

Inclusive Green Growth Index (IGGI): A New Benchmark for Well-being in Asia and the Pacific

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Outline



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Stock-taking

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Introduction to a new comprehensive Index

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Cross-Pillar Balance

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Role of Institutions

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Way Forward

What is Inclusive Green Growth?

High growth



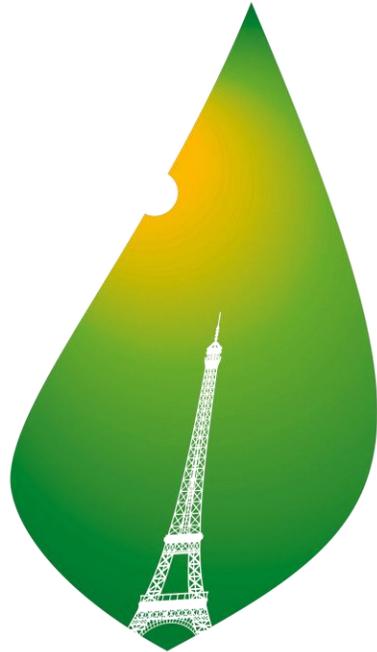
Broader access to opportunities



Efficient use of natural resources



Global Agreements



COP21 • CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

Sustainable Development Goals



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Sustainable Development Goals



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Example of existing indices

2010

Inclusive Growth Indicators (IGI) - ADB

2014

Quality of Growth Index (QGI) - IMF

2014

Green Growth Indicators (GGI) – ESCAP

2017

Green Growth Indicators (GGI) – OECD

2017

Inclusive Growth and Development Index (IDI) - WEF

Existing indices are not comprehensive



	IMF	OECD	WEF	ESCAP
Economic Growth				
• Economic performance	●	●	●	●
• External dependency	●	●	●	●
• Economic sustainability	●	●	●	●
• Labor productivity	●	●	●	●
• Employment	●	●	●	●
Equity				
• Gender	●	●	●	●
• Health	●	●	●	●
• Basic needs accessibility	●	●	●	●
• Poverty and inclusion	●	●	●	●
• Education	●	●	●	●
Environment				
• Water	●	●	●	●
• Air	●	●	●	●
• Forest and land use	●	●	●	●
• Waste	●	●	●	●
• Climate change and energy	●	●	●	●

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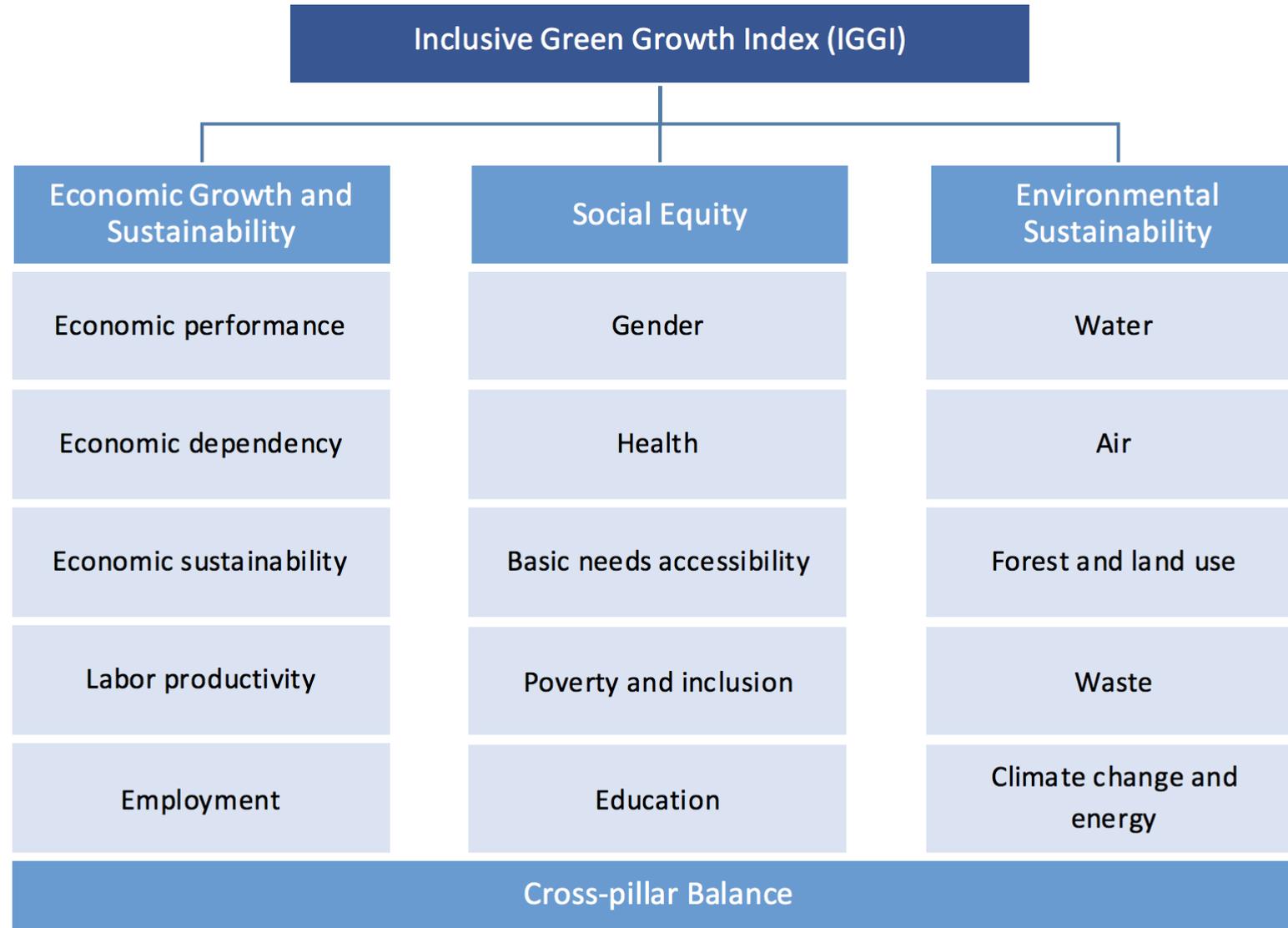
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Role of Institutions

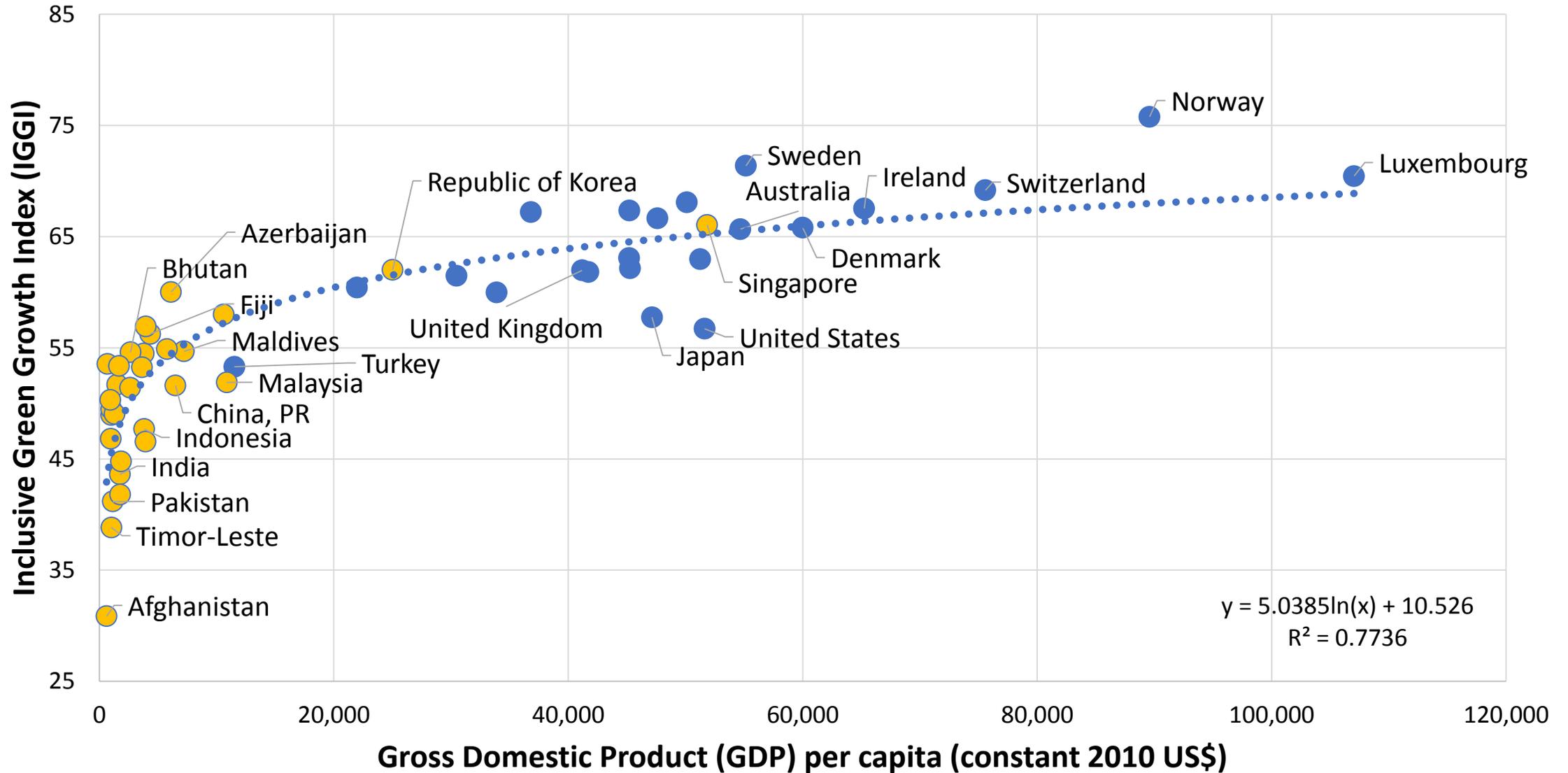
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Way Forward

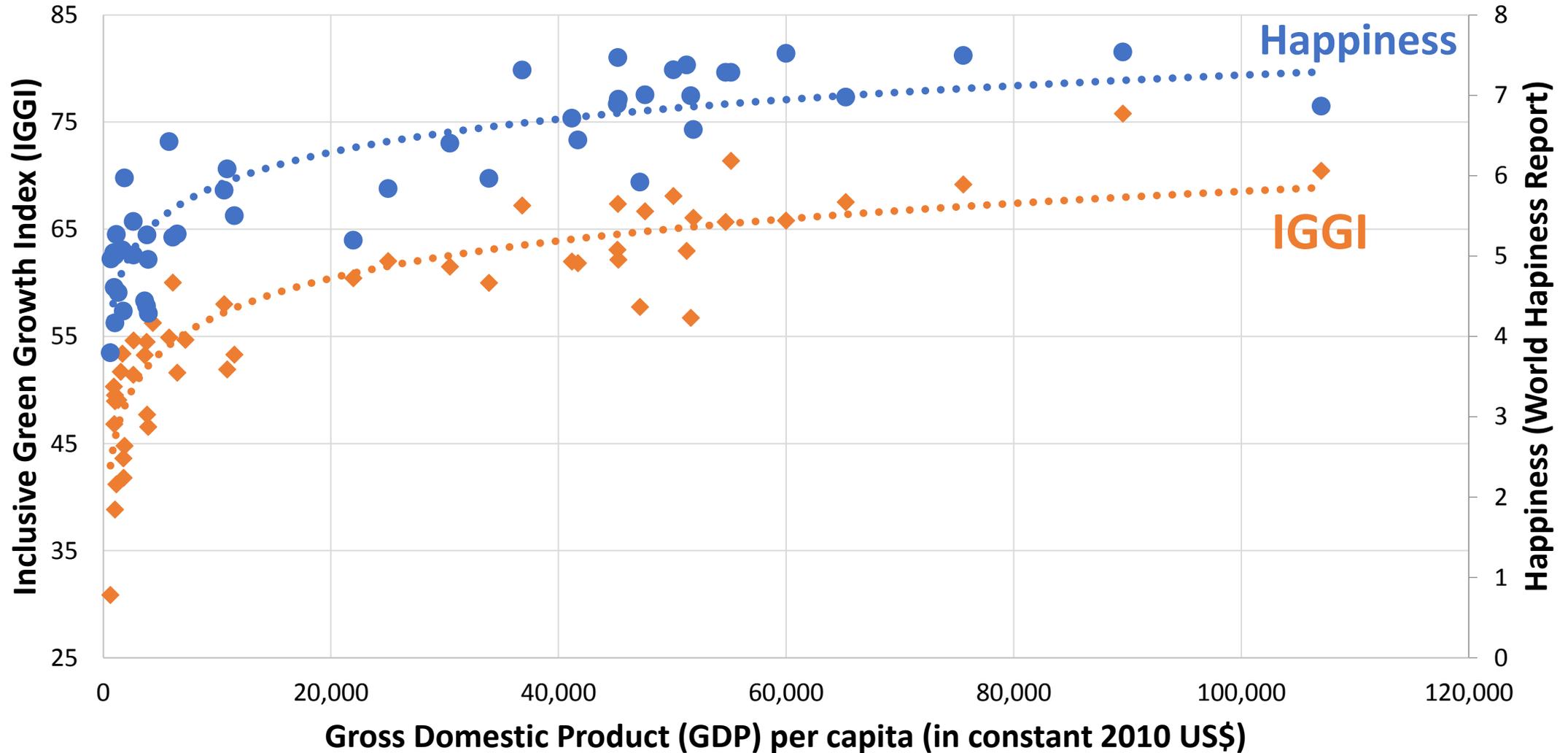
Inclusive Green Growth Index (IGGI)



IGGI vs. GDP



GDP vs IGGI on Indicating Happiness



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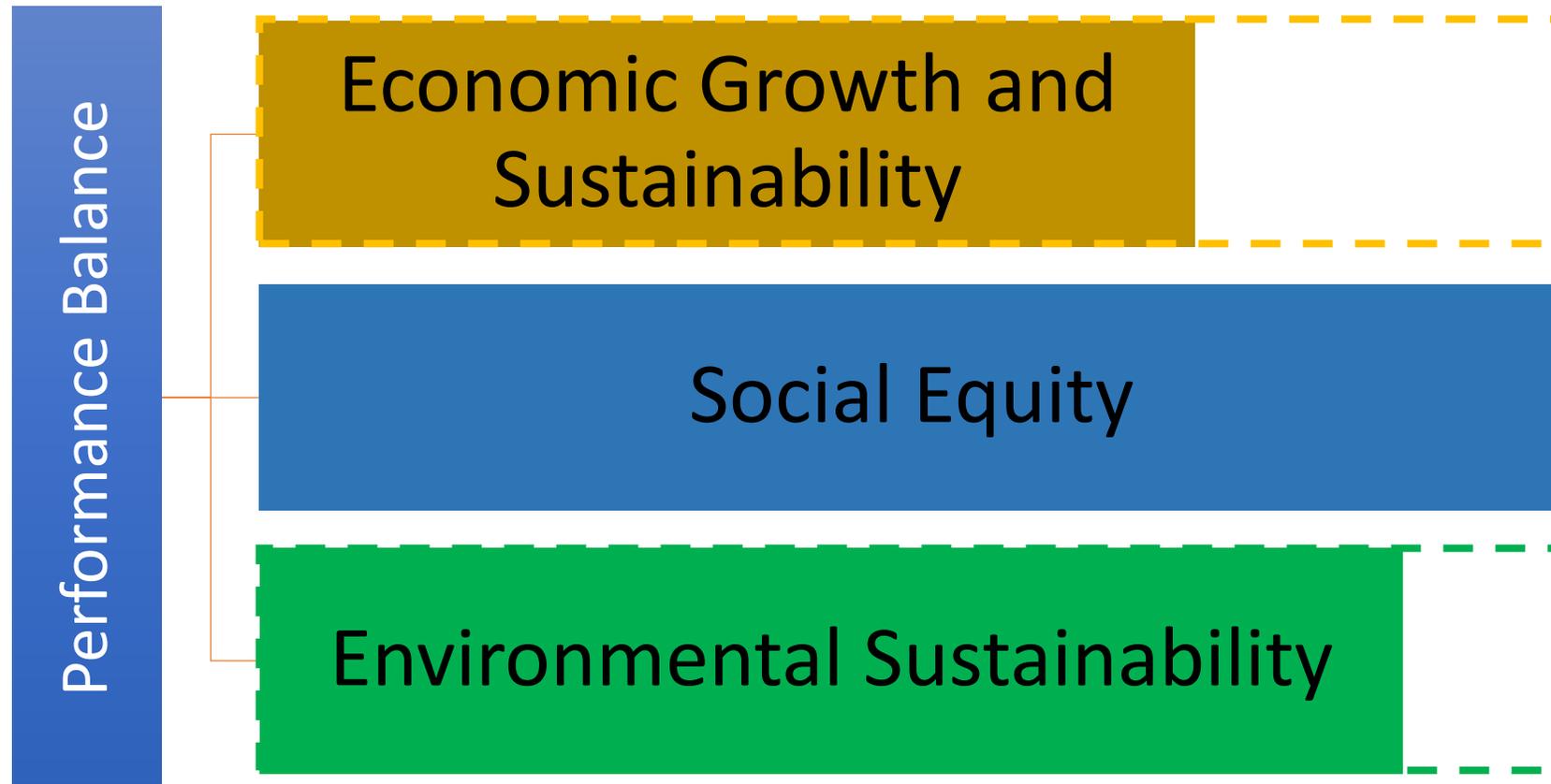
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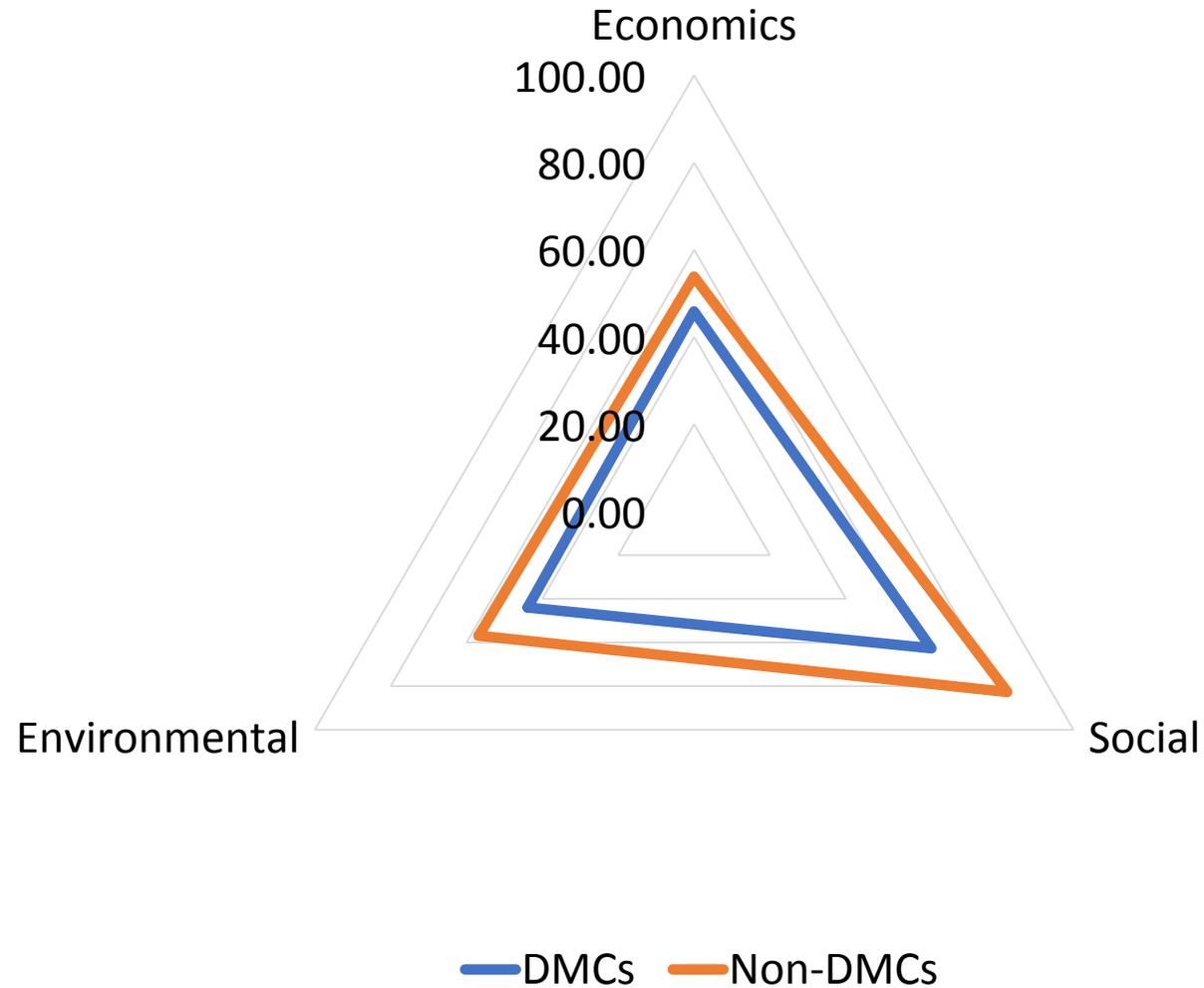
Way Forward

Cross-Pillar Balance (CPB)

Cross-Pillar Balance = The performance balance between



DMCs and Non-DMCs



DMCs and Non-DMCs



DMCs		
Members	IGGI	CPB-IGGI
Singapore	66.05	67.52
Korea, Republic of	62.02	50.79
Azerbaijan	60.02	55.26
Kazakhstan	58.01	44.31
Georgia	56.92	49.84
Fiji	56.25	58.32
Thailand	54.88	49.20
Maldives	54.68	51.80
Bhutan	54.60	60.67
Armenia	54.48	46.15

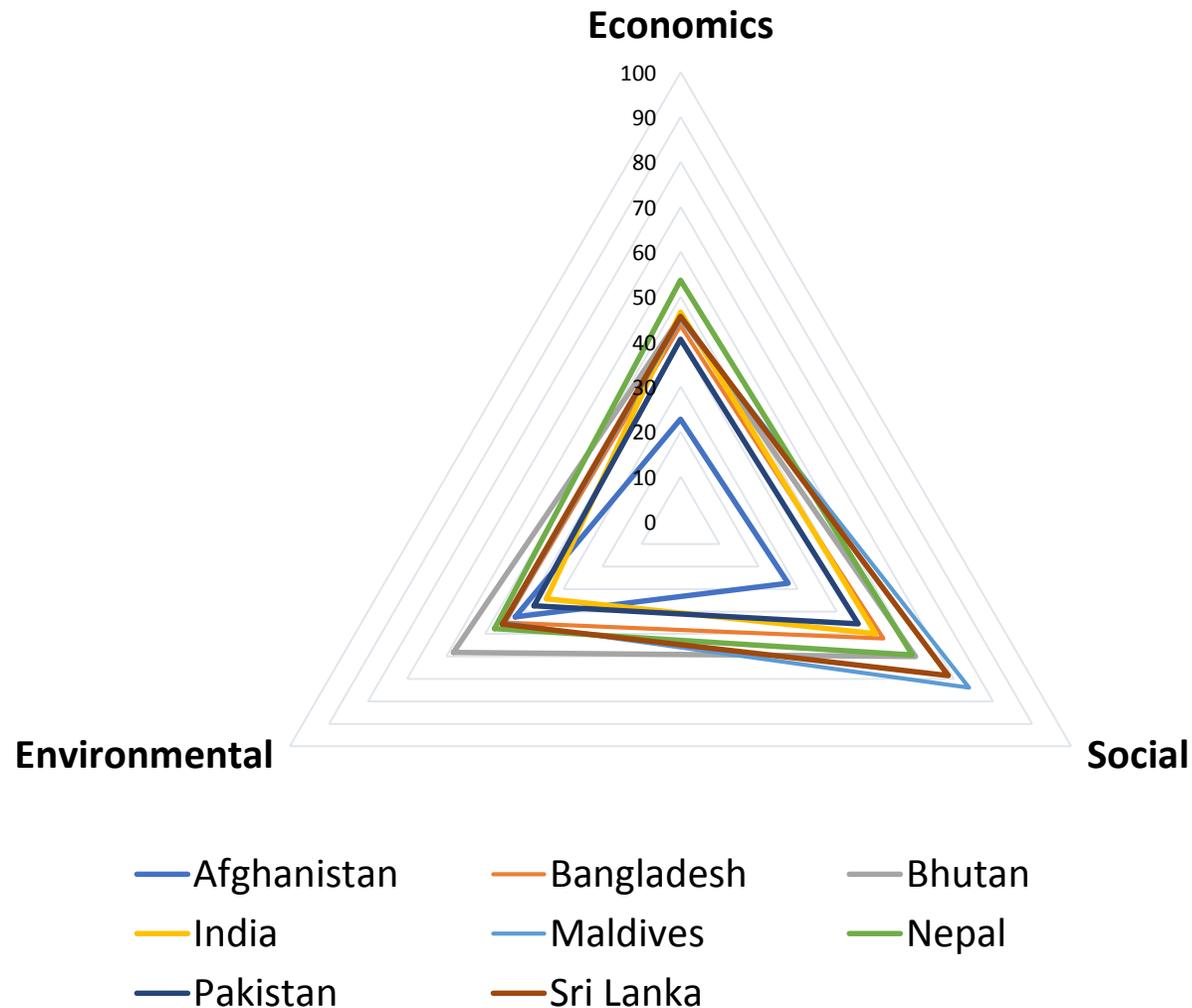
Non-DMCs		
CPB-IGGI	IGGI	Members
73.97	75.78	Norway
63.13	71.38	Sweden
69.17	70.44	Luxembourg
67.05	69.17	Switzerland
62.86	68.10	Canada
68.04	67.53	Ireland
60.16	67.36	Finland
60.67	67.22	New Zealand
56.34	66.66	Austria
62.03	65.81	Denmark

DMCs in Five Regions



Central Asia	East Asia	South Asia	Southeast Asia	The Pacific
Armenia	People's Republic of China	Afghanistan	Brunei Darussalam	Cook Islands
Azerbaijan	Hong Kong, China	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Fiji
Georgia	Republic of Korea	Bhutan	Indonesia	Kiribati
Kazakhstan	Mongolia	India	People's Democratic Republic of Lao	Marshall Islands
Kyrgyz Republic	Taipei, China	Maldives	Malaysia	Federated States of Micronesia
Tajikistan		Nepal	Myanmar	Nauru
Turkmenistan		Pakistan	Philippines	Palau
Uzbekistan		Sri Lanka	Singapore	Papua New Guinea
			Thailand	Samoa
			Viet Nam	Solomon Islands
				Timor-Leste
				Tonga
				Tuvalu
				Vanuatu

Results by Region: South Asia



❖ 4th IGGI (47.32)

❖ 1st CPB-IGGI (54.19)

1st : Social

- Low gender equality
- High accessibility to basic needs

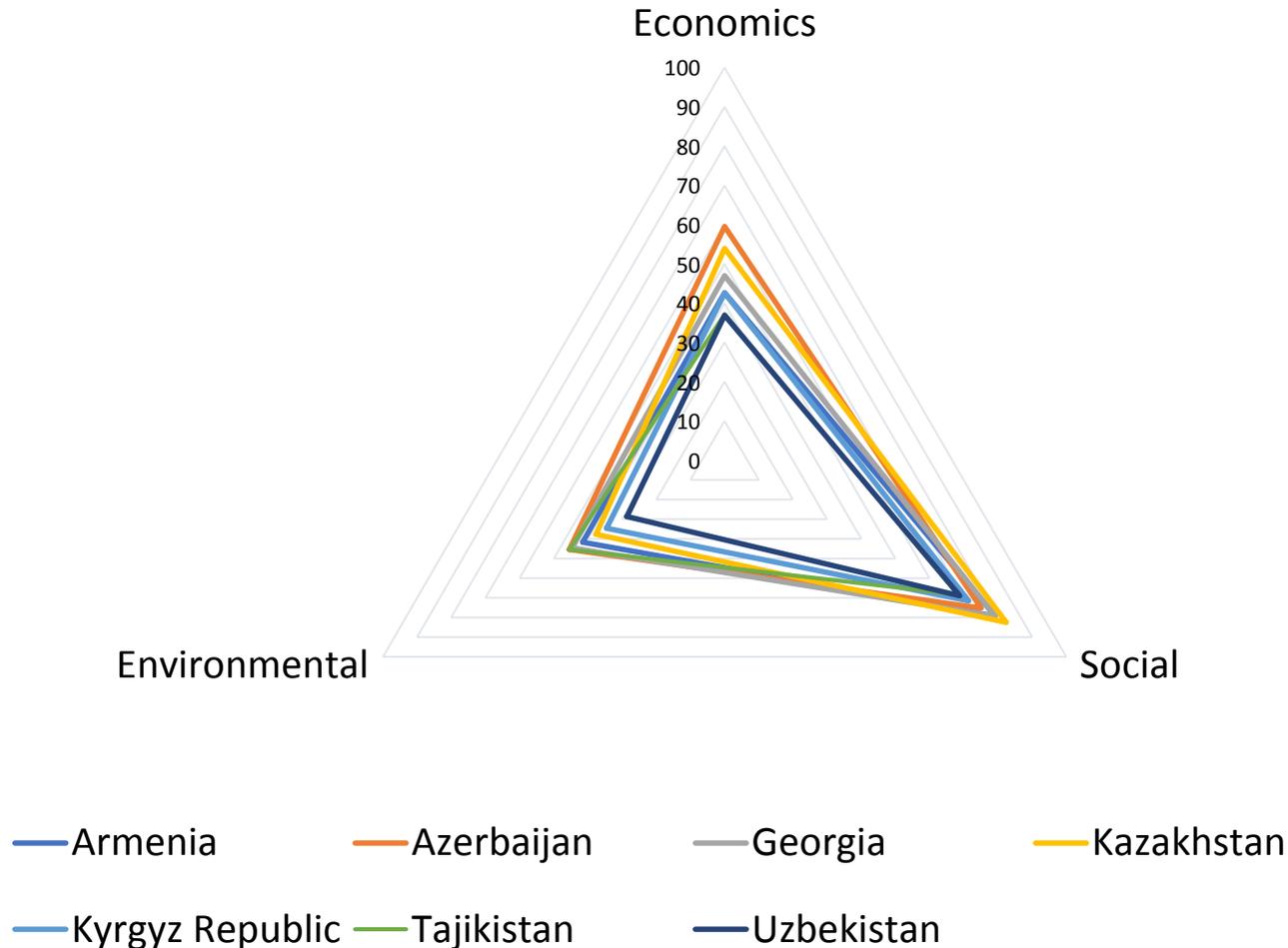
2nd : Environmental

- Bhutan and Nepal: Climate Change
- Maldives: Water productivity

3rd : Economic

- Low GDP per capita
- Low labor productivity

Results by Region: Central Asia



❖ 1st IGGI (53.43)

❖ 4th CPB-IGGI (46.10)

1st : Social

- High income equality
- High accessibility to basic needs

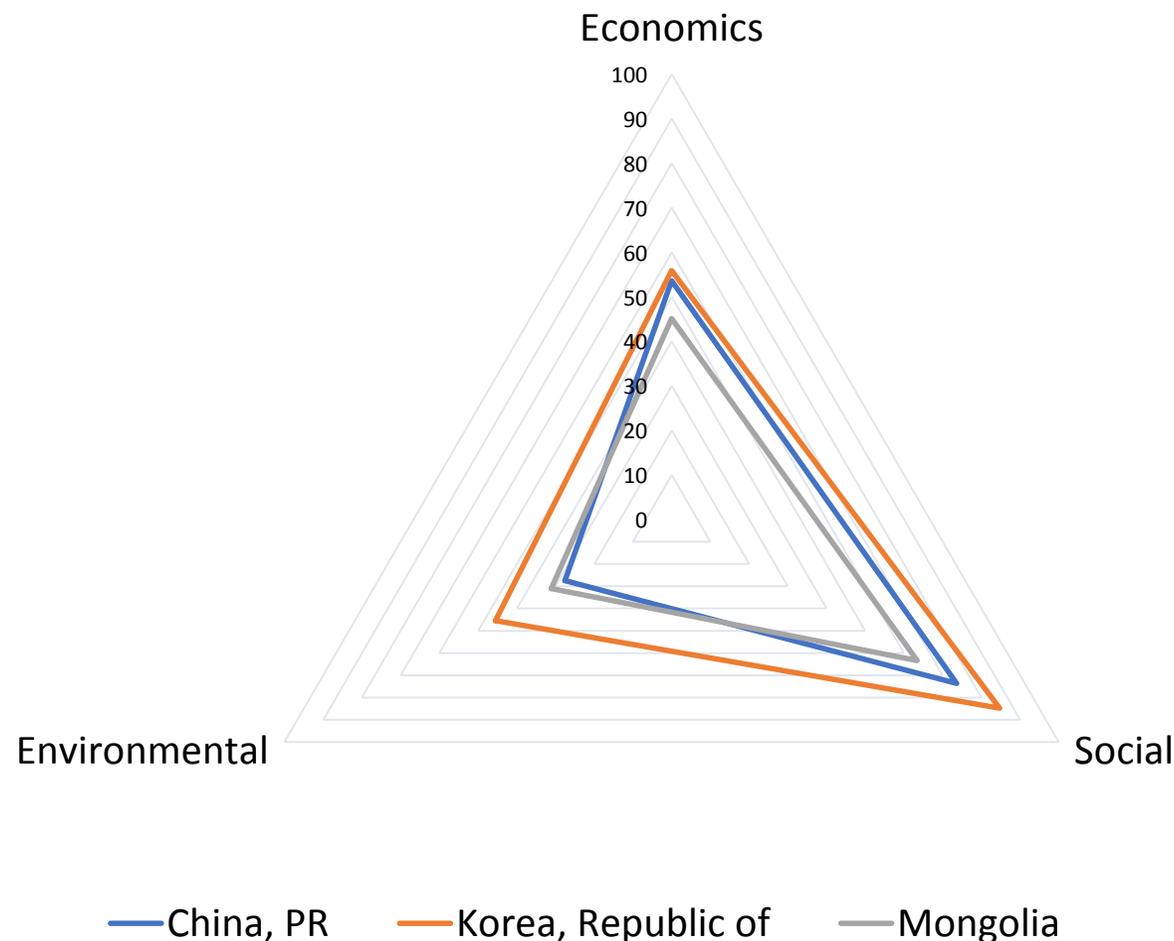
2nd : Economic

- Low GDP per capita
- Labor productivity

3rd : Environmental

- Low water productivity
- High air pollution

Results by Region: East Asia



❖ 2nd IGGI (49.08)

❖ 5th CPB-IGGI (41.10)

1st : Social

- High accessibility to basic needs

- High gender balance

2nd : Economic

- Low GDP per capita

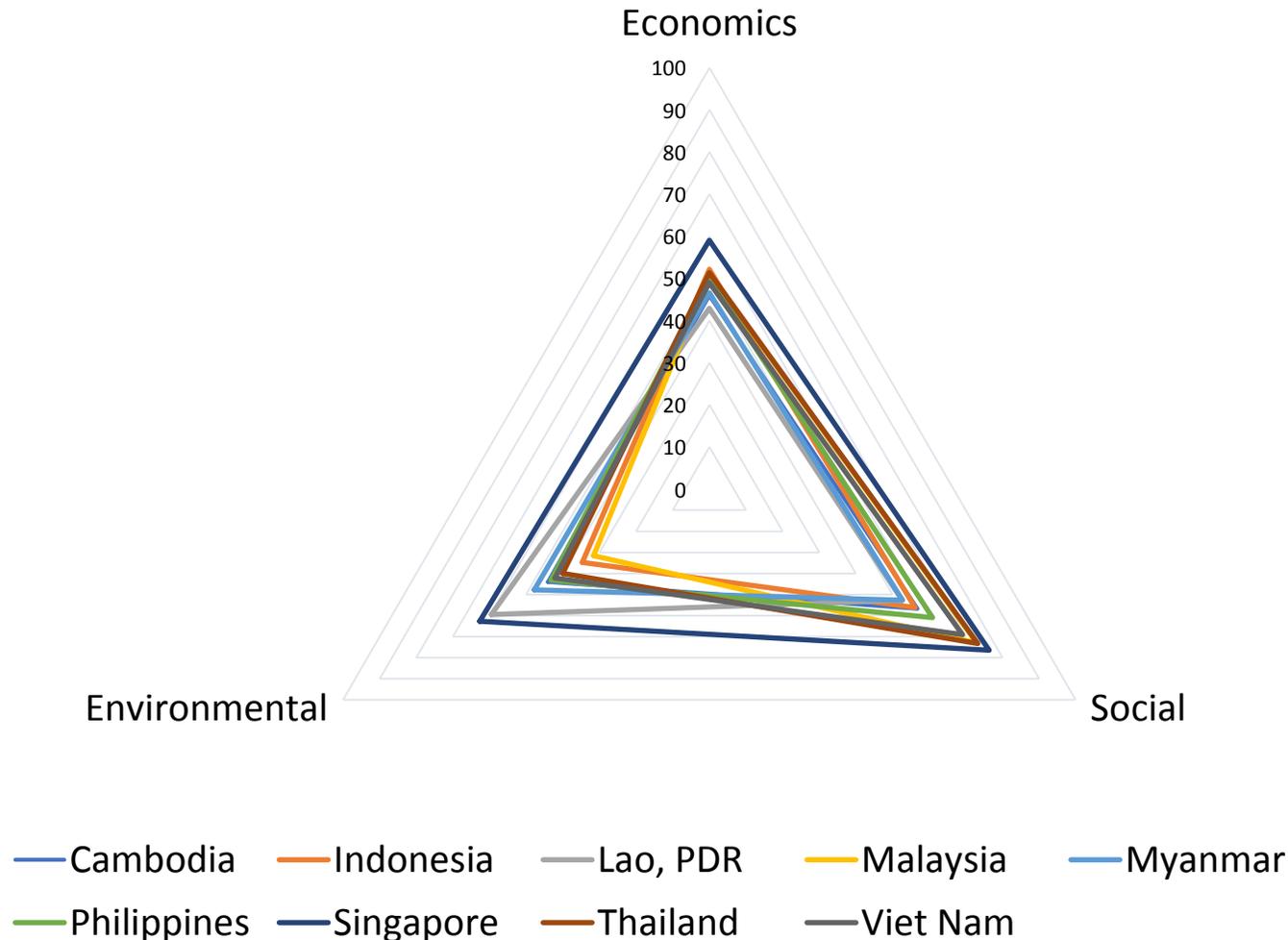
- Low Labor productivity

3rd : Environmental

- High threaten species

- High air pollution

Results by Region: Southeast Asia



❖ 2nd IGGI (51.12)

❖ 2nd CPB-IGGI (53.39)

1st : Social

- High accessibility to basic needs
- Low schooling years

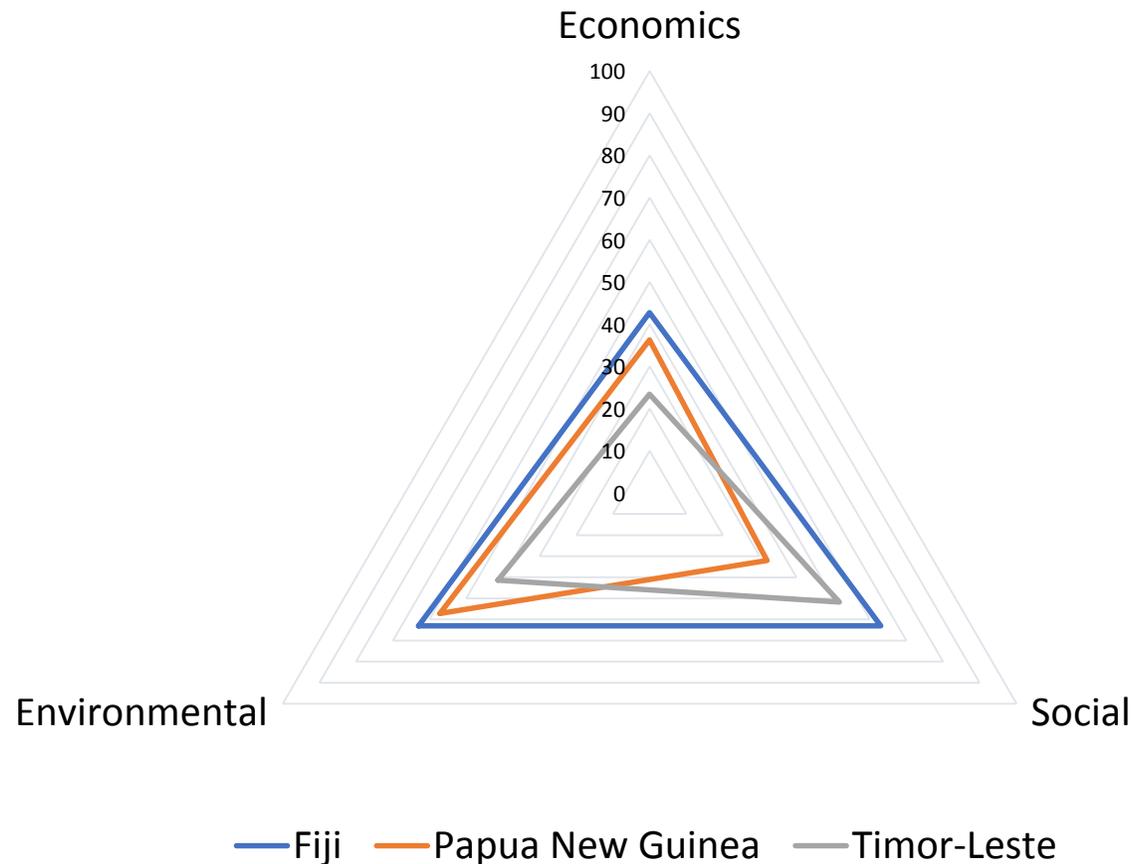
2nd : Economic

- Low GDP per capita
- Vulnerable to external shocks

3rd : Environmental

- Low water productivity
- Poor waste management
- High air pollution

Results by Region: The Pacific



❖ 5th IGGI (45.63)

❖ 3rd CPB-IGGI (47.66)

1st : Environmental

- Low water productivity
- Low air pollution and Co2 emissions per capita

2nd : Social

- Low income equality
- Low accessibility to basic needs

3rd : Economic

- Low GDP per capita
- Low employment

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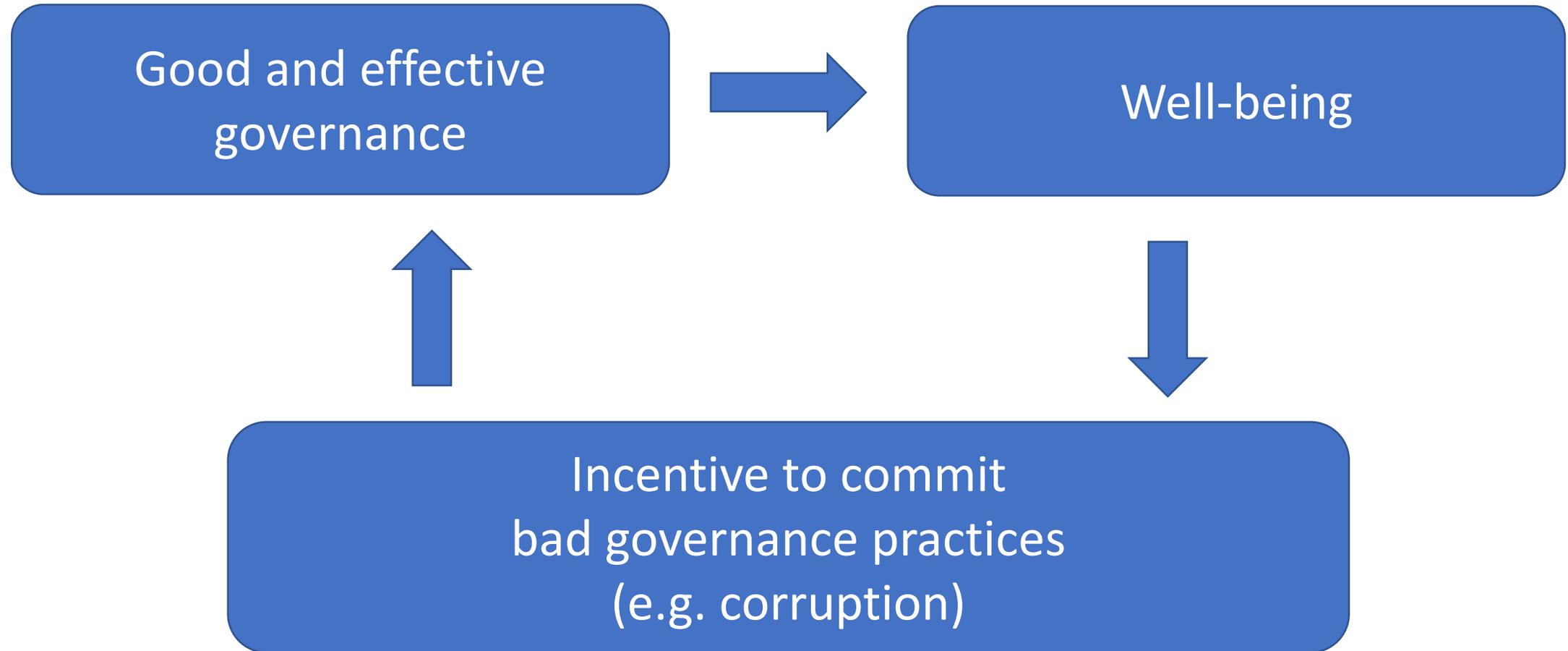
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Role of Institutions

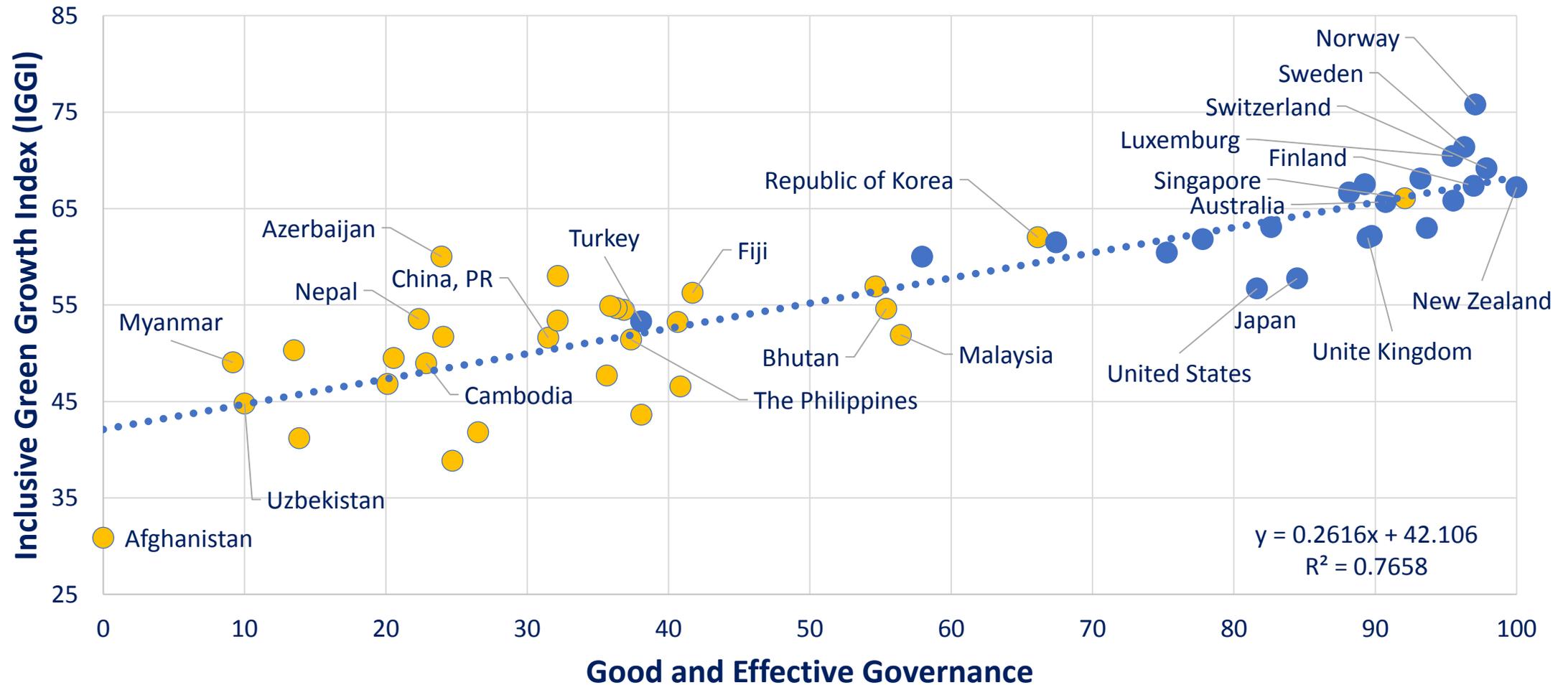
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Way Forward

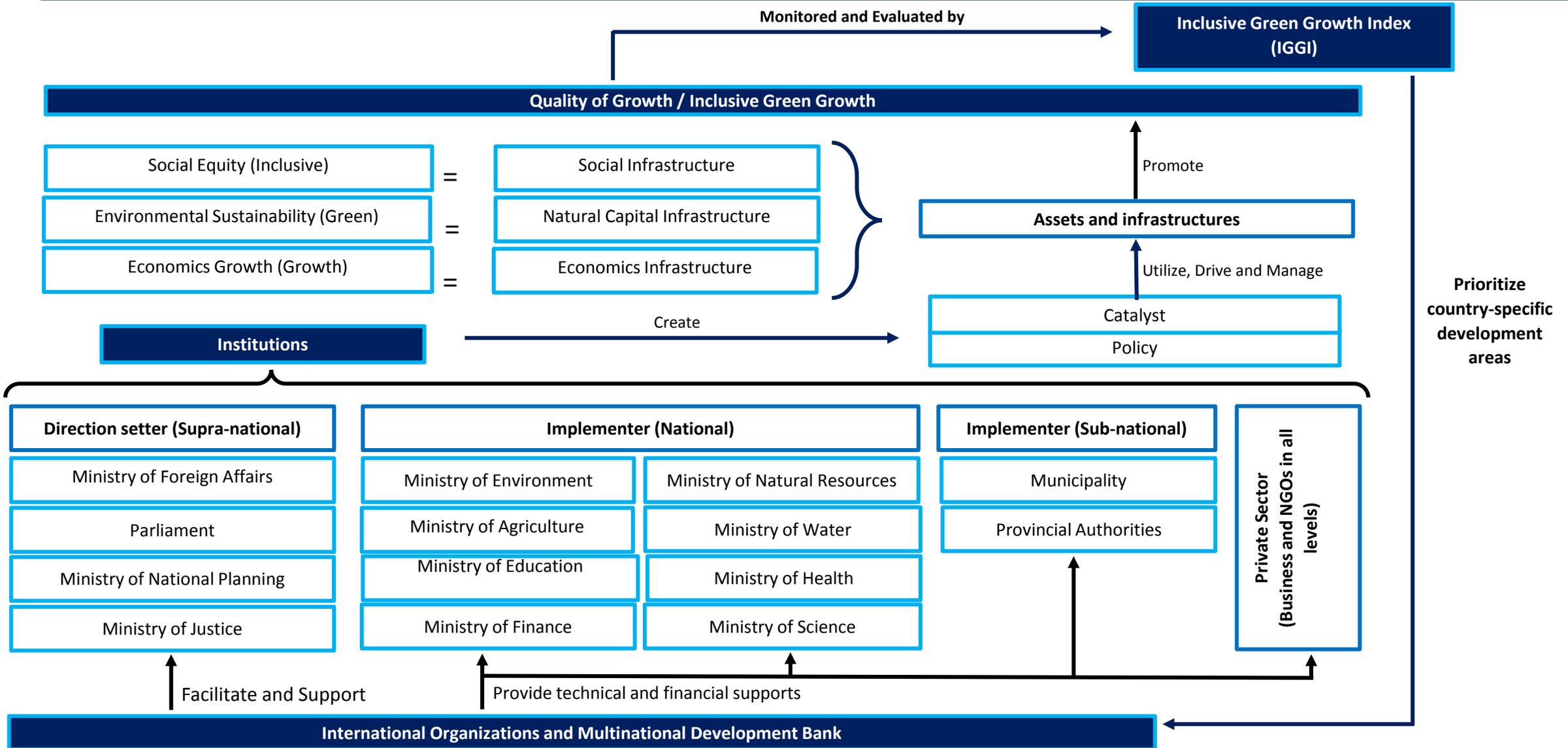
Vicious cycle of weak Institutions and Low well-being



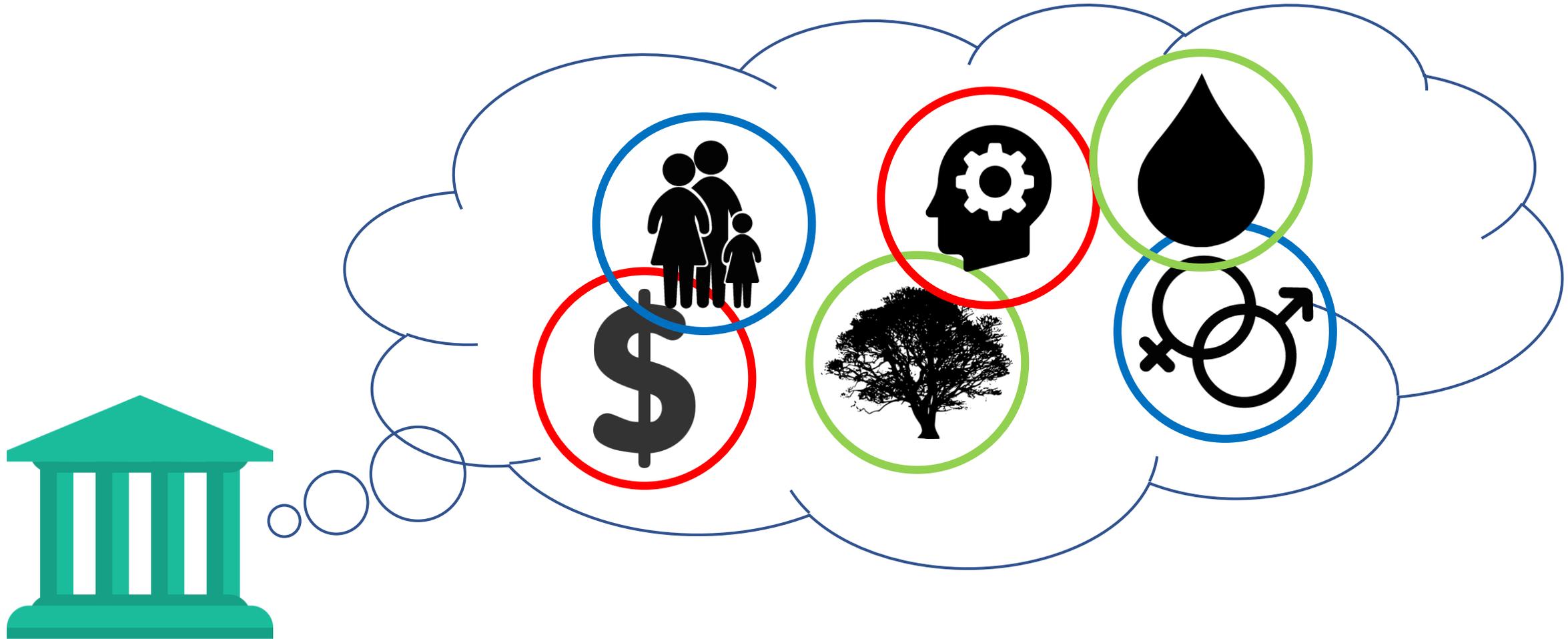
Institution is an important driver of IGGI



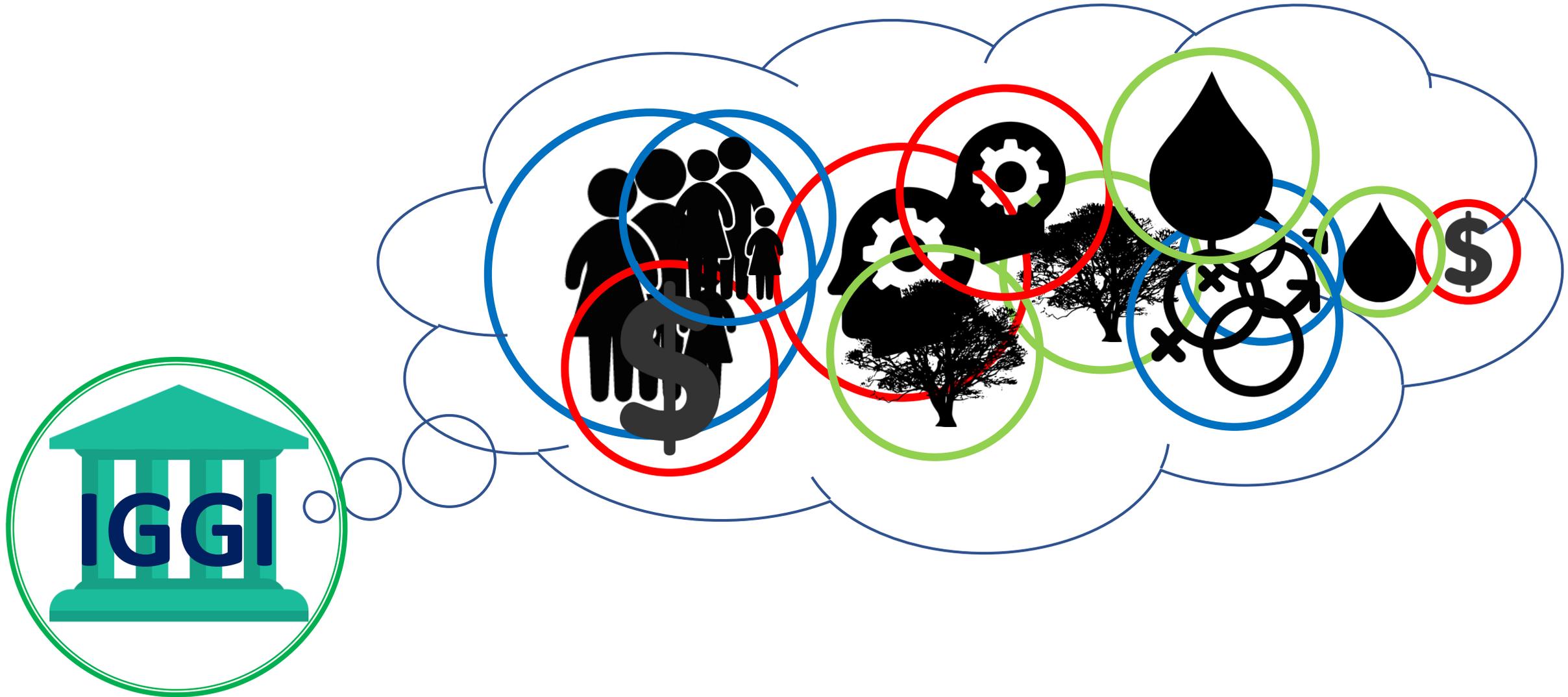
IGGI to Support Institutions



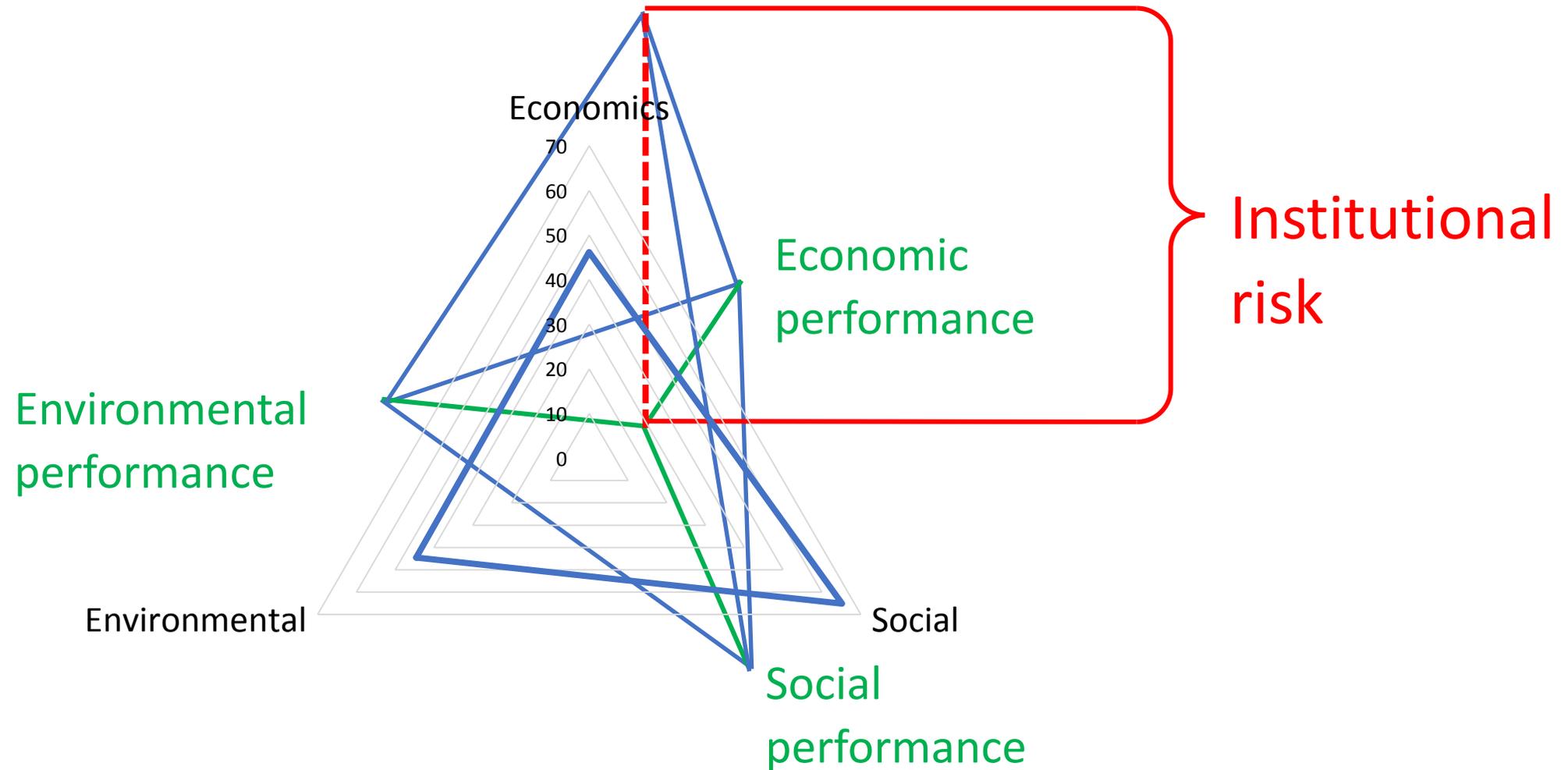
IGGI and Institution



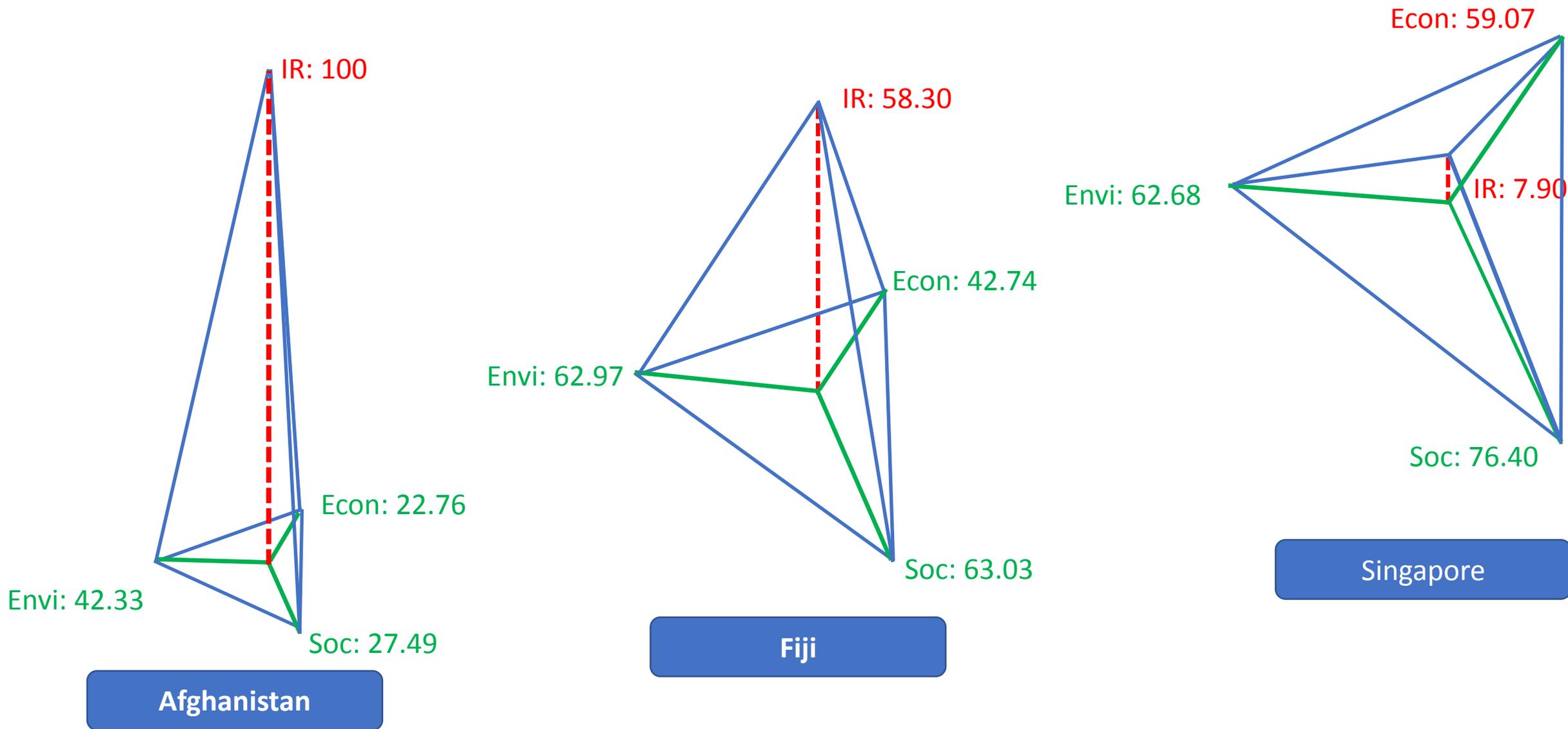
IGGI and Institution



IGGI-Institution Pyramid



IGGI-Institution Pyramid



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Institutions & DMCS

- IGGI identifies sustainability gaps
- IGGI enables priority setting
- Enables collaboration & Nexus approaches
- Improves service delivery



Academia

- Consensus on IGGI data and methodology
- Research on closing IGGI data gaps
- Research on nexus areas

ADB

MDBS

- Adopt IGGI for upstream assessment
- Strengthen country dialogue CPS and CDS
- Identify & Assess sustainable gaps
- Advise on Resource re-allocation

Conclusion



ADB

IGGI

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
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IGGI for Well-being in Asia and the Pacific

