

# MEASURE-BiH

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## Program Evaluation Learning Resources

### [The Migration Data Portal](#)

The Migration Data Portal aims to serve as a unique access point to timely and comprehensive migration statistics, which are now scattered across many different organizations and agencies. The overall purpose of the Portal is to draw together key data and recent studies on migration globally, organized by theme, with a strong use of visualizations and interactive elements throughout. Especially in critical times, such as those faced today, it is essential to ensure that responses to migration are based on sound facts and accurate analysis.

## Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

### [What is the Global Database on Intergenerational Mobility \(GDIM\)?](#)

### [Incorporating Participant Welfare and Ethics Into RCTs](#)

### [Growing or Fading? The Long-Run Impacts of Educational Interventions](#)

### [Customer Satisfaction at the Push of a Button – HappyOrNot Terminals Look Simple, But the Information They Gather is Revelatory](#)

### [The Basic Necessities Survey: A Simple and Democratic Method of Measuring Poverty](#)

### [Applying Developmental Evaluation in the Education Sector](#)

### [Informing Policy With Research That is More Than the Sum of the Parts](#)

### [Informing Rapid Emergency Response by Phone Surveys](#)

### [An Accidental Health Economist Talks Education, Bill Gates, and Why Impact Evaluation Isn't Enough](#)

### [Toastmasters Tips on Delivering Negative Evaluation Findings](#)

### [Softening the Blow of Bad News](#)

## Upcoming Events

### **May 26**

[Canadian Evaluation Society Conference, Calgary, Canada](#)

### **October 1**

[European Evaluation Conference 2018: Evaluation for More Resilient Societies, Thessaloniki, Greece](#)

## Useful Sites

[International Household Survey Network \(IHSN\)](#)

[World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

## Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Performance Evaluation Report for Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Soybean Value Chain Research \(Soybean Innovation Lab\) \(SIL\), USAID, May 2018](#)

[Partnership for Land Use Science \(Forest-Plus\) Program, Final Evaluation Report, USAID, January 2018](#)

## Relevant Publications

### [World Health Statistics 2017 – Monitoring Health for the SDGs by WHO](#)

The World Health Statistics series is WHO’s annual compilation of health statistics for its 194 Member States. World Health Statistics 2017 focuses on the health and health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated targets by bringing together data on a wide range of relevant SDG indicators.

Currently, very few health-related SDG indicators are adequately measured in most countries – with the result that high-quality data are not routinely collected with sufficient detail to allow for regular computation of national levels and trends, or for disaggregation across key dimensions of inequality. In addition, whereas many countries have established monitoring systems for some indicators that can be strengthened, other indicators are new and hard to measure, and further investment and development will be required before sufficient country-level data are available. Countries will need strong health information systems that use multiple data sources to generate the statistics needed for decision-making and for tracking progress towards the SDG targets.

The predominant data sources needed to monitor the health-related SDGs are household surveys and civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems, specifically death registration data. Household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) are routinely carried out in many low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) every 3 to 5 years. However, data for some of the SDG indicators that could be measured by household surveys are not routinely collected.

All countries should consider implementing routine, comprehensive health examination surveys, with the periodic inclusion of specific in-depth modules, in order to monitor all the relevant indicators efficiently, without overburdening survey respondents. WHO, the World Bank, and the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) are developing a set of standardized short and long survey modules for collecting data on health and health-related SDG indicators as a resource for countries. These modules will be linked to the Survey Solutions tool of the World Bank to enable end-users to build a survey questionnaire that can be implemented in a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) platform.

Given the limitations of surveys and censuses, well-functioning CRVS systems are ultimately needed to properly monitor mortality and related indicators.



### Recommended Reading

#### [More than Numbers – How Migration Data Can Deliver Real-Live Benefits for Migrants and Governments by IOM](#)

Migration is a complex global challenge. Around 258 million people are currently estimated to be residing outside their country of birth – a number that has almost tripled in the past 50 years. The availability of relevant, high-quality data on migration is limited, and progress in addressing this challenge has been slow. Investing in data pays off for migrants and countries alike. Each country needs to identify and prioritize the value dimensions most relevant to them depending on their respective migration situation. To maximize migration’s potential and mitigate its risks, each country needs to develop a tailored migration data strategy focusing on the specific objectives of that country. Going forward, the development of value-driven migration data strategies can be pursued on global, regional and national levels.