

# MEASURE-BiH

September 12 – September 23, 2016

## Program Evaluation Learning Resources

Monitoring and Evaluation News (MANDE), Research on the use and influence of evaluations: The beginnings of a list: <http://mande.co.uk/2015/lists/research-on-the-use-and-influence-of-evaluations-the-beginnings-of-a-list/>

American Institutes for Research (AIR), Resources, Reports: <http://www.air.org/our-work/archive/resource-type/brief-11/resource-type/commentary-13/resource-type/guide-14/resource-type/report-19/resource-type/24/resource-type/blog-post-3626>

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Evaluation Resource Centre: <https://erc.undp.org/>

## Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Dani Rae Gorman and Angela Nancy Mendoza on Creating Value and Utility: Engaging Stakeholders throughout the Evaluation Process](#)

[How to use Instagram for research communication](#)

[Kenneth Pass on Cultural Responsiveness and Community Engagement in Health, Evaluation, and Philanthropy](#)

[What is fidelity in evaluation research anyway?](#)

[Monique Liston, Leah Peoples and Ibukun Owoputi on Evaluating Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion in Organizations](#)

[Survey Design, Administration, and Data Acquisition](#)

[Bridging the gap: Increasing the role of evidence in the humanitarian sector](#)

[Six steps to successfully scale impact in the nonprofit sector](#)

[Evaluation based on theories of the policy process](#)

[Working with logic models to evaluate a policy and advocacy program](#)



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## Upcoming Events

### September 28

[The 12th European Evaluation Society Biennial Conference, Maastricht, Netherlands](#)

### October 24

[American Evaluation Association \(AEA\) Conference 2016: Evaluation + Design, Atlanta, Georgia, USA](#)

## Useful Sites

<http://www.air.org/>

<http://www.researchtoaction.org/>

## Examples of Evaluation Projects

[The mid-term performance evaluation of USAID/Macedonia's investment development and export advancement support \(ideas\) project, Final Report, USAID, December 2012](#)

[Performance evaluation of the planning and local governance project \(PLGP\), Final Report, USAID, August 2014](#)

## Relevant Publications

### [Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2016 by Development Initiatives](#)

People living in poverty are hardest hit by disasters and insecurity, which in turn make them more vulnerable to future shocks and deeper poverty. At least 76% of people living in extreme poverty – around 677 million people – are estimated to live in countries that are either politically fragile, environmentally vulnerable or both. However, the real number is likely to be much higher, since it is often those most at risk who are missing from poverty data.

In the face of such human suffering, the World Humanitarian Summit and other global processes have intensified the search for new types and scales of financing, efficiencies and good practice to make finite humanitarian resources go further and bring about better results for crisis-affected people. However, international humanitarian assistance is neither sufficient nor appropriate to address the full spectrum of people's needs and vulnerabilities in crisis contexts.

International humanitarian assistance increased in 2015 for the third consecutive year, reaching a record high of US\$28.0 billion.

91% of official humanitarian assistance in 2014 went to long- and medium-term recipients, including both recurrent and protracted crises.

How funding reaches crisis-affected populations has implications for the efficiency and effectiveness of the assistance provided. In 2014, around two-thirds of funding from government donors was channeled via multilateral organisations, mostly to the six major humanitarian-related UN agencies.

Pooled funding continues to play an important role in humanitarian financing. Un-let humanitarian pooled funds mobilized US\$1.3 billion in 2015, a 28% rise from the previous year. Investments in country-based pooled funds grew in particular, with an increase in funding of almost 50% in 2015 from the previous year.

Greater transparency and traceability of funding could bring efficiency gains and improve accountability to crisis-affected populations. Likewise, an overview of all relevant resources in crisis situations, including and beyond humanitarian assistance, could improve the targeting of resources to those in need.



### Recommended Reading

#### [Definitions and measures of poverty by Development Initiatives](#)

Poverty is a multidimensional concept that seeks to measure levels of deprivation encountered by a person, household or community. Although most of the literature focuses on indicators of deprivation such as income, food access to housing and so on, the choice of indicators to measure levels of deprivation can often be arbitrary and hence may not reflect a full-scale measure of unmet basics in different social context. This discrepancy leads to concepts such as poverty, social exclusion and vulnerability being used interchangeably in development discourse.

Although research has already gone into studies on poverty, poverty lines, inequality and the determinants of poverty, current statistical information offers little or no disaggregated data that can be useful at subnational levels of government for planning and poverty reduction.