



Commitment to Development Index (CDI) 2017

2nd Annual Meeting of CoP on
Composite Indicators and Scoreboards

Anita Käppeli, Senior Policy Analyst
Center for Global Development (Europe)

Overview

- Aim
- Methodology and Structure
- Results CDI 2017
- CDI 2018 and beyond



Aim of the CDI

Development



- Aid
- Finance
- Technology
- Environment
- Security
- Trade
- Migration

Aim

To track and compare *developed* countries' policy effort to improve policies in areas that matter for development

What CDI is:

- ✓ Tracking effort
- ✓ Indicators
- ✓ Quantitative
- ✓ Evidence about what matters
- ✓ Rankings/ comparison
- ✓ Trends
- ✓ Asking questions



Methodology and Structure

Methodology

- First edition in 2003
- Currently 27 countries (all of them OECD DAC members)
- Seven components
- 100+ indicators
- Wherever possible; publicly available data (we penalize for lack of transparency)
- Quantitative indicators preferred, expert assessment

Consortium and launch

- Consortium:
 - Group of ministries and foundations invested in the work and principles of the CDI
 - Forum which enables dialogue on the ways that developed country policies affect global prosperity, good governance, and security
 - Trigger policy changes, give more weight to the CDI's policy recommendations
 - But: Consortium members appreciate CGD's governing principles of transparency and independence!
- Annual high-level launch event, this year: UNGA side-event



The Commitment to Development Index 2017

The Commitment to Development Index ranks 27 of the world's leading economies on their dedication to policies that benefit people living in poor



Overall

Aid

Finance

Technology

Environment

RANK ↑ COUNTRY SCORE INDICATORS

1	Germany	6.29	
2	Sweden	5.93	
3	New Zealand	5.83	
4	Luxembourg	5.73	
5	Norway	5.53	
6	Belgium	5.52	
7	Austria	5.48	
8	Canada	5.42	

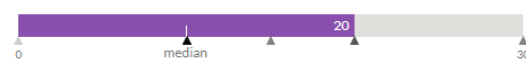
1 Germany 6.29

Country report (X) Close

▲ = other countries' scores

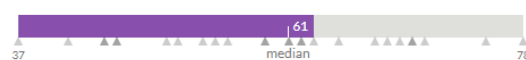
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

points



INTEGRATION POLICIES

points



SHARE OF ASYLUM SEEKERS

Applications / population

% population



Positive decisions / total decisions

% total applications

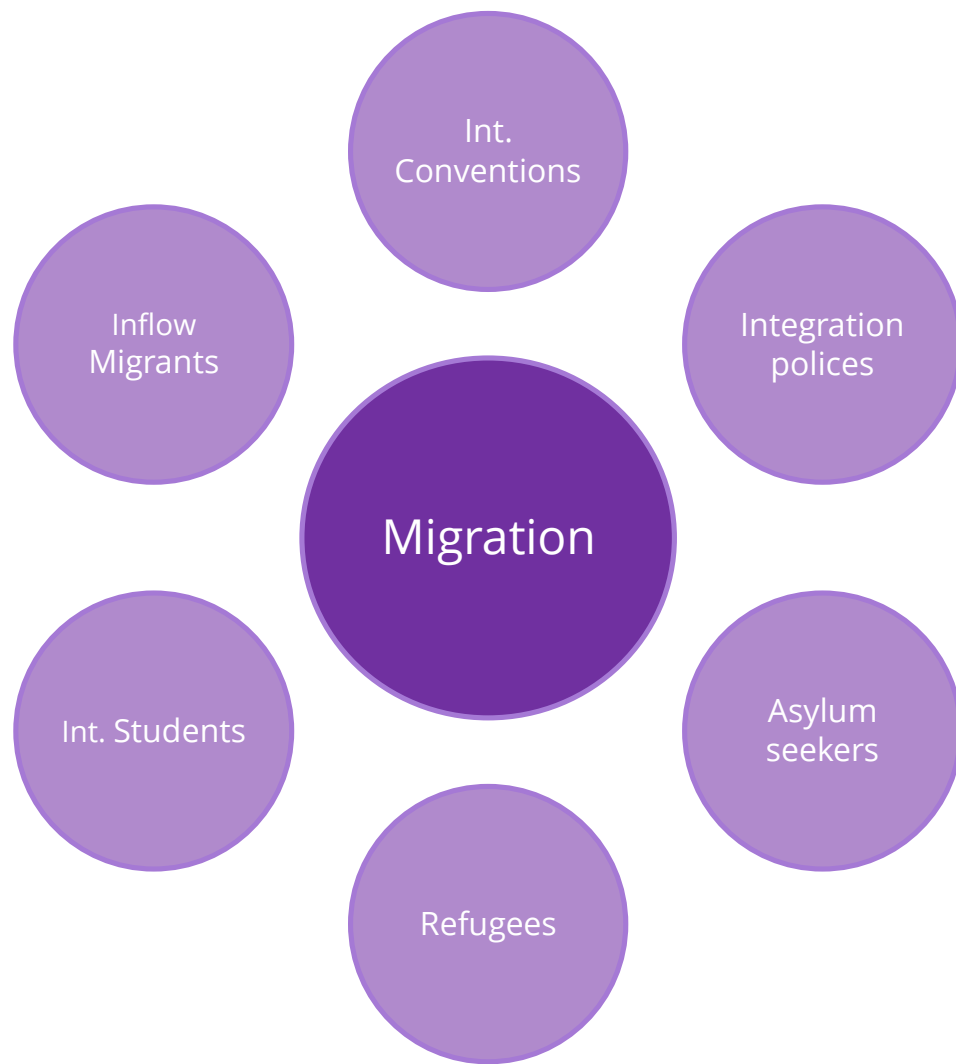


SHARE OF REFUGEES

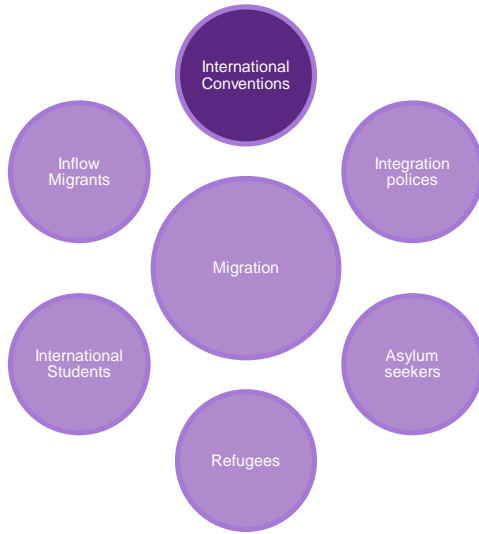
Refugees / GDP per capita PPP

refugees / GDP per capita (PPP)





International Commitments



- Migration for Employment (No. 97, 1949)
- Migrations in Abusive Conditions and Equality of Opportunity & Treatment of Migrant Workers (No. 143, 1975)
- Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000)

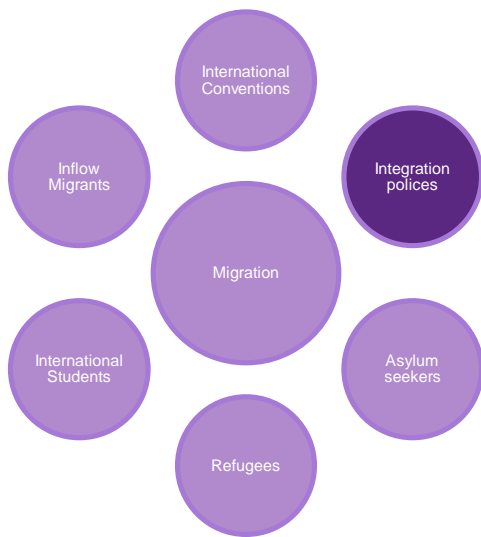


We reward countries who ratify the conventions

Integration policies

Data from the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) is used to assess:

- Labor market mobility
- Family reunion
- Antidiscrimination
- Access to nationality
- Permanent residence
- Education
- Health
- Political participation



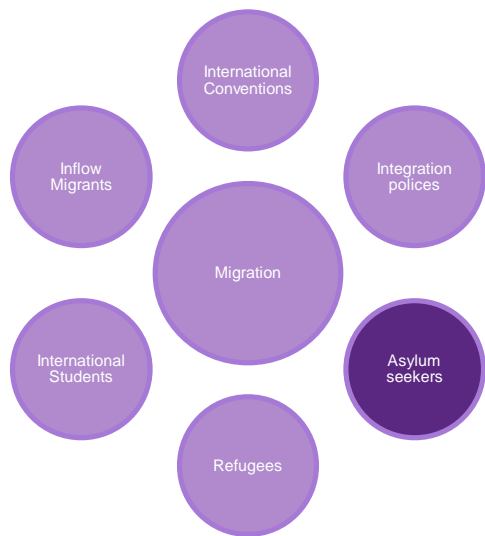
Policies that improve integration include:

- Acceptance of foreign credentials
- Enabling family reunion
- Equal access to health care

Share of Asylum seekers

Data from the UNHCR is used to assess:

- Applications / population
- Positive decisions / total decisions

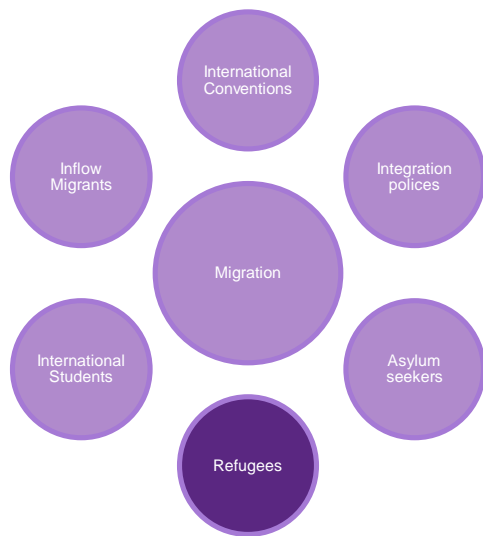


- We reward countries that admit asylum seekers and have low hurdles for granting asylum.
- Acceptance rates in CDI countries differ from between 1% and 99%.

Share of Refugees

Data from the UNHCR is used to assess:

- Refugees / GDP per capita PPP
- Refugees / capita (per 1000 inhabitants)
- Refugees / land area

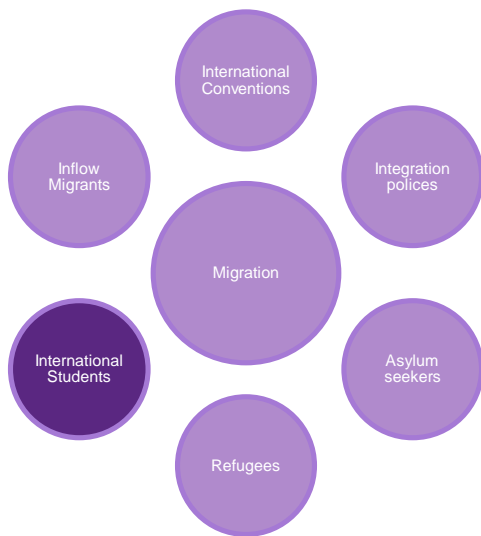


- We reward countries' receptiveness to refugees, taking into account their size and prosperity.
- Remarkable differences exist between CDI-countries, such as from 0.1 to 23 refugees per 1000 inhabitants.

International Students

Data from the OECD is used to assess students from developing countries (defined as ODA recipients):

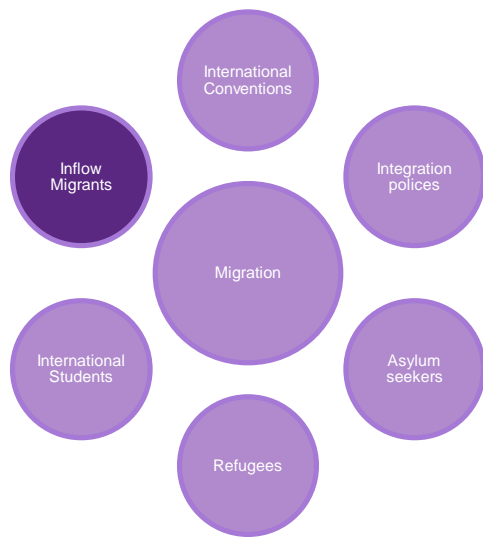
- As % of total students (tertiary)
- As % international students



Countries could improve through:

- Clear and liberal students' visa regime
- Grant of financial support
- Curriculum taught in one of the UN languages

Inflow of migrants



Data from the OECD is used to assess:

- total inflow of immigrants, weighted by the prosperity of the countries of origin (measured by GDP/capita)



We reward countries for accepting migrants, especially if their country of origin is poor.



Results of the CDI 2017

“Germany climbs in development ranking by taking in refugees”

(Reuters, 6.9.17)

“Trump or no Trump, U.S. ranks near bottom in helping poorer nations”

(Thomson Reuters Foundation, 6.9.17)

“Italia e cooperazione internazionale, più aiuto ai Paesi poveri”

(Lindro, 21.9.17)

Commitment to Development Index 2017

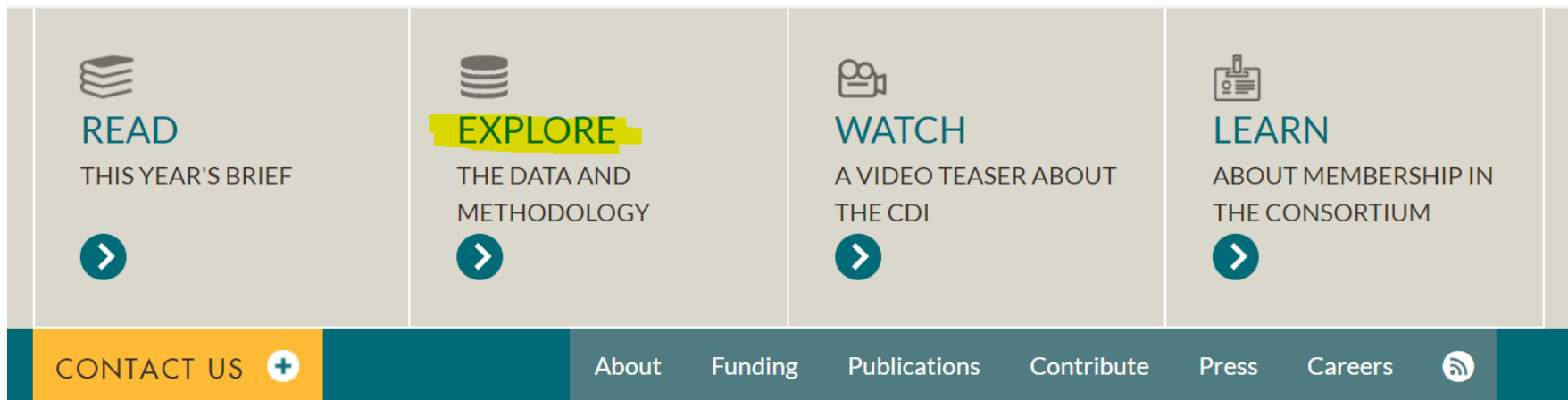
Country	Overall	Aid	Finance	Technology	Environment	Trade	Security	Migration
Denmark	1	1	2	7	8	2	1	14
Sweden	2	2	8	13	1	6	23	2
Finland	3	10	1	10	14	9	3	13
France	4	13	12	8	11	12	2	19
Germany	5	8	23	9	12	3	19	1
Portugal	6	14	17	4	4	10	11	9
Netherlands	7	6	21	11	13	1	7	11
United Kingdom	7	5	14	19	10	5	13	15
Norway	9	4	3	2	18	27	15	5
New Zealand	10	11	19	17	20	4	8	3
Austria	11	15	26	3	15	17	6	7
Spain	12	17	7	16	6	16	16	16
Luxembourg	13	7	24	21	19	15	4	4
Italy	14	19	4	22	7	13	14	12
Belgium	15	20	16	12	9	20	22	6
Ireland	16	3	15	23	22	7	10	21
Canada	17	9	6	14	23	21	25	8
Australia	18	18	5	18	26	8	17	10
Hungary	19	23	10	24	3	23	9	23
Czech Republic	19	21	11	15	17	14	24	24
Slovak Republic	21	26	22	27	2	18	5	27
Poland	22	24	9	26	5	19	26	25
United States	23	22	25	20	24	11	12	18
Switzerland	24	16	27	6	21	24	20	17
Greece	25	25	18	25	16	22	18	22
Japan	26	12	20	5	25	25	21	26
South Korea	27	27	13	1	27	26	27	20

The table above ranks each of the 27 CDI countries across seven policy areas.

Open Data, Open Science, transparency and replicability

All spreadsheets are available on the CDI website:

<https://www.cgdev.org/commitment-development-index>





Looking ahead: CDI 2018 and beyond

The way forward - CDI 2018 and beyond

CDI Aim - measure, highlight & improve policy effort on development

How to improve the CDI in a changed environment?

- Revision of current indicators
- Evaluation of new indicators/ components: More Global Public Goods? Tax Component? Gender?
- Diversity of actors: Role of middle-income countries, “new” donors etc.

Lessons from 15 years CDI

- Overall, some improvements over time
- Enormous variation within indicators, and within countries
- Take index seriously but not literally
- Be humble, but fearless
- Learn, adapt to changing priorities, evidence, data
- Use it to start a conversation
- And to change the world!



Commitment to
Development
Index 2017



#Commit2Dev

Thank you!

Contact: akappeli@cgdev.org