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Country programme document for Belarus (2026-2030)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework¹

1. Belarus is a landlocked country with a population of 9.1 million people, of whom 53.9 per cent are women (as of 1 January 2025).² According to the Global Human Development Report 2023/2024, Belarus is classified as a country with very high human development, ranking 65th out of 193 countries in the Human Development Index.³ According to World Bank data (2024), the Republic of Belarus is classified as an upper-middle-income country,⁴ having maintained a low poverty rate of 3.5 per cent in 2024 - 4.1 per cent among men and 3.1 per cent among women.⁵ The country is committed to the principle of 'leaving no one behind' (LNOB) and eliminating disparities and discrimination faced by vulnerable groups. Belarus ranks 29th out of 166 countries in the Gender Inequality Index according to data in 2022.⁶ The proportion of women in the National Assembly increased from 32.5 per cent in 2019 to 36 per cent in 2023.⁷ In 2024, Belarus ranked 30th out of 166 countries in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) achievement index, scoring 78.6 out of 100 points, above the regional average for Eastern Europe and Central Asia.⁸

2. Belarus is advancing efforts to modernize and diversify the economy, with a focus on key sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, and digital technologies. The country continues to strengthen its digital economy and innovation ecosystems, investing in information technology capabilities and encouraging entrepreneurship. At the same time, fostering a competitive environment for private-sector growth will require improvements to regulatory frameworks and access to finance. Ongoing investments in green technologies and circular economy models - particularly in agriculture and industry - present additional opportunities for sustainable growth. While macroeconomic stability is well maintained, internal and external challenges remain significant. These include demographic challenges, significant disparities in life expectancy between men and women, interregional differentiation, and a low level of technological structure in the economy, all of which pose additional risks to the long-term economic potential of the country.

3. The national vision for sustainable development in Belarus is guided by the draft National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Belarus 2040 (NSSD).⁹ Priorities outlined include expanding opportunities for the personal development; ensuring high-quality education aligned with technological development; promoting digital transformation and the development of an intellectual economy; fostering a competitive and accessible business environment that balances the interests of business and the state; and ensuring environmental safety and resource efficiency.

1 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Belarus 2026-2030. Referenced as UNSDCF in the narrative.

2 National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, Infographics "Population of the Republic of Belarus, as of January 1, 2025". Available at https://www.belstat.gov.by/upload-belstat/upload-belstat-pdf/oficial_statistika/2025/naselenie_2025.pdf (accessed 05 May 2025).

3 United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 2025: A matter of choice: People and possibilities in the age of AI. Available at <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2025reporten.pdf> (accessed 6 May 2025).

4 World Bank, "World Bank Country and Lending Groups." Available at <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups> (accessed 27 March 2025).

5 National reporting platform for SDG indicators. Indicator 1.2.1 Proportion of the country's population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age. - URL: <https://sdgplatform.belstat.gov.by/datasets/1.2.1> (accessed 12 May 2025).

6 Human Development Data. - URL: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/documentation-and-downloads> (Table 5) (accessed 04 April 2025).

7 Share of seats held by women in the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus. - URL: [https://gender.belstat.gov.by/social/158?type=plotWithAreas®=\(F\)](https://gender.belstat.gov.by/social/158?type=plotWithAreas®=(F)) (accessed 04 April 2025).

8 Sustainable Development Report, "Belarus: SDG Dashboard and Profile." Available at <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/belarus> (accessed 27 March 2025).

9 Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus, Draft National Strategy for Sustainable Development for the Period up to 2040. Available at <https://economy.gov.by/uploads/files/NSUR/proekt-Natsionalnoj-strategii-ustojchivogo-razvitiya-na-period-do-2040-goda.pdf> (accessed 27 March 2025).

4. UNDP supports Belarus in advancing its SDGs by working with the Office of National Coordinator on SDG achievement at both national and local levels, and by providing expertise to align national development priorities with global commitments. For example, in 2024 Belarus maintained its 47th position in the Climate Change Performance Index and rose 23 places to 32nd in the Environmental Performance Index. Notable progress has also been made in e-service delivery at national level. In the context of declining international financial development assistance, UNDP will strengthen efforts to support Belarus in meeting its international obligations, including reporting, under global environmental agreements such as the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and other environmental international treaties. UNDP will further add value by facilitating cross-sectoral solutions in areas requiring coordination across multiple ministries, such as digital transformation, green transition strategies, and social policies and services.

5. UNDP value in Belarus lies in its proven track record of delivering high-impact results in close partnership with national stakeholders. Drawing on its global experience and best practices across diverse sectors, UNDP contributes to the localization and monitoring of the SDGs, the development of eco-tourism in rural areas, regional economic diversification; and ecosystem restoration, including wetlands rehabilitation. UNDP also plays a key role in biodiversity conservation and advancing digital transformation. Through its global network of Accelerator Labs, UNDP brings innovative and experimental approaches to complex development challenges, such as applying foresight to strengthen public-private dialogue, piloting smart city solutions, and leveraging e-commerce to revitalize local economies in areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster.

6. The independent evaluation of the UNDP country programme for 2021-2025 highlighted that UNDP strengthened its strategic positioning as a trusted and responsive development partner by leveraging limited resources for results both efficiently and effectively amid geopolitical volatility in the region. This approach enabled UNDP to support national partners in investing in solutions that respond to the development needs of Belarus. UNDP contributed to the functioning of the national architecture for sustainable development and aligned its programme closely with the draft NSSD 2040. Progress was made in promoting green growth through innovative approaches, such as ecotourism clusters and business mentorship for women entrepreneurs and others. UNDP supported the government by building capacity in sectors such as energy efficiency and hazardous waste management. Although not all intended results in the digital ecosystem development area were fully realized due to limited donor funding, UNDP positioned itself as a credible partner and source of digital expertise establishing a foundation for expanded engagement in the next programme cycle. UNDP also played a key role in strengthening national health system capacity to provide modern intensive care treatment, treatment for people living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and tuberculosis, and HIV prevention services to key populations. Support for regional sustainable development strategies contributed to greater nationalization of the SDGs in Belarus.

7. The new country programme has been developed in close consultation with national partners and is aligned with the structure of the UNSDCF 2026-2030. It contributes to three of the four strategic priority areas: human development and well-being for all; sustainable and broad-based economic transformation; and a safe, clean environment that supports livelihoods. Furthermore, UNDP's programme is also aligned with Strategic Priority 4 of the Cooperation Framework on institutional foundations for peace and development through cross-cutting approaches where relevant. UNDP also ensures that the country programme

document is aligned with national priorities, including state strategies and programmes, as well as the SDGs.

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

8. The primary objective of this country programme document is to support Belarus in advancing sustainable development as a country with a resilient economy, strengthened human capital, and improved quality of life.

9. In the 2026–2030 cycle, UNDP work in Belarus will focus on achieving measurable progress toward the SDGs through integrated programme activities, implemented at speed and scale. These efforts will be mainstreamed across the three priority areas of the country programme, as outlined in paragraphs 12 to 35. UNDP will propose solutions with catalytic impact on human development, economic transformation, and environmental sustainability. These efforts will support national partners in building a healthy, educated population that actively contributes to economic growth, fosters innovation, and promotes sustainable use of natural resources through enhanced climate actions. UNDP will pursue co-financing opportunities with a diverse range of partners, both domestic and international, to support effective programme implementation.

10. UNDP will implement programme activities in Belarus aimed at increasing employment and improving livelihoods for vulnerable groups; expanding access to social services and social protection; promoting sustainable management of natural ecosystems; and reducing disaster risks. Innovative solutions - including digital tools and data-driven approaches - will be explored to enhance service delivery and expand access to essential services, particularly in rural areas and regions affected by the Chernobyl disaster.

11. The implementation of the country programme will be grounded in the principle of LNOB, with a focus on vulnerable groups, including low-income populations; older persons; youth; rural populations - especially women and communities affected by the Chernobyl disaster; persons with disabilities; and people living with HIV. To ensure the sustainability and scalability of these efforts, UNDP will work to mobilize and align public and private finance, partnering with financial institutions, regulatory bodies and the private sector to create economic opportunities and strengthen national resilience.

Priority Area 1: Human Development and Well-Being for All

12. This priority area supports national efforts to expand access to quality education, healthcare, and social protection, in line with a rights-based approach and the principle of equality between men and women. It aligns with national priorities outlined in the draft NSSD 2040, which promotes broad opportunities for personal development and the qualitative advancement of education. Differences in the needs of men and women, people of different ages, and vulnerable groups will be considered when planning activities to strengthen national capacity, maximize the public benefit of technological progress, and promote demographic sustainability.

13. The Theory of Change (ToC) suggests that the ongoing demographic shift in Belarus will place increased pressure on the pension system, healthcare, and social services. If the government takes actions to improve access to healthcare and education through

digitalization and infrastructure development and promotes the economic participation of older persons, Belarus can achieve significant progress in adapting to this demographic shift. UNDP will cooperate with other United Nations organizations to complement government efforts in social and healthcare policy by scaling up support for HIV, tuberculosis, and other communicable and non-communicable diseases, while also expanding access to quality education and employment opportunities for youth, older persons and persons with disabilities. These combined efforts will position Belarus to advance human development and well-being for all.

14. As a result of coordinated efforts by the Government, UNDP and other partners in this area, by 2030, all people - including the most vulnerable groups, will benefit from improved well-being, with equal access to higher-quality education, healthcare, social and child protection services.

15. To improve quality of life and well-being for people living with HIV, tuberculosis, and other infectious and non-communicable diseases, UNDP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO), will support the implementation of measures for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. This includes facilitating access to specialized equipment, international expertise, and medical supplies, including through digital tools. With support from UNDP, additional efforts will be undertaken to prevent stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases.

16. In collaboration with national partners - including the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Communications and Informatization, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection - UNDP will promote opportunities for employment and economic participation. Support will include the development and implementation of career guidance and counselling programmes, as well as continued education in information and communication technologies and other in-demand skills, in line with the digital transformation of the economy. UNDP will also contribute to national and local policies, strategies, and measures aimed at expanding employment and economic opportunities, with a focus on older persons, women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

17. UNDP will provide technical expertise to the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Labour to support the development and implementation of National Gender Equality Action Plans. Efforts will continue to promote the economic empowerment of women by providing targeted business advisory services, facilitating access to finance for women-led enterprises, and mentorship and leadership training to enhance participation of women in private sector decision-making. In response to trends related to population ageing, UNDP will promote initiatives that improve well-being and quality of life for older persons, including the development of a silver economy, active longevity programmes, and expanded social assistance and long-term care.

Priority Area 2: Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Transformation

18. This priority area supports national efforts in sustainable development with a focus on the human well-being, advancement of an intellectual economy through technological progress, innovation and socially responsible entrepreneurship, and empowerment of women and youth. It also includes support for the implementation of green and circular economy principles and contributes to achievement of the SDGs. These transformations are expected

to improve quality of life in regions, support local development, and reduce disparities between urban and rural areas.

19. This priority aligns with national priorities set out in the draft NSSD 2040, including development of an intellectual economy, resource efficiency, a competitive and accessible business environment, and a balance of interests between business and the state. Priorities also include creating conditions for scientific and technological progress, transitioning the economy to a new technological paradigm, fostering dynamic development of the digital economy, strengthening scientific, technical and innovation capacities, and promoting green and circular economy principles.

20. The ToC identifies interregional disparities and the low technological structure of the economy as key factors hindering sustainable economic development in Belarus. Significant progress can be achieved through increased public investment in research, development, and innovation, particularly in the implementation of strategies focused on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education and Vocational Education and Training (VET), based on the principles of sustainable development, providing targeted support to local development initiatives with a focus on vulnerable groups, and offering expert and analytical assistance to advance digital transformation of the economy. These combined efforts will help position Belarus for economic transformation and long-term sustainability.

21. As a result of coordinated efforts undertaken with government institutions and partner organizations in Belarus, by 2030 all population groups are expected to benefit from sustainable economic transformation, driven by innovation, digital advancement, socially responsible entrepreneurship, and the economic empowerment of women.

22. To achieve these objectives, UNDP will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Communications and Informatization, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, local government authorities, civil society organizations, and other entities.

23. In collaboration with other United Nations organizations - including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and WHO - UNDP will scale up integrated support for nationalization and localization of the SDGs. This will include support to the national Council for Sustainable Development, and efforts to improve monitoring system for implementation, based on best practices and initiatives. Activities will be supported by coordinated public and private funding.

24. UNDP will continue to promote effective regional and local development by addressing the specific socio-economic conditions across regions and the needs of the population, with particular attention to women and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. Efforts will focus on reducing regional disparities in income and quality of life, and on stimulating sustainable and innovative socio-economic growth in line with regional development strategies and national programmes supporting entrepreneurship. Special emphasis will be placed on new initiatives for the sustainable development of areas affected by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

25. UNDP will provide expert and analytical support for the digital transformation of the economy by drawing on international experience and taking into account the needs of older persons, rural communities, persons with disabilities and other groups at risk of digital exclusion. UNDP will contribute to the development of digital governance, closing the digital skills gap and fostering a flexible, forward-looking regulatory framework for emerging technologies. This will reflect advances in digital technologies and promote smart

urban planning, based on strategic decision-making as recommended by the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) report.

Priority Area 3: Safe and Clean Environment for the Livelihood of People

26. This priority area supports national efforts to address multidimensional environmental challenges related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, land degradation and biodiversity loss. These efforts take into account social dimensions, including differentiated impacts on women and men and on vulnerable groups, and are implemented in accordance with the principle of leaving no one behind.

27. This priority aligns with national goals defined in the draft NSSD 2040 under the theme of environmental security and resource efficiency. It contributes to achieving established objectives, including minimizing the socio-economic impacts of natural disasters and hazardous environmental events; reducing negative environmental from economic activity; ensuring environmental security; mitigating biodiversity loss; and advancing energy efficiency.

28. The ToC highlights that human health, livelihoods and natural ecosystems in Belarus are increasingly affected by urbanization, extreme weather events - such as droughts, forest fires, floods, windfall, heavy precipitation, heat waves - and inefficient waste management. The Government aims to address these challenges by establishing a comprehensive environmental safety and protection system that includes continuous monitoring, improved legislation, and greater public awareness of environmental risks. UNDP will complement these efforts by supporting Belarus in fulfilling its international obligations under multilateral environmental agreements; promoting sustainable ecosystem management and restoration; enhancing disaster risk reduction and fostering environmental education to increase public engagement in monitoring and accountability.

29. As a result of coordinated efforts with government entities and partner organizations, by 2030 all people will benefit from more effective natural resources management. This will be achieved through engagement of a broad range of stakeholders and integrated approaches that strengthen climate resilience, prevent environmental degradation and biodiversity loss.

30. To achieve these objectives, UNDP will continue working with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection; the Ministry of Emergency Situations; the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services; the Ministry of Forestry; the Ministry of Energy; the Department of Energy Efficiency; the Ministry of Economy; and other key ministries, local authorities, civil society organizations and relevant stakeholders.

31. UNDP will continue to support national efforts to fulfil its commitments under international treaties and instruments in the field of environmental protection.

32. UNDP will contribute to the protection, sustainable management and restoration of natural and modified ecosystems. It will promote conservation solutions, support energy efficiency technologies and advance local initiatives that help prevent, reduce and respond to environmental emergencies.

33. UNDP will promote the development of a low-carbon economy and climate financing by supporting the development of regulatory tools to integrate climate considerations into national planning processes. In line with recommendations from ICPE, UNDP will help implement actions that foster low-carbon development and promoting adaptation. Support

will also include strengthening data analytics for planning, monitoring, and reporting, and promoting digital tools that deliver timely environmental data to guide risk-informed policies and investments.

34. UNDP will expand efforts to reduce risks associated with natural and technological hazards and to enhance emergency preparedness, including in response to transboundary threats such as forest fires. These efforts will reflect the requirements of relevant international conventions on disaster management and environmental protection.

35. UNDP will continue to raise environmental awareness by supporting environmental education, expanding public participation in environmental monitoring and improving environmental management at the local level.

III. Programme and Risk Management

36. 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 country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programme implementation is prescribed are defined in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) and its Internal Control Framework.

37. 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 response to force majeure. The Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), 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.

38. Programme and risk management mechanisms under this country programme are fully aligned with UNDP policies and procedures for programmes and operations, financial regulations and rules, and decisions of the Executive Board. Overall coordination of activities by government institutions and partner organizations in support of national sustainable development efforts is led by the National Coordinator for Achieving the SDGs, who chairs the national Council for Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as the Council). The Council includes participation by government entities, local administrations- at the level of deputy heads – the private sector, civil society organizations, the United Nations country team and youth representatives, and meets several times a year. It serves as a high-level governance mechanism for UNSDCF and the country programme document in Belarus. The Ministry of Economy will coordinate implementation of the country programme through regular meetings with UNDP and national stakeholders. Contribution of the country programme to UNSDCF will be updated periodically through United Nations results group meetings.

39. UNDP provides access to expertise, knowledge, technologies, and best practices that have been successfully applied in other countries and adapts them to the Belarusian context. Activities are implemented in line with standardized procedures that ensure effective programme and project management. To address complex development challenges such as population ageing and decline, UNDP will apply a portfolio approach to create synergies across stakeholders, funding sources and sectors, aiming for large-scale transformation. The programme is implemented with transparency in financial flows and evaluation of results.

UNDP maintains flexibility to adapt to emerging needs of the Government of Belarus, providing timely support in response to new challenges. Advanced monitoring methodologies are used to assess project effectiveness, performance, and long-term contributions to national sustainable development. A key area of focus includes the application of innovative technologies and experimental approaches - such as data-driven policy and programme design, artificial intelligence, adaptive learning and prototyping - to tackle priority issues in Belarus socio-economic development.

40. Implementation of the country programme is subject to a range of external and internal risks, including economic, epidemiological, environmental and social factors. These risks are further influenced by global crises and regional conflicts, as well as related logistical and financial constraints and the continuing impacts of the Chernobyl disaster. UNDP will continue to strengthen partnerships with national institutions and identify opportunities for regional development. Risk mitigation strategies will be imbedded in programme and project interventions across all thematic areas.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

41. The monitoring and evaluation of the UNDP country programme will be closely aligned with the monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of results of UNSDCF for 2026-2030, in collaboration with other United Nations organizations. UNDP will contribute to annual reviews and joint evaluations under the UNSDCF to assess progress in achieving the programme objectives, as well as intended short- and long-term development results.

42. Under the new country programme, UNDP will adopt a more integrated approach to monitoring and evaluation through the establishment of a broader monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) framework. This framework will emphasize continuous learning and adaptation strengthening UNDP policy advisory, advocacy, and programme design and implementation, throughout the programme cycle. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the programme implementation will rely on the use of national data, in close cooperation with the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, and the use of the National SDGs Indicator Reporting Platform. In addition, UNDP will collect primary data through project and initiative reporting, using digital solutions to demonstrate how project results contribute to broader development outcomes, including country programme document results and national indicators, as recommended by the ICPE. Adherence to the principle of equality of men and women will be monitored by tracking the share of expenditures allocated to relevant activities. UNDP will aim to ensure that at least 15 per cent of the programme budget is earmarked for advancing equality between men and women.

43. Evaluations will be strategically planned and conducted in accordance with the fully costed evaluation plan, consistent with UNDP evaluation guidelines. They are expected to generate strategic recommendations and highlight lessons learned to inform the evolution of the country programme throughout the cycle. Evaluations will be designed to assess not only specific UNDP interventions but also their relevance and effectiveness within the broader development context, including their impact on women and vulnerable groups.

44. UNDP will convene annual meetings with key national stakeholders and international partners to present major results, exchange information on the implementation of the country programme, and discuss future cooperation plans. These meetings will help strengthen

mutual accountability, transparency, coherence, and dialogue between UNDP and its national partners.

ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: draft –NSSD-2040, ensuring broad opportunities for the development of personal potential. Quality education focused on technological development and new life needs.

UNSDCF 2026-2030 Outcome 1:

By 2030, all people, including most vulnerable, have enhanced well-being and resilience, with equal access to gender-responsive quality education, healthcare, social and child protection.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-25 OUTCOME 2: No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.

Relevant SP Output indicators: 1.1.1; 1.2.1; 1.2.2; 1.4.1.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in thousands of US\$)
<p>Human Development Index (HDI): The Country maintains its position in a group of countries with very high HDI Baseline (2023/24): Yes Target (2030): Yes</p> <p>SDG national indicator: 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations Baseline (2025): 0.2</p>	<p>National Statistical Committee (Belstat)</p> <p>National platform for reporting indicators of SDGs</p> <p>Human Development Report (HDR)</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Output 1.1. National capacities in healthcare system are strengthened to deliver timely and modern prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of HIV, tuberculosis, and non-communicable diseases</p> <p>1.1.1. Extent to which patients living with HIV, tuberculosis, and other infectious and non-communicable diseases have improved access to prevention, diagnosis, and treatment as a result of UNDP Belarus's support.</p> <p><i>1 – No improvement in access attributable to UNDP support.</i> <i>2 – Minimal improvement, with small number patients benefiting, but overall access remains limited.</i> <i>3 – Moderate improvement, with a noticeable increase in access for a significant number of the target population.</i> <i>4 – Substantial improvement, with most of the target population experiencing consistent access.</i></p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, UN agencies, local executive bodies</p>	<p>Regular: \$865</p> <p>Other: \$16,500</p>

Target (2030): 0.15		<p><i>5 – Transformative change, with broad and sustained improvements in access and quality of the services received.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2025): 3 Target (2030): 4 Source: UNDP reports, data from national reports Frequency: annual</p> <p>1.1.2. The number of national experts who have improved their competencies in the field of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of non-communicable diseases (NCDs).</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 100 (<i>out of which at least 45 are women</i>) Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual</p> <p>1.1.3. The number of healthcare institutions where methodologies and/or material and technical resources have been improved in the field of diagnosis, treatment, and support for patients with non-communicable diseases (NCDs).</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 7 Source: UNDP annual report, national partner reports Frequency: annual</p> <p>Output 1.2. Employability and economic participation are enhanced for people in Belarus, especially women, youth, elderly and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>1.2.1. The number of educational and training institutions with increased capacity to equip learners with future-</p>		
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		<p>ready skills, including digital and entrepreneurial, and future-proof professions.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 5 Source: UNDP annual report, national partner reports Frequency: annual</p> <p>1.2.2. The number of supported policies, strategies, and national/local measures aimed at promoting employment, economic participation with a focus on older people, women, youth, and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 10 Source: UNDP annual report, national partner reports Frequency: annual</p> <p>1.2.3. The number of innovative and scalable initiatives promoting equality between men and women and economic empowerment of women.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 3 Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual.</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: draft NSSD-2040 Building an Intellectual Economy. Resource Efficiency. Competitive and Accessible Business Environment, Achieving a Balance of Interests between Business and the State.				
UNSDCF 2026-2030 Outcome 2: By 2030, all population groups benefit from equitable and sustainable economic transformation based on innovation, digital advancements, socially responsible entrepreneurship and women's economic empowerment.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-25 OUTCOME 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions. Relevant SP Output indicators: 1.1.1; 2.1.3; 6.3.1.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in thousands of US\$)
SDGs Achievement: The Country is steadily progressing in the SDGs achievement ranking Baseline (2024): Yes Target (2030): Yes E-Government Development Index (EGDI): The Country is steadily progressing in the EGDI ranking: Baseline (2024): No Target (2030): Yes Annual growth of real GDP	National Statistical Committee (Belstat) National platform for reporting indicators of SDGs Ministry of Economy Sustainable Development Report UN E-Government Knowledgebase Frequency: annual	Output 2.1. Public and private financing are consolidated for implementation of best practices and initiatives for SDG achievement: 2.1.1. The number of supported best practices, consultations, and initiatives, including those involving public and private financing, aimed at achieving the SDGs. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 35 Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual 2.1.2. The number of improved national SDGs indicators. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 20 Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Communications and Informatization, Belstat, local executive bodies	Regular: \$850 Other: \$9,150

<p>Baseline (2025): 104.1%¹⁰ Target (2030): 103.2%¹¹</p>		<p>Output 2.2. Capacities of national partners are strengthened for sustainable, knowledge-based economic transformation and reduced regional disparities</p> <p>2.2.1. The number of UNDP-supported measures aimed at implementing regional sustainable development strategies and/or promoting economic growth in Chernobyl-affected districts.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 20 Source: UNDP annual report, reports of local authorities Frequency: annual</p> <p>2.2.2. The number of new jobs created/sustained in regions of Belarus, including for vulnerable groups, women and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 100 Source: UNDP annual report, reports of national partners Frequency: annual</p> <p>2.2.3. The number of SDGs pilot initiatives supported by UNDP in Belarus.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 10 Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual</p>		
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¹⁰ Baseline number reflects year on year GDP growth 2025 to 2024.

¹¹ Target number reflects year on year GDP growth 2030 to 2029.

		<p>2.2.4. The number of institutions/stakeholders promoting nature-based livelihoods and sustainable tourism with UNDP support, particularly in environmentally protected and rural areas.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 4 Target (2030): 10 Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual</p> <p>Output 2.3. Best practices in digital transformation, innovation and governance are piloted to expand economic opportunities access to services and reduce inequalities.</p> <p>2.3.1. The number of policies, strategies, and national action plans co-designed to expand access to citizen-centric, affordable, resilient, and secure digital services and opportunities, fostering digital economy.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 3 Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual</p> <p>2.3.2. The number of national and local partners leveraging technology and innovation for e-government and innovation-driven governance, smart urban development, and policymaking.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 20 (5 – national partners; 15 – local partners). Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual.</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: draft NSSD-2040 Environmental Security and Resource Efficiency.				
UNSDCF 2026-2030 Outcome 3: By 2030, all people benefit from more efficient natural resources management with engagement of a broad range of stakeholders and holistic solutions that strengthen climate resilience, prevent environmental degradation and biodiversity loss.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-25 OUTCOME 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk. Relevant SP Output indicators: 1.1.1; 3.1.2; 4.1.2; 4.2.1.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in thousands of US\$)
Environmental Performance Index (EPI): The Country is steadily progressing in the EPI ranking: Baseline (2024): Yes Target (2030): Yes SDG National indicator: 13.2.1.1 Presence of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases the ability of the country to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster	National Statistical Committee (Belstat) National platform for reporting indicators of SDGs Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Environment Performance Index Report Frequency: annual	Output 3.1. National partners are capacitated to fulfill commitments and implement activities under international treaties in the field of environmental protection. 3.1.1. Extent to which national legislative and policy frameworks and measures have been strengthened and aligned to fulfill country's treaty body reporting obligations, as a result of UNDP Belarus's support (<i>scale from 1 to 5</i>) <i>1 – No legislative or policy enhancements to fulfill treaty body reporting obligations have been made.</i> <i>2 – Limited legislative or policy modifications introduced, with insufficient alignment to meet treaty body reporting obligations.</i> <i>3 – Moderate strengthening of legislative and policy frameworks, contributing to partial fulfillment of treaty body reporting obligations.</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Department of Energy Efficiency, National Academy of Sciences, local executive bodies	Regular: \$850 Other: \$16,190

<p>climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development (units)</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 1 Target (2030): 1</p>		<p><i>4– Significant advancements in legislative and policy reforms, ensuring substantial compliance with treaty body reporting obligations.</i></p> <p><i>5 – Comprehensive, sustained, and strategic legislative and policy reforms fully ensuring national compliance with treaty body reporting obligations.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2025): 3 Target (2030): 5 Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual</p> <p>Output 3.2. Best practices, knowledge and technologies are piloted to protect and sustainably manage natural ecosystems:</p> <p>3.2.1. Number of national and local measures supported to ensure sustainable environmental management, biodiversity conservation, restoration and management of natural ecosystems.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 10 Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual</p> <p>3.2.2. Number of supported regulatory instruments in the field of sustainable environmental management, biodiversity conservation, restoration and management of natural ecosystems.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 5 Source: UNDP annual report Frequency: annual</p>		
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