

MEASURE-BiH

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Program Evaluation Learning Resources

Open Knowledge Repository, The World Bank:

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/>

Knowledge co-creation portal, Theory of Change, Hivos Action Learning Community Reflection Notes: <http://www.theoryofchange.nl/resource/hivos-action-learning-community-reflection-notes>

Better Evaluation, Manage Evaluation:

http://betterevaluation.org/plan/manage_evaluation

Research to Action; Theories of change: An expanding resource list:

<http://www.researchtoaction.org/2011/05/theory-of-change-useful-resources/>

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Lima, D'Angelo, Figueirido and Finamor on Convincing Policymakers to Fund M&E at Times of Financial Crisis](#)

[Hsin-Ling \(Sonya\) Hung on Key Ingredients for a Simple Needs Assessment Recipe](#)

[Will Bill Gates' chickens end African Poverty?](#)

[Four principles for Theories of Change in global development](#)

[Do Middle-Income Countries Get More Aid than Low-Income Countries?](#)

[Have rapid increases in school enrolment led to lower quality?](#)

[Demonstrating impact: We have the tools but do we have the right culture?](#)

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://daraint.org/>

<http://www.researchtoaction.org/>

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[The Challenge in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sida Decentralized Evaluation](#)

[Bosnia and Herzegovina partnership for advancing reforms in the economy \(PARE\) activity, Performance evaluation report, USAID](#)

[Regulatory and Energy Assistance Program \(REAP\), Performance evaluation final report, USAID](#)

Relevant Publications

[World Development Indicators 2016 by the World Bank Group](#)

In September 2015, leaders of 193 countries agreed on a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals to guide global action over the next 15 years. Set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals take over where the Millennium Development Goals before them left off – and in many cases aim to finish the job. Eradicating poverty, an objective shared by the World Bank Group, is a key element of this unfinished business. It remains the world's greatest challenge.

World Development Indicators will report on progress toward the sustainable Development Goals, as it did with the Millennium Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals cover a broader range of issues, and this edition expands coverage in the World view section.

Where possible, this edition of World Development Indicators includes new indicators to reflect the 169 targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, but the structure of the book remains the same as in previous editions: world view, People, Environment, Economy, States and markets, and Global links. Each section includes a brief introduction, a global map of key indicators, a table, a section about the data, and an index of other indicators accessible online. World view retains the two tables showing progress toward the World Bank Group's goals of eradicating poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

Motivated by the universal agenda of the Sustainable Development goals, this edition of World Development Indicators also introduces a change in the way that global and regional aggregates are presented in tables and figures. Unless otherwise noted, there is no longer a distinction between developing countries (defined in previous editions as low- and middle-income countries) and developed countries (defined in previous editions as high-income countries). Regional groupings are based on geographical coverage rather than a subset of countries that were previously referred to as developing. Two implications of this change are that a new aggregate for North America has been included in tables, and aggregates for Europe and Central Asia include countries of the European Union. Aggregates restricted to low- and middle-income countries are still available in the World Bank Indicators database.

World Development Indicators is the result of a collaborative partnership of international agencies, statistical offices of more than 200 economies, and many more.



Recommended Reading

[Program Evaluation and Spillover Effects by M. Angelucci and V. Di Maro](#)

This paper is a practical guide for researchers and practitioners who want to understand spillover effects in program evaluation. The paper defines spillover effects and discusses why it is important to measure them. It explains how to design a field experiment to measure the average effects of the treatment on eligible and ineligible subjects for the program in the presence of spillover effects.

In addition, the paper discusses the use of non-experimental methods for estimating spillover effects when the experimental design is not a viable option. Evaluation that account for spillover effects should be designed such that they explain the cause of these effects and whom they affect. Such an evaluation design is necessary to avoid inappropriate policy recommendations and neglecting important mechanisms through which the program operates.

In addition, the paper makes some key recommendations to aid the design of evaluations that account for the presence of spillover effects.