

# MEASURE-BiH

October 9 – 20, 2017

### Program Evaluation Learning Resources

<https://www.ipu.org/>

Inter-Parliamentary Union is a unique organization made up of 173 parliaments and 11 associate members around the world. IPU works closely with UN and other partner organizations, and is financed primarily by its members. IPU aims to realize a vision of parliaments that are fully representative, transparent, accessible, accountable and effective. IPU also works for a world where women live in equality and justice, where their rights are respected and their lives are no longer blighted by violence and discrimination.

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

The IEA is an international cooperative of national research institutions, government research agencies, scholars and analysts working to evaluate, understand and improve education worldwide. More than 60 countries are actively involved in the IEA network, and over 100 education systems participate in its studies. IEA helps its members understand effective practices in education and develop evidence-based policies to improve education. Its comparative studies of education systems enable better understanding of the policies and practices that foster educational progress, and play a critical role in helping nations build their own knowledge and research capacity.

### Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Making Values Part of a Foundation's Evaluation Process by Kelly Hannum, Jara Dean-Coffey & Jill Casey](#)

[When Logic Models Alone Just Won't Do – Use a Conceptual Framework! By Kristina Jamal and Jacqueline Singh](#)

[When Should You Cluster Standard Errors? New Wisdom From the Econometrics Oracle](#)

[The Latest Quantitative Research on Education in South Africa \(and What It Tells Us About the Rest of the World\)](#)

[Finally, a Way to Do Easy Randomization Inference in STATA!](#)



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

### Upcoming Events

#### **November 6**

[2017 American Evaluation Association Conference, Washington, D.C., USA](#)

### Useful Sites

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

<https://youngfoundation.org/>

### Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Mid-term Performance Evaluation of Accountable Democratic Institutions Systems Strengthening \(ADISS\) Activity: Evaluation Report, USAID, September 2017](#)

[Final Evaluation of the Justice for Every Child Project: December 2013 – November 2017, Coram International, UNICEF, May 2017](#)

[Enhancing Social Protection and Inclusion Systems for Children in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Final Evaluation Report, UNICEF, April 2015](#)

## Relevant Publications

### [UNFPA State of World Population 2017: Worlds Apart – Reproductive Health and Rights in an Age of Inequality by UNFPA](#)

Inequality is often understood in terms of income or wealth—the dividing line between the rich and poor. Right now, the combined wealth of the world's 2,473 billionaires, as calculated by Wealth-X, exceeds \$7.7 trillion. That's equivalent to the combined gross domestic product of an astonishing four fifths of the world's countries in 2015. It means that while some privileged households budget for billions, many hundreds of millions of families barely scrape by on less than \$1.25 a day. However, economic disparities are only one part of the inequality story. Many other social, racial, political and institutional dimensions feed on each other, and together block hope for progress among people on the margins.

The Report findings show that:

- Each year in developing countries there are: 1) 89 million unintended pregnancies; 2) 48 million abortions; 3) 10 million miscarriages; and 4) 1 million stillbirths;
- An educated woman in an affluent household in a city, for example, is likely to have access to a full range of modern contraceptive choices; to have the power to decide whether, when and how often to become pregnant; and, if she chooses to become pregnant, to give birth safely in a hospital or a clinic under the care of a health professional;
- In contrast, a poor woman with little education in a rural area is likely to have few options for preventing pregnancies, staying healthy during pregnancy or delivering with the assistance of a skilled birth attendant;
- The poorest 20% of women are more likely to give birth without assistance than women in the top 20%;
- 95% of the world's births to adolescents occur in developing countries;
- Girls under age 15 account for 1,1 million of the 7,3 million births among adolescent girls under age 18 every year in developing countries;
- In developing countries, 12,8 million adolescent girls have an unmet demand for family planning;
- In countries with high SIGI values, about one in three girls is married by age 19;
- 46 of 173 countries do not have domestic violence law;
- Women do on average about 2,5 times more household work than men;
- In most countries, women work fewer hours in paid employment than men and bear the majority of the burden for unpaid household and care work.



### Recommended Reading

#### [Learning to Realize Education's Promise 2018 by the World Bank](#)

The recent expansion in education is impressive by historical standards. In many developing countries over the last few decades, net enrollment in education has greatly outpaced the historic performance of today's industrial countries. For example, it took the United States 40 years—from 1870 to 1910—to increase girls' enrollments from 57% to 88%. By contrast, Morocco achieved a similar increase in just 11 years. But schooling is not the same as learning. Children learn very little in many education systems around the world: even after several years in school, millions of students lack basic literacy and numeracy skills. According to leading international assessments of literacy and numeracy—PIRLS and TIMSS—the average student in low-income countries performs worse than 95% of the students in high-income countries.