

MEASURE-BiH

November 21 – December 2, 2016

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, Library:
<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/>

Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions:
http://handbook.cochrane.org/front_page.htm

Journal of MultiDisciplinary Evaluation (JMDE):
http://journals.sfu.ca/jmde/index.php/jmde_1

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Why does Political Economy Analysis Matter?](#)

[Interactive: Who imports, and who exports the most in the region](#)

[Katherine Shea on finding user stories: the challenge to evaluating impacts of an open data platform](#)

[Tony Fujs on Can You See What Is Not There? Visualizing Missing Data](#)

[Would gender differences exist if we treated all people the same from birth?](#)

[Catherine Callow-Heusser on Using Retrospective Assessments of Knowledge and Skills When Pretest Data Are Not Available](#)

[7 Ways to Handle Missing Data](#)

[The Difference between Observed and Latent Variables](#)

[12 Tips for Writing Better Survey Questions](#)

[Tiranguating: Can evaluation add value to market-oriented development?](#)

[Who Needs Goals? A Case Study of Goal-Free Evaluation](#)



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Upcoming Events

April 30

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

May 10

[2017 UK Evaluation Society Annual Conference, London, United Kingdom](#)

Useful Sites

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

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

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Evaluation of the Swedish support to KA.DER – increasing the number of women in decision making processes in Turkey, Final Report, SIDA, December 2015](#)

[Evaluation of the EU Support to Research and Innovation for Development in Partner Countries \(2007 – 2013\), Final Report, European Commission, May 2016](#)

Relevant Publications

[Mapping Study of Civil Society Organizations in BiH by EPRD Office for Economic Policy and Regional Development Ltd.](#)

This study is initiated by the EU Delegation to BiH with the purpose to examine environments in which CSOs function and operate and to evaluate the capacities and needs of CSOs with regard to influencing policy formulation and monitoring implementation of policies in BiH. The specific objective of the study is to provide an overview of the main CSOs networks and organizations (including national organizations, media, economic and social partners, research, women associations, etc.).

The undertaken research has once again proven the fact that the civil society in BiH has all characteristics of civil society in a transitional country dominated by sport-recreational associations and associations that represent interests of specific social groups.

The registration of associations and foundations in BiH is done in 18 registry offices. According to the records from 17 registry offices that have made public the register on association and foundations, in BiH there are 22,601 registered associations and foundations. An estimate is that in the Posavina Canton, there are no more than 200 associations and foundations so it can be stated that the number of registered CSOs is approximately 22,800. Out of those, 71.04% have the seat in FBiH, 26.56% in RS, and 2.40% in the District of Brcko. The highest number of registered CSOs have the seat in Sarajevo (3,980), Banja Luka (1,733), Mostar (1,295) and Bihac (1,155).

Most of them are grass root organisations without full time employees that operate locally with an aim of protection of interests and gained social rights of specific social or interest groups.

The main weakness of the civil society in BiH is the cooperation and networking. The estimate is that there are some 30 active networks of civil society organisations of which only 4 – 5 networks have existed for more than 10 years.

The public sector still does not regard civil society, as well as private capital, as a relevant partner in social and economic development of the country. Therefore the financing of activities of CSOs is treated exclusively as an expense, rather than as a social investment.



Recommended Reading

[Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators by OECD](#)

Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators offers a rich, comparable and up-to-date array of indicators that reflect a consensus among professionals on how to measure the current state of education internationally. The indicators provide information on the human and financial resources invested in education, how education and learning systems operate and evolve, and the returns to investments in education.

[Society at a Glance 2016: OECD Social Indicators by OECD](#)

This edition of Society at a Glance portrays at-risk youth and surveys policies designed to promote a smooth transition from school to work. It also presents evidence on education, training, employment and social policies which can support young people that are neither employed nor in education or training (NEETs).