



# The Case for Change

October 2019

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

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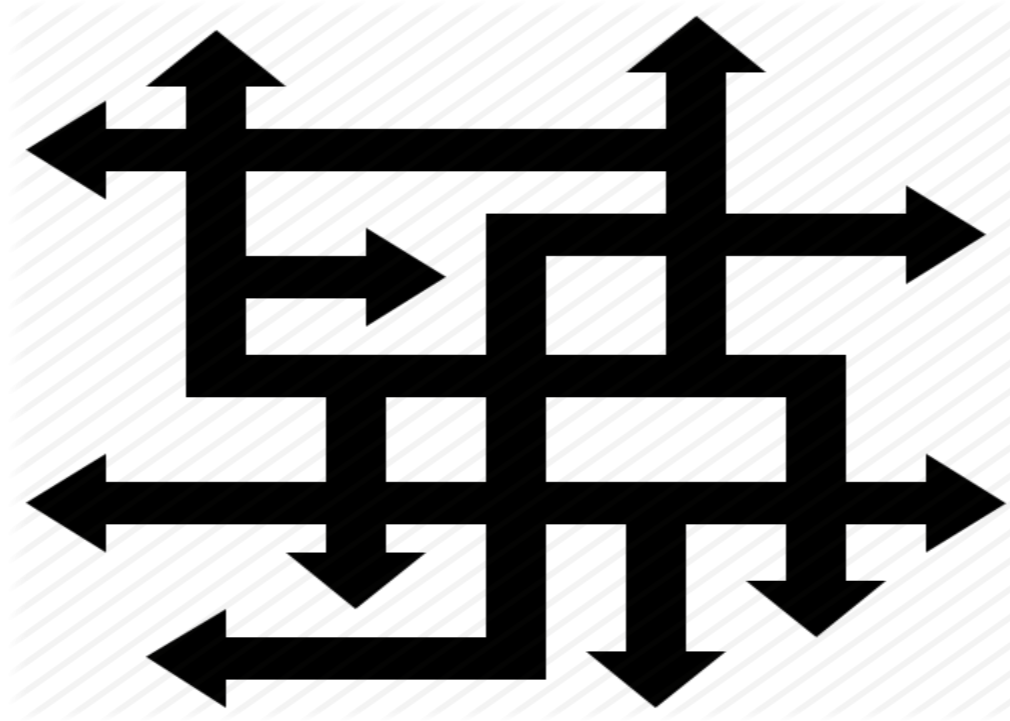
# What is Driving Change Today?

- Environment Changing Rapidly:
- Globalization and global competitiveness
- New technologies and information
- Ageing population and demographic shifts
- Citizens more informed, more engaged, more demanding
- Loss of trust in professions, politicians and institutions
- Increased focus on governance, accountability and innovation within the public sector

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## Other Waves of Change

Moving from Tame to Wicked Problems – more complex, interconnected with other problems; lack of agreement over problem or how to tackle it



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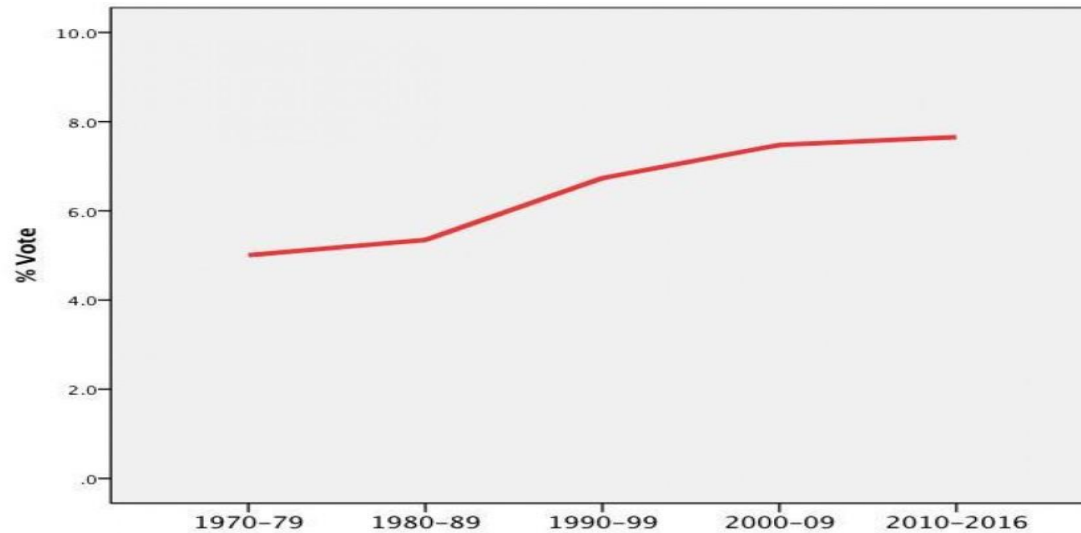
## Other Waves of Change

**Evolving New Public Management (Post NPM)**– moving from adopting/embracing classical market theories to recognizing public sector markets & players (also deals with complexity, co-design)



## Other Waves of Change

- **Modern Populist Movement** - disaffection toward the political establishment, backlash against changes in social values combined with economic crisis yet seeking easy solutions to complex problems.



Vote share for populist parties in 34 OECD countries.  
ParlGov data (2016).



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## The Response

- Greater engagement and involvement of citizens, civil society, and the private sector in co-design and co-delivery
- Citizen-centred approaches
- One size doesn't need to fit all and use tools more creatively (flexibility)
- Politicians more open to exploring new and innovative approaches especially when dealing with chronic and complex challenges



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## The Response

- Governments and public servants will need to be dynamic, resourceful and innovative to respond to such complexity
- Greater emphasis on support to decision-making through evidence-based, sound analysis, data-driven!

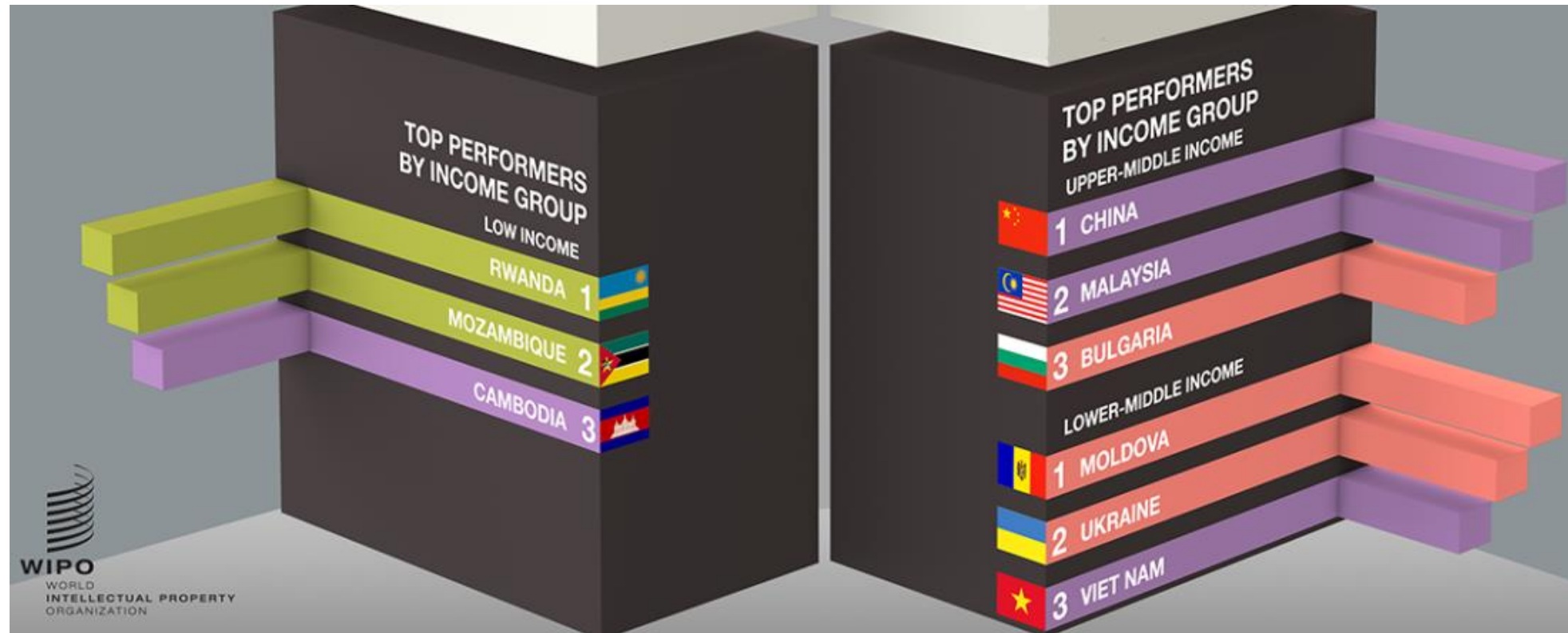


# Innovation Leaders





# Innovation Leaders By Income Group



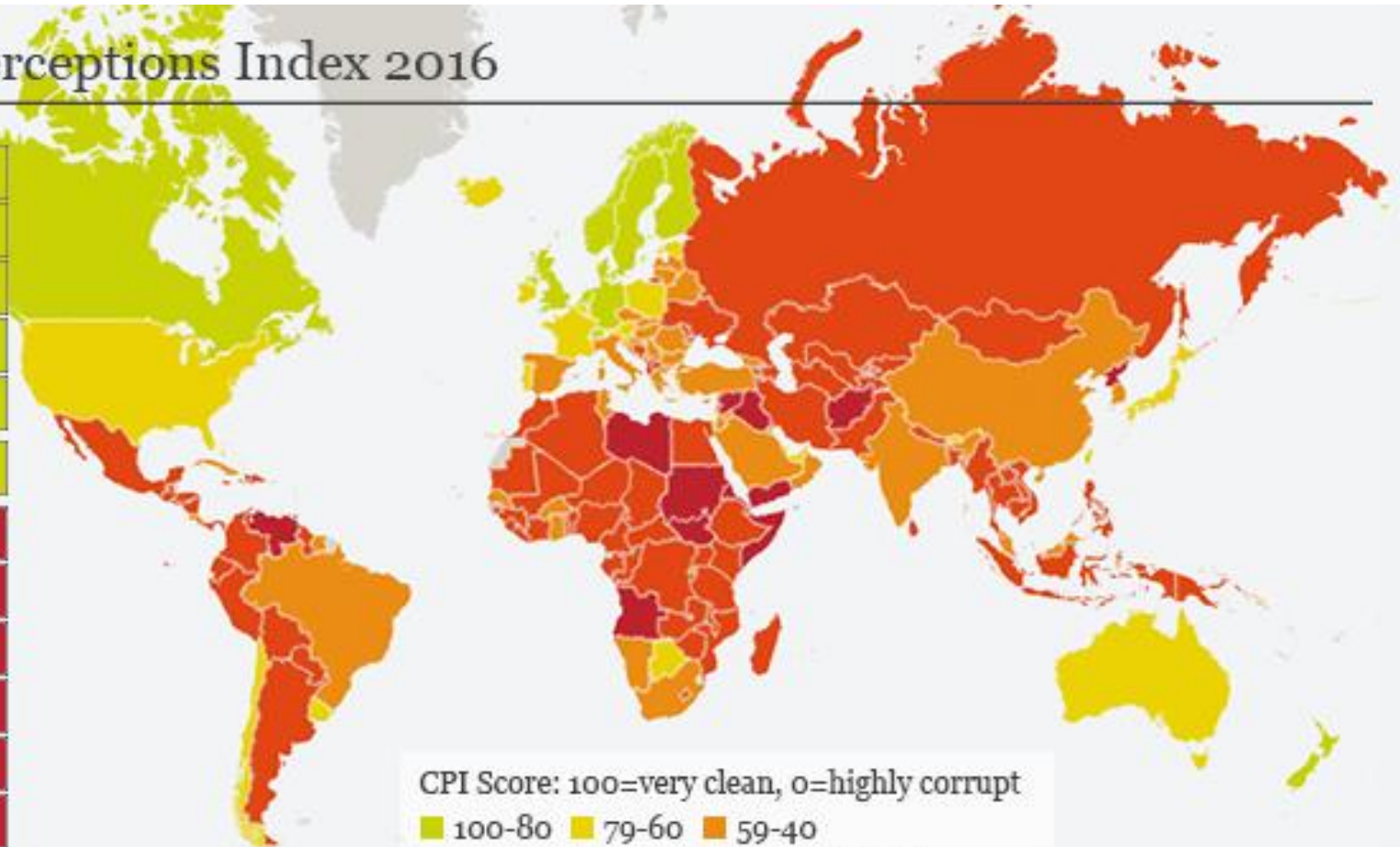
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# Mongolia's Innovation Ranking Lower-middle-income economies 2017

Global Innovation Index	Innovation Input Sub-Index	Innovation Output Sub-Index	Innovation Efficiency Ratio
3 <sup>rd</sup> (Global rank 52)	2 <sup>nd</sup> (Global rank 67)	5 <sup>th</sup> (Global rank 48)	5 <sup>th</sup> (Global rank 27)

## Corruption Perceptions Index 2016

1. Denmark	90
1. New Zealand	90
3. Finland	89
4. Sweden	88
5. Switzerland	86
10. Germany	81
170. Libya	14
170. Sudan	14
170. Yemen	14
173. Syria	13
174. North Korea	12
175. South Sudan	11
176. Somalia	10



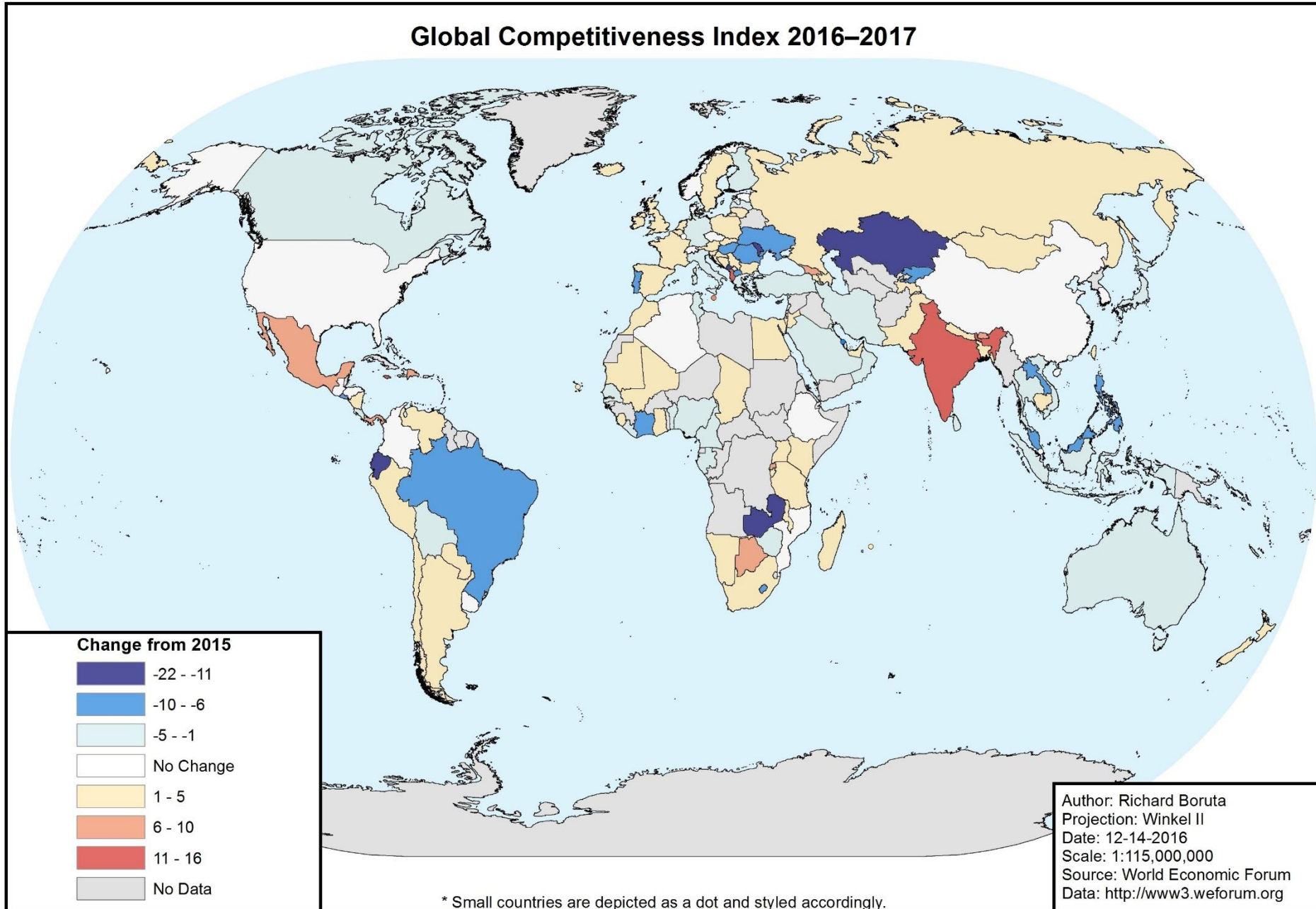
CPI Score: 100=very clean, 0=highly corrupt

100-80 79-60 59-40  
39-20 19-0 Not applicable

Source: Transparency International, 2017

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# Global Competitiveness Index 2016–2017



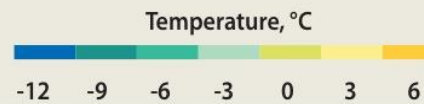
# Climate change in Mongolia

## Annual mean temperature

Observed, 1961-1990



Projected, 2070-2100



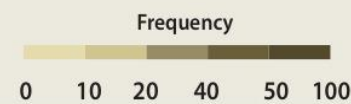
*Dzud* is a Mongolian term that refers to a multiple natural disaster consisting of a summer drought resulting in inadequate pasture and production of hay, followed by very heavy winter snow, winds and lower-than-normal temperatures.

## Frequency of dzud events

Modelled, 1961-1990



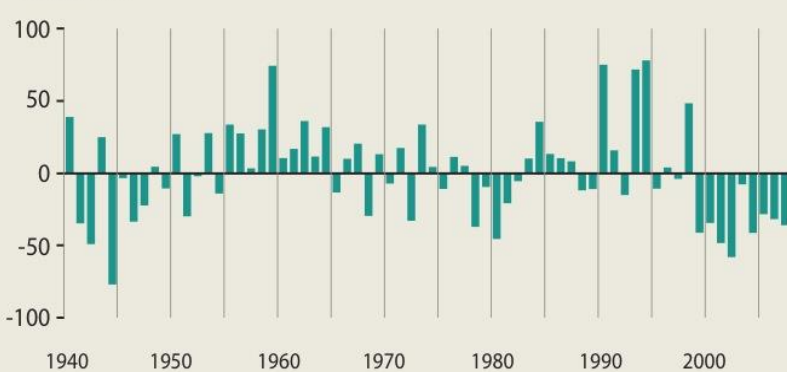
Projected, 2070-2100



## Annual mean temperature anomaly



## Annual total rainfall anomaly



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## Change Exercise

- We shall divide in four groups. Each group will discuss and report back on one of these topics:
  - Financial Constraints
  - Citizens' demands for more accountability
  - Technological change
  - Expectation to be innovative