

MEASURE-BiH

January 29 – February 9, 2018

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/>

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations has been issuing, since 1988, every two years revised estimates and projections of the urban and rural populations of all countries in the world and of their major urban agglomerations. This web site presents the main findings of the *2014 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects* which are consistent with the size of the total population of each country as estimated or projected in the *2012 Revision of World Population Prospects* (United Nations, 2013). The *World Urbanization Prospects* are used widely throughout the United Nations and by many international organizations, research centers, academic researchers and the media.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[The State in Education Sector in BiH in 2017](#)

[Building Bridges Between Evaluators and Big Data Analysts](#)

[Technology and Evaluation: The Evaluator's Perspective](#)

[Development, Diplomacy, Trade \(and Evaluation\)](#)

[Recent Readings: Replication of Findings \(not\), Argument For/Against "Mixed Methods", Use of Algorithms \(Public accountability, Cost/Benefits, Meta Data\)](#)

[Beyond the Trite "I was there" Photo: Using Photos and Videos to Communicate Your Research](#)

[What Do We Measure When We Measure Food Consumption?](#)

[Statistical Power and The Funnel of Attribution](#)

[Scholarly Productivity and Impact Metrics Roundup](#)

[20/80 Rule for Social Media](#)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Upcoming Events

May 2

[UK Evaluation Society 2018: The Quality of Evidence from Evaluation, London, UK](#)

May 26

[Canadian Evaluation Society Conference 2018, Calgary, Canada](#)

Useful Sites

<http://eu-monitoring.ba/>

<http://mande.co.uk/>

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Reforming Fisheries and Aquaculture for Global Benefits, Evaluation Report, World Bank, March 2009](#)

[Child Labour Elimination Actions for Real Change \(CLEAR\) Project, Final Evaluation Report, IMPAQ International, LLC, March 2016](#)

[McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Beoog Biiba II, Midline Performance Evaluation, IMPAQ International, LLC, July 2017](#)

Relevant Publications

[World Economic Situation Prospects 2018 by United Nations \(UN\)](#)

The last decade has been punctuated by a series of broad-based economic crises and negative shocks, starting with the global financial crisis of 2008–2009, followed by the European sovereign debt crisis of 2010–2012 and the global commodity price realignments of 2014–2016.

In 2017, global economic growth is estimated to have reached 3.0 per cent, a significant acceleration compared to growth of just 2.4 per cent in 2016, and the highest rate of global growth recorded since 2011. Labour market indicators continue to improve in a broad spectrum of countries, and roughly two-thirds of countries worldwide experienced stronger growth in 2017 than in the previous year. At the global level, growth is expected to remain steady at 3.0 per cent in 2018 and 2019.

The recent acceleration in world gross product growth stems predominantly from firmer growth in several developed economies, although East and South Asia remain the world's most dynamic regions. Conditions for investment have generally improved, amid low financial volatility, reduced banking sector fragilities, recovery in some commodity sectors and a more solid global macroeconomic outlook. Financing costs generally remain low, and spreads have narrowed in many emerging markets, reflecting a decline in risk premia.

Global trade rebounded in 2017. In the first eight months of the year, world merchandise trade grew at its fastest pace in the post-crisis period. The rebound springs predominantly from stronger import demand in East Asia, as domestic demand picked up in the region, supported by accommodative policy measures. In several major developed economies, imports of capital goods have rebounded, as firms respond to improving conditions for investment. The uneven pace of global economic recovery continues to raise concerns regarding prospects for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Many countries have even suffered recent setbacks, as average incomes declined in four major developing regions in 2016.

The acceleration in economic growth also bears an environmental cost. The frequency of weather-related shocks continues to increase, highlighting the urgent need to build resilience against climate change and contain the pace of environmental degradation. While the level of global energy-related carbon emissions remained flat between 2013–2016, the return to stronger GDP growth is likely to result in higher emission levels.



Recommended Reading

[Alternative Answers of Civil Society Organizations to the European Commission Questionnaire by Initiative for Monitoring of the European Integration of BiH](#)

This document represents a joint effort of organizations and individuals involved in the work of the Initiative for Monitoring of the European Integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a view to provide a part of the response to the European Commission Questionnaire for BiH.

The document relies on the four-year work of the Initiative, which, through alternative reports since 2013, has provided an overview of BiH's progress on its path to the EU. The answers presented here are not comprehensive in terms of answering all questions in the Questionnaire, which was not the goal. The answers are based on knowledge, analyses and first-hand experiences of civil society organizations acquired in their work.