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**Draft country programme document for Belarus (2006-2010)\***

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\* The compilation of data required to provide the Executive Board with the most current information has delayed the submission of the present report.

## Introduction

1. The present country programme document (CPD) for the Republic of Belarus, for the 2006-2010 period, builds on the 2001-2004 country cooperation framework (CCF), which was extended in 2004 to include 2005. The process of CPD preparation included extensive consultations with key partners in the Government, civil society organizations, the private sector, the United Nations system, and the international community. The areas for UNDP engagement outlined here fall within the National Sustainable Socio-economic Development Strategy (NSSEDS) of the Republic of Belarus to 2020, which was approved by the Government on 22 June 2004.

### I. Situation analysis

2. Over the past decade the Republic of Belarus has embraced a gradual pace of change, eschewing the more radical market-oriented reforms pursued elsewhere in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In an effort to avoid the social costs of transition experienced elsewhere in the region, the country has retained a high degree of state ownership and central control over wages, prices, and production, in both industry and agriculture.

3. Since 1996, these policies have yielded significant economic growth, which has accelerated since 1999. Real wages have risen significantly. Poverty rates, though still high, have declined; the proportion of the population living below the national subsistence level fell from 38.4 per cent in 1995 to 30.5 per cent in 2002. Inflation, although still the highest in the CIS countries, has also fallen significantly.

4. However, this gradualism has left the economy with weaknesses that, if unremedied, could undermine future growth. First, the economy remains narrowly focused on a small number of industries and markets (mainly the Russian Federation); second, it uses state-funded credits and directed lending to boost output; third, it depends on subsidized energy imports; and fourth, it is ill-prepared to cope with international competition. Some 40 per cent of industrial firms and 60 per cent of agricultural firms operate at a loss. The business environment is challenging: numerous constraints arise in adapting firms to new conditions, whether in technology, know-how, or localization; foreign direct investment is low; and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play a marginal role.

5. Therefore, the key challenges facing the country are to build sturdier foundations for economic growth, and to transform that growth into sustainable development. The NSSEDS notes that “the main goal for social policy in the long term is the creation of conditions for the sustainable growth of the level and quality of the population’s living conditions and for the development of human capital.”

6. To meet this goal, further economic adjustment is necessary. Growth of SMEs needs to be encouraged, both to create new jobs and diversify the economy. Access to finance must be simplified. Measures to promote foreign direct investment are required, to ensure that Belarus benefits from an infusion of modern technology and managerial methods. Steps needed to promote better business conditions include improved protection of intellectual property rights; adoption of international standards for product certification; creation of a knowledge-based economy and society; creation of business incubators, technology parks, and special economic zones; adoption of more flexible labour market rules; and provision of improved social protection and retraining for redundant workers.

7. The main principles of the open economy have driven economic policy, although non-tariff barriers (in the form of complicated product standards, administrative restrictions, volatile regulations, and a difficult business environment) impede trade. Exports and imports are highly concentrated by sector, as well as by country of origin and destination. In some industries, there is a need to create conditions for better competition. Relaxing these barriers would facilitate greater integration with the world economy and allow Belarus to enjoy the full benefits of competition and trade.

8. There are three platforms for economic integration where Belarus can play a role:

(a) Within the CIS, closer integration through the realization of planned undertakings such as the creation of a single economic space comprising Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine, offers an opportunity to promote trade and further cooperation on cross-border development projects and initiatives.

(b) Belarus could benefit by adopting European Union norms in such areas as company law and competition policy. Moreover, the expansion of the European Union in May 2004 has made Belarus a

European Union border State, opening the way for a new dialogue under the European Neighbourhood Policy, and making progressive integration into a common economic space a possibility.

(c) Belarus applied for World Trade Organization (WTO) membership in 1993, but negotiations have proceeded slowly. Membership would provide beneficial market access but would require significant legislative change and a reduction in subsidies to industry and agriculture.

9. Belarus faces a number of social challenges. Although prevalence rates for HIV/AIDS remain low by comparison with those in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, the disease is spreading rapidly, in tandem with the use of needles to inject drugs. The position of the country as a frontier State has also made it susceptible to trafficking in drugs and human beings, particularly women, and Belarus has become a transit country for illegal migrants and a country of origin for some types of economic migrants.

10. The country faces an additional challenge in the form of the lingering after-effects of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster. Belarus received 70 per cent of the radioactive fallout from the accident, and 23 per cent of its land area was contaminated. Two million people, accounting for one-fifth of the total population, were directly affected. Although the accident occurred 19 years ago, many communities in the affected areas remain devastated by the impact and deprived of any real economic opportunities. As noted in the 2002 United Nations report, *The human consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident: a strategy for recovery*, some communities have sunk into a dependency syndrome of helplessness and passivity.

11. To overcome the challenges it faces, Belarus will need, among other things, to create a strong and well-informed civil society; increase women's participation in decision-making; expand the level of knowledge of human rights and their application; and build capacities to translate international commitments into national action.

## II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

12. UNDP has established itself as a trusted partner for the Government of Belarus and enjoys a reputation for quality and transparency, as well as for forging new development partnerships. The second country cooperation framework (CCF) for Belarus (2001-

2004/5) focused on two areas: (a) economic development through strengthening democratic governance; and (b) environmental conservation and management.

13. *Economic development through strengthening democratic governance.* The work of UNDP in this area resulted in the adoption of a number of new policies and programmes, including the new NSSEDS and a national programme on HIV/AIDS prevention for 2001-2005. Effective work with the Ministry of Natural Resources resulted in the adoption of a national energy efficiency programme on wide use of biomass for energy and assistance in preparation of a law on special nature protected areas.

14. UNDP helped the Government prepare the legal framework for a new inter-ministerial committee to support SME development and remove excessive administrative and regulatory barriers to the creation of new business development institutions, including the first business incubators; centres for technology transfer; credit unions; and micro-lending schemes. At the request of and in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the first poverty-related project was launched in Belarus in 2003. UNDP has also piloted a mechanism to minimize the dangerous side-effects of restructuring in a one-company town and has assisted in the development of an early prevention system for unemployment and poverty in single-industry towns.

15. UNDP assisted in the development of a national strategy on information and communication technology (ICT); supported the Parliament in the creation of its first Internet portal; and furthered the development of civil society through the creation of the first portal for non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

16. *Environmental conservation and management.* UNDP helped launch a nation-wide programme on the use of biomass for heat and power generation. This is expected to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 1 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sup>2</sup>) by 2015. A national action plan for environmental rehabilitation of the Dnieper River basin was also developed. The development and implementation of comprehensive management plans ensured the long-term sustainability of four internationally recognized protected areas.

17. *Partnerships.* UNDP deepened cooperation with a broad range of United Nations and multilateral organizations and established new partnerships with

the European Commission and others. A border management project was implemented in 2002. Two new programmes on combating trafficking in women and a regional programme, the Belarus-Ukraine-Moldova Anti-Drugs programme, are ongoing. UNDP expanded its cooperation with the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the European Commission. UNDP, together with the United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, assisted the Government in developing a project proposal for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and was designated as principal recipient.

18. Cooperation with the Government was also supported by governmental cost-sharing for a number of projects. Civil society was involved in all UNDP projects and programmes through active participation in a dialogue with the private sector, academia, Government, and governmental agencies. The process of preparing the NSSEDS was highly participatory with the active involvement of NGOs, the public, academia, and the private sector. This was noted and appreciated by the Ministry of Economy and recommended as a best practice for the preparation of other strategic documents.

19. *Resources.* The UNDP country office continued to operate in an environment in which it must achieve impact with limited core resources. This required considerable strategic focus to leverage impact across activities, while maintaining sufficient flexibility to respond to unforeseen resource mobilization and programmatic opportunities. Responsiveness was especially important given the successful track record of UNDP and its continuing efforts to partner with several donors, the need for which will undoubtedly remain strong throughout the new country programme. During the second CCF period (2001-2005) over \$15 million in donor and trust-fund financing was mobilized, including government contributions of more than \$700,000.

20. *Lessons learned:* The lessons learned in 2000-2005 will be applied in the next programme, namely:

- (a) UNDP should use a more programmatic approach;
- (b) More focus should be on socio-economic issues, while cross-cutting themes such as the application of new information and communication technologies, a knowledge-based society as well as gender and human rights should be applied to enhance the impact of priority programmes;

(c) A more participatory approach should be promoted through broader engagement of civil society in project and programme activities;

(d) UNDP should build new and strengthen existing partnerships with national and international partners and United Nations organizations to support synergies in programming and enhance resource mobilization;

(e) UNDP should apply a results-based approach to all programme activities;

(f) As a knowledge-based organization, UNDP should continue to develop value-added content with new innovative programmes and involve partners from different regions of the country;

(g) More effort should be devoted to improving advocacy and communications in priority areas; and

(h) Improved data quality and statistical tools are crucial to proper decision-making and progress assessment.

### III. Proposed programme

21. The present country programme document benefited from a thorough country-level discussion during its preparation. It was agreed that its outcomes should:

- (a) bring direct benefits to the citizens of Belarus;
- (b) draw on UNDP's global experience and know-how;
- (c) forge new partnerships between international and national stakeholders;
- (d) meet national priorities and expectations, while introducing innovative development practices; and
- (e) strengthen local-level initiatives, and, as an intermediary, forge partnerships between Government, the private sector, and civil society actors.

22. Sustainable development is the programme's key objective. This should be achieved through two mutually reinforcing areas of focus:

- (a) *Creating an enabling environment for sustainable economic growth and human development.* Translating economic growth into human development remains a challenge for Belarus. Better integration with the world economy will facilitate modernization and improve competitiveness, thereby helping to improve

living standards and achieve human development goals.

(b) *Fostering a three-way dialogue between the Government, the private sector, and NGOs.* Development of effective partnerships and the sharing of knowledge and expertise will be promoted as pre-conditions to sustainable economic growth and the achievement of a society based on trust, knowledge, and innovation. Policy and legislative advice will be provided to allow civil-society development and strengthen cooperation.

23. Programme implementation will fall into five main thematic areas based on the UNDP multi-year funding framework (MYFF) 2004-2007, and using the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as an overall framework for national efforts:

24. **Economic growth and increase in living standards.** This goal will be pursued through projects that: (a) help incorporate the aims of poverty reduction and better living standards into socio-economic policies, strengthening poverty monitoring/analysis and advocacy; (b) enhance a socio-economic policy dialogue including through the national human development report; (c) mitigate negative social costs of agricultural and industrial reforms with a special focus on prevention and containment of unemployment in small towns; (d) foster public-private partnerships and promote corporate social responsibility; (e) promote a better business climate for investors and facilitate WTO accession; (f) promote SME development by removing excessive administrative barriers, developing business support institutions and financial mechanisms (including microcredit schemes), increasing employability and entrepreneurship of vulnerable groups (e.g., youth and women); (g) help modernize statistical methods and tools; and (h) increase use of local alternative sources of energy for heat and power generation.

25. **Effective and accountable governance.** This goal will be pursued through projects that: (a) use ICT to build a knowledge-based society and stimulate policy dialogue; (b) enhance public service accountability and transparency, improve the accessibility of Government to the people, decrease bureaucracy, and support the adoption of measures for anti-corruption; (c) develop and implement Local Agenda 21 as an appropriate framework for local governance and sustainable development through decentralization, regional integration, and regulation; (d) provide legal training and legal assistance (for

example, through legal clinics) as well as support to the drafting of new legislation; and (e) assist the Ministry of Statistics and Analysis in the preparation of a development strategy on statistics, notably regarding a possible new architecture and training of statisticians and ICT personnel in advanced methodologies and technologies.

26. **Environmental sustainability.** As the implementing agency for GEF, UNDP will pursue projects in the environment and energy sectors including (a) the Small Grants Programme; (b) the integration into national governance and production systems of biodiversity; ecosystem services; protected areas; and other commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral environmental agreements; (c) promotion of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies; and (d) assistance in assessing and implementing the Kyoto Protocol.

27. **Rehabilitation and sustainable development of Chernobyl-affected areas.** As the lead United Nations coordinator of efforts for the rehabilitation and sustainable development of Chernobyl-affected areas, UNDP will continue to support the Cooperation for Rehabilitation Programme (CORE) together with other partners. In addition, UNDP will focus its interventions in the priority thematic areas in Chernobyl-affected regions to increase impact, as formulated *The human consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident: a strategy for recovery*. Area-based development methods will be applied to the extent possible. UNDP will assist the Government in the commemoration of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster, continuing to draw attention to its aftermath and to mobilize resources and coordinate action among national and international partners.

28. **Cross-border cooperation.** UNDP will expand its programmes in cross-border issues such as prevention of trafficking in drugs and human beings, which puts Belarus increasingly at risk to related concerns such as HIV/AIDS and other infections. HIV/AIDS prevention activities will continue through the provision of help to the Government in implementing the Global Fund grant, within the framework of the National Programme on Prevention of HIV/AIDS and supported by other relevant programmes and the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS. In cooperation with the European Union, UNDP intends to continue working on other cross-border

issues such as border management and illegal migration.

29. **Cross-cutting objectives.** In all its activities, UNDP will incorporate two cross-cutting themes: (a) ICT and knowledge-based society; and (b) human rights and gender equities. In addition, UNDP will help facilitate the coordination of technical assistance by the Government.

30. **Implementation strategies.** Implementation of the country programme document will rest on the following approaches:

(a) All activities will be nationally executed, primarily with Belarusian expertise. International expertise will be used primarily for project design, short specific inputs, and monitoring and evaluation, if required.

(b) A programmatic approach will be favoured.

(c) Implementation of all programmes and projects will rest on partnerships among government institutions, civil society organizations, and, increasingly, the private sector. Decentralization and rationalization of UNDP activities will be promoted, given that the local and regional levels are increasingly recognized as appropriate levels for regulation and good governance in modern economies.

(d) Coordination among United Nations organizations and support to synergies in programming will be provided.

(e) Civil society will be more broadly engaged and will participate in projects and programmes to ensure sustainable development.

(f) UNDP funds will be used as a catalytic tool, and a resource mobilization strategy will be developed.

(g) A results-based approach will be applied to all programme activities.

(h) All programmes and projects will have strong advocacy components.

#### **IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation**

31. UNDP will use theme groups, surveys, field visits, impact assessments, and other monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms. Its M&E methods will be closely aligned with national processes, including household budget surveys. UNDP will use M&E results to ensure that its programming supports

national efforts to raise living standards and development plans.

32. Annual project reviews and a final evaluation will assess impact and sustainability; relevance to the MDGs and national living standards targets; effectiveness of partnerships; contribution to the intended outcomes; and coordination.

33. Projects and programmes will be implemented by government agencies, NGOs, and private-sector entities within the national execution scheme. Government will show national ownership by contributing significantly to programmes and projects through cost-sharing, and by creating favourable conditions for the implementation of programmes and projects. UNDP will deepen cooperation with bilateral donors, including the European Union, as well with GEF and other funds. It will also pursue partnerships with new donors. New cross-border partnerships with European Union member States will be developed in the 2006-2010 period. Coordination efforts on international aid will be enhanced during the next five years.

34. Full application of the UNDP integrated resource management system will increase the transparency, accountability, and efficiency of its work in Belarus.

35. Partnership development will be used as a tool to achieve the objectives of the new country programme both internally in Belarus and in the region.

36. The UNDP regional programme for 2006-2010 will be used to complement the present country programme document so as to allow maximum synergy between the two to achieve the best results.

### Annex: Results and resources framework for Belarus (2006-2010)

Programme component	Country programme outcomes, indicators, and baselines	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines, and targets	Partners	Indicative resources
<i>1. Economic growth and increase in living standards</i>					
<p><b>MYFF goal:</b> <b>1.1 MDG country reporting and poverty monitoring</b></p>	<p>1. Better monitoring of the progress towards meeting the MDGs and application of National Human Development Report's (NHDRs) recommendations in national planning and policy formulation</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> National indicators for tracking MDGs and poverty-related indicators <b>Baseline:</b> Indicators to track MDG achievement at the country level <b>Indicator:</b> Preparation of NHDRs by a national state institution at least bi-annually <b>Baseline:</b> Preparation of NHDRs in the framework of a joint project</p>	<p>Support the government agencies in designing and collecting disaggregated statistical data and improving poverty monitoring and analysis</p> <p>NHDRs are used for state socio-economic policy formulation and planning</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> In-income poverty indicators introduced in the national statistics <b>Baseline:</b> Only income indicators taken for poverty analysis <b>Target:</b> Non-income indicators tested and adopted</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Introduction of preparation of NHDRs into one or several state institutions' plans <b>Baseline:</b> NHDRs are prepared within a joint project <b>Target:</b> Applying NHDRs recommendations to the planning process of the state institutions</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Statistics and Analysis, UN Country Team</p>	<p>TRAC: \$100,000 Other resources: \$150,000 (including government contribution)</p>
<p><b>MYFF goal:</b> <b>1.2. Pro-poor policy reform to achieve MDG targets</b></p>	<p>2. Poverty reduction incorporated into national socio-economic planning and policies <b>Indicator:</b> Main principle of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) developed and linked to the NSSEDS and other strategic policies <b>Baseline:</b> National Poverty Reduction Strategy conceptualized</p> <p>3. Enhanced state and local capacity for socio-economic monitoring and formulating policies aimed at avoiding rising poverty levels, unemployment and social tensions in small communities as a result of industrial and agricultural reforms and enterprise restructuring</p>	<p>Broad and constructive policy dialogue facilitated to discuss the NPRS and poverty-related programmes and action plans</p> <p>Early-warning system introduced to prevent mono-industry towns</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Low level of public awareness and civil society involvement in developing the NPRS; lack of national experts knowledgeable in poverty-related issues <b>Target:</b> Participatory process for the NPRS advocated and in place</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Labour market monitoring study at the city and enterprise levels produced a data bank with key labour market indicators. A map was generated using those indicators, illustrating</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Statistics and Analysis, World Bank; Ministry of Industry; local self-governments</p>	<p>TRAC: \$250,000 Other resources: \$400,000 (including government contribution)</p>

<p><b>MYFF goal: 1.5 Private sector development</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of mono-industry towns in a group of risk of high unemployment and poverty <b>Baseline:</b> Need for restructuring a large majority of industry of mono-industrial towns</p> <p>4. Business climate for investors and domestic private sector improved through developing public-private partnerships <b>Indicator:</b> Growth of the number of SMEs, share of SMEs in the GDP, number of employees <b>Baseline:</b> 2.8 small businesses per 1000 population and the share in the GDP (8.2%)</p> <p>5. Increased alternative economic opportunities for sustainable development of small towns and rural areas <b>Indicator:</b> Number of new facilities set up to serve vulnerable groups to improve their employability and assist in starting business <b>Baseline:</b> Explicit demand from the business community and need to avoid youth unemployment and promote entrepreneurial culture</p>	<p>from negative effects of core enterprises restructuring</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder dialogue and mechanism in place to foster partnership of business associations and government agencies to lobby the interest of private sector while drafting legal regulations. Monitoring of administrative barriers to SME development introduced</p> <p>SME support institutions developed and vulnerable groups supported in improving employability and income-generating</p>	<p>the varying degrees of labour market and social tensions across different small cities <b>Target:</b> Regular mapping and labour market monitoring introduced into practice of employment services and the relevant government agencies <b>Baseline:</b> Not much dialogue and cooperation between Government and business community <b>Target:</b> Effective legal framework and enhanced capacity for private-sector development</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> There is a lack of business support institutions and high-standard economic tools to improve access to information, financial resources and ICT <b>Target:</b> 2-3 multi-service community centres piloted in small urban communities; project initiative developed to encourage youth entrepreneurship</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; leading business associations, local self-governments, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Mott Foundation, private sector</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, State Border Guards Committee, State Customs Committee, NGOs</p>	<p>TRAC: \$450,000 Other resources: \$800,000 (including government contribution)</p> <p>TRAC: \$133,000 Other resources: \$400,000 (including government contribution)</p>
<p><b>MYFF goal: 1.6 Gender mainstreaming</b></p>	<p>6. Multi-stakeholder participation (including women’s networks and experts) to set gender-sensitive development agenda and MDG targets established through economic empowerment of women <b>Indicator:</b> Participation of women in training and public decision-making process; number of women entrepreneurs <b>Baseline:</b> Explicit demand from women to be better represented in all communities</p>	<p>Facilitated partnerships of women’s NGOs and public agencies supported to address issues on gender equality and employment promotion Strategic partnership supported to combat trafficking in women and assist in rehabilitation of victims of trafficking Project on women’s entrepreneurship initiated</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Training and round-table discussions <b>Baseline:</b> 3 government agencies involved <b>Target:</b> Cooperation with more government agencies and donor organizations</p>		

<b>2. Effective and accountable governance</b>					
<b>MYFF goal: 2.5. E-governance and access to information</b>	7. Increased citizens' participation in policy dialogue and increased local development through enhanced access to ICT and development of ICT tools. <b>Indicator:</b> ICT access and availability for NGOs and general population <b>Baseline:</b> 14% of population Internet users (source: ITU, 2003)	Increased regional access to Internet and capacity-building through projects on ICT for development Project on legal training and legal assistance (e.g. Legal Clinics)	<b>Indicator:</b> New initiatives developed <b>Baseline:</b> 3 initiatives within currently ongoing Internet project <b>Target:</b> 2-3 new initiatives ongoing	Ministry of Education, NGOs, CIS executive committee, OSI*, IATP*	TRAC: \$230,000 Other resources: \$600,000
<b>MYFF goal: 3.1. Frameworks and strategies for sustainable development</b>	8. Mechanisms for national Local Agenda 21, integrating of economic, social and environmental issues, adopted and implemented. <b>Indicator:</b> number of regional/local municipalities involved in sustainable development activities <b>Baseline:</b> Local Agenda 21 is being prepared in 3 regional/local municipalities	Local Agendas 21 are prepared Projects on development of methodological and legal basis for sustainable development (e.g. on Strategic Environmental Assessment) and Local Agendas 21 Projects on support to NGOs (ICT, communication, capacity-building, training, etc.) including GEF Small Grants Programme	<b>Indicator:</b> Initiatives in operation <b>Baseline:</b> no ongoing initiatives <b>Target:</b> 3 initiatives ongoing	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, NGOs, local governments	TRAC: \$230,000 Other resources: \$1,750,000
<b>3. Environmental sustainability</b>					
<b>MYFF goal: 3.3 Access to sustainable energy services</b>	9. Clean energy technologies promoted through energy efficiency, renewable energy, and technology demonstration/leapfrogging, to reduce emissions. <b>Indicator:</b> Annual CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduced. <b>Baseline:</b> 40 million tons	1. Local financing for energy efficiency increased  2. National Energy-efficient Housing Programme	<b>1. Indicator:</b> Annual amount of local financing for energy efficiency <b>Baseline:</b> \$100 million <b>Target:</b> (8% increase): \$108 million <b>2. Indicator:</b> Programmes in operation <b>Baseline:</b> No programmes in place <b>Target:</b> One programme	GEF, Energy Efficiency Committee under the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Architecture	Other resources: \$3.5 million
<b>MYFF goal: 3.4 Sustainable land management</b>	10. Multi-stakeholder mechanisms in place to identify opportunities, prepare proposals, and implement sustainable land management projects <b>Indicator:</b> eroded and erosion-prone area <b>Baseline:</b> 4 million hectares	Mechanism for implementation of National Action Programme (NAP) under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	<b>Indicator:</b> UNCCD NAP implementation <b>Baseline:</b> No implementation <b>Target:</b> Full-scale implementation	GEF, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Land Use Committee, NGOs	TRAC: \$60,000 Other resources: \$1,250,000
<b>MYFF goal: 3.5 Conservation</b>	11. Biodiversity, ecosystem services, protected areas and other commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral environmental agreements integrated into national	Programme for protection of Polesie biodiversity operational	<b>Indicator:</b> Programme <b>Baseline:</b> No programmes in place <b>Target:</b> One programme	GEF, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental	Other resources: \$2,500,000

<b>and sustainable use of biodiversity</b>	governance and production systems (including social, economic and policy frameworks such as MDGs, NSSEDS and key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, and flood control) <b>Indicator:</b> protected areas, ha, <b>Baseline:</b> 7.6% of the country			Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Land Use Committee, NGOs	
<b>4. Rehabilitation and sustainable development of Chernobyl-affected areas</b>					
<b>MYFF goal: 4.2 Crisis recovery</b>	12. Create favourable conditions for socio-economic development of the Chernobyl-affected areas <b>Indicator:</b> 1. Increase in economic activities (number of new initiatives covered by the programme in the districts, amount of investments into economically active spheres, increase in employment rate, increase in production of clean product and increase in the competitive advantage of these products market expansion) 2. Increase in citizen active participation <b>Baseline:</b> 4 districts	Affected districts actively involved in sustainable development activities through CORE programme and other initiatives in affected territories.	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of local districts involved <b>Baseline:</b> 4 <b>Target:</b> 21 (all affected districts)	State Chernobyl Committee, local authorities, NGOs, SDC*, European Union, FERT*	TRAC: \$600,000 Other resources: \$3 million
<b>5. Expanding cross-border cooperation</b>					
<b>MYFF goal: 2.7 Public administration reform and anti-corruption</b>	13. Institution/legal/policy frameworks established to promote and enforce accountability, transparency, and integrity in public service <b>Indicator:</b> Creation of conditions for effective combating of trafficking in human beings and drugs, and also illegal migration <b>Baseline:</b> Current conditions are not sufficient for effective actions	Projects on improvements in the process of development of legal acts (e.g. Impact Assessment) and on enhancement of the state agencies' ability to promote transparency and accountability including drug trafficking prevention, Belarus-Ukraine-Moldova Anti-Drugs programme (BUMAD), and border management.	<b>Indicator:</b> Partnerships with relevant state institutions <b>Baseline:</b> One strong partner <b>Target:</b> Cooperation with more educational institutions  <b>Indicator:</b> Partnerships with relevant governmental institutions <b>Baseline:</b> One strong partner <b>Target:</b> Cooperation with more governmental institutions	Ministry of Education, National Centre for law drafting, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, State Border Guards Committee, State Customs Committee, NGOs	TRAC: \$200,000 Other resources: \$5,450,000
<b>5.2. Development, planning and implementation of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases</b>	14. Development and implementation of comprehensive programme to support national efforts to respond to HIV/AIDS <b>Indicator:</b> Number of programme of prevention developed and implemented and number of infected people treated <b>Baseline:</b> Need to prevent spread of HIV/AIDS and introduce relevant treatment	National programme to prevent/treat HIV/AIDS supplemented by the resources of the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria	<b>Indicator:</b> As stated in the national programme to prevent/treat HIV/AIDS	Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, NGOs "Positive Movement", Belarusian UNESCO* Clubs, Belarusian Red Cross Society	TRAC: \$50,000 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other sources \$250,000

					Global Fund \$10 million
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- \*FERT: Formation pour l'épanouissement et le renouveau de la terre
- \*IACP: Internet Access Training Program
- \*OSI: Open Society Institute/Soros Foundation
- \*SDC: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- \*UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization