

MEASURE-BiH

August 13 – August 24, 2018

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

[The CESEE Bank Lending Survey](#)

The Central Eastern and South-Eastern Europe (CESEE) Bank Lending Survey is a biannual survey covering around 15 international banking groups and 85 local subsidiaries or independent local banks. Together these make up more than 50% of banking assets in most countries. The countries covered are: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine. The survey is a unique instrument for monitoring banking sector trends and challenges in CESEE. The survey was developed by the European Investment Bank (EIB) in the context of the Vienna Initiative 2.0 and is managed by the EIB.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Evaluation and Foreign Affairs: Evaluating Diplomacy in the 21st Century](#)

[The Politics of Evaluation and the Evaluation of Politics](#)

[How Do We Know If Our Advocacy Is Making a Difference ... or Not?](#)

[Who Should Receive Humanitarian Assistance when Budget is Short?](#)

[Addressing the Risks from Climate Change in Performance-Based Contracts](#)

[Fostering the Intersection between Evaluation and Performance Management to Enhance Learning from Both](#)

[Let's Play Evaluation Conference Trivial Pursuit!](#)

[Partnerships for Networking and Evaluation Capacity Building](#)

[Evaluating Community Engagement Support & Resources](#)

[Using Social and Behavior Insights to Improve Outcomes](#)

[Valuing Youth Voices in Evaluation](#)



USAID
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Upcoming Events

October 1

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

October 22

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

October 28

[American Evaluation Society 2018 Conference: Speaking Truth to Power, Cleveland, Ohio, USA](#)

Useful Sites

[World Health Organization](#)

[OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights](#)

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Mid-Term Performance Evaluation of the Governing for Growth \(G4G\) Project, USAID, July 2018](#)

[Impact Evaluation of the Makhalidwe Project \(Zambia\), USAID, February 2018](#)

Relevant Publications

[The Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018 From World Development Indicators by the World Bank](#)

The Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018 presents maps, charts, and stories related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It discusses trends, comparisons, and measurement issues using accessible and shareable data visualizations. The report highlights some of the main findings and accomplishments in reaching the SDGs, including:

- Between 1990 and 2013 the number of people living below \$1.90 a day fell by over 1 billion. The world's population has grown and the regional distribution of poverty has changed. Poverty rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas.
- Young children and infants are most vulnerable to the effects of malnutrition. Globally, over 95 million fewer children were stunted in 2016 than in 1990.
- Low-income countries have younger populations than high-income countries do. As countries become richer, fertility rates fall and life expectancy rises.
- While most children are enrolled in primary education, fewer enroll at the secondary and tertiary levels. Median spending on education worldwide is 5 percent of GDP. The relative share of male and female students enrolled in education varies substantially between countries, especially at the tertiary level.
- Two out of five countries have no clear penalties for domestic violence. Women lag behind men in business ownership and political representation. Women, on average, spend 2.6 times as much time on unpaid care and domestic work as men do.
- Drinking water is essential to life, but only 71 percent of people have water that is considered safely managed. Globally, 6 in 10 people use sanitation facilities that are not safely managed and may contribute to the spread of disease.
- Many Least Developed Countries have seen economic growth in the last decade, but few have achieved the SDG target of 7 percent a year.
- There is great inequality across countries and regions. North America is 3.5 times richer than the world average, but its relative income per capita has been falling. By contrast, relative incomes are rising in South Asia and East Asia & Pacific.
- Since about 2008, the majority of the world's population has lived in urban areas. Only South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa remain more rural than urban.
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions have been growing steadily so its concentration in the atmosphere is also growing—at an accelerating rate.



Recommended Reading

[The Future of Europe: Comparing Public and Elite Attitudes by Chatham House](#)

The European Union is facing the most challenging political environment since the union's founding. This includes the Eurozone crisis and persistently high levels of inequality, the aftermath of the largest refugee crisis in Europe since the Second World War, the planned withdrawal of the UK from the EU, and the rise of populist and anti-EU parties in parts of Western Europe alongside a drift towards illiberal and Eurosceptic politics in Central and Eastern Europe.

This research paper offers insights into these attitudes. It is based on a unique survey conducted between December 2016 and February 2017 examining attitudes to the EU, as well as to the state of domestic and European politics and society, in 10 countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain and the UK.