

Global Human Green Being: should be taken conscious action!



by Kristina Jociute

DILEMA OF WEALTH VS HGB (responsibility)



OVERCONSUMERISM
POLLUTION



Misguided economics' management concentration

- *“The Money makes the World go around”* – wrong approach!!!
- $GDP = C + G + I + NEX$
- Quantity (on micro and macro level) **VS** Quality
- Global Unsustainable Economic Growth + Poverty, Undernourishment, Over consumerism, Resources Overexploitation, Inequality, Pollution and Climate Change.
- Needs satisfaction failure

% of population living in households with consumption or income per person below the poverty line

	<i>Poverty line, \$</i>	1987 (%)	1993 (%)	1999 (%)	2005 (%)
East Asia and Pacific	38.0	65.50	54.72	36.00	27.59
Europe and Central Asia	38.0	1.30	1.96	4.61	4.59
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.0	15.25	11.32	10.94	10.69
Middle East and North Africa	38.0	6.10	4.31	4.10	3.56
South Asia	38.0	55.56	51.71	47.05	43.80
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.0	55.84	57.58	58.78	55.03
Total	38.0	46.74	41.69	34.45	30.53

Source: World Bank (2007). Replicate the World Bank's regional aggregation. Available at: <http://research.worldbank.org/PovertyNet/povDuplic.html>

Per Capita Daily Calories Consumption, Per Capita Daily Consumption 1979 - 2003



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations

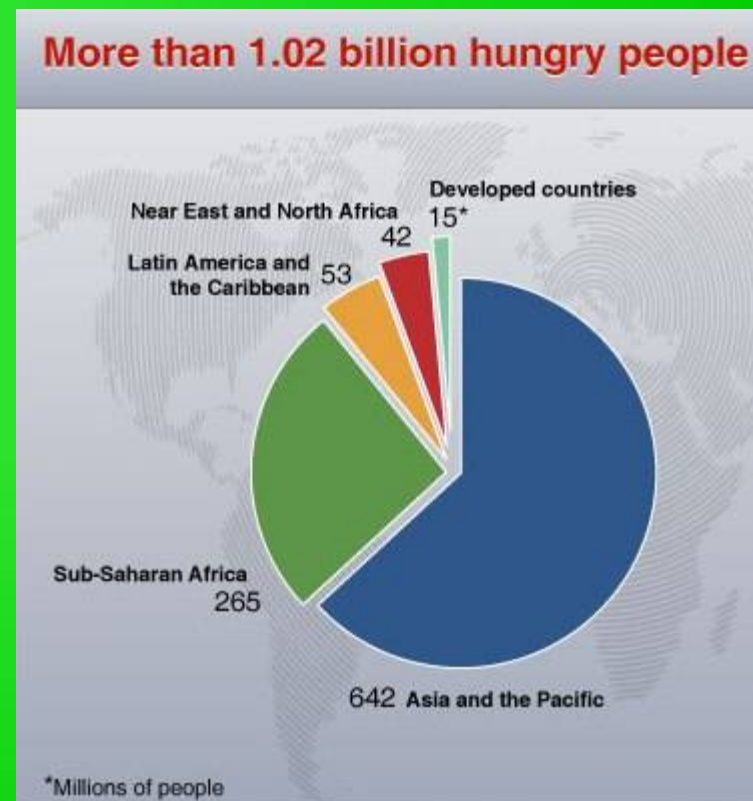
...while the average minimum energy requirement per person is about **1800 kcal** per day

The world currently produces enough food for everybody, but many people do not have access to it!!! (FAO, 2010).

Number and percentage of undernourished persons in the World, 1969 - 1971

2004-2006:	873 million	(13%)
2000-2002:	857 million	(14%)
1995-1997:	825 million	(14%)
1990-1992:	845 million	(16%)
1979-1981:	853 million	(19%)
1969-1971:	878 million	(24%)

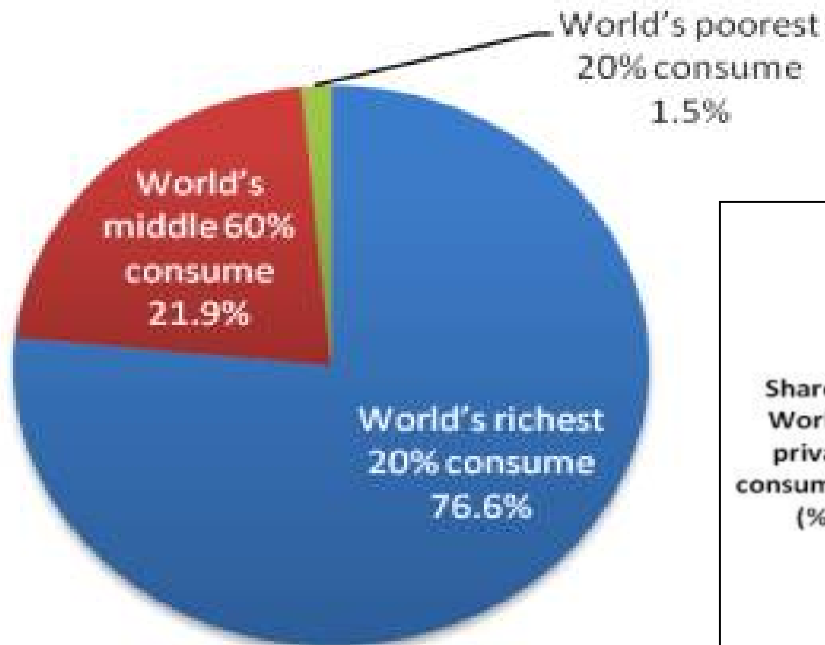
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations



Data: 2009

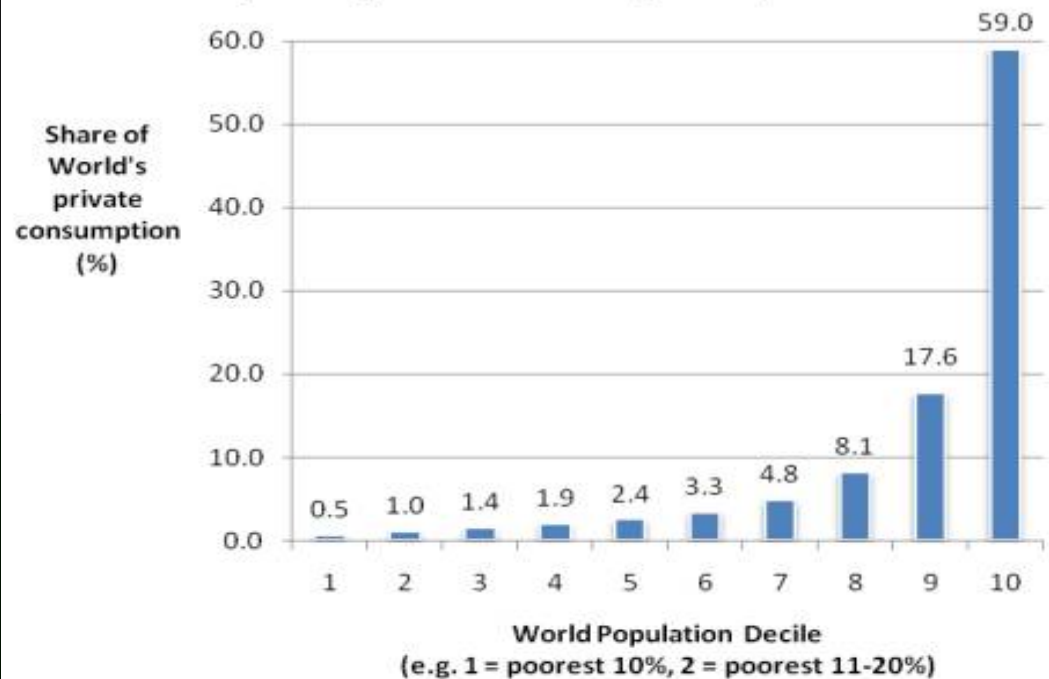
Global consumption inequality issue

Share of world's private consumption, 2005



Source: Shah, A. (2008)

Inequality of Consumption, 2005



Source: Shah, A. (2008)

Germany: The Melander family of Bargteheide
Food expenditure for one week: 375.39 Euros or
\$500.07



Source: <http://blog.halbergphotographers.com/2007/12/11/average-weekly-food-consumption-of-families-around-the-world/>
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Riga March

United States: The Revis family of North Carolina
Food expenditure for one week
\$341.98



Source: <http://blog.halbergphotographers.com/2007/12/11/average-weekly-food-consumption-of-families-around-the-world/>
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Italy: The Manzo family of Sicily
Food expenditure for one week: 214.36 Euros or
\$260.11



Source: <http://blog.halbergphotographers.com/2007/12/11/average-weekly-food-consumption-of-families-around-the-world/>
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Riga March

Mexico: The Casales family of Cuernavaca
Food expenditure for one week: 1,862.78 Mexican Pesos
or **\$189.09**



Source: <http://blog.halbergphotographers.com/2007/12/11/average-weekly-food-consumption-of-families-around-the-world/>
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Poland: The Sobczynscy family of Konstancin-Jeziorna
Food expenditure for one week: 582.48 Zlotys or
\$151.27



Source: <http://blog.halbergphotographers.com/2007/12/11/average-weekly-food-consumption-of-families-around-the-world/>
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Egypt: The Ahmed family of Cairo

Food expenditure for one week: 387.85 Egyptian Pounds or
\$68.53



Source: <http://blog.halbergphotographers.com/2007/12/11/average-weekly-food-consumption-of-families-around-the-world/>

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Ecuador: The Ayme family of Tingo
Food expenditure for one week:
\$31.55



Source: <http://blog.halbergphotographers.com/2007/12/11/average-weekly-food-consumption-of-families-around-the-world/>
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Bhutan: The Namgay family of Shingkhey Village
Food expenditure for one week: 224.93 ngultrum or

\$5.03



Source: <http://blog.halbergphotographers.com/2007/12/11/average-weekly-food-consumption-of-families-around-the-world/>

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Chad: The Aboubakar family of Breidjing Camp
Food expenditure for one week: 685 CFA Francs or

\$1.23



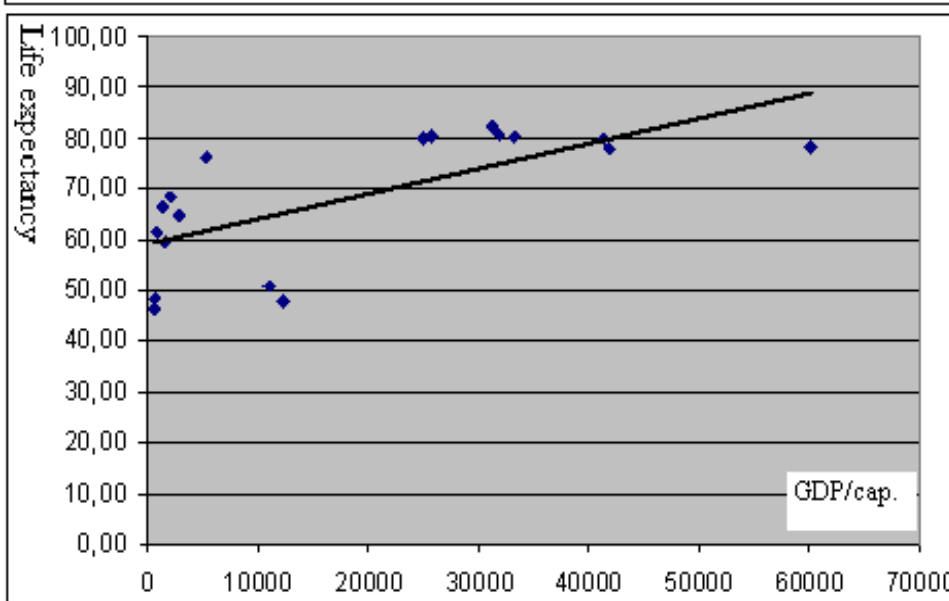
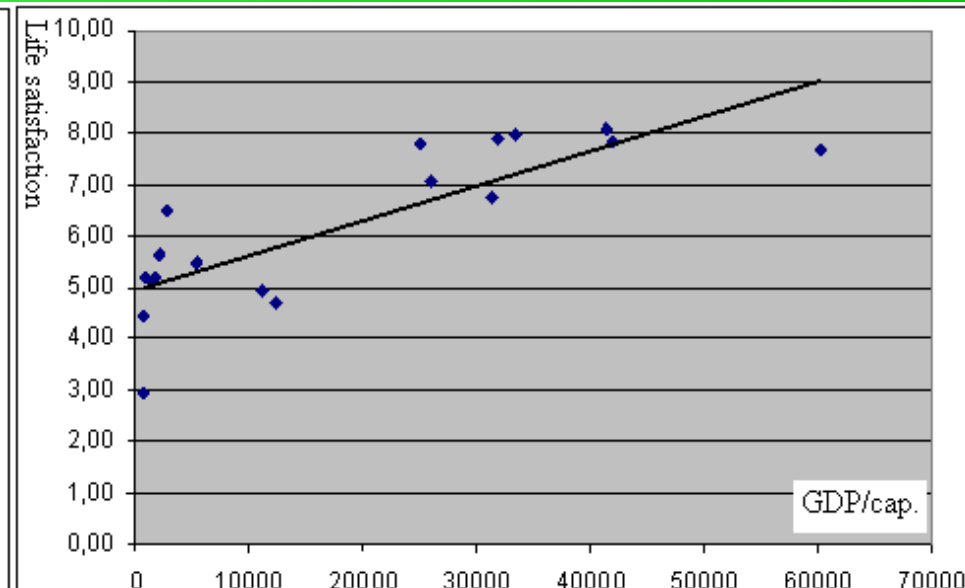
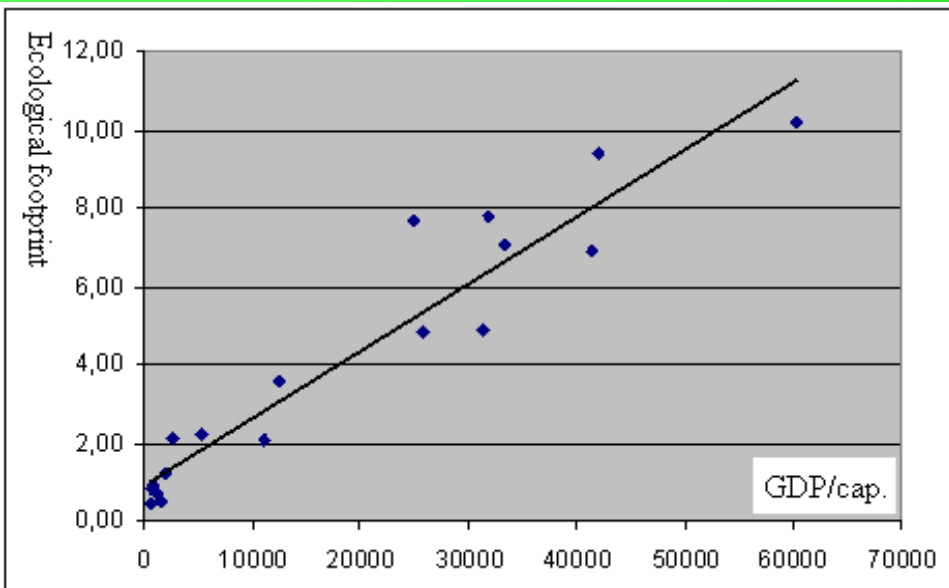
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Riga March

Inequality from an environmental perspective

- **7 %** of the global **richest** population - are responsible for **50 %** of the world's **carbon dioxide emissions**.
- The **poorest 50 %** are responsible for just **7 % of emissions**.
- The carbon emissions of **1 American** today are equivalent to those of around **4 Chinese, 20 Indians, 30 Pakistanis, 40 Nigerians, or 250 Ethiopians**. (Pearce, F., 2009).

GDP/cap. and HPI factors' relation, in 2005.



Measures (in 2005):

Life satisfaction (scale 0-10)

Life expectancy (in years)

Ecological footprint (g ha/cap)

GDP (\$ PPP)

GDP/cap. and life satisfaction

GDP/cap. and life expectancy

GDP/cap. and ecological footprint

- Ecological footprint is as higher as country is wealthier ---> total population wellbeing keeps decreasing;
- Life expectancy is as longer as the country is wealthier ---> population health is impacted by ways the country is becoming wealthy – pollution issue (paradox).
- Higher countries' wealth level gives better conditions for education, sanity, gender equality, water quality.

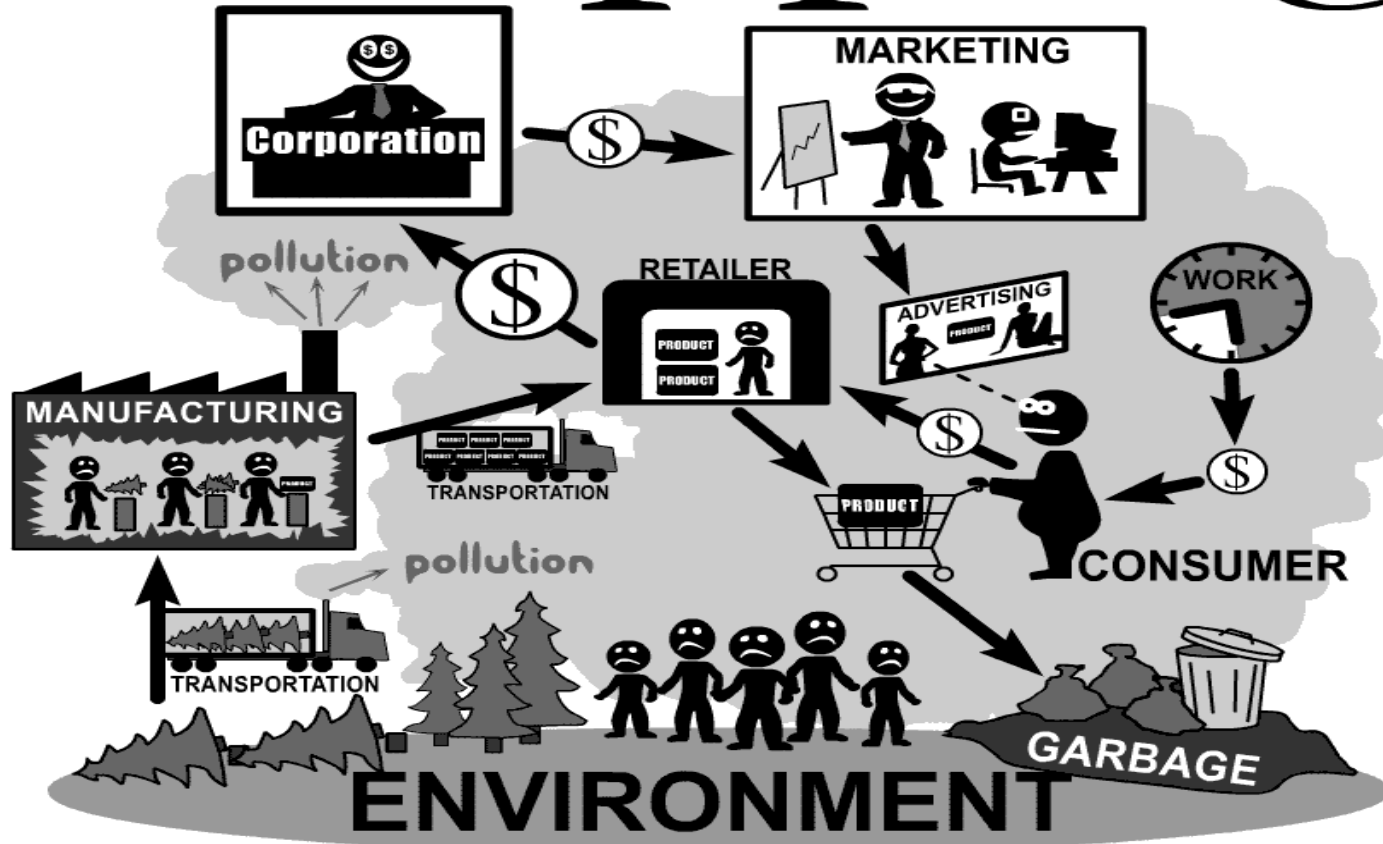
There are two alternative ways of humans acting and managing the economy:

- concentrate on needs satisfaction at any price. Take account just on GDP growth as well as growth of production, consumption and profits.
- concentrate on quality and “green” relations between economic agents (government, human, companies, NGOs) as well as “green” ways of acting, i.e. concern green economics.

FOR US, FOR FURTHER GENERATIONS AND FOR OTHER SPECIES

Who should take responsibility? Business,
Government or all of us (everyone)? -
point of discussion!

Shopping

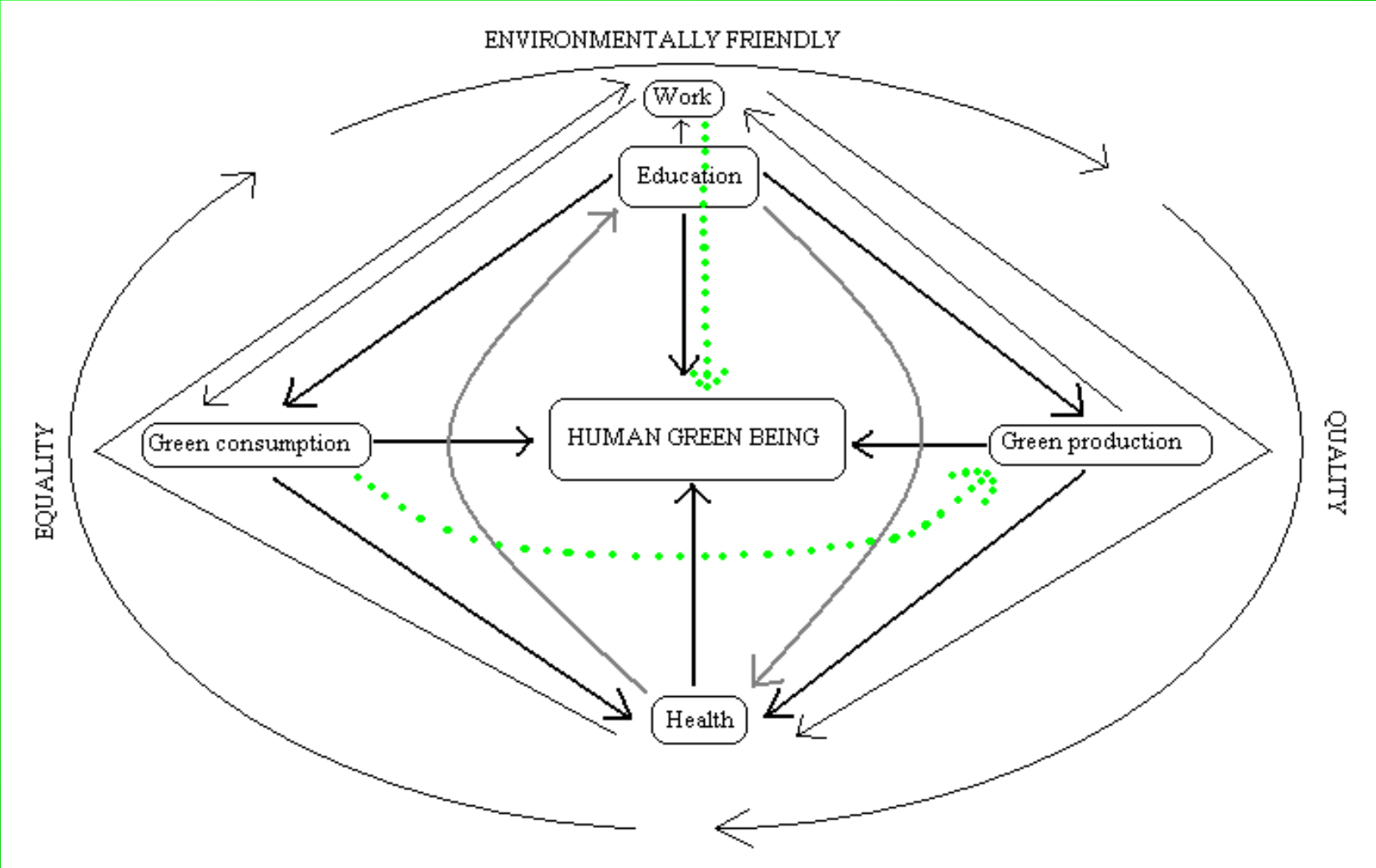


Created by Jason Diceman

http://www.communicationism.org/jasondiceman.com/projects/shopping/shopping_small.jpg

The large majority of the world is suffering because of our selfish, irresponsible and over privileged consumerist society (J.Diceman)

Global Human Green Being Schema



Source: Jociute, K., 2010

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