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The GAVI Alliance

Gender-Responsive Technical Assistance for Immunisation, Ethiopia

Donor: The GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization) Alliance

We provide comprehensive gender-specific technical assistance in Ethiopia to support the design, implementation, and monitoring of gender-responsive and transformative immunisation programs under the GAVI grant cycle. Working at both federal and regional levels (Oromia and Afar), the initiative aims to tackle gender-based barriers to immunisation, improve equitable coverage, and strengthen local capacity for sustainable gender integration.

We have deployed three gender-focused consultants within Ethiopia's Federal Ministry of Health and EPI (Expanded Programme on Immunisation) offices in Oromia and Afar to support gender-responsive immunisation programs under Gavi's Full Portfolio Planning. In Afar, we are partnering with the Afar Pastoralist Development Association to adapt efforts to the region's pastoralist and cultural context through strong civil society engagement.

KEY OBJECTIVES

Reaching Zero-Dose Children by Addressing Gender Barriers:

Identify and address gender-specific barriers faced by caregivers, adolescents, and health workers. Translating these findings from gender analyses into practical, actionable solutions to empower women and ensure all children are vaccinated.

Enhancing Female Participation in Health Decision-Making:

Promote the equal and active involvement of women and girls in shaping health programs, through the design and implementation of gender-integrated interventions and monitoring plans.

Improving Gender Equity in Immunisation Coverage:

Eliminate disparities in immunisation rates between girls and boys by scaling up gender-responsive practices and providing technical support across all levels of the health system.

Building Local Gender Programming Expertise:

Enhance sustainable in-country capacity by training and mentoring government and civil society partners and encouraging peer-to-peer learning across regions.

Informing GAVI's Future Strategy (Gavi 6.0):

Document lessons, gather evidence, and produce case studies and guidelines to inform GAVI's long-term goals on gender-responsive programming.



Ethiopia Portfolio Assurance Programme, Phase II, (EPAP 2), Ethiopia

Donor: Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (Previously DFID)

Building on insights from the initial 9-month pilot phase (EPAP I), EPAP II was designed to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of FCDO's Ethiopia's programme portfolio by proactively identifying and addressing risks across the supply chain. The initiative focused on enhancing the capacity of FCDO, its implementing partners—including the Government of Ethiopia, multilateral agencies, and INGOs—to mitigate operational risks while ensuring value for money.

The programme reviewed and supported improvements in governance structures, financial management, safeguarding protocols, and monitoring and evaluation systems. It delivered flexible, value-for-money, targeted technical support, contributing to capacity strengthening across FCDO Ethiopia staff, partner organisations, downstream partners and relevant government departments.

As a result, FCDO Ethiopia programmes witnessed improved efficiency and effectiveness, with safeguarded funds more likely to reach intended beneficiaries. By addressing systemic governance gaps, the initiative also enhanced internal efficiencies within partner organisations and facilitated smoother fund flows. The programme significantly deepened understanding of the financial ecosystems through which FCDO resources were delivered, ultimately contributing to stronger, more accountable development outcomes.

Evaluation of Zimbabwe Programme Portfolio, Zimbabwe

Donor: Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (Previously DFID)

The evaluation aimed to generate actionable evidence and insights to inform the future design of FCDO's strategic engagement in Zimbabwe. It sought to enhance the impact, optimise the value for money, and improve the effectiveness of programming.

The assessment reviewed the alignment of FCDO's Zimbabwe's portfolio—including both programmes and policy influencing—with its business plan and strategic objectives. It also identified necessary adjustments to ensure that the portfolio maximised its contribution to poverty reduction in Zimbabwe, while remaining responsive to UK national priorities. The evaluation further examined the relevance of interventions across thematic areas within the country's evolving socio-economic and political context.



Evaluation of Mother and Child Cash Transfer Programme, Myanmar

The Maternal and Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) Programme, aimed to empower pregnant women and mothers of children under two by increasing their purchasing power during the first 1,000 days, while promoting improved nutrition and health practices through behaviour change communication interventions.

Insights from the evaluation not only informed programme strengthening and improvements in Chin and Rakhine states but provided critical inputs for scaling up the MCCT to other states in Myanmar.

Weled a formative evaluation of the MCCT programme to assess the appropriateness of the programme design, effectiveness and efficiency of implementation mechanisms, and the satisfaction of beneficiaries in Chin and Rakhine States. The findings for the MCCT Programme in Chin and Rakhine States were used to inform scale-up to other states and regions.

The evaluation adopted a non-experimental research design, mixed method and utilisation-focused approach—combining quantitative and qualitative primary data collection while drawing inferences from key programme documents including policy, design and implementation documents. The evaluation used the modified Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability, as well as equity, gender equality and human rights considerations.

Formative Evaluation of Cash Transfer Pilot Project for Pregnant Women and Children, Cambodia

The Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) launched a cash transfer pilot in 2013 in Prasat Bakong district, Siem Reap, to support pregnant women and children under five living in poverty. The pilot aimed to reduce financial barriers to health and nutrition services, stimulate demand for basic care, and improve child well-being.

The evaluation reached 240 households and interviewed a total of 343 individuals across national, district, commune, and household levels. Random sampling among beneficiaries helped minimise bias.

We undertook a formative, independent, and learning-oriented evaluation of the pilot to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and equity of the programme's design and delivery, while providing actionable recommendations to inform scale-up and the design of Cambodia's national cash transfer programme.

- A key methodological aspect of this evaluation was its participatory and learning-oriented nature. A mixed methods approach was followed, combining extensive quantitative and qualitative primary data collection (a beneficiary survey, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions) with a secondary review of project documents.
- A cost-effective analysis was also undertaken along with a comparative assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the Cash transfer pilot project versus other cash transfer interventions in Cambodia, such as those implemented by the World Bank and Save the Children.
- The tools aligned with Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) evaluation criteria gender, equity, and human rights considerations.