



Cátedra Ignacy Sachs - Eossociodesenvolvimento



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RIBER



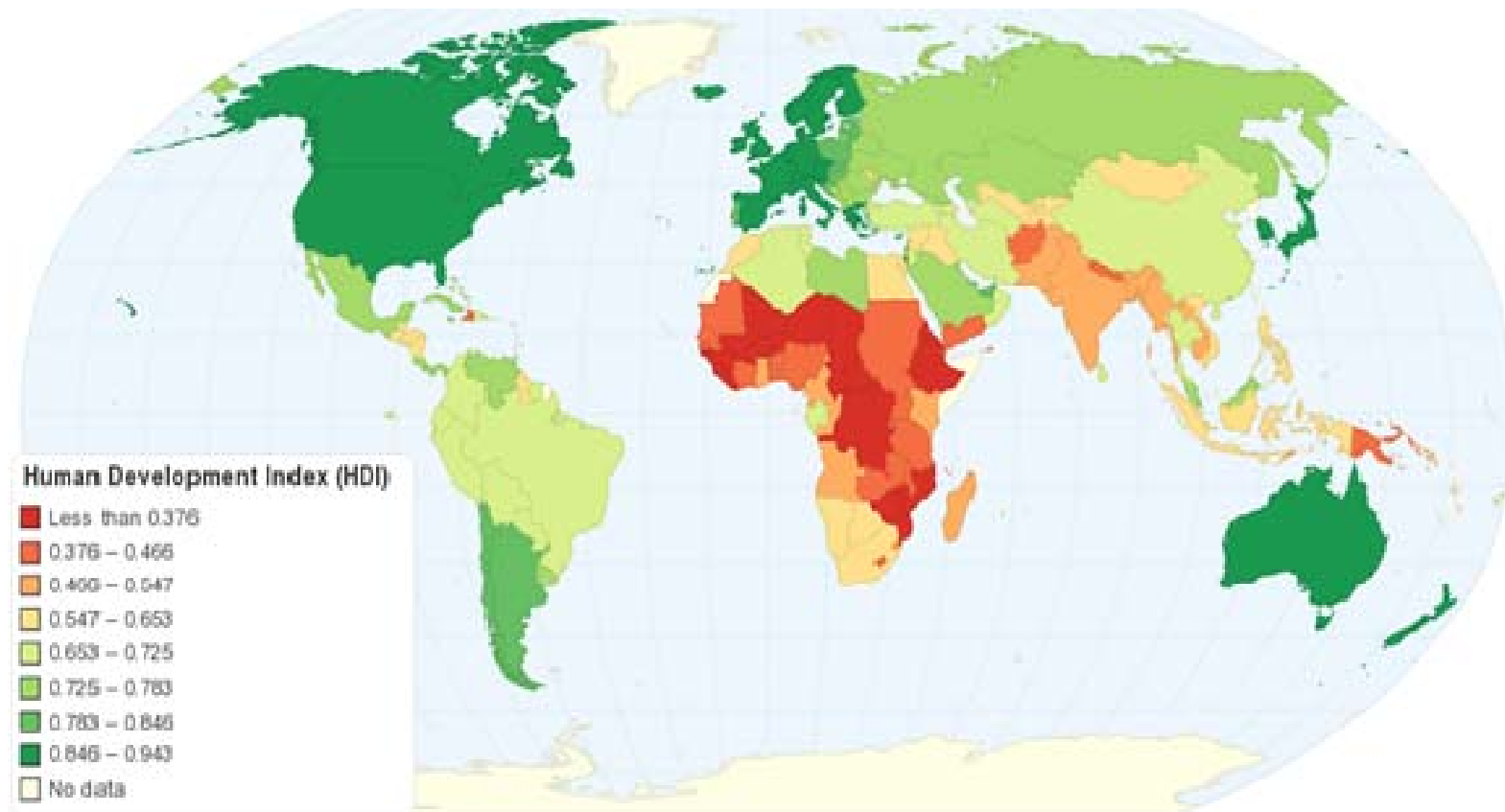
ICIM Inovação



NEF e os Encontro

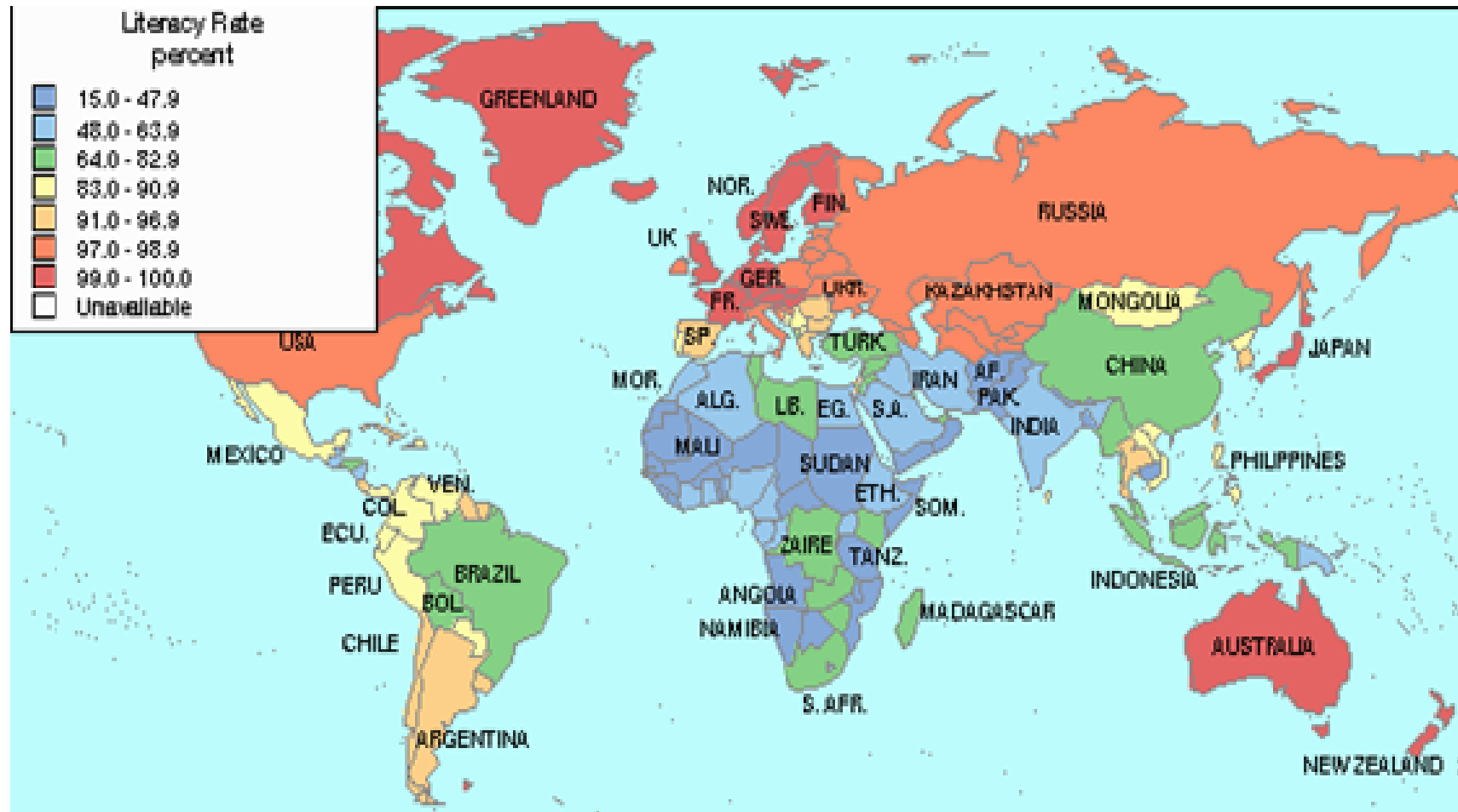
ORIBER

Observatory of the Iberoamerican Foresight Network



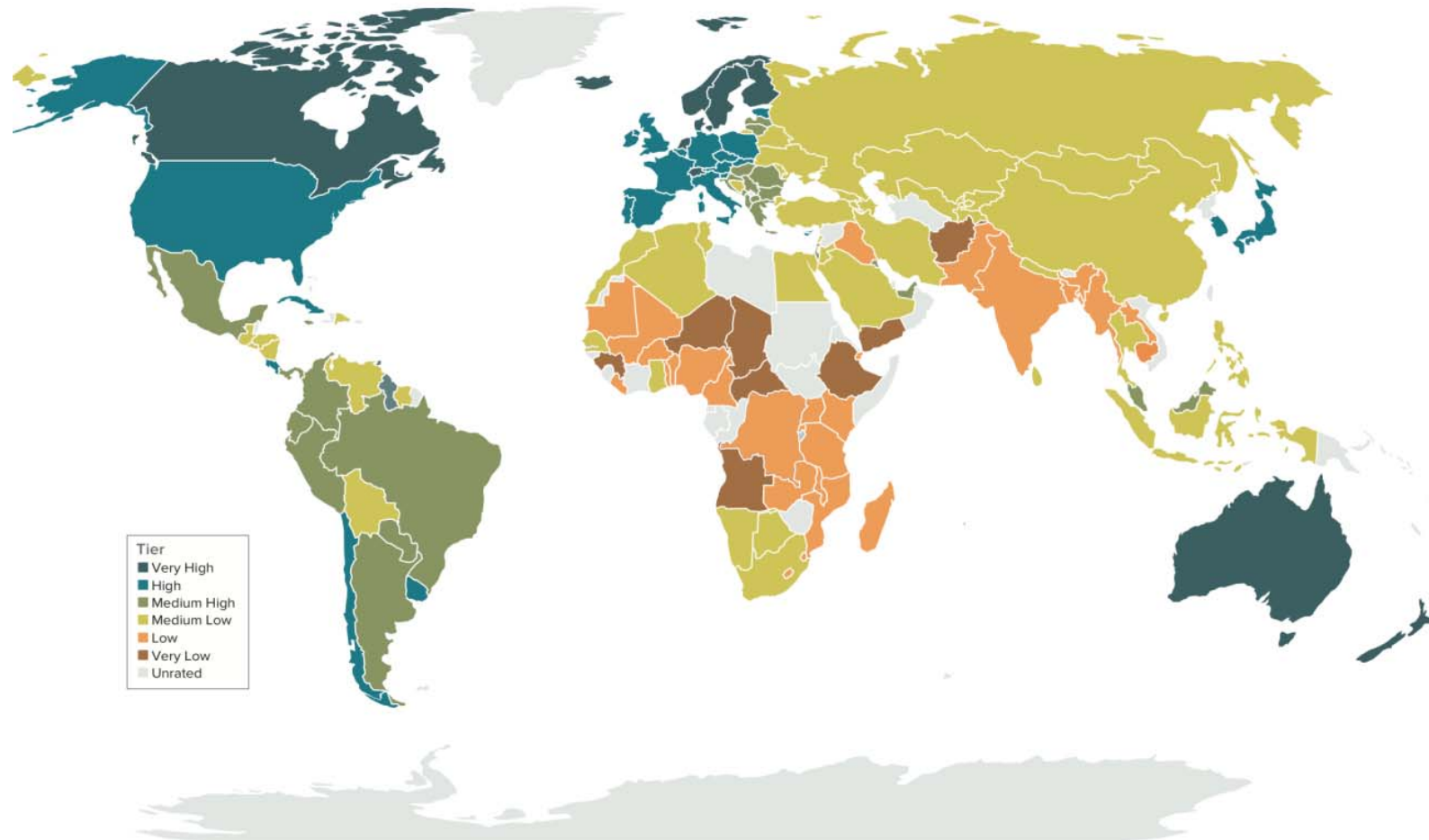
ORIBER

Literacy Rate



ORIBER : GOVERNANCE AND GLOBAL RISKS

**Social Progress Index (SPI), Human Development Index (HDI), Governance (GOV),
Risks to Natural Disasters (DESNAT), Exposure (NEXPO), Vulnerability (IVULN),
Susceptibility (INSUCEP), Lack of Coping Capacities (CAPAFRSIT),
Lack of Adaptive Capacities (CAPADAP).**



SUSTAINABLE COUNTRIES PROGRAM

GPS

A GUIDE FOR PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SEEKING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

<http://www.pucsp.br/catedraignacysachs/riber.html>



ORIBER GPS TOPICS **ALREADY DEVELOPED**

- **T1 BASIC RESOURCES**
- **T2 SHELTER**
- **T3 SECURITY AND PEACE**
- **T4 HEALTH AND ENVIROMENT**
- **T5 INEQUALITY AND GENDER INCLUSION**
- **T6 FUTURE OF WORK AND EDUCATION**
- **T7 PRODUCTION TRANFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION**
- **T8 STRATEGIC ALIANCES AND INTEGRATION**
- **T9 LONGEVITY**
- **T10 CLIMATE CHANGE AND RENEWABLE ENERGIES**
- **T11 BIODIVERSITY, NATURAL AND SOCIAL CAPITAL**
- **T12 RESILIENCE**
- **T13 DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL NETWOKS**
- **T14 GOVERNANCE AND CITENZENSHIP EMPOWERMENT**
- **T15 WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE**

GPS 15 TOPICS

T 1 . BASIC RESOURCES : WATER, FOOD, ENERGY

SYNTETIC INDICATORS

- 1. – SPI – Social Progress index, Yale Univeristy**
- 2. – HDI Human Development Index , UNDP,**
- 3. – GOVERNANCE Index, World Bank,**
- 4. – EPI *Environmental Protection Index***
- 5. – HPI *Happy Planet Index***
- 6. – OHI *Ocean Health Index***
- 7. – GINNI**
- 8. – EV – Water Resources (Level of treatment of Residual Waters)**

GPS 15 TOPICS

T 1 . BASIC RESOURCES : WATER, FOOD, ENERGY

ANALYTIC INDICATORS

- **Undernourishment (% of pop.)**
- **Depth of food deficit (calories/undernourished person**
- **Access to piped water (% of pop.),**
- **Rural vs. urban access to improved water source (absolute difference between % of pop)**
- **Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of pop)**
- **Access to electricity (% of pop.)**
- **Quality of electricity supply (1=low; 7=high)**
- **Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters)**
-

**KNOEMA DATA BANK : -- > AIBER(Iberoamerica, 21 paises),
AVECO(Paises de Economia Avanzada, 27 paises) e OTHERS (Otros, 84 paises) (<http://pt.knoema.com/atlas>)**

- As concluding remarks one may say the results reflect the degree of evolution in the human aspect , especially on the issue the topic of Basic Resources. The AIBER region still has not satisfactory indicators but there is some evidence of improvement in synthetic indicators such as SPI - index of social progress that incorporates data HDI - human development index , health, income distribution.**

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Basic Resources (Food, Water, Energy) Level Map





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The Role of Governance in Global Risks



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WORLD RISK INDEX - WRI

Society is still vulnerable to risks, which is why a latest UNDP report considered the need to monitor vulnerability and resilience as fundamental aspects for human security and development.

The World Risk Index calculated the disaster risk for 171 countries worldwide. The index consists in 28 indicators related to four components : a) exposure to natural hazards; b) susceptibility; c) coping capacities and d) adaptive capacities.

<http://ehs.unu.edu/news/news/world-risk-report-2014.html#info>



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THE 4 RISK COMPONENTS

Exposure is defined as entities, such as the population, conditions of built-up areas, infrastructure components and environmental areas, that are exposed to the impact of one or more natural hazards.

Susceptibility is considered the likelihood of suffering harm, loss and disruption in an extreme event.



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THE 4 RISK COMPONENTS

Coping and coping capacity comprise various abilities of societies to minimize the negative impacts of natural hazards and climate change through direct action and the resources available.

Vulnerability relates to social, physical, economic and environmental factors which make people or systems susceptible to the impacts of natural hazards.



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This study aims at analyzing in particular the relationship between **GOVERNANCE** and **SOCIAL PROGRESS**, considering impacts regarding the **4 Global Risks components**.



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GOVERNANCE may be understood as a new generation of administrative and State reforms whose goal is joint action, performed in an effective, transparent and shared manner. This action is the responsibility of the State, enterprises and civil society, which aims at an innovative solution for social problems that could create likelihoods and opportunities for a sustainable development in the future for all.

The World Bank considers six dimensions of governance:

- **Voice and Accountability;**
- **Political Stability and Absence of Violence;**
- **Government Effectiveness;**
- **Regulatory Quality;**
- **Rule of Law;**
- **Control of Corruption.**

<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>

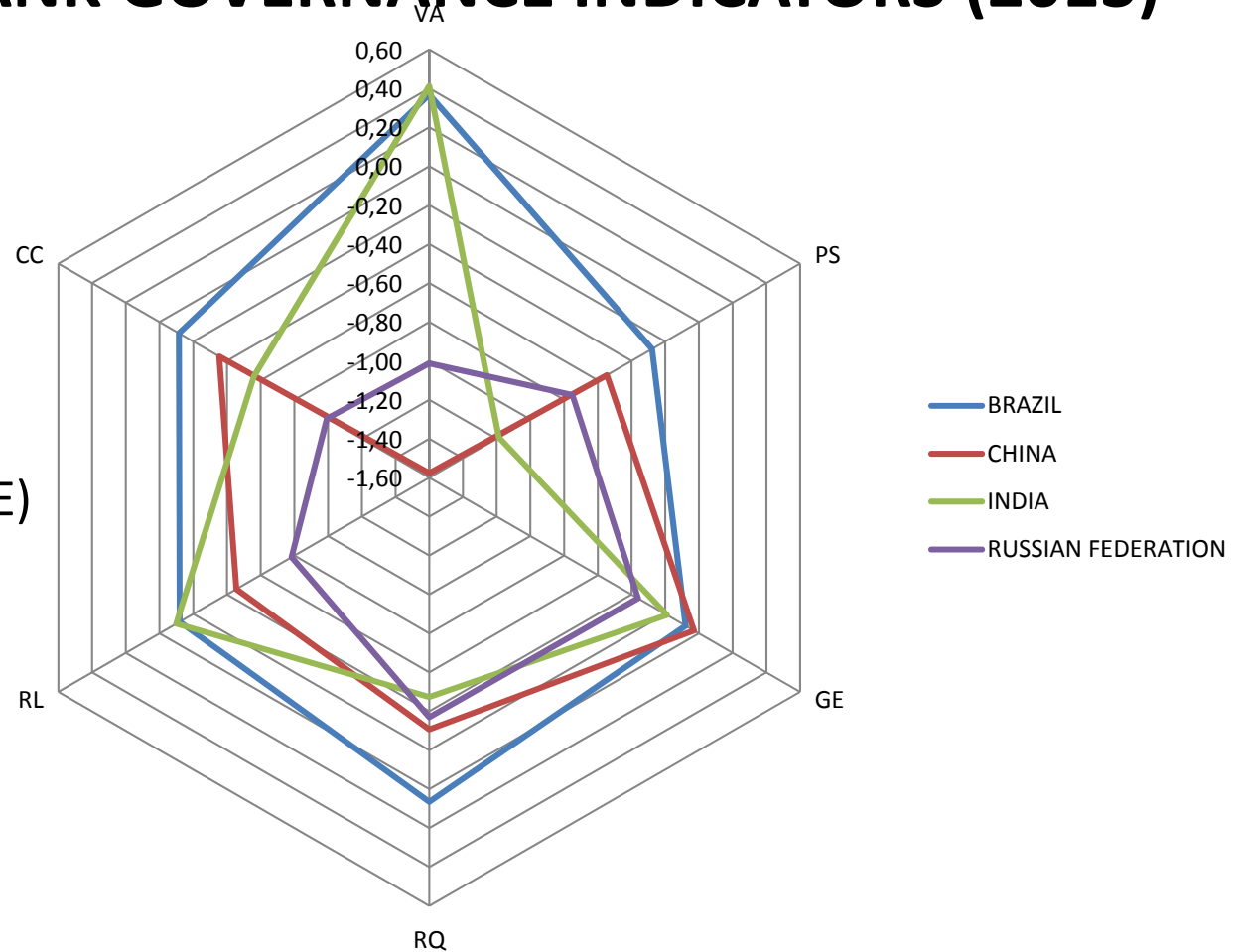
VI BRICS SUMMIT - 2015

Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions



BRICS - WORLD BANK GOVERNANCE INDICATORS (2013)

Voice and Ccountability (VA)
 Political Stability and
 Absence of Violence (PS)
 Government Effectiveness (GE)
 Regulatory Quality (RQ)
 Rule of Law (RL)
 Control of Corruption (CC)





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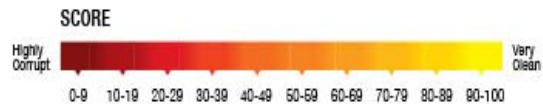
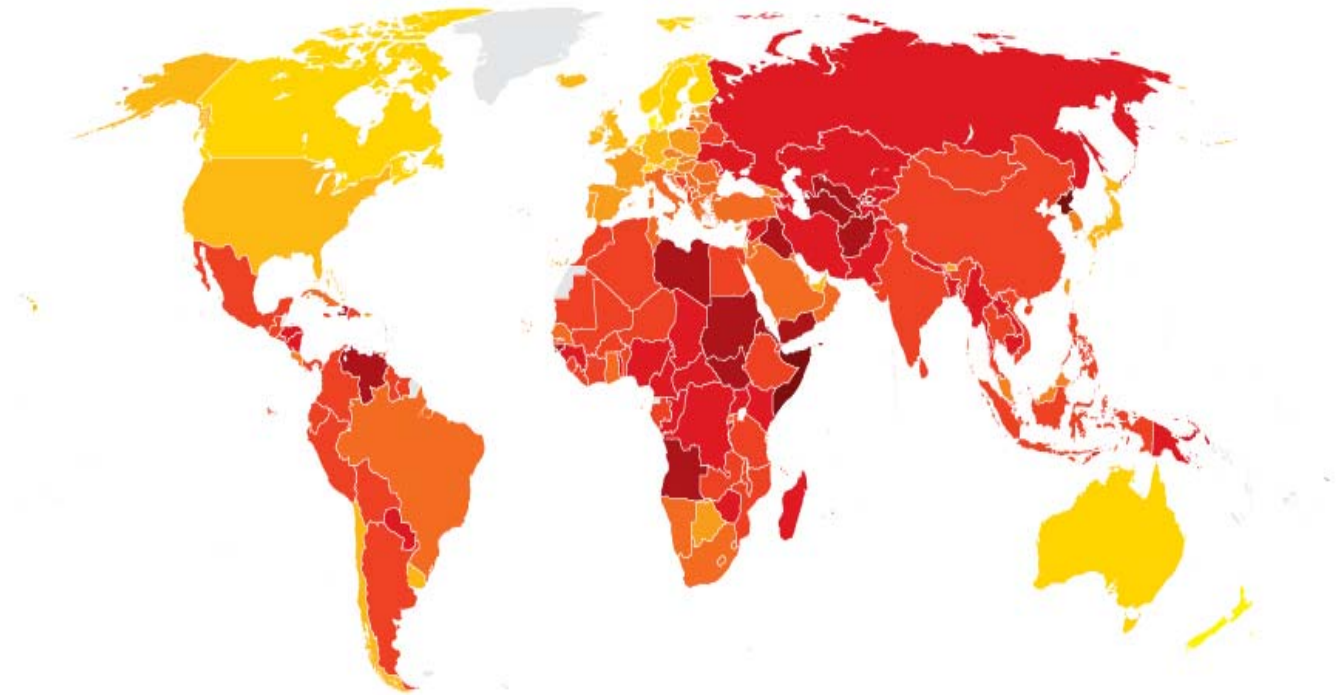


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CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2014

The perceived levels of public sector
corruption in 175 countries/territories
around the world.



#cpi2014

www.transparency.org/cpi

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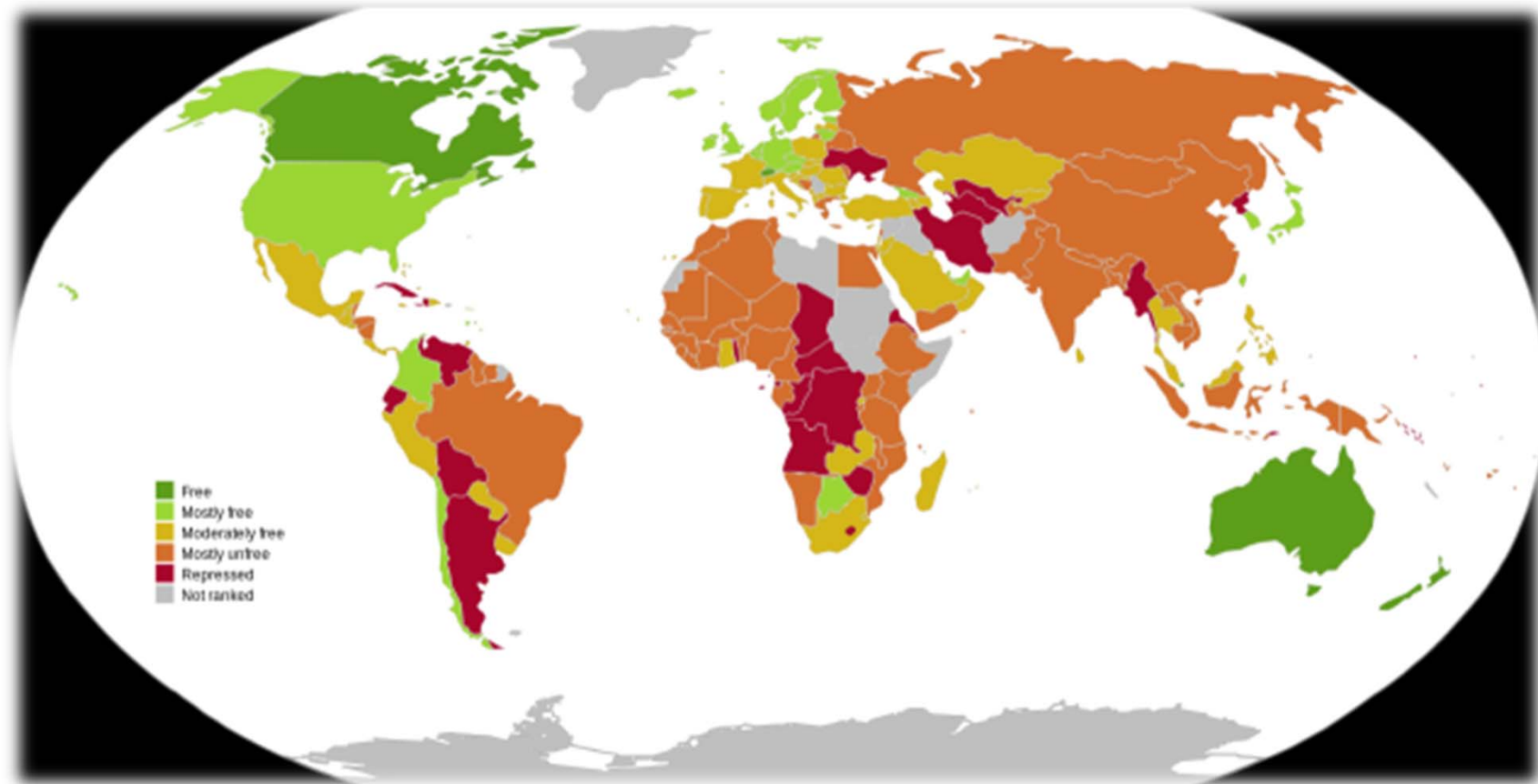


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ECONOMIC FREEDOM INDEX

2014 World Economic Freedom Levels Heat Map for Continents and Countries

<http://www.heritage.org/index/heatmap>





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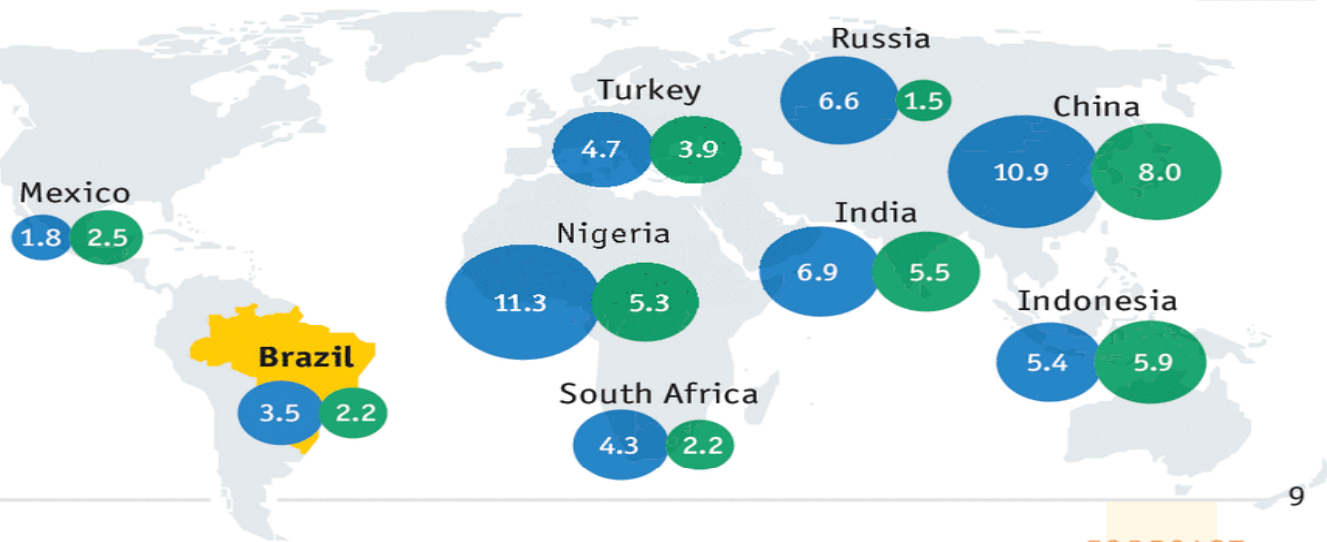
The economy



GDP:

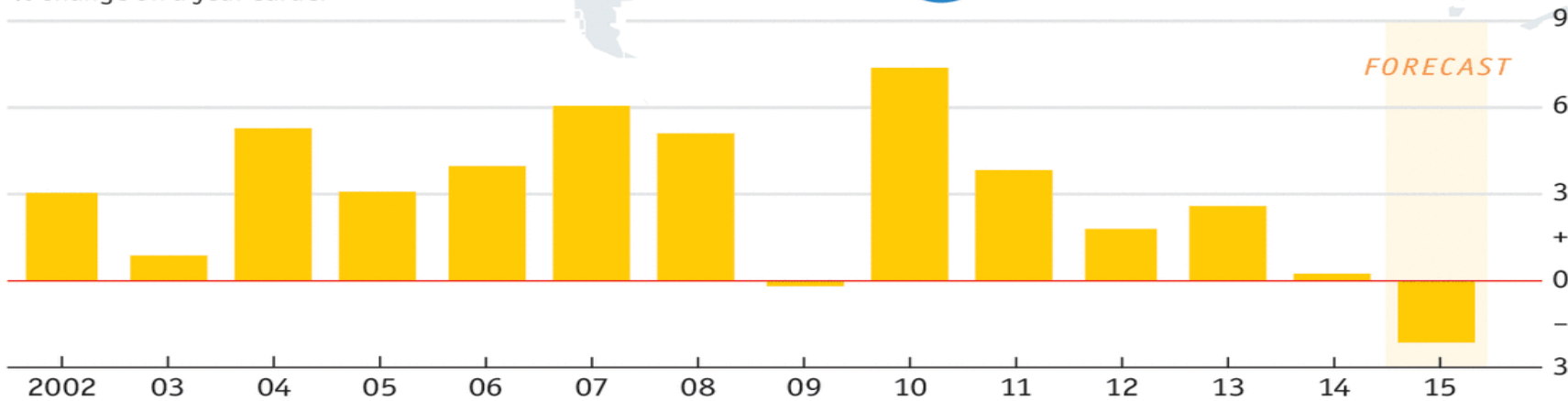
Average annual % increase:

- 2002-08 pre-financial crisis
- 2011-14 post-financial crisis



Brazil's GDP:

% change on a year earlier



Sources: IMF; Central Bank of Brazil

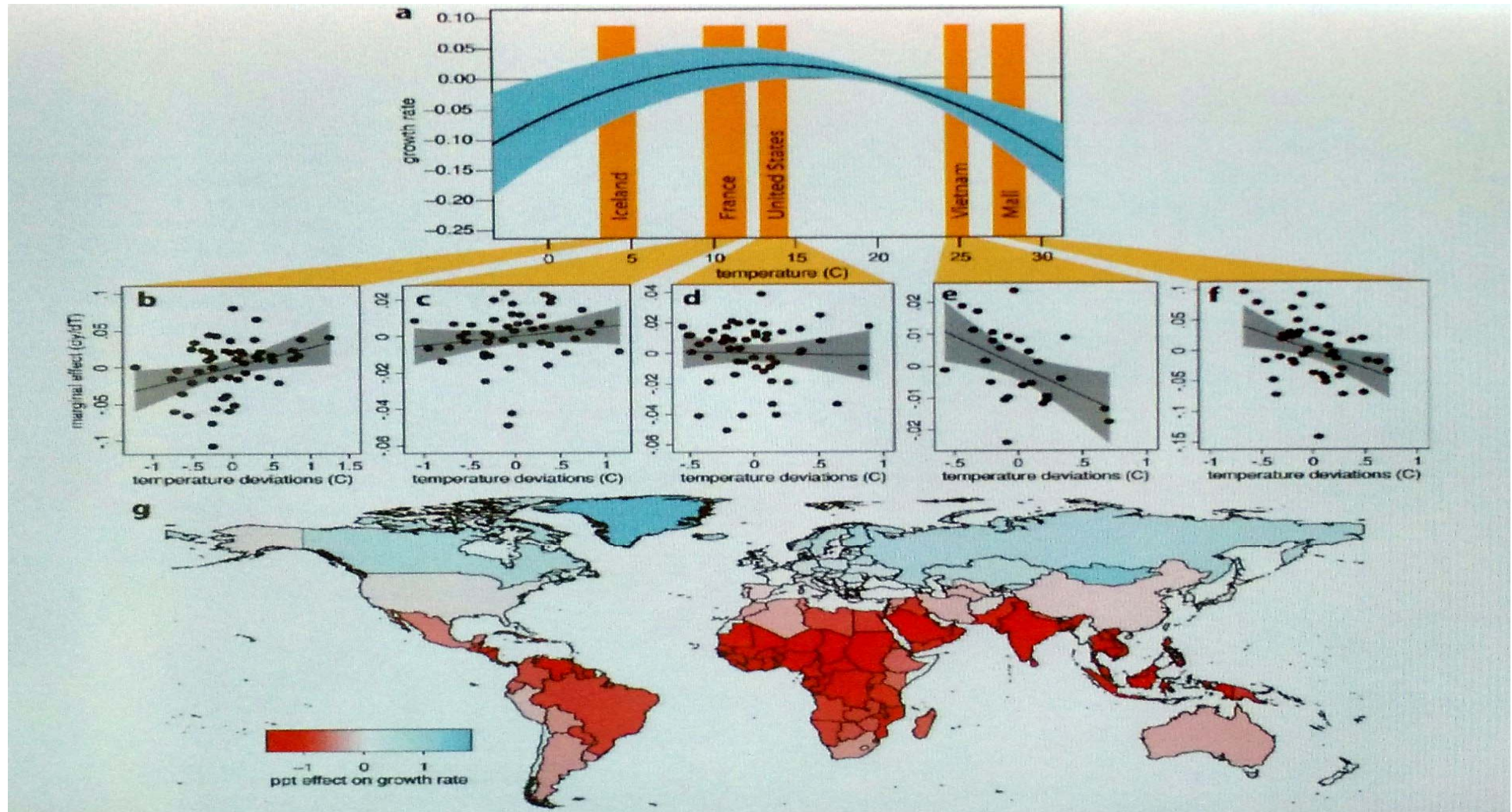


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CLIMATE CHANGE GDP IMPACT





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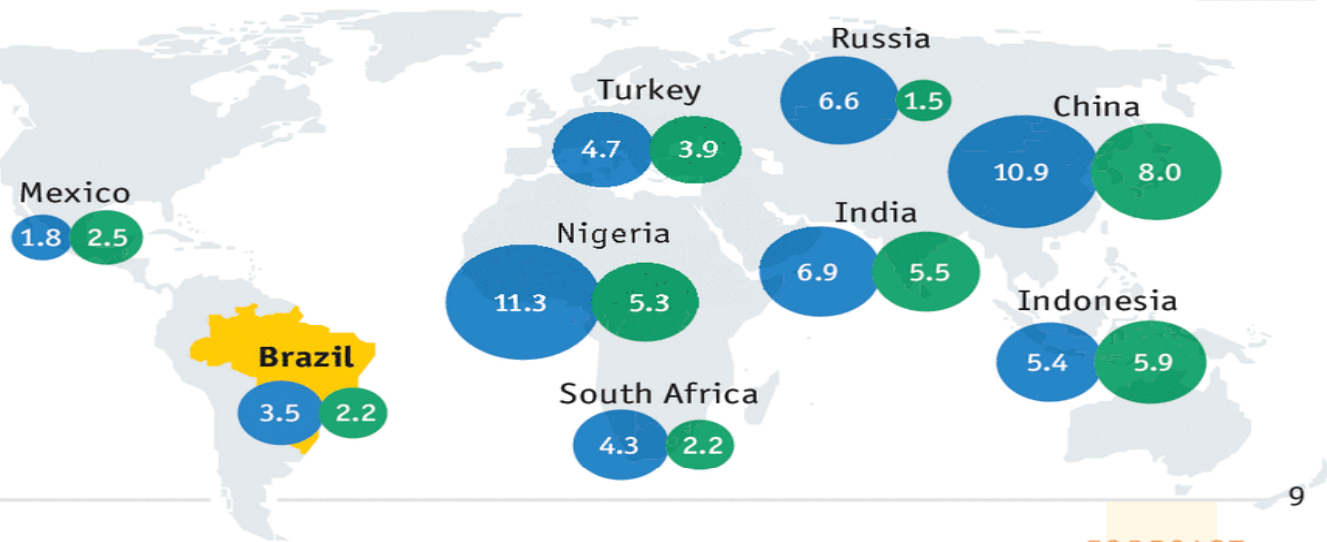
The economy



GDP:

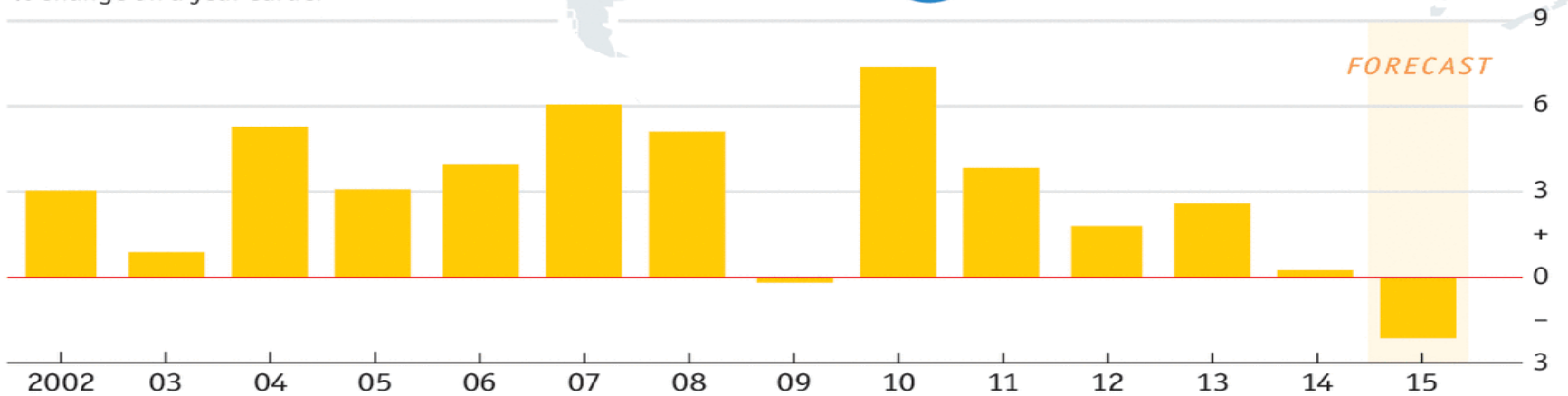
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- 2002-08 pre-financial crisis
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Brazil's GDP:

% change on a year earlier



Sources: IMF; Central Bank of Brazil



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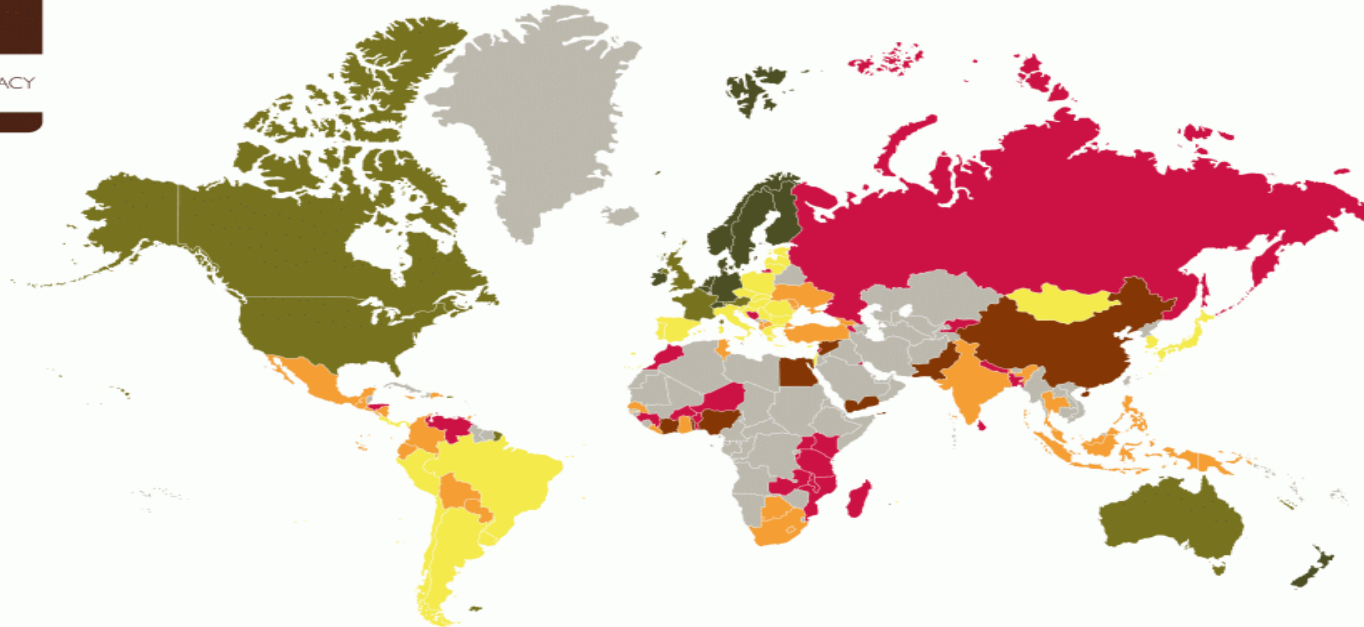


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THE DEMOCRACY RANKING OF THE QUALITY OF DEMOCRACY 2014

© 2014 David F.J. Campbell / Paul Pötzbauer / Thorsten D. Barth / Georg Pötzbauer • Source: www.democracyranking.org • World Map designed by Dr. Thorsten D. Barth

QUALITY OF DEMOCRACY
Years 2012-2013



THE BEST DEMOCRACIES IN THE WORLD 2012-2013

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Norway | 5. Denmark |
| 2. Switzerland | 6. Netherlands |
| 3. Sweden | 7. New Zealand |
| 4. Finland | 8. Germany |
| | 9. Ireland |
| | 10. Belgium |

RECEIVING THE LOWEST SCORES 2012-2013

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 103. Guinea | 109. Pakistan |
| 104. Nigeria | 110. Cote d'Ivoire |
| 105. Egypt | 111. Yemen |
| 106. China | 112. Syria |
| 107. Bahrain | |
| 108. Togo | |



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The **Social Progress Index - SPI** is a Synthetic Indicator aiming to show policymakers, international development organizations, enterprises and civil society organizations **the need to see beyond economic indicators to measure a nation's social progress.**

The 2015 Social Progress Index includes 133 countries covering 94% of the world's population and focus: **Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing and Opportunities.** Countries at all levels may use the SPI data to assess their performance and set priorities for improvements regarding social and environmental development conditions.

<http://www.socialprogressimperative.org/data/spi/findings>



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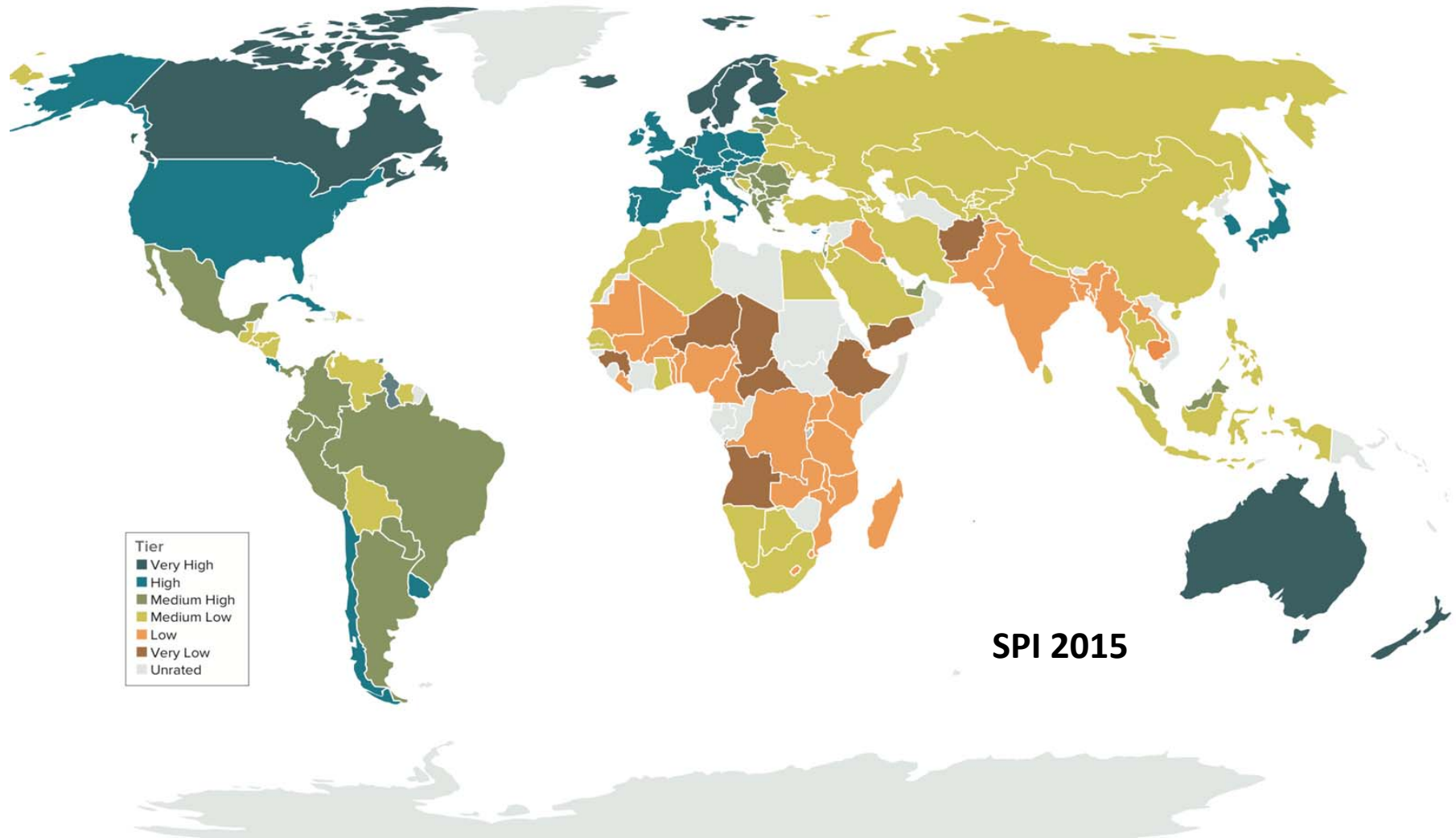
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SPI – Basic Human Needs





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SPI – Foundations of Wellbeing





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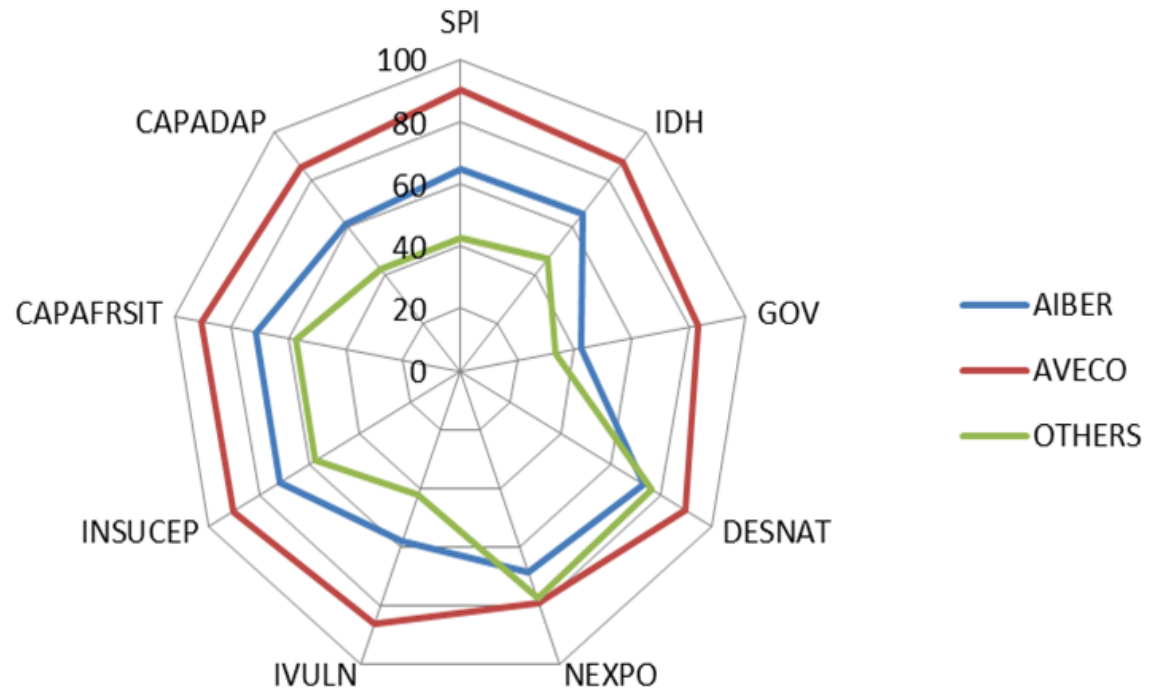
SPI- Opportunities



COMPARING 3 REGIONS

AIBER (21 countries), AVECO (28 countries), OTHERS (84 countries)

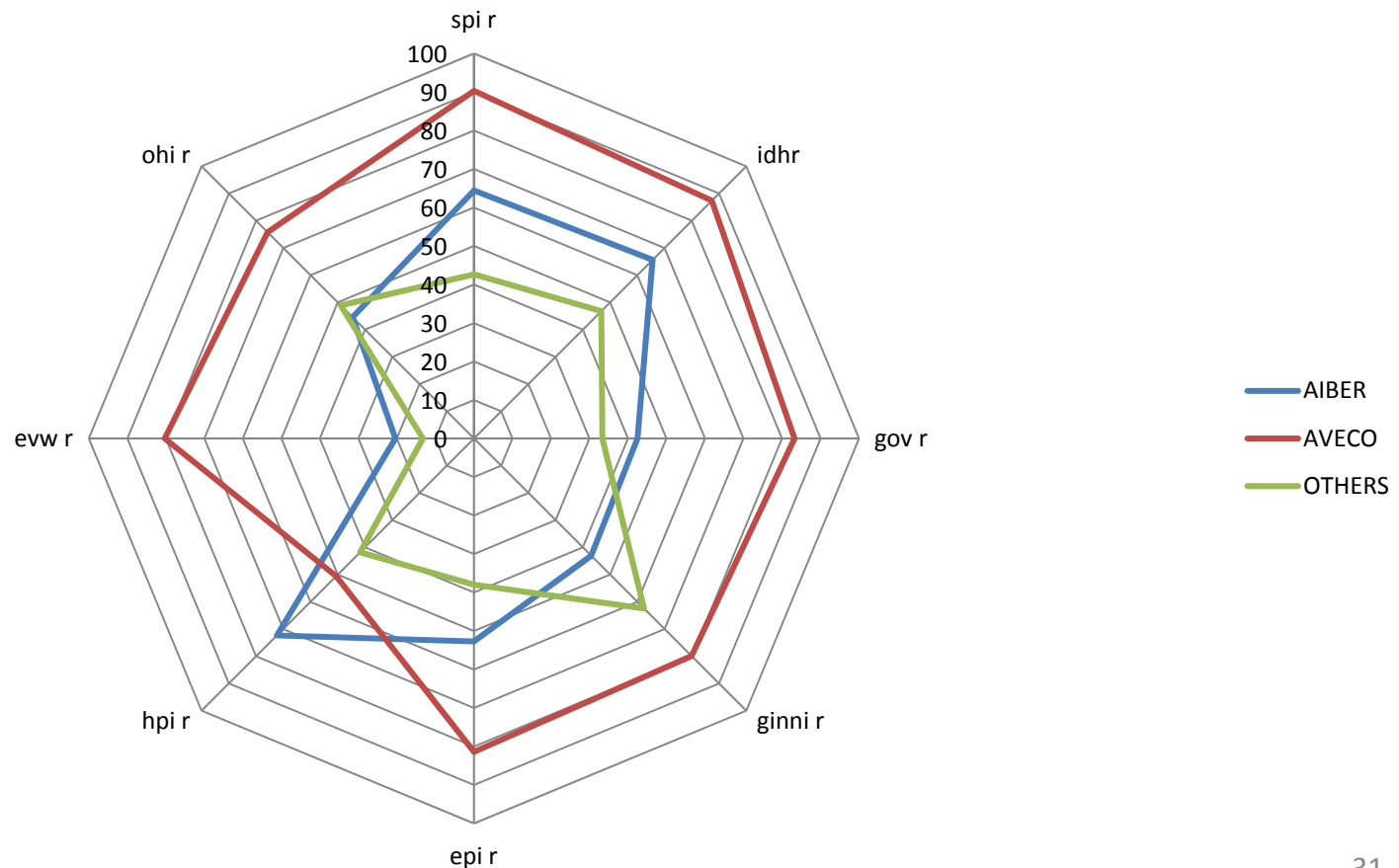
Social Progress Index (SPI)
Human Development Index (HD)
Governance (GOV)
Risks to Natural Disasters (DESN)
Exposure (NEXPO)
Vulnerability (IVULN)
Susceptibility (INSUCEP)
Lack of Coping Capacities (CAPA)
Lack of Adaptive Capacities (CAPADAP)



COMPARING 3 REGIONS

GOVERNANCE AND GLOBAL RISKS

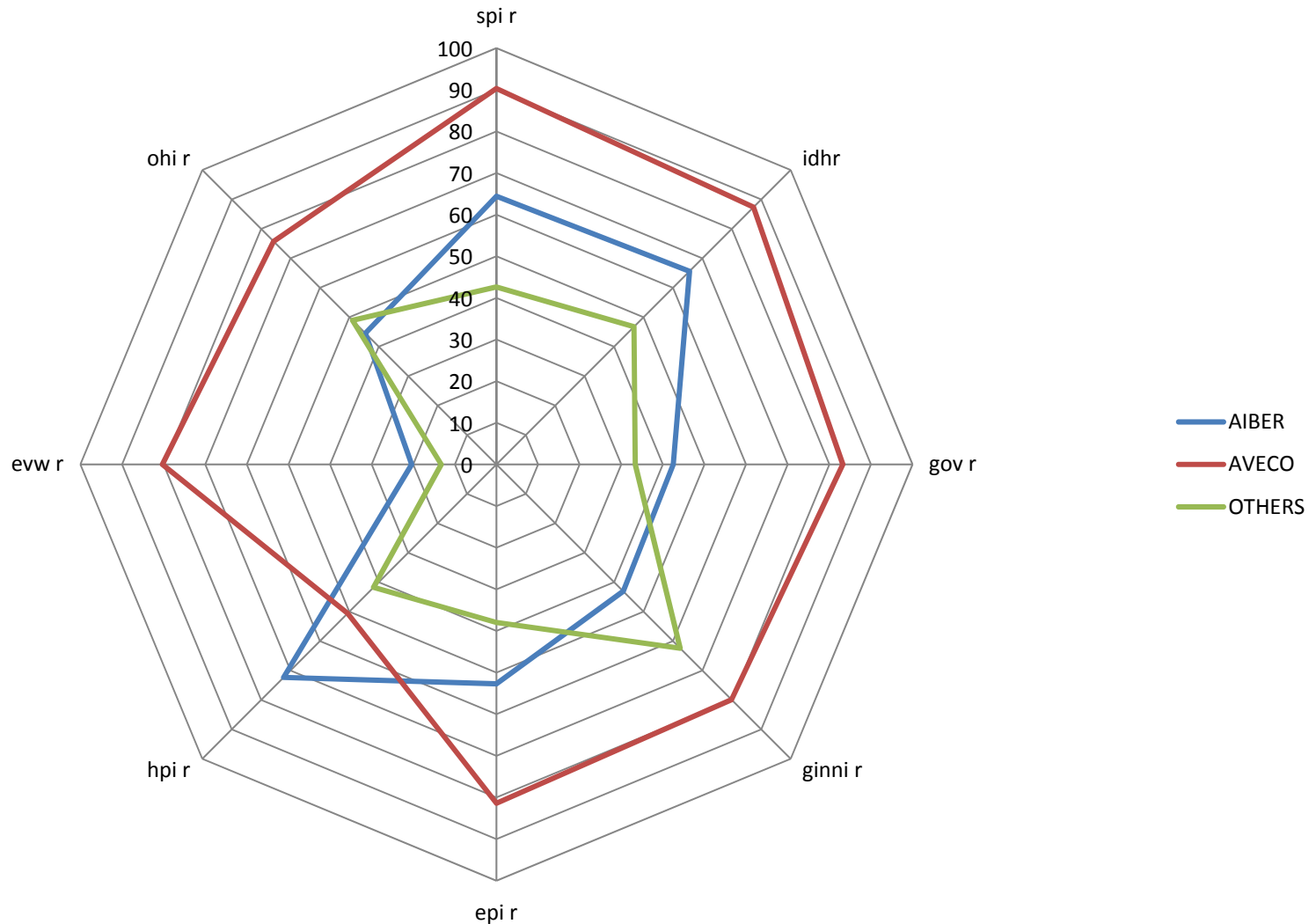
Social Progress Index (SPI), Human Development Index (HDI), Governance (GOV), Risks to Natural Disasters (DESNAT), Exposure (NEXPO), Vulnerability (IVULN), Susceptibility (INSUCEP), Lack of Coping Capacities (CAPAFRSIT), Lack of Adaptive Capacities (CAPADAP).



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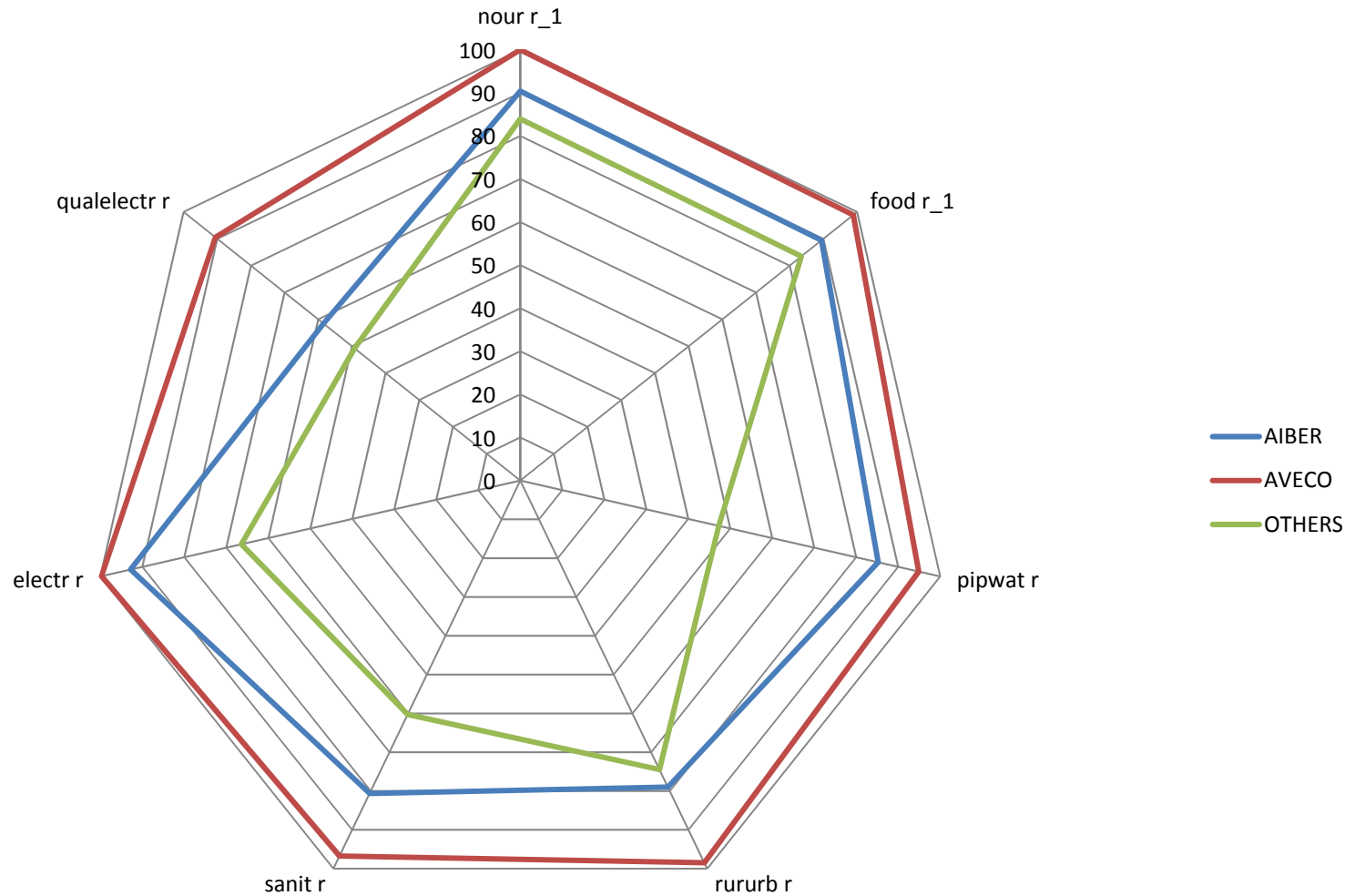
Synthetic Indicators



COMPARING 3 REGIONS

AIBER (21 countries), AVECO (28 countries), OTHERS (84 countries)

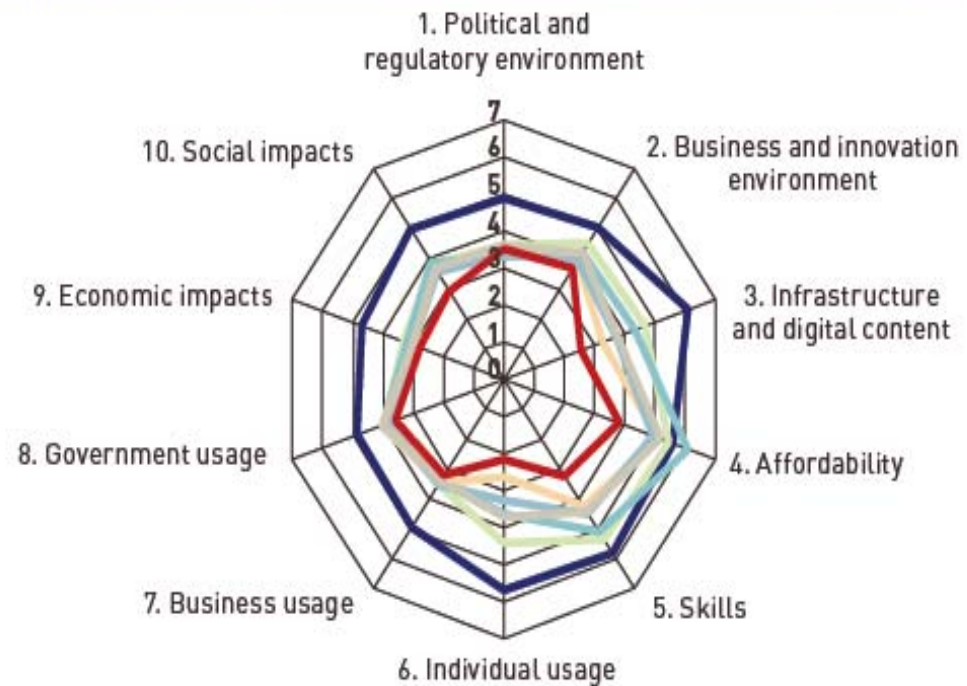
Analytic Indicators



Comparing 7 Regions

INEQUALITIES IN ACCESS TO AND USE OF ICT SERVICES*

- Advanced economies
- Southern, Central and Eastern European Countries
- Commonwealth of Independent States and Mongolia
- Developing Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa



* Regional score averages based on the Global Information Technology Report 2013, by the World Economic Forum

Global Risks

There is an Index to measure Global Risks.

It is the World Risk Index.

WRI

Global Risks

Society is still vulnerable to risks.

That is why the report by
the United Nations Development Programme - UNDP
recommends we should **monitor
vulnerability and resilience,**
as **fundamental aspects**
for **human security and development.**

Definition of Resilience

The Global Risk Index defines resilience
as a combination
of the vulnerability of a country
to supply chain disruption,
and the ability of the country
to overcome such disruption.

Three Factors Concerning Resilience

Global Risk Index identified nine key drivers of resilience.

They are divided in **three factors**:

Economic Factor;

Risk Quality Factor;

Supply Chain Factor.

The Economic Factor

The Economic Factor represents the political and **macroeconomical influences of resilience.**

This factor is **related to the following three drivers:**

- ✓ **Productivity - GDP per capita;**
- ✓ **Political risk;**
- ✓ **Oil shortage - which may cause price increase.**

The Risk Quality Factor

The **Risk Quality Factor** comprises **three drivers**:

- ✓ **Exposure to natural hazards;**
- ✓ **Quality of natural hazard risk management;**
- ✓ **Quality of fire risk management.**

The Supply Chain Factor

The **Supply Chain Factor** comprises **three drivers**:

- ✓ **Corruption control;**
- ✓ **Infrastructure;**
- ✓ **Quality of local suppliers.**

Scope

The scope of this study is to analyze the **relationship** of three factors:

Economic Factor	- RESECON;
Risk Quality Factor	- RESR;
Supply Chain Factor	- RESSCH.

They are related to resilience.

With other 7 components of resilience:

Social Progress Index	- SPI;
Human Development Index	- HDI;
Governance	- GOV;
Vulnerability	- VULN;
Lack of Coping Capacities	- CAPAFRSIT;
Lack of Adaptive Capacities	- CAPADAP;
Resilience Index	- RESIND;

And impacts in relation to global risks in 132 countries.

132 Countries in 3 Regions

The 132 countries are divided into **three Regions**:

Iberoamerican AIBER	- 21 countries;
Advanced Economies AVECO	- 28 countries;
OTHER Countries	- 84 countries.

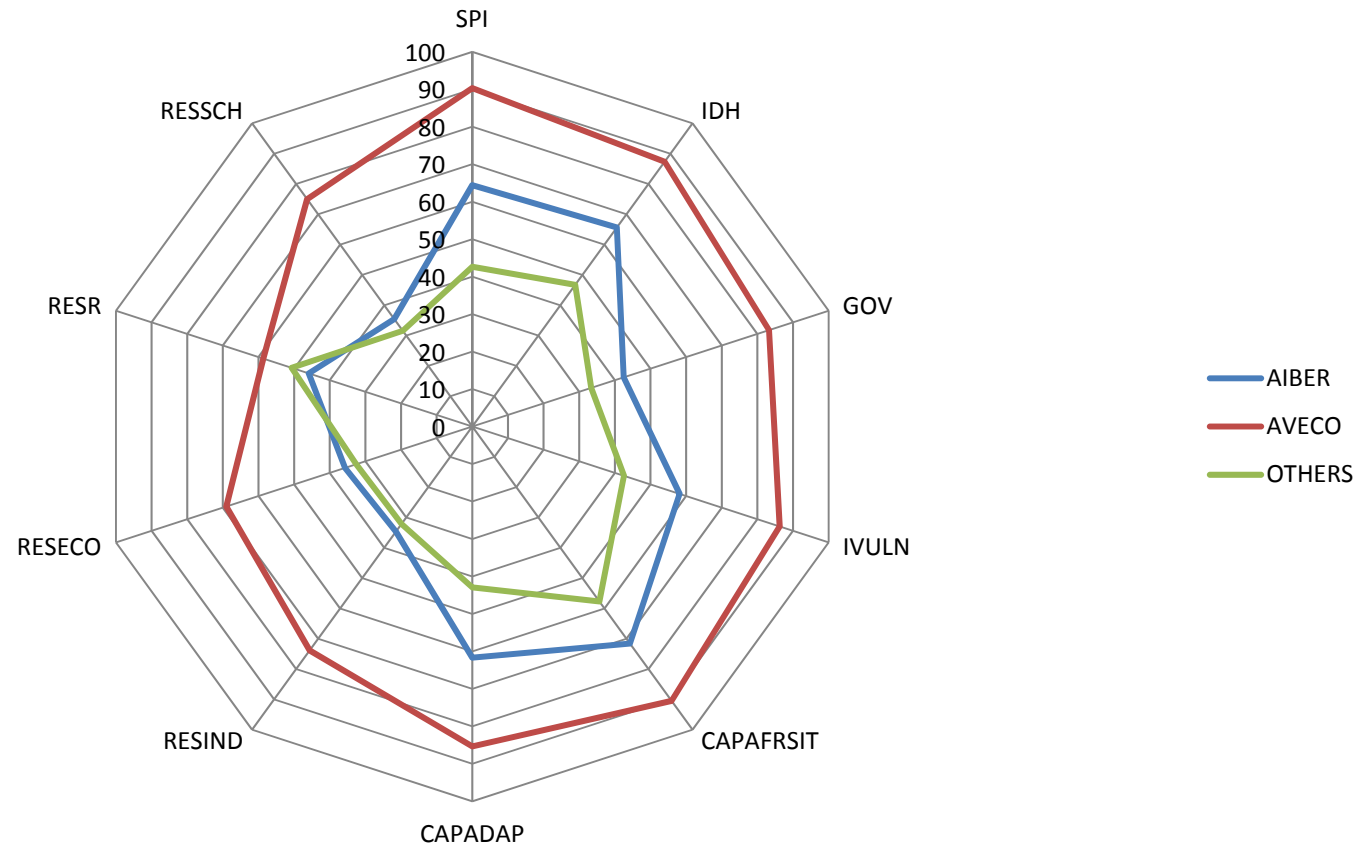
Methodology

For all the variables, secondary data was analyzed through Minitab Statistical Software – Version 16; shown in the next slide.

Data from the three factors emerged from the Global Resilience Index 2015; the variables of the 7 components of resilience emerged from Publishings on Sustainable Management and Knoema.

Results - Comparison of the 3 Regions

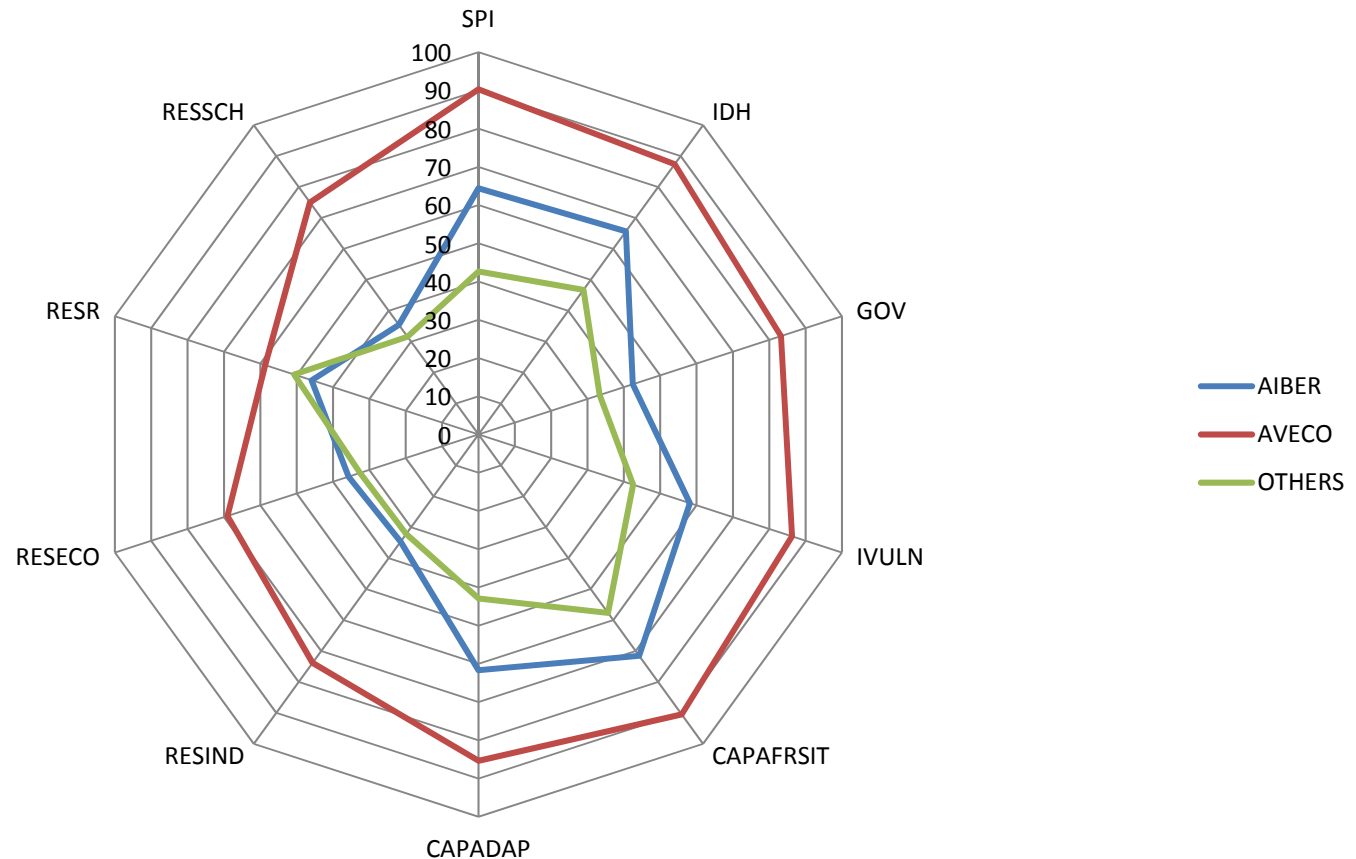
AIBER - 21 countries, AVECO - 28 countries, OTHERS - 84 countries



Correlations among the variables are always **high;**
positive;
statistically significant.

Results - Comparison of the 3 Regions

AIBER - 21 countries, AVECO - 28 countries, OTHERS - 84 countries



AVECO always doing better than **AIBER** ;
AIBER doing better than **OTHERS**,
except for one variable Risk Quality Factor

Reflections

A country's geographical position and characteristics cannot be changed;

a country's resilience may and should be improved by regulators and business people.

With on exposures awareness,
well targeted investment,
in improved risk management activities.

Conclusions

Some strategies that may be implemented
to increase social progress:

- 1.Policies to create resilience;**
- 2.Decentralization of information;**
- 3.Prevention plans, leadership and social cohesion.**

1. Conclusion

Policies to create resilience

Identification of issues;
development of strategies
to address these vital points;
improvement decision making
for better investment of resources.

2. Conclusion

Decentralization of information

Decision-makers require quality information
and experience sharing
for correct decisions.

3. Conclusion

Prevention plans, leadership, social cohesion

Different actors from society
should be involved

in the elaboration of prevention plans and strategies
to deal with adversities.