Bi-weekly Newsletter

MEASURE-BiH

January 28 – February 8, 2019

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

Food and Agriculture Data by FAOSTAT

FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. With over 194 member states, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide and believes that everyone can play a part in ending hunger. FAOSTAT provides free access to food and agriculture data for over 245 countries and territories and covers all Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) regional groupings from 1961 to the most recent year available (year 2018). Their database is the most comprehensive in the world related to the food and agriculture.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

Building Partnerships in Sexual Violence Prevention

"View From Inside": A Brief Guidebook to Internal Evaluation

Context Matters

New Mexico (NM) Evaluators Week

About Evaluation Matrixes

Evaluation Advisory Groups are the Way to Go, but Planning is Key

Making the most of GAO's Online Resources

Layering Data Placemat Sessions

Lessons Learned in Government Evaluation

Keep Your Social Content Mobile

Assessing Organizational Data Quality

What if Everyone Owns the Data?

Upcoming Events

February 12

CECAN Workshop: New Approaches to the Participatory Steering and Evaluation of Complex Adaptive Systems, Surrey, UK

February 15

2nd Asia-Pacific Evaluation Association (APEA) Conference, Manila, Philippines

March 27

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

Useful Sites

FAO

World Food Programme

Examples of Evaluation Projects

Evaluation: Legal Professional Development and Anti-corruption Activity Midterm Performance Evaluation, USAID, December 2018

Final Performance Evaluation of the USAID/Jamaica Social Enterprise Boost Initiative, USAID, December 2018

Relevant Publications

Comparing Household Food Consumption Indicators to Inform Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification by USAID/FANTA III

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of tools and procedures for classifying the severity of chronic and acute food insecurity across geographic areas and time using a convergence of available data and information. One important component of the acute IPC is the Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification (household reference table). This table provides qualitative, graduated descriptions of five acute food insecurity phases, along with thresholds for key household-level outcome indicators that can be used to classify the severity of acute food insecurity. Thresholds in the current version of this table in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification: Technical Manual Version 2.0 (p. 33), were devised after consultation with the developers of the indicators, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (FANTA), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

To date, few analyses have explored how well the food consumption indicators and their thresholds in the acute IPC household reference table align with one another or with the phase descriptions provided in that table. For example, there is little information on how well each of the indicators the table employs captures the acute IPC's five severity phases, how well each indicator's thresholds align with the table's phase descriptions, or how well each indicator's threshold for a given phase relates to another indicator's threshold for the same phase.

The HFCIS made use of 65,089 household-level observations from 21 representative, population-level datasets spanning 10 countries: Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Mongolia, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. Data used in the analysis were collected between 2008 and 2013 and contained at least two of the following indicators: the Coping Strategies Index (CSI), the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), the Food Consumption Score (FCS), the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), and the Household Hunger Score (HHS). These indicators represent two broad indicator groups: experiential indicators and diet diversity indicators. Datasets employed in the analysis included at least 200 observations per indicator and collected/tabulated indicator data according to the standard methodology for each indicator.

Recommended Reading

The Sunken Billions Revisited: Progress and Challenges in Global Marine Fisheries by World Bank Group
The authors state that global marine fisheries are in crisis: 90% are fully fished and overfished. The result is lost economic benefits of approximately $83 billion a year. Reducing overfishing would allow severely overexploited fish stocks to recover over time. Subsequently, the combination of larger fish stocks and reduced but sustainable fishing activities would lead to higher economic yields. However, to reach that equilibrium, comprehensive and coordinated reforms are necessary. The Sunken Billions Revisited: Progress and Challenges in Global Marine Fisheries builds on The Sunken Billions: The Economic Justification for Fisheries Reform, a 2009 study published by the World Bank and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, but with a deeper regional analysis.