

MEASURE-BiH

February 11 – February 22, 2019

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

[Enterprise Surveys by World Bank Group](#)

An Enterprise Survey (ES) is a firm-level survey of a representative sample of an economy's private sector. The surveys cover a broad range of business environment topics including access to finance, corruption, infrastructure, crime, competition, and performance measures. To date, over 135,000 interviews in 139 countries have taken place under their Global Methodology. ES findings and recommendations are helping policy makers identify, prioritize and implement reforms of policies and institutions that support efficient private economic activity; research topics include firm performance and job creation, legal gender parity for entrepreneurs and workers, informality, and export performance.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Teaching an Entry-Level Evaluation Course Incorporating Culturally Responsive Evaluation in a Professional Doctoral Program](#)

[Reflecting on Culturally Responsive Evaluation in Relationship to the Higher Education Context](#)

[Evaluation Challenges in Applying Cultural Responsiveness](#)

[Counter-Life Herstories and Histories Elicit Cultural Context in Culturally Responsive Evaluation \(CRE\)](#)

[Teaching about Culturally Responsive Evaluation \(CRE\): What We can Learn from Listening to Our Students](#)

[2 Social Media Trends to Follow in 2019](#)

[Following Up to Drive Change](#)

[Promoting the Use of Action Plans Through Technical Assistance to Grantees](#)

[Engaging Stakeholders in Action Planning](#)

[Use of Stakeholder Prioritization in Evaluation Action Planning](#)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Upcoming Events

March 27

[Center for Culturally Responsive Evaluation and Assessment \(CREA\) 5th International Conference, Chicago, Illinois, USA](#)

May 26

[Canadian Evaluation Society Annual Conference 2019
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada](#)

September 15

[Australian Evaluation Society 2019 International Evaluation Conference: Evaluation un-boxed, Sydney, Australia](#)

Useful Sites

[DARPA](#)

[EU Research and Innovation](#)

[Examples of Evaluation Projects Performance Evaluation of USAID/BiH's Anti-corruption Civic Organizations' Unified Network Follow-on Activity \(ACCOUNT\), USAID, February 2019](#)

[OPTIMIZE Mid-term Evaluation Report, USAID, January 2019](#)

Relevant Publications

[Global Migration Indicators 2018 by IOM](#)

The Global Migration Indicators 2018 report is a snapshot of what we know about migration today. IOM's data is organized along 17 key migration themes and based largely on data taken from Global Migration Data Portal – IOM's one-stop-shop for international migration data. The report aims to provide a baseline for objectives in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and migration-related targets included in the Sustainable Development Goals. The Portal aims to serve as a unique access point to timely, comprehensive migration statistics and reliable information about migration data globally. The site is designed to help policymakers, national statistics officers, journalists and the general public interested in the field of migration to navigate the increasingly complex landscape of international migration data, currently scattered across different organizations and agencies.

IOM stresses that accurate and comparable data on international migration are especially limited. Key shortcomings include lack of availability, comparability and frequency of data. First, many countries do not collect or report information on basic migration statistics. Further, there are few data on important migration topics, such as labor, irregular and return migration. Second, most international statistics on migration are based on data collected at the national level, which often creates issues regarding comparability and harmonization of data across countries. This is because the way in which data are collected and how migrants are defined varies substantially across UN Member States. Third, as many international migration datasets are released on a yearly basis or less frequently, some migration trends can only be observed retrospectively.

The report also notes that national sources of migration data can be broadly grouped into three categories – statistical, administrative and innovative. Each of these has distinct advantages and disadvantages. Regarding statistical data sources, for example, censuses are universal and often comparable across countries. On the other hand, they are costly and as many countries conduct censuses only every 10 years and often at different points in time, data can easily be outdated and hard to compare globally. Also, they do not always capture certain populations of interest such as asylum seekers, refugees and irregular migrants. Surveys can be more targeted to migrants and can also yield valuable migration information on socioeconomic characteristics of migrants and can be relatively timely. However, their sample size and coverage can be limited.



Recommended Reading

[Toward a New Social Contract by World Bank Group](#)

The growing economic fissures in the societies of Europe and Central Asia are threatening the sustainability of the social contract. The institutions that helped in achieving a remarkable degree of equity and prosperity over the course of several decades now face considerable difficulties in coping with the challenges presented by these emerging forms of inequality. Public surveys reveal rising concerns over inequality of opportunity, while electoral results show a marked shift to populist parties that offer radical solutions to voters dissatisfied with the status quo. In this context, the authors propose three policy principles: (1) promote labor market flexibility while maintaining protection for all types of labor contracts; (2) seek universality in the provision of social assistance, social insurance, and basic quality services; and (3) expand the tax base by complementing progressive labor-income taxation with taxation of capital.