

# MEASURE-BiH

April 10 – 21, 2017

## Program Evaluation Learning Resources

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, Impact Evaluation Database:  
<http://www.3ieimpact.org/en/evidence/impact-evaluations/>

International Labour Organization, Resources for Researchers:  
<http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/research-and-databases/lang--en/index.htm>

## Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Women in politics: How the US compares with the world](#)

[Evaluating Natural Resources Projects using the KAP Study by Karlyn Eckman](#)

[Designin Digestible Diagrams by Elissa Schloesser](#)

[How Agriculture Addresses Environmental Issues by Marcie Weinandt](#)

[How to find the fight answer when the “wisdom of the crowd” fails?](#)

[Big data is all around. How do we harness it to drive the change we need?](#)

[How many scientific facts are there about science, technology, and innovation for development?](#)

[Using evidence to prevent violence against women in Uganda](#)

[Can you guess which country’s businesses face the highest taxes?](#)

[Do Strategies to Improve Quality of Maternal and Child Health Care in Lower and Middle Income Countries Lead to Improved Outcomes? A Review of Evidence](#)

[Five Types of Sustainability Metrics You Can Incorporate into your Next Evaluation by Kara Crohn and Matt Galp](#)

[Budgeting through Uncertainty by Allison Van](#)



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## Upcoming Events

### April 30

[2017 Canadian Evaluation Society Conference, Vancouver, Canada](#)

### May 10

[2017 UK Evaluation Society Conference, London, United Kingdom](#)

## Useful Sites

<http://www.beri.com/>

<https://www.osce.org/mission-to-bosnia-and-herzegovina>

## Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Midterm Performance Evaluation of the Regional Investigative Journalism Network \(RIJN\), USAID, April 2015](#)

[USAID Europe and Eurasia Regional Energy Security Evaluation, Final Report, USAID, February 2015](#)

## Relevant Publications

### [Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2017 – From World Development Indicators by World Bank Group](#)

The Atlas is built around World Development Indicators 2017 - the World Bank's compilation of statistics from over 200 economies about global development and the quality of people's lives. For each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, selected indicators have been identified and visualized to analyze trends and challenges, and to stimulate discussion on measurement issues. Some of the Report highlights include:

- Of the world's population, 35% (1.8 billion) lived in extreme poverty in 1990. Since then, the number of people living in extreme poverty has fallen in most countries but has risen in many Sub-Saharan African countries. In 2013, an estimated 766 million people, or 10.7% of the world's population, lived in extreme poverty.
- Undernourishment declined globally from 19% to 11% in the past quarter century, while child stunting fell from 40% to 23%. But populations and food demand continue to grow, especially in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- In 2015, 303,000 mothers died from complications in pregnancy or childbirth—216 per 100,000 live births. In Sub-Saharan Africa the rate was more than twice that. Both there and in South Asia only half of births are attended by skilled staff, and the number of newborn deaths in the first month is also high, at around 30 per 1,000 births.
- The ratio of students completing lower secondary school increased in Sub Saharan Africa from 23% in 1990 to 42% in 2014 but remains low compared with a global ratio of 75%.
- One hundred fifty countries have at least one law that treats women and men differently, and 63 countries have five or more. In 49 countries there is no specific law against domestic violence, in 45 there is no legislation to address sexual harassment, and 112 countries do not criminalize marital rape. Furthermore, women are more likely to tolerate domestic abuse in countries with fewer legal provisions against domestic violence.
- More than 90 percent of the world's people now have access to improved water sources. In the past 25 years 2.1 billion people gained access to improved sanitation facilities. At the same time the share of people practicing open defecation halved, from 27% to 13%.
- Nearly 1.1 billion people had no access to electricity in 2014, and more than 3 billion had no access to clean fuels and technologies.
- The income and consumption of the poorest 40% of the population grew faster than the national average in 49 of 83 countries between 2008 and 2013.



### Recommended Reading

[Bosnia and Herzegovina: Attitudes on Violent Extremism and Foreign Influence by International Republican Institute's Center for Insights and Survey Research](#)

The report is developed based on a survey implemented by IRI's Center for Insights and Survey Research.

According to the Report, 55% of respondents think that unemployment is the biggest problem facing the country, leaving far behind the second ranked corruption and bribery (9%). Top three security threats facing BiH today are: 1) organized crime (31%); 2) conflict between ethnic groups (21%); and 3) conflict between religious groups (11%).

BiH's accession to NATO is supported by 59%, and accession to EU by 77% of respondents.

Most people think that politicians do not listen to the needs and ideas of women (78%) nor youth (92%).