

MEASURE-BiH

November 7 - 18, 2016

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

Institute for Women's Policy Research, Publications:

<http://www.iwpr.org/publications>

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Publications:

<https://goo.gl/D8FwOs>

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), eLibrary, Statistics:

<http://www.e-unwto.org/toc/unwtotfb/current>

Center for Evaluation Innovation, Recent Publications:

<http://www.evaluationinnovation.org/publications/recent-publications>

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Monitoring and evaluation – moving beyond the data graveyard](#)

[Chari Smith on Assess their attitude toward evaluation before you get started](#)

[Sarah Brewer on From Outputs to Insights: Getting the most out of administrative data](#)

[Abdul Majeed on the Importance of Evaluation Advocacy](#)

[Global Corruption Barometer 2016 – Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

[Overview of Corruption – A Citizen Scorecard \(Europe and Central Asia\)](#)

[What Board Directors Really Think of Gender Quotas?](#)

[Our Assumptions About Old and Young Workers are Wrong](#)

[Benchmarking Foundation Evaluation Practices](#)

[Rex Green on Why not do more outcome evaluations of human service programs?](#)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Upcoming Events

November 21

[SDGs – Making a Difference through Evaluation, Hanoi, Vietnam](#)

April 30

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

Useful Sites

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

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

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Final Evaluation of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System \(NIMES\) Capacity Development Project \(CDP\), Final Report, SIDA, October 2014](#)

[Outcome Mapping Evaluation of Six Civil Society Projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Summary Report, SIDA, 2008](#)



Relevant Publications

[People and Corruption: Europe and Central Asia 2016, Global Corruption Barometer by Transparency International](#)

Europe has seen a surge in recent years of support for populist and nationalist movements – from Spain to the UK to Turkey. The reasons are manifold and complex, but are driven to a large degree by the belief that traditional democratic institutions – governments, political parties – are failing to deliver on promises of prosperity and equal opportunity and that they cannot be trusted. Corruption is central to this story – both the failure of governments to properly address corruption and their complicity in corrupt or client list schemes. It has become impossible to ignore systemic corruption in the way business influences politics, as shown by the on-going trial of 37 executives and politicians in Spain who are alleged to have been involved in a “kickbacks-for-contracts” scheme for nearly a decade. Examples such as this can give ordinary citizens the impression that public spending and public policy is distorted to favor the few over the many.

For this new report, part of a regional series from the Global Corruption Barometer, Transparency International spoke with nearly 60,000 people across 42 countries in Europe and Central Asia via face to face and telephone surveys about the current state of public sector graft.

The results presented by the report include the following:

- 1 in 3 citizens think corruption is one of the main problems facing their country.
- 53% citizens say their government is doing poorly, and 23% their government is doing well fighting corruption in the public sector.
- Nearly 1 in 3 respondents say that government officials and lawmakers are mostly or entirely corrupt.
- Nearly 3 in 5 respondents think that wealthy individuals have too much undue influence over government decisions.
- 1 in 6 households have paid a bribe in the last year.
- Only 1 in 5 bribe payers report the incident.
- 2 in 5 bribe payers who report corruption suffer retaliation.
- 30% bribe payers fear retaliation if they speak out about corruption; Almost a third of respondents say people in the region don't report corruption because they fear the consequences.

Recommended Reading

[Results of the Research on Proactive Transparency of Public Institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina by ANALITIKA, Center for Social Research](#)

In May 2016, Analitika conducted a research aimed at determining the level of proactive transparency of the state level institutions in BiH.

The research encompassed the availability of information on 68 websites of the state-level institutions in BiH within 6 categories: budget, public procurement, strategic documents, operational information, organizational information, information and documents defined in the Law on Freedom of Access to Information of BiH.

The analysis results indicate a relatively low level of proactive transparency of institutions covered by the analysis, and a minimum of published information is about the budget salaries of employees.