

MEASURE-BiH

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USAID
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Program Evaluation Learning Resources

Theory of Change, Knowledge Co-creation Portal, Resources:

<http://www.theoryofchange.nl/resources>

Wageningen UR, a collaboration between Wageningen University and the DLO foundation, Research & Results: <http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/Research-Results.htm>

Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Research and Publications:

<http://www.crs.org/our-work-overseas/research-publications>

Berghof Foundation, Publications, Policy Papers: <http://www.berghof-foundation.org/publications/papers/>

What are appropriate Impact Evaluation Questions and Methods?:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XkydO2qbDDc>

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Big Data with a Personal Touch: The Convergence of Predictive Analytics and Positive Deviance](#)

[Tracking System Could Cut Billions of Dollars in Food Waste](#)

[Svetlana Negroustoueva on Conducting gender-responsive Monitoring and Evaluation](#)

[Sarah Singer on The Value of Cost Analysis in Program Evaluation](#)

[Liz Zadnik on "Everything should be as simple as it can be, yet no simpler."](#)

[Towards a survey methodology](#)

[Electronic versus paper-based data collection: reviewing the debate](#)

Upcoming Events

September 17

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

September 28

[The 12th European Evaluation Society Biennial Conference, Maastricht, Netherlands](#)

Useful Sites

<http://www.theoryofchange.nl/>

<http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index>

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Review of Gender Equality Support in Eastern Europe and the Western Balkans 2001 – 2012, Sida Decentralized Evaluation](#)

[Learning and Living Democracy in Bosnia-Herzegovina, UN Evaluation Report](#)

[Evaluation of Transitioning an HIV Response to Local Ownership in Four Countries](#)

Relevant Publications

[Global Peace Index \(GPI\) 2015 by Institute for Economics & Peace](#)

This is the ninth edition of the Global Peace Index (GPI), which ranks the nations of the world according to their level of peacefulness. The index is composed of 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources and ranks 162 independent states, covering 99.6% of the world's population. The index gauges global peace using three broad themes:

1. The level of safety and security in society;
2. The extent of domestic and international conflict; and
3. Degree of militarization.

In addition to presenting the findings from the 2015 GPI and its eight-year trend analysis, this year's report provides an updated methodology to account for the economic impact of violence on the global economy. The report also contains a new analysis on Positive Peace and describes its relationship to development and other significant and positive societal outcomes. A detailed thematic analysis of the three aforementioned domains of the GPI is also included.

Over the past eight years the average country score deteriorated 2.4%, highlighting that on average the world has become slightly less peaceful.

Last year the global GPI score remained stable. However, while the average level of global peacefulness was stable, a number of indicators and countries did deteriorate while others improved. Four out of the nine geographical regions experienced an improvement in peace: Europe, North America, sub-Saharan Africa and Central America and the Caribbean. The other five regions became less peaceful. The most substantial changes in the Index occurred in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) where several countries suffered from an upsurge in violence related to sectarian strife and civil conflicts, resulting in the region being ranked as the least peaceful in the world. Iceland is the most peaceful country, with the ten highest ranking nations in the GPI all being stable democracies. Nordic and Alpine countries are particularly well represented. Asia-Pacific is also represented at the top, with New Zealand ranked 4th, Japan at 8th and Australia at 9th.

The economic impact of violence on the global economy in 2014 was substantial and is estimated at US\$14.3 trillion or 13.4% of world GDP. This is equivalent to the combined economies of Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom. Since 2008, the total economic impact on global GDP has increased by 15.3%, from US\$12.4 trillion to US\$14.3 trillion.



Recommended Reading

[Realism and resources: Towards more explanatory economic evaluation by Rob Anderson and Rebecca Hardwick](#)

To be successfully and sustainably adopted, policy-makers, service managers and practitioners want public programs to be affordable and cost-effective, as well as effective. While the realist evaluation question is often summarized as what works for whom, under what circumstances, there is general belief that the approach can be as salient to answering questions about resource use, costs and cost-effectiveness – the traditional domain of economic evaluation methods.

This paper firsts describes the key similarities and differences between economic evaluation and realist evaluation. Examples of program theory from a recent realist review of shared care for chronic conditions are used to illustrate two ways in which realist evaluations might better capture the resource requirements and resource consequences of programs, and thereby produce explanations of how they are linked to outcomes (i.e. explanations of cost-effectiveness).