

MEASURE-BiH

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USAID
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Program Evaluation Learning Resources

<http://www.indikit.net/>

IndiKit was developed by the Czech INGO People in Need (PIN). It aims to make monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of relief and development interventions easier and better - by helping humanitarian and development workers to use well-formulated project indicators and to correctly collect and analyze the data required for each indicator. IndiKit does not intend to cover an exhaustive list of indicators - its primary focus is on those indicators whose use requires more detailed guidance. IndiKit works on the idea that all aid practitioners should have an opportunity to further improve its content. Everyone is therefore invited to propose new indicators, improve the existing ones and share the key lessons gained when using different indicators.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Abhijay Kumar and Jordan Scrimger on Advice from Youth Evaluators to Adult Evaluators: Tips to Support our Efforts](#)

[Nicole Clark on Reflecting on the Impact of Leadership Programming for Young Women of Color](#)

[Cassandra Jessee on Promoting and Measuring Positive Youth Development to Empower Youth](#)

[Why Don't People Migrate More? A Lab Experiment of Sequential Decision-Making: Guest Post by Zach Barnett-Howell](#)

[Working with Regional Statistics Training Centers to Improve Household Surveys in Africa](#)

[Making the Global Compact on Migration Count](#)

[Chart: 100 Million People Pushed into Poverty by Health Costs in 2010](#)

Upcoming Events

October 25

[BigSurv 2018, The European Survey Research Association \(ESRA\) Big Data Meets Survey Science International Conference 2018: "Exploring New Statistical Frontiers at the Intersection of Survey Science and Big Data", Barcelona, Spain](#)

Useful Sites

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

<http://apps.who.int/gho/cabinet/uhc.jsp>

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Performance Evaluation of USAID/BiH 1999-2004 Democracy Network \(DemNet\) Program, USAID, November 2017](#)

[Performance Evaluation of the 2010-2013 USAID Development Grants Program \(DGP\), USAID, November 2017](#)

Announcement

Evaluation Society in BiH (BHEval), association established to serve wide community of those interested in development of evaluation theory and practice, launched their first journal for socio-economic development named eVal. The aim of establishing the journal is to present the results of evaluation and research, as well as conference results and reviews of successful projects. Each journal edition will focus on certain topics from the economic and politic area. The first journal edition is available here: https://gallery.mailchimp.com/30a6e9304350663e128be6d40/files/8bd036cef576-4baf-94c0-0a885482799b/eVAL_Novembar_BiH.pdf.



Relevant Publications

[Tracking Universal Health Coverage: 2017 Global Monitoring Report by World Health Organization \(WHO\) and World Bank \(WB\)](#)

The goal of UHC is to ensure that every individual and community, irrespective of their circumstances, should receive the health services they need without risking financial hardship. This joint report by the World Bank and WHO on progress towards UHC is the second in the series.

Levels of service coverage vary widely across countries. The UHC service coverage index has a value of 64 (out of 100) globally, with values ranging from 22 to 86 across countries in 2015. As measured by the index, coverage of essential services is highest in the SDG regions of Eastern Asia (77) and Northern America and Europe (77), whereas sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest index value (42), followed by Southern Asia (53). High index values are associated with high life expectancy, even after controlling for national income and education. The index is correlated with under-5 mortality rates ($\rho=-0.86$), life expectancy ($\rho=0.88$), and the Human Development Index ($\rho=0.91$). Moving from the minimum index value (22) to the maximum index value (86) observed across countries is associated with 21 additional years of life expectancy after controlling for gross national income per capita and mean years of adult education. At least half of the world's population does not have full coverage with essential health services with substantial unmet need for a range of specific interventions. Precisely estimating this number is challenging, but based on a set of plausible sensitivity analyses, the number of people who are covered with most essential services ranged from 2.3 to 3.5 billion in 2015. This implies that at least half of the world's 7.3 billion people do not receive the essential health services they need.

Recommended Reading

[Combating Violence Against Women in OSCE Region by OSCE](#)

Violence against women (VAW) is a global epidemic that devastates the lives of millions of women and girls and hampers progress towards comprehensive security for all. This publication offers an overview of the main conference themes, highlights good practices and work done in the field by OSCE executive structures, and provides a set of recommendations and areas for action outlined by conference participants. Out of 57 of OSCE participating States, 47 have passed laws on domestic violence, 46 have laws on sexual harassment and 22 States have laws on marital rape, a total of 28 OSCE participating States have no law on marital rape. Only 11% of women who experience sexual assault report it. A survey done of Roma women in BiH in 2011 reported that 43% of Roma women had experienced physical violence and 76% knew a woman who had.