



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE  
FRAMEWORK (UNDAF)  
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS  
FOR 2016-2020**

Minsk 2015

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the Republic of Belarus (UNDAF) for 2016-2020 is signed on 23 October 2015 in Minsk in four original copies (two copies in English and two in Russian) by the following participating parties who endorse the UNDAF and underscore their joint commitment to the fulfilment of its goals:



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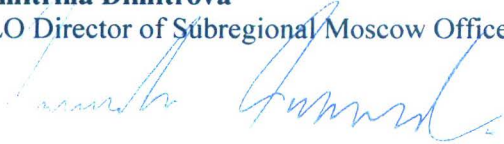
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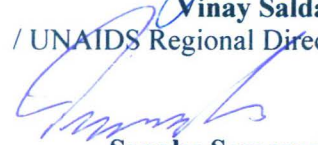

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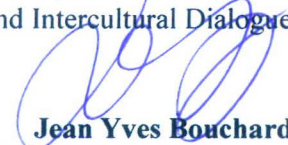
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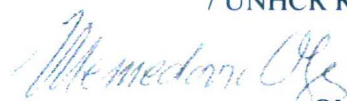
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## Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020 is the second joint strategy of the UN agencies working in Belarus. The UNDAF has been prepared by the United Nations Country Team in Belarus in consultation with the Government of the Republic of Belarus, civil society, the private sector, vulnerable groups, and national and international partners, with the aim of promoting and protecting human rights and improving the lives of the people of Belarus.

The UNDAF focuses on four strategic areas of response, which are in line with the mandate of the UN, its comparative advantages and key national priorities outlined in the National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in the Republic of Belarus until 2030 (NSSSED-2030). The strategic areas will set the main direction and scope of action of the UN's development assistance to Belarus in cooperation with the Government over the next five years, and include:

1. Inclusive, Responsive and Accountable Governance;
2. Sustainable Economic Development;
3. Environmental Protection and Sustainable Environmental Management Based on the Principles of Green Economy;
4. Sustainable Development of Human Capital: Health, Education, Social Inclusion and Protection, Comprehensive Post-Chernobyl Development.

The total financial resources required by the United Nations system in Belarus to achieve eight outcomes within four strategic areas are estimated at USD 111,328,000 for the period 2016-2020.

The UNDAF 2016-2020 will be implemented through a joint UNCT work plan, the country cooperation frameworks and programmes of individual UN agencies, as agreed upon with the Government and within the UNDAF context.

Progress in implementing the UNDAF 2016-2020 will be assessed using the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework, Annual Review Meetings and a final UNDAF evaluation in 2019. Achievements, lessons learned, best practices and encountered constraints will be publicly disseminated to inform the design of further programming documents and activities.

## Belarus at a Glance



Area	207,600 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	9,468,154 people (1 January 2014)
Capital	Minsk (1,921,807 people as of 1 January 2014)
Administrative organization	Unitary democratic social state based on the rule of law. Six regions: Brest Region, Homiel Region, Hrodna Region, Mahilioŭ Region, Minsk Region, Viciebsk Region and the capital Minsk. Regions are subdivided into districts
Languages	The official languages are Belarusian and Russian
Ethnic groups	83.7% Belarusians, 8.3% Russians, 3.1% Poles, 1.7% Ukrainians, 0.1% Tatars, 0.1% Jews, 3.0% Other
GDP (current USD)	72.4bn (2013)
GDP per capita (current USD)	7,644 (2013)
GDP structure	In 2013, services - 46% of GDP, industry - 26.7%; agriculture - 7% of GDP; manufacturing, value added (% of GDP) - 23.1%
Under-five mortality rate	4.6 per 1,000 live births (2013)
Infant mortality rate	3.5 per 1,000 live births (2013)
Maternal mortality rate	0 per 100,000 live births (2013)
HIV Incidence and Prevalence	19.1 per 100,000 people (2014); 0.14% (2014)
TB Incidence and Prevalence	34.5 per 100,000 people (2014); 82.9 per 100,000 people (2014)
Primary education enrolment	98.8% (2013)
Adult literacy rate (%)	99.6% (2009)
HDI Rank and Index	53 <sup>rd</sup> (2014); 0.786 (2014)
WB's Doing Business Rank	57 <sup>th</sup> (2015)

## I. Introduction

### I.i. UNDAF 2016-2020 Development Process Overview

The UNDAF for 2016-2020 has been developed to support the achievement of national development priorities in the field of inclusive and sustainable development of the Republic of Belarus, based on the following key goals: increasing economic competitiveness; innovation development; structural reforms that ensure knowledge-based economic growth and human capital development; inclusive, responsive and accountable governance; environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources. Promotion of gender equality and human rights in line with the human rights-based approach (HRBA) are the overarching principles streamed across the UNDAF 2016-2020.

The process of formulating the UNDAF for Belarus can be characterized by four main principles:

**1. An Inclusive and Participatory Process.** The UN in Belarus aimed to ensure the inclusive and participatory nature of the process from the very beginning. On 18-19 June 2014, the UN and the Government held a Strategic Planning Retreat (SPR) in Minsk, gathering more than 85 participants from UN resident and non-resident agencies, state bodies and other organizations, civil society organizations, private sector representatives, donors and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and young people. The SPR was the main event that guided the UNDAF development process and the choice of priority areas.

The process of formulating the strategic priorities of the UNDAF involved more than 25 meetings of UNDAF working groups, structured around four focus areas, which were held between July and October 2014. They were co-chaired by heads of UN agencies and representatives of the Belarusian Government and brought together UNCT members, various NGOs, private sector representatives, academics, state bodies and other organizations. About 200 individuals, including representatives of vulnerable groups and young people, had an opportunity to express their opinion and advocate different priorities in the presence of government officials.

**2. Consensus and Ownership.** Every effort was made to ensure that the chosen UNDAF outcomes would reflect a consensus between different stakeholders, including the Government, the UNCT, CSOs, the private sector and vulnerable groups. The involvement of the Government was secured in the early stages, and drafts of the results matrix were shared several times among a wide range of state bodies in order to receive and incorporate their feedback and proposals. The Ministry of Economy played a coordinating role.

In June 2014, a Steering Committee was created to maintain high-level strategic oversight and quality assurance of the development and implementation of the UNDAF. Its first meeting was held at the level of deputy ministers and the heads of UN agencies in Belarus, and was chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. In December 2014, the UN conducted consultations on the draft UNDAF results matrix with international development partners, and another Steering Committee meeting at the level of deputy ministers was organized in mid-January 2015 to ensure alignment of the results matrix with national priorities. The results matrix of the UNDAF document was presented to the audience at the International Development Partners Conference held on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2015 in Minsk.

**3. An Evidence-based Approach.** The UN Resident Coordinator in Belarus initiated a number of exercises aimed at strengthening the analytical and predictive components of the new UNDAF 2016-2020 and informing the process of its development through enhanced understanding of the national context and of existing and emerging challenges.

The mid-term review (MTR) of the current UNDAF for 2011-2015 was conducted in 2013, and an additional review of the current UNDAF for 2011-2015 was completed by an external consultant in June 2014. The reviews called for a more balanced and analytical programme document, structured around strategic priorities. Other steps in this direction included the UNCT Visioning Exercise in Vilnius (27-

29 January 2014) and the UNCT Retreat in Vilnius (12-14 June 2014) where the participants discussed potential risks and the existing challenges for development in Belarus.

This UNDAF builds upon the findings and recommendations of the review of the UNDAF for Belarus for 2011-2015. In particular, UNDAF Area of Cooperation 1 includes measures to: improve the monitoring, assessment and analysis of data for decision-making; increase cooperation between state institutions, the private sector and civil society at the national, regional and local levels; and create new mechanisms and improve the existing cooperation modalities between state institutions and civil society on analysing and implementing the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). UNDAF Area of Cooperation 2 focuses on structural reforms, improving the competitiveness of the national economy and developing SMEs. UNDAF Area of Cooperation 3 envisages improved cooperation between UN agencies and national partners on environmental matters and ensuring the sustainability of achieved outcomes upon the completion of environmental projects. UNDAF Area of Cooperation 4 addresses numerous recommendations of the UNDAF review, including the need to: develop the National Action Plan on the Control of Non-Infectious Diseases; improve the efficiency of health system expenditures through a shift to provision of primary healthcare services to the population; strengthen inter-agency cooperation and reinforce cooperation with civil society; and expand preventive programmes with a focus on key affected populations and vulnerable groups. In addition, UNDAF Area of Cooperation 4 aims to combine the efforts of numerous stakeholders to prevent and combat domestic violence and human trafficking, align the national legislation with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and ensure equal access of vulnerable groups to quality healthcare, education and social protection services that effectively address their needs.

A number of highly professional and specialized experts, including heads of leading NGOs and entrepreneurs' associations, took part in the UNDAF working groups and provided useful advice contributing to the process of UNDAF development..

**4. Innovation and Transparency.** The RCO has created a specialized online platform (<http://undaf-belarus.strikingly.com>) to provide all stakeholders with latest updates on the UNDAF development process, where results matrices, protocols of meetings, agendas and photos are published online.

### **I.ii. Development Context**

Belarus is an upper-middle income country. According to the Human Development Report 2014 (UNDP), the Republic of Belarus had a GNI per capita (2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) USD) of USD16,403 in 2013. This figure is higher than the level of GNI per capita in the high human development category of countries (USD13,231). The Belarusian economy generated impressive GDP growth rates in the period from 1996 until 2011. In particular, the average yearly GDP growth rate in 2004-2008 was 9.92%.

As a result, Belarus made significant progress in improving its Human Development Index between 2005 and 2013 – its growth was the highest among countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and the Commonwealth of Independent States. It was ranked 53<sup>rd</sup> among 187 countries in the Human Development Report 2014. Belarus also achieved 28<sup>th</sup> position among 187 countries in the Gender Equality Index of the UNDP's Human Development Report 2014, better than the average in countries with very high human development.

At the same time, Belarus has retained a high level of income equality, which can be demonstrated by its Gini coefficient of 0.283 in 2013.<sup>1</sup> According to the Human Development Report 2014 (UNDP), Belarus has high values of mean years of schooling (11.5) and one of the highest numbers of expected years of schooling (15.7) among the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

<sup>1</sup> National Statistical Committee. URL: [http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/bgd/katalog-publikatsii/public\\_compilation/index\\_155/](http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/bgd/katalog-publikatsii/public_compilation/index_155/)



However, Belarus has a low life expectancy at birth (72.6 years), with a gap of 10.6 years between male and female life expectancy. This is mostly due to high prevalence of NCDs.

Belarus has achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It has reduced the proportion of the population with average available resources per person below USD2 and USD4 (PPP) per day, achieved universal primary education, attained progress in expanding women's participation in decision-making and promoting gender equality, and reduced the infant, under-five and maternal mortality rate. It has also reduced the tuberculosis incidence rate and the prevalence of active forms of tuberculosis, decreased carbon dioxide emissions, expanded the area of land protected to maintain biological diversity and forested land, national parks and nature reserves, and improved the availability and conditions of housing.

Several important challenges remain with respect to the achievement of the MDGs, including an increasing gender pay gap and an increasing prevalence of HIV and MDR-TB. Among other areas in which improvements are being sought are: the effectiveness of the health system, with a focus on primary healthcare and improving reproductive health and family planning; the educational attainments and employment of vulnerable groups; domestic violence and gender equality; and ensuring life safety and combatting stigmas, discrimination and negative stereotypes in all areas of life.

Belarus has adopted a gradual path to structural reform. It has markedly increased its Ease of Doing Business ranking from the 129<sup>th</sup> in 2007 to 57<sup>th</sup> in 2015. However, Belarus remains highly vulnerable to external factors and shocks: the country faced a high current account deficit of about 7% of GDP in 2014, against the background of slowing economic growth in Russia, sharp currency devaluations among main its trade partners and declining oil prices. The growth in real household incomes, wages and pensions has slowed down and the country was combatting a high inflation rate of 16.2% in 2014.

Reducing macroeconomic imbalances, attracting FDI, improving the business environment for SMEs, developing entrepreneurship and strengthening the national and regional innovation system will be crucial for sustainable economic growth in the future. The planned structural reforms accentuate the need for improved social safety nets and other mechanisms of targeted social protection against poverty and the loss of skills for the most vulnerable groups. Belarus has achieved significant progress in combatting corruption, compared to the majority of countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States,<sup>2</sup> but still needs assistance in reducing the frequency of informal employment, the shadow economy and strengthening its anti-corruption response.

The Government has consistently applied efforts to reduce and terminate the use of ozone-depleting substances in industry and agriculture and achieved a reduction in GHG emissions. Belarus effectively protects biological and landscape diversity and has one of the highest proportions in Europe of land area covered by forestry – 39.4% of the total land area. Areas in which improvements can be made including the following: raising the effectiveness of water and waste management; implementing sustainable agricultural strategies and cleaner production; overcoming the negative consequences of the Chernobyl accident; fostering energy efficiency, including by developing renewable and other carbon-free sources of energy; reducing energy intensity; and raising the environmental awareness of the population about environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management.

Belarus passed the first UPR cycle in 2010 and accepted 69 out of 93 recommendations aimed at improving its human rights protection system. The UNCT worked closely with the Government to facilitate inclusive dialogue on the recommendations of the UPR in 2013-2014. The UNCT has assisted the Government in considering the establishment of a national human rights institution (NHRI), conforming to the Paris Principles in line with recommendation 97.4.

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<sup>2</sup> The World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators 1996-2013. URL: [info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx](http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx)

The UNCT has also assisted in expanding cooperation between stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels, including by enhancing their skills and developing their capacity for sustainable and productive cooperation. Among the areas for improvement are: raising the inclusivity, responsiveness, efficiency and transparency of the public administration system; raising awareness about human rights and ensuring more effective human rights protection through national and international mechanisms (including the UN and relevant regional mechanisms); expanding access to justice; and boosting the participation of vulnerable groups in policy-making.

### **I.iii. UN Comparative Advantages**

The UN has supported Belarus in its development agenda since Belarus acquired independence in 1991. The country has embarked on the gradual structural transformation of its political, social and economic environment, with the aim of promoting and protecting human rights and pursuing inclusive and sustainable economic development.

In an environment of decreasing donor interest and support as a result of Belarus's status as an upper middle-income country, the role of the UN is shifting towards partnership and the provision of timely high-quality expert advice and capacity building to ensure substantive and constructive cooperation between different stakeholders.

The UN in Belarus has five main comparative advantages:

#### *1. International law advocacy*

The UN is uniquely positioned to promote and support compliance with a wide range of international conventions and treaties to which Belarus is a party. For example, advocacy efforts and peer pressure from the UN system are among the key forces driving Belarus towards accession to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The UN in Belarus is also well-positioned to promote the decisions and/or recommendations of the UN Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review, as well as the UN treaty bodies and special procedures, thus making the UN in Belarus one of the leading promoters of the human rights agenda in the country. UN agencies apply every effort to foreground a human rights-based approach in their programming documents and activities.

The Government and the UN also cooperate productively within the framework of international conventions against terrorism, drugs and crime. Belarus is also one of the initiators and leading supporters of the Global Plan of Action against human trafficking, adopted at the 64<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly in 2010, and one of the sponsors of the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking, created in accordance with the Global Plan.

#### *2. Impartiality*

The UN is an impartial player which is able to work effectively with all parties and provide impartial policy advice while being trusted by all stakeholders. The UN, which was co-founded by Belarus, is well-positioned to work effectively with the Government of Belarus, which helps the UN to facilitate effective partnerships and cooperation. The UN and the Government of Belarus cooperate at the highest level, ensuring inclusivity in the promotion of the human rights agenda in Belarus.

#### *3. Global experience and expertise*

The UN can draw on the collective global assets of the UN system, including global expertise and best practices, to provide technical expertise and exchange of knowledge. Moreover, the UN has been operating in Belarus for over 20 years. As a result, the UN staff is well versed in the local context. The

UN staff has an excellent understanding of the complex institutional setup in the country. In addition, the UN has a widely successful track record of managing development projects in Belarus.

#### 4. *Coordination and convening power*

The UN can use its convening power to bring together various stakeholders and provide coordination on critical cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, NCDs, HIV, climate change, regional cooperation and other problems. The UN also has the ability to ensure the implementation of multi-sectoral and integrated strategies within partnerships with the Government and civil society stakeholders, including by facilitating the participation of young people as partners in development and in dialogue between the Government and civil society. As a result, the UN is able to effectively facilitate the participation of CSOs and the private sector as key stakeholders in the design and implementation of governmental development plans and sustainable development programmes.

#### 5. *Network of partners*

Another comparative advantage of the UN is its strong relationship with national and international development partners. The UN has good relations and effective communication with central and local authorities, as well as with international organizations and bilateral aid agencies such as the EU, USAID, the GFTAM, and others. These strong relations with partners allow the UN to attract necessary funds, which can be proven by a good track record of programme development and implementation in a number of strategic areas.

## II. UNDAF Areas of Cooperation

The UN can effectively assist Belarus in unlocking its potential to combat emerging challenges and build a sustainable knowledge-based economy and society that promote and protect human rights in an inclusive, transparent, responsive, evidence-based and accountable way. This shared aim lays the foundation for cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the UN between 2016 and 2020.

The assessment of the current development situation and the UN's comparative advantages have highlighted the importance of providing assistance in four major focus areas:

- Inclusive, Responsive and Accountable Governance;
- Sustainable Economic Development;
- Environmental Protection and Sustainable Environmental Management Based on the Principles of Green Economy;
- Sustainable Development of Human Capital: Health, Education, Social Inclusion and Protection, Comprehensive Post-Chernobyl Development.

The development outcomes to be achieved by the United Nations through the UNDAF for Belarus for 2016-2020 are briefly described below. The complete UNDAF Results Matrix is presented in *Annex I*.

### UNDAF Area of Cooperation 1: Inclusive, Responsive and Accountable Governance

**Sustainable Development Goals:** to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (16); to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (5).

**NSSSED-2030:** to ensure the transparency and openness of the public administration bodies (7); to develop the public administration system in the interests of sustainable development (8.1).

**Post-2015 Consultations:** to ensure more inclusive social and political processes and gender equality.

Belarus is a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (1948). Articles 4, 5, 33, 35 and 36 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus guarantee the diversity of political institutions, ideologies and opinions, and guarantee the freedom of assembly, association, opinion and conviction.

Good governance, a well-functioning public administration, and economic and regulatory institutions play an important role in socio-economic development. In its resolution 2000/64, the UN Commission on Human Rights identified the key attributes of good governance as transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation and responsiveness. It linked good governance to an enabling environment for the enjoyment of human rights and the promotion of sustainable human development.<sup>3</sup> According to the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, Belarus has a wide range of opportunities to improve different aspects of its governance system as compared to its neighbours and other countries in the region.

**Outcome 1.1:** By 2020, effective partnerships will have been strengthened between the state, civil society and private sector, ensuring reconciliation of their interests.

The promotion of dialogue and inclusive policy-making was identified as a top priority in the area of governance during the Strategic Planning Retreat for UNDAF 2016-2020, and was also supported by a number of research papers and national strategies (Post 2015 Country Consultation; NSSSED-2030). The UNCT may assist in building trust and boosting dialogue between the Government, civil society and private sector at national, regional and local levels, including by enhancing skills and developing the capacity of all stakeholders for sustainable and productive cooperation.

The UN maintains a robust partnership with registered national NGOs and community-based organizations whose work involves promotion of a range of human rights. This partnership is incrementally being extended to academia, the media and the private sector. The modality of working with multiple stakeholders, brokering relationships of trust and mutual respect is a key characteristic of the UN's work in Belarus.

The Government of the Republic of Belarus intends to expand the participation of civil society and the private sector in the development of public regulatory measures. Over recent years, national, regional, district and municipal authorities have created public councils under different state bodies as well as other organizations that address the shortage of systemic institutionalized mechanisms for the participation of CSOs in policy-making activities. However, there is no comprehensive legislation governing public consultation on draft laws and citizen-led law-making initiatives, and the UNCT will assist the Government in developing and enacting such legislation. Aims include: expanding the practice of public consultation on draft legal acts and government resolutions; increasing the share and quality of submissions from civil society and the private sector; and increasing the proportion of such recommendations taken into account during the process of amending the legislation. UNDP will assist in introducing capacity building measures for public councils and creating feedback mechanisms at the local level to enhance public participation in the regulatory measures. The UNCT is also positioned to work with the Parliament to improve public engagement in the legislative process.

The participation of the private sector in resolving social problems can be enhanced through the adoption and effective enforcement of laws on philanthropy and volunteerism, development of the Global Compact and consolidation of the emerging practice of corporate social responsibility. A draft law on public-private partnerships was assessed by international experts as corresponding to the leading international practices to a degree of 81.5%. Its effective implementation and the development of public-private partnership practices would require joint efforts by the Government, UNCT and the private

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/GoodGovernance/Pages/GoodGovernanceIndex.aspx>

sector. UNDP will continue working to take forward the public-private partnership modality and unlock its development benefits for Belarus.

In addition, local authorities will implement, with UNICEF assistance, measures aimed at the expansion of the network of cities with institutionalized mechanisms for the participation of children and young people to boost their participation in policy-making concerning their lives and development from 22 cities to 40 cities by 2020.

**Outcome 1.2:** By 2020, state institutions will ensure responsive, accountable and transparent governance to enable citizens to benefit from all human rights in line with international principles and standards.

NSSSED-2030 emphasizes the importance of restricting state involvement in economic activities and reducing excessive regulation by the state where necessary. Such restriction, if implemented, should be based on a comprehensive analysis of the state's functions and delegation of the state's functions to the private sector in cases where private sector institutions can efficiently perform them. UNDP will assist the Government in implementing an effective methodology for the analysis of the functions and competencies of government bodies and preparing recommendations on optimizing their functions.

NSSSED-2030 also proposes further improvements to the effectiveness and transparency of the public administration system, based on indicative planning, foresight and the widespread use of IT and telecommunications technologies in public administration. UNDP will assist the Government in expanding the practice of performing administrative procedures online, for example by piloting a multifunctional centre that accepts applications to a variety of administrative procedures at one location in Minsk and organizing training workshops at the new centre to facilitate the creation of similar centres in the regions. The UN will assist in the creation of legislative and technological frameworks for the external trade web portal of the Republic of Belarus, on the basis of an integrated technological platform of the state automated information system (SAIS) in line with the 'one window' principle.

In 2013, UNECE experts conducted the assessment of the Belarusian national statistical system and noted the ongoing modernization of the IT infrastructure, improvement of the system for collecting and analysing statistical data, and optimization of staff numbers and the organizational structure of the national statistical system.<sup>4</sup> UNECE's assessment team recommended that the emphasis on the quality of analytical products should be strengthened, that all official statistical information should be published as soon as possible and that the list of institutions that provide data sets for analysis should be revealed.

To further strengthen the capacity of the national statistical system, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNECE and UNWTO will assist the Government in aligning survey tools, procedures and systems for the collection of official statistical data, and the distribution modes for official statistical reporting data with international standards and best practices, including gender statistics, data on the situation of children, tourism statistics and indicators for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition, UNFPA will provide expert support in conducting the national census in 2019, population projections and further disaggregation of population-related data. This will provide an opportunity for government institutions to adopt a more evidence-based policy-making approach, including on social and population policies, based on comprehensive, timely and disaggregated data. Such measures would enable the population, civil society and the private sector to place greater trust in the state and enhance their understanding of government priorities.

The UNCT has assisted the Government in considering the establishment of a national human rights institution conforming to the Paris Principles,<sup>5</sup> in line with UPR recommendation 97.4. In July 2014 the MFA, the RC Office, UNDP and the CoE co-organized an international workshop entitled 'National Human Rights Institutions: Establishment and Functioning'. At the seminar, it was agreed to conduct a

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<sup>4</sup> UNECE (2013). 'Adapted Global Assessment of the National Statistical System of the Republic of Belarus'.

<sup>5</sup> General Assembly Resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993.

joint ‘Systematic Research Study to Assess the Added Value of Setting Up a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) in Belarus’, under the auspices of the Government and supported by the UN and the Council of Europe. OHCHR is ready to provide technical assistance towards the establishing of an NHRI in compliance with the Paris Principles and in line with the recommendations of the UPR.

UNICEF will support the country’s efforts in bringing the national legislation into compliance with international standards in relation to children in conflict with the law and in line with the UN approaches to bring justice for children, specialization in the justice system, mediation and probation services for juvenile delinquents and their families, establishment of child rights monitoring mechanisms in line with the Paris Principles, and improvement of the legislation in light of the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children.

UNICEF will continue to support the scaling up of the Child Friendly City Initiative, facilitating the creation of a conducive environment for children’s development and participation, enhancing the effectiveness of local planning and budgeting, promoting inter-sectoral cooperation and interaction at all levels. Special efforts will be made to ensure that the voices of children and adolescents are heard within the child protection system and, crucially, that young people’s participation in decision-making regarding their lives is given higher priority in the country.

While presenting its candidature to the Human Rights Council for the term 2007-2010, Belarus made a number of voluntary pledges and commitments pertaining to human rights. In addition, following the first Universal Periodic Review cycle in 2010, Belarus accepted 69 out of 93 recommendations relating to the promotion and protection of economic, social, civil and political rights, as well as the rights of women, children, disabled persons, refugees and migrants.

The UNCT in Belarus has worked closely with the Government to facilitate inclusive dialogue on the recommendations of the UPR in 2013-2014. As per recommendation 97.41, the UNCT has supported the Government’s engagement with civil society and the private sector on the recommendations of the UPR. The UN Resident Coordinator in Belarus has encouraged the Government to consider the development of a comprehensive national human rights action plan or a UPR implementation plan and the establishment of an inclusive advisory mechanism led by the Government and involving multiple stakeholders.

The UNCT plans to strengthen these efforts aimed at promoting and protecting human rights in the country through a number of additional measures during the course of the UNDAF 2016-2020. These include assisting the Government in implementing the provisions of the international agreements to which Belarus is a party, including implementing these provisions in judicial and enforcement practices, and in acting on the recommendations of treaty bodies in accordance with the reporting schedule. UNFPA will provide expert support in the development of a new national programme on ensuring gender equality, capacity building for civil servants on gender-related issues, and the mainstreaming of gender in national policies and programmes, including the population policy and its monitoring and evaluation system. UNICEF will promote the improvement of the policy environment in the interests of children and awareness-raising on child rights. UNDP will contribute to Belarus’s accession to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the implementations of its provisions.

Furthermore, the UNCT will prioritize raising awareness within government institutions, civil society and the private sector about international reporting mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review, and improved analysis and implementation of the recommendations made by international organizations in the national practice at the MFA’s request.

## **UNDAF Area of Cooperation 2: Sustainable Economic Development**

**Sustainable Development Goals:** to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (8); to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive

and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (9); to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (12);

**NSSSED-2030:** accelerated development of high-tech enterprises and services (2); improvement of the institutional environment and formation of a favourable business environment (3) (9); an increase in exports (4); transformation of SMEs into the driving force for the socio-economic development of the country with a focus on increasing their innovation-technological activities and expanding exports (9).

**Post-2015 Consultations:** the need to have decent employment opportunities and a steady income has been prioritized repeatedly in the discussion meetings and focus groups.

After gaining independence in 1991, Belarus embarked on the path of introducing gradual reforms and preserved an economic model based on the dominance of the public sector, broad-based income redistribution and a high level of socio-economic equality. Belarus retained a highly educated and skilled labour force. The economy generated impressive growth rates in the period between 1996 and 2011. In particular, the average yearly GDP growth rate in the period 2004-2008 was 9.92%.

Belarus is committed to pursuing inclusive and sustainable industrial development, based on competitiveness and the promotion of a business-friendly environment and infrastructure, in accordance with best-practice legislative and system frameworks.

In 2013, services amounted to 46% of GDP, industry to 26.7% of GDP, and agriculture to 7% of GDP. Belarus has major manufacturing activities in petroleum and chemical products, food and beverages, machinery and equipment. The share of Manufacturing Value-Added in GDP (the basic indicator of a country's level of industrialization) was 23.1% in 2013. The industrial sector is in need of modernization, including by strengthening personnel potential and diversification.

Developing a knowledge-based economy, increasing productivity and exports and reducing macroeconomic imbalances through structural reforms would greatly contribute to sustainable economic development in Belarus.

**Outcome 2.1:** By 2020, the economy's competitiveness will have been improved through structural reform, accelerated development of the private sector and integration in the world economy.

According to the EBRD Transition Indicators (measuring the transition to a market economy), most indicators for Belarus (small-scale and large-scale privatization, governance and enterprise restructuring, price liberalization, trade and the forex system) are lower than the average in 28 transition countries, with competition policy being at the level of Georgia and Kazakhstan.

International financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank consider the ongoing growth slowdown in Belarus as partially triggered by a lack of structural reforms, and thus advise that reforms should be implemented in order to improve the international competitiveness of the Belarusian economy and its long-term growth prospects. In October 2013, the Council of Ministers and the National Bank adopted a Joint Action Plan on Structural Reforms and Increasing the Competitiveness of the Economy of the Republic of Belarus (further amended in August 2014) to tackle the existing macroeconomic problems.

The existing economic model has prioritized development of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) while the private sector has remained underdeveloped. In 2014, the share of the public sector in production amounted to about 80%, a figure higher than the average for developed and transition countries. Development of SMEs would enable change in this dynamic, a boost in employment and increases in exports. The share of SMEs in GDP has been steadily growing from 18.8% in 2009 to 21.9% in 2013. In 2013, SMEs employed 28.4% of all workers, as compared to 60.9% in Germany and 66.9% in the EU-27 on average.

In 2010, the President issued Directive №4 ‘On the development of entrepreneurship and stimulating business activity in Belarus’,<sup>6</sup> aimed at promoting liberalization in the economy, encouraging entrepreneurship and creating a favourable business environment. In recent years, the situation with SMEs and private sector development has significantly improved due to reduced administrative and tax burdens, as evidenced by IFC’s surveys of MSMEs.<sup>7</sup>

These improvements are also reflected in the World Bank’s Doing Business reports, in which Belarus has markedly improved its Ease of Doing Business ranking from 129<sup>th</sup> in 2007 to 57<sup>th</sup> in 2015. In 2011, the President stated that a priority goal for the country was to enter the top 30 performers. Some of the most comprehensive measures to date relate to starting a business, including the creation of a one-stop shop for property registration and the introduction of a broad administrative simplification programme that sets strict time limits on registration and implements computerized records. As compared to Central and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Belarus has good indicators in the ease of starting a business, dealing with construction permits, registering property and enforcing contracts.

Another comprehensive set of reform measures has focused on facilitating cross-border trade, with the institutionalization of pre-arrival processing of import documentation and other formalities to speed up administration and of authorized ‘trusted’ operators.<sup>8</sup> All of these measures are in line with the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Trade Facilitation, and future plans to capitalize on existing achievements aim to further simplify and streamline the documentary requirements, including by migrating from paper-based to paperless systems.<sup>9</sup> Belarus’s accession to the WTO will continue to be a focus of UNDP, which will offer dedicated support. FAO is ready to support Belarus in enhancing its institutional framework and developing its capacity relating to legal, institutional and technical issues of compliance with the WTO SPS Agreement, in order to facilitate negotiation with the WTO and contribute to an increase in Belarus’s food export potential and its capacity to better protect domestic consumers.

Significant achievements have also been made in improving technical regulation, standardization and quality control. The Belarusian system of technical regulation and standard-setting provides an exemplary model for other countries with economies in transition. The system places an emphasis on harmonization with international regulations, particularly those of the EU, an effort to ensure a genuine participatory approach, and a preoccupation with transparency; all of which are critical for eliminating non-trade barriers to trade.<sup>10</sup>

There remains room for improvement. There are still challenges such as access to electricity and capital, protecting investors, export competitiveness and resolving insolvency. IFC surveys demonstrate that 59% of MSMEs consider the following problems as impediments for doing business: inconsistency of legislation (59%), lack of a skilled workforce (55.7%), access to finance (35.2%), inspections (35%), obtaining permits (29.1%), price controls (28.8%), access to land and other resources (20.2%) and licensing (13.4%).<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> [http://www.government.by/upload/docs/directive4\\_en.pdf](http://www.government.by/upload/docs/directive4_en.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1524c88043ec41a085d4bd869243d457/Business\\_Environment\\_in\\_Belarus\\_2013\\_Survey\\_Report\\_En.pdf?MOD=AJPERES](http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1524c88043ec41a085d4bd869243d457/Business_Environment_in_Belarus_2013_Survey_Report_En.pdf?MOD=AJPERES)

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) (2012) Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in Belarus: Needs Assessment, United Nations: New York and Geneva.

<sup>9</sup> For a detailed overview of these measures see UNECE (2014) ‘UNECE country studies on regulatory and procedural barriers to trade: follow-up and policy implications Removing Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in Belarus’, submitted by the Government of Belarus to the UNECE Trade Committee, Sixth session, 10-12 February.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) (2012) Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in Belarus: Needs Assessment, United Nations: New York and Geneva.

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1524c88043ec41a085d4bd869243d457/Business\\_Environment\\_in\\_Belarus\\_2013\\_Survey\\_Report\\_En.pdf?MOD=AJPERES](http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1524c88043ec41a085d4bd869243d457/Business_Environment_in_Belarus_2013_Survey_Report_En.pdf?MOD=AJPERES)



SMEs engaged in export and import activities could also benefit from fostering inter-agency cooperation and joint action at the border and further simplification of trade procedures and streamlining of documentary requirements.<sup>12</sup> UNECE, UNCTAD, ITC, UNDP and UNIDO, based on their comparative advantages and in cooperation with the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Bank, are ready to provide policy and technical advice on developing and implementing structural reforms, improving the business and regulatory environment and expanding access to credit for SMEs and public access to finance, thus facilitating the development of the private and financial sector and fostering the international competitiveness of Belarusian products and services.

UNDP and UNWTO will also work to promote development in small and medium towns, including through the development of SMEs. UNDP's efforts will focus on supporting the country in developing sustainable economic conditions at the regional and local levels, particularly in the areas recovering from the Chernobyl disaster, by attracting foreign and local investment, supporting innovation, developing small and medium business, encouraging entrepreneurship and promoting inclusive employment. UNWTO will provide training courses for tourism-related SMEs as well as relevant tourism practitioners and officials, addressing thereby the expressed goal of the National Tourism Development Program for 2016-2020 to improve staffing quality in the tourism industry and to enhance the promotion of Belarus as a tourism destination.

This outcome also corresponds to one of the fundamental goals of the NSSSED-2030 Concept that recognizes the promotion of knowledge-based growth and improvement of Belarus's international competitiveness as development priorities. These are important steps to raising the living standards of Belarusians and creating prosperity in the country.

Belarus's expenditures on R&D amounted to 0.69% of GDP in 2013, while the average Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD) in developing countries was 1.11%.<sup>13</sup> The EU-28 countries spent, on average, 2.1% of GDP on R&D. Based on NSSSED-2030, spending on R&D will increase to 1.2% by 2020 as a result of the implementation of related national programmes.

Belarus intends to create a national institutional platform for technology foresight to contribute to the effectiveness of the national innovation system through strengthened institutional capacities in technology foresight and to pursue the priorities identified in national strategies and programmes, including NSSSED-2030, the Technological Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2015, the State Programme of Innovation Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2011-2015, the State Programme in Production of New and High Technologies for 2011-2015.

UNECE's pilot 'Innovation Performance Review of Belarus'<sup>14</sup> recognized that Belarus '*...has developed a wide range of initiatives to foster innovation*' and that '*...substantial efforts have been made to organize the institutional element of the national innovation system*'. UNECE argues that the national innovation system lacks efficient horizontal interactions, has an underdeveloped entrepreneurial/SME sector, and displays mismatches in statistical methodologies and practices on innovation performance as compared to other European countries.

UNECE recommends the provision of affordable access to external finance in various forms (stock market, business angels, venture capital) and the launching of awareness campaigns to achieve a cultural shift in the attitudes of the population towards innovation, business and entrepreneurship, to promote international mobility for scientists and PhD students, and to encourage the internationalization of companies engaged in knowledge-intensive activities.

UNECE (2011) considers FDI a factor that '*can make a significant contribution in raising the innovation potential of the economy and provide access to new technologies and organizational practices*'. UNECE

<sup>12</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) (2012) Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in Belarus: Needs Assessment, United Nations: New York and Geneva.

<sup>13</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2011).

<sup>14</sup> UNECE (2011), 'Innovation Performance Review: Belarus', United Nations Publications, New York and Geneva.

concludes that knowledge-driven economic growth requires increased FDI, facilitation of the integration of domestic innovation stakeholders in global innovation chains, and the promotion of technology acquisition through trade and cooperation with leading foreign partners in innovation processes. Such growth requires the creation of a business environment conducive to FDI, with fewer restrictions on investment, lower tariffs and greater currency convertibility, and complementary policy measures. In 2013, Belarus had a net FDI stock per capita of USD228.9.

The Government has invited UNECE to carry out a second Innovation Performance Review in 2015-2016 in order to assess the progress made in innovation policy reform and innovation performance since the first review, and to provide additional recommendations for further improvements in these areas.

The UN in Belarus has a proven track record in providing quality policy and technical advice and in promoting innovation through such measures as UNDP's Social Innovation Lab and Hack for Social Change initiative, aimed at fostering social entrepreneurship and bringing social innovators such as Edgeryders to Belarus to discover the existing innovation scene. UNECE, UNCTAD, UNDP and UNIDO can promote cooperation between national actors to expand this innovation scene. UNIDO is committed to working with the Government on fostering inclusive and sustainable industrialization through leveraging multi-stakeholder resources and innovative partnership models, supporting the creation of modern agro-industrial business infrastructure in Hrodna Region, and ensuring the international competitiveness of suppliers in the automotive component industry.

### **UNDAF Area of Cooperation 3: Environmental Protection and Sustainable Environmental Management Based on the Principles of Green Economy**

**Sustainable Development Goals:** to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (6); to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all (7); to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (13); to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (15).

**NSSSED-2030:** ecologization of production and ensuring ecological security (5).

**Post-2015 Consultations:** environmental sustainability is among the priorities widely discussed during the discussion meetings, echoed by youth consultations and focus groups.

Belarus is a signatory/party to major international environmental agreements: the Basel Convention – 1999; the Cartagena Protocol – 2003; the CBD – 1993; CITES – 1995; the CMS – 2003; the Kyoto Protocol – 2005; the Montreal Protocol – 1988; the Ramsar Convention – 1991; the Stockholm Convention – 2004; the UNCCD – 2001; the UNFCCC – 2000; the Vienna Convention – 1986 and the World Heritage Convention – 1989; the Convention on Long-range Trans-boundary Air Pollution (Air Convention) – 1979, the UNECE Convention on the Trans-boundary Effects of Industrial Accidents – 2003; the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Trans-boundary Watercourses and International Lakes (the Water Convention) – 1992; the UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health – 1999; the UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Trans-boundary Context (the Espoo Convention) – 1991; the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the Aarhus Convention) - 2000. Belarus also signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury and joined the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (22 May 2014).

Belarus has approved a large number of policy documents in the field of the environment, such as the State Programme for Development of Specially Protected Natural Areas for 2015-2019, the Strategy for Implementation of the Ramsar Convention and the Strategy for the Preservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity for 2011-2020, the Strategy for Reduction of Harmful Impact of Transport on

Atmospheric Air of the Republic of Belarus until 2020, and the HCFC Phase Out Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2020.

Belarus remains committed to reducing negative anthropogenic effects on the environment, mitigating the impact of climate change, protecting landscape and biological diversity, increasing material resource and energy efficiency, including through the use of local and renewable sources of energy.

In December 2014, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Belarus requested that UNECE organize a third Environmental Performance Review (EPR) for Belarus.

UNECE will carry out the third EPR for Belarus in 2015. The review will assess the implementation of the recommendations contained in the second review. This third EPR will cover 13 issues of importance to Belarus related to policymaking, planning and implementation, the financing of environmental policies and projects and the integration of environmental concerns into selected sectors, in particular: the sustainable management and protection of water resources; waste management; biodiversity and protected areas; energy; forestry; and tourism. The relationship between education and the environment, as well as healthcare and the environment, will also be covered. The recommendations will be reviewed by the EPR Expert group in October 2015. The report will be approved by the Committee on Environmental Policy at its 20th session in October 2015. It is expected that the EPR will be followed by technical assistance activities in cooperation with the Government to implement the policy recommendations.

**Outcome 3.1:** By 2020, policies will have been improved and measures will have been effectively implemented to increase energy efficiency and the production of renewable energy, to protect landscape and biological diversity, and to reduce the anthropogenic burden on the environment.

The environmental protection measures are regulated by the Law of the Republic of Belarus ‘On Environmental Protection’. In 2001, Belarus adopted the Law of the Republic of Belarus on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (revised in 2014). In 2006, Belarus created the State Commission on Climate Change to coordinate and enforce government efforts in the implementation of obligations arising from the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. In 2008, Belarus adopted the Law of the Republic of Belarus on the Protection of Atmospheric Air, and in 2010 the President of the Republic of Belarus adopted Decree №625 ‘On Some Issues related to the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions’.

The Government has consistently applied efforts to reduce and terminate the use of ozone-depleting substances in industry and agriculture.<sup>15</sup> The installation of dust- and gas-traps increased the proportion of trapped and neutralized emissions from stationary sources from 77% in 1990 to 88% in 2010. Between 1990 and 2010, GHG emissions went down from nearly 140 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent per year to about 90 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent. The UNCT and the Government will cooperate to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere from 6.62 tonnes/km<sup>2</sup> in 2013 to 6.49 tonnes/km<sup>2</sup> in 2020.

In 2013, Belarus set national targets in the field of water management, supply and sanitation in order to fulfil its obligations under the Protocol on Water and Health. The pollution of water by urban wastewater discharges and by agricultural and industrial producers remains a challenge. The main pollutants are biogenic. The UN will assist the Government in reducing waste water and pollutant discharges into water objects. UNECE and UNDP will support the Government in trans-boundary cooperation on water management and climate change adaptation in the Neman River basin. UNECE also intends to provide assistance in the development of river basin management plans and mechanisms for the exchange of data in trans-boundary basins according to the principles of the UNECE Water Convention.

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<sup>15</sup> The Scientific-Research Economic Institute of the Republic of Belarus (2012). ‘Sustainable Development of the Republic of Belarus Based on the Principles of Green Economy’, National Report, Minsk, 2012.

Waste management, which has significant implications for disease burdens, remains one of the priority areas in the field of environmental protection. The country generates more than 1400 types of waste, including toxic (hazardous) waste whose production has slightly increased in recent times, but whose share in the total generated waste decreased from 3.1% in 2000 to 2% in 2010 and whose processing has exceeded the volume generated.<sup>16</sup> UNDP will assist the country in reducing storage of waste of hazard class 1–3 from 87% in 2013 to 65% of the figure for 2010.

The country has 1240 Specially Protected Areas, including 1 nature reserve, 4 national parks, 94 wildlife sanctuaries of national importance, 267 wildlife sanctuaries of local importance, 306 natural territories of national importance and 568 natural territories of local importance. As of 1 March 2015, Specially Protected Areas covered 1797 thousand hectares (8.6% of the country's total area), of which the nature reserve and national parks made up 475 thousand hectares; wildlife sanctuaries 1307 thousand hectares and natural territories 15 thousand hectares. Besides the development of a system of Specially Protected Areas, a wide range of measures is being used for the preservation of natural ecosystems and the protection of biological and landscape diversity, including: the development of a national ecological network; transfer to users of water objects and land plots of rare and typical biotopes that will be protected by such users; the inclusion of areas of wild plant growth and dwellings of wild animals in the Red List of the Republic of Belarus.

Raising environmental awareness and promoting measures aimed at ensuring sustainable behavioural change within the population with regard to the environment are cross-cutting priorities. UNDP, UNECE, UNICEF, UNIDO and UNESCO will implement measures aimed at environmental education and awareness-raising about environmental protection and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Belarus has established more than 120 technical standards and regulations for fuel, energy resources and energy-consuming products. Between 1990 and 2012 Belarus reduced its energy intensity from 0.69 tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand USD (2005 value) of GDP (PPP) in 1990 to about 0.21 t.o.e.<sup>17</sup> UNECE estimated that the measures with the greatest potential for improving energy efficiency are the use of EE technologies in industries, beneficial use of secondary material and energy resources (use of RES), optimization of heat supplies, use of high efficiency power generation installations and measures to increase the efficiency of boilers and furnaces. During the course of the UNDAF 2016-2020, UNDP, UNEP and other UN agencies will cooperate with the Government, state bodies, enterprises and NGOs to assist in reducing GDP energy intensity.

Belarus has significant potential for developing renewable sources energy. Belarus has joined the International Renewable Energy Agency and has adopted a Law on Renewable Energy (2010) and a National Programme for the Development of Local and Renewable Energy Sources for 2011-2015.<sup>18</sup> Nonetheless, the share of renewable sources of energy has increased only slightly in recent years: from 4.5% in 2005 to 5.6% in 2013 in gross consumption of energy resources. UN agencies will mobilize resources to assist in increasing the share of primary energy produced from renewable sources of energy in the total amount of energy consumed from 5.5% in 2015 to 6% by 2020.

The Energy Security Concept of the Republic of Belarus was adopted in order to increase the country's energy security and further decrease GHG emissions. In addition, Belarus decided to introduce nuclear power in its energy production mix through Presidential Decree No. 499 (2013), which commissioned the construction of two nuclear power units (2 x 1170) with a total power capacity of 2340 MWe by 2021. Through the technical cooperation mechanism, the IAEA is supporting Belarus by helping to

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<sup>16</sup> The Scientific-Research Economic Institute of the Republic of Belarus (2012). 'Sustainable Development of the Republic of Belarus Based on the Principles of Green Economy', National Report, Minsk, 2012.

<sup>17</sup>[http://www-](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/12/09/000461832_20131209105632/Rendered/PDF/774580CAS0P1320C0disclosed060130130.pdf)

[wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/12/09/000461832\\_20131209105632/Rendered/PDF/774580CAS0P1320C0disclosed060130130.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/12/09/000461832_20131209105632/Rendered/PDF/774580CAS0P1320C0disclosed060130130.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> The Scientific-Research Economic Institute of the Republic of Belarus (2012). 'Sustainable Development of the Republic of Belarus Based on the Principles of Green Economy', National Report, Minsk, 2012.

strengthen its human resources and development its nuclear power infrastructure, by enhancing national capacities for efficient regulatory oversight and by providing its specialized services to review the country's preparedness for the safe and secure deployment of nuclear power.

FAO is ready to provide support in creating opportunities for biodiesel production using rapeseed in the Chernobyl-affected territories. The implementation of such measures would facilitate land rehabilitation and allow the creation of new workplaces and sources of income in rural areas, as well as the improvement of the local and global environmental situation. FAO will support the Republic of Belarus in advancing the system of sustainable management of forests. The Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus will act as FAO's main partner in these activities..

## UNDAF Area of Cooperation 4: Sustainable Development of Human Capital: Health, Education, Social Inclusion and Protection, Comprehensive Post-Chernobyl Development

**Sustainable Development Goals:** to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3); to ensure inclusive and equitable high-quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all (4).

**NSSSED-2030:** human capital development and the efficient use of human potential.

**Post-2015 Consultations:** the quality of education and healthcare has emerged as a priority at all levels of consultations in Belarus; both issues were ranked highest in the preliminary results of the My World 2015 Survey in Belarus; greater inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable groups were encouraged during the discussion meetings and in the focus groups.

**Outcome 4.1:** By 2020, the health system will have been strengthened to ensure a sustained reduction in premature deaths from four major non-communicable disease types (cardiovascular, cancers, diabetes and respiratory) through the creation of a comprehensive preventive environment and universal access to primary healthcare services.

In 2000, WHO ranked the Belarusian healthcare system 53rd out of 190 countries in terms of the overall attainment of the healthcare system– the best ranking among the CIS countries. Belarus has preserved the publicly controlled Semashko healthcare system, organized on a territorial basis and in a hierarchical way. Public spending on healthcare amounted to 3.8% of GDP in 2012 (2013 - 4.0%), above the CIS average of 2.7% of GDP but below the OECD average of 6.8% of GDP.<sup>19</sup>

Healthcare services are generally more accessible than in other countries of the region. The Government has adopted an incremental approach to reforms in the healthcare system and to date has upheld its commitment to provide universal free access to healthcare, irrespective of income, through mostly publicly-owned healthcare facilities.

The healthcare system is focused on the provision of highly specialized tertiary care and hospital-based services.<sup>20</sup> Belarusians use hospitals more frequently and for a longer period of time than in many other European countries. Belarus had 37.6 physicians per 10,000 people in 2003-2012<sup>21</sup> (2013 – 39.4) and 8.9 hospital beds per 1,000 people in 2013. This number is higher than the average for the CIS and Western countries, but it does not translate into quality health outcomes, as Belarus does not sufficiently

<sup>19</sup> [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/12/09/000461832\\_20131209105632/Rendered/PDF/774580CAS0P1320C0disclosed060130130.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/12/09/000461832_20131209105632/Rendered/PDF/774580CAS0P1320C0disclosed060130130.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/12/09/000461832\\_20131209105632/Rendered/PDF/774580CAS0P1320C0disclosed060130130.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/12/09/000461832_20131209105632/Rendered/PDF/774580CAS0P1320C0disclosed060130130.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-report-2014>

prioritize preventive and primary care services. Only about 33% of the healthcare budget is spent on primary healthcare.

Therefore, Belarus needs to consider reforming its healthcare system towards ensuring efficiency with a focus on preventive and primary care services, in line with the Health 2020 policy framework that supports action across government and society to '*significantly improve the health and well-being of populations, reduce health inequalities, strengthen public health and ensure people-centred health systems that are universal, equitable, sustainable and of high quality*'.<sup>22</sup> Over the course of the UNDAF 2016-2020, WHO and UNFPA will combine their efforts with the Government to increase the proportion of practitioners working as general practitioners in the primary healthcare services system from 20% to 100% by 2020.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are a significant issue affecting the quality of life of Belarusians; they also increase the burden on the country's economy and budget. It is estimated that for every 10% increase in NCD mortality, economic growth is reduced by 0.5%.<sup>23</sup>

According to WHO,<sup>24</sup> the age-standardized mortality rate was 802 per 100,000 population in 2012, with 28 deaths (3.4%) caused by communicable and other Group I diseases, 683 deaths (85.1%) caused by NCDs and 91 deaths (11.3%) caused by injuries. The proportional mortality (% of total deaths) was 63% for cardiovascular diseases, 14% for cancers and 9% for injuries.<sup>25</sup> Belarus has recently seen a reduction in cardiovascular mortality. The probability of dying of the 4 main NCDs between the ages of 30 and 70 years is 26%. Men are about twice as likely to die from major NCDs as women.<sup>26</sup>

This contributes to a large gap of 10.6 years in life expectancy at birth between men (67.3 years) and women (77.9 years), which is lower than the average in Central and Eastern Europe. In rural areas male life expectancy was as low as 63.3 years in 2013. According to the Human Development Report (2014), there is also almost a threefold disparity between men (307) and women (103) in terms of the mortality rate per 1,000 people. The lack of timely medical examination, together with unhealthy, addictive and risky male behaviour, lead to much higher mortality rates from cardio-vascular diseases, injuries, suicides, drugs overdoses and intentional self-harm.

NCDs are one of the main reasons of low life expectancy at 60: 18.8 years (2013), which is one of the lowest indicator values in the region with the exception of Kazakhstan (16.5), Turkmenistan (17.0), Kyrgyzstan (16.8) and Moldova (16.2). The health-adjusted life expectancy was 65.6 for women and 56.4 for men in 2010.<sup>27</sup>

Smoking among men has decreased from 54.8% in 1995 to 48% in 2014, while smoking among women has increased from 3.6% in 1995 to 8.9% in 2014. According to preliminary data provided by the National Statistical Committee, retail organizations and cafes sold 10.47 litres of absolute alcohol per capita in 2014. In 2008, the age-standardized death rate from alcohol use was 3.1 per 100,000 people, and the death rate from drug use was 2.3 per 100,000. At the end of 2013, the list of persons under prophylactic and dispensary observation by psychiatrists and narcologists included 296,100 people, 15,734 of whom were children. Substance abuse poses a threat to the health of both adults and children.

41.8% of Belarusians (45.0% of men and 39.3% of women) had high blood pressure in 2008. Every fourth adult (23.4% overall; <sup>28</sup> 20.0% of men and 27.8% of women) was obese in 2008. The share of

<sup>22</sup> WHO (2014), 'Health 2020: the European policy for health and well-being'. URL: <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-policy/health-2020-the-european-policy-for-health-and-well-being>

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.afro.who.int/en/clusters-a-programmes/dpc/non-communicable-diseases-managementndm/npc-features/3222-key-messages.html>

<sup>24</sup> <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.18?lang=en>

<sup>25</sup> [http://who.int/nmh/countries/blr\\_en.pdf?ua=1](http://who.int/nmh/countries/blr_en.pdf?ua=1)

<sup>26</sup> [http://who.int/nmh/countries/blr\\_en.pdf?ua=1](http://who.int/nmh/countries/blr_en.pdf?ua=1)

<sup>27</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-report-2014>

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3300e/i3300e.pdf>

the population older than 16 years old who were involved in physical activities grew from 19.8% in 2005 to 25.6% in 2014. However, in 2014, only 14.9% of people living in rural areas did physical exercise in 2013 as compared to 29.3% in urban areas.

In 2014, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO assisted the Ministry of Health in starting to develop a comprehensive programme for the reduction of NCDs. Belarus has currently been preparing a concept for a State Programme on Prevention, Care and Control of NCDs 2015-2020. The country also plans to conduct the STEPS survey in 2015 to estimate the prevalence of NCD risk factors. The UN system in Belarus will provide necessary assistance in implementing measures to achieve a reduction in the probability of death at age 30-70 from four major NCDs, alcohol abuse at age 15+, the relative prevalence of tobacco use at age 15+ and the relative prevalence of insufficient physical activity. In addition, the UN will assist in increasing the coverage of girls aged 10-18 by cervical cancer vaccinations and the access of women aged 25-60 to complex, preventive, diagnostic and curative care for early diagnosis of cervical cancer. UNFPA will promote behavioural change campaigns ensuring the involvement of women in breast cancer screening. It will also provide expert support for protocol revisions in the area of breast cancer.

In addition to providing continuous support to Belarus in the use of ionizing radiation methods in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant diseases, the IAEA will contribute to the creation of a comprehensive preventive environment by supporting the establishment of the first Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Centre, with autonomous cyclotron-production of radiopharmaceuticals for use in medical diagnostics, at the Alexandrov National Cancer Centre in Minsk. In addition, through the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) and within the framework of the WHO-IAEA Joint Programme on Cancer Control, the IAEA is planning to conduct an imPACT Review mission in 2015, which will assess Belarus's national cancer-related capacity and needs in terms of its systems and structures, as well as recommend measures to ensure that radiation medicine investments are integrated into the country's comprehensive cancer control system.

The UN will advocate the importance of establishing an inter-ministerial dialogue and a national coordination platform on NCDs, as recommended by the Joint Mission of the UN Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of NCDs, the European Policy Framework and Strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and the Ashgabat Declaration on NCDs.

**Outcome 4.2:** By 2020, key populations will have universal access to integrated services for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care of major communicable diseases (HIV, TB).

The HIV epidemic in Belarus is characterized as concentrated, with a low prevalence among the general population (0.14%, 2014) and higher rates among the key affected populations (KAPs), particularly among PWID (14.2%, 2013). Female sex workers and men having sex with men are also affected: HIV prevalence in these groups is 5.8% and 4.5% respectively (IBBS, Minsk, 2013).

As of 1 November 2014, Belarus reported 17,102 officially registered HIV cases (180.5 per 100,000 people), of whom 13,208 are currently living with HIV. Between 2012 and 2014 HIV incidence increased from 10.2 per 100,000 population in 2007 to 14.7 per 100,000 population as of 1 November 2014. Nevertheless, Belarus achieved progress in decreasing the share of HIV-infected children born by HIV-infected mothers from 12% in 2003 to 1.9% in 2014. UNICEF and UNAIDS will assist the Government in decreasing this share to less than 1% by 2020. Belarus is one of the countries in the EECA region that can achieve the elimination of vertical HIV transmission.

The state's response to HIV is regulated by the State Programme on HIV Prevention for 2011-2015, and the priorities of the next programme – for 2016-2020 – are included in the current UNDAF. In recent years, UNAIDS has worked with the Government to develop an evidence-based investment case that reorients the country's approach towards investment in an HIV prevention and treatment programme that maximizes impact and sustainability. Based on the results of this analysis, Belarus has changed its

HIV response from providing services for the general population to expanding the treatment of PLHIV by ART and increasing spending on programmes for key populations.

UNAIDS together with its co-sponsors (mainly WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and UNODC) will provide assistance to the Government in taking a Fast-Track approach over the next five years to achieve the goals of the State Programme on HIV Prevention for 2016-2020. These will be achieved through the provision of universal access for key populations to a comprehensive package<sup>29</sup> of interventions on HIV prevention and treatment, closing a treatment gap and increasing ART coverage to 80% of the estimated number of those in need, as well as assisting the country in creating an enabling environment essential for an effective HIV response. UNDP will continue to provide capacity building to the relevant governmental and non-governmental entities for the achievement of these goals.

UNODC will focus on provision of assistance to the Ministry of Internal Affairs on capacity building and raising awareness of the law enforcement officers on the issues of drug dependence and HIV; and will also facilitate cooperation between law enforcement, health and social services to ensure coordination and recognition of the comprehensive package of interventions aimed at the HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who inject drugs, including those in the prison settings, and advocate for the alternative measures to imprisonment.

The Ministry of Health regulates TB/HIV coordination and the TB response in Belarus through the Republican Scientific and Practical Centre for Pulmonology and Phthiology in Minsk and regional health departments.

Belarus managed to reduce the prevalence of active forms of tuberculosis (TB) per 100,000 people from 208.4 in 2000 to 82.9 in 2014, but the problem still remains substantial, placing a burden on public health and the national economy. The number of newly diagnosed cases of active tuberculosis of all forms was 34.5 per 100,000 in 2014 (including 28.5 among the urban population and 54.6 among the rural population).

The TB incidence rate (new cases per 100,000 people) was reduced from 61.7 in 2000 to 34.5 in 2014. Mortality from TB decreased to 4.7 per 100,000 people in 2013. WHO and UNDP will assist the Ministry of Health in reducing the TB incidence rate by 10% and the mortality rate by 5% between 2016 and 2020, based on the assumption that the expected funding from GFATM will be available for 2016-2018 to support a project on the implementation of the state programme 'Tuberculosis' for 2015-2020.

The UN system in Belarus will also provide the necessary support to increase the coverage of patients with TB/HIV by ARV treatment from 67% in 2013 to 90% by 2020 and the coverage of PLHIV by Isoniazid preventive treatment from 26.3% in 2013 to 75% in 2020.

**Outcome 4.3:** By 2020, vulnerable groups and the population at large will have equal access to high-quality healthcare, education and social protection services that effectively address their needs.

The preservation of the affordability of education, healthcare and social services is one of the main country priorities for the coming years. The UN will intensely advocate for the maintenance and expansion of the scope of available services, particularly for families with children. It will also support cost-effective and innovative approaches and call for the application of international best practices.

To further improve the healthcare system and strengthen its focus on primary healthcare and reproductive health and family planning services, UNICEF and UNFPA will advocate extension of the network of youth-friendly health service centres and will invest funds, time and expertise into raising the proportion of young men and women (aged 14-18) who use such centres from 5% to 20% by 2020. The population will receive more high-quality data and information on issues of family planning, while

<sup>29</sup> Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/128048/1/9789241507431\\_eng.pdf?ua=1&ua=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/128048/1/9789241507431_eng.pdf?ua=1&ua=1)



the capacity of medical staff to provide quality advice in this area will be strengthened. Besides, UNFPA will assist in the development and adoption of a National Reproductive Health Concept at the national level and the revision of existing protocols related to sexual and reproductive health.

Enhanced sexual education among young people about safe sexual behaviour, modern methods of contraception and the use of condoms is considered to be an important factor in the prevention of unintended pregnancies and the sexual transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). UNICEF and UNFPA will provide support in increasing the prevalence of modern methods of contraception from 51.2% to 58% and reducing the number of pregnancies and abortions per 1,000 adolescents aged 15-19 by 25% by 2020.

The focus of the UN's programme support and advocacy is on the most vulnerable population groups, such as: people with disabilities; children deprived of parental care; juveniles in contact with the law (victims, witnesses); children and women survivors and witnesses of violence; adolescents practising risky behaviour; and people living with HIV/AIDS. To reduce stigma and persistent negative perceptions in society towards people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, children in conflict with the law and people practising risky behaviour, the UN along with other partners will provide support to facilitate behavioural and social change, as well as to transform social norms that stigmatize vulnerable population groups.

As of 1 January 2014, Belarus had 1,761.3 thousand children (18.6% of the total population), among whom were 22.1 thousand orphaned children, of whom 17.8 thousand (80.3%) were brought up in families and 4.4 thousand (19.7%) were brought up in residential care institutions (a decrease from 41.5% in 2005). At the end of 2013, 20.7 thousand children were recognized as being at social risk due to their families' dysfunctionality resulting from alcohol and substance abuse by parents. Children often become social orphans because their parents are deprived of parental rights.

The strong commitment of the Government to de-institutionalization has resulted in a reduction in the number of orphans and children deprived of parental care who are raised in residential care institutions by 53% between 2005 and 2014. This proves that the country took into account UPR recommendation 97.35. The diversity of family-type arrangements (adoption, custody, foster family, family-type children's home) significantly enlarges the ways of fulfilling the right of the child to a family environment. Special efforts will be dedicated to strengthening the national child protection system by further refining the national de-institutionalization policy, developing the capacity of professionals and enhancing the practices employed by local agencies, with a special focus on children under the age of three and children with psychophysical disabilities.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/BLR/CO/4-6; 2013) recommended that the principle of the best interests of the child is foregrounded, in order to provide children with opportunities to be heard in all judicial and administrative proceedings that affect them, and to make the termination of parental responsibility a measure of last resort.

Measure that would help protect children's rights include: the development of inter-sectoral mechanisms for the early identification of families at risk of child abuse and neglect; proper assessment of the situation of children in families in crisis, in order to ensure an objective decision regarding child separation; strengthening of gatekeeping mechanisms; and the development of the capacity of child care specialists.

During the course of the UNDAF 2016-2020, UNICEF will provide assistance to the Government in increasing the proportion of children with psychophysical disabilities under the age of three who have access to appropriate early intervention services in their communities from 67.5% to 90%, and in increasing the proportion of orphans and children without parental support who are placed in family care from 80% in 2015 to 85% by 2020.

A concept paper on juvenile justice has been under consideration by the Government since 2010. In 2012, UNICEF conducted a national study of the efficiency of preventive work among children in conflict with the law and found that the juvenile justice system does not fully correspond to international standards. The main challenges are: a lack of juvenile specialization in the judiciary; insufficient application of restorative mechanisms and out-of court models of dispute settlement; poor use of mediation; and the non-existence of a probation service. The law enforcement agencies listed more than 14,000 minors on file for committing offences and crimes. Significant progress has been achieved by the state in reducing the number of juvenile offenders from 5,664 persons in 2007 to 1,983 persons (10.4% females and 89.6% males) in 2013. UNICEF aims to provide the necessary assistance to the Government and courts to increase the proportion of alternative penalties on juvenile offenders' cases from 82.2% in 2012 to 90% by 2020.

According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, there were 531,338 registered people with disabilities in May 2014. In line with UPR recommendations 97.2 and 98.2, the Government has indicated that Belarus will soon join the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006). The Government has formally requested the UN to support the process of accession and the implementation of the Convention. A UNDP-funded assessment has found that Belarus's disability-related legislation largely complies with the formal requirements of the Convention, and the UN will assist Belarus in further aligning the national legislation with the provisions of the Convention.

As of 2012, there were 131,717 children with psychophysical disabilities and 26,077 children with disabilities in Belarus.<sup>30</sup> The Government adopted the Programme for the Development of Special Education in the Republic of Belarus for 2012-2016. Reducing equity gaps for children with disabilities will be a cross-cutting UNDAF priority requiring significant advocacy efforts to move towards a paradigm shift from a medical to a social model of disability. Assistance will be provided to enhance the health system's capacity for early diagnosis, quality intervention and rehabilitation services for children with disabilities. The aim stated in the Concept Paper of Inclusive Education in the Republic of Belarus is to achieve 80% coverage of children with disabilities with inclusive education by 2020.

Additional efforts will be undertaken by the UNCT to provide assistance to the Government in establishing and implementing a uniform state programme for the teaching of the state languages to migrants, including refugees and asylum-seekers, and in developing and implementing the national redirecting mechanism for victims of human trafficking.

**Outcome 4.4:** By 2020, the system for ensuring the life safety of children and adults will be significantly enhanced.

#### *Child traumatism and mortality from external causes*

Life safety problems represent a significant issue for the quality of life of Belarusians. Among the main causes of child mortality, external causes were the most common, accounting for 30.5% of all child deaths within the age range 0-17, including 23.4% of all child deaths among children aged 0-14 and 67.4% of all child deaths in the age range 15-17. Among the main external causes of child mortality are road accidents (23.7%), drowning (21.2%), asphyxiation (10.6%), suicide (9.8%), falls (5.7%), the impact of smoke and fires (4.5%), poisoning (3.7%) and murders (3.3%).

UNICEF and WHO will assist in the implementation of the inter-ministerial action plan for 2014-2018 on the prevention of injuries and trauma among children, with the aim of decreasing child disability from external causes per 10,000 child population (aged 0-17) from 0.47 in 2012 to 0.4 in 2019, and of decreasing mortality among children (aged 0-17) from external causes from 14.1 per 100,000 children in 2012 to 12.0 per 100,000 children in 2019.

<sup>30</sup> Mid-Term Review of the Government of Belarus – UNICEF Programme of Cooperation 2011-2015 (MTR Report).

To ensure the reduction of child mortality and disability from external causes, UNICEF will support the development of a well-functioning system of child injury prevention, focusing on: effective inter-sectoral cooperation; capacity development of professionals; implementation of advanced preventive measures; enhancing safe behaviour skills among adolescents and youth; and improving parents' knowledge and skills about the creation of a safe living environment for children.

#### *Drug abuse among children and adults*

Another important life safety problem among children and adults is drug abuse, which has public health consequences such as an increased risk of the transmission of HIV, TB and hepatitis. The official register of PWID includes more than 15,000 people. In addition, several thousand former PWID are in prison.

UNICEF, UNAIDS and UNODC are committed to assisting the country in increasing the number of adolescents delisted from the narcological register due to their discontinuation of the use of psychoactive substances by 50%, and in creating an operational modern system for the psychosocial rehabilitation of drug-dependent individuals, including adolescent users, by 2020. These agencies will also implement measures to assist in the humanization of the criminal law system by creating provisions for individuals with drug dependencies who are convicted of a drug-related crime for the first time to be offered treatment as an alternative to imprisonment by 2020.

#### *Domestic violence*

In 2013, the Ministry of Internal Affairs registered 2,008 crimes in the sphere of family and domestic relations (up by 12.2% from 1,790 crimes in 2012). According to a national survey conducted by the Centre of Sociological and Political Research of the Belarusian State University in 2008, four out of five women experienced psychological violence in their own families. A quarter of women suffered from physical violence, 22.4% of female respondents experienced economic violence, and 13% experienced sexual violence at home.

During the course of the UNDAF 2011-2015, the Government and the UNCT increased their joint efforts to tackle the problem of domestic and sexual violence. In line with UPR recommendations 97.20 and 97.24, the UNCT and Government joined forces with UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM to support their national counterparts in strengthening the capacities of key government service providers in the following areas: the prevention and counteraction of domestic violence; the establishment of an inter-sectoral collaboration model involving state and non-state service providers at local community level; the maintenance of a free hotline for victims of domestic violence, as well as a crisis counselling line for children and adolescents; and conducting of public awareness campaigns about the phenomenon of domestic violence. Targeted efforts at the local level resulted in the approval of Special Regulations on inter-sectoral data collection and information exchange on children in 'social danger' who suffer from abuse and neglect in the family in Brest Region.

The adopted Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On Basic Activities Aimed at Offence Prevention' specified prosecution and punishment for perpetrators, increased protection of victims through the introduction of a protection order, and facilitated multi-sectoral approaches to cases of domestic violence. In 2014, the Administrative Offences Code of the Republic of Belarus was amended, stipulating liability for violent actions against close relatives and family members, even if these actions do not constitute a crime.

A new inter-sectoral model of collaboration for preventing and responding to domestic violence was piloted in one region during the previous programming cycle. The new model involves state and non-governmental service providers. UNICEF and UNFPA aim to expand such cooperation mechanisms in different regions from 2% to 25% by 2020, in order to ensure timeliness, consistency and a holistic approach to all actions that aim to prevent and counteract domestic violence. They also aim to increase the number of victims of domestic violence benefitting from social services such as temporary shelter and social patronage by 10% by 2020.

During the course of the UNDAF 2016-2020, the UNCT will assist the Government in implementing further legal initiatives aimed at ensuring systematic action against domestic violence, in accordance with relevant international standards and conventions, such as the Istanbul Convention. In particular, plans are in place for a separate law on domestic violence to be considered by the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus in 2018. In addition, more assistance will be provided to strengthen the capacities and organizational mechanisms for counteracting domestic violence, supporting its victims and enhancing public knowledge and awareness of this issue.

### *Comprehensive Post-Chernobyl Development*

The UN system in Belarus regularly provides assistance in resolving other development challenges not included in the UNDAF results matrices, including timely and effective assistance to people living in the areas contaminated as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. For example, the Inter-Agency Task Force on Chernobyl (held in Belarus on 30 May 2014 under the leadership of the UNDP Administrator, Ms. Helen Clark) marked the beginning of a substantive dialogue on the future conceptual framework for long-term international cooperation on Chernobyl. Within its mandate, the IAEA will also continue to render assistance in monitoring the products of the forest and agriculture industries, managing exclusion zones and alienated territories, accumulating best practices and developing national approaches to the gradual restoration of the affected territories. UNDP will support the development of sustainable economic conditions in regional areas, including those recovering from the Chernobyl disaster, through the support of SMEs, entrepreneurship and employment.

Belarus has demonstrated a strong commitment to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The National Platform for DRR was established in 2012 and has proved to be an effective tool for enhancing coordination, planning and implementation of DRR policies. UNISDR will continue its cooperation with the Ministry of Emergency Situations to strengthen the country's capacity to manage natural and technological hazards, enhance the capacity of state institutions for DRR at national, regional and local level and align national DRR policies and arrangements with international best practices, as set by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and the ongoing Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

## III. Estimated Financial Resources

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations system in Belarus to achieve the above outcomes are presented in detail in the Results Matrix (*Annex I*). The total resources required are estimated at USD 111,328,000 for 2016-2020, of which USD 38,964,992 are available to the agencies and USD 72,363,008 will need to be mobilized during the programming cycle. The following table summarizes resource requirements for all eight UNDAF outcomes:

Focus Area	Outcome	Available Resources	Resources to Be Mobilized	Total
Inclusive, Responsive, and Accountable Governance	Outcome 1.1	999 000	4 230 000	5 229 000
	Outcome 1.2	2 836 992	10 495 008	13 332 000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>3 835 992</b>	<b>14 725 008</b>	<b>18 561 000</b>
Sustainable Economic Development	Outcome 2.1	8 700 000	22 538 000	23 038 000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>8 700 000</b>	<b>14 338 000</b>	<b>23 038 000</b>

Environmental Protection and Sustainable Management Based on the Principles of Green Economy	Outcome 3.1	14 459 000	26 655 000	41 114 000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>14 459 000</b>	<b>25 655 000</b>	<b>41 114 000</b>
Sustainable Development of Human Capital: Health, Education, Social Inclusion and Protection, Comprehensive Post-Chernobyl Development	Outcome 4.1	5 425 000	870 000	6 295 000
	Outcome 4.2	750 000	9 005 000	9 755 000
	Outcome 4.3	2 915 000	3 340 000	6 255 000
	Outcome 4.4	2 160 000	4 150 000	6 310 000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>11 250 000</b>	<b>17 365 000</b>	<b>28 615 000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>38 244 992</b>	<b>73 083 008</b>	<b>111 328 000</b>

**The financial contribution of each organization is as follows:**

Agency	Available Resources	Resources to Be Mobilized	Total
FAO		945,000	945,000
IAEA	2,300,000		2,300,000
IOM	320,000	850,000	1,170,000
ITC		600,000	600,000
OHCHR	300,000		300,000
UNAIDS	120,000		120,000
UNCTAD		1,100,000	1,100,000
UNDP	24,730,992	57,269,008	82,000,000
UNECE	200,000	485,000	685,000
UNEP		1,500,000	1,500,000
UNESCO	150,000	100,000	250,000
UNFPA	1,990,000	1,165,000	3,155,000
UNHCR	30,000		30,000
UNICEF	3,955,000	4,850,000	8,805,000
UNIDO		3,993,000	3,993,000
UNODC	450,000		450,000
UNWTO		100,000	100,000
WHO	1,105,000	2,000,000	3,105,000
Joint UNCT		720,000	720,000

These are tentatively estimated amounts, and actual amounts will depend on the availability of the resources of UN system agencies, donor support and the success of resource mobilization. Resource commitments are made only in agency programme/project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each agency.

The amount of financial assistance that the UN system can allocate to an upper middle-income country such as Belarus is expected to be limited. Therefore, the UN agencies will focus on: using their comparative advantages; preparing joint funding proposals; ensuring a broad-based partnership with donors; and mobilizing resources from third-party cost-sharing, global trust funds, foundations and private sector enterprises. In this regard, substantive cooperation with foreign embassies, donor consultations, the International Development Partners Conference in January 2015 and recent fundraising trips by the RC and the UNDP DRR to the Nordic countries and Russia in August-September 2014 represent excellent examples to follow.

## IV. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements

Following the finalization and approval of the UNDAF 2016-2020, a joint UNCT work plan will be developed and put into implementation. The UNDAF 2016-2020 will be implemented through the country cooperation frameworks and programmes of individual UN agencies, as agreed upon with the Government and within the UNDAF context. UNDAF outcomes and priorities will be reflected in individual country programmes and project documents. The selection and definition of individual agencies' goals, outcomes, indicators and strategies will be consistent with the UNDAF.

Heads of Agencies will be responsible for the appropriate and effective use of resources with which they are entrusted. The Government will be accountable for the effectiveness of overall implementation and the achievement of results. A joint inter-agency working group will facilitate the implementation and monitoring of cooperation within the UNDAF, and collaboration with non-resident agencies will be improved. The UN agencies will apply every effort to maximize their synergies towards tackling identified cross-cutting issues through joint programmes and projects, and UN inter-agency thematic groups will be revived and supported by the RCO. In addition, UN agencies plan to create results groups that will monitor the outcomes contained herein to ensure more effective implementation of the UNDAF in line with the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Throughout the implementation of the UNDAF, the United Nations will seek to develop links and foster inclusive dialogue and effective partnerships with the Government, international development partners, civil society and private sector, including through the development, adoption and implementation of specialized strategies for cooperating with various national partners. The United Nations in Belarus will increase its efforts to involve the most vulnerable groups of the Belarusian society in the implementation and oversight of the UNDAF through special advisory councils. For example, a Joint Inter-Agency Action Plan on Youth and a UN Youth Advisory Panel are expected to be established in line with the recommendations of the UN Global Action Plan on Youth in 2015.

The principles of greater coherence within the UNCT, cost efficiency, increased accountability and transparency, as well as the five key programming principles (HRBA, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management and capacity development) will be mainstreamed in the implementation of the UNDAF 2016-2020 and the work of all UN agencies.

## V. Monitoring and Evaluation Process

To provide continuous monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF outcomes, the UNCT has established a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework with verifiable indicators, baselines and targets. These were developed as a result of productive consultations in four UNDAF Working Groups in July-October 2014 and are incorporated into the Results Matrix (*Annex I*). The M&E Framework enables the use of existing government systems for collecting, analysing and managing data to effectively track the progress of UNDAF implementation, in terms of a movement from baselines to targets through effective development interventions. To assess progress, from time to time the UNCT and the Government will conduct targeted surveys, additional studies such as the STEPS study into NCDs, programme reviews, independent assessments and evaluations.

The UNCT and the Government will conduct Annual Review Meetings to assess the progress of UNDAF implementation and adjust their joint efforts if necessary with the aim of achieving the specified outcomes. The final UNDAF evaluation is planned in the penultimate year of the new programming cycle (2019). Achievements, lessons learned, best practices and encountered constraints will be publicly disseminated to inform the design of further programming documents and activities. The full list of planned and expected M&E activities can be found in *Annex II*.

## VI. Initiatives outside the UNDAF Results Matrix

The UNDAF 2016-2020 was developed in consultation with the Government of the Republic of Belarus, resident and non-resident agencies, civil society, vulnerable groups, the private sector and international development partners. It represents a consensus between major stakeholders on the main national development challenges, whereby the UN system can provide effective assistance based on its comparative advantages. The UNDAF 2016-2020 provides focus and direction to all UN initiatives in Belarus, and the programmes of all UN agencies will be in line with this strategic framework.

The UN system in Belarus will continue its efforts in the future to remain responsive to the country's needs, to be flexible in accommodating ad-hoc requests for assistance from the Government, and to respond to emerging challenges. Every possible effort will be made to help victims of human trafficking and vulnerable groups, including stateless persons, asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants, and to protect their fundamental rights.

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
Belstat	National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus
CA	Country Analysis
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CoE	Council of Europe
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EE	Energy-Efficient
EEU	Eurasian Economic Union
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GFATM	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GP	General Practitioner
HRC	Human Rights Council
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IT	Information Technology
ITC	International Trade Centre
JSC	Joint Stock Company
Kcal	Kilocalorie
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDR-TB	Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIC	Middle-Income Country
MICS4	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSM	Men Having Sex with Men
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NBRB	National Bank of the Republic of Belarus
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NDG	National Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSSSED-2030	Concept of the National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in Belarus until 2030
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development



OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSG	Peer Support Group
PWID	People Who Inject Drugs
RC	UN Resident Coordinator in Belarus
RCO	UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Belarus
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
RSPCPT	Republican Scientific and Practical Centre for Pulmonology and Tuberculosis
R&D	Research and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
SPR	Strategic Planning Retreat
TB	Tuberculosis
TI	Transparency International
TNC	Transnational Corporation
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	UN Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNWTO	UN World Tourism Organization
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
US	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
y-o-y	Year-Over-Year

## Annex I. Results Matrix

### 1. National Priorities in the Thematic Area ‘Inclusive, Responsive, and Accountable Governance’

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome 1.1:</b> By 2020, effective partnerships will have been strengthened between the state, civil society and private sector, ensuring reconciliation of their interests</p> <p><b>IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWTO</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.1.</b> Extent to which legal acts have been drafted and adopted to expand civil society participation in the decision-making process</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No comprehensive legislation exists that governs public consultation on draft laws and citizen law-making initiatives</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Relevant legislation is adopted and enacted</p>	National legal information portal (www.pravo.by)	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A favourable environment is place for dialogue between the Government, civil society, and private sector</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Difficulties in developing a consolidated position on draft among all interested parties</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.2.</b> Degree of implementation of public consultation on draft legal acts, government resolutions and national programmes; the share of submissions from civil society and the private sector that are taken into account in the process of amending legislation</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Isolated instances of public consultation on draft legal acts and government resolutions; a small</p>	Evaluation of partnerships between the state, civil society and the private sector through studies, surveys, analysis of official data and of information posted on the official websites	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A favourable environment is place for dialogue between the Government, civil society, and private sector; The Government of the Republic of Belarus intends to expand the participation of civil society and private sector in the development of public regulatory measures</p> <p><b>Risks:</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	<p>number of submissions from civil society and the private sector are taken into account in the process of amending legislation; reasons include the poor quality of submissions and incompatibility with the state's capacity or societal needs</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> The practice of public consultation on draft legal acts and government resolutions is expanded; the share of submissions from civil society and the private sector that are taken into account in the process of amending legislation is increased</p>	of government institutions	Limited duration of the law drafting process; low activity of civil society institutions and the private sector in public consultations; poor quality of proposals submitted; inadequate feedback to civil society about the quality of submissions		<b>Aarhus Convention</b>
	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.3.</b> Number of cities with institutionalized mechanisms for the participation of children and young people - including children and young people with disabilities - in making decisions concerning their lives and development</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Children/youth parliaments (councils) are active in 22 cities</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Children/youth parliaments (councils) are active in 40 cities</p>	Monitoring data from the Child Friendly Cities Initiative is available on the internet at <a href="http://www.detivgorode.by">www.detivgorode.by</a>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A favourable environment is present for partnership between children and adults in decision-making processes</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Young people lack the knowledge and experience for genuine participation in making decisions affecting their lives and development, in the planning processes, and in the implementation and evaluation of youth initiatives</p>	Local legislatures, governments and administrations, National Commission on the Rights of the Child, Ministry of Education, National Centre for Promotion of Art among Children and the Youth, children and youth NGOs	<p><b>UNICEF – \$60,000;</b> <b>\$100,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNFPA – \$20,000; \$10,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
<p><b>Outcome 1.2:</b> By 2020, state institutions will ensure responsive, accountable and transparent governance to enable citizens to benefit from all human rights in line with international principles and standards</p> <p><b>UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWTO</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.1.</b> Degree of alignment of national legislation with the generally recognized principles of international law and the provisions of international agreements to which Belarus is a party; implementation of these principles and provisions in judicial and enforcement practices</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> National legislation and practice have not fully incorporated the provisions of international agreements to which Belarus is a party</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Improvement of national legislation and expansion of the practice of implementing the provisions of international agreements to which Belarus is a party</p>	<p>National legal information portal (www.pravo.by)</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Belarus seeks to genuinely implement the international agreements to which it is a party</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Inadequate and untimely comparative analysis of national legislation in relation to compliance with international instruments</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Centre of Legislation and Legal Research, Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, General Prosecutor's Office</p>	<p><b>UNICEF – \$100,000;</b> <b>\$100,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNFPA – \$30,000; \$20,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNDP - \$1,046,992;</b> <b>\$1,953,008 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNAIDS – \$5,000</b></p> <p><b>UNHCR – \$10,000</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.2.</b> Degree of improvement in the analysis and implementation of recommendations made by international organizations, including through the Universal Periodic Review of the UN Human Rights Council, in national practice</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> low participation of civil society and public administration bodies in international monitoring processes focused on Belarus and efforts to implement recommendations from international organizations</p> <p><b>Target:</b> High participation of civil</p>	<p>Workshops, national reports to the treaty bodies on Belarus's implementation of the provisions of the international treaties to which it is a party; Monitoring data on the number of civil society organizations participating in sessions of</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Government institutions and other organizations and civil society organizations are committed to building and maintaining constructive collaboration</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Most Belarusian NGOs are unable to participate in sessions of the international monitoring mechanisms due to lack of accreditation with ECOSOC; Civil society organizations are not interested in collaborating with the Government in dealing with</p>	<p>MFA, various government institutions and other organizations, National Assembly, NGOs</p>	<p><b>UNICEF – \$50,000;</b> <b>\$200,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNFPA – \$50,000; \$30,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNDP \$2,500,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNECE \$100,000 (EIA)</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	society and public administration bodies in international monitoring processes focused on Belarus and efforts to implement recommendations from international organizations	international monitoring mechanisms and in work on analysing and incorporating international recommendations	international monitoring mechanisms		
	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.3.</b> Number of cities with ‘child friendly’ status <b>Baseline:</b> 2014 – 6 cities. <b>Targets:</b> 2020 – 20 cities.</p>	Decision of the National Steering Committee on the implementation of the Child Friendly City Initiative under the National Commission on the Rights of the Child	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A favourable environment exists for the formation of effective self-government systems in the interest of children, as does an interest in such systems on the part of local legislatures and parliaments <b>Risks:</b> Shortage of financial and human resources, lack of effective practices of collaboration between local governments, civil society, families and children to create a better living environment for children</p>	Local legislatures, governments and administrations, National Commission on the Rights of the Child, Ministry of Education, National Centre for Promotion of Art among Children and Youth, children and youth NGOs	<b>UNICEF – \$150,000; \$100,000 (to be mobilized)</b>
	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.4.</b> Share of administrative procedures performed online <b>Baseline:</b> 2015 – share of administrative procedures performed online to be determined based on research; the United web-portal of state e-services is functional</p>	Uniform portal of electronic services ( <a href="http://www.portal.gov.by">www.portal.gov.by</a> ), Study of official data from government agencies; Evaluation of	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> The Government seeks to expand provision of electronic services to the greatest possible extent; Society has an interest in having a greater range of administrative procedures available online <b>Risks:</b> Funding shortages, insufficient</p>	National e-services Centre, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Communication and Information Technology,	<b>UNDP \$2,132,000 (to be mobilized)</b>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	<p><b>Targets:</b> 2020 –share of administrative procedures performed online to be determined based on research; the United web-portal of state e-services is functional as ‘one window’ in external trade</p>	<p>electronic administrative procedures through relevant research</p>	<p>levels of technical literacy, and low motivation of the public to access administrative procedures online; Inadequate ICTs</p>	<p>national government bodies and other organizations, local governments, National Centre of Legislation and Legal Research</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.5.</b> Availability of multifunctional centres for carrying out administrative procedures <b>Baseline:</b> Multifunctional centres for carrying out administrative procedures and a legal framework for their functioning do not exist <b>Target:</b> A multifunctional centre, accepting applications to a variety of administrative procedures at one location, is piloted in Minsk; a legal framework for the functioning of such centres is developed</p>	<p>Official website of the Minsk City Executive Committee (<a href="http://www.minsk.gov.by">www.minsk.gov.by</a>); Study of official data from government agencies; Client surveys among users of the multifunctional access centre</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> The Government is making a systematic effort to expand access to administrative procedures for the general public <b>Risks:</b> Shortage of funding for the establishment and operation of the multifunctional centres of access to administrative procedures</p>	<p>Minsk City Executive Committee, local governments and administrations, Ministry of Justice, state enterprise ‘Information Technologies Centre of the Minsk City Executive Committee’, state enterprise ‘Minsk City Agency for the Provision of Services to the Population’, Municipal Property and Energy Department, National Centre of Legislation and Legal Research; National Electronic Services Centre</p>	<p><b>UNDP</b> <b>\$2,500,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.6.</b> Availability of an effective methodology for the analysis of the functions and competencies of government bodies</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> An effective methodology for the analysis of the functions and competences of government bodies does not exist</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> An effective methodology for the analysis of the functions and competencies of government bodies has been implemented; recommendations on optimizing the functions of government bodies have been prepared</p>	<p>Website: www.pravo.by; Report on the results of the analysis is posted on the site of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Continuous effort to streamline the functions of government bodies remains a Government priority</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Complexity of the task</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, National Centre of Legislation and Legal Research, government bodies and other organizations, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee, the academic community, higher education institutions (Belarusian State University, Academy of Sciences, Academy of Public Administration under the aegis of the President of the Republic of Belarus)</p>	<p><b>UNDP - \$500,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.7.</b> Availability of official statistical data for the monitoring of socio-economic, demographic and other state development programmes and of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The level of disaggregation of some statistical data and the distribution</p>	<p>Belstat official website: <a href="http://www.belstat.gov.by">www.belstat.gov.by</a></p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Belstat, government bodies and other organizations are taking consistent measures to successfully adapt international statistical methodologies and practices to the national context</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Financing shortages</p>	<p>Belstat, relevant government bodies and other organizations</p>	<p><b>UNICEF – \$60,000;</b> <b>\$150,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNECE – \$25,000</b> <b>UNFPA – \$150,000;</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	<p>modes of official statistical reporting data are not fully aligned with international practices and standards</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Procedures and systems for statistical data collection, survey tools and distribution modes for official statistical reporting data are aligned with international standards and practices to the fullest possible degree</p>				<p><b>\$80,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNWTO - \$50,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.8.</b> Effectivity of national state population policy</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> National Programme for Demographic Security 2011-2015 has been adopted</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National Programme for Demographic Security 2016-2020 and its M&amp;E system has been developed and implemented</p>	Text of the National Programme for Demographic Security 2016-2020	<p><b>Risks:</b> Funding constraints</p>	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Belstat; Labour Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Belarusian State University; Economy Research Institute of the Ministry of Economy	<p><b>UNFPA – \$1,000,000;</b> <b>\$80,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNICEF – \$60,000;</b> <b>\$100,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>

## 2. National Priorities in the Thematic Area ‘Sustainable Economic Development’

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
<p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b> By 2020, the economy's competitiveness will have been</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.1.</b> Improvement in average score of the EBRD Transition Indicator (Small Scale Privatization, Large Scale Privatization, Governance and</p>	EBRD	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> The Government seeks to increase access to finance and reduce the gap with the Eurasian Economic Area member states in the</p>	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, National Bank	<p><b>UNDP - \$8,700,000;</b> <b>\$10,050,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNECE -</b></p>



Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>improved through structural reform, accelerated development of the private sector and integration in the world economy</p> <p><b>FAO, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNIDO, UNWTO</b></p>	<p>Enterprise restructuring, Price Liberalization, Trade and Forex System, Competition Policy)  <b>Baseline:</b> 2.2 (2012)  <b>Target:</b> 2.7 (2020)</p>		<p>development of its securities market, and to build a market infrastructure for the financial sector, including through supporting the formation of collective investor schemes</p>		<p><b>\$125,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.2.</b>  Rank of Belarus in the World Bank's Doing Business Report  <b>Baseline:</b> 57th (2014)  <b>Target:</b> 40th (2020)</p>	<p>World Bank's Doing Business Report</p>	<p>By 2020, the Government intends to align its legal framework with that of the Eurasian Economic Area with regard to the securities and insurance markets and to form the legal basis for new financial instruments, including instruments traded in the international financial markets</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Customs Committee, Ministry of Finance, National Bank</p>	<p><b>UNCTAD - \$1,100,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.3.</b> Proportion of innovative companies relative to the total number of companies for which manufacturing is a core activity  <b>Baseline:</b> 21.7% (2013)  <b>Target:</b> 25% (2020)</p>	<p>National Statistical Committee, State Committee on Science and Technology, Economic Research Institute of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus (ERI)</p>	<p>Belarus will continue its progress towards a more competitive economy and a smaller state; it will facilitate the development of private enterprise and the financial markets and integration into the world economy.</p>	<p>State Committee on Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy</p>	<p><b>ITC - \$600,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.4.</b>  Foreign direct investment (FDI) per capita on a net basis  <b>Baseline:</b> \$228.9 USD (2013)  <b>Target:</b> \$260 USD (2020)</p>	<p>National Statistical Committee</p>	<p>An incentive system will be developed to foster the growth of innovative SMEs and to promote foreign investments in high technology sectors and in research-intensive services.</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy</p>	<p><b>FAO - \$450,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.5.</b> Extent to which foresight methods are used to develop state strategic plans and policy documents  <b>Baseline:</b> low use of foresight</p>	<p>Economic Research Institute of the Ministry of Economy of the</p>		<p>Economic Research Institute of the Ministry of Economy of the</p>	<p><b>UNIDO - \$1,993,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNWTO - \$20,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	methods for drafting strategic policy documents (2013) <b>Target:</b> strategic policy documents are drafted using foresight methods (2020)	Republic of Belarus (ERI)	A comprehensive programme for the development of the service sector until 2020 incorporates policies to: increase domestic demand; accelerate the growth of knowledge-intensive and engineering services, agricultural and ecological tourism, and transport and roadside services; increase and improve the export of medical and educational services; and to promote further growth in the export of IT services and software products.  <b>Risks:</b> Weak securities market; Absence of developed financial sector tools, apart from credit provisions; Absence of institutionalized collective investor schemes; Increased brain drain, resulting from growing competition for the skilled workforce and the out-migration of such workforce	Republic of Belarus (ERI)	
	<b>Indicator 2.1.6.</b> Growth in newly created private enterprises and individual entrepreneurship <b>Baseline:</b> 8% (2010) <b>Target:</b> 12% (2020)	World Bank		Ministry of Economy	
	<b>Indicator 2.1.7.</b> Contribution of SMEs to GDP <b>Baseline:</b> 22.3% (2013) <b>Target:</b> 37% (2020)	National Statistical Committee		Ministry of Economy	

### 3. National Priorities in the Thematic Area ‘Environmental Protection and Sustainable Environmental Management Based on the Principles of Green Economy’

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> By 2020, policies will	<b>Indicator 3.1.1.</b> Reduction of GDP energy intensity (%)	Energy Efficiency Department,	<b>Risks:</b> High cost of energy efficiency	State bodies and other organizations,	<b>UNDP - \$13,124,000;</b>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>have been improved and measures will have been effectively implemented to increase energy efficiency and the production of renewable energy, to protect landscape and biological diversity, and to reduce the anthropogenic burden on the environment</p> <p><b>FAO, IAEA, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 210 kg of oil equivalent/1000 USD GDP, IEA data (2012, PPP prices 2005), 200 kg of oil equivalent/1000 USD GDP (2015 projection)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 160-170 kg of oil equivalent/1000 USD GDP (2020 projection PPP prices 2005)</p>	National Statistical Committee	<p>interventions, limited potential for the development of alternative/renewable sources of energy, limited potential of budget funding</p>	<p>enterprises, scientific and research institutions, NGOs</p>	<p><b>\$21,700,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNEP \$1,500,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNICEF – \$10,000</b></p> <p><b>UNECE - \$75,000 \$140,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>IAEA \$1,250,000</b></p> <p><b>FAO - \$495,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.2.</b> % of primary energy produced from renewable sources of energy in the total amount of energy consumed.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 5% (2010), 5.5% (2015 projection)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 6 % (2020)</p>	Energy Efficiency Department, National Statistical Committee			
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.3.</b> Tonnes of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere (tonnes per square kilometre)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 6.62 tonnes/km<sup>2</sup> (2013)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 6.49 tonnes/km<sup>2</sup> (2020)</p>	National Statistical Committee, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> The ‘Green Economy in Belarus’ project will be implemented, promoting economic development on the basis of green economy mechanisms. A Carbon Reduction Strategy for the Transport Sector will be adopted by 2020. Projects on the preservation of biological and landscape diversity, protection and rational use of swamps and lands are implemented. Implementation of projects targeting a substantial use of chemicals is ensured. The countries</p>	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Emergency Situations, local executive bodies, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Architecture and</p>	<p><b>UNIDO - \$2,000,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p> <p><b>UNESCO - \$100,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.4.</b> Hazardous waste storage (1 – 3 hazard class)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 87% hazardous waste storage (2013)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 65% of the figure for 2010 (2020)</p>	Ministry of Health			

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.5.</b> Area of protected territories, % of country's total area  <b>Baseline:</b> 8.6% of the country's total area (1 March, 2015)  <b>Target:</b> no less than 8.8% of the country's total area (2020)</p>	Ministry of Natural Resources	sharing trans-boundary basins with Belarus (Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation and Ukraine) are willing to cooperate on joint water monitoring and exchange of data.	Construction, Belarusian State Concern for Oil and Chemistry	
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.6.</b> Extent to which river basin management plans for trans-boundary rivers have been developed.  <b>Baseline:</b> No basin plan developed (2014).  <b>Target:</b> At least one basin plan developed.</p>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	<p><b>Risks:</b>  Reduction in financing for environmental programmes; Sharp increase in production without adoption of purification technologies; Natural disasters and man-made emergency situations</p> <p>Conflicting interests (conservation vs. development) among different land users/owners</p> <p>Shortage of qualified staff. Scaling down of information and education activities for population.</p>		
	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.7.</b> Increase of forest area of lands in the Republic of Belarus  <b>Baseline:</b> 8.2 million hectares  <b>Target:</b> Increase by 200 thousand hectares compared to 2015</p>	Ministry of Forestry		Ministry of Forestry	<b>\$720,000 (To be mobilized)</b>

#### 4. National Priorities in the Thematic Area 'Sustainable Development of Human Capital: Health, Education, Social Inclusion and Protection, Comprehensive Post-Chernobyl Development'

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
<p><b>Outcome 4.1:</b> By 2020, the health system will have been strengthened to ensure a sustained reduction in premature deaths from four major non-communicable disease types (cardiovascular, cancers, diabetes and respiratory) through the creation of a comprehensive preventive environment and universal access to primary health care services</p> <p><b>IAEA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 4.1.1.</b> Proportion of practitioners working as general practitioners in the primary healthcare services system, excluding district paediatricians  <b>Baseline:</b> 20% of practitioners  <b>Target:</b> 100% of practitioners</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Belstat</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Council of Ministers Directives; Resolution of the Extended Meeting of the Ministry of Health; the Healthcare Development Strategy for 2015-2015 calls for the reform of the healthcare system, and contains provisions on increasing the number of general practitioners  <b>Risks:</b> Risks related to the slowing of economic growth and consequent financing shortfalls</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p>	<p><b>WHO – \$600,000</b>  <b>UNFPA – \$70,000</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.1.2.</b> Probability of death at age 30-70 from four major non-communicable diseases  <b>Baseline:</b> 26%  <b>Target:</b> 20%</p>	<p>Data calculated by the Ministry of Health, Health for All Database (WHO)</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A state programme is in place to fight non-communicable diseases  <b>Risks:</b> Risks related to the slowing of economic growth and consequent financing shortfalls</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p>	<p><b>WHO – \$50,000</b>  <b>UNFPA – \$170,000</b>  <b>IAEA - \$800,000</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.1.3.</b> Alcohol abuse at age 15+ (disaggregated by sex and age)  <b>Baseline:</b> to be determined by the STEPS study in 2015  <b>Target:</b> 10% reduction from the baseline</p>	<p>STEPS survey</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A new state programme of national action on the prevention and reduction of alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence is adopted; Ministers of health of the WHO European region sign an agreement on conducting the STEPS study in 2015  <b>Risks:</b> Risks related to the slowing of economic growth and consequent financing shortfalls</p>	<p>Local governments and administrations; Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education; Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet portals, NGOs</p>	<p><b>UNICEF – \$150,000;</b>  <b>\$50,000 (to be mobilized)</b>  <b>WHO (STEPS survey) – \$25,000</b>  <b>UNDP - \$350,000</b>  <b>UNFPA – \$170,000</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	<p><b>Indicator 4.1.4.</b> Relative prevalence of tobacco use at age 15+ (disaggregated by age and sex)  <b>Baseline:</b> to be determined by the STEPS study in 2015  <b>Target:</b> 8% reduction from the baseline</p>	STEPS survey	<p><b>Assumptions:</b>  The public are informed about the harmful consequences of smoking and are prepared to support measures to restrict smoking in public places and other measures prescribed by the WHO framework convention against tobacco smoking  <b>Risks:</b>  Active lobbying by the tobacco industry; Existing opposition to the law ‘On Tobacco’</p>	Local governments and administrations, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education; Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet portals, Ministry of Internal Affairs; NGOs	<p><b>UNICEF – \$100,000</b>  <b>WHO (STEPS survey) – \$25,000</b>  <b>UNDP - \$755,000</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.1.5.</b> Average salt (NaCl) consumption  <b>Baseline:</b> to be determined by the STEPS study in 2015  <b>Target:</b> 15% reduction from the baseline</p>	STEPS survey	<p><b>Assumptions:</b>  Decision-makers are aware of the need to change technological processes in the food industry  <b>Risks:</b>  Absence of the technological capabilities to implement modern production processes that enable a reduction in salt content in the final product; Existing cultural tradition to consume foods with high salt content (e.g. sausages, canned foods, etc.)</p>	Local governments and administrations; BelGosPishchePr om; Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet portals, NGOs	<p><b>WHO (STEPS survey) – \$25,000</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.1.6.</b> Relative prevalence of insufficient physical activity (disaggregated by age and sex)  <b>Baseline:</b> to be determined by the</p>	STEPS survey	<p><b>Assumptions:</b>  The public are prepared to change their cultural and behaviour stereotypes and increase physical activity</p>	Local governments and administrations; Ministry of Health, Ministry	<p><b>WHO (STEPS survey) – \$25,000</b>  <b>UNDP - \$755,000</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	<p>STEPS study in 2015</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 10% reduction from the baseline</p>			of Education; Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet portals, Ministry of Culture, NGOs	<b>UNESCO - \$25,000</b>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.1.7.</b> Access to complex, preventive, diagnostic and curative care for early diagnosis of cervical cancer for women aged 25-60</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0%</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 80% of women aged 25-60 are covered by screening for cervical cancer</p>	Ministry of Health	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Action plan on screening for cervical cancer is being implemented</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Risks related to the slowing of economic growth and consequent financing</p>	Ministry of Health, local governments and administrations; Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet portals, NGOs	<b>WHO through RF project \$2,000,000 – not yet confirmed UNFPA – \$20,000; \$20,000 (to be mobilized)</b>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.1.8.</b> Coverage of cervical cancer vaccination among girls aged 10 – 18</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0.07% of total female population on a paid basis</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 10% of girls aged 10, as a target group</p>	Ministry of Health	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> cervical cancer preventive vaccination programme is in place</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Risks related to the slowing of economic growth and consequent financing</p>	Ministry of Health, local governments and administrations; Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet portals, NGOs	<b>UNICEF – \$5,000; \$100,000 (to be mobilized) WHO - \$5,000</b>
<b>Outcome 4.2:</b> By 2020, key populations will have	<b>Indicator 4.2.1.</b> Number and percentage of key populations reached by	Statistical reporting on HIV by the Ministry of	<b>Assumptions:</b> Fighting HIV is considered as a priority by the state;	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education;	<b>WHO - \$50,000</b>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
universal access to integrated services for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care of major communicable diseases (HIV, TB)  <b>IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO</b>	comprehensive package of interventions on HIV prevention, treatment and care (disaggregated by key population, gender, type of service) <b>Baseline:</b> reports of the Ministry of Health <b>Target:</b> reports of the Ministry of Health	Health; Annual reports to UNAIDS submitted by the Ministry of Health (GARPR reports); Report of implementation of the State Programme on HIV Prevention for 2016-2020	A new state programme of national action on HIV Prevention for 2016–2020 is adopted <b>Risks:</b> Insufficient funding of the State Programme on HIV Prevention for 2016-2020 due to overall public funding shortfalls	Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet portals, Ministry of Culture; local governments and administrations; NGOs	<b>UNDP \$1,690,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNAIDS – \$45,000</b> <b>UNFPA – \$15,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNICEF – \$150,000</b> <b>UNESCO – \$50,000</b>
	<b>Indicator 4.2.2.</b> Proportion of people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy <b>Baseline:</b> Percentage of adults and children receiving antiretroviral therapy among all eligible adults and children living with HIV (2013): 44.7% (both sexes), 43.9% (men), 46.1% (women). <b>Target:</b> 80%	Statistical reporting on HIV by the Ministry of Health; Annual reports to UNAIDS submitted by the Ministry of Health (GARPR reports)	<b>Assumptions:</b> Decision-makers realize that universal access to ARV treatment is both a cost-effective and economically efficient investment, which not only benefits those receiving treatment, but also has a positive effect on the overall course of the HIV epidemic; Results of the HIV response investment analysis will demonstrate to decision-makers that investments in fighting HIV are cost-effective <b>Risks:</b> Inadequate inter-agency coordination; shortage of personnel needed to provide quality multidisciplinary care to people living with HIV	Ministry of Health, local governments and administrations, NGOs	<b>UNDP \$2,500,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNAIDS – \$50,000</b>
	<b>Indicator 4.2.3.</b> Proportion of HIV-infected	Statistical reporting on HIV	<b>Assumptions:</b> HIV-infected women plan their	Ministry of Health, NGOs	<b>UNICEF – \$150,000;</b>



Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	children born to HIV-infected mothers <b>Baseline:</b> 2.7% (2013) <b>Target:</b> <1% (2020)	by the Ministry of Health; Annual reports to UNAIDS submitted by the Ministry of Health (GARPR reports)	pregnancy and know their HIV status before becoming pregnant <b>Risks:</b> Low commitment to ARV treatment and prevention; Low % of pregnant women who are not under dispensary observation and who have not received ARV prevention		<b>\$100,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNAIDS – \$5,000</b>
	<b>Indicator 4.2.4.</b> Total incidence rate of tuberculosis <b>Baseline:</b> 41.4 cases per 100,000 population (2012) <b>Target:</b> 10% reduction of the overall TB incidence rate	Ministry of Health	<b>Assumptions:</b> Additional funding from GFATM is expected for 2016-2018 for a project on tuberculosis; The State Programme ‘Tuberculosis’ for 2015-2020 is implemented. <b>Risks:</b> Risks related to the slowing of economic growth and consequent financing	Ministry of Health, NGOs	<b>WHO – \$250,000</b>
	<b>Indicator 4.2.5.</b> Mortality from tuberculosis <b>Baseline:</b> 6.9 cases per 100,000 population (2012) <b>Target:</b> 5% reduction from the baseline	Belstat	<b>Assumptions:</b> Additional funding from GFATM is expected for 2016–2018 for a project on tuberculosis; The State Programme ‘Tuberculosis’ for 2015-2020 is implemented. <b>Risks:</b> Risks related to the slowing of economic growth and consequent financing	Ministry of Health, NGOs	<b>UNDP \$2,000,000 (to be mobilized)</b>
	<b>Indicator 4.2.6.</b> ARV treatment coverage among patients with TB/HIV <b>Baseline:</b> 67% (2013) <b>Target:</b> 90% (2020)	Ministry of Health	<b>Assumptions:</b> High commitment to ARV treatment among patients with TB/HIV <b>Risks:</b> Risks related to the slowing of economic growth and consequent financing	Ministry of Health, NGOs	<b>UNDP \$1,400,000 (to be mobilized)</b>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	<p><b>Indicator 4.2.7.</b> Coverage of PLHIV by Isoniazid preventive treatment</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 26.3% - proportion of adults and children enrolled in HIV care receiving preventive treatment by Isoniazid (2013)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 75% of PLHIV receive treatment (2020)</p>	Ministry of Health	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> The relevant State Programmes and GFATM grants for 2016-2018 have components to support coordination between TB and HIV services</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Risks related to the slowing of economic growth and consequent financing</p>	Ministry of Health, NGOs	<p><b>UNDP</b> <b>\$1,300,000</b> <b>(to be mobilized)</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome 4.3:</b> By 2020, vulnerable groups and the population at large will have equal access to high-quality healthcare, education and social protection services that effectively address their needs</p>	<p><b>Indicator 4.3.1.</b> Approval of a National Reproductive Health Concept</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> National Reproductive Health Concept has been drafted</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National Reproductive Health Concept has been approved; provisions of the Concept have been integrated into national programmes and plans</p>	Ministry of Health	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Improving reproductive health is a recognized priority</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Insufficient support for the development and adoption of the Concept at national level</p>	Ministry of Health, NGOs	<p><b>UNFPA – \$80,000</b> <b>\$40,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNICEF – \$10,000</b> <b>UNESCO – \$50,000</b></p>
<p><b>IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 4.3.2.</b> Proportion of young men and women (aged 14-18), including adolescents from risk groups, using youth-friendly health services</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Will be determined in 2016.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Increase by 30%</p>	Ministry of Health	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Enactment of amendments to the law ‘On Health Care’ enabling adolescents over the age of 14 to seek simple medical treatment without parental consent will increase demand for youth-friendly healthcare services; The new National Programme for Demographic Security 2016-2020 will provide for the opening of new youth-friendly health care centres in all communities with adolescent populations over 3,000</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Expansion of the network of youth-</p>	Local governments and administrations; Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education; Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet portals, Ministry of Culture, NGOs	<p><b>UNICEF – \$250,000;</b> <b>\$700,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNFPA – \$10,000</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
			friendly services is prevented by funding shortfalls; Shortage of qualified personnel and insufficient financial incentives to attract and retain staff		
	<b>Indicator 4.3.3.</b> Prevalence of modern methods of contraception <b>Baseline:</b> 51.2% <b>Target:</b> 58%	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey - Belarus	<b>Assumptions:</b> Women are aware of modern methods of contraception and are willing to use them <b>Risks:</b> High cost of contraceptives (the pill)	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet portals, NGOs	<b>UNFPA – \$60,000</b>
	<b>Indicator 4.3.4.</b> Number of pregnancies (live births and abortions) per 1000 women aged 15-19 <b>Baseline:</b> <i>Births:</i> 5,575 (23.2 per 1000 women aged 15-19) (2013); <i>Abortions:</i> 1,830 (7.6 per 1000 women aged 15-19) (2013) <b>Target:</b> <i>Births:</i> Reduction by 25%; <i>Abortions:</i> Reduction by 25%	Belstat	<b>Assumptions:</b> The National Programme for Demographic Security 2016-2020 is active <b>Risks:</b> Early onset of sexual activity, low awareness of the consequences of an unwanted pregnancy, combined with low prevalence of contraception among adolescents	Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet portals, NGOs	<b>UNICEF – \$100,000</b> <b>UNFPA – \$60,000</b>
	<b>Indicator 4.3.5.</b> Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and alignment of the national legislation with its provisions <b>Baseline:</b> The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has been discussed <b>Target:</b> The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Reference depository of legal information of the Republic of Belarus	<b>Assumptions:</b> Decision-makers understand the need for improvements to the national legal framework on various aspects of living with disability <b>Risks:</b> Financing shortages may prevent enactment of the relevant legislation	National Assembly of Belarus, National Law Drafting Centre, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, NGOs	<b>UNICEF – \$100,000;</b> <b>IOM – \$100,000;</b> <b>\$200 000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNFPA – \$10,000, UNDP - \$500,000</b>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	has been ratified and the national legislation is aligned with its provisions				
	<p><b>Indicator 4.3.6.</b> Coverage of children with disabilities by inclusive education <b>Baseline:</b> In 2014, 70% of children with disabilities were enrolled in mainstream education (pre-school and general secondary) <b>Target:</b> 80% of children with disabilities are enrolled in inclusive education programmes</p>	Ministry of Education	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A concept of inclusive education is drafted and adopted, with sections on educational support for children with disabilities <b>Risks:</b> Growth in the number of children with disabilities; Shortage of qualified staff and financial resources; Right of parental choice on the form of education; Stigma attached to disability</p>	Ministry of Education; Ministry of Information, Belarusian Broadcasting Company, ONT, STV, internet-portals, local governments and administrations, NGOs	<p><b>UNICEF – \$200,000;</b> <b>\$200,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNESCO – \$25,000</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.3.7.</b> Proportion of children with disabilities under three years of age with access to appropriate early intervention services at their place of residence <b>Baseline:</b> 67.5% <b>Target:</b> 90%</p>	Ministry of Health	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Decision-makers understand the significance of early identification and rehabilitation of children with disabilities <b>Risks:</b> Prevalence of a medical model of disability; Shortage of qualified staff; Ineffective inter-agency coordination</p>	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, local governments and administrations, NGOs	<p><b>UNICEF – \$350,000;</b> <b>\$100,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.3.8.</b> Ratio of children without parental support who have been placed in institutions to those placed in family care <b>Baseline:</b> Proportion of orphans and children without parental support placed in family care 80%</p>	Ministry of Education	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Belarus is implementing a strategy on de-institutionalizing care for orphaned children <b>Risks:</b> Ineffective preventive work with vulnerable families increases the risk of child removal</p>	Ministry of Education, local governments and administrations, NGOs	<p><b>UNICEF – \$250,000;</b> <b>\$800,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	(2015) <b>Target:</b> 85% (2020)				
	<b>Indicator 4.3.9.</b> Proportion of alternative penalties in juvenile offender cases <b>Baseline:</b> 82.2% (2012) <b>Target:</b> 90% (2020)	Supreme Court	<b>Assumptions:</b> Specialization of the justice system with respect to juvenile offenders is ongoing <b>Risks:</b> The legal framework is not fully consistent with international standards regarding juveniles; Financial shortages may slow down the institutionalization of the probation and mediation systems	Supreme Court, Commission for Juvenile Affairs under the Council of Ministers Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education, local governments and administrations, NGOs	<b>UNICEF – \$300,000; \$1,000,000 (to be mobilized)</b>
	<b>Indicator 4.3.10.</b> Extent to which a uniform state programme is developed and implemented to teach the state languages of Belarus to migrants, including refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR, and to test and certify the knowledge of such languages <b>Baseline:</b> Cooperation with educational institutions in this area is mostly sporadic <b>Target:</b> A uniform language training, testing and certification programme is operational throughout the country; the number of people certified their knowledge of languages through the system.	Ministry of Education	<b>Assumptions:</b> Decision-makers understand the importance of social integration for migrants, including refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR; The general public have a tolerant attitude to migrants, including refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR <b>Risks:</b> Financial shortages may slow implementation of the uniform language training system	Ministry of Education, Belarusian State University and other state universities, NGOs	<b>UNHCR – \$20,000</b>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	<p><b>Indicators 4.3.11.</b> Improvement of national legislation in the field of combatting human trafficking in line with the international conventions and protocols</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> A formalized national redirecting mechanism is non-existent; relevant redirecting actions are sporadic and are not supported by relevant legislation</p> <p><b>Target:</b> relevant national legislation has been improved; the national redirecting mechanism is implemented and functions effectively</p>	<p>Statistics of IOM and the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the number of identified victims of human trafficking, including those that received necessary assistance</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> The Government and relevant state bodies understand the importance of implementing this mechanism and support such implementation</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> The Government does not prioritize implementation of this mechanism and does not consider it to be high on the agenda; Not all state bodies involved in combatting human trafficking are interested in the existence of this mechanism</p>	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, General Prosecutor's Office, the Investigative Committee, regional courts, NGOs</p>	<p><b>IOM – \$140,000; \$300,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>OHCHR - \$300,000</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome 4.4:</b> By 2020, the system for ensuring the life safety of children and adults will be significantly enhanced</p> <p><b>IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 4.4.1.</b> Extent to which initiatives have been implemented to ensure systematic action on the prevention of domestic violence in accordance with relevant international standards</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> At present, most actions to prevent domestic violence are governed by the Law 'On Basic Activities Aimed at Offence Prevention', passed on 4 January 2014; mechanisms for inter-departmental interaction and cooperation with NGOs on the prevention of domestic violence and provision of help to victims of domestic violence are established in</p>	<p>Law drafting plan (<a href="http://www.center.gov.by">www.center.gov.by</a>)</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> The need to adopt a dedicated legal instrument on domestic violence prevention is supported by the key line ministries</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Funding shortages may have a negative impact on the progress of initiatives</p>	<p>National Assembly of Belarus, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Law Drafting Centre, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Justice, National Law Drafting Centre, NGOs</p>	<p><b>UNICEF – \$150,000; \$250,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNFPA – \$90,000; \$500,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	2% of districts <b>Target:</b> A draft law ‘On Preventing and Combatting Domestic Violence’ is developed (2017); mechanisms of inter-departmental interaction and cooperation with NGOs on the prevention of domestic violence and provision of help to victims of domestic violence are established in 25% of districts				
	<b>Indicator 4.4.2.</b> Number of victims of domestic violence (disaggregated by age and sex) who have benefitted from social services (temporary shelter, social patronage, information and advice, etc.) <b>Baseline:</b> To be determined in 2015 <b>Target:</b> Increase by 10%	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (database on victims of domestic violence is established)	<b>Assumptions:</b> Local governments and administrations support an inter-agency approach to assisting victims; Victims are informed about available services <b>Risks:</b> Insufficient financing for the provision of temporary shelter	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Health, local governments and administrations, NGOs	<b>UNICEF – \$300,000; \$150,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNFPA – \$350,000 (to be mobilized)</b>
	<b>Indicator 4.4.3.</b> Mortality among children aged 0-17 from external causes (per 100,000 child population) <b>Baseline:</b> 14.1 per 100,000 children (2012) <b>Target:</b> 12.0 per 100,000 children (2019)	Belstat	<b>Assumptions:</b> An inter-ministerial action plan for 2014-2018 on the prevention of injuries and trauma among children is implemented <b>Risks:</b> Shortage of qualified staff, ineffective inter-agency coordination	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, television companies,	<b>UNICEF – \$600,000</b> <b>WHO – \$50,000</b>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
				internet portals, Belstat, local governments and administrations, NGOs	
	<p><b>Indicator 4.4.4.</b> Number of adolescents (girls and boys) who have been taken off the narcological register due to the discontinuation of the use of psychoactive substances <b>Baseline:</b> To be determined in 2015 <b>Target:</b> Increase by 50%</p>	Ministry of Health	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> An effective system exists for the psychosocial rehabilitation of adolescent users of psychoactive substances <b>Risks:</b> Possible risks related to the stigma attached to being on the narcological register</p>	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, NGOs	<p><b>UNICEF – \$100,000;</b> <b>\$150,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNODC – \$50,000</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.4.5.</b> Proportion of crimes committed in a state of drug intoxication (by age and sex of the person) <b>Baseline:</b> In 2013, 1,709 crimes committed by persons in a state of drug intoxication were investigated <b>Target:</b> 10% reduction from the baseline</p>	Ministry of Internal Affairs	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Effective prevention activities and modern methods of psychosocial rehabilitation are in place <b>Risks:</b> Emergence of new drugs that are hard to control</p>	Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health; NGOs	<b>UNODC – \$100,000</b>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.4.6.</b> Establishment of a system of psychosocial rehabilitation for drug-dependent individuals <b>Baseline:</b> Medical rehabilitation wards are operated by state healthcare facilities and NGOs <b>Target:</b> An operational system of psychosocial rehabilitation for</p>	Data source to be determined	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Agencies responsible for the provision of psychosocial rehabilitation services to patients with drug dependency are defined by the legislation <b>Risks:</b> Shortage of qualified staff, ineffective inter-agency coordination</p>	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Internal Affairs, NGOs	<p><b>UNICEF – \$150,000;</b> <b>\$500,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>UNODC – \$200,000</b></p>



Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Partners	Indicative Resources (USD)
	<p>drug-dependent individuals is in place</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.4.7.</b> Adoption of legislation that allows individuals with a drug dependency who have been convicted of a drug-related crime for the first time to be sent to treatment (as an alternative to imprisonment) <b>Baseline:</b> Relevant legislation does not exist <b>Target:</b> 2020 – relevant legislation adopted</p>	<p>Legal database (<a href="http://www.centre.gov.by">http://www.centre.gov.by</a>)</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A favourable environment exists for the further humanization of criminal law <b>Risks:</b> Difficulties in developing a consolidated position on draft laws among all interested parties</p>	<p>National Assembly of Belarus, Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, NGOs</p>	<p><b>UNICEF – \$10,000</b> <b>UNAIDS – \$10,000</b> <b>UNODC – \$100,000</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.4.8.</b> Share of people living in the areas that suffered most from the Chernobyl disaster who possess necessary life safety skills. <b>Baseline:</b> 45% <b>Target:</b> 65%</p>	<p>STEPS survey</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A State Programme on Overcoming the Consequences of the Chernobyl Disaster for 2016-2020 is developed <b>Risks:</b> Possible risks related to slower economic growth and a lack of financing</p>	<p>Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Education, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, local executive bodies, NGOs</p>	<p><b>UNDP – \$1,150,000 (to be mobilized)</b></p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4.4.9.</b> Number and share of communities in the territories polluted by radiation as a result of Chernobyl disaster with an average annual effective radiation dose of over 1 mSv/year. <b>Baseline:</b> 193 communities, 8.1%.</p>	<p>Catalogue of average annual effective radiation doses among people in Belarusian communities, approved by the</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> A State Programme on Overcoming the Consequences of the Chernobyl Disaster for 2016-2020 is developed <b>Risks:</b> Possible risks related to slower economic growth and a lack of financing</p>	<p>Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Health Care, National Academy of Sciences of</p>	<p><b>UNDP – \$1,100,000 (to be mobilized)</b> <b>IAEA – \$250,000</b></p>

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators, Baselines, Targets</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Indicative Resources (USD)</b>
	<b>Target:</b> 84 communities, 3.8%.	Ministry of Health		Belarus, local executive bodies	

## Annex II. Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar

UNDAF 2016-2020 M&E Calendar							
Republic of Belarus							
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
UNCT M&E Activities	Surveys/ Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• STEPS Survey (WHO/WB/UNICEF/UNDP)</li> <li>• Time budget survey (UNICEF/UNFPA)</li> <li>• Market segmentation survey (UNFPA)</li> <li>• Sociological research 'Family formation, stability of family relationships of Belarusians and fertility in changing socio-economic living conditions' (joint project of UNICEF and UNFPA)</li> <li>• Child Disability Research (UNICEF)</li> <li>• Survey on reproductive health and family planning (UNFPA/UNICEF)</li> <li>• PWID national population size estimation exercise (UNODC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Images survey (UNFPA)</li> <li>- National study 'Violence against children in institutions' (UNICEF)</li> <li>- Survey 'Knowledge, attitudes and practices of adolescents with regard to their health and development' (UNICEF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender and generation survey (UNFPA)</li> <li>- 'Knowledge, attitudes and practices on Better Parenting' (UNICEF)</li> </ul>	'Situation Analysis of children in the Republic of Belarus' (UNICEF)	Inclusive education study (UNICEF)	
	Monitoring Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UBRAF Reporting (Joint UN Team on AIDS reporting on UN-specific contribution, results and accountability to the global and national HIV response) (UNAIDS)</li> <li>• Global AIDS Response Progress Report (GARPR) monitors the progress of the global and national AIDS response (completed by government officials, submitted to UNAIDS)</li> <li>• Project monitoring reports (UNFPA)</li> <li>• CFCI monitoring system on child rights and well-being (UNICEF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UBRAF Reporting (UNAIDS)</li> <li>- Global AIDS Response Progress Report (GARPR) (government officials, UNAIDS)</li> <li>- Project monitoring reports (UNFPA)</li> <li>- Combined fifth and sixth periodic report on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UBRAF Reporting (UNAIDS)</li> <li>- Global AIDS Response Progress Report (GARPR) (government officials, UNAIDS)</li> <li>- Project monitoring reports (UNFPA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UBRAF Reporting (UNAIDS)</li> <li>- Global AIDS Response Progress Report (GARPR) (government officials, UNAIDS)</li> <li>- Project monitoring reports (UNFPA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UBRAF Reporting (UNAIDS)</li> <li>- Global AIDS Response Progress Report (GARPR) (government officials, UNAIDS)</li> </ul>	
	Evaluations	UNICEF assistance to strengthening the national system of integrated support for children with special needs and disabilities and their families	Project evaluation (UNFPA)			UNDAF Outcome 1.2 Final Evaluation UNDAF Outcome 4.3 Final Evaluation CP Evaluation (UNFPA)	
	Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental Performance Review (UNECE)</li> <li>- Year-End Report (UNHCR)</li> <li>- Annual UNICEF programme review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Second Innovation Performance Review (UNECE)</li> <li>- Year-End Report (UNHCR)</li> <li>- Mid-Year Review (UNFPA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mid-Term Review of UNDP's CPD Priority Area 2: 'Growth and development are inclusive and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Year-End Report (UNHCR)</li> <li>- Annual UNICEF programme review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Year-End Report (UNHCR)</li> </ul>	

			- Annual UNICEF programme review	sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that target employment and the creation of livelihoods for vulnerable groups' - Year-End Report (UNHCR) - Mid-Term UNICEF programme review		- Annual UNICEF programme review
Planning Reference	UNDAF Evaluation Milestones	UNDAF Annual Progress Report	UNDAF Annual Progress Report	UNDAF Annual Progress Report	UNDAF Annual Progress Report Final UNDAF Evaluation	UNDAF Annual Progress Report
	Capacity Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNFPA-UNICEF work on capacity development of the National Statistical Committee</li> <li>UNWTO work on capacity development related to Belarus' system of tourism statistics</li> <li>UNFPA work on capacity development in the areas of Reproductive health, Gender-based violence/domestic violence, demography, gender equality</li> <li>Disability measurement methodology training for all national stakeholders (UNICEF)</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA work on capacity development in the areas of Reproductive health, Gender-based violence/domestic violence, demography, gender equality</p> <p>UNWTO work on capacity development related to Belarus' system of tourism statistics</p> <p>UNWTO to deliver capacity building courses for tourism-related SMEs and relevant tourism stakeholders</p>	<p>UNFPA work on capacity development in the areas of Reproductive health, Gender-based violence/domestic violence, demography, gender equality</p> <p>UNWTO work on capacity development related to Belarus' system of tourism statistics</p>		
	Use of info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CRING reporting on the situation of children (UNICEF)</li> <li>- Input to National Plan on Child Development (UNICEF)</li> </ul>	Combined fifth and sixth periodic report on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF)	Tourism Law for Belarus (UNWTO)		
	Partner M&E Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socio-economic database on SDG progress (UNICEF)</li> <li>- TransMonEE database on vulnerable children (UNICEF)</li> <li>- Annual report on the situation of the Children of Belarus (UNICEF)</li> </ul>			CENSUS (National Statistical Committee and UNFPA)	