Bi-weekly Newsletter

MEASURE-BiH

January 03 - January 15, 2016



Program Evaluation Learning Resources

The non-profit communications professional's (beginners) guide to measurement: http://www.notforprofitguidetomeasurement.org/

The PR Professional's Definitive Guide to Measurement: http://prguidetomeasurement.org/

Top Evaluation Resources from Brad Rose Consulting, 2015: http://bradroseconsulting.com/index.php/top-evaluation-resources-from-brad-rose-consulting-2015/

National Coordinating Centre for Public Engagement, Evaluation resources: http://www.publicengagement.ac.uk/plan-it/evaluation/evaluation-resources

Organization for Economic Development, Evaluation of development programmes: http://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

Why evaluation matters: determining effective school counseling practices

The Evolution of Communications Measurement

Program Evaluation vs. Social Research

4 Advantages of an External Evaluator

Gender injustice and inequality: what helps in

assessing impact?

Commitment to Development Index 2015

CDI 2015: How do Rich Countries' Policies Affect

Development?

Collaborative Partner Donor Evaluation

Upcoming Events

June 20

Data and Development – 2016

Annual Bank Conference on

Development Economics (ABCDE),

Washington, D.C.

September 17

Australasian Evaluation Society 2016
Conference, Perth, Australia

Useful Sites

http://www.ssrn.com/en/

http://www.povertyactionlab.org/

Examples of Evaluation Projects

Mid-Term Evaluation of Municipal Training System, Bosnia and Herzegovina (2010 – 2014)

Terminal Evaluation of Biomass

Energy for Employment and Energy
Security Project, Bosnia and
Herzegovina (2010 – 2014)

Relevant Publications

Microfinance, Poverty and Education

This study uses an RCT to analyze the impact of microcredit on poverty reduction, child and teenage labor supply, and education in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The study population consists of loan applicants that regular screening would have marginally rejected. Access to credit allowed borrowers to start and expand small-scale businesses. Households that already had a business and where the borrower had more education, ran down savings, presumably to complement the loan and achieve the minimum investment amount. A key new finding is a substantial increase in the labor supply of children aged 16-19 year old together with a reduction in their school attendance.



In 2011 the statistical authorities of Bosnia-Herzegovina collected for the first time a national survey which allows monitoring the European indicators of poverty and social exclusion as well as national indicators of absolute and relative consumption poverty. The Extended Household Budget Survey (EHBS) adds extra modules to a standard Household Budget Surveys (HBS) designed to collect detailed information on household expenditures. The additional modules covered the information needed to measure poverty and social exclusion in EU Member states. In this way, the EHBS represents a hybrid solution between collecting a HBS and a Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC), the official tool for measuring poverty and social exclusion in the EU, which omits expenditure information.



Recommended Reading

Impact Evaluation in Practice

This book offers an accessible introduction to the topic of impact evaluation and its practice in development. Prospective impact evaluations assess whether or not a program has achieved its intended results or test alternative strategies for achieving those results. The three parts in this handbook provide a nontechnical introduction to impact evaluations, discussing what to evaluate and why in part 1; how to evaluate in part2; and how to implement an evaluation in part 3. These elements are the basic tools needed to successfully carry out an impact evaluation.

Measuring and changing control: Women's empowerment and targeted transfers

This paper studies how targeted cash transfers to women affect their empowerment. The authors use a novel identification strategy to measure women's willingness to pay to receive cash transfers instead of their partner receiving it. The strategy is applied among women living in poor households in urban Macedonia. The papers shows that women who were offered the transfer reveal a lower willingness to pay.