



IEO | INDEPENDENT
Evaluation Office
United Nations Development Programme

ANNEXES

INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION – BELARUS

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Annex 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Cluster Evaluation of UNDP Country Programmes in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

1. Background to the evaluation

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is undertaking a cluster evaluation of UNDP Country Programmes in 10 countries and 1 territory of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (RBEC) each of which goes to the UNDP Executive Board in 2020 for the approval of their new Country Programme Documents (CPDs).

Each of the 11 countries (and territory) will undergo an Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE), examining UNDP's work at the country level during the ongoing programme cycle 2016-2020. Results of the ICPEs are expected to provide a set of forward-looking recommendations as input to the new CPD development process for the next country programme development.

The UNDP programme countries under review, which can be grouped under three sub-regions based on their unique challenges and priorities, include:

Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

South Caucasus and Western CIS: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia

Western Balkans & Turkey: North Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo*

The outputs of this cluster evaluation will include 11 Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) Reports and a Regional Synthesis Report building on the ICPEs.

2. RBEC Regional Context and UNDP Programme

The countries of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States have recorded upward human development progress and significantly improved states capacity over the past two decades. All countries have achieved middle income status and eradicated extreme poverty during this period. At the same time, region has witnessed growing disparities in terms of income distribution, gender, and access to quality and affordable public services.

While many countries have reached high and very high Human Development Indices, an estimated 70 million people in the region live on less than 10 USD/day and are vulnerable to poverty. According to the last regional HDR report for the region (2016), some countries identified up to 50 per cent of their workforce (particularly youth) as either long-term unemployed or engaged in precarious, informal employment. Social exclusion also affects ethnic minorities, including Roma communities, people living

* All references to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of the Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

with disabilities and in ill-health. Some of the countries in the region have seen rapid growth in HIV infection rates.

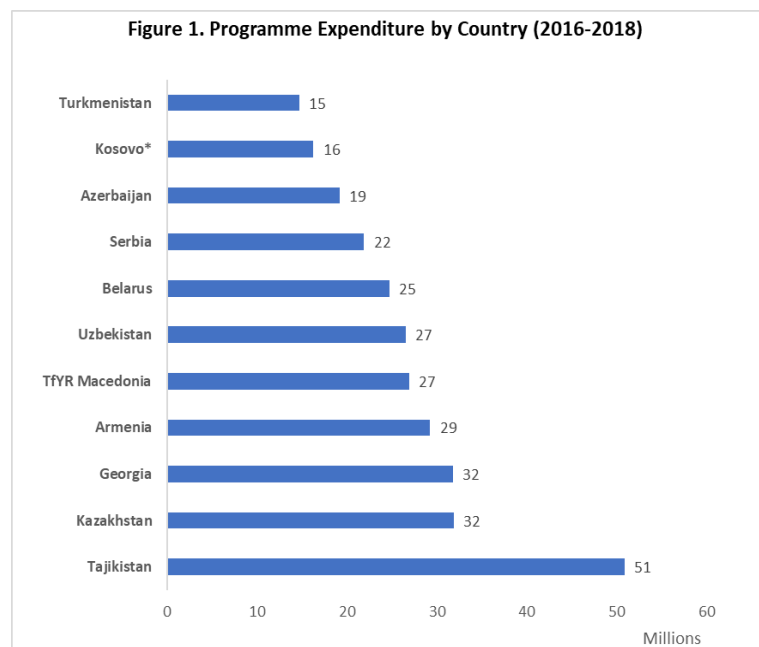
The countries of the region face similar governance challenges. Many are in need of public management reform, greater recognition and enforcement of the rule of law and access to justice, improved compliance with human rights and other international conventions, as well as greater engagement of women and civil society in government policy setting and decision making. The region is vulnerable to natural disasters including climate change related issues such as flooding, droughts, seismic risks, and environmental risks, some of which are exacerbated by human activities such as unsustainable water and land management practices, and high reliance on fossil fuels. All of these risks pose long terms threats to human security and biodiversity.

Geopolitical tensions continue to affect the region due to on-going conflicts and the heritage from past conflicts. This is exacerbated by the geographical position of this region located at the juncture between Western Europe, Asia, and the middle east, making the region an important transit area but also a source and destination for human migration.

Policy reforms at the sub regional level (Western Balkans, Central Asia, South Caucasus and Western CIS) are influenced by the aspirations of countries to integrate with larger country groupings neighboring the regions, in particular the European Union.

UNDP Programming in the region

Between 2016-2018 (the review period), UNDP programmes in the 10 countries and 1 territory under



review have aimed to contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth, accounting for almost 38% of the expenditure (core and non-core), followed by support to institutions to deliver on universal access to basic services (32%) and democratic governance (15%), and lowering the risk of natural disasters including from climate change (10%). Gender equality and women’s empowerment cuts across all outcome areas, with evidence of explicit support to promote women’s empowerment. Efforts are also being made to assist countries mainstreaming the SDGs. Figure 1

highlights the total programme expenditures by country for the 11 UNDP country programmes under review, the thematic distribution of which varies by country taking into account context, economic and social challenges in the three RBEC sub-regions.

3. Scope of the evaluation

The focus of the evaluation is the current country programme cycle (2016-2020) in the 10 countries and 1 territory, covering activities until the end of 2018. It will also include any ongoing projects and activities from the previous programme cycle that either continued or conclude in the current programme cycle.

The scope of each of these ICPEs will include the entirety of UNDP's activities in the country and therefore will cover interventions funded by all sources, including core UNDP resources, donor funds, government funds. Each of the ICPEs will pay particular attention to their sub-regional and regional development context within which the UNDP programme has operated. The roles and contributions of UNV and UNCDF in joint work with UNDP will also be captured by the evaluation.

4. Key Evaluation Questions and Guiding Principles

The ICPEs will address the following three questions.:

1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?
2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?
3. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results?

ICPEs are conducted at the outcome level. To address question 1, a Theory of Change (ToC) approach will be used in consultation with stakeholders, as appropriate. Discussions of the ToC will focus on mapping the assumptions behind the programmes desired change(s) and the causal linkages between the intervention(s) and the intended country programme outcomes. As part of this analysis, the CPD's progression over the review period will also be examined. In assessing the CPD's progression, UNDP's capacity to adapt to the changing context and respond to national development needs and priorities will also be looked at. The effectiveness of UNDP's country programme will be analyzed under evaluation question 2. This will include an assessment of the achieved outputs and the extent to which these outputs have contributed to the intended CPD outcomes. In this process, both positive and negative, direct and indirect unintended outcomes will also be identified.

To better understand UNDP's performance, the specific factors that have influenced - both positively or negatively - UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results in the country will be assessed under evaluation question 3. They will be examined in alignment with the engagement principles, drivers of development and alignment parameters of the Strategic Plan¹, as well as the utilization of resources to deliver results and how managerial practices impacted achievement of programmatic goals. Special attention will be given to integrate a gender equality approach to data

¹ These principles include: national ownership and capacity; human rights-based approach; sustainable human development; gender equality and women's empowerment; voice and participation; South-South and triangular cooperation; active role as global citizens; and universality.

collection methods. To assess gender across the portfolio, the evaluation will use the gender marker² and the gender results effectiveness scale (GRES).³

The regional synthesis will build on the findings from the ICPEs to analyze UNDPs corporate-level programme policy issues in addressing the unique challenges and priorities in the region, with special consideration to similarities across the three RBEC sub-regions, to consider the contribution of UNDP through its advisory and programmatic support at the regional level.

5. Approach and Methodology

The evaluation methodology will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms & Standards⁴. Methods for data collection will be both quantitative and qualitative. The evaluation will use data from primary and secondary sources, including desk review of documentation, surveys and information and interviews with key stakeholders, including beneficiaries, partners and project managers at the country level, Istanbul Regional Hub and at the UNDP Headquarters. Specific evaluation questions and the data collection method will be further detailed and outlined in an evaluation matrix.

Stakeholder Analysis: The evaluation will follow a participatory and transparent process to engage with multiple stakeholders at all stages of the evaluation process. During the initial phase of each ICPE, a stakeholder analysis will be conducted to identify all relevant UNDP partners, including those that may have not worked with UNDP but play a key role in the outcomes to which UNDP contributes. This stakeholder analysis will serve to identify key informants for interviews during the main data collection phase of the evaluation, and to examine any potential partnerships that could further improve UNDP's contribution to the country.

Desk review of documents: The evaluation team will undertake an extensive review of documents. This will include, among others, background documents on the regional, sub-regional and national context, documents prepared by international partners and other UN agencies during the period under review; project and programme documents such as workplans, progress reports; monitoring self-assessments such as the yearly UNDP Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROARs) and project and programme evaluations conducted by the country office, regional bureau and partners, including the quality assurance and audit reports. All project, programme and background documents related to this evaluation will be posted on a dedicated IEO SharePoint website. IEO will share the link to this website with the Regional Hub and Country Offices.

² A corporate tool to sensitize programme managers in advancing GEWE through assigning ratings to projects during project design to signify the level of expected contribution to GEWE. It can also be used to track planned programme expenditures on GEWE (not actual expenditures).

³ The GRES, developed as part of the corporate evaluation on UNDP's contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment, classifies gender results into five categories: gender negative, gender blind, gender targeted, gender responsive, gender transformative.

⁴ <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>

Pre-mission survey: A pre-mission survey will be administered for the UNDP Country staff and their counterparts in the country; and one for the UNDP RBEC Regional Programme staff (at Headquarter and Istanbul Regional Hub) at the onset of data collection.

Project and portfolio analysis: A number of projects that represent a cross section of UNDPs work will be selected for in-depth review and analysis at both the country and regional level based on the programme coverage (projects covering the various thematic and cross-cutting areas); financial expenditure (a representative mix of both large and smaller projects); maturity (covering both completed and active projects); and the degree of “success” (coverage of successful projects, as well as projects reporting difficulties where lessons can be learned).

Country missions and Key Informant Interviews: Country missions for data collection will be undertaken to the UNDP programme countries to gather evidence and validate findings. Field visits will be undertaken to projects selected for in-depth review. A multi-stakeholder approach will be followed, and interviews will include government representatives, civil-society organizations, private-sector representatives, UN agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, and beneficiaries of the programme. Focus groups will be used to consult some groups of beneficiaries as appropriate.

Triangulation: All information and data collected from multiple sources will be triangulated to ensure its validity. The evaluation matrix will be used to guide how each of the questions will be addressed and organize the available evidence by key evaluation question. This will facilitate the analysis and support the evaluation team in drawing well substantiated conclusions and recommendations.

Evaluation quality assurance: Quality assurance for the evaluation will be ensured by a member of the International Evaluation Advisory Panel, an independent body of development and evaluation experts. Quality assurance will be conducted in line with IEO principles and criteria, to ensure a sound and robust evaluation methodology and analysis of the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations. The expert will review the application of IEO norms and standards to ascertain the quality of the methodology, triangulation of data and analysis, independence of information and credibility of sources. The evaluation will also undergo internal IEO peer review prior to final clearance.

6. Management arrangements

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The UNDP IEO will conduct the evaluation in consultation with the UNDP offices, the respective governments, the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (RBEC) and other key partners at national, regional and international levels. IEO will lead and manage the evaluation and meet all costs directly related to the conduct of the evaluation.

UNDP Country Offices in the RBEC region: Each of the UNDP offices in the 10 RBEC countries and a territory will support the evaluation team to liaise with key partners and other stakeholders, make available to the team all necessary information regarding UNDP’s programmes, projects and activities in the country, and provide factual verifications to the draft report on a timely basis. The CO will provide support in kind (e.g. arranging meetings with project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries; assistance for field site visits). To ensure the anonymity of interviewees, the country office staff will not participate in

the stakeholder interviews. Towards the later part of the evaluation, the CO and IEO will jointly organize the final stakeholder meeting, ensuring participation of key government counterparts, through a videoconference, where findings and results of the evaluation will be presented. Once finalized, the CO will prepare a management response in consultation with the Regional Bureau and support the outreach and dissemination of the final evaluation report.

UNDP RBEC and its Regional Hub: IEO will work closely with the Istanbul Regional Hub in coordinating the implementation of the ICPEs. UNDP RBEC and its Regional Hub will make available to the evaluation team all necessary information regarding UNDP’s Regional programming and Hub activities and provide factual verifications to the draft report on a timely basis. The Regional Hub and the Bureau will help the evaluation team identify and liaise with key partners and stakeholders and help in arranging meetings and interviews. To ensure the anonymity of interviewees, UNDP staff will not participate in the stakeholder interviews. Towards the later part of the evaluation, the regional Hub and Bureau will participate in discussions on emerging conclusions and recommendations from the regional synthesis and support the outreach and dissemination of the final report.

Evaluation Team: The IEO will constitute an evaluation team to undertake the RBEC cluster evaluation. The likely composition of the evaluation team will be as follows.

- **IEO Evaluation Team:** IEO will put together an evaluation team comprising of three Lead Evaluators. Each of the three Lead Evaluators will have the responsibility for leading and coordinating the ICPEs for the countries in their respective RBEC sub-regions. Working together with an external research/ consultancy firm, they will be responsible for the finalization of the ICPE reports for their assigned countries and finalizing the sub-regional synthesis reports for their sub-region and contribute in the finalization of the regional synthesis report. One of the Lead Evaluators will have the additional responsibility for the overall coordination of the entire cluster evaluation process and deliverables.
- **External Consultancy Team:** IEO will launch a ‘Request for Proposals/ Expression of Interest’ inviting consulting firms/ think tanks/ research institutions/ individual consultants and put together a team of evaluation experts with substantial work experience and knowledge of the countries in the region/ sub-region and bring to the team their evaluation expertise in one or more of the UNDP work areas in the region, which include:
 - **Governance and Inclusive Sustainable Development** (including rule of law, justice, public administration, service delivery, poverty reduction, economic transformation and related areas)
 - **Environment and Natural Resources Management** (including climate change adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction, environmental governance and related areas)

IEO will recruit up-to a maximum of three external consultancy teams to cover UNDP countries in each of the three sub-regions, with one Team Leader for each of the three sub-regions.

Under the direct supervision of the IEO Lead Evaluator, the recruited consulting teams will be responsible for research, data collection, analysis of findings, conclusions and recommendations leading to the preparation of the ICPE reports. The Team Leaders for the three sub-regions will also be responsible for drafting a sub-regional synthesis report, and contribute in the finalization of the regional synthesis report.

7. Evaluation Process

The cluster evaluation will be conducted according to the approved IEO evaluation processes and methodologies. The following represents a summary of the key evaluation phases and the process, which will constitute the framework for conduct of the RBEC cluster evaluation.

Phase 1: Preparatory work. The IEO will prepare the TOR and evaluation design and recruit the external consultancy teams and finalize the Evaluation teams for the each of the three RBEC sub-regions. In order to allow for comparability and a strong high-level synthesis across the ICPEs, the evaluation design will identify and include the evaluation components to be used in the sub-regional synthesis. With the help of the UNDP country offices, IEO will initiate data collection. The evaluation questions will be finalized in an evaluation matrix containing detailed questions and means of data collection and verification to guide data collection, analysis and synthesis.

External Consultancy Teams on-boarding workshop (Skype Meeting): Following the finalization and recruitment of the external consultancy teams for the three RBEC sub-regions, IEO Lead Evaluators, will organize a virtual on-boarding orientation workshop for the Team Leaders and Members of the external consultancy teams. The purpose is to orient the Teams on the ICPE code of conduct, methodology and quality assurance procedures, evaluation templates and processes, clarification on the roles and responsibilities of the IEO team members and the external consultancy teams, expected outputs and the quality of deliverables and finalization of the detailed work-plans for the ICPEs in the three sub-regions.

Phase 2: Desk analysis. Evaluation team members will conduct desk reviews of reference material, prepare a summary of context and other evaluative evidence, and identify the outcome theory of change, specific evaluation questions, gaps and issues that will require validation during the field-based phase of data collection. The data collection will be supplemented by administering survey(s) and interviews (via phone, Skype etc.) with key stakeholders, including country and regional office staff. Based on the desk analysis, survey results and preliminary discussion with the regional and country level staff, the evaluation team will prepare an initial draft report on the emerging findings, data gaps, field data collection and validation mission plans.

Phase 3: Field data collection. This will be an intense 3-4 weeks period during which the evaluation teams will conduct the ICPE country missions (5-7 days per country) with back-to-back country missions. During this phase, the evaluation team will undertake missions to the ICPE countries to engage in data collection activities and validation of preliminary findings. The evaluation team will liaise with regional hub and the country office staff and management, key government stakeholders, other partners and beneficiaries. At the end of the mission, the evaluation team will hold a debriefing presentation of the key preliminary findings at the country office. IEO Lead Evaluators will join the External Evaluation Teams in most of the ICPE Country missions.

Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief. Based on the analysis of data collected and triangulated, the IEO Lead Evaluators, together with the external consultancy team will initiate the analysis and synthesis process to prepare the ICPE report for each of the countries in their respective RBEC sub-region. The first draft (“zero draft”) of the ICPE report will be subject to peer review by IEO staff and

then circulated to the respective country office and the UNDP Regional Bureau for any factual corrections. The second draft will be shared with national stakeholders in each country for further comments. Any necessary additional corrections will be made, and UNDP country office management will prepare the required management response, under the oversight of the regional bureau. The report will then be shared at a final debriefing where the results of the evaluation will be presented to key national stakeholders. Ways forward will be discussed with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders in taking forward the recommendations and strengthening national accountability of UNDP. Taking into account the discussion at the stakeholder event, the final country evaluation report will be published.

The individual ICPE reports will be used for preparing the three sub-regional evaluation synthesis reports and. IEO Lead Evaluators will lead the preparation of the overall regional synthesis report in consultation with the three sub-regional Team Leaders. Prior to finalization, this will be shared with the Regional Hub and the Bureau for any factual corrections and comments.

Phase 5: Publication and dissemination. The ICPEs and the Regional Synthesis Report with their brief summaries will be widely distributed in hard and electronic versions. The individual ICPE reports will be made available to the UNDP Executive Board at the time of approval of the new Country Programme Documents in June and September 2020. The UNDP country offices and the respective Governments will disseminate the report to stakeholders in each country. The individual reports with the management response will be published on the UNDP website⁵ as well as in the Evaluation Resource Centre. The regional bureau will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of follow-up actions in the Evaluation Resource Centre.⁶

The Regional Synthesis Report will be presented to the Executive Board at its Annual session in June 2020. It will be distributed by the IEO within UNDP as well as to the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The RBEC Regional Bureau will be responsible for generating a management response, which will be published together with the final report.

8. Evaluation timeline and responsibilities

The timeframe and responsibilities for the evaluation process are tentatively⁷ as follows:

⁵ web.undp.org/evaluation

⁶ erc.undp.org

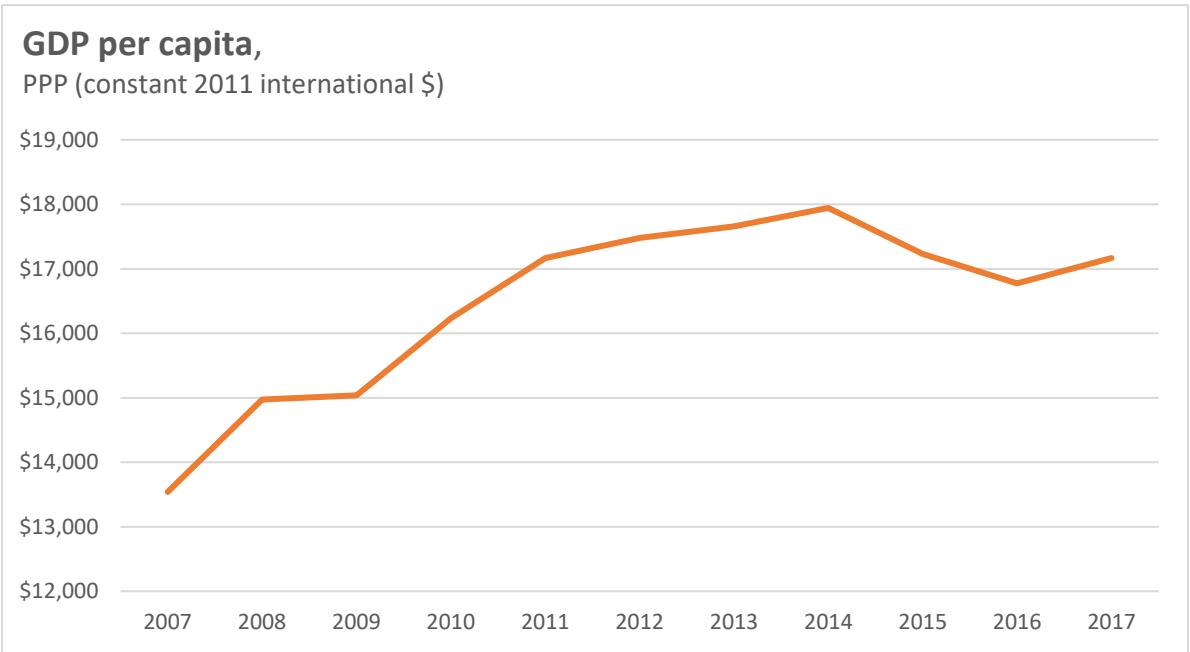
⁷ The timeframe and deadlines are indicative and may be subject to change.

**Timeframe for the cluster evaluation of UNDP 11 Country Programmes
in Europe and the CIS Region**

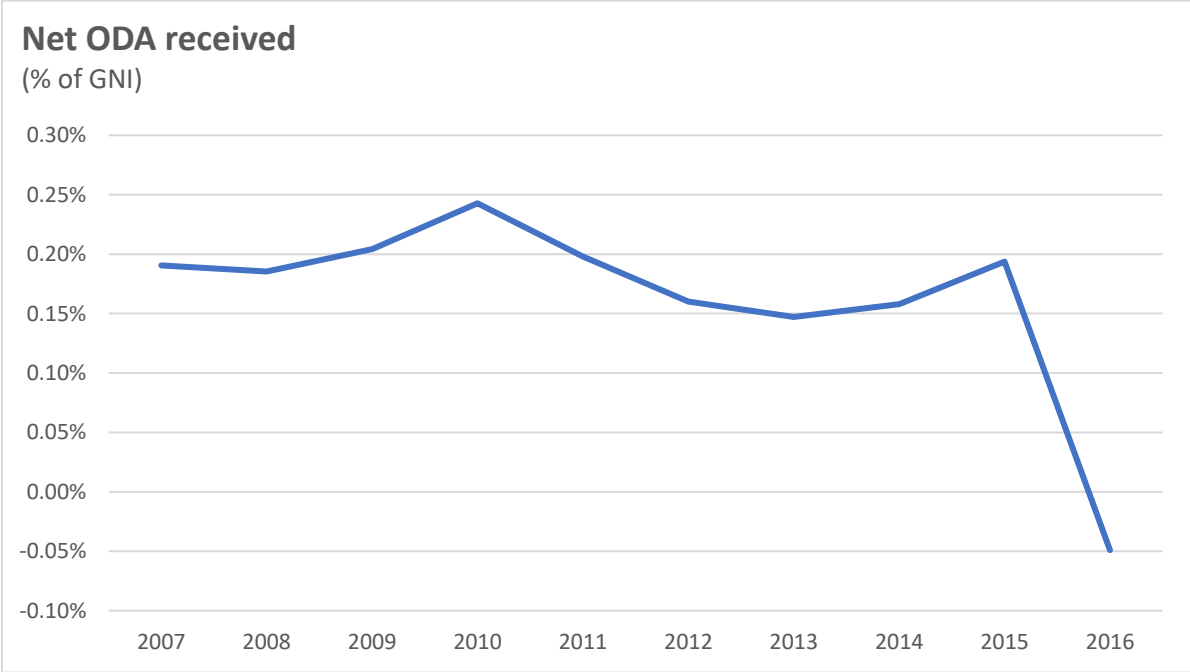
| Activity | Responsible party | Proposed timeframe |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Phase 1: Preparatory work | | |
| TOR – approval by the Independent Evaluation Office | LE | Sep 2018 |
| Launch ‘Request for Proposals/ Expression of Interest’ for external consultancy teams | LE | Oct 2018 |
| Finalization of the External Consultancy Team | LE | Nov-Dec 2018 |
| On-boarding workshop for the Team Leaders of external consultancy teams (workshop date will depend on the recruitment of the external consulting teams) | IEO Evaluation Team | Jan-Feb 2019 |
| Phase 2: Desk analysis | | |
| Preliminary analysis of available data and context analysis | External Consulting Team/LE | Jan-Mar 2019 |
| Launch of pre-mission surveys (Country offices, RBEC Regional Programme and Regional Hub) | External Consulting Team/LE | Jan/Feb 2019 |
| Preparation of draft pre-mission country analysis papers | External Consulting Team/LE | 15 Mar 2019 |
| Phase 3: Data Collection and Validation | | |
| Data collection and validation country missions (5-7 days per country over a period of 3-4 weeks with back-to-back country missions) | External Consulting Team/LE | May/ Early June 2019 |
| Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief | | |
| ICPE Analysis and Synthesis | LE/External Consulting Team | Jun-Jul 2019 |
| Zero draft ICPE report for clearance by IEO and EAP | LE/External Consulting Team | Aug 2019 |
| First draft ICPE report for CO/RBEC review | CO/RBEC/LEs | Sep 2019 |
| Final (Second draft) ICPE report shared with GOV | CO/GOV/LEs | Sep-Oct 2019 |
| Sub-regional evaluation synthesis report | LE/TLS | Sep-Oct 2019 |

| | | |
|--|---------|--------------|
| UNDP management response to ICPE | CO/RBEC | Oct 2019 |
| Regional evaluation synthesis report (Draft) | LE/TLs | Oct 2019 |
| Final ICPE debriefing with national stakeholders | CO/LEs | Nov-Dec 2019 |
| Final Regional Synthesis Paper | LEs | Nov-Dec 2019 |
| Phase 5: Production and Follow-up | | |
| Editing and formatting | IEO | Dec 2019 |
| Final report and Evaluation Brief | IEO | Jan 2020 |
| Dissemination of the final report | IEO/CO | Feb 2020 |
| Phase 6: Executive Board Presentation | | |
| EB Paper | EM/LE | Feb 2020 |
| EB Presentation | IEO | May-Jun 2020 |

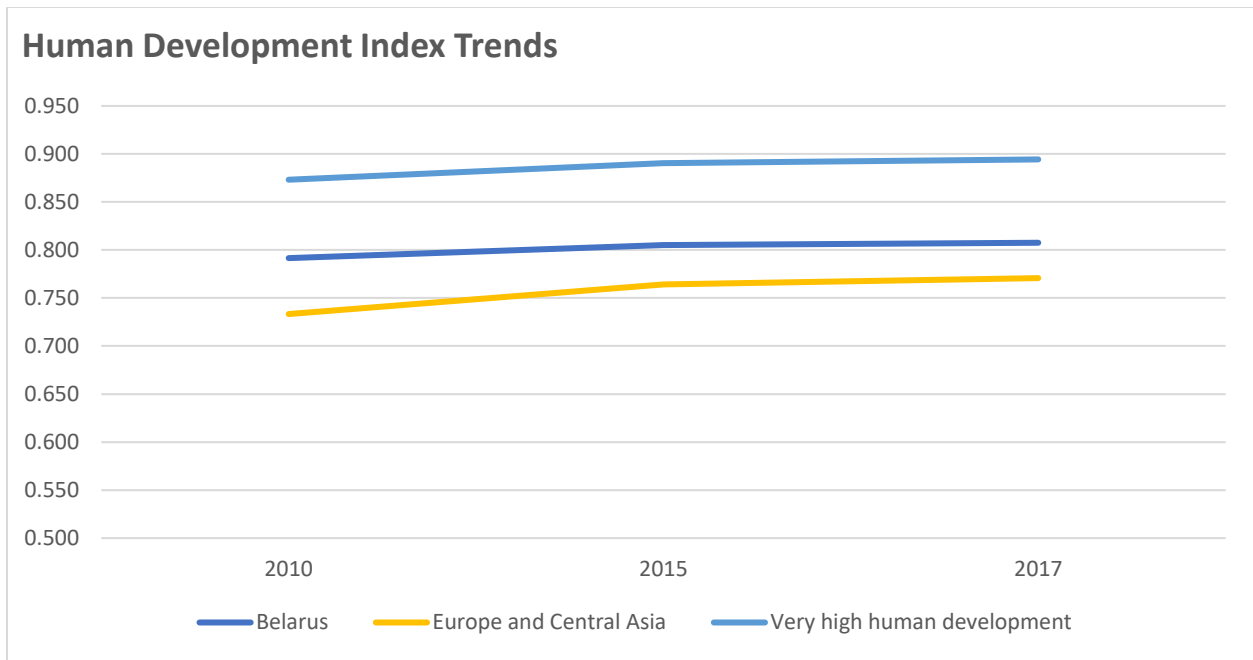
Annex 2. COUNTRY AT A GLANCE



Source: World Bank

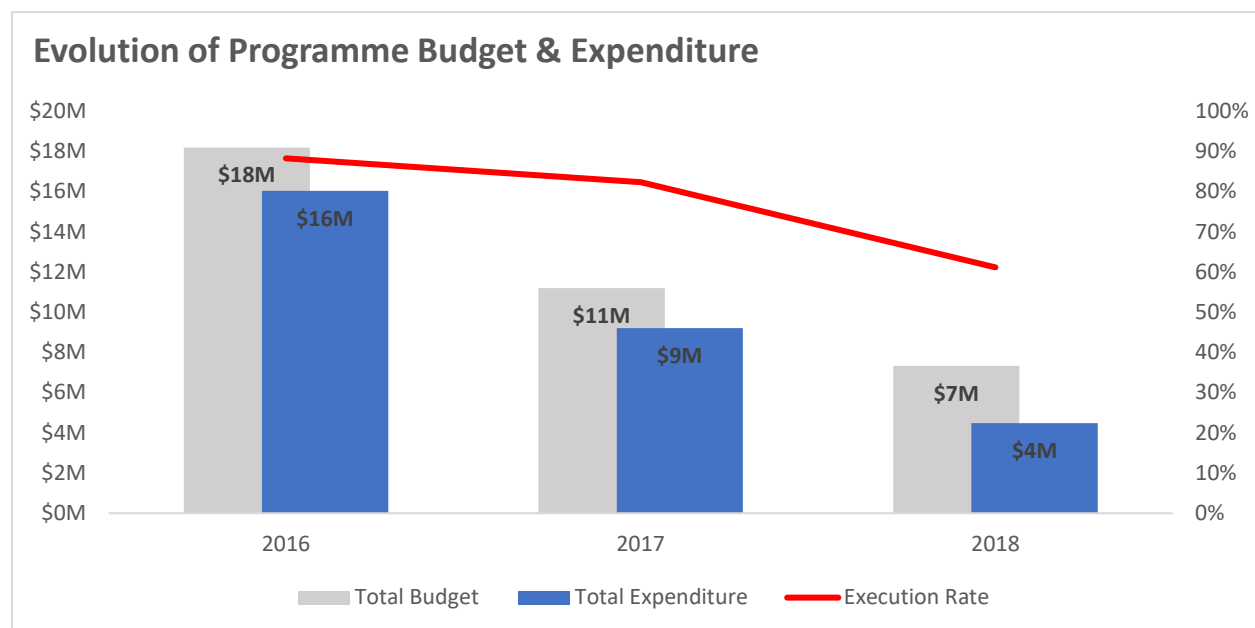


Source: OECD

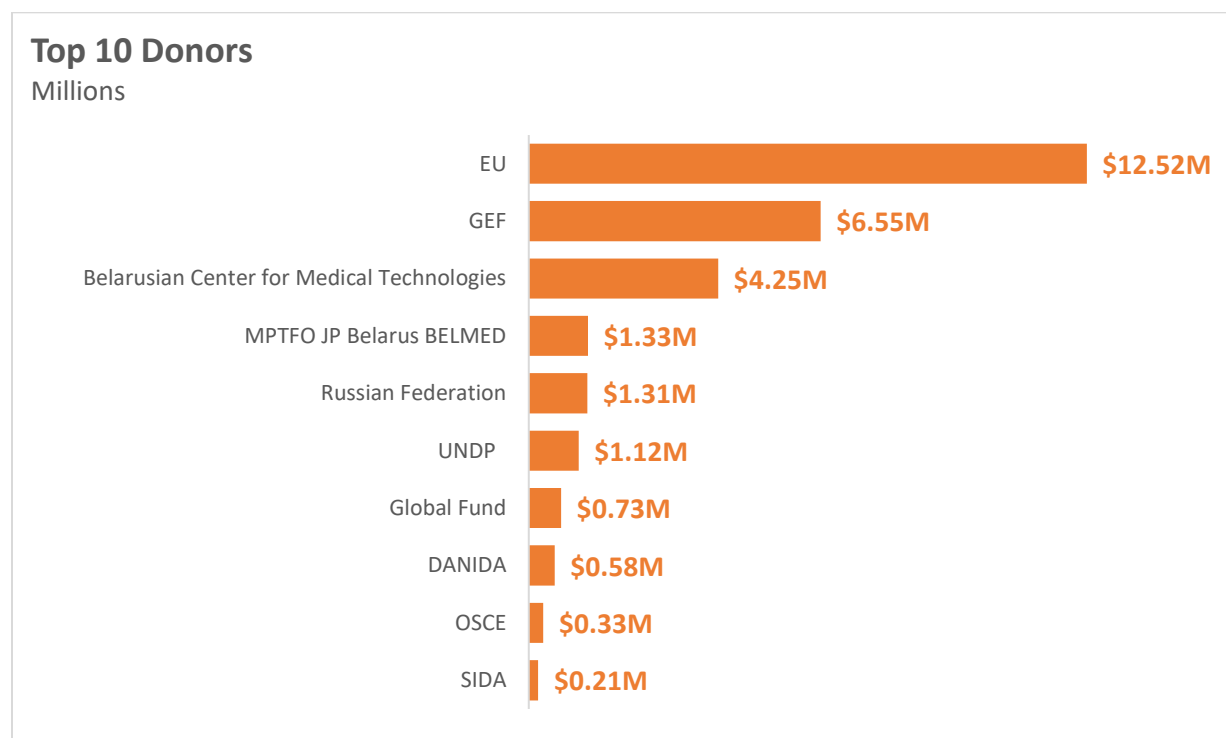


Source: UNDP Human Development Report

Annex 3. COUNTRY OFFICE AT A GLANCE



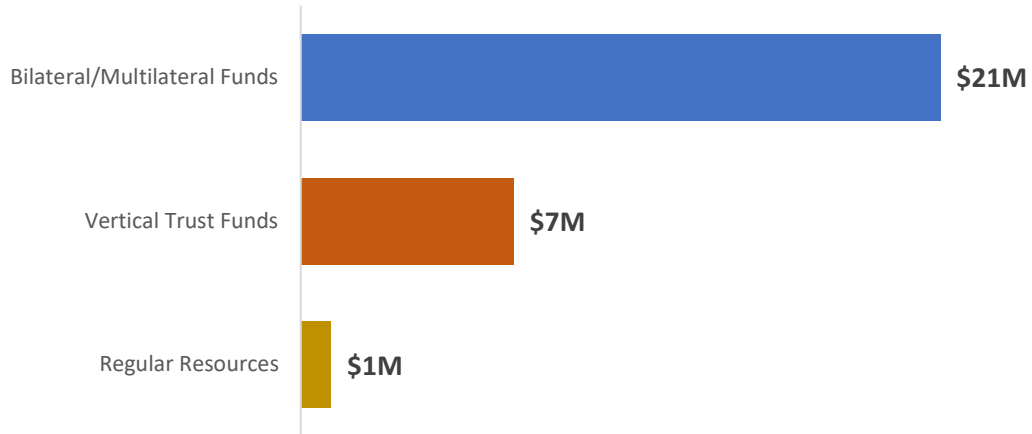
Source: Project List (Power BI/Atlas)



Source: Project List (Power BI/Atlas)

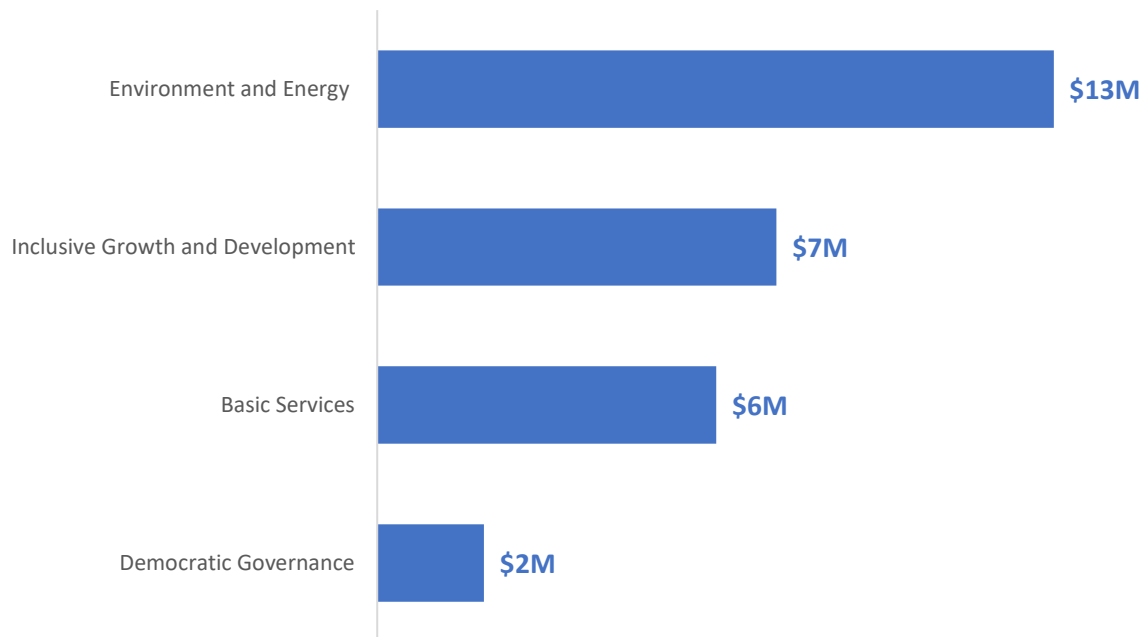
Total Expenditure by Fund Category, 2016-2018

Millions

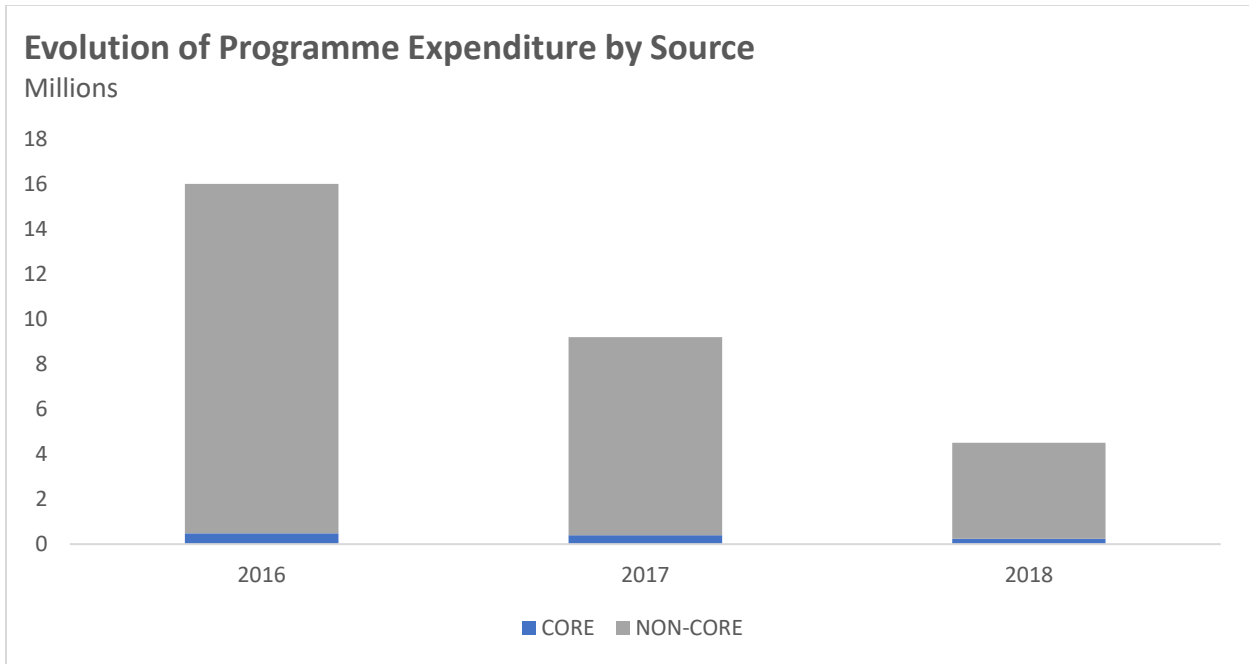


Source: Project List (Power BI/Atlas)

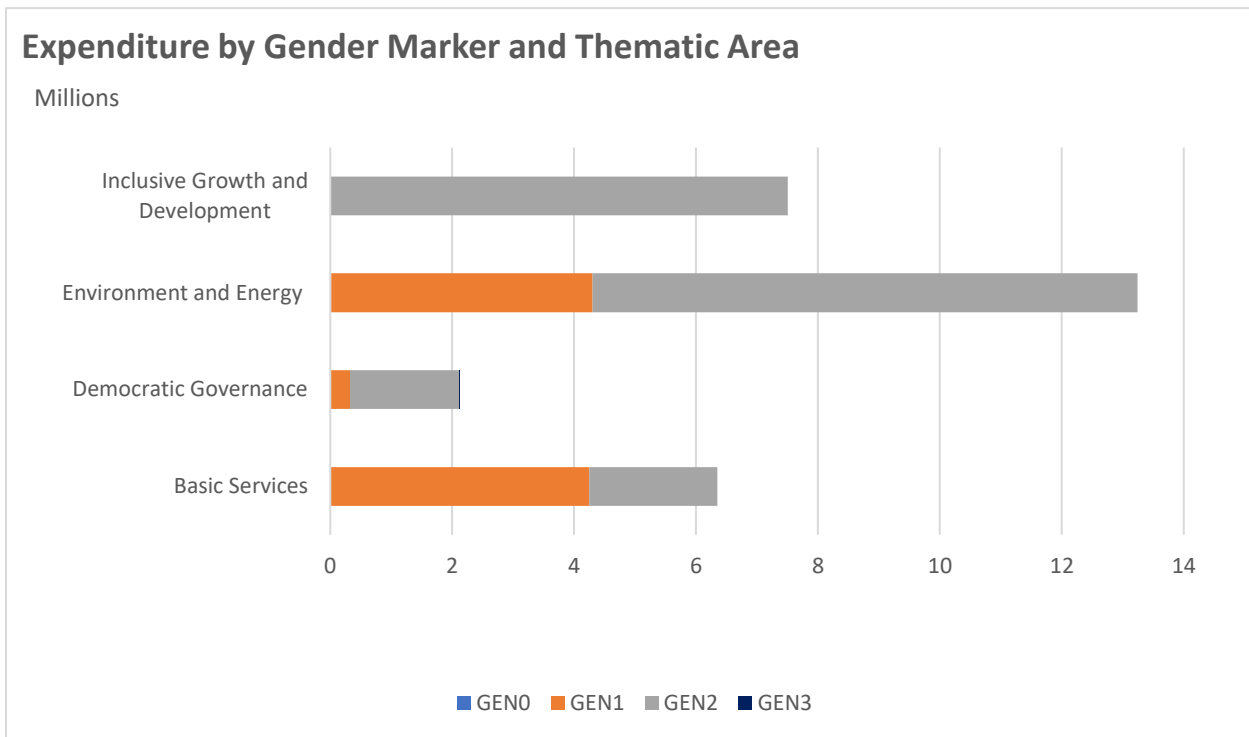
Evolution of expenditure by thematic area (total)



Source: Project List (Power BI/Atlas)



Source: Project List (Power BI/Atlas)



Source: Project List (Power BI/Atlas)

Annex 4. PROJECT LIST

| Project title | Start | End | Budget | Expenditures |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Democratic governance | | | | |
| Small Arms and Light Weapons | 4/20/2007 | 4/30/2017 | 346,533.89 | 325,235.25 |
| Addressing Irregular Migration and Promoting Human Rights | 1/2/2013 | 2/1/2017 | 248,627.48 | 234,002.70 |
| Combating Human Trafficking in Context of Human Rights | 2/23/2015 | 12/31/2017 | 147,172.28 | 134,448.33 |
| Improving E-feedback Mechanism | 6/14/2015 | 6/30/2017 | 6,435.73 | (265.50) |
| Strengthening Inclusive Local Governance in Belarus | 12/7/2015 | 3/23/2019 | 2,241,994.80 | 659,066.66 |
| National Human Rights Institution in Belarus | 1/20/2017 | 12/31/2018 | 40,201.39 | 234.56 |
| Support to the National Coordinator and Parliament on SDGs | 2/1/2017 | 2/7/2019 | 289,397.06 | 212,454.69 |
| Group on the Rule of Law and Access to Justice | 1/1/2017 | 1/31/2019 | 54,239.14 | 13,322.03 |
| Inclusive growth and development | | | | |
| Supporting Belarus Accession to WTO | 12/25/2014 | 12/31/2020 | 726,721.02 | 652,083.45 |
| Maria Sharapova Foundation Scholarship for Youth | 7/1/2009 | 12/31/2017 | 84,489.57 | 78,182.98 |
| Support to Local Development in the Republic of Belarus | 7/9/2013 | 7/7/2018 | 6,271,175.49 | 5,980,265.15 |
| Tax advisory Services in Belarus | 1/1/2014 | 6/30/2018 | 146,066.00 | 132,114.77 |
| Employment in Small Towns | 9/1/2016 | 2/7/2020 | 885,824.48 | 554,820.41 |

| | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Local Economic Development in Belarus (LED in Belarus) | 5/1/2018 | 4/30/2021 | 9,461,600.00 | - |
| Smart Targeting of Women in the Labor Force | 7/1/2018 | 3/31/2019 | 88,560.00 | 375.00 |
| Support to Entrepreneurship Development in the Tourism Industry at the Local Level | 10/24/2018 | 01/01/2021 | 500,000.00 | |
| Environment and Energy | | | | |
| 7 th UNFCCC Report | 1/1/2018 | 12/31/2020 | 337,090.00 | |
| Energy Efficiency in Buildings | 1/1/2012 | 6/30/2018 | 1,975,338.00 | 1,801,361.52 |
| Peatlands II | 1/1/2012 | 12/8/2017 | 842,600.12 | 795,787.64 |
| Linking Environment and Security in Belarus | 6/12/2012 | 10/20/2016 | 17,303.84 | 14,673.11 |
| Energy Saving Programme | 6/14/2012 | 4/30/2017 | 867,414.72 | 859,757.59 |
| Accelerated Hydrochlorofluorocarbons Phase Out | 6/1/2012 | 12/31/2016 | 162,295.85 | 156,585.96 |
| Clima-East: Conservation and Management of Peatlands | 12/5/2012 | 12/31/2017 | 720,028.19 | 711,753.20 |
| Wind Power Development in Belarus | 7/1/2014 | 1/1/2019 | 2,153,961.00 | 1,732,313.40 |
| Green Economy | 7/16/2014 | 2/28/2018 | 4,845,760.60 | 4,622,332.06 |
| Green Cities | 7/1/2015 | 10/11/2020 | 1,319,536.03 | 815,390.72 |
| Project Preparation Grant for Wetlands Forests Biodiversity | 7/1/2015 | 12/31/2016 | 53,970.00 | 30,457.15 |
| Eco-monitoring | 1/1/2017 | 3/30/2022 | 302,600.00 | 207,996.72 |
| Wetlands Forests Biodiversity | 1/1/2017 | 12/31/2021 | 1,152,859.00 | 479,646.50 |

| | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| IP – POPs/PCBs Management | 5/1/2016 | 6/1/2018 | 233,412.32 | 198,141.97 |
| IP MRV | 12/1/2017 | 12/30/2018 | 50,000.00 | 47,644.33 |
| IP Niemen-Bug | 12/25/2017 | 7/1/2019 | 90,000.00 | 57,586.00 |
| IP HCFC II | 3/12/2018 | 3/1/2019 | 47,000.00 | 7,535.44 |
| Basic Services | | | | |
| Support to Country Coordination Mechanism | 9/1/2014 | 3/31/2018 | 206,393.08 | 171,013.31 |
| Multidrug-resistant Tuberculosis in Belarus | 1/1/2011 | 12/31/2016 | 309,502.95 | 256,344.01 |
| Universal Access to HIV Treatment Consolidated | 1/1/2013 | 12/31/2016 | 334,557.24 | 261,480.27 |
| BELMED Healthy Lifestyle Promotion | 5/15/2015 | 11/19/2019 | 1,726,374.70 | 1,470,413.68 |
| Capacity Development Support to RSPC MT | 1/1/2016 | 6/30/2017 | 1,674,724.00 | 1,364,671.27 |

Annex 5. PEOPLE CONSULTED

UNDP

1. Alexandra Solovieva, Resident Representative
2. Zack Taylor, Deputy Resident Representative
3. Tatiana Bykhankova, Operations Manager
4. Alexei Tchistodarski, Communication Analyst
5. Volha Chabrouskaya, Project Manager
6. Aliaksei Artsiusheuski, Project Manager
7. Viyaleta Volkava, Programme Integration Specialist
8. Natallia Karkanitsa, Programme Analyst
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12. Marina Kalinouskaya, Project Manager
13. Natalya Minchenko, Project Manager
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15. Anna Trubchnik, Programme Associate
16. Paolo Marshyn, Rule of Law Specialist
17. Aliaksandr Audzevich, UNV Inclusion and Disabilities Officer

United Nations

1. Joanna Kazana-Wisniowiecki, UN Resident Coordinator
2. Viacheslav Shelegeiko, UN Coordination Analyst, Office of the UN Resident Coordinator
3. Volha Lukashkova, Programme Analyst, UNFPA
4. Uladzimir Valetka, M&E Specialist, UNICEF
5. Vera Ilyenkova, Country Manager, UNAIDS
6. Tatiana Verigo, Senior Programme Assistant, IOM
7. Valiantsin Rusovich, Public Health Officer, WHO
8. Aliaksandr Velikarodnau, Senior Programme Associate, UNHCR

National and local government

1. Vitali Shumski, Deputy Director for Multilateral Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2. Larisa Belskaya, Head of the Directorate of Multilateral Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3. Mikalai Dzivakou, Counsellor of Directorate of Multilateral Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4. Olga Kazakevich, Head of the WTO and Unification of Trade Policy Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5. Igar Pilipko, WTO and Unification of Trade Policy Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

6. Elena Kukharevich, Deputy Chairperson, National Statistical Committee
7. Anastasia Yelskaya, Deputy Head of Directorate of International Cooperation and Statistical Data Dissemination, National Statistical Committee
8. Natalia Barten, Consultant of Department of International Cooperation of Directorate of International Cooperation and Statistical Data Dissemination, National Statistical Committee
9. Vladimir Korneev, Head of Monitoring & Water Resources Inventory Department, Central Research and Science Institute of the Complex Use of Water Resources
10. Alexander Khizhnyak, Director, Institute of Urban and Regional Planning
11. Elena Kosianenko, Head of the Department of Sustainable Urban Development, Institute of Urban and Regional Planning
12. Denis Meleshkin, Director a.i., National Agency of Investment and Privatization
13. Maksim Gavrilovets, Consultant for the Centre for Public-private Partnership, National Agency of Investment and Privatization
14. Valentina Pinyazik, Director a.i., Research Institute of Labour
15. Mihail Malashenko, Head of the Energy Efficiency, Department of State Committee for Standardization
16. Natalia Ronchko, Deputy Head of Directorate of Tax Control Methodology, Ministry of Taxes
17. Veronika Kokhanovskaya, Deputy Head of Directorate of International Tax Cooperation, Ministry of Taxes
18. Aleksei Aleshin, Head of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Justice
19. Anna Dynovskaya, Head of International Law Division of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Justice
20. Elena Kirichenko, Head of Department of Non-Profit Organizations, Ministry of Justice
21. Svetlana Rogova, Deputy Head of Central Department of Lawmaking in State Development, Ministry of Justice
22. Marina Melnikova, Deputy Head of Department of Legal Regulation of Constitutional Development and Law Enforcement Activity, Ministry of Justice
23. Elena Radabolskaya, Deputy Head of Department on Advocacy and Licensing of Legal Activities, Ministry of Justice
24. Larisa Lukina, Director, Department of International Cooperation Ministry of Natural Resources
25. Oksana Yurkovic, Consultant, Ministry of Natural Resources
26. Andrei Kuzmir, Deputy Head of Directorate of Biological and Landscape Diversity, Ministry of Natural Resources
27. Alexander Korbut, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources
28. Anatoly Grushkovsky, Head of Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health
29. Ina Karaban, Deputy Head of Department of Hygiene, Epidemiology & Prevention, Ministry of Health
30. Anastasia Kosova, Deputy Head of Department of Public Health, Ministry of Health
31. Elena Makeeva, Project Manager, National Academy of Science

32. Elena Boligatova, Head of Chief Directorate of Strategic Development and International Cooperation, Ministry of Economy
33. Yulia Koroleva, Ministry of Economy
34. Alena Khadartsevich, Deputy Head of Chief Directorate of Strategic Development and International Cooperation, Ministry of Economy
35. Ruslan Sheiko, Director, Institute of Genetics and Cytology
36. Valentina Lemesh, former Director, Institute of Genetics and Cytology

Civil Society, academia, and private sector

1. Tatiyana Titulenko, Head, Public Association in Assistance of Steady Development of Vileyika Region “Zovik”
2. Ina Lemashevskaya Deputy Secretary-General, Belarusian Red Cross
3. Ivan Narkevich, Head of Department of International Projects, Ekologia Belarusian Research Center
4. Alexandre Vintchevski, Head, BirdLife Belarus
5. Ivan Varenitsa, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Development Bank of the Republic of Belarus
6. Yuliya Kavetskaya, Head of Division of Financing of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Development Bank of the Republic
7. Petr Arushanjyants, Director General, Belarusian Fund for Financial Support to Entrepreneurship
8. Pavel Gorbach, First Deputy Director General, Belarusian Fund for Financial Support to Entrepreneurship
9. Svetlana Kychyk, Head of Department of Entrepreneurship Support Infrastructure, Belarusian Fund for Financial Support to Entrepreneurship
10. Oleg Gulak, Chairman, Belarusian Helsinki Committee
11. Evgeniy Lobanov, Director, Center for Environmental Solutions
12. Oleg Eremin, Head, National network of HIV/AIDS NGOs

Bilateral and international partners

1. Lisa Thumwood, Deputy Head of Mission, British Embassy
2. Ina Ramashevskaya, Programme Officer, British Embassy
3. Irina Lafyuk, Economic Diplomacy Officer, British Embassy
4. Aliaksei Vavokhin, Project Manager Economy and Trade, EU
5. Natalia Stasevich, Project Manager, EU
6. Christina Johannesson, Ambassador, Embassy of Sweden
7. Iliya Fedorov, First Secretary, Russian Embassy
8. Mikhail Sobolev, Third Secretary, Russian Embassy

Annex 6. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

Background documents

1. National Program for International Assistance until 2020, 2017
2. A Roadmap for SDG Implementation in the Republic of Belarus, 2018
3. Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update Belarus, 2018
4. Analysis of the Regional and Local Development Sector in Belarus, Office for European Expertise and Communications, 2018

UNDP documents

1. Strategic Plan 2014-17
2. Strategic Plan 2018-20
3. Country Programme Document 2016-20
4. Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan 2016-20
5. Strategy Notes, 2016-2018
6. Theories of Change Priority Areas
7. ROAR Reports, 2016-2018
8. Transformation Plan of UNDP Belarus, 2017
9. Business Operations Strategy, 2018
10. Mid-term and Terminal Project Evaluations, 2016-18
11. Project Monitoring Reports, 2016-18
12. Audit of UNDP Country Office in Belarus, 2017
13. GSS Survey Belarus, 2016 and 2018

UN documents

14. United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-20
15. Resident Coordinator Report 2016
16. Strategic Summary of Coordination Results 2016 and 2017

Annex 7. SUMMARY OF CPD INDICATORS AND STATUS AS REPORTED BY COUNTRY OFFICE

| Indicator | Baseline | Target | Progress | | | |
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| | | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | |
| Outcome 1. By 2020, state institutions ensure responsive, accountable and transparent governance to enable citizens to benefit from all human rights in line with international principles and standards | | | | | | |
| Implementation of public consultations on draft legal acts, government resolutions and national programmes, and the share of submissions from civil society and the private sector are taken into account in the process of amending the legislation. | Isolated instances of public consultations on draft legal acts and government resolutions; a small number of submissions from civil society and the private sector is taken into account during amendments of the legislation. | The practice of public consultations on draft legal acts and government resolutions is expanded and the share of submissions from civil society and the private sector that are taken into account in the process of amending the legislation is increased | In civil service reform and local governance, UNDP supported the Academy of Public Administration in reviewing the civil service, producing recommendations to improve the capacities of civil servants for inclusive and responsive public services. UNDP supported the review of legislation on local public services/administrative procedures and consultations for piloting Citizen Service Centers with integrated citizen feedback mechanisms in 2 regions. UNDP supported the development and piloting of a user friendly and transparent e-module for citizen appeals to government entities. UNDP facilitated a high-level national participation | In civil service reform, UNDP worked with the Academy of Public Administration to conduct an assessment review of the current system of selection, training and performance evaluation of civil servants. The e-governance was promoted, UNDP facilitated a publication on the informational society and digital economy produced jointly with the Ministry of Communications. UNDP continued to support the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) for the interaction with the Global Fund, ensuring broad involvement of CSOs and vulnerable groups: total number of 59 participants, including human rights CSOs. International conference on Women's entrepreneurship as a | UNDP advanced mainstreaming of the international human rights standards into the legal system of Belarus. The organization held two joint events with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs timed to the anniversary of the Universal Declaration for Human Rights (UDHR), including a round table on human rights education and presentation of the UDHR in the Belarusian language. UNDP facilitated consultations with civil society ensuring that a broader range of civil society groups had been invited to the consultations and meetings with the Government. | UNDP facilitates the transformation of the system of public service delivery in Belarus to make it efficient, transparent and responsive to the needs and interests of all citizens. Upon the request of the Ministry of Justice, UNDP co-organized a republican workshop "Administrative procedures and one-stop-shop principle: system improvement of work with |
| Continued alignment of national legislation with the generally recognized principles of international law and the provisions of international agreements to | National legislation and practice have not fully incorporated the provisions of international agreements to which Belarus is a party | Improvement of national legislation and expansion of the practice of implementing the provisions of international agreements to | | | | |

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| <p>which Belarus is a party; implementations of these principles and provisions in judicial and enforcement practices.</p> | | <p>which Belarus is a party.</p> | <p>of the Presidential Administration and Bar Association in the International Conference on Access to Legal Aid.</p> | <p>factor of sustainable development was organized and became a platform for discussion of several gender-related issues, including the women’s economic empowerment. The resolution of the conference was sent to the Prime Minister to take an action.</p> | <p>citizens and business”, which was attended by more than 100 participants representing the Ministry of Justice, Presidential Administration, republican and local executive bodies and international partners. 3 international experts were engaged to share the best practices of the multifunctional centers in Ukraine, Georgia and Azerbaijan.</p> |
| <p>Improvement of analysis and implementation of recommendations made by international organizations, including through the Universal Periodic Review of the United Nations Human Rights Council, in the national practice.</p> | <p>Low participation of civil society and public administration bodies in international monitoring processes focused on Belarus and efforts to implement recommendations from international organizations</p> | <p>High participation of civil society and public administration bodies in international monitoring processes focused on Belarus and efforts to implement recommendations from international organizations.</p> | <p>Through the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) to support interaction with the Global Fund, UNDP strengthened the CCM’s oversight activities, ensuring broad involvement of NGO and vulnerable groups, as well as engagement with constituencies, through coordination meetings and NGO elections. UNDP continued to provide support to train Belarusian and foreign officials in combating trafficking in Human Beings thereby strengthening national and international cooperation in this field based on human rights. UNDP supported the Ministry of Defense to improve infrastructure and physical security for managing small arms and light weapons stockpiles in 2 military units in 2016, reaching a total of 14 units upgraded since 2007.</p> | <p>UNDP first project with the Parliament in Belarus played a catalytic role and facilitated the public parliamentary hearings on SDGs with the international experts. UNDP supported presentation of the national voluntary report on SDGs by the Deputy chair of the highest chamber of the Parliament (National SDG Coordinator). The Council for Sustainable Development of all relevant governmental institutions was established. The project promoted establishment of the Parliamentary Group on SDGs and the Partnership Group including civil society and private sector</p> | <p>On a separate note, UNDP organized a visit of the Belarusian delegation to the 5th Open Government Partnership (OGP) Summit as a non-member country. Study visits to the Tbilisi Public Service Hall, National Agency of Public Registry and Public Service Development Agency were organized on the sidelines of the Summit. The overall message from the OGP was that in the times of unprecedented decline in the public trust towards governments, NGOs and private sectors, we need transparent models of governance capable of fighting corruption and engaging citizens in the decision-making process. The Belarusian delegation attended the parallel Summit sessions of their choice, including the UNDP IRH panel organized together with Transparency International, where the online Guide on Corruption-Free Local Government was launched.</p> |
| <p>Share of administrative procedures performed online</p> | <p>2015 to be defined based on research; United web portal of state e services is functional</p> | <p>2020 to be defined based on research; United web portal of state e services is functional as ‘one window’ in external trade</p> | | | |

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| | | | <p>UNDP was engaged in consultations for drafting the first ever human rights action plan in a participative manner, contributed to the plan and facilitated its presentation aimed at reviewing approaches towards a coordinated implementation. The plan's presentation followed a series of roundtables with civil society and local authorities on the SDGs held in the Inclusive Belarus campaign.</p> <p>UNDP coordinated creation of the High Level Advisory Group on the Rule of Law and Access to Justice, which will oversee development of a comprehensive programme in these areas. The Group includes state bodies, CSOs, international partners, co-chaired by UN RC, Head of EU Delegation, Deputy Head of Presidential Administration, Minister of Justice.</p> <p>UNDP contributed to discussion of how to develop a more transparent, accountable</p> | | <p>To promote the full implementation of the international standards in the field of legal aid and access to justice reflected in the UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, UNDP facilitated the participation of 4 representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Bar Association in the Third International Conference on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems. The conference provided a respectable forum to discuss new trends in the provision of the legal aid from around the world. The participants examined several new electronic solutions to the independent distribution of free cases among the bars, timely provision of free legal aid, specifically in the cases of detention, measures to motivate quality legal assistance and increase legal awareness among the population.</p> <p>UNDP supported the Belarusian Society of International Law in conducting a symposium on "Personal data protection: challenges to the international and national legal orders in the cyber age". The event helped to shed light on the prepared Law on Personal Data among the academia, CSOs and decisionmakers.</p> <p>UNDP supported Belarus in advancing human rights protection and promoting full realization of the rights and freedoms. This was ensured by the interventions</p> |
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| | | | <p>and responsive public administration and public service delivery by supporting the formulation of concrete recommendations on the improvement of the system of selection, training and performance assessment of civil servants and on how to equip them with tools for more active engagement with citizens. UNDP fed into the discussion for promoting adjustments to the public administration to ensure a more streamlined and efficient civil service and public service delivery (E4). There is likewise a growing interest in the potential of e-governance and e-technologies in making public service delivery more efficient. UNDP's work contributed to show how e-governance tools can promote more inclusive, transparent and citizens-oriented public service delivery by piloting an electronic appeals module for government websites, showcasing best practices in e-participation, as well as supporting consultations in</p> | | <p>aimed at implementing the recommendations received from the human rights treaty bodies and following the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). To guarantee protection of HIV-affected persons and address the recommendation on excluding the HIV-based discriminatory legal rules, UNDP jointly with the Ministry of Health initiated Legal Environment Assessment in the context of HIV (LEA). process aims at identifying issues faced by the key groups of people living with or affected by HIV and will result in recommendations on improving a legal framework to promote non-discrimination. The organized inception meeting gathered 36 representatives of state bodies, civil society and international organizations having gathered to discuss the framework and priorities of LEA. Support was provided in implementing the recommendation on scaling up the application of alternative methods of dispute resolution, which in turn will contribute to reinforcing the rule of law by optimizing backlog of court cases and providing better access to justice. UNDP organized a study tour for the delegation of Belarus, consisting of 13 representatives of the Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor General's Office, Supreme Court and</p> |
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| | | | the regions on the establishment of citizen service centres. Belarus has the highest developed IT-sector in the region and a great potential for using e-governance tools to establish efficient citizen feedback mechanisms. | | mediation community, to obtain the best knowledge and experience in further development, organization and application of mediation in Belarus. The "know-how" is being utilized by the Ministry of Justice in developing a draft law on amending legal acts on the issues of mediation to expand the application of mediation, eliminate gaps and conflicts in its regulation. |
| Outcome 2. By 2020, the economy's competitiveness is improved through structural reforms, accelerated development of the private sector and integration in the world economy | | | | | |
| Rank of Belarus in the World Bank's Doing Business Report | 57th | 40th | According to Doing Business Report data, Belarus ranks 50th (vs 57th in 2014 as baseline according to CPD 2016-2020) and was one of the most improved | According to Doing Business Report, Belarus is 38th (vs 50th in 2015 and 57th in 2014) and one of the most improved economies in 2016/17. | The Government of the Republic of Belarus has entrusted UNDP the role of a key partner in providing assistance in integrating the national economy into the world trade system since 2008. Belarus has entered into the final stage of the negotiation process i.e. formulation of the final commitments to the WTO. Effective joint work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP in framework of the ongoing project has contributed to considerable intensification of the accession process |
| Contribution of SMEs to GDP | 21.9% | 37% | economies in 2015/16 in areas tracked by Doing Business having implemented regulatory reforms making it easier to do business. At the current stage, UNDP is providing assistance in the area of integration of the national economy into the world trade system through 3 main components: training activities on various aspects of WTO accession with involvement of international expertise (4 seminars, 2 study tours on expertise exchange), performing analytical studies with further | Under this CPD outcome, with UNDP support the output indicators are showing steady progress and are planned to be achieved by 2020. 2017 was characterized by Belarusian government declaring importance of entrepreneurship and SMEs' input into economic development of the country, as well as expressing readiness to support this sector of economy. Currently the key UNDP involvement into economic development of Belarus involves: | including resumption of the next round of consultations of the Working Party on the Accession of Belarus to the WTO. The project has contributed to raising awareness of the government bodies, businesses and population at large about the WTO accession through bringing international experts from the WTO members, demonstrating benefits of the open trading system. 2 analytical works on assessment of the potential impact of WTO |
| Number and share of inhabited localities in Chernobyl affected areas where average annual effective exposure dose exceeds 1 mZv/year | 193, 8.1%. | 84, 3.8% | | 1. Support to Small and medium enterprises in small towns; 2. Work on Belarus access to WTO; | |

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| | | <p>recommendations (5 packages of analytical reviews, 12 WTO-related documents translated) and informational campaign to raise target audience's awareness (5 regional tables held, 3 publications issued). In 2016, UNDP ensured fulfillment of 11 capacity building measures (target 10 for 2017, baseline 0 in 2014 according to CPD 2016-2020).</p> <p>UNDP created favorable legal environment for establishing tax advisory services and contributed to draft legislation on Tax Advisory in Belarus to be submitted to the Government. The Decree is awaited to be signed by the President early 2017. Signing will make it possible to proceed with holding accreditation of the first group of 37 tax advisors (21 women, 16 men) trained. Tax advisers training was facilitated through development of qualification requirements and criteria, curricula and guidelines for accreditation.</p> | <p>3. Strengthening regional and local development</p> <p>The share of people employed in SMEs is showing significant progress, increasing from 2014 baseline of 28.4% to 32.8% by the end of 2016 (National Statistics Committee, no data for 2017 available yet). Such progress makes us confident the 2020 target of 35% will be achieved. WTO accession process has also made a significant step forward. WTO project has reached CPD results planned to be achieved by the end of 2017. At the output level, the number of capacity building activities to support bilateral negotiations was overachieved by 60%.</p> <p>UNDP driven socioeconomic development at the local level has resulted in launching 57 income generating initiatives (2.2.1 CPD indicator), supported by the Local Development project</p> | <p>accession on Belarus' economy and development of the scenarios for minimization and prevention of the potential negative impact of the WTO accession. 26 legal documents were translated into English for the negotiation process. 34 members of the Inter-Agency Commission on Belarus' Accession to WTO directly involved in the negotiation process were trained on different issues. Advanced training on the trade negotiation tactics was specifically developed by UNDP Belarus and the University of Barcelona organized for 10 representatives of the key ministries directly involved in the negotiation process. 12 national experts, lecturers and specialists offering WTO-related counselling improved their qualification at the international forums held in Geneva and Moscow. WTO Weeks in Belarus were held in 2018, including 6 roundtables in all regions and in Minsk. 614 representatives of the regional authorities, enterprises, business associations and higher educational institutions raised awareness about the most relevant aspects of the process and impact of the WTO accession</p> <p>In 2018, the Small Towns project contributed to the accelerated development of</p> |
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| | | | | | <p>the private sector in small and medium towns of Vitebsk and Mogilev regions by establishing 6 business incubators. Development plans were prepared for each pilot business incubator based on the analysis of the region and its specific needs and opportunities. Business trainings for entrepreneurs covering the issues of financing for SMEs, franchising and marketing tools were delivered in Minsk and small towns (more than 1000 participants, at least 8 new businesses and 27 business projects launched). 33 Belarusian business experts and entrepreneurs learned about the SME support programs in Russia and established partnerships with Russian SME development institutions during 3 study tours to Russian Federation. A popular handbook on the basics of franchising business model was published and widely distributed. A concept for the National Subcontracting Center was developed in cooperation with the Belarusian Fund for Financial Support to Entrepreneurs. 7 business matching sessions were held for small and large enterprises from all regions of Belarus. New partnerships were established between the business support institutions of Belarus and Russia as a result of the project's study visits to Novosibirsk, Kazan, Moscow and Saint Petersburg: 3 cooperation agreements were signed with the Novosibirsk Center for</p> |
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| | | | | | <p>Entrepreneurship and Industry Development, Eurasian Center for Biotechnology (Saint-Petersburg), Chistopol Business Incubator (Kazan region). A partnership agreement is prepared to be signed during the official visit of Novosibirsk delegation to Mogilev between the Science Town Koltsovo (Novosibirsk region) and Town of Gorki.</p> <p>In 2018, the Area-Based Development (ABD) methodology was widely applied in 30 Belarusian districts across all regions. 30 inclusive local development strategies based on a participatory approach to planning (ABD passports) were developed.</p> <p>The process involved authorities, businesses and various civil society groups. All strategies were officially adopted by local authorities and informed local development in 30 Belarusian districts in the up to five years horizon [C66].</p> <p>To support the implementation of action plans outlined in developed ABD passports 12 new initiatives creating income generating opportunities (ecological farming, crafts, procurement of dairy cows for interested rural residents) were funded to address the needs of rural residents, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Some of the initiatives were implemented in Chernobyl-affected areas (Bragin district).</p> |
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| | | | | | <p>A number of local initiatives supported by the UNDP Local Development project dealt with capacity building. 3,935 people benefited from introduced vocational training courses and facilities (including 2,750 school children, 933 rural residents, 75 retired persons, 31 adults with disabled and 146 children with disabilities. 1,574 – men, 2,361 – women. Examples of launched facilities and delivered services: STEM education centers, photography workshop, arts workshops for people with disabilities.</p> <p>Area-Based Development and support to local initiatives demonstrated effectiveness of participatory planning for entrepreneurship development and businesses aimed at addressing socially-important issues These efforts will be continued within the framework of the new Local Economic Development project</p> |
| Outcome 7. By 2020, policies have been improved and measures have been effectively implemented to increase energy efficiency and production of renewable energy, protect landscape and biological diversity and reduce the anthropogenic burden on the environment. | | | | | |
| Percentage of primary energy produced from renewable energy sources in the total amount of energy consumed | 5% (2010), 5.5% (2015 projection) | 6% | <p>Construction of 3 demonstration energy efficient residential buildings is at the final stage and energy efficiency measures and technologies are introduced in 4 educational establishments. Demonstration projects are expected to lead to increased energy efficiency performance and reduction of CO2 emissions.</p> | <p>The construction of two multistory energy efficient residential buildings completed providing over 150 families with comfortable housing that consumes at least 2 times less energy than a typical apartment constructed in Belarus.</p> <p>A course of lectures on energy efficient buildings designing, construction and operation was introduced into the</p> | <p>The analysis of the Belarusian legislation related to transport and mobility was completed and recommendations to amend this legislation to “green” the transport sector were formulated, discussed with the key stakeholders and forwarded to the Government. Recommendations to amend the existing Belarusian policy and legal framework to promote sustainable development of urban areas were elaborated and forwarded to the Government. The</p> |
| Tons of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere (tons per unit of square kilometres) | 6,62 tons/km2 | 6,49 tons/km2 | | | |
| Area of protected territories, | 7.8% of the country’s territory | 8.6% of the country’s territory | | | |

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| <p>percentage of country's area</p> | | | <p>1,450 ha of Zvanec and Sporaŭskae peatlands area was cleared of ca. 1,540 tons of excess dry biomass that was used as an alternative fuel to replace fossil foil at local boilers. As the result, favorable habitats for globally endangered species was maintained (density of Aquatic Warbler exceeded 2015 quantities by 1.5-2 times); estimated reduction of GHGs emissions is 231.7 tons of CO2 equivalent. Unauthorized fires were prevented by raising ground water level at Zvanec peatland with special hydrotechnical facilities.</p> <p>Green economy principles were demonstrated in various sectors -processing of wood waste into biofuel (Brest), creation of grouse nursery in Nalibokskiy Nature Reserve, sapropel extraction and processing (Zhitkovichi), introduction of green transport in Nesvizh Radziwill Palace and Park Ensembl.</p> | <p>curricular of 2 technical universities. 21 pilot initiatives in the area of "green" economy successfully completed demonstrating environmental and economic viability of green economy approach. 111 new "green" jobs were created, out of which 56 jobs are full-time permanent jobs and 55 seasonal jobs. Examples include a full-time Specialist on Preparation of Pulp Mass at the "Borisau Paper Mill" enterprise, and a Green Roof Keeper, seasonal, at the Maryina Gorka Gymnasium. In addition, 30 existing jobs were modified becoming "greener" and providing better working conditions.</p> <p>1,728 ha of wetlands were cleared from excessive vegetation to maintain open ecosystems that provide essential habitats for globally endangered bird species, e.g. the Aquatic Warbler and the Great Snipe.</p> <p>Study on de-risking renewable energy investment in Belarus completed with a focus on wind energy. It was the first comprehensive study in Belarus on wind energy published</p> | <p>recommendation on amending the Belarusian Law "On Public Procurement of Goods (Work, Services)" was formulated and forwarded to the Government. The recommendations to introduce "green" principles to finance urban public infrastructure projects were formulated, discussed with the key stakeholders and forwarded to the governmental institutions, particularly to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy, and the Belarusian Parliament.</p> <p>With the UNDP's support, a concept of the Brest city development based on green principles was elaborated and approved by the Brest city authorities. City profiles reflecting the specific green urban development criteria were completed for three Belarusian cities: Polack, Navapolack and Navahrudak. Two feasibility studies, (i) on combining and expanding the cycling network and (ii) on the implementation of measures to improve the efficiency of the public transport were prepared for the cities of Polack and Navapolack. Infrastructure works are planned for 2019-2020.</p> <p>An intensive information campaign to promote green urban development, including green transport, was organized with more than 100 publications in Belarusian mass-media. The success was due to the professional project teams, effective work of the CO and effective</p> |
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| | | | <p>First 25 students of the Belarusian State Economic University gained knowledge on green economy development from the newly introduced into curricula of the University special course.</p> | <p>and officially accepted showing with evidence the real situation and attractiveness of investment into wind energy in the country</p> | <p>cooperation with and strong ownership by the respective national counterparts.</p> <p>UNDP supported the country in the development of its biodiversity-related legal and regulatory framework. Via a participatory process, the Law on Peatlands Protection and Sustainable Use was drafted, along with respective financial and economic justifications. A draft technical regulatory act on issues related to setting protection regime for habitats of endangered species was prepared and handed over to the Ministry of Environment for approval. Based on the analysis of the country's Forestry and Environmental legislation, recommendations to harmonize the two branches of the legal framework were prepared.</p> <p>A scientific justification for restoration and sustainable use of two biodiversity important river flood plains ("Turausky Luh" and "Pagost") was developed and approved by Belarusian authorities. Scientific justifications for the restoration of degraded peatlands were prepared for four project territories (7,654 ha). Assessment of the initial status (at the beginning of the project) of the European Bison feeding ground at the Naliboky Reserve conducted and a scientific justification and action plan prepared to enhance the feeding stock. An inventory</p> |
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| | | | | | <p>completed, and rare forest biotopes identified for three forest enterprises covering the territory of 3,623 ha. An inventory of habitats of globally threatened (GT) animal and plant species completed for two regions (Brest and Hrodna) and 75 new populations of 24 GT species identified, mapped and recorded. 42 protection passports for 19 threatened species prepared. Action plan with activities to remove/reduce threats for 9 GT species, including <i>Aquila clanga</i>, <i>Astacus astacus</i>, <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>, <i>Dolomedes plantarius</i> developed [C5]. Activities to maintain open biotopes for GT bird species conducted at the Zvanets and Sporausky reserves [C18]. The success was due to the professional project teams, effective work of the CO and effective cooperation with and strong ownership by the national partners.</p> <p>A comparative analysis of the legal frameworks of Belarus and the countries – parties to the Nagoya Protocol – pertinent to genetic resources conservation and sustainable use, was conducted and recommendations to amend the respective Belarusian legislation were formulated and discussed with the main stakeholders. The recommendations included proposals on possible mechanisms and liability measures for the violation of legislation on access to the country's genetic resources and sharing of benefits</p> |
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| | | | | | <p>between the providers and users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge were prepared, along with possible mechanisms to regulate equal access to the country's genetic resources. The National Clearing-House informational platform was made operational and updated. The institutional capacity of the National Coordination Centre on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing was enhanced through provision of required IT and office equipment and the development of a national interactive database to monitor the genetic resources use. A separate computer-based database for the DNA Bank of human, animals, plants and microorganisms was developed and the DNA Bank was enriched with new samples of 24 rare and endangered wild plant species. A concept for national informational platform on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources was drafted and discussed with the key national stakeholders. As the first step, cooperation agreements were concluded with 6 holders of traditional knowledge. Intensive nation-wide consultations and information campaign were held to discuss a new for the country concept and practice of genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge conservation and sustainable use. In sum, more than 300 people – representatives of the key national</p> |
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| | | | | | stakeholders – took part in the consultations and discussion |
| Outcome 8. By 2020, vulnerable groups and the population at large have equal access to quality health, education, and social protection services that effectively address their needs, including comprehensive post-Chernobyl development | | | | | |
| Alcohol abuse at age 15+ | STEPS study in 2015 | 10% reduction | In 2016 for healthy lifestyles and NCD prevention, UNDP moved to the regional and local levels to promote sustainable partnerships and build capacities of regional and local players. Following NHDR ratings, two regions with the lowest development indices were selected for the first local initiatives contest. This was done under UNDP leadership, within the first ever in Belarus Joint Programme exercise, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, civil society, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. | In 2017, UNDP continued stimulating sustainable partnerships for achieving the set targets and improving access of the most vulnerable to basic social services. Within BELMED programme, targeting mostly at promoting healthy lifestyles at the local level cumulatively in 2016/2017, 16 partnerships between civil society, local authorities, businesses and government institutions were established to address health and healthy lifestyles' issues in 4 regions of Belarus. CPD 4.1.1. target for such partnership by 2020 is 20, so we are on track to reach it. | Support was provided to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in Belarus through assisting the CSOs and the government with UNCRPD implementation by means of harmonizing the national legislation, building the implementation capacity of the government and CSOs, establishing an effective coordinating mechanism between them. In contemporary media space of Belarus, PWDs are an insignificant minority (from 1,5 to 3%), so the topic of disability is heavily influenced by social norms and behaviors. UNDP with the Ministry of Information and with the participation of persons with disabilities and relevant CSOs have developed the Information Strategy for mass media and conducted a round of training around the country. This Information Strategy for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities is the first document in Belarus that advocates for 'people-first' language putting emphasis on a person, not on his or her disability. The document features 11 information standards for how people with a disability can be supported through the means of communication and information, spotlight on their achievements and talents no matter what their age or background is. It is designed to reinforce positive community's attitude towards |
| Share of population residing in areas affected by Chernobyl accident and possessing safe living skills | 45% | 65% | | | |
| Relative prevalence of tobacco use at age 15+ | Study of Transitions and Education Pathways (STEPS) study in 2015 | 8% reduction | | | |
| Number and percentage of key populations reached with comprehensive package of interventions on HIV prevention, treatment and care | TBD | TBD | | | |
| Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and alignment of national legislation with its provisions | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is discussed | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is ratified and the national legislation is aligned with its provisions | | | |
| | | | The 1 st contest of local initiatives aimed at promotion of healthy lifestyle and NCD prevention has been conducted in two regions of Belarus - Mahiliou and Viciebsk. One of the contest requirements was to demonstrate partnership between local authorities, governmental institutions, | In 2017, BELMED was enriched with additional funding from Polish, which allowed to combine building partnership for healthy lifestyle and addressing the needs of persons with disabilities at the local level. UNDP has started the process of building up to 10 km accessible bike path in one of the towns of Belarus. One of the CPD output indicators was totally achieved in 2017. This | |

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| | | | <p>NGOs, CSOs, local communities and private sector in implementation of initiatives. 133 proposals have been received, 84 passed administrative check and 9 were selected as winners. Among winners 7 are public associations, 1 regional department of the Ministry of Emergency, 1 department of the local town executive committee. Initiatives will be implemented during the next two years.</p> <p>Access to healthcare services was ensured by UNDP supporting the national Principal Recipient of the GF grants with procuring ARV and TB drugs. In parallel, UNDP has been working on building capacities of the PR and the Ministry of Health on management, financial management, and procurement. As a result, by the end of 2016 the National PR was able to place its first independent order for drug procurement, and delivery of goods is expected in February 2017.</p> <p>In addition, together with Istanbul Regional Hub UNDP Belarus has been working</p> | <p>is related to development of PWD Information Strategy with its 11 Information Standards. This was done in regular consultations and open discussions with civil society, mass media, PWD and government. The agreed final version was adopted by the Ministry of Information and put for use.</p> <p>Achievements of UNDP Belarus in social inclusion and PWD support were appreciated at the corporate level, and in 2017, UNDP Belarus efforts were recognized within the exercise "Evaluation of Disability-Inclusive development" at UNDP.</p> | <p>people with disabilities. UNDP contracted the Institute of Labour under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to conduct a study on the basic services for persons with disabilities. The outcomes of this study have informed the process of developing a new Law on the Rights and Social Integration of Persons with Disabilities. The first International Conference "Sign language in the sphere of protection of the social, cultural and educational rights of persons with hearing disorder" was held in Minsk by the Belarusian Society of Deaf with UNDP assistance. UNDP has also supported a consultation of the civil society and state bodies aimed to finalize the first national report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>UNDP has supported development of the Human Rights Monitoring Tool to track the provision of services and possible human rights violations towards people living with or affected by HIV. The Tool is placed at the website and provides the opportunity for potential victims and organizations working with the key groups to report on violations and get free-of-charge advice and a consultation of the legal specialists. The Tool will not only result in ensuring protection of people and data collection but also contribute to raised legal awareness of citizens. Due to the fact that cases and legal advice thereto will be published at open website of the Tool, people may</p> |
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| | | <p>on strengthening social contracting for NGOs in the sphere of HIV. The developed Case Study has served as a tool for planning further actions, including update of the legislation. The relevant amendments to Law on Social Services are expected by April 2017</p> <p>Trainings in project management and public procurement at various international platforms (UNICEF, UNDP): study visits (Switzerland, Georgia, Ukraine) to gain experience of national PRs at other countries; and "shadowing" support to the national PR team (16 people) and the MOH representatives have been provided during the year to strengthen capacity in the sphere of health procurement and implementation of Global Fund grants in the country.</p> <p>UNDP has started 2016 with screening all its projects for incorporating activities to reflect the needs and involvement of persons with disabilities. As a result,</p> | consult it and be aware of how to protect themselves in similar situations |
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| | | | recommendations for the projects on incorporating PwD activities have been developed and put in place. External UNDP efforts were targeted at ratification of UNCPRD in Belarus, signed in September 2015. Belarusian Government ratified UNPRPD in October 2016 | | |
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