

MEASURE-BiH

April 25 – May 7, 2016



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Program Evaluation Learning Resources

MEASURE Evaluation's Videos: <https://vimeo.com/measureevaluation/videos>

National Coordinating Centre for Public Engagement, Evaluation examples: <https://www.publicengagement.ac.uk/plan-it/evaluation/evaluation-examples>

Community Tool Box, Section 5. Developing an Evaluation Plan
<http://ctb.ku.edu/en/table-of-contents/evaluate/evaluation/evaluation-plan/main>

Evaluating 4-H Youth Development Programs, Measuring and Communicating Value, Youth Program Evaluation – Sample Evaluation Instruments:
<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/4h/evaluation/YouthDevelopmentEvaluationExamples.cfm>

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Best of AEA365: Marc Wheeler and Salem Valentino on Using Infographics to Communicate Evaluation Findings: the Experience of Two Evaluators](#)

[Digitalizing Health in Bangladesh](#)

[The “Why” and “How” of Standardized Data Collection at My Facility](#)

[The importance of monitoring and evaluation](#)

[Jonathan Jones on Adding a Program Timeline to Evaluation Reports](#)

[USAID: A Guide to the Modified Basic Necessities Survey – Why and How to Conduct BNS in Conservation Landscapes](#)

Upcoming Events

June 5

[Canadian Evaluation Society \(CES\) 2016 National Conference, ST Johns, Canada](#)

September 17

[Australasian Evaluation Society 2016 Conference, Perth, Australia](#)

Useful Sites

<http://www.unicef.org/evaluation/>
<http://www.realworldevaluation.org/>

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Mid-term Review of CREDO Krajina – Final Report, SIDA Decentralized Evaluation](#)

[Mid-term Review of Support to Partnership in Statistics in BiH Phase 3 – Final Report, SIDA Decentralized Evaluation](#)

Relevant Publications

[Using Geographic Information Systems to Meet Global Health Challenges](#) by Marc Cunningham (2015)

As countries strive to meet global development goals, the efficient use of resources as well as efforts to address geographic inequity will be critical. Effectively allocating limited resources requires high-quality, disaggregate data both on burden of disease and existing resource distribution.

A geographic information system (GIS) can support efforts by a country or program to improve the use of health data, and thus enhance the ability of program managers or policymakers to see and address health challenges. In this brief, examples demonstrating how geographic information systems are being applied across the health development sector are presented. The document presents the use of GIS for:

- Achieving and AIDS-free generation;
- Protecting communities from infectious diseases;
- Ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

These and other examples illustrate four ways in which mapping health information can help program managers:

- Providing information needed for improved efficiency. This may include identifying areas of overlapping services, reviewing alignment of services with target populations, or comparing financial data and service statistics to identify costly sites with low returns on investment.
- Identifying equity gaps. Creating an environment for universal coverage is a priority. Doing so will require identifying and addressing the gaps that can be caused by poor geographic access, insufficient services, or poor quality services, and might be for the population as a whole or for specific subpopulations.
- Monitor programs and understand epidemic trends. Mapping program coverage over time can identify areas where further scale-up or support is needed, or where strategies may need to be changed. Mapping patterns in incidence or prevalence, including morbidly or mortality hotspots, may reveal locations where programs are lacking or ineffective.
- Understand vulnerability and context more clearly, including demographics, economic development, populations in need of financial protections, transportation options, and (when relevant) land use patterns and disease ecology.

The opportunities for GIS for health continue to grow rapidly, due in part to three fundamental changes over the past decade, increases in data, improvements in software, and growing capacity.



Recommended Reading

[Review of Family Planning Quality of Care Measurement Tools and Applications](#) by Brittany Schriver and Janine Barden-O'Fallon (2016)

This review provides a landscape of what has been and is currently done to measure quality of care in family planning programs and include assessments of FP quality in public and private health services in low- and middle-income countries published between 1990 and 2015.

The authors conducted a systematic search of electronic databases (PubMed, POPLINE, Scopus), organizational websites (Marie Stopes International (MSI), International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Population Services International (PSI), the World Health Organization (WHO), Family Planning 2020 (FP2020), Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 (PMA 2020), the Guttmacher Institute, and conference websites (international conference on FP; American Public Health Association annual meeting) from January – September, 2015. The search strategy included peer-reviewed articles, grey literature, and unpublished documents or reports from organizations working in “measurement”, “evaluation”, “monitoring” and various permutations of these phrases.