

MEASURE-BiH

March 13 - 24, 2017



USAID
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Program Evaluation Learning Resources

ODI, Shaping policy for development, Publications:
<https://www.odi.org/publications>

The Global Economy, Economic Data Database:
http://www.theglobaleconomy.com/index_api.php

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Tools for Mapping Location Data by Sarah Dunifon](#)

[It is Time to Call Out Alternative-Facts-Based Evaluation Practice by John Fischetti](#)

[United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies \(ICT\), Facts and Figures 2016](#)

[Leveling the Playing Field: A New Atlas Transforms Access to Legal Data in Africa](#)

[Trial and error in the process of creating culturally-responsive evaluation with Morgan J Curtis, Patrick Lemmon, and Strong Oak Lefebvre](#)

[Does evaluation need to be done differently to support adaptive management?](#)

[Escaping the Vicious Cycle: Public Programs Must Invest in Data Quality](#)

[It Takes a Village: Integrating Data Science into Policy Research and Program Improvement](#)

[Using KUMU for Visualizing Interview Data by Bernadette Wright](#)

[Using Within-Site Experimental Evidence to Reduce Cross-Site Attributional Bias in Connecting Program Components to Program Impacts](#)

Upcoming Events

April 6

[Conference: Measuring what matters in a “post-truth” society, Wageningen, Netherlands](#)

April 30

[2017 Canadian Evaluation Society Conference, Vancouver, Canada](#)

Useful Sites

<http://www.itu.int/en>

<http://www.theglobaleconomy.com/>

Examples of Evaluation Projects

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

[USAID Europe and Eurasia Regional Energy Security Evaluation, Final Report, February 25](#)

Activities of the MEASURE-BiH Staff

As a response to the demand expressed by Faculty of Economics, University of Zenica, MEASURE-BiH organized guest lectures for Faculty master degree students. During the lectures, students were introduced with importance of evidence-based policy making and main impact evaluation methodologies. Both, experimental and non-experimental evaluation designs were covered. In addition, students had the opportunity to hear more about BiH local capacities and practical examples in program evaluation. Lectures were delivered by Ye Zhang.



Relevant Publications

[Freedom in the World 2017 by Freedom House](#)

Freedom in the World is Freedom House's flagship annual report, assessing the condition of political rights and civil liberties around the world.

Freedom in the World 2017 evaluates the state of freedom in 195 countries and 14 territories during calendar year 2016. Each country and territory is assigned between 0 and 4 points on a series of 25 indicators, for an aggregate score of up to 100. These scores are used to determine two numerical ratings, for political rights and civil liberties, with a rating of 1 representing the most free conditions and 7 the least free. A country or territory's political rights and civil liberties ratings then determine whether it has an overall status of Free, Partly Free, or Not Free.

With populist and nationalist forces making significant gains in democratic states, 2016 marked the 11th consecutive year of decline in global freedom. There were setbacks in political rights, civil liberties, or both, in a number of countries rated "Free" by the report, including Brazil, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Hungary, Poland, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Tunisia, and the United States. Of the 195 countries assessed, 87 (45 percent) were rated Free, 59 (30 percent) Partly Free, and 49 (25 percent) Not Free. The Middle East and North Africa region had the worst ratings in the world in 2016, followed closely by Eurasia.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is rated as Partly Free country whose civil liberties rating declined from 3 to 4 due to officials' failure to comply with constitutional court decisions, including one prohibiting a referendum in the Republika Srpska.

Recommended Reading

[Taking on Inequality by the World Bank Group](#)

In 2013, an estimated 767 million people were living under the international poverty line of US\$1.90 a day. This means that almost 11 people in 100, or 10.7%, were poor. The poverty gap provides a measure of how far below the poverty line the poor in a given country or region fall. While the global poverty gap is small (3.2%), the poverty gap in Sub-Saharan Africa is almost five times larger (15.9%).

However, there has been a steady decline in the share and total number of the poor in the world since 1990. As extreme poverty has declined globally, the regional profile of poverty has shifted as a consequence of uneven progress. In 2013, Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for more of the poor—389 million people—than all other regions combined; the share of the region in the global total was 50.7%. Most of the changing geography of global poverty arises from the lagging performance of Sub-Saharan Africa.