

# Sustainable Development as Human Well-being

- SD brings together environment and development
- A Normative Value Judgment defines—
- Development as Human Well-being
- And Environment serves —
  - As Constraint: Maintain, Conserve, Preserve
    - Nature
    - Life support systems
    - Ecosystem services
  - As Assets: Maintain, Sustain
    - Natural Capital
    - Inclusive Wealth

Bob Kates

Presidential Professor of Sustainability Science, University of Maine

# Assessing Sustainable Development

## So, what is human well-being?

From Clark et al. forthcoming, Sustainability science: A Research ramework

### Constituents of Human Well-Being

<b>Maslow Hierarchy of needs (6) (Rearranged)</b>	<b>Human Development index (3)</b>	<b>Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (5)</b>	<b>Stiglitz, Sen, Fitoussi Commission (8)</b>	<b>OECD Better life (11)</b>	<b>Composite Consituents (6)</b>
Physiology: Basic necessities	Income index	Basic material for good life	Material living standards	Housing Income Jobs	Basic Needs
	Life expectancy index	Health	Health	Health	Health
	Education index		Education	Education	Education
Esteem: recognition, achievement		Freedom of choice	Personal activities	Work life balance Life Satisfaction	Opportunity
Self-actualization: Personal potential			Political voice and governance	Civic Engagement	
Love and Belonging: Family, group affiliation Self-transcendence: Cause, communion beyond self		Good social relations	Social connections & Relationships	Community	Community
Safety: Personal, financial security		Security	Physical and economic insecurities	Safety	Security
			Social & physical environment	Environment	Environment

# Sustaining Long Term Human Well-being

- Bruntland Approach: “Now and in the future”
- How to assess it:
  - Projections and Scenarios
  - Discount Rates
  - Maintaining Capital Assets

# Long Term Human Well-being

## Maintaining Capital Assets Approach

From Clark et al. 2014 Sustainability Science: A Research Framework

