

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT



We are changing lives by designing and implementing solutions for achieving inclusive and equitable development, which leads to overall societal well-being.



The ability of governments to achieve their social and economic goals with limited resources depends upon the efficiency, transparency, and flexibility of public administration institutions. Despite progress, certain economies are marked by extreme social and economic inequality, particularly among women, girls, and marginalised and vulnerable groups, including those living with a disability.

We realise that mainstreaming gender is critical to achieving long-term development goals and improving people's lives. We work in partnership with development agencies, governments, and civil societies to create solutions for achieving inclusive growth. We have successfully designed and implemented multi-faceted development interventions that integrate gender equality and social inclusion as cross-cutting issues in all social and economic programming aspects. This includes public sector reforms, community empowerment, and social and economic resilience building to transform the lives of women and girls. With an experience in policy development, capacity building, adaptive management, community mobilisation, behavior change communication, deepening social safety nets, beneficiary feedback analysis, poverty assessment, and evidence-based monitoring, we create inclusive and sustainable solutions.



Thematic Focus



Ending Systemic Discrimination



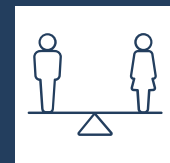
Online Child Sexual Exploitation



Social Protection and Safety Nets



Social and Economic Empowerment



Social and Behaviour Change to tackle discriminatory social and gender norms

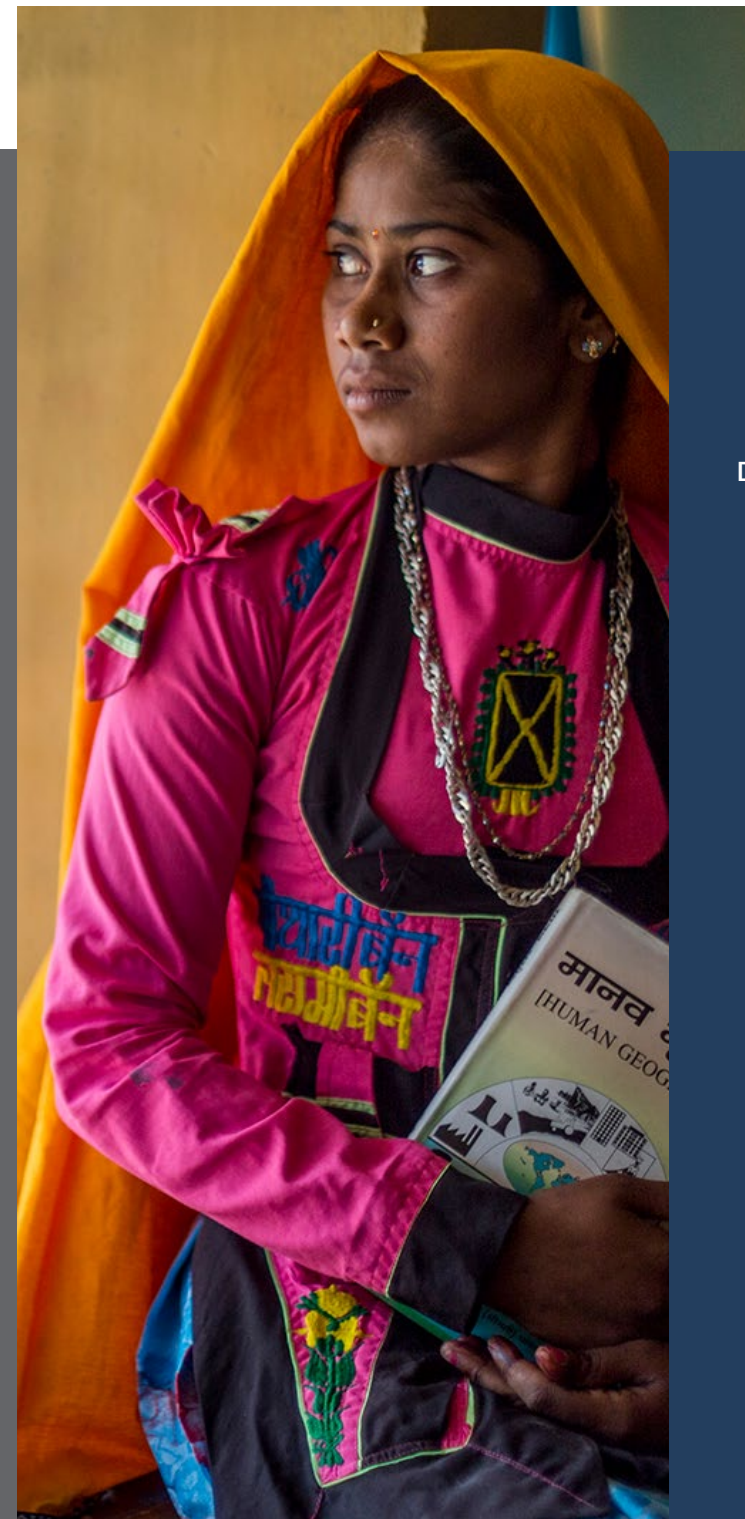


Voice, Empowerment and Accountability



Gender and Social Inclusion Analysis and Mainstreaming in Developmental Programmes, Policies and Practices

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR ADVANCING EQUITY



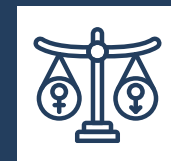
Decentralisation and Local Government Reforms



Aid and Government Effectiveness



Accountability and Transparency of Public, Private and Civil Society Institutions



Gender Analysis, Gender Audits and Gender Mainstreaming in Governance Processes



Political Participation in Democratic Processes and Institutions



Public Administration and Public Sector Reforms

EFFECTIVE STATES FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

MAKING A DIFFERENCE WITH OUR WORK

Funder - Children's Investment Fund Foundation

Collaboration - Department of Women & Child Development, Government of Rajasthan

RAJPUSHT: Strengthening Care in the first 1,000 Days

RajPusht seeks to reduce the prevalence of low birth weight and wasting among children in five tribal districts of Rajasthan, India. The project follows a transformative pathway for improved maternal & child health by championing cash transfers for new mothers to help them purchase and eat a locally available nutritious diet and, focuses on a 360 degree Social & Behaviour Change Communication to create and enabling environment for adoption of recommended pregnancy care, childcare & nutrition practices.

Key Interventions

Supporting Cash Transfers to pregnant and lactating women

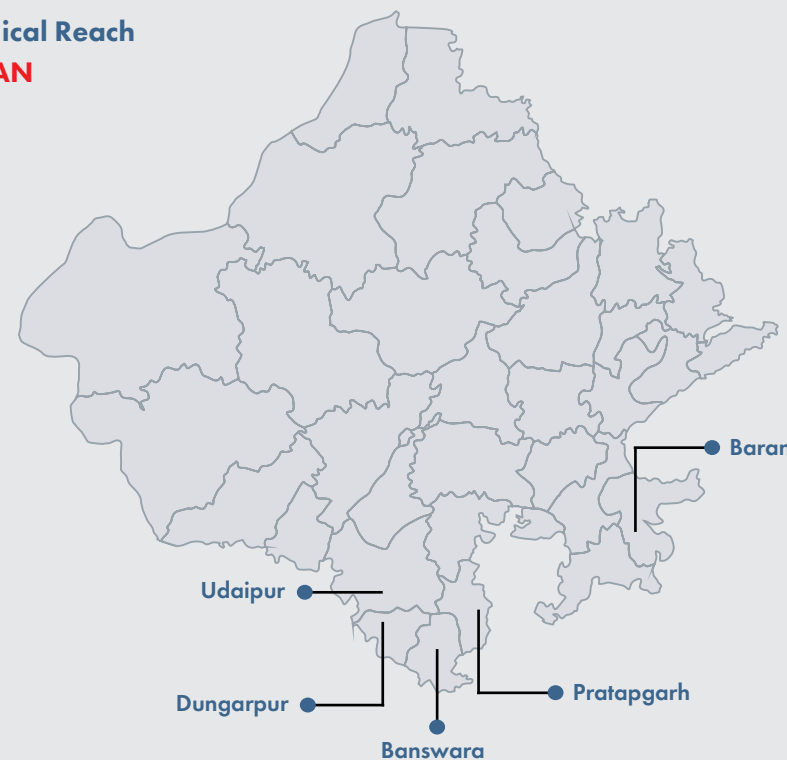
Implementing evidence-led Social & Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) interventions

Fostering innovations in public financing for tribal health and nutrition

Building capacities of frontline government staff in counselling for Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) outcomes

Promoting technology integration to deliver health and nutrition services on time and without hassle to the citizens

Geographical Reach RAJASTHAN



2,45,000+
women received cash benefits for buying nutritious food



1,39,000+
households counselled on the importance of nutrition for pregnant and lactating women and young children



21,000+
Frontline workers trained



2,00,000+
newborn's weighed accurately through innovative digital weighing machines



23,000+
community meetings conducted

Funder - Children's Investment Fund Foundation

Collaboration - Government of Rajasthan

MANZIL: Aspire to Achieve

Manzil enables access to quality vocational/skill education & economic opportunities to empower young girls aged 14-21 years to independently and make their own choices, thereby preventing early marriage and delaying the age at first pregnancy in select six districts of Rajasthan, India. The project focuses on mapping girls' aspirations, linking them with the training opportunities, connecting and improving the quality of skill-based training. The project also provides right information to girls. It helps them access decent work opportunities to address regressive social norms at the community level that hinder women's participation in the workforce.

NIPI Implementation Strategy

Reaching marginalised and vulnerable girls who are in-school and who have dropped out of school.

Supporting girls identify market-oriented courses to meet their aspirations.

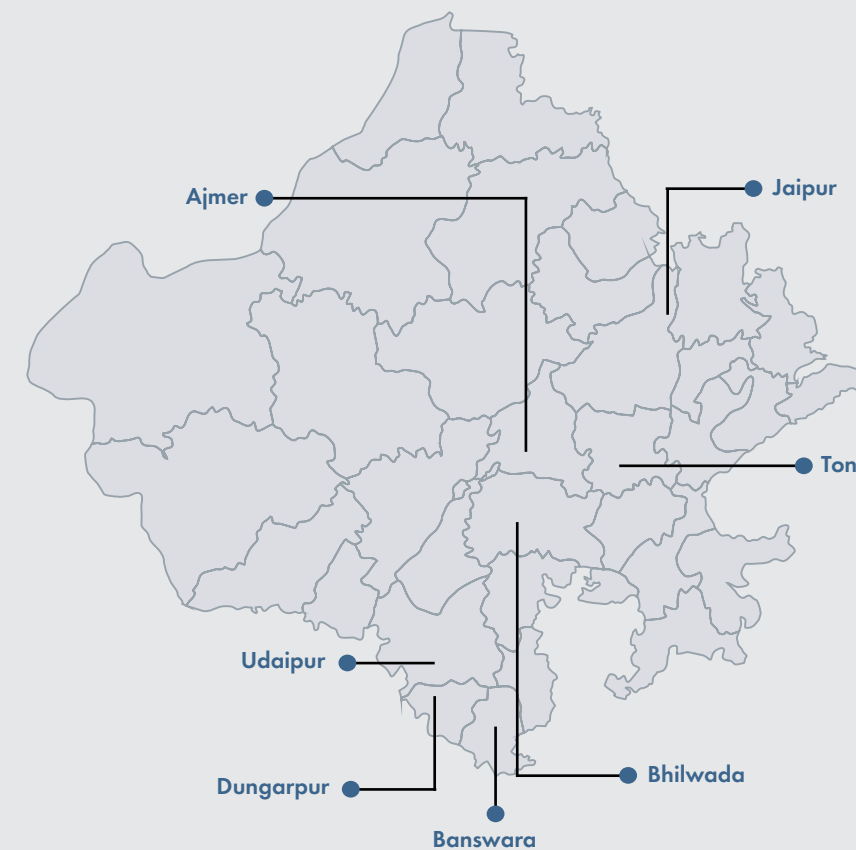
Counselling young girls, their families & other key stakeholders to address social barriers and raise awareness about the need for skill development to become financially independent.

Facilitating admission of eligible and aspiring girls to public and private skill centres.

Training girls for the various employment avenues and motivating them to complete their courses.

Linking girls to relevant job opportunities and facilitating self-employment.

Geographical Reach RAJASTHAN



95,000+
girls trained on market-driven & aspirational vocational skills



28,000+
girls provided with apprenticeships, on-the-job training and job opportunities



1000+
villages across 6 districts reached

Funder - Children's Investment Fund Foundation

Collaboration- Department of Education, Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare, Government of Rajasthan

UDAAN: A 360 Degree Approach to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy

UDAAN, a five-year project aimed at reducing early marriage of girls and teenage pregnancy is being implemented in Rajasthan. The project was designed to address alarming situation of early marriage of girls leading to early childbearing, dropping out from school and other detrimental consequences. It adopted a multi-sectoral approach to prevent teenage pregnancy, layering interventions beyond sexual health, to fundamentally change the way adolescent programmes operate and achieve results. The investment leveraged existing government platforms and programmes to focus on three inter-related components.

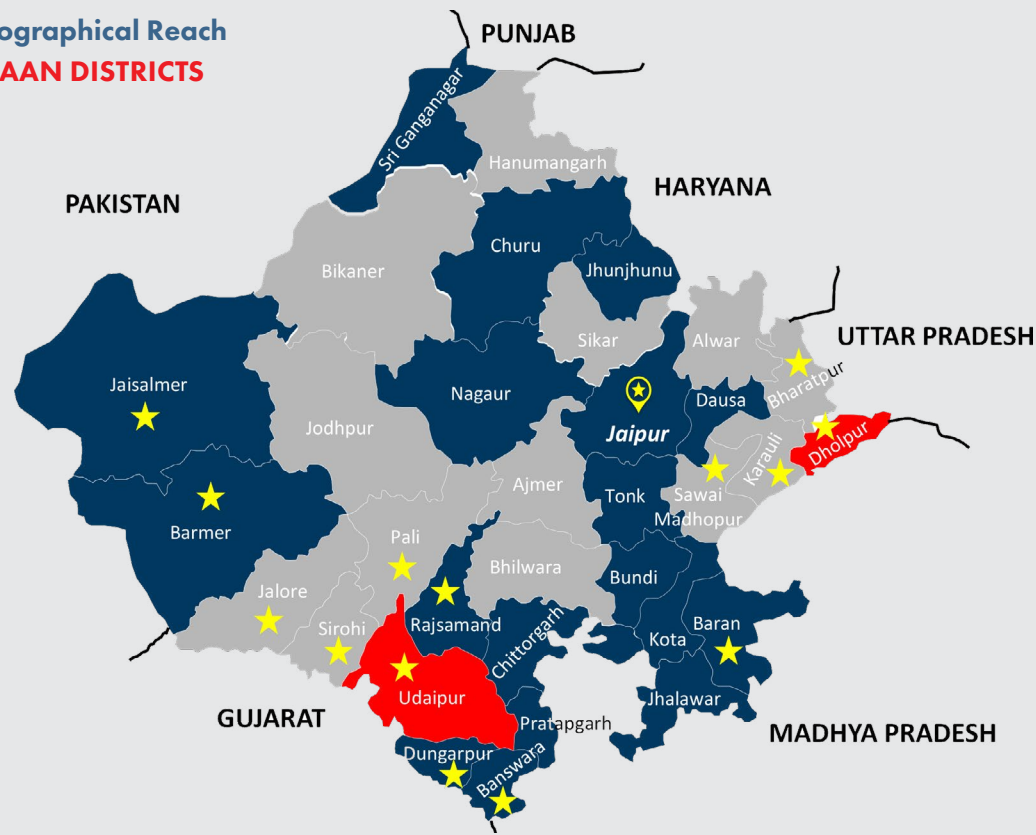
Three Pronged-Approach

Keeping Girls in Secondary Schools

Improving Knowledge, Attitude & Practices around Sexual and Reproductive Health

Expanding Contraceptive Choices for Young Women

Geographical Reach
UDAAN DISTRICTS



- Keeping girls in school – initial 2 focus districts (2017)
- Expanded coverage to additional 13 districts in 2020
- ★ Initial 14 Mission Parivar Vikas Districts (Injectable Contraceptive). Coverage expanded to remaining 19 districts in 2022



18,200+ child marriages and 28,000+ teenage pregnancies prevented



52,000+ additional girls enrolled in schools



600,000+ female users introduced to the new Injectable contraceptive method

Funder - Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Partner- George Washington University, USA

Collaboration- Odisha Livelihood Mission, Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Odisha

RANI: Reduction in Anaemia through Normative Innovations

RANI was a clustered randomised controlled trial that tested the ability of a norms-based behaviour change intervention to reduce anemia. The project supported the National and State Governments' anemia reduction endeavours among Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 years). Using an innovative package of interventions, RANI promoted changes in social norms, knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours of WRA and pregnant women in Odisha to increase initial intake and adherence to iron and folic acid consumption and reduce anemia.

Strategic Approach

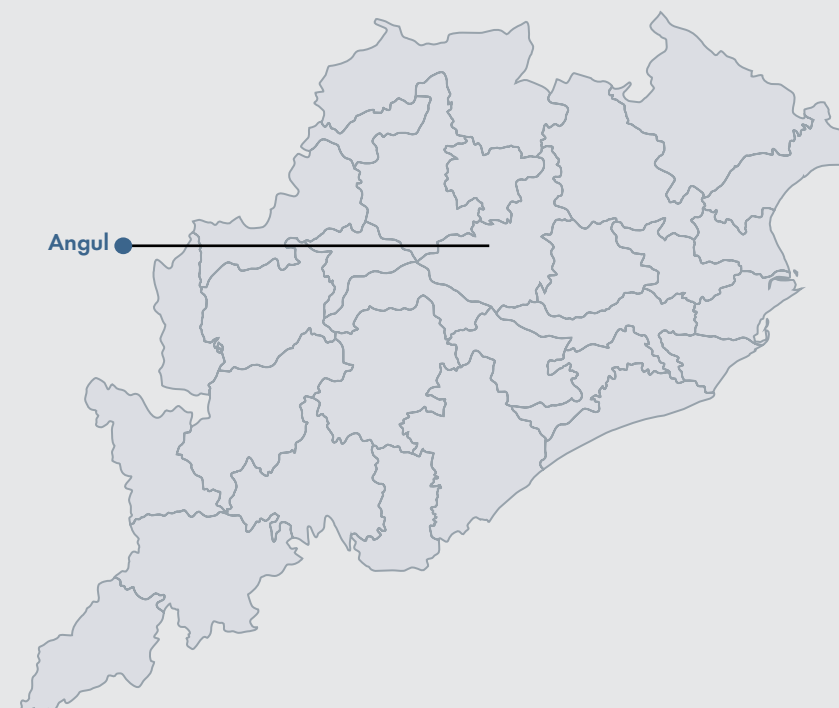
Lower rates of anemia among women in rural Odisha

Identify the social norms that impact behaviours related to anemia

Design innovative social norms solutions that facilitate iron folic supplement use

Engage with self-help groups, health workers and the general population in Odisha

Geographical Reach
ODISHA



17,000+ women across 130 treatment villages participated in the RANI intervention.



16,800+ WRAs were tested under the programme and were made aware of their hemoglobin levels.



Proportion of anemic women in the RANI project decreased by 12.5% in the treatment arm at the endline.



Self-reported iron folic acid consumption increased by 88% in the treatment villages as a result of the intervention.



Hemoglobin levels (g/dL) in the RANI project showed an improvement of 0.34 g/dL at the end of the intervention.

UNDP India II Creating capacity building material on climate mitigation and MGNREGA for Uttarakhand (2022)

The project aims to develop a training manual on Climate change and Climate Resilient works for PRIs of MGNREGS in Uttarakhand which can be used as a guide for sensitisation, orientation, and training on climate change. It includes sectoral climate resilient activities (e.g., agriculture, water, land use, infrastructure etc.) and mitigation activities in the context of MGNREGS in Uttarakhand. The manual seeks to provide a simple and step-by-step understanding of what is climate change, its linkage with MGNREGS, climate change and how the works under MGNREGS could be climate proof. The manual will help technical field functionaries in Uttarakhand especially the PRI and other stakeholders enhance their technical knowledge as well as their capacity on climate-resilient works planning and designing in selected activities.

We have been engaged in the preparation of climate change adaptation and mitigation training modules for PRIs and other MGNREGA stakeholders for Uttarakhand, which includes:

- Preparing framework for adaptation and mitigation activities of MGNREGA
- Conducting activities and highlighting technologies used within MGNREGA in agriculture, water, landuse, and infrastructure sector's linking with adaptation and mitigation actions
- Conducting Thematic Session and their PPTs in MGNREGA's sectoral interest
- Finalising the criteria and their relative weights on activities carried out under MGNREGA
- Preparing training material on the climate change adaptation & mitigation and workshop notes

The programme, Increasing Access to Gender Based Violence (GBV) Response Services – Phase 2 funds UNFPA's health sector response to GBV which has been supported by DFID in six provinces (Daikundi, Farah, Jawzjan, Laghman, Kapisa and Parwan) since 2016. The model focuses on community dialogues to raise awareness and change in attitudes towards GBV. IELP recently conducted a successful mid-term review which provided recommendations to Ministry of Public Health on key considerations to be kept in mind for integrating the programme more into the government's own systems.

Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office Afghanistan (FCDO-A) II Independent Evaluation & Learning Partner for Increasing Access to Gender Based Violence Response Services in Afghanistan – Phase 2 implemented by the UNFPA in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health (2019-2022)



DFID II Ethiopia Portfolio Assurance Programme, Phase 2, (EPAP 2), Ethiopia, (2018-2021)

Building upon the lessons from the 9-month pilot (EPAP I), EPAP 2 aimed at maximising the effectiveness and efficiency of DFID Ethiopia's programme portfolio by identifying and addressing risks in supply chain. The programme looked at capacity building for DFID & its implementation partners including Government of Ethiopia, multilateral agencies and INGO's to mitigate risks and ensure value for money. It delved into governance and financial management; monitoring & evaluation systems; VfM measures; safeguarding mechanisms etc. while building the capacity of DFID Ethiopia staff, including partner organisations, in effectively managing the programme risk.

We reviewed the governance and financial management of partner organisations, strengthened monitoring & evaluation systems, provided flexible, targeted technical advice and contributed to capacity building of DFID Ethiopia staff, their partner organisations, downstream partners and government departments. The impact of the programme improved efficiency and effectiveness of DFID Ethiopia programmes as safeguarded funds had a higher chance of reaching the intended beneficiaries. At the same time, addressing governance and system flaws led to increased efficiency within the partner organisations and improved streamlining of funds to beneficiaries. The programme bettered knowledge and understanding of the financial environment through which DFID funds were channeled.

United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) || Assessment and Documentation of Good Practices and Lessons Learned of Odisha Millets Mission (OMM) and Preparation of Policy Briefs for Millets Mainstreaming, India (2021)

OMM has been recognised by NITI Aayog as one of the two progressive models for promotion of millets to facilitate learning among other Indian states. The Government of India recommended all state governments to adopt the OMM model for promotion of millets. In an effort to advance South-South Cooperation, WFP India signed the MoU with OMM for informing national, regional and global policy dialogues on Millets as climate adaptable nutri-cereal for sustainable food and nutrition security. As part of this collaboration, WFP in close consultation with OMM aimed to undertake the documentation of 'good practices' of millets mainstreaming in Odisha.

We were selected by WFP to assess & document the good practices and lessons learned since OMM's inception in the form of narrative & case stories as a replicable operational model for showcasing to a wide spectrum of audience. We recommended an operational model/framework that is scalable and replicable in the identified thematic dimensions. This was followed by the development of a series of policy briefs for revival & mainstreaming of millets in state and national policy and globally.

DFID || Technical Support Unit (TSU) for Growth, Resources, Opportunities and Wealth Creation in Bihar (GROW BIHAR), India (2016-2020)

GROW programme envisioned inclusive economic development in Bihar. The programme aimed to assist the Government of Bihar (GoB) in attracting private sector investments, effectively steer revenue collection, utilise and strengthen growth transmission benefitting women, scheduled castes (SCs) and minorities.

As a Technical Support Unit (TSU), we assisted GoB to improve the investment climate for private sector growth, boost revenue collection and strengthen public financial management to make development more effective and revamp technical education in the state to create jobs, particularly for women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and minorities. This was done through integrated interventions including supporting the GoB in designing and implementing reforms leading to greater private sector driven economic growth; strengthened Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and improved growth transmission via increased revenue mobilisation; effective utilisation of resources; and more effective development programming, particularly for women, poorest and the most vulnerable.

DFID || Evaluation of DFID Zimbabwe Programme Portfolio, Zimbabwe (2019)

The purpose of this evaluation was to provide evidence and learnings, to feed into the design of DFID's strategy in supporting Zimbabwe, going forward. The evaluation also intended to optimise the impact, value for money, and targeting in programming.

We assessed the extent to which the portfolio (programmes and policy influencing) was aligned towards the business plan and portfolio objectives; the changes required to the portfolio to ensure DFID Zimbabwe maximises its contribution to the reduction of poverty in the country while addressing UK national priorities; and the relevance of the portfolio of interventions at thematic/programme level in the given socio, economic and political context of Zimbabwe.

DFID || Design and Implementation of Mid-term and Final Evaluation Review, Institutions for Inclusive Development (I4ID), Tanzania (2016-2020)

Institutions for Inclusive Development (I4ID) programme intended to strengthen democratic institutions and governance in Tanzania so that they are more inclusive and accountable, and the resulting economic growth provides more benefits to the poor (women and men).

We worked in a consortium to deliver the design, mid-term review and final evaluation of the programme. I4ID's fluid and inherent political character presented an opportunity for the evaluation to adopt an innovative approach – exploring the 'how' and 'why' of adaptive programming, rather than a traditional performance-based evaluation. The evaluation maintained a dual focus on programme-specific, as well as more generalised learning and uptake for the emerging field of adaptive programming globally. It also provided an opportunity to better understand how political transformation works in an environment where pathways to change are uncertain.

US Department of State/Mercy Corps || End-Line Evaluation of the Kenya Election Violence Prevention and Response Program (KEVP), Kenya (Nairobi, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Nandi, Kisumu) (2018)

KEVP aimed to mitigate the risk of violence in the lead up to, during and immediately after 2017 Kenyan elections. This included building capacity of grassroots and county-level peace builders and structures; supporting dialogue and communication between communities, local administration, electoral institutions and other key actors; and facilitating electoral security planning and early warning - early response mechanisms. Over 5.7 million Kenyans benefited from the programme.

With an aim to create an enabling environment to address the issue of “anti-violence success” in 5 target counties (Nairobi, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Nandi and Kisumu) of Kenya, we carried out end-line evaluation of KEVP programme. This included a detailed review of existing regulations, reports, relevant publications & research documents, including KEVP baseline survey, programme records, log frame, M&E plan, etc. As part of the evaluation exercise, we formulated a robust research design to conduct an end-line survey, including developing data collection tools, guides and questionnaires. We identified and mapped relationships between key influential actors in identified at-risk areas; developed structures to facilitate coordination and information sharing related to electoral security, planning and response between identified local influencers; and ensured electoral security structures develop plans and processes that enhance prevention and mitigate early indicators of violence.

Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), Cambodia supported by UNICEF, designed a pilot cash transfer project in 2013 targeting pregnant women and children under-five living in poverty to improve maternal health, nutrition and increase human capital development.

We undertook a formative evaluation to assess the results and foster learning to improve the cash transfer mechanism. The evaluation assessed programme design, effectiveness, and quality of implementation. The evaluation also examined women’s preferences and levels of satisfaction with the programme. Our approach aimed at promoting adaptive programming and adjusting the programme design and implementation mechanisms to effectively achieve results. A cost effectiveness analysis of the pilot was also undertaken to benchmark it against other cash transfer interventions in Cambodia, such as those implemented by the World Bank and Save the Children. The assignment was rated “Highly Satisfactory” by the UNICEF’s Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System (GEROS). The evaluation was awarded the first prize under the Credibility category in the IDEAS Evaluation for Transformational Change Award 2019.

UNICEF || Evaluation of the CARD and UNICEF Cash Transfer Pilot Project for Pregnant Women and Children in Cambodia (2017-2018)



UNICEF || Evaluation of the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Programme in Chin and Rakhine States in Myanmar (2019-2020)

A flagship programme under Government of Myanmar’s National Social Protection Strategic Plan, the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) programme aims at improving nutritional outcomes for mothers and children during the first critical 1,000 days of life, from conception to 24 months of age. In line with this, the MCCT programme empowers pregnant and lactating women with additional purchasing power to meet their basic needs, along with providing complementary awareness sessions on nutrition, health and hygiene.

We conducted a formative evaluation in Chin and Rakhine States of Myanmar to foster learning and improvement within the MCCT programme. Using the OECD DAC criteria, we generated reliable and credible evidence concerning the processes supporting the programme along with its design and implementation modalities. The evaluation also developed lessons learned (from the MCCT programme and other cash transfer interventions in the region) to strengthen the programme and to set the ground for scaling-up. The programme received an overall quality rating of “Highly Satisfactory” from the UNICEF’s Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System (GEROS).

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Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) || We Collaborate for Nutrition (WeCan), India (2017-2020)

Supported by BMGF, We Collaborate for Nutrition (WeCan) was a national level platform that documented and shared high impact nutrition interventions to enable cross-learning for increasing efficiencies among different stakeholders and development partners working to reduce malnutrition and improve the nutrition indicators across India. Born out of the need for a common forum to facilitate cross-pollination of experiences and sharing of learnings amongst development partners, WeCan aggregated, collated and disseminated knowledge of replicable and proven interventions, implemented by partner organisations. WeCan worked on the thematic areas of Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) keeping it in line with the priorities of POSHAN Abhiyaan, a flagship programme of the Government of India to improve nutritional outcome.

Under our leadership and management, WeCan project was instrumental in fostering partner collaborations and leveraging the existing resources to achieve the targets of POSHAN Abhiyaan through a range of national and international partners working in the nutrition space across the country.

Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) II Design of DGF II, Uganda (2016-2017)

Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) was established in July 2011 as a five-year governance programme aimed at providing harmonised, coherent and well-coordinated support to state and non-state entities to strengthen democratisation, protect human rights, improve access to justice and enhance accountability in Uganda. Phase I of the programme (ended in 2016) contributed to equitable growth, poverty eradication, rule of law and long-term stability in Uganda.

To build on the achievements of the first phase and consolidate and refocus DGF interventions to allow for a stronger and more coherent strategic push for democratic governance change, we assisted the development partners in designing the form and content of Phase II of DGF. This was done amidst an increasingly challenging context allowing for new strategic partnerships in Uganda. The second phase of DGF is underpinned by strengthened democratic processes that responded to citizens' rights, strengthened rule of law and improved access to justice, increased protection and fulfilment of human rights and gender equality, and improved citizens' inclusion and engagement in decision-making processes.

UNDP II Gender Programmatic Review of the Second Phase of the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance, Somalia (2017)

UN Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG) aims to promote improvements in local governance quality that can contribute to peace consolidation, development, and equitable service delivery in Somalia. The approach of JPLG I and II was to incentivise good governance reform for service delivery which contributed to state-building, sustaining peace and governance reform in the northern part of Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland).

We conducted a gender programmatic review of the second phase of JPLG. This involved an extensive review of programme literature and results framework; and field research in Somaliland, Puntland and Mogadishu including primary research with youth (girls and boys). We documented a report highlighting how to mainstream gender and social inclusion more effectively into all aspects of the governance programme through a participatory approach. This also included presentations, debates and staff training on gender mainstreaming for government and UN partners.

Multi Donor II Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) Programme, Kenya (2017)

Implemented by the Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection (MEACLSP), Government of Kenya with financial assistance UNICEF, The World Bank, DFID and Sida, the Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) is the largest social protection programme in Kenya. The programme aimed to provide a social protection system through regular cash transfers to families living with orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) to encourage fostering and retention of such children within their families and communities thereby leading to human capital development.

We contributed to the monitoring and evaluation framework, including conducting an end-line survey for an impact evaluation on the Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) programme in Kenya. A baseline survey was conducted in 2012 and this end-line survey was the final round of survey data collection expected as part of this impact evaluation.



DFID II Odisha Girls' Incentive Programme (OGIP)-Delivery of Conditional Secondary School Incentive Programme (CSSIP) for Disadvantaged Girls in Odisha, India (2012-2016)

CSSIP focused on improving secondary school enrolment, attendance, and completion rates of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students (both girls and boys) in Odisha through a system of direct transfer of scholarship, organising learning hubs for knowledge uptake and safe transport.

We designed and managed a cash transfer system to ensure a secure transfer of scholarships to around 650,000 disadvantaged girls and boys, across 30 districts in Odisha, with funds paid directly into their bank accounts. As part of technical assistance, we supported Government of Odisha run these systems sustainably and, piloted learning hubs for remedial education and safe transport for improving attendance of disadvantaged students. The intervention led to increase in secondary school enrolment of SC and ST students by almost 14%, increasing the enrolment from 4.41 lakhs in the base year, 2012-13, to 5.02 lakhs in 2015-16. In addition, we provided technical support to Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India for over three years (2013-2016), to help set up and monitor its national scholarship funds and other education schemes for disadvantaged students thereby replicating successful aspects of the Odisha model across other states.



Making Development a Ground Reality

IPE Global is committed to impacting lives with a human touch. We are a leading global advisory & implementation organisation which partners with governments, businesses, and leaders in the society to create a better world for all.

Our business model integrates people, technology, and innovation to create value for all our stakeholders. Integrating **Human Development, Inclusive Growth & Resilience and Good Governance** in all our sectors, we bring to the table bespoke solutions.

We are an ISO certified organisation with a focus on quality and integrity to empower growth and drive positive change in the development space.

Global Expertise. **Applied Locally**

Headquartered in India with five international offices in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Philippines, and United Kingdom, we have been creating a lasting impact through our tailor-made solutions for over two decades.

100+

Countries

1100+

Global Team

1000+

Projects Delivered

600 M+

People Reached

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