

MEASURE-BiH

November 20 – December 1, 2017

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

<https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/>

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) is a UN program that provides humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. The program was founded in 1946 and ever since is committed to the dissemination of lessons learned through its work. As a result, UNICEF established UNICEF Global Evaluation Database. This database contains abstracts and full text reports of evaluations, studies and surveys related to UNICEF programs. All documents are sorted by country, region, theme or date with time coverage from 1997 until today.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Jobs for votes: RDD Evidence on Patronage in Brazilian Public Sector Hiring: Guest post by Edoardo Teso](#)

[Tracing the Roots of TCdata360 Datasets: An Interactive Network Graph](#)

[Measuring Youth Employment Projects: What Can We Learn From Each Other](#)

[Transformative Framework as a Paradigm for Indigenous Community Evaluation by Jeremy Braithwaite](#)

[Focus on Principles to Enhance the Fidelity of Outcome Harvesting by Ricardo Wilson-Grau](#)

[Principles-Focused Evaluation by Michael Quinn Patton](#)

[No Participation Without Taxation? Evidence from Randomized Tax Collection in the D.R. Congo by Jonathan Weigel](#)

[Experimental Treatments for Ebola: Ethical? Yes. Effective? Who Knows. Can We Have it Both Ways?](#)

[Scoring for Access: Emerging Evidence on the Impact of Credit Scoring on SME Lending](#)



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Upcoming Events

October 25

[BigSurv 2018, The European Survey Research Association \(ESRA\) Big Data Meets Survey Science International Conference 2018: "Exploring New Statistical Frontiers at the Intersection of Survey Science and Big Data", Barcelona, Spain](#)

Useful Sites

<http://hatecrime.osce.org/>

<http://www.iom.int/>

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Mid-term Evaluation of the USAID Micro and Small Enterprise Project-MSEP, USAID, November 2015](#)

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

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

Relevant Publications

[The Global Gender Gap Report 2017 by the World Economic Forum](#)

The Global Gender Gap Index was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 as a framework for capturing the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, education, health and political criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups.

On average, the 144 countries covered in the Report have closed 96% of the gap in health outcomes between women and men, unchanged since last year, and more than 95% of the gap in educational attainment, an improvement of almost one full percentage point since last year and the highest value ever measured by the Index. However, the gaps between women and men on economic participation and political empowerment remain wide: only 59% of the economic participation gap has been closed—a continued reversal on several years of progress and the lowest value measured by the Index since 2008—and about 23% of the political gap, continuing a trend of slow but steady improvement. Weighted by population, in 2016, the average progress on closing the global gender gap stands at a score of 0.683—meaning an average gap of 31.7% remains to be closed worldwide across the four Index dimensions in order to achieve universal gender parity. Out of the 142 countries covered by the Index both this year and last year, 68 countries have increased their overall gender gap score compared to last year, while 74 have seen it decrease.

According to the 2017 Global Gender Gap Report, BiH Index score is 0.702 which ranks the country as 66 out of 144 ones covered by the Index. BiH ranks well in terms of the Educational Attainment (0.981/1) and Health and Survival (0.979/1). However, BiH seems to be far from the equality benchmark in cases of Economic Participation and Opportunity (0.575/1) and Political Empowerment (0.275/1). In essence, three worst performing gender gap indicators for BiH are: 1) Years with female head of state (0.271/1), 2) Women in parliament (0.273/1), and 3) Legislators, senior officials and managers (0.282/1). Three best performing indicators for BiH are: 1) Healthy life expectancy (1.058), 2) Professional and technical workers (1.000), and 3) Enrolment in secondary education (1.000).



Recommended Reading

[Doing Business 2018 – Reforming to Create Jobs, A World Bank Group Flagship Report](#)

Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs, a World Bank Group flagship publication, is the 15th in a series of annual reports measuring the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. The Report finds that entrepreneurs in 119 economies saw improvements in their local regulatory framework last year. In particular, Brunei Darussalam, Thailand, Malawi, Kosovo, India, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Nigeria, Djibouti and El Salvador were the most improved economies in 2016/17 in areas tracked by Doing Business. First ranked country by ease of doing business is New Zealand, followed by Singapore and Denmark. Bosnia and Herzegovina is placed as 86th country in the world, far below its neighboring Montenegro (42nd), Serbia (43rd), and Croatia (51st).