

Evaluation report title	Year	Responsible Office	Eval. report type	Region	Period covered	Recommendation title	Recommendation text	Recommendation status (accepted, partially)	Priority (high, medium or low)	Action point title	Action point text	Implementation Year
ProjectTitle	Project Code	ProjectGroup	ProjectType	ProjectLocation	ProjCustTextValue1	IssueTitle	IssueFinding	IssueCategory	IssueUserCategory3	RecommendationTitle	RecommendationText	EstimatedImpDate
Kazakhstan Country Programme Evaluation, Fifth Country Programme (2021-2025)	2024	UNFPA Kazakhstan Country Office	Country Programme Evaluation (CPE)	Kazakhstan	January 2021 - June 2024	Strategic Recommendation	1. Measuring changes in social norms. The 5th CP includes strategic interventions to shift discriminatory social norms through community engagement, education campaigns, and advocacy. To comprehensively evaluate the impact of these efforts on reducing the unmet need for FP and GBV, it is recommended to introduce output and outcome indicators. These would track both process-related achievements (output) and changes in attitudes, behaviors, and values related to social norms (outcomes), along with developing a robust methodology for monitoring these indicators.	Accepted	High	1.1. To come up with output and outcome indicators to measure changing attitudes and behaviours toward FP and GBV.	1.1. As part of the development of a new CPD for 2026-2030 and of the Theory of Change the country office should discuss and agree on the key output and outcome indicators to measure changing attitudes and behaviours toward FP and GBV	6/30/25
										1.2. To conduct a quantitative and qualitative survey on attitudes and behaviours toward FP and GBV.	1.2. The qualitative and quantitative survey on attitudes toward FP and GBV should be conducted during 2025 and provide outcome and output indicators for the next CPD, TOC and Results and Resources Framework.	12/30/25
						Strategic Recommendation	2. Pilot a methodology for changing social norms. To institutionalize visible changes in discriminatory social norms, it is recommended to study similar experiences from other regions and beyond the region, select two to three highly marginalized groups in FP and GBV-related areas, and focus on one or two key social norms for piloting a comprehensive, methodologically sound approach. This pilot should include monitoring progress, assessing the time and resources required, and identifying the most effective strategies for reaching specific groups. Potential target groups could include women of reproductive age in remote areas, large families, religious communities, migrants, health workers, and educators.	Accepted	High	2.1. To search for successful experiences on changing social norms toward FP and GBV.	2.1. To search for successful experiences on changing social norms toward FP and GBV with special focus on highly marginalised groups	12/30/25
										2.2. Initiate piloting of a methodology on changing social norms toward FP and GBV.	2.2. The piloting will be initiated in Turkestan region of Kazakhstan, the most populated region with high fertility rate and traditional society. The results of the piloting will be used for developing activities at the national level.	12/30/26
						Strategic Recommendation	3. Enhancing UNFPA visibility and alignment with its mandate. While the UNFPA Country Office has significantly improved its visibility in recent years, there is a need for clearer association with its mandate and role in Kazakhstan. It is proposed to develop a concise identity or message linked to UNFPA's values or target groups, and to promote this message widely among the population through coordinated efforts with government and civil society. Clear, simple, and locally relevant messaging should be used to highlight UNFPA's work and its contributions to Kazakhstan society.	Accepted	High	3.1. Held brainstorming sessions with key stakeholders.	3.1. Brainstorming sessions with key partners to get a list of associations/identity of UNFPA in Kazakhstan and develop clear messages to the public.	12/30/26
						Strategic Recommendation	4. Implementing legal changes. UNFPA's advocacy, policy efforts, and technical support to the government of Kazakhstan in developing and improving the legislative and regulatory framework for addressing discriminatory social norms have yielded significant results. It is recommended to continue working on necessary legal reforms related to social norms, focusing on accelerating the reduction of unmet needs for family planning and GBV. Greater emphasis should be placed on the implementation of these legal changes, particularly at the regional level, with close monitoring and reporting of the process.	Accepted	High	4.1. Held brainstorming sessions to discuss what legal changes required to address discriminatory social norms toward FP and GBV.	4.1. The Country Office will organize a series of brainstorming sessions with its staff and implementing and government partners to discuss legal changes to address discriminatory social norms toward FP and GBV.	12/30/25

							Programmatic / Operational Recommendations	5. Disseminate best practices throughout Kazakhstan. The successful pilot interventions on FPI/GBV in Turkestan, MSM in Western Kazakhstan (Alyrau and Mangistau oblasts), and work with Muslim and PWD communities should be shared with other regions. Ongoing mentoring of government and civil society stakeholders from these pilot regions is essential to institutionalize the initiatives and ensure sustained ownership of the UNFPA-supported interventions beyond the program's duration. Additionally, the growing needs of key populations, such as psychological support, referral systems to FSCs, and young people's knowledge of religions, should be	Accepted	Medium	5.1. Consultation meeting between UNFPA CO, the Ministry of Information and Culture, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	5.1. Held consultation meeting with the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection on utilization of the Turkestan pilot experience on MSR to GBV by the Family Support Centres established by the Government after introducing legislation revision that criminalizes the gender based and domestic violence	12/30/25
											5.2. Education course developed with UNFPA support is integrated into madrasah education curricula	5.2. Education course on SRH, prevention of GBV using the Islam cannons is integrated in 1 or 2 madrasahs education curricula.	12/30/25
							Programmatic / Operational Recommendations	6. Strengthening YHCs and Y-PEER network capacity and their ability to provide SRHR information and services. While UNFPA's support in establishing a legal framework for Youth Health Centers (YHCs) has been invaluable, there remains a need for greater dissemination of SRHR information among young people. Continued UNFPA assistance is crucial to enhance the visibility of YHCs and improve the quality of their services. Additionally, ongoing support for Y-PEER's capacity building and efforts to engage youth in addressing discriminatory social norms related to FPI/GBV will be highly beneficial. Comprehensive sexual	Accepted	Medium	6.1. Continue technical support to Youth Health Centres.	6.1. UNFPA will continue strengthening capacity of YHCs to provide quality health services and consultations.	12/30/26
											6.2. Continue support to Y-Peer network	6.2. Continue support to Y-Peer network and involve into activities on changing discriminatory social norms toward FP and GBV	12/30/26
							Programmatic / Operational Recommendations	7. Strategize the CO communication. UNFPA should integrate communication activities across all ongoing programs by establishing a dedicated team for communication, partnership building, and resource mobilization. This team should include additional communication experts, UNFPA Thematic Ambassadors, and volunteers from the UNFPA Ambassador School. The UNFPA CO communication activities should be incorporated into and link all UNFPA ongoing programme activities by creating a communication/partnership building/resource mobilization team with the updated responsibilities and expanded human resources with more communication expert(s) and the UNFPA Thematic Ambassadors, volunteers from the UNFPA Ambassador school.	Accepted	High	7.1. Strengthen the communication team of the Country office	7.1. Strengthen the communication team by (1) revising the responsibilities of Communication Officer through adding resource mobilization and partnership functions, (2) creating a new post of communication assistant, (3) allocating more financial resources to communication activities.	12/30/26
											7.2. Develop a comprehensive Advocacy and Communication strategy and Programme for Turkestan region on changing social norms toward FP and GBV.	7.2. The Advocacy and Communication strategy and programme will be particularly developed and implemented in the Turkestan region. The results and products of the campaign will be used for the development of national strategy along with the Ministry of Information and Culture.	12/30/26
							Programmatic / Operational Recommendations	8. Strengthen Family Support Centers (FSC). UNFPA's support is needed to enhance the human resource systems and policies of FSCs, improving staff knowledge and skills while aligning FSC operations with national and local systems, policies, and programs.	Accepted	Medium	8.1. Provide support to the Government on standardization of FSC services.	8.1. Technical support to the Ministry of Information and Culture and to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection to standardise the services provided at FSC to the GBV victims, define structure of FSC, and referral system that integrates MSR to GBV principles.	12/30/25
											8.2. Provide training to FSCs.	8.2. Provide training to FSCs staff in difference regions of Kazakhstan on MSR to GBV.	12/30/26
							Programmatic / Operational Recommendations	9. Stop doing the routine work. UNFPA should support the capacity-building efforts of both government and civil society implementing partners, enabling them to take on routine interventions that are currently managed by the Country Office.	Partially accepted	Low	9.1. The CO has only 1 Government IP and the majority are non-government IPs.	9.1. No particular actions are needed for the Government. UNFPA is building capacity of the government to provide quality standardised services. As for non-government IP, UNFPA constantly and closely work to build their capacity in implementation of different activities.	