

# MEASURE-BiH

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## Program Evaluation Learning Resources

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Evaluation Resource Centre:  
<http://erc.undp.org/index.html?sessionid=2409E7F665E19DE2CD6AFD11CED0F002>

Rockefeller Monitoring and Evaluation Webinar:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fZSrgLRjim0&index=14&list=PLo2O59fMgSnIgLky-5puuwo2CXt--r>

Case Studies in Program Monitoring & Evaluation:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A5oFDGV2kCo>

American Evaluation Association (AEA), Official YouTube Channel:  
<https://www.youtube.com/user/AmEvalAssn>

Federal Evaluators, GAO Publications:  
<http://www.fedeval.net/gaopub.htm>

Journal of Multidisciplinary Evaluation, Vol 12, No 26 (2016):  
[http://journals.sfu.ca/jmdel/index.php/jmde\\_1](http://journals.sfu.ca/jmdel/index.php/jmde_1)

## Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Beware of studies with a small number of clusters](#)

[Unexpected evidence on impact evaluations of anti-poverty programmes](#)

[What is Value for Investment, and how should we evaluate it?](#)

[Podcast! Michael Scriven and Jane Davidson on Evaluation-Specific Methodology](#)

[Did you do your power calculations using standard deviations? Do them again...](#)

## Upcoming Events

### April 20

[The Next Generation of Theory and Practice: Rethinking Equity through Culturally Responsive Evaluation and Assessment, CREA 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference, Chicago, USA](#)

### September 4

[EPDET 2016, the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of European Program for Development Evaluation Training, Prague, Czech Republic](#)

## Useful Sites

<http://journals.sfu.ca/>  
<http://poppov.org/>

## Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Evaluation of the "Capacity Development of Municipal Associations" Programme in BiH \(CDMA\)](#)

[Final Evaluation of the Project Strengthening Parliamentary Capacities and Key Institutions mandated with Fighting Corruption in BiH](#)

## Relevant Publications

### [Displacement and education of the next generation: evidence from BiH](#)

Violent conflict is a regular phenomenon in the developing world and its long-term consequences can be substantial through the destruction of human and physical capital, damage to infrastructure, and forced population movements. However, research on the economic consequences of wars and other violent events have only recently gained momentum as micro-level data from conflict areas become available.

The findings in this literature offer interesting insights into peoples' lives in war-torn countries and on the effects of exposure to conflict. However, forced migration has seen relatively little attention, even though the UNHCR counts 10.4 million refugees and 36 million people of concern in 2009 in their Global Report. In this paper, the effect of displacement (in the sense of forced migration) of parents during a violent conflict on investment in their children's education years later is studied.

Using the ethnic division during the Bosnian War as a natural experiment, the article plausibly identifies exogenously displaced household and compares them to households who did not have to move because of the war. Displaced parents spend between 20 and 30% less on the education of their children in primary and secondary school.

A number of robustness checks and nearest-neighbor matching is performed to confirm the finding. A decomposition of the causal effect shows that differences in income and the stock of durable goods can at most explain one third of the finding.

Potential explanations for the reduced spending of displaced parents on education include altered preferences through the exposure to violence, increased uncertainty about future, and financial constraints.



### Recommended Reading

#### [Trial Monitoring, A Reference Manual for Practitioners](#)

Trial monitoring has proven to be a powerful tool for supporting judicial reform and promoting domestic and international guarantees of fair trial rights. Independent monitoring of court proceedings can identify both weaknesses and strengths of justice systems and can generate recommendations for improved practices. The governments of many OSCE participating States have welcomed and implemented such recommendations, leading to improvements in the administration of justice and to greater respect for human rights and the rule of law.

This manual focuses on the various practical methodologies used for trial monitoring; while a companion volume, the *Legal digest of International Fair Trial Rights*, deals with the substantive fair trial rights related issues addressed while monitoring trials.

The first edition of this manual was published by ODIHR in 2008. This revised and extended edition provides a far broader range of methodological approaches, based on OSCE experience. It discusses different types of trial monitoring, distinguishing among systemic, thematic and ad hoc monitoring activities.