



Connected Humans in a COVID World



Finding Meaning in the Time of a Pandemic



COVID-19 AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:

Assessing the Crisis, Envisioning the Recovery



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

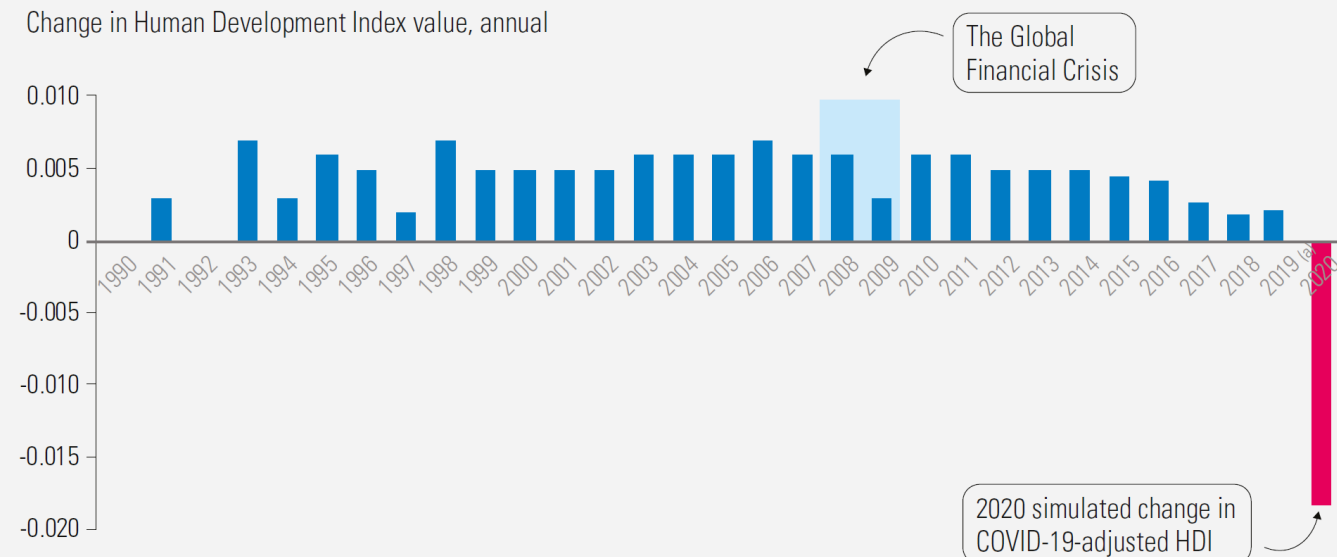


The coronavirus pandemic has shown us a new world – one where the status quo no longer exists.

Millions of people are experiencing untold misery and suffering as the virus overwhelms our bodies and economies.

Rich and poor, the pandemic has forced us to reconsider almost every aspect of how we live.

Change in Human Development Index value, annual

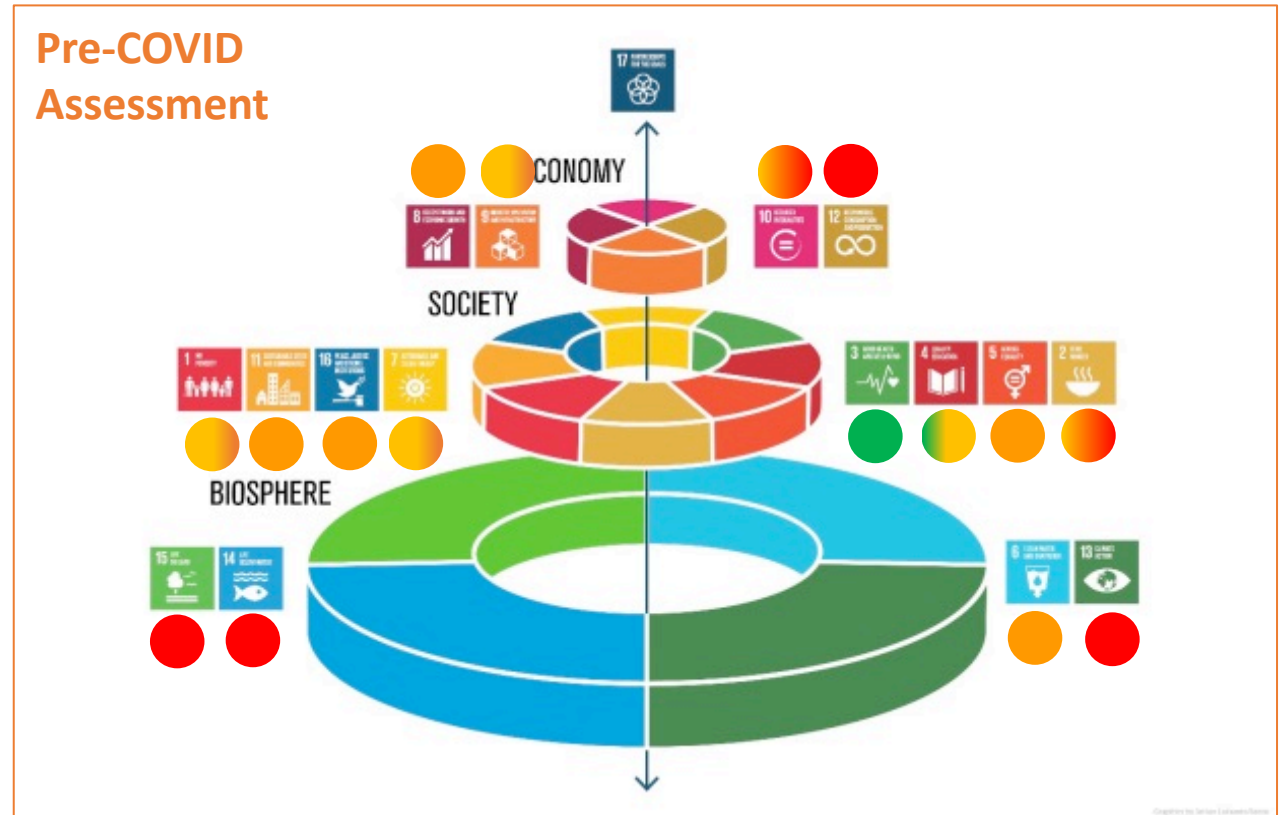


a) The 2019 value is a provisional estimate.

How can we build ~~back~~ and sustain a just and sustainable planet?

Today's economy has a low level of investment, low human capital and technological productivity; there are inequalities associated with structural constraints, low worker bargaining power, and in-work poverty, plus there are the uncertainties associated with Brexit.

UK Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Committee Super-Inquiry (June 25 2020).



Values-Led Recovery

Environmental effects of a near-stoppage of the world's economies

Emerging perspectives and guiding principles about resilience and meaningfulness linked to ecological awareness



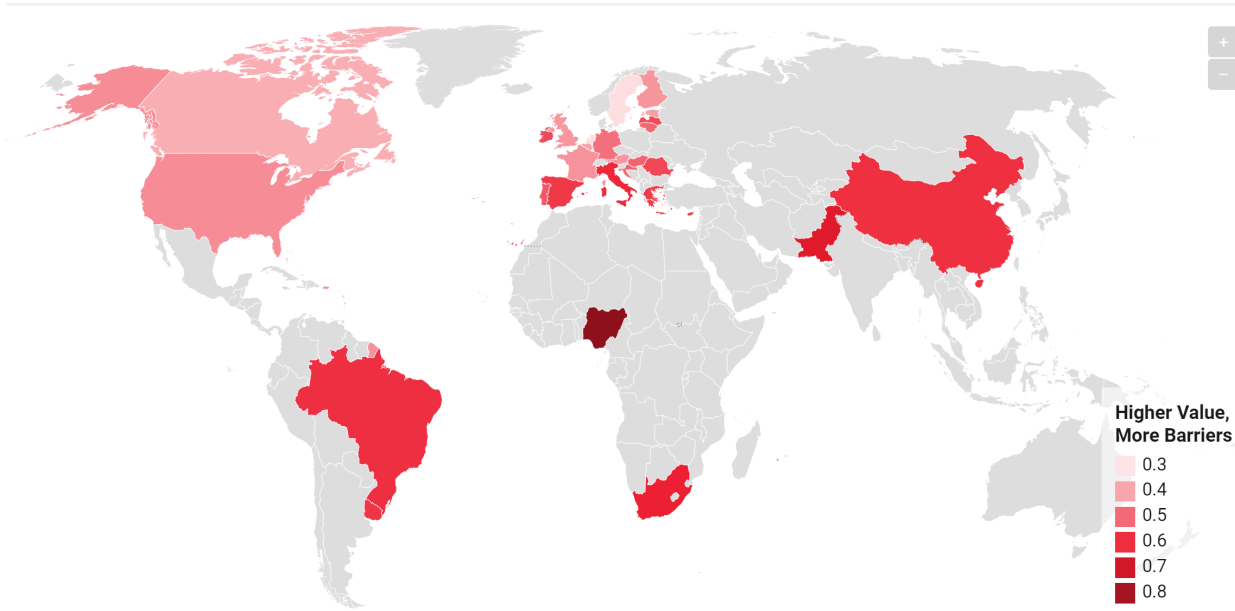
Experiences of new online communities and social capital

Re-imagining belonging as mutable, locally rooted, drawing on traditional and indigenous peoples' and globally connected

The Meaning of Work



A Pivotal Shift in the Nature of Work



Bana et al. 2020 Sloane Review MIT

A human-centred approach for increasing investment in people's capabilities, in the institutions of work, and in decent and sustainable jobs for the future.

**International Labour
Organisation 30 June 2020**

Giving meaning to work goes beyond decent jobs – it means giving voice, control and significance, and ultimately purpose and responsibility

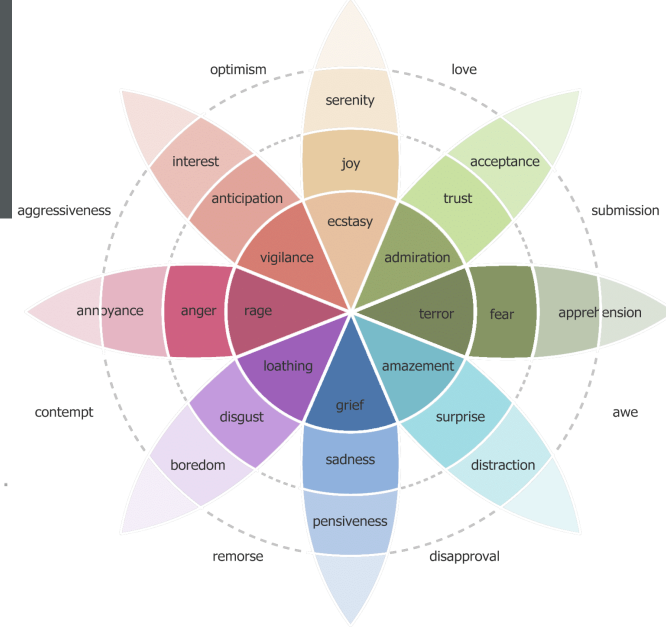
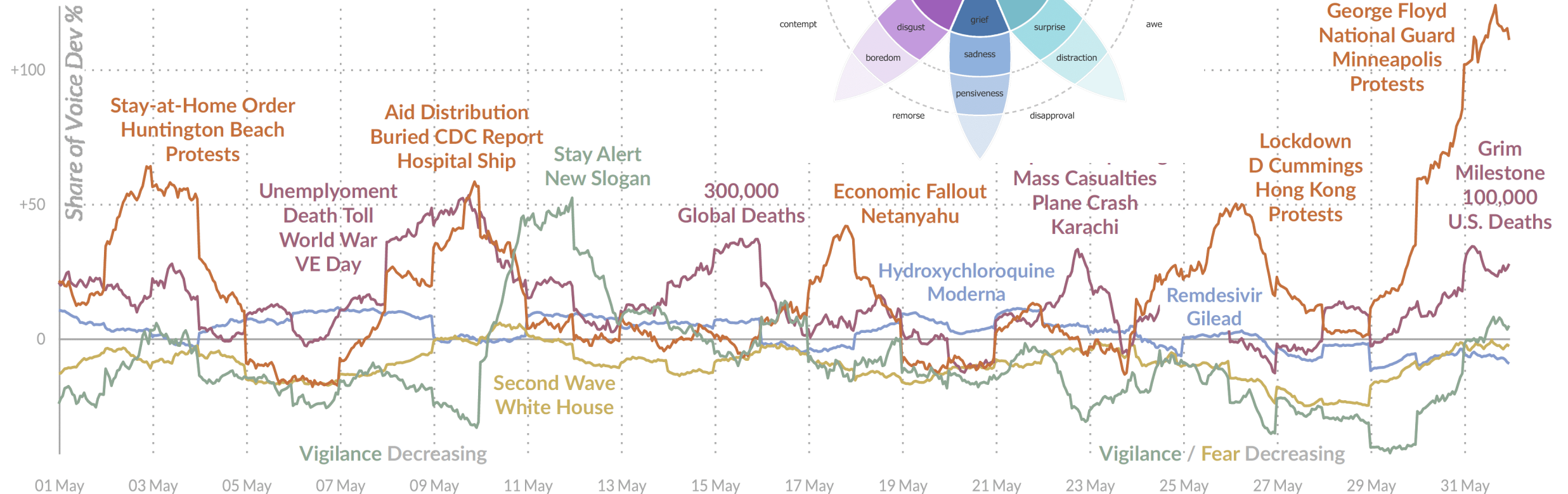
Connectedness, Belonging & Human Resilience



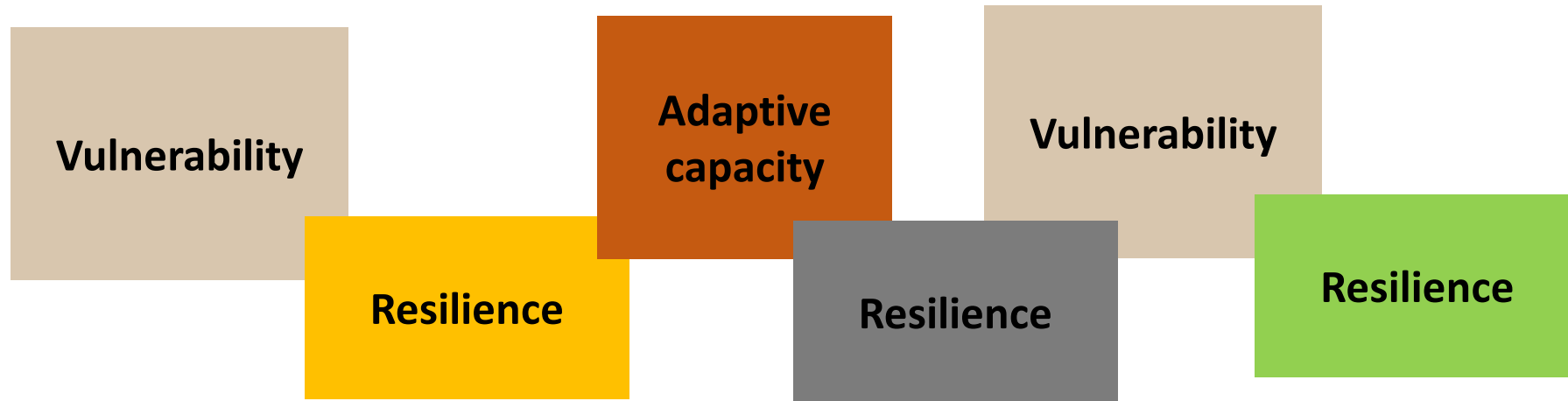
The Corona Mood Barometer

Emotions and Associated Topics in May 2020

● Anticipation
 ● Vigilance
 ● Fear
 ● Anger
 ● Sadness



Building Resilient More Diverse Economies

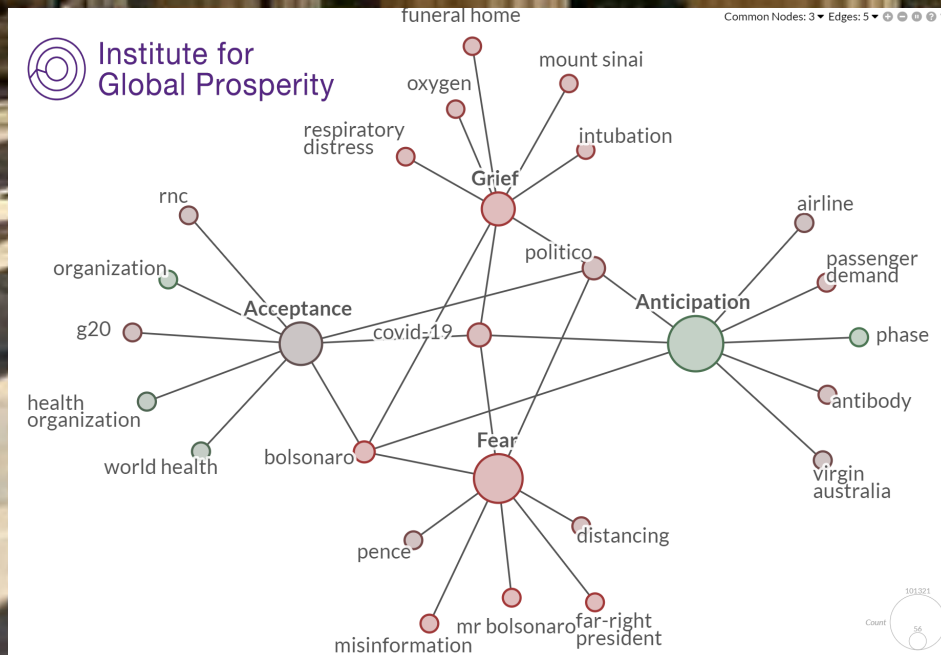


Ecological resilience - the ability of species and ecosystems to absorb change and disturbance (Holling 1973)

Psychological resilience – human capacity to rebound from adversity (Larson and Luthans 2006)

Inclusive resilience – concentrating human capacities to respond to and enact responsibly towards others and to share meanings and find ways of being together in the world (Liedtka 1996)

Increasing Trust & Acceptance of Knowledge to Create New Meanings



Meanings help to expand our understanding and knowledge of what we value, to express what we care about and mediate outcomes (Yeoman 2020)

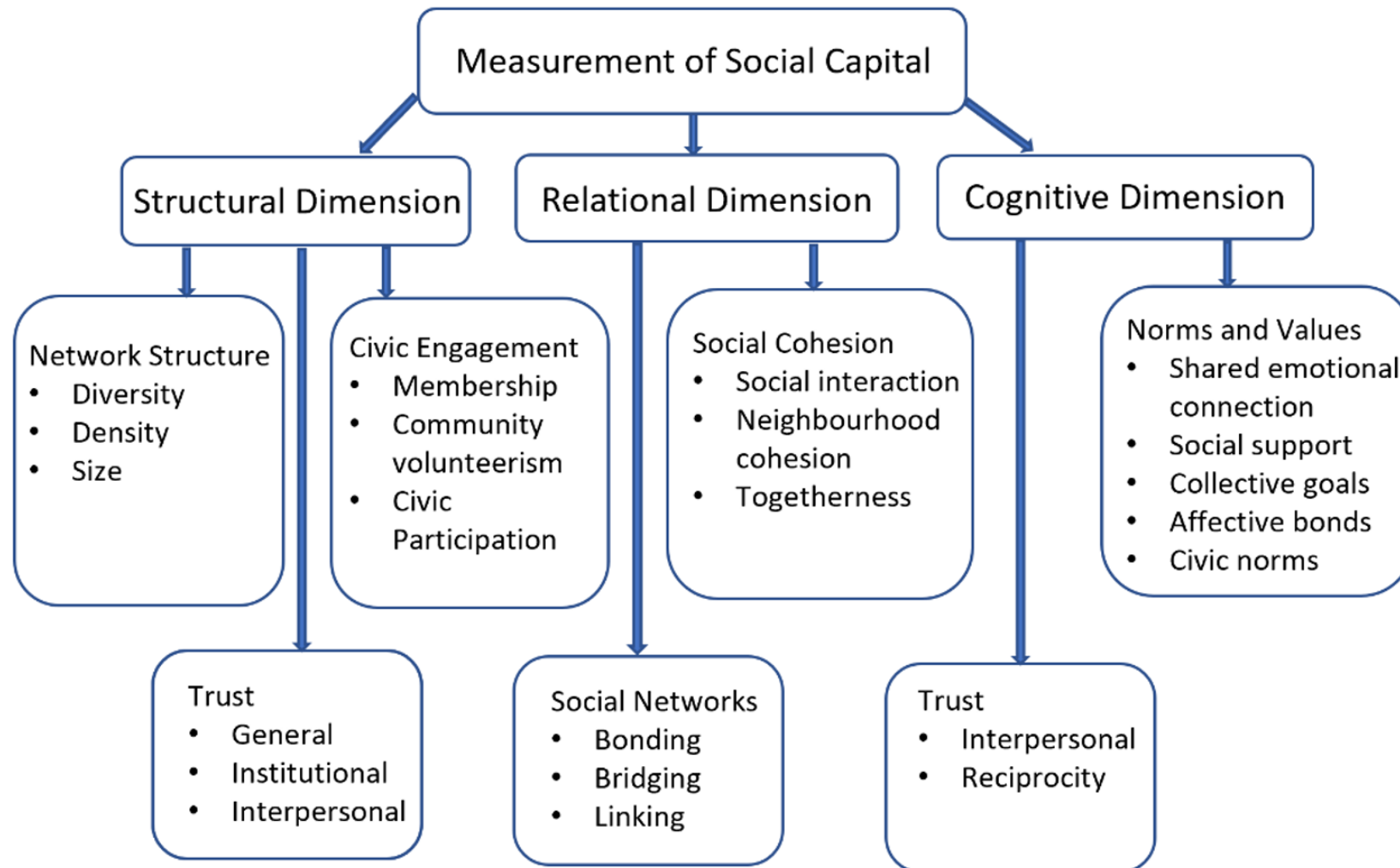
Re-imagining belonging

Belonging comes from *longen* the old English word to go – to go along with to relate to
Belonging is mutable, changeable and suggests travelling together
Belonging can be temporary and episodic and in flux
Belonging can give a sense of agency to shape the circumstance of one's life

Today everyone come from somewhere , lives somewhere and has connections to many places

To be rooted is perhaps the most important and least recognised need of the human soul **Simone Weil**

The Value of Social Capital in our Lives





Role of social capital in shifting energy sources



How does social capital improve prosperity?



Role of social capital in vulnerability to climate change



Effects of social capital in coastal zone management

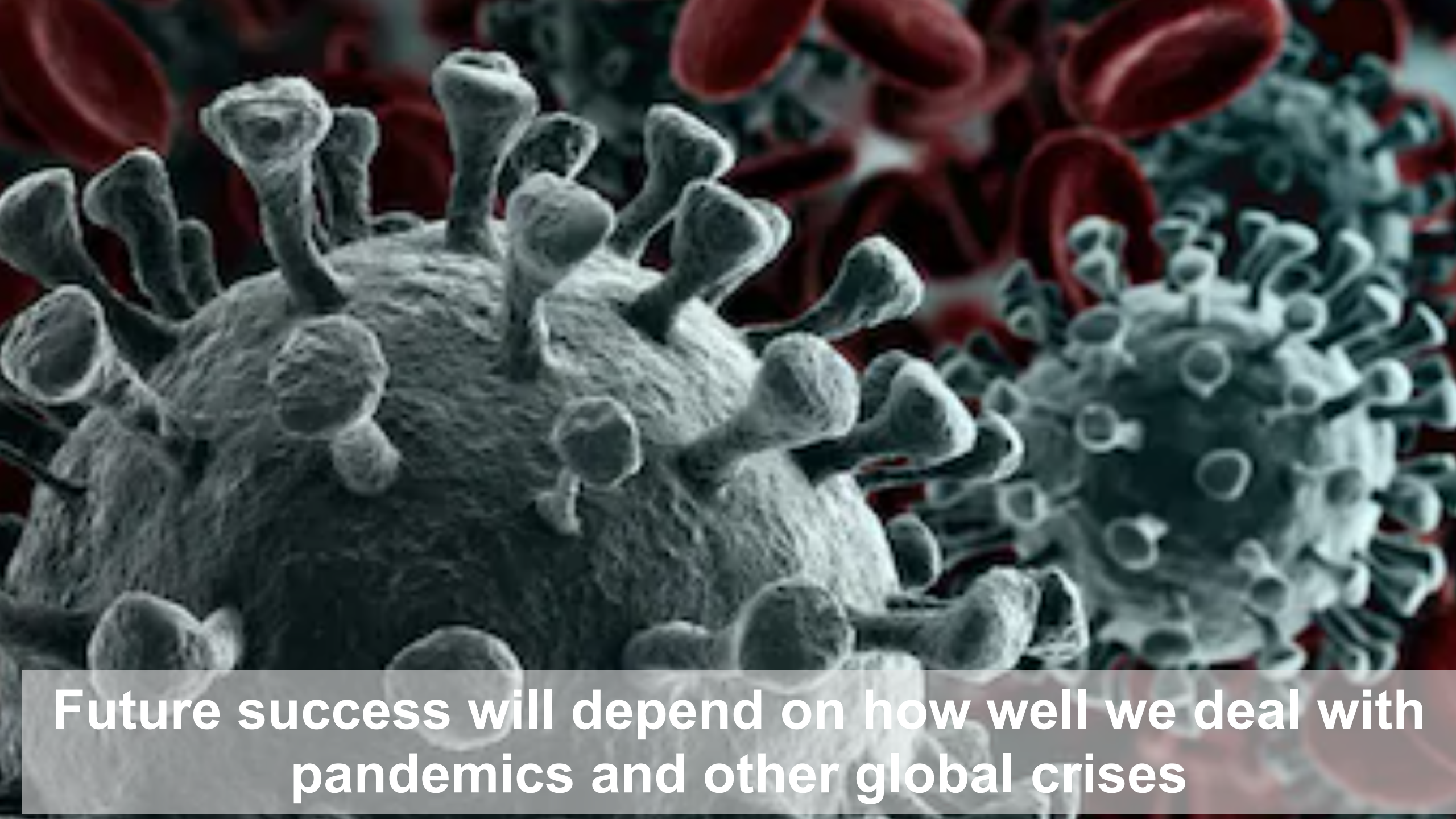
There are very different types of values and social capital associated with different forms of farming

Regenerative Agriculture

Dense RA micro- meso- and macro- relational networks (local, national and global)
High level of interpersonal trust, reciprocity
Distinct shared values, connections, affective bonds and social support
High civic norms and collective goals
Low density and weak ties in institutional networks
Risk levels lowered under climate scenarios

Conventional Agriculture

Medium macro- relational networks (global)
Strong meso- relational networks (national)
Medium - low level of interpersonal trust, reciprocity
Medium- weak shared values, connections, affective bonds and social support
Medium - low civic norms and collective goals
High density and strong ties in institutional networks
Risk levels raised under climate scenarios



**Future success will depend on how well we deal with
pandemics and other global crises**

LEARNING FROM PAST LESSONS

1920s

Spanish Flu



harsh penalties
reparation
payments
loss of territory
forced
demilitarisation

1940s



reconstruction of the global economy
massive foreign aid programs
more democratic, resilient and stable way
creation of the Bretton Woods institutions
ensuring peace, stabilizing trade, full
employment and promotion of economic
growth globally.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

1950-90s



massive and growing inequality
frayed social safety nets
oligarchic control of governments
rapidly worsening climate
accelerating loss of natural
capital and ecosystem services
general loss of system resilience
Millennium Goals (MDGs)

1990 - 2010s



2020s?

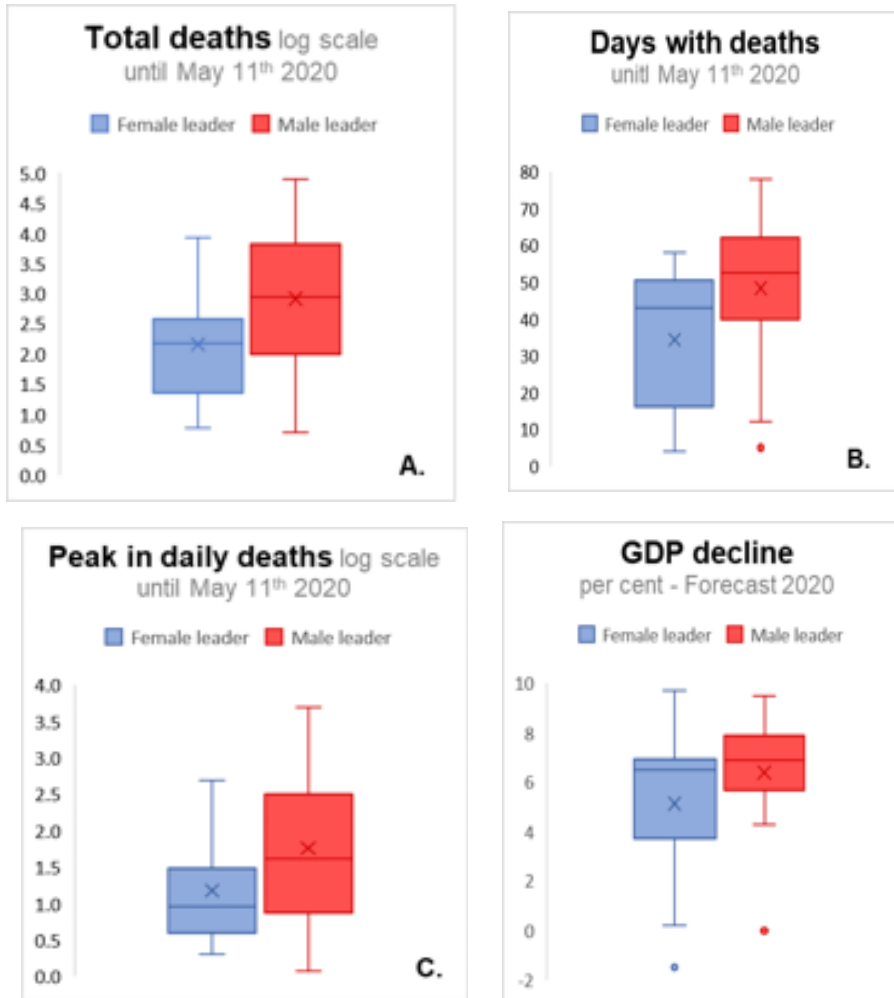
COVID-19



Anthropocene
Increasing social and
economic
development
COVID-19
planetary emergency
Sustainable
Development Goals
(SDGs)

DEALING WITH COVID-19 LEADERSHIP EFFECTS

Countries with female leaders perform better across a broad range of social progress, equality and wellbeing indicators



	Female leader	Male leader
Social Progress Index	87	83
Basic Human Needs	95	93
Foundations of Wellbeing	87	84
Opportunity	78	73
Gini coefficient	29	33
Gender Inequality Index	0.08	0.13
Generosity (rank)	45	59
Happiness (rank)	22	34

DESIGNING VALUES-LED ECONOMIES



Build Back Better

Current Economic Model

Sustainable Wellbeing Economy Model

Primary policy goal

Focus on growth GDP More is better

Focus on human wellbeing development More is not always better

Role of environment

Markets assumed to overcome any resource limits

Natural capital and ecosystem services are not infinite

Distribution & poverty

Trickle-down policies: rising tide lifts all boats

Primary concern: rising tide lifts yachts and swamps small boats

Role of Universities

Hierarchical and primarily single generational

Multilevel and intergenerational

Role of Government

Interventions minimised

Central role, new functions as facilitator and broker in new common-asset institutions

Principles of governance

Laissez-faire market capitalism

Lisbon principles of sustainable governance

A VALUES-LED APPROACH TO A WELLBEING ECONOMY



**WELLBEING
ECONOMY**
ALLIANCE

- COLLABORATE in pursuit of innovative policy approaches to create wellbeing economies – sharing what works and what does not, to inform policymaking for change.
- PROGRESS toward the UN Sustainable Development Goals, in line with Goal 17, fostering partnership and cooperation to identify approaches to delivering wellbeing.
- ADDRESS the pressing economic, social, and environmental challenges of our time.

Wellbeing Economy Governments

The Wellbeing Economy Governments partnership (WEGo) is a collaboration of national and regional governments promoting sharing of expertise and transferrable policy practices. The aims are to deepen their understanding and advance their shared ambition of building wellbeing economies. WEGo, which currently comprises Scotland, New Zealand, Iceland, and Wales, is founded on the recognition that 'development' in the 21st century entails delivering human and ecological wellbeing.



Nicola Sturgeon Scotland's First Minister

Growing Planetary Awareness





IMPROVED RICE CULTIVATION



TROPICAL FORESTS



SILVOPASTURE



REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE



TEMPERATE FORESTS



PEATLANDS



TROPICAL STAPLE TREES



AFFORESTATION



CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE



TREE INTERCROPPING



MANAGED GRAZING



PLANT-RICH DIET



COMPOSTING



SEAWEED FARMING



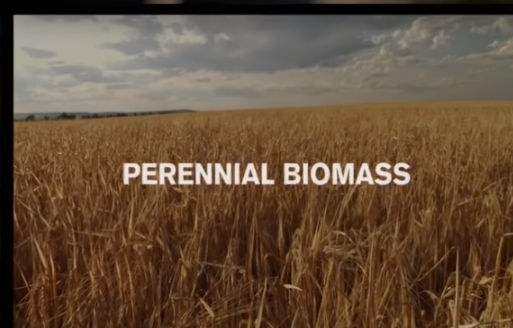
BAMBOO



FOREST CONSERVATION



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' LAND MANAGEMENT



PERENNIAL BIOMASS



COASTAL WETLANDS



SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION



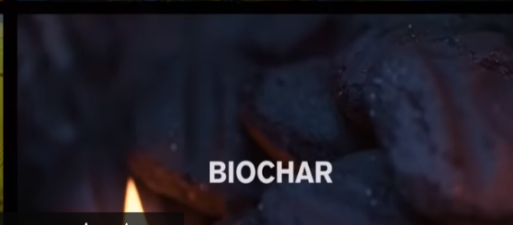
LANDFILL METHANE



FARMLAND RESTORATION



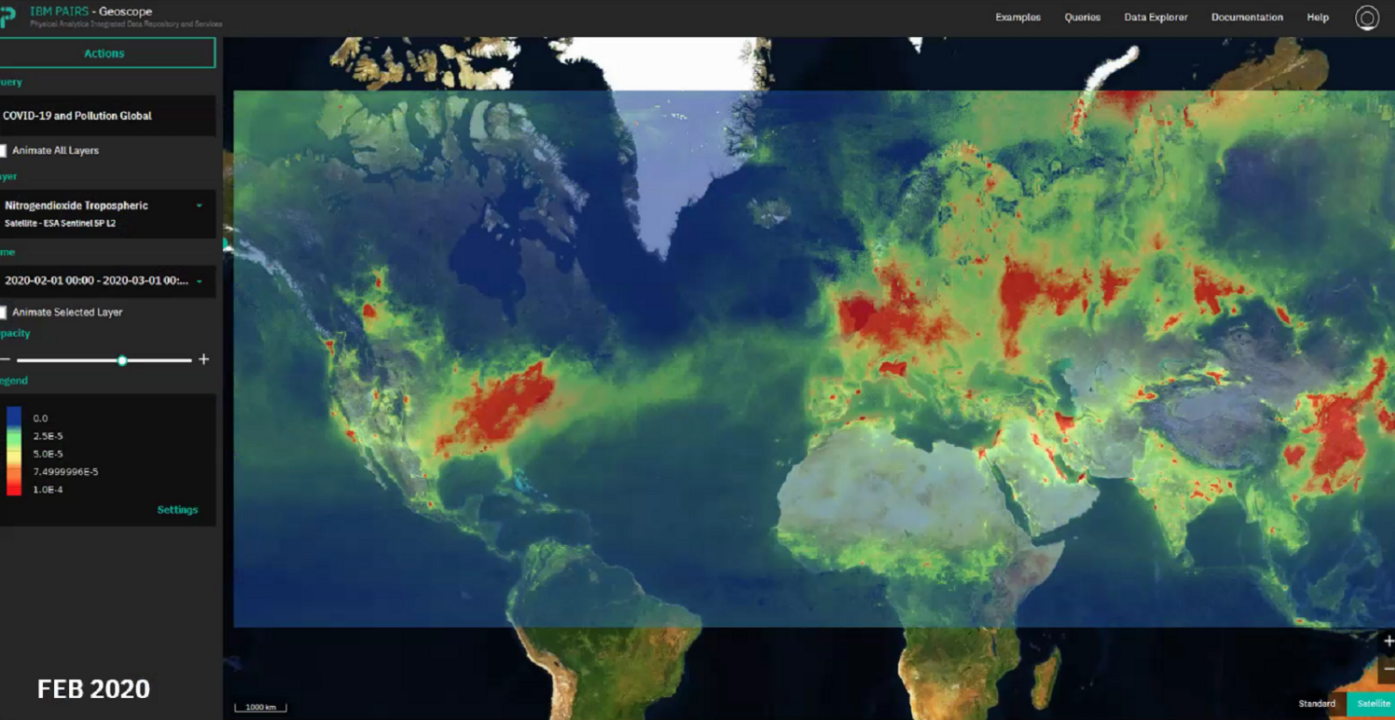
FARMLAND IRRIGATION



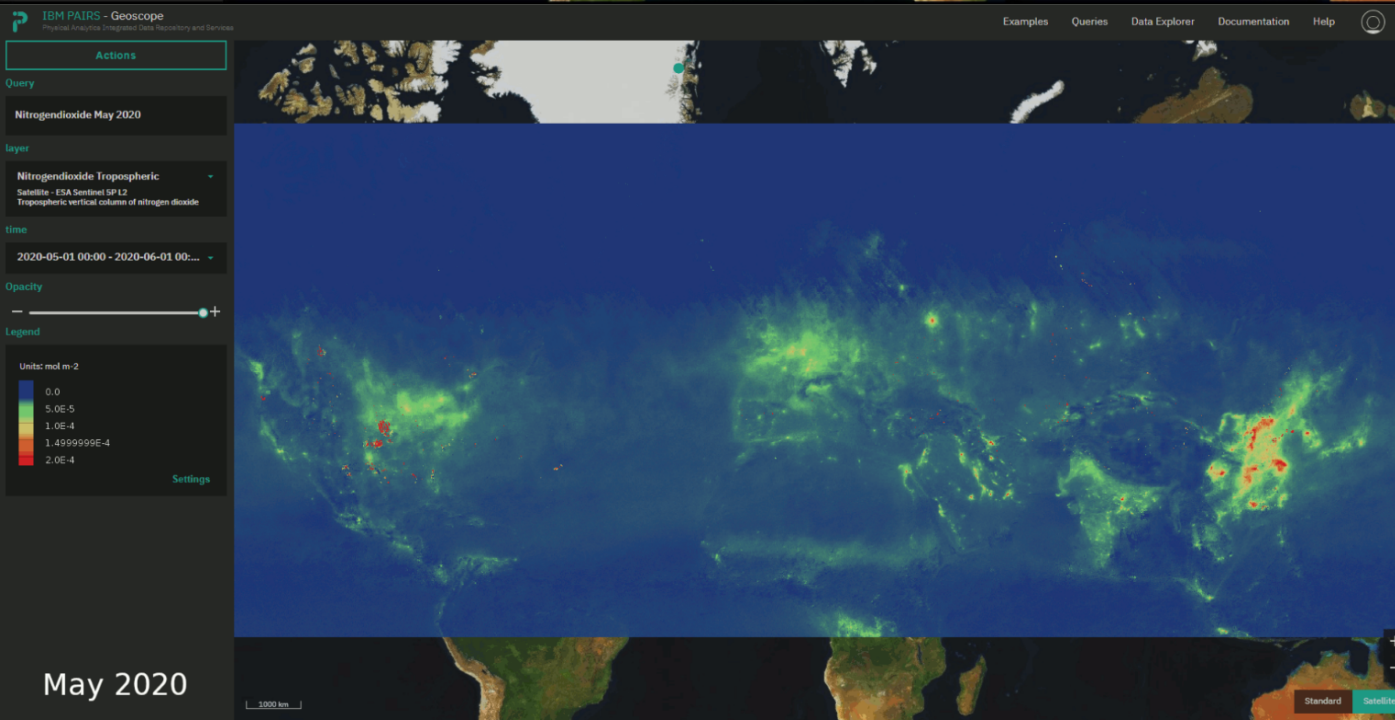
BIOCHAR



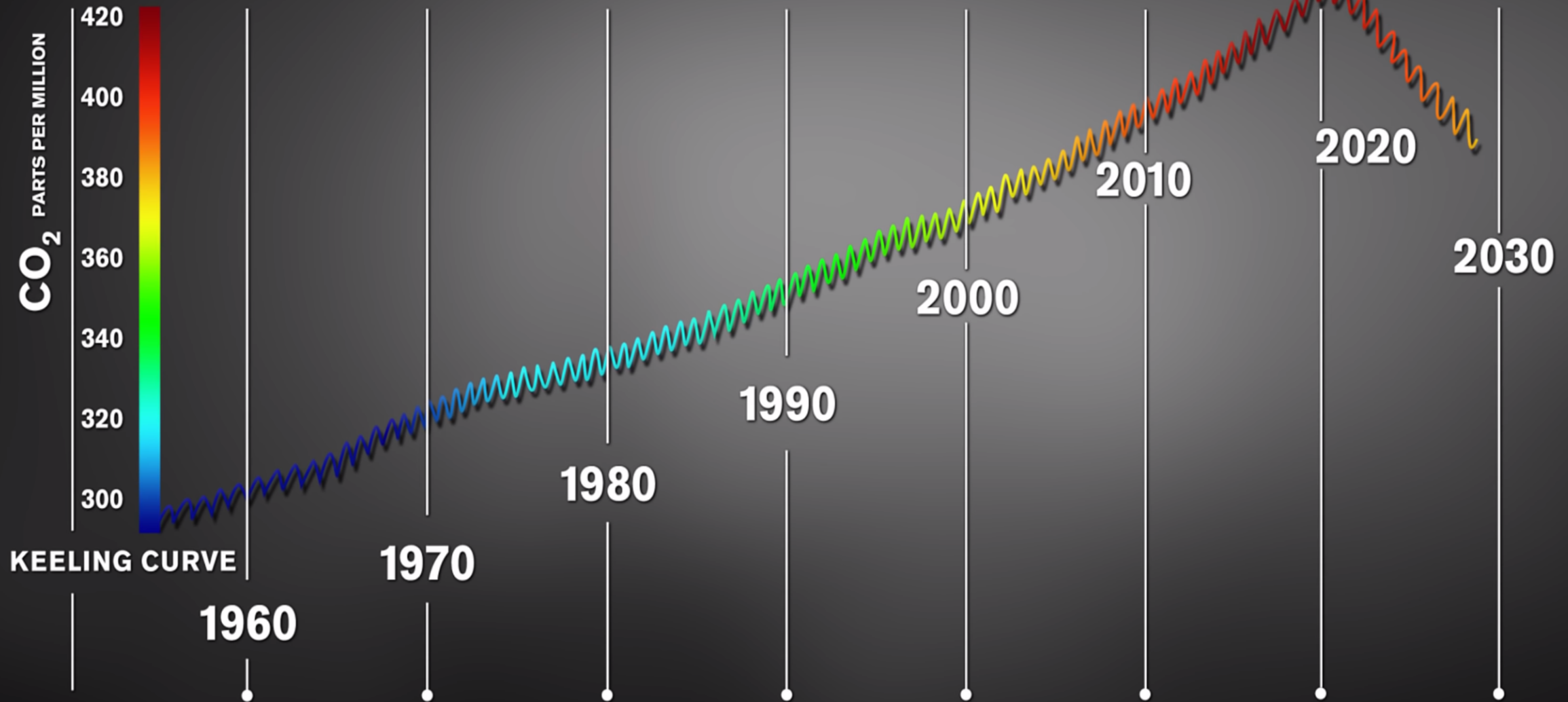
GREEN ROOFS



**ICAN'T
BREATHE**
BLACK LIVES MATTER



DRAWDOWN



Decarbonising our Energy



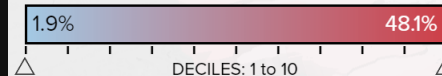
Energy Poverty in the UK Off Grid

FUEL POVERTY

2018 sub-regional fuel poverty data by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) for England: low income high costs indicator published by Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.

🔍 Search for town or postcode

Proportion of households fuel poor



Publication April 2020:
gov.uk/.../sub-regional-fuel-poverty



10 km

Place Matters



People Place Goods and Services



Reducing carbon in
a global economy



Decarbonising how
we get our goods



UK as a hub for green
transport technology
and innovation



Decarbonisation of
road vehicles

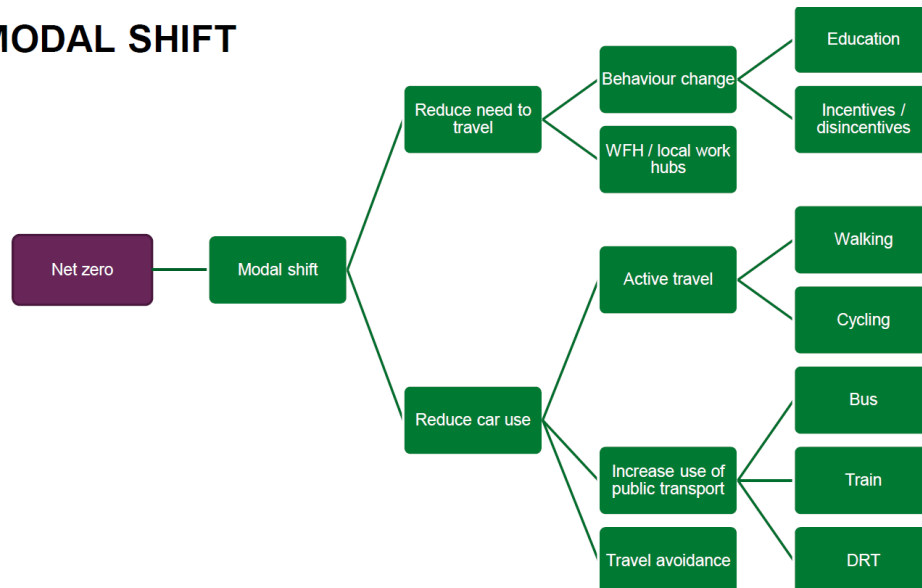


Accelerating modal
shift to public and
active transport

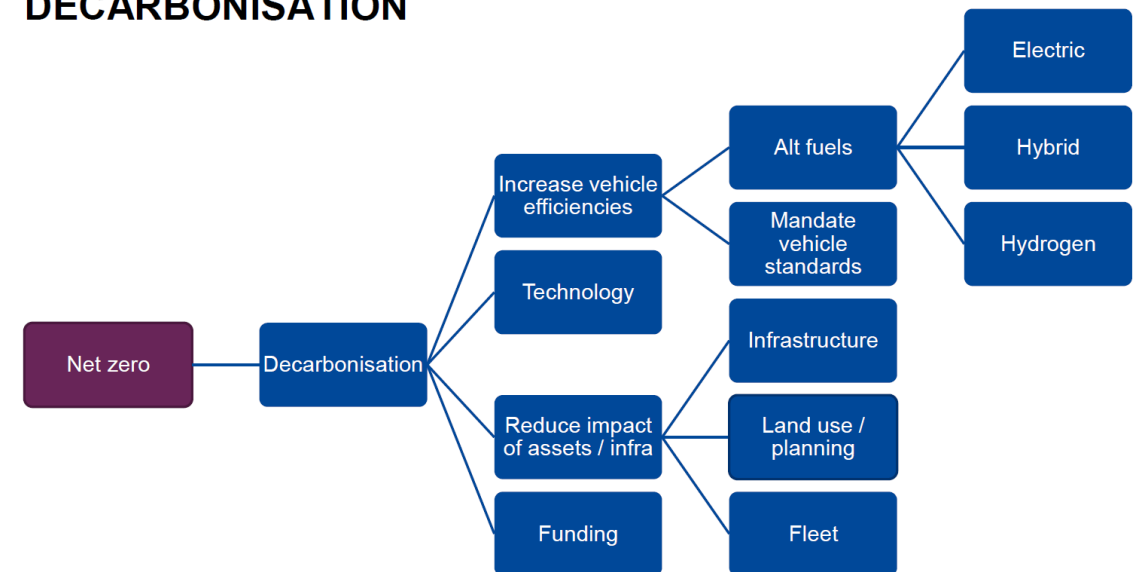


Place-based
solutions

MODAL SHIFT



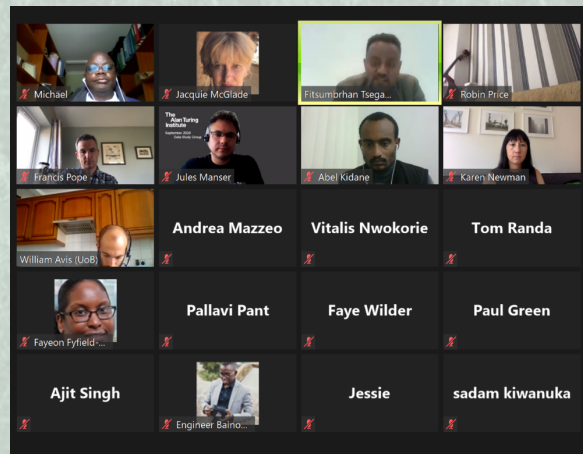
DECARBONISATION



New Global Communities



Regenerative Agriculture Air Quality Battery Technologies One Health and Pesticides



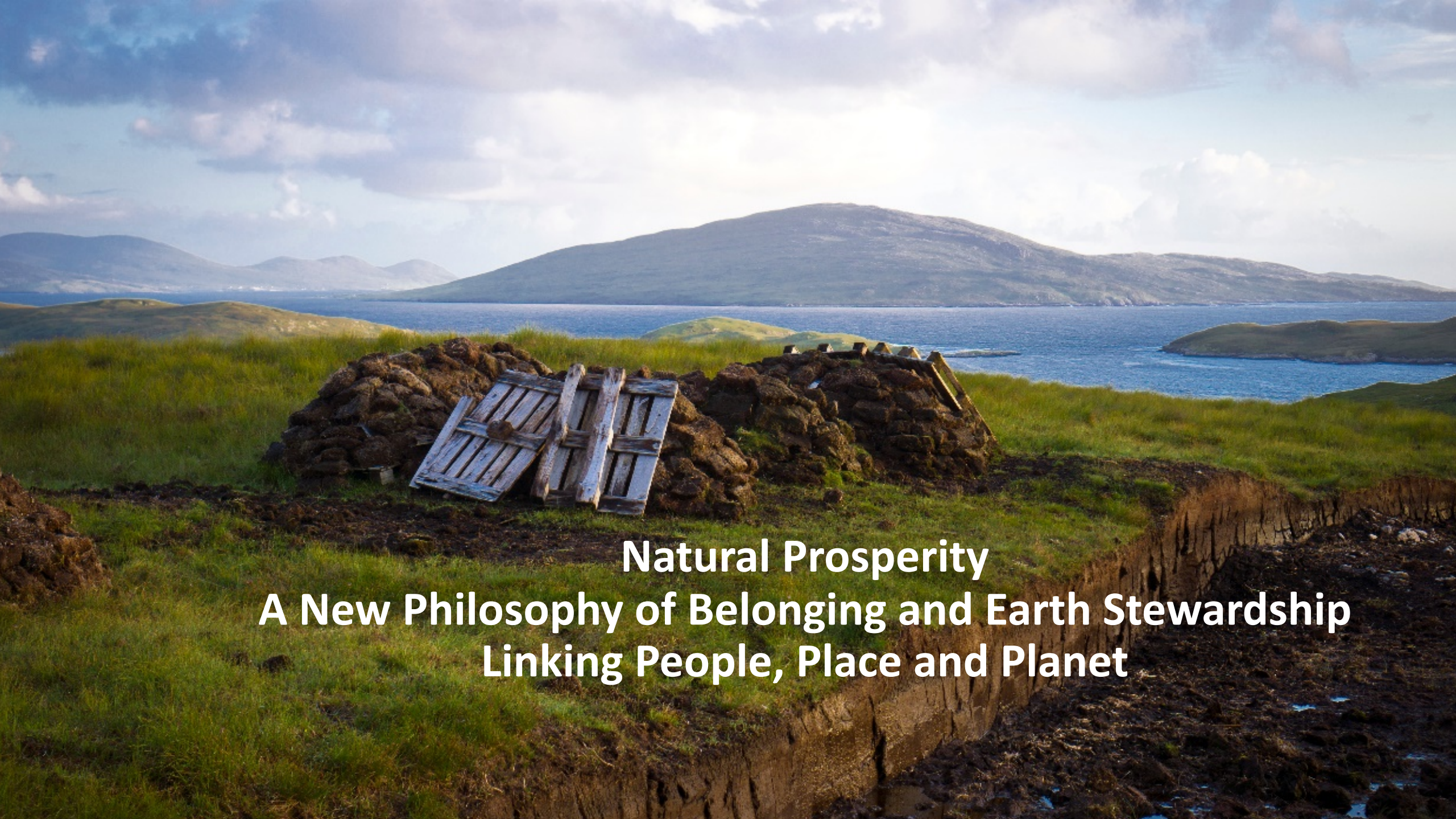
New and Ancient Narratives about Connectedness and Meaningfulness



Narratives transmit the meanings, values, knowledge and understanding between people in different parts of society and the economy

Connectedness affects multiple aspects of human life and endeavour, from cognitive development and longevity to social cohesion, security and perceptions of risk, justice and equity and helps to create meaningfulness in people's lives.





Natural Prosperity
A New Philosophy of Belonging and Earth Stewardship
Linking People, Place and Planet