

# MEASURE-BiH

November 19 – November 30, 2018

## Program Evaluation Learning Resources

### [What Resources are Needed to do an Evaluation?](#)

The Australian Department of Health prepared this resource, which states that a well-planned evaluation can be undertaken as an integral part of program or project activities, without being a drain on resources. Monitoring and evaluation activities can be embedded into daily practice and can add value through encouraging reflection on practice and quality improvement. Ideally, financial and other material resources for evaluation should be built into program budgets at the outset, but if this is not the case, program managers can take some simple measures to ensure that information can be collected as part of regular activities.

## Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Same Sex Marriage, Employment and Discrimination](#)

[From Risk to Opportunity: Expanding the Risk Management Toolbox to Build More Resilient Societies](#)

[The Swimmy Model – Strategic Partnerships to Survive in a Changing Evaluation](#)

[The Voldemort Effect](#)

[Planning Study Sample Sizes](#)

[Evaluating in the Midst of Complexity](#)

[Adapt!: Lessons for Evaluation from the #AdaptDev Community](#)

[Evaluators as Codebreakers: How to Build a Culture of Evaluation](#)

[Challenges of Sharing Truth through Evaluation in the Non-Profit Sector and Strategies that are Proven to Work](#)

[Hot Tips for Building the Evidence Base around Gender through Evaluations](#)

[Achieving Greater Impact By Starting with Learning](#)



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## Upcoming Events

### **February 12**

[CECAN Workshop: New Approaches to the Participatory Steering and Evaluation of Complex Adaptive Systems, Surrey, UK](#)

### **February 15**

[2nd Asia-Pacific Evaluation Association \(APEA\) Conference, Manila, Philippines](#)

### **March 27**

[Center for Culturally Responsive Evaluation and Assessment \(CREA\) 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference, Chicago, Illinois, USA](#)

## Useful Sites

[The Economist Intelligence Unit](#)

[American Scientist](#)

[Examples of Evaluation Projects](#)  
[Evaluation Report: Strengthening Human Resources for Health Activity, USAID, November 2018](#)

[Mid-Term Performance Evaluation of Strengthening Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development \(SEED\) USAID, November 2018](#)

## Relevant Publications

### [Global Financial Stability Report October 2018: A Decade after the Global Financial Crisis: Are We Safer? by IMF](#)

The October 2018 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) finds that global near-term risks to financial stability have increased somewhat, reflecting mounting pressures in emerging market economies and escalating trade tensions. These risks, while still moderate, could increase significantly. An intensification of concerns about emerging markets, a broader rise in trade tensions, the realization of political and policy uncertainty, or a faster-than-expected tightening in monetary normalization could all lead to a sharp tightening in financial conditions.

Authors note that medium-term financial stability risks remain elevated, driven by high non-financial sector leverage in advanced economies and rising external borrowing in emerging markets. Although the global banking system is stronger than before the crisis, it is exposed to highly indebted borrowers as well as to opaque and illiquid assets and foreign currency rollover risks. This all raises the urgency for policymakers to step up efforts to boost the financial system's resilience by completing the financial regulatory reform agenda as well as developing and deploying macro-prudential policy tools.

This GFSR also takes stock of global regulatory reform 10 years after the global financial crisis. It reviews the main pre-crisis failings in financial sector oversight and assesses the progress in implementation of the reform agenda designed to address these failings. It also looks at whether shifts in market structure and risks in the global financial system since the crisis have been in the direction the new regulatory agenda intended, that is, toward greater safety.

It finds that the broad agenda set by the international community has given rise to new standards that have contributed to a more resilient financial system—one that is less leveraged, more liquid, and better and more intensively supervised, especially at large banks. The forms of shadow banking more closely related to the global financial crisis have been curtailed, and most countries now have macro-prudential authorities and some tools with which to oversee and contain risks to the whole financial system.

The publication also identifies areas in which consolidation or further progress is needed and warns against rolling back reforms, which might make the global financial system less safe.



### Recommended Reading

#### [Checklists on Corruption Risks in the Healthcare Sector by RCC](#)

The Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), states that the healthcare sector is among the most corrupt, in particular in countries in transition.

RCC developed a comprehensive Checklist of Corruption Risks in the Healthcare Sector with the purpose of strengthening the capacity of anti-corruption bodies to identify and address corruption risks in the healthcare system.

Given that the RCC's Balkan Barometer Public Opinion shows a high level of concern among the region's citizens when it comes to corruption, especially in healthcare sector, this checklist reviews whether there are full set of controls in place, in order to minimize the risks for corruption.