

MEASURE-BiH

April 23 – May 4, 2018

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

[The UNESCO Institute for Statistics \(UIS\)](#)

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the official and trusted source of internationally-comparable data on education, science, culture and communication. As the official statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS produces a wide range of indicators in UNESCO's fields of action by working with national statistical offices, line ministries and other statistical organizations. The UIS Director serves as the Organization's chief statistician. As the statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS has functional autonomy and applies rigorous professional standards to produce high-quality data, methodologies and global standards.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Culture of Evaluation and Measurement](#)

[A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words: Using Diagrams in Monitoring and Evaluation](#)

[Certification for Energy Efficiency Program Evaluators](#)

[Capturing Job Creation Impacts](#)

[Evidence-Based or Interpretation-Based?](#)

[Dear Governments: Want to Help the Poor and Transform Your Economy? Hold On, Recalculating...](#)

[What Are the Under-researched Topics in Development According to Young Faculty?](#)

[How to Publish Statistically Insignificant Results in Economics](#)

[Data and Evidence: The Foundation of Development Policy](#)

[Understanding Emotions and Behavior: Implications for Evaluation Design](#)



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Upcoming Events

May 26

[Canadian Evaluation Society Conference, Calgary, Canada](#)

October 1

[European Evaluation Conference 2018: Evaluation for More Resilient Societies, Thessaloniki, Greece](#)

Useful Sites

[International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#)

[Migration Policy Centre](#)

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Higher Education for Development, An Evaluation of the World Bank Group's Support, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2017](#)

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

Relevant Publications

[Women, Business, and the Law 2018 by The World Bank Group](#)

Women, Business and the Law 2018 is the fifth edition in a series of biennial reports measuring the legal obstacles to women who engage in economic activity around the world. The purpose of the Women, Business and the Law report is to inform research and policy discussions on how laws and regulations influence women's economic activity.

To understand where laws facilitate or hinder gender equality and women's economic participation, Women, Business and the Law 2018 is providing scores for each of its seven indicators: accessing institutions, using property, getting a job, providing incentives to work, going to court, building credit and protecting women from violence. The indicator scores are a number between 0 and 100, with 100 being the best. The scores are obtained by calculating the unweighted average of the scored questions within that indicator, and scaling the result to 100. While no economy gets a perfect score in all 7 indicators, economies that score in the top 20 across each indicator include the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Spain.

Over a third of the economies examined have at least one constraint on women's legal capacity as measured by accessing institutions. Similarly close to 40% of economies have at least one constraint on women's property rights as measured by the using property indicator.

Twenty-one economies from across 5 regions receive a score of 0 in the protecting women from violence indicator. In the Middle East and North Africa, 35% of the economies score 0 in this indicator, as do 19% of economies in Sub-Saharan Africa. Economies from other regions which score 0 include Haiti, the Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar, Russia and Uzbekistan.

While the global average in getting a job is 67, South Asian economies have an average score of 39, the lowest across all regions.

Women, Business and the Law captured 87 changes toward legal gender equality across 65 economies, among the scored questions, over the last two years. Of the five economies implementing the most reforms, four are in Sub-Saharan Africa: the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia. One, Iraq, is in the Middle East and North Africa. Each of these economies reformed in three or more Women, Business and the Law indicators.



Recommended Reading

[World Migration Report 2018 by IOM](#)

The estimated number of international migrants has increased over the past 4.5 decades. The total estimated 244 million people living in a country other than their country of birth in 2015 is almost 100 million larger than in 1990 (153 million), and over three times the estimated number in 1970 (84 million). Most international migrants in 2015 (around 72%) were of working age (20 to 64 years of age), with a slight decrease in migrants aged less than 20 between 2000 and 2015 (17% to 15%), and a constant share (around 12%) of international migrants aged 65 years or more since 2000.

Europe and Asia hosted around 62% of the total global international migrant stock in 2015, followed by North America (22%), Africa (9%), Latin America and the Caribbean (4%), and Oceania (3%).