MEASURE-BiH

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USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

[The 2018 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) by UNDP](#)

The 2018 MPI answers the call to better measure progress to end poverty in all its forms. With the 2018 estimates, the MPI measures acute multidimensional deprivations in 105 countries covering 77 percent of the global population. The MPI looks beyond income to understand how people experience poverty in multiple and simultaneous ways. It identifies how people are being left behind across three key dimensions: health, education and standard of living, comprising 10 indicators.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Should we be having FUN with Evaluation?](#)

[Assessing Organizational Data Quality](#)

[Take Time to Consider the Role of Racialization when Evaluating STEM Interventions](#)

[What if Everyone Owns the Data?](#)

[Capacity Building with Funders: Lessons Learned from Helping Nonprofits Build Data Systems](#)

[Finding the Right Data System Vendor with a Rockin' RFP](#)

[How to Have Great Data: When People and Technology Both Do Their Part](#)

[Lessons Learned on Collecting Great Data](#)

[Why Share Early Artifacts of an Evaluation](#)

[Navigating Organizational Politics and Paving the Way for Real Organizational Change](#)

[Embracing Your Role as a Delegator](#)

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) 5th International Conference, Chicago, Illinois, USA](#)

Useful Sites

[ICTY](#)

[ECHR](#)

Examples of Evaluation Projects
[Final Performance Evaluation of the USAID/Jamaica Social Enterprise Boost Initiative, USAID, December 2018](#)

[SPRING Impact Evaluation Paritran Fieldwork Report, USAID, October 2018](#)

Relevant Publications

Global Peace Index 2018: Measuring Peace in a Complex World by Institute for Economics and Peace

This is the twelfth edition of the Global Peace Index (GPI), which ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP). This report presents the most comprehensive data-driven analysis to-date on trends in peace, its economic value, and how to develop peaceful societies. The GPI covers 99.7% of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, and measures the state of peace using three thematic domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict; and the degree of Militarization.

The results of the 2018 GPI find that the global level of peace has deteriorated by 0.27% in the last year, marking the fourth successive year of deteriorations. Ninety-two countries deteriorated, while 71 countries improved. The 2018 GPI reveals a world in which the tensions, conflicts, and crises that emerged in the past decade remain unresolved, especially in the Middle East, resulting in a gradual, sustained fall in peacefulness. Underlying the fall in peacefulness, six of the nine regions in the world deteriorated in the last year. The four most peaceful regions – Europe, North America, Asia-Pacific, and South America – all recorded deteriorations, with the largest overall deterioration occurring in South America, owing to falls in the Safety and Security domain, mainly due to increases in the incarceration rate and impact of terrorism.

Additional highlights include the following: 92 countries deteriorated while 71 countries improved between 2016 and 2017; Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Iraq and Somalia are the least peaceful countries in the world; Iceland, New Zealand, Austria, Portugal and Denmark are the most peaceful countries in the world; countries that improved in peace over the last decade had seven times higher GDP growth rates; military expenditure compared to country GDP has been steadily falling in more countries than increasing; battle deaths have risen steadily over the last 10 years, increasing by 264%; both Europe and North America become less peaceful, with 23/36 countries in Europe deteriorating last year; Sub-Saharan Africa was home to four of the five largest improvements in peacefulness.

Recommended Reading

Preventing Deadly Conflict: Final Report by Carnegie Corporation

The authors note that deadly conflict is not inevitable. Violence on the scale of what we have seen in Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia and elsewhere does not emerge inexorably from human interaction. They also note that the need to prevent deadly conflict is increasingly urgent. The rapid compression of the world through population growth, technological advancement and economic interdependence, combined with the readily available supply of deadly weapons and easily transmitted hatred and incitement to violence, make it essential and urgent to find ways to prevent disputes from turning violent. Finally, the authors argue that preventing deadly conflict is possible. The problem is not that we do not know about incipient and large-scale violence; it is that we often do not act.