



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

National Commission  
of the Republic of Belarus  
for UNESCO

UNESCO Office in Moscow  
for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus,  
the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation



# UNESCO

## Country Programming Document

# THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

## 2014–2017



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

|        |                                                                          |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AIDS   | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome                                      |
| BR(s)  | Biosphere Reserve(s)                                                     |
| CBOs   | Community-Based Organizations                                            |
| CI     | Communication and Information                                            |
| CIS    | Commonwealth of Independent States                                       |
| CLT    | Culture                                                                  |
| CoF    | Co-financing                                                             |
| ED     | Education                                                                |
| EFA    | Education for All                                                        |
| ESD    | Education for Sustainable Development                                    |
| GEF    | Global Environment Facility                                              |
| HIV    | Human Immunodeficiency Virus                                             |
| HQ     | Headquarters                                                             |
| IAs    | Implementing Agencies                                                    |
| ICT(s) | Information and Communication Technology(ies)                            |
| ILO    | International Labour Organization                                        |
| MAB    | Man and Biosphere                                                        |
| MDGs   | Millennium Development Goals                                             |
| MOS    | Moscow                                                                   |
| NGOs   | Non-Governmental Organizations                                           |
| PRS    | Poverty Reduction Strategy                                               |
| PSB    | Public Service Broadcasting                                              |
| RB     | Regular Budget                                                           |
| RBM    | Results Based Management                                                 |
| SC     | Science                                                                  |
| SD     | Sustainable Development                                                  |
| SHS    | Social and Human Sciences                                                |
| SISTER | System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and the Evaluation of Results |
| SME    | Small and Medium Enterprises                                             |
| SWAps  | Sector-Wide Approaches                                                   |
| TOR    | Terms of Reference                                                       |
| TV     | Television                                                               |
| TVET   | Technical and Vocational Education and Training                          |
| UCPD   | UNESCO Country Programming Document                                      |
| UN     | United Nations                                                           |
| UNCT   | United Nations Country Team                                              |
| UNDAF  | United Nations Development Assistance Framework                          |
| UNDESD | United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development           |
| UNDP   | United Nations Development Programme                                     |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization         |
| UNESS  | UNESCO National Education Support Strategies                             |
| UNFPA  | United Nations Population Fund                                           |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund                                           |
| UNIDO  | United Nations Industrial Development Organization                       |
| WH     | World Heritage                                                           |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UNESCO Country Programming Document for the Republic of Belarus (herein referred to as UCPD), is based on the analysis of the current situation, the country's priorities in the fields of education, including HIV and AIDS prevention, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture and communication and information, and the experience gained in the country. The UCPD is aligned with the national development goals and state programmes drawn up in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); this is also relevant to and complements the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the country.

The UCPD is based on results of analytical studies conducted in consultation with the National Commission for UNESCO. This helped identify opportunities for the most effective response to country's needs within UNESCO's fields of competence, in line with the up-coming Organization's Medium-Term Strategy (37 CI4) and priorities set in UNESCO's draft Programme and Budget (37 CI5). The UCPD builds on results achieved and lessons learnt in the past, and presents the proposed framework for the future cooperation and partnership with the Republic of Belarus.

Activities and projects planned under the UCPD will be implemented through tripartite social partnerships involving the national Government, the relevant UN Agencies, civil society and, where appropriate, the private sector. The UNESCO Office in Moscow will work in close cooperation with the Government of the country, including the National Commission for UNESCO and the relevant Ministries. Partnership with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) will help effectively achieve the UNDAF Outcomes, the Country Programme Outcomes and the specific Programme Component Outputs. Partnership with civil society organizations will be expanded and strengthened by utilizing knowledge and resources they could offer in attaining UNESCO outcomes and outputs. Gender equality will be maintained and promoted throughout all UNESCO's actions.

Multi-stakeholder collaboration within the country will be essential for UNESCO in successfully contributing to the UNDAF goal of reducing economic, social and political inequality through capacity development, the creation of institutional frameworks, support to the development of policy and regulatory frameworks to promote accountable, transparent, and efficient governing institutions, and the development of measures to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

This partnership strategy is to foster the implementation of the UCPD, lay the groundwork for ensuring sustainability of the outcomes to be achieved through the UCPD and serve as a catalyst in leveraging extra-budgetary funds to implement the UCPD beyond the regular UNESCO budget and employing policy/legal/institutional reforms and UN-coherent actions to this end.

To ensure that the programme and projects are effectively implemented, a UCPD monitoring and evaluation system (M&E) will be established. M&E includes a series of linked activities, among them UNESCO M&E tools/RBM under SISTER, periodical reporting and evaluation according to UCPD Guidelines, and regular monitoring of progress in carrying out the activities. Periodical progress reports will be drawn up in consultation with the UNCT countries, serving as a basis for annual and biannual UNDAF progress reports.

## PART I – SITUATION ANALYSIS<sup>1</sup>

The Republic of Belarus (Belarus) is located in the Eastern part of Europe. It borders Poland in the west, Lithuania in the north-west, Latvia in the north, Russia in the north-east and east and Ukraine in the south. Belarus is divided into six regions (oblasts), i. e. the Brest oblast, the Gomel oblast, the Grodno oblast, the Minsk oblast, the Mogilev oblast and the Vitebsk oblast. The capital of Belarus is Minsk, the largest political, economic, scientific and cultural centre of the country, its population being 1.729 million people. Belarus covers 207,600 square kilometres and extends 650 kilometres from west to east and 560 kilometres from north to south.

Belarusian and Russian are the two official languages in the country. Belarus is inhabited by members of more than 100 ethnic groups. About three quarters of the population are ethnic Belarusians, and there are also significant Russian, Polish, Ukrainian and other communities. The National Statistics Committee report estimated annual net migration inflow at 14,433 people in 2012.

The Republic of Belarus became independent in 1991. The constitution originally adopted in March 1994 was amended through a referendum in November 1996 to expand presidential powers and set up a bicameral parliament, the National Assembly. The last national parliamentary elections were held in Belarus on September 23, 2012 and presidential on December 19, 2010. The incumbent president, Alyaksandar Lukashenka, was elected to the third consecutive term in December 2010, garnering 71% of the popular vote. The next parliamentary elections are due in 2016, and the presidential are to be held by 2015.

The Republic of Belarus has achieved a high level of human development.<sup>2</sup>

|                                                                                        |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Human Development Index                                                                | 0.793 (Ranking 50) |
| <b>Demography</b>                                                                      |                    |
| Population, total both sexes (thousands)                                               | 9,527.5            |
| Population, urban (%) (% of population)                                                | 75.5               |
| Population, female (thousands)                                                         | 5,100.12           |
| Population, male (thousands)                                                           | 4,427.38           |
| <b>Health</b>                                                                          |                    |
| Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)                                           | 4.4                |
| Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)                                          | 6.0                |
| Life expectancy at birth (years)                                                       | 70.6               |
| Health index                                                                           | 0.798              |
| <b>Education</b>                                                                       |                    |
| Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)                                         | 4.5                |
| Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)                                      | 14.7               |
| Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)                                  | 99.6               |
| Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)                                            | 11.5               |
| Education index                                                                        | 0.866              |
| Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)                                 | 90.0               |
| <b>Trade, economy and income</b>                                                       |                    |
| GDP per capita (2005 PPP \$)                                                           | 13,191             |
| Income index                                                                           | 0.723              |
| <b>Gender</b>                                                                          |                    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (women aged 15–19 years) (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) | 22.1               |
| Shares in parliament, female-male ratio                                                | 0.474              |
| Labour force participation rate, female-male ratio (Ratio of female to male shares)    | 0.802              |
| Maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)                     | 4.0                |
| <b>Innovation and technology</b>                                                       |                    |
| Fixed and mobile telephone subscribers (per 100 people)                                | 152.5              |

The Government of Belarus strives to ensure continued and sustainable economic growth that would promote higher living standards and assistance to the most vulnerable groups, giving priority to environment protection based on energy saving. To this end, the government needs to solve a challenging task of modernising and liberalising the national economy and optimising the country's governance system amid an ongoing global economic crisis.

<sup>1</sup> As of April 2013

<sup>2</sup> Human Development Report 2013 <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/BLR.html>

The UNDAF for 2011–2015 was developed and signed in 2010 to contribute to the government's efforts to improve the population's economic and social wellbeing, increase the public sector's effectiveness and efficiency, comply with international human rights standards, and enhance environmental sustainability, which are treated as national priorities. This UNDAF prioritises the enhancement of national capacities and improvement of the most vulnerable groups' access to social services through the prism of human rights, culture, age, gender and diversity mainstreaming.

Belarus's national priorities in UNESCO's fields of competence are evident in numerous policy documents. Some of these documents (e. g. the National Development Plan, the Concept of the National Strategy of Sustainable Social and Economic Development for 2011–2015, the National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in the Period up to 2020, the Main Directions of Social and Economic Development of Belarus, etc.) are based on an inter-sectoral approach to the issues faced by the country, whereas others (such as the National Strategy «Education for All», the State Programme for Socio-Economic Recovery and Development of Rural Areas for 2005–2010, the National Action Plan for the Efficient Use of Natural Resources and Environment Protection of the Republic of Belarus for 2006–2010, etc.) are oriented towards addressing issues in a specific sector.

In recent years, UNESCO has contributed, through its programme activities, to the development of a number of crucial areas in Belarus, including education, science, culture, communication and information, and human development.

In particular, UNESCO is continuing to provide support to Belarus in the following fields of education: technical-vocational education, science education and arts education systems; the development of educational programmes on renewable energy; the establishment of a network of leading scientists from various scientific and educational centres; the development and mobilisation of cultural and educational resources to counter HIV and AIDS; and ICT's integration into education.

The country's environmental policy foundations are stipulated in a number of laws dealing with environment protection, specially protected wildlife areas, state ecological examination, hydro-meteorological activities, the protection of the ozone layer, waste treatment, mineral wealth, and flora and fauna protection. The goals and principles of Belarus's environmental sustainability are laid down in the National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in the Period up to 2020 and the Concept of the National Strategy of Sustainable Social and Economic Development for 2011–2015. The 1998 law «On Forecasting and Socio-Economic Development Planning» mandates the inclusion of environmental priorities in socio-economic development forecasts and programming. To reduce a negative anthropogenic impact on the environment, Belarus has created specially protected wildlife areas, which currently include the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, the Belovezhskaya Pushcha Biosphere Reserve, and the Pribuzhskoye Polesye Biosphere Reserve, and four national wildlife parks, i. e. Belovezhskaya Pushcha, Braslav Lakes, Pripyat and Naroch National Parks.

Belarus has achieved impressive results in fundamental research in physics, mathematics, new materials, and computer software. Belarus's high-tech parks and technology transfer centres contribute greatly to promoting scientific research products on the domestic and international markets. A network of research and technical centres constitutes an important component of the national innovation infrastructure and promotes interaction between the scientific and production sectors. All major Belarusian manufacturers have such institutions integrated in their corporate structures.

UNESCO provides support to Belarus in promoting science education and developing research projects to strengthen the role of science in decision-making and ensure good science-informed, participatory and collaborative management, with emphasis placed on activities strengthening the linkage between scientific research and higher education and promoting interdisciplinary fundamental research in the emerging areas of science. Special significance is attached to ethics and global changes, sustainable socio-economic development, social inclusion and gender equality.

Over the centuries, the Belarusians have created a rich and unique cultural heritage including park complexes, museums and book collections. There are over 15,000 historical monuments in Belarus. The architectural and cultural complex of the Radziwills in the town of Nesvizh, the Mir Castle complex, the Belovezhskaya Pushcha and the Struve Geodetic Arc have been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List of cultural and natural properties. UNESCO experts are considering the inscription of the Augustow Canal and Polotsk monuments on the World Heritage List as well.

The preservation of the natural and cultural heritage through fostering the implementation of the 1972, 2003 and 2005 Conventions remains a priority for Belarus. Special emphasis is being laid on promoting cultural tourism, supporting and popularising traditional arts and crafts, mobilising museum educational resources for intercultural dialogue and development, strengthening national capacities on cultural policy for developing intercultural dialogue, and increasing the role of culture in social and sustainable development.

The issues remaining in the spotlight also include efforts made by libraries, archives, and museums to safeguard documentary heritage concerning international cooperation and protecting intellectual property and copyright in digital media and digital technologies.

However, the country is facing a number of development challenges that have to be addressed in the coming years. Thus, the following areas, which fall in UNESCO's mandate, remain priorities for Belarus: fostering education for sustainable development, environmental education, and integration of ICT into education; promoting comprehensive life skills-based HIV prevention and SRH education to contribute to healthy lifestyles and gender equality; enhancing biodiversity protection and sustainable use of its components, promoting sustainable use of natural resources and facilitating measures towards sustainable development; developing social inclusion policies to promote mutual understanding in multicultural societies; supporting elaboration of tools for protection and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and effective implementation of international mechanisms and UNESCO Cultural Conventions, promoting social and educational roles of museums, arts education and tourism as vectors for intercultural dialogue and economic development of the country; strengthening international cooperation in the field of preservation of documentary heritage and better access to archive and library documents and facilitating media regulation and self-regulation systems for sustaining peace and development. Particular attention should be given to capacity building in priority areas, including human-rights, gender equality and youth civic engagement.



*Springtime ritual Belarus*

## SOURCES:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Belarus <http://undp.by/en/undp/>

UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Belarus 2011–2015  
<http://undp.by/en/undp/doc/pr-63347-2010.html>

Belarusian Institute for Strategic Studies (BISS) <http://www.belinstitute.eu/en>

The World Bank Data <http://data.worldbank.org/country/belarus>

2013 Human Development Report <http://hdr.undp.org/en/>

## PART II – PAST AND PRESENT COOPERATION – LESSONS LEARNT

In accordance with the UCPD framework 2010–2012 developed for Belarus in 2010 and within the overall UNDAF 2011–2015, UNESCO implemented the planned activities in the different programme sectors, and the following results were achieved:

### EDUCATION

UNESCO cooperated with the Belarusian Ministry of Education and civil society to enhance national capacities for providing quality HIV prevention and sex education to adolescents and young people, including the most-at-risk groups, in and out of school settings, and in protecting learners and educators living with HIV or otherwise affected by the epidemic from stigma and discrimination in educational institutions, with due regard to appropriate human-rights and gender equality frameworks.

#### **Expected Outcome 2.1.1 Strengthening HIV responses targeting young people especially the most-at-risk populations with a particular aim of reducing stigma and discrimination**

The situation related to HIV prevention education in Belarus was assessed with UNESCO's support in 2010 to get information on national AIDS response planning, particularly in the education sector. Ministry of Education experts participated in the Eastern European and Central Asian Prevention Education Conference (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 2011) and were familiarised with regional experiences in prevention education and good practice. International and regional tools for planning, implementing and monitoring prevention education were made available to Belarusian educators.

The Belarusian Ministry of Education adopted national Recommendations for HIV Policy Implementation in the Education Sector based on the UNESCO-ILO Practical Recommendations on HIV Policy Implementation in the Education Sector and disseminated them among the educational institutions in 2012. The Recommendations provide a framework for protecting HIV-infected and affected learners and educators from discrimination in educational institutions and promoting rights-based, scientifically accurate, culturally appropriate, gender responsive, age-specific, participatory and inclusive HIV prevention and sexuality education.

In 2010–2012, UNESCO supported a series of activities aimed at empowering young people, especially most-at-risk populations, to mobilise informal educational resources for HIV and AIDS prevention, particularly for the prevention of HIV-related stigma and discrimination and protection of rights of people living with HIV (PLHIV). These activities enhanced capacities of youth-led and youth-serving organisations, including student unions, and PLHIV communities for participating in policy dialogue with decision-makers at the national and regional levels and in planning and implementing innovative prevention activities in their communities and nationally. Networks and partnerships of schools, vocational training schools, colleges, universities, youth organisations specialising in HIV prevention, care and support, and national and local authorities were established and reinforced to expand the coverage and impact of HIV prevention activities. Over 3,000 adolescents and young people, including those most-at-



*Auto rally participants*



risk, were engaged in various projects, including a national auto rally organised by the Belarusian Association of UNESCO Clubs. Youth and student organisations from other CIS countries benefited from access to Belarusian best practice documented, printed and disseminated at the CIS Youth Forum in Minsk in 2011.

Belarus pioneered in developing and implementing an online training course on the management of HIV prevention programmes for youth leaders. The course was developed by the Belarusian Association of UNESCO Clubs in 2011. Through participating in a regional project titled ONLINE-Prevention, Belarusian youth organisations enhanced their knowledge and skills in using the Internet and social networks for online health education and HIV prevention purposes and benefited from sharing experience with their counterparts from other EECA countries at the regional ONLINE-Prevention conference held in Minsk in December 2012. Following the conference, the national AIDS portal [aids.by](http://aids.by) decided to launch an HIV/SRH education webpage for adolescents. Organisations providing services to key HIV-vulnerable populations took advantage of capacity building opportunities provided by ONLINE-Prevention and started more actively using web-based technologies to deliver information, referral and counselling services to their beneficiaries.

### **Expected Outcome 3.2.2 Capacity to establish and manage demonstration sites for sustainable development (biosphere reserves) according to innovative approaches to conservation and sustainable development enhanced**

Based on the outcomes of the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of Education Ministers of the CIS countries and the International Conference on TVET and Education for Sustainable Development held in Minsk in 2009, the UNESCO Moscow Office launched a TVET policy review in the cluster countries to help the member-states align their policies with broad socio-economic priorities and improve efficiency and effectiveness of TVET. With regard to this and in view of the new national Code of Education, which came into force in Belarus in September 2011, UNESCO has provided technical assistance to strengthen national capacities for education policy research and analysis and in inclusive education and TVET. A new education policy and practice review tool, Education for Sustainable Development Lens, was made available to Belarusian education policymakers and experts so that they can use it for integration of principles, values and practices of sustainable development in education. The formation of the UNESCO-UNEVOC CIS Regional Network with participation of Belarusian TVET experts in 2011 provided an additional impetus to and an opportunity for sharing knowledge and fostering cooperation to enhance TVET's role in meeting Belarus's educational, economic and social needs.

### **Other UNESCO Programme activities (not included in the UNDAF)**

The Sixth Workshop of the CIS Community of Practice in Curriculum Development (CIS COP) organised by the UNESCO International Bureau of Education in 2010 in Minsk identified, discussed and analysed the region's challenges, priorities and practices in the area of curriculum development, particularly concerning teacher development and education for sustainable development. It also shared and customised the Training Tools for Curriculum Development: A Resource Pack (TTCD) to the CIS region with a view to implementing a long-term strategy of curriculum capacity building.

Belarusian Ministry of Education officials and experts in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) benefited from participating in the regional conference on «Prospects of Pre-Service Teacher Training for ECCE: Policy, Quality, Research and Innovations» and the World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education (WCECCE) organised by UNESCO in 2010. Experience sharing and policy dialogue opportunities provided by these two events contributed to stronger commitment to ECCE and facilitated the application of innovative approaches to effective ECCE planning and implementation of good quality programmes.

To boost the national capacities for using information and communication technologies (ICT) in education, Belarusian experts of both genders were engaged in an international discussion and

experience sharing. They participated in the international conference «ICTs in Teacher Education: Policy, Open Education Resources and Partnership» (St. Petersburg, Russia, 2010), which was a good opportunity to reflect on strategies, trends and practices in the integration of ICT-enhanced innovations into teachers' professional development and other programmes for achieving EFA goals. The conference adopted policy recommendations for integration of ICT-based approaches into teacher training and curriculum development. Following the conference, UNESCO prepared an Analytical Review of Teacher Development Policies and Programmes for five CIS countries, including Belarus, which focused on distance learning and ICTs as cost-saving and efficient approaches to education.

In 2012, Belarusian experts and decision-makers participated in a number of regional and international forums on ICT in education, including a workshop on «Smart School for the Future» (Riga, Latvia) and an international conference on «ICT in Education: Pedagogy, Educational Resources and Quality Assurance» (Moscow, Russia). As a result, it was agreed that Belarusian schools would participate in the training workshops «Learning for the Future» to be organised by UNESCO IITE in 2013–2014.

Belarusian decision-makers and education experts, both male and female, participated in the International Conference «Universities and Innovation: Networking Cooperation among CIS Universities in Training for the Innovation Economy» organised in Moscow in 2011. Belarusian State University's participation in the CIS Network Open University promoted the use of ICT in higher education and created new opportunities for building knowledge society through international cooperation in education.

The International Conference on «Scientific, Technical and Innovative Development of the CIS Member States: Prospects of Deepening Integration» held by UNESCO in Moscow in 2010 established a forum for ongoing policy dialogue to promote innovations and reforms in higher education in the CIS, including Belarus. This dialogue involving Belarusian experts was continued in 2011 at the International Seminar on Innovation and Reform of Engineering Education (Moscow, Russia).

To promote inclusive education and enhance teachers' capacities for life skills development for children with special needs, Belarus State Teacher Training University convened a meeting of experts and provided its extensive coverage. The Belarusian Association of UNESCO Clubs trained volunteers to facilitate extracurricular and leisure activities for children with special needs and long-term hospitalised children.

The Belarusian Association of UNESCO Clubs attached special significance to youth development and empowerment for greater involvement in social affairs throughout 2011. Several training sessions were organised for volunteers and youth leaders from all over the country to develop their skills in planning and implementing youth outreach projects, establishing youth self-governance, promoting UNESCO values, gender equality, human rights, and life skills education, preventing HIV and substance abuse, etc. Two projects initiated by trained youth leaders were presented at UNESCO's Youth Forum in Paris in 2011.

## NATURAL SCIENCES

UNESCO provided support to the Republic of Belarus in the field of natural sciences in strengthening the role of science in decision-making; catalysing of establishment and strengthening of management of biosphere reserves to address current emerging challenges like climate change, accelerated loss of biological diversity and rapid urbanization as a driver of environmental change. Emphasis was placed on activities that strengthen the linkage of scientific research and higher education as well as promote interdisciplinary fundamental research in emerging areas of science. There the gender parity was promoted and supported throughout the implemented activities.

## **Expected Outcome 1.1.1 Capacities and institutional frameworks for STI enhanced**

UNESCO's stepped up its activities in the field of Science, Technology and Innovations (STI) in recognition of the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) in 2010 and the International Year of Chemistry (IYC) in 2011, for which UNESCO was designated as the lead agency. Modern integrated forms of education in fundamental chemistry were introduced and guidelines on the use of new educational programmes in the field of chemistry were developed and disseminated through supporting Belarus's activity under the project «2011 – the International Year of Chemistry» and Belarusian State University's activity under the project «Chemistry for Sustainable Development» within the UNESCO Participation Programme. To promote these activities, the UNESCO Chair in Science Education with Emphasis on Natural Sciences was established at Belarusian State University in 2011.

## **Expected Outcome 3.1.1 The use of renewable energy sources supported**

To help formulate a national policy on renewable energy sources (RES) and related capacity building, a regional workshop on «Catalysing National Policy Formulation on Renewable Energy Sources in Belarus and Sharing Transregional Knowledge and Good Practice to Improve the Efficiency of Energy Use» was held in 2011, at which special attention was paid to energy management and conservation and alternative and renewable energy sources for sustainable development. The workshop resulted in adopting a final document, which included specific recommendations for Belarus's national policy on renewable energy sources.

## **Expected Outcome 3.2.1 Biodiversity concerns are integrated into the territorial planning policies and practices**

The second phase of UNESCO-JFIT project Biodiversity and Climate Change Interactions Learning from the West Polesie Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (2010-2011), which was implemented together with the MAB National Committee, resulted in concluding a trilateral intergovernmental agreement between Belarus, Poland and Ukraine on establishing the trilateral biosphere reserve Western Polesie, creating a joint database containing information on the reserve's environment, and elaborating a national biosphere reserve website on Pribuzhskoe Polesie and a joint website of the trilateral biosphere reserve Western Polesie.

## **Expected Outcome 3.2.2 Capacity to establish and manage demonstration sites for sustainable development (biosphere reserves) according to innovative approaches to conservation and sustainable development enhanced**

UNESCO facilitated a number of follow-up activities to continue supporting Belarusian-Russian cooperation in the use of water and wetlands ecosystems in the north-eastern borderland territories and their sustainable development. Two transboundary workshops were organised in 2011 to this end. More than 30 experts and representatives from Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, both female and male, attended the events to help strengthen cross-sectoral and transboundary cooperation and sustainable development of the said territories. The workshops facilitated the incorporation of a joint Action Plan into the three countries' national strategies and catalysed the development of nomination documents to set up a biosphere reserve in the Eastern Polesie region with its important water and wetland ecosystems. Thus, important steps were made to initiate the establishment of a transboundary biosphere reserve.

## Expected Outcome 3.3.1 Mechanisms of cross-sectoral cooperation and partnerships towards sustainable development developed

As a result of UNESCO's interventions, the national policies and the government's and civil society's capacities have been enhanced. UNESCO supported the enforcement of law № 127-3 amending the law On the Protection of the Environment of 5 May 2010, which defines the procedure of a biosphere reserve establishment and responsibilities of governmental institutions involved in the process. UNESCO also assisted Belarus in developing and adopting various legislative acts and other regulations, which should comply with requirements of the relevant international conventions (like CBD) and the Statutory Framework of the World Biosphere Reserve Network, and contributed to its efforts to conclude intergovernmental agreements on establishing a transboundary biosphere reserve, develop and endorse unified management plans, designate national coordinators responsible for transboundary cooperation in each of the above-mentioned biosphere reserves and submit respective proposals on BR designation to UNESCO.

## SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Assistance provided by UNESCO in the field of social and human sciences was focused on national initiatives developing educational programmes bioethics and environmental ethics, sensitizing the public and introducing bioethical issues into the agenda of mass media in the region, with due regard to appropriate human-rights and gender equality frameworks.

### Expected Outcome 3.1.1 Improved energy efficiency

Raising awareness of climate change and environmental ethics through education was at the heart of UNESCO's strategy at the mid-way point of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development 2005–2015. Emphasis was placed on activities strengthening the linkage between scientific research and higher education and promoting interdisciplinary fundamental research in emerging areas of science. Special significance was also attached to activities and interventions aimed at promoting bioethics and environmental ethics education and providing assistance in policy development on ethical principles in relation to climate change. Sustainable development education, including training and public awareness raising to promote the formation of a new type of environmental thinking and new values in both specialists and the population, played a leading role in the awareness raising process.



*Environmental Ethics*

Sustainable development education, including training and public awareness raising to promote the formation of a new type of environmental thinking and new values in both specialists and the population, played a leading role in the awareness raising process.

Bioethics and human rights were promoted in the Belarusian higher education system through testing the UNESCO Bioethics Core Curriculum in the International Sakharov Ecological University in 2010.

Science education was supported, and trained specialists, men and women, were encouraged to stay in Belarus through the establishment of a network of research and technical centres.

UNESCO supported various education activities aiming to sensitise the public and introduce bioethical and climate change issues into the media's agenda. The application of advanced communication and information technologies in the course of these education projects made a difference compared to what had been done in this area in the previous years. To make this training as cost-effective as possible and expand the audience, e-learning distance education programmes were combined with conventional approaches. Two integrated training programmes on bioethics and environmental ethics for distance education (e-learning) were elaborated in 2011 by the UNESCO Moscow Office in close cooperation with the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education and leading specialists from CIS countries. These programmes along with a newly published handbook titled «Bioethics and Journalism» were presented at a training seminar on bioethics organised for Belarusian journalists in Minsk in 2011. The activity enhanced the level of bioethics and environmental ethics education and raised members of the press' ethical awareness.

Another training seminar on environmental ethics for the youth (Volma, Belarus, 2011) raised awareness of young people of both genders of climate change, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental ethics. The event provided young Belarusians with the opportunity to familiarise themselves and discuss various aspects of climate change, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental ethics.



*Training seminar on environmental ethics for youth*

## CULTURE

In the field of culture, UNESCO's priorities in Belarus included the protection and safeguarding of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the development of cultural and creative industries and fostering creativity through the effective implementation of the 1972, 2003 and 2005 Conventions, the promotion of cultural tourism; support and popularisation of traditional arts and crafts, taking into account a gender equality perspective; the development of the arts education system, and mobilisation of museum educational resources for intercultural dialogue and sustainable development.

### Expected Outcome 1.2.1 Preservation of documentary heritage reinforced

The establishment of an international network of archive and library specialists in documentary heritage preservation in the cluster countries was facilitated through the virtual reconstruction of the Sapieha family's library. The project supported an expert meeting and digitisation activities at the Russian State Library and the National Library of Belarus. A CD containing digitised documents from the reconstructed library was released by the National Library of Belarus in early 2011. This ensured universal access to documentary heritage by creating an electronic resource and promoting exchange in best practices in the field of documentary heritage preservation through cooperation of library and archive specialists.

To facilitate access to documentary heritage, contribute to promoting diversity of ethnic musical traditions and preserve Belarusian musical heritage, UNESCO supported the Belarusian State Museum

of History of Theatre and Musical Culture's efforts to digitise music scores of Polatsky Shytak, a collection of Baroque pieces of music, reconstruct audio records, and produce sets of booklets and CDs with Belarusian music dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Polatsky Shytak and an anthology of Belarusian music spanning a period of the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

In October 2011, Belarusian State University, with support from UNESCO, hosted the 12<sup>th</sup> International Conference «Management of University Libraries. The Role of a University Library in the Formation of Information Culture of a Specialist in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century» marking the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Belarusian State University's Fundamental Library. The conference promoted the development of all categories of 'information culture of personality' as an interdisciplinary scientific field and the creation of an Internet-accessible database of teaching materials.



*Expert meeting within the project on the virtual reconstruction of the library of the Sapieha family*

Several projects supported by UNESCO within the framework of the Participation Programme contributed greatly to Belarusian documentary heritage preservation. Among them are a catalogue of the collection of autographs (manuscripts) by the national Belarusian poet Yanka Kupala (electronic and printed versions) (2010-2011), historical and archival bibliographic research for creating a Golshany cultural landscape museum (the village of Golshany, the Oshmyany district, the Grodno oblast, 2010–2011) and virtual reconstruction of J. I. Kraszewski's legacy by the Brest Regional Library, in cooperation with Polish and Ukrainian libraries, archives, and museums, dedicated to the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of J. I. Kraszewski, a writer, historian, artist, editor, and publisher honoured in Belarus, Ukraine and Poland (2012-2013).

### **Expected Outcome 1.2.3 Assistance to the improvement of national legislation on safeguarding of tangible and intangible cultural heritage provided**

As a follow-up on the 33<sup>rd</sup> session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, a joint UNESCO and ICOMOS mission to Minsk was undertaken in 2010 to evaluate the conservation status of the Architecture and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill family in Nesvizh as a World Heritage Site. The evaluation revealed that the Belarusian state takes a responsible approach to the protection of this World Heritage Site, that the staff performing the restoration work is highly professional, and that the site enjoys strong support from the government.



*The Second Regional Expert Seminar for the CIS countries "Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges"*

Protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage through effective implementation of the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was ensured through involving Belarusian experts, both women and men, in the Regional Expert Seminars for the CIS countries with international participation «Safeguarding World Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges» (Moscow, 2011, and Minsk, 2012). The First Seminar was focused on foresight activities to improve the quality of World Heritage management through legislation, interdisciplinary research and education in the context of global strategic issues of climate change, urbanisation and tourism impact. The Second Seminar dealt with practical aspects of the development and effective implementation of the World

Heritage management plans in the CIS countries and facilitation of their capacities for relevant preparation of periodic reports under the second cycle of the periodic report for Europe and North America on the application of the World Heritage Convention.

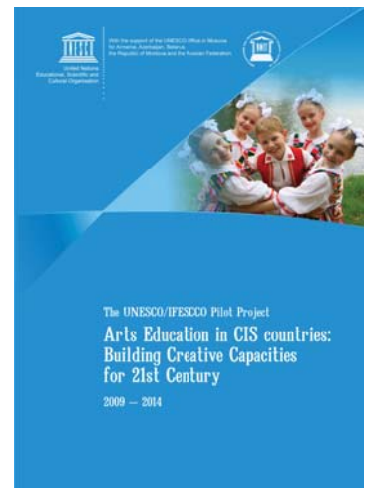
Effectiveness of cultural policies to enhance the safeguarding and transmission of the intangible cultural heritage through promoting and implementing the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was improved through conducting UNESCO trainings, supporting inventory of the intangible cultural heritage of Belarus, and preparing a national report on the implementation of the Convention and on the status of Belarus's intangible cultural heritage elements inscribed on the Representative List.



*Workshop “Identification and Inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage as a Powerful Factor of its Safeguarding”*

The Regional Consultative Expert Meeting and Capacity-Building Training on «Strengthening National Capacities for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage» (Minsk, 2011) made a significant input to fostering the implementation of the 2003 Convention. The event, which was focused on efficiently implementing the Convention and drawing up intangible cultural heritage inventories, resulted in the elaboration of Recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the 2003 Convention principles and safeguarding and promoting ICH in the countries of region.

The pilot project «Arts Education in CIS countries: Building Creative Capacities for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century» was aimed at promoting diversity of cultural expressions in the cluster countries through effective implementation of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and enhancing arts education for cultural creativity. The current state of the arts education system in Belarus was analysed, and ways for its further development was defined, taking into account regional specifics and international best practices. Respective analytical studies and recommendations were developed and considered by the relevant governmental institutions. A DVD presenting the results of the first stage of the project was released and disseminated among the Belarusian agencies and institutions concerned.



*Analytical report of the Republic of Belarus within the UNESCO/IFESCO Pilot Project “Arts Education in CIS countries: Building Creative Capacities for the 21st Century”*

Capacities of national experts of both genders were strengthened through UNESCO-supported participation in the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Conference on Arts Education (Seoul, the Republic of Korea, 2010) and the Second International Conference «Cultural Policy as Policy for Culture» (Yerevan, Armenia, 2012).

Intercultural dialogue, social cohesion and a culture of peace and non-violence were promoted through participation of Belarusian experts, women and men, in the 4<sup>th</sup> Forum of Interpreters, Writers and Publishers of the CIS and Baltic Countries «Translation: Language and Culture» held in 2010 in Yerevan.

In 2010, an exhibition of works by the Belarusian painter Ivan Khrutsky (1810–1885) was arranged at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on the occasion of the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the painter's birth. In 2012, the exhibition «Polotsk Ancient, Polotsk Contemporary» was organised at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris to mark the 1,150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of city of Polotsk, one of the

most ancient cities of Eastern Europe mentioned in the Primary Chronicle (862). Both events contributed to dialogue of cultures of Central and Eastern Europe countries.

Since 2010, a dossier for inscribing the «Shapavalstva» (felt-making) and «Katrushnitski Lemezen» (a traditional craft and a unique jargon of Belarusian felt-makers) on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity has been under elaboration.

In 2012, traditional arts and crafts were promoted through the regular «Beraginya» Folklore Festival in Belarus. As usual, the festival gathered numerous folk performers and traditional craftspeople from various regions of the country, representing the variety of Belarus's cultural heritage and showing that the national folk tradition arouses keen interest in the younger generations. This also showed the way cultural traditions of Belarus are maintained and popularised, giving young people the knowledge of their cultural roots.

The international exhibition of children's drawings «My portrait for the museum» commemorated the International Day of Culture Diversities 2012.

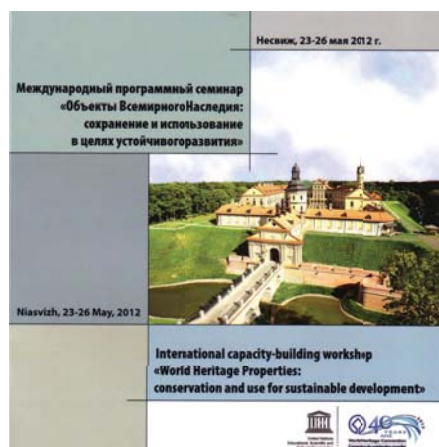
International laws and principles of UNESCO Conventions were integrated into the national legislation and national capacities for enhancing the protection of cultural heritage were strengthened through involving Belarusian museum specialists in a number of UNESCO-supported capacity building training seminars. These included, in particular, the regional capacity-building conference of the CIS countries on «Running a Museum – XXI Century» (Minsk, 2010), the Second International Seminar on Museum Security and Methods of the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property Implementation, organised in partnership with ICOM Russia within the framework of the International Museum Festival «Intermuseum – 2011» (Moscow, 2011), and the Regional Thematic Museum Training and First Expert Meeting «Role of Museums in Education and Cultural Tourism Development» (Kiev, 2011).

Belarusian museum management specialists, both female and male, benefited from participating in a series of the Regional Thematic Museum Trainings within the framework of the UNESCO/IFESCO long-term project «Capacity-building trainings in museum management for CIS countries based on UNESCO/ICOM Museum Studies Training Package». These included, in particular, Preventive Conservation as the Main Factor of the Preservation of Museum Collections (Yerevan, Armenia, 2012), Running a Museum: Policy Formulation and Practice Regulation (Astana, Kazakhstan, 2012), and Place and Role of Museum-Reserves in the System of Preservation and Use of Cultural Heritage (Chisinau, Moldova, 2012).

Members of the Struve Arc Coordinating Committee and representatives from national cartographic and geodetic services and other organisations met in 2012 in Oshmyany, the Grodno oblast (the Struve Arc geodetic points are located in the villages of Lopaty and Tupishki in the Oshmyany district). Participants of the meeting, which included specialists from



*Opening ceremony of the exhibition “Polotsk Ancient, Polotsk Modern”, UNESCO Headquarters in Paris*



*International Capacity-Building Workshop “World Heritage Properties: Conservation and Use for Sustainable Development”*



Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Moldova, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Belarus, delivered reports on the conservation of the Struve Arc objects and presented plans of expanding the geodetic arc.

## COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

In the field of communication and information UNESCO assisted in delineating social and professional aspects of the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the Belarusian media; enhancing the media's role in developing human potential and intercultural dialogue; facilitating universal access to information and knowledge. To this end UNESCO has carried out a number of projects and activities with special attention to the gender equality perspective in the country.



*International summer school on media law*

### Expected Outcome 1.2.2 Assistance to the improvement of media regulation and self-regulation systems to strengthen access to information provided

The publication of a handbook on the regulation and self-regulation of the media and its dissemination among various media institutions helped them build their capacity for self-regulation. The publication was based on outcomes of a summer school on media law for media lawyers and university professors held in Minsk in May 2009.

UNESCO supported the organisation of a special session on Open Educational Resources (OER) at the international conference Informatisation of Education 2010: Pedagogical Aspects of the Development of the Information-Education Environment held by Belarusian State University in Minsk in 2010 as part of the OER project. Experts from Europe and Asia discussed preliminary results of the project's first stage dealing with a survey of OER status in the CIS. An online training course, including a special tool for OER development, was designed.

UNESCO organised a regional consultation on Open Access to Scientific Information and Research: Concept and Policies in Minsk in 2012. The consultation, intended as part of the 90<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebrations of the National Library of Belarus, focused on the Open Access Policy of the countries of Eastern and Central Europe and the Baltic States. The initiative contributed to implementing the UNESCO Open Access strategy and provided an insight into how free and unrestricted access to research and scholarly communication can increase the impact of research.



*Regional Consultations on Open Access to Scientific Information and Researches at National Library of Belarus*

## PART III – PROPOSED COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

Belarus's national priorities in the UNESCO fields of activity are evident from numerous policy documents, including the National Development Plan, the Concept of the National Strategy of Sustainable Social and Economic Development for 2011–2015, the Main Directions of Social and Economic Development of Belarus, the National Strategy «Education for All», the National Strategy of Sustainable Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for the period up to 2020, etc. Based on the national priorities and the achievements of and lessons learnt by UNESCO in the country, and guided by the Organization's programme priorities as set in its draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2014–2021 (37 C/4) and draft Programme and Budget for 2014–2017 (37 C/5), the UNESCO Office in Moscow will cooperate with Belarus in 2014–2017 to contribute to achieving the following key outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Belarus for 2011–2015:

- people, especially vulnerable groups, are better protected from the risks detrimental to their health;
- environmental sustainability is increased;
- migration management, including border management, is enhanced and safeguards are provided to persons who need protection;
- the effectiveness of the national governance system is enhanced.

The UCPD results matrix, shown in the Annex presents a snapshot of UNESCO's planned activities and expected results which would contribute to the achievement of the current UNDAF outcomes and could be reviewed in 2015 in accordance with new UNDAF for the country.

The Organization's actions will focus on the following:

**Education:** Building on past cooperation, UNESCO will provide support to Belarus in promoting education for sustainable development, environmental education, and ICT integration into education. Special emphasis will also be put on promoting comprehensive life skills-based HIV prevention and SRH education to contribute to healthy lifestyles and gender equality.

**Natural Sciences:** The Belarusian National Strategy of Sustainable Social and Economic Development for the period up to 2020 and the National Strategy of the Development and Management of the Protected Natural Territories set a framework and an action plan for science, technology and innovation development in the country. Within this framework, UNESCO will assist Belarus in enhancing biodiversity protection and sustainable use of its components, promoting sustainable use of natural resources, and facilitating measures towards sustainable development.

**Social and Human Sciences:** In the field of Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO will assist Belarus in developing social inclusion policies to promote mutual understanding in multicultural societies. Special significance will be attached to developing national migration management in line with international standards and providing new opportunities for integration of immigrants.

**Culture:** UNESCO will particularly focus on supporting the elaboration of tools to protect and promote tangible and intangible cultural heritage and cultural and creative industries efficiently implement international mechanisms and UNESCO Cultural Conventions. Special efforts will be made to promote recommendations on improving and enhancing the social and educational role of museums, arts education and tourism as vectors for intercultural dialogue and the region's economic development and strengthening their links with the existing cultural conventions. This may be done by encouraging Belarus in its quality of being a Party to the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict to submit a

request for granting enhanced protection to cultural property, preferably World Heritage sites and also to submit a request for international or other category of assistance under the Second Protocol.

Concerning the protection of cultural objects, UNESCO will also encourage in particular Belarus to ratify the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (Rome, 1995) which complements the 1970 Convention concerning the fight against illicit traffic of cultural property in particular and the protection of cultural property at international level in general. As many other countries of the region, Belarus is threatened by the illicit traffic of cultural objects (antiquities, archaeological pieces, religious sacred objects, etc.).

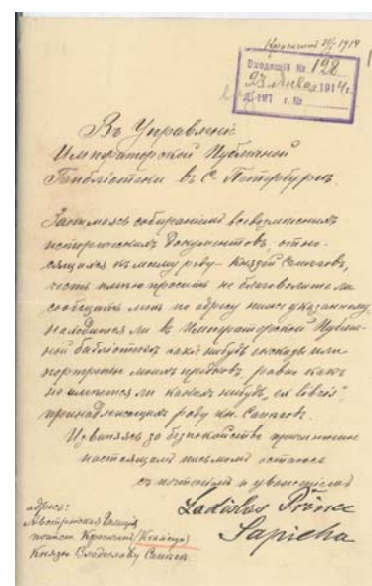
As a consequence, the legislation protecting cultural objects and a sufficient international cooperation have to be developed in this area.

**Communication and Information:** Due to numerous wars and political upheavals, a significant part of Belarus's documentary heritage and book collections have been destroyed or taken to other countries. Efforts are being made to promote international cooperation in preserving documentary heritage and providing better access to archives and library documents. In line with the national priorities and those set in 37 C/5, UNESCO will facilitate media regulation and self-regulation systems for sustaining peace and development.

Guided by the upcoming Priority Gender Equality Action Plan 2014–2021, UNESCO will apply a gender equality perspective in all projects and activities that will be realised in the country within the proposed cooperation programme.



*Consultative Expert Meeting and UNESCO Training “Straightening National Capacities for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage”*



*Virtual reconstruction of the library of the Sapieha family*

## PART IV – PARTNERSHIPS

The above-mentioned activities and projects will be implemented through tripartite social partnerships involving the government, the relevant UN agencies, civil society and, where appropriate, the private sector. The UNESCO Office in Moscow will work directly and in close cooperation with the government, including the National Commission and the relevant ministries, and will implement the projects through relevant groups, including community councils, local NGOs, scientific and academic institutions and specialised associations.

The partnership strategy proposed is a country-wide multi-stakeholder collaboration aimed chiefly at assisting UNESCO in supporting the UNDAF goal of reducing economic, social and political inequality through activities of the UNESCO sectors addressing capacity building, the creation of institutional frameworks, assistance in developing policy and regulatory frameworks to promote accountable, transparent, and effective governing institutions, and the development of measures to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

This partnership will serve as a catalyst in leveraging extra-budgetary funds to implement the UCPD beyond the regular UNESCO budget and employing policy/legal/institutional reforms and UN-coherent actions to this end. The Partnership Strategy's main objective is to foster the implementation of the UCPD and to lay the groundwork for ensuring sustainability of the outcomes achieved through the UCPD.

## PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

### Country Programme Management

The UNESCO Cluster Office in Moscow, in cooperation with the Belarusian National Commission for UNESCO, will be responsible for overall programme implementation, including project identification, formulation, execution, and monitoring, and for functional relationships between them. Close consultations with the relevant sectors will be held on a regular basis.

### Resource Mobilisation

Given UNESCO's limited resources, the use of the Sector-Wide Approaches, within the framework of which UNESCO can use these resources at the upstream level in assisting the policy, planning, and national programme, will serve as one of the financial mechanisms.

Although the resource constraints faced by UNESCO are well recognised, there are other areas where resources will be mobilised, including:

- Mutual cooperation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and UN Agencies working in Belarus and involved in the UNDAF implementation process – see the Partnership Strategy.
- Strengthened collaboration agreements with other donor partners, particularly financial ones – see the Partnership Strategy.
- The allocation of an appropriate proportion of UNESCO regular budget funds to country level support for PRS and MDG support activities and mobilisation needs.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To ensure that the programme and projects are effectively implemented, the UCPD monitoring and evaluation system will be established with the aim of:

- using transparent and consistent mechanisms to help UNESCO assess the programmes' and projects' strengths and weaknesses;
- identifying target groups that should be supported through the UCPD and policies and institutions that should be improved or developed to ensure efficient UCPD implementation;
- ensuring links to the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan;
- strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capacities of national actors.

The monitoring, reporting and evaluation will include a series of interrelated activities, including the UNESCO monitoring & evaluation tools/RBM, reporting and evaluation according to the UCPD Guidelines, and the monitoring of progress in carrying out the activities in question.

A biannual UCPD progress report will be prepared. Progress in implementing the projects will be assessed through a mutual agreement between UNESCO and the Belarusian government, in consultation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

The monitoring, reporting and evaluation will be done in a manner faithful to objectively verifiable indicators (or benchmarks if applicable) and means of verification within the UCPD results and resources framework.

## ANNEX: UCPD RESULTS MATRIX

| UNDAF OUTCOME 2: People, especially vulnerable groups, are better protected from the risks detrimental to their health                |                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| UNESCO programme component                                                                                                            | UNDAF Agency Outcomes                                                                                                                                                                | UNDAF Agency Outputs                                                                                                                    | Output targets and indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| I. Promoting comprehensive life skills-based HIV prevention and SRH education to contribute to healthy lifestyles and gender equality | 2.1. Population, especially vulnerable groups, has full access to HIV prevention services and information, and all people living with HIV have access to treatment, care and support | 2.1.1. Access of vulnerable groups (IDUs, MSM, CSW, prisoners, youth, PLHIV and their families) to HIV prevention is improved/scaled-up | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of policy recommendations developed;</li> <li>– Number of teaching/learning materials and tools elaborated on HIV and SRH education;</li> <li>– Number of young men and women benefited</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| UNDAF OUTCOME 3: Environmental sustainability is increased                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| UNESCO programme component                                                                                                            | UNDAF Agency Outcomes                                                                                                                                                                | UNDAF Agency Outputs                                                                                                                    | Output targets and indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| II. Enhancing biodiversity protection and sustainable use of its components                                                           | 3.2. National capacity to protect and use the country's biological diversity in a sustainable way enhanced                                                                           | 3.2.1. Biodiversity concerns are integrated into the territorial planning policies and practices                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– BR strategy and plan of actions elaborated and agreed;</li> <li>– Document developed;</li> <li>– Key decision-makers participated in a strategy and plan of actions preparation to be in conformity with the planning policies and practices</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                      | 3.2.2. Increased capacity to manage jointly transboundary and biosphere reserves                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Stakeholders platform established;</li> <li>– Memorandum of Understanding on transboundary cooperation signed;</li> <li>– Strategy and action plan to establish Transboundary Biosphere Reserve adopted and implementation initiated;</li> <li>– Number of country-based and regional workshops/round-tables and proceedings organized;</li> <li>– Number of key stakeholders (incl. decision makers) involved;</li> <li>– Follow-up actions agreed</li> </ul> |

|                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| III. Promoting sustainable use of natural resources and facilitating measures towards sustainable development                   | 3.3. Mechanisms for integration of environmental concerns into decision making in Belarus supported                                                                                                                           | 3.3.4. Mechanisms of cross-sectoral cooperation and partnerships towards sustainable development developed                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Strategic Partnership (s) created and set of project proposals elaborated;</li> <li>– BR network used to promote the idea of sustainability through targeted projects implementation within the overall strategy;</li> <li>– Policy brief;</li> <li>– Number of project proposals;</li> <li>– Partnership agreement (s);</li> <li>– Number of cross-sectoral/and transboundary/regional workshops/round-tables;</li> <li>– Number of key stakeholders (incl. decision makers) involved;</li> <li>– Follow-up actions agreed.</li> </ul> |
|                                                                                                                                 | 3.7. Raised population awareness of the climate change and sustainable use of natural resources                                                                                                                               | 3.7.1. Environmental education improved                                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The calculation of the Ecological Footprint (EF) applied as a tool to achieve ESD in schools as well as Universities;</li> <li>– Number of schools participating (in particular those included in the UNESCO's ASPnet);</li> <li>– Number of Universities participating;</li> <li>– Number of Chairs and networks participating</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| UNDAF OUTCOME 4: Migration management, including border management, with safeguards to persons who need protection, is enhanced |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>UNESCO programme component</b>                                                                                               | <b>UNDAF Agency Outcomes</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>UNDAF Agency Outputs</b>                                                                                                                                  | <b>Output targets and indicators</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| IV. Assisting in the development of social inclusion policies to promote mutual understanding in multicultural societies        | 4.1. Migrants (refugees, asylum-seekers, persons granted subsidiary protection, stateless persons, victims of trafficking, labour and other legal migrants) are treated in accordance with international protection standards | 4.1.5. Capacity of national NGOs and collaboration between Government and NGOs strengthened to provide legal and social aid to vulnerable groups of migrants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of policy recommendations formulated;</li> <li>– Number of seminars organized for journalists on the best ways of informing the public on the issues of social inclusion as a way to intercultural dialogue and approaching of cultures;</li> <li>– Number of journalists female and male trained</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| UNDAF OUTCOME 5: Effectiveness of the national governance system is enhanced                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| UNESCO programme component                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | UNDAF Agency Outcomes                                                                                                         | UNDAF Agency Outputs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Output targets and indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| V. Providing support for strengthening international cooperation in the field of preservation of documentary heritage and better access to archive and library documents                                                                                                         | 5.1. Capacity of the state bodies and organizations, local authorities to promote and protect rights of citizens is increased | 5.1.7. Preservation of documentary heritage reinforced                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of collections of archive and library documents digitalized;</li> <li>– Citizens, women and men have universal access</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| VI. Supporting elaboration of tools for protection and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and effective implementation of international mechanisms and UNESCO Cultural Conventions                                                                          |                                                                                                                               | 5.1.8. Assistance to the improvement of national legislation on safeguarding of tangible and intangible cultural heritage provided                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of trainings and capacity-building workshops conducted;</li> <li>– Number of conferences and high level meetings with participation of the main stakeholders and decision-makers conducted;</li> <li>– Number of experts trained and number of institutions involved;</li> <li>– Gender parity of trainings' participants;</li> <li>– Number of specialists in the field of culture/cultural legislation trained with particular attention to the involvement of women and youth of both genders</li> </ul> |
| VII. Promoting recommendations on improvement and promotion of the social and educational roles of museums, arts education and tourism as vectors for intercultural dialogue and economic development of the region and developing their links with all the cultural conventions |                                                                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– International and regional cooperation strengthened through knowledge sharing and operational partnerships;</li> <li>– Number of participants of the conferences, workshops and seminars;</li> <li>– Set of resolutions adopted;</li> <li>– Number of citizens benefited, with particular aim to young men and women</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| VIII. Facilitating media regulation and self-regulation systems for sustaining peace and development                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                               | 5.2.5. Building capacities for media self-regulation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of modules to train journalists elaborated;</li> <li>– Number of training for journalists organized: no less 50% of participants should be women</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |



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Photo on the front page: Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family and Nesvizh, Belarus. Inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2005



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