

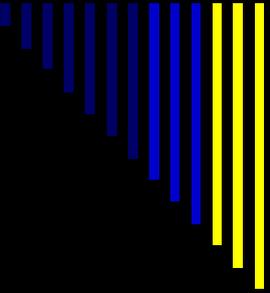
Full health on a living planet

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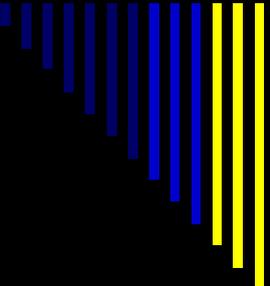
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EESC, 20 June 2022.



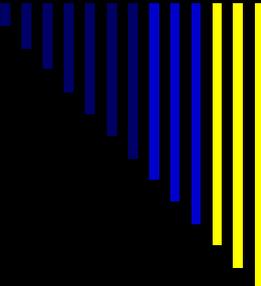
Outline

- GDP, growth and 20th century economics;
 - Escaping growth;
 - Defining Full health;
 - Measuring and improving full health.
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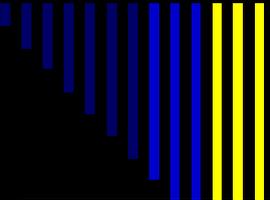
GDP, growth and 20th century economics

- 20th century economics invented between 1934 and 1944 by S. Kuznets, J.M. Keynes and W. Beveridge;
 - Anthropocene = Growthocene (1944);
 - April 7, 2020: start of the 21st century: Covid is a sustainability crisis, not a “health crisis”; “Deep recession” coming after the “great recession”;
 - Two studies published in The Lancet (2022): COVID + pollution = 18 million deaths in 2020 (15% mortality + 15% excess mortality);
 - 21st century economics: ecological economics (flow of materials, waste, energy, biodiversity, ecosystems, etc.) articulated to political economy (inequality and democracy). **Social-ecological approach** (Laurent, 2011).
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Well-being as a vital necessity

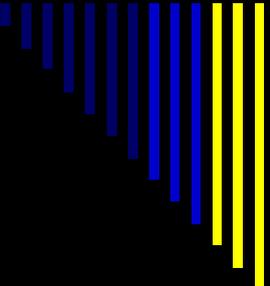
Scenario	Near term, 2021–2040		Mid-term, 2041–2060		Long term, 2081–2100	
	Best estimate (°C)	<i>Very likely</i> range (°C)	Best estimate (°C)	<i>Very likely</i> range (°C)	Best estimate (°C)	<i>Very likely</i> range (°C)
SSP1-1.9	1.5	1.2 to 1.7	1.6	1.2 to 2.0	1.4	1.0 to 1.8
SSP1-2.6	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	1.7	1.3 to 2.2	1.8	1.3 to 2.4
SSP2-4.5	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	2.0	1.6 to 2.5	2.7	2.1 to 3.5
SSP3-7.0	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	2.1	1.7 to 2.6	3.6	2.8 to 4.6
SSP5-8.5	1.6	1.3 to 1.9	2.4	1.9 to 3.0	4.4	3.3 to 5.7



SSPs

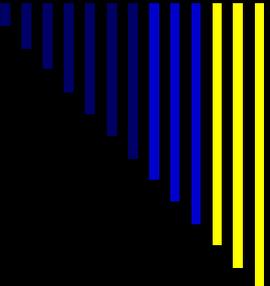
Table 2
Summary of SSP narratives.

SSP1	<p>Sustainability – Taking the Green Road (Low challenges to mitigation and adaptation) <i>The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasizing more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves, educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition, and the emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within countries. Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity.</i></p>
SSP2	<p>Middle of the Road (Medium challenges to mitigation and adaptation) <i>The world follows a path in which social, economic, and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns. Development and income growth proceeds unevenly, with some countries making relatively good progress while others fall short of expectations. Global and national institutions work toward but make slow progress in achieving sustainable development goals. Environmental systems experience degradation, although there are some improvements and overall the intensity of resource and energy use declines. Global population growth is moderate and levels off in the second half of the century. Income inequality persists or improves only slowly and challenges to reducing vulnerability to societal and environmental changes remain.</i></p>
SSP3	<p>Regional Rivalry – A Rocky Road (High challenges to mitigation and adaptation) <i>A resurgent nationalism, concerns about competitiveness and security, and regional conflicts push countries to increasingly focus on domestic or, at most, regional issues. Policies shift over time to become increasingly oriented toward national and regional security issues. Countries focus on achieving energy and food security goals within their own regions at the expense of broader-based development. Investments in education and technological development decline. Economic development is slow, consumption is material-intensive, and inequalities persist or worsen over time. Population growth is low in industrialized and high in developing countries. A low international priority for addressing environmental concerns leads to strong environmental degradation in some regions.</i></p>
SSP4	<p>Inequality – A Road Divided (Low challenges to mitigation, high challenges to adaptation) <i>Highly unequal investments in human capital, combined with increasing disparities in economic opportunity and political power, lead to increasing inequalities and stratification both across and within countries. Over time, a gap widens between an internationally-connected society that contributes to knowledge- and capital-intensive sectors of the global economy, and a fragmented collection of lower-income, poorly educated societies that work in a labor intensive, low-tech economy. Social cohesion degrades and conflict and unrest become increasingly common. Technology development is high in the high-tech economy and sectors. The globally connected energy sector diversifies, with investments in both carbon-intensive fuels like coal and unconventional oil, but also low-carbon energy sources. Environmental policies focus on local issues around middle and high income areas.</i></p>
SSP5	<p>Fossil-fueled Development – Taking the Highway (High challenges to mitigation, low challenges to adaptation) <i>This world places increasing faith in competitive markets, innovation and participatory societies to produce rapid technological progress and development of human capital as the path to sustainable development. Global markets are increasingly integrated. There are also strong investments in health, education, and institutions to enhance human and social capital. At the same time, the push for economic and social development is coupled with the exploitation of abundant fossil fuel resources and the adoption of resource and energy intensive lifestyles around the world. All these factors lead to rapid growth of the global economy, while global population peaks and declines in the 21st century. Local environmental problems like air pollution are successfully managed. There is faith in the ability to effectively manage social and ecological systems, including by geo-engineering if necessary.</i></p>



Escaping growth

Sustainability – Taking the Green Road (Low challenges to mitigation and adaptation) The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasizing more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves, educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition, and **the emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within countries.** Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity.



Escaping growth

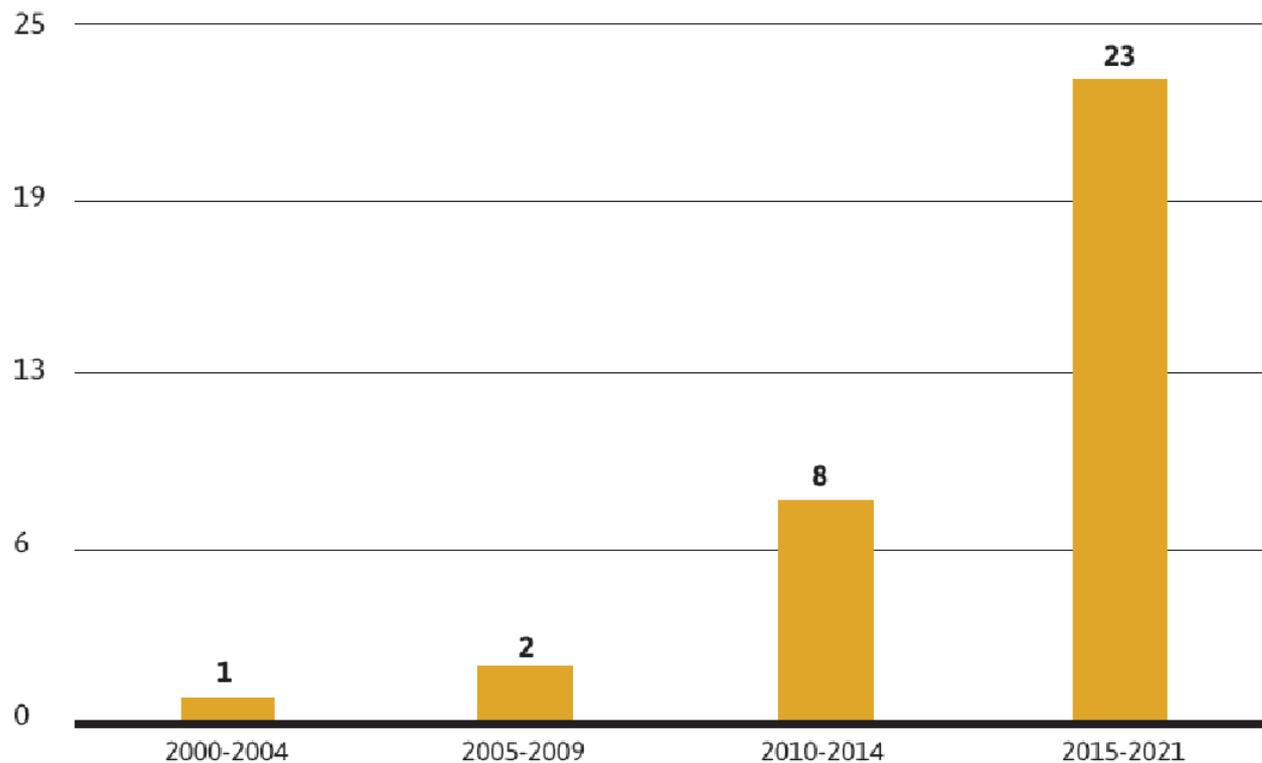
	Foundation	Theoretical breakthrough	Empirical breakthrough	Institutional breakthrough	Major insights	Scholars
Degrowth	1972 /2008	++	+++	+	Decoupling/ Energy DLS	J. Steinberger/G. Kallis/J. Hickel
Doughnut	2012	+	+++	++	Social floor/Ecological ceiling	K. Raworth/D. O'Neil/G. Thiry-P. Roman
Well-being economy	2018	++	+	+++	Well-being budgets	K. Trebbeck/L. Fioramonti/I. Kubiszewski

Source : [Laurent, 2022.](#)

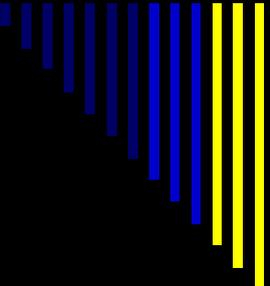
Escaping growth

GRAPHIQUE 2.

NOMBRE DE PAYS AYANT LANCÉ UNE INITIATIVE DE MESURE DU BIEN-ÊTRE



Source : OCDE.

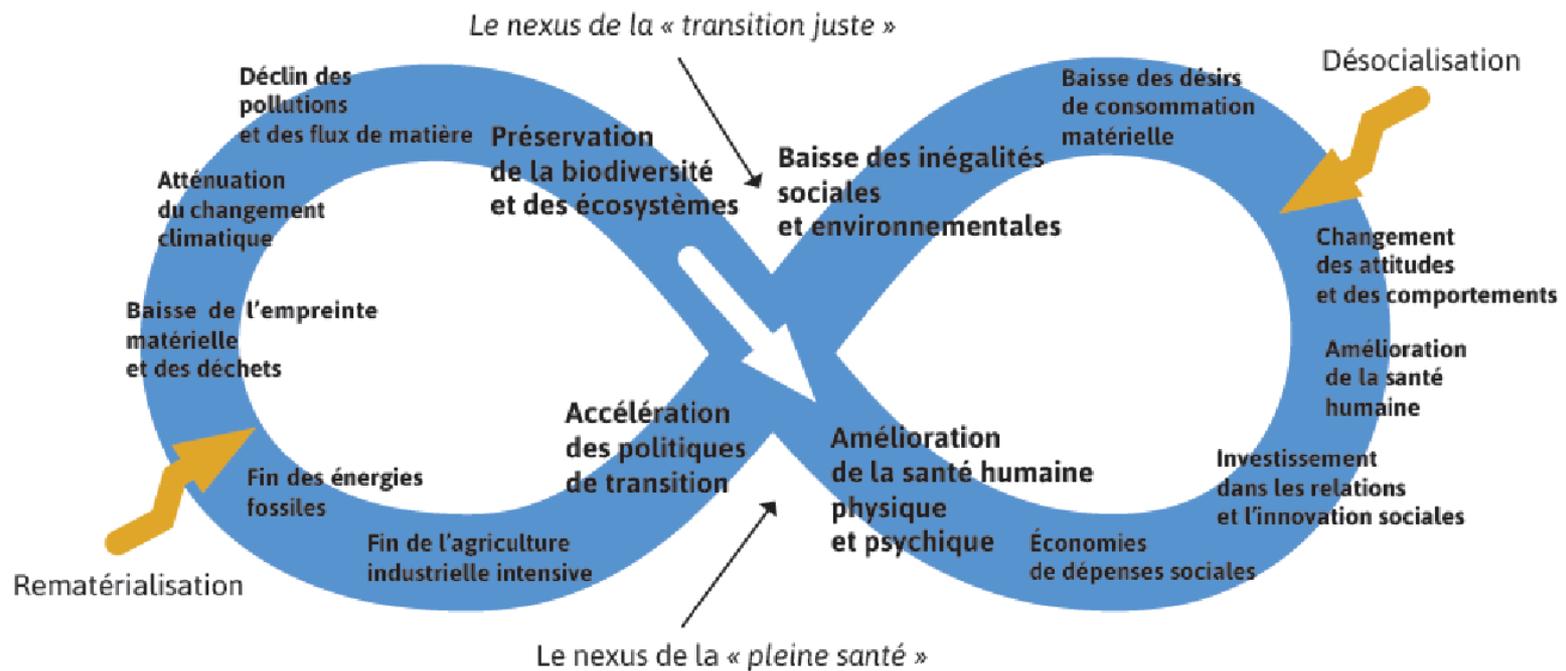


Two agendas

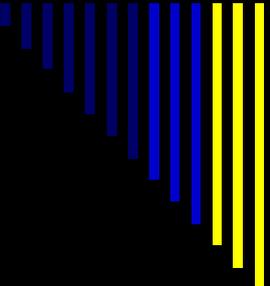
- First challenge: building a consistent vision linking human well-being and environmental sustainability to show their complementarity; **Ideas/narratives;**
 - Second challenge: operationalizing this vision in a democratic way; five levels of action: UN, EU, nation states, cities (territories) and companies; **Institutions;**
-

A vision: the social-ecological feedback loop

FIGURE 2. LA BOUCLE SOCIALE-ÉCOLOGIQUE ET LES TROIS TRANSITIONS



Source : auteur.



Full health

- “Are we able to reimagine a world where economies are focused on health and well-being?”, World Health Day, 7 April 2022;
- WHO’s own definition of health (1948): “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”;
- To update this definition, we may wish to define “full health” as “a continuous state of well-being: physical and psychological, individual and social, human and ecological”;
- The important insight of this definition is the holistic nature of health, the continuity of health, which links mental health to physiological health, individual health to collective health and human health to planetary health;
- Full health is therefore health based on interfaces, synergies and solidarities.

Measuring and improving full health

