

MEASURE-BiH

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Program Evaluation Learning Resources

<http://www.3ieimpact.org/>

3ie is an international grant-making NGO promoting evidence-informed development policies and programs. 3ie has a highly qualified and diverse international team governed by a board of eminent policymakers and researchers and is affiliated with and supported by a network of reputed organisation aiming to improve lives through impact evaluation and reach evidence-based policymaking. The organisation aims to generate new evidence of what works, synthesizes and disseminate this evidence, build a culture of evidence-based policy-making, and develop capacity to produce and use impact evaluations.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Making Stories Stick: The Power of Visualization When Communicating with Young Evaluation Professionals by Antonina Rishko-Porcescu, Khalil Bitar and Bianca Montrosse-Moorhead](#)

[Helping Readers Understand Your “Funky” Formats – How to Bring Your Readers Up To Speed With Research-Based Reporting Techniques by Corey Newhouse](#)

[Data is More Than Just Numbers](#)

[Towards an Evidence-Led Social Sector](#)

[5 Types of Data for Assessing Your Work: An Explainer](#)

[Project Monitoring in Fragile Places Does Not Have to Be Expensive](#)

[Five Years of Investments in Open Data](#)

[The Impact of Mass Bed Net Distribution Programs on Politics](#)

[International Debt Statistics 2018 shows BRICs Doubled Bilateral Lending Commitments to Low-Income Countries in 2016 to \\$84 Billion](#)

Upcoming Events

November 6

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

Useful Sites

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

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

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Endline Impact Evaluation – Can Text Messages Improve Local Governance? An Impact Evaluation of the U-Bridge Program in Uganda, USAID, October 2017](#)

[Performance Evaluation of the Regional Economic Growth \(REG\) Project, USAID, October 2017](#)

[Evaluation of Disability-Inclusive Development at UNDP, Independent Evaluation Office, UNDP, December 2016](#)

Relevant Publications

[Difference in Development Priorities of Male versus Female Politicians and Voters: Evidence from Bosnia and Herzegovina by USAID/MEASURE-BiH](#)

Difference in Development Priorities of Male versus Female Politicians and Voters in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a study conducted by MEASURE-BiH in two phases between Spring 2016 and Summer 2017 to expand the knowledge base to understand gender differences in development priorities in BiH and provide empirical evidence to advance women's and men's equal participation in decision-making.

Main study findings include the following:

- There are significant gender stereotypes in BiH, expressed by both women and men.
- Gender stereotypes are present in all categories of the voting-age population, with voters who did not vote for female candidates expressing the strongest stereotypes, followed by voters who voted for female candidates, whereas non-voters are least likely to express gender stereotypes.
- Female politicians believe more frequently than male politicians that they have no influence on the development priorities of the political party to which they belong. At the same time, women on average make up only 30% of party membership in municipal/city branches. Among voters who did not vote for female candidates, the main self-reported reason for such a decision was that they did not know anything about the female candidates.
- Both, male and female, politicians list business environment improvement for job creation as the highest development priority, followed by transport, agriculture and rural development, general public services, and housing. The study found that, overall, both male and female candidates view economic affairs as the top development priority, which is in line with the top priority expressed by all voting categories of citizens of both sexes.
- Female politicians are more likely than male candidates to prioritize health and youth issues over others, although neither male or female candidates chose them to be among the five most frequent priorities.
- Personality traits of all female and male politicians within the five dimensions of personality (credibility, legitimacy, accountability, service-orientedness, and power) dispute gender stereotypes (which, for example, assert that female politicians lag in the power dimension).



Recommended Reading

[Brief Overview of Main Challenges in Primary and Secondary Education in BiH by USAID/MEASURE-BiH](#)

The Report *Brief Overview of Main Challenges in Primary and Secondary Education in BiH*, developed as a result of the desk research, provides an insight into institutional setup and legislative/strategic framework and reforms in the education sector. The Report identifies 5 broad intertwined areas of main challenges that education sector in BiH encounters: 1. Insufficient policy coordination and vague strategic planning; 2. Low quality and effectiveness of education and lack of systematic M&E; 3. Uneven and ineffective teachers' education with insufficient focus on competencies in pedagogy, psychology, didactics, and teaching methods; 4. Relatively high total spending due to decentralization and high administrative costs coupled with other factors; and 5. Continued struggle with implementing inclusive education.