IMPACT YOUR FUTURE

September 28, 2015

ACADEMIC GUIDE
Welcome to the Clinton Global Initiative (CGI) 2015 Annual Meeting, being broadcast to you exclusively by Laureate Live, streaming from New York City on September 28th.

The CGI 2015 Annual Meeting brings together successful personalities from across the world to translate good ideas into real results on the ground.

The CGI Annual Meeting will provide a global stage to amplify the impact of members’ Commitments to Action, dynamic sessions for members to challenge approaches and share expertise, and a forum for defining the next decade of commitment-making through the “Future of Impact” theme.

The CGI Annual Meeting will help support learning and raise questions about the problems facing us today. We also hope to inspire you to implement your own ideas and even make your own impact in the future.
HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

BE FULLY PREPPED FOR THE CGI ANNUAL MEETING

This extensive guide includes a plenary and a brief biography of each speaker to help you become acquainted with each presentation’s topics. We have selected a wide variety of additional resources for students and faculty to integrate the event’s content, themes, and ideas to their classroom experience during and after the event.

Click on the social network links to learn more about the speaker or read some of their published works. We hope it stimulates critical thinking and active learning in your classroom.

Participants and speakers are subject to change. For the most updated information visit:

LaureateLive.com
Over the last several decades, most of the world has experienced a decline in poverty rates and many emerging markets have achieved unprecedented economic growth, largely driven by progress in countries across Africa and Latin America. Despite this, more than 70 percent of people globally live in societies today that have greater income inequality than 20 years ago. This disparity in income hampers global economic growth and prohibits individuals, namely women and marginalized communities, from reaching their full potential. Addressing income inequality and social mobility starts by investing in children—placing them on the escalator to more equitable futures—and is continued by empowering individuals to create wealth and break cycles of inequality.

In this session, leaders from the private, public, and civil society sectors will discuss how CGI members can:

- Create ecosystems that promote quality lifelong learning, adequate nutrition, and improved health outcomes, starting with early childhood development.

- Empower individuals to build wealth for their families by connecting them to the formal financial system and eliminating barriers to asset and property ownership.
**Arundhati Bhattacharya**  
**Chairman, State Bank of India**  
**Focus: Economics**

Arundhati Bhattacharya is an accomplished banker with a successful career of over 37 years and the first woman chairman of India’s largest bank and Fortune 500 company, the State Bank of India. A postgraduate from Jadavpur University, West Bengal, Bhattacharya has been recognized as the Most Powerful Woman in India by Business Today, and is in the Fortune list of Top 50 powerful women in business. Forbes Asia listed her in the Fifty Most Powerful Business Women in Asia and she is the only Indian Banker who made it to the list of “The Leading Global Thinkers of 2014” by Foreign Policy magazine. Also, Bloomberg Markets magazine included her in the 50 “Most Influential List” of global leaders, and CNBC-TV18 honored her as “Outstanding Women Business Leader of the Year 2013.” She is associated with initiatives in education, health and empowering the disabled for integration into society.

**Robert Collymore**  
**Chief Executive Officer, Safaricom Limited**  
**Focus: Communications, Business**

Robert Collymore is the chief executive officer of Safaricom Limited, a leading communications company in Africa and pioneer of M-PESA, the world’s most developed mobile payment system. His work experience spans across diverse countries, such as Japan, South Africa and the United Kingdom, where he’s held senior roles in marketing, purchasing, retail and corporate affairs. Collymore has over 30 years of commercial experience working in the telecommunications sector and is passionate about how businesses can be catalysts in transforming communities. He is committed to environmental sustainability and anti-corruption, and has worked to address the Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 on maternal health and child mortality. In recognition of these commitments, Collymore was appointed to the United Nations Global Compact Board. Collymore also served as a Commissioner on the United Nations Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for women and children.
Joseph E. Stiglitz is University Professor at Columbia University, the winner of the 2001 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics, and a lead author of the 1995 IPCC report, which shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. He was chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers under President Clinton and chief economist and senior vice president of the World Bank for 1997-2000. Stiglitz received the John Bates Clark Medal, awarded annually to the American economist under 40 who has made the most significant contribution to the subject. He was a Fulbright Scholar at Cambridge University, held the Drummond Professorship at All Souls College Oxford, and has also taught at M.I.T., Yale, Stanford, and Princeton. He is the author most recently of ‘The Great Divide: Unequal Societies and What We Can Do About Them’ and with Bruce Greenwald, ‘Creating a Learning Society: A New Approach to Growth, Development and Social Progress’.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Do you believe the fight against poverty and rising inequalities is just a matter for social policies? Why or why not?

2. Identify any programs in your country led by the Government or NGOs whose main objective is to eradicate poverty.

3. What data can contribute to the analysis of poverty and rising inequality rates in a certain country?

4. Do you believe ecosystems that promote quality lifelong learning and adequate nutrition are only the government’s responsibility? Explain why.

5. Why is it beneficial for companies to contribute to social development programs such as the ones promoted through CGI?

6. How can leaders from the private, public, and civil society sectors promote their best practices to other leaders to empower individuals to create wealth and break cycles of inequality?
7. How can you, as a student, generate ideas to address inequality problems in your community?

8. Which initiatives should higher education institutions create to promote employability?

9. What kind of policies can encourage quality, lifelong learning?

10. What is the role of youth in obtaining or accessing higher education?
To conclude CGI’s 10-year anniversary, the 2015 theme, The Future of Impact, builds on the achievements of CGI members over the past decade and highlights the necessary next steps for accelerating progress going forward by guiding members in:

- Expanding and replicating proven solutions to underserved geographies, markets, and populations.
- Democratizing social and technological innovation to drive global and local impact.
- Making the required long-term investments to address global challenges and create opportunity for all.

In this session, global leaders will discuss shared priorities for the next decade, including empowering girls and women, advancing youth, alleviating poverty, and supporting technology access and use.
William Jefferson Clinton (born William Jefferson Blythe III on August 19, 1946 in Hope, Arkansas), better known as Bill Clinton, was the 42nd President of the United States from 1993-1997 and 1997-2001, and was the third youngest president of the nation. Previously, he was governor of Arkansas from 1983 to 1992. At the end of his presidency, Clinton and his administration left the White House with a surplus of $240 Billion dollars and management approval of 76%, the highest for a U.S. president since World War II.

After leaving the White House, President Clinton established the William J. Clinton Foundation with the mission to improve global health and wellness, increase opportunity for women and girls, reduce childhood obesity, create economic opportunity and growth, and help communities address the effects of climate change.

Since 2010, President Clinton was honorary chancellor of the Laureate International Universities® network. As Honorary Chancellor, President Clinton provided advice in areas such as social responsibility, youth leadership and increasing access to higher education. He also encouraged civic engagement and youth leadership on important social issues during his appearances at Laureate campuses.

Tin Ma Ma Htet or “Tess” is a teacher and storyteller from Myanmar. While pursuing her bachelor’s degree in English, she volunteered as a primary teacher at the free monastic school where she had previously studied. She took on a leadership role as a teacher-trainer responsible for professional development and introducing student-centered learning concepts at monastic schools across Myanmar. After 7 years working on monastic education development projects, she decided to further her own studies and is now pursuing a Master of Teaching in Australia. Teaching is her passion and storytelling is part of her life. Since 2009, Miss Htet has also been telling stories in Myanmar with a youth group who shares this passion and a belief in the importance of preserving and passing on these traditional stories. She loves using stories as a tool to promote moral values, peace, critical thinking and academic skills in her classroom and trainings.
Yang Lan, Chairperson of Sun Media Group and Sun Culture Foundation, is a leading broadcast journalist and media entrepreneur. Yang graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University and Columbia University. Since 1999, her signature show "Yang Lan One on One" has become China's longest-running talk show. In 2005, Yang created "Her Village", a TV talk show geared towards a Chinese urban female audience, which developed into a multimedia community to empower women. She was chosen to represent China as the ambassador for Beijing's bid for the 2008 Olympic Games, and named as Goodwill Ambassador for 2010 Shanghai Expo. She is the Global Ambassador for the Special Olympics Movement and the first Chinese UNICEF Ambassador, the Co-Chair of Lincoln Center China Advisory Council, and the Vice-Chairman of China Charity Alliance. Yang's awards include Columbia University SIPA's "Global Leadership Award", the "National Philanthropy Award", and The Paley Center for Media "Makers" award. In 2013 she was named one of ‘The World’s 100 Most Powerful Women’ by Forbes.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Identify positive examples of the impact created by technological innovation.

2. What are principal challenges in supporting technology access?

3. Identify examples of indicators that could guide the implementation of technology access and use programs by a government.

4. What criteria can we use to analyze results from an implemented project of this type?

5. How can NGOs produce more equitable and sustainable outcomes of emerging technologies?

6. What are the implications of NGO participation in governance for democracy and technological futures?

7. How can businesses — especially those led by women — recruit and nurture talented female leaders?

8. Provide three successful examples that were mentioned during the opening plenary session.

9. Besides economic factors, what other items promote technological innovation and access?

10. What do you understand in regards to the term “democratizing innovation”?
Many of today’s disruptive ideas, technologies, and breakthroughs will serve as benefits that govern our shared future and societies. Some advancements achieved in the near-term have quickly showcased their potential to improve human well-being, including artificial intelligence, human exploration of Mars, gene therapy, and the Internet of things. However, the benefits of some of history’s most revolutionary discoveries—such as penicillin, wireless telegraphy, and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)—took decades to realize. How can the innovations of today impact our societies, environment, and economies of tomorrow?

In this session, leaders from the private, public, and civil society sectors will discuss how CGI members can:

- Extend access to and use of today’s innovations by underserved communities and ensure that benefits are shared by all rather than a few.

- Invest in research and development to advance new ideas and technologies for social and environmental change.
Neil deGrasse Tyson is an astrophysicist at the American Museum of Natural History. He earned his bachelor's in physics from Harvard and his doctorate in astrophysics from Columbia. In 2009, Tyson identified professional standup comedians to assist his effort in bringing science to commercial radio with the NSF-funded program “StarTalk,” which targets people who never thought they would, or could, like science. Tyson has received 19 honorary doctorates and the NASA Distinguished Public Service Medal. The International Astronomical Union officially recognized his contributions by naming asteroid 13123 Tyson. On the lighter side, Tyson was voted Sexiest Astrophysicist Alive by People Magazine in 2000. Tyson’s recent books include “Death by Black Hole and Other Cosmic Quandaries,” “The Pluto Files: The Rise and Fall of America’s Favorite Planet,” and “Space Chronicles: Facing the Ultimate Frontier.” Recently, Tyson served as executive editor and on-camera host and narrator for the award-winning series “Cosmos: A Space Time Odyssey.”

Sangeeta Bhatia is a cancer researcher, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) professor, and biotech entrepreneur, working to adapt technologies developed in the computer industry for medical innovation. Trained as both a physician and engineer, Bhatia’s laboratory leverages ‘tiny technologies’ of miniaturization tools used in semiconductor manufacturing to yield inventions with applications in tissue regeneration, stem cell differentiation, medical diagnostics, and drug delivery. Bhatia received degrees from Brown University, MIT, and Harvard, and published over 160 manuscripts that have been cited over 15,000 times. She and her trainees have over 40 issued or pending patents and launched 10 biotechnology companies with over 70 commercial products. She consults for industry, government and academic organizations, and advocates for diversity in science and engineering. Bhatia received multiple honors including the Lemelson-MIT Prize and the Heinz Award, is an elected member of the National Academy of Engineering and the American Academy of Arts and Science.
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What innovative strategies are being implemented in your country for social well-being?

2. How has the implementation of these strategies impacted your community?

3. What are the environmental regulations in your country and how could new technology improve their implementation?

4. Taking into consideration the vast fields of technology innovation, which one do you consider your country should invest in?

5. How is investing in that specific field going to improve social well-being?

6. What challenges can be found when implementing new strategies for social well-being?

7. How can each sector (private, public and civil) work to overcome such challenges?

8. What is the importance on having the private, public and civil sector working together for social well-being?

9. What strategy would you implement to promote social well-being in your neighborhood?

10. How would you get your neighbors involved in the process and how could you guarantee continuity for the project?
The recent Ebola crisis in West Africa highlights the need for strong health infrastructure and primary care systems, including a sufficient amount of health care workers, to mitigate infectious disease outbreaks. Strong health systems are also essential to curbing maternal and child mortality and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, which account for 63 percent of deaths worldwide. The economic impacts of these health crises are significant--it is estimated that the Ebola crisis may cost up to $25 billion in lost GDP for West Africa in 2015 alone and NCDs will lead to approximately $30 trillion lost in economic opportunity globally over the next 20 years. Investing in prevention and health systems will help ensure access to quality health services for all and reduce long-term health care costs, and is key to building resilient and prosperous communities.

In this session, leaders from the private, public, and civil society sectors will discuss how CGI members can:

- Promote incentives for businesses and countries alike to make long-term investments in health infrastructure and human resource capacity.
- Build public-private partnerships and innovative financing mechanisms that ensure access to preventative and effective health services, products, and technologies.
- Empower communities and individuals with the knowledge and resources necessary to invest in their own health care and healthier lifestyles.

Participants to be determined.
For the most up-to-date information, please visit: LaureateLive.com
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Which long-term prevention strategies for natural disasters do you consider most urgent to be implemented in your country and why?

2. How does your government and public sector help promote and support human health in your country?

3. How can NGOs be involved in the process of investing in health infrastructure?

4. Which resources do you think are the most adequate to use in the creation of infrastructure to prevent emergencies and why?

5. How can NCDs and infectious diseases be mitigated and how are they being treated in your community?

6. In regards to global health emergencies, how does your community react in crises? Evaluate each reaction and how it can turn into a viable, long term solution.

7. Mention and briefly describe the efforts of organizations in your country that work on preventing risks and disasters.

8. How does The Rockefeller Foundation help prepare people, communities and institutions to endure and arise stronger from severe shocks and chronic stresses?

9. Which large-scale public good initiatives can you identify in your community from the last 5 years?

10. Having so many projects to benefit people and their communities, how do you think investors should decide which projects to invest in?
Plenary Session: Climate Change and Resiliency: Redefining Business as Usual

Investing in prevention and preparedness has proven to save lives and resources—for example, for every $1 spent on disaster preparedness, $7 is saved in future recovery efforts. Yet, investments made to address natural disasters and climate changes are still too often reactionary rather than focused on long-term prevention strategies. This year marks several milestones related to such crises—the Climate Change Conference will take place in Paris in November, a decade has passed since Hurricane Katrina and the Indian Ocean tsunami, and it has been five years since the devastation of the Haiti earthquake. Future solutions require long-term commitments which focus equally on mitigation and adaptation, as well as community resiliency.

In this session, leaders from the private, public, and civil society sectors will discuss how CGI members can:

- Create incentives and reduce risk for all sectors to invest in sustainable solutions, including clean and renewable energy, and energy efficiency programs.
- Build partnerships and innovative financing mechanisms, such as flood insurance and green bonds, which promote large-scale public good initiatives.
- Utilize resources that flow in during crises to build back hard and natural infrastructure to mitigate or prevent future emergencies.

Participants to be determined.
For the most up-to-date information, please visit: LaureateLive.com
1. Which long-term prevention strategies for natural disasters do you consider most urgent to be implemented in your country and why?

2. How does your government and public sector help promote human health in your country?

3. What incentives may be used to create healthier environments?

4. In what way do residents, organizations and businesses contribute to a healthier environment? Explain each.

5. What incentives are used in your country to create a healthier environment?

6. How do you contribute to a healthier environment? What impact does it have in your community?

7. As a student, what do you think is the best way to develop incentives and reduce risks in order to be able to have investments for long-term solutions?

8. What other strategy could you implement in your community to help create a healthier physical and social environment?

9. How do flood insurance and green bonds work?

10. If your country were to invest in either one of these financing mechanisms how would it impact your community?
View the live broadcast of World Business Forum 2015: two days of powerful stories of individuals who faced shocks - both personal and professional - and used them to achieve the extraordinary.

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