

WHAT IS PLANETARY WELL-BEING AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Teaching sustainability competences for hope, well-being, and systemic understanding

**Bozbici Corina-
counselling
teacher-Romania**



**Slovakia-Zvolen
11-13 September 2024**

Let us create a state of well-being.....NOW



PIZZA

WE MAKE THE DOUGH

**WE'RE PUTTING KETCHUP, SALAMI, CHEESE, ONION, OLIVE,
MUSHROOMS**

AND PUT IT IN THE OVEN



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What do you mean by
your well-being?



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Comfort at home

Lifelong learning

What do you mean by your well-being?

Travel

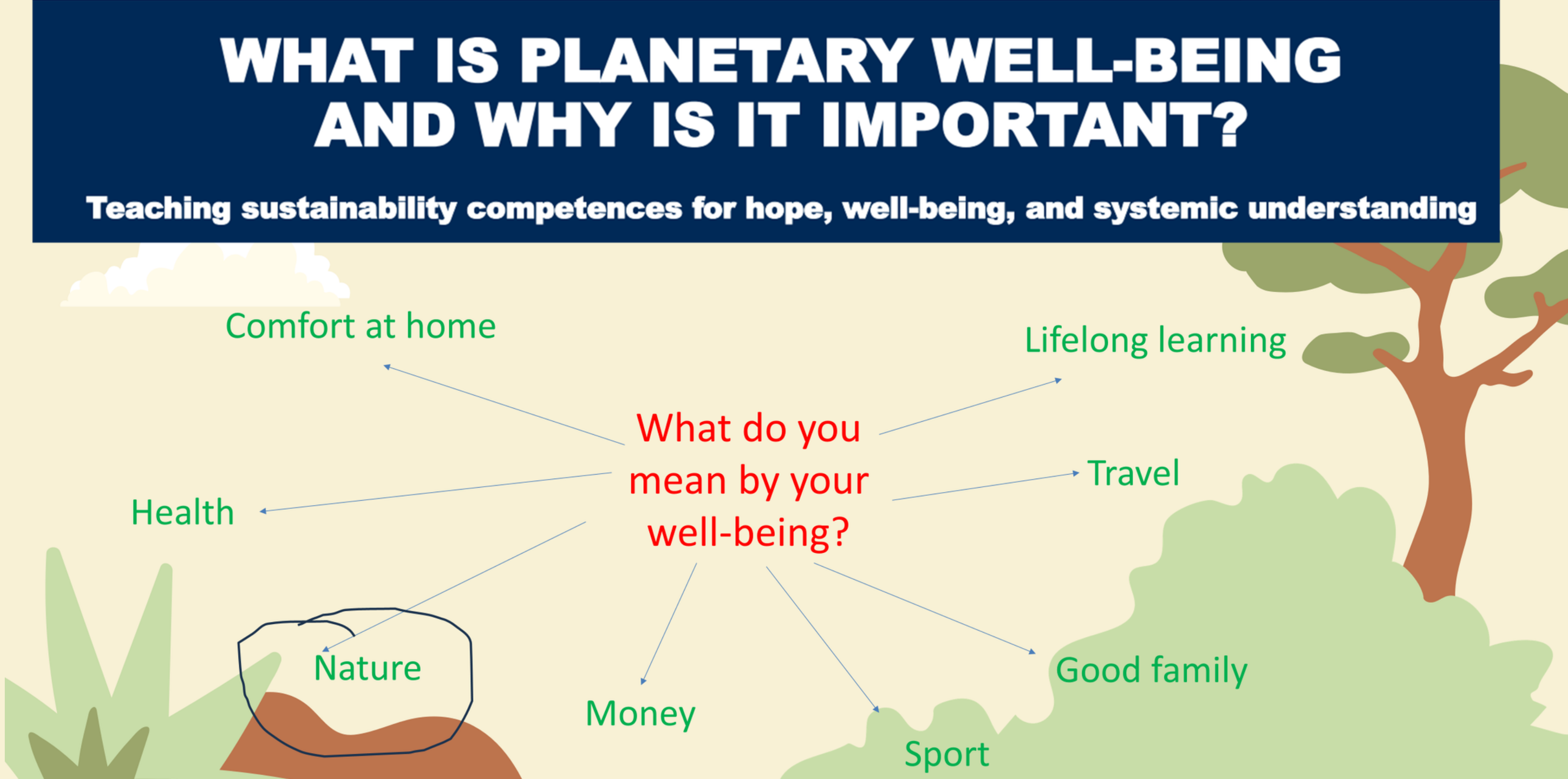
Health

Nature

Good family

Money

Sport



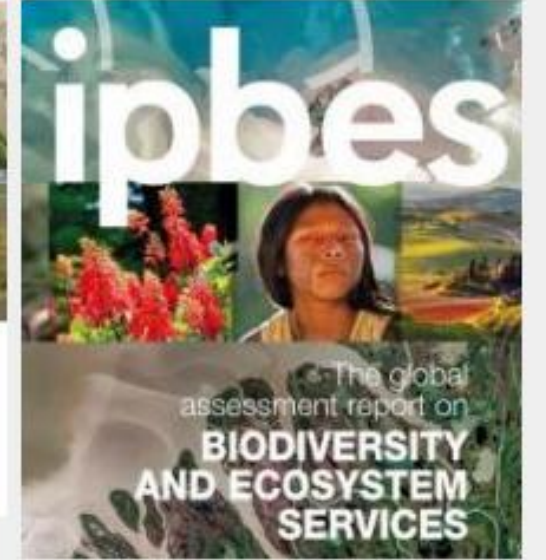


STATE OF AFFAIRS

The Economics
of Biodiversity:
The Dasgupta
Review



The assessment report on
**LAND
DEGRADATION AND
RESTORATION**
SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS



- We humans have degraded or destroyed a large part of nature, ecosystems and species
- The loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services is now faster than ever in the history of humankind
- Destruction threatens the well-being and existence of humanity itself
- We have conventions and agreements, but without immediate investments on implementation we will not meet any of the targets
- Incremental change towards sustainable production and consumption is no longer enough to take us to the path of sustainable development
- The only option is to make transformative changes





STATE OF AFFAIRS

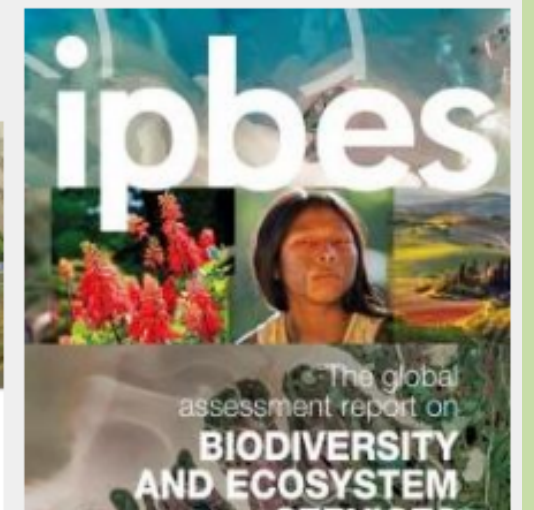
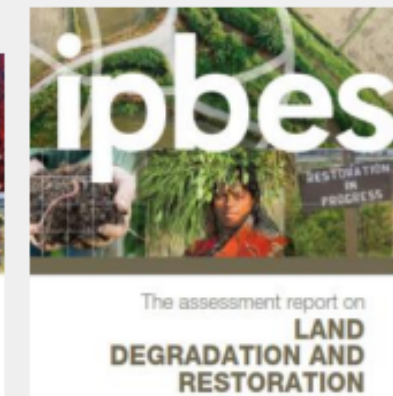
- Over one third of the land area of Earth already converted to agriculture
 - 80% to produce feed for animals
 - By 2050 the consumption of animal products is projected to double compared to 2000
- Less than one quarter of ice-free land spared from significant human impact
 - By 2050 this will decline to 10%
 - Inhospitable terrain for life – deserts, mountains, tundra
- Between 2000-2009, land degradation caused annual global emissions of up to 4.4 Gt of CO² (10-15%)
 - Main reasons: degradation of agricultural soils, forest degradation and deforestation, and drainage of peatlands



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The Economics
of Biodiversity:
The Dasgupta
Review





STATE OF AFFAIRS

- Degradation of the Earth's land surface through human activities is negatively impacting the well-being of two out of five people (at least 3.2 billion people)
- By 2050, land degradation and climate change together are predicted to reduce crop yields by an average of 10% globally, and up to 50% in certain regions, while the global human population will increase 30%
- By 2050, combination of land degradation and climate change are likely to force 50–700 million people to migrate

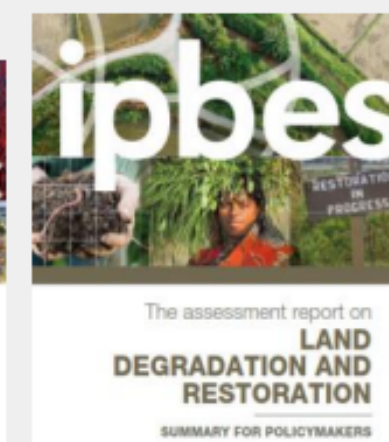


Food and Agriculture
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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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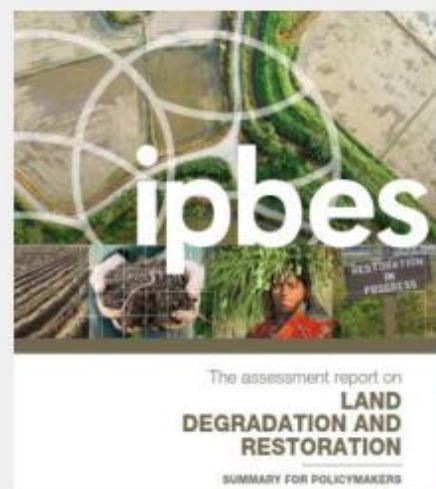




STATE OF AFFAIRS

- 1M species under risk of extinction and 82% of wild mammal biomass lost
- By the end of the century climate may be 3, perhaps even more, Celsius warmer
- By 2050, we may lose 38–46% of all biodiversity
- Undomesticated life on the planet is dying out

WE ARE DRIVING THE PLANET TOWARDS THE SIXTH MASS EXTINCTION



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SO WHAT?

2

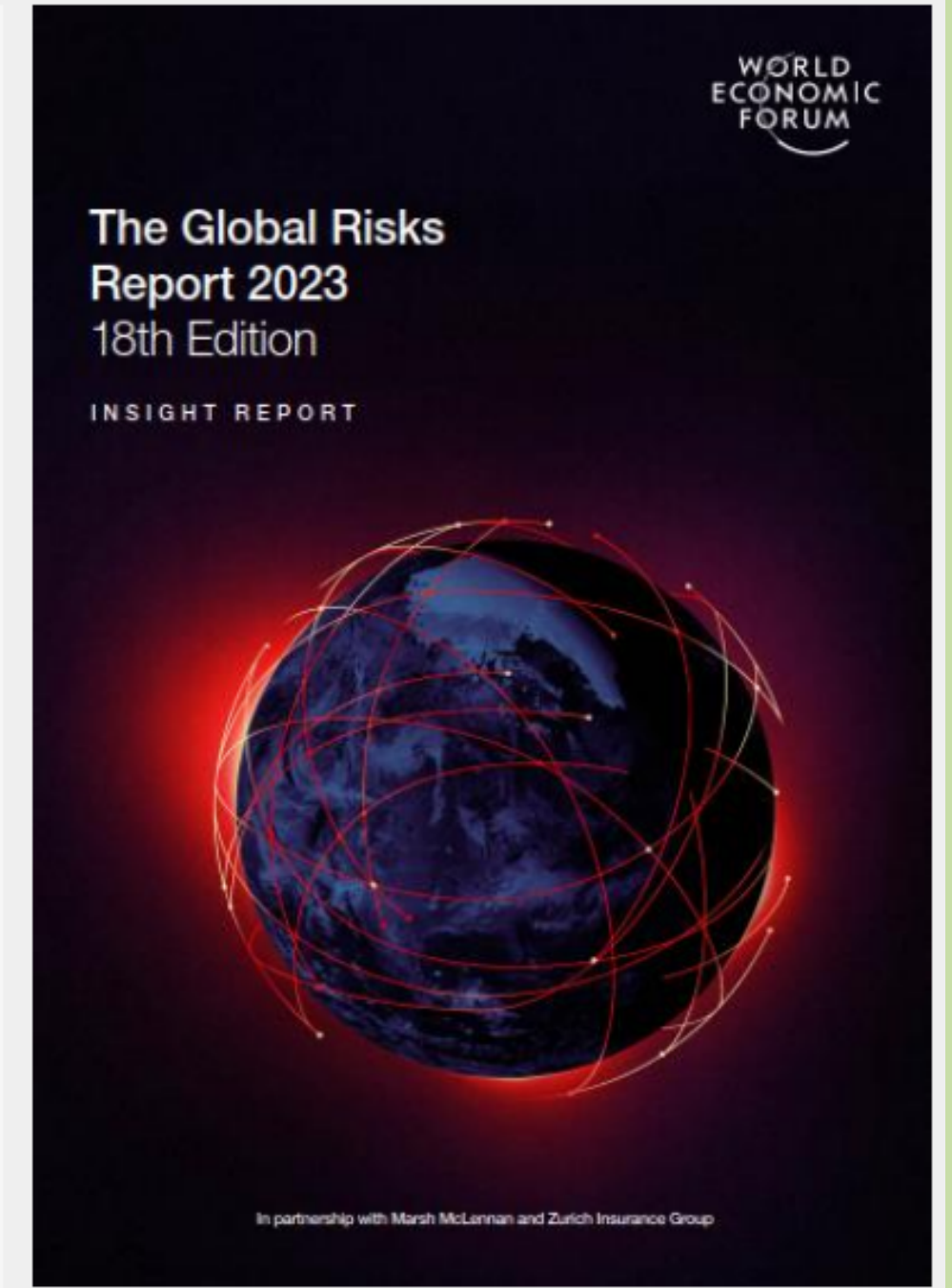
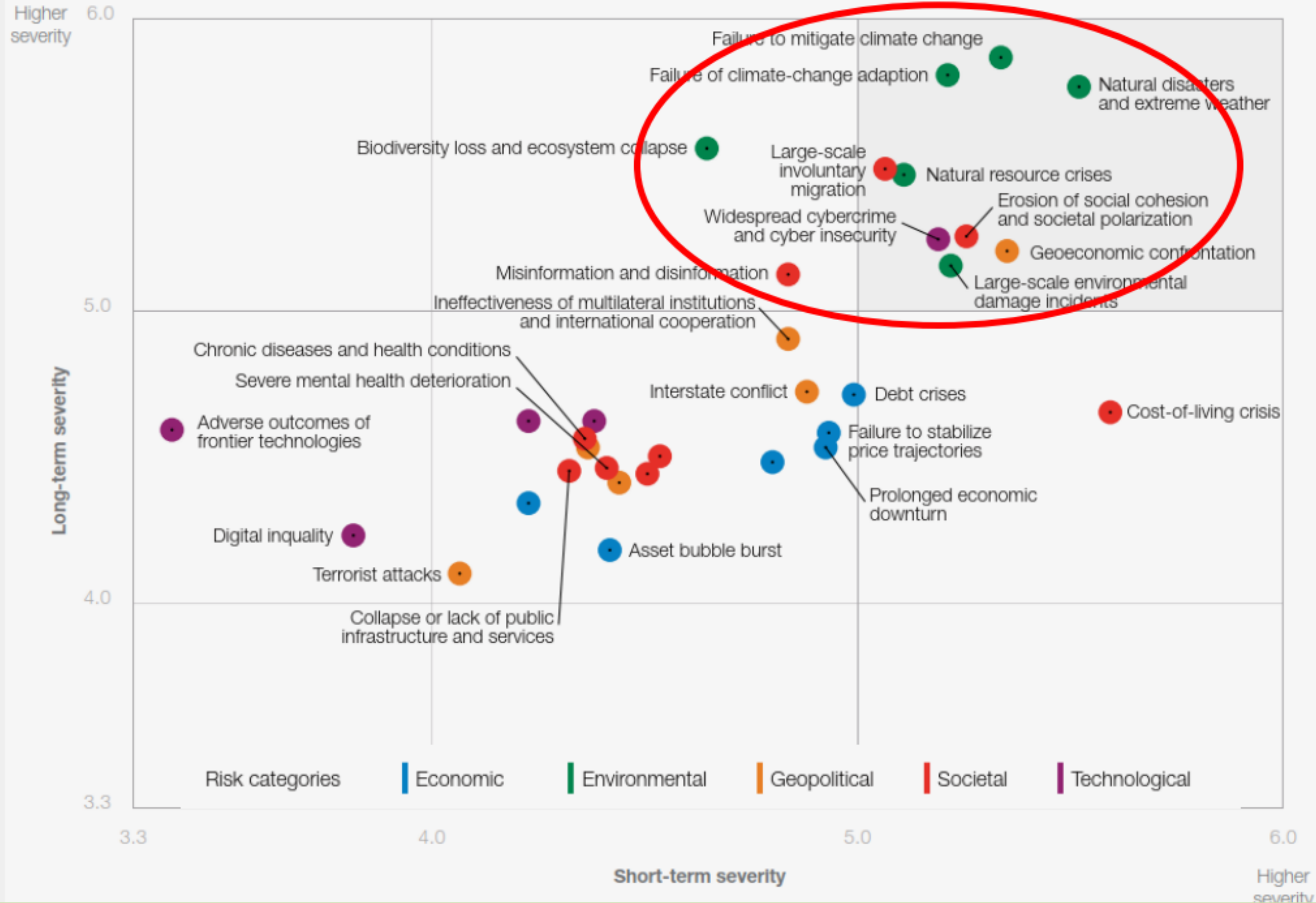
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WHO CARES?





EXISTENTIAL RISK FOR HUMANITY



Views from 1200 international global risk assessment experts

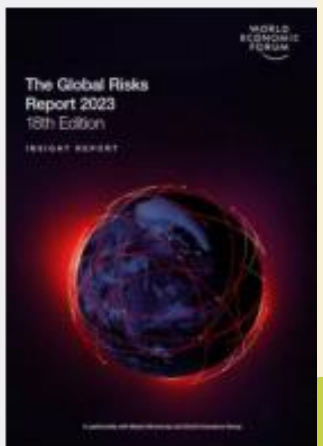


ARE WE PREPARED?



Effectiveness of risk management, taking into account mechanisms in place to prevent the risk from occurring or prepare to mitigate its impact

36 categories in total



Views from 1200 international global risk assessment experts

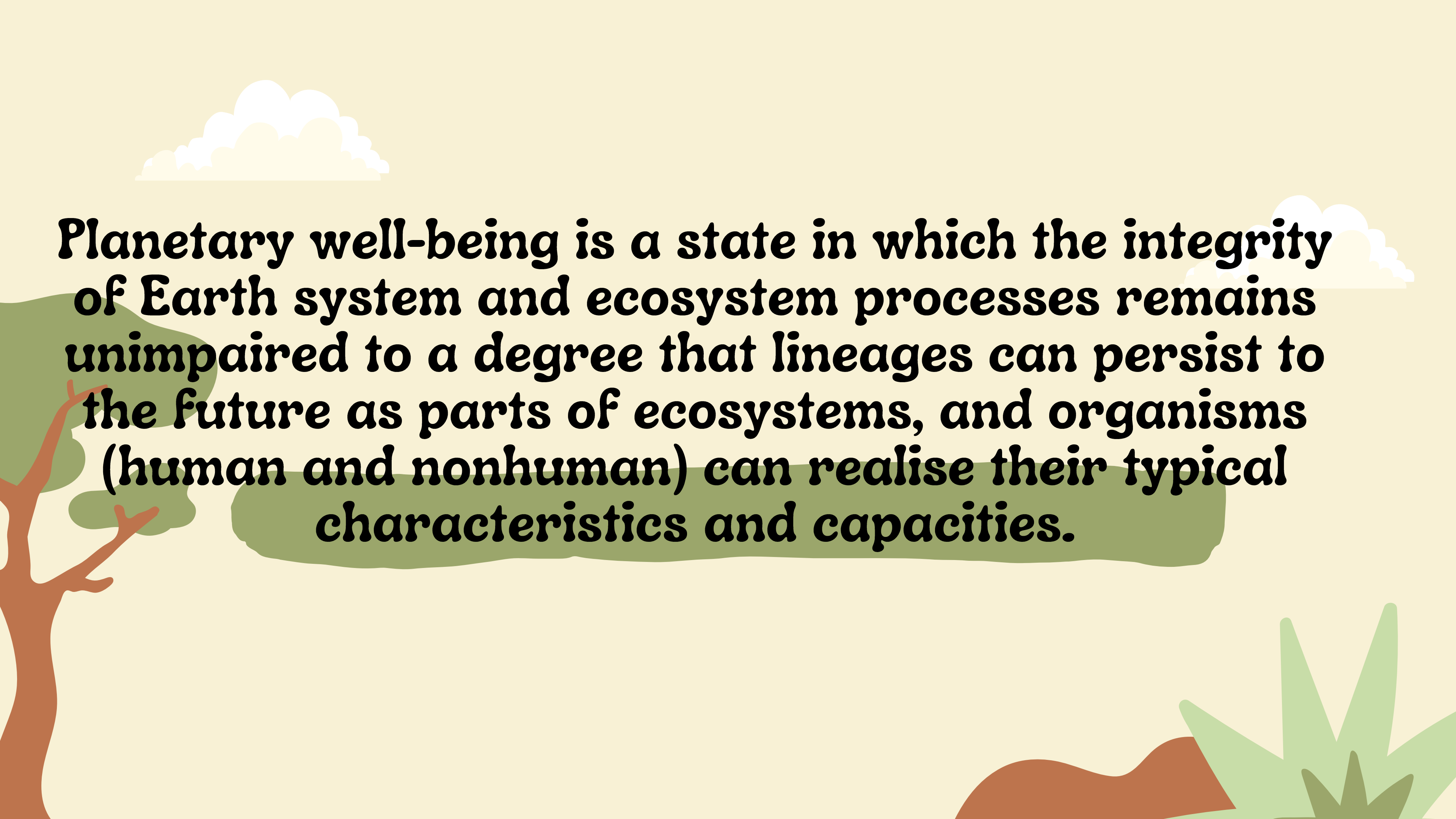


WHAT IS PLANETARY WELL-BEING?



PLANETARY WELL-BEING





Planetary well-being is a state in which the integrity of Earth system and ecosystem processes remains unimpaired to a degree that lineages can persist to the future as parts of ecosystems, and organisms (human and nonhuman) can realise their typical characteristics and capacities.



HOPE? POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/WG2020/2/3
6 January 2020

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Second meeting
Rome, 24-29 February 2020

ZERO DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/WG2020/3/3
5 July 2021

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Online, 23 August – 3 September 2021
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

B. 2030 and 2050 Goals

10. The Framework has five long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Each of these goals has an associated outcome for 2030.¹¹ The five goals are:

(a) No net loss by 2030 in the area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and increases of at least [20%] by 2050, ensuring ecosystem resilience;



F. 2050 Goals and 2030 Milestones

11. The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Each 2050 goal has a number of corresponding milestones to assess, in 2030, progress towards the 2050 goals.

Goal A

The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of

Milestone A.1

Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.



FINALLY

- We must change the narrative of sustainability – the three pillars of sustainability really are not equal
- We need a societally fair sustainability transformation ensuring well-being of the current and future generations of all living beings
- Economy has no intrinsic value. It is a tool, and only a tool, that can be used to facilitate the transformation
- Achieving planetary well-being should be our ultimate goal

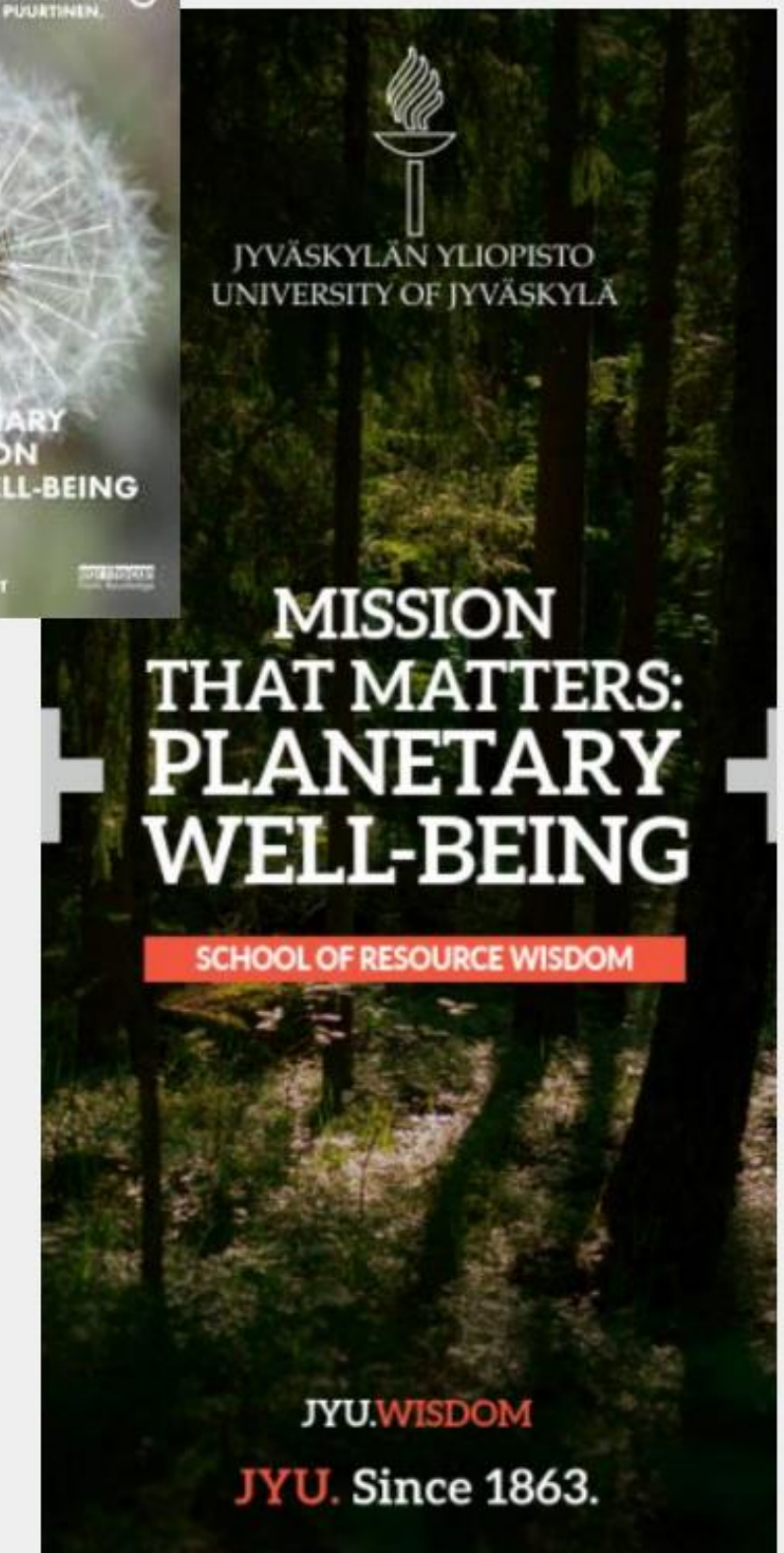
PLANETARY WELL-BEING
FREE ONLINE COURSES FOR EVERYONE

nature > humanities and social sciences communications >

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Planetary well-being

[JYU.Wisdom community](#)

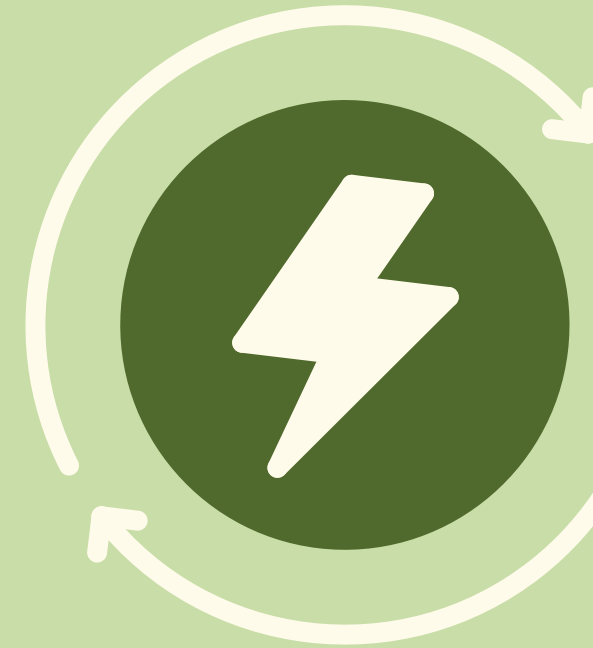


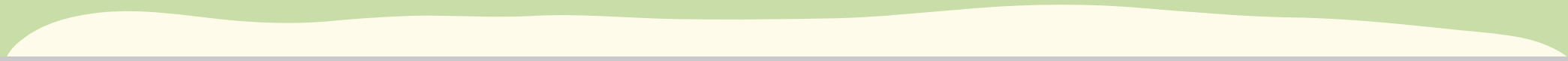


All life on our planet is interconnected, so what's good for your health is often good for the planet's health, too.

Big changes are needed to tackle the climate and ecological crises and make our planet healthier for us all.

Each one of us can contribute to these changes and make a difference by working together in our communities and beyond





- 1. Use your voice in the community**
- 2. Eat a more plant-based, balanced diet**
- 3. Walk and cycle more, if you can**
- 4. Make your home easier to heat**
- 5. Bring nature into your home**
- 6. Enjoy and protect natural spaces**
- 7. Be a more conscious consumer**
- 8. Keep learning and be prepared**
- 9. Talk to others**