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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Belarus (2021-2025)

Contents

Please recycle

I.   UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. According to World Bank data (2019), the Republic of Belarus is an upper-middle-income country. The population of Belarus amounts to 9,413,446 people (2019). Ranked 50th out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index, 2019, it is in the 'very high human development' category. Belarus is committed to the principles of 'leaving no one behind' and eliminating the inequalities and discrimination faced by vulnerable groups. The country ranks 27th in the Gender Inequality Index, 2018. The proportion of women in the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus increased from 29.2 per cent in 2014 to 33.1 per cent in 2018. Having scored 77 out of a possible 100 points in the Global Sustainable Development Goals Index, 2019, Belarus was ranked 23rd and rated above average for the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region.

2. Belarus is positioned to respond to coronavirus disease (COVID-19) through its public health capacities with laboratories, testing, and isolation of cases. Nevertheless, the economic and social effects of global crises linked to the pandemic will add to vulnerabilities of the national economy and, if systemic measures are not taken to support at-risk sectors and population groups, could reduce longer-term growth perspectives.

3. Belarus pursues sound macroeconomic policies. Along with maintaining an export-oriented economic strategy, the Government has set export diversification as a priority. In 2018, the share of exports of high-tech goods increased to 2.7 per cent, while the share of exports of information and communication services exceeded 20 per cent. Government efforts also include improving the business climate by increasing investment protection guarantees, simplifying administrative procedures, and improving the legal framework. However, economic risks to sustainable development remain, due to low levels of labour productivity, business investment, and research and development expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product. In addition, demographic risks associated with low birth rates, high differences in the life expectancy of men and women, the outflow of youth from the country, and the gender pay gap persist in Belarus.

4. The national vision for sustainable development is premised on the National Strategy for Sustainable Development for the period until 2035, which should be adopted in 2020. The document prioritizes sustainable development of the family institution and qualitative growth of human capital, employment, and decent incomes for the population, digital transformation of the economy, and widespread innovations, creation of a developed business environment and sustainable infrastructure, ensuring environmental safety, and shifting towards sustainable production and consumption models (circular economy).

5. Belarus plays an active role in the development of integration processes. Belarus is an active member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Union State of Russia and Belarus, Eurasian Economic Union. Starting in January 2020, a representative of Belarus assumed the office of the General Secretary of the Collective Security Treaty Organization. In 2020, Belarus took over the presidency in the bodies of the Eurasian Economic Union, and the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission. In addition, in 2021 the country will chair the Supreme State Council of the Union State and will co-chair the CIS. UNDP sees the leading role of Belarus as an opportunity to accelerate joint progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the region.

6. In 2019, UNDP returned to its role and mandate of a professional development agency and thought-leader on issues of sustainable human development. The understanding of UNDP as a strategic, equal partner and integrator in promoting sustainable development comes to the fore of cooperation. This has been a big step, based on the value offer, expertise, knowledge, professionalism, and values of the UNDP. UNDP also plays a responsive role as a support platform of the United Nations development system, providing an integrator

function in support of country efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

7. A unique architecture for managing the process of nationalizing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals has been established in Belarus, allowing it to be considered as a platform for sharing best practices in achieving the Goals. In 2017, a Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support mission identified four accelerator platforms for Goals achievement in Belarus: green transition for inclusive and sustainable growth; future generation orientation; digital transformation and social innovation; and a gender equitable society. These accelerators serve as guidelines for the country programme, 2021-2025.

8. Through its country programme, 2016-2020, UNDP contributed to the implementation of national priorities, in particular to reducing inequalities, introducing international best practices and expertise, and developing intersectoral coordination and cooperation. An independent evaluation of the country programme during 2016-2018 highlighted the UNDP contribution to promotion of Belarus as a reliable, competent partner in the international arena, including in terms of its accession to the World Trade Organization. UNDP promoted country priorities in sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity and landscape conservation, and helped prevent soil degradation and preserve endangered species of wild animals and plants. UNDP supported local development, leading to the growth of entrepreneurship and the number of small and medium-sized enterprises in Belarus.

9. The lessons learned emphasized that UNDP work may be further strengthened and expanded in supporting sustainable socio-economic development at the regional and local levels, developing private sector and public-private partnerships, and using new financing mechanisms and tools. Other strategic areas include advancing cooperation in technology, innovation, research and development, and national capacity-building.

10. UNDP has taken an active part in developing the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025. Under the framework, UNDP will contribute directly to four outcomes closely corresponding to the UNDP Strategic Plan, areas of knowledge and comparative advantages. The outcomes are: economic development driven by inclusive green growth and stimulating entrepreneurship; implementing essential climate change mitigation and adaptation measures; laying the foundations of a digital ecosystem; and promoting equal economic and social opportunities for men and women.

11. UNDP adds value through its demonstrated experience in project implementation, building national capacities, results-based management, and breadth of thematic expertise. UNDP has extensive experience in working with international partners to attract development financing. UNDP software and administrative tools, such as clearly established standard operating procedures, policy and knowledge networks, and response mechanisms, enable it to respond flexibly and quickly to government requests while ensuring transparency, efficiency and effectiveness. UNDP is represented in all regions of Belarus through a network of regional coordinators. UNDP brings international expertise and best international practices to the country in such areas as nationalization of the Sustainable Development Goals, mediation, local tourism development, regional economic development, illicit trafficking of weapons, wetlands restoration, and biodiversity conservation. UNDP also brings innovative solutions and experimental approaches, using the global network of UNDP Accelerator Labs.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. This country programme is based on the results of UNDP and United Nations national strategic consultations with key stakeholders and UNDP partners from the Government, the National Assembly, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector. The main goal of the programme is to support the effective development of Belarus as a country with a strong economy, developed human capital, and a high quality of life, through the widespread adoption of digital and green technology, support to the development of private

initiative, and promotion of regional and local development, including in areas affected by the Chernobyl catastrophe.

13. By synchronizing the processes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and country programme development with national planning cycle, UNDP ensures both full alignment of the programme with the national priorities and Sustainable Development Goals and the financial sustainability of programme implementation, in cooperation with national public and private stakeholders and international partners.

14. Through this country programme UNDP will deliver its policy and programme support to the Government based on emerging needs, including response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath. Support will be four-pronged, comprising preparation, response, recovery, and lessons learned. Its global procurement networks, dedicated expertise and economies of scale allow UNDP to build resilient health systems and provide procurement services of health products and essential medicines. To address the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in both the short and longer term, UNDP will deliver policy and programme interventions focused on employment and livelihoods of vulnerable groups, access to social services and social protection, disaster risk reduction, and financing strategies. To ensure inclusive and integrated responses, UNDP will support national and subnational capacities for planning, coordination and implementation, partnerships and communications. Volunteers can boost community engagement and digital solutions deployed in many spheres, building on the excellent information technology and technological potential in Belarus.

15. This programme provides for the possibility of co-financing for development by using international technical assistance, private sector resources and cofinancing of projects. While keeping the focus on stronger partnerships with traditional donors (including the Global Environment Facility, the European Union, Germany, Japan, Poland, the Russian Federation, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America), further development of emerging partnerships with China, South-South cooperation and the private sector is considered a promising direction.

16. In addition to co-financing of international technical assistance projects, the document provides for approbating the opportunity of UNDP to provide development support services to national partners. UNDP can provide services in such areas as development of entrepreneurship, promotion of innovation and investment, climate action, regional development, and strengthening the capacity of national partners.

17. Implementation of the country programme will follow the principle of 'leaving no one behind' by targeting vulnerable groups: low-income persons, the unemployed and those laid off or prospectively fired due to structural reforms, people of retirement age, those living in rural areas – especially women and population living on territories affected by the Chernobyl catastrophe – people with disabilities, those living with HIV, persons released from detention, and people whose health or livelihoods may be affected by pandemics.

18. In collaboration with other United Nations organizations, UNDP will continue to provide integrated support to Belarus in nationalizing and localizing the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will provide expert and technical support in developing regional development strategies, testing new mechanisms for financing the Goals, improving the national indicator platform for the Sustainable Development Goals, and supporting the functioning of the national architecture for achieving them.

19. UNDP will continue to provide expert support to the Government of Belarus in strategic areas such as socio-economic impact assessment, building resilience to pandemic and shocks, climate, social protection for vulnerable groups, and inclusive national planning.

Priority area 1. Economic development based on the principles of green and inclusive growth (related Sustainable Development Goals targets: 1.2; 2.3; 2a; 8.3; 8.5; 8.9; 9.3; 9.4; 12.1; and 12.6).

20. This area is aligned with national priorities in environmental security, transition to rational models of production and consumption, productive employment and decent incomes. Activities will contribute to the achievement of outcome 1 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025.

21. UNDP will facilitate the transition to a low-carbon green economy and improvement of corporate environmental responsibility, which will entail adopting comprehensive programmes and mechanisms to increase the efficiency of resource use, including through innovative eco-technology.

22. UNDP will support the digital transformation of the economy and widespread innovations, which will have a significant impact on the integrated development of the country and the rational distribution of productive forces.

23. Through existing mechanisms, UNDP will provide expert and other support for the rapid development of the services sector until 2025, with an emphasis on high-value-added services (scientific, professional and other).

24. Based on its gained experience in implementing projects on green economy and local development, UNDP will support national efforts to develop a green, circular economy , which, in its turn, will facilitate economic growth through more efficient use of available resources, waste processing, and production of goods from secondary resources.

25. In close cooperation with the Ministry of Economy, state institutions, local authorities and the private sector, UNDP will support entrepreneurship and private sector development, innovation and public-private partnerships, including social sectors, and effective regional and local development, taking into account location-specific social and economic conditions and the needs of the population, including vulnerable groups.

26. Special attention will be paid to the development of lagging regions by fostering sustainable and innovative local development capacities and improving the quality of life and self-realization of citizens in both urban and rural areas. UNDP will continue to support activities aimed at overcoming the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe.

27. UNDP stands ready to provide expert support and best international practices to the Government and interested national parties in developing social and environmental standards to improve the quality of public property management in accordance with the national interests. This will allow the economy to adapt quickly to technological changes in the context of globalization, accelerate the process of innovative development, and contribute to the development of human capital and private initiative. UNDP will provide support in the field of trade development in the context of the accession of Belarus to the World Trade Organization.

Priority area 2. Implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures (related Goals targets: 1.2; 2.4; 2.5; 2a; 7.2; 7.3; 9.3; 9.4; 12.5; 13.1; 13.2; 13.3; 15.1; and 15.3).

28. This area is aligned with the national priority in environmental security and transition to rational models of production and consumption and contributes to the achievement of outcome 2 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025.

29. In close partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, UNDP will support country efforts to tackle climate change, focusing on mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. On the adaptation side, UNDP will work with climate dependent sectors, including agriculture, forestry, and water management,

to enhance their resilience and preparedness to the climate change-related challenges. Through its Climate Promise Initiative, UNDP will assist Belarus in preparing the second nationally determined contributions, making the national commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions given the increase in its absorption even more ambitious, so as to reach the previously announced overall target of 35 per cent emissions reduction by 2030.

30. Building on the results of the projects implemented, UNDP will promote the energy efficiency of the Belarusian economy, in particular in the 'Buildings' and 'Industry' sectors. In cooperation with the Energy Efficiency Department of the State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus, UNDP will explore opportunities to support the establishment of a sustainable and effective energy services market in Belarus. UNDP will support national efforts to expand the use of renewable energy sources, including technologies for the use of renewable energy to cover the energy demand. The use of electric vehicles will be promoted, along with a charging network for sustainable transport. UNDP will enhance the national systems for managing chemicals and waste, including hazardous waste containing persistent organic pollutants, to minimize the impact on the environment and human health.

31. Actions to support the conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity, land degradation prevention will be expanded. They will include economic instruments and measures to ensure the restoration and sustainable use of ground and surface waters, land resources, fresh-water eco-systems and ecotourism development. UNDP will assist in scaling up activities aimed at reducing the risk of natural and man-made disasters and improving emergency preparedness, including transboundary wildfire risks, based on the requirements of the relevant environmental conventions.

32. UNDP will support Belarus in fulfilling its obligations under the key environmental international agreements, among which are the Paris Agreement, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.

33. UNDP will help raise environmental and climate awareness by increasing environmental education, involving the public in environmental monitoring and improving environmental management at the local level.

Priority area 3. Development of an effective digital ecosystem (related Goals targets: 4.3; 4.4; 9.4; 11.3; 11.7; 16.7; and 17.8).

34. The area is aligned with the national priorities in digital transformation of the economy and large-scale spread of innovations, developed business environment and sustainable infrastructure. The programme activities will contribute to the achievement of outcome 4 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025.

35. In order to support Government efforts towards digital transformation, UNDP will support the formation of a full-fledged digital ecosystem, including implementation of activities consolidating efforts of the State, society and business within the framework of the organizational and technological platform 'Smart industry of Belarus', innovation and industrial clusters.

36. Based on existing practices, UNDP will promote the development of innovative entrepreneurship by establishing innovation infrastructure in regions and expanding the range of services, ensuring full implementation of the innovation cycle; and increase the efficiency of commercializing the results of intellectual activity, including invention and engineering, and promoting youth engagement.

37. UNDP will promote the development of tools to provide support (financial, consulting) to innovative and high-tech start-ups in the early stages of development, leading to the development of new tools (venture financing). UNDP will support research in the field of

cluster development and conceptual and methodological support of a cluster policy, as well as regional innovation ecosystems.

38. UNDP will support the development of innovative entrepreneurship by increasing research efficiency and commercialization, developing required skills in the field of access to information, and personal data and privacy protection, as well as a wide scope of digital knowledge and skills. In developing measures to increase digital literacy, special attention will be paid to creating accessible distance learning systems for vulnerable groups, including older people, people with disabilities, people in prison, released workers, women on maternity leave, and rural residents.

39. Together with national partners, UNDP will support the development of an electronic public service system and infrastructure to provide electronic services to individuals and companies through the digitalization of public administration in key sectors such as the judicial system and rulemaking, justice, health care, environmental protection, citizenship, migration, road safety, the tax system, transport corridors, customs and border management.

40. Building on the experience and best practices of the project on green urban development, UNDP will support the development of a national urban development policy and concepts of 'smart cities' and 'smart districts' based on the principles of green urban planning and the interests of all groups of the population.

41. Based on needs and regional characteristics, UNDP will assist in developing an investment platform supporting existing enterprises and development of new bankable projects in selected Chernobyl-affected areas. Aimed at narrowing the development gap between the capital and the regions, the platform will accelerate local innovation, and points of resilience and growth. UNDP will also launch an 'accelerator lab' to serve as a space for innovation, experimentation, and piloting solutions to development challenges and opportunities.

Priority area 4. Fuller participation of vulnerable groups in socio-economic life (related Goals targets: 1.3; 3.5; 5.5; 5b; 5c; 8.5; 10.3; 16.7; and 17.18).

42. This area is aligned with the national priorities in productive employment and decent incomes, sustainable development of the family institution and quality growth of human capital. The envisaged activities will contribute to the achievement of outcome 5 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025.

43. UNDP will support the development and implementation of measures to reduce inequality and discrimination against men and women and strengthen the role of women in non-traditional sectors, expand their economic opportunities and promote their participation in public- and private-sector decision-making.

44. UNDP will assist national partners in improving the collection, monitoring, analysis and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, including on vulnerable groups, in line with the human rights-based approach to data and the principles of gender equality. The approach implies data analysis focusing on the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups and on existing inequalities among the population.

45. To strengthen women's role in and contribution to the economy, with equal opportunities and wages, UNDP will help develop measures and solutions to incorporate a gender perspective into national entrepreneurship programmes, with a focus on supporting women's entrepreneurship.

46. To ensure the inclusiveness of education and its labour-market orientation, UNDP will facilitate the development and implementation of career guidance and counselling programmes for vulnerable groups, with a focus on the needs of children, adolescents and youth with disabilities.

47. Another area UNDP intends to develop together with national partners is volunteering. One billion volunteers contribute to their communities globally – yet volunteering remains a largely untapped resource with a huge potential to achieve people-centric and socially inclusive sustainable development. In line with the Plan of Action to Integrate Volunteering into the 2030 Agenda and the national draft law on volunteering, that will be developed in 2021, volunteers can contribute to achieving the programme priorities at all levels.

III. Programme and risk management

48. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

49. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable responses to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

50. Programme and risk management arrangements of this country programme correspond fully to the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, Financial Regulations and Rules, and decisions of the Executive Board.

51. The country programme will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus. The key programme management principles will include joint monitoring.

52. This programme is developed at a challenging time as Belarus and the world are experiencing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Accordingly, it provides for a UNDP policy and programme offer and project annual workplans as instruments allowing UNDP the flexibility to respond to the emerging needs and priorities of the situation.

53. Implementation of the programme is associated with a range of external economic, environmental, health and social factors in addition to internal risks. The impact of the global pandemic, prospects of slow economic growth, implications of the tax manoeuvre, various levels of regional economic development, aftermaths of the Chernobyl catastrophe, and low adaptability of the social protection system to the accelerating process of population ageing will determine the importance of addressing external risks. UNDP will work on strengthening relationships with the national counterparts, identifying growth points of regional development, and increasing the flexibility and targeting of social services to mitigate external risks.

54. To address external and internal risks, a separate risk register has been developed by UNDP listing current external, operational, programme and communication risks, with risk owners and mitigation strategies identified. UNDP reviews and updates the register on a regular basis.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

55. Monitoring and evaluation of the country programme is aligned with the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. UNDP, together with other United Nations organizations, will contribute to

annual reviews and joint evaluations of the framework to validate progress in relation to envisaged short- and long-term outcomes.

56. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the country programme will be based on the use of national data in collaboration with the National Statistical Committee and using the national platform for reporting indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals. This will be supplemented by the use of socio-environmental standards, beneficiary feedback, frequency of reviews, and local monitoring.

57. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out at both project and programme outcome levels to track the effectiveness and sustainability of programme results. The evaluation indicators are consistent with the national indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals and are based on national statistics and annual country reports on the Goals. The observance of the principle of gender equality will be controlled by monitoring the share of expenses for the implementation of related activities.

58. UNDP will continue to promote the collection, management, monitoring, analysis and use of relevant, reliable and disaggregated data, including on vulnerable groups, in line with the fundamental principles of the Sustainable Development Agenda and the human rights-based approach to data. UNDP will work with the National Statistical Committee, government agencies, academia, research institutions, and civil society, to strengthen their capacities in monitoring and evaluating the national development programmes.

59. As an innovative tool, UNDP plans to hold annual meetings with national partners to present key performance results, exchange updates on country programme implementation and discuss future cooperation plans. It will strengthen mutual accountability, transparency, alignment, and dialogue between UNDP and national partners.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Belarus (2021-2025)

National priority or goal: Environmental security; transition to rational models of production and consumption (circular economy); productive employment and decent incomes.	

United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #1. By 2025, all people, including adolescents, young men and women, men and women aged 65 and older, other vulnerable groups, benefit from green and inclusive economic development, realized through comprehensive regulatory frameworks, promotion of business activities, private sector partnerships, and increased participatory decision-making.

Related Strategic Plan outcome: Outcome 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions

UNSDCF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners / partnerships and frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome ($ thousands)
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) national indicator: 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (%) Baseline (2019): 101.9 Target (2025): 104.9 Source: National reporting platform (NRP) SDG national indicator: 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex and persons with disabilities (%) Baseline (2019): 4.2; male – 5.1; female – 3.2; persons with disabilities aged 18-74 – 16 Target (2025): 5 Source: NRP	National Statistical Committee (Belstat) National platform for reporting indicators of SDGs (NRP) Ministry of Economy Frequency: annual	**Output 1.1. Measures for the development of green, circular, low-carbon economy, considering the interests of vulnerable groups, developed and introduced** Indicative indicator 1.1.1. SDG national indicator: 12.1.1.1. Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans are in place or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies. Baseline (2019): 1 Target (2025): 1 Data source, frequency: NRP, annual **Output 1.2. Financial and non-financial mechanisms enabling effective regional development, including in Chernobyl-affected areas and ensuring inclusion of vulnerable groups, introduced** Indicative indicator 1.2.1. SDG national indicator: 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex (%) Baseline (2019): 5.0; male – 5.2; female – 4.9 Target (2025): 5.0 Data source, frequency: NRP, annual	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MNREP) Ministry of Economy (MOE) Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) Energy Efficiency Department of the State Committee for Standardization (EEDSCS) Ministry of Industry (MOI) Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) Ministry of Forestry (MOF) State Committee on Science and Technology (SCST) National Academy of Science (NAS) Academic and educational institutions	**Regular: $400** **Other: $19,660**

		Indicative indicator 1.2.2. SDG national indicator: 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by sex and persons with disabilities (%) Baseline (2019): 5.7; male – 5.9; female – 5.6; persons with disabilities – 4.2 Target (2025): 5.0 Data source, frequency: NRP, annual	Local authorities Private sector Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	
		Output 1.3. Entrepreneurship, competition, innovation, decent jobs, and income diversification promoted, focusing on vulnerable groups and considering COVID-19 impact Indicative indicator 1.3.1. Percentage of workforce employed in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), sole proprietorships Baseline (2018): 33.9 Target (2025): 37.4 Data source, frequency: Belstat, annual Indicative indicator 1.3.2 Share of SME gross value added in GDP (%) Baseline (2018): 24.5 Target (2025): 30 Data source, frequency: Belstat, annual.		
National priority or goal: Environmental security; transition to rational models of production and consumption (circular economy).				
UNSDCF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #2. A significant contribution to climate action is made by 2025 through the introduction of key measures of climate change adaptation and mitigation.				
Related Strategic Plan outcome: Outcome 3 – Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises				
Environmental Performance Index ranking of Belarus Baseline (2018): 44 Target (2025): 30	Belstat NRP MNREP MES EEDSCS	**Output 2.1. Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and solutions developed and introduced** Indicative indicator 2.1.1 Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (million tons CO_2 equivalent) Baseline (2018): 92	MNREP EEDSCS MOE MES	**Regular: $400** **Other: $19,462**

Source: Environmental Performance Index	Frequency: annual	Target (2025): 110	MOI
		Data source, frequency: MNREP, annually.	MAF
Pollutants discharged into the atmosphere (tons per square kilometre)		**Output 2.2. Solutions for promoting energy efficiency, development of the market for energy services, and expansion of the use of renewable energy sources developed and promoted**	MOF
Baseline (2018): 6			Ministry of Education
Target (2025): 5.5		Indicative indicator 2.2.1. SDG national indicator: 7.3.1.1 Energy intensity of GDP (kilograms of coal equivalent per million roubles) (in 2005 prices)	Ministry of Energy
Source: Belstat			State Customs Committee (SCC)
		Baseline (2018): 380.5	NAS
		Target (2025): 353	Academic and educational institutions
		Data source, frequency: NRP, annual	Local authorities
		Indicative indicator 2.2.2. SDG national indicator: 7.2.1.1. Ratio of the volume of production of primary energy from renewable energy sources to the volume of gross fuel and energy consumption (%)	Private sector
			NGOs
		Baseline (2018): 6.2	
		Target (2025): 7	
		Data source, frequency: NRP, annual	
		Output 2.3. Measures enhancing biodiversity conservation, control of invasive species of animals and plants, sustainable water resources and land management implemented	
		Indicative indicator 2.3.1. Number of functioning river basin coordination mechanisms that include neighbouring countries	
		Baseline (2019): 2	
		Target (2025): 5	
		Data source, frequency: Project and official government reports; annual	
		Indicative indicator 2.3.2. Hectares of valuable forest, wetland and freshwater ecosystems under sustainable management	
		Baseline (2019): 67,885	
		Target (2025): 82,885	

		Data source, frequency: Project and official government reports; annual		
		Output 2.4. National emergency preparedness for major hazards strengthened, in line with regional factors and international environmental conventions		
		Indicative indicator 2.4.1. Number of events/safety trainings held to strengthen the system of national emergency preparedness		
		Baseline (2020): 0		
		Target (2025):20		
		Data source, frequency: official government reports; annual.		

National priority or goal: Digital transformation of the economy and large-scale spread of innovations; developed business environment and sustainable infrastructure.

UNSDCF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #3. By 2025, foundations of an efficient digital ecosystem are formed, including, as part of smart sustainable cities, enabling interaction of the state, society, and business, with equal participation of women and men, adolescents, youth, and representatives of vulnerable groups.

Related Strategic Plan outcome: Outcome 2 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development

Share of administrative procedures and government services provided electronically Baseline (2018): 25% Target (2025): 75% Source: NCES SDG national indicator: 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%), by sex and place of residence Baseline (2019): 82.8; men – 82.5; women – 83; cities and urban settlements – 86.9; rural settlements – 71.3 Target (2025): 83	Belstat NRP National Centre of Electronic Services (NCES) Frequency: annual	**Output 3.1. A system and infrastructure for electronic public services for individuals and businesses based on digitalization of public administration enhanced** Indicative indicator 3.1.1. The proportion of administrative procedures carried out in relation to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in electronic form, of the total number of administrative procedures carried out in relation to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs Baseline (2018): 16.8% Target (2025): 30% Data source, frequency: Belstat, annual Indicative indicator 3.1.2. Number of new digital systems/solutions developed to enhance public administration in key sectors Baseline (2019): 0	Ministry of Communications and Informatization (MCI) Ministry of Justice National Centre of Legal Information MOE Ministry of Architecture and Construction State Border Committee SCC SCST NCES	**Regular: $400** **Other: $6,300**

Source: NRP			Target (2025): 10	Academic and educational institutions	
			Data source, frequency: Project reports; annual	Local authorities	
			Output 3.2. Development of a national urban policy that integrates fully the 'smart city' ('smart district') concepts and piloting solutions supported	Private sector NGOs	
			Indicative indicator 3.2.1. SDG national indicator: 11.2.1. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex and place of residence (%)		
			Baseline (2019): 84.2; men – 84.5; women – 83.9: cities and urban settlements – 91.5; rural settlements – 63.9		
			Target (2025): 90		
			Data source, frequency: NRP; annual		
			Indicative indicator 3.2.2. Number of concepts of the development of 'smart cities' developed at the national level		
			Baseline (2019): 1		
			Target (2025): 11		
			Data source, frequency: MCI; annual		
			Output 3.3. Development of additional education in the field of ICT and other skills in demand on the labour market enhanced with a focus on employability of vulnerable groups		
			Indicative indicator 3.3.1. Number of people engaged in non-formal education and trainings in business administration, information and communication technologies		
			Baseline (2019): 0		
			Target (2025): 600 Data source, frequency: Project reports; annual		
			Output 3.4. A system of e-participation to improve public engagement in the life of the society and decision making developed and promoted		
			Indicative indicator 3.4.1: Proportion of the population using the Internet to interact with government, including for obtaining information, in the total population aged 6-72 years (%)		

		Baseline (2018): 13.1		
		Target (2025): 20		
		Data source, frequency: Belstat; annual		

National priority or goal: Resilient development of the family institution, quality growth of human capital; productive employment and decent incomes.

UNSDCF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #4. By 2025, improvements in data collection, gender equality policies, and child and elements of gender budgeting have created conditions for men and women of all ages, including those aged 65 years and older, as well as girls and boys, to better realize their rights and improve the quality of their lives, including through increased opportunities for employment and better protection from gender-based and domestic violence.

Related Strategic Plan outcome: Outcome 2 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development

SDG national indicator: 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (%)	• Belstat • NRP • MOH Frequency: annual	**Output 4.1. National system of collection, monitoring, analysis, and use of disaggregated data strengthened in accordance with the human rights-based approach, gender equality and 'leaving no one behind' principles**	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection MOE Ministry of Health	**Regular: $368**
Baseline (2018): (a) national parliaments – 34.55; (b) local governments – 48.2		Indicative indicator 4.1.1. SDG national indicator: 17.18.1.1 The number of global indicators formed to monitor the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (units)	Ministry of Finance National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus	**Other: $5,620**
Target (2025): (a) 40; (b) 50		Baseline (2018): 74		
Source: NRP		Target (2025): 93	Academic and educational institutions	
		Data source, frequency: NRP, annual	Local authorities	
The Global Gender Gap Index ranking of Belarus		**Output 4.2. Measures and solutions to reduce discriminatory practices, narrow the wage gap, and introduce gender aspects into state medium-term programmes developed**	Private sector NGOs	
Baseline (2019): 29				
Target (2025): 20		Indicative indicator 4.2.1. SDG national indicator: 8.5.1.1. Ratio of average wages of women and men (%)		
Source: World Bank		Baseline (2019): 73.1		
		Target (2025): 80		
		Data source, frequency: NRP, annual		
		Indicative indicator 4.2.2. SDG national indicator: 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)		

		Baseline (2019): 45.8		
		Target (2025): 47		
		Data source, frequency: NRP, annually.		
		Output 4.3. Measures to strengthen the healthcare system, especially at the primary care level, for the response to COVID-19 and prevention and control of NCDs, HIV and infectious diseases, developed and introduced		
		Indicative indicator 4.3.1. SDG national indicator: 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age		
		Baseline (2018): 0.25; male – 0.33; female – 0.17; 0-14 years – 0.004; 15 years and older – 0.30		
		Target (2025): 0.2		
		Data source, frequency: NRP, annual		

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