

# MEASURE-BiH

March 28 – April 8, 2016



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### Program Evaluation Learning Resources

Better Evaluation, Sharing information to improve evaluation, Latest Evaluation Material:

[http://betterevaluation.org/start\\_here/latest\\_evaluation\\_material](http://betterevaluation.org/start_here/latest_evaluation_material)

Charities Evaluation Services, Planning for Monitoring and Evaluation:

<http://www.ces-vol.org.uk/tools-and-resources/planning-for-monitoring-evaluation.html>

Federal Evaluators, Selected Evaluation tools from the Federal Evaluators Network (March 2015): <http://www.fedeval.net/tools.htm>

Harvard Family Research Project, Evaluation Publications & Resources:

<http://www.hfrp.org/evaluation/publications-resources>

PennState Extension, Program Evaluation: <http://extension.psu.edu/evaluation>

### Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Approaches for Measuring Capacity and Impact](#)

[Portfolio Evaluation and Grant Evaluation](#)

[NGO Experience with Linking Monitoring and Evaluation to Impact Evaluation](#)

[Evaluating Complicated – and Complex – Programs Using Theory of Change](#)

[Looking the Enemy in the Eye: Gazing Into the Mirror of Evaluation Practice](#)

[Is Qualitative comparative Analysis \(QCA\) it's own worst enemy?](#)

[Making impact evidence matter for people's welfare](#)

[Do school grants buy student learning? No.](#)

### Upcoming Events

#### September 4

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

#### September 17

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

### Useful Sites

<http://genuineevaluation.com>

<http://www.sida.se/>

### Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Evaluation of the Governance Accountability Project, phase II, \(GAP2\), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Final Report](#)

[Evaluation of the Project "Improving Judicial Efficiency" \(Bosnia and Herzegovina\) – Final Report](#)

## Relevant Publications

### [Manual for monitoring of the judicial sector](#)

USAID Justice Sector Development Project II (USAID JSDP II) supported the initiative for the establishment of the Justice Network in BiH (JN). The JN was established as a social change or advocacy network in 2010 and currently comprises of 63 professional associations and NGOs in the justice sector. However, according to the survey conducted by USAID JSDP II in April 2012, only 15% of MP members monitor justice sector in BiH.

Monitoring, as an activity aimed at gathering reliable information in a systematic way is a powerful diagnostic tool that allows assessment of the functioning of the justice sector, acting as a projector that illuminates and identifies areas in need of reform, while at the same time indicating the direction in which these reforms should move.

Therefore, it is essential to increase the number of NGOs in BiH involved in monitoring the justice sector. It is with this goal in mind that Manual for monitoring the justice sector in BiH has been developed. The Manual aims to assist civil society in BiH to effectively monitor the results of the work of the justice sector, as well as the impact of legal and judicial reforms to improve their work results.

The focus of the Manual is to provide NGOs in BH guide for monitoring: 1) justice sector institutions that are similar in nature of their operations, such as High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council (HJPC), the ministries of justice, and perhaps judicial and prosecutorial administration, and 2) a similar process like implementation of strategies, policies and procedures. It is a practical tool, easily applicable in everyday work of NGOs, and as such includes advice what should and what should not be done, case studies, diagrams clarifying the information that is difficult to accurately express by words and reference to other relevant sources. The Manual is developed using both regional and international experience, and priority was given to the experience of NGOs BiH that can be easily applied.



### Recommended Reading

#### [Power calculation for causal inference in social science: Sample size and minimum detectable effect determination](#)

Experimental and quasi-experimental methods are increasingly used to evaluate the impact of development interventions. However, unless these methods use power calculations to determine sample sizes correctly, researchers are likely to reach incorrect conclusions about whether or not the intervention works.

This manual presents the basic statistical concepts used in power calculations for experimental design. It provides detailed definitions of parameters used to perform power calculations, useful rules of thumb and different approaches that can be used when performing power calculations. The authors draw from real world examples to calculate statistical power for individual and cluster randomized controlled trials. This manual provides formulae for sample size determination and minimum detectable effect associated with a given statistical power. The manual is accompanied by the 3ie Sample size and minimum detectable effect calculator.