



#APacHDR2024

АЗИ, НОМХОН ДАЛАЙН БҮС НУТГИЙН ХҮНИЙ ХӨГЖЛИЙН 2024 ОНЫ ИЛТГЭЛ

ИРЭЭДҮЙГЭЭ БҮТЭЭХ НЬ: АЗИ, НОМХОН ДАЛАЙН БҮС НУТГИЙН ХҮНИЙ ХӨГЖЛИЙН ШИНЭ ЧИГЛЭЛ

2024 REGIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

MAKING OUR FUTURE: NEW DIRECTIONS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

2023 оны 11-р сарын 28
Их Эзэн Чингис Хаан танхим,
Төрийн ордон

28 November 2023
Chinggis Khaan Hall, State
Palace

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a grid of squares in various colors (green, blue, brown, purple, orange) with different patterns like leaves, circles, and squares. Three large circles (green, orange, blue) are overlaid on the right side of the grid.

Where are we today?

Why the need for new directions?

How do we make our future?

A large decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a grid of squares. Each square contains a different colored circle or leaf shape. The colors include various shades of green, blue, brown, and purple. A single, larger green circle with a white outline is positioned in the upper right area of the grid.

Where are we today?

Human development in Asia and the Pacific has been a tale of

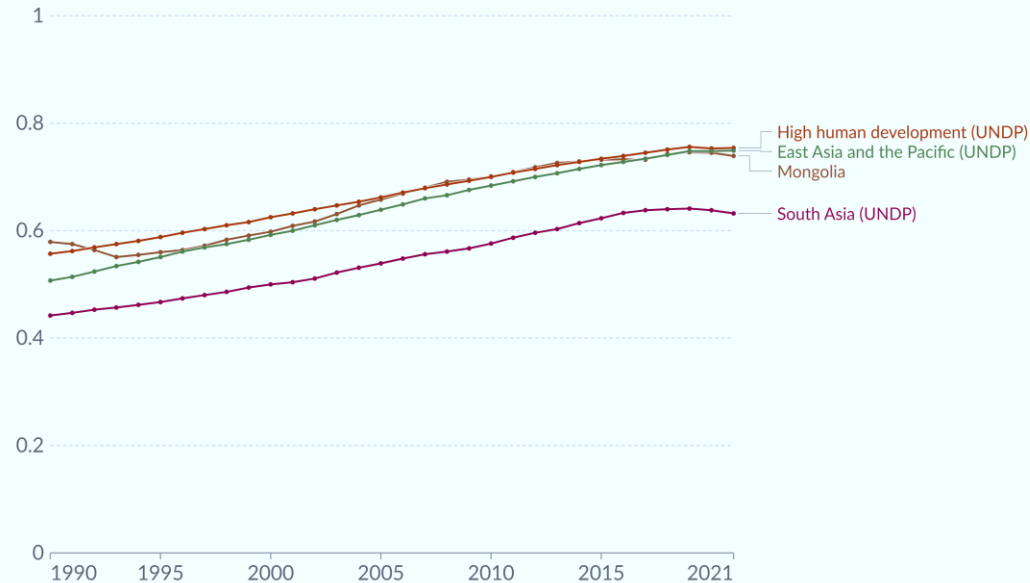
- Long-term progress
- Persistent disparity
- Widespread disruption

Long-term progress

Human Development in Mongolia and region (1990 – 2021)

Human Development Index, 1990 to 2021

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, a good education, and a decent standard of living. Higher values indicate higher human development.



Data source: UNDP, Human Development Report (2021-22)

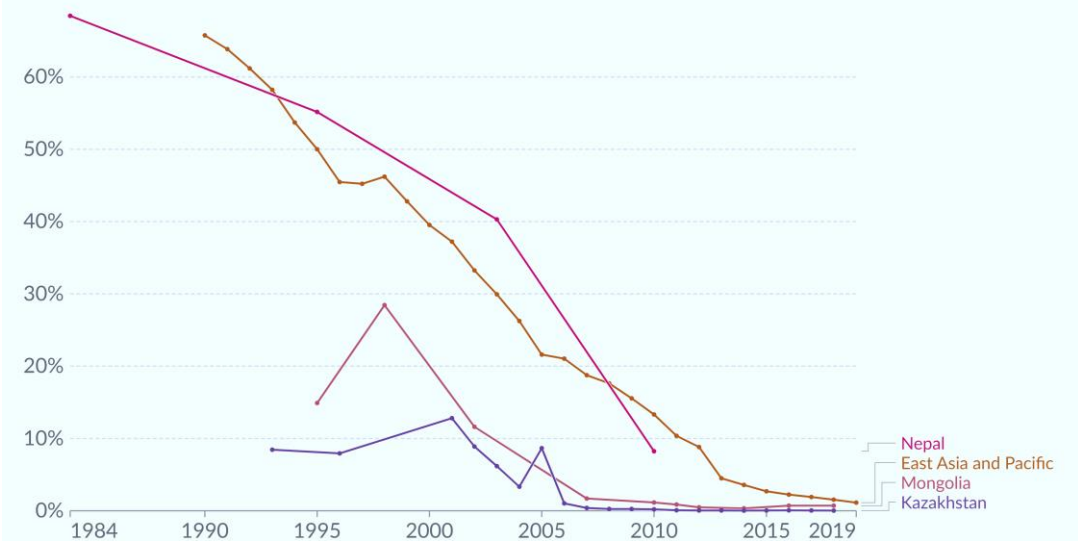
OurWorldInData.org/human-development-index | CC BY

Mongolia is among high human development countries, but in recent years human development as measured by HDI has suffered setbacks in income, years of schooling and life expectancy due to concomitant global crises.

Poverty Reduction in Mongolia and the Region

Share of population living in extreme poverty, 1984 to 2019

Extreme poverty is defined as living below the International Poverty Line of \$2.15 per day. This data is adjusted for inflation and for differences in the cost of living between countries.



Data source: World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform (2022)

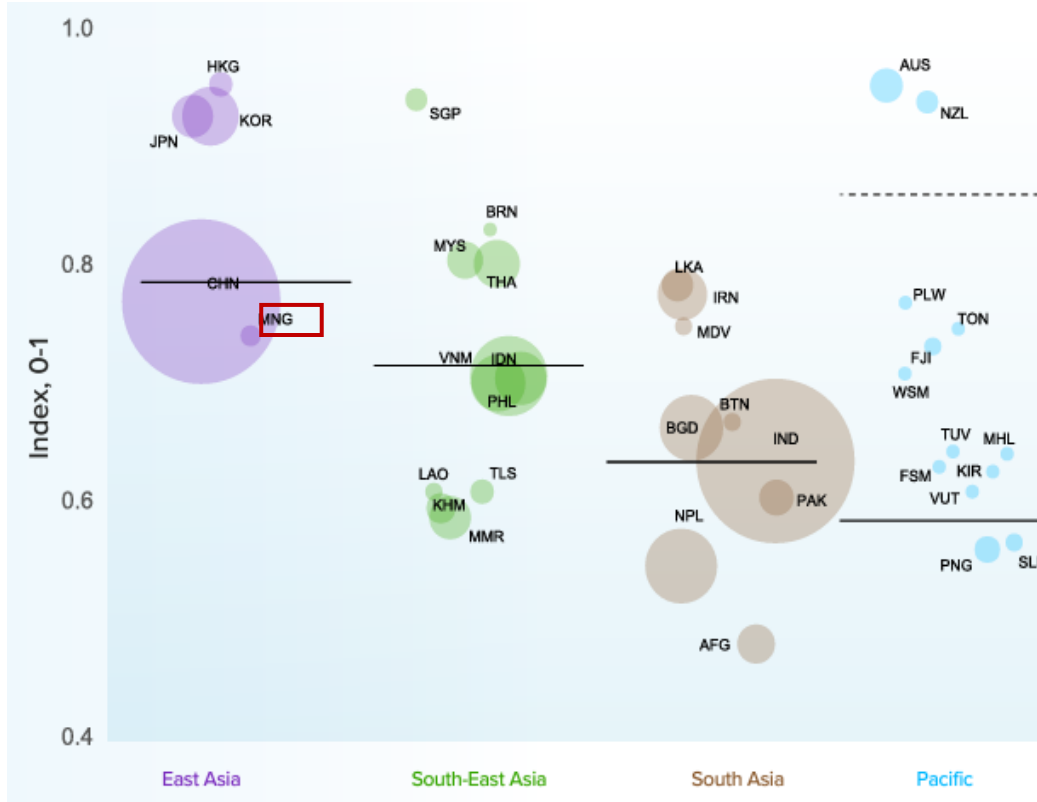
Note: This data is expressed in international-\$ at 2017 prices. Depending on the country and year, it relates to income measured after taxes and benefits, or to consumption, per capita.

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Asia-Pacific region has had made overall great progress in human development, living standards, pulling over 1.5 billion people out of extreme income poverty. Significant strides in education and health also underpin these achievements. In earlier years, Mongolia's poverty reduction was unprecedented which has slowed down recently.

Persistent disparity

HDI by countries in 2021

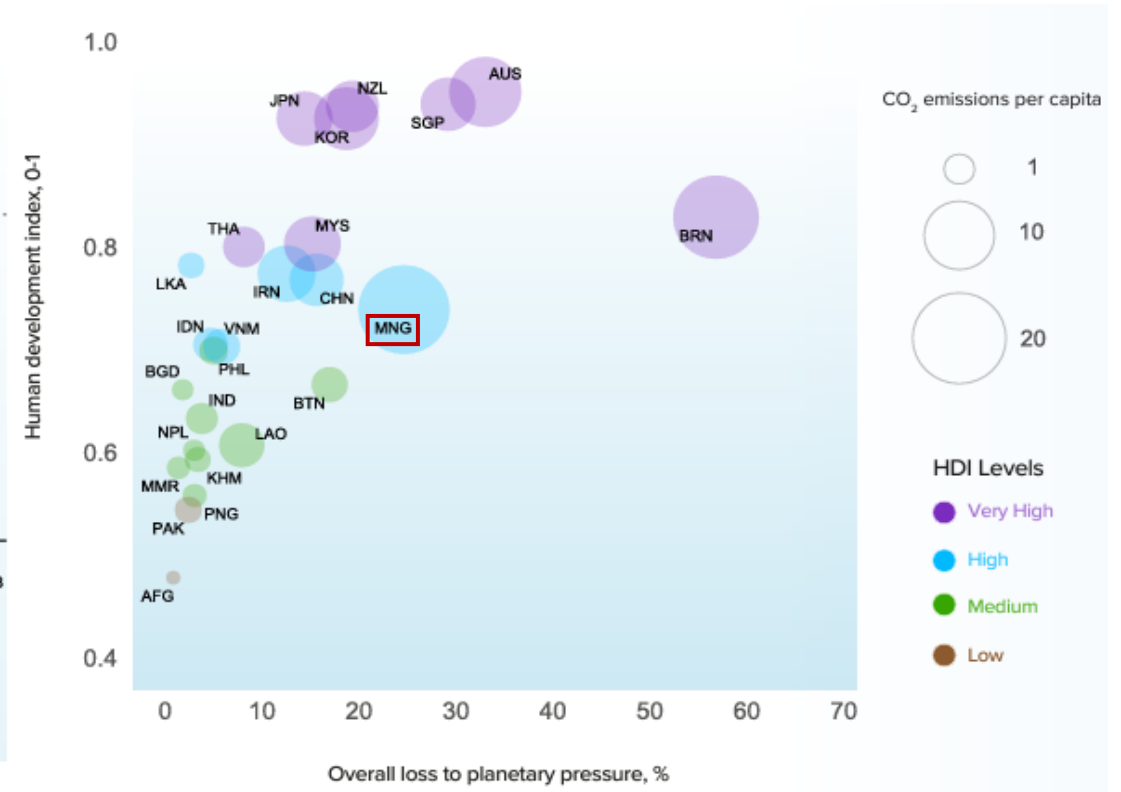


Source: HDI database.

Note: Horizontal lines are the population-weighted average of the HDI for each subregion during the period. For the Pacific subregion, the solid line includes Pacific Island Countries only, whereas the dashed line covers Oceania, thus including Australia and New Zealand.

While all regions and countries have progressed on HDI, there has been barely any convergence in human development outcomes across Asia Pacific.

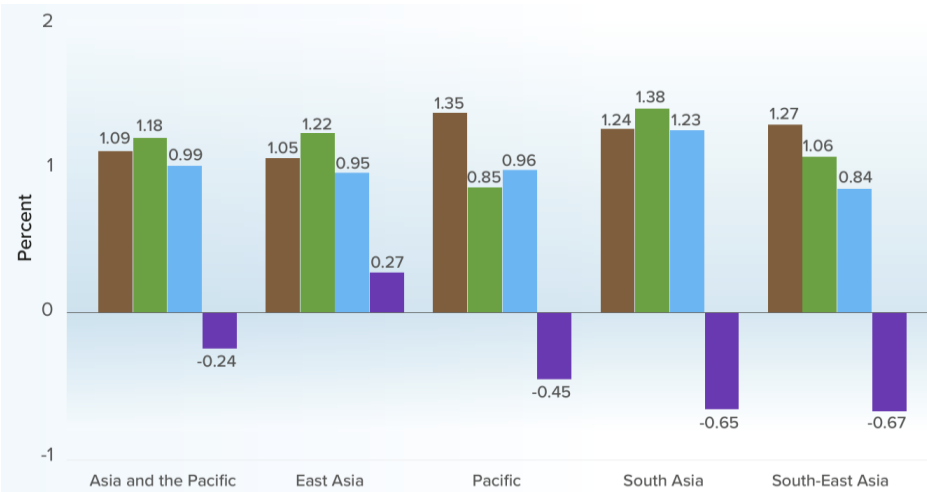
Planetary pressures (Loss due to CO2 emissions, 2021)



Progress has come also at a cost when accounting for inequality and planetary pressures. The largest adjustments are for East Asia and countries at the highest levels of human development.

Widespread disruption

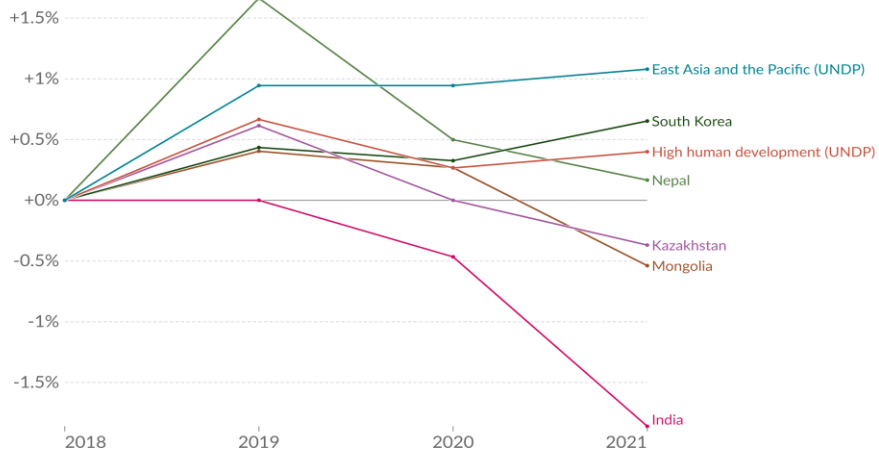
HDI (average annual growth, select periods)



Source: HDI database. 1990-1999 2000-2009 2010-2019 2020-2021

Change in human Development Index, 2018 to 2021

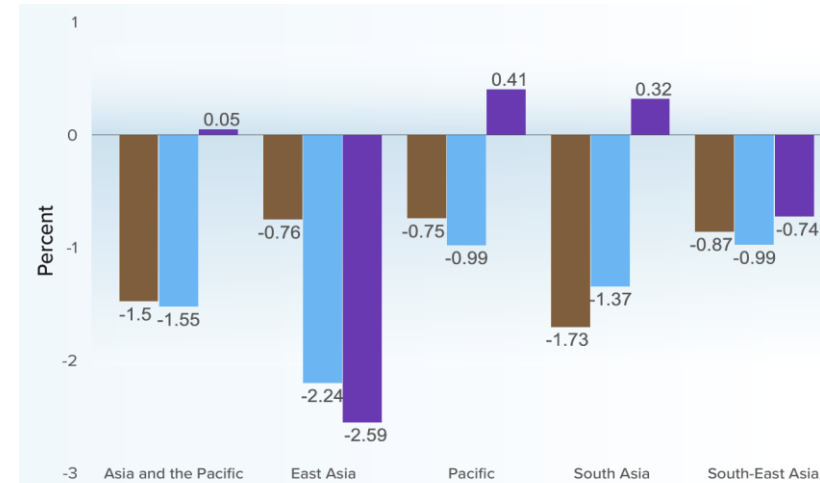
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, a good education, and a decent standard of living. Higher values indicate higher human development.



Data source: UNDP, Human Development Report (2021-22)

OurWorldInData.org/human-development-index | CC BY

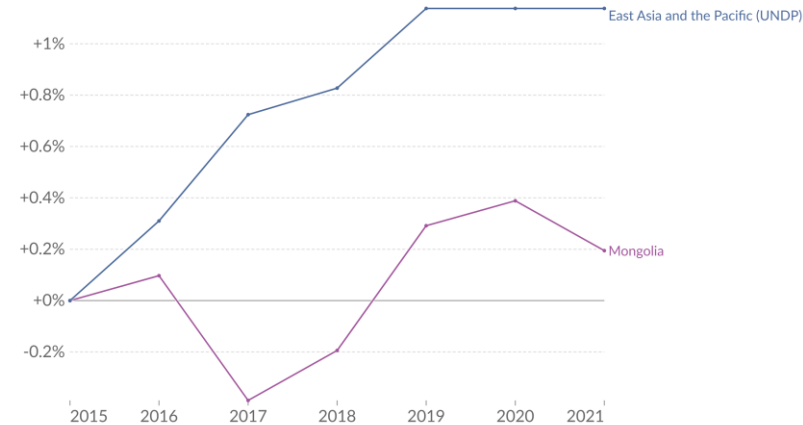
Gender Inequality Index (average annual growth, select periods)



Source: HDI database. 2000-2009 2010-2019 2020-2021

Change in gender Development Index, 2015 to 2021

The Gender Development Index (GDI) measures gender inequalities in the achievement of key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, a good education, and a decent standard of living. Values close to 1 indicate higher gender equality.



Data source: UNDP, Human Development Report (2021-22)

OurWorldInData.org/human-development-index | CC BY

Note: Values below 1 indicate higher human development for men than women, while values above 1 indicate the opposite.

- There is noticeable deceleration across the region, incl. Mongolia, in human development momentum
- Setbacks in gender development are noticeable during years of pandemic

A large, colorful, abstract graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a grid of squares in various colors (green, blue, brown, purple, orange) with overlapping circles and leaf shapes in different colors. A large, solid orange circle is positioned on the right edge of the grid, partially overlapping the text area.

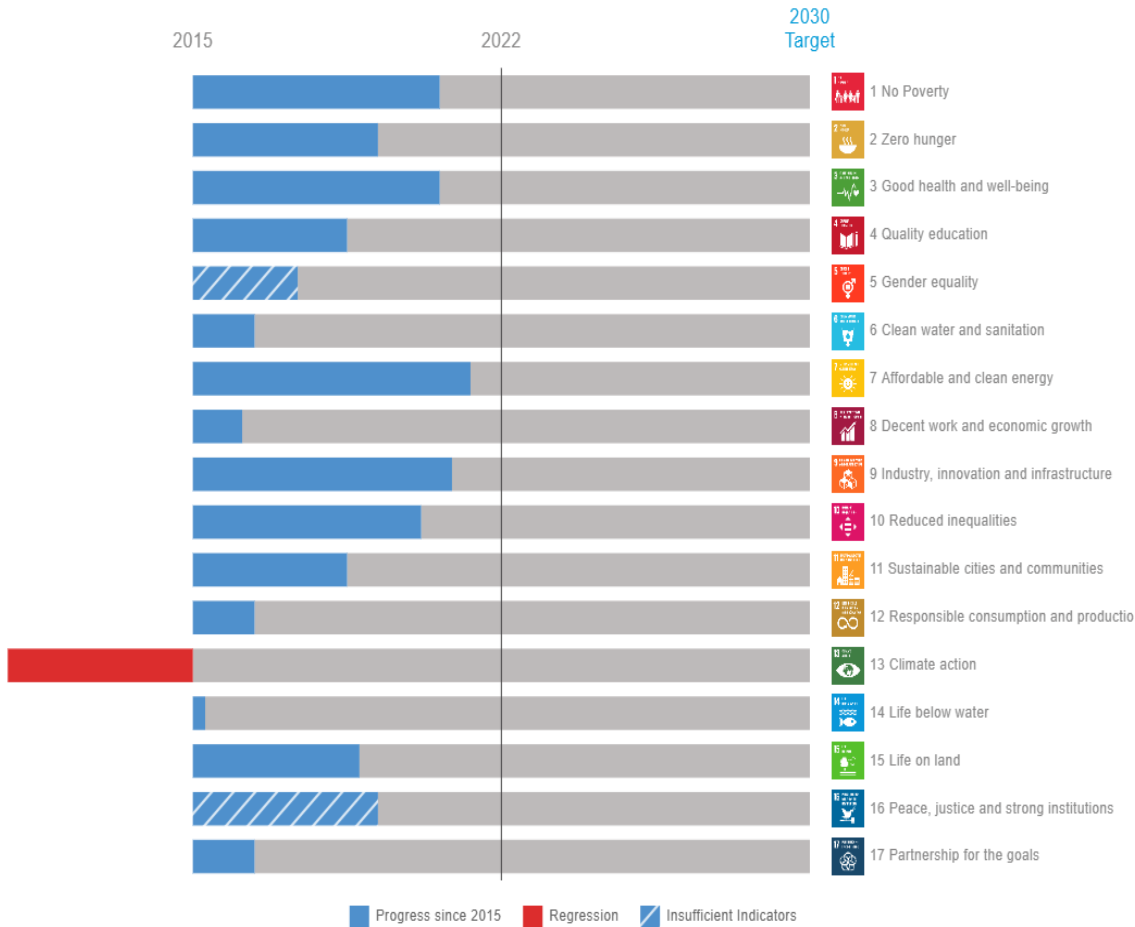
Why the need for new directions?

Three factors create an urgent need for change

- Unmet aspirations
- Heightened human insecurity
- A potentially more turbulent future

Unmet aspirations

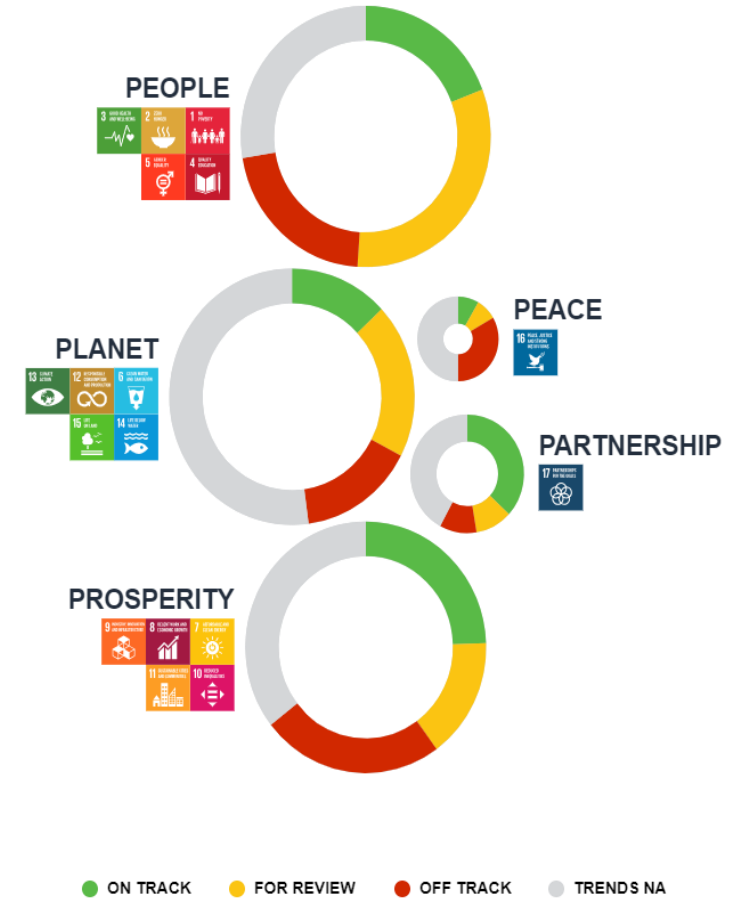
Asia Pacific region



Source: UNESCAP 2023. Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2023.

At the current pace, the Asia-Pacific region will miss 90% of the 118 measurable targets by 2030

Mongolia SDG targets organized according to 5Ps of Sustainable Development



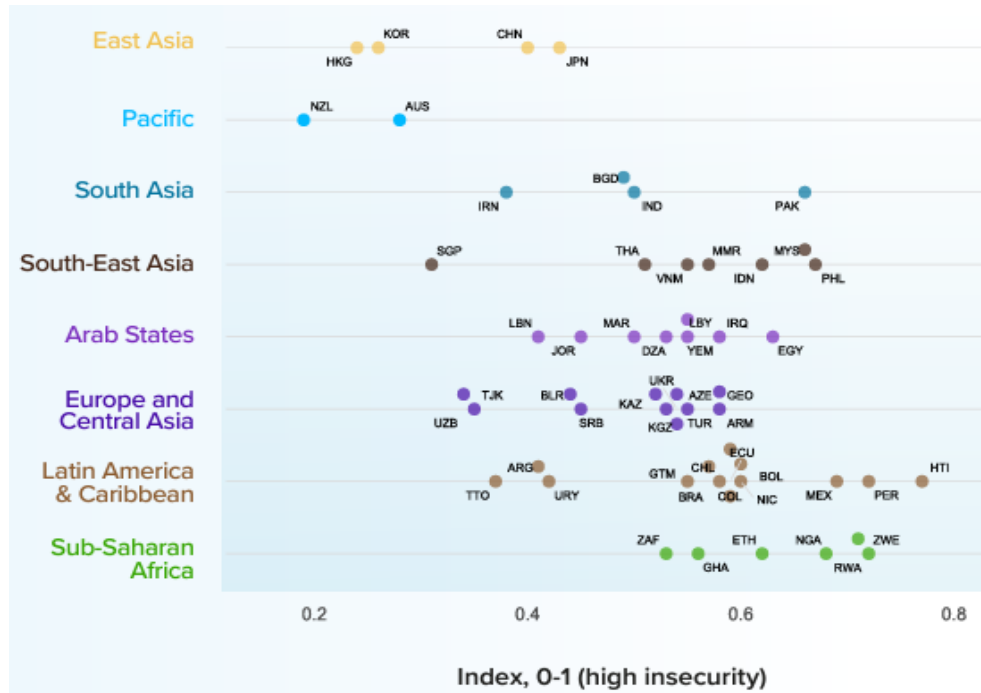
Source: UNDP SDG Push Diagnostics

For Mongolia out of the measurable 83 SDG indicators, only 32 (38.6 percent) are on track to meet their targets by 2030 (NVR 2023)

Heightened human insecurity

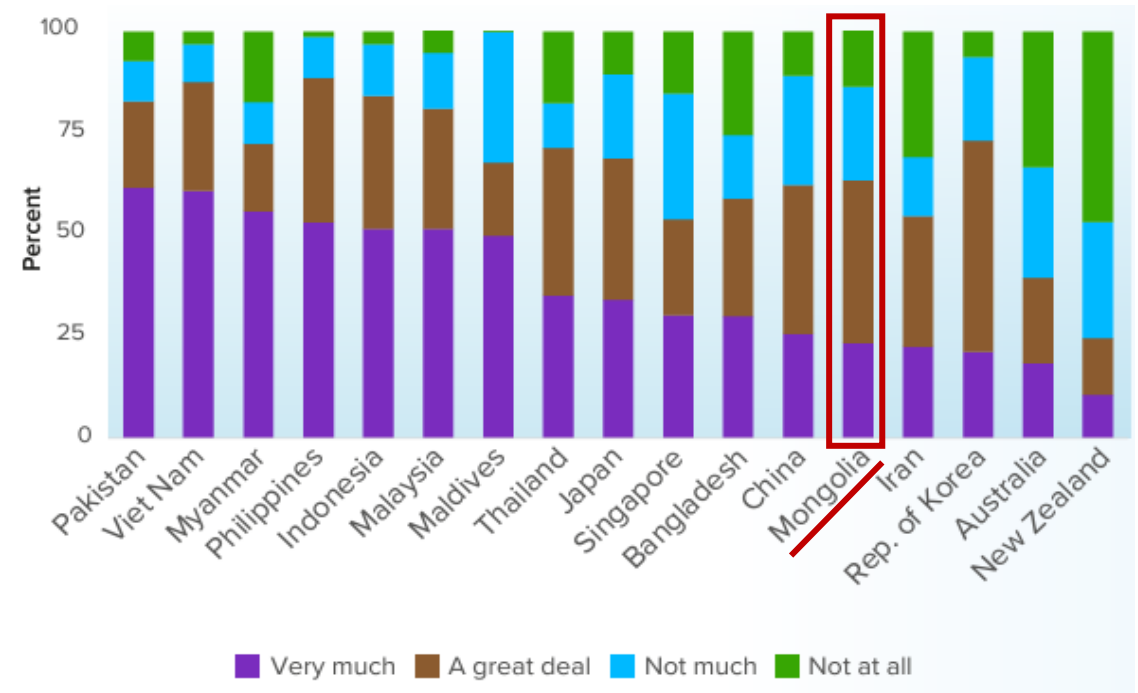


Index of Perceived Human Insecurity (2017 – 2020)



Source: UNDP Human Development Report Office, based on World Values Survey, 2017-2020.

Share of respondents worried about job loss or not finding one (2017 – 2022)



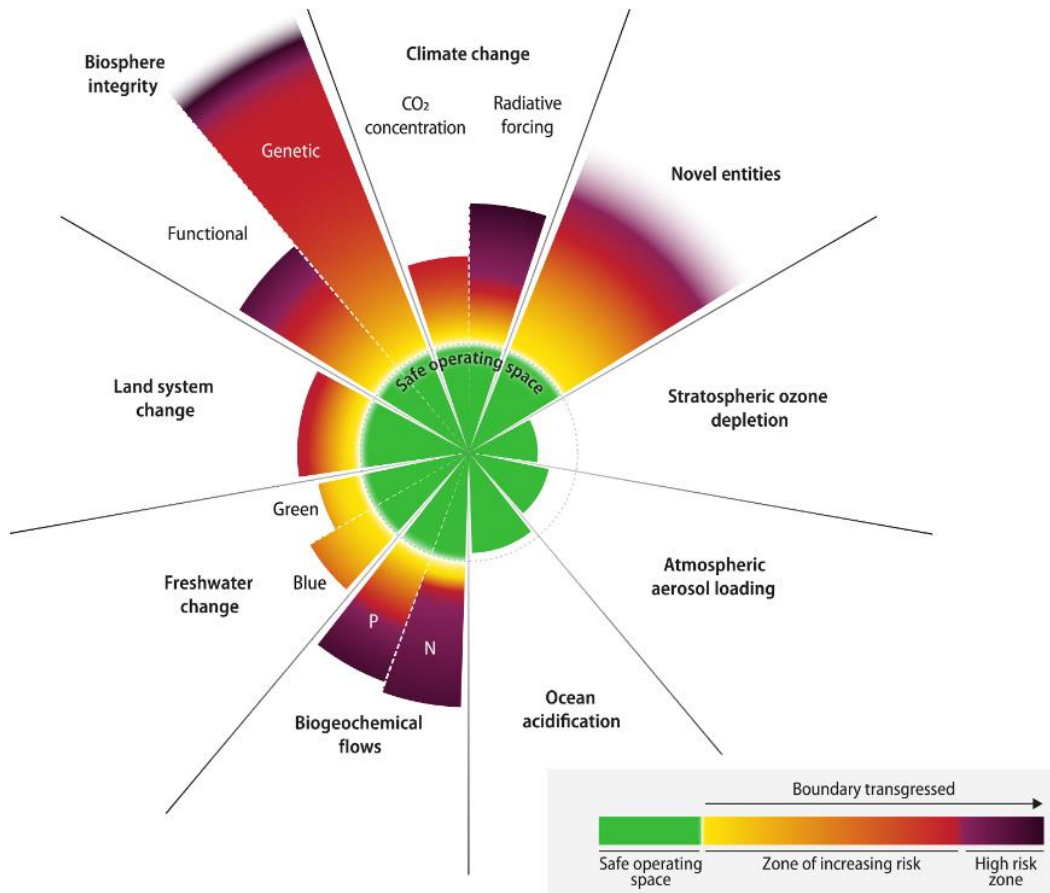
Source: World Values Survey. Wave 7 (2017–2022)

- Across Asia and the Pacific, millions of people live precarious lives with multiple threats to their security: economic and environmental, social and political.
- At least, 6 in 7 people worldwide plagued by feelings of insecurity
- The multidimensional biases, economic, political, and educational persist in many Asian countries - majority of the people exhibit at least one bias against gender equality
- An overwhelming majority of Asians are concerned about economic well being which is reflected in worries about job loss.
- In Mongolia, more than 65% are concerned about job loss, they consider it either very much a big deal or a great deal

A turbulent future – Existential threats to Environment and Economic Wellbeing

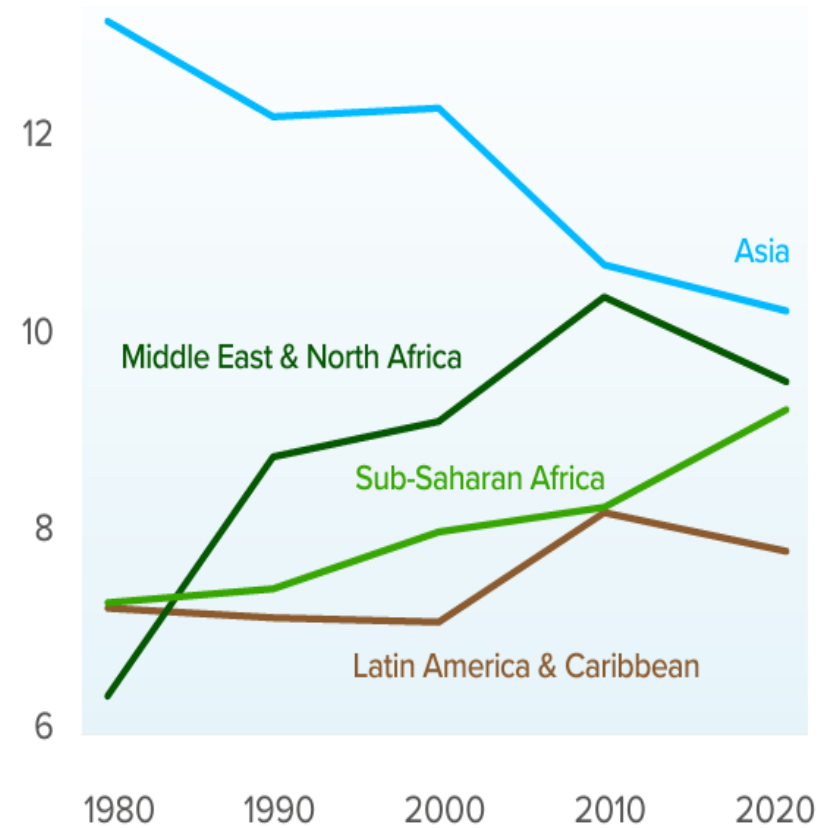


Breach of planetary boundaries



Source: Richardson and others (2023).

Income Share of the Bottom 50%



Source: World Inequality Database.

- **Climate change and the risks of pandemics, amplified by urbanization and the continuing encroachment of humankind on nature, present existential threats to a vulnerable region – finally all this is impacting Economic Wellbeing**
- **Besides, there is erosion of safe social space, democracy and institutions: Limiting public and civic spaces to a degree last seen in 1978.**
- **This is resulting in rising inequality, eroding trust in institutions, populist solutions**
- **Public opinion polarized by social media: Spread disinformation and fan the flames of discord and division, Algorithms designed to accentuate extreme views,**

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How do we make our future?

While the region can find inspiration in its own proven models, setting new directions requires a revamp of old practices by

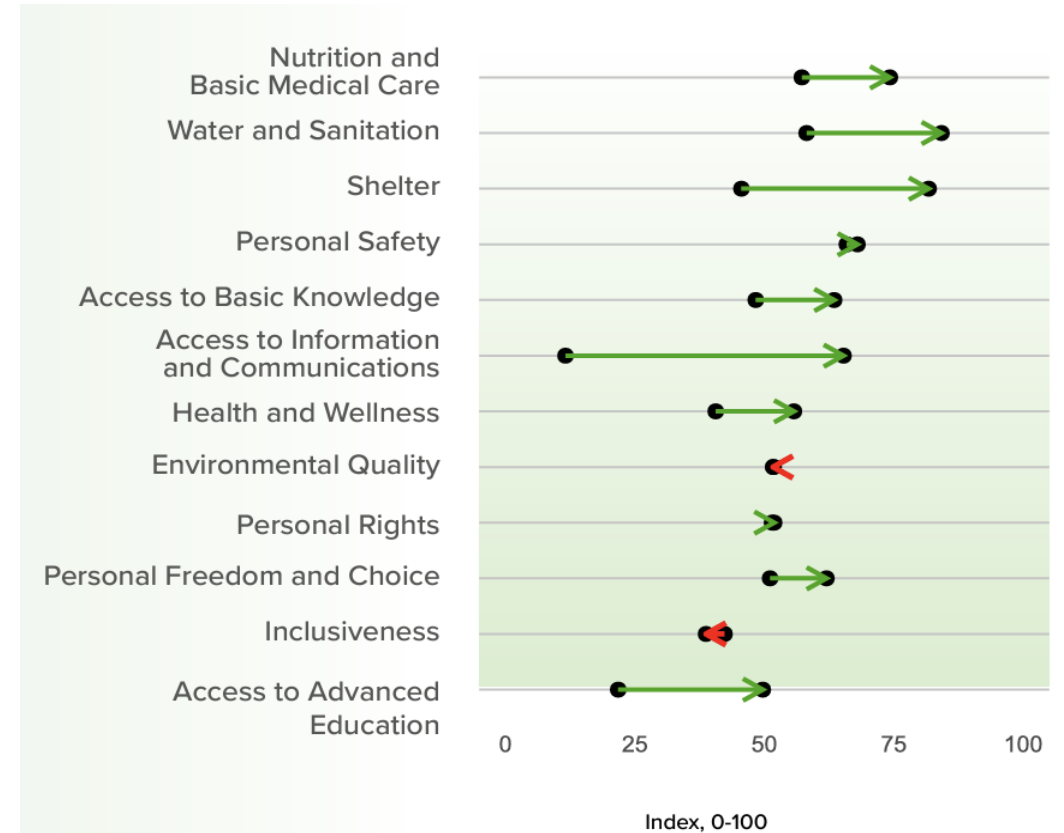
- Mainstreaming human development
- Recalibrating Growth, and
- Making change happen

Mainstreaming human development

NEW DIRECTIONS

- Human development concepts are well developed but poorly mainstreamed
- We need a 'systemic reset' to place people at the heart of future strategy
- Policy choices
 - Enlarge people's choices
 - Build stronger human security
 - Meet obligations to future generations

Social progress index, 1990-2022

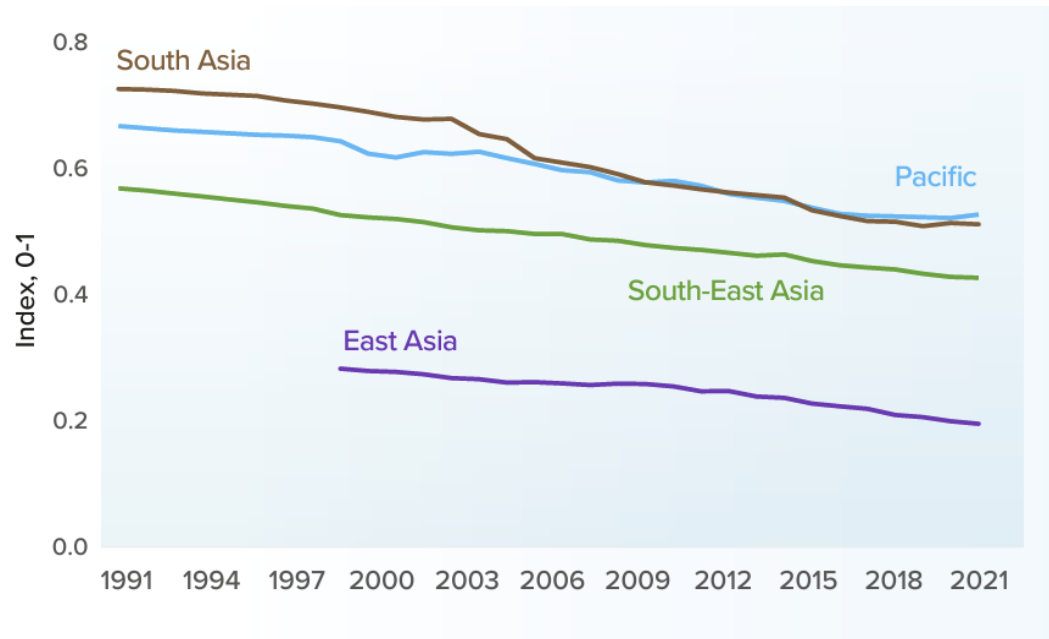


Source: Social Progress Imperative.

Enlarge people's choices

- Tackle structural exclusion and uphold human dignity
- Enhance human capabilities

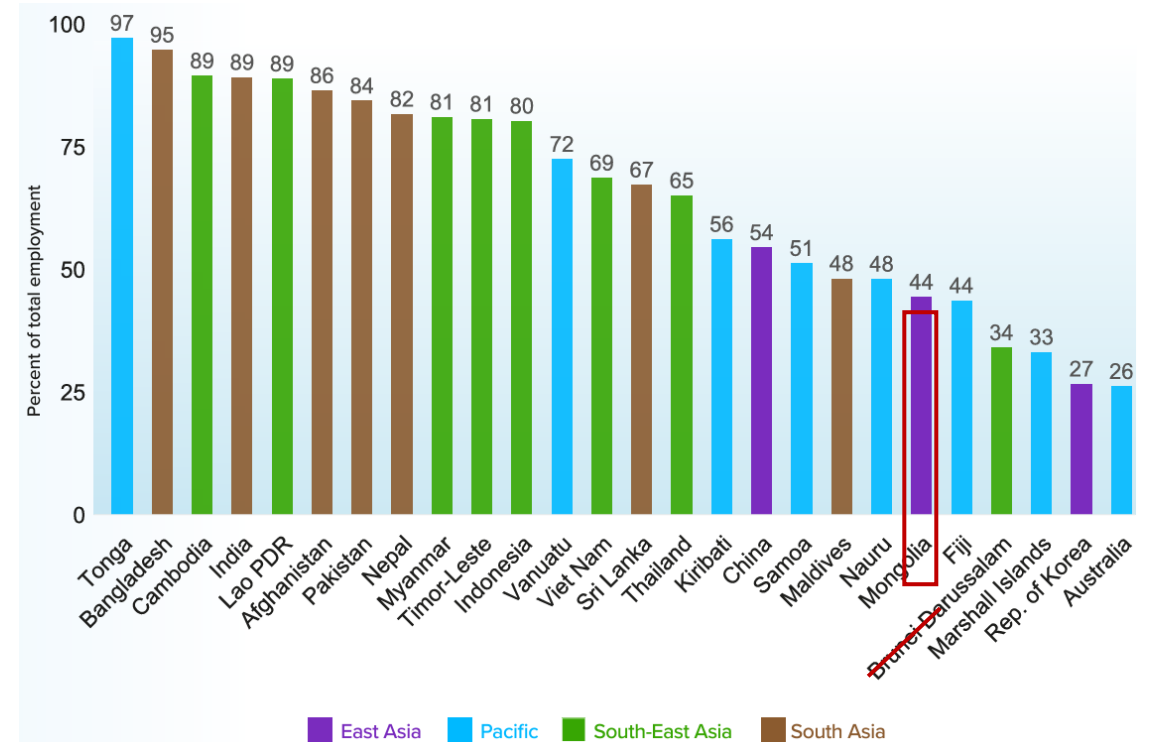
Gender inequality index, 1990-2021



Source: HDI database.

Repeal discriminatory laws and reverse harmful societal norms and practices. Combine policy action with cultural shifts and community engagement.

Informal employment



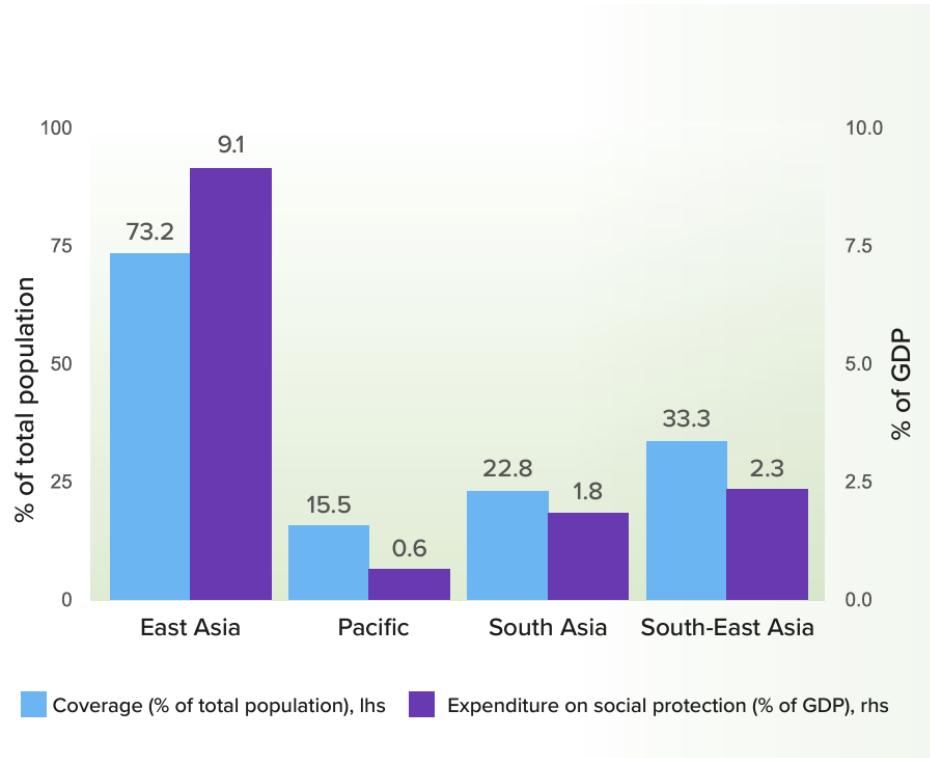
Source: All countries except China from ILOSTAT. China data are from ILO (2018a).

Acknowledge human rights and dignity of 1.3 billion informal workers in legal frameworks. Provide legal protection against exploitation and abuse. Ensure social protection.

Build stronger human security

- Transform social protection
- Ensure health for human security and development

Coverage and expenditure on social protection, c. 2020

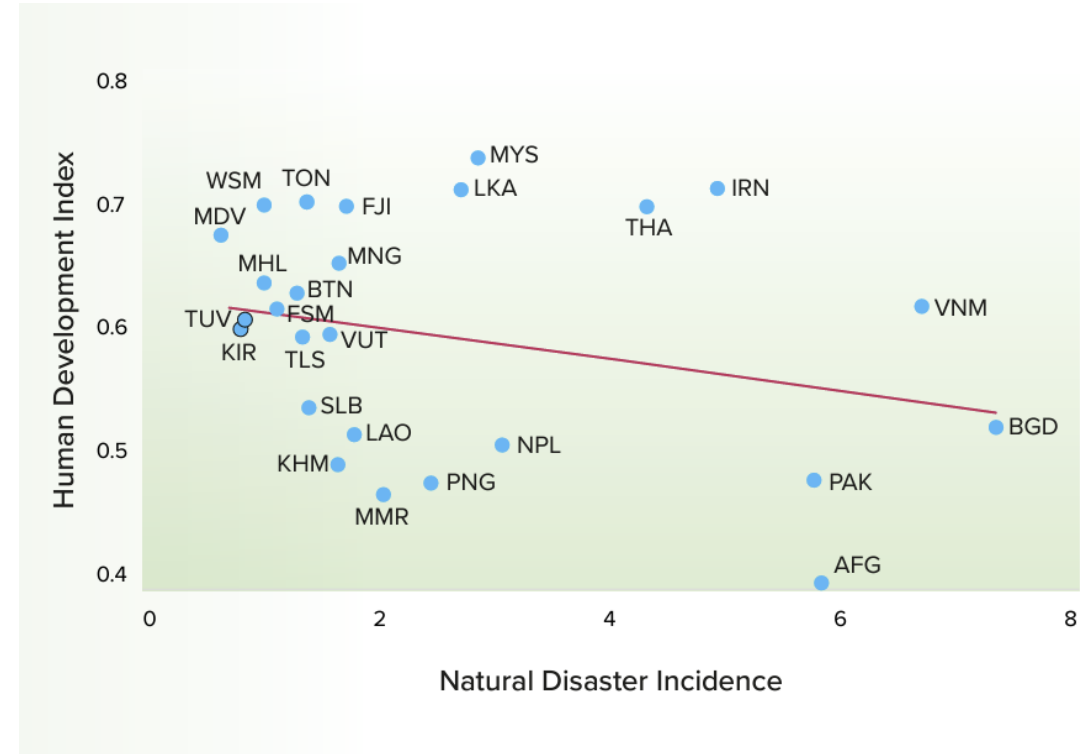


Source: ILO Social protection database.

Expand coverage towards missing middle, women and girls. Build resilience. Adapt to profile of vulnerabilities. Develop early warning systems.

- Invest in risk-informed development
- Guarantee food security

Incidence of natural disasters and human development



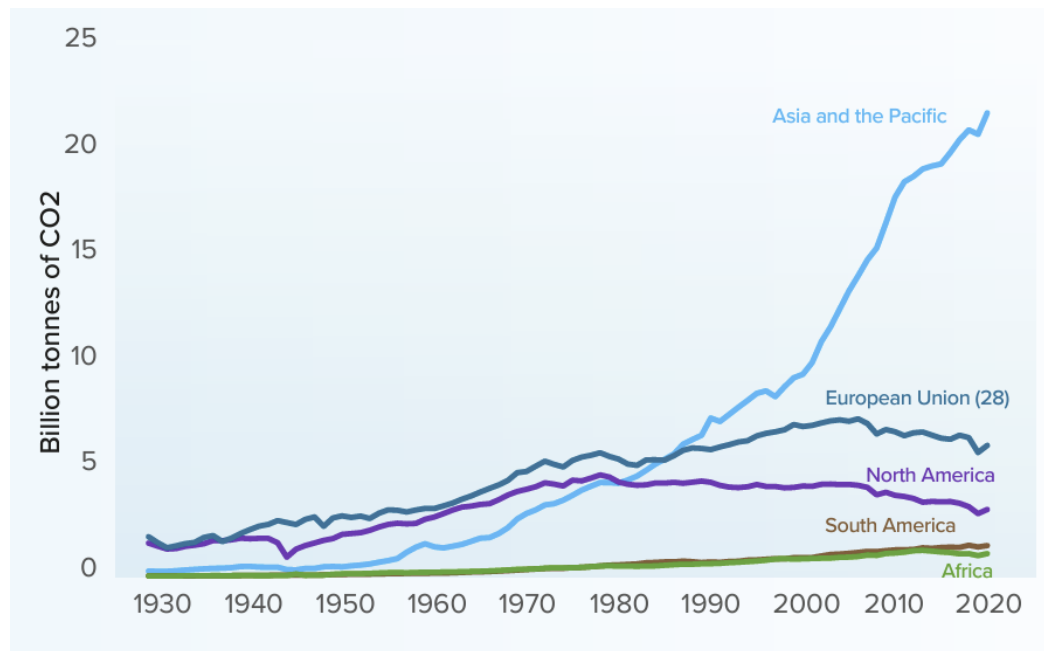
Source: Brueckner et. al (2023).

Those hit the most tend to have lower HDIs. Understand the risks and invest accordingly. Cooperate regionally. Harness technology.

Meet obligations to future generations

- Accelerate just energy transition achieve net zero
- Invest in climate resilience
- Protect nature
- Manage public finances more responsibly

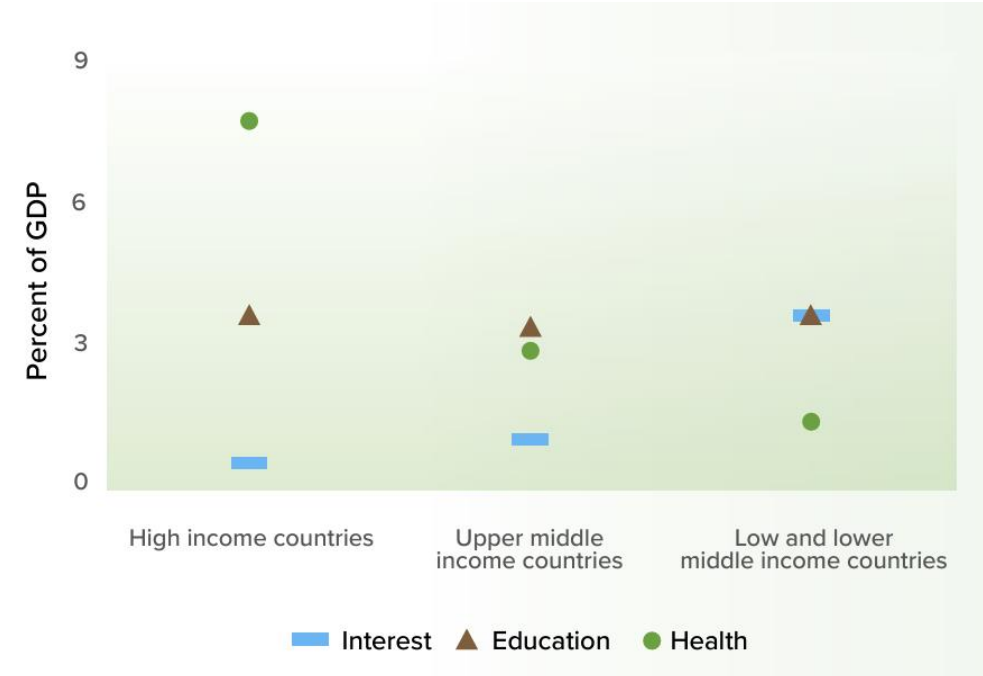
Annual CO2 emissions by global region, 1930–2021



Source: Our World in Data.

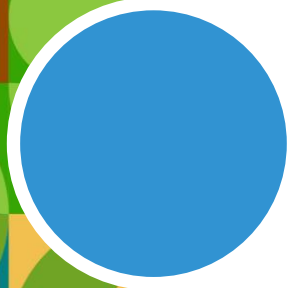
Since 1990, region's contribution to global CO2 emissions rose from ¼ to ½. Fossil fuels make up 85 percent of energy consumption. A net-zero emissions future will require a profound transformation of economies.

Public expenditure on interest, education, and health (2019-21)



Source: UNCTAD (2023).

Ballooning public debt constrains human development investment. Pursue timely debt restructuring and efficient debt management. Mobilize revenue and target social spending. Collective action in the international arena.



How do we make our future?

Recalibrating growth strategy

Recalibrating growth strategy

- The call for growth should be louder, not quieter
- Growth remains essential, but need the right kind of growth
- Export-led growth model facing strong headwinds requires a change of tack
- The global trade share has stagnated since 2010
- Use external opportunities - diversify exports to remain relevant

GDP per capita and basic human material well-being, 2018



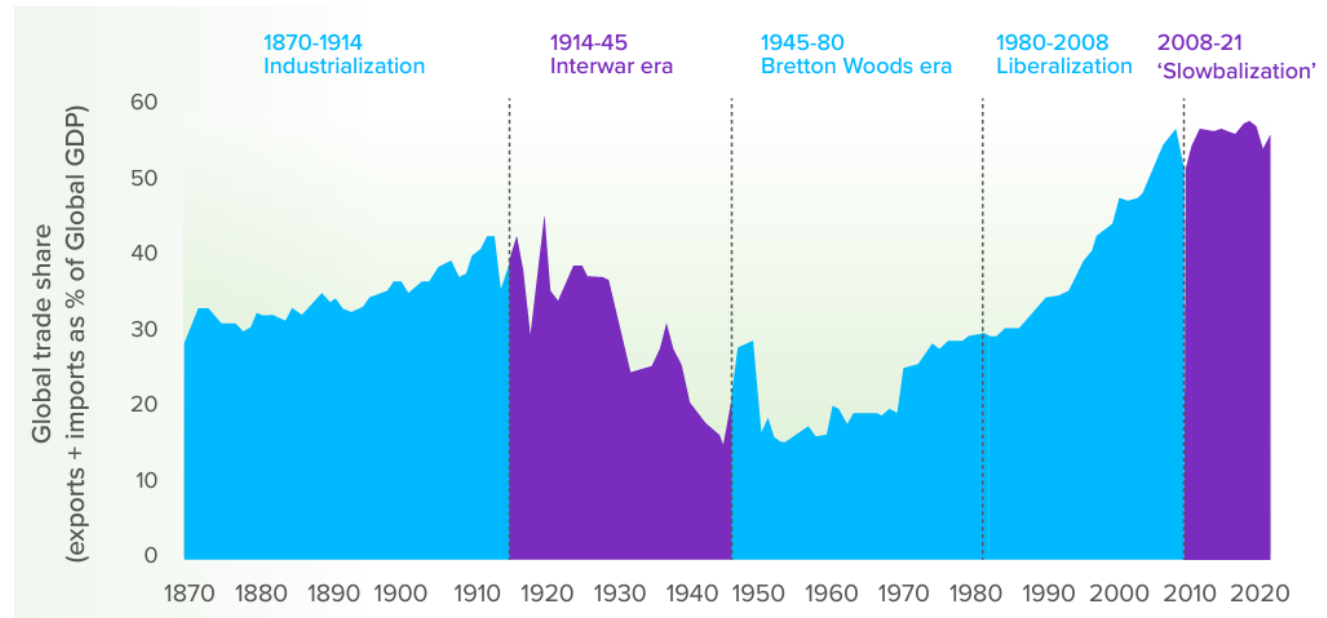
Source: Pritchett (2022), Social Progress Imperative (2022) and Penn World Tables 10.0.

Revisit overall growth strategy

New directions / Policy choices:

- Revisit overall growth strategies
- Pursue new opportunities in Green Growth
- Tweak existing policy levers
- Maximize and extract potential of domestic markets through specialization
- Grow through inclusion.

Evolution of trade globalization, exports and imports as percent of GDP, 1870-2021

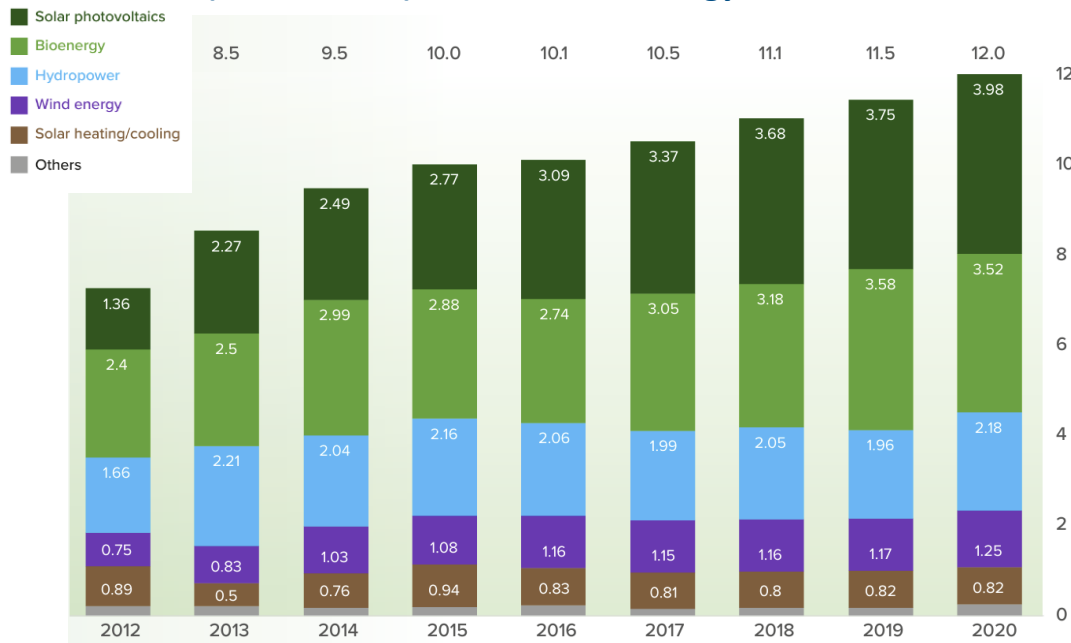


Source: Jorda-Schularick-Taylor Macrohistory Database; Penn World Data (10.0), Peterson Institute for International Economics, World Bank and IMF.

Pursue new opportunities

- Green Transition and innovation present opportunities
- Tap into green, blue and care economies
- Connect environmental protection with human development
- Identify new drivers in agriculture, local manufacturing, services, and their intersection
- Leverage technology for development and Upskill labor force
- Increase trade in digital goods which is expanding much faster than the exports of manufactures and other services

Investment (USD billions) in renewable energy and fossil fuels

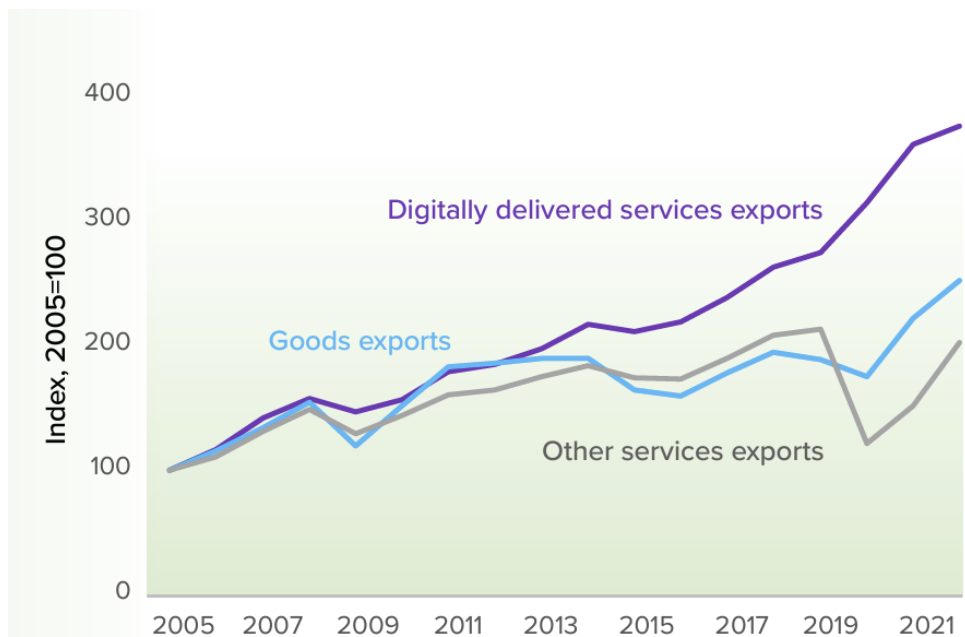


Source: IRENA (2021).

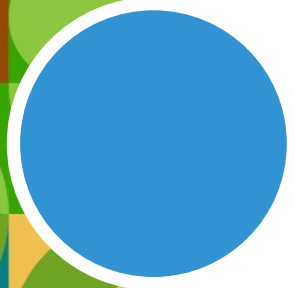
Tweak existing policy levers

- Strengthen macroeconomic policies to make markets work for development
- Market orientation to guide structural change
- Techno-industrial policies to tilt and push
- Outward orientation to leverage and discipline
- Use effective leadership & governance to effect change

Growth of digitally delivered services exports, 2005-2022



Source: WTO (2023).



How do we make our future?

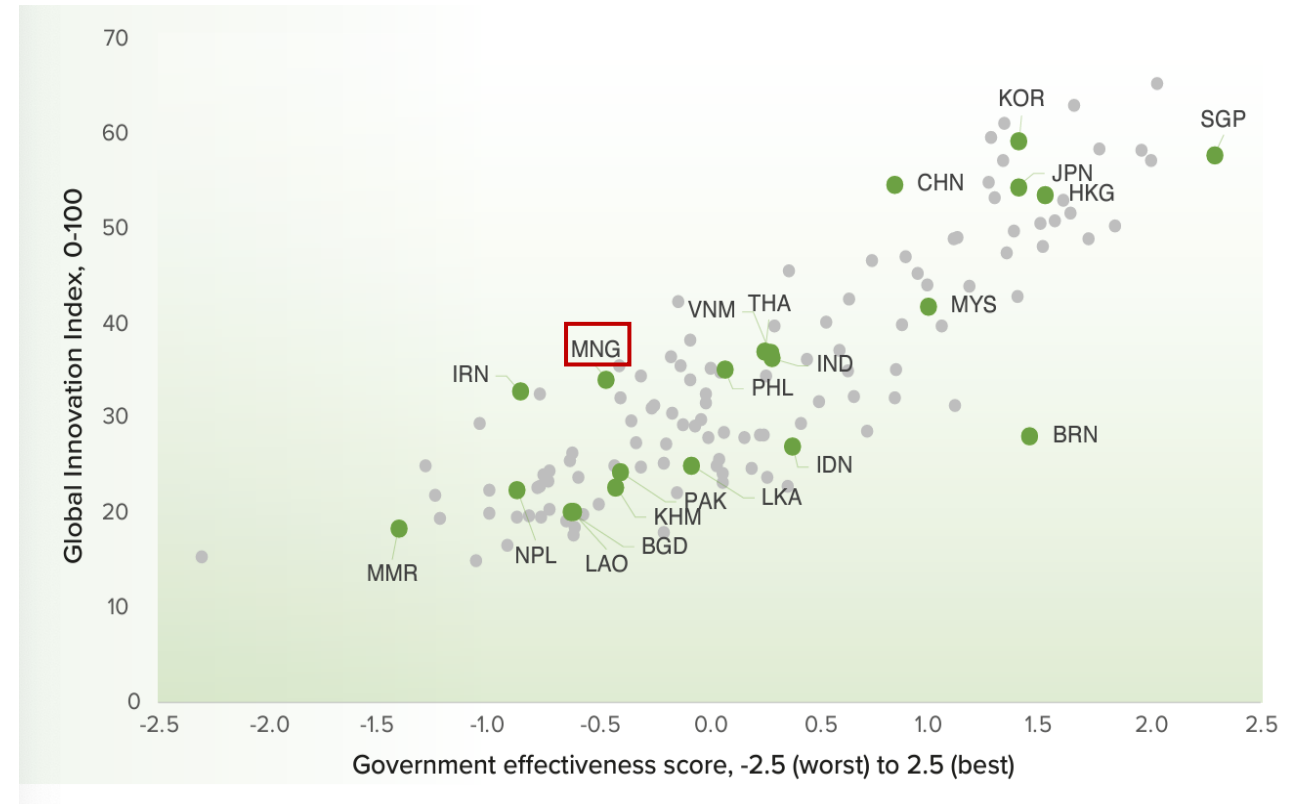
Making change happen

Making change happen

NEW DIRECTIONS:

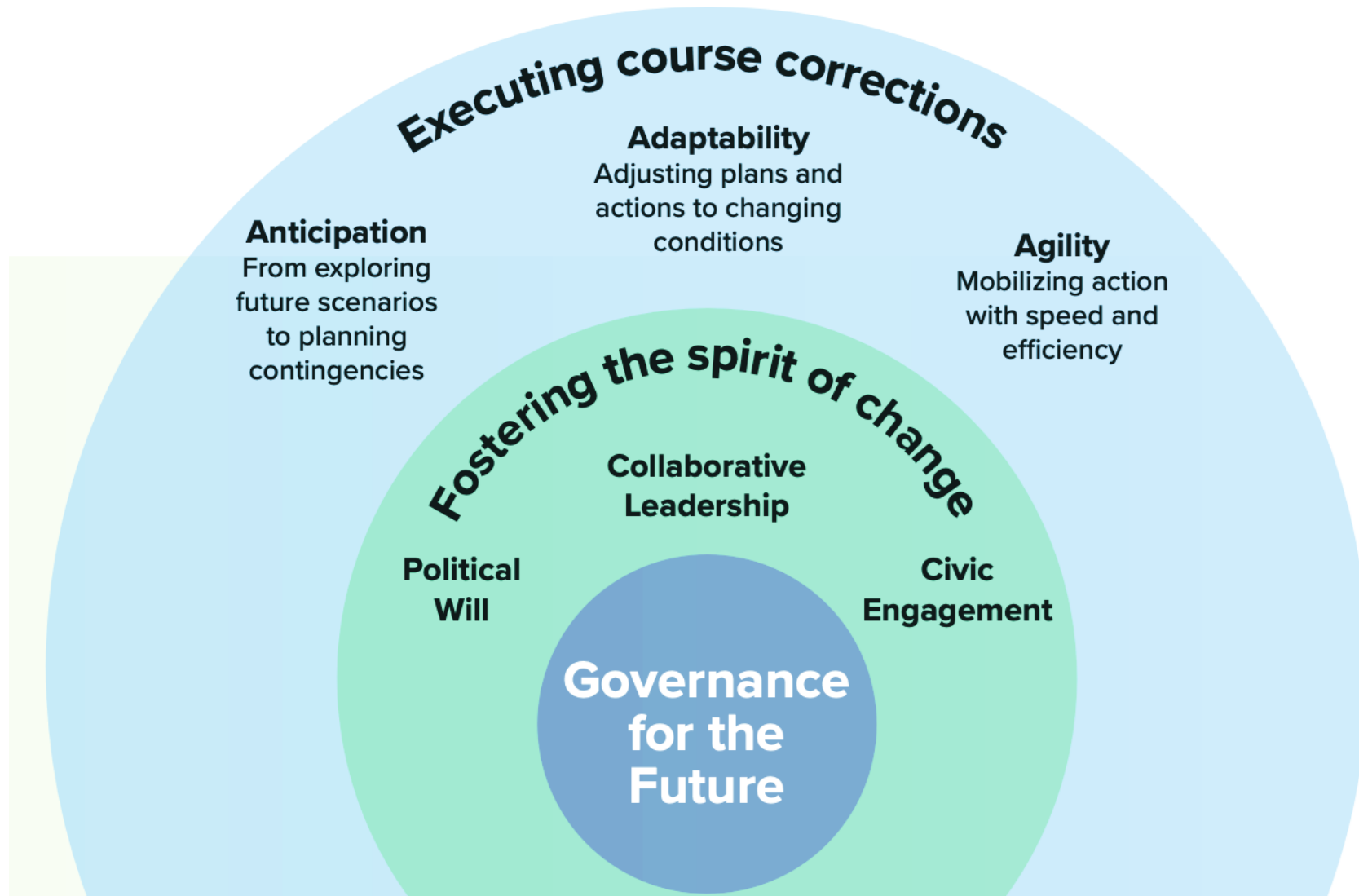
- Ideas are only as potent as the actions taken to bring them to life
- The science and art of delivery is all too often considered an afterthought
- Far greater attention is needed on the politics of reform

Strong correlation between government effectiveness and innovation



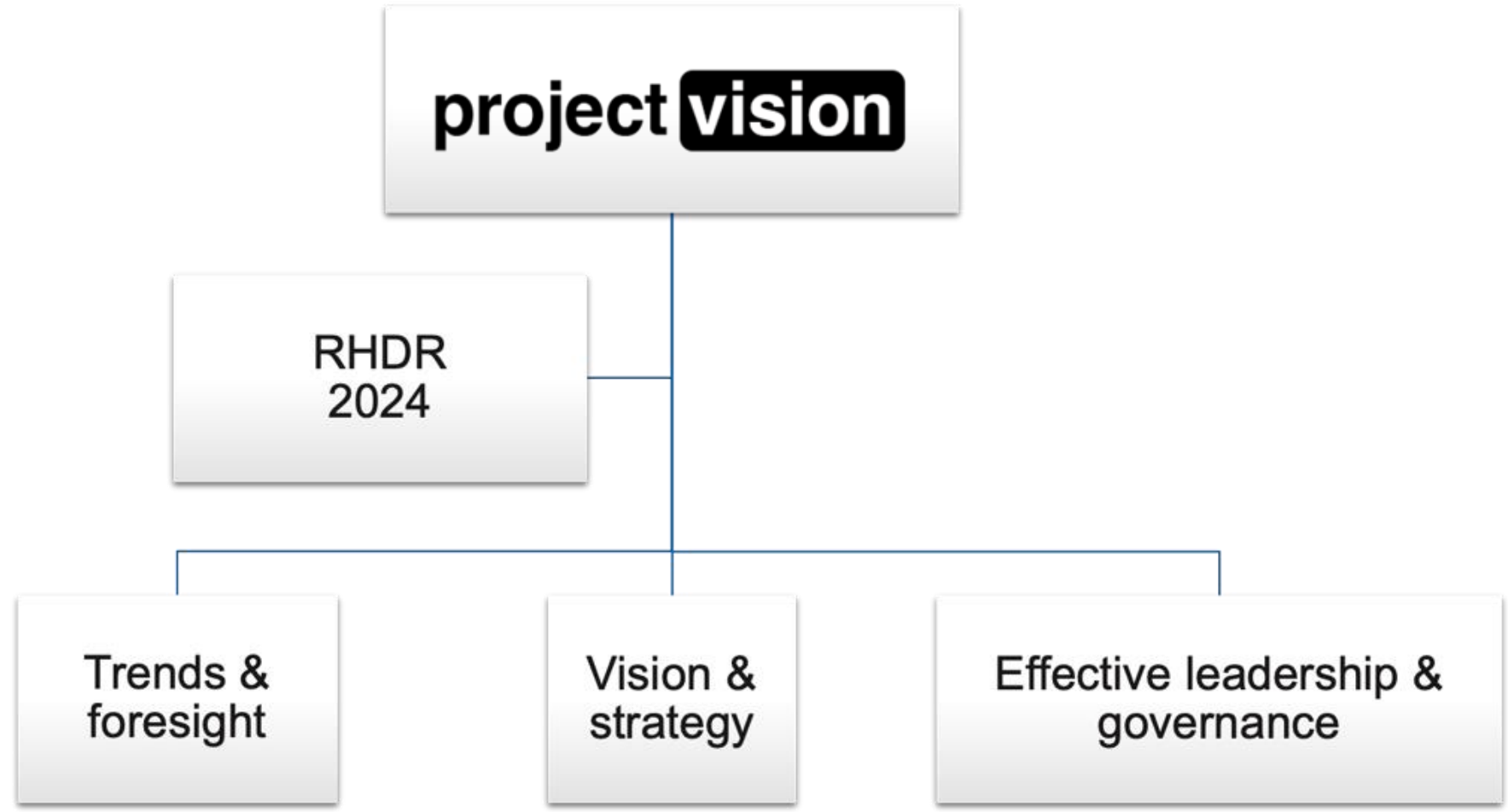
Source: WGI and WIPO.

Governance for the Future





Next steps





thank you!

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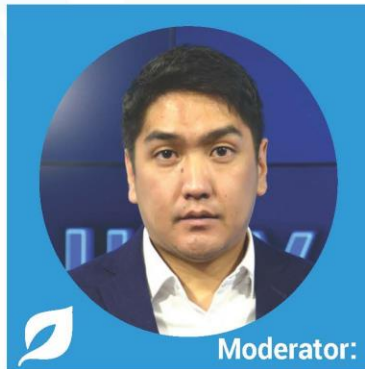
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PANEL DISCUSSION: **MAKING OUR FUTURE: NEW DIRECTIONS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND MONGOLIA CONTEXT**



Moderator:

**Mr. TAMIR
Tsolmonbaatar**

Media Analyst,
Founder of Fact-Check
Mongolia



Panelist:

**Ms. TUNGALAGTAMIR
Sandag**

Director of the Population
Development Policy
Implementation and
Coordination Department,
Ministry of Labour and
Social Protection



Panelist:

**Mr. BALCHINLUVSAN
Lkhagvasuren**

Director-General of the
Integrated Policy and
Planning Department, Ministry
of Economy and Development



Panelist:

**Ms. LAKSHMI
Boojuo**

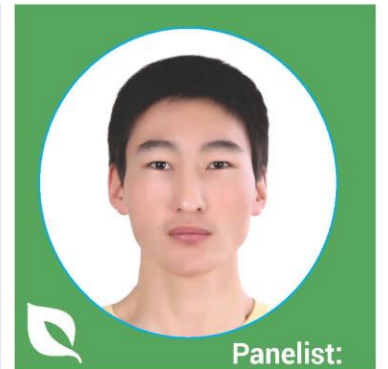
Economist and Director
of Economic Policy
and Competitiveness
Research Center



Panelist:

**Mr. ENKHBAYAR
Namjidorj**

Economist,
Lead Researcher
for Institute for
Strategic Studies



Panelist:

Mr. TSOG-ERDENE L

Secretary General,
UN Youth Advisory Panel

28 November 2023





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