



UNICEF's POSITIONING AT THE COUNTRY OFFICE LEVEL

Kazakhstan

Report/November, 2024



Empowering
the Change

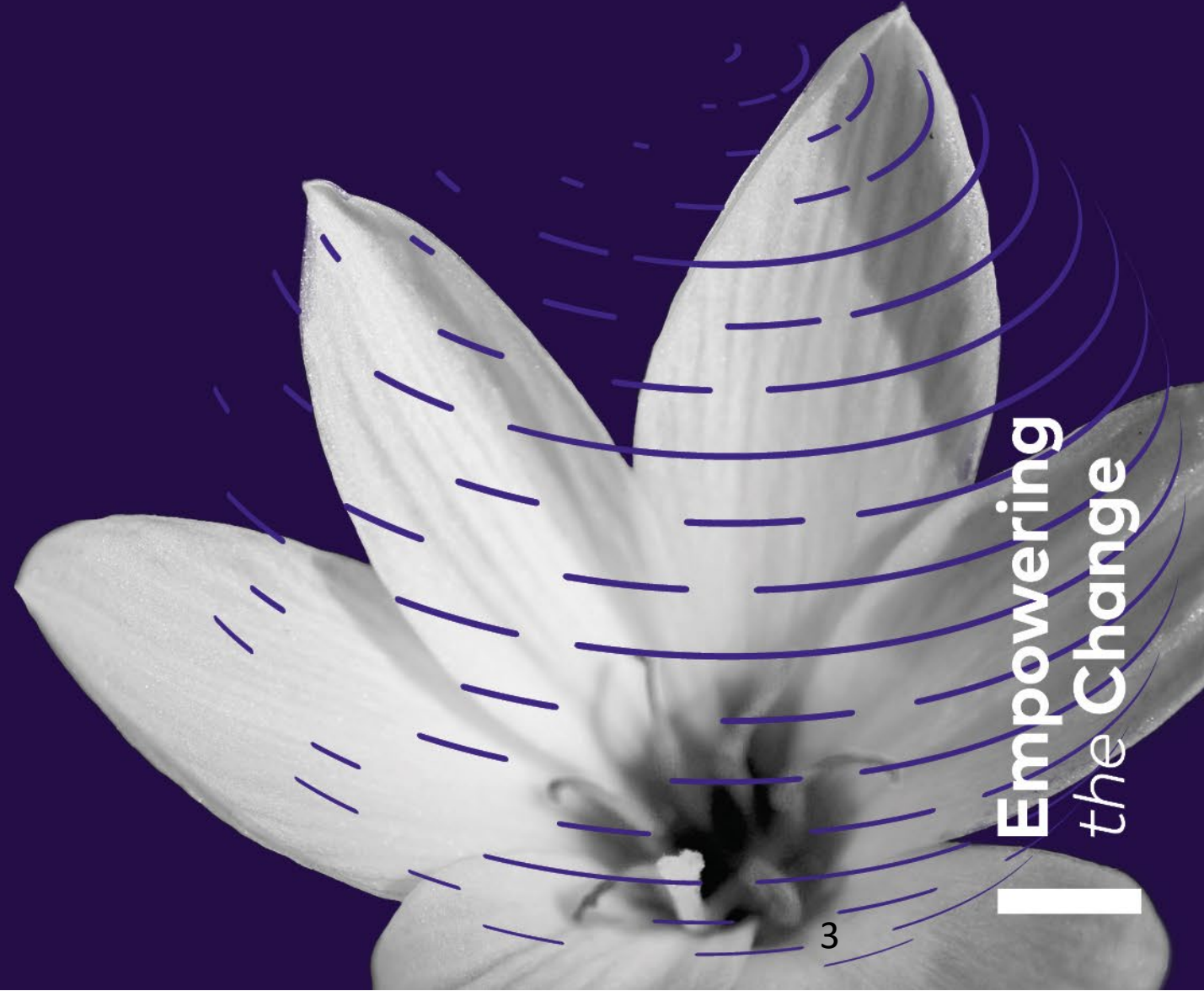
Content



- ❑ Background design and methodology
- ❑ Descriptive statistics
- ❑ Data and evidence
- ❑ Technical assistance and capacity building
- ❑ Fundraising
- ❑ Emergency response
- ❑ General network
- ❑ General questions
- ❑ Annexes



Study Design and Methodology



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Study context



- ❑ The purpose of this research was to understand UNICEF's position with a child and adolescent-related programming, advocacy, and policy network comprised of network actors, such as government entities, local NGOs, international NGOs, donors, and the private sector in 2023 in five target countries: Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and North Macedonia.
- ❑ One year was taken for the recall period to assist selected informed respondents in recollecting formal and informal partnership interactions that occurred in 2023.

The objective of the research

- ❑ To identify which stakeholders are structurally capable within each of the positioning issues to facilitate or hinder policy change for children and adolescents in Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and North Macedonia.
- ❑ To understand UNICEF's structural location (e.g., central, peripheral) within these networks as well as some of its roles (e.g., broker, facilitator).
- ❑ To identify some of the main programmatic partnerships that have occurred within each of the positioning issue networks.

Study design and methodology



❑ Five positioning issues

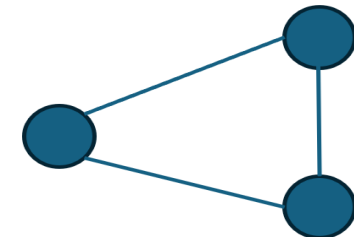
- Data and Evidence
- Technical assistance and capacity building
- Fundraising
- Emergency response
- General network in 2023

❑ Data Collection

- **Behaviour recall** – *“Who did you go to”* --- NOT perceptions, opinions, or attitudes
- **Sample** – UNICEF was not interviewed for this study; however, the UNICEF country office provided initial “seed” organizations followed by respondent-driven sampling.
- **Respondents** – most informed in the organization on formal and informal connections in 2023 with other organizations on the above 4 issues.

❑ Analytical Approach - Social Networks

- Graph diagrams/maps consisting of:
- **Nodes** – respondent organizations and entities they identified (organizations, ministries, agencies, individuals, etc.)
- **Connections** – *“To whom did you go to”*



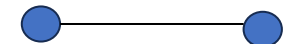
Analysis - Diagrams & Metrics



- ❑ **Node** – an object in the network. The nodes represent ministries, NGOs INGOs, individuals, etc. Nodes include all entities interviewed and named during the interviews.
- ❑ **Node color** - based on type of organization (Central government, local government, local NGO, etc.)
- ❑ **Thickness of connecting lines** – numeric value based on the product of the type of relationship (4 - both formal & informal, 3 - only formal, 2 - informal, 1- transactional) and frequency of interaction (4-monthly, 3-quarterly, 2 - twice year, 1- yearly)...thus, connection values ranges from 16 to 1.
 - Formal & informal relationship with monthly interaction (strongest connection)
 - Transactional relationship with one contact in the year (weakest connection)

➤ If Organization X had an MOU with Organization Y and interacted on the child- and adolescent-related policy issues monthly or weekly in 2023, it is considered a strong connection and is marked with thicker lines (see an example of strong connections between nodes)

➤ If Organization X had an informal or transactional relationship with Organization Y and it reviewed their annual reports or interacted once only in 2023, it is considered as weak connection and is marked with thinner lines (see an example of weak connection between nodes)



Analysis - Diagrams & Metrics



❑ Metrics:

- ❑ Betweenness centrality – to identify which organizations act as “bridges” that facilitate connections in seeking information
- ❑ Communities – to identify which organizations are closely connected to each other in the flow of information
- ❑ Brokerage roles – to identify organizations that are prominent mediators between unconnected organizations and the type of brokerage role taken

❑ Research Questions:

- Which organizations were central to facilitating the flow of information on each issue? Network metric: *Betweenness centrality*
- Which organizations were more closely connected to each other? Network metric – Network metric: *Louvain community detection*
- Which organizations were prominent brokers in the flow of information and what brokerage roles did they play? Network metric: *Gould and Fernandez brokerage algorithm*

❑ **Data analysis** - The open-source program, R was used for data analysis

Centrality metrics

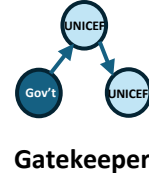
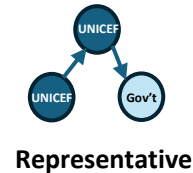


- ❑ The most prevalent centrality metrics utilized for analysis are *degree centrality*, *betweenness centrality*, *closeness centrality*, and *eigenvector centrality*.
 - *Degree centrality* quantifies the number of connections a node possesses and is effective in identifying well-connected nodes. Nodes with a higher degree of centrality are considered connectors due to their overall number of connections, and they appear to be the most influential in rapidly disseminating information to various audiences.
 - *Betweenness centrality* assists in identifying nodes that control the flow of information, acting as bridges or critical intermediaries. Nodes with high betweenness centrality are bridges that regulate the spread of information between different groups and organizations, maintaining connectivity within the network. They are regarded as key players in terms of information dissemination.
 - *Closeness centrality* is utilized to identify the nodes that effectively spread information. It measures the average length of the shortest paths between a given node and all other nodes. The more central a node is, the closer it is to other nodes.
 - *Eigenvector centrality* applies an approach that considers not only the quantity of connections but also the quality of the identified connections. A node's eigenvector centrality score is influenced by its connections to other highly influential nodes. Nodes with greater eigenvector centrality are considered more influential. Noteworthy, such nodes do not necessarily possess numerous connections, but they are regarded as influential due to their connections to the central nodes.
- ❑ The selection of centrality metrics is contingent upon the overarching objective and the nature of the inquiries posed to the sampled organizations and the methodology used. As the given study sought information on four positioning issues the questions addressed the identification of central nodes, the entities approached in 2023, and the facilitation of information flow on all four positioning issues within the network; therefore, betweenness centrality was determined to be the most suitable centrality metric for this particular study. In addition, degree centrality, which is based on in-degree (being identified by other organizations) and out-degree (identifying other organizations), was not appropriate since UNICEF COs were excluded from participating in the study and, thus, meant no organization could be identified by UNICEF.

Brokerage roles



- ❑ Literature on social network analysis differentiates several brokerage roles between organizations. Compared to the centrality metrics, which analyze the connections between organizations in the network, the brokerage roles and “broker” refers to the types of connections organizations make and their role in the flow of information (gatekeeper, liaison, etc.)
- ❑ This study examines five fundamental types of brokerage roles. To provide a more detailed illustration, the accompanying graphs depict a schematic representation of how brokerage roles are determined. **The central dot represents the broker, the left dot denotes the given, and the right dot signifies the recipient.** The color represents the types of organizations they belong to (for example, NGOs, INGOs, donors, state entities, etc.). Because UNICEF COs were not respondents in this study, and other UN entities (e.g., UN Women) were categorized separately from UNICEF, the three brokerage roles of Coordinator, Representative, and Gatekeeper are not possible; **thus, UNICEF can only take Consultant and Liaison roles.**



- ❑ **The coordinator role** suggests that all participating entities are of the same organizational type (for instance, all organizations INGOs). Hence, the broker is a coordinator among the same types of organizations.
- ❑ **The representative role** indicates that the recipient belongs to a distinct group, while the giver and broker belong to the same group. Therefore, a broker has a representative role.
- ❑ **The gatekeeper role** signifies that the giver belongs to a different group, while the recipients are from the same group. Therefore, the broker has a gatekeeping role to facilitate the flow of information.
- ❑ **The consultant role** suggests that the broker belongs to a distinct group, while both the giver and recipient are from the same group.
- ❑ **The liaison role** implies that all the engaged organizations are from different groups or types. Therefore, the broker is a connecting point for different types of organizations.

Survey implementation in Kazakhstan

- ❑ **Survey questionnaire** – A semi-structured questionnaire was applied to analyze UNICEF's positioning at the CO level in Kazakhstan. The questionnaire was structured around five positioning issues and asked about prominent partners per positioning issues, the types of partnerships, and the frequency of the partnerships with them.
- ❑ **Sampling** – was based on the initial list provided by UNICEF CO in Kazakhstan. Other organizations were added to the list based on the interview results. The final sample comprised 50 organizations from the central government, civil society, local authorities, donors, INGOs, etc. It was possible to complete interviews with only 19 out of 50 preliminary identified organizations, while the remaining refused or did not provide clear responses on participation.

Survey implementation in Kazakhstan

- ❑ **Respondent** - The “most aware” representatives about formal and informal relationships with other organizations in 2023 on the four positioning issues, regardless of position, were interviewed within the research framework. If more than one respondent was aware of research issues, a group interview was conducted with them. Organizations identified the most aware representatives themselves.
- ❑ **Informed consent** – Before the interview, informed consent was obtained from each respondent regarding participation. The methodology did not envision disclosing information about the commissioning party to the respondents and organizations before the interview to avoid receiving more biased responses from them. If the respondent was curious to learn about the commissioning party, it was possible to disclose such information when the interview was complete.
 - At the end of the interview, all interviewed organizations were asked for permission to use organizations’ full names and abbreviations on the network maps. 16 out of 19 organizations permitted using their names and 3 refrained from using their names on the maps.
- ❑ **Fieldwork implementation** – field activities started in June 2024 and ended in November 2024. A total of 19 organizations were interviewed in Kazakhstan. Interviews were carried out using a paper-based approach. Most of the interviews were carried out using face-to-face interviewing, while part of them were conducted online (if the respondent was not in the same area or strongly preferred online interviewing). The average length of interviews was 30 minutes.
- ❑ **The survey was implemented using a paper-based approach.** The data from the questionnaires was entered into an **Excel spreadsheet**. The network data was entered using an edge-list format, with the first column indicating the source (i.e., respondent/organization) and the next column indicating the target (i.e., partner organization).

Study limitations

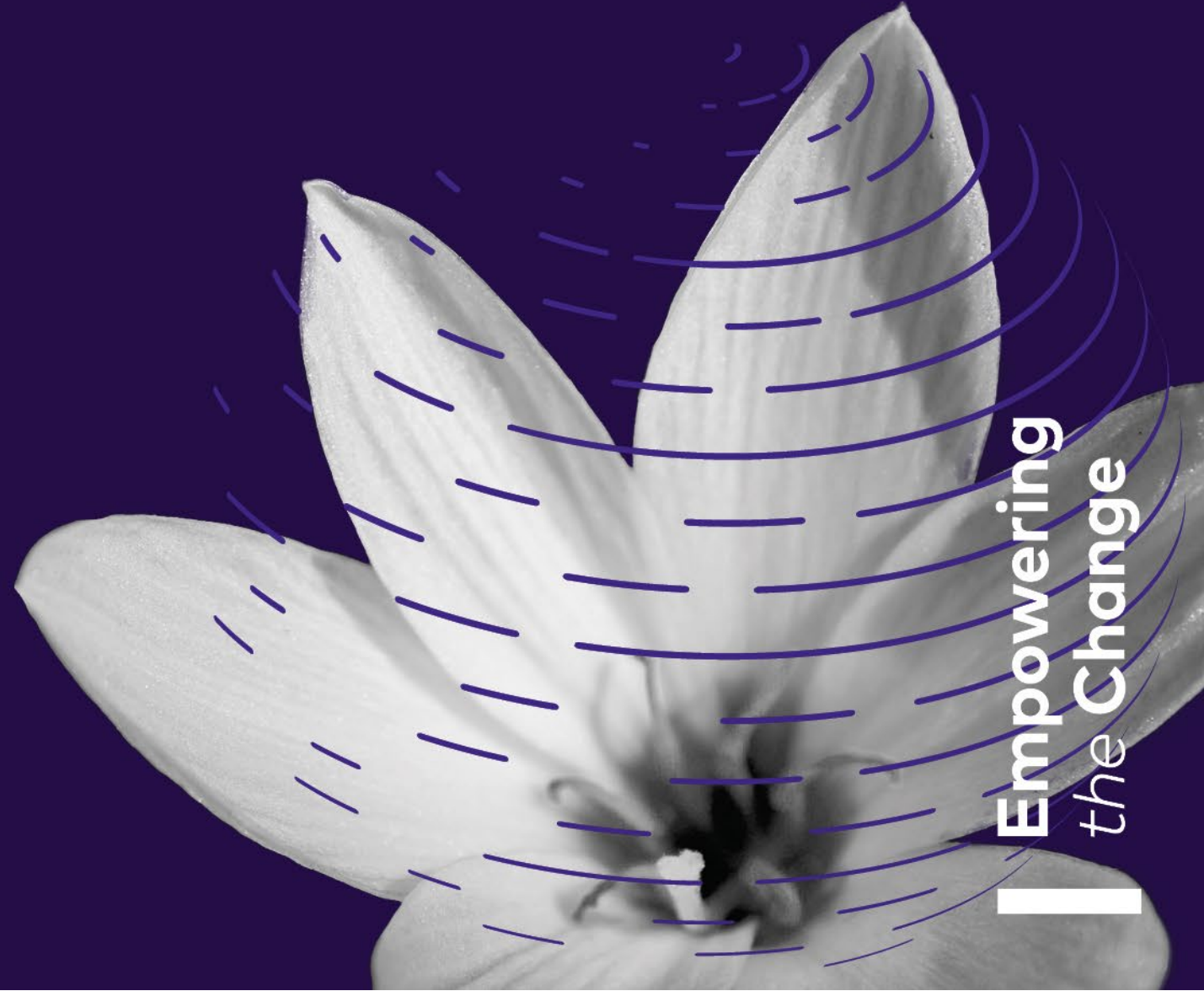


❑ The mentioned research has a number of limitations that need to be considered when interpreting results:

- UNICEF usually considers climate change as a children's issue, but stakeholders do not have such a perception, therefore, they do not reflect on it.
- The survey approach envisioned naming the top three organizations among partners, therefore, inquired organizations may partner with more than three organizations under the child- and adolescent-related policies, however, due to time and budget limitations only three top priority partners were included in the study.
- When acquiring the results, it is important to consider that qualitative information was gathered only for the first partner organization named. Therefore, it is possible other named organizations also provided similar or other types of activities, but they are not contextually analyzed and reflected in the survey due to the survey approach.
- According to the approach undertaken within the framework of the survey, UNICEF and other UN agencies were not interviewed, therefore, UNICEF is positioned to take Consultant and Liaison roles under brokerage roles.
- The given maps provide the descriptions between key actors in terms of child- and adolescent-related policy advocacy, policy design, and implementation, however, they do not offer explanations of existing patterns of relationships.
- Due to the methodological approach undertaken in the framework of the study that excluded UNICEF and other UN agencies from interviewing, UNICEF can take only Consultant and Liaison roles, and Coordinator, Gatekeeper, and Representative roles are not applicable to it.

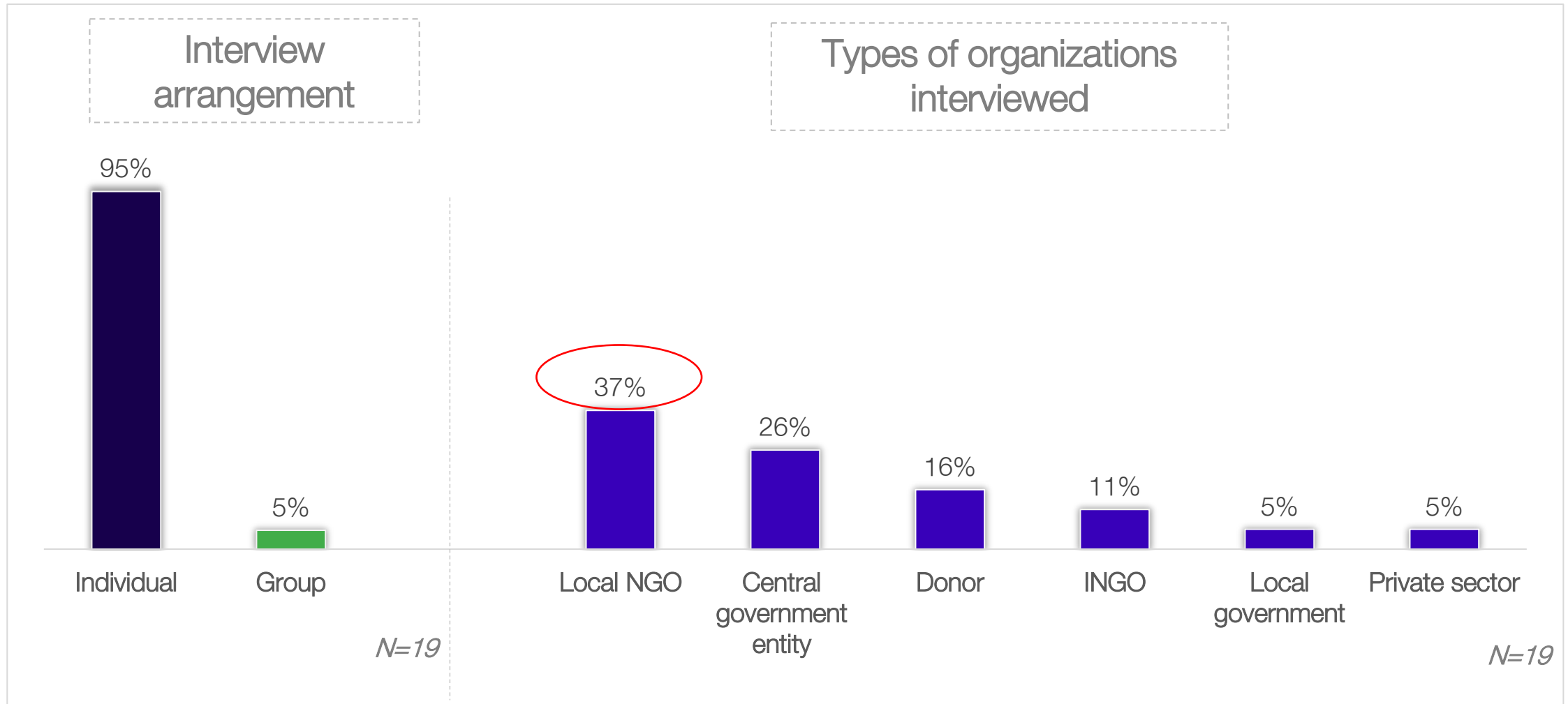


Descriptive statistics

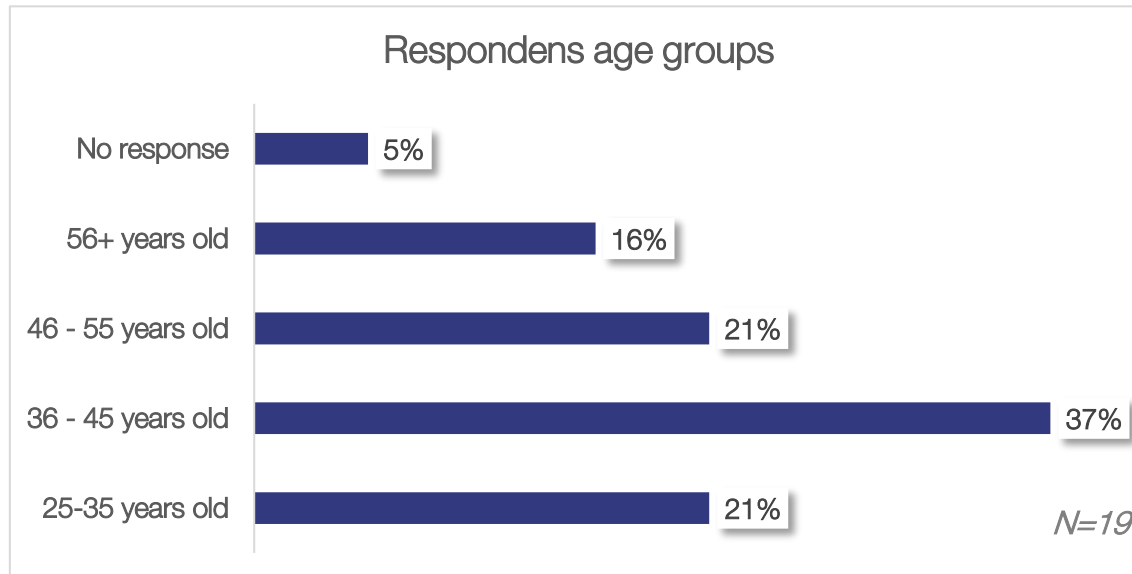
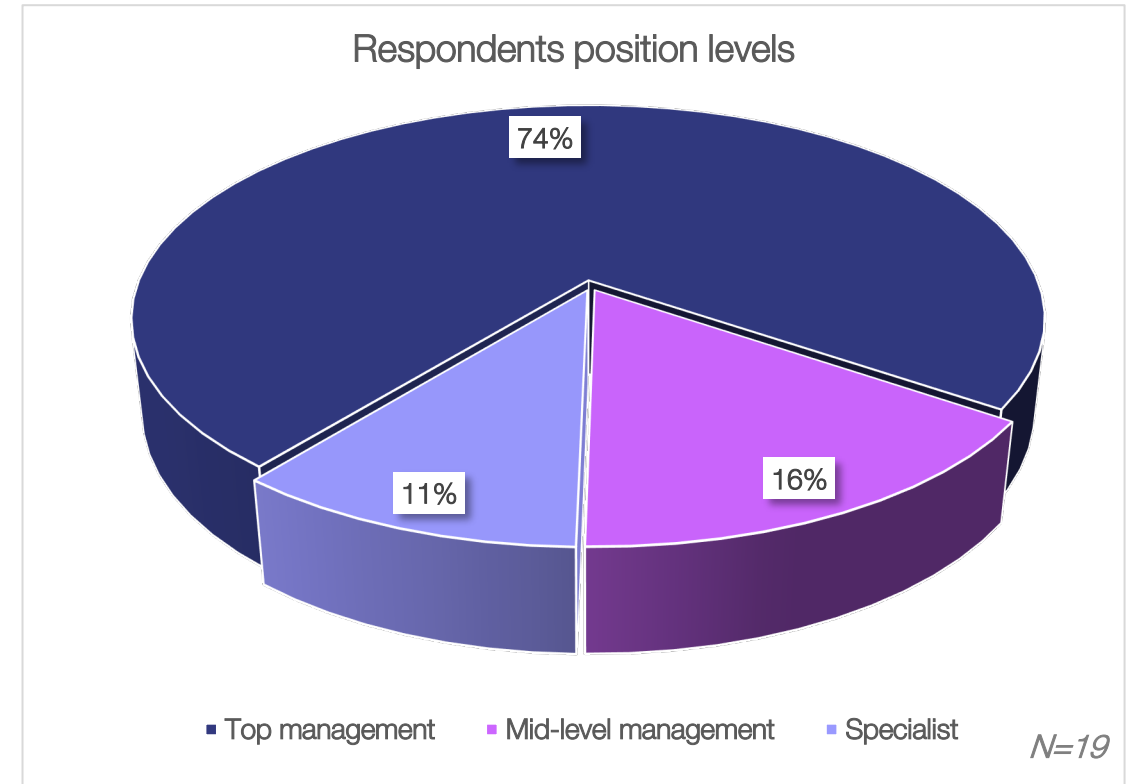
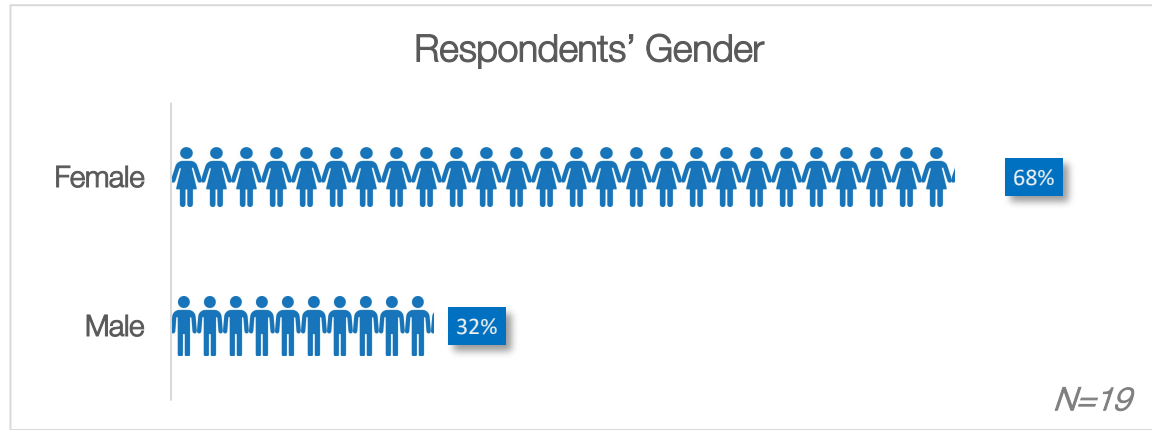


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Description of sampling



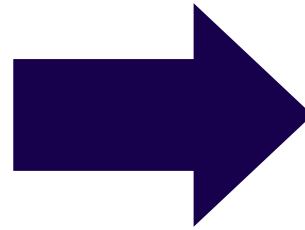
Respondents Profile



**In the case of group interviews, demographical information was filled in for one respondent only. Only respondents with the highest-ranking position answered demography-related questions.*

***The respondents were high-profile officials, who represented the most aware decision-makers within their organizations. Hence, both top and middle-level management implies decision-makers under these responses.*

Respondents age and working years



Respondents age

Minimal age: 30 years

Maximal age: 67 years

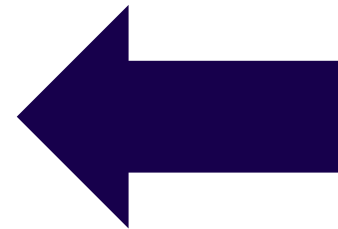
Mean age: 46 years

Respondents work experience in the organization

Minimal number of years worked: 1 year

Maximal number of years worked: 32 years

Mean experience: 12 years

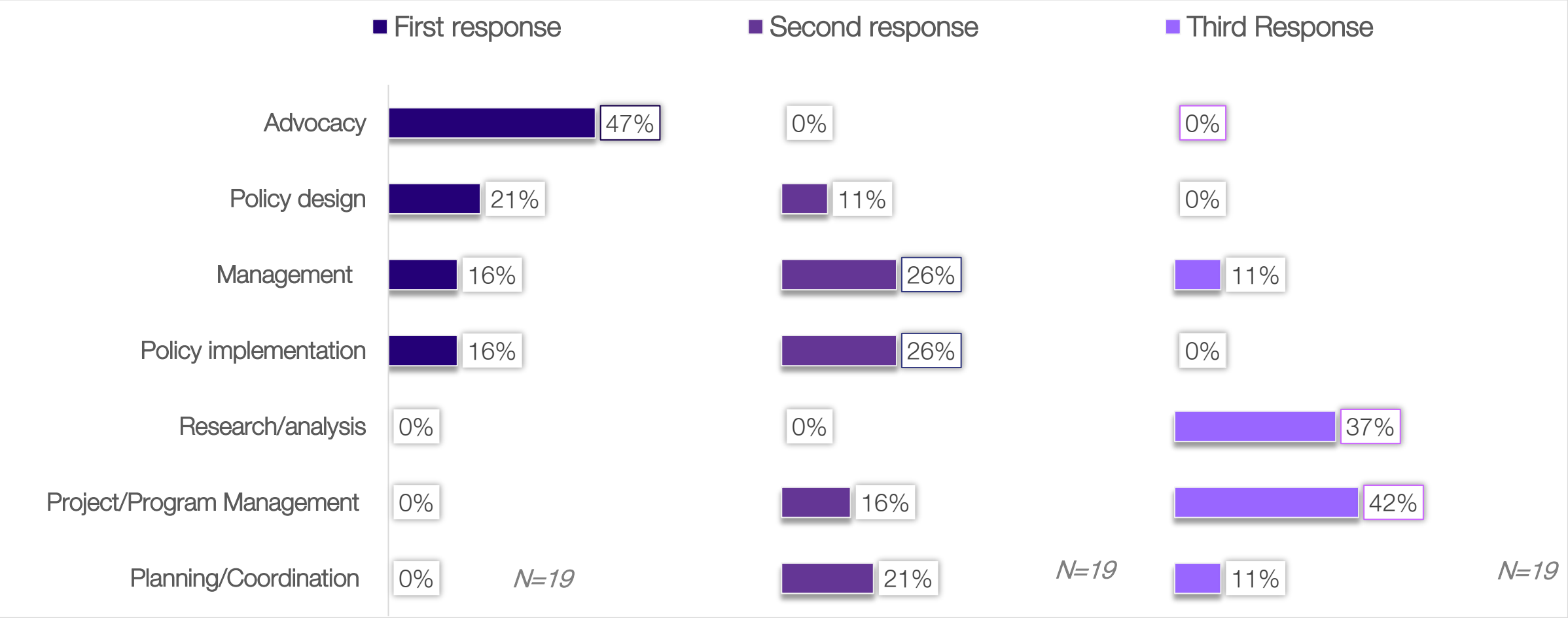


***In the case of group interviews, demographical information was filled in for one respondent only. Only respondents with the highest-ranking position answered demography-related questions.*

Respondents' Profile



☐ The activities inquired respondents the most frequently do during their regular working week



**Note: In the case of group interviews, only respondents with the highest-ranking position answered this question.*

Requesting information about the commissioning party and/or interest towards results

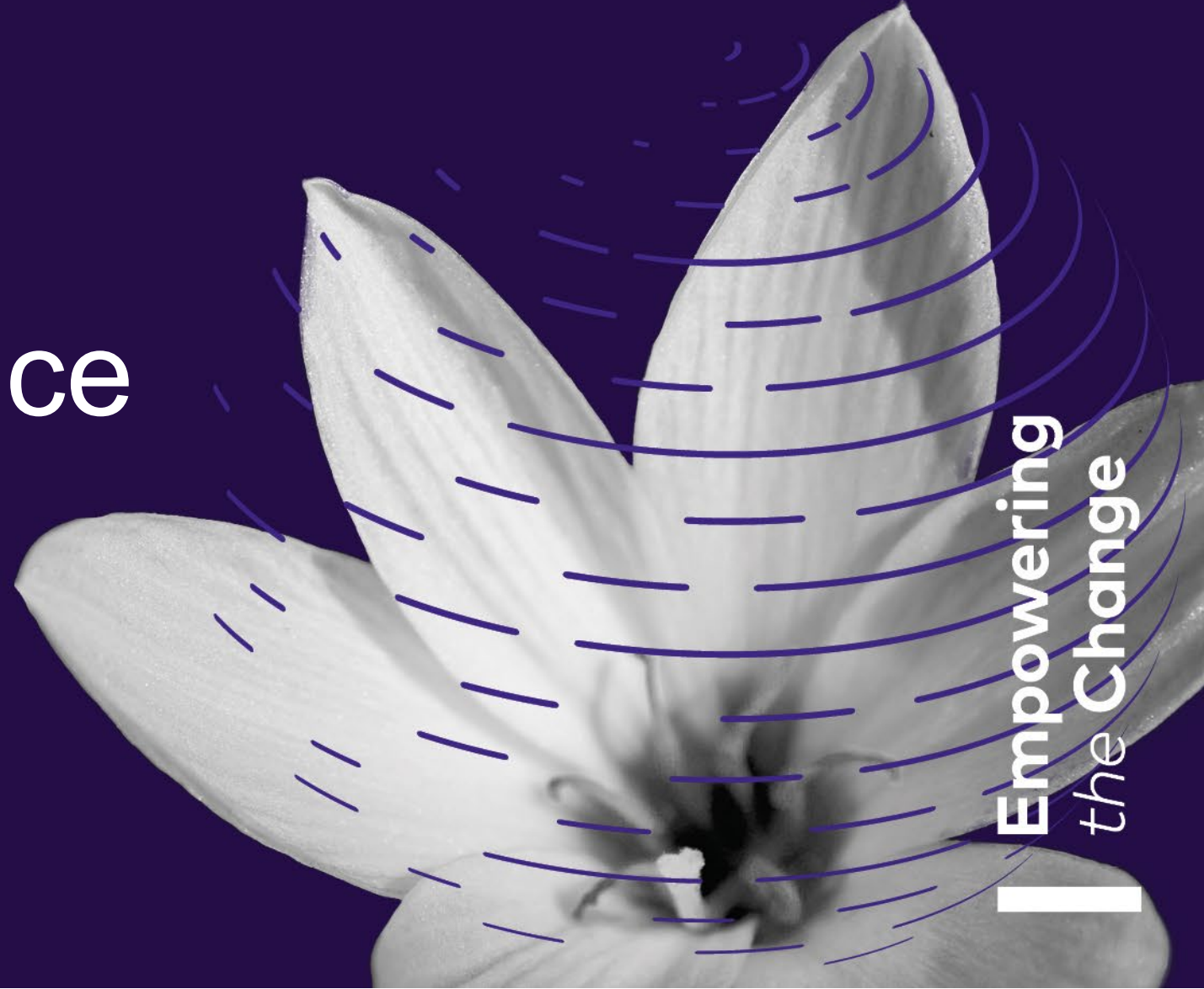


Response options	Percentage	Count
Respondent asked to share the identity of the commissioning party after the data collection phase is completed in the country	11%	2
The commissioning party's identity was shared with the respondent after completing an interview with him/her	11%	2
Respondent did not request information on the commissioning party	68%	13
Respondent requested to share the findings of the study	5%	1
Other	5%	1
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>19</i>

- ☐ 16 out of 19 organizations issued permission to use organizations' names and abbreviations on the SNA maps if results are published
- ☐ 3 organizations did not provide permission to use organizations' names in the publications: *Ministry of Culture and Information, Committee of Culture, Socio-Ecological Fund, and National Center for Public Healthcare*



Data and Evidence



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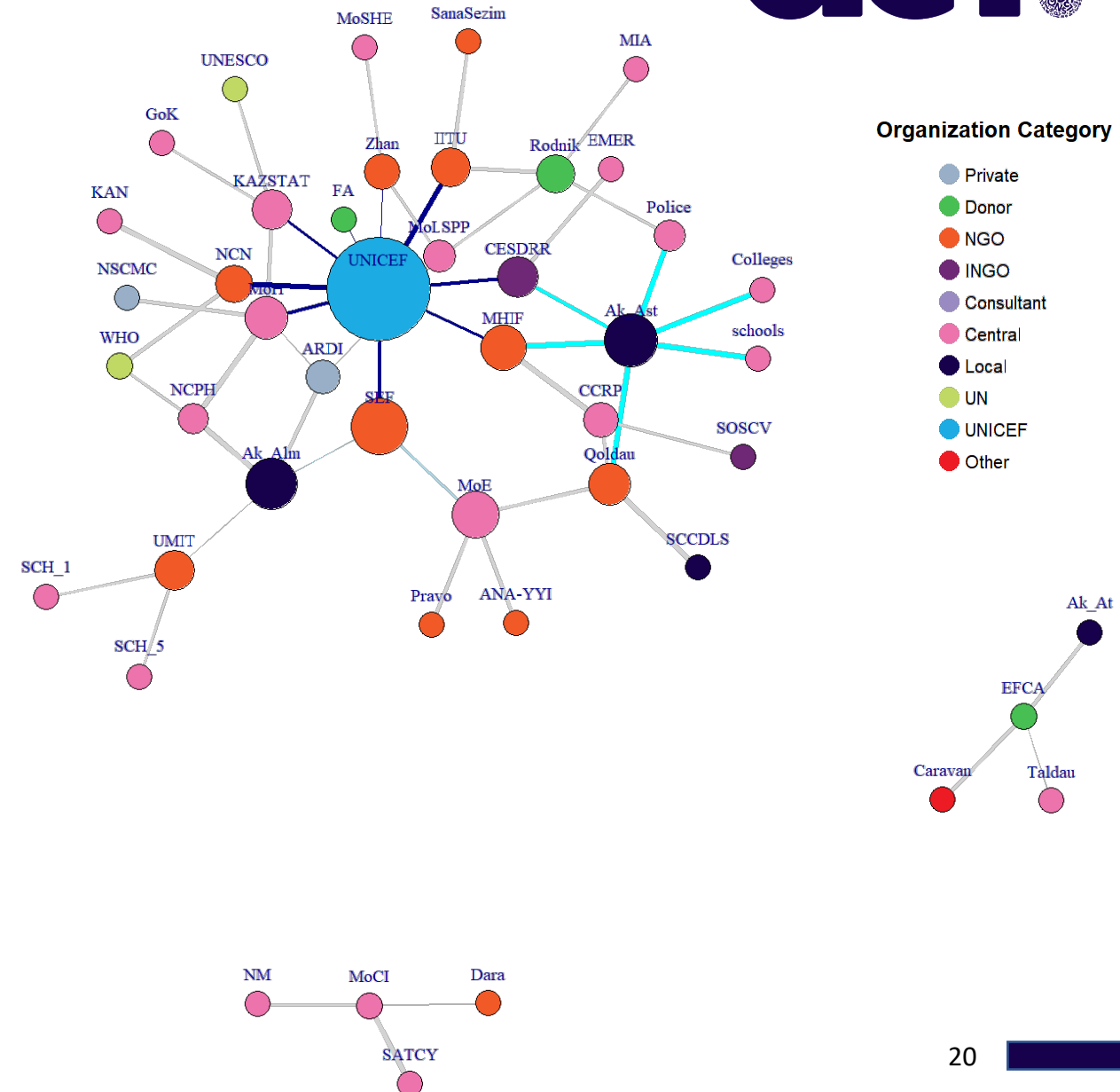
Data and Evidence



Principal Facilitator

(betweenness centrality)

- ❑ **Node Size** - a measure of centrality – which organizations are the most important bridges in the network?
- ❑ **Line thickness** - Quality and frequency of the relationship between organizations
 - *Thicker line* – stronger relationship in 2023 (formal and frequent)
 - *Thinner line* – weaker relationship in 2023 (informal and infrequent)
 - *Double (almond-shaped) line* – organizations mutually named each other among the top three organizations in 2023
- ❑ **Color** - Type of organization



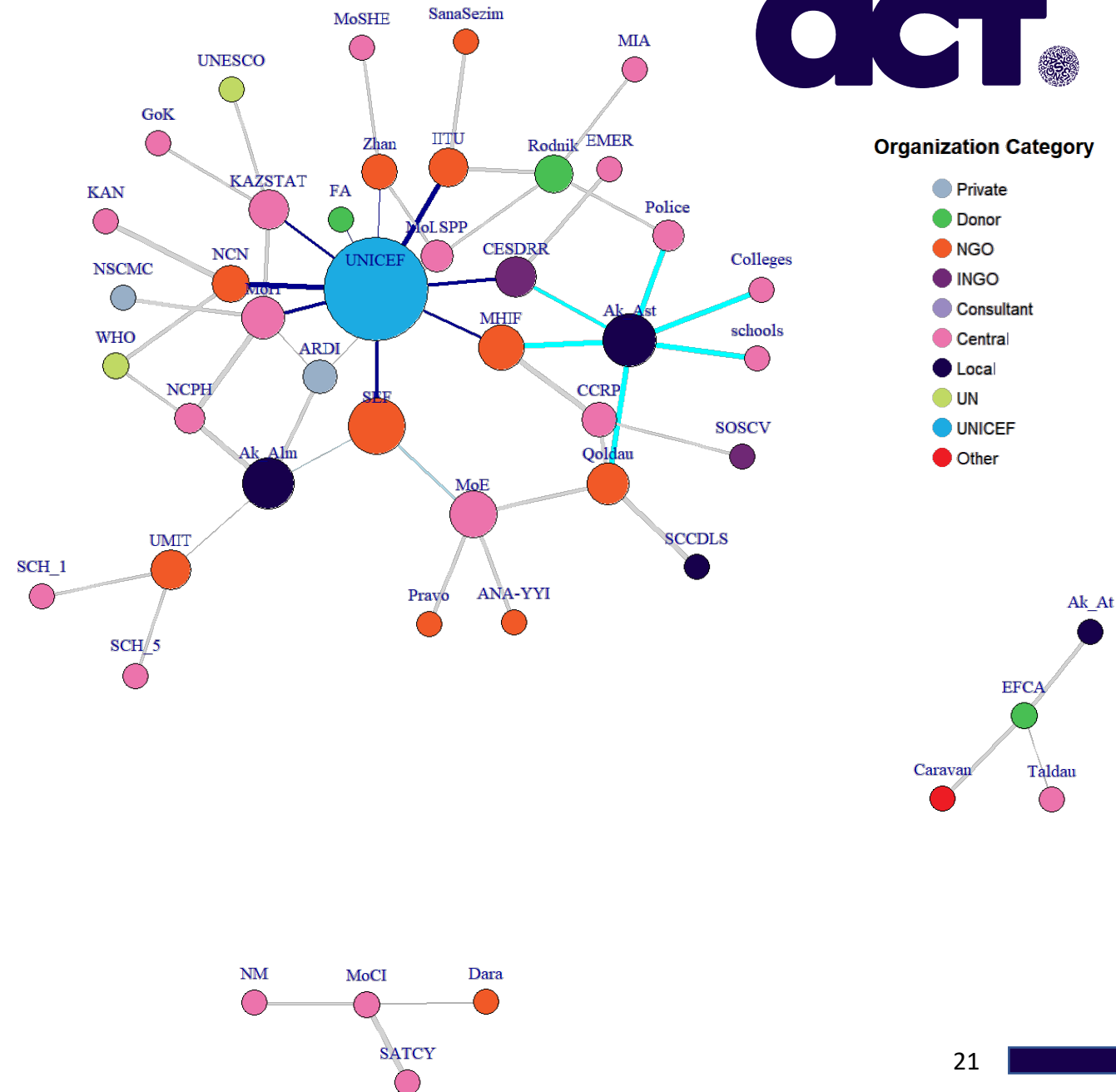
Data and Evidence

Principal Facilitator

(betweenness centrality)

To whom did you go for data & evidence of child and adolescent-related programming, advocacy, or policy development/ implementation in 2023?

- ❑ 19 organizations interviewed, and 46 organizations identified
- ❑ In 2023, UNICEF (large blue node) was the principal or most central “bridge” in facilitating connections between organizations on this issue.
- ❑ Two other organizations were prominent “bridges” (larger dark blue nodes) though less than UNICEF: 1) Akimat of the City of Astana (Ak_Ast) and 2) Akimat of the City of Almaty (Ak_Alm). Both bridges represent local authorities of the biggest cities in Kazakhstan.



Data and Evidence



Principal Facilitator

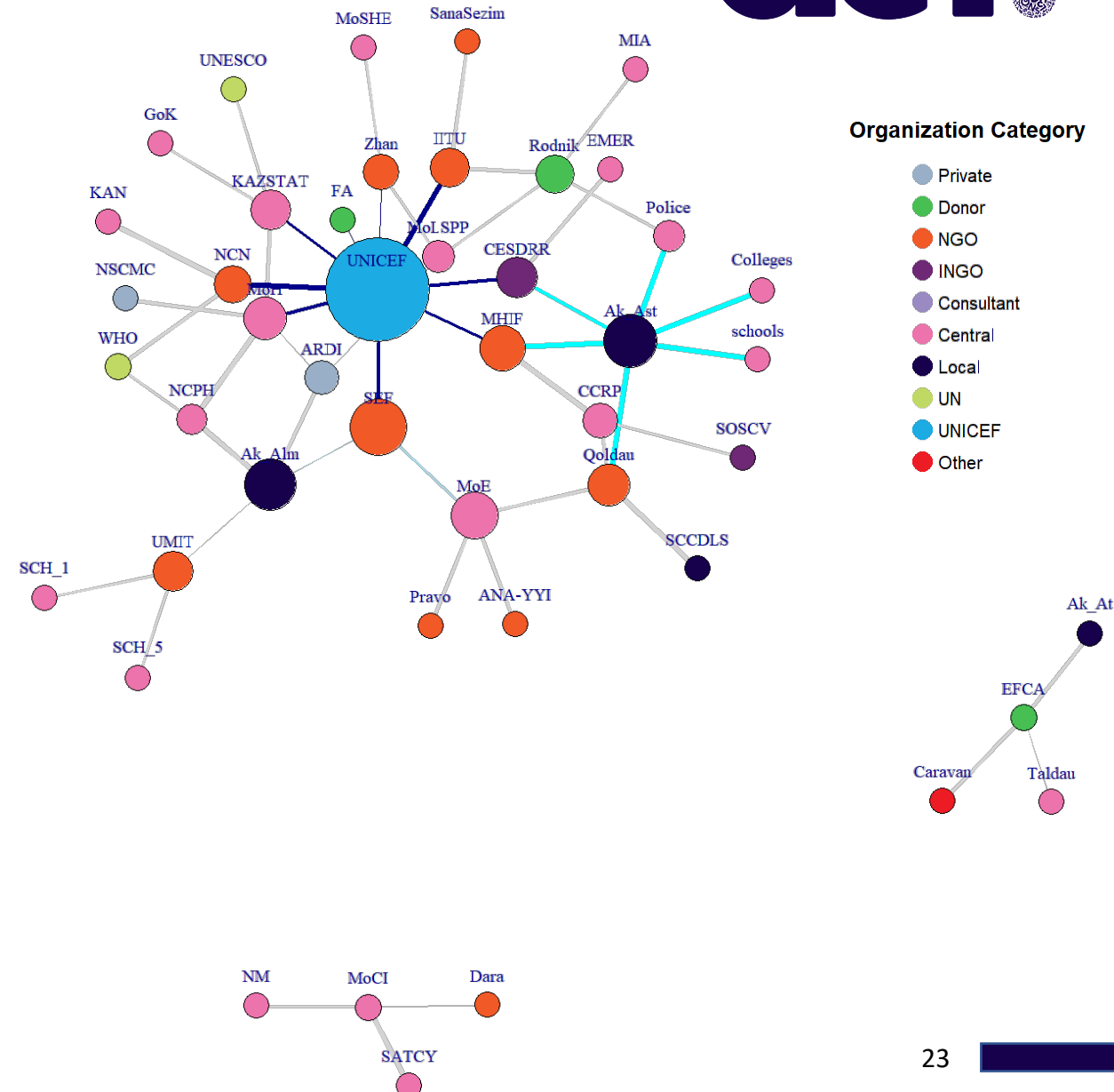
(In-degree centrality)

- ❑ The degree centrality metrics (organizations that reported having either a formal or informal relationship with UNICEF) showed that a total of 9 organizations named UNICEF among the top three partners when requesting data and reliable evidence concerning child- and adolescent-related policy advocacy, design, and implementation in Kazakhstan for 2023. These 9 organizations were:
 - Center on Emergencies and DRR, Almaty (CESDRR)
 - Public Foundation “Family Academy” (FA)
 - International IT University (IITU)
 - Bureau of National Statistics Under the Agency on Strategic Development and Reforms (KAZSTAT)
 - Mothers Home International Foundation (MHIF)
 - Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoH)
 - National Center for Healthy Nutrition (NCN)
 - Socio-Ecological Fund (SEF)
 - Asian Society for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities “Zhan”(Zhan)
- ❑ The mentioned list shows that organizations that applied UNICEF for reliable data and evidence were quite diverse and they work in the direction of healthcare, statistics, education, emergency responses, inclusivity and the rights of persons/children with disabilities, foster care, supporting the mothers to prevent child abandonment cases and so on.
- ❑ As for the types of organizations, the composition was heterogeneous in this regard. It is noteworthy that 2 out of 9 organizations naming UNICEF among the top three partners represent central government agencies: the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoH) and the Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency on Strategic Development and Reforms (KAZSTAT),
- ❑ The Ministry of Education named only civil society organizations among the top three partners that provided it with reliable data and evidence to develop child- and adolescent-related policies in Kazakhstan in 2023. Not naming UNICEF among the top three organizations may come from the methodological approach, which enables organizations to name only three partners. If they had the opportunity to name more than three organizations, it would be possible to have more ties directed toward UNICEF on this and other maps.

Data and Evidence

Principal Facilitator (betweenness centrality)

- ❑ The given map indicates that the main component of the network had quite strong ties. The dark thick lines represent stronger connections (formal & frequent relationships), while light thin lines indicate weaker connections (informal & infrequent relationships) between the nodes. As the map contains many thicker lines, it implies that connections were quite strong among organizations on data and evidence in 2023.
- ❑ The map shows that the main network component had well-facilitated ties and only two separate clusters were observed in the D&E network in 2023.
 1. **The Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA)** applied to Akimat of the City of Atyrau (Ak_At), Foundation Caravan of Knowledge (Caravan), and Akhmet Baitursynuly National Center for Research and Evaluation of Education “Taldau” (TALDAU) to obtain reliable data and evidence in 2023.
 2. **Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoCI)** applied to the Charity Foundation "Dara" (DARA), G. Musrepov State Academic Theatre for Children & Youth (SATCY), and the National Museum (NM) to obtain reliable data and the evidence concerning children in 2023.
- ❑ When analyzing the separated cluster on this or other maps, it should be considered that separation could result from two main factors: (1) methodological approach allowed organizations to name only the top three partners - if they could name more, the network could be more connected; (2) each named organizations was not interviewed because some of them refused from participation or did not provide response to the requests.

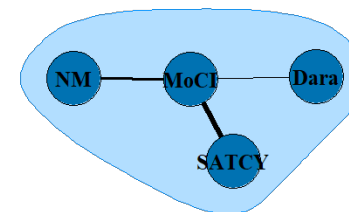
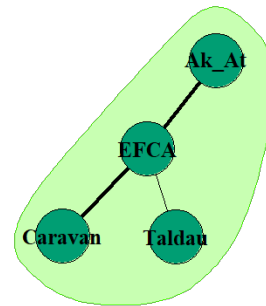
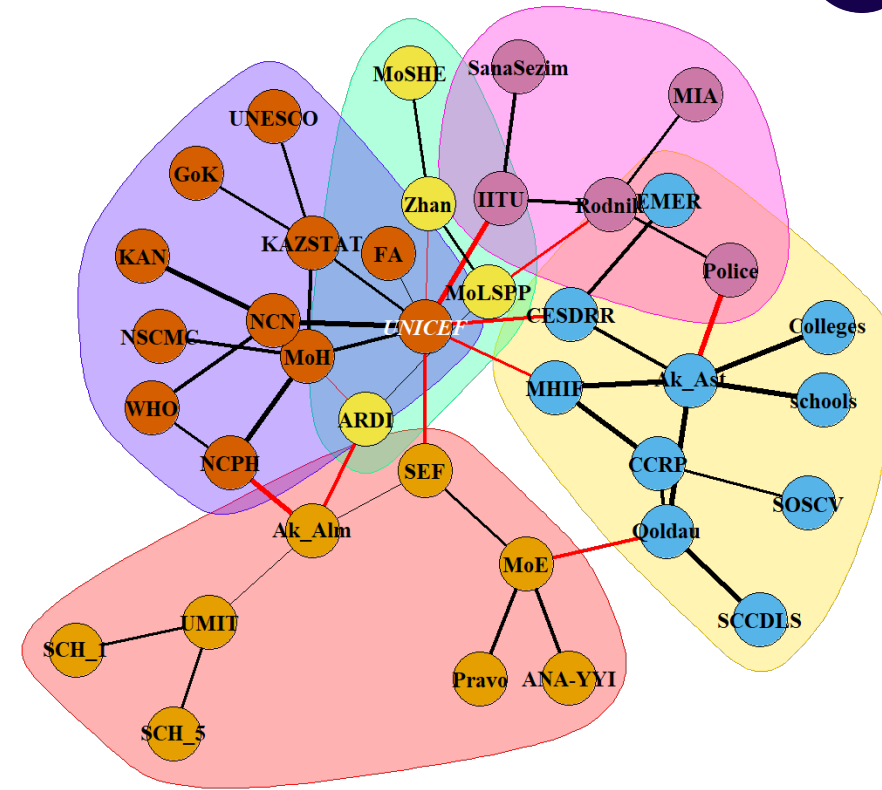


Data and Evidence

Communities

(Louvain clusters)

- ❑ Community clusters are determined by the Louvain algorithm, which determines which group of nodes (organizations) are more connected with each other than with other nodes (organizations) using the density of the respective connections.
- ❑ The community member belongs to one community only, but it may have connections with other communities, however, most connections are to their community members.
- ❑ On the map, colors surrounding organizations illustrate the organization's community. As one organization can belong to one community only, overall, colors surrounding different community nodes do not carry any specific meaning. It does not signify an overlap between communities.
- ❑ Thicker line – stronger relationship (formal and frequent), thinner line – weaker relationship (informal and infrequent)
- ❑ On the map, red lines imply connections from one community member to another community member. Black lines indicate connections inside the community

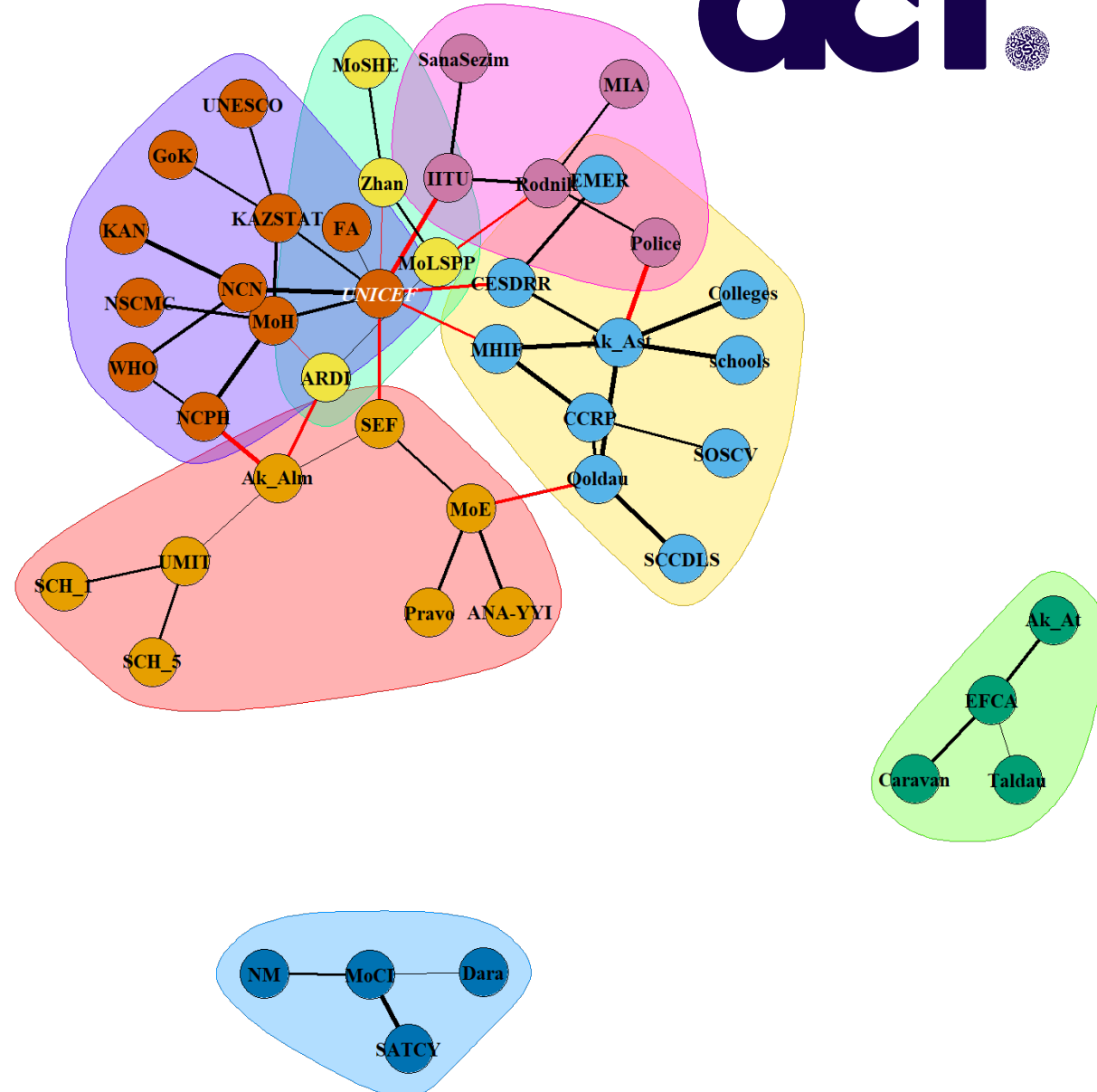


Data and Evidence

Communities

(Louvain clusters)

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 46 organizations were identified
- ❑ In 2023, there were seven closely connected communities based on their connections in seeking up-to-date and reliable data and evidence.
- ❑ UNICEF was a member of a community comprised of 10 organizations (orange nodes in the purple-colored community) other than itself: (1) Public Foundation “Family Academy” (FA), (2) Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (GoK), (3) Kazakh Academy of Nutrition (KAN), (4) Bureau of National Statistics Under the Agency on Strategic Development and Reforms (KAZSTAT) (5) Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoH), (6) National Center for Healthy Nutrition (NCN), (7) National Center for Public Healthcare (NCPH), (8) National Scientific Center for Mothers and Children (NSCMC), (9) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and (10) World Health Organization (WHO)
- ❑ Similar to the D&E centrality map, UNICEF was closely connected to organizations working in the fields of healthcare, nutrition, statistics, etc.
- ❑ Additionally, it is obvious that there was a lack of inter-community ties in the network, and if such connections occurred, they were facilitated by the “key bridges” – UNICEF, Akimat of the City of Astana (Ak_Ast), and Akimat of the City of Almaty (Ak_Alm).
- ❑ UNICEF was the organization with the highest number of connections with other community members in its community and the overall network for 2023.



**NOTE: The colors surrounding organizations illustrate the organization's community. The overlap between different colored communities does not carry any specific meaning.*

Data and Evidence



Bridging role activity

(Gould/Fernandez brokerage)

To whom did you go for data & evidence of child and adolescent-related programming, advocacy, or policy development /implementation in 2023?

Org	Coordinator 	Gatekeeper 	Representative 	Consultant 	Liaison 	Total
UNICEF	NA	NA	NA	20	50	70
Ak_Ast	0	0	0	8	22	30
MoH	2	5	5	2	4	18
Ak_Alm	0	0	0	2	10	12
MoE	0	0	0	12	0	12

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 46 organizations were identified
- ❑ In 2023, UNICEF was the most prominent and active bridge or broker among organizations seeking data and evidence. UNICEF and UN agencies were not interviewed in this study and since the three roles of Coordinator, Gatekeeper, and Representative are related to a brokering role associated with UNICEF or with other similar UN agencies, these three roles are not applicable to UNICEF.
- ❑ UNICEF facilitated these connections primarily as a **Liaison** (by brokering a relationship between two different types of organizations) and secondarily as a **Consultant** (by brokering a relationship between two same types of organizations), an indication of brokerage role uniqueness.
- ❑ Other central and local government agencies also played significant brokering roles in the network in 2023 including Akimat of the City of Astana (Ak_Ast), Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoH), Akimat of the City of Almaty (Ak_Alm) and Ministry of Education (MoE)
- ❑ It is noticeable that there was a lack of coordinators, gatekeepers, and representatives in the data and evidence network in 2023.

The primary activity in the scope of which organizations worked with partners regarding Data and Evidence in Kazakhstan in 2023



The primary issue, initiative, program, or activity on which inquired organizations worked regarding **Data and Evidence** in 2023 was quite diverse and encompassed various directions.

- ❑ One of the most prominent areas was **Children's Protection**. Initiatives/projects in this area were focused on the development of various normative documents and anti-trafficking laws, the number of crisis centers for victims of domestic violence and annual reports on the conditions of children, prevention of crime among children and adolescents through meetings and roundtable discussions and raising awareness among parents concerning children rights.
- ❑ Some programs and activities contributed to reinforcing **the foster care system** by collecting diverse statistical information to inform programs and initiatives, including data on children in orphanages and foster care, preventing orphanhood through socialization programs for children without parental care, and providing support to families to prevent child abandonment, delivering training for foster parents and developing programs for trainers.
 - It is noteworthy that protection issues and initiatives oriented on foster care and prevention of child abandonment were actively discussed by state and non-state actors (CSOs and self-identified donors). These subjects were equally prominent for the actors across various fields and sectors.
- ❑ Some initiatives were focused on **strengthening healthcare systems** and they aimed at contributing to state policy for infectious disease prevention, promotion of healthy lifestyles among children and young people, supporting school nutrition programs, and doing research in the field of nutrition. Additionally, some organizations have searched for information about the prevalence of particular diseases among children, infant mortality, and neonatal mortality in Kazakhstan. The organizations invested in supporting the healthcare system were mostly government entities and they searched for the above-mentioned data to develop and implement their policies in the respective fields in 2023.
- ❑ It is worth mentioning that the Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Development and Reforms worked on the project of monitoring the well-being of children in Kazakhstan and collected data in all areas: **poverty, social protection, demographics, health, education, leisure, and crime (including child abuse)**.

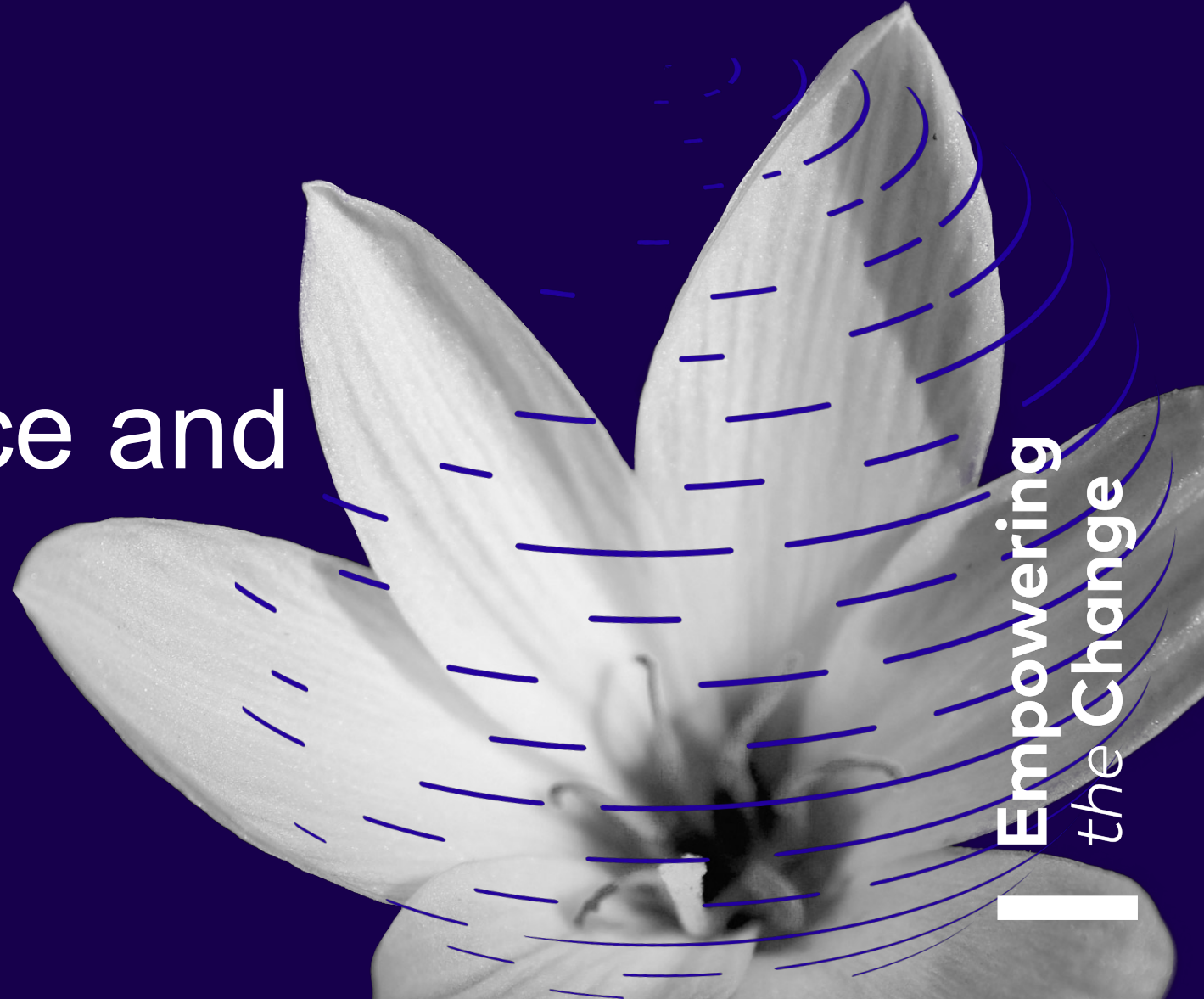
The primary activity in the scope of which organizations worked with partners regarding Data and Evidence in Kazakhstan in 2023



- ❑ Another key area under focus referred to the **issues of children/persons with disabilities** in Kazakhstan. Generally, it could be stated that the subject of children/persons with disabilities seems a prominent issue in Kazakhstan because there are many local NGOs and civil unions that aim to deliver services to this group and provide support respective audience. Additionally, it is observable that the subjects are more relevant for the civil society sector and non-profit organizations compared to the state agencies, as the respective initiatives were discussed at the CSO level only and government entities did not mention them during the interviews. Some initiatives/activities implemented by local NGOs responded to the needs of children with disabilities through the development, adaptation, and increased accessibility of education materials to children (books, audiobooks, adapted subjects, computer science), enhancement of socialization and integration opportunities for people with disabilities, including children, and supporting early identification of at-risk children, early intervention, and efforts to reduce childhood disabilities.
- ❑ Concerning the **education initiatives**, some organizations supported the introduction of STEM education at schools, the development of different skills among children including competitiveness, critical thinking, creativity, leadership, etc., and offering free language courses to migrant children.
- ❑ In some isolated cases, organizations requested reliable data and evidence to strengthen emergency response systems in Kazakhstan, raise awareness of school pupils regarding ecology and ecotourism, and increase youngsters' access to cultural venues such as museums, including for young people with special needs or disabilities.



Technical Assistance and Capacity Building



Empowering
the Change

Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

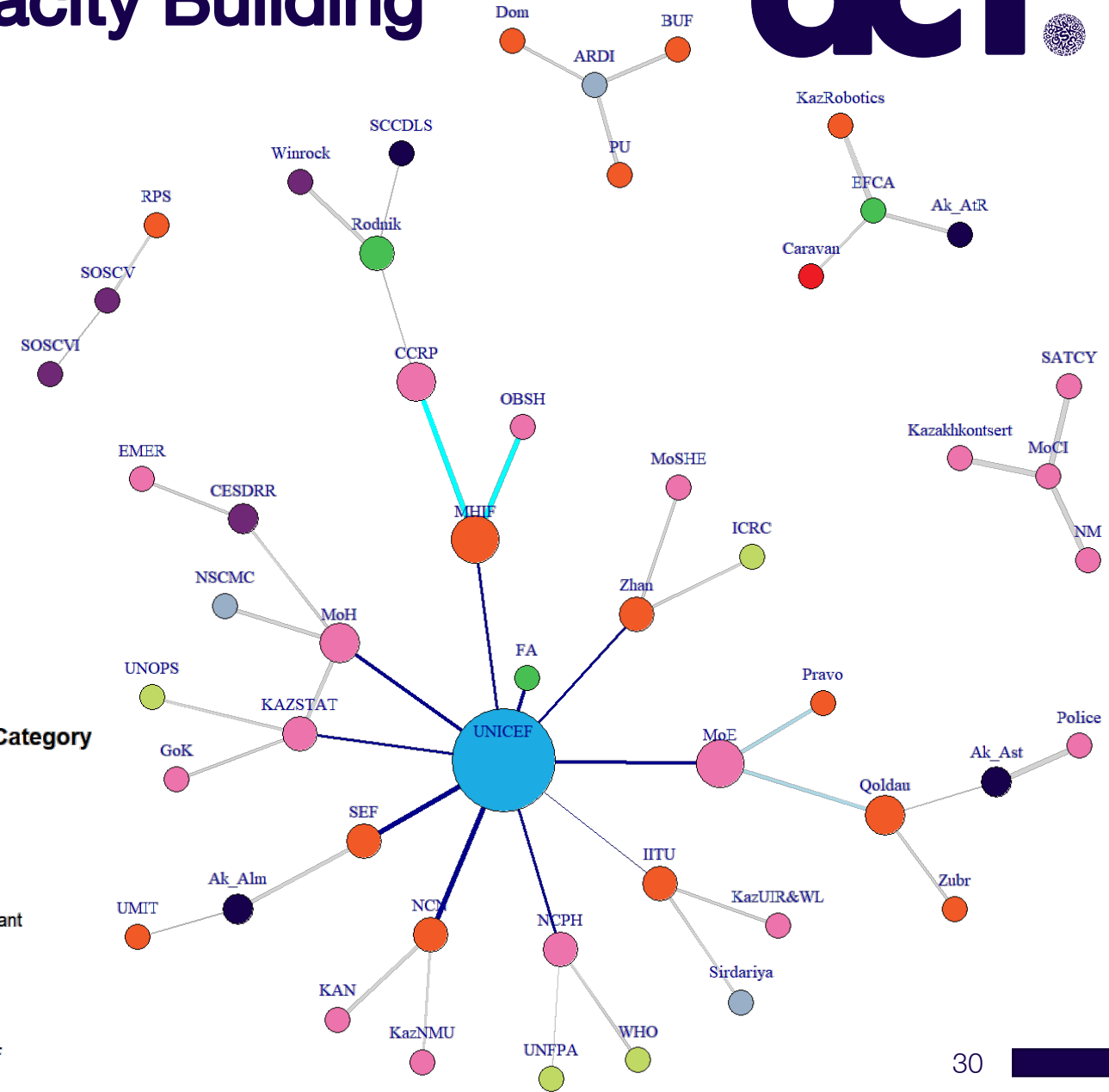


Principal Facilitator

(betweenness centrality)

- ❑ **Node Size** - a measure of centrality – which organizations are the most important bridges in the network?
- ❑ **Line thickness** - Quality and frequency of the relationship between organizations
 - *Thicker line* – stronger relationship in 2023 (formal and frequent)
 - *Thinner line* – weaker relationship in 2023 (informal and infrequent)
 - *Double (almond-shaped) line* – organizations mutually named each other among the top three organizations in 2023
- ❑ **Color** - Type of organization

Organization Category



Technical Assistance and Capacity Building



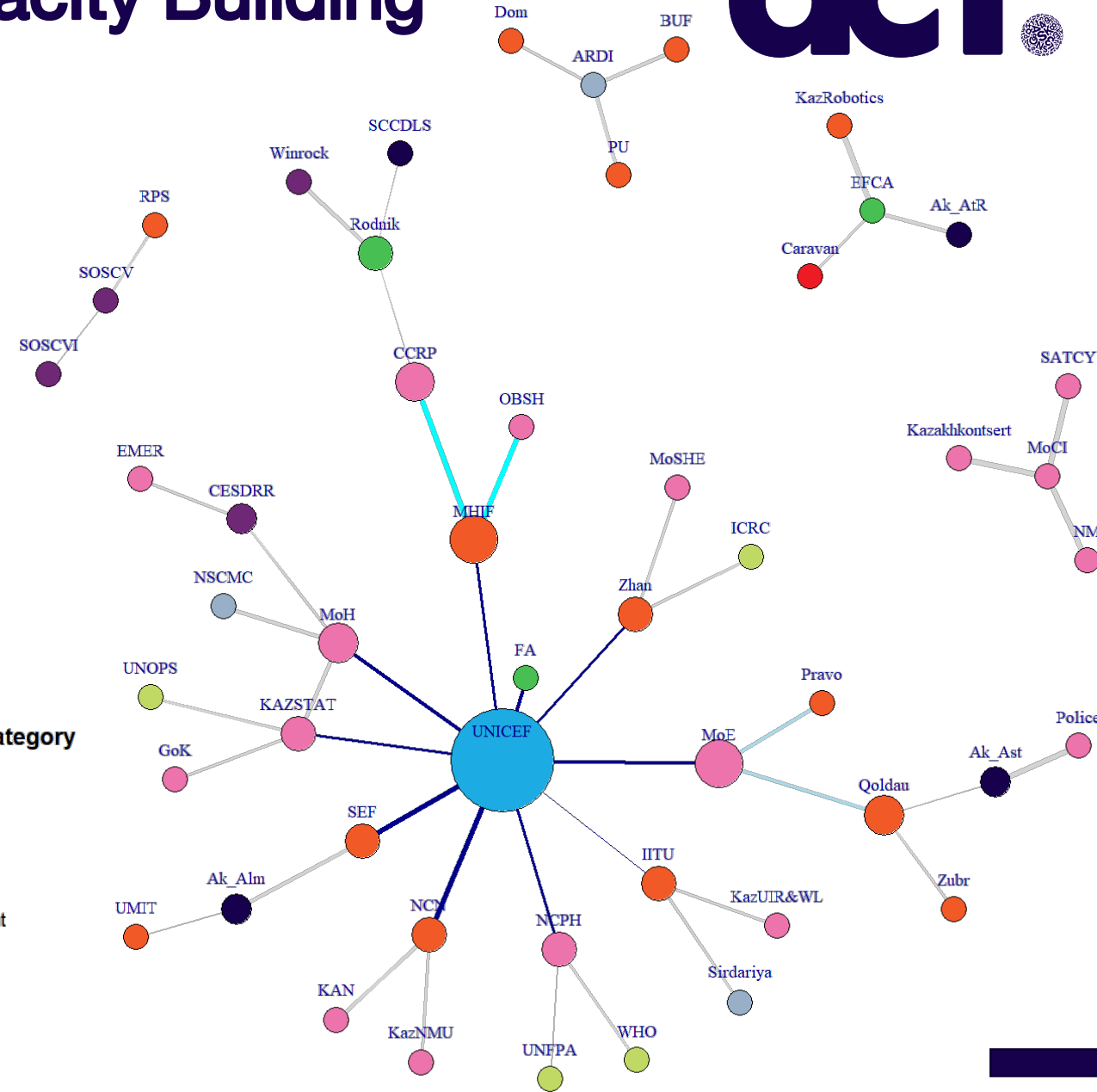
Principal Facilitator (betweenness centrality)

To whom did you go for technical assistance / capacity-building on child-related programming, advocacy, or policy development/implementation in 2023?

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 51 organizations were identified
- ❑ Noteworthy, slightly more organizations (51) were involved in TA in 2023 than D&A (46 organizations).
- ❑ In 2023, UNICEF (large blue node) was the principal or most central “bridge” in facilitating connections between organizations on TA/CB in the network.
- ❑ Two other organizations were also “bridges”: Mothers Home International Foundation (MHIF) (larger red node) and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoE) (larger pink node).
- ❑ On the map, the dark thick lines represent stronger connections (formal & frequent relationships), while light thin lines indicate weaker connections (informal & infrequent relationships) between the nodes. As the map contains many thicker lines, it implies that connections were quite strong among organizations on TA&CB in 2023.

Organization Category

- Private
- Donor
- NGO
- INGO
- Consultant
- Central
- Local
- UN
- UNICEF
- Other



Principal Facilitator

(In-degree centrality)

- ❑ According to in-degree centrality metrics, a total of 10 inquired organizations named UNICEF among the top three partners that they have applied to receive technical assistance or capacity building concerning child- and adolescent-related policy advocacy, design, and implementation in 2023. Those 10 organizations were:
 1. Public Foundation “Family Academy” (FA)
 2. International IT University (IITU)
 3. Bureau of National Statistics Under the Agency on Strategic Development and Reforms (KAZSTAT)
 4. Mothers Home International Foundation (MHIF)
 5. Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoE)
 6. Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoH)
 7. National Center for Healthy Nutrition (NCN)
 8. National Center for Public Healthcare (NCPH)
 9. Socio-Ecological Fund (SEF)
 10. Asian Society for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities "Zhan" (Zhan)
- ❑ The list shows that almost the same organizations have applied to UNICEF for technical assistance and capacity building, and data and evidence concerning children and adolescents in 2023. Compared to the D&E positioning issue, the Ministry of Education (MoE) also named UNICEF among the top three organizations on Ta&CB. Among central government organizations, the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoH), the Bureau of National Statistics Under the Agency on Strategic Development and Reforms (KAZSTAT), and the National Center for Public Healthcare (NCPH) have also named UNICEF among organizations they applied to receive TA&CP in the respective fields.

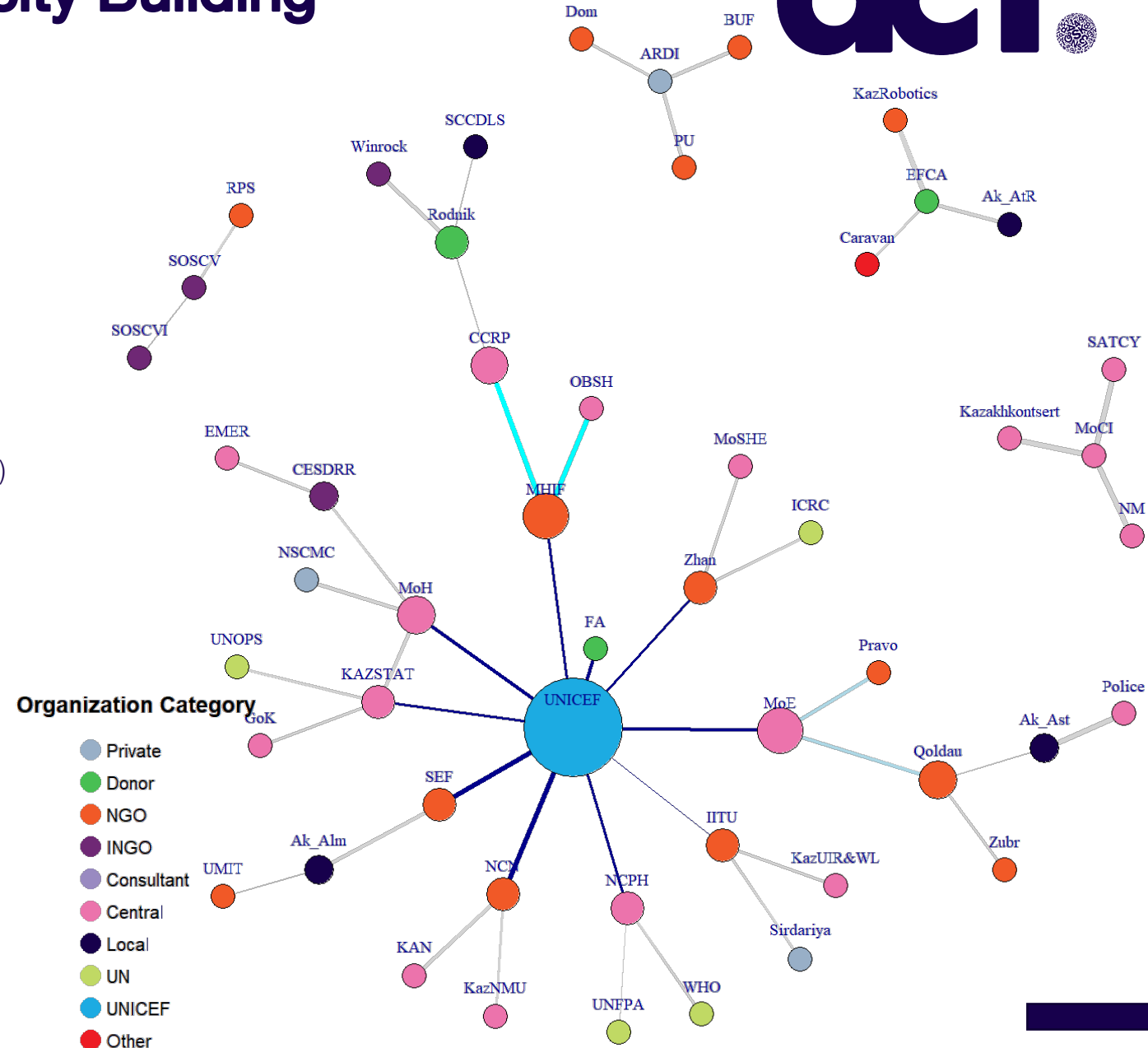
Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

Principal Facilitator (betweenness centrality)

The given map indicates that the TA&CB network was relatively more fragmented than the D&E network. A total of 4 separated clusters were observed on the map and similar to the D&E network, 2 out of 4 clusters were created by the Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA) and the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoCI).

Overall, there were the following four isolated clusters on the TA&CB network:

- ❑ **SOS Children's Village Kazakhstan (SOSCV)** has applied to SOS Children's Villages International (SOSCVI) and the Russian Psychological Society (RPS) to strengthen their capacity in the field of child- and adolescent-related policies in 2023.
- ❑ **ARDI Association of Parents of Disabled Children (ARDI)** has partnered with the Voluntary Society of Mercy (Dom), Bulat Utemuratov Foundation (BUF), and Charity Foundation "Positive Umit" (PU) to receive technical assistance and/or capacity building concerning child- and adolescent-related policies in 2023.
- ❑ **The Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA)** has applied to the Kazakhstan Federation of Educational and Sports Robotics «KazRobotics», Foundation Caravan of Knowledge (Caravan) and Akimat of Atyrau Region (Ak_AtR)
- ❑ **The Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoCI)** referred to G. Musrepov State Academic Theatre for Children & Youth (SATCY), Roza Baglanova Kazakhkontsert (Kazakhkontsert), and National Museum (RM) to reinforce their expertise and capacity in this field in 2023.



Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

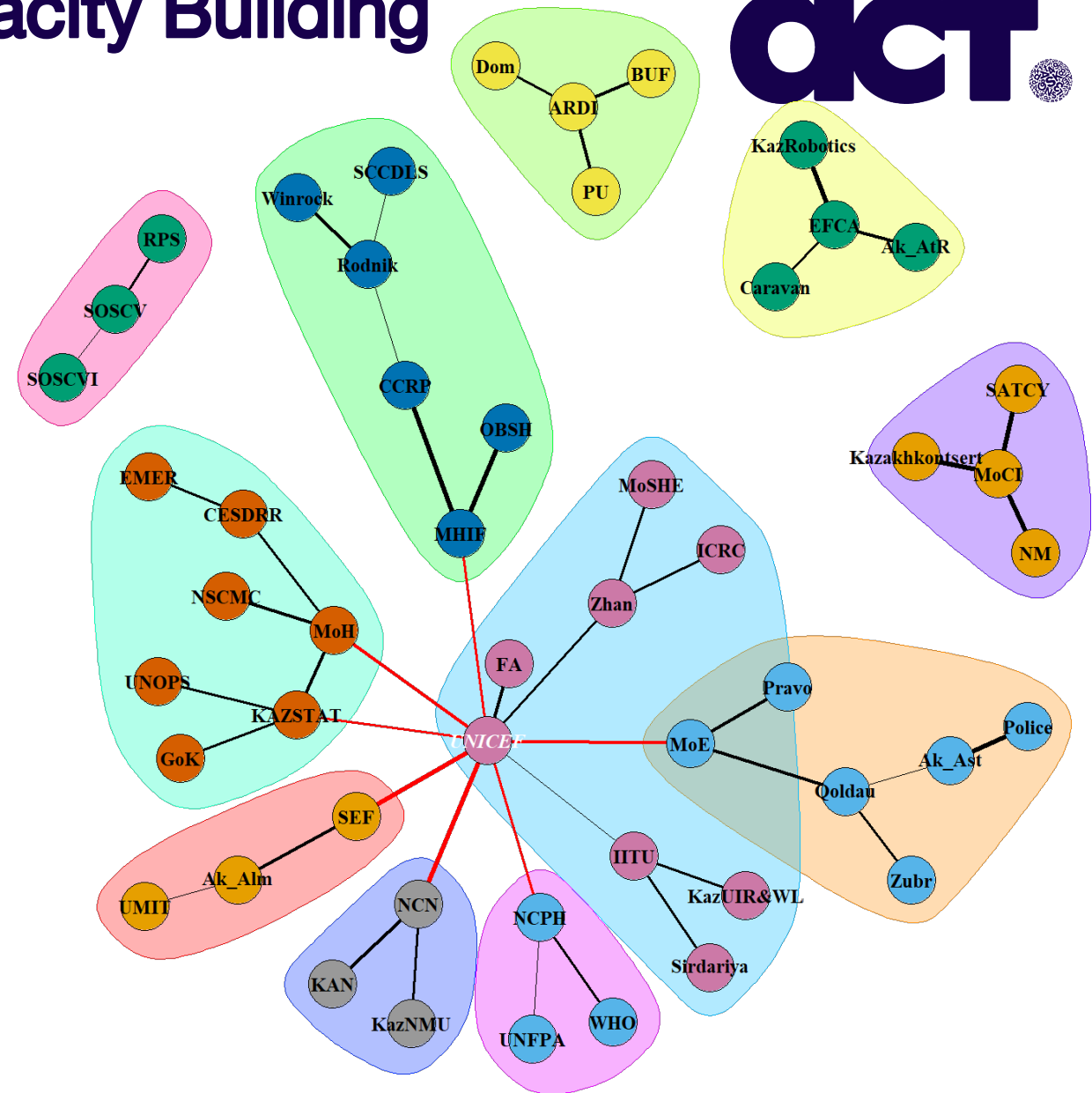


Communities

(Louvain clusters)

To whom did you go for technical assistance / capacity-building on child-related programming, advocacy, or policy development/implementation in 2023?

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 51 organizations were identified
- ❑ In 2023, there were 11 closely connected organizational communities based on their connections in needing and seeking TA&CB on child and adolescent-related programming, advocacy, or policy development/implementation.
- ❑ UNICEF was a member of a community comprised of 7 organizations (a light blue colored community with pink nodes) other than itself. Other members included: (1) Public Foundation “Family Academy” (FA), (2) Asian Society for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities “Zhan” (Zhan), (3) International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRC), (4) Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoSHE), (5) International IT University (IITU), (6) Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages (KazUIR&WL), and (7) University Sirdariya (Sirdariya)



**NOTE: The colors surrounding organizations illustrate the organization's community. The overlap between different colored communities does not carry any specific meaning.*

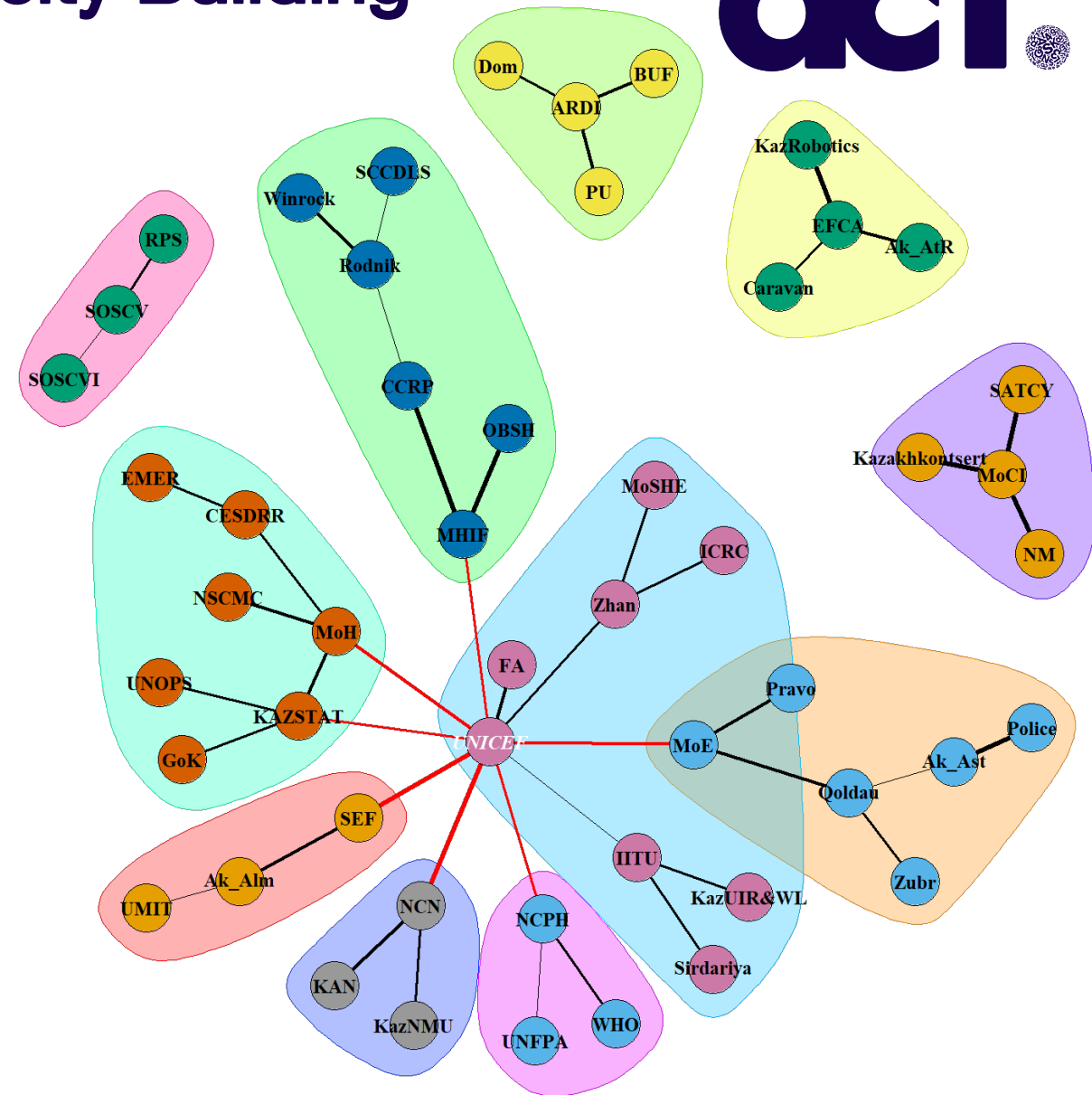
Technical Assistance and Capacity Building



Communities

(Louvain clusters)

- ❑ The composition of UNICEF shows that central government agencies that named UNICEF among the top three partner organizations were part of other communities.
- ❑ The Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoSHE) was the only central government agency situated in the UNICEF community.
- ❑ The red lines were noticeable only around the UNICEF. In addition to the fact that UNICEF was a central actor in terms of referrals on technical assistance and capacity building, it also facilitated inter-community interaction on this positioning issue in Kazakhstan in 2023.
- ❑ It is observable that some thematic communities were also present in the TA&CB network. Specifically:
- ❑ The National Center for Healthy Nutrition (NCN), Kazakh Academy of Nutrition (KAN), and Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University (KazNMU) formed a community of organizations working on nutrition.
- ❑ The National Center for Public Healthcare (NCPH), World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) represent the community of organizations working on healthcare. Noteworthy, the Ministry of Health (MoH) was not part of this community, and it was positioned in another community along with other central government agencies:
- Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan (EMER)
- Center on Emergencies and DRR, Almaty (CESDRR)
- National Scientific Center for Mothers and Children (NSCMC)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (GoK)
- Bureau of National Statistics Under the Agency on Strategic Development and Reforms (KAZSTAT)



**NOTE: The colors surrounding organizations illustrate the organization's community. The 36 overlap between different colored communities does not carry any specific meaning.*

Technical Assistance and Capacity Building



Bridging role activity

(Gould/Fernandez brokerage)

To whom did you go for Technical assistance and capacity building for child and adolescent-related programming, advocacy, or policy development/implementation in 2023?

Org	Coordinator 	Gatekeeper 	Representative 	Consultant 	Liaison 	Total
UNICEF	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	58	88
KAZSTAT	2	3	3	0	2	10
MoH	0	2	2	0	6	10
ARDI	0	0	0	6	0	6
EFCA	0	0	0	0	6	6

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed and 51 were organizations identified
- ❑ In 2023, UNICEF was the most prominent and active bridge or broker among organizations seeking TA & CB in this network. Due to the methodological approach, UNICEF could not take Coordinator, Gatekeeper, and Representative roles, therefore, it facilitated these connections equally as a **Liaison** (by brokering a relationship between two different types of organizations) and secondarily as a **Consultant** (by brokering a relation between two same types of organizations), again showing limited types of brokerage roles
- ❑ The organizations were also prominent TA&CB brokers in the network. Specifically, Bureau of National Statistics Under the Agency on Strategic Development and Reforms (KAZSTAT). Ministry of Health (MoH), ARDI Association of Parents of Disabled Children (ARDI), and the Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA)

The primary activity in the scope of which organizations worked with partners regarding Technical Assistance and Capacity Building in Kazakhstan in 2023



- ❑ The primary issue, initiative, program, or activity the organizations worked on with prominent partners regarding **Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building** was diverse and varied across different areas. Support in **enhancing competencies** refers to assistance through expert resources (involving them) or **increasing the capacity of local staff** and developing new skills. Examples from past partnerships include delivering training and preparing specialists to work with children, such as rehabilitation specialists and therapists; conducting training sessions with foster families regarding the issues of children's rights and addressing violence against children.
- ❑ Some organizations searched for technical assistance and capacity building to **support the development of various policies and guidelines**. For example, assistance in developing plans to protect children from suicide, ensuring their rights and well-being for 2023-2025.
- ❑ Certain organizations sought out partnerships with other organizations to **purchase equipment for specialized centers, support organizations' institutional development, or subsidize the activities and projects focused on children**.

The primary activity in the scope of which organizations worked with partners regarding Technical Assistance and Capacity Building in Kazakhstan in 2023

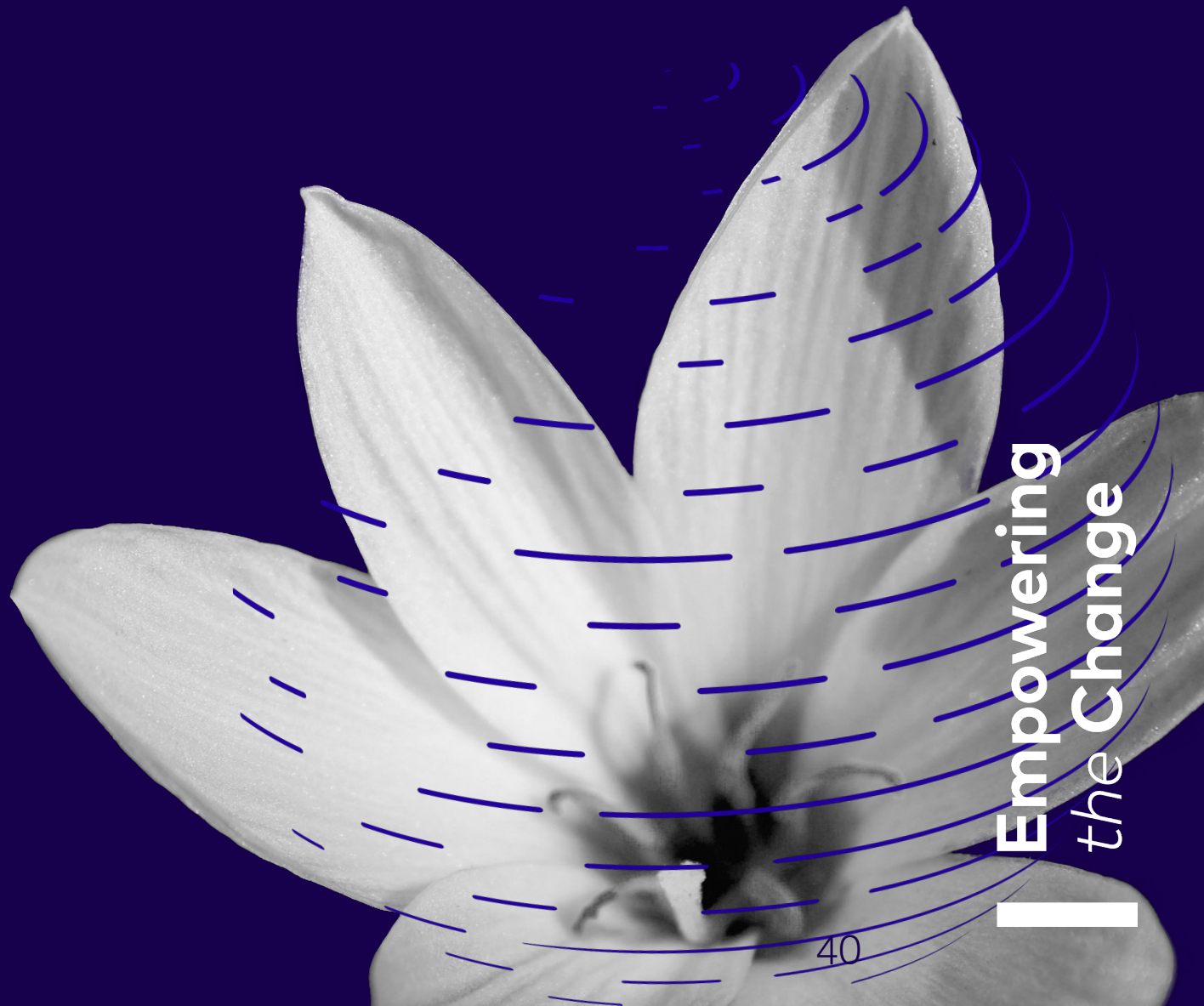


❑ The remaining projects that involved **Technical Assistance and Capacity Building** largely overlapped with those mentioned in the description of **Data and Evidence**, though some were new or modified. The projects/activities included:

Thematic subject	Activity
Disability	• Applications to the Akimat for housing for people with disabilities and providing various benefits. • Availability and adaptation of school educational materials for children with disabilities. • Monitoring the development of children from early childhood
Youth centers	• Activities of youth health centers focused on reproductive and psychological health for children aged 10 to 16.
State care/foster care	• Support for the project on implementation of mentorship practices for children from orphanages. • Protecting the rights of children without parental care in orphanages • Training for foster parents and addressing the circumstances surrounding the loss of parental care to reduce the number of children returned to orphanages.
Nutrition	• School nutrition, research, and development.
Protection	• Prevention of crime among children and adolescents (meetings and roundtables)
STEAM education	• Supporting the Steam Education The final STEAM festival for two years, featuring robotics competitions, workshops for teachers, art sections, inclusion workshops, master classes for children, parents, and students, as well as engaging children in environmental protection and conservation efforts.



Fundraising



Empowering
the Change

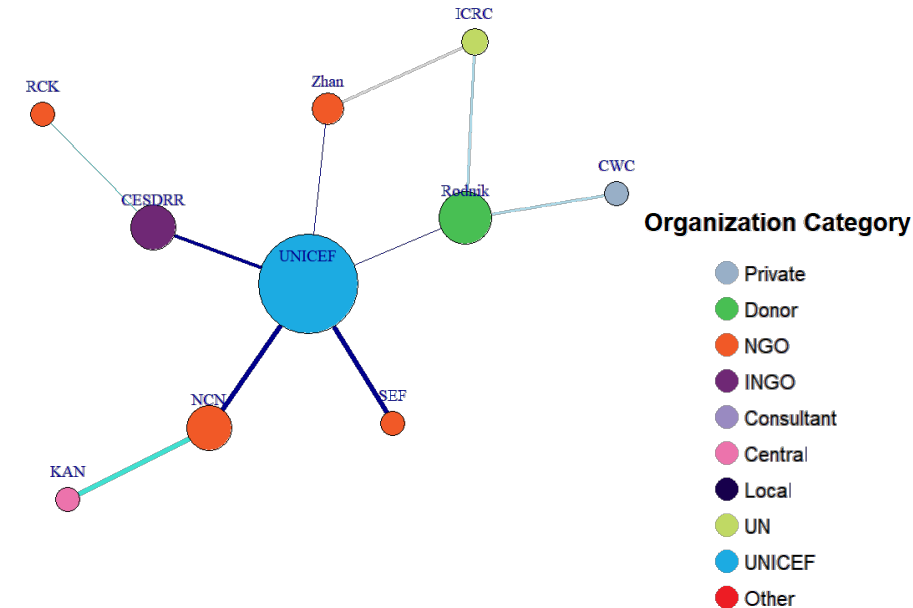
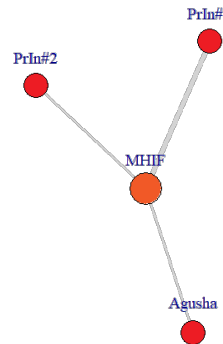
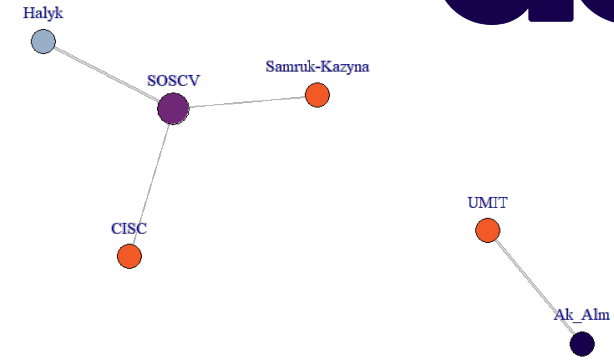
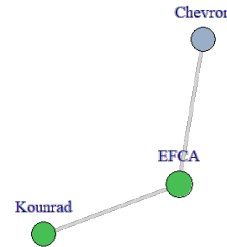
Fundraising



Principal Facilitator

(betweenness centrality)

- ❑ **Node Size** - a measure of centrality – which organizations are the most important bridges in the network?
- ❑ **Line thickness** - Quality and frequency of the relationship between organizations
 - *Thicker line* – stronger relationship in 2023 (formal and frequent)
 - *Thinner line* – weaker relationship in 2023 (informal and infrequent)
 - *Double (almond-shaped) line* – organizations mutually named each other among the top three organizations in 2023
- ❑ **Color** - Type of organization

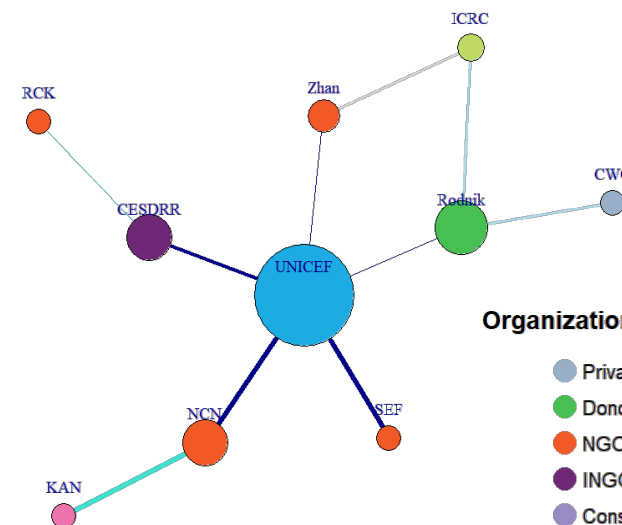
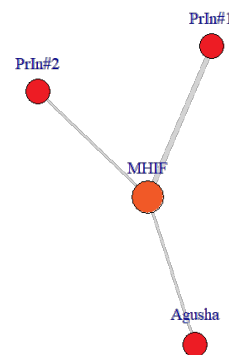
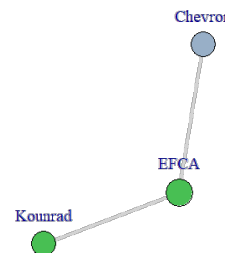
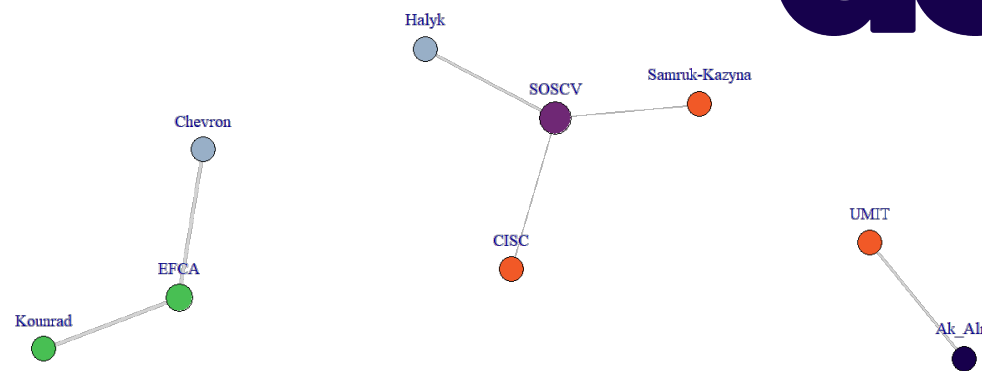


Fundraising Principal Facilitator

(betweenness centrality)

In 2023, when you (your organization) needed to conduct fund-raising for child and adolescent-related programming, advocacy, or policy development/implementation, to whom did you turn? Please name the top 3 partners in priority order.

- 19 organizations were interviewed and 23 were organizations identified, which is a significant drop when compared to D&E and TA&CB networks. Consequently, the fundraising network was the smallest out of all positioning issues which may indicate limited fundraising opportunities in the country or region overall. This could be conditioned by the lack of organizations in Kazakhstan working in this direction or offering funding opportunities to organizations operating in this field.
- In 2023, the UNICEF (large blue node) was the principal or most central “bridge” in facilitating connections between organizations on fund-raising in the network.



Organization Category

- Private
- Donor
- NGO
- INGO
- Consultant
- Central
- Local
- UN
- UNICEF
- Other

Principal Facilitator

(In-degree centrality)

- ❑ In-degree centrality analysis shows that a total of 5 organizations named UNICEF among the top three partners they have applied to raise funding for child- and adolescent-related policy advocacy, design, and implementation in 2023. These organizations were:
 - Center on Emergencies and DRR, Almaty (CESDRR)
 - National Center for Healthy Nutrition (NCN)
 - Center of Socio-psychological Rehabilitation and Adaptation for Women and Children (Rodnik)
 - Socio-Ecological Fund (SEF)
 - Asian Society for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities "Zhan" (Zhan)
- ❑ The given list shows that mainly local NGOs applied to UNICEF in order to raise funding concerning child- and adolescent policy advocacy, design, and implementation in 2023. The central and local government agencies did not name any other organizations they referred to raise funding for child- and adolescent-related policies in Kazakhstan in 2023.

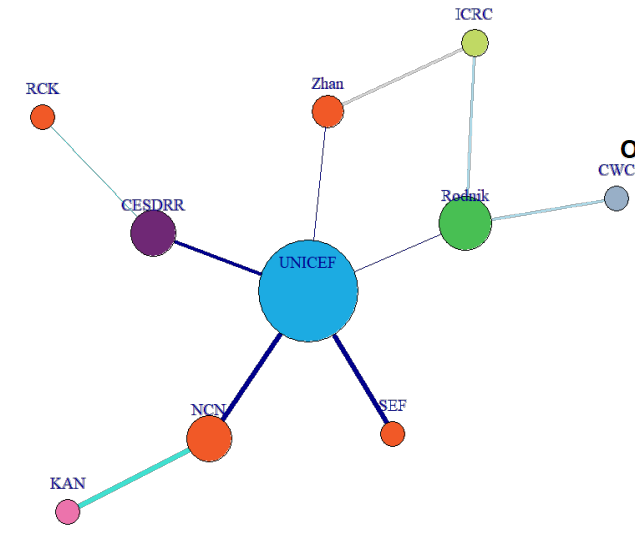
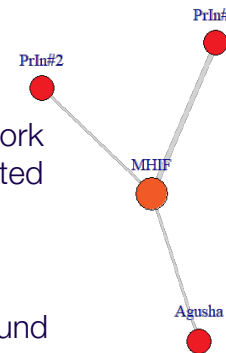
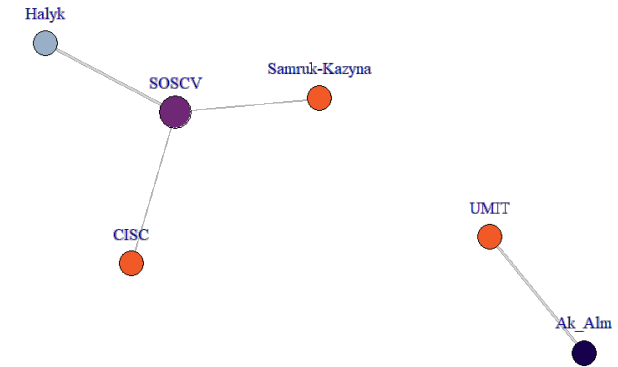
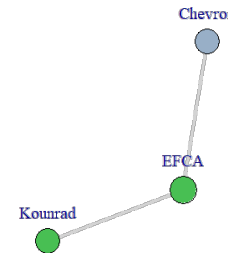
Fundraising

Principal Facilitator

(betweenness centrality)

The map shows that the fundraising network was the smallest and most fragmented. the network mostly contained five separate clusters, where the UNICEF component was the most solid and had the most connections, while others had a limited number of ties. In addition to UNICEF, the following clusters were observable in the network:

- **Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA)** has applied to Chevron Corporation (Chevron) and Corporate Fund Kounrad (Kounrad) and it has created a separate cluster with these partnerships for 2023.
 - **SOS Children's Village Kazakhstan (SOSCV)** has partnered with Halyk Fund (Halyk), Samruk-Kazyna Trust (Samruk-Kazyna), and Civil Initiatives Support Center (CISC) to raise funds in 2023
 - **Mothers Home International Foundation (MHIF)** has referred to two different private individuals engaged in charity works and the Organization of Volunteers "Agusha" (Agusha) to raise funds for child- and adolescent-related policies in 2023.
- ❑ When analyzing the fundraising network, it is observable that the fundraising network did not contain big donor organizations such as the European Union (EU), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), or the World Bank (WB).
 - ❑ A total of three donor organizations were represented in the fundraising network: Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA), Center of Socio-psychological Rehabilitation and Adaptation for Women and Children (Rodnik), and Corporate Fund Kounrad (Kounrad). UNICEF was connected only with Rodnik, and it had no ties with the remaining two.
 - ❑ Additionally, the private sector was somewhat represented in the network – a total of three private organizations were named by the respondents and additionally, Mothers Home International Foundation (MHIF) raised funds through individual donations in 2023.



Organization Category

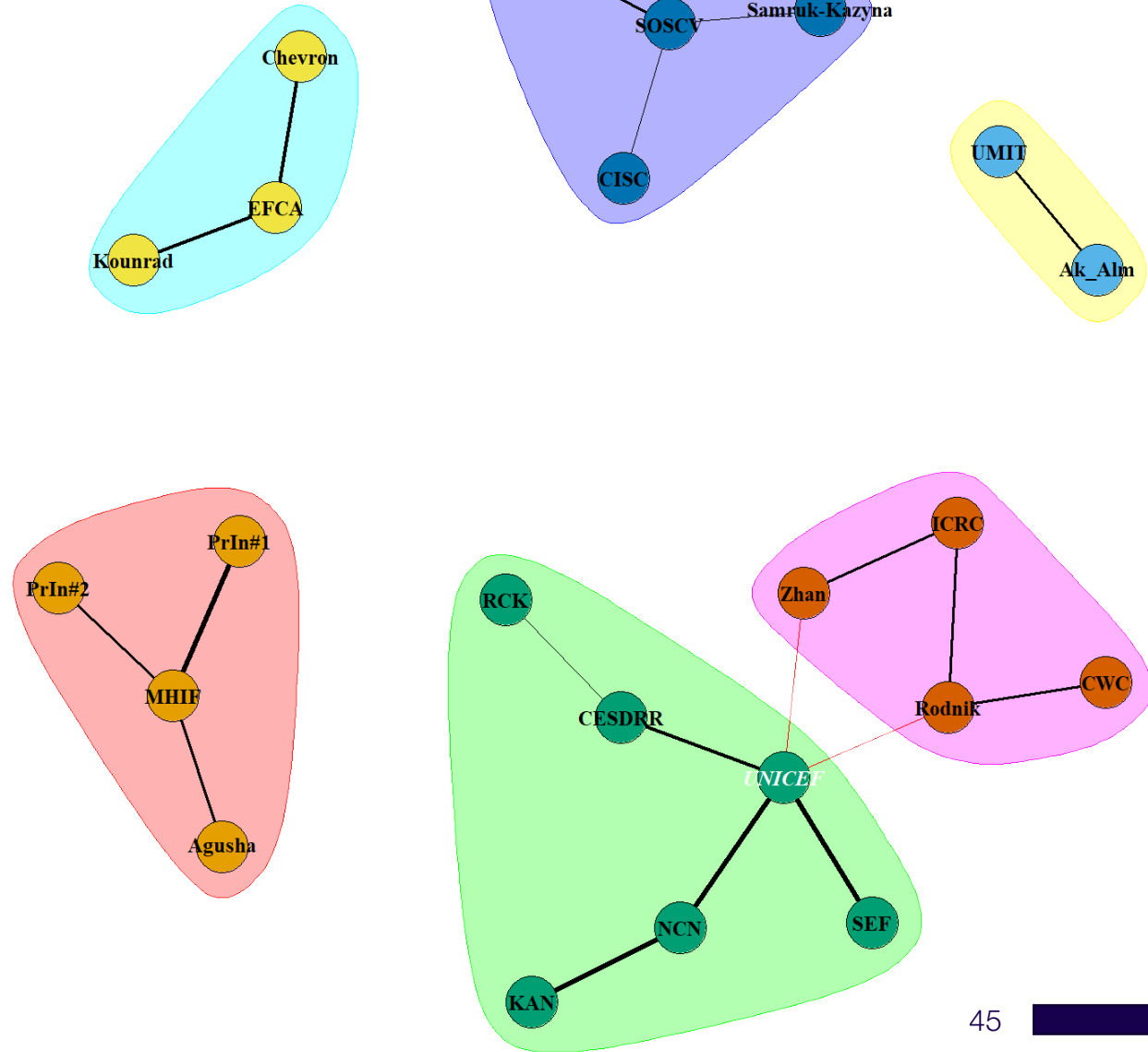
- Private
- Donor
- NGO
- INGO
- Consultant
- Central
- Local
- UN
- UNICEF
- Other

Fundraising

Communities

(Louvain clusters)

- ❑ Community clusters are determined by the Louvain algorithm, which determines which group of nodes (organizations) are more connected with each other than with other nodes (organizations) using the density of the respective connections.
- ❑ The community member belongs to one community only, but it may have connections with other communities, however, most connections are to their community members.
- ❑ On the map, colors surrounding organizations illustrate the organization's community. As one organization can belong to one community only, overall, colors surrounding different community nodes do not carry any specific meaning. It does not signify an overlap between communities.
- ❑ Thicker line – stronger relationship (formal and frequent), thinner line – weaker relationship (informal and infrequent)
- ❑ On the map, red lines imply connections from one community member to another community member. Black lines indicate connections inside the community



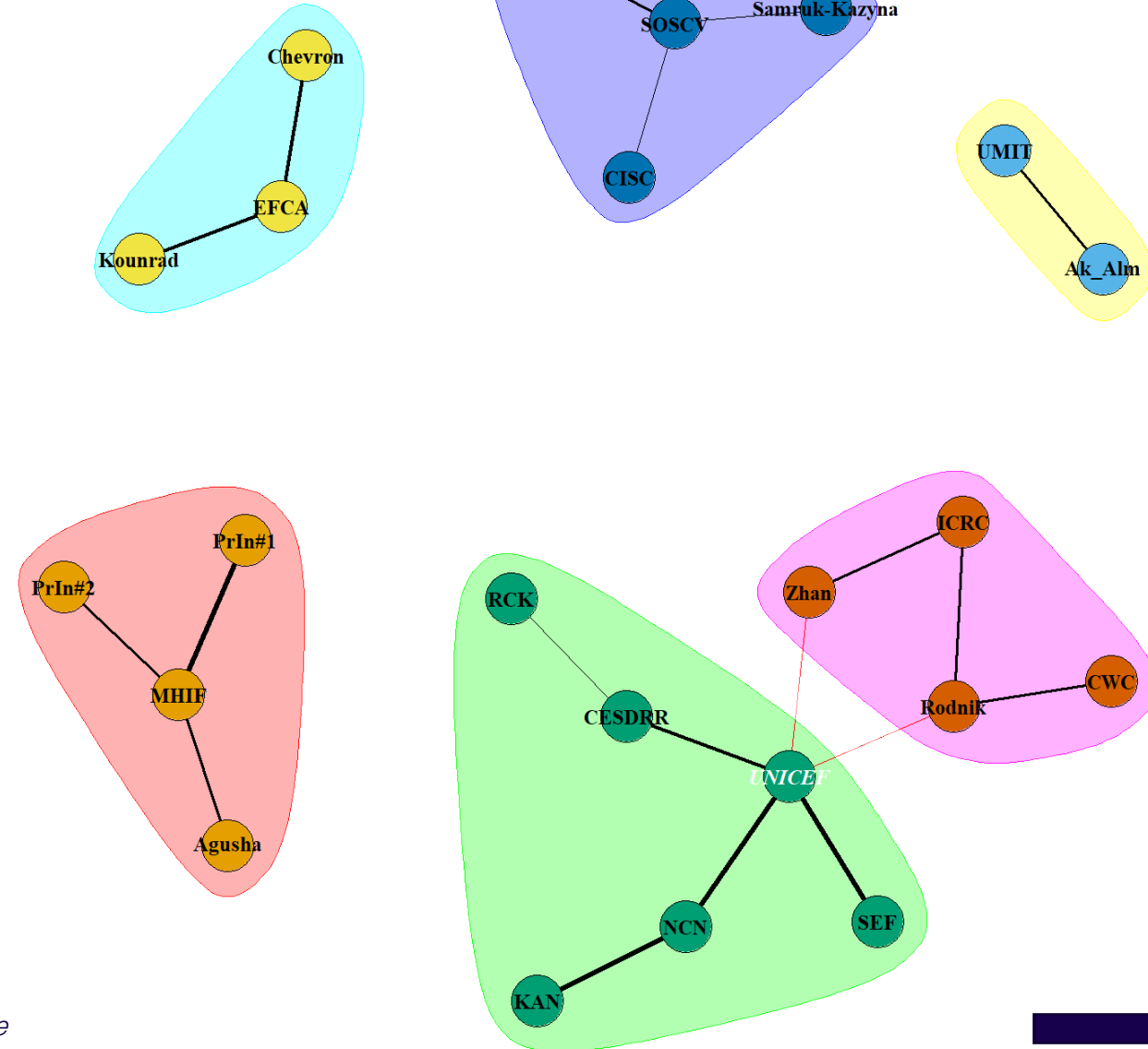
Fundraising

Communities

(Louvain clusters)

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 23 organizations were identified
- ❑ In 2023, there were six closely connected organizational communities based on their connections in needing to conduct fund-raising for child and adolescent-related programming, advocacy, or policy development/implementation.
- ❑ UNICEF was a member of a community comprised of 5 organizations (dark green circles in the light green-colored community) other than itself: (1) Center on Emergencies and DRR, Almaty (CESDRR), (2) National Center for Healthy Nutrition (NCN), (3) Center of Socio-psychological Rehabilitation and Adaptation for Women and Children (Rodnik), (4) Socio-Ecological Fund (SEF), and (5) Asian Society for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities "Zhan" (Zhan)
- ❑ The facilitation of information flow on fundraising was rare between communities in 2023. Only UNICEF facilitated communication with other communities in 2023, however, these two connections were relatively weaker compared to its other connections in fundraising. Eventually, it could be stated that if UNICEF were missing from the fundraising positioning issue, the network would be highly fractured.

**NOTE: The colors surrounding organizations illustrate the organization's community. The overlap between different colored communities does not carry any specific meaning.*



Fundraising



Bridging role activity

(Gould/Fernandez brokerage)

In 2023, when you (your organization) needed to conduct fund-raising for child and adolescent-related programming, advocacy, or policy development/implementation, to whom did you turn? Please name the top 3 partners in priority order.

Org	Coordinator 	Gatekeeper 	Representative 	Consultant 	Liaison 	Total
UNICEF	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	14	20
MHIF	0	0	0	6	0	6
Rodnik	0	0	0	0	6	6
SOSCV	0	0	0	2	4	6
CESDRR	0	0	0	0	2	2

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 23 organizations were identified
- ❑ In 2023, UNICEF was the most prominent and active bridge or broker among organizations. It facilitated these connections primarily as a **Liaison** (by brokering a relationship between two different types of organizations) and secondarily as a **Consultant** (by brokering a relation between two same types of organizations), which comes from the methodological approach undertaken within the framework of this study. The mentioned table shows that **without UNICEF there would be few organizations filing brokerage roles to facilitate fund-raising in Kazakhstan in 2023.**
- ❑ Mothers Home International Foundation (MHIF), Center of Socio-psychological Rehabilitation and Adaptation for Women and Children (RodniK), and SOS Children's Village Kazakhstan (SOSCV) were the next three prominent brokers in the fundraising network in 2023.

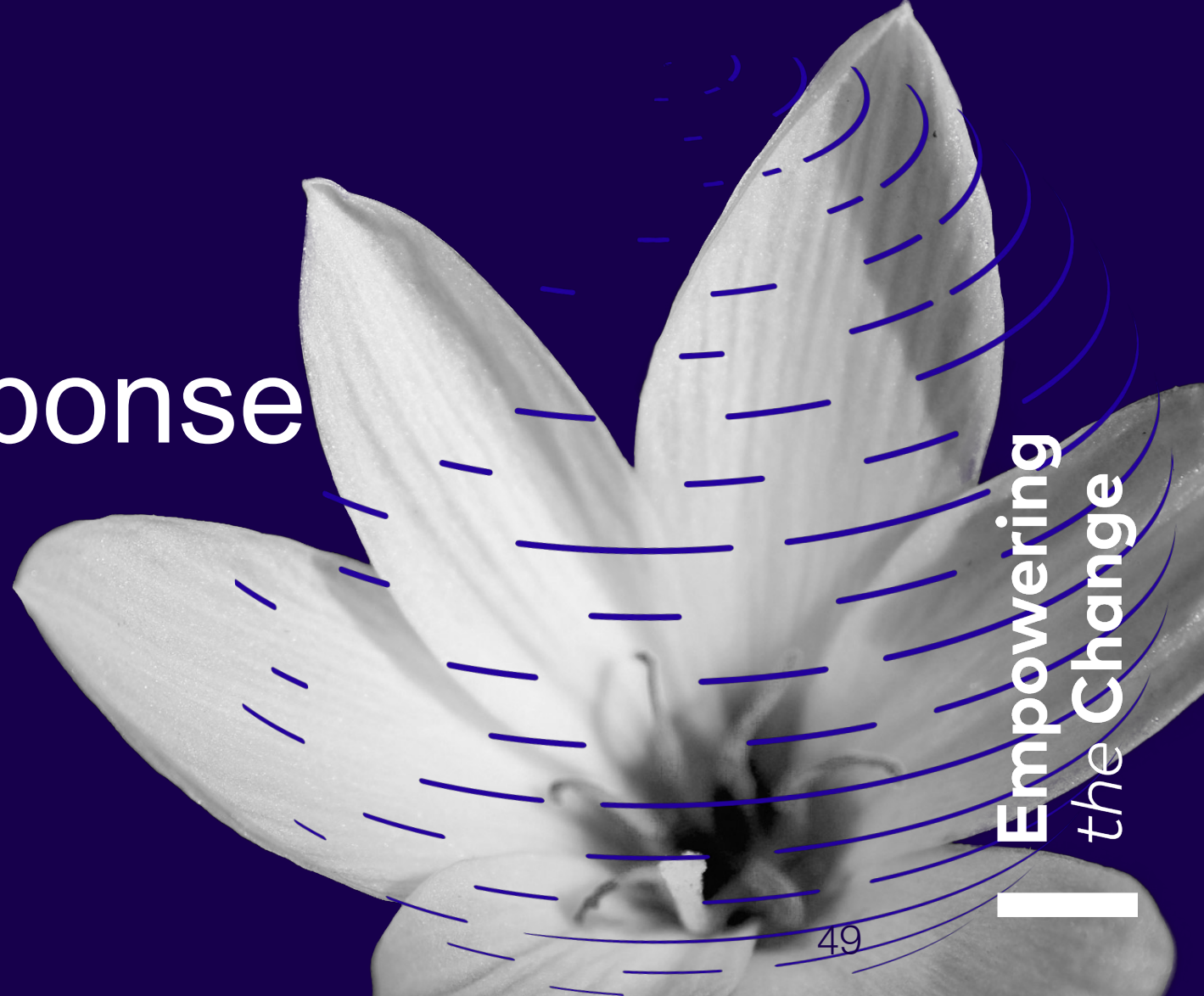
The primary activity in the scope of which organizations worked with partners regarding Fundraising in Kazakhstan in 2023



- ❑ The content of activities, projects, and programs for which organizations have referred to partners to raise funding for child-related policy advocacy, design, and implementation was quite diverse. Specifically, initiatives referred to:
 - School nutrition
 - Implementation of family support center project
 - Protection of children's rights that encompassed the provision of various services to the beneficiaries
 - Introduction of school materials adapted to children with disabilities or special educational needs
 - Supporting the STEAM education
 - Supporting the ecotourism in Kazakhstan
 - Developing various services, such as legal, psychological, social, education, housing services, etc.
 - Developing language courses (Russian and English languages) along with teaching equipment
 - Providing in-kind assistance through purchasing gifts for children, procuring hygiene kits and developing guidelines for their use, and organizing some events for children (Novruz, Children's Day, etc.).



Emergency Response



Empowering
the Change

Involvement in emergency responses and types of activities organizations undertaken in Kazakhstan in 2023



- ❑ According to the research findings, **Emergency Response** efforts were shared by central and local government entities, non-governmental organizations, donors, and the private sector representative. Two main themes stood out: (1) the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and (2) the floods in 2024. Additionally, the measles outbreak in 2023 and the earthquake in 2023 were also mentioned.

The response efforts included the following activities:

- ❑ **COVID-19 pandemic** - providing support to families in need, including accommodation, food, financial assistance, gifts, equipment for online learning, clothing, stationery, disinfectants, treatment supplies, and educational games for children.
- ❑ **Flooding** - Evacuating affected populations, offering financial assistance, providing shelter and food, delivering psychological support for children and parents left homeless, and ensuring conditions for continued education.

Emergency Response



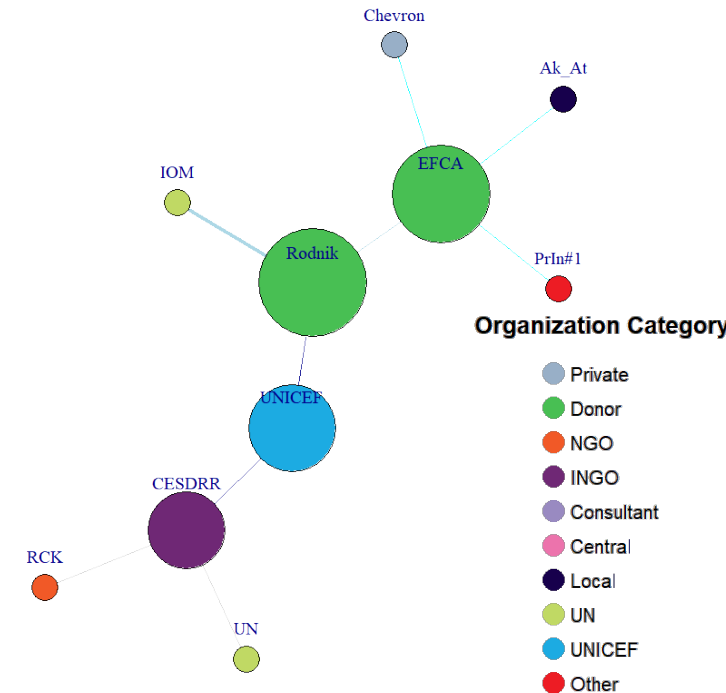
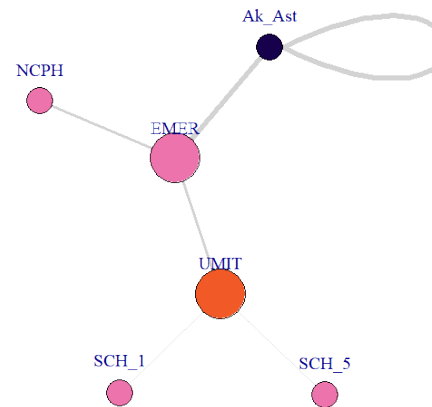
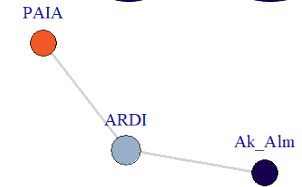
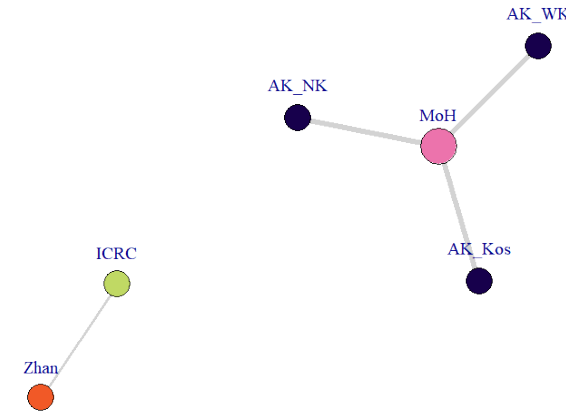
Principal Facilitator

(betweenness centrality)

- ❑ **Node Size** - a measure of centrality – which organizations are the most important bridges in the network?

- ❑ **Line thickness** - Quality and frequency of the relationship between organizations
 - *Thicker line* – stronger relationship in 2023 (formal and frequent)
 - *Thinner line* – weaker relationship in 2023 (informal and infrequent)
 - *Double (almond-shaped) line* – organizations mutually named each other among the top three organizations in 2023

- ❑ **Color** - Type of organization



Organization Category

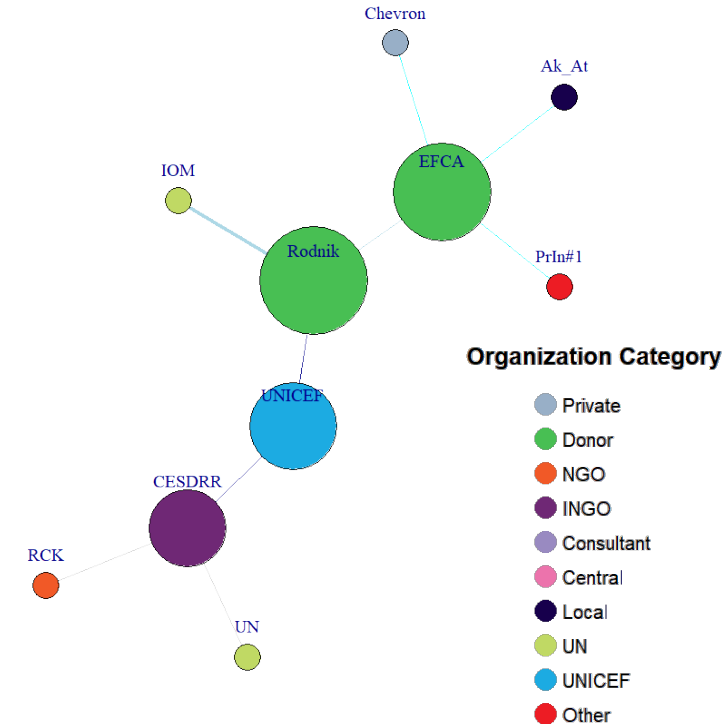
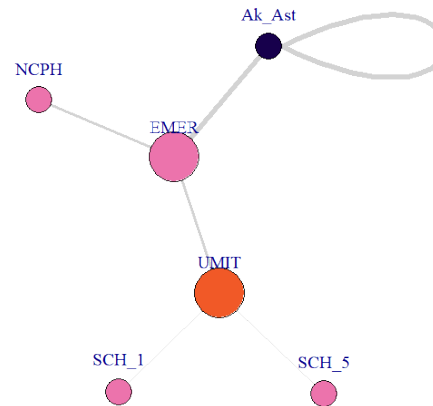
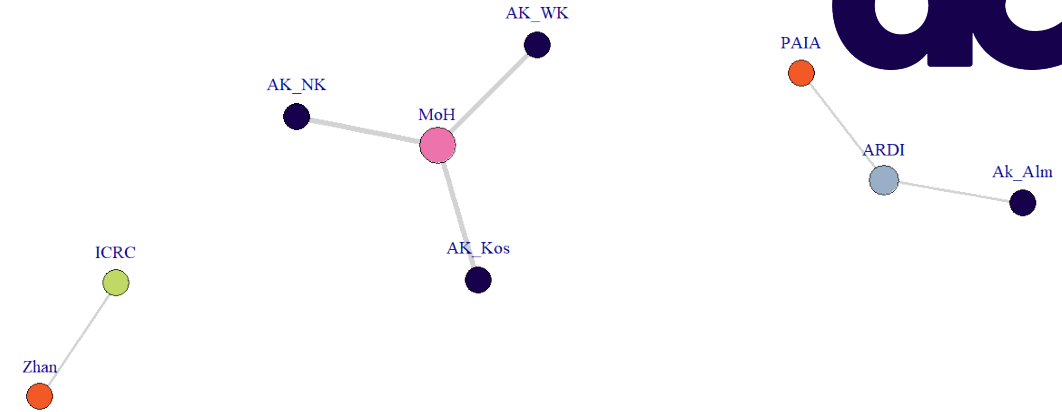
- Private
- Donor
- NGO
- INGO
- Consultant
- Central
- Local
- UN
- UNICEF
- Other

Emergency Response

Principal Facilitator

(betweenness centrality)

- ❑ *When was the last emergency response related to children and adolescent issues your organization was involved with in Georgia since 2020? Please tell me what the emergency was and your top 3 partners for dealing with this emergency.*
- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 28 organizations were identified
- ❑ Since 2020, the **Center of Socio-psychological Rehabilitation and Adaptation for Women and Children (Rodnik)** and the **Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA)** have been the principal or most central “bridge” in facilitating connections between organizations related to emergency response in the network (Large green nodes).
- ❑ **UNICEF** was the third prominent “bridge” in the network (blue node)
- ❑ On the map, dark thick lines represent stronger connections, while light thin lines indicate weaker connections. The emergency response network was characterized by moderate ties, where types of partnerships were mostly formal or formal/informal, while the frequency was different depending on the type of emergency organization involved.

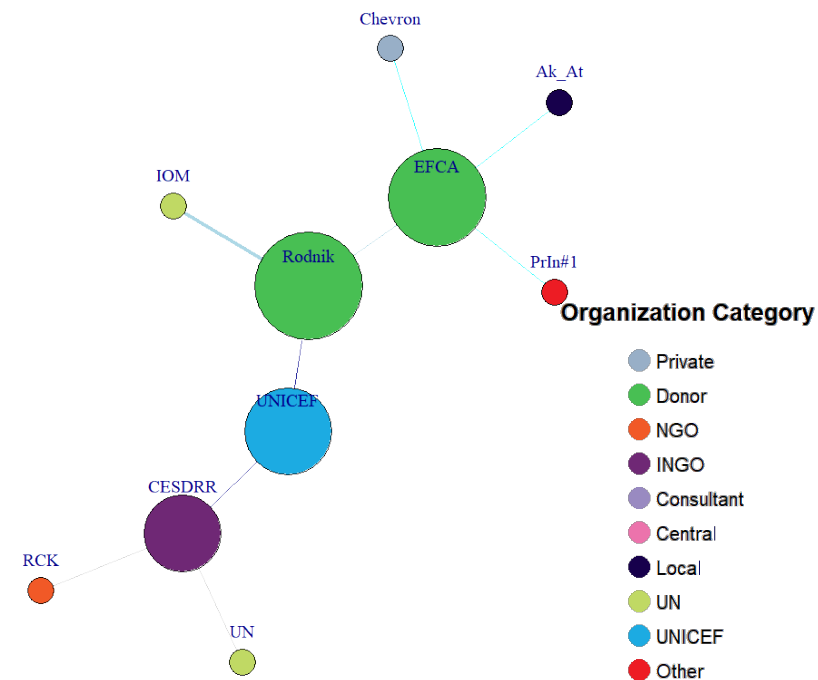
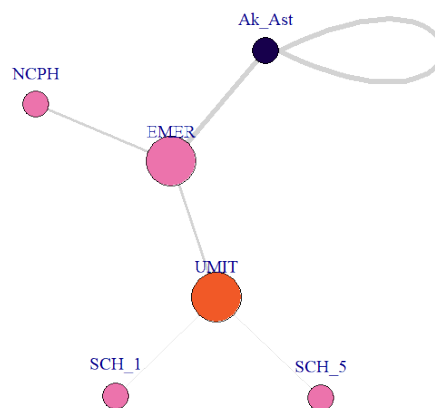
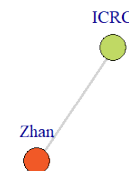
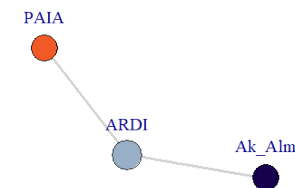
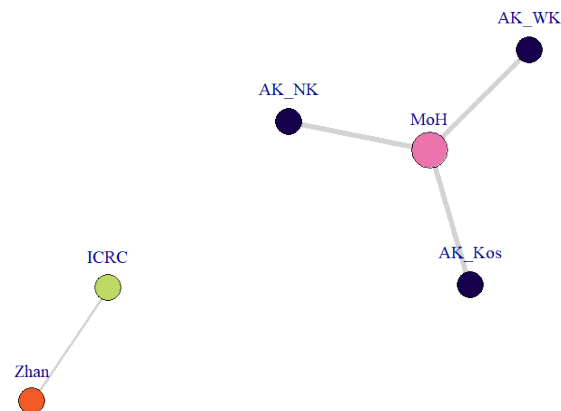


Emergency Response

Principal Facilitator

(Betweenness centrality)

- ❑ The mentioned map shows that only two organizations have named UNICEF among the top three partners they have applied to respond to their last emergency situations since 2020. Namely:
 - The Center of Socio-psychological Rehabilitation and Adaptation for Women and Children (Rodnik) responded to the COVID emergency in 2020 and partnered with UNICEF along with other organizations operating in Kazakhstan to provide in-kind assistance to vulnerable families
 - Center on Emergencies and DRR, Almaty (CESDRR) responded to emergency situations caused by flood in 2023, and it referred to UNICEF among other organizations to evacuate the population including children from the affected areas.



Organization Category

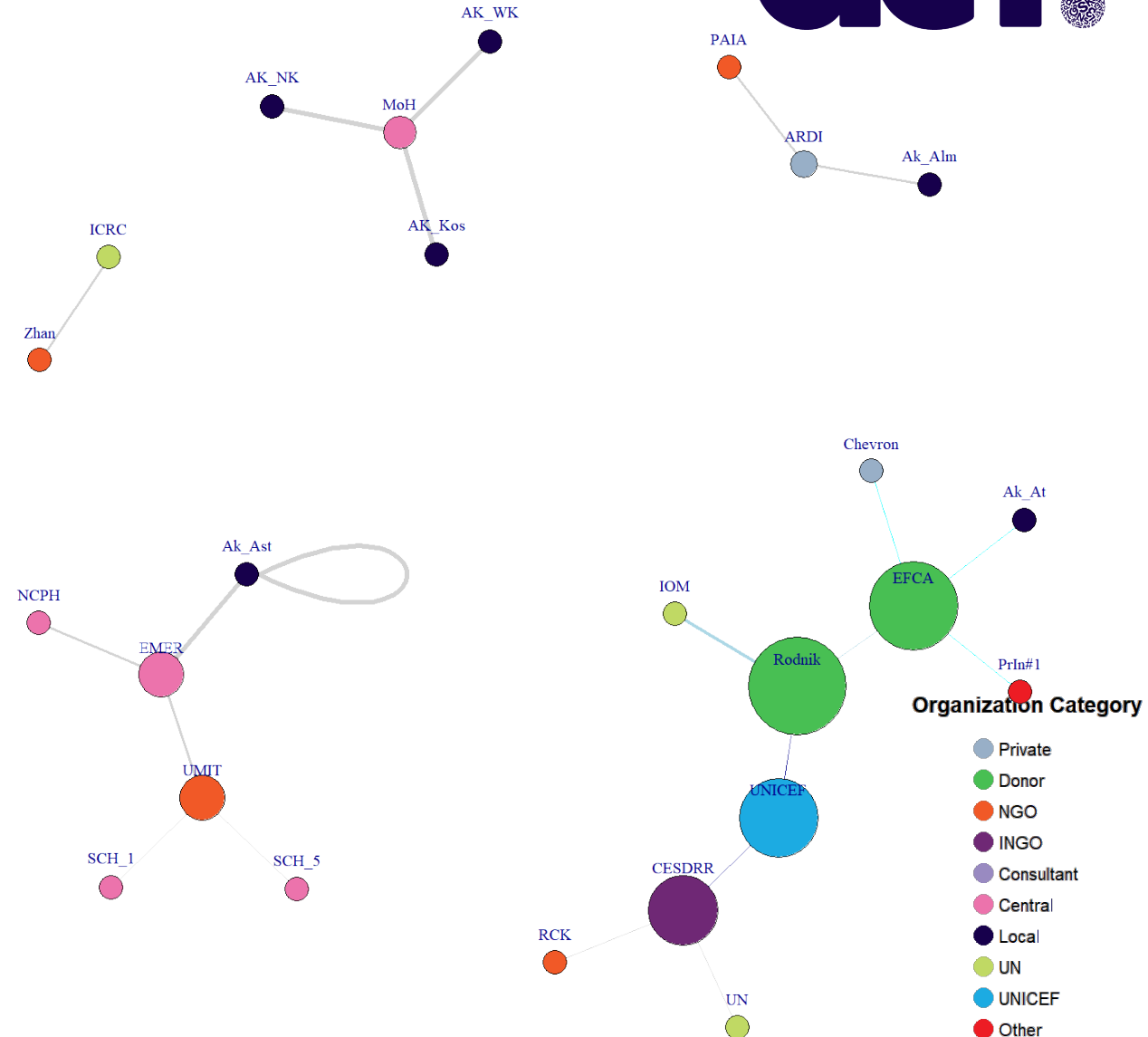
- Private
- Donor
- NGO
- INGO
- Consultant
- Central
- Local
- UN
- UNICEF
- Other

Emergency Response

Principal Facilitator

(Betweenness centrality)

- ❑ Interestingly, the emergency response map contains two major components, one facilitated by Rodnik, which also comprises UNICEF, while another component was facilitated by the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan (EMER) that contained other 5 organizations (1) Center for Support of Deaf Disabled People "Umit" (UMIT), (1) Akimat of the City of Astana (Ak_Ast), (3) National Center for Public Healthcare (NCPH), (4) School #5 (SCH_5), and (5) School #1 (SCH_1)
- ❑ Additionally, the network contained three separate clusters:
- ❑ **The Ministry of Health (MoH)** responded to the flood emergency in 2024, and it partnered with Akimat of the North Kazakhstan Region (AK_NK), Akimat of West Kazakhstan Region (AK_WK), and Akimat of Kostanay Region (AK_Kos)
- ❑ **The ARDI Association of Parents of Disabled Children (ARDI)** responded to the COVID emergency in 2020, and it partnered with Akimat of the City of Almaty (Ak_Alm) and the Public Association "I am from Almaty" (PAIA) to support and provide in-kind assistance to the families with persons/children with disabilities (food, face masks, medication, etc.)

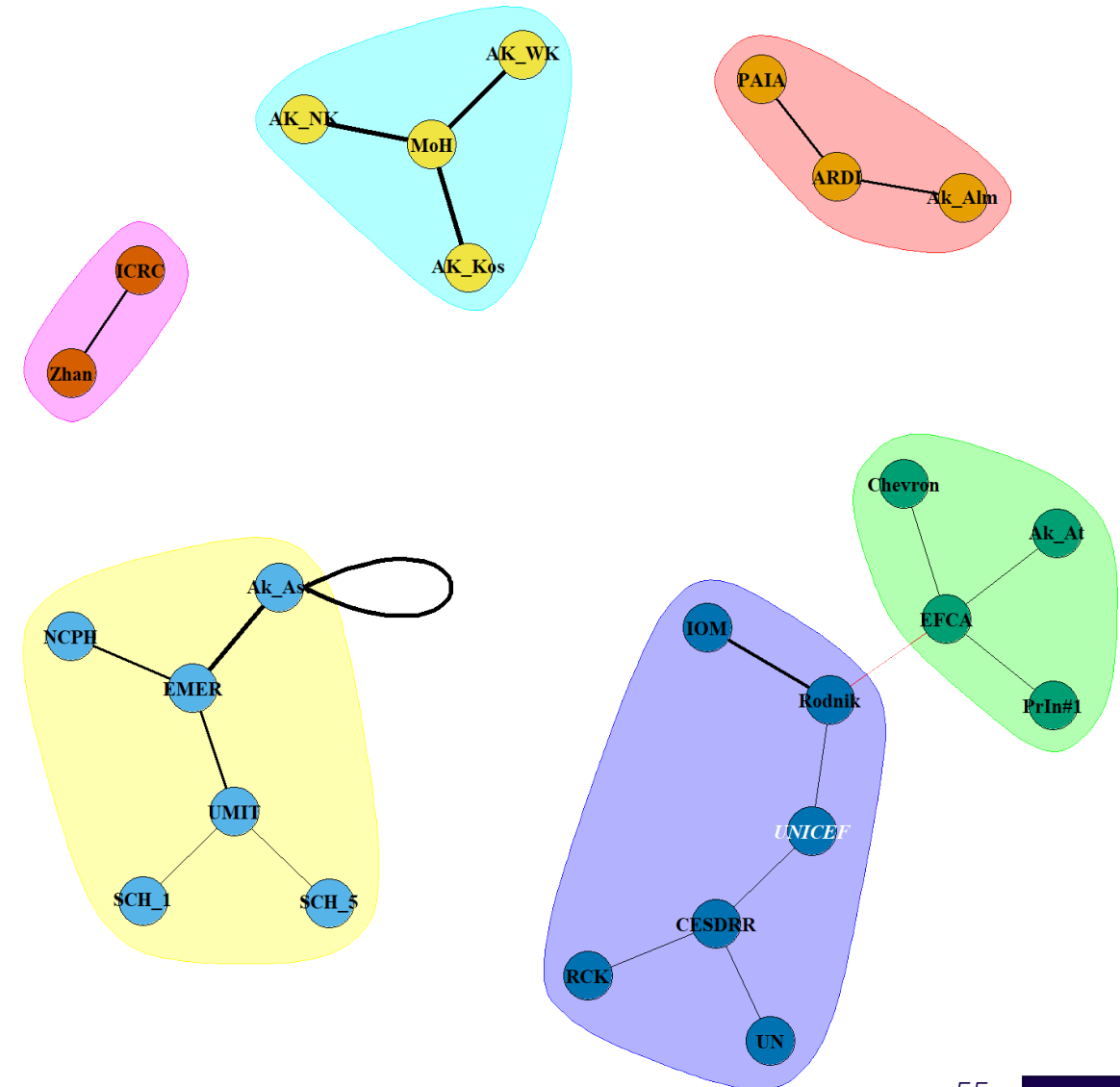


Emergency Response



Communities (Louvain clusters)

- ❑ Community clusters are determined by the Louvain algorithm, which determines which group of nodes (organizations) are more connected with each other than with other nodes (organizations) using the density of the respective connections.
- ❑ The community member belongs to one community only, but it may have connections with other communities, however, most connections are to their community members.
- ❑ On the map, colors surrounding organizations illustrate the organization's community. As one organization can belong to one community only, overall, colors surrounding different community nodes do not carry any specific meaning. It does not signify an overlap between communities.
- ❑ Thicker line – stronger relationship (formal and frequent), thinner line – weaker relationship (informal and infrequent)
- ❑ On the map, red lines imply connections from one community member to another community member. Black lines indicate connections inside the community



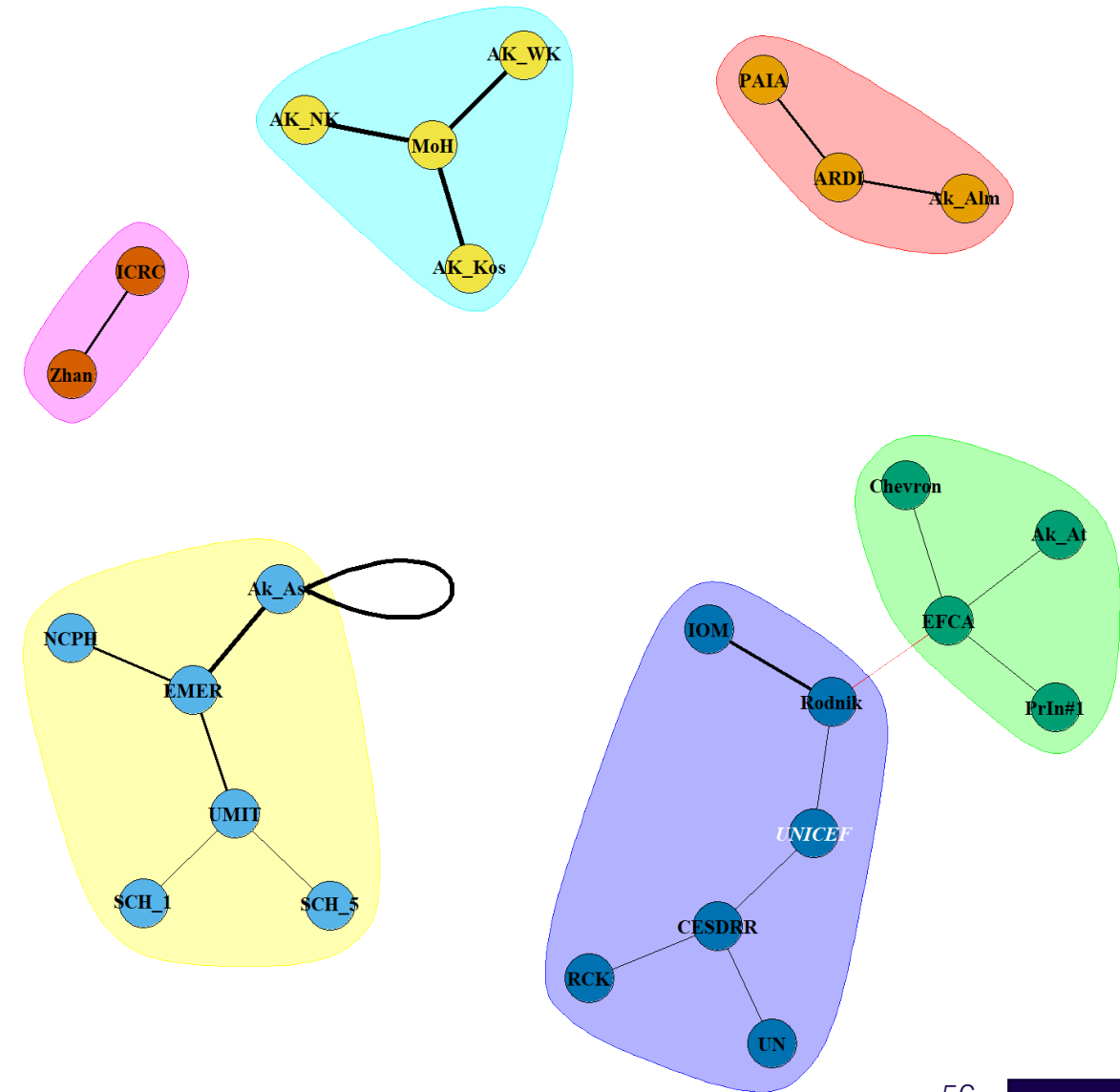
Emergency Response

Communities

(Louvain clusters)

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 28 organizations were identified
- ❑ There were seven closely connected organizational communities based on their involvement in emergency responses since 2020 related to child and adolescent issues.
- ❑ UNICEF was a member of a community comprised of 5 organizations (pink circles in the blue-colored community) other than itself: (1) the Center of Socio-psychological Rehabilitation and Adaptation for Women and Children (Rodnik), (2) Center on Emergencies and DRR, Almaty (CESDRR), (3) International Organization of Migration, (4) United Nations (UN) and (5) Red Crescent Kazakhstan (RCK)
- ❑ There were no state agencies engaged in the UNICEF community under emergency response because state agencies formed different communities, and the remaining organizations were distributed in other communities.
- ❑ The UNICEF community has integrated UN agencies such as various UN agencies (UNs) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- ❑ Like other positioning issues it has no connection with the Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA)

**NOTE: The colors surrounding organizations illustrate the organization's community. The overlap between different colored communities does not carry any specific meaning.*



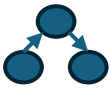
Emergency Response



Bridging role activity

(Gould/Fernandez brokerage)

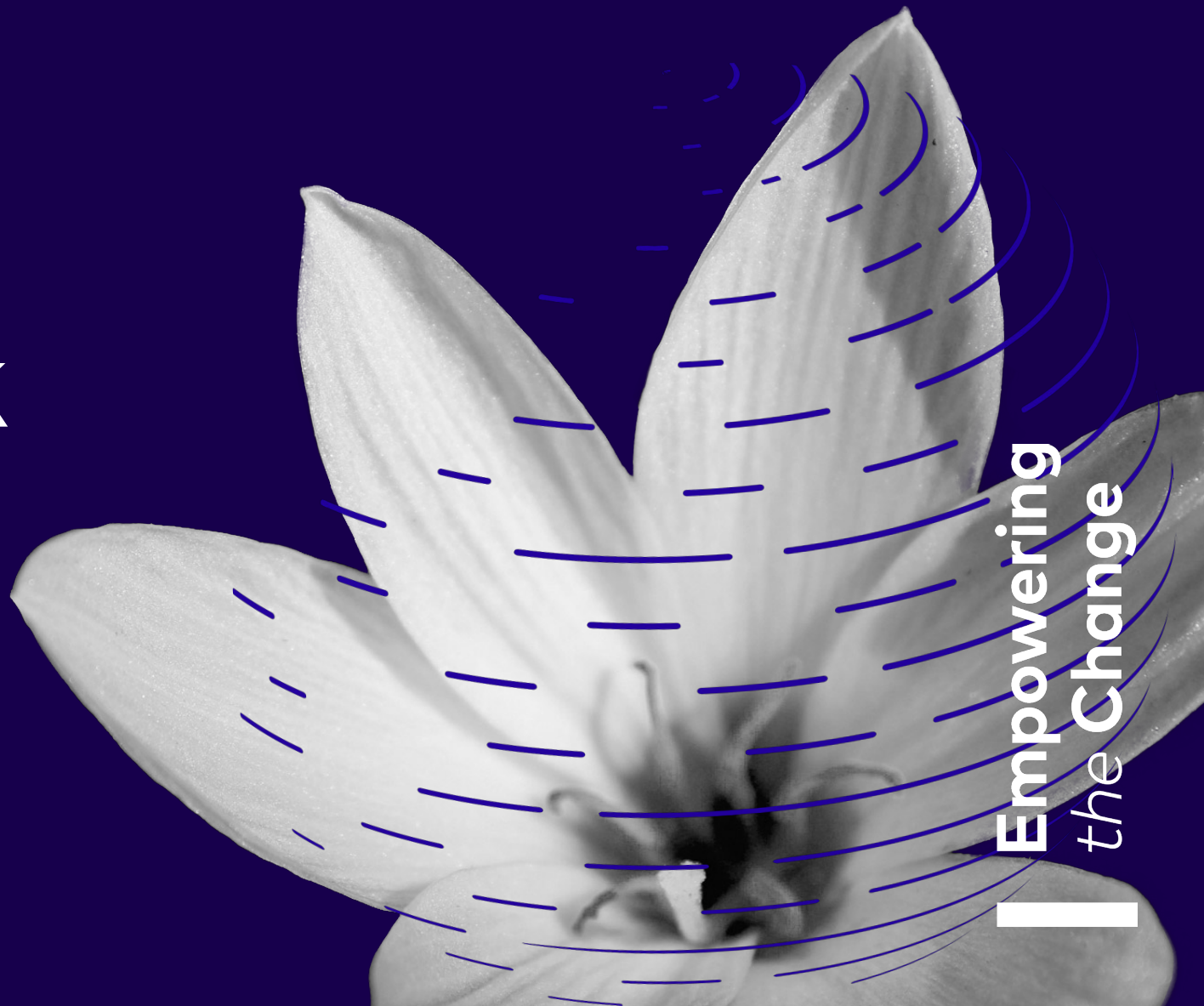
When was the last emergency response related to children and adolescent issues your organization was involved with in Kazakhstan since 2020? Please tell me what the emergency was and your top 3 partners for dealing with this emergency.

Organiza tion	Coordinator 	Gatekeeper 	Representative 	Consultant 	Liaison 	Total Roles
EFCA	0	3	3	0	6	12
CESDRR	0	0	0	0	6	6
EMER	0	2	2	0	2	6
MoH	0	0	0	6	0	6
Rodnik	0	2	2	0	2	6
UNIT	0	0	0	6	0	6
ARDI	0	0	0	0	2	2
UNICEF	0	0	0	0	2	2

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 28 organizations were identified
- ❑ Since 2020, the Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA) has been the most prominent and active bridge or broker among organizations in emergency response in this network.
- ❑ UNICEF constituted the ninth prominent broker in the emergency response network concerning children and adolescents in Kazakhstan.
- ❑ As methodologically, Coordinator, Gatekeeper, and Representative roles are not applicable to UNICEF, it facilitated connections as a **Liaison** only (by brokering a relationship between two different types of organizations)



General Network



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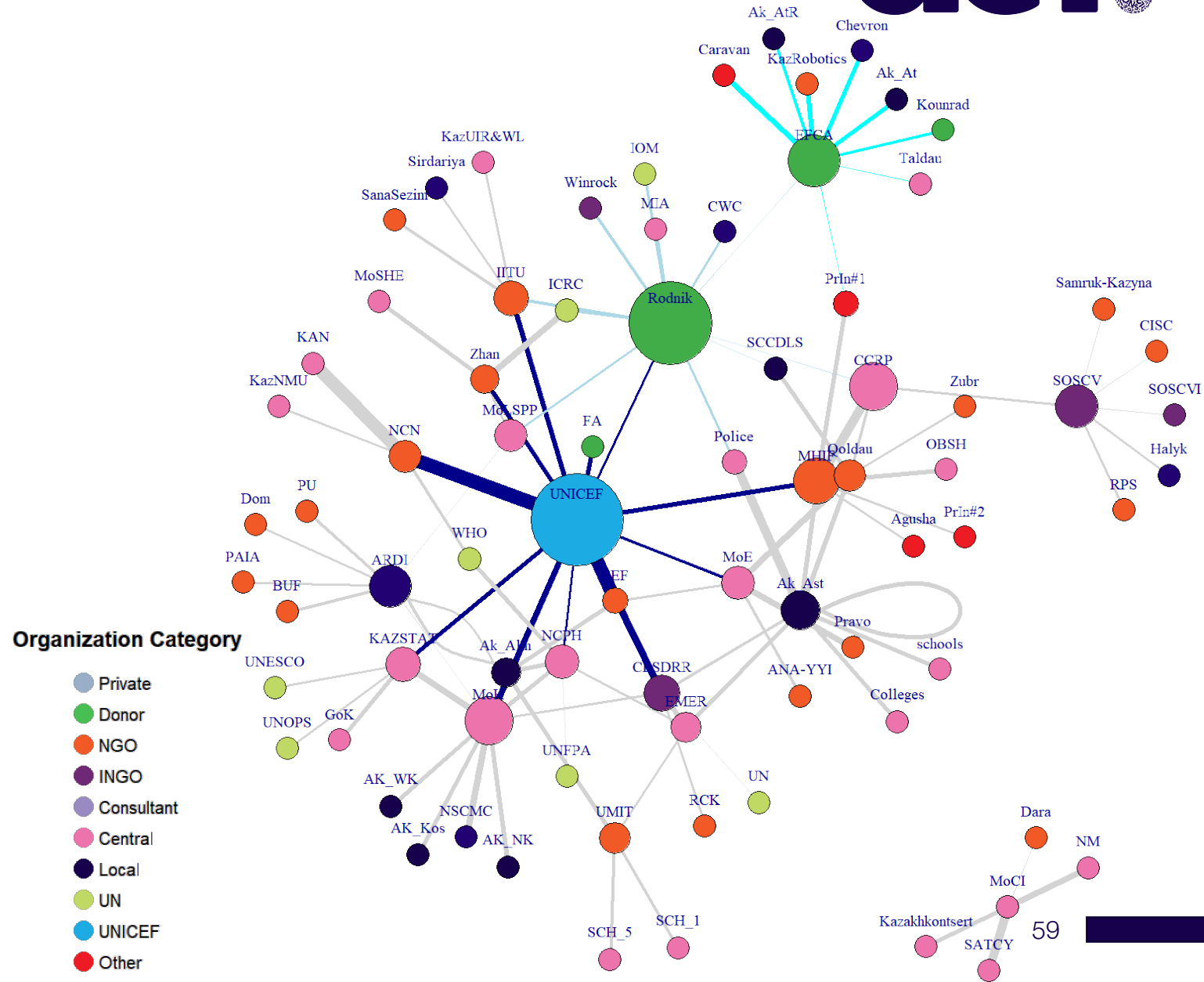
General Network



Principal Facilitator

(betweenness centrality)

- ❑ **Node Size** - a measure of centrality – which organizations are the most important bridges in the network?
- ❑ **Line thickness** - Quality and frequency of the relationship between organizations
 - *Thicker line* – stronger relationship in 2023 (formal and frequent)
 - *Thinner line* – weaker relationship in 2023 (informal and infrequent)
 - *Double (almond-shaped) line* – organizations mutually named each other among the top three organizations in 2023
- ❑ **Color** - Type of organization



General Network

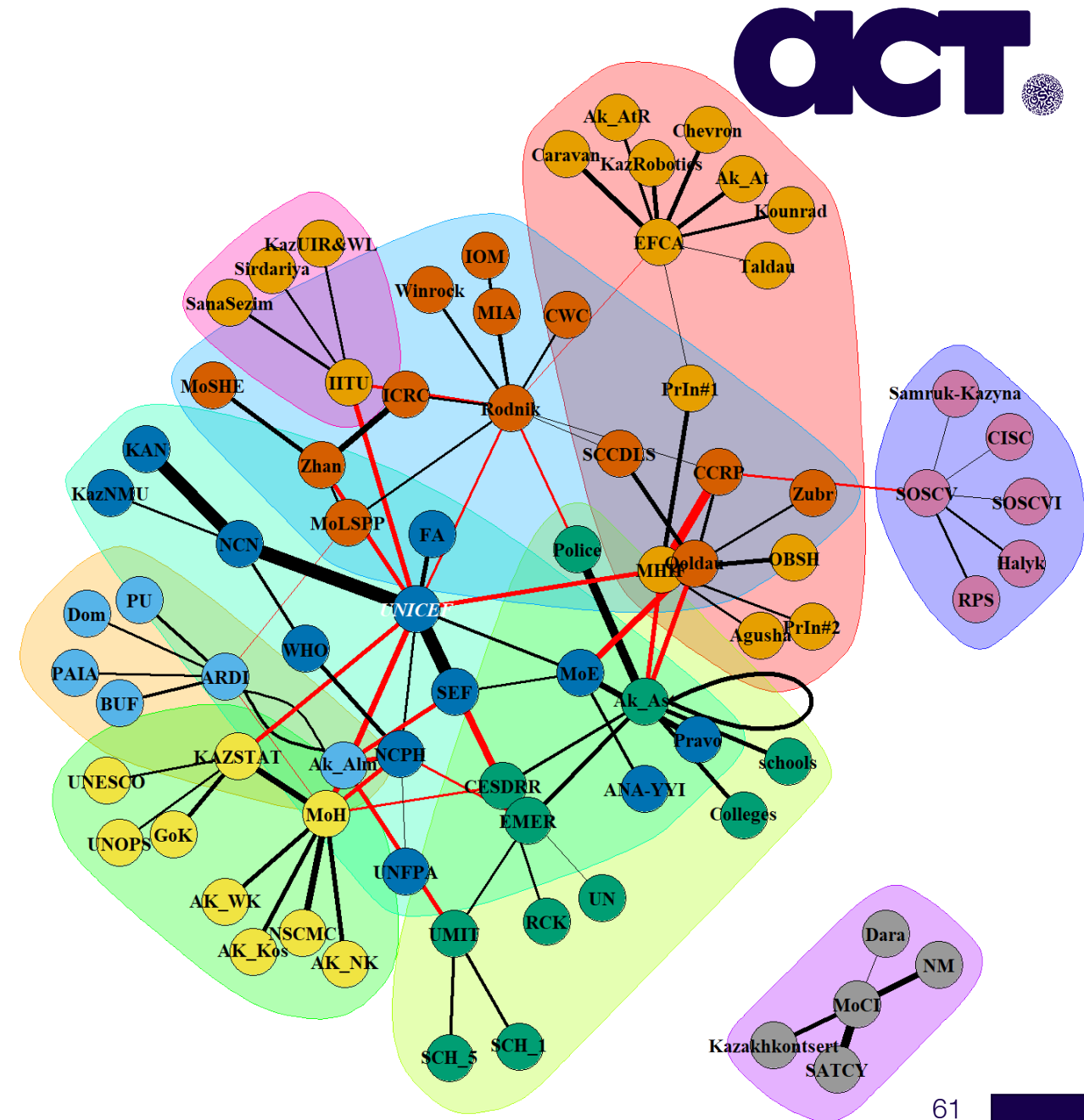
Communities

(Louvain clusters)

Based on involvement in one or more of the four positioning issues.

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 81 organizations were identified
- ❑ In 2023, there were nine closely connected communities among organizations based on their involvement in one or more of the four previous child and adolescent-related issues.
- ❑ UNICEF was a member of a community comprised of 11 organizations (light green colored community) other than itself: (1) Public Foundation Ана үйі (ANA_YYI), (2) Public Foundation “Family Academy” (FA), (3) Kazakh Academy of Nutrition (KAN), (4) Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University (KazNMU), (5) Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoE), (6) National Center for Healthy Nutrition (NCN), (7) National Center for Public Healthcare (NCPH), (8) Public Foundation "Pravo" (Pravo), (9) Socio-Ecological Fund (SEF), (10) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), (11) World Health Organization (WHO)

**NOTE: The colors surrounding organizations illustrate the organization's community. The overlap between different colored communities does not carry any specific meaning.*



Bridging role activity

(Gould/Fernandez brokerage)

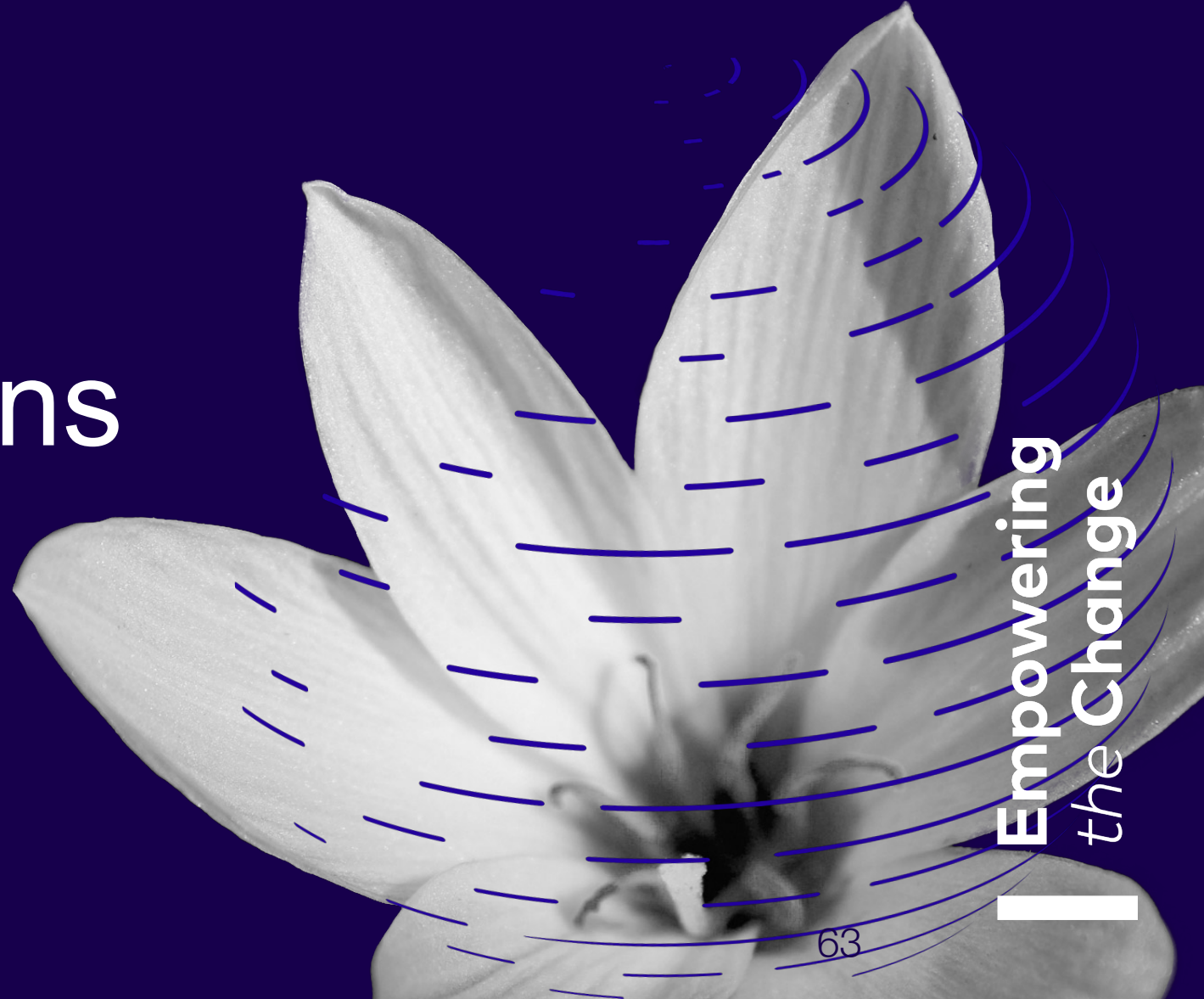
Based on involvement in one or more of the four positioning issues.

Organ- ization	Coordinator 	Gatekeeper 	Representative 	Consultant 	Liaison 	Total roles
Rodnik	0	11	11	14	94	130
UNICEF	NA	NA	0	30	92	122
EFCA	2	14	14	4	38	72
MoH	2	12	12	8	32	66
ARDI	0	0	0	14	28	42

- ❑ 19 organizations were interviewed, and 81 organizations were identified
- ❑ In 2023, the **Center of Socio-psychological Rehabilitation and Adaptation for Women and Children (Rodnik)** was the most prominent and active bridge or broker among organizations in the overall general network.
- ❑ **UNICEF** was the second most prominent broker in the network. Considering the methodological approach undertaken in the frames of this study, it facilitated connections that were limited to being a **Liaison** (by brokering a relation between two different types of organizations) and a **Consultant** (by brokering a relation between two same types of organizations).
- ❑ Other prominent organizations involved in brokering roles were the Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia (EFCA), Akimat of the City of Astana (Ak_Ast), and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoH)



General Questions



Empowering
the Change

The organizations effective at influencing or shaping policy for children and adolescents in Georgia since 2019



Organization	Percentage (%)	Frequency (N)
UNICEF	42%	8
Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoE)	26%	3
Committee for Children's Rights Protection of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CCRP)	21%	4
Akimat of the City of Astana	11%	2
The Commissioner for Children's Rights in Kazakhstan Dinara Zakyeva	11%	2
Akimat of the City of Almaty	5%	1
Apparatus of the Government	5%	1
ARDI - Association of Parents of Disabled Children	5%	1
Asian Society for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities "Zhan"	5%	1
Caravan of Knowledge	5%	1
N=	19	

*** The list of organizations is not complete. The table presents only the 10 most frequently named organizations in total*

Key actors' organizational priorities toward policy for children and adolescents in 2023



□ The priorities of the surveyed organizations in 2023 were quite diverse, encompassing both internal organizational development/processes and external activities. Specifically:

❖ Internal Organizational Priorities:

- Development of organizational strategy.
- Ensuring the sustainability and efficiency of the project.
- Conducting research.
- Increasing fundraising efforts.
- Ensuring the reasonable spending of funds.

❖ External Priorities, Related to Activity Type:

- Provision of information and knowledge for professional groups (social workers, psychologists, teachers, etc.) and the general population (including children).

Key actors' organizational priorities toward policy for children and adolescents in 2023



❑ External priorities related to various sectors/sectoral development:

- **Legislation** - Development of laws on human trafficking and domestic violence, development and approval of the standard for the onco-hematological care for children, and participation in the legislative process and the implementation of state policies to protect the rights of children without parental care.
- **Healthcare**: Neonatal care, screening for children: audiological, neonatal, ophthalmological, and psychophysical; Prevention of reproductive and mental health disorders; Children's health (productivity in school and life); Healthy lifestyle in children.
- **Education**: Creating an ecosystem: providing conditions for students, offering methodological support for teachers, providing additional classes in schools, equipping schools with resources, mobilizing public and private resources to assist citizens, and proposing effective solutions to social problems at regional and national levels.
- **Children's Rights and Protection**: Child security, psychological comfort, child well-being, social patronage of children, monitoring the process of transitioning children from orphanages to foster families, protection of children's rights, supporting families in difficult life situations, ensuring children's rights to participate in cultural life and access to cultural heritage/values.
- **Disability Issues**: Socialization, access to education (vocational or higher), food and clothing for children with disabilities/impairments; quality education in schools and creating an inclusive environment for people with disabilities; psycho-emotional health of all children
- **Emergency Situations**: Safety of children in families, schools, society, and on the roads; Creating better conditions for children in emergencies; Teaching children how to behave in emergencies.

Key actors' organizational priorities toward policy for children and adolescents in 2023



❑ If we look at the organizational priorities based on their typology (governmental or NGO/INGO), we will find that it is impossible to identify any significant trend in this direction, and the priorities are closely linked to their areas of activity. As for the organizations that identify themselves as donors, their priorities in 2023 were:

- Implementation of STEAM projects.
- Creating an ecosystem: conditions for students, methodological support for teachers, additional classes in schools, the better equipment at schools.
- Mobilizing public and private resources to help citizens, offering effective solutions to public problems.
- Development of laws on human trafficking and family violence.
- Protection of children's rights.
- Early childhood development issues.
- Helping families in difficult life situations.

Annexes:



- ☐ Annex #1 – Inception report
- ☐ Annex #2 – The list of organizations provided by UNICEF CO
- ☐ Annex #3 - The survey instrument in English
- ☐ Annex #4 – The survey instrument in RUS
- ☐ Annex #5 – Cards used for study ENG
- ☐ Annex #6 – Cards used for study RUS
- ☐ Annex #7 – Informed consent form
- ☐ Annex #8 - Sample for Kazakhstan
- ☐ Annex #9 - The list of interviewed organizations
- ☐ Annex #10 – SNA Database Kazakhstan
- ☐ Annex #11 – Codebook for Kazakhstan
- ☐ Annex #12 –Data entry file for Kazakhstan
- ☐ Annex #13 – Legends for Kazakhstan SNA maps
- ☐ Annex #14 – Brokerage roles organizations engaged in each network have
- ☐ Annex #15 – Communities identified under each positioning issues
- ☐ Annex #16 – Scripts for R Kazakhstan, 2024



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