



**UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
REPUBLIC OF BELARUS
2021-2025**

JOINT STATEMENT

The Government of the Republic of Belarus and the United Nations Country Team¹ in the Republic of Belarus hereby express their commitment to working together in pursuance of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030 for the benefit of the people of the Republic of Belarus.

On behalf of the Government
of the Republic of Belarus

On behalf of the United Nations
Country Team in Belarus

To be confirmed

Ms. Joanna Kazana-Wisniowiecki
United Nations Resident Coordinator

¹ The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) refers to the totality of UN development operations in the Republic of Belarus by UN agencies, funds and programmes as part of the UN Development System (UNDS).

SIGNATURES

By signing hereunder, the members of the United Nations Country Team endorse this United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025) for the Republic of Belarus and underscore their joint commitment to its implementation.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Belarus enters the third decade of the XXI century as an upper-middle-income country with a significant level of development and an impressive commitment to sustaining the social cohesion and environmental protection that characterized the country's progress since independence in 1991. The unquestionable achievements in eradicating extreme poverty, improving health and education outcomes, enhancing environmental performance and ensuring high levels of social protection and income equality create the necessary ingredients to ensure and sustain the achieved gains and make further progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the pledge to leave no one behind. Growth and progress can be accelerated through enhancing the economic model and social and environmental innovations that will fully release the potential of its highly capable human capital and get the most out of Belarus's advantageous position in Europe. The role of the UN Development System (UNDS) is to support this process by promoting the long-term vision of development aimed at comprehensive development of the individual and improvement of people's living standards and by helping the country to access the best available advice and knowledge in line with the principles of the 2030 Agenda.

Belarus has been a champion of Sustainable Development Goals. Since their adoption in 2015, the country established a comprehensive national machinery to support the achievement of SDGs under the leadership of senior National SDGs Coordinator and the Council for Sustainable Development. The country has engaged in multiple national and international forums to advance the concept of sustainable development and set up a statistical SDGs reporting platform to track the progress.

The draft National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2035 (NSDS 2035) contains an explicit reference to SDGs: the document presents goals, objectives, instruments, and mechanisms for implementation of key strategic directions ensuring sustainable development of the Republic of Belarus in the context of its three components with an account of achieving of SDGs. This concept will shape the agenda of cooperation between Belarus and the UN Development System in addressing the existing gaps and challenges.

The draft NSDS 2035 defines three specific challenges to development in Belarus: unfavourable demographic situation, low labour productivity, and environmental concerns. When seen through the lens of the SDGs, these core challenges find their reflection across almost the entire spectrum of the Global Goals. These gaps and challenges include, for example, overcoming the gap between the incomes of urban and rural population (SDG1); reducing the gap in life expectancy between women and men (SDG3); ensuring better alignment of training and education with the needs of the labour market (SDG4); addressing discriminatory gender stereotypes (SDG5); decreasing discharge of pollutants into bodies of water (SDG6); reducing the energy intensity of GDP (SDG7); promoting technology upgrade, entrepreneurship and innovation (SDG8); developing smart, green, healthy and inclusive cities (SDG11); improving national waste use (SDG12); reducing CO₂ emissions (SDG13); prevention of violence against women and children (SDG16).

Most of these challenges are highly complex and demand integrated, inter-sectoral approaches to achieve transformational impact while leaving no one behind. They also call for multi-stakeholder partnerships where public institutions, private sector companies and civil society organizations can deploy their relative strengths and resources to bear on the common outcomes. In that configuration, providers of official development assistance and international financial institutions will be the key international partners to attract and leverage available resources and achieve synergies. The UNDS will adopt this fundamental approach for its theory of change and delivery of results in the framework of the UNSDCF.

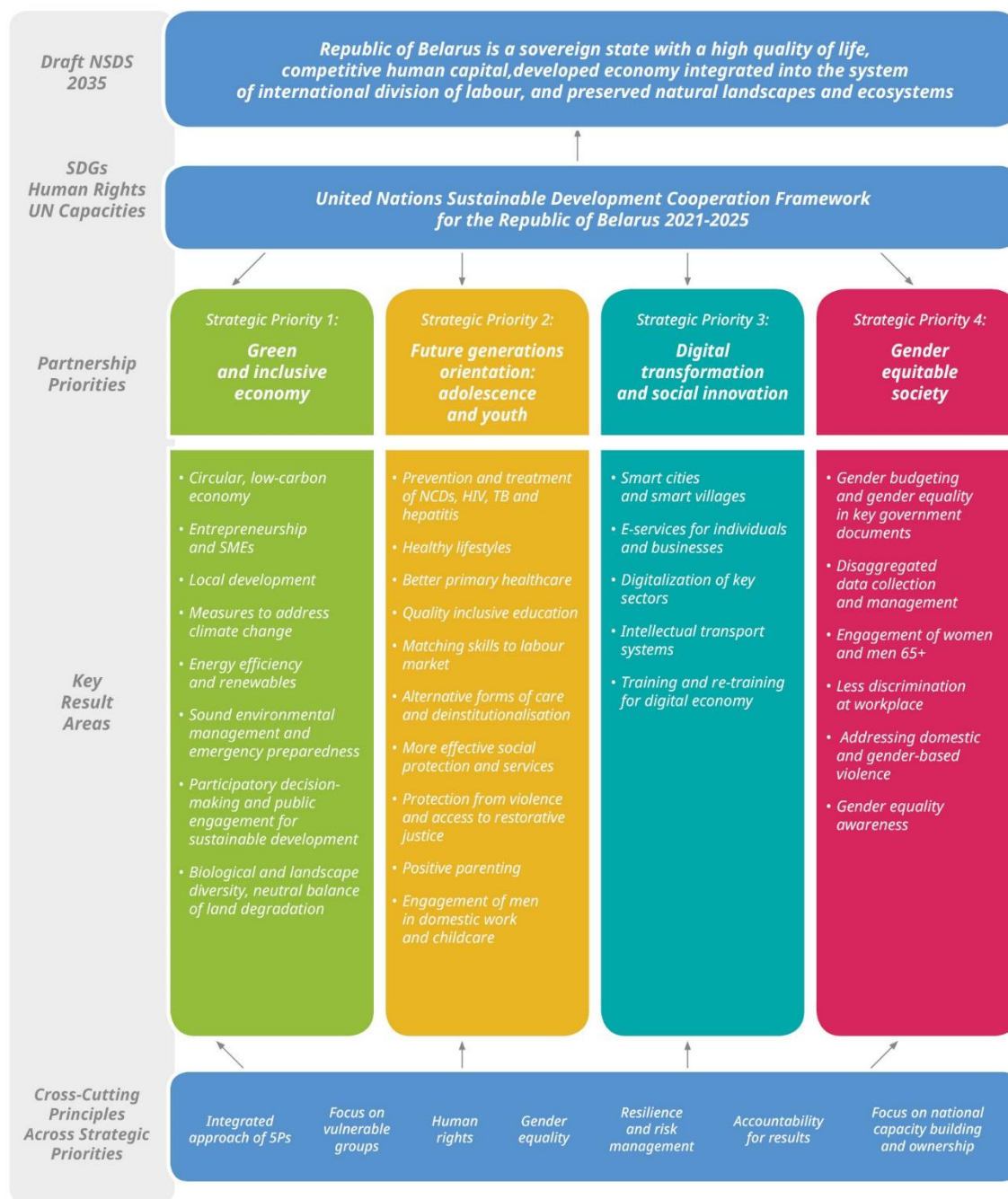
The UNSDCF's theory of change builds on the draft NSDS 2035 and outlines how the UN can contribute to the achievement of the SDGs by Belarus. The UN theory of change is based on extensive consultations with partners, integrated approaches to development, and UN comparative advantages. Considering the interdependent nature of the challenges, the UN offer is based on four so-called 'accelerators' of development or *sustainable development accelerator platforms* which will enable partnerships and attract resources to key priority areas of the UNSDCF. The respective four 'accelerator platforms' are: 1) *Green transition for inclusive and sustainable growth*; 2) *Future generation orientation: adolescence and youth*; 3) *Digital transformation and social innovation*; and 4) *Gender equitable society*. Thematic and policy priorities are subdivided further into five outcomes, which are designed to be mutually reinforcing and 'interact' to ensure complementarity and catalytic effects of SDG-related investments. Their synergies are based not only on the proportionate focus on the economic, environmental and social aspects but also on the cross-cutting commitment to "leaving no one behind" and application of the key programming principles. There are also multiple inter-connections between outputs and outcomes from different thematic areas. It is expected that the implementation of the UNSDCF will have the most impact on the achievement of SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 15, and 16, indicating a balanced coverage of social, economic, and environmental aspects. Besides, a significant focus will be made on other key aspects of SDGs, including the elimination of the gap between the incomes of urban and rural population (SDG 1), further reducing child poverty, reducing the energy intensity of GDP, and increasing energy efficiency (SDG 7).

In delivering the UNSDCF results, the UNDS will rely on its key comparative advantages in Belarus such as thematic policy expertise, expertise on international norms and standards, access to international best practices, coordination and convening capacity based on a diverse network of national and international partners, and, project design and implementation services.

The UNSDCF will be delivered by the UN entities, agencies, funds, and programmes comprising the UN Development System in Belarus and working jointly as the UN Country Team, irrespective of their physical presence in the country. The UN Country Team will focus on joint priorities expressed in UNSDCF and will work together under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. The UNSDCF will be implemented by UN entities as part of their individual country programmes aligned with the UNSDCF and agreed with the Government. The priorities and results at the outcome and output

levels will be reflected in joint workplans. The governance structure of UNSDCF will be put in place to ensure accountability and alignment. Additional accountability mechanisms will be ensured through monitoring and evaluation processes, publicly available UN Info platform.

Schematic representation of UNSDCF 2021-2025



Acronyms and abbreviations

5 P's	People, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRSR	Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees
GDP	Gross domestic product
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICT	Information and communication technologies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JWPs	Joint Workplans
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
NRP	National Reporting Platform on SDG Indicators
NSDS 2035	National Sustainable Development Strategy 2035
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PPP	Purchasing power parity
RCO	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium enterprises
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations

UN CCA	United Nations Common Country Analysis
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organization

SNAPSHOT OF BELARUS²

Area and administrative division	207,600 km ² Six regions + City of Minsk Six regions are subdivided into 118 districts
Population	9,475,200 (2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban/rural: 78.4% / 21.6%. Capital city Minsk/rest of country: 21% / 79% • Men/women: 46.6% / 53.4% • Below working age/working age/above working age: 17.8% / 57.4% / 24.8% • Children, adolescents, and youth (0-24, UN definition): 26.9% • People 60+: 22% • People with disabilities: 6%
Political system	Unitary democratic social state based on the rule of law
Languages	Belarusian and Russian (both official)
GDP	GDP per capita, PPP, in current international \$: 19,345.3 (2018, World Bank) Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method, current US\$: 5,700 (2018, World Bank). Upper-middle-income economy – GNI per capita is above US\$ 3,956 (2019, World Bank) ³ .
Key industries	Food, oil processing, chemical, machine building, metallurgy, rubber and plastic goods, construction materials
Agriculture	Gross value added of agriculture: 6.46% (2018); share of food industry in total value of manufacturing output: 22.8% (2018), contributes 4.8% of GDP and 8.1% of employment. Main products in agricultural output: cereals, rapeseed, meat and dairy, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beet, flax. Share of agricultural goods in total export: 15.6% (2018). Agricultural land per capita: 0.89 ha (2018)
Natural resources	Wood, peat, potash and rock salts, granite, dolomite, limestone, clay, sand, small fields of oil and natural gas
Life expectancy	74.5 (2019), 69.3 for men and 79.4 for women
Health	Under-five mortality: 3.0 per 1,000 live births (2019); Infant mortality: 2.4 per 1,000 live births (2019); Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births: 3 (2018); HIV incidence per 100,000 people: 22.6 (2019); TB incidence and mortality per 100,000 people: 18.6 (2019); 2.2 (2019);

² Based on official statistics

³ Some UN agencies may use a different breakdown of middle-income countries by level, in particular, with GNI per capita below US\$ 6,660 and GNI per capita above US\$ 6,660. World Bank country classification:
<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

	Cancer incidence and mortality per 100,000 people: 572.6 (2019); 200.6 (2019); Cardiovascular diseases incidence in adults over 18 and mortality per 100,000 people: 4025,0 (2019); 750,3 (2019)
Education	Primary education enrolment 100.5% (2018); Expected years of schooling: 15.4 (2018); Mean years of schooling: 12.3 (2018); Adult literacy rate: 99.6% (2009)
Environment	Forest cover: 39.9% (2019); Specially protected natural areas: 9% (2019); CO ₂ emission: 6.5 ton per capita per year (2018); Generation of industrial and solid municipal waste: 6.5 t and 0.4 t per capita per year accordingly (2019); Freshwater withdrawal: 145 m ³ per capita per year (2019); Total electricity consumption: 4,000 kilowatts/h per capita per year (2018); Share of renewable energy: 6.7% (2019). 49 districts of Belarus are radioactively contaminated in the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident: 19 in Homieĺ oblast, 13 in Mahilioŭ oblast, 4 in Brest oblast, 10 in Minsk oblast and 3 in Hrodna oblast. A total of 13.4% of the country's area is contaminated with Cesium-137 (2019).

CHAPTER 1: Country progress towards the 2030 Agenda

Country context

Belarus has achieved significant progress in sustainable development since its independence after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. Between 1995 and 2018, the country's Human Development Index value increased by 24.5 percent and ranked it into the very high human development category (50th among 189 countries and territories). The country has substantially reduced poverty and retained a low degree of income inequality and a relatively high degree of gender equality. In the 2019 HDR environmental sustainability dashboard, Belarus ranks in the top third of countries in terms of forest coverage, freshwater withdrawal, mortality from unsafe water, share of degraded land, and conservation of nature. The country transitioned from lower-middle-income to upper-middle-income in less than two decades, with the state maintaining the dominant role in the design and implementation of policies.

BELARUS IN GLOBAL RANKINGS	
<u>Human Development Index</u>	50 th of 189 (2019)
<u>Doing Business</u>	49 th of 190 (2020)
<u>Global ICT Development Index</u>	32 nd of 176 (2017)
<u>E-Government Development Index</u>	38 th of 193 (2018)
<u>Social Progress Index</u>	48 th of 149 (2019)
<u>Gender Inequality Index</u>	27 th of 162 (2019)
<u>Global Gender Gap Index</u>	29 th of 153 (2020)
<u>Rule of Law Index</u>	66 th of 126 (2019)
<u>Environmental Performance Index</u>	44 th of 180 (2018)
<u>Climate Change Performance Index</u>	40 th of 57 (2020)
<u>SDG Global Rank</u>	18 th of 193 (2020)
<u>Global Innovation Index</u>	72 nd of 129 (2019)

The country's population decreased from 10 million to 9.5 million between 1999 and 2018. However, the degree of urbanization steadily increased. During the same period, the number of people living in urban areas grew from 7 million to 7.4 million. The share of people living in cities peaked at 78% in 2018. Almost two million people live in the capital city Minsk. Meanwhile, over the past 17 years, the rural population and rural labour decreased by 30.7% and 18.7%, respectively, mostly due to the low birth rate and intensive migration flows from villages to cities within the country.

A landlocked country between the European Union states of Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia in the west and north, and Ukraine and Russia in the south and east, Belarus has a fortuitous geographic and important geopolitical location. This position, however, also makes the country highly susceptible and vulnerable to external factors and shocks.

As of 2019, according to a World Bank assessment, Belarus' economic recovery is slowing down, reflecting low productivity growth and a worsening external environment. The outlook for the medium-term remains weak, due to a combination of domestic structural rigidities and stagnating traditional markets for manufacturing and agricultural exports.

The country's future economic performance will determine its ability to sustain the achieved gains, continue its strong emphasis on social policies, and address the remaining development challenges. Some of such challenges include but not limited to a gap of 10 years between men and women in the average life expectancy, high prevalence of non-communicable diseases, need for improving development outcomes of adolescence and youth, pay gap between men and women, addressing the needs of various vulnerable groups, improving environmental performance, promoting innovations and need for significant public spending for overcoming the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.

Belarus supports the principle of leaving no one behind and is committed to the principles of equality and non-discrimination. Belarus is a party to seven out of nine major international treaties of the United Nations in the field of the human rights, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Belarus has ratified the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 49 conventions of the International Labour Organization, including 8 fundamental ones, and is a party to universal and regional agreements on action against trafficking in human beings.

Interdepartmental councils and commissions (the National Commission for the Rights of the Child; the National Council for Gender Policy; the Republican Interdepartmental Council for the Problems of Persons with Disabilities; the National Council for Labour and Social Issues and others) coordinate the work on the implementation of commitments under international norms. Implementation of comprehensive documents such as the State Programme against Crime and Corruption including measures to combat human trafficking for 2017-2020, the National Action Plan to Ensure Gender Equality in the Republic of Belarus for 2017-2020 also serve this purpose.

In 2016, Belarus for the first time adopted an Interdepartmental Action Plan for Implementation of the Recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review on Human Rights for 2016-2019. Belarus expressed the intention to accede to the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness upon completion of all required internal procedures in 2020. Considering expanding international commitments, Belarus needs to ensure further progress in their implementation, including through strengthening coordination and cooperation with interested partners.

Disaster preparedness and management can greatly reduce risks associated with disasters and save lives. Belarus developed and adopted a national disaster risk reduction strategy consistent with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030. Territorial disaster risk reduction strategies are under development. The major natural hazards are floods, storms, extreme temperatures, forest fires, and epidemic.

Fires (both natural and manmade) are affecting the everyday life in the country and remain a key area for emergency management. The key manmade, technological hazards are related mainly

to nuclear accident contamination (after the Chernobyl disaster) but are also related to oil/gas pipelines, transport and industrial accidents.

At the end of January 2020, the World Health Organization declared the new coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) an emergency of public health of international interest, and about one month later it was announced as the first pandemic of coronavirus in history.

Conceptual approaches to sustainable development

The draft NSDS 2035 emphasizes the economic aspects of development and outlines how economic progress can be a catalyst for the development of environmental and social aspects and thereby contribute to the achievement of all SDGs. The draft NSDS 2035 outlines the vision of Belarus as a sovereign state with a high quality of life, competitive human capital, developed economy integrated into the system of the international division of labour, and preserved natural landscapes and ecosystems.

Belarus' strategies towards achieving the SDGs are informed by the country's successes in achieving Millennium Development Goals for which the country is recognized as a regional leader. Lessons learnt in the process of their implementation constitute a valuable foundation for the implementation of Agenda 2030 and NSDS 2035. In 2015, the country released its final report on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. In general, Belarus has achieved practically all the goals ahead of schedule. For example, from 2000 to 2015, the share of the poor declined by 8 times. Primary education today is public and universal. Between 2000 and 2014, maternal mortality decreased by 21 times, and child mortality (before the age of 5 years) by 3 times. The country has achieved a significant reduction in carbon dioxide emissions, and the consumption of ozone-depleting substances decreased by 50% in 2010-2015 and by more than 65% in 2015-2018. The carbon intensity of the economy has decreased by 4 times, and the energy intensity of GDP was reduced by 3 times.

According to the draft NSDS 2035, the strategic goal of the country's sustainable development is to achieve high living standards for the population, based on qualitative growth of the economy on a new digital basis, development of the robust competitive environment, creation of comfortable conditions for life and development of human potential with preservation of natural systems for the present and future generations. Further development of Belarus will require building an economy and a society based on macroeconomic stability and effective economic management, innovations, effective use of natural resources, food security, the ability to use the favourable geographic location and climate, good state governance, ensuring uninterrupted investment in the development of human capital and access to high-quality education, healthcare, and social protection services.

The country will pursue its national vision through five strategic priorities that make emphasis on 1) quality development of human potential and resilience of families; 2) productive employment

and decent income; 3) digital transformation and spread of innovations; 4) development of business environment and sustainable infrastructure; and 5) environmental security and transition to rational models of production and consumption (circular economy). In terms of the key human development outcomes, this approach is expected to deliver an increase in the average life expectancy at birth to 80.2 years by 2035, help tackle the high incidence of non-communicable diseases, prevent and control communicable diseases, and ensure universal and high-quality social services for all, focusing particularly on vulnerable groups.

Focus on vulnerable groups and the principle of leaving no one behind is one of the central aspects of Agenda 2030. The UNDS will support Belarus in its respective efforts and will define vulnerable groups through a comprehensive approach that identifies them based on five factors of vulnerability: discrimination on prohibited grounds; unfavourable geographic location; vulnerability to natural hazards or conflicts; low participation in systems of decision-making affecting life; and disadvantageous socio-economic status. The application of these factors indicates that women, who often experience gender-based discrimination, should remain the focus of particular attention and that vulnerable groups in Belarus include, for example, such groups as low-income population, men and women living in rural areas, especially affected by Chernobyl, families with many children, families at social risk, adults and children with disabilities, people affected by communicable diseases such as HIV and TB, several categories of vulnerable adolescents (e.g. those with mental health issues and in conflict with the law), people of retirement age, vulnerable migrants and stateless persons, victims of violence and trafficking. While identifying and monitoring other vulnerable groups criteria consistent with the five main vulnerability factors will be applied, including with regard to groups that can be exposed to a higher risk of vulnerability (for example, representatives of Roma) in order to prevent the realisation of this risk. Particular attention will be paid to people affected by multiple vulnerabilities at the same time.

The UNSDCF will take the prevention angle wherever possible, in particular with respect to natural and manmade hazards and their impact on the vulnerable groups. The natural hazards tend to affect more the lives and livelihoods of rural residents. Frequent fires can disproportionately affect poorer households and people with disabilities. A widespread epidemic will impact the whole society, but more adverse effects will be felt by most of the vulnerable groups mentioned above. In addition, loss of income is expected to occur as a result of the negative economic impact during the epidemic.

In terms of financing for development, domestic revenues will remain the most significant resource for the attainment of the SDGs. The national budget allocations in Belarus are broadly aligned with the national SDG priorities. Given strong Government commitment to SDGs, at the macro-level as high as 69% of public budget allocations contribute to such diverse SDGs as environmental protection, health care, education, and social protection, and their share in SDG

finance is likely to remain at that level in the coming years, according to UN estimations.⁴ A more comprehensive national SDG financing profile will also need to include a number of other potential sources, including foreign direct investment, official development assistance, stocks and bonds, remittances, bank loans, and financial services. Additional SDGs financing can be leveraged from domestic and international private companies.

Promoting effective partnerships between the public and private sectors will need to become one of the key objectives for the new planning period to unlock additional resources for the SDGs. Private funding can be attracted to the implementation of SDG-related human-centred infrastructure projects through the modality of public-private partnerships.

In terms of regional cooperation, Minsk hosted the Regional SDG Forum for Europe and Central Asia in 2018 to promote region-wide cooperation and exchange of experience in the implementation of Agenda 2030. In 2019, the country organized its first National SDG Forum to take forward discussions on the directions for the new National Sustainable Development Strategy 2035 and then followed up by a similar forum at the local level in one of its regions to give a more localized focus to SDGs.

Progress towards the SDGs

In pursuance of its commitment to Agenda 2030, Belarus has established a comprehensive national machinery to support the achievement of SDGs, led by a senior National SDGs Coordinator and the Council for Sustainable Development. The National Coordinator provides overall coordination of the national efforts to implement the SDGs and presides over the Council for Sustainable Development, which acts as an inter-agency advisory and consultative body. The Council is formed at the leadership level of more than 30 relevant government bodies, both national and regional, and works closely with further two mechanisms covering more stakeholders: Partnership Group representing civil society, academia and private sector, and Parliamentary Group on SDGs, including members of both chambers of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus with a wide thematic and geographic representation in its composition. The Council for Sustainable Development monitors the implementation of the SDGs for specific government agencies and facilitates intersectoral collaboration. The SDG implementation machinery also includes a Media Group which helps the National Coordinator to directly communicate with the public on a wide range of issues related to sustainable development. The National Coordinator informs the President of the Republic of Belarus and the Government about the progress in the implementation of the SDGs and provides recommendations on the improvement of the process. Figure 1.1 below provides an outline of the national SDGs implementation machinery.

⁴ UNRISD-UNDP-UNECE, [*The Eastern Partnership and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Pathways Towards Transformation: Summary Report*](#), June 2019

Belarus proceeds from the premise that the progress in achieving the SDGs and ensuring that nobody is left behind requires informed decision-making based on quality, available, timely and reliable disaggregated data by sex and age, among other characteristics. Thus, the National Statistical Committee coordinates monitoring and evaluation of SDGs with line ministries and state agencies. One of the most important areas of its work in organizing the SDG monitoring is the establishment of the National Platform for Reporting on SDG indicators (NRP).⁵ The Platform provides a comprehensive overview of all SDGs, their targets and all global and national indicators. It is expected that it will include an integrated resource on children and will be supplemented with a module on gender statistics.

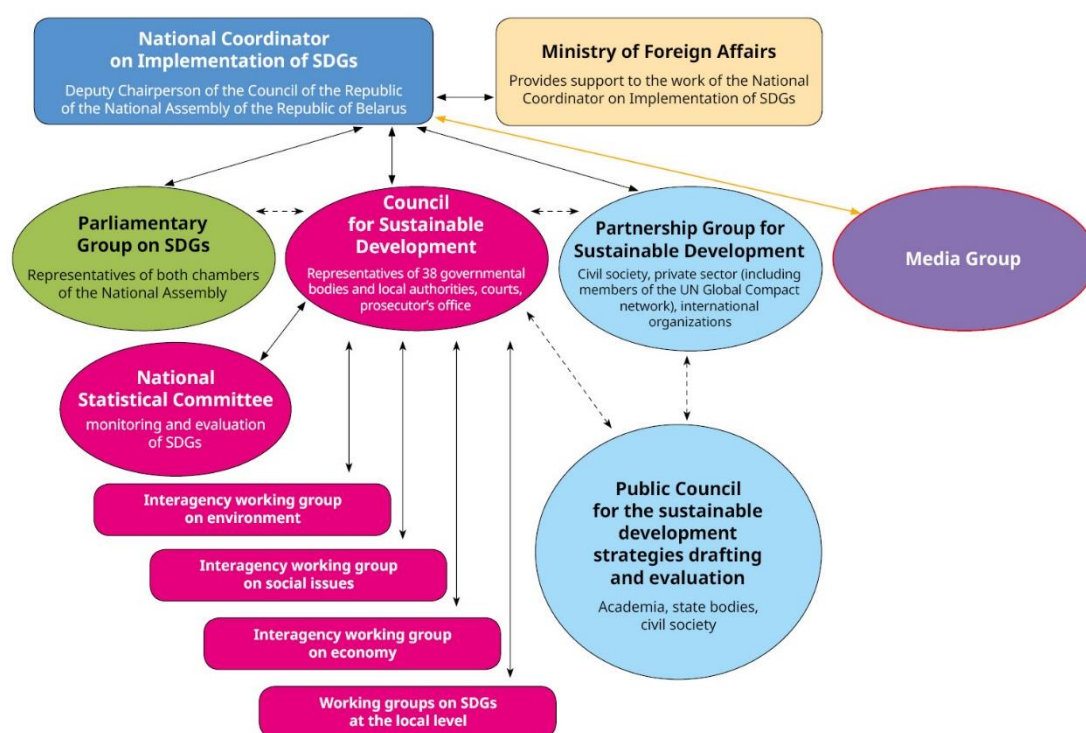


Figure 1.1 National SDGs Implementation Machinery

The first Voluntary National Report on SDGs (VNR) was presented at the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2017. It focused on the institutional innovations in the national implementation of SDGs and assessed the starting conditions for the implementation of several SDGs to systemize the existing challenges and identify solutions. In this first VNR, Belarus prioritized the issues of

⁵ The National Platform for Reporting on SDG indicators was developed by the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), <http://sdgplatform.belstat.gov.by/en/sites/belstatfront/home.html>

prosperity, healthy lifestyles and well-being under the key topic of HLPF 2017 (Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world), and indicated that it will focus on the goals and objectives of Agenda 2030 related to food safety and sustainable agriculture, health and education, gender equality, employment, and demographics, as well as to sustainable infrastructure establishment, stimulation of sustainable industrialization and innovation.

This early and theme-focused prioritization has been further expanded across the entire spectrum of SDGs by the findings of the joint UN-Belarus Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) advisory mission in 2017-2018 and through evidence generation as part of the UN Common Country Analysis (UN CCA) in 2019-2020. The MAPS analysis suggested four intersectoral, interrelated and cross-cutting accelerator platforms focusing on green and inclusive growth; future generations; digital transformation; and gender equality. The UN analysis, based on the available evidence, identified the status quo on specific SDGs, highlighted the achieved progress, and indicated potential areas for acceleration per each goal (see Section 1.4).

One of the key conclusions from the first National Forum on Sustainable Development in January 2019 was that focal attention of the SDG-related work should be given to the sustainable development of the country's regions, as the sustainable development of the country is only possible with the development of all its territorial units. It is necessary to overcome different speeds in organizing SDG-related activities in different regions, with the ultimate goal being equality of access to rights, opportunities, and standards of living for people regardless of their region or place of residence.

Gaps and challenges

Long-term sustainable development of Belarus in line with the SDGs and Agenda 2030 will depend on the country's ability to sustain what has been achieved to date, tackle the remaining challenges and chart out the way forward that can capitalize on the country's advantages in the context of rapid global and regional economic, technological and demographic change.

Progress and positive trends across most of the SDGs in Belarus need to be supported by further efforts to address the remaining challenges concerning specific SDGs with integrated and inter-sectoral approaches. Some of the existing challenges include with respect to SDGs as follows:

SDG 1: overcoming the gap between the incomes of urban and rural population; addressing risks of poverty for families with children.

SDG 2: promoting exclusive breastfeeding and healthy diets; supporting the sustainable development of food systems, alignment with relevant international standards, with special focus on small food producers.

SDG 3: reducing the gap in life expectancy between men and women; reducing the number of new HIV infections; bringing down mortality attributed to non-communicable diseases and

road traffic injuries; reducing alcohol consumption and smoking, especially among adolescents; addressing children's and adolescents' mental health needs; improving safe living skills and promoting healthy lifestyles of people, including those who reside in the areas most affected by the Chernobyl accident; improving sexual and reproductive health services and education.

SDG 4: improving skills and training employees of pre-school institutions, establishing conditions for greater education opportunities with an account of different educational needs of children, including ones with special developmental and education needs; integration of state information and legal resources in the system of pre-school and school education.

SDG 5: the absence of the legislation specifically addressing direct and indirect discrimination against women/girls; addressing discriminatory stereotypes and patriarchal attitudes regarding the roles of men and women/ boys and girls; removing barriers for women to access highly paid jobs and sectors where women/girls are underrepresented such as science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; increasing involvement of men into household and childcaring/parenting responsibilities; addressing domestic and gender-based violence; reducing discrimination against women at the workplace.

SDG 6: improving access to safe water and sanitation in rural areas; increasing proportion of surface water bodies with improved ecological status; decreasing discharge of pollutants into water bodies.

SDG 7: reducing the energy intensity of GDP.

SDG 8: further improvements in the investment climate; increasing labour productivity, including at state-owned enterprises; ensuring sustainable economic growth; reducing a gap between the average wages and career opportunities of men and women; better preparing the adolescents and youth for the needs of the labour market; reducing the number of occupational injuries, and improving respect for fundamental principles and rights at work.

SDG 9: improving labour productivity; increasing state investments into infrastructure, research and development.

SDG 10: sustaining income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average; continuing efforts against any manifestations of discrimination; pursuing migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people and cater for the needs of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons; improving availability of sufficiently disaggregated data (urban/rural, regional, by gender, age, sex, ability/disability) on income inequalities as well as multiple deprivations.

SDG 11: ensuring sustainable urban development with the focus of smart, green, healthy and inclusive cities; reducing the volume of solid waste generation and increasing the level of its

use; reducing air pollution in cities; decreasing the energy intensity of the housing stock; increasing the resilience of urban centres to climate change and disaster risks; improving access to affordable housing to low-income and other vulnerable groups; increasing legal awareness of the urban population, participation in discussion of drafts of legal acts.

SDG 12: reducing hazardous waste; improving national waste use; further advancing green economy.

SDG 13: reducing CO₂ emissions from energy use such as electricity generation plants fueled by coal, oil, or gas and from transport.

SDG 14: Belarus has achieved its selected two national indicators on this goal; other ocean-related indicators are deemed not relevant for the country.

SDG 15: reducing the negative impact of anthropogenic factors on land and soil degradation and biodiversity loss; promoting land degradation neutrality; reducing the pressure from the agriculture sector on natural resources including biodiversity and agrobiodiversity.

SDG 16: reducing violence against women and children; increasing the level of legal awareness and legal culture of the population; ensuring broad public participation in the decision-making process, including the participation of vulnerable groups; introducing effective digital tools in the practice of interaction between the state and the society for detection of gaps in legal regulation and improvement of legislation, including through public discussion of draft normative legal acts; establishing favourable conditions for further development of civil society institutions; promoting the humanization of the prison system and enhancing restorative justice approaches, in particular for minors; addressing the emerging threat of online violence against children and adolescents.

SDG 17: mobilization of additional domestic and international financial resources for the achievement of SDGs; facilitating Belarus' participation in international cooperation and bringing best practices from Belarus to other countries.

In terms of financing SDGs and considering that national public finance will continue to play a dominant role in the overall financing mix, the key challenges to be addressed concern the ability of the country to ensure adequate and sustainable economic growth. This can necessitate structural economic changes to continue improvements in the business and investment climate, accelerate the campaign against low productivity, and upgrading the skills of the labour force to match with the demands of the modern economy.

The longer-term development trajectory will depend on the conditions for public and private, domestic, and foreign investments. Progress toward long-term sustainable development will require

continued focus on economic, social, and institutional transformation, with an enhanced role for private enterprise, a more efficient sector of state-owned enterprises, and strengthened safety nets.

Building on the progress in improving national data collection and evidence generation, such as the establishment of the National Reporting Platform, further development of the platform will also need to address the challenges of limited data availability, and lack of national targets and disaggregated data.

To ensure the “leaving no one behind” approach, it is important to continue extensive cooperation with universally recognised international human rights mechanisms, relevant ILO bodies, and other organizations and structures and to comprehensively consider and take into account international recommendations, including in different national programmatic documents.

The COVID-19 pandemic that started in early 2020 may represent a major challenge for the entire international community. As mentioned in the UN Secretary General’s report on the epidemic⁶, the crisis is likely to have a profound and negative effect on sustainable development efforts. It is expected that the global economic slowdown that has followed will adversely impact the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Some of the expected primary and secondary effects of the pandemic on SDGs implementation will be relevant for each of the SDGs (see figure 1.2).

In Belarus, the country’s economy has a high degree of openness and any economic slowdown in the major Belarusian trade partners can quickly translate into an economic shock, which can be further compounded as a result of the necessary restrictive measures within the country. In addition to significant macroeconomic impacts, both the private and the state sector would be hurt by the unfolding crisis. The private sector, SMEs and self-employed appear to be more immediately affected as significant activities (e.g. hospitality and trade) suffer relatively more from social distancing and travel restrictions. SMEs are also less prepared to sustain several months of revenue losses, and as of present have access to fewer relief mechanisms. With regard to the social impact, the COVID-19 crisis is expected to have disproportionate adverse effects on most vulnerable groups as well as accentuate existing gender disparities.

⁶ *Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19* March 2020. United Nations: New York.

Figure 1.2: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF COVID-19 IMPACT ON SDGS GLOBALLY



CHAPTER 2: Planned UN Development System cooperation in support of implementation of SDGs in Belarus

Theory of change

The vision of Belarus is articulated in the draft NSDS 2035, which defines its path through social, economic, and environmental aspects of development. It makes an explicit reference to the global SDGs and reaffirms Belarus' commitment to make a substantial contribution. This vision will be pursued through five strategic priorities that will seek to address critical challenges to development, especially demographic decline, low productivity of labour, and shortcomings in environmental performance. The strategic priorities of the strategy focus on quality development of human potential and resilience of families; productive employment and decent income; digital transformation and spread of innovations; development of business environment and sustainable infrastructure; and environmental security and transition to rational models of production and consumption (circular economy). The UNSDCF's theory of change builds on the draft NSDS 2035 and specifies how the UN can contribute to this vision based on its analytical findings in connection with the SDGs, consultations with national and international partners, integrated approaches to development and UN comparative advantages and capacities.

A schematic representation of the theory of change below shows interconnections and change pathways envisaged by the UNSDCF and designed to support the country in achieving the SDGs.

Draft NSDS 2035

The Republic of Belarus is a sovereign state with a high quality of life, competitive human capital, developed economy integrated into the system of international division of labour, and preserved natural landscapes and ecosystems

FIVE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2020-2035

Resilient development of families and quality growth of human potential

Productive employment and decent income

Digital transformation and large-scale spread of innovations

Developed business environment and resilient and sustainable infrastructure

Environmental security, transition to rational models of production and consumption (circular economy)

Key result areas:

- Prevention and treatment of NCDs, HIV, TB, and hepatitis
- Healthy lifestyles
- Better and accessible primary healthcare for all
- Matching skills to labour market
- Inclusive education
- Monitoring of disease risks and vulnerabilities
- More effective social protection
- Protection from violence & greater access to restorative justice
- Engagement of men in household work and childcare

Key result areas:

- Gender budgeting and gender equality in key government documents
- Disaggregated by sex, age, etc. data collection and management
- Engagement of women and men 65+ in socio-economic life
- Decrease of the level of discrimination at workplace
- Eradication of domestic and gender-based violence
- Gender equality awareness

Key result areas:

- Accessible and inclusive smart cities and smart villages
- E-services for individuals and businesses
- E-participation and engagement of civil society
- Digitalisation of key sectors
- Intellectual transport systems
- Training and re-training for digital economy

Key result areas:

- Circular, low-carbon economy
- Entrepreneurship and SMEs
- Local development
- Measures to address climate change
- Preservation of biological and landscape diversity, neutral balance of land degradation
- Energy efficiency and renewables
- Sound environmental management and emergency preparedness
- Public engagement for sustainable development

Future generations orientation: adolescence and youth

Gender equitable society

Digital transformation and social innovation

Green transition for inclusive and sustainable growth

FOUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF UNSDCF 2021-2025

Integrated approach of 5 Ps | Focus on vulnerable groups | Human rights and gender equality | Resilience and risk management | Accountability for results | National capacity building and ownership

SDG

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The analysis of the progress to the SDGs and the remaining gaps and challenges in development indicates that the way forward for Belarus will require ensuring macroeconomic stability and good governance based on the rule of law, the ability to leverage the country's favourable geography and climate, continued investment in human capital with access to high quality and inclusive education, healthcare and social protection, effective use of natural resources, more technological and social innovations, strong focus on gender and other equality aspects. The UN cannot provide comprehensive support on every parameter but needs to prioritise the areas where it can make the biggest impact and add value.

The UN offers to deploy four sustainable development accelerator platforms as strategic priorities for the UNSDCF and use their thematic policy and programmatic directions that can help drive progress in or remove bottlenecks to development results in order to deliver transformative benefits across multiple SDGs. They are based on a proportionate emphasis on the economic, social, and environmental dimensions and emphasize the linkages across these three dimensions. This is done to help identify win-win policy and/or programming opportunities that address multiple priorities and to best manage trade-offs among them. These accelerator platforms are firmly grounded in Belarusian success to date, reflecting the country's development priorities, risks that might be present to the development gains made so far, and government policy and programming frameworks.

The multi-dimensional approach enshrined in the chosen strategic priorities is expected to have positive effects on other areas that are not directly prioritised by this UNSDCF. In particular, with respect to the population decline, which is a multi-faceted and complex development challenge by itself, the UNSDCF will contribute to tackling its causes by targeting younger generations and addressing the education-, employment- and health- related conditions for their successful development inside the country, by opening up opportunities from the process of digitalisation, by working with people of 65 and older, by facilitating the creation of new jobs in the green and inclusive economy, and by contributing to strengthening the resilience of families. Similarly, the practical and human-oriented nature of these priorities will help strengthen opportunities for the broader participation of people in decision-making that affects their lives and apply the key principles of the human rights based approach to development to ensure that no one is left behind in the process of development.

The operation of the UNDS will be based on the following set of working assumptions in relation to the UNSDCF: i) Implementation of SDGs is adequately resourced; ii) The UN Development System is adequately resourced to contribute to the SDGs; iii) The Government acknowledges 'leave no one behind' principle and prioritises inclusivity and equity; iv) Relative global and regional economic, political and social stability; v) Availability and quality of data, including improved disaggregation; vi) Effective collaboration across the UN Development System; and vii) Partner capacities are sufficient, and collaboration is effective and efficient.

An additional assumption is that the adverse socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic does not result in a situation of national emergency, in which case the UN will have to adjust the course and content of this UNSDCF accordingly.

Strategic priorities for the UN Development System

Strategic priorities for the UN Development System in the framework of this UNSDCF originate from both expert analysis and stakeholder consultations with national and international partners. They are also underpinned by an assessment of comparative advantages of the UN system vis-à-vis other development actors. This approach helps to make sure that the UN Development System is positioned to respond effectively to national priorities and provide added value from joint UN action while leveraging the contributions of others and striving to be catalytic and transformational.

The expert analysis comes from the MAPS mission and the UN CCA, which were undertaken between 2017 and 2019 with inputs and participation from national governmental and non-governmental experts, UN agencies, and other international organizations. The consultations with national and international partners took place at the end of 2019 and allowed the UN system to validate the analytical findings, chart out outcomes and outputs of UN-Belarus cooperation and coordinate their efforts with other development actors.

As a result, in 2021-2025 in Belarus the UN system will focus on the following four strategic priorities:

- 1) Green transition for inclusive and sustainable growth.
- 2) Future generation orientation: adolescence and youth.
- 3) Digital transformation and social innovation.
- 4) Gender equitable society.

The choice of these four strategic priorities allows the UN system to directly address the remaining development challenges in Belarus based on the UN's mandates and capacities while advancing and aligning with the key programming principles, in particular, focusing on vulnerable groups, human rights, gender equality, resilience, results-based management, national ownership, and integrated approaches to development.

The choice of these strategic priorities is intended to provide integrated support to the ongoing economic transformation in line with the draft NSDS 2035. Each priority performs a cross-cutting role with regard to the three other priorities. Thus, not only digitisation is a separate direction of innovative development (in particular, in terms of electronic government development), but it also supports innovative development in other areas, including education, healthcare, development of green economy initiatives, small and medium businesses, improvement of data collection and ensuring equitable access to rights and opportunities for men and women.

Through these thematic areas focusing on green and inclusive growth, strengthening human capital of younger generations, digital transformation, and gender equality, the UN will support the country at the local and national level in reframing economic policies and practices for inclusive, diversified and job-intensive transformation that leaves no one behind, strengthens the ecological foundations of the economy and is driven by modern technologies.

Intended development results

The ambition of the UNSDCF is to achieve catalytic and transformational results across all four strategic priorities and thereby support the country in achieving the SDGs and continuing its course toward sustainable development. The key intended impact of the UNSDCF is to contribute to establishing an inclusive and sustainable growth model by focusing on 1) the “green” economy, 2) needs of future generations, 3) potential of the rapidly developing ICT sector and 4) equality of boys and girls and men and women of all ages in all walks of life.

This approach directly corresponds to the conceptual approaches of the Republic of Belarus to sustainable development, which prioritise economic development as the main driver and catalyst of growth and development for the social and environmental dimensions. According to its first VNR, Belarus is determined to be driven by the following principles: ensuing sustainable economic growth driven by investments and innovations, investing in the development of human potential; strengthening social support to vulnerable populations; ensuring gender equality and proactive youth-oriented policy and maintaining environmental sustainability. In terms of specific thematic areas and SDGs, the country pledged that it will provide particular attention to the goals and objectives of Agenda 2030 related to health and education, gender equality, food safety, and sustainable agriculture, employment, demographic aspects as well as sustainable infrastructure, stimulation of sustainable industrialization and innovation.

The UN Development System will support this integrated approach based on the findings of the MAPS mission, UN CCA, and consultations with national and international partners through pursuing key result areas under the four strategic priorities.

Key result areas under Strategic Priority 1 will focus on the development of the “green” and inclusive economy and support to climate action. The UN’s specific contribution to these intended development results will be policy advice on both thematic areas, support to entrepreneurship and innovation in urban and rural areas, including in those affected by the Chernobyl disaster, assistance in emergency preparedness, preservation of biological and landscape diversity, achieving a neutral balance of land degradation, capacity building for sustainable natural resources management, enhancing energy efficiency, and promotion of public engagement and participation, including by civil society, in sustainable development. These efforts will directly contribute to a range of SDGs: SDG 1 (1.2); SDG 2 (2.3, 2.5, 2a); SDG 7 (7.2, 7.3); SDG 8 (8.3, 8.5, 8.9); SDG 9 (9.3, 9.4); SDG 11(11c); SDG 12 (12.1, 12.5); SDG 13 (13.1, 13.3); SDG 15 (15.1, 15.2, 15.3).

Key result areas under Strategic Priority 2 will focus on delivering better and more accessible health, more quality and inclusive education, and more effective social protection and restorative justice, with a specific focus on future generations. The UN’s specific contribution to these intended development results will be policy advice and capacity building for strengthening the prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases, for the development of inclusive education, for addressing all forms of violence against children, and for improving the effectiveness of social protection. These efforts will directly contribute to a range of SDGs: SDG 1 (1.2, 1.3, 1b); SDG

3 (3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3a); SDG 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.3); SDG 5 (5.4, 5.6); SDG 8 (8.5, 8.6); SDG 10 (10.7); SDG 11 (11.6); SDG 16 (16.2).

Key result areas under Strategic Priority 3 will focus on developing the foundations of an efficient digital ecosystem to leverage sustainable development in multiple sectors. The UN's specific contribution to these intended development results will help develop infrastructure for e-services for individuals and businesses in a wide range of sectors, promote e-participation by all, including vulnerable groups and through civil society engagement, and support skills development for the digital economy, including for those whose skills become redundant as a result of digital transformations. These efforts will directly contribute to a range of SDGs: SDG 2 (2.3); SDG 3 (3.6); SDG 4 (4.3, 4.4); SDG 9 (9.4); SDG 10 (10.3); SDG 11 (11.2, 11.3, 11.7); SDG 17 (17.8) and will indirectly contribute to the achievement of many other SDGs.

Key result areas under Strategic Priority 4 will focus on enabling fuller participation of girls and boys, women and men of all ages in socio-economic life and supporting the establishment of an effective mechanism for addressing domestic and gender-based violence. The UN's specific contribution to these intended development results will be supported in mainstreaming gender equality in government policies, including child- and gender-based budgeting, tackling discrimination at workplace, designing services for senior citizens, improving data collection and use, improving legislation to address gender-based and domestic violence, and enhancing gender equality education. These efforts will directly contribute to a range of SDGs: SDG 1 (1.3); SDG 5 (5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 5c); SDG 8 (8.5, 8.8); SDG 10 (10.3); SDG 16 (16.1, 16.3); SDG 17 (17.18).

In the process of implementation of the projects and programmes of cooperation in Belarus, the UN Development System adopts seven core programming principles listed below and will integrate them into all stages of the UNSDCF development and implementation.

Programming principles	Key idea	Practical approach to implementation for the UNSDCF
Integrated approach to development	Sustainable development is complex and must integrate different dimensions	Integrating 5 P's of Agenda 2030 (people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnerships), maximizing synergies between them and managing trade-offs, e.g. through green and inclusive economic development
"Leave no one behind"	Focus on vulnerable groups to eradicate poverty, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities	Examining five factors of vulnerability (discrimination, geography, socioeconomic status, governance, and vulnerability to shocks) and identifying who is vulnerable, why and what needs to be done, e.g. sector-specific vulnerability assessments

Human rights-based approach to development	Sustainable development must be rooted in international human rights standards and principles	Development and implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms is mutually dependent and mutually reinforcing; sustainable development contributes to effective implementation of human rights and achievement of gender equality
Gender equality and women's empowerment	Equal rights and opportunities for women and men	Driving active and meaningful participation of both women and men, consistently empowering women and girls, and applying the gender equality considerations to all aspects of UNSDCF from planning to evaluation, in particular as part of gender analysis in development interventions
Resilience	Reducing risks of natural hazards and human-induced crises	Addressing drivers of risk that can stem from poverty, climate change, inequality, discrimination and exclusion, extremism, demographic pressures, unplanned urbanization, ecosystem degradation.
Sustainability	Developing capacity for sustainable results	Strengthening capacities of institutions and stakeholders at the national and subnational levels in the field of sustainable development. Capacity development is the key instrument for the implementation of this UNSDCF
Accountability	Bearing responsibility for results	Aligning the UNSDCF with national priorities, supporting processes to report on and monitor SDG implementation, engaging with targeted populations, and making use of relevant development data. This will be done through annual review discussions with stakeholders, and the use of data in monitoring and reporting of UNSDCF implementation

The Cooperation Framework will employ four mutually reinforcing modes of implementation: 1) results-based programming as reflected in the results matrix in Annex 1; 2) capacity development as the primary tool for achieving results; 3) coherent policy support to ensure consistency across national policy and programmatic frameworks, their alignment with development commitments and adherence to international law, and 4) international exchange of good practices and policy solutions to bring to the country advanced practices relevant for sustainable development and share with other countries achievements of Belarus in the field of sustainable development.

Cooperation Framework outcomes and partnerships

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1:

By 2025, all people, including adolescents, young men and women, men and women aged 65 and older, and other vulnerable groups, benefit from green and inclusive economic development, realised through comprehensive regulatory frameworks, promotion of business activities, private sector partnerships, and increased participatory decision-making

Theory of change

The transition to green and inclusive growth is a comprehensive process that requires significant changes to the regulatory environment as well as many economic and social processes. The UNSDCF will build on what has been put in place already in the country for this transition and further support several key elements. The draft NSDS 2035 adopts the concept of green and inclusive growth as an imperative for all areas of life; the list of its main drivers includes digital technologies, accelerated development of private initiative, mainstreaming of green technologies and innovations, inclusive development, smart sustainable cities, improving infrastructure and institutional conditions for the development of small and medium enterprises to promote the faster pick-up of innovations, and circular economy-based approaches.

The UNSDCF will take both top-down and bottom-up approaches and reinforce feedback loops between them. It will support the development of the regulatory environment at the national level and promote various approaches to stimulate sustainable development at the local level toward green and inclusive growth (including aspects of local development planning and municipal finance). The UNDS will focus on some of the critical parts of the transition, such as entrepreneurship development, public engagement and advocacy, and impact on vulnerable groups. Particular attention will be paid to the vulnerable groups who risk being left behind in economic development, such as people with disabilities, people in rural areas and small towns, women and men of retirement age, as well as those who can be at the risk of poverty such as families with many children.

The geographic focus will cover different parts of the country, urban as well as rural areas, including the districts affected by the Chernobyl accident. The sectoral coverage will include but will not be limited to some of the most relevant for the country, such as sustainable agriculture, food safety and security, clean industrial production, circular technologies, agro- and eco-tourism, and ecosystem services.

All the relevant efforts will contribute to a wide range of SDGs such as SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 12, and 16.

Partnerships

In delivering its contribution to this outcome, the UNDS will partner with a wide range of public, private, civil society, and academic institutions. The UNDS will provide policy advice, technical

expertise, and other resources to the public sector partners to support their efforts. The UN will seek to provide support to piloting innovations and convening public, private, and civil society stakeholders to discuss ways forward in the implementation of specific cooperation modalities, such as public-private partnerships, and coordinate efforts in specific sectors. The UN will also partner with civil society organizations, including those representing vulnerable groups, for conducting public information and communication campaigns to promote green and inclusive development.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2:

A significant contribution to climate action is made by 2025 through the introduction of key measures of climate change adaptation and mitigation

Theory of change

Climate change has significant impact on the economy and the environment in Belarus and can disproportionately affect the vulnerable groups. On the one hand, it leads to some savings of energy for heating because of the shorter periods of cold, expanded vegetation periods of agricultural plants, and other effects that can be positive for the economy; on the other hand, energy savings are incomparable to the existing demand, agriculture is affected by droughts, the health of population can worsen due to emergencies (e.g. floods or extreme temperatures), and there are adverse impacts on the environment and human habitat. Some vulnerable groups can be affected more than others, in particular, those living in areas prone to disasters related to climate change, e.g. in rural areas and especially those at the risk of poverty and men and women with disabilities. Therefore, climate action is critical for the development of a low-carbon economy and for contributing to global efforts to tackle climate change.

The UNSDCF takes a comprehensive approach to climate action and targets economic, environmental, risk-informed, and gender-responsive emergency preparedness and resilience aspects. It will also support the Government in developing an integrated approach to addressing climate change through further development of regulatory and institutional measures, including their coherence with national disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation documents, multilateral environmental agreements⁷, expanding modalities to increase energy efficiency and promote the use of renewable energy in all spheres of life, including through stimulation of the energy service market and increased availability of renewable energy sources. These efforts will directly contribute to SDG 13 but will also have a positive impact on SDGs 2, 7, 11, 15.

⁷ Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution; Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context; Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes; Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents; Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

Partnerships

In delivering its contribution to this outcome, the UNDS will partner with a wide range of public, private, civil society, and academic institutions. The UNDS will provide policy advice, technical expertise, and other resources. The UN will seek to provide support to piloting innovations and convening public, private, and civil society stakeholders to enhance national ownership and discuss ways forward. Regional and district executive committees will be the key partners at the subnational level for the implementation of the relevant activities.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3:

By 2025, adolescents, youth, families with children and vulnerable groups practice safer and healthier behaviours, enjoy better access to gender-responsive, inclusive and quality healthcare services, inclusive education, labour-market-oriented education, improved social protection system, more restorative approaches to justice, and opportunities to strengthen their families' resilience

Theory of change

Under this outcome, the UNSDCF will seek to improve people's capacities and opportunities, especially for younger generations and vulnerable groups, along the human development dimension, especially with respect to health, education, social protection, and justice.

In terms of health, it will address three key challenges relevant for healthcare in Belarus: non-communicable diseases, substance abuse, and selected communicable diseases such as HIV, tuberculosis, and hepatitis. The UNDS will take a largely preventive approach and follow several change pathways targeting policies, programmes, healthcare system (especially at the primary level), and public behaviours. Considering that communicable and non-communicable diseases are often strongly connected to individual behaviours, the theory of change is that much attention should be given to behavioural aspects such as healthy lifestyles (including mental health aspects) and safe living skills; this attention should be supported with relevant programmes and institutions at the national and local level. This also refers to the specific challenges of living in the areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster. Despite the availability of authoritative information on the subject, misconceptions about the threats of radiation persist and have an adverse effect on people's behaviours. Broader environmental aspects of health will also be addressed, e.g. concerning air quality.

With respect to education, the key challenge is to further enhance the education system to be more inclusive and aligned with the labour market needs, considering the needs of the younger generations and vulnerable groups, in particular, those living with disabilities. The dynamic development of information and communication technologies and their profound impact on the economic and social life call for new skills and constant need for keeping a close match between the system of education and the labour market, while following the imperatives of sustainable

development. The new realities increase demand for people who possess the 21st-century competencies such as continuous learning, constant acquisition of new skills, creativity, critical thinking, and other transferrable skills that can be deployed to a wide range of sectors. Young people as the future generation of the country are in particular need of professional orientation and skills that can firmly position them for participation in the economy of the 21st century. Professional orientation and skills training should be also available to children and young people with disabilities who can both benefit from and contribute to the new economic and social realities. The first step in this process is supporting primary and secondary schools to be more inclusive and prepared to address specific learning needs of all children, which in turn, will make them better prepared to be active members in the labour force.

The UNSDCF will focus on supporting the changes that can promote legal awareness of minors, bring about more education for transferable skills, more professional orientation that can match the labour market, while making the system of education more gender-responsive and inclusive for people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, these changes will be also based on the cross-cutting principles of education for sustainable development.

Belarus invests significant public budget resources into education, healthcare, and social protection. Considering that the projections (in particular, as estimated by the World Bank) for the medium-term economic growth remain low, implementing a range of measures to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of different aspects of social protection will allow the country to streamline its social expenditures and increase the return on investments. Such measures include improving the systems for the identification, recording and monitoring the needs of vulnerable groups, developing alternative forms of care, accelerating deinstitutionalisation of selected groups such as orphans and children without parental care, and improving the forms and financial mechanisms of social support. In addition, several preventive approaches can reduce the burden on the system of social protection, in particular, the resilience of families and protection from violence, including violence online. The UNSDCF takes, therefore, a two-track approach: directly addressing the social protection system and taking preventive approaches that can strengthen the resilience of families, protect children and adolescents from violence, and improve more restorative approaches to justice to address the needs of juveniles in conflict with the law.

The relevant efforts with respect to health, education, social protection, and justice will cover a broad range of vulnerable groups such as children and adults living with disabilities, families at social risk, orphans and children without parental care, victims of violence, trafficking and abuse, especially children and women, juveniles in conflict with the law, children and adolescents with mental health and substance use issues, people living with HIV, irregular migrants, stateless persons, people who use drugs.

Achieving results under this outcome will directly contribute to SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 16.

Partnerships

The key sectoral ministries such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection will be the primary partners for the UNDS in delivering the

activities under this outcome. Working together and with the facilitation of the UN, the UNSDCF will aim to promote inter-agency approaches, bringing onboard other sectoral ministries and institutions as well as local authorities critical for the implementation of actions at the local level. The Ministry for Emergency Situations will be a key partner with respect to the activities in Chernobyl-affected areas. The key partners in the legal and justice sector will be the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Supreme Court, the General Prosecutor's Office, and the Investigative Committee. The National Centre of Legal Information will continue to improve the specialised internet resource for the legal education of children and minors. The UN will seek to provide policy and technical expertise, opportunities for exchange of good practices inside and outside the country, support to piloting innovations, and convening public, private, and civil society stakeholders for cross-sectoral approaches. Educational establishments and civil society will be important partners in the promotion of healthy lifestyles and safe living skills as well as in working with vulnerable groups, including but not limited to children, youth, and adults with disabilities. Opportunities for more active cooperation with public and private employers will be explored.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 4:

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

Theory of change

Digital transformation is one of the key priorities that Belarus has been consistently implementing in the last years. The draft NSDS 2035 continues to highlight the digital economy and e-government as the driver of growth and development. Belarus prioritises broad diffusion of innovations, improvement of conditions for research, scientific and technological, and innovative activities, digitisation of all spheres of life, and creation of an "IT country". This is supported by the technical readiness of the society, high coverage of the country with the Internet, and widescale access to smartphones and computers. At the same time, a coherent system of e-services is only at the emerging phase and requires acceleration to unlock the full benefits for the country and its people, including most vulnerable groups. A coherent and efficient ecosystem of digital services can reduce public costs, enhance the efficiency of business processes, decrease the share of the shadow economy, improve the application of the law, and create new opportunities for public participation and engagement. The UN's added value in the theory of change for this outcome will be to bring in good policy solutions; to pilot innovations in terms of new technologies, smart cities and smart districts (to cover also rural areas); and to open up opportunities and reduce the adverse impact on vulnerable groups, such as rural residents, older people, people with disabilities and those who lose their jobs with the advent of the digital economy.

Therefore, the theory of change assumes that the outcome can be achieved with the UN taking the change pathways focusing on policy solutions in various sectors for the digital ecosystem, piloting innovations (such as smart cities, smart villages and intellectual transport systems), helping build new skills (for both those who work in the e-services such as public servants, and those who might need new skills because they lose their jobs in the new economy), and creating platforms for engaging the public into the process to increase opportunities for participating in making of decisions affecting people's lives, and revitalising public discussions of relevant draft normative legal acts. It is planned to support the introduction of effective digital tools in the practice of interaction between the government and the society for the detection of gaps in legal regulation and improvement of legislation. As part of innovations, together with the national partners, the UN will explore the feasibility of establishing competence and innovation centres for the digital economy at the local level.

As one of the factors accelerating development, digitalisation can have a profound impact on various sectors, for example, making cities more resilient to shocks and greener through low-carbon mobility, the digitalisation of industry, green technologies and more efficient urban planning; increasing satisfaction with public services through improved public e-services, the digitalisation of administrative procedures, including civil registration authorities, and business support services; and increasing road traffic safety. Overall, the efforts under this outcome will contribute to a wide range of SDGs, including SDG 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 16.

Partnerships

In delivering its contribution to this outcome, the UNDS will partner with a wide range of institutions at the national and local level, ranging from those responsible for policy and technical aspects of digitalisation, such as the Ministry of Communications and Informatisation, the National Centre of Electronic Services and the Operational and Analytical Centre under the President of the Republic of Belarus, to other ministries (Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Architecture and Construction, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, State Committee on Science and Technology, and others) and institutions dealing with the legal aspects of the process, such as the Ministry of Justice, the National Centre of Legal Information, the Supreme Court, and others. City, regional and district executive committees will be important partners at the regional and local levels. The UN will also partner with the rapidly developing private sector in the field of ICT to bring them over to the process of sustainable development through digitalisation. Civil society organizations, especially those representing vulnerable groups, will be partners for conducting public information and communication campaigns and creating and actively utilising platforms for e-participation.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 5:

By 2025, improvements in data collection, gender equality policies, and child and 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 realise their rights and increase the quality of their lives, including through increased opportunities for employment and better protection from gender-based and domestic violence

Theory of change

National efforts in promoting gender equality are formulated in many national plans and programmes and find their reflection in the gradual improvements of the relevant legal and institutional frameworks. The country ranks relatively high in international gender equality ratings. Nevertheless, the full potential of gender equality for development and its normative value remains underused. The application of its principles is inconsistent across government programmes, gender analysis of legislation is infrequent, and gender budgeting is not used in the planning and allocation of public resources. There are disparities in economic opportunities, such as a pay gap between men and women, domestic responsibilities and childcare take disproportionately more time from women, and there are inequalities in accessing certain professions. Women and men of older age remain a specific category that requires special approaches and consistent steps in government policies. It is projected that by 2030 the people over 60 can account for a quarter of the country's population.

Gender-based and domestic violence remains one of the obstacles on the way to gender equality and has a disproportionate impact on the health and safety of children and women. Despite a number of national efforts to address this phenomenon over the years, the country still needs further improvements in the legislative framework, application of the law on the ground and an integrated system of measures implemented by different stakeholders to prevent and effectively react to instances of violence against children, adolescents and women, especially those from vulnerable groups. This work needs to go in parallel with wider awareness-raising, education, and access to relevant legal information. These top-down and bottom-up approaches will be the basis for the theory of change under this outcome: improving legislation and institutional mechanisms to prevent and respond to gender-based and domestic violence, removing barriers to the access of women to justice as well as supporting information and communication on how the law is applied and how to use the existing mechanisms, including education on the broader issues of gender equality and violence prevention.

The intended activities under this outcome must address the specific challenges faced by women and girls with different needs (e.g. women and girls in rural areas, older women, women and girls with disabilities).

Finally, the mainstreaming of gender equality principles and implementing the “leaving no one behind” approach in government policies requires improvements in monitoring the performance of strategies and programmes through statistical data, in particular, the availability of disaggregated

data by sex, age, etc. at different geographical, demographic and vulnerability levels. The theory of change under this outcome will take therefore change pathways that will seek to address the level of general policies as well as specific programmes and the ways their performance is monitored. The UN will be also ready to provide support in applying temporary special measures to areas such as employment and education in line with the Committee on the Elimination of the Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) concluding observations, UPR recommendations, and other relevant human rights mechanisms. These efforts will first and foremost contribute to SDG 5 but will also help achieve SDGs 1, 8, 10, 16, and 17.

Partnerships

The UN system will work closely with a wide range of public, private and civil society institutions in delivering its contributions to this outcome. The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection as the focal ministry for gender equality will be a key partner to work together both at the policy and programme level. The National Gender Equality Council will continue to be one of the key platforms to discuss the implementation of relevant policies and programmes in a multi-stakeholder environment of governmental institutions, civil society organizations and UN agencies. With respect to gender-based and domestic violence, the UN will work with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Prosecutor's Office, and the Supreme Court to support their efforts in improving the relevant legislation and initiate inter-agency collaboration aimed at prevention and response measures. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Ministry of Health, together with civil society organizations, will be key partners in improving various mechanisms for the provision of legal, psychological, medical, and social support to victims. To ensure gender analysis of legislation and gender budgeting public authorities within the framework of state programmes were prompted to establish gender-oriented indicators and perform continuous monitoring of their achievement with analysis of associated budgetary costs. The Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Education will be important partners in information and education activities, and together with the National Centre of Legal Information, on raising legal awareness. The UN will also work with various sectoral ministries to support their work in mainstreaming gender equality in their specific programming, including relevant training of specialists of interested public authorities. The National Statistical Committee will be the primary partner in data-related work and SDG monitoring. Regional and district executive committees will be the key partners at the subnational level for the implementation of the relevant activities. The UN system will provide support in developing relevant legislation and adopting practical approaches to gender analysis and budgeting as well as in bringing stakeholders together for more cross-sectoral approaches, including with the private sector and civil society. Civil society organizations, especially on women's rights, will be important partners as sources of expertise and point of access to vulnerable groups.

Synergies between Cooperation Framework outcomes

Achieving the SDGs requires systemic approaches and integrated solutions to sustainable development. The outcomes of the UNSDCF are designed to be mutually reinforcing and act out in a way to ensure that trade-offs between the SDGs are managed and synergies maximised. Their synergies are based on the proportionate focus to the economic, environmental, and social aspects of sustainable development, cross-cutting commitment to “leaving no one behind” with respect to most vulnerable groups and application of the programming principles.

There are multiple interconnections between outputs and outcomes from different thematic areas. For example, smarter cities are linked with the green economy, the green economy is linked with the environment, more men’s time for childcare is not only good for social cohesion and resilient families but also enhances gender equality, intellectual transport systems bring about positive change for the environment and better road traffic safety, health outcomes benefit from the greener economy, etc. Overall, the four strategic priorities are defined as accelerators of sustainable development that can help drive progress in or remove bottlenecks to development results in order to deliver transformative benefits across multiple SDGs at the same time. Accordingly, the trade-offs are carefully managed in the act of counterbalancing: for example, economic development is pursued along mostly the green path, digital transformation is implemented inclusively and not leaving digital divides, and so on.

The UNSDCF seeks alignment with the international instruments that Belarus is a party to and will benefit from good practices and expertise on the domestication of their standards. A new round of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) for Belarus in 2020 is expected to provide feedback on the implementation of recommendations issued upon the results of previous UPR cycles and provide guidance for further work. The second interagency Human Rights Action Plan is expected to be elaborated by Belarus based on recommendations formulated during the 3rd UPR cycle and of human rights treaty bodies. The UN system will provide advice in the preparation of the Action Plan and assistance in its implementation, to ensure cooperation between national institutions and all engaged stakeholders in advancing human rights protection as part of the UNSDCF.

The table below shows alignment with individual human rights instruments to which Belarus is a party, and estimated contribution of the UNSDCF to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SDG	Relevant treaty instruments in the sphere of human rights	Relevant SDG targets covered by UNSDCF contributing to addressing the recommendations
SDG 1	ICESCR, CRC, CEDAW, UPR	1.2; 1.3; 1b
SDG 2	ICESCR, CRC, UPR	2.3; 2.5; 2a
SDG 3	ICESCR, CRC, UPR	3.3; 3.4; 3.5; 3.6; 3.7; 3.8; 3.9; 3a
SDG 4	ICESCR, CRC, CEDAW, UPR	4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4
SDG 5	CEDAW, ICCPR, CAT, UPR	5.2; 5.4; 5.5; 5.6; 5c
SDG 6	ICESCR, CRC, CEDAW, UPR	
SDG 7	N/A	
SDG 8	ICESCR, CEDAW, CRPD, ICERD, UPR	8.3; 8.5; 8.6; 8.8; 8.9
SDG 9	N/A	
SDG 10	ICESCR, CEDAW, CRPD, ICERD, UPR	10.3; 10.7;
SDG 11	ICESCR, CEDAW, CRPD, CRC, UPR	11.2; 11.3; 11.6; 11.7; 11c
SDG 12	UPR	12.1; 12.5
SDG 13	N/A	
SDG 14	N/A	
SDG 15	N/A	
SDG 16	ICCPR, CEDAW, ICERD, CRC, UPR	16.1; 16.2; 16.3
SDG 17	N/A	

The UNSDCF will also seek synergies with the relevant regional and sub-regional frameworks with respect to environment, health, migration, cross-border issues, post-Chernobyl efforts. This includes UN-related frameworks, for example, relevant UNECE environmental conventions and protocols, the Action plan for the health sector response to HIV in the WHO European Region, the Statement on Expanding Access to Affordable and Quality Assured Medicines and Diagnostic Technologies for HIV, Tuberculosis and Viral Hepatitis (Minsk 2), covering Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and non-UN frameworks, in particular, in the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Eurasian Economic Union.

Belarus is also a regional leader in advancing the SDG agenda. In 2018, the Government hosted a Regional SDG Coordination Leaders Forum signalling the extent of commitment to advance the 2030 Agenda, with the participation of the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Forum brought together representatives of about 40 countries in the region and major international organizations to discuss cooperation on SDGs and strategies to fight inequalities. Building on these successes, Belarus is well-positioned to continue spearheading the SDGs agenda at the regional level by hosting thematic regional meetings on SDGs and different substantive aspects of Agenda 2030.

Another avenue for strengthening the regional dimension of the UNSDCF is the provision of further support to the country in international cooperation. The role of the UNDS will be in facilitating both sharing the country's good practices and learning from other countries in

comparable situations. Belarus has a number of solutions and innovations in SDGs implementation that can be adapted and replicated by other countries. Some solutions that can be considered for transfer include support of the growth of the IT sector; implementation of a forest inventory system that supported a steady increase in the forest cover of territories and a relatively low level of forest fires; the implementation of measures aimed at the ecological rehabilitation of degraded peatlands; management of housing and communal services; measures of addressing the consequences of emergencies and disasters, and some of the lowest maternal mortality, infant mortality and under 5 mortality rates.

Sustainability

Belarus is committed to implementing Agenda 2030 and achieving the SDGs through coordinated economic, social, and environmental activities in partnership with all national stakeholders. Several successive national development strategies re-confirm this policy line. This commitment creates a firm ground for the long-lasting duration of achieved outcomes and their focus on green and inclusive economic development, priority for future generations, digital transformation and equality of women and men – and the many SDGs connected to them. These foci find their strategic reflection in draft NSDS 2035 and will cascade down to other government programmes and plans over the next decade. This time horizon coincides with the deadline for Agenda 2030 and Decade of Action on SDGs and its call for acceleration to secure greater leadership for SDGs, more resources, smarter solutions, transitions in policies, budgets, and institutional frameworks, and concerted people action, including youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia, and other stakeholders.

The UNDS will also ensure sustainability of results through its modalities of work in Belarus (such as policy advice, technical expertise, transfer of good practices, facilitation and convening of stakeholders), alignment with national priorities, and orientation toward national ownership of its programmes and projects.

The year 2030 is two five-year Cooperation Frameworks away, and the current document lays the trajectory extending beyond 2025 to support the country in the spirit of the Decade of Action on SDGs and in line with the draft NSDS 2035. During this period, the UN will continue to focus on the integrated nature of development and “leaving no one behind” but its role and operational modalities may change depending on the country context.

UN comparative advantages and UNCT configuration

In delivering the UNSDCF results, the UNDS will rely on its key comparative advantages in Belarus as identified through multi-stakeholder consultations with national and international partners and its UNCT capacity mapping and configuration. These comparative advantages are based on the expectations of the stakeholders and on a wide range of technical and functional capacities that UNDS entities can provide regardless of their physical presence in the country.

The national partners expect that the UNDS will be able to deliver quality expertise, support capacity building, exercise its convening and facilitation role in bringing together various stakeholders, help mobilise resources for development, and pilot innovative solutions. These expectations are in line with the UNDS own capacity mapping and assessment: it can offer expertise in the development of strategies and programmes, expert advice on international norms and standards, access to international knowledge and practices, coordination and convening capacity based on a diverse network of national and international partners, and, where needed, project implementation services. This approach also fits the context of an upper-middle-income country such as Belarus. In this context, the following dual role is assigned to the UNDS: a delivery mechanism for development projects and a trusted strategic partner in the development process.

A total of 20 UNDS entities have expressed commitment to contribute to the outputs and outcomes of the UNSDCF. As only about one third of them have physical presence in Belarus, the UNDS will use a range of operational modalities to deliver on their commitments. In particular, in addition to full-scale representative offices in the country, many entities will operate directly from their global or regional headquarters, some will have their national correspondents, and most will be able to provide short- to medium-term technical support. Those with representative offices will be also able to rely on the support from their headquarters, regional centres as well as bring in expertise from other country offices.

The thematic coverage of the strategic priorities by the participating UNDS entities is represented in the table below.

Strategic Priority 1: Green transition for inclusive and sustainable growth	FAO, IOM, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNOPS, UN Women
Strategic Priority 2: Future generation orientation: adolescence and youth	FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNODC, UN Women, WHO
Strategic Priority 3: Digital transformation and social innovation	FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, WHO
Strategic Priority 4: Gender equitable society	FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNODC, UN Women

In the projected period until 2025, most of the contributing entities will retain their current operational modalities and will remain open to adjustments depending on the needs of the partner country and its development situation. Those without representative offices will mostly continue and, where necessary, expand their work through regional, sub-regional, and headquarter offices, short-term technical support, and consultancy missions.

The financial capacities of the participating UNDS entities will be detailed in the multi-annual and annual funding frameworks which will be fully developed after the signature of the UNSDCF. The multi-year Funding Framework will estimate resource requirements and availability for the whole duration of the UNSDCF, while the annual Funding Frameworks will contain a more accurate projection of annual financial resource requirements, funding availability and funding gaps by type of source, based on the most up-to-date financial information from UNCT members and progress in resource mobilisation of the UN system. The indicative availability of financial resources provided by the UN system for the implementation of the UNSDCF projected at the time of the design of the document amounts to USD 100 million, to be further complemented with additional resource mobilisation activities in the course of the implementation. Considering the upper-middle-income status of Belarus and the limited availability of the regular UN resources in such contexts, the participating UNDS entities will make efforts to raise additional funding from bilateral and multilateral donors, in coordination and with the support of the Government of Belarus.

CHAPTER 3: Cooperation Framework implementation plan

Implementation strategy and strategic partnerships

The UNCT, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for the implementation of the UNSDCF for the 2021-2025 period in close coordination with the Government of Belarus. The UNCT will work closely with the National Coordinator on the Implementation of SDGs and Council for Sustainable Development to coordinate the SDG-related work of the UNSDCF and beyond.

The UNSDCF will be implemented through Joint Works Plan based on country cooperation frameworks and programmes of individual UN agencies as aligned with the UNSDCF priorities and results at the outcome and output levels and as agreed upon with the Government. Government ministries and institutions, civil society organizations and UN agencies will jointly implement the agreed actions for the achievement of the results outlined in this Cooperation Framework.

The UN Resident Coordinator and members of the UNCT will convene, facilitate, and leverage strategic engagement with various partners from both the state and non-state actors, including the private sector and civil society, at national, regional and local levels to ensure national ownership and accountability and to build joint activities on the comparative strengths of each actor. The UN system will work closely with the donors of international technical assistance and international financial institutions to attract and leverage available resources and achieve synergies in development work. These international development partners are critical to support the implementation of the UNSDCF through the provision of policy expertise and financial resources.

The final evaluation of the previous UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020 has confirmed that the UN is able to deliver results in complex multi-stakeholder environments by promoting international standards, policy expertise, and good practices. The evaluation concluded that the next cooperation framework (this UNSDCF) can be a powerful instrument to lead collective and coordinated efforts of UN agencies; to be successful, the UNSDCF should prioritise strategic interventions, which must be long-term focused, linked to SDGs and national priorities, with clearly set targets and a focus on sustainability. These lessons learned are considered in designing this document by choosing long-term strategic priorities, linking more closely with SDGs and national priorities, using a more robust results framework with SDG indicators, and placing more emphasis on sustainability.

Governance and UNSDCF Management Arrangements

The implementation of the UNSDCF will be regularly reviewed and discussed jointly by the UN and the Belarusian side.

UNSDCF Annual Review Meeting co-chaired by the UN and the Belarusian side will be the main forum for strategic direction, reporting, planning, and monitoring of progress towards strategic priorities and operational objectives formulated in outcomes and outputs of UNSDCF.

The UNSDCF Annual Review Meeting will take place in the first quarter of each year.

The Annual Review of UNSDCF can be held as a stand-alone meeting or in connection with meetings of relevant national structures.

The UNSDCF Annual Review Meeting will be called at the initiative of the UN Resident Coordinator and in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and/or chairs of the respective national structures.

The UNSDCF Annual Review Meeting participants will be primarily the UN and Belarusian partners involved in the implementation of the UNSDCF. In consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the UN RC may invite also other relevant partners, including civil society, donors, and IFIs relevant in the context of partnerships for the implementation of the UNSDCF.

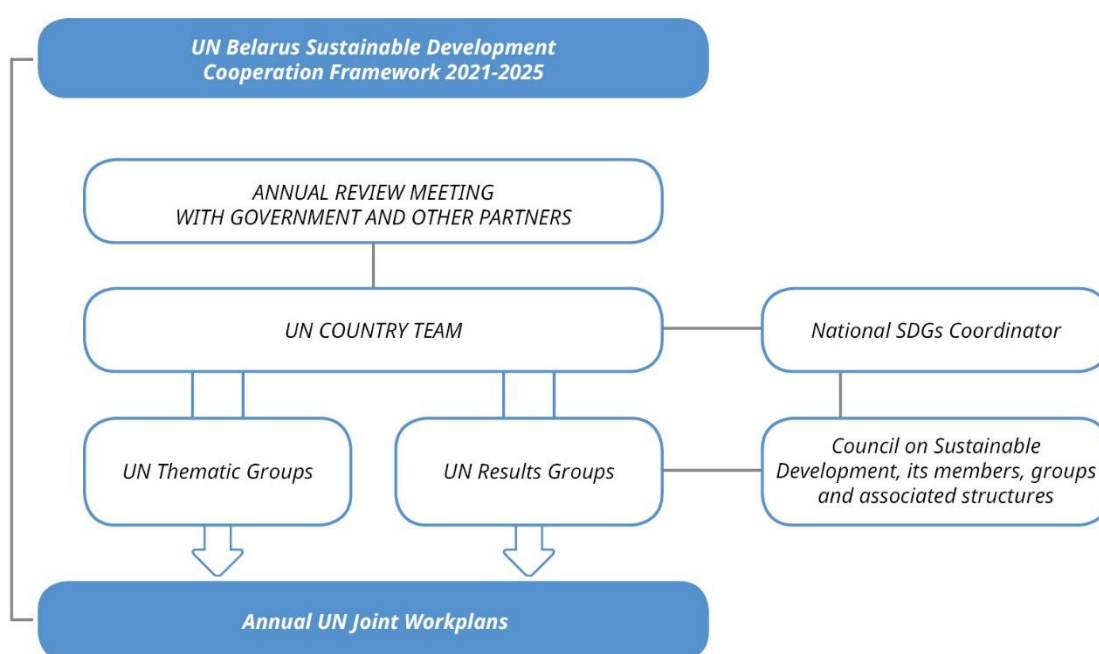
Each Cooperation Framework strategic priority will have a corresponding **UNSDCF Results Group** established by the UNCT. A results group comprises UN development entities contributing to the corresponding outcomes and is chaired by UN heads of agencies. Results groups will support implementation, management, monitoring, and reporting of progress towards the planned UNSDCF outcomes. Results groups will seek to improve internal coordination and ensure a coherent UN system-wide effort towards a given strategic priority. Wherever possible, results groups will be aligned with and feed into existing Government-led working structures to ensure national ownership. Results groups will develop UN joint workplans, identify opportunities for closer inter-agency collaboration (e.g. through joint programmes), and collectively monitor and report on progress towards joint outputs.

Other internal UN inter-agency groups will continue their operation, including the UN Operations Management Team, UN Communications Group, UN HIV/AIDS Team, UN Monitoring and Evaluation Group. Additional ones may be established depending on the policy issue and to mainstream key programming principles.

“UN Info”, online planning, monitoring, and reporting platform, will be used as a primary tool for reporting and presentation in a digital format the UN agencies’, funds, and programmes contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Cooperation Framework. UN Info will capture information on agency activities at output and outcome level connected with the corresponding joint workplans. The platform will be integrated into the website of the UN in Belarus and its content and information will be accessible to the public. The UN Info will allow easy navigation of information about the work of the UN

Development System in Belarus, and it will introduce a new quality in terms of synthesis of joint actions, presentation of financial resources, and progress towards the planned key results.

The diagram below provides a schematic representation of the integrated governance and implementation model for the UNSDCF 2021-2025. It shows that the UNCT led by the UN RC is at the core of the UNSDCF implementation. The UNCT sets up results and thematic groups, which develop annual joint workplans and monitor their implementation and contribution to the UNSDCF. The UNCT maintains close contact with the National Coordinator on the Implementation of SDGs at the strategic level, while the results and thematic groups continuously interact with national partners. Annual Review Meetings serve as the steering and accountability mechanism to guide the implementation of the UNSDCF.



Joint workplans

The Cooperation Framework will be made operational through annual or biannual joint workplans (JWPs). The JWPs are joint planning documents of the UNCT to specify UN contributions to the UNSDCF outcomes and show the totality of the UN system work to support the country in the achievement of the SDGs. They will be developed by the results groups for each UNSDCF priority area and will contain specific outputs, indicators, responsible parties, and financing requirements. The UN agencies will also develop agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary, which will be in line with the UNSDCF and which will provide inputs to the JWPs.

To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed Cooperation Framework and signed joint or agency-specific work plans

and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the Cooperation Framework and joint or agency-specific work plans and/or project documents.

Key programme strategies and funding framework

The UN system agencies' support to the relevant government institutions in the development and implementation of activities within the Cooperation Framework may include technical support and advice, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-governmental organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual workplans and project documents.

Capacity development will be one of the primary tools for the implementation of the UNSDCF in line with the thematic areas under the strategic priorities. Belarus has a professional and well-functioning public administration, but support can be provided in the new policy areas. For example, according to the draft NSDS 2035, public administration capacities will need to be modernised for the digital age. In addition, the UN may need to strengthen the capacities of other partners in development, such as civil society and private sector.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices, and specialised information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialised agencies, funds and programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Cooperation Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the workplans and project documents.

Based on the approved Cooperation Framework, the UN will develop a Funding Framework based on an assessment of the resources required to deliver its results. It presents overall funding needs to achieve its contributions to the prioritised outcomes, identifies available resources, and makes visible the remaining funding gaps. It outlines the strategy for securing needed resources, including through analysis of various types that can be mobilised (e.g. core funding; global/vertical and country-level pooled UN development system; agency-specific thematic UN development system; and other non-core resources).

In addition to mobilising financial resources for the implementation of the UNSDCF, the UN will seek to leverage different sources of financing and investment flows outside the UN system to support the Government in financing national priorities to achieve the SDGs.

Beyond its own funding requirements, the UNCT will facilitate a dialogue on the volume and mix of financing required to achieve the SDGs. It will explore ways to connect more strongly with domestic financing, such as by engaging with and influencing national budget processes, decisions, and priorities.

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this Cooperation Framework and is ready to maintain a dialogue with the UN system agencies including encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Belarus; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Belarus to support this programme which will be tax-exempt for the donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

CHAPTER 4: Monitoring and evaluation plan

Monitoring plan

To ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the UNSDCF outcomes and outputs, the UNCT has established a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework with verifiable indicators, baselines, and targets as part of the Results Matrix in Annex 1. These were developed based on extensive national consultations in October 2019 – January 2020 and with the expert support of the National Statistical Committee. The M&E Framework enables the use of existing government systems for collecting, analysing, and managing data to effectively track the progress of the UNSDCF implementation, in terms of movement from baselines to targets through effective development interventions. As far as possible, data for baselines and targets is disaggregated by sex, age, area, income, and sub-population groups, especially vulnerable groups.

The UN has already provided support to the National Statistical Committee for the establishment of a National Platform for reporting on the SDG indicators platform, which brings together all SDG targets, their global and national indicators, and allows for convenient tracking of country progress towards the SDGs. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, in particular, the outcome and output indicators, is almost fully aligned with the national SDG indicators and has only a limited number of other indicators. The National Statistical Committee will continue to be the partner of choice for the UN system when it comes to tracking the progress toward the SDGs over the period of 2021–2025.

In addition, on the side of the UN, the UN Info online platform will be used for the purposes of planning, monitoring, and reporting for accountability. It will be integrated into the website of the UN in Belarus and will be accessible to the public. The already established UN Monitoring and Evaluation Group will be the key facilitator and implementor of the activities related to monitoring and evaluation.

Risks and opportunities

The risks of reversals in the country's progress towards SDGs are relatively low, as the country has established a comprehensive machinery to follow up on its commitments to SDGs and Agenda 2030. Nevertheless, the country's ability to consistently ensure progress depends on its ability to timely address the potential negative impact from a number of internal and external factors.

Internally, such factors include sustaining economic growth that can help keep the provision and expansion of social services and support, broadening public participation in decision making to ensure that policy solutions are in line with the needs of vulnerable groups, stepping up climate change adaptation and mitigation measures to prevent, among other things, the impact from natural hazards such as floods, extreme winds and temperatures, and droughts, and finally addressing demographic changes connected with ageing population and outward migration trends, especially of young people.

Externally, it seems necessary to consider the international economic situation and utilise the benefits of its geographical position with the view of mitigating the risks.

With respect to the implementation of the UNSDCF, the following risks were identified as being among the most significant horizontally across all outcomes and vertically, having potential for negative impact on assumptions at multiple levels: i) Insufficient resources to implement the 2030 Agenda, including for the strategic priorities and outcomes identified in the UNSDCF; ii) Insufficient implementation and monitoring capacity; iii) Challenges in implementing multisectoral approaches; iv) A lack of quality, disaggregated data that masks vulnerability and inequalities, impedes stronger policy-making, programme delivery, and monitoring and evaluation; v) Geopolitical tensions which hinder the international and regional cooperation and trade; vi) Lack of interest from the private sector or international financial institutions to leverage support for the UNSDCF implementation. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic situation and its aftermath will require constant monitoring for related risks and may necessitate adjustments in the implementation of the UNSDCF across several outcomes, considering the likely cross-sectoral impact of the epidemic.

The respective risks point in the direction of opportunities and mitigation strategies where the UN can support the country to make sure that Belarus maintains its sustainable development trajectory. The strategic priority areas of this UNSDCF are key mitigation strategies that will help the country to sustain economic development on the green and inclusive principles, building on the opportunities of digitalisation, improving social services provision and promoting equality and participation, including men and women of all ages, and creating opportunities for adolescents and young people. Strong cooperation with Belstat and other providers of data and statistical information can help reduce issues related to the quality and availability of data. In the external dimension, the UN can also help facilitate and reconcile the interests of different international development partners for the benefit of the people of Belarus. Strengthening partnerships, including with civil society organizations, private sector, donors of international technical assistance, and international financial institutions, will be also a key mitigation strategy.

Cooperation Framework review and reporting

The UN development system will periodically report to the UN RC on the progress in achieving Cooperation Framework outcomes and outputs through UN INFO. This reporting will also include any entity-specific normative and standard-setting activities not prioritised in the Cooperation Framework.

The UN RC will submit UN Country Results Report to the Government and key partners at least once a year in preparation for the UNSDCF Annual Review Meeting.

Annual Review Meetings can be used, if necessary, to adjust the course and content of the UNSDCF based on the evolving risks and opportunities.

Evaluation plan

An external final evaluation will be conducted through an independent consultancy to review the UNSDCF performance during the next-to-the-last year of implementation (2024) and will examine: (i) the Cooperation Framework's relevance vis-à-vis national development priorities; (ii) the principal accomplishments, challenges and obstacles of the UNSDCF implementation process; (iii) the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation; (iv) the UNSDCF's relevance in connection with the country's efforts with regard to the 2030 Agenda; and (v) the sustainability of achieved results. Based on the principles of the UN Evaluation Group, the final evaluation will be synchronised with the programme and project evaluations of individual UN entities to avoid duplications and gather a comprehensive footprint of the UN development system in the country. It will be used both as an accountability tool and an input to the formulation of the subsequent strategic cooperation framework.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for UNSDCF 2021-2025

Description of Activities	Main Objective	Responsible Entity	Indicative funding requirements	Indicative Year
MONITORING				
Baseline data collection per UNSDCF outcome and output indicators	To ensure availability of baselines and target values, including relevant disaggregation	Results Groups per strategic priority of UNSDCF, M&E Group, RCO	Funded by UNDS entities and RCO through their staff allocations	2020
Collecting monitoring data against UNSDCF outcomes and outputs	To measure progress against targets per indicator of UNSDCF outcomes and outputs to feed into the annual review and report	Results Groups per strategic priority of UNSDCF, M&E Group, RCO	Funded by UNDS entities and RCO through their staff allocations	Annually in 2021-2025
Continuous monitoring and management of risks	To ensure early detection of factors that can have an adverse impact on the UNSDCF and suggest corrective actions	Results Groups per strategic priority of UNSDCF, M&E Group, RCO	Funded by UNDS entities and RCO through their staff allocations	Ongoing in 2021-2025
REVIEW AND REPORTING				
Annual review of the UNSDCF	To measure progress toward the UNSDCF outcomes and improve implementation by making adjustments	UNCT, national partners, other stakeholders	Funded by UNCT	Annually in 2021-2025
Annual Country Results Report	To provide an overview of UNSDCF achievements, esp. at the outcome level, highlight key challenges, risks, and way forward	Results Groups per strategic priority of UNSDCF, RCO	Funded by UNDS entities and RCO through their staff allocations	Annually in 2021-2025
UN INFO reporting	To ensure continuous tracking of UNSDCF implementation	M&E Group, RCO	Funded by UNDS entities and RCO through their staff allocations	Regularly in 2021-2025, at least annually

Description of Activities	Main Objective	Responsible Entity	Indicative funding requirements	Indicative Year
EVALUATION				
UNDS entity project evaluations	Mid-term and final evaluations to evaluate results of specific projects contributing to the UNSDCF	Relevant UNDS entities	In line with project budgets	In line with project workplans
UNDS entity programme evaluations	Final evaluations of programmes and other strategic planning instruments derived from the UNSDCF	Relevant UNDS entities	In line with UNDS entity budgets and procedures	2024-2025
Final UNSDCF evaluation	To evaluate the UNSDCF with a specific focus on the achievement of outcomes in line with UNEG norms and standards	M&E Group, RCO	Funded by RCO (indicatively 30,000 USD)	2024

ANNEX 1: The Cooperation Framework results matrix

National Development Priorities: Ensuring ecological security, transition to rational models of production and consumption (circular economy); productive employment and decent incomes of the population, creation of a developed business environment, and sustainable infrastructure
Related Global SDG Target(s): 1.2; 2.3; 2.5; 2a; 7.2; 7.3; 8.3; 8.5; 8.9; 9.3; 9.4; 11c; 12.1; 12.5; 13.1; 13.3; 15.1; 15.2; 15.3
Related National SDG Target(s): Same as above
Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority 1: Green transition for inclusive and sustainable growth

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1: By 2025, all people, including adolescents, young men and women, men and women aged 65 and older and other vulnerable groups, benefit from green and inclusive economic development, realised through comprehensive regulatory frameworks, promotion of business activities, private sector partnerships, and increased participatory decision-making	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (percent)		
	5.0 (2019)	5.0 (2025)	NRP
	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming enterprise size		
	19.1 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	2.3.2.1 Average income of small food producers (PPP USD)		
	855 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures		
	0.9 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	2.a.2. Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector (millions of constant 2018 USD)		
	17.65 (2018)	TBC	OECD
	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex (percent)		
	8.2 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (percent)		
	4.2 (2019)	5 (2020)	NRP
	8.9.2.1 The share of employed in the sphere of tourism in the total number of employed (percent)		
	5.5 (2016)	6 (2025)	NRP
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (percent)		
	30.2 (2018)	TBC	NRP

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities (percent)		
	5.7 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	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 (units)		
	1 (2019)	1 (2025)	NRP
	12.5.1.1 National waste reuse rate, tons of recyclable materials collected (reused) (percent)		
	22.5 (2019)	35 (2025)	NRP
	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management		
	153.5 (terrestrial biomass in forests (tons per hectare), 2019); 8101.2 (area of forests certified according to an independent certification scheme – PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement Forest Certification) (thousand hectares), 2019); 7560.4 (area of forests certified according to an independent certification scheme – FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) (thousand hectares), 2019); 0.23 (net rate of change in forest area (percent), 2019); 100 (proportion of forest land with a long-term management plan in the land area of the forest fund (percent), 2019); 15.9 (share of forest land in statutory protected areas in the land area of the forest fund (percent), 2019)	TBC	NRP

INDICATIVE OUTPUT	UN PARTNERS	NATIONAL PARTNERS
1.1: A set of measures in the framework of inter-agency collaboration for the development of green, circular, low-carbon economy, including through enhanced international cooperation and considering the interests of vulnerable groups, is developed and proposed to the Government	FAO, UNDP, UNECE, UNIDO, UN-Habitat	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Economy, State Committee for Standardisation (Department of Energy Efficiency), Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Forestry

1.2: Wider opportunities are created for the introduction of financial and non-financial mechanisms in all sectors enabling effective regional and local development, including in Chernobyl-affected areas, and ensuring inclusion of vulnerable groups	FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNOPS	Ministry of Emergency Situations, regional executive committees
1.3: Assistance is provided for the promotion of entrepreneurship, competition and innovation, decent jobs creation, and income diversification, through the development of micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises in urban and rural areas, including through expanding their access to financial services, food safety knowledge and skills, and rural advisory services, including for the purpose of sustainable development of food systems and strengthening of food security	FAO, IOM, ILO, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNIDO, UN Women	Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Economy, regional executive committees
1.4: Capacities are enhanced to develop the mechanisms of engagement (including through volunteering), monitoring, and support of all stakeholders, including adolescents, young men and women, men and women aged 65 and older, and other vulnerable groups, in decision-making in the sphere of sustainable socio-economic development in all sectors, including through improvement of the electronic system for public discussion of draft normative legal acts	FAO, IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UN Women	National Centre of Legal Information, sectoral ministries

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2: A significant contribution to climate action is made by 2025 through the introduction of key measures of climate change adaptation and mitigation	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities		
	41,089 (resources of vegetable origin, units, 2019); 24,594 (resources of zoological origin, thousand doses, 2019)	40,050 (resources of vegetable origin, units, 2025); 21,150 (resources of zoological origin, thousand doses, 2025)	NRP
	7.2.1.1. The ratio of the volume of production of primary energy from renewable energy sources to the volume of gross fuel and energy consumption (percent)		
	6.2 (2018)	7 (2025)	NRP
	7.3.1.1 Energy intensity of GDP (kg of coal equivalent per a million rubles) (in 2005 prices)		

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
	380.5 (2018)	353 (2025)	NRP
	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value-added		
	0.59 (kilograms of CO ₂ per ruble (GVA at current prices), 2018); 0.37 (kilograms of CO ₂ per thousand rubles (GVA at 2010 prices), 2018); 0.31 (kilograms of CO ₂ (from fuel combustion) to international dollar (PPP GDP), 2018)	TBC	NRP
	11.c.1.1 Proportion of commissioned energy-efficient apartment buildings in total housing commissioned (percent)		
	91.3 (2019)	100 (2025)	OECD
	13.3.2.1 Presence of mechanisms to strengthen institutional, systemic, and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions (units)		
	1 (2019)	1 (2025)	NRP
	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area		
	0.71 (2015)	TBC	NRP
	15.1.2.1 Proportion of protected areas in the total area of the Republic of Belarus (percent)		
	9 (2019)	9.1 (2025)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

INDICATIVE OUTPUT	UN PARTNERS	NATIONAL PARTNERS
2.1 A set of measures aimed at climate change adaptation and mitigation is developed, including their coherence with the national disaster risk reduction measures	FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN Women	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, Ministry of Emergency Situations,

		National Academy of Sciences, State Customs Committee
2.2 Wider opportunities are created for energy efficiency in all spheres of life, including through the promotion of the market for energy services and expansion of the use of renewable energy sources	UNDP, UNECE, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNOPS	State Committee for Standardisation (Department of Energy Efficiency), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Energy, Minsk City Executive Committee, regional executive committees
2.3 Support is provided to measures aimed at biological and landscape diversity conservation, control of invasive species of animals and plants, addressing resilience of agriculture and forestry to climate change, including through economic mechanisms, and to measures aimed at sustainable water resources and land management, including combatting land degradation and restoring degraded land and soil	FAO, UNDP, UNECE, UN-Habitat, UNIDO	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, State Property Committee, National Academy of Sciences
2.4 Emergency preparedness is increased for major hazards, including transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, and food safety hazards, considering specific regional factors, needs of vulnerable groups, needs of men and women, and based on the commitments to environmental conventions	FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UN Women	Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry for Emergency Situations, State Customs Committee, regional executive committees

National Development Priorities: Resilient development of the institution of the family and quality growth of human potential; Productive employment and decent incomes of the population

Related Global SDG Target(s): 1.2; 1.3; 1b; 3.3; 3.4; 3.5; 3.6; 3.7; 3.8; 3.9; 3a; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 5.4; 5.6; 8.5; 8.6; 10.7; 11.6; 16.2

Related National SDG Target(s): Same as above

Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority 2: Future generation orientation: adolescence and youth

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3: By 2025, adolescents, youth, families with children and vulnerable groups practice safer and healthier behaviours, enjoy better access to gender-responsive, inclusive and quality healthcare services, inclusive education, and labour-market-oriented education, improved social protection system, more restorative approaches to justice, and opportunities to strengthen their families' resilience	3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations		
	0.23 (2019)	0.2 (2025)	NRP
	3.3.2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population		
	18.6 (2019)	20.43 (2025)	NRP
	3.3.4. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population		
	0.7 (2018)	0.65 (2025)	NRP
	3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease (per 100,000 population)		
	754.1 (mortality from diseases of the circulatory system, 2019); 201.6 (mortality from malignant neoplasms, 2019); 2.7 (mortality from diabetes mellitus, 2019); 14.3 (mortality from chronic respiratory diseases, 2019)	685 (mortality from diseases of the circulatory system, 2025); 204.3 (mortality from malignant neoplasms, 2025); 2.0 (mortality from diabetes mellitus, 2025); 10.6 (mortality from chronic respiratory diseases, 2025)	NRP
	3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)		
	17.7 (2019)	17.5 (2025)	NRP
	3.5.1.1 The total number of people seeking medical help in the health organizations because of the use of psychoactive substances (person)		
	329,037 (2019)	TBC	NRP

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
	3.5.2. Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol		
	11.5 (2018)	TBC	NRP
	3.6.1. Death rate due to road traffic injuries, number of deaths		
	549 (2018)	350 (2025)	Ministry of Internal Affairs
	3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group		
	0.03 (aged 10–14 years, 2019); 10.8 (aged 15–19 years, 2019)	TBC	NRP
	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)		
	99.9 (percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years with at least four antenatal care visits by any provider, 2019); 98.7 (percent distribution of household population using improved sanitation facilities, 2019)	TBC	MICS 6
	3.8.2. Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (percent)		
	9.3 (the proportion of expenses over 10%, 2019); 0.6 (the proportion of expenditure of more than 25%, 2019)	TBC	NRP
	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution		
	International methodology being adapted to national level	International methodology being adapted to national level	TBC
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)		
	International methodology being adapted to national level	International methodology being adapted to national level	TBC
	3.a.1.1. Prevalence of tobacco use by persons aged 16 and over (percent)		

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
	23.8 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	5.6.1. Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 who independently make informed decisions about sex, contraceptive use, and reproductive health services (percent)		
	68.2 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	11.6.2.1 Average annual concentration of pollutants in ambient air of cities (PM10 fine particulate matter; microgram per cubic meter of air)		
	16 (Brest, 2019); 23 (Viciebsk, 2019); 29 (Homieĺ, 2019); 20 (Hrodna, 2019); 20 (Navapolack, 2018); 12 (Polack, 2018); 12 (Minsk, residential district, 2019); 12 (Minsk, industrial district, 2018); 20 (Mahilioŭ, residential district, 2019); 33 (Mahilioŭ, industrial district, 2019)	40 (Brest, Viciebsk, Homieĺ, Hrodna, Polack, Navapolack) (2025)	NRP
	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex		
	a) students in grades 2-3: 80.5 (reading, 2019); 65.9 (mathematics, 2019); b) students at the end of primary education: 87.6 (reading, 2019); 76.1 (mathematics, 2019)	TBC	MICS 6
	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex		
	19.9 (15 years and more, 2019); 66.6 (15–24 years, 2019); 22.2 (25–64 years, 2019)	TBC	NRP
	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities (percent of gender gap)		

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
	27.45 (Heads of commercial and non-commercial organizations and heads of structural units 2019); 38.8 (Professionals, 2019); 39.84 (Specialists, 2019); 28.82 (Employees involved in preparation and processing of information, accounting and provision of services to consumers, 2019); 2.9 (Employees involved in sales and other related activities, 2019); -8.99 (Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers, 2019); 18.98 (Skilled workers in industry, constructions and other related activities, 2019); 15.83 (Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers, 2019); 35.32 (Unskilled Workers, 2019)	TBC	NRP
	8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training (percent)		
	6.9 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	1.3.1.2. Coverage of children with state benefits, as % of the total child population aged 0 to 18 (percent)		
	25.4 (2019)	29.1 (2025)	NRP
	1.3.1.3. Coverage of children under 3 years of age by state maternity benefits, as % of the total child population aged 0-3 years (percent)		
	88.4 (2019)	96.0 (2025)	NRP
	1.3.1.4. Proportion of persons with disabilities and older persons covered by social services (per 10,000 of the population (non-working people with disabilities of the 1st, 2nd groups; elderly people 60 years and older; children with disabilities)		
	870 (2019)	870 (2025)	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
	1.b.1.3 Maintenance of territorial social service centres and residential social service institutions (thousand BYN)		
	360 899.3 (2019)	566 224.8 (2025)	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
	4.2.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, disaggregated by gender (percent)		
	86.9 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location (percent)		
	15.3 (2015)	TBC	NRP
	Selected proxy indicators for SDG National Indicator 10.7.2.1. Sound migration policy:		
	<i>Number of victims of trafficking identified and assisted</i>		
	128 (2019)	100 (2025)	Ministry of Internal Affairs, IOM
	<i>Availability of national strategy and implementation plan for evidence-based migration policy</i>		
	No (2020)	Yes (2025)	Ministry of Internal Affairs
	<i>Participation of Belarus in international agreements on statelessness and alignment of national legislation to these agreements</i>		
	No (2020)	Yes (2025)	Ministry of Internal Affairs
	<i>Collection and reporting of data on stateless persons in Belarus, disaggregated by sex and age</i>		
	No (2020)	Yes (2025)	Ministry of Internal Affairs
	<i>Annual reports on migration flows and trends</i>		
	No (2020)	Yes (2025)	Ministry of Internal Affairs
	16.2.1. Percentage of children subjected to physical punishment and/or psychological aggression on the part of caregivers of these children (percent)		
	57.0 (for children 1 to 14 years old, 2019)	TBC	NRP

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
	16.2.2. The number of victims of trafficking per 100,000 people by sex, age, and form of exploitation		
	1.4 (2019)	TBC	NRP

INDICATIVE OUTPUT	UN PARTNERS	NATIONAL PARTNERS
3.1: A comprehensive set of activities is developed in the framework of inter-agency collaboration for implementing programmes of the environment-related health monitoring and risk management and prevention of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by means of reducing the consumption of alcohol, tobacco, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues, salt, promoting diverse and healthy diets and increasing physical activities, and programmes to decrease morbidity and prevent HIV, tuberculosis, and hepatitis	FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UN Women, WHO	Ministry of Health, National Statistical Committee, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Architecture and Construction, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, Ministry of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Sports and Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Belarusian Radio and Television Company, National Academy of Sciences, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee
3.2: The system of monitoring health-related changes in the human habitat and prevalence of disease risk factors is improved, including for vulnerable groups	ILO, IOM, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO	Ministry of Health, National Statistical Committee, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Belarusian Radio and Television Company, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee
3.3: A set of inter-agency measures is developed for teaching healthy lifestyles and safe living skills (including in Chernobyl-affected areas), improving sexual, reproductive, and mental health	IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO	Ministry of Health, National Statistical Committee, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Education, Ministry for Emergency Situations, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Belarusian

		Radio and Television Company, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee
3.4: Measures are developed to improve the healthcare system, especially at the primary care level, for the prevention and control of NCDs, HIV, tuberculosis, and hepatitis	ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO	Ministry of Health, National Statistical Committee, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee
3.5: Professional orientation programmes were improved, including programmes for vulnerable groups	ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Women	Ministry of Education, National Centre of Legal Information, other relevant government institutions, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee
3.6: Children, adolescents, and youth with disabilities have increased access to quality and inclusive education	ILO, OHCHR, UNICEF	Ministry of Education, other relevant government institutions, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee
3.7: Support is provided to the development and improvement of mechanisms and inter-agency approaches to enable identification, recording, and monitoring of the needs of vulnerable groups, including families in difficult circumstances, and in developing alternative forms of care and deinstitutionalisation	ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, UN Women	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Minsk City Executive Committee, regional executive committees
3.8: Capacity of public administration bodies is strengthened to improve the forms and financial mechanisms of comprehensive social support and services for the benefit of vulnerable groups, including families with children	ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee
3.9: Capacities are strengthened to protect children and adolescents, as well as other vulnerable groups, from all forms of violence and to expand their access to restorative justice	IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC	Ministry of Education, Supreme Court, Investigative Committee, Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Border committee, General prosecutor's Office
3.10: Awareness of mothers, fathers, and other caregivers for practicing positive parenting is increased, awareness-raising work is conducted to enhance the prestige of fatherhood and maternity, and family lifestyle	IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

3.11: A set of measures is developed to ensure awareness about online safety skills and means of protection from harmful information, especially among children and youth; relevant legal information is provided to the target groups, including with the use of public legal information resources	IOM, ITU, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC	National Centre of Legal Information, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Minsk City Executive Committee, regional executive committees
3.12: Measures are developed, and activities are implemented (including communication and advocacy) to increase the participation of men in sharing domestic responsibilities and childcare	ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee

National Development Priorities: Digital transformation of the economy and large-scale spread of innovations; Creation of a developed business environment and resilient and sustainable infrastructure; Ensuring environmental security, transition to rational models of production and consumption (circular economy)

Related Global SDG Target(s): 2.3; 3.6; 4.3; 4.4; 9.4; 10.3; 11.2; 11.3; 11.7; 17.8

Related National SDG Target(s): Same as above

Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority 3: Digital transformation and social innovation

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 4: 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	2.3.2.1 Average income of small-scale food producers (PPP USD)		
	855 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	3.6.1. Death rate due to road traffic injuries, the number of deaths		
	549 (2018)	350 (2025)	Ministry of Internal Affairs
	4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex		
	19.9 (15 years and more, 2019); 22.6 (15–24 years, 2019); 22.2 (25–64 years, 2019).	TBC	NRP
	4.4.1 Percentage of youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills		
	46.5 (15–72 years, sending an email with attached files, cities and city-like settlements, 2019); 22.1 (15–72 years, sending an email with attached files, rural settlements, 2019); 25.4 (15–72 years, use of basic arithmetic formulas in spreadsheets, cities and city-like settlements, 2019); 9.8 (15–72 years, use of basic arithmetic formulas in spreadsheets, rural settlements, 2019)	TBC	NRP

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
	9.4.1. CO ₂ emission per unit of value-added		
	0.59 (kilograms of CO ₂ per ruble (GVA at current prices), 2018); 0.37 (kilograms of CO ₂ per thousand rubles (GVA at 2010 prices), 2018); 0.31 (kilograms of CO ₂ (from fuel combustion) to international dollar (PPP GDP), 2018)	TBC	NRP
	10.3.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		
	4.8 (proportion of women, 2019); 4.0 (proportion of men, 2019)	TBC	NRP
	11.2.1. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities (percent)		
	84.2 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	11.3.1 Ratio of building and population growth rates (coefficient)		
	1,029 (Brest, 2019); 1,000 (Viciebsk, 2019); 1,000 (Homieĺ, 2019); 0,889 (Hrodna, 2019); 1,013 (Minsk, 2019); 0,992 (Mahilioŭ, 2019)	TBC	NRP
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically		
	International methodology being adapted to national level	International methodology being adapted to national level	TBC
	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities		
	9.7 (Brest, 2019); 24.4 (Viciebsk, 2019); 13 (Homieĺ, 2019); 9.3 (Hrodna, 2019); 33.7 (Minsk, 2019); 11.5 (Mahilioŭ, 2019)	TBC	NRP
	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet (percent)		
	82.8 (2019)	83 (2025)	NRP

INDICATIVE OUTPUT	UN PARTNERS	NATIONAL PARTNERS
4.1: Support is provided to the development of a system and infrastructure of the most popular electronic services for individuals and businesses, based on optimised business processes, including remote identification, provision of e-services to foreign citizens and legal entities, online access for citizens to public information, and based on the digitalisation of public administration in key sectors such as judicial system, justice, regulatory activities, health system, environmental protection, citizenship and migration, road safety, agriculture, tax system, transport corridors, customs and border management	FAO, IOM, ITU, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOPS, WHO	Ministry of Communications and Informatisation, Operational and Analytical Centre under the President of the Republic of Belarus, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, National Centre of Legal Information, National Centre of Electronic Services, Supreme Court, Investigative Committee, State Border Committee, State Customs Committee
4.2: Smart city (smart district) concepts are developed, organizational and technical solutions are prepared for piloting on the basis of green urban and rural development principles and with account of interests of all population groups; support is provided in the development of a national urban policy which fully integrates the smart city concept as well as rural development concept aimed at diversification income sources, including development of non-agricultural activities for women and men of all ages in rural areas	ITU, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UN Women	Ministry of Communications and Informatisation, Ministry of Architecture and Construction, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Internal Affairs, regional executive committees
4.3: Support is provided to the creation of intellectual transport systems, enabling optimisation of transport flows, increase of public transport attractiveness and road safety, reduction of harmful emissions, optimisation of traffic lights, parking, road heating and lighting and speed control	ITU, UNDP, UNECE, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNOPS	Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Communications and Informatisation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Internal Affairs, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee
4.4: Support is provided to the development of additional education of children, youth, and adults in the field of	FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Communications and Informatisation, regional executive committees, Minsk City Executive Committee

information and communication technologies with account of needs of different population groups		
4.5: Support is provided to develop a system of e-participation of citizens, including adolescents and youth, in the life of the society by means of creating digital platforms, use of social networks to allow for informed decision making regarding the issues that affect their interests; legal awareness of society is enhanced, including among vulnerable groups, by means of digital technology, effective digital tools have been introduced into the practice of interaction between the state and society to identify gaps in legal regulation and improve legislation, including through public discussion of draft legal acts	ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNODC, UNOPS	Regional executive committees, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Communications and Informatisation, National Centre of Legal Information

National Development Priorities: Resilient development of the institution of the family and quality growth of human potential; Productive employment and decent incomes of the population; Creation of developed business environment and sustainable infrastructure

Related Global SDG Target(s): 1.3; 5.2; 5.5; 5.6; 5c; 8.5; 8.8; 10.3; 16.1; 16.3; 17.18

Related National SDG Target(s): Same as above

Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority 4: Gender equitable society

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 5: By 2025, improvements in data collection, gender equality policies, and child and 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 realise their rights and increase the quality of their lives, including through increased opportunities for employment and better protection from gender-based and domestic violence	1.3.1.4. Proportion of persons with disabilities and older persons covered by social services (per 10,000 people (non-employed persons with disabilities of 1, 2 groups; people aged 60 years and older; disabled children)		
	870 (2019)	870 (2025)	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions (percent)		
	45,8 (2019)	47 (2025)	NRP
	5.c.1.1. Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment are in place		
	International methodology being adapted at the national level	International methodology being adapted at the national level	TBC
	8.5.1. Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities (percent of gender gap)		
	27.45 (Heads of commercial and non-commercial organizations and heads of structural units 2019); 38.8 (Professionals, 2019); 39.84 (Specialists, 2019); 28.82 (Employees involved in preparation and processing of information, accounting and provision of services to consumers, 2019);	TBC	NRP

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
	2.9 (Employees involved in sales and other related activities, 2019); -8.99 (Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers, 2019); 18.98 (Skilled workers in industry, constructions and other related activities, 2019); 15.83 (Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers, 2019); 35.32 (Unskilled Workers, 2019)		
	8.5.1.1. Ratio of average wages of women and men (percent)		
	73.1 (2019)	80 (2025)	NRP
	10.3.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months based on a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		
	4.8 (proportion of women, 2019); 4.0 (proportion of men, 2019)	TBC	NRP
	17.18.1.1: The number of global indicators formed to monitor the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (units)		
	91 (2019)	93 (2022)	NRP
	5.2.1.1. Proportion of women subjected by their husbands/partners to domestic violence in any form (physical, psychological, economic, or sexual) (percent)		
	11.8 (2012)	TBC	NRP
	5.2.2.1. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months (percent)		
	0.006 (2019)	TBC	NRP
	5.6.1. Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (percent)		
	68.2	TBC	NRP
	16.1.3.1. The proportion of people who have been physically or sexually abused in the last 12 months (percent)		
	0.006 (sexual violence, 2019); 0.041 (physical violence, 2019)	TBC	NRP

OUTCOME	SDG NATIONAL INDICATOR		
	Baseline	Target	Source
	16.3.1. Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognised conflict resolution mechanisms		
	50.1 (women, 2019); 60.3 (men, 2019)	TBC	NRP

INDICATIVE OUTPUT	UN PARTNERS	NATIONAL PARTNERS
5.1: Wider opportunities are provided to apply the principles of gender analysis of legislation, child and gender budgeting and gender equality mainstreaming in developing state programmes and allocating budget resources	ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UN Women	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Justice
5.2: A set of measures for women and men aged 65 years and older is offered to enable their full engagement in socio-economic life, and awareness-raising work is conducted to increase the positive perception of decent ageing and reduce stereotypes regarding senior citizens	UNDP, UNECE, UNFPA, UN Women	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Information
5.3: The system of collection, monitoring, analysis, and use of disaggregated data, including related to vulnerable groups, is improved in accordance with the human rights-based approach, gender equality and “leaving no one behind” principles	FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDRR, UNFPA, UNECE, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNODC, UN Women	National Statistical Committee
5.4: A set of regulatory measures and incentives is developed to reduce discriminatory practices and narrow the wage gap between men and women, including through a review of the possibility to abolish legal bans for some professional activities of women and introduce into the state medium-term program documents implementation of measures aimed at expanding employment opportunities for women (including through the provision of financial, information, methodological and consulting services) for the realization of their entrepreneurial initiative	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIDO, UN Women	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Economy

5.5: Proposals are developed to improve legislation aimed at the prevention of gender-based and domestic violence and to increase the effectiveness of the inter-agency coordination system to prevent gender-based and domestic violence	ILO, IOM, UNFPA, OHCHR, UN Women	Ministry of Internal Affairs, Supreme Court, General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minsk City Executive Committee, regional executive committees
5.6: Capacities are enhanced to introduce gender equality education, including in the field of sexual and reproductive health	IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health
5.7: Legal literacy of population in the sphere of protection from gender-based and domestic violence is increased, including with the use of state information and legal resources	ILO, IOM, UNFPA	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Information, National Centre of Legal Information, Minsk City Executive Committee, regional executive committees

ANNEX 2: The Cooperation Framework legal annex

Under review