or improving - Community Based Forest and Coastal Resources
- 3.1.c: Total area of USAID-assisted sites where the condition of natural resource is stable or improving - Agricultural Resources (Integrated Pest Management)
- 3.2.a: Area outside of USAID-assisted sites in which NRM "best practices" are being replicated or condition of natural resource is stable or improving - Parks and Protected Area
- 3.2.b: Area outside of USAID-assisted sites in which Natural Resources Management "best practices" are being replicated or condition of natural resource is stable - Community Based Forest and Coastal Resources
- 3.2.c: Area outside of USAID-assisted sites in which Natural Resources Management "best practices" are being replicated or condition of natural resource is stable - Agricultural Resources (Integrated Pest Management)

Intermediate Results

3.1: Development and Documentation of Successful Field Sites

Indicators

- 3.1.1a: Implementation of natural resources management "best practices" appropriate to site (see proposed "best practices" for each SO3 component) - Parks & Protected Resources
- 3.1.1b: Implementation of Natural Resources Management "best practices" appropriate to site (see proposed "best practices" for each SO3 component) - Community-Based Forest and Coastal Resources
- 3.1.1c: Implementation of Natural Resources Management "best practices" appropriate to site (see proposed "best practices" for each SO3 component) - Agricultural Resources (Integrated Pest Management)
- 3.2: Improved Policies and Enabling condition
 - 3.2.1: Policy and enabling condition index (see proposed index for each RP)
- 3.3: Strengthened Local Institutions and Community Organizations

- 3.3.1a: Number of site-specific management plans/agreements between stakeholder groups and GOI with sufficient resources allocated to implement them
- 3.3.1b: Number of people affected by site-specific management plans/agreements between stakeholder groups and GOI with sufficient implementation resources
- 3.3.2: Total budgets of USAID-assisted Indonesian NGOs from non-US Government sources
- 3.3.3: Total budgets of local Indonesian Government Natural Resources Management Agencies in area assisted by USAID
- 3.3.4: Number of viable Natural Resources Management enterprises supporting biodiversity conservation
- 3.3.5: Percent of Environmental Impact Assessment (Amdal) commissions with representatives from local NGOs and communities
- 3.4: Dissemination of Lessons Learned
 - 3.4.1: number of Indonesian accessing USAID-assisted Internet sites that document lessons learned from program experiences
 - 3.4.2: Number of publications, articles, and audio-visual materials documenting NRM best practices and lessons learned that are distributed to Indonesian audiences
 - 3.4.3a: Number of participants in USAID-assisted workshops, training, etc.
 - 3.4.3.b: Number of female participants in USAID-assisted workshops, training, etc.

INDONESIA SO4: Strengthened Urban Environmental Management

SO Indicators

- 4.1: Increased access by urban populations to clean water
- 4.2: Reduced industrial pollution emissions
- 4.3 Improved environmentally sound energy supply and use
- 4.4 Global and local air pollution avoided by increased application of renewable energy and improved energy efficiency

Intermediate Results

- 4.1: Adoption of New Policies and Practices to Facilitate Decentralized Financing of Urban Environmental Infrastructure
 - 4.1.1: Increased access by local governments to grant funding from the central government
 - 4.1.2: Increased access by local governments to development credit provided by or through central government intermediaries
 - 4.1.3: Value of signed agreements between local governments and private firms in providing urban services
- 4.2: Wider Adoption of Improved Practices in Urban Environmental Infrastructure Service Provision
 - 4.2.2: Increased efficiency of local water utility management
 - 4.2.3: Strengthened ability of local governments to manage their affairs in a business-like fashion
- 4.3: Adoption by Government and Industry of Policies and Procedures to Reduce Industrial Damage to the Environment and Promote Environmentally-Sound Energy Supply and Use
 - 4.3.1: Wider adoption of clean industrial technology
 - 4.3.2: Strengthened skills of key personnel in clean industrial production
 - 4.3.3: Increased use of technologies and practices that promote efficient energy use
 - 4.3.3¹: Installed renewable energy capacity
 - 4.3.4: Strengthened government policies and procedures for promoting efficient energy use

¹Note numbering discrepancy present in R4

4.3.4²: Energy saved due to efficiency improvement
4.4: Greater participation by Community Residents in Decisions Regarding Urban Environmental Infrastructure

4.4.1: Increased dialogue between local officials and community residents regarding the design and financing of urban environmental infrastructure

4.4.2: Increased impacts by community residents on urban environmental infrastructure design and financing

INDONESIA SO5: Increased Effectiveness of Selected Institutions Which Support Democracy

SO Intermediate Results

5.1: Increased NGO impact on government policy formulation

Intermediate Results

5.1: Increased NGO Advocacy for Greater Democratic Participation

5.1.1: Increased public awareness of NGO activities through publication of independent articles reported in the Indonesian media

5.1.2: Increased NGO mobilization of public opinion through surveys and publications

5.1.3: Increased and more effective NGO advocacy campaigns in the areas of human rights, environment, labor, **women's** issues and independent media

5.1.4: Increased civic education programs concerning citizens' rights

5.1.5: Increased dialogue between GOI and NGOs and between GOI and communities

5.1.6: Increased community participation in E. Timor, Irian Jaya and Aceh Province

5.2 Increased Activities that Promote Further Respect for Rule of Law

5.2.1: Increased monitoring of extra-legal activities

5.2.2: Increased opportunities for awareness of existing laws through selected institutions

5.2.3: Increased legal proceedings, in which grantee NGOs encourage the consistent enforcement of existing laws

5.2.4: More active and effective lobbying by NGOs to ensure that laws are evenly enforced across all sectors

5.2.5: More alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and increased usage

5.3: Enhanced Capacity, Reliability, and Responsiveness of Selected NGOs

5.3.1 Increased economic independence and autonomy of NGOs

5.3.2: Strengthened and more NGO networks at local, national, and international level

5.3.3: Strengthened management and planning capabilities of grantee NGOs

²Note numbering discrepancy present in R4

JORDAN

JORDAN SO2: Improved Water Resources Management

IR2.1: Stronger Water Sector Institutions

IR2.2: Increased efficiency in use of water resources

IR2.3: Improved quality of wastewater

IR2.4 (possible): Increased benefits in the water sector from regional peace

JORDAN SO3: Increased practice of family planning, with an emphasis on modern methods

IR3.1: Improved knowledge of contraceptives

IR3.2: Increased availability of family planning services

IR3.3: increased availability and affordability of family planning products in the private sector

IR3.4: Increased rationalization of health financing systems

JORDAN SO5: Increased Economic Opportunities for Jordanians

IR 5.1: Increased access to financial services

IR 5.2: More effective implementation of policy reforms

Proposed New SO5: Increased Economic Opportunities for Jordanians

Indicator SO5a: Increased number of companies registered

SO5b: Increased number of micro- and small-entrepreneurs utilizing the commercial bank system

SO5c: Increased number of jobs created through the Investment Promotion Corporation (IPC)

Intermediate Result 5.1: Increased Access to financial Services

Indicator IR 5.1.1: Increased number of **women** obtaining micro- and small-enterprise credit

IR 5.1.2: Operational sustainability of USAID-supported microfinance institutions

IR 5.1.3: Increased extent (scale) of repeated borrowers for micro-enterprise finance

Intermediate Result 5.2: More Effective Implementation of Policy Reform

IR 5.2.1: Greater public knowledge of key economic policy reforms

IR 5.2.2: Increased investments as a result of investment incentives

IR 5.2.3: Better trained customs officers perform duties in more efficient manner

LEBANON

LEBANON SO 1: Reconstruction and Expanded Economic Opportunity

- 1.1 Number of targeted communities revitalized
- 1.2 Number of informal sector loans delivered

IR 1.1 Selected rural communities revitalized

- 1.1.1 Number of families resettled in target communities
- 1.1.2 Incremental number of hectares irrigated/cultivated with USAID assistance
- 1.1.3 Number of families with improved potable water supply

IR 1.2 Small and microenterprise enhanced

- 1.2.1 Number of clients served
- 1.2.2 Loan repayment rate
- 1.2.3 Lender profitability ratio

IR 1.3 Business/university linkages established

- 1.3.1 Number of firms in LAU business incubator
- 1.3.2 Gross sales of firms in business incubator

Special Objectives

LEBANON SpO2: Increased effectiveness of selected institutions which support democracy

Indicators

- 2.1 Percent of Parliament's focus committee's recommendations approved in GOL budget
- 2.2 Progress on GOL-wide budget system resulting from Information Technology Policy Report
- 2.3 Percent of CSB operations conducted electronically
- 2.4 Percent of COB inspections that become cases
- 2.5 Percent of GAO cases in which decisions are rendered

LEBANON SpO3: Improved Environmental Practices

Indicators

- 3.1 Number of technical assistance activities conducted by the AUB Environmental Program
- 3.2 Level of utilization of the Core Environmental Lab
- 3.3 Number of spot-check samples of water quality
- 3.4 Number of samples monitoring hazardous substances
- 3.5 Land area in rural communities restored to or placed in environmentally managed use

LEBANON SpO4: Improved National Policies

Indicators

- 4.1 Number of targeted policy interventions
- 4.2 Percent of interventions that become law, regulation or funded activity

MONGOLIA

(IN PREPARATION)

MONGOLIA SO1: Economic Growth

MONGOLIA SO2: Democracy

MONGOLIA SpO1: Energy

Provide spare parts, technical assistance and training to shore up energy production at Mongolia's key power plants and coal mines.

MOROCCO

MOROCCO SO1: Reduced fertility and improved health of children under five and women of childbearing age

- IR1.1 Reduced total fertility rate
- IR1.2 Reduced infant mortality rates
- IR 1.3 Reduced child mortality rates
- IR 1.4 Reduced maternal mortality rates
- IR 1.5 Increased contraceptive prevalence

MOROCCO SO2: Improved water resources management in the agricultural, urban, and industrial sectors

- IR2.1 Amount of water pollution in target areas
- IR2.2 Number of cities with improved environmental services (garbage collection, landfill, recycling)
- IR2.3 Percent of poor, urban household units connected to sewerage and potable water
- IR 2.4 Volume of water savings in target areas
- IR 2.5 Volume of soil erosion in target areas

MOROCCO SO3: Expanded base of stakeholders in the economy, targeting people of below-median income

- IR3.1 Improved policy and regulatory environment
- IR3.2 Creation and expansion of small and micro-enterprises
- IR 3.3 Increased access to housing for below-median income households
- IR 3.4 Improved competitiveness of SAID-assisted firms which generate employment for below-median income people

MOROCCO SO4: Increased primary school attainment among girls in selected rural areas

- IR 4.1 Responsiveness to girls educational needs
- IR 4.2 Community involvement in girls' education
- IR 4.3 Participation of girls in primary school

MOROCCO SpO5: Increased effectiveness of Moroccan NGOs, focusing on local governance & women's empowerment

- IR 1 Increased and improved NGO activities, especially advocacy in Moroccan civil society
 - IR1.1 Improved administrative and technical capacity of Moroccan NGOs to carry out their activities

NEPAL

NEPAL SO1: Increased Sustainable production and Sales of Forest and High-Value Agricultural Products

Indicators

- 1.1 Annual production of high-value agricultural commodities in project areas
- 1.2 Annual sales of high-value agricultural commodities (in \$millions) in project areas

Intermediate Results

- IR 1.1 Expanded market participation
 - 1.1.1 Number of producers of high-value agricultural products in project areas
 - 1.1.2 Number of traders of high-value agricultural products
 - 1.1.3 Total number of off-farm enterprises in project areas
- IR 1.2 Annual sales of high-value agricultural commodities (in \$ millions) in project areas
 - 1.2.1 Cubic meters of forest biomass produced
 - 1.2.2 Number of community conservation committees formed with conservation plans in project areas
 - 1.2.3 Increased cropping intensity in irrigation command areas
 - 1.2.4 Hectares of land managed by user groups in Rapti districts
- IR 1.3 Increased adoption of improved technology for high-value agriculture
 - 1.3.1 Number of farmers adopting new seed varieties
 - 1.3.2 Number of hectares planted with new seed varieties
- IR 1.4 Privatization of state-owned agricultural enterprises
 - 1.4.1 Total of parastatals involved in high-value agriculture or forestry enterprises
 - 1.4.2 Production and sales of privatized firms

NEPAL SO2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Maternal and Child Health

Indicators

- 2.1 Total fertility rate
- 2.2 Under five mortality rate

Intermediate Results

- IR 2.1 Increased use of family planning services
 - 2.1.1 Total contraceptive prevalence rate
 - 2.1.2 Annual couple years of protection (CYP) for MOH supported services (including UNSAID supported NGO service sites and priority district service sites) and annual CYP provided through UNSAID supported private sector outlets
 - 2.1.3 District stores stocking a three-month supply of contraceptives
- IR 2.2 Increased quality of family planning services
 - 2.2.1 Health workers trained to competency as family planning service providers for clinical and non-clinical contraceptive methods
 - 2.2.2 Service delivery points certified for provision of contraceptive services
 - 2.2.3 Married women of reproductive age (MWRA) spontaneously knowing temporary family planning methods
 - 2.2.4 Family planning service providers trained as family planning counselors
- IR 2.3 Increased use of selected maternal and child health services
 - 2.3.1 Children 6-60 months receiving vitamin A supplementation in 32 high risk districts
 - 2.3.2 Children 0-60 months with pneumonia symptoms taken for appropriate treatment
 - 2.3.3 Use of oral rehydration solution in recent diarrheal episode in children 0-36 months
 - 2.3.4 Percentage of births in the last 3 years in which the mother received antenatal services from a trained provider at least once.

NEPAL SO3: Empowerment of Women

Indicator: 3.1 Representation of women in leadership positions

IR 3.1 Increased women's literacy

3.1.1 Adult women who are literate at a basic level

3.1.2 Women completing basic business literacy program

3.1.3 Women participating in legal literacy fora

IR 3.2 Improved legal environment for

3.2.1 Law which prohibits women from inheriting property

3.2.2 Women seeking legal redress from legal aid offices

3.2.3 Women advocacy NGOs

IR 3.3 Strengthened women's economic participation

3.3.1 Loans to women from Grameen bank groups

3.3.2 People employed by women-owned businesses in project areas

NEPAL SpO1: Improved Macro-Economic Policy Environment

IR 1. Tax reforms (VAT) passed and implemented

IR2. Improve competition in economy by privatizing state-owned enterprises (SOEs)

IR3. Reduction of amount of time required for registration for and acquisition of export licenses

NEPAL SpO2: Increased STD/HIV Prevention and Control Practices by High Risk Groups in Targeted Areas

IR1. Condom use by persons with high-risk behaviors

IR2. Condom sales in target area of 22 districts

IR3. STD/HIV one-on-one educational contacts with men and women in target area of 9 districts

IR4. Chemists and druggists in the target area of 9 districts trained to diagnose and treat STDs

NEPAL SpO3: Increased Democratic Decision-making at the Local Level

IR1. Increased democratic practices at the local level

IR2. User groups functioning democratically

IR3. Local elected bodies functioning democratically

IR4. Local government budget and block grants approved in open meetings

IR5. Local groups advocating to national level representatives.

PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINES SO1: Accelerating Economic Transformation of Mindanao

SO Indicator

1. Growth in Employment
2. (No Indicator 2 listed)
3. Value of Higher Value Products Shipped from Mindanao

Result 1: Expanded participation of Mindanao's Lower Income Group in More Productive Enterprises

IR1 Indicator1: Number of Families Initiating Commercial production of More Lucrative Products and/or Adopting Superior Production Technologies as a Result of USAID Assistance

Result 1A: Marginal Farm/Fishing Families Obtain Access to More Lucrative Markets and/or Gain Greater returns from Servicing Existing Markets

IR1 Indicator 2: Average Increase in Income of Farm/Fishing Families Receiving Assistance

Result 1B: Members of Marginal Farm/Fishing Families Obtain Employment in Expanding Agro-Industrial and SME Sectors

IR1 Indicator 1³: USAID-facilitated Private Investments

IR1 Indicator 2: Jobs Created as a Result of USAID-facilitated Investments

Result 2A: Basic Infrastructure Required to Support a Rapidly Growing Economy is in Place

IR1 Indicator 1: Mindanao's Share of the National Government's Infrastructure

Development Budget

IR1 Indicator 2: Air/sea linkages with BIMP-EAGA Countries (and other Regional

Destinations)

Result 2B: Policies conducive to Rapid and Equitable Economic Growth in Mindanao are Adopted

IR 1 Indicator 1: Policy Modifications Conducive to Rapid and Equitable Economic Growth in Mindanao

PHILIPPINES SO2: Improved National Policies in Trade and Investment

SO Indicators

2.1 Ratio of gross domestic capital formation to gross domestic product (%)

2.2 Ratio of total exports plus imports to gross domestic product (%)

2.3 Ratio of tax revenues to gross domestic product (%)

Result: Fiscal Resource Mobilization and Allocation Improved

IR1 Indicator 1: Participation Rate in the Philippine Tax Base

IR1 Indicator 2: Bureau of Internal Revenue Collection Performance

Result: Trade and Investment Policies Liberalized

IR2 Indicator 1: Level of Trade Protection

IR2 Indicator 2: Private Capital Formation

IR2 Indicator 3: Telephone Service Coverage

Result: Financial Markets Improved

IR3 Indicator 1: Participation in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) Board

PHILIPPINES SO3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved ~~Maternal~~ and Child Health

Indicator 2: Infant Mortality Rate

Indicator 4: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (all methods)

Indicator 5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (modern methods)

Indicator 6: Percent of Births in High Risk Groups

³Numbering confused in R4 (pC7)

Result: Increased public Sector Provision of FP/MCH Services

IR1 Indicator 1: Percent of children fully immunized

IR1 Indicator 6: Aggregate number of LGUs that have achieved the LPP annual benchmarks (75% of enrollment)

Result: National Systems Strengthened to Promote and Support the FP/MCH Program

IR2 Indicator 2: PFPP sustainability enhanced by increased allocation of budget for Family Planning Service by at least 50% per year.

Result: Increased Private Sector Provision of Contraceptives and FP/MCH Services

IR3 Indicator 1: Percent of family planning services provided by the private sector

PHILIPPINES SO4: Enhanced Management of Renewable Natural Resources

Indicators

1. Financial resources invested in natural resource management

2. Organizational resources

3. Organizational resources

Result: Coastal waters along 3,000 km (17%) of shoreline managed for sustainable harvests by 2002

IR1 Indicator 1: Community management for sustainable harvests established

Result 2: 500,000 has (14%) of residual forests managed sustainably by community-based enterprises by the Year 1998

IR2 Indicator 1: No. Of communities and forest area under systematic management instruments and forest cover in targeted geographic areas (Regions 2,4,10,11)

Result 3: 20% reduction in pollution discharges in participating facilities in industrial and municipal locations by the Year 2002.

IR3 Indicator 1: Reduction in pollution discharge by participating firms conducting Pollution Management Appraisals (PMAs) and adopting recommendations on sound environmental practices.

PHILIPPINES SO5: Reduced Emission of Green House Gasses

Result: Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through the use of cleaner fuels and improved energy efficiency.

Indicators

1: Avoided Global GHG Emissions per Year through Greater Use of Cleaner Fuels

2: Avoided Global GHG emissions per Year through improved energy efficient measures

PHILIPPINES SO6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas

Indicators

1: none

2: Major issues addressed by the coalition documented in narratives

3: Number of NGO representatives actively participating in Local Special bodies (LAB)

4: Net percentage of people who feel their priority concerns are being addressed by LGUs

Result: Effective Local Government with broad-based participation in selected areas

IR1, Indicator 1: The number of target LGUs implementing investment plans with effective citizen participation

IR1, Indicator 2: The number of target LGUs implementing environmental plans developed with effective citizen participation

Result: Effective participation of the disadvantaged

IR2, Indicator1: The coalition uses its research and analytical capacities for developing empirically based issues

IR2, Indicator 3⁴: The coalition operates based on a participatory, grassroots-up, **gender-sensitive** approach

IR2, Indicator 4: The coalition deliberates in an organized and timely fashion

PHILIPPINES SpO 1: Rapid Increase of HIV/AIDS Prevented

Indicator: HIV Seroprevalence rate among target risk groups

Result: Adoption of STD/HIV/AIDS Prevention Practices by Target Groups Increased

Indicator 1: percent of **women** at risk who report condom use

Indicator 2: Percent of men at risk who report condom use

Indicator 3: (none stated)

Indicator 4: Syphilis seroprevalence rate among **women** at risk

Indicator 5: Syphilis seroprevalence rate among men at risk

PHILIPPINES SpO 2: Assistance to Amerasians

Indicator 1: Percent of total disadvantaged on which the coalition has impact

Indicator 2: Socio-cultural and economic integration of Filipino Amerasians

⁴No IR2, Indicator 2 (pC 43)

SRI LANKA

SRI LANKA SO1: Increased Private Sector Employment and Income

SO Indicators

Result: Increased Private Sector Employment and Income

1.1 Change in total employment in targeted enterprises

1.2 Employment generated by companies raising new capital on the Stock Exchange

1.3 Prevalence of stunting and wasting among pre-school children

Result: Increased Private Sector Participation in the Economy

Indicator

IR 1.1.1 Value of targeted government assets transferred to private control (SOEs, land and other assets)

IR 1.1.2 Value of private sector investments in economic infrastructure

IR 1.1.3 Change of investments in Board of Investment (BOI) projects

IR 1.1.4 Percentage share of staple food trade by the private sector

Result: Adoption of Improved Technologies

1.2.1 Value of investments in new technologies

1.2.2 Value of exports by targeted enterprises

1.2.3 Value of domestic sales by targeted enterprises

Result: More Accessible and Effective Financial Markets

IR 1.3.1: # of households

IR 1.3.2 # of share holds of publicly traded equity

IR 1.3.3 Value of capital raised through private equity & debt issues

IR 1.3.4: Value of loans to micro and small enterprises including farmers

Result: Improved Food Security

IR 1.4.1 Per capita caloric food availability

IR 1.4.2 Percentage of ~~women~~ with iron deficiency

SRI LANKA SO2: Improved Environmental Practices to Support Sustainable Development

Result: Improved Environmental Practices to Support Sustainable Development

IR: SO 2.1 # of people benefitted by adoption of environmentally sound practices

2.2 Expanded hectares of targeted land with conservation practices

2.3 % of industries implementing pollution prevention/control measures

2.4 Percentage of municipal solid waste disposed through environmentally sound systems

Result: Improved environmental institutions, policies and plans

IR 2.1.1 Percentage implementation of the National Environmental Plan

Result: Increased Local Management and shared control of natural resources

IR 2.1.1 # of households with secure land tenure/natural resource rights

Result: Improved Environmental practices to Support Sustainable Development

IR 2.2.2 Increased local management and shared control of natural resources

Result: Increased Investment in Environmentally Sound Technologies

IR 2.3.1 Value of loans under the pollution control & abatement fund

IR 2.3.2 Value of US environmental pollution goods and services purchased from US sources

SRI LANKA SO3: Greater Empowerment of People to Participate in Democracy

Result: Greater Empowerment of People to Participate in Democracy

SO Indicators: 3.1 Percentage increase in expenditure by local government

3.2 Percentage of people with access to legal services

3.3 Percentage of people with access to information

3.4 Percentage of people who believe local government is responsive to their needs

Result: Increased Effectiveness of Local Institutions

Indicators

IR3.1.1 Number of strengthened NGOs and local governments

IR3.1.2 Number of strengthened community groups

IR3.1.3 Increased Effectiveness of Local Institutions

Result: More Responsive and Responsible Media

IR3.2.1 Number of electronic media and publications with multi source reporting

IR3.2.2 Percentage of citizens with information on national and local issues

Result: Increased Effectiveness of Dispute Resolution Systems

IR3.3.1 # of people using mediation boards

IR3.3.2 % of mediation board cases resolved

WEST BANK/GAZA

Goal: Palestinians Realize Tangible Benefits from the Peace Process

WEST BANK/GAZA SO1: Expanded Private Sector Economic Opportunities

Intermediate Results

- 1.1: Increased Access to Financial Services by the Private Sector
- 1.2 Increased Access to Markets by the Industrial Sector
- 1.3: Enhanced productivity of the Industrial Sector
- 1.4: Policy Environment for Equity Mobilization Improved

WEST BANK/GAZA SO2: Greater Access to and More Effective Use of Scarce Water Resources

Intermediate Results

- 2.1: Increased Water supply
- 2.2: Integrated Management of Water Resources
- 2.3: Market Oriented Mechanisms for the Allocation of Water Resources Implemented

WEST BANK/GAZA SO3: More Responsive and Accountable Governance

Intermediate Results

- 3.1: Increased Participation of Civil Society Organizations in Public Decision-making and PA Oversight
- 3.2: Enhanced Capability of Palestinian Legislative Council to Perform Functions of a Legislative Body
- 3.3: Executive Authority More Effectively performs Legislative and Public Policy Functions
- 3.4: Foundation for Decentralized Local Government in Place

WEST BANK/GAZA SpO 1: Transition to Self-Rule Facilitated

Intermediate Results

1. Improved Provision of Public Services
2. Free and Open Elections Held at the Executive, Council, and Local Levels

WEST BANK/GAZA SpO 2: Selected Development Needs Addressed

Intermediate Results

1. Housing Stock in Gaza Improved
2. Temporary Employment Generated
3. Capacity of Local Institutions to Implement Development Projects Strengthened
4. Specific Political Issues Addressed

ANE/US-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP)

GOAL: Protecting the Environment (Sustainable Development and Economic Growth)

USAEP SO: Promote an Asian Clean Industrial Revolution

Results:

- 1. Increasing Investment in Environmental Technologies**
- 2. Increasing Commitment to Corporate Environmental Management**
- 3. Increasing Public Policy Concern for Industrial Environmental Performance**
- 4. Increasing Evidence of Institutional, Professional and Information Linkages Between Asia and the United States**

Intermediate Objectives:

- 1. Increasingly Efficient and Less Polluting Industrial Regimes Throughout Asia (CTEM)**

Intermediate Results

- 1.1 Increased Business Reporting, Disclosure and Accountability**
 - 1.2 Voluntary Standards Covering an Increasing Percentage of Industry or GDP**
 - 1.3 "Greening the Supplier Chain" Concepts Established**
 - 1.4 Financial Institutions: Environmental Due Diligence Adopted**
 - 1.5 Strengthened Industrial/Environmental Extension Systems**
 - 1.6 Increased Transfer of U.S. Environmental Experience, Practice and Technology**
- 2. Increase in the Stock of Environmental Infrastructure**
 - 2.1 "Privatization" Concepts Established**
 - 2.2 Increased Transfer of U.S. Environmental Experience, Practice and Technology**
- 3. A Regional Framework that Sustains a Clean Industrial Revolution in Asia**
 - 3.1 Important Regional Organizations Promoting Clean Production Concepts in the region**
 - 3.2 Asian National Institutions Promoting Clean Production Concepts to other Countries in the Region**

SECTION II
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES BY SECTOR

ECONOMIC GROWTH

BANGLADESH SO6: Real household incomes of the poor increased

Indicators

1. Industrial sector employment growth increased
2. Agricultural sector employment growth increased
3. Per capita GDP growth increased

Intermediate Results:

IR6.1 Level of disaster preparedness increased

6.1.1 Percentage of population with access to disaster relief supplies (e.g., ORS) within 72 hours increased

IR6.2 Financial services available to small and microentrepreneurs, including agriculturists, improved

6.2.1 Number of USAID project loans increased

6.2.2 USAID project loan repayment rates remain high

INDONESIA SO1: Sustained Economic Growth in the Transition from Economic Development Assistance to Development Cooperation

1.1: Improved policies for sustained economic growth

1.2: Improved policies for increased Indonesian participation in the global economy

1.3: Increased maturity of Indonesian-American economic relationship

Intermediate Results

1.1: Improved Economic Management in key areas

1.1.1: Percentage change in GOI tax collections for corporate income, individual income, and value-added taxes

1.1.2: Percentage of GOI tenders competitively awarded in the government procurement system

1.1.3: Number of commercial laws and regulations compiled into full-text or electronic image databases and made available to the public

1.1.4: Targeting of central government grants to the poorest provinces

1.1.5: Regional Development Account (RDA) loan disbursements to local governments

1.2: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Management

1.2.1 Train Indonesians in key development institutions needed for sustainable growth

1.2.2 Participation of women (out of total trained)

1.2.3 Proportion of central government grants to local governments that are under "local-discretion"

1.2.4 Improved effectiveness of agribusiness associations as indicated by their ability to provide services to members and attract increasing numbers of active members

1.2.5 Adoption of innovations and best practices by institutions to increase financial services to clients in under served areas

1.3: Test Pilot Programs for Economic Growth

1.3.1 Number of students employed and securing one year internships through utilization of Job Placement Centers

1.3.2 Value of signed agreements between local governments and private firms in providing urban services

1.3.3 Number of state-owned enterprises conducting initial public offerings

BANGLADESH SO5: Agricultural productivity per hectare increased

Indicator

1. Real value-added in agriculture increased

Intermediate Results

IR5.1 Farmers' and farm laborers' use of more productive, environmentally sound technologies

5.1.1 Farmers using more productive, environmentally sound technologies

5.1.2 Contract growers/pilot zones developed for new crops/technologies

5.1.4 Increase in agribusiness employment

IR5.2 Policies increase farmers' access to inputs and outputs markets

5.2.1 Tonnage of fertilizer and improved seed marketed in Bangladesh increased

5.2.2 BDG role in buying and selling food and agricultural inputs reduced

IR 5.3 Rural infrastructure improved

5.3.1 13,040 kilometers of environmentally sound market roads added to rural road network by 1999

5.3.2 Number of small rural businesses using electricity increased

5.3.3 Use of electricity for irrigation increased

CAMBODIA SpO2: Enhanced Capacity to Provide Training to Support Private Sector Growth

Indicators:

1. Number of Cambodians trained in business and business related programs

2. Percent of business school graduates going into the private sector

IR 1: Faculty of Business restructured

IR2: Public-private sector partnerships formed

CAMBODIA SpO3: Emergency Reconstruction of Vital Roads Infrastructure

Indicators:

1. Number of kilometers of roads rebuilt

2. Number of bridges reconstructed

IR 1: Route No. 4 reconstituted

IR2: Roads and bridges reconstructed in the Northwest Region

IR3: Pursat Bridge reconstructed

EGYPT SO1: Accelerated private sector-led export-oriented economic growth

Indicator: Rise in GDP growth rate

IR1.1 Increased private sector exports

IR1.2 Increased productivity of private enterprise

IR 1.3 Accelerated privatization and improved GOE support of competitive markets

INDIA SO1: Increased Mobilization of Capital through Financial Sector Reforms

SO Performance Indicators

1.1 Increased amount of new capital (equity and debt) raised through the securities markets

1.2 Increased foreign indirect institutional (portfolio) investment

1.3 Increased amount of private capital used to finance commercially viable urban environmental infrastructure

Intermediate Results

1.1: Increased Financial Market Efficiency Through Policy and Regulatory Reforms

Performance Indicators

1.1.1 Clearing and settling time of traded securities will be reduced

1.1.2 Price transparency improved in securities markets

1.1.3 Increased types of financial instruments traded on stock exchanges

1.1.4 Reduced amount of time it takes to list on the stock exchange after the initial public offering

1.1.5 Securities depository system established and functioning

1.1.6 Increased number of municipal, state and local governments/entities involved in issuing financial instruments.

1.2: Improved instruments for capital mobilization

Performance Indicators

1.2.1 Increased number of issuers in the capital market

- 1.2.2 Increased number of investors in the capital market
- 1.2.3 Increased amount of private capital raised by small enterprises
- 1.2.4 Increased percentage of household financial assets held in shares and debentures
- 1.2.5 Increased number of non-conventional entities involved in shelter credit provision in USAID-assisted programs
- 1.2.6 Increased volume of shelter related credit to below median-income households
- 1.2.7 Types of USAID-assisted models for expanded capital investment negotiated and disseminated to development partners
- 1.2.8 Increased number of commercially viable urban environmental infrastructure projects under construction

INDIA SpO2: Increased Investment in Agri-business by private Firms

Performance Indicators

- 2-1 Increase in total investments in ACE funded projects
- 2-2 Increase in ICICI lending to agribusiness sector
- 2-3 Increase in value of horticultural exports

JORDAN SO5: Increased Economic Opportunities for Jordanians

- IR 5.1: Increased access to financial services
- IR 5.2: More effective implementation of policy reforms

JORDAN Proposed New SO5: Increased Economic Opportunities for Jordanians

Indicator SO5a: Increased number of companies registered

SO5b: Increased number of micro- and small-entrepreneurs utilizing the commercial bank system

SO5c: Increased number of jobs created through the Investment Promotion Corporation (IPC)

Intermediate Result 5.1: Increased Access to financial Services

Indicator IR 5.1.1: Increased number of women obtaining micro- and small-enterprise credit

IR 5.1.2: Operational sustainability of USAID-supported microfinance institutions

IR 5.1.3: Increased extent (scale) of repeated borrowers for micro-enterprise finance

Intermediate Result 5.2: More Effective Implementation of Policy Reform

IR 5.2.1: Greater public knowledge of key economic policy reforms

IR 5.2.2: Increased investments as a result of investment incentives

IR 5.2.3: Better trained customs officers perform duties in more efficient manner

JORDAN SO5: Increased Economic Opportunities for Jordanians

- IR 5.1: Increased access to financial services
- IR 5.2: More effective implementation of policy reforms

MOROCCO SO3: Expanded base of stakeholders in the economy, targeting people of below-median income

IR3.1 Improved policy and regulatory environment

IR3.2 Creation and expansion of small and micro-enterprises

IR 3.3 Increased access to housing for below-median income households

IR 3.4 Improved competitiveness of SAID-assisted firms which generate employment for below-median income people

NEPAL SO1: Increased Sustainable Production and Sales of Forest and High-Value Agricultural Products

Indicators

1.1 Annual production of high-value agricultural commodities in project areas

1.2 Annual sales of high-value agricultural commodities (in \$millions) in project areas

Intermediate Results

IR 1.1 Expanded market participation

1.1.1 Number of producers of high-value agricultural products in project areas

1.1.2 Number of traders of high-value agricultural products

1.1.3 Total number of off-farm enterprises in project areas

IR 1.2 Annual sales of high-value agricultural commodities (in \$ millions) in project areas

1.2.1 Cubic meters of forest biomass produced

1.2.2 Number of community conservation committees formed with conservation plans in project areas

1.2.3 Increased cropping intensity in irrigation command areas

1.2.4 Hectares of land managed by user groups in Rapti districts

IR 1.3 Increased adoption of improved technology for high-value agriculture

1.3.1 Number of farmers adopting new seed varieties

1.3.2 Number of hectares planted with new seed varieties

IR 1.4 Privatization of state-owned agricultural enterprises

1.4.1 Total of parastatals involved in high-value agriculture or forestry enterprises

1.4.2 Production and sales of privatized firms

NEPAL SO3: Empowerment of Women

IR 3.3 Strengthened women's economic participation

3.3.1 Loans to women from Grameen bank groups

3.3.2 People employed by women-owned businesses in project areas

NEPAL SpO1: Improved Macro-Economic Policy Environment

IR 1. Tax reforms (VAT) passed and implemented

IR2. Improve competition in economy by privatizing state-owned enterprises (SOEs)

IR3. Reduction of amount of time required for registration for and acquisition of export licenses

LEBANON SO 1: Reconstruction and Expanded Economic Opportunity

1.1 Number of targeted communities revitalized

1.2 Number of informal sector loans delivered

IR 1.1 Selected rural communities revitalized

1.1.1 Number of families resettled in target communities

1.1.2 Incremental number of hectares irrigated/cultivated with USAID assistance

1.1.3 Number of families with improved potable water supply

IR 1.2 Small and microenterprise enhanced

1.2.1 Number of clients served

1.2.2 Loan repayment rate

1.2.3 Lender profitability ratio

IR 1.3 Business/university linkages established

1.3.1 Number of firms in LAU business incubator

1.3.2 Gross sales of firms in business incubator

DEMOCRACY and GOVERNANCE

BANGLADESH S07: Enhanced participation in local decision-making

SO Indicators:

1. Number of **women** elected to non-reserved and chairperson seats on local elected bodies
2. Number of association members elected to local elected bodies increased
3. Customer confidence in their ability to influence local decisions in target communities increased

Intermediate Results

IR 7.1: Advocacy of customer interests strengthened

7.1.1 Number of associations advocating customer interests in target communities increased

7.1.2 Number of customer-driven issues advocated increased

7.1.3 Customer confidence in ability of associations to advocate their interests in target communities increased

IR7.2: Quality of elections enhanced

7.2.1 Percentage of adults reached by effective voter awareness programs increased.

7.2.2 Customer confidence in the electoral process increased

IR7.3: Competence of local elected bodies to identify and meet customer needs strengthened

7.3.1 Number of local elected bodies (LEBS) in target areas using 'best practices' increased

7.3.2 Number of **women** LEB, members/chairpersons in target communities who say they more effectively represent customer interests increased

7.3.3 Customer satisfaction with performance of LEBs in target communities increased.

BANGLADESH SO 8: More accessible and equitable justice, especially for **women**

Indicators:

1. Number of **women** alternative dispute resolution clients in target communities increased
2. Number of **women** serving on alternative dispute resolution panels in target communities increased
3. Customer confidence in their access to equitable justice in target communities increased.

Intermediate Results

IR8.1: Awareness of legal rights and obligations increased

8.1.1 Number of adults reached by effective legal awareness programs increased

8.1.2 Number of local elites and opinion leaders reached by legal awareness programs in target communities increased

8.1.3 Number of marriages registered in target communities increased

IR8.2 Quality of alternative dispute resolution improved

8.2.1 Number of shalish in target communities using improved ADR techniques increased

8.2.2 Number of LEBs in target communities using improved ADR techniques increased

IR 8.3 Capacity of garment workers to bargain collectively improved

8.3.1 Number of **female** garment workers who are members of the Bangladesh Independent Garment workers Union (BIGU) increased

8.3.2 Number of BIGU members benefiting from full application of labor laws increased

8.3.3 BIGU members sense of empowerment vis-a-vis employers increased

CAMBODIA S01: Expand Access to Higher Quality Public Services which Strengthen Democratic Participation and the Rule of Law

SO Indicators:

1. Decrease in average time of pretrial detention
2. Number of districts in which human rights groups operate on a regular basis (including training, monitoring and investigation)

- 3. Percentage of criminal & civil cases handled by public defenders or lawyers to disposition
- 4. Increased public knowledge of election issues, procedures and processes

Intermediate Results

- IR 1: Cases are handled with greater compliance to legal norms by trial courts in the area of criminal justice
- IR2: Better provision of human rights information and sanctioning of violations
- IR3: Strengthen the role of the media as an important actor in public policy debate
- IR4: Key laws & policies enacted as a basis for assuring democratic processes and services for citizens
- IR5: Establishment of a viable electoral system
- IR6: Increased public knowledge of election procedures, processes and issues

EGYPT S03: Increased use of information services by the legislature in decision making

- IR3.1 Improved members abilities to make use of improved information services
 - 3.1.1 Heightened members' understanding of the role of information in the legislative process
- IR3.2 Improved information services

EGYPT S04: Increased civil society organization (CSOS) participation in public decision making

- IR 4.1 Increased effectiveness of selected CSOs
- IR 4.2 Reduced restrictions on CSOs

EGYPT S05: Improved civil legal system

- IR5.1 Improved efficiency of two pilot courts

INDONESIA S05: Increased Effectiveness of Selected Institutions Which Support Democracy

SO Intermediate Results

- 5.1: Increased NGO impact on government policy formulation

Intermediate Results

- 5.1: Increased NGO Advocacy for Greater Democratic Participation
 - 5.1.1: Increased public awareness of NGO activities through publication of independent articles reported in the Indonesian media
 - 5.1.2: Increased NGO mobilization of public opinion through surveys and publications
 - 5.1.3: Increased and more effective NGO advocacy campaigns in the areas of human rights, environment, labor, women's issues and independent media
 - 5.1.4: Increased civic education programs concerning citizens' rights
 - 5.1.5: Increased dialogue between GOI and NGOs and between GOI and communities
 - 5.1.6: Increased community participation in E. Timor, Irian Jaya and Aceh Province
- 5.2: Increased Activities that Promote Further Respect for Rule of Law
 - 5.2.1: Increased monitoring of extra-legal activities
 - 5.2.2: Increased opportunities for awareness of existing laws through selected institutions
 - 5.2.3: Increased legal proceedings, in which grantee NGOs encourage the consistent enforcement of existing laws
 - 5.2.4: More active and effective lobbying by NGOs to ensure that laws are evenly enforced across all sectors
 - 5.2.5: More alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and increased usage
- 5.3: Enhanced Capacity, Reliability, and Responsiveness of Selected NGOS
 - 5.3.1 Increased economic independence and autonomy of NGOS
 - 5.3.2: Strengthened and more NGO networks at local, national, and international level
 - 5.3.3: Strengthened management and planning capabilities of grantee NGOs

LEBANON SpO2: Increased effectiveness of selected institutions which support democracy

Indicators

- 2.1 Percent of Parliament's focus committee's recommendations approved in GOL budget
- 2.2 Progress on GOL-wide budget system resulting from Information Technology Policy Report
- 2.3 Percent of CSB operations conducted electronically
- 2.4 Percent of COB inspections that become cases
- 2.5 Percent of GAO cases in which decisions are rendered

LEBANON SpO4: Improved National Policies

SO Indicators

- 4.1 Number of targeted policy interventions
- 4.2 Percent of interventions that become law, regulation or funded activity

MOROCCO

SpO5: Increased effectiveness of Moroccan NGOs, focusing on local governance & women's empowerment

- IR1 Increased and improved NGO activities, especially advocacy in Moroccan civil society
 - IR1.1 Improved administrative and technical capacity of Moroccan NGOs to carry out their activities

NEPAL S03: Empowerment of Women

Indicator: 3.1 Representation of women in leadership positions

IR 3.2 Improved legal environment for women

- 3.2.1 Law which prohibits women from inheriting property
- 3.2.2 Women seeking legal redress from legal aid offices
- 3.2.3 Women-advocacy NGOs

NEPAL SpO3: Increased Democratic Decision-making at the Local Level

- IR1 . Increased democratic practices at the local level
- IR2. User groups functioning democratically
- IR3. Local elected bodies functioning democratically
- IR4. Local government budget and block grants approved in open meetings
- IR5. Local groups advocating to national level representatives.

PHILIPPINES S06: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas

Indicators

- 1: none
- 2: Major issues addressed by the coalition documented in narratives
- 3: Number of NGO representatives actively participating in Local Special bodies (LAB)
- 4: Net percentage of people who feel their priority concerns are being addressed by LGUs
- Result: Effective Local Government with broad-based participation in selected areas

IR1, Indicator 1: The number of target LGUs implementing investment plans with effective citizen participation

IR1, Indicator 2: The number of target LGUs implementing environmental plans developed with effective citizen participation

Result: Effective participation of the disadvantaged

IR2, Indicators: The coalition uses its research and analytical capacities for developing empirically based issues

IR2, Indicator 3: The coalition operates based on a participatory grassroots-u gender sensitive approach

IR2, Indicator 4: The coalition deliberates in an organized and timely fashion

SRI LANKA SO3: Greater Empowerment of People to Participate in Democracy

Result. Greater Empowerment of People to Participate in Democracy SO Indicators:

- 3.1 Percentage increase in expenditure by local government
- 3.2 Percentage of people with access to legal services
- 3.3 Percentage of people with access to information
- 3.4 Percentage of people who believe local government is responsive to their needs

Result. Increased Effectiveness of Local Institutions

Indicators

IR3.1.1 Number of strengthened NGOs and local governments

IR3.1.2 Number of strengthened community groups

IR3.1.3 Increased Effectiveness of Local Institutions

Result -More Responsive and Responsible Media

IR3.2.1 Number of electronic media and publications with multisource reporting

IR3.2.2 Percentage of citizens with information on national and local issues

Result. Increased Effectiveness of Dispute Resolution Systems

IR3.3.1 # of people using mediation boards

IR3.3.2 % of mediation board cases resolved

WEST BANK/GAZA SO3: More Responsive and Accountable Governance

Intermediate Results

3.1: Increased participation of Civil Society Organizations in Public Decision-making and PA Oversight

3.2: Enhanced Capability of Palestinian Legislative Council to Perform Functions of a Legislative Body

3.3: Executive Authority More Effectively Performs Legislative and Public Policy Functions

3.4: Foundation for Decentralized Local Government in Place

WEST BANK/GAZA SpO1: Transition to Self-Rule Facilitated

Intermediate Results

1. Improved Provision of Public Services

2. Free and Open Elections Held at the Executive, Council, and Local Levels

WEST BANK/GAZA SpO 2: Selected Development Needs Addressed

Intermediate Results

1. Housing Stock in Gaza Improved

2. Temporary Employment Generated

3. Capacity of Local Institutions to Implement Development Projects Strengthened

4. Specific Political Issues Addressed

POPULATION AND HEALTH

BANGLADESH SO 1-3: Use of High Impact Family Planning and Maternal and Child Survival Services Increased and Rendered Sustainable

Indicator.

1. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) - all methods - increased
2. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increased - modern methods
3. Infant mortality rate reduced
4. Under five mortality rate reduced
5. Percent of overall recurrent costs of the family planning program funded by donors reduced

Intermediate Results Related to Quality

- IR1: Reliance on clinical family planning methods increased (IUDS, injectable, voluntary sterilization, Norplant)
- IR2: Discontinuabon rates for IUDs decreased (12 months)
- IR3: Discontinuation rates for injectable decreased (1 2 months)

Intermediate Results Related to Access

- IR4: No. of users of FP services in USAID-supported areas increased
- IR5: Share of National condom distribution by social marketing company (SMC) increased, and absolute numbers sold by SMC increased
- IR6: Share of national pill distribution by SMC increased, and absolute numbers sold by SMC increased
- IR7: Vaccination coverage for urban women of reproductive age increased and sustained
- IR8: Vaccination coverage for urban children increased and sustained
- IR9: Rate of antenatal care from a trained health worker increased
- IR 10: Sales of ORS packets by the social marketing company
- IR 11: Use of ORS/ORT to treat children under three years of age increased
- IR 12: No. Of condoms sold in high risk localities for STD/AIDS
- IR 13: % of children under three years who received a vitamin A capsule in last 6 months

Intermediate Results Related to Sustainability

- IR 14: Percent of aggregate costs of USAID funded NGOs covered by program generated revenues increased
- IR 15: Local government and community contribution to the family planning program increased
- IR 16: Percentage of SMC operating costs covered by program generated funds increased
- IR 17: Low levels of contraceptive stockout rates (BDG system only) at point of service delivery sustained
- IR 18: Development of new, positive service delivery policies
- IR 19: No. Of completed or studies disseminated to BDG policy makers
- IR 20: Estimated beneficiaries (direct and indirect) from OR

BANGLADESH SO 4: Diets of the poor nutritionally enhanced

Indicators:

1. Wasting for children (6 to 59 months) decreased- % disaggregated by gender
2. Yearly averages of stunting among children (6-59 months) reduced- % disaggregated by gender
3. Night blindness among children (24 to 59 months) reduced- % disaggregated by gender

Intermediate Results

- IR4.1 Production and consumption of micronutrient and protein rich foods by poor households increased
 4.1.1 Number of poor households overall producing fish and vegetables increased
 IR 4.2 Effectiveness of targeted food programs increased
 4.2.1 Percent of public food distribution system (PFDS) food going to effectively targeted programs.

CAMBODIA S03: Improved Maternal and Child Health

Indicators:

1. Increased contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)
2. Reduced infant mortality rate (IMR)
3. Reduced child mortality rate (CMR)

- IR 1: Leadership role for quality child and maternal health care assumed by the public sector
 IR2: Improved human resource capacity in the MCH sector
 IR3: Improved MCH commodity accessibility and rational management

EGYPT S06: Reduced fertility

- IR6.1 Increased use of FP services
 IR6.2 Strengthened sustainability of FP systems

EGYPT S07: Sustainable improvements in the health of women and children

- IR7.1 Increased knowledge and improved health behaviors in households
 IR7.2 Improve quality and increase utilization of maternal prenatal and child health services
 IR7.3 New tools and approaches to combat selected endemic and emerging diseases developed and disseminated
 IR7.4 Improved environment to plan, manage, and finance sustained maternal and child health systems

INDIA S02: Reduced Fertility in North India

SO Indicator

Performance Indicator: Total fertility rates for selected states in north India

Intermediate Results

2.1 Increased contraceptive use and improved reproductive health in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

Performance indicators

- 2.1.1 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method in UT and MP
- 2.1.2 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a temporary contraceptive method in UP and MP
- 2.1.3 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method and receiving services from non-government providers in UP and MP
- 2.1.4 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-29 using a contraceptive method in UP and MP
- 2.1.5 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method in six focus districts
- 2.1.6 Population served by non-government projects
- 2.1.7 Contraceptive social marketing sales in Uttar Pradesh (a) condoms (b) pills

Intermediate Results 2/3: Empowered Women

Performance Indicators

2/3.2 percent of women in Uttar Pradesh who report that they have freedom to have babies when they want to and vice-versa

2/3.3 Percent of ~~women~~ in Uttar Pradesh who report receiving health services for treatment of reproductive tract infections

INDIA S03: Increased Child Survival and Improved Nutrition in Selected States

SO Performance Indicators

- 3.1 Under-five mortality rate declines (under five deaths per 1 000 children) in selected states in north India
- 3.2 Infant mortality rate declines (infant deaths per 1 000 live births) in selected states in north India
- 3.3 Percent of children less than four-years old classified as underweight in selected states in north India
- 3.4 Percent of births occurring in less than 24 months since previous birth

Intermediate Results

IR3. I Improved Quality and Coverage of Child Survival Programs in Selected States

Performance Indicators

- 3.1.1 Infant feeding practices
- 3.1.2 Immunization
- 3.1.3 Number of pregnant ~~women~~ delivered in past one year who received 1 00 Fe tablets/total number of pregnant ~~women~~ who delivered in the past year
- 3.1.4 Number of children 6-24 months who received food supplements/total number of 6-24 months old children

INDIA SpOI: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection

Performance Indicators

- 1 -1 Increased knowledge of at least two protective measures against HIV transmission among those engaging in high risk behavior
- 1-2 Increased use of condoms among high risk groups
- 1-3 Increase in the proportion of the high risk population that receives STD services
- 1-4 Increase in number of APAC assisted NGOs involved in AIDS prevention

INDONESIA S02: Sustained Improvements in Health and Reduced Fertility

- 2.1: Total Fertility Rate
- 2.2: Proportion of births attended by trained health personnel in demonstration areas
- 2.3: Sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevalence rate among high risk populations in demonstration areas
- 2.4: Kiaten integrated health care reform/managed health care model replicated effectively in at least five provinces

Intermediate Results

- 2.1: Increased use, quaft and sustainability of family planning and other reproductive health services
 - 2.1.1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)
 - 2.1.2 Long-term method utilizabon rate
 - 2.1.3 Proportion of obstetric complications referred to treatment facilities in demonstration areas
 - 2.1.4: Proportion of pregnant ~~women~~ who consume appropriate iron supplementation in demonstration areas
 - 2.1.5: Private sector family planning ublization rate
 - 2.1.6: National clinical training Network (NCTN) is fully functional and institutionalized in at least four SDES provinces
- IR2.2: Increased use and quality of STDIHIV/AIDS prevention programs and sound policies developed

- 2.2.1 Adoption of risk reduction strategies in relationships by those at risk in demonstration areas
- 2.2.2 People at high risk correctly diagnosed and treated in STD HAPP clinics in demonstration clinics: male and female
- 2.2.3: Knowledge of prevention practices in demonstration areas: a) female CSWS, b) high risk males, and c) non-CSW females
- 2.2.4: Number of national AIDS policies developed
- 2.2.5: National health resources allocated to STD/HIV/AIDS activities
- IR2.3: Sustainable Financing of Health Services
- 2.3.1 Population covered by Klaten JPKM program increased (male, female)
- 2.3.2: Regulatory system established and operating
- 2.3.3: Kiaten BBP-JPKM actively marketed
- 2.3.4: Kiaten BBP-JPKM Bapel (management body) operated at a profit

JORDAN S03: Increased practice of family planning, with an emphasis on modern methods

MOROCCO SOI: Reduced fertility and improved health of children under five and women of childbearing age

- IR1.1 Reduced total fertility rate
- IR1.2 Reduced infant mortality rates
- IR 1.3 Reduced child mortality rates
- IR 1.4 Reduced maternal mortality rates
- IR 1.5 Increased contraceptive prevalence

NEPAL S02: Reduced Fertility and Improved Maternal and Child Health Indicators

2.1 Total fertility rate

2.2 Under five mortality rate

Intermediate Results

IR 2.1 Increased use of family planning services

2.1.1 Total contraceptive prevalence rate

2.1.2 Annual couple years of protection (CYP) for MOH supported services (including USAID supported NGO service sites and priority district service sites) and annual CYP provided through USAID supported private sector outlets

2.1.3 District stores stocking a three-month supply of contraceptives

IR 2.2 Increased quality of family planning services

2.2.1 Health workers trained to competency as family planning service providers for clinical and non-clinical contraceptive methods

2.2.2 Service delivery points certified for provision of contraceptive services

2.2.3 Marded women of reproductive age (MWRA) spontaneously knowing temporary family planning methods

2.2.4 Family planning service providers trained as family planning counselors

IR 2.3 Increased use of selected maternal and child health services

2.3.1 Children 6-60 months receiving vitamin A supplementation in 32 high risk districts

2.3.2 Children 0-60 months with pneumonia symptoms taken for appropriate treatment

2.3.3 Use of oral rehydrabon solution in recent diarrheal episode in children 0-36 months

2.3.4 Percentage of births in the last 3 years in which the mother received antenatal services from a trained provider at least once.

NEPAL SpO2: Increased STD/HIV Prevention and Control Practices by High Risk Groups in Targeted Areas

- IR 1. Condom use by persons with high-risk behaviors
- IR 2. Condom sales in target area of 22 districts
- IR 3. STD/HIV one-on-one educational contacts with men and **women** in target area of 9 districts
- IR 4. Chemists and druggists in the target area of 9 districts trained to diagnose and treat STDs

PHILIPPINES S03: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved **Maternal and Child Health**

- Indicator 2: Infant Mortality Rate
- Indicator 4: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (all methods)
- Indicator 5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (modern methods)
- Indicator 6: Percent of Births in High Risk Groups

Result: Increased public Sector Provision of FP/MCH Services
Indicator

- IR1 Indicator 1: Percent of children fully immunized [RI Indicator
- IR1 Indicator 6: Aggregate number of LGUs that have achieved the LPP annual benchmarks (75% of enrollment)

Result: National Systems Strengthened to Promote and Support the FP/MCH Program

- IR2 Indicator 2: PFPP sustainability enhanced by increased allocation of budget for Family Planning Service by at least 50% per year.

Result: Increased Private Sector Provision of Contraceptives and FP/MCH Services

- IR3 Indicator 1: Percent of family planning services provided by the private sector.

PHILIPPINES SpO 1: Rapid Increase of HIV/AIDS Prevented

- Indicator: HIV Seroprevalence rate among target risk groups
- Result: Adoption of STD/HIV/AIDS Prevention Practices by Target Groups Increased
- Indicator 1: percent of **women** at risk who report condom use
- Indicator 2: Percent of men at risk who report condom use
- Indicator 3: (none stated)
- Indicator 4: Syphilis seroprevalence rate among **women at risk**
- Indicator 5: Syphilis seroprevalence rate among men at risk

ENVIRONMENT

CAMBODIA SpOI: Sustainable Rural Development Programs Established, Implemented and Strengthened

Indicators:

1. Number of people benefiting from rural micro-finance, secondary & tertiary road rehabilitation, small-scale irrigation and water & sanitation activities
2. Policy and strategic planning undertaken and used for program development and financing at MAFF, MRD and MoE

IR 1: Priority service delivery programs in targeted areas are established

IR2: The Ministry of Environment (MoE) has an approved strategic plan which guides environmental investment planning and decision making

IR3: The Council of Agriculture and Rural Development facilitates coordination of policy development and sector programs between the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAFF) and the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

EGYPT S08: Increased access to and sustainability of water and wastewater service

EGYPT S09 Reduced generation of air pollution

IR 9.1 Adoption of pollution mitigating technologies

INDIA S04: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in the Energy Sector

SO Performance Indicators

- 4.1 Private power as percentage of power generating capacity
- 4.2 Percent increase in KWH billed to KWH produced
- 4.3 Ratio of net CO2 emissions per unit power generated

Intermediate Results

IR4.1 Increased Efficiency in Power Generation and Use in Targeted Sectors and Industries

Performance Indicators

- 4.1.1 Percent increase in plant load factor in coal fired power plants
- 4.1.2 Percent reduction in transmission and distribution losses
- 4.1.3 Additional indicators will be provided when EPI project is developed and approved

IR 4.2 Increased Use of Clean Power Generation Technologies

- 4.2.1 Percent increase in MW of energy produced through clean coal technologies
- 4.2.2 Percent increase in MW of energy produced through renewable energy technologies

INDIA S05: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities

Performance Indicators

- 5.1 Reduction in pollutants in waste water at selected industrial sites
- 5.2 Reduction in gaseous emissions and suspended particulate matter in air at selected power plants

Intermediate Results

IR5.1 Improved Control of Air and Water Pollution at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities

Performance Indicators

- 5.1.1 Increased number of (1) companies manufacturing clean technologies (TEST), and (b) power plants using clean technologies (GEP)
- 5.1.2 Value of sales in clean technologies by companies (TEST), and purchases of clean technologies by power plants (GEP)
- 5.1.3 Increased volume of treated municipal wastes through commercially viable system

- 5.1.4 Access to treated or disposed sewage, solid waste and water through commercially viable system
- 5.1.5 Hectares of fly-ash ponds and land fills avoided due to commercialization of ash
- 5.1.6 Additional indicators will be provided when EPI project is developed and approved.

INDIA S06: Increased Conservation and Availability of Crop-Related Germplasm

Performance Indicator

- 6.1 Increased number of germplasm samples stored in gene banks
- IR 6.1* Expanded gene bank capacity
 - 6.1.1 Increased number of new germplasm acquisitions
- IR 6.2* Improved effectiveness of gene bank management
 - 6.2.1 Number of exchanges of germplasm material

INDONESIA S03: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management

SO Indicators

- 3.1.a: total area of USAID-assisted sites where the condition of Natural Resources is stable or improving - Parks and Protected Area
- 3.1.b: Total area of USAID-assisted sites where the condition of natural resources is stable or improving - Community Based Forest and Coastal Resources
- 3.1.c: Total area of USAID-assisted sites where the condition of natural resource is stable or improving - Agricultural Resources (integrated Pest Management)
- 3.2.a: Area outside of USAID-assisted sites in which NRM "best practices" are being replicated or condition of natural resource is stable or improving - Parks and Protected Area
- 3.2.b: Area outside of USAID-assisted sites in which Natural Resources Management "best practices" are being replicated or condition of natural resource is stable - Community Based Forest and Coastal Resources
- 3.2.c: Area outside of USAID-assisted sites in which Natural Resources Management "best practices" are being replicated or condition of natural resource is stable - Agricultural Resources (Integrated Pest Management)

Intermediate Results

- 3.1: Development and Documentation of Successful Field Sites Indicators
 - 3.1.1a: Implementation of natural resources management "best practices" appropriate to site (see proposed 'best practices' for each S03 component) - Parks & Protected Resources
 - 3.1.1b: Implementation of Natural Resources Management "best practices" appropriate to site (see proposed "best practices" for each S03 component) - Community-Based Forest and Coastal Resources
 - 3.1.1c: Implementation of Natural Resources Management "best practices" appropriate to site (see proposed "best practices" for each S03 GOMponent) - Agricultural Resources (integrated Pest Management)
- 3.2: Improved Policies and Enabling condition
 - 3.2.1: Policy and enabling condition index (see proposed index for each RP)
- 3.3: Strengthened Local Institutions and Community Organizations
 - 3.3.1a: Number of site-specific management plans/agreements between stakeholder groups and GOI with sufficient resources allocated to implement them
 - 3.3.1 b: Number of people affected by site-specific management plans/agreements between stakeholder groups and GOI with sufficient implementation resources
 - 3.3.2: Total budgets of USAID-assisted Indonesian NGOs from non-US Government sources
 - 3.3.3: Total budgets of local Indonesian Government Natural Resources Management Agencies in area assisted by USAID
 - 3.3.4: Number of viable Natural Resources Management enterprises supporting biodiversity conservation
 - 3.3.5: Percent of Environmental Impact Assessment (Amdal) commissions with representatives from local NGOs and communities
- 3.4: Dissemination of Lessons Learned
 - 3.4.1: number of Indonesian accessing USAID-assisted Internet sites that document lessons learned from program experiences

- 3.4.2: Number of publications, articles, and audio-visual materials documenting NRM best practices and lessons learned that are distributed to Indonesian audiences
- 3.4.3a: Number of participants in USAID-assisted workshops, training, etc.
- 3.4.3.b: Number of female participants in USAID-assisted workshops, training, etc.

INDONESIA S04: Strengthened Urban Environmental Management

SO Indicators

- 4.1: Increased access by urban populations to clean water
- 4.2: Reduced industrial pollution emissions
- 4.3: Improved environmentally sound energy supply and use
- 4.4: Global and local air pollution avoided by increased application of renewable energy and improved energy efficiency

Intermediate Results

- 4.1: Adoption of New Policies and Practices to Facilitate Decentralized Financing of Urban Environmental Infrastructure
 - 4.1.1: Increased access by local governments to grant funding from the central government
 - 4.1.2: Increased access by local governments to development credit provided by or through central government intermediaries
 - 4.1.3: Value of signed agreements between local governments and private firms in providing urban services
- 4.2: Wider Adoption of Improved Practices in Urban Environmental Infrastructure Service Provision
 - 4.2.2: Increased efficiency of local water utility management
 - 4.2.3: Strengthened ability of local governments to manage their affairs in a business-like fashion
- 4.3: Adoption by Government and Industry of Policies and Procedures to Reduce Industrial Damage to the Environment and Promote Environmentally-Sound Energy Supply and Use
 - 4.3.1: Wider adoption of clean industrial technology
 - 4.3.2: Strengthened skills of key personnel in clean industrial production
 - 4.3.3: Increased use of technologies and practices that promote efficient energy use
 - 4.3.3: Installed renewable energy capacity
 - 4.3.4: Strengthened government policies and procedures for promoting efficient energy use
 - 4.3.4: Energy saved due to efficiency improvement
- 4.4: Greater participation by Community Residents in Decisions Regarding Urban Environmental Infrastructure
 - 4.4.1: Increased dialogue between local officials and community residents regarding the design and financing of urban environmental infrastructure
 - 4.4.2: Increased impacts by community residents on urban environmental infrastructure design and financing

JORDAN S02: Improved quality and increased quantity of water available for use

- IR2.1: Improved water resources management
- IR2.2: Increased conservation and efficient use of water resources
- IR2.3: Increased quantity of water and improved quality of wastewater produced by Khirbet As-Samra and Wadi Mousa

LEBANON Sp03: Improved Environmental Practices

Indicators

- 3.1 Number of technical assistance activities conducted by the AUB Environmental Program
- 3.2 Level of utilization of the Core Environmental Lab
- 3.3 Number of spot-check samples of water quality
- 3.4 Number of samples monitoring hazardous substances

3.5 Land area in rural communities restored to or placed in environmentally managed use

MOROCCO S02: Improved water resources management in the agricultural, urban, and industrial sectors

- IR2.1 Amount of water pollution in target areas
- IR2.2 Number of cities with improved environmental services (garbage collection, landfill, recycling)
- IR2.3 Percent of poor, urban household units connected to sewerage and potable water
- IR 2.4 Volume of water savings in target areas
- IR 2.5 Volume of soil erosion in target areas

PHILIPPINES S04: Enhanced Management of Renewable Natural Resources

Indicators

1. Financial resources invested in natural resource management
2. Organizational resources
3. Organizational resources

Result: Coastal waters along 3,000 km (1 7%) of shoreline managed for sustainable harvests by 2002

IR1 Indicator 1: Community management for sustainable harvests established

Result 2: 500,000 has (1 4%) of residual forests managed sustainably by community-based enterprises by the Year 1998

IR2 Indicator 1: No. Of communities and forest area under systematic management instruments and forest cover in targeted geographic areas (Regions 2,4,1 O,I 1)

Result 3: 20% reduction in pollution discharges in participating facilities in industrial and municipal locations by the Year 2002.

IR3 Indicator 1: Reduction in pollution discharge by participating firms conducting Pollution Management Appraisals (PMAS) and adopting recommendations on sound environmental practices.

PHILIPPINES S05: Reduced Emission of Green House Gasses

Result: Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through the use of cleaner fuels and improved energy efficiency.

Indicators

- 1: Avoided Global GHG Emissions per Year through Greater Use of Cleaner Fuels
- 2: Avoided Global GHG emissions per Year through improved energy efficient measures

SRI LANKA S02: Improved Environmental Practices to Support Sustainable Development Result, Improved Environmental Practices to Support Sustainable Development

IR: SO 2.1 # of people benefited by adoption of environmentally sound practices

2.2 Expanded hectares of targeted land with conservation practices

2.3 % of industries implementing pollution prevention/control measures

2.4 Percentage of municipal solid waste disposed through environmentally sound systems

Result. Improved environmental institutions, policies and plans

IR 2.1.1 Percentage implementation of the National Environmental Plan

Result. Increased Local Management and shared control of natural resources

IR2.1.1 # of households with secure land tenure/natural resource rights

Result.- Improved Environmental practices to Support Sustainable Development

IR 2.2.2 Increased local management and shared control of natural resources

Result. Increased Investment in Environmentally Sound Technologies

IR 2.3.1 Value of loans under the pollution control & abatement fund

IR 2.3.2 Value of US environmental pollution goods and services purchased from US sources

WEST BANK/GAZA S02: Greater Access to and More Effective Use of Scarce Water Resources

Intermediate Results

- 2.1: Increased Water supply**
- 2.2: Integrated Management of Water Resources**
- 2.3: Market Oriented Mechanisms for the Allocation of Water Resources Implemented**

USAEP SO: Promote an Asian Clean Industrial Revolution

Results:

- 1. Increasing Investment in Environmental Technologies**
- 2. Increasing Commitment to Corporate Environmental Management**
- 3. Increasing Public Policy Concern for Industrial Environmental Performance**
- 4. Increasing Evidence of Institutional, Professional and Information Linkages Between Asia and the United States**

Intermediate Objectives:

- 1. Increasingly Efficient and Less Polluting Industrial Regimes Throughout Asia (CTEM)**

Intermediate Results

- 1.1 Increased Business Reporting, Disclosure and Accountability**
- 1.2 Voluntary Standards Covering an Increasing Percentage of Industry or GDP**
- 1.3 "Greening the Supplier Chain" Concepts Established**
- 1.4 Financial Institutions: Environmental Due Diligence Adopted**
- 1.5 Strengthened Industrial/Environmental Extension Systems**
- 1.6 Increased Transfer of U.S. Environmental Experience, Practice and Technology**

- 2. Increase in the Stock of Environmental Infrastructure**
 - 2.1 "Privatization" Concepts Established**
 - 2.2 Increased Transfer of U.S. Environmental Experience, Practice and Technology**

- 3. A Regional Framework that Sustains a Clean Industrial Revolution in Asia**
 - 3.1 Important Regional Organizations Promoting Clean Production Concepts in the region**
 - 3.2 Asian National Institutions Promoting Clean Production Concepts to other Countries in the Region**

EDUCATION

CAMBODIA S02: Improved Learning by Primary School Children

Indicators:

1. Criterion reference test scores improved
2. Grade repetition declines while completion rates are increased
3. Percentage of **girls** in primary school classes increased

IR 1: Cluster schools have functioning resource centers

IR2: Primary school teachers use student-centered teaching methodologies

EGYPT S02: Increased female participation in equality basic education in targeted areas

IR2.1 Increased number of schools in which constraints to attendance have been removed

IR2.1 Increased number of schools in which constraints to **female** attendance have been removed

IR2.2 Increased demand for **female** education

EGYPT SPOA: Increased use of Egyptian Universities in quality, demand-driven applied research

INDIA Intermediate Results 2/3: Empowered Women

Performance Indicator

2/3.1 Increased enrollment and retention of **girls** in primary schools in one district in Uttar Pradesh

MOROCCO S04: Increased primary school attainment among girls in selected rural areas

IR 4.1 Responsiveness to **girls** educational needs

IR 4.2 Community involvement in **girls** education

IR 4.3 Participation of **girls** in primary school

NEPAL S03: Empowerment of Women

IR 3.1 Increased **women's** literacy

3.1.1 Adult **women** who are literate at a basic level

3.1.2 **Women** completing basic business literacy

3.1.3 **Women** participating in legal literacy fora

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

CAMBODIA SpO4: Humanitarian Needs Met for Targeted Vulnerable Groups

Indicator:

1. Percentage of targeted vulnerable population with needs met

IR1: Increased access to quality relief assistance

IR2: Improved management capacity of local NGOs

PHILIPPINES SpO2: Assistance to Amerasians

Indicator 1: Percent of total disadvantaged on which the coalition has impact

Indicator 2: Socio-cultural and economic integration of Filipino Amerasians

APPENDIX

Asia/Near East
Summary of Gender Focus
Stated in Definition of SO or IR in Country R4 Reviews

| Sector/ Country | Economic Growth | | Democracy/ Governance | | Population & Health | | Environment | | Education | | Total | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | SO | IR | SO | IR | SO | IR | SO | IR | SO | IR | SO | IR |
| Bangladesh | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 8 | 4 |
| Cambodia* | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| Egypt* | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| India* | | | | | | 10 | | | | 1 | - | 11 |
| Indonesia | | | | 1 | | 5 | | 1 | | | - | 7 |
| Jordan* | | 1 | | | | | | | | | - | 1 |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| Morocco* | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Nepal* | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 15 |
| Philippines | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| West Bank/ Gaza | | | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| ANE/USAEP | | | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 22 | 49 |

*G/WID Priority Countries (1997)

SO=SO and/or Indicator at SO level

IR=Intermediate Result

ASIA/NEAR EAST

SECTIONS III and IV

Section III

Strategic Objectives by Country-Gender Only

BANGLADESH SO 1-3: Use of High Impact Family Planning and Maternal and Child Survival Services Increased and Rendered Sustainable

IR7: Vaccination coverage for urban women of reproductive age increased and sustained

BANGLADESH SO 4: Diets of the poor nutritionally enhanced

Indicators:

1. Wasting for children (6 to 59 months) decreased- % disaggregated by gender
2. Yearly averages of stunting among children (6-59 months) reduced- % disaggregated by gender
3. Night blindness among children (24 to 59 months) reduced- % disaggregated by gender

BANGLADESH SO7: Enhanced participation in local decision-making

Indicators:

1. Number of women elected to non-reserved and chairperson seats on local elected bodies (LEBs) in target areas using "best practices" increased
 - 7.3.2 Number of women LEB, members/chairpersons in target communities who say they more effectively represent customer interests increased
 - 7.3.3 Customer satisfaction with performance of LEBs in target communities increased.

BANGLADESH SO 8: More accessible and equitable justice, especially for women

Indicators:

1. Number of women alternative dispute resolution clients in target communities increased
 2. Number of women serving on alternative dispute resolution panels in target communities increased
- IR 8.3 Capacity of garment workers to bargain collectively improved
 - 8.3.1 Number of female garment workers who are members of the Bangladesh Independent Garment workers Union (BIGU) increased

CAMBODIA SO2: Improved Learning by Primary School Children

Indicators:

3. Percentage of girls in primary school classes increased

CAMBODIA SO3: Improved Maternal and Child Health

Indicators:

IR 1: Leadership role for quality child and maternal health care assumed by the public sector

EGYPT SO2: Increased female participation in equality basic education in targeted areas

IR2.1 Increased number of schools in which constraints to female attendance have been removed

IR2.2 Increased demand for female education

EGYPT SO7: Sustainable improvements in the health of women and children

IR7.2 Improve quality and increase utilization of maternal prenatal and child health services

IR7.4 Improved environment to plan, manage, and finance sustained maternal and child health systems

INDIA Intermediate Results 2/3: Empowered Women

Performance Indicators

2/3.1 Increased enrollment and retention of girls in primary schools in one district in Uttar Pradesh

2/3.2 percent of women in Uttar Pradesh who report that they have freedom to have babies when they want to and vice-versa

2/3.3 Percent of women in Uttar Pradesh who report receiving health services for treatment of reproductive tract infections

Intermediate Results

IR3.1 Improved Quality and Coverage of Child Survival Programs in Selected States

Performance Indicators

3.1.3 Number of pregnant **women** delivered in past one year who received 100 Fe tablets/total number of pregnant **women** who delivered in the past year

INDONESIA SO 1: Sustained Economic Growth in the Transition from Economic Development Assistance to Development Cooperation

1.2.2 Participation of **women** (out of total trained)

2.1.4: Proportion of pregnant **women** who consume appropriate iron supplementation in demonstration areas

2.2.2 People at high risk correctly diagnosed and treated in STD HAPP clinics in demonstration clinics: male and **female**

2.2.3: Knowledge of prevention practices in demonstration areas: a) **female** CSWs, b) high risk males, and c) non-CSW **females**

IR2.3: Sustainable Financing of Health Services

2.3.1 Population covered by Klaten JPKM program increased (male, **female**)

INDONESIA SO 3: Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management

3.4.3.b Number of **female** participants in USAID-assisted workshops, training, etc.

JORDAN Proposed New SO5: Increased Economic Opportunities for Jordanians

Intermediate Result 5.1: Increased Access to financial Services

Indicator IR 5.1.1: Increased number of **women** obtaining micro- and small-enterprise credit

MOROCCO SO1: Reduced fertility and improved health of children under five and women of childbearing age

IR 1.4 Reduced **maternal** mortality rates

MOROCCO SO4: Increased primary school attainment among girls in selected rural areas

IR 4.1 Responsiveness to **girls** educational needs

IR 4.2 Community involvement in **girls**' education

IR 4.3 Participation of **girls** in primary school

MOROCCO SpO5: Increased effectiveness of Moroccan NGOs, focusing on local governance & women's empowerment

NEPAL SO2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Maternal and Child Health

IR 2.2 Increased quality of family planning services

2.2.3 Married **women** of reproductive age (MWRA) spontaneously knowing temporary family planning methods

2.2.4 Family planning service providers trained as family planning counselors

IR 2.3 Increased use of selected **maternal** and child health services

2.3.4 Percentage of births in the last 3 years in which the **mother** received antenatal services from a trained provider at least once.

NEPAL SO3: Empowerment of Women

Indicator: 3.1 Representation of women in leadership positions

IR 3.1 Increased women's literacy

3.1.1 Adult women who are literate at a basic level

3.1.2 Women completing basic business literacy program

3.1.3 Women participating in legal literacy fora

IR 3.2 Improved legal environment for

3.2.1 Law which prohibits women from inheriting property

3.2.2 Women seeking legal redress from legal aid offices

3.2.3 Women-advocacy NGOs

IR 3.3 Strengthened women's economic participation

3.3.1 Loans to women from Grameen bank groups

3.3.2 People employed by women-owned businesses in project areas

NEPAL SpO2: Increased STD/HIV Prevention and Control Practices by High Risk Groups in Targeted Areas

IR3. STD/HIV one-on-one educational contacts with men and women in target area of 9 districts

PHILIPPINES SO3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health

IR2, Indicator 3¹: The coalition operates based on a participatory, grassroots-up, gender-sensitive approach

PHILIPPINES SpO 1: Rapid Increase of HIV/AIDS Prevented

Indicator 1: percent of women at risk who report condom use

Indicator 4: Syphilis seroprevalence rate among women at risk

SRI LANKA SO1: Increased Private Sector Employment and Income

SO Indicators

Result: Improved Food Security

IR 1.4.2 Percentage of women with iron deficiency

¹No IR2, Indicator 2 (pC 43)

SECTION IV
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES BY SECTOR-GENDER ONLY

ECONOMIC GROWTH

BANGLADESH SO6: Real household incomes of the poor increased

Intermediate Results

1.1: Improved Economic Management in key areas

1.2.2 Participation of women (out of total trained)

JORDAN Proposed New SO5: Increased Economic Opportunities for Jordanians

Intermediate Result 5.1: Increased Access to financial Services

Indicator IR 5.1.1: Increased number of women obtaining micro- and small-enterprise credit

NEPAL SO3: Empowerment of Women

IR 3.3 Strengthened women's economic participation

3.3.1 Loans to women from Grameen bank groups

3.3.2 People employed by women-owned businesses in project areas

DEMOCRACY and GOVERNANCE

BANGLADESH S07: Enhanced participation in local decision-making

SO Indicators:

1. Number of women elected to non-reserved and chairperson seats on local elected bodies

IR7.3: Competence of local elected bodies to identify and meet customer needs strengthened

7.3.2 Number of women LEB, members/chairpersons in target communities who say they more effectively represent customer interests increased

BANGLADESH SO 8: More accessible and equitable justice, especially for women

Indicators:

1. Number of women alternative dispute resolution clients in target communities increased

2. Number of women serving on alternative dispute resolution panels in target communities increased

8.3.1 Number of female garment workers who are members of the Bangladesh Independent Garment workers Union (BIGU) increased

INDONESIA S05: Increased Effectiveness of Selected Institutions Which Support Democracy

5.1: Increased NGO impact on government policy formulation

Intermediate Results

5.1.3: Increased and more effective NGO advocacy campaigns in the areas of human rights, environment, labor, women's issues and independent media

NEPAL S03: Empowerment of Women

Indicator: 3.1 Representation of women in leadership positions

IR 3.2 Improved legal environment for women

3.2.1 Law which prohibits women from inheriting property

3.2.2 Women seeking legal redress from legal aid offices

3.2.3 Women-advocacy NGOs

PHILIPPINES S06: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas

IR2, Indicator 3: The coalition operates based on a participatory grassroots-up, gender-sensitive approach

POPULATION AND HEALTH

BANGLADESH SO 1-3: Use of High Impact Family Planning and Maternal and Child Survival Services Increased and Rendered Sustainable

IR7: Vaccination coverage for urban women of reproductive age increased and sustained

BANGLADESH SO 4: Diets of the poor nutritionally enhanced

Indicators:

1. Wasting for children (6 to 59 months) decreased- % disaggregated by **gender**
2. Yearly averages of stunting among children (6-59 months) reduced- % disaggregated by **gender**
3. Night blindness among children (24 to 59 months) reduced- % disaggregated by **gender**

.CAMBODIA S03: Improved Maternal and Child Health

IR 1: Leadership role for quality child and maternal health care assumed by the public sector

EGYPT S07: Sustainable improvements in the health of women and children

IR7.2 Improve quality and increase utilization of maternal prenatal and child health services

IR7.4 Improved environment to plan, manage, and finance sustained maternal and child health systems

INDIA S02: Reduced Fertility in North India

Performance indicators

- 2.1.1 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method in UP and MP
- 2.1.2 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a temporary contraceptive method in UP and MP
- 2.1.3 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method and receiving services from non-government providers in UP and MP
- 2.1.4 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-29 using a contraceptive method in UP and MP
- 2.1.5 Percentage of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method in six focus districts

Intermediate Results 2/3: Empowered Women

Performance Indicators

2/3.2 percent of women in Uttar Pradesh who report that they have freedom to have babies when they want to and vice-versa

2/3.3 Percent of women in Uttar Pradesh who report receiving health services for treatment of reproductive tract infections

Intermediate Results

IR3. 1 Improved Quality and Coverage of Child Survival Programs in Selected States

3.1.3 Number of pregnant women delivered in past one year who received 100 Fe tablets/total number of pregnant women who delivered in the past year

2.1.4: Proportion of pregnant women who consume appropriate iron supplementation in demonstration areas

2.2.2 People at high risk correctly diagnosed and treated in STD HAPC clinics in demonstration clinics: male and female

2.2.3: Knowledge of prevention practices in demonstration areas: a) female CSWS, b) high risk males, and c) non-CSW females

2.3.1 Population covered by Klaten JPKM program increased (male, female)

MOROCCO SO1: Reduced fertility and improved health of children under five and women of childbearing age

IR 1.4 Reduced maternal mortality rates

NEPAL S02: Reduced Fertility and Improved Maternal and Child Health

IR 2.2 Increased quality of family planning services

2.2.3 Marded women of reproductive age (MWRA) spontaneously knowing temporary family planning methods

IR 2.3 Increased use of selected maternal and child health services

2.3.4 Percentage of births in the last 3 years in which the mother received antenatal services from a trained provider at least once.

NEPAL SpO2: Increased STD/HIV Prevention and Control Practices by High Risk Groups in Targeted Areas

IR 3. STD/HIV one-on-one educational contacts with men and women in target area of 9 districts

PHILIPPINES S03: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health

PHILIPPINES SpO 1: Rapid Increase of HIV/AIDS Prevented

Indicator 1: percent of women at risk who report condom use

Indicator 4: Syphilis seroprevalence rate among women at risk

ENVIRONMENT

Indonesia

3.4.3.b Number of female participants in USAID-assisted workshops, training, etc.

EDUCATION

CAMBODIA S02: Improved Learning by Primary School Children

Indicators:

1. Criterion reference test scores improved
2. Grade repetition declines while completion rates are increased
3. Percentage of girls in primary school classes increased

IR 1: Cluster schools have functioning resource centers

IR2: Primary school teachers use student-centered teaching methodologies

EGYPT S02: Increased female participation in equality basic education in targeted areas

IR2.1 Increased number of schools in which constraints to attendance have been removed

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EGYPT SPOA: Increased use of Egyptian Universities in quality, demand-driven applied research

INDIA Intermediate Results 2/3: Empowered Women

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