

## **Technical Archives**

### **Technical Notes for Regional Development Goals and Outputs**

This document contains technical notes for each of the indicators of regional development goals and outputs. It is organized by priority areas. Each priority area has the corresponding regional goals and outputs. The technical notes help clarify both the relationship between regional goals and outputs as well as their rationale for being selected. The technical notes will also facilitate monitoring of the indicators as they include the definition of what this indicator includes.

The sections of the technical notes include: (i) name of indicator; (ii) definition; (iii) in the case of a goal whether it is an MDG goal or target; (iv) baseline; (v) estimated programmed targets; (vi) level of disaggregation; (vii) source; (viii) frequency; (ix) rationale; (x) priority area and its links; (xi) the name of either the Regional Goal or output related; and (xii) whether it is used by another organization and the name of the organization. The notes have helped to generate discussions but also, they were prepared as good practice from ADB, CIDA, and WB to ensure consistency of the information measured.

**Priority Area 1:  
Social Policy for Equity and Productivity,  
Regional Development Goals and Outputs, 2012-2015**

<b>2.1.1. Regional Development Goal</b>	
<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Extreme Poverty Rate
<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	Yes, related to Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty; Target 1: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day. For LAC the equivalent is to reduce it from 11.32 to 5.66.
<b>Definition:</b>	Shows the rate of the population living below the national extreme poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.
<b>Baseline:</b>	11.9
<b>Year:</b>	2007
<b>Assumptions:</b>	n/a
<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Urban/Rural/National
<b>Source:</b>	World Development Indicators from survey data
<b>Periodicity:</b>	Approximately every 3 years, depending on the countries.
<b>Rationale:</b>	The indicator allows for comparing and aggregating progress across countries in reducing the number of people living under extreme poverty and for monitoring trends at the global level.
<b>Priority Area:</b>	1.Social policy for equity and productivity
<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Extreme poverty contributes to under investments in health and education, leading to lower productivity.
<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	Cross cutting to most outputs, since it is one of the most common poverty measures.
<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Most commonly used in poverty analysis and, since it is a MDG, it is measured widely. Included in the ADB Results Framework.

<b>2.1.2</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>
<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Gini Coefficient of per capita household income inequality.
<b>Is it MDG goal or target?</b>	No
<b>Definition:</b>	Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve (described in the technical note to table 4) and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. As defined here, a Gini index of zero would represent perfect equality, and an index of 100 would imply perfect inequality.
<b>Baseline:</b>	0.55
<b>Year:</b>	1999-2004
<b>Assumptions:</b>	Simple country average of latest available national household surveys.
<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	National
<b>Source:</b>	Baseline: SEDLAC
<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual
<b>Rationale:</b>	High per capita household income inequality contributes to the intergenerational transmission of poverty in the region by impeding the accumulation of productive assets (human, physical capital) to credit-constrained households. High per capita household income inequality presents numerous governance challenges.
<b>Priority Area:</b>	1.Social policy for equity and productivity
<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	It measures the distribution of income and is a measure of equality.
<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.1.4 Individuals (all, Indigenous, Afro-descendants) receiving targeted anti-poverty.
<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Indicator which is most commonly used in poverty analysis. Used by WB, and many bilaterals.

<b>2.1.3</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Share of youth ages 15 to 19 who completed 9 <sup>th</sup> grade
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	No, but implicit objective to raise productivity is linked to Goal 1 ( <i>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</i> ). It also relates to Goal 8 ( <i>Develop a global partnership for development</i> ) - target 16 ( <i>In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</i> ), since it is measured for adults 15 or more.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Share of adults in informal jobs. Informal=salaried workers in small firms, non-professional self-employed and zero-income workers.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	0.47
	<b>Year:</b>	2000-2007
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Simple average of countries' share
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Adults 15 or more
	<b>Source:</b>	CEDLAS (Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales. Universidad de La Plata).
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Yearly
	<b>Rationale:</b>	<b>Better formal firms are needed to create better formal jobs with social security coverage.</b> In LAC, informality in employment is mirrored by informality of firms. In many countries there are many firms that are very small and fail to comply with tax and social security regulations, and may only exist because of this. There are millions of informal jobs because there are millions of informal firms, characterized by little access to credit, precarious conditions and high failure rates, and few investments in labor training and technology adoption. Combating informality is critical to reach poverty reduction goals and indispensable for greater social cohesion. Moreover, because informality is a source of low productivity, combating it is also a priority on the region's growth agenda.

	<b>Priority Area:</b>	1. Social policy for equity and productivity
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Reducing informality is important for the priority area of raising productivity and growth. Informality has gained increasing attention as a possible drag on growth, given the long-standing negative connotations of informality (such as inferior working conditions and the increasing number of low-productivity firms).
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.1.1 Students benefited from education projects (girls, boys); 3.1.2 teachers trained; 3.1.4 Individuals (all, Indigenous, Afro-descendants) receiving targeted anti-poverty program and 3.1.5 Individuals (all, men, women, youth) benefited from programs to promote higher labor market productivity and
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	N/A

<b>2.1.4</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Maternal Mortality Ratio
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	Yes, Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health; Target:6: Reduce by $\frac{3}{4}$ between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio. For LAC, the equivalent is to reduce it from 180 to 45.
	<b>Definition:</b>	The number of women who die during pregnancy or childbirth, per 100,000 live births.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	130
	<b>Year:</b>	2005
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	n/a
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Country and Region
	<b>Source:</b>	World Development Indicators
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Maternal mortality still remains high in some LAC and there are marked differences between urban and rural areas and income levels. The highest rates seem to be in rural areas.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	1. Social policy for equity and productivity
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Priority area seeks to reduce inequality and promotes increased access to healthcare. Increasing access to quality health services promotes equity. Reducing maternal mortality reduces the inter-generational transmission of poverty.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.1.3 Individuals (all, Indigenous, Afro-descendant) receiving a basic package of health services.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Commonly used in health and analysis, and since it is a MDG is measured widely.

<b>2.1.5</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Infant Mortality Ratio
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	Yes, Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality; Target: 14: Reduce by 2/3 between 1990 and 2015, the infant mortality ratio.
	<b>Definition:</b>	The number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a given year.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	21
	<b>Year:</b>	2007
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	n/a
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Country and Region
	<b>Source:</b>	World Development Indicators
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Infant mortality rates measure child survival. The rate reflects social, economic, and environmental conditions in which infants live, including their health care. Because data on the incidences and prevalence of diseases (morbidity data) frequently are unavailable, mortality rates are often used to identify vulnerable populations. Inequalities persist in infant mortality rates in LAC.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	1. Social policy for equity and productivity
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Priority area seeks to reduce inequality and promotes increased access to healthcare. Increasing access to quality health services promotes equity. Reducing infant mortality contributes to the reduction of mortality of children under 5 years of age as well.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.1.3 Individuals (all, Indigenous, Afro-descendant) receiving a basic package of health services.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Commonly used in health and analysis, and since it is a MDG is measured widely.

<b>2.1.6</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Share of formal employment in total employment
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	No, but implicit objective to raise productivity is linked to Goal 1 ( <i>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</i> ). It also relates to Goal 8 ( <i>Develop a global partnership for development</i> ) - target 16 ( <i>In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</i> ), since it is measured for adults 15 or more.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Share of adults in informal jobs. Informal=salaried workers in small firms, non-professional self-employed and zero-income workers.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	46.3
	<b>Year:</b>	2007
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Simple average of countries' share
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Adults 15 or more
	<b>Source:</b>	CEDLAS (Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales. Universidad de La Plata).
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Yearly
	<b>Rationale:</b>	<b>Better formal firms are needed to create better formal jobs with social security coverage.</b> In the LAC region, informality in employment is mirrored by informality of firms. In many countries in the region there are many firms that are very small and fail to comply with tax and social security regulations, and may only exist because of this. There are millions of informal jobs because there are millions of informal firms, characterized by little access to credit, precarious conditions and high failure rates, and few investments in labor training and technology adoption. Combating informality is critical to reach poverty reduction goals and indispensable for greater social cohesion. Moreover, because informality is a source of low productivity, combating it is also a priority on the region's growth agenda.

	<b>Priority Area:</b>	1. Social policy for equity and productivity
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Reducing informality is important for the priority area of raising productivity and growth. Informality has gained increasing attention as a possible drag on growth, given the long-standing negative connotations of informality (such as inferior working conditions and the increasing number of low-productivity firms).
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.1.5 Individuals (all, men, women, youth) benefited from programs to promote higher labor market productivity.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	N/A

<b>3.1.1</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Students benefited by education projects (girls, boys)
	<b>Definition:</b>	Children or youth who are enrolled in educational institutions benefited by Bank's education projects (any type of intervention—including, but not limited to, improvements in infrastructure, improvements in curriculum, teacher training, distribution of books and other educational materials, scholarships and grants, education reform—and at any level of schooling).
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	3,200,000
	<b>Target estimate (2012-2015):</b>	8,500,000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	85% of the Education projects' resources are associated with beneficiaries (students).
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	By level of education (pre-school, elementary, secondary, tertiary, girls and boys). Given the type of data collected by project executing agencies (based on administrative data from Ministries of Education or education censuses), further disaggregation by indigenous and Afro-descendant groups is not possible. However, in projects that target indigenous and Afro-descendant groups (such as those that finance bilingual/bicultural education) or that are focalized in geographic areas with high concentration of indigenous groups and Afro-descendants, there will be disaggregation by race/ethnicity of beneficiaries.
	<b>Source:</b>	Project documents, monitoring systems
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual

<b>Rationale:</b>	There is a need in the Region to continue increasing access to educational services and to improve the quality of these services, particularly at the pre-school, secondary, and tertiary levels and for disadvantaged populations.
<b>Priority Area:</b>	1. Social policy for equity and productivity
<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	In order to reduce inequities and improve the productivity of the future labor force, more and more students need to have access to quality education programs, particularly at pre-school, secondary, and tertiary levels.
<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.1.3. Share of youth ages 15 to 19 who completed 9 <sup>th</sup> grade.
<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Yes. It is included in the results frameworks of ADB and WB.

<b>3.1.2</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Teachers trained
	<b>Definition:</b>	Number of teachers benefited with pre-service and in-service training supported by Bank's projects.
		175,000
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	530,000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	25% of the Education projects' resources will be allocated for teacher training.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	None
	<b>Source:</b>	Project documents, monitoring systems
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Teachers are among the most important inputs in the learning process, so teacher training is directly linked to the quality of education. Training teachers also addresses a shortfall of qualified teachers in the region, and could meet demands for increased access to schooling.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	1. Social policy for equity and productivity
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	The quality of an education system cannot exceed the quality of its teachers. Through improving teacher quality, and therefore the quality of public education systems, productivity of the labor force will increase and inequities will decrease.
	<b>Link to Regional Development Goals:</b>	2.1.3. Share of youth ages 15 to 19 who completed 9 <sup>th</sup> grade.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Yes. ADB Results Framework and similar to an indicator in WB results platform.

<b>3.1.3 Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Individuals (all, Indigenous, Afro-descendants) receiving a basic package of health services.
<b>Definition:</b>	Basic package of health services varies country to country due to differences in context (epidemiological, budgetary, as well as priorities). The package typically includes health, nutrition and family planning.
<b>Baseline (2004-2008)</b>	2,000,000
<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	23,000,000
<b>Assumptions:</b>	Basic package can be delivered through public health units or by other non public sector groups.
<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	All individuals, Indigenous, Afro-descendant
<b>Source:</b>	Monitoring system and project documents
<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
<b>Rationale:</b>	Although there have been increases in coverage of health services, there are still groups (or geographic areas) that lag behind.
<b>Priority Area:</b>	1. Social Policy for equity and productivity
<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Promoting equity in health outcomes; reduce burdensome out of pocket health financing; promote preventive health practices.
<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.1.4 Maternal mortality ratio; and 2.1.5 Infant Mortality ratio
<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Yes, it is included in the World Bank Results Platform.

<b>3.1.4</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Individuals (all, Indigenous, Afro-descendants) receiving targeted anti-poverty program.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Targeted poverty-alleviation programs may emphasize the need to ensure a minimum income/consumption level and/or may stress future poverty reduction by focusing on the provision of incentives for human capital investments in the younger generation. These programs include but are not limited to (i) conditional cash transfer programs and monetary and non-monetary demand-side incentives in which families receive a transfer/incentive in exchange, for example, for sending children to school and participating in growth monitoring, immunization, and other services; (ii) voucher schemes, (iii) fee waivers; (iv) emergency employment programs; (v) reforms of improving the targeting of generalized or regressive consumption subsidies, among others.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	n/a
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	16,000,000 (reflects only conditional cash transfer)
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	All individuals, Indigenous, Afro-descendant
	<b>Source:</b>	Monitoring system and project documents
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Although there have been increases in coverage of poverty-alleviation programs, there are still group (or geographic areas) with high levels of need.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	1. Social policy for equity and productivity

	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Promote the accumulation of human capital (both education and health) such that the productivity of the next generation is enhanced.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.1.1 Extreme poverty rate; 2.1.2 Gini coefficient; and 2.1.3 Share of youth ages 15-19 completing 9 <sup>th</sup> grade and depending on programs 2.1.4 Maternal Mortality ratio and 2.1.5 Infant Mortality ratio
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	There are other organizations, such as the WB, that support conditional cash transfer programs.

<b>3.1.5</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Individuals (all, men, women, youth) benefited from programs to promote higher labor market productivity.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Individuals who have received skills training (on or off job site) and/or intermediation services. The training usually includes a skill to facilitate the worker being more productive and have better job opportunities.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	n/a
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	600,000 (includes training not intermediation)
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Assuming a cost of 600 dollars per trainee
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	All individuals, men, women, youth. Indicators will be disaggregated taking into account individuals trained and individuals that received intermediation services.
	<b>Source:</b>	Monitoring system and project documents
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	<p>Low labor productivity is a <b>principal contributor to low economic growth</b> in the Region. More than half of the employed LAC population works in the informal sector in insecure, unstable, and low productivity jobs with no social security coverage or training opportunities. Faster growth in labor productivity is essential for sustained growth in workers' real wages and earnings.</p> <p><i>Intermediation services.</i> Employment growth can only take off if the demand for workers can be quickly and efficiently met with an appropriate supply. Matching workers more quickly and efficiently to new jobs is important in LAC where one out of four jobs is changed each year. Job-hunting in the Region is generally very inefficient and informal (it is largely done through personal contacts, informal announcements, and random searches). The majority of jobs are not openly advertised, leading to mismatches of workers to jobs, high job rotation, and low productivity on the job. Labor intermediation or job-finding services seek to expand the range of jobs openly advertised, improve the speed and quality match of worker to job, and connect workers with appropriate training to meet emerging private sector</p>

		<p>demand.</p> <p><i>Training.</i> A key element in increasing worker productivity and the quality of employment in the region lies in improvements in training and education services. The increasing wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers are an important indicator of growing market demand for skilled workers. Training system reform should include developing a wider system of private and public institutions that respond more directly to the growing skill needs of the private sector and focus on productivity improvements via training.</p>
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	1. Social policy for equity and productivity
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Promote the accumulation of human capital (both education and health) such that the productivity of the next generation is enhanced.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.1.3 Share of youth ages 15-19 who complete 9 <sup>th</sup> grade; and 2.1.6 Share of formal employment in total employment
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	N/A

**Priority Area 2:  
Infrastructure for Competitiveness and  
Social Welfare,  
Regional Development Goals and Outputs, 2012-2015**

<b>2.2.1</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Incidence of water born diseases (per 100,000 inhabitants)
	<b>Definition:</b>	Death rates by 100,000 habitants. from diarrheal diseases.
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	Partial: global infant mortality
	<b>Baseline:</b>	19 deaths by 100,000 habitants from diarrheal diseases.
	<b>Year:</b>	2002
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	unknown
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	national
	<b>Source:</b>	WHO
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Better access to water quality and sanitation services contributes significantly to lowering the incidence of water born diseases. Bank has been investing since 1961 in infrastructure to improve the provision of these services, as well as their management.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	2. Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Better health contributes directly to welfare, education and better productivity, thereby improving competitiveness and social welfare.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.2.1 Households with new or upgraded water supply (Indigenous and Afro-descendants); and 3.2.2 Households with new or upgraded sanitary connections (Indigenous and Afro-descendants).
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	WHO, PAHO

<b>2.2.2</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Paved road coverage (Km/ Km <sup>2</sup> )
	<b>Is it MDG goal or target?</b>	No, but providing access to paved roads has links to economic development and poverty reduction.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Kilometer length of all roads that are surfaced with asphalt mixture, concrete or with cobblestones divided by total surface area.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	0.038 Km/Km <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Year:</b>	2006
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	None
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Country
	<b>Source:</b>	International Road Federation: World Road Statistics 2008
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Yearly report with variations country to country
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Better road infrastructure has huge impacts on competitiveness, as well as on growth. Improved accessibility is also essential in helping the poor improve their health, quality of life and ability to engage in productive activities. Improved infrastructure has been found to significantly contribute to reduced inequality. Road transport coverage in LAC has not changed much in the last decade. The region has lost ground relative to competitors and peers. In 1980, LAC had higher road coverage than the countries that subsequently became known as the East Asian Tigers. Today, the Asian Tigers lead by a factor of three to two.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	2. Infrastructure for Competitiveness and Social Welfare.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	This priority area seeks to decrease gaps in access. Physical isolation is a strong contributor to poverty and therefore decreasing the gap in the availability of high quality paved roads is important. Although this is not an MDG, access to roads is an important contribution to achieving many of the goals,

		including reducing transport time of women trying to access health units for safe labor as well as facilitating access to markets and increasing competitiveness.
	<b>Link to Outputs:</b>	3.2.3 Kilometers of inter-urban roads built or maintained/ upgraded.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Yes, with some variations. It is included in the WB (IDA) Results Platform, and WHO. It is a widely used indicator.

<b>2.2.3</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Percentage of households with electricity
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	No, but providing access to electricity in rural areas has links to most MDG goals and targets.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Proportion of households with access to electricity services (either through grid extension or isolated systems) over total households in the region.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	93%
	<b>Year:</b>	2008
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Data considers solar energy home systems and other isolated systems.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Urban, Rural, National (not for all countries in the region).
	<b>Source:</b>	OLADE, Economic Energy Information System (SIEE) of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), OLADE/SIEE.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Every year
	<b>Rationale:</b>	The expansion of the rural electricity services faces obstacles, especially because: (1) the rural population's electricity consumption is much lower than the urban population's; while (2) being dispersed, requiring higher investments in the electric distribution system due to the greater distances involved when compared to urban areas. Costs are intrinsically higher than in the urban area, while generating much lower revenues. IDB has dedicated 25% of its total energy lending to rural electrification, where the financial resources provided are directed to offset these higher investment costs. Work in IDB includes improving quality of services as well.

	<b>Priority Area:</b>	2. Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Though specific energy indicators are not included among the MDG targets, there are positive impacts derived from the increased access of the rural population to energy services in terms of education, health, and water and sanitation services, as well as by the opportunities that the productive use of energy could offer, leveraging the prospects for increased family income.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.2.4 Km of electricity transmission and distribution lines installed or upgraded.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Yes. It is included in ADB Results Framework and it is a widely used indicator.

2.2.4	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Proportion of urban population living in dwellings with hard floor.
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or Target?</b>	Yes, indirectly to Target 11: Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Dwellings that have hard floor instead of dirt or mud.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	30
	<b>Year:</b>	2008
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	The quality of existing housing is deficient, thus impacting negatively on living conditions, health, and productivity.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	LAC Regional
	<b>Rationale:</b>	The Region has a deficit (quantitative and qualitative) of 54 million homes, or 54% of the housing stock (ECLAC, 1995). Severe shelter deprivation and overcrowding are common (children in dwellings with five or more people per room). The Bank is investing in housing subsidy programs that can be used for home improvements and upgrading.
	<b>Source:</b>	UNICEF
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	N/A
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	2. Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare.

	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	A priority of LAC governments is to improve the housing stock and improve the quality of the existing housing. Having a dwelling (new or improved) has been linked to improved quality of life. The Bank is committed to assisting governments in improving the quality of life and economic prospects of the citizenry.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.2.5 # of households with new or upgraded dwellings (Indigenous and Afro-descendants).
	<b>Is it used by another Organization? If so which?</b>	UNHABITAT

<b>3.2.1</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Households with new or upgraded water supply (Indigenous, and Afro-descendants)
	<b>Definition:</b>	Households who have new piped water connections inside their homes or who have had the water service upgraded.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	1,500,000
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	13,000,000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Investments are made to comply with Millennium Development Goals.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Urban/Rural/National/ Indigenous and Afro-descendants
	<b>Source:</b>	Joint Monitoring Program, WHO, UNICEF. Data disaggregated by country or region.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Investments in the provision of an essential public service. The Bank has been investing since 1961 in additional infrastructure and improvement of managerial capacities of water operators.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	2. Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Consuming potable water is a basic element of quality of life and has many links to better health, education and productivity, therefore contributing to competitiveness and social welfare.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.2.1 Incidence of water borne diseases (per 100,000 inhabitants).
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Both in ADB & WB (only IDA) results frameworks and also used by WHO and UNICEF.

<b>3.2.2</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Households with new or upgraded sanitary connections
	<b>Definition:</b>	Households who have either new connections or connections that have been upgraded. For urban areas new sanitary connections is a connection to sewage systems. For rural areas sanitary connections include septic tanks or latrines. The improved sanitary connection hygienically separates human waste from human contact.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	680,000
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	3,600,000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Investments are made to comply with MDG
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Urban/Rural/National/Indigenous. and Afro-descendants
	<b>Source:</b>	Joint Monitoring Program, WHO, UNICEF. Data disaggregated by country or region.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Essential basic service
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	2. Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Having households connected to sanitary connections helps improve quality of life and helps in the prevention of diseases.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.2.1 Incidence of water borne diseases (per 100,000 inhabitants).
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	ADB results framework but also commonly used by WHO and UNICEF.

<b>3.2.3</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Kilometers of inter-urban roads built or maintained/ upgraded.
	<b>Definition:</b>	A comprehensive and well-maintained inter-urban roads network guarantees connectivity within a country and therefore facilitates economic development.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	22,000
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	53,000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	The targets are determined on the Bank's ability to finance more road development and maintenance programs across the region. Km of inter-urban roads built or improved is calculated based on the projected investment and the average cost per kilometer. Kilometers of inter-urban roads maintained are calculated similarly but also taking into account that maintenance work has to be carried out annually.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Country
	<b>Source:</b>	Bank's investment figures in road programs and information developed for project evaluation: during execution, annual monitoring reports, and upon completion.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	The length of the inter-urban roads network, i.e. the primary, secondary and tertiary road networks, is a proxy to the degree of connectivity within a country, and therefore to the range of opportunities for economic development. A comprehensive and well-maintained inter-urban roads network has an impact on travel times and transport costs. The Bank has been a key actor in the development of road networks in the region, developing strategic partnerships with clients. In the next decade the Bank will continue supporting road development in the region.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	2. Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare.

	<b>Link to Priority Area:</b>	Lower transport costs represent a more efficient allocation of resources, thus facilitating economic development, which is in turn a necessary component for poverty alleviation.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.2.2 Paved road coverage
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Included in the ADB, WB and MCC results frameworks as well as other regional development.

<b>3.2.4</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Kilometers of electricity transmission and distribution lines installed or upgraded.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Length of electricity transmission and distribution grids built in the Region.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	2,000
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	1,000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Sustained growth of LAC economies and investments in renewable energy, which requires the expansion of transmission, as well as the need in marginal areas for access to energy.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	National and voltage levels
	<b>Source:</b>	Monitoring system and project documents, CIER OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization).
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Location of energy supply is located far from consumption centers. There is a continuous need to meet energy demand in marginal areas. The Bank has promoted projects in both transmission (example SIEPAC) and distribution, mainly as expansion of the grid to rural areas.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	2. Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	It expresses the number of households with access to electricity, higher penetration of marginal areas, reduction of environmental impacts (GEI) in uses of non efficient forms of energy.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.2.3 % of households with electricity
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Yes, ADB Results Framework, WB

<b>3.2.5</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Households with new or upgraded dwellings (Indigenous and Afro-descendants)
	<b>Definition:</b>	Upgraded dwellings include improvements in floors, basic infrastructure, durable building materials, and provision of water, sanitation and electricity services.
	<b>Baseline (2004-2008):</b>	n/a
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	25,000 people
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	LAC governments have as a priority to improve the housing stock and the quality of existing housing; thus efficiently managing the unequal growth of demand for housing vis-à-vis the housing supply.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional/Indigenous. and Afro-descendants
	<b>Source:</b>	IDB Staff estimates based on projects approved and projects in pipeline
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	The Region has a deficit (quantitative and qualitative) of 54 million homes, or 54% of the housing stock (ECLAC, 1995). The Bank is investing in housing subsidy programs that can be used for home improvements and upgrading.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	3. Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare.

	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	A priority of LAC governments is to improve the housing stock and improve the quality of the existing housing. Having a dwelling (new or improved) has been linked to improved quality of life. The Bank is committed to assisting governments in improving the quality of life and economic prospects of the citizenry.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.2.4 Proportion of urban population living in dwellings with hard floor.
	<b>Is it used by another Organization? If so which?</b>	N/A Housing projects use similar indicators

**Priority Area 3:  
Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare,  
Regional Development Goals and Outputs, 2012-2015**

2.3.1	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Percentage of firms using banks to finance investments.
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or Target?</b>	No
	<b>Definition:</b>	Share of firms that indicate use of banks to finance investment.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	19.6
	<b>Year:</b>	2006
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regions/ Country
	<b>Source:</b>	Enterprise Surveys, World Bank and IFC
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Every three years
	<b>Rationale:</b>	In the absence of access to formal financial institutions, small businesses have to either forego credit or use informal sources at high cost and risk. An increase in the share of firms using banks indicates a higher level of penetration of formal financial markets and signals lower costs for investment for businesses. This eventually translates into higher aggregate investment, growth, and employment.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	3. Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Well functioning and broadly accessible financial institutions are key elements for growth and welfare, as they enable investment, growth, and employment.
	<b>Outputs related to this Outcome:</b>	3.3.1 Micro/Small/medium productive enterprises
	<b>Is it used by another Organization? If so which?</b>	

2.3.2	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Ratio of actual potential tax revenues
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or Target?</b>	No
	<b>Definition:</b>	Effective collection (VAT+Income Tax)/ Potential collection (VAT+Income Tax).
	<b>Baseline:</b>	78%
	<b>Year:</b>	2007
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Comparative studies are produced to measure the potential income tax revenue.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	LAC Regional
	<b>Rationale:</b>	The region has been making an important effort to modernize its revenue agencies, and one key indicator is their effectiveness in collecting as much revenue as possible within the framework of the tax legislation. Given that specific tax evasion studies are not generally available, an adequate approximation is given by the ratio of actual revenue from VAT and income tax to the potential revenue, as calculated from rates, bases, and GDP.
	<b>Source:</b>	Staff estimates based on reports from national institutions.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Every five years
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	3. Institutions for growth and social welfare
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	The effectiveness of the governments in obtaining tax revenues to finance public expenditure has a direct bearing on the levels of infrastructure and social programs.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.3.2 Public financial systems improved (budget, treasury, accounting, debt, and revenues).
	<b>Is it used by another Organization? If so which?</b>	OECD

2.3.3	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Percentage of children under five whose birth was registered.
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or Target?</b>	No. However it contributes directly to Targets 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people; and 2a: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Percentage of children under five years of age who possess a duly registered birth certification or an identity document.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	90.6
	<b>Year:</b>	2008
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and Demographic Health Survey are good instruments to measure the percentage of registered children from the ages of 0 -5 years.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Identity and identification are required to ensure people's access to citizenship, education, health, social benefits, employment within the formal sector, land titling, and credit markets. Lacking identity cards can be a serious exclusion problem. Although measuring unregistered levels of the general population is problematic, there is reliable data on registration rates for children under five.
	<b>Source:</b>	State of World's Children 2008, The Child Survival, UNICEF, January 2008.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	3. Institutions for growth and social welfare

	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	National registries are institutions that enable citizens to exercise their rights and obligations and access credit and property, thereby contributing to growth and social welfare.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.3.3 Persons incorporated into a civil or identification registry (women, men, Indigenous and Afro-descendants).
	<b>Is it used by another Organization? If so which?</b>	Yes, widely used by UNICEF

<b>2.3.4</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Public expenditure managed at the decentralized level as % of total public expenditure
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or Target?</b>	No
	<b>Baseline:</b>	20%
	<b>Year:</b>	2007
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	The region continues its trend toward strengthening local governments and the gradual transfer of responsibilities to them.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Proportion of total public expenditure in the region that is managed by municipalities, states, provinces, departments, or other entities that depend upon them, as a percentage of total public expenditure.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional, national
	<b>Source:</b>	IDB Staff estimates—data sources: Ministries of Finance in LAC
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Bi-annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	The proportion of expenditure managed sub-nationally is a good indicator for the overall level of decentralization, which in turn responds albeit partially to the institutional capacity of the sub-national governments.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	3. Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	
	<b>Outputs related to this Outcome:</b>	Municipal and other sub-national governments supported

	<b>Contact person:</b>	Rafael de la Cruz
	<b>Contact person's unit:</b>	ICF/FMM
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so which?</b>	

<b>3.3.1</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Micro/ small/ medium productive enterprises financed.
	<b>Definition:</b>	The numbers of workers employed by either micro, small, or medium enterprises vary country to county.
	<b>Baseline (2004-2008):</b>	220,000
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	120,000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Lending level of US\$ 1.0 billion a year
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Region
	<b>Source:</b>	Loan Monitoring Reports
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	In the LAC region, micro/small/medium enterprises are a strong engine of growth and employment. Although their access to formal credit has improved dramatically over the last decade, there is still substantial unmet demand, in particular in the coming years when financial markets will still feel the effects of the crisis. Bank support through multi-sector operations plays an important role in ensuring that SMEs have continued access to affordable credit.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	3. Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare.
	<b>Link to Priority Area:</b>	Financial institutions are key for growth and social welfare, especially when used to channel low-cost funds to SMEs, which in turn generate investment and employment.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this Output:</b>	2.3.1 Percentage of firms using banks to finance investments.
	<b>Is it used by another Organization? If so which?</b>	A similar output is used by ADB in its results framework.

<b>3.3.2.</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Public financial management systems implemented or upgraded (budget, treasury, accounting, debt, and revenues).
	<b>Definition:</b>	Public financial management systems underlie the full public revenue and expenditure cycle, and are commonly known as IFMS. Improvements in systems include activities such as deployment of new technologies, process reengineering, institutional strengthening, training, and policy review. These improvements contribute to enhanced transparency and access to information.
	<b>Baseline (2004-2008):</b>	24
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	28
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Continued demand for improved financial management and governance in general from the region; deepening of new concepts such as performance-based budgeting and medium-term expenditure and revenue frameworks.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional
	<b>Source:</b>	Staff estimates based on projects approved and projects in pipeline.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Public financial management systems are the operational backbone for the implementation of public policy. Increasing the efficiency of revenue collection and ensuring that expenditure is efficient and transparent serve an important development purpose, both from the angle of governance and anti-corruption as well as from the service delivery angle.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	3. Institutions for growth and social welfare
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	The implementation of financial management systems is essentially an institutional

		strengthening effort for Ministries of Finance and their sub-national counterparts. These institutions are responsible for ensuring that public policy initiatives are adequately funded, without waste or corruption. The growth and social welfare implications are clear.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.3.2.Ratio of actual to potential tax revenues
	<b>Is it used by another Organization? If so which?</b>	The World Bank commonly provides support in this area.

<b>3.3.3</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Persons incorporated into national registries (women, men, Indigenous and Afro-descendants)
	<b>Is it MDG goal or Target?</b>	No. However it contributes directly to Targets 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people; and 2a: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Number of people of all ages who didn't possess identity documents and are duly registered and furnished a birth certificate and/or an identification card.
	<b>Baseline (2004-2008):</b>	n/a The number of registered people was not collected previously as a direct result of the modernization and strengthening of civil registration or other identification entities.
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	3,000,000 people
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Projects are implemented in countries with highest level of under registration (Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Bolivia and Ecuador)</li> <li>2. The under registration rate is an acceptable approximate to the overall percentage of lack of documentation</li> <li>3. The under registration rate remains constant</li> </ol> <p>Awareness of the importance of civil registration and identification increase within the population.</p>
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional/women/men/Indigenous and Afro-descendants.
	<b>Source:</b>	IDB Staff estimates- Project documents and monitoring reports.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually

	<b>Rationale:</b>	Strengthening civil and identification agencies will lead to enhanced coverage allowing people to exert their civic, economic, social, and political rights. Given its multiple implications to these areas, it constitutes a key issue in the promotion of inclusiveness and equality, as well as, a crucial element for long term development of the countries. The Bank shifted its focus in this area recently.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	3. Institutions for growth and social welfare
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Lack of documentation constitutes a barrier for citizens to access health, education, and social benefits. It is also a constraint to the effectiveness of public policies and promotes informality.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.3.3 Percentage of children under five whose birth was registered.
	<b>Is it used by another Organization? If so which?</b>	Yes, partly used by UNICEF (they only use the number of children incorporated into civil and identification registration systems).

<b>3.3.4</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Municipal and other sub-national governments strengthened
	<b>Definition:</b>	Municipal and sub-national governments that have received direct support from an IDB-financed intervention in areas such as public administration, urban development, fiscal management, etc.
	<b>Baseline (2004-2008):</b>	n/a
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	1000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Continued demand for SG operations for sub-national governments through a central government coordinating entity; expanded capacity to directly support sub-national clients
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional
	<b>Source:</b>	IDB Staff estimates
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Bi-annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Municipal and sub-national governments have become increasingly more important as the region becomes more decentralized. A significant amount of public services, in particular health and education, are delivered by these governments, making their capacity to address development demands of high importance.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	3. Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare

	<b>Link to Priority Area:</b>	As their national-level counterparts, municipal and sub-national governments and its institutions are key actors for growth and welfare, since they are generally weak relative to their national counterparts yet carry a substantial responsibility in public service delivery.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this Output:</b>	2.3.4 Public expenditure managed at the decentralized level as % of GDP
	<b>Is it used by another Organization? If so which?</b>	

3.3.5	Output contribution to Regional Goals	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Cities benefited with citizen security projects
	<b>Definition:</b>	Number of cities or towns where IDB-funded citizen security projects have financed investments such as violence prevention programs, infrastructure, training, information systems, etc.
	<b>Baseline (2004-2008):</b>	n/a
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	32
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Citizen security programs are in demand
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional
	<b>Source:</b>	IDB Staff estimates
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Bi-annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Violence rates in Latin America, including murder rates, are among the highest in the world, with some countries facing major security problems. The IDB is the most relevant multi-lateral organization in the region in the area of citizen security, and measuring the number of cities that are reached by IDB projects is a good indicator of the volume of resources and knowledge that is mobilized in this area to the region.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	3. Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare

	<b>Link to Priority Area:</b>	Violence affects social welfare directly and hinders growth, in some countries by as much as 2% of GDP per year. Developing strong security policies and institutions in balance with proper preventive actions has the potential of improving social welfare.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this Output:</b>	2.3.5 Homicides per 100,000 inhabitants
	<b>Is it used by another Organization? If so which?</b>	

**Priority Area 4:  
Competitive Regional and Global International  
Integration,  
Regional Development Goals and Outputs, 2012-2015**

<b>2.4.1</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Trade openness (trade as % of GDP)
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or Target?</b>	Yes, it is related to MDG Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction both nationally and internationally).
	<b>Definition:</b>	Exports and imports of goods and services as % of GDP.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	84.9
	<b>Year:</b>	2004-2007
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	This indicator varies widely based on size and geography of countries, inter alia. Assumption is that it is used more for inter-temporal comparisons, and less for inter-country comparisons.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	By country
	<b>Source:</b>	World Bank World Development Indicators
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual, based on simple rolling average of four most recent years.
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Trade openness shows the importance of trade to an economy.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	4. Competitive Regional and Global International Integration.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Reflects both trade environment and trade performance. Bank has operations designed to improve countries' trade performance, such as export promotion programs, and those designed to improve beneficiaries' ability to take advantage of new trade agreements.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.4.1 #of public trade officials and private entrepreneurs trained in trade and investment

		(women,men); 3.4.3 # of cross border and transnational projects (infrastructure, and customs, etc.) can support and facilitate conditions
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	The openness coefficient is widely used as an indicator for countries' dependence on trade. <b>Exports</b> as % of GDP was listed as a sample indicator for development effectiveness in Table A4.1 of the UNDP's <i>Development Effectiveness Report 2003</i> .

<b>2.4.2</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Intra-Regional trade in LAC as percentage of total merchandise trade.
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or Target?</b>	No
	<b>Definition:</b>	Exports to 26 IDB borrowing member countries as share of exports to world; Imports from 26 IDB borrowing member countries as share of imports from world.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	24.2 (exports); 33.1 (imports)
	<b>Year:</b>	2004-2007
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	1) Availability of trade data for all countries; 2) Accuracy of IMF data when estimations are used.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	By country, by type of trade
	<b>Source:</b>	Currently IMF Direction of Trade Statistics; <i>should update to use InTrade in the future.</i>
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual, based on simple rolling average of four most recent years.
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Intra-regional integration is particularly important as trade is likely to benefit the economies of multiple borrowing member countries. Increased trade between neighboring countries is also likely to have positive externalities, such as functional cooperation or the reduction of border tensions.

	<b>Priority Area:</b>	4. Competitive regional and global international integration.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Reflects both trade environment and trade performance. Bank interventions in this area include operations designed to deepen cross-border trade and infrastructure projects that will contribute to greater intra-regional trade, such as those supporting the IIRSA or Proyecto Mesoamérica.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.4.2 Regional and sub-regional integration agreements and cooperation initiatives supported;  3.4.3 # of cross border and transnational projects supported (infrastructure, and customs, etc).
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so which?</b>	ADB also monitors intra-regional trade as part of their results framework.

2.4.3	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Foreign Direct Investment net inflows as percentage of GDP.
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or Target?</b>	No
	<b>Definition:</b>	Investments to acquire a lasting management interest in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. They are the sum of inflows of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital in the reporting country as shown in the balance of payments. (World Bank and International Monetary Fund).
	<b>Baseline:</b>	4.2
	<b>Year:</b>	2004-2007
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Concept of FDI inflows defined similarly across countries; complete and accurate capture of data.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	By country
	<b>Source:</b>	World Bank World Development Indicators
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual, based on simple rolling average of four most recent years.
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Foreign direct investment (FDI) provides developing countries with capital for economic development and can include spill-over effects such as technology transfer. Solid FDI performance also can reflect international investor confidence in an economy.

	<b>Priority Area:</b>	4. Competitive regional and global international integration.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Reflects investment performance (directly); investment environment, investment policy, and trade policy (indirectly). Bank operations include investment attraction projects.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.4.1 #of public trade officials and private entrepreneurs trained in trade and investment (women and men).
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so which?</b>	This indicator was listed as a sample indicator for development effectiveness in Table A4.1 of the UNDP's <i>Development Effectiveness Report 2003</i> .

<b>3.4.1</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Public trade officials and private entrepreneurs trained in trade and investment (men, women).
	<b>Definition:</b>	Total number of public trade officials and entrepreneurs trained in trade and investment with Bank operations, including how to export to international markets and attract foreign investment, as well as taking advantage of preferential agreements and unilateral preferences. This includes both marketing and procedural aspects.
	<b>Baseline (2004-2008):</b>	n/a
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	65,000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	It is a strong assumption that training on trade and investment would bring measurable results on FDI as a % of GDP. This would also presuppose an economic policy environment that is favorable to foreign investment, or that the environment is endogenous to the training itself (i.e. those trained might contribute to changes in the trade or investment policy framework).
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	At country level, women, men
	<b>Source:</b>	Project documents and monitoring reports, based on information obtained from counterparts (e.g. export and investment promotion agencies).
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Yearly
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Human resource constraints can hamper institutional performance. By providing training, the IDB can improve the ability of beneficiary institutions to be better prepared to process procedures.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	4. Competitive regional and global international integration.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Improves environment for conducting international trade and investment activities, including projects funded by the IDB as well as other international organizations.

	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this Output:</b>	2.4.1 Trade openness (trade as % of GDP); 1.4.3 Foreign Direct Investment net inflows as % of GDP.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	# of individuals trained is an indicator that is in common use. Under the UNDP's Draft development results framework (September 4, 2007), one indicator falling under Key result area 1.2. Fostering inclusive globalization, Outcome 8 was "No. of countries, supported by UNDP, with initiatives to strengthen national capacities to negotiate and implement agreements." This can be refined to the number of individuals trained.

<b>3.4.2</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Regional and sub-regional integration agreements and cooperation initiatives supported.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Number of regional and sub-regional integration agreements and cooperation initiatives (between and among countries) supported by the Bank, including customs unions, regional trade agreements, migration and investment treaties, and functional cooperation initiatives. Includes both financial products and direct technical assistance and training.
	<b>Baseline (2004-2008)</b>	n/a
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	10
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional
	<b>Source:</b>	ALADI, SIECA, CARICOM, MERCOSUR, CAN
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Yearly
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Ministries face knowledge and human resource constraints. Support in this area will help countries improve their ability to export to one another, and may even expand the scope of agreements.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	4. Competitive regional and global international integration.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Support provided to South-South agreements should help contribute to intra-regional trade flows.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this Output:</b>	2.4.2 Intra-Regional trade in LAC as percentage of total merchandise trade.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	The UNDP's Draft development results framework (September 4, 2007) lists "No. of countries, supported by UNDP, with initiatives to strengthen national capacities to negotiate and implement agreements." as an indicator. This measure instead looks at the number of agreements in order to avoid the double-counting of these regional agreements and also to cover multiple agreements undertaken by an individual country.

<b>3.4.3</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Number of cross border and transnational projects supported (infrastructure, and customs, etc.).
	<b>Definition:</b>	# of cross border and transnational projects supported by Bank loan and TC operations (includes infrastructure, customs, etc.). Bank support can be national in nature, and does not have to be provided to multiple beneficiary countries.
	<b>Baseline (2004-2008):</b>	26 (customs)
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	22
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional
	<b>Source:</b>	Approved IDB project documents and reports on cross-departmental support to projects.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Yearly
	<b>Rationale:</b>	When countries already face favorable market access conditions, improving the efficiency of bringing goods to international markets becomes more relevant, as the main constraint to exports is supplying, rather than accessing, foreign markets.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	4. Competitive Regional and Global International Integration.

	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Improvements in logistics and trade facilitation are important for maintaining a competitive advantage in international markets. Cross-border interventions in this area help neighboring countries maintain their natural advantages stemming from proximity.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	Might facilitate conditions for trade and therefore to 2.4.1 Trade openness (trade as % of GDP); 2.4.2 Intra-Regional trade in LAC as percentage of total merchandise trade.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so which?</b>	Not specifically, but number of <b>countries</b> receiving assistance of a given type is commonly used in the UNDP development results framework.

**Priority Area 5:  
Protecting the Environment, Promoting Renewable  
Energy, Responding to Climate Change  
and Enhancing Food Security,  
Regional Development Goals and Outputs, 2012-2015**

<b>2.5.1</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Stabilization of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (metric tons per habitant).
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	Yes, Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability; indicator 28.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).
	<b>Baseline</b>	2.4
	<b>Year:</b>	2004
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Estimates based on country methodologies
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Country level
	<b>Source:</b>	National Ministries and National Communications following the IPCC methodology.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	The main driver of climate change is the emission of green house gases (GHGs). Among GHGs CO <sub>2</sub> is the most important anthropogenic gas whose annual emissions have grown 80% during the period between 1970 and 2004 ( <i>IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007</i> ). The energy, transport, industrial, and housing sectors account for 57% of GHG emissions, whereas the remaining is produced by the agricultural sector and changes in land use ( <i>The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review, 2007</i> ). The Bank has been supporting work in this area through operations oriented to the implementation and development of renewable energy, efficient energy, natural resource management programs, and agricultural practices.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	5. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change, and enhancing food security.

	<p><b>Link to Priority area:</b></p>	<p>The world will experience climate change even if GHG emissions had remained at the levels observed in 2000. Recent projections estimate a global rise of mean temperatures by 2-3°C within the next fifty years based on current emission trends. This global warming could have severe impacts on growth and development given its effect on water supply, crop production, marine life/production, sea levels, weather patterns, ecosystems, infrastructure, human health, and loss of wetlands and coastal areas (<i>The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review, 2007</i>).</p>
	<p><b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b></p>	<p>3.5.1 Percentage of power generation from low carbon sources over total generation capacity funded by IDB; 3.5.3 national frameworks for climate change mitigation supported; 3.5.4 climate change pilot projects in agriculture, energy, health, water &amp; sanitation, transport and housing; 3.5.5 number of projects with components contributing to improved management of terrestrial and marine protected areas.3.5.6 farmers given access to improved agricultural services; and</p>
	<p><b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b></p>	<p>Yes. It is included in ADB Results Framework and it is widely used.</p>

<b>2.5.2</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Countries with planning capacity in mitigation and adaptation of climate change.
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	No, but it links to Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability; target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Planning capacity in mitigation and adaptation refers to the ability acquired by performing at least two of the following activities: (i) the development of studies evaluating the socio-economic impacts of climate change (CC); (ii) identification of cost effective mitigation strategies; (iii) identification of cost effective adaptation strategies; and (iv) training to local personnel by their attending seminars and conferences.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	3
	<b>Year:</b>	2009
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	ECC assumes that the implementation of country studies on climate change and technical assistance targeted at improving institutional capacity of local ministries leads to planning capacity in mitigation and adaptation to CC.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Countries
	<b>Source:</b>	Country data collected in monitoring system.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	<i>The Stern Review</i> indicates that the economic costs of acting on climate change could be twenty-fold lower than the costs of inaction (1% of global GDP per year versus at least 20% of global GDP in a worst-case scenario). Given the global nature of climate change, this requires reinforcing activities at the national, regional and international levels. The Bank, through SECCI, has been supporting analytical work, operations, and technical assistance oriented to developing knowledge and institutional and regulatory

		capacity in the areas of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	5. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change and enhancing food security.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Prompt action on climate change is required to avoid considerable environmental, social, and economic losses. Developing countries are especially prompted to take action as their geographic location and dependence on agricultural activities makes them highly vulnerable to climate change.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.5.3 national frameworks for climate change mitigation supported, 3.5.4 climate change pilot projects in agriculture, energy, health, water & sanitation, transport, and housing.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Yes, used in some WB projects as well as DFID projects.

<b>2.5.3</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Annual reported economic damages from natural disasters.
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	Poorest population is usually the most vulnerable to natural disasters. When natural disasters strike, they slow economic progress, mostly affecting the poor and hampering the achievement of Goal 1 "End Poverty and Hunger."
	<b>Definition</b>	Annual economic damage refers to the value of both private and public infrastructure lost after a natural disaster.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	7.7 billion
	<b>Year:</b>	2007
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Estimates based on methodologies utilized by the countries to measure the economic damage caused by natural disasters allow data aggregation and comparison between countries. Appropriate indicator to measure integrated risk management.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Country level
	<b>Source:</b>	Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) from the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED): <a href="http://www.emdat.be/">http://www.emdat.be/</a> .
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	The number and severity of natural hazards are rising. The vulnerability to these hazards is increasing, mainly due to unplanned urbanization, demographic growth in risky areas, and insufficient environmental management. Consequently disaster losses have risen much faster than average economic growth over the last two decades. The Bank can assist countries to manage disaster risk proactively in order to reduce vulnerability and prepare for reconstruction, as well as to bridge the gap between losses and available funds for post-

		disaster reconstruction.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	5. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change, and enhancing food security.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	The reported economic damages from disasters measure, to some extent, the inability of the governments to mainstream natural disasters' risk management in development planning.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.5.4 Climate change pilot projects in agriculture, energy, health, water and sanitation, transport and housing.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	United Nations' International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; European Commission; USAID; GTZ; UNDP; AECID.

<b>2.5.4</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Proportion of terrestrial areas protected to total surface area and of marine areas protected to total territorial waters.
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	Yes. Goal 7, Environmental Sustainability, Target b: To reduce biodiversity loss and achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.
	<b>Definition</b>	Increasing the proportion of terrestrial protected areas to total surface area and marine protected areas to total territorial waters.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	Total: 21% 20.2% - Proportion of terrestrial areas protected to total surface area; 10.0% - Proportion of marine areas protected to total territorial waters.
	<b>Year:</b>	2009
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	National governments accurately track and effectively manage the size of terrestrial and marine protected areas.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional
	<b>Source:</b>	WCMC/UNEP World Database on Protected Areas.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Biodiversity is increasingly threatened by what scientists have called a new mass extinction. This is a particular problem for LAC, the most biodiverse region on the planet. IDB's Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy prohibits the Bank from supporting projects that significantly convert or degrade habitats that are highly suitable for biodiversity conservation or are crucial for critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or near threatened species. In addition to prevention and mitigation, protected areas must be expanded or created and their management

		improved as part of a proactive policy. To date, the IDB portfolio contributes to biodiversity conservation, through individual projects or their mitigation components, linked projects, technical cooperation, or policy-based lending.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	5. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change, and enhancing food security.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Biodiversity is a vital element of LAC natural capital, supporting ecotourism, fisheries, agriculture, forest products, and many others. Both terrestrial and marine biodiversity underpin ecosystem resilience, carbon cycling, and carbon sequestration, and thus are critical to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Biodiversity is also critical to agricultural productivity, particularly in a changing climate, and thus to food security.
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.5.1 % of power generation capacity from low carbon sources over total generation capacity funded by IDB; 3.5.3 national frameworks for climate change mitigation supported; 3.5.4 climate change pilot projects in agriculture, energy, health, water & sanitation, transport, and housing; 3.5.5 projects contributing to improved management of terrestrial and marine protected areas; and 3.5.6 farmers given access to improved agricultural services.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Yes, commonly used by conservation projects. Some WB projects use similar.

<b>2.5.5</b>	<b>Regional Development Goal</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Annual growth rate of agricultural GDP (%)
	<b>Definition:</b>	Five-year average annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of agriculture sector, which includes agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, at constant 2000 market prices.
	<b>Is it MDG Goal or target?</b>	<u>Goal 1</u> : Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger <u>Target 1</u> : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
	<b>Baseline:</b>	3.5%
	<b>Year:</b>	2007
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Estimates based on country methodologies. Change in price base year can influence outcome. Three-year average ensures proper measurement and reduces statistical peaks or valleys.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Country level
	<b>Source:</b>	ECLAC, Statistics Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2008 <a href="http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/">http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/</a> .
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	The growth rate of agricultural GDP measures the expansion of agriculture supply and, thus, is an adequate proxy for food security, agricultural-based rural income growth, poverty reduction, and efficient management of natural resources in rural areas in the Region.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	5. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change, and enhancing food security.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Agriculture is an engine for growth as well as a force for poverty reduction and hunger eradication. The rate of agricultural growth is an indication of the potential to feed an increasing population; it also influences broad income growth and poverty levels through : (a) the

		<p>generation of additional demand for non-farm goods and services as agriculture income increases; (b) savings through increased farm incomes which can then be invested both in agriculture and other sectors; (c) release of labor to the industrial sector; (d) food security for urban areas, enabling them to maintain wage rates at competitive levels; and (e) provision of raw material to support manufacturing. The rate of growth of agricultural productivity and production in the long run also indicates the success of managing resources, like land and water, in a sustainable manner and the capacity of the agricultural sector to compensate for the effects of climate change.</p>
	<b>Outputs related to this outcome:</b>	3.5.6 Farmers given access to improved agricultural services and investments (women, men, Indigenous, and Afro-descendants).
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	World Bank, FAO, ECLAC, IFPRI

<b>3.5.1</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Percentage of power generation from low carbon sources over total generation capacity funded by IDB.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Ratio of net capacity (MW) of power plants added to the region's power generation system employing low carbon sources over total MW funded by the IDB.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	91
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	93%
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Energy demand keeps growing despite economic crisis, and climate change pressure increases.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	National level and by technology (hydro, biomass/waste, wind, geothermal, solar, tide/wave, cogeneration).
	<b>Source:</b>	IDB/INE/ENE
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Follow up every year but the targets are for the whole 2012-2015 period.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	5. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change, and enhancing food security.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Utilization of renewable energy sources instead of fossil energy sources reduces the production of contaminants and greenhouse gases that are the major factors causing climate change and other negative environmental impacts. Cogeneration is much more efficient than conventional thermal generation.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.5.1 Stabilization of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (metric tons per habitant).
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	It is widely used in different forms.

<b>3.5.2</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Number of people given access to improved public low carbon transportation systems.
	<b>Definition:</b>	“Improved public transportation systems” entail an efficient mode of transport, guaranteeing a high level of service for their users.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	n/a
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	8,500,000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	For every daily rider of a public transport system, there are at least 2.5 people that have access to such system.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	City and/or Country/ Indigenous/ Afro-descendants
	<b>Source:</b>	Ridership figures from the new public transport systems developed. Bank’s investment figures in public transport and information developed for project evaluation during execution and upon completion.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	2 years
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Urban transport in the region is highly inefficient and often exacerbates many social inequalities. In recent years the Bank has helped promote the development of new public transport services that guarantee efficient and affordable transport opportunities for the majority of urban dwellers. The Bank expects to expand its support of new public transport services in the next decade, as it sees this area has important consequences related to poverty reduction and climate change mitigation. In addition, improvements in the efficiency of urban transport will lead to lower greenhouse gas emissions per passenger transported. Improvements in efficiency may occur based on rationalization of demand-supply ratio, adjustments in route and operational design, modal shift towards less polluting transport modes, use of cleaner fuels and vehicle technologies, and the expansion of BRT and rail based transportation systems.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	2. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change, and enhancing food security.

	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	The development of improved public transport services implies that movement within the city is faster and cheaper. This is to say that in general people move more efficiently and their time is occupied in more productive activities. Improved public transport also means better access for the poor to jobs, education, health services and other fundamental personal development opportunities. By improving public transportation systems, a mode transfer occurs, greatly reducing GHG emissions, and has a co-benefit improvement of air quality and therefore health related benefits.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.5.1 Stabilization of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (metric tons per habitant).
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Every organization that promotes public transport (Development Banks, NGOs, and public transport agencies) follows closely ridership figures for its different services.

<b>3.5.3</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	National frameworks for climate change mitigation supported.
	<b>Definition:</b>	National frameworks for climate change mitigation will provide the information and tools needed to design cost-effective policies aimed at controlling GHG emissions.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008</b>	Under construction
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	5
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	The LAC region is moving in the same directions as the other countries in keeping targets of CO <sub>2</sub> reductions.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	National and sub-national levels
	<b>Source:</b>	Country monitoring system/reports, Country NAMA (Nationally Appropriate <b>Mitigation Action</b> ).
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Given that mitigation efforts are additive with individual costs decreasing as the number of participants increases ( <i>IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007</i> ), international participation and coordination is thus a priority for mitigation of climate change.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	5. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change and enhancing food security.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Climate-related disasters could cost the LAC region US\$ 300 billion per year if GHG emissions are unabated (CEPAL, 2002; Swiss Re, 2002).
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.5.1 Stabilization of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (metric tons per habitant); and 2.5.2 countries with planning capacity in mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Yes, many institutions with projects supporting institutional strengthening include this indicator.

<b>3.5.4</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Climate change pilot projects in agriculture, energy, health, water and sanitation, transport, and housing.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Pilot projects refer to operations aimed at contributing to the development of strategies for mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change. These activities might include: (i) feasibility studies; (ii) development and/or trial of technologies or practices; (iii) institutional capacity and planning; and/or (iv) raising awareness and/or behavioral change campaigns.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	Under construction
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	10
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Political interest/willingness to work with new technologies and practices among different sectors; National interest in mainstreaming CC into priority sectors.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Country level
	<b>Source:</b>	Country monitoring system/reports and Ministries of Planning and Environment.
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	The energy, transport, industrial, and housing sectors account for 57% of GHG emissions and the remaining is produced by the agricultural sector and changes in land use ( <i>The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review, 2007</i> ). On the other hand, climate change will have a significant impact on agricultural productivity, infrastructure, energy generation, and water quality, quantity, and availability.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	5. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change, and enhancing food security.
	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	The development and identification of efficient-environmentally friendly technologies/practices is

		crucial to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.5.1 Stabilization of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (metric tons per habitant); 2.5.2. Countries with planning capacity in mitigation and adaptation to climate change; and 2.5.4 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected to total territorial area.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	No

<b>3.5.5</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Projects with components contributing to improved management of terrestrial and marine protected areas.
	<b>Definition:</b>	Projects with components that contribute to the improved management (as measured by a tracking tool such as the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) of new or existing terrestrial and marine protected areas.
	<b>Baseline 2004-2008:</b>	15
	<b>Target estimate 2012-2015:</b>	30
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Clients will continue to demand, or the Bank will leverage improved management of protected areas sufficiently to meet its target.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Regional
	<b>Source:</b>	Mr. Blue, project documents and monitoring reports
	<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annual
	<b>Rationale:</b>	Biodiversity is increasingly threatened in what scientists have called a new mass extinction. This is a particular problem for LAC, the most biodiverse region on the planet. IDB's Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy prohibits the Bank from supporting projects that significantly convert or degrade habitats that are highly suitable for biodiversity conservation or are crucial for critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or near threatened species. In addition to prevention and mitigation, protected areas must be expanded or created and their management improved as part of a proactive policy. To date, the IDB portfolio contributes to biodiversity conservation, through individual projects or their mitigation components, linked projects, technical cooperation, or policy-based lending.
	<b>Priority Area:</b>	5. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change, and enhancing food security.

	<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Biodiversity is a vital element of LAC natural capital, supporting ecotourism, fisheries, agriculture, forest products, and many others. Both terrestrial and marine biodiversity underpin ecosystem resilience, carbon cycling, and carbon sequestration, and thus are critical to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Biodiversity is also critical to agricultural productivity, particularly in a changing climate, and thus to food security. To conserve biodiversity, protected areas must not only be declared, but also effectively managed.
	<b>Regional Development Goals related to this output:</b>	2.5.1 Stabilization of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (metric tons per habitant); 2.5.2 countries with planning capacity in mitigation and adaptation to climate change; and 2.5.4 Proportion of terrestrial areas protected to total surface area and of marine areas protected to total territorial waters.
	<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	N/A

<b>3.5.6</b>	<b>Output contribution to Regional Goals</b>	
	<b>Name of Indicator:</b>	Farmers given access to improved agricultural services and investments (women, men, Indigenous and Afro-descendants).
	<b>Definition:</b>	Improved agricultural services and investments include: (i) investments in agricultural research and technology transfer, includes (but is not limited to) the development of new varieties adapted to droughts, to heat stress and flooded areas and technologies for land management; a special effort has to be made to promote the access to technology for small and medium farmers ; (ii) irrigation investment to expand water availability and compensate for land erosion and degradation; (iii) information systems to improve the knowledge about the spatial nature of agricultural systems; funding for the traditional national statistical systems (census and sampling), and improvements in data collection, dissemination, and analysis; (iv) land tenure and property rights definition to give farmers incentives to protect and invest in resource conservation; (v) integration of small and medium farmers into value chains, through greater access to financial services, and organizational support; (vi) agricultural health and food safety services to meet national and international standards; (vi) insurance and early warning systems to prevent and mitigate the impact of natural disasters. Does not include rural roads or energy.
	<b>Baseline (2004-2008)</b>	n/a
	<b>Target low estimate 2012-2015:</b>	5,000,000
	<b>Assumptions:</b>	Access of farmers to agricultural services depends on profitability and market prices.
	<b>Level of disaggregation:</b>	Women, men, Indigenous, and Afro-descendants.
	<b>Source:</b>	Monitoring reports

<b>Periodicity:</b>	Annually
<b>Rationale:</b>	To maintain or increase agricultural growth and to face the challenges of feeding an increasing population and adapting to the impacts of climate change, farmers need access to improved agricultural services and investments. Crop production in ALC is about 11% of world production, and cattle production is 14% of world production. Production and exports have been increasing in the LAC region with the exception of the Caribbean countries. Food is about 50% of total expenditure of the poor for LAC countries, and food prices in 2009 are 56% higher than in 2006. IFPRI, through the IMPACT model, predicted severe impacts of climate change in agricultural yields for tropical countries in LAC and the need to invest about US\$ 1.3 billion per year to increase agricultural productivity and reach an adequate level of caloric consumption in 2050. In addition, Latin America and the Caribbean countries have about 416 million hectares of idle agricultural land that could be incorporated to agricultural production to increase food supply, if enough additional resources are allocated to investments and improved services.
<b>Priority Area:</b>	5. Protecting the environment, promoting renewable energy, responding to climate change, and enhancing food security.
<b>Link to Priority area:</b>	Access to agricultural services and investments, together with rural roads, have shown to have a major impact in agricultural production and productivity and will be key to facilitate adaptation to climate change and to maintain food security in the future.
<b>Link to Regional Development Goals:</b>	2.5.5 Annual growth rate of agricultural GDP (%).
<b>Is it used by another organization? If so, which?</b>	Yes, many others, included in results framework of MCC and also in WB projects.