

SOCIAL PROGRESS WHAT WORKS?

**The First International
Gathering to Learn from the
Communities and Countries
that Over-Perform on the
Social Progress Index**

28 April 2016

HARPA Conference Center, Reykjavík, Iceland

ABOUT THE SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

The world has never seemed so complicated; the challenges facing us never so insurmountable. We all—businesses, governments and civil society—need a better way to solve problems. But together, we’ve never had such a valuable opportunity, or the collective imperative, to improve the lives of so many.

The Social Progress Imperative is changing the way we solve the world’s most pressing challenges by redefining how the world measures success and putting the things that matter to people’s lives at the top of the agenda.

The Social Progress Index revolutionizes the solving of societal problems by enabling leaders to systematically identify and prioritize issues. The Social Progress Imperative’s network empowers leaders to convene all the right local actors, global partners, and subject-matter experts necessary to develop and deploy meaningful solutions. Together, the index and the

network empower local actors to both identify shortcomings and deliver the solutions to improve them.

The Social Progress Imperative defines ‘social progress’ as *the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.*

As of April 2016, the Social Progress Network is most active in the Latin American countries of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru. We are actively expanding into the European Union, North America, and Southeast Asia.

WELCOME TO ICELAND



Finding useful measures of the competitiveness of nations can pose problems simply because the measurement itself can always be open to debate. However, it is always important to have references which help us to understand our own society and to see more clearly where we stand and what can be improved or amended.

On April 28 this year, many of the world's leading experts and researchers on the competitiveness of nations and formulation of enterprise competition strategy will meet for an international conference here in Iceland. The focus of the conference is a new method of measuring how successful nations are in terms of their social infrastructure, referred to as the Social Progress Index or SPI. The SPI has been developed by a team of economists under the direction of Harvard professor Michael Porter. The selection of criteria in the index ignores traditional economic indicators such as GDP growth and focuses instead on quality of life and opportunities for success. The index is based on public data from international institutions, for instance, on medical care and wellness, human rights and education, and various other factors.

It should come as a surprise to no one that Iceland ranks high on an index which measures the general quality of the society. This should be both gratifying for us and at the same time encourage us to do still better and improve Icelandic society in the broadest sense.

I would like to extend a warm Icelandic welcome to all the people attending the conference and look forward to exchanging views with them in the Concert Hall and Convention Centre Harpa on 28 April this year.

Sigurður Ingi Jóhannsson
Prime Minister, Iceland



Welcome to Reykjavík!

The City of Reykjavík is proud to host this conference of social progress, where we gather to identify solutions to some of the world's biggest challenges under the simple title: What Works? Here the aim is to learn from each other and share knowledge on the three different dimensions that make up the Social Progress Index: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunity.

This conference on the Social Progress Index provides an important platform for countries from different parts of the world where people from various sectors identify how social progress can be achieved. Ever since Harvard professor Michael Porter identified the essential dimensions of social progress we have been able to look beyond the GDP which has been a dominating factor in the post-war global economy.

Therefore, it is an honor for Reykjavík to be hosting the conference of Social Progress and I hope that your discussions will be fruitful, you can learn from each other and discover really "What Works".

I would like to thank Gekon and the Social Progress Imperative for organizing this conference and I hope that we can gather in Reykjavík regularly from here on to discuss indicators of social progress.

Dagur B. Eggertsson
Mayor of Reykjavík

WELCOME FROM SOCIAL PROGRESS IMPERATIVE

Welcome to the first international gathering dedicated to learning from communities and countries that over-perform on the Social Progress Index. As global economic growth slows and we come to grips with environmental constraints, it's never been more important to understand the factors that contribute to successful social performance and to help under-performing communities do better.

The good news is that as a global community, we have never had greater passion and concern for improving social progress. But what models of success should we scale? That's the focus of this special event—using the Social Progress Index to surface what works to create social performance that is not just strong, but better than economic performance would predict. This new lens on the world promises to reveal models for creating social good that have the best chance of advancing social progress everywhere.

We've assembled a fantastic group of speakers and participants from 6 continents, eager to share and learn from each other. Notably, they will be sharing stories of success highlighted not just by the global 2015 Social Progress Index of countries, but also by newer efforts to apply the Social Progress Index to communities of other sizes, including cities in Colombia, cities and states in the Brazilian Amazon, and regions within countries of the European Union.

It is fitting that we convene this special event in Iceland—4th

best in social progress overall of the countries covered by the 2015 Social Progress Index and a standout performer on many issues related to children, health, and the environment.

This event will only be a success if the lessons captured on social progress over-performance are translated into action in other places. We are delighted to be able present data and lessons learned today. We look forward to working with you in the months and years ahead to advance social progress in communities around the world.

THE GEKON TEAM WELCOMES YOU TO ICELAND

Gekon is a consultancy based in Iceland, founded by Hákon Gunnarsson in 2009. One of its first major efforts was to cooperate with Professor Michael Porter and his principal associate Christian Ketels to perform an industry analysis and cluster mapping of the geothermal environment in Iceland. The Iceland Geothermal Cluster Initiative was an early flagship of Gekon's operation, and cluster mapping was an early focus for Gekon. Since then Gekon



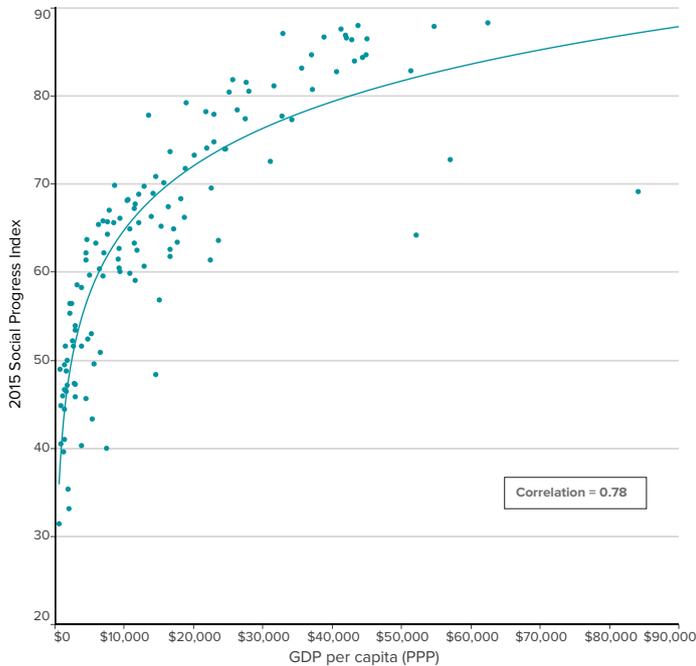
has expanded its activities and now operates in the field of company strategy, event management, and societal issues. Gekon believes that progress comes from harnessing the creativity found in companies and societies. Tailored strategies provide clients with new opportunities to share knowledge, build relationships, motivate employees, and become competitive worldwide. We are honoured to host the event “Social Progress—What Works?” in cooperation with the Social Progress Imperative. This is the second SPI conference here in Iceland and we are proud of the agenda. We sincerely hope you will all learn from this event, develop new ideas, build valuable relationships and contribute to the advancement of social progress around the world. Welcome to Iceland!

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 8:30 | Opening | Liv Bergþórsdóttir , Chief Executive Officer, NOVA |
| 8:35 | Welcome to Reykjavík | Dagur B. Eggertsson , Mayor, City of Reykjavík |
| 8:45 | Why Social Progress Now? | Matthew Bishop , The Economist Group |
| 8:55 | Social Progress: The Next Development Agenda | Prof. Michael E. Porter , Bishop William Lawrence University Professor, Harvard Business School |
| 9:25 | Session 1: Over-performers on Basic Human Needs: Nepal and Rwanda | Presenters: Dr. Swarnim Wagle , Former Member, Nepal Planning Commission; Francis Gatare , Chief Executive Officer, Rwanda Development Board |
| 9:55 | Session 2: Over-performers on Foundations of Wellbeing: Iceland and the Brazilian Amazon | Presenters: Rakel Óttarsdóttir , Chief Operating Officer, Arion Bank; Beto Veríssimo , Co-founder, Imazon |
| 10:25 | Coffee Break | |
| 10:45 | Session 3: Over-performers on Opportunity: New Zealand and the Basque Region, Spain | Presenters: Dr. Girol Karacaoglu , Chief Economist and Deputy Secretary, Macroeconomic, International & Economic Research, New Zealand Treasury; Angel Toña , Regional Minister for Employment and Social Policies, Basque Government |
| 11:15 | Session 4: Over-performers on Social Progress in Aggregate: Costa Rica and Medellín, Colombia | Presenters: Victor Umaña , Director CLACDS, INCAE Business School; Ángela Escallón Emiliani , Executive Director, Fundación Corona |
| 12:00 | Lunch Break | |
| 12:45 | Role of Research in Driving What Works | Prof. Jón Atli Benediktsson , President, University of Iceland |
| 13:00 | What Works in Advancing Social Progress?—Lessons Learned | Moderator: Matthew Bishop , The Economist Group Panelists: Prof. Michael E. Porter , Bishop William Lawrence University Professor, Harvard Business School; Prof. Martha Minow , Dean, Harvard Law School; Prof. Marc Fleurbaey , Chair, International Panel on Social Progress; Mette Lindgaard , Global Social Innovation Leader, Deloitte |
| 14:00 | Launch of Global Solutions Challenge “Solvey” | David Erasmus & Louis Cole , founders of The Solvey Project |
| 14:10 | Why is Social Progress Important in Iceland? | Sigurður Ingi Jóhannsson , Prime Minister, Iceland |
| 14:25 | Closing Remarks and Thank You | Michael Green , Executive Director, Social Progress Imperative |
| 14:30 | End of Conference | |

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX: METHODOLOGY

Similar GDP, Different Outcomes



There is a non-linear relationship between SPI and GDP per capita. At any level of income, countries can achieve greater (or lower) levels of social progress.

Creating The Index

The Social Progress Index is an aggregate index of dozens of social and environmental indicators that capture three dimensions of social progress: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. Each dimension is composed of four components, and each component contains between two and five indicators.

Calculating Relative Performance

The component, dimension, and overall Social Progress Index scores are scaled from 0 to 100 with 100 as the score that a community would achieve were it to have the highest possible score on every indicator. With this scale, it is possible to evaluate a community's performance relative to the best and worst possible score. It is also helpful to compare a community's performance to other communities at a similar level of economic development. Any community may have a modest score on a certain component, but could at the same time greatly exceed typical scores for communities with similar per capita incomes. It is 'over-performance' in this sense that informs the "Social Progress—What Works?" event.

For the 2015 Social Progress Index we define the group of a country's economic peers as the 15 countries closest in GDP PPP per capita. A country's performance is compared to the median performance of countries in the group. If the country's score is greater than (or less than) the average absolute deviation from the median of the comparator group, it is considered a strength (or weakness). Scores that are within one average absolute deviation are considered neither strengths nor weaknesses.

We have developed a methodology to present a community's strengths and weaknesses of these sorts. Within the group of peers, yellow signifies that performance is typical for communities at the same level of economic development, green signifies performance substantially better than its peer group, and red signifies substantially worse.

For more information on the methodology behind our comparisons, please see the Methodological Reports on our website, <http://www.socialprogressimperative.org/>.

WHY MEASUREMENT MATTERS NOW

We all need to find ways to dramatically improve standards of living around the world—including meeting by 2030 the Sustainable Development Goals recently agreed at the United Nations—by more efficiently translating what is forecasted to be anemic global economic growth into tangible social progress, particularly for the least well off. And we need to do that while paying heed to environmental constraints that are appearing more and more consequential.

What gets measured gets managed, sometimes with spectacular results. The last fifteen years have seen major strides in the fight against poverty. The flagship Millennium Development Goal was to reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty by half by 2015. In 1990, the baseline year, 1.95 billion people lived on less than \$1.90 per day. By 2012, three years

early, less than half that number—896 million people—were living in extreme poverty.¹

But the Social Progress Index and other research make it clear that just focusing on extreme poverty is not enough. Both the Sustainable Development Goals and the World Bank have set objectives to improve living conditions for the poorest segments of society in all countries of the world, not just the poorest countries. Poverty and inequality can no longer be defined solely by income or consumption measures. As one of the Sustainable Development Goals targets reminds us, confronting the problems of inequality requires addressing "the social, economic and political inclusion of all."²

¹ World Bank Topics: Poverty Overview. (2015, October). Retrieved from: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>

² <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/>

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

● Over-performance ● Neutral ● Under-performance

Nepal

Score Rank
62.54 96 ●

| Component | Score | Rank | Performance |
|--|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Nutrition and Basic Medical Care | 84.59 | 90 | ● |
| Undernourishment (% of pop.) | 13 | 94 | ● |
| Depth of food deficit (cal./undernourished person) | 87 | 94 | ● |
| Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births) | 190 | 97 | ● |
| Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births) | 39.7 | 93 | ● |
| Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000) | 251.8 | 96 | ● |
| Water and Sanitation | 52.15 | 102 | ● |
| Access to piped water (% of pop.) | 21.4 | 103 | ● |
| Rural access to improved water source (% of pop.) | 87.6 | 72 | ● |
| Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop.) | 36.7 | 107 | ● |
| Shelter | 46.47 | 101 | ● |
| Availability of affordable housing (% satisfied) | 73.5 | 5 | ● |
| Access to electricity (% of pop.) | 76.3 | 95 | ● |
| Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high) | 1.8 | 115 | ● |
| Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000) | 110.1 | 110 | ● |
| Personal Safety | 66.94 | 58 | ● |
| Homicide rate (1= <2/100,000; 5= >20/100,000) | 2 | 41 | ● |
| Level of violent crime (1=low; 5=high) | 3 | 61 | ● |
| Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high) | 2 | 2 | ● |
| Political terror (1=low; 5=high) | 3 | 80 | ● |
| Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000) | 16 | 67 | ● |

Scorecard shows Basic Human Needs data from 2015 Social Progress Index

Nepal performs better on Basic Human Needs, including on nine separate indicators and three components, than economic measures would predict. It is one of the world's top over-performers on Basic Human Needs, and the best performing Low Income country on both Nutrition and Basic Medical Needs and Personal Safety.



Swarnim Wagle is an economist and formerly a Member of the Nepal Planning Commission and Senior Economist in the World Bank's International Trade Unit. He has more than 12 years of experience in international organizations, and

has policy research interests in trade, investment and public finance. Swarnim served as a Policy Specialist at UNDP in New York where he co-authored the 2013 Human Development Report, "The Rise of the South." Between 2002 and 2007, he co-led the UNDP Asia Trade Initiative, a research and advisory project on trade and WTO negotiations covering more than 20 countries. He has also been a consultant at the Asian Development Bank in Manila, and the International Trade Center in Geneva. Swarnim holds a Ph.D. in economics from the Australian National University and an MPA in International Development from Harvard University.

Rwanda

Score Rank
52.52 108 ●

| Component | Score | Rank | Performance |
|--|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Nutrition and Basic Medical Care | 66.7 | 117 | ● |
| Undernourishment (% of pop.) | 33.8 | 127 | ● |
| Depth of food deficit (cal./undernourished person) | 248 | 127 | ● |
| Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births) | 320 | 108 | ● |
| Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births) | 52 | 104 | ● |
| Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000) | 401.7 | 103 | ● |
| Water and Sanitation | 47.08 | 105 | ● |
| Access to piped water (% of pop.) | 4.5 | 127 | ● |
| Rural access to improved water source (% of pop.) | 68.3 | 104 | ● |
| Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop.) | 63.8 | 92 | ● |
| Shelter | 45.58 | 105 | ● |
| Availability of affordable housing (% satisfied) | 65.0 | 14 | ● |
| Access to electricity (% of pop.) | 10.8 | 128 | ● |
| Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high) | 4 | 80 | ● |
| Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000) | 95.4 | 81 | ● |
| Personal Safety | 50.7 | 101 | ● |
| Homicide rate (1= <2/100,000; 5= >20/100,000) | 4 | 89 | ● |
| Level of violent crime (1=low; 5=high) | 3 | 61 | ● |
| Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high) | 4 | 94 | ● |
| Political terror (1=low; 5=high) | 2.5 | 62 | ● |
| Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000) | 19.9 | 93 | ● |

Scorecard shows Basic Human Needs data from 2015 Social Progress Index

Rwanda performs better on Basic Human Needs, including on eight separate indicators and two components, than economic measures would predict. One of the world's top performers on relative social progress, it ranks 108th in Basic Human Needs, while ranking only 120th on GDP per capita.



Francis Gatare is the Chief Executive Officer of the Rwanda Development Board and a Cabinet Member. He has extensive experience in both the public and private sector. From October 2009 to July 2014, he served as Principal Private Secretary

to H.E. the President of the Republic of Rwanda. He also served as the Chief Economist and Deputy Head of Policy and Strategy in the Office of the President. Prior to joining the Office of The President, he served as the Principal Deputy CEO of the Rwanda Development Board. Mr. Gatare also served as the Director General of the Rwanda Investment and Export Promotion Agency from May 2007 to September 2008. From April 2005 to October 2009, he was the Personal Representative of H.E the President of Rwanda, to the NEPAD Steering Committee. Mr. Gatare has served in several managerial positions in UNDP and taught economics at universities.

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

● Over-performance ● Neutral ● Under-performance

Iceland

Score Rank
86.11 4 ●

| Indicator | Score | Rank | Performance |
|--|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Access to Basic Knowledge | 98.88 | 10 | ● |
| Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15+) | 99.0 | 1 | ● |
| Primary school enrollment (% of children) | 98.5 | 17 | ● |
| Lower secondary school enrollment (% of children) | 97.0 | 61 | ● |
| Upper secondary school enrollment (% of children) | 116.8 | 1 | ● |
| Gender parity in secondary enrollment (girls/boys) | 1.0 | 1 | ● |
| Access to Information and Communications | 95.73 | 3 | ● |
| Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people) | 108.1 | 1 | ● |
| Internet users (% of pop.) | 96.5 | 1 | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (0=most free; 100=least free) | 8.5 | 5 | ● |
| Health and Wellness | 80.96 | 2 | ● |
| Life expectancy (years) | 82.9 | 3 | ● |
| Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (prob. of dying) | 10.2 | 9 | ● |
| Obesity rate (% of pop.) | 21.9 | 87 | ● |
| Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000) | 6.7 | 24 | ● |
| Suicide rate (deaths/100,000) | 9.2 | 66 | ● |
| Ecosystem Sustainability | 68.89 | 13 | ● |
| Greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalents per GDP) | 233.6 | 4 | ● |
| Water withdrawals as a percentage of resources | 0.1 | 19 | ● |
| Biodiversity and habitat (0=no protection; 100=high protection) | 81.9 | 35 | ● |

Scorecard shows Foundations of Wellbeing data from 2015 Social Progress Index

Iceland is one of the top over-performers on Foundations of Wellbeing, including over-performance on two components and ranking in the top ten globally on eight indicators in that dimension. It is the top-performing High Income country on Health and Wellness.



Rakeł Óttarsdóttir is Chief Operating Officer at Arion Bank. Previous to her role as COO, she was appointed managing director of Corporate Development and Marketing for Arion in December 2011. Óttarsdóttir was head of Arion Bank's Project Office from 2010 to 2011. She was an account manager in the IT division of Kaupthing Bank between 2005 and 2010. Óttarsdóttir previously worked as a software designer and later as head of development at TM Software – Libra, a financial services software company. Óttarsdóttir graduated with an MBA from Duke University in North Carolina in 2002 and received a Bachelor of Science in computer science from the University of Iceland in 1997.

Oriximiná

Score Rank
71.01 185 ●

| Indicator | Score | Rank | Performance |
|---|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Access to Basic Knowledge | 64.22 | 241 | ● |
| Illiteracy rate | | | ● |
| Access to high school | | | ● |
| Quality Education | | | ● |
| Primary school enrollment | | | ● |
| Access to Information and Communications | 51.32 | 378 | ● |
| Mobile telephone access | | | ● |
| Internet users | | | ● |
| Health and Wellness | 73.84 | 217 | ● |
| Mortality from chronic diseases | | | ● |
| Life expectancy at birth | | | ● |
| Obesity | | | ● |
| Mortality from respiratory diseases | | | ● |
| Suicide rate | | | ● |
| Ecosystem Sustainability | 94.64 | 11 | ● |
| Recent deforestation | | | ● |
| Degraded areas | | | ● |
| Water loss | | | ● |
| Total deforestation | | | ● |
| Protected Area | | | ● |

Scorecard shows Foundations of Wellbeing data from Social Progress Index for the Brazilian Amazon

The Social Progress Index for the Brazilian Amazon reveals that the Municipality of Oriximiná has great strengths including Personal Freedom of Choice, Tolerance and Inclusion and Access to Basic Education. Compared to the 772 municipalities in the region, Oriximiná is an over-performer on Access to Basic Education and Ecosystem Sustainability (with a high proportion of the territory protected as Nature Reserves and Indigenous Territories).



Beto Veríssimo is a senior researcher and co-founder of the Amazon Institute of People and Environment (Imazon), a think-and-do tank NGO based in the Brazilian Amazon. He holds a master's degree in Ecology from the Pennsylvania State University (USA) and a graduate degree in Agricultural Engineering from the Federal Rural University of the Brazilian Amazon. He has published more than 170 scientific and technical articles and 20 books on conservation, natural resources management, and public policies. His work has helped to create about 25 million hectares of Conservation Units in the Amazon. He is also an AVINA Fellow and an Ashoka Senior Fellow. In 2010 Veríssimo received the Skoll Foundation Award for Social Entrepreneurship. In 2014 he received the Globo Brazilian award for his leadership on fighting deforestation.

OPPORTUNITY

● Over-performance ● Neutral ● Under-performance

New Zealand

Score Rank
85.61 2 ●

| Component | Score | Rank | Performance |
|---|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Personal Rights | 98.84 | 1 | ● |
| Political rights (1=full rights; 7=no rights) | 1 | 1 | ● |
| Freedom of speech (0=low; 2=high) | 2 | 1 | ● |
| Freedom of assembly/association (0=low; 2=high) | 2 | 1 | ● |
| Freedom of movement (0=low; 4=high) | 4 | 1 | ● |
| Private property rights (0=none; 100=full) | 95 | 1 | ● |
| Personal Freedom and Choice | 88.82 | 7 | ● |
| Freedom over life choices (% satisfied) | 92.8 | 7 | ● |
| Freedom of religion (1=low; 4=high) | 4 | 1 | ● |
| Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19) | 8 | 62 | ● |
| Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women) | 83.9 | 18 | ● |
| Corruption (0=high; 100=low) | 91 | 2 | ● |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 82.98 | 5 | ● |
| Tolerance for immigrants (0=high; 100=low) | 86.6 | 4 | ● |
| Tolerance for homosexuals (0=high; 100=low) | 74.1 | 12 | ● |
| Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high) | 3.8 | 16 | ● |
| Religious tolerance (1=low; 4=high) | 4 | 1 | ● |
| Community safety net (0=high; 100=low) | 94.1 | 10 | ● |
| Access to Advanced Education | 71.79 | 12 | ● |
| Years of tertiary schooling | 1.1 | 11 | ● |
| Women's average years in school | 13.6 | 11 | ● |
| Inequality in the attainment of education (0=low; 1=high) | n/a | n/a | ● |
| Number of globally ranked universities | 8 | 20 | ● |

Scorecard shows 2015 Social Progress Index Opportunity data

New Zealand is one of the world's top over-performers on social progress overall, and particularly strong in the Opportunity components of Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, and Tolerance and Inclusion. It over-performs on seven indicators and three components in the dimension, and achieves seven 1st-place indicator rankings.



Dr. Girol Karacaoglu joined the Treasury on 1 March 2012. His role is to provide strategic leadership on broad economic policy issues, in particular fiscal and monetary policy settings, and New Zealand's international

linkages. The Chief Economist role is critical to championing and lifting the quality and capability of the Treasury's economic advice. Girol came to the Treasury from The Co-operative Bank, where he was Chief Executive for nine years. His previous roles include General Manager at Westpac NZ, Chief Economist at the National Bank of NZ, and lecturer in economics at Victoria University of Wellington. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics and an MBA.

Basque Region, Spain

Score Rank
58.27 4 ●

| Component | Score | Rank | Performance |
|--|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Personal Rights | 29.35 | 17 | ● |
| Trust in the political system (0=low; 100=high) | 14.19 | 17 | ● |
| Trust in the legal system (0=low; 100=high) | 8.63 | 14 | ● |
| Trust in the police (0=low; 100=high) | 38.37 | 19 | ● |
| Quality and accountability of government services (-3=low; 3=high) | 0.37 | 3 | ● |
| Personal Freedom and Choice | 70.40 | 3 | ● |
| Freedom over life choices (% satisfied) | 0.70 | 19 | ● |
| Teenage pregnancy (% of females aged 15-19) | 0.59 | 3 | ● |
| Young people not in education, employment or training (% of 15-24 year olds) | 10.90 | 2 | ● |
| Corruption (-3=high; 3=low) | -0.05 | 5 | ● |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 79.29 | 2 | ● |
| Impartiality of government services (-3.5=low; 3=high) | -0.15 | 8 | ● |
| Tolerance for immigrants (0=low; 1=high) | 0.85 | 4 | ● |
| Tolerance for minorities (0=low; 1=high) | 0.84 | 2 | ● |
| Attitudes toward people with disabilities (0=low; 10=high) | 8.10 | 1 | ● |
| Tolerance for homosexuals (0=low; 1=high) | 0.84 | 3 | ● |
| Gender gap (female-male employment rate) | -9.00 | 7 | ● |
| Community safety net (0=low; 1=high) | 0.96 | 5 | ● |
| Access to Advanced Education | 61.18 | 2 | ● |
| Tertiary education attainment (% of 25-64 year olds) | 45.77 | 1 | ● |
| Tertiary enrolment (% of population) | 0.04 | 9 | ● |
| Lifelong learning (% of 25-64 year olds) | 13.40 | 1 | ● |

Scorecard shows 2016 (beta) European Union Regional Social Progress Index data; ranks are shown as compared to the 19 NUTS-2 Regions of Spain

The (beta) European Union Regional Social Progress Index reveals that compared to other regions of Spain, the Basque Region over-performs on three of four components in Opportunity, ranking 2nd for both Tolerance and Inclusion, and Access to Advanced Education; and 3rd for Personal Freedom and Choice.

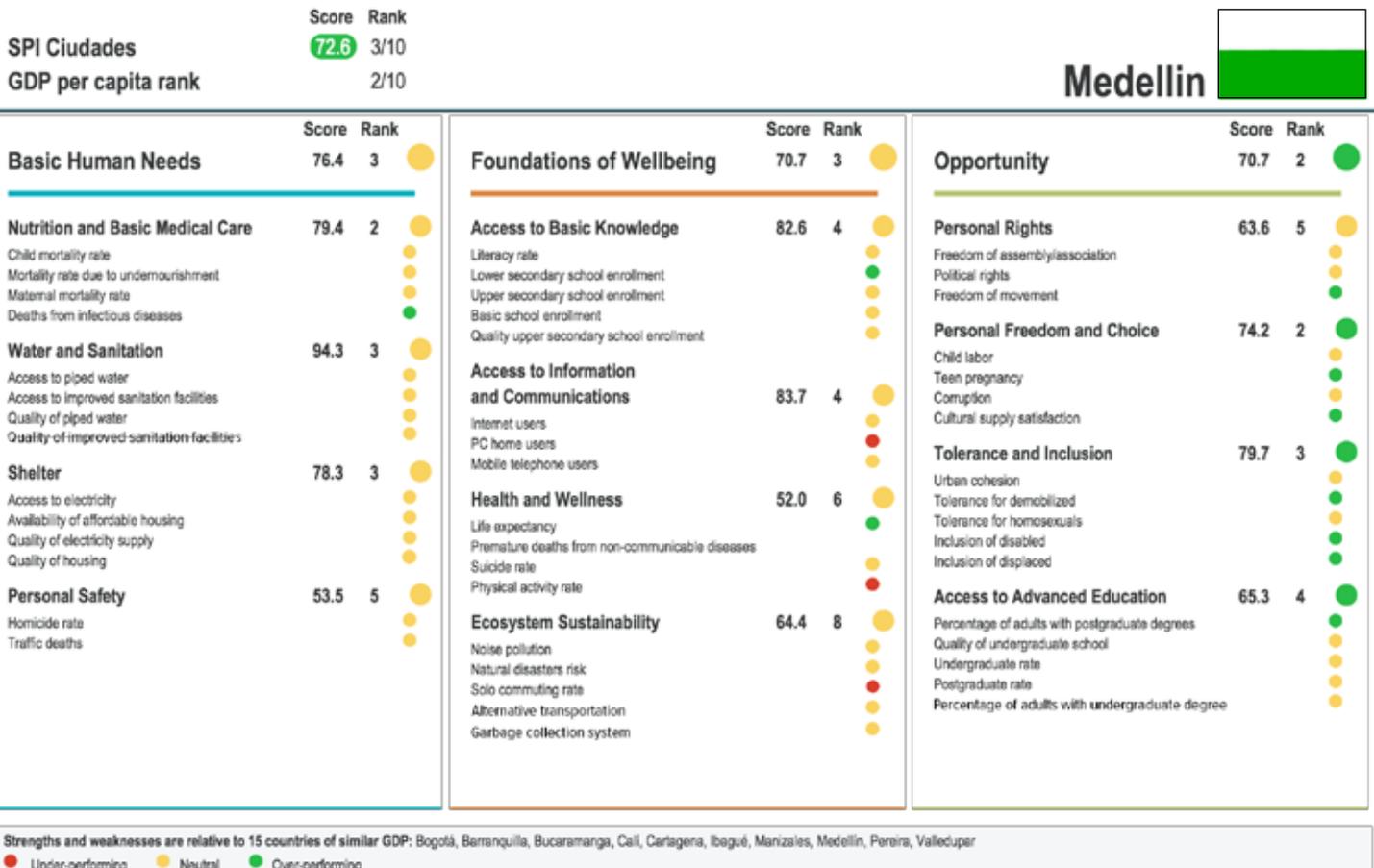


Angel Toña is the Regional Minister for Employment and Social Policies of the Basque Government. He was appointed Deputy Minister of Labor in the Basque government of Jose Antonio Ardanza in 1991, and prior to that, Director of Employment in

1980. His career has been closely linked to employment and collective labor conflict resolution, serving as a recognized mediator of the Basque Labor Relations Council in collective labor conflicts from 1990-2015. He served as Dean of the Faculty of Political Science and Sociology at the University of Deusto from 2002 to 2004 and as Director of Social Research at the Deusto Foundation (2004-2006) where he taught Public Ethics, Professional and Business Ethics until 2015. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics and Business Administration from the University of Deusto.

AGGREGATE SCORE

Medellín, Colombia



Scorecard shows 2015 IPS Ciudades Colombia data

The Social Progress Index for Cities in Colombia reveals that Medellín (along with Cartagena) has recorded the most progress from 2009–2014, including strong improvements in Personal Safety and Opportunity. Medellín presents superior performance in freedom of movement, citizen satisfaction with daily transportation, access to recreation and culture, and coexistence or inclusion of people with disabilities.



Angela Escallón Emiliani is Executive Director of Fundación Corona, which has been working for the last 53 years to promote social development in Colombia. Angela has a master's in clinical psychology from Universidad de los Andes and worked in high level positions for 22 years in the public sector in the President's Cabinet, the office of Bogotá's mayor and the Ministry of Education. She has also been advisor to numerous international cooperation agencies in the areas of development, vulnerable populations and economic and social inclusion. She has authored over 11 publications of national impact. Her private sector experience over 13 years has always been linked to foundations, nationally and internationally, implementing programs of social development in Asia and Latin America.

AGGREGATE SCORE

Costa Rica

Social Progress Index (2015) **77.88** 28/133
GDP PPP \$13,431 59/161

Costa Rica



| Basic Human Needs | | Score | Rank | Foundations of Wellbeing | | Score | Rank | Opportunity | | Score | Rank | | |
|--|------|--------------|--|---|--------------|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------|----|
| Basic Human Needs | | 84.22 | 41 | Foundations of Wellbeing | | 78.83 | 17 | Opportunity | | 70.59 | 25 | | |
| Nutrition and Basic Medical Care | | 96.6 | 59 | Access to Basic Knowledge | | 93.96 | 56 | Personal Rights | | 83.28 | 21 | | |
| Undernourishment (% of pop.) | 5.9 | 73 | Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15+) | 97.8 | 54 | Political rights (1=full rights; 7=no rights) | 1 | 1 | Freedom over life choices (% satisfied) | 91.9 | 11 | | |
| Depth of food deficit (cal./undernourished person) | 41 | 73 | Primary school enrollment (% of children) | 92.0 | 72 | Freedom of speech (0=low; 2=high) | 2 | 1 | Freedom of religion (1=low; 4=high) | 3 | 55 | | |
| Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births) | 38 | 62 | Lower secondary school enrollment (% of children) | 120.6 | 1 | Freedom of assembly/association (0=low; 2=high) | 2 | 1 | Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19) | 13 | 78 | | |
| Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births) | 9.8 | 48 | Upper secondary school enrollment (% of children) | 78.8 | 62 | Freedom of movement (0=low; 4=high) | 3 | 67 | Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women) | 69.1 | 5 | | |
| Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000) | 30.5 | 35 | Gender parity in secondary enrollment (girls/boys) | 1.1 | 1 | Private property rights (0=none; 100=full) | 50 | 39 | Corruption (0=high; 100=low) | 54 | 33 | | |
| Water and Sanitation | | 92.65 | 48 | Access to Information and Communications | | 80.66 | 35 | Personal Freedom and Choice | | 76.27 | 24 | | |
| Access to piped water (% of pop.) | 95.9 | 35 | Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people) | 146.0 | 1 | Freedom over life choices (% satisfied) | 91.9 | 11 | Freedom of religion (1=low; 4=high) | 3 | 55 | | |
| Rural access to improved water source (% of pop.) | 80.9 | 61 | Internet users (% of pop.) | 46.0 | 63 | Early marriage (% of women aged 15-19) | 13 | 78 | Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women) | 69.1 | 5 | | |
| Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop.) | 93.9 | 50 | Press Freedom Index (0=most free; 100=least free) | 12.2 | 18 | Corruption (0=high; 100=low) | 54 | 33 | Tolerance and Inclusion | | 73.58 | 17 | |
| Shelter | | 81.98 | 30 | Health and Wellness | | 78.09 | 8 | Tolerance for immigrants (0=high; 100=low) | 75.3 | 26 | Tolerance for homosexuals (0=high; 100=low) | 52.4 | 31 |
| Availability of affordable housing (% satisfied) | 47.9 | 60 | Life expectancy (years) | 79.7 | 26 | Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high) | 4.4 | 29 | Religious tolerance (1=low; 4=high) | 4 | 1 | | |
| Access to electricity (% of pop.) | 99 | 65 | Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (prob. of dying) | 12.2 | 26 | Community safety net (0=high; 100=low) | 91.1 | 21 | Community safety net (0=high; 100=low) | 91.1 | 21 | | |
| Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high) | 5.6 | 34 | Obesity rate (% of pop.) | 24.6 | 105 | Access to Advanced Education | | 49.24 | 58 | Years of tertiary schooling | 0.7 | 34 | |
| Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000) | 5.4 | 1 | Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000) | 7.7 | 30 | Women's average years in school | 10.8 | 62 | Inequality in the attainment of education (0=low; 1=high) | 0.16 | 61 | | |
| Personal Safety | | 65.65 | 63 | Suicide rate (deaths/100,000) | 7.5 | 54 | Number of globally ranked universities | 2 | 54 | | | | |
| Homicide rate (1= <2/100,000; 5= >20/100,000) | 4 | 89 | Ecosystem Sustainability | | 62.61 | 31 | | | | | | | |
| Level of violent crime (1=low; 5=high) | 2 | 20 | Greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalents per GDP) | 248.1 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high) | 3 | 33 | Water withdrawals as a percentage of resources | 1.9 | 76 | | | | | | | | |
| Political terror (1=low; 5=high) | 2 | 39 | Biodiversity and habitat (0=no protection; 100=high protection) | 89.6 | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic deaths (deaths/100,000) | 12.7 | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 countries of similar GDP: Algeria, Serbia, Thailand, Iraq, South Africa, Montenegro, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Rep, Jordan, Macedonia, Egypt, Peru, Tunisia

● Under-performing ● Neutral ● Over-performing

Scorecard shows 2015 Social Progress Index data

Costa Rica delivers the strongest over-performance on aggregate social progress of any country. It over-performs on each of the three dimensions, on six components, and 13 indicators, while delivering the strongest aggregate score, and also the strongest scores on two dimensions and two components, of any Upper Middle Income country.



Victor Umaña is Director of the Latin American Center for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development (CLACDS) at INCAE Business School. His main research interests are policy coherence for sustainable development and the political economy of trade agreements. He has worked as trade policy specialist at the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture and trade negotiator at the Costa Rica Mission to the WTO in Geneva. Umaña has been guest lecturer at several universities, including ETH Zurich, University of Zurich, University of Bern, INCAE Business School and CATIE. He is a Ph.D. candidate in International Political Economy at ETH Zurich.

SPEAKER BIOS



Jón Atli Benediktsson, President, University of Iceland

Jón Atli Benediktsson is Rector of the University of Iceland. From 2009 to 2015 he was the Pro Rector of Science and Academic Affairs and Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the University of Iceland. His research interests are in remote sensing, biomedical analysis of signals, pattern recognition, image processing, and signal processing, and he has published extensively in those fields. Prof. Benediktsson was the 2011-2012 President of the IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society (GRSS) and has been on the GRSS AdCom since 2000. He was Editor in Chief of the IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing (TGRS) from 2003 to 2008 and has served as Associate Editor of TGRS since 1999, the IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters since 2003 and IEEE Access since 2013. He is on the Editorial Board of the Proceedings of the IEEE, the International Editorial Board of the International Journal of Image and Data Fusion and was the Chairman of the Steering Committee of IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing (J-STARS) 2007-2010. Prof. Benediktsson is a co-founder of the biomedical start up company Oxymap (www.oxymap.com). He is a Fellow of the IEEE and a Fellow of SPIE. Prof. Benediktsson is a member of the 2014 IEEE Fellow Committee. He holds a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Purdue University.



Liv Bergþórsdóttir, CEO Nova

Liv Bergþórsdóttir has worked in telecommunications since 1998. Liv has participated in the foundation and development of the following companies and trademarks in Iceland: Tal, Vodafone, Sko and Nova. Liv has been the Managing Director at Nova since 2006, during which time the company has achieved very good results in the Icelandic mobile communications market. Liv was voted Marketer of the Year 2012. Liv has a cand.oecon degree from the University of Iceland.



Matthew Bishop, The Economist Group

Matthew Bishop is the Globalisation Editor of The Economist and co-author of *Philanthrocapitalism: How Giving Can Save the World* and *The Road from Ruin: A New Capitalism for the Big Society*. Before joining The Economist, Mr. Bishop was on the faculty of the London Business School, where he co-authored three books for Oxford University Press. Mr. Bishop participated in the Advisors Group of the United Nations International Year of Microcredit 2005 and chaired the World Economic Forum's Council on Philanthropy and Social Innovation. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Social Progress Imperative. Mr. Bishop is a graduate of Oxford University.



Dagur B. Eggertsson, Mayor, City of Reykjavík

Dagur was first elected to the Reykjavík City Council in 2002, he was chair of the City Planning Board from 2004-2006 and was Mayor from 2007-2008. In 2009-2013 Dagur was Vice president of the Social Democratic Alliance. From 2010 to 2014 he was chair of the City Executive Council. In the spring of 2014, Dagur lead the campaign of the Social Democratic Alliance in Reykjavík and became the Mayor of Reykjavík. Dagur is married to Arna Dögg Einarsdóttir, a medical doctor at Landspítalinn - The National University Hospital of Iceland. They have four children.



Marc Fleurbaey, Chair, International Panel on Social Progress

Marc Fleurbaey is Robert E. Kuenne Professor in Economics and Humanistic Studies, Professor of Public Affairs and the University Center for Human Values. He has been an economist at INSEE (Paris), a professor of economics at the Universities of Cergy-Pontoise and Pau (France), and a research director at the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Paris. He has also been a Lachmann Fellow and a visiting professor at the London School of Economics, a research associate at the Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE, Louvain-la-Neuve) and the Institute for Public Economics (IDEP, Marseilles), and a visiting researcher at Oxford. He is a former editor of the journal *Economics and Philosophy* and as of 2012 is the coordinating editor of *Social Choice and Welfare*. He is the author of *Fairness, Responsibility, and Welfare* (2008), a co-author of *Beyond GDP* (with Didier Blanchet, 2013), *A Theory of Fairness and Social Welfare* (with François Maniquet, 2011), and the coeditor of several books, including *Justice, Political Liberalism, and Utilitarianism: Themes from Harsanyi and Rawls* (with Maurice Salles and John Weymark, 2008). His research on normative and public economics and theories of distributive justice has focused in particular on the analysis of equality of opportunity and responsibility-sensitive egalitarianism and on seeking solutions to famous impossibilities of social choice theory.

SPEAKER BIOS



Michael Green, Executive Director, Social Progress Imperative

Michael Green is Executive Director of the Social Progress Imperative. An economist by training, he is co-author (with Matthew Bishop of 'The Economist') of *Philanthrocapitalism: How Giving Can Save the World* and *The Road from Ruin: A New Capitalism for a Big Society*. Previously Michael served as a senior official in the U.K. Government's Department for International Development, where he managed British aid programs to Russia and Ukraine and headed the communications department. He taught Economics at Warsaw University in Poland in the early 1990s. His TED Talks have been viewed more than 1.9 million times, and his 2014 Talk was chosen by the TED organization as one of the 'most powerful ideas' of 2014 and by The Telegraph as one of the 10 best ever. Michael is @shepleygreen on Twitter.



Sigurður Ingi Jóhannsson, Prime Minister of Iceland

Sigurður Ingi Jóhannsson became Prime Minister on 7 April 2016. Before that he had been Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture since May 2013, and also Minister of the Environment and Resources until the end of 2014. He was first elected to the Althingi for the Progressive party in the South Iceland constituency in April 2009, and has been vice-chairman of the Progressive Party, a liberal centrist party in Icelandic politics, since 2013. He farmed in the district of Hrunamannahreppur 1987-1994, while working as an independent veterinarian. He served as acting district veterinarian in southern Iceland and briefly in the West Fjords, and then as veterinary with South Iceland Veterinary Services. From 2002 until he was first elected to the Icelandic parliament Althingi he was head of the local government of Hrunamannahreppur. He graduated from the Laugarvatn Junior College in 1982 and as a veterinary from the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College in Copenhagen (KVL). Sigurður Ingi Jóhannsson is married to managing director Ingibjörg Elsa Ingjaldsdóttir; the couple have a total of five children.



Mette Lindgaard, Global Social Innovation Leader, Deloitte

Mette Lindgaard is Global Social Innovation Leader for Deloitte, and a partner in the Danish consulting practice. She focuses on delivering welfare sector services in Denmark and leads Deloitte's Social Service and Innovation practice globally. Her main responsibility, as an expert in social impact measurement, is to provide strategic advice and cutting edge solutions to high-level government officials. Working in close cooperation with the ministries and local governments, Mette prepares new reform proposals and develops policy designs, solutions, methodologies and IT systems for policy implementation. Mette has a background from the public sector – the ministry of Research, The Ministry of Education and the Danish Treasury. She has also worked as a CIO in the City of Copenhagen and was responsible for the administration's work with documentation and impact measurement. Educated at Harvard, INSEAD and Aarhus University, Mette is the author of 'Is it worth it? - How to measure social return on investment', as well a number of reports on public sector analysis, development and renewal. She is the co-founder of the Danish Evaluation Association, and sponsor of the SUNRISE innovation conference.



Martha Minow, Dean, Harvard Law School

Martha Minow is the Morgan and Helen Chu Dean and Professor of Law at Harvard Law School where she has taught since 1981. She is an expert in human rights with a focus on members of racial and religious minorities and women, children, and persons with disabilities, and has published over 150 articles and books. Prof. Minow is co-editor of law school casebooks on civil procedure, and on gender and the law. Following nomination by President Obama, she serves as vice-chair of the board of the Legal Services Corporation. Prof. Minow serves on the board of the MacArthur Foundation and other nonprofit organizations. She received her bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan, a master's from Harvard University, a J.D. from Yale University, and served as a law clerk for judges including Justice Thurgood Marshall of the United States Supreme Court. She has earned numerous awards including eight honorary doctorates.



Michael E. Porter, Bishop William Lawrence University Professor, Harvard Business School

Michael Porter is an economist, researcher, author, advisor, speaker and teacher. Throughout his career at Harvard Business School, he has brought economic theory and strategy concepts to bear on many of the most challenging problems facing corporations, economies and societies, including market competition and company strategy, economic development, the environment, and health care. His extensive research is widely recognized in governments, corporations, NGOs, and academic circles around the globe. His research has received numerous awards, and he is the most cited scholar today in economics and business. While Michael Porter is, at the core, a scholar, his work has also achieved remarkable acceptance by practitioners across multiple fields.

SOLVEY



The Social Progress Imperative is excited to partner with serial social entrepreneur David Erasmus and adventure videoblogger Louis Cole, who have teamed up to launch Solvey (<http://solvey.com>), “the world’s first talent search for solutions from across the globe to tackle poverty and social injustice.” They are seeking video applications via their YouTube channels from new voices from any country with “any idea that could help to encourage human flourishing, measured by the Social Progress Index and framed by the UN Global Goals initiative.”

Erasmus and Cole will join Iceland’s Prime Minister Sigurður Ingi Jóhannsson on stage during the “Social Progress-What Works?” event to announce that the two-week application window is officially open.

7 winning ideas will be put in the ‘Solvey Spotlight,’ receiving a combination of intellectual, financial and social capital to move them to the next stage in their development. Winners will receive anywhere from \$1,000–\$10,000 in funding.

“Joining with Dave to do Solvey is an exciting opportunity to connect with my YouTube community in a new deeper way that really could help make a difference in the world!” says Cole.

“We have all seen the reality shows pitching business ideas and performing pop artists but we wanted to create a show via YouTube that was community-based, global and worth doing,” says Erasmus. “We are looking for small voices with

big ideas, compassionate problem solvers who want to change the world.”

About David Erasmus

David Erasmus is a serial social entrepreneur with 3 tech and marketing company exits, selling his first online marketing company at 21 and recently passing leadership of givey.com, which he founded, to Neil Mehta. He is an experienced public speaker with talks for Google, UCL, Oxford University, and 4 different TEDx Talks. He shares his learnings and experiments on his youtube channel at <http://youtube.com/daveerasmus> and blogs at daveerasmus.com and on the Huffington Post <http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/david-erasmus/>.

About Louis Cole

Louis Cole is a video maker and world traveler, with 4.5 million followers across his social platforms. He has made over 1000 daily videos on youtube (<http://youtube.com/funforlouis>) viewed a total of more than 200 million times, making him the most popular travel videoblogger on YouTube. He is the founder of livetheadventurestore.com and is currently working on plans to build a treehouse eco village in the UK.

In 2015 Cole and Erasmus ran a successful pilot which received applications from 20 countries. The winner One Wave (<http://onewaveisallittakes.com/>), an Australian team helping make a dent in the global mental health problem by taking people surfing, received funding, social exposure, mentorship, and a trip to Los Angeles to receive global exposure on stage at Vidcon, the iconic YouTube convention.

THANK YOU

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