MEASURE-BiH

March 26 – April 06, 2018

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

The Migration Policy Centre (MPC)

The Migration Policy Centre (MPC) conducts advanced policy-oriented research on global migration, asylum and mobility. It serves governance needs at European and global levels, from developing, implementing and monitoring migration-related policies to assessing their impact on the wider economy and society. The MPC provides fresh insight into the economic, social, political, demographic and environmental factors that can potentially drive international migration. This is combined with research that looks closely at the factors that condition policy responses at national, regional and international levels. Thus, the MPC is able to provide nuanced analysis of the interplay between the factors that can cause international migration and the ways in which these factors then play out in political and policy processes.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

Graphic Recording as an Evaluation Tool in Community Engaged Research

Translating Logic Models for STEM Faculty: A "Who, What, When, Why, and How" Approach

Predictive Analytics for Evaluators

Improve Your Evaluations Through Informal Peer Review by Bronwyn Mauldin

Trying to Explain the Gender Pay Gap in Europe

Give Directly Three-Year Impacts, Explained

Learning More from Impact Evaluations: Contexts, Mechanisms and Theories of Literacy Instruction Interventions

A Global Led Indicator for Education

New Frontiers in Technology for Assessment in Low-Income Contexts

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

Centre for Excellence for Development Impact and Learning (CEDIL)

SHARED, RTI International's Shared Resources for International Education

Examples of Evaluation Projects

USAID/Kosovo Basic Education Program Evaluation, Final Report, USAID, April 2017

Performance Evaluation of USAID/Pacific Islands Global Climate Change Portfolio, Final Evaluation Report, USAID, March 2017

Relevant Publications

The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018 – Building a Sustainable Future by The World Bank

Global wealth grew significantly between 1995 and 2014. Middle-income countries are catching up in large part because of rapid growth in Asia, but inequality in overall wealth persists. Although total wealth increased almost everywhere, per capita wealth did not. Several low-income countries experienced a decline in per capita wealth because population growth outpaced investment, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. As per capita wealth declines, the ability of countries to maintain per capita income will decline.

Human capital, measured as the value of earnings over a person's lifetime, is the most important component of wealth globally. Human capital wealth on a per capita basis is typically increasing in low- and middle-income countries. In some upper-middle- and high-income countries, aging and stagnant wages are reducing the share of human capital in total capital.

Women account for less than 40 percent of human capital wealth because of lower earnings, lower labor force participation, and fewer average hours of work. Achieving higher gender parity in earnings could generate an 18 percent increase in human capital wealth.

A country's level of economic development is strongly related to the composition of its national wealth. Natural capital is the largest component of wealth in low-income countries (47 percent in 2014) and accounts for more than one-quarter of wealth in lower-middle-income countries.

Growth is in part about more efficient use of natural capital and investing the earnings from natural capital sources, such as minerals, into infrastructure and education. This investment then results in growth of total wealth.

Renewable resources—agricultural land and forests and protected areas—can produce benefits in perpetuity if managed sustainably. In low- and middle-income countries, the monetary value of renewable assets more than doubled, keeping up with population growth on average, which is good news, with greater gains in value of agricultural land than forests.

In contrast with renewable resources, nonrenewable natural capital—such as fossil fuels and minerals—offer a one-time chance to finance development by investing resource rents.

Recommended Reading

The Economic and Demographic Effects of Labor Migration in the EU Eastern Partners and Russia: A Synthesis Report by CARIM East

This paper summarizes the findings of country studies on the main economic and demographic effects of labor migration in the EU Eastern partners and Russia. The major positive effect of labor migration in the sending countries is that it provides temporary relief on domestic labor markets and helps reduce unemployment, particularly in economically-deprived areas. Overall, labor migration contributes to the economic development of countries at both ends of the migration spectrum to a lesser extent than it should. This may be attributed to the fact that there are still no enabling conditions for effective brain circulation, productive investments and supply chain relations among migrants in the observed countries.