

MEASURE-BiH

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Program Evaluation Learning Resources

[World Bank Data Catalog](#)

Since its launch in 2010, the World Bank's Open Data Initiative has provided free, open access to the Bank's development data. New Data Catalog provides access to over 3,000 datasets and 14,000 indicators and includes microdata, time series statistics, and geospatial data. The catalog provides a single entry point to all Bank datasets tagged with consistent license, essential metadata and other features for you to find data easily. The Data Catalog has several features, including: i) Search; ii) Geospatial catalog; iii) Metadata; iv) Data licenses – essential metadata that is often ignored; and v) Tracking data use – citations & visualizations. Moreover, the data within the Data Catalog are categorized per regions (East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, North America, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa) and countries.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Four Uses of Evaluation in Pay for Success Projects](#)

[Social Impact Measurement: What Is This All About?](#)

[Untangling Cross-Sector Miscommunications: The Impact Management Glossary](#)

[Integrating An Evaluator Into a Non-Evaluation Team](#)

[Seven Tips To Better Evaluations in Fragility, Conflict and Violence](#)

[Why Time Use Data Matters for Gender Equality – And Why It's Hard to Find](#)

[The History of Randomized Control Trials: Scurvy, Poets and Beer](#)

[What Gets Measured Gets Done: Evidence from Court](#)

[Chart: Why Are Women Restricted from Working?](#)

[Can Modern Technologies Facilitate Spatial and Temporal Price Analysis?](#)

[How Many Companies are Run by Women, and Why Does it Matter?](#)



USAID
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Upcoming Events

May 2

[UK Evaluation Society 2018: The Quality of Evidence from Evaluation, London, UK](#)

May 3

[IFAD Conference 2018: Rural Inequalities – Evaluating Approaches to Overcome Disparities, Rome, Italy](#)

Useful Sites

[First Initiative – Strengthening Financial Sectors](#)

[Public Administration Reform Coordinator's Office \(PARCO\)](#)

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Final Performance Evaluation of the Integrated Financial Management System \(IFMS\) Activity, Haiti Evaluation and Survey Services Project, USAID, March 2018](#)

[Europe and Euroasia Enterprise Funds and Legacy Foundations Final Evaluation Report, USAID, February 2018](#)

Relevant Publications

[Global Findex Database 2017: Measuring Financial Inclusion and the Fintech Revolution by Open Knowledge Repository](#)

The Global Findex Database 2017: Measuring Financial Inclusion and the Fintech Revolution presents key findings from the Global Findex database, with detailed insight into how adults in more than 140 economies access accounts, make payments, save, borrow, and manage risk. As the data show, each economy has its own successes, challenges, and opportunities when it comes to financial inclusion. A growing body of research demonstrates the impact of country advances on significant priorities such as reducing poverty, hunger, and gender inequality. Today, member states at the United Nations are using Global Findex data to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals.

New Global Findex data reveal that globally the share of adults owning an account is 69 percent, an increase of seven percentage points since 2014. These numbers translate into 515 million adults who have gained access to financial tools. In BiH, 59 percent of adults holds a bank account, which is below the world average.

The power of financial technology to expand access to and use of accounts is demonstrated most persuasively in Sub-Saharan Africa, where 21 percent of adults now have a mobile money account—nearly twice the share in 2014 and easily the highest of any region in the world. While mobile money has been centered in East Africa, the 2017 update reveals that it has spread to West Africa and beyond.

Still, in most of the world women continue to lag well behind men. Globally, 65 percent of women have an account compared with 72 percent of men, a gap of seven percentage points that is unchanged since 2011. In BiH, the gap between men and women in terms of account ownership amounts to 8 percentage points.

Nor has equality in account ownership been achieved in other regards. The gap between rich and poor has not improved since 2014: account ownership is 13 percentage points higher among adults living in the wealthiest 60 percent of households within economies than among those in the poorest 40 percent. The gap between richer and poorer citizens in BiH in terms of account ownership amounts to 19 percentage points. And urban populations continue to benefit from far broader access to finance than rural communities. In China around 200 million rural adults remain outside the formal financial system.



Recommended Reading

[Enterprise Survey – Bosnia and Herzegovina Country Profile 2013, The World Bank, International Finance Corporation \(IFC\)](#)

The Enterprise Surveys focus on the many factors that shape the business environment. These factors can be accommodating or constraining for firms and play an important role in whether a country will prosper or not. The Country Profile for BiH is based on data from the Enterprise Surveys conducted by the World Bank. The benchmarks include the averages for the group of countries in Eastern Europe & Central Asia and the Bosnia and Herzegovina income group. According to the Survey (2013) top 10 business environment obstacles identified by firms in BiH are: Political instability, Access to Finance, Tax Rates, Corruption, Customs and Trade Regulations, Labor Regulations, Practices of Informal Sector, Licenses and Permits, Courts, and Transportation.