

MEASURE-BiH

August 27 – September 7, 2018

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

[Environmental Performance Index](#)

Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy conducts careful measurement of environmental trends and progress. Their results provide a foundation for effective policymaking. The 2018 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks 180 countries on 24 performance indicators across ten issue categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality. These metrics provide a gauge at a national scale of how close countries are to established environmental policy goals. The EPI thus offers a scorecard that highlights leaders and laggards in environmental performance, gives insight on best practices, and provides guidance for countries that aspire to be leaders in sustainability.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Getting Engaged in Environmental Evaluation](#)

[Social Networking Among Citizen Scientists for Monitoring Environmental Contamination](#)

[Choosing Meaningful Indicators for Conservation Impacts](#)

[The Person-In-Environment Perspective: An Ecological Logic Model Clinic Approach](#)

[Two Social Justice Lessons for Environmental Program Evaluators](#)

[How Agriculture Addresses Environmental Issues](#)

[Evaluating Environmental Education Programs Focused on Diversity](#)

[Creating Pathways to Environmental Careers via Nature-based Learning](#)

[Thinking Globally: How to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Aid to the Environment on a Global Level](#)

[Why I am NOT an Environmentalist](#)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Upcoming Events

October 1

[MEASURE-BiH Visibility Event](#)

October 1

[European Evaluation Conference 2018: Evaluation for More Resilient Societies, Thessaloniki, Greece](#)

October 22

[The Global Evidence and Implementation Summit 2018, Melbourne, Australia](#)

Useful Sites

[Global Environment Facility](#)

[United Nations Environment Programme](#)

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Tenure and Global Climate Change \(TGCC\) Evaluation Report, USAID, July 2018](#)

[Forest Incomes for Environmental Sustainability Midterm Performance Evaluation, USAID, June 2018](#)

Relevant Publications

[Atlas on Environmental Impacts Supply Chains by Adelphi and Sustain Consulting GmbH](#)

The “Atlas on Environmental Impacts - Supply Chains” shows where, and in which world region of the supply chains, negative effects can occur for selected sectors (fashion retailing, chemical industry, electronics industry, automotive industry, food retailing, machinery industry, metal production and processing, and paper industry) with high environmental impacts. The atlas addresses four key areas of environmental protection: greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, water consumption, and land use, and focuses on German industries solely. However, the atlas findings could be compared and analyzed from the aspect of other countries, or used as a good resource for developing similar analysis in other parts of the world.

The atlas finds that the reduction of high water intensity in the textile value chain is an important area for action. Per EUR of turnover of the German fashion retailing sector, nearly 14 l of water are consumed in the upstream value chain stages. More than 80% of the water consumption is attributable to cotton growing, and about 10% to textile production. The German chemical industry has the second highest consumption of all eight industries under consideration. An important environmental issue in the supply chain of the electronics industry is air pollution. The total NOx emissions from the supply chain are about 10 times higher than the emissions from companies' own sites. More than half of the emissions are attributable to the production of inputs. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are an essential environmental issue for the automotive industry. Emissions in the supply chain, i.e. from raw material production to direct suppliers, are nearly ten times higher than at companies' own sites. Food retailers have the highest environmental impact when compared with the other eight industries. Particularly relevant is the water consumption in the production of food in regions with high water stress. Direct suppliers of fruit and vegetables (especially from Spain and Asia) consume about a third of the total water consumption in the value chain. GHG emissions are a major environmental topic in the machinery industry supply chain. Companies in the metal production and processing industries have high CO2 intensity in their value chain. Therefore, reducing GHG emissions should be a priority. The paper industry has high environmental impacts per EUR of turnover. Air pollution is a key issue in the reduction of environmental impacts. A focus should be on (indirect) suppliers from the wood and paper industry and on transportation, as these sectors generate the most emissions.



Recommended Reading

[Toward a Clean, Green, Resilient World for All by World Bank](#)

The World Bank Group's Environment Strategy 2012-2022 lays out an ambitious agenda to support "green, clean, resilient" paths for developing countries, as they pursue poverty reduction and development in an increasingly fragile environment.

The Environment Strategy, which covers the World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), recognizes that while there has been notable progress in reducing global poverty, there has been significantly less progress in managing the environment sustainably. While developing countries will still need rapid growth to reduce poverty over the next decade, the global environment has reached a critical state that could undermine livelihoods, productivity, and global stability.