The Economics of Well-being of Water Reuse

Mark Anielski

CHO, Genuine Wealth Inc. Author, The Economics of Happiness

June 26, 2014

THE ECONOMICS of HAPPINESS

mark anielski

18 : 2584 = 23 X 17 X 1

16 : 987 - 3 X 7 X 47

15 : 610 = 2 X 5 X 61

12 :/144 = 24 X 32

10 : 55 - 5 X 11

9 : 34 - 2 X 17

14 : 377

18 : 234

7 : 18

13 X 29

THOMAG GENUTRE WEALTH

In the Economics of Happiness, Mark Anielski has visualized an arresting, and more importantly, a possible future, in which affluence will be measured in terms of more happiness and less stuff. That is a world to which all of us can aspire and for which we can work, for the sake of our grandchildren's futures and theirs. Read this and lift your expectations; a saner world is possible, and surely most desirable.

Ray Anderson, Interface, Inc.





GENUINE WEALTH

Measuring What Matters to Well-Being. What is the problem we are trying to solve?

To USE or ReUse?

Measuring what matters Is water reuse in the best interest of the well-being of current and future generations?

Is that the right question?

Doing Well, Be Doing GOOD

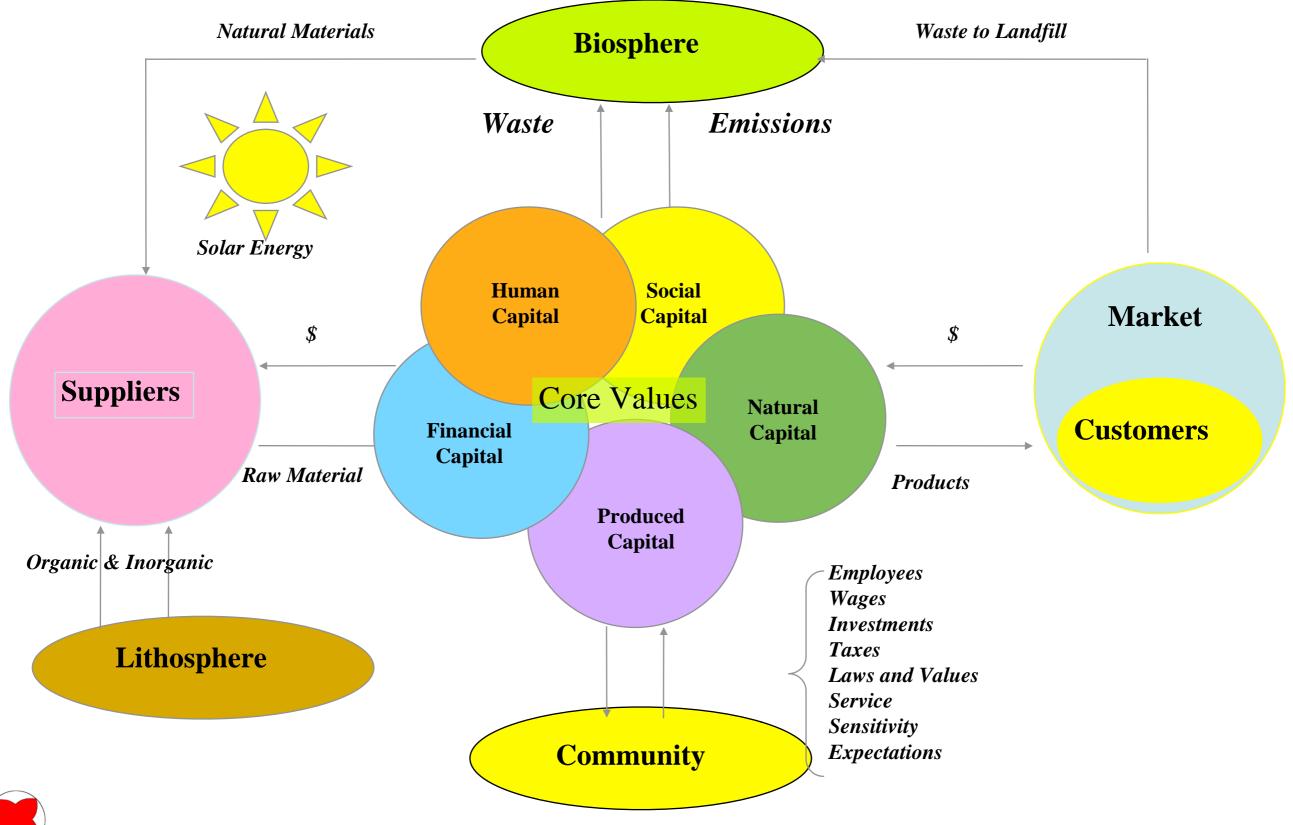
"We have a new vision: to become a leader in industrial ecology by first becoming a sustainable corporation and eventually a restorative enterprise."



Ray Anderson Founder Interface Inc. (1934-2011)

The 21st Century flourishing enterprise:

Optimizing Relationships



Source: Based on Interface Inc. model

Are we measuring what matters?

Summa de arithmetica, geometria, proportioni et proportionalita

All wealth belongs to the Creator (God) There is no such thing as a profit

Luca Pacioli

1494

HARDEN PLAN

Value

(Latin:valorum)

Virtue Latin:valorum To be worthy or strong

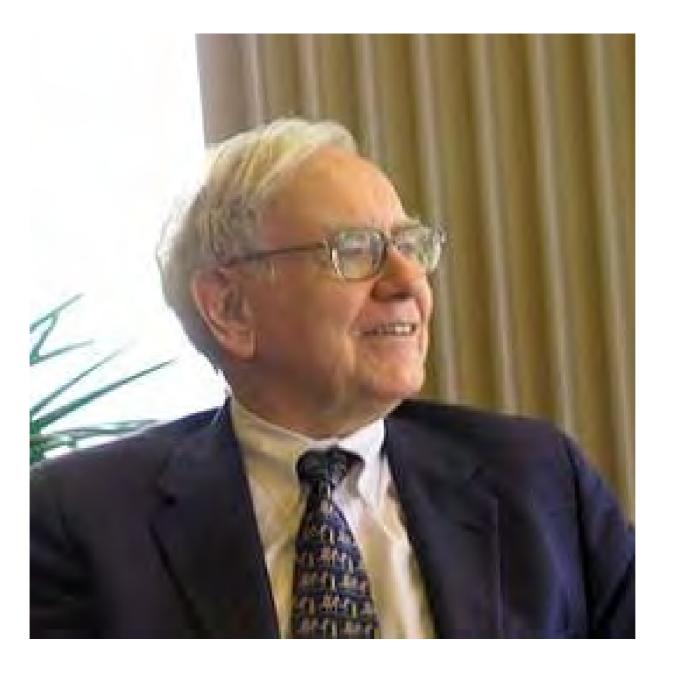
The moral excellence of a person A trait valued as being good

Wealth

The conditions of well-being



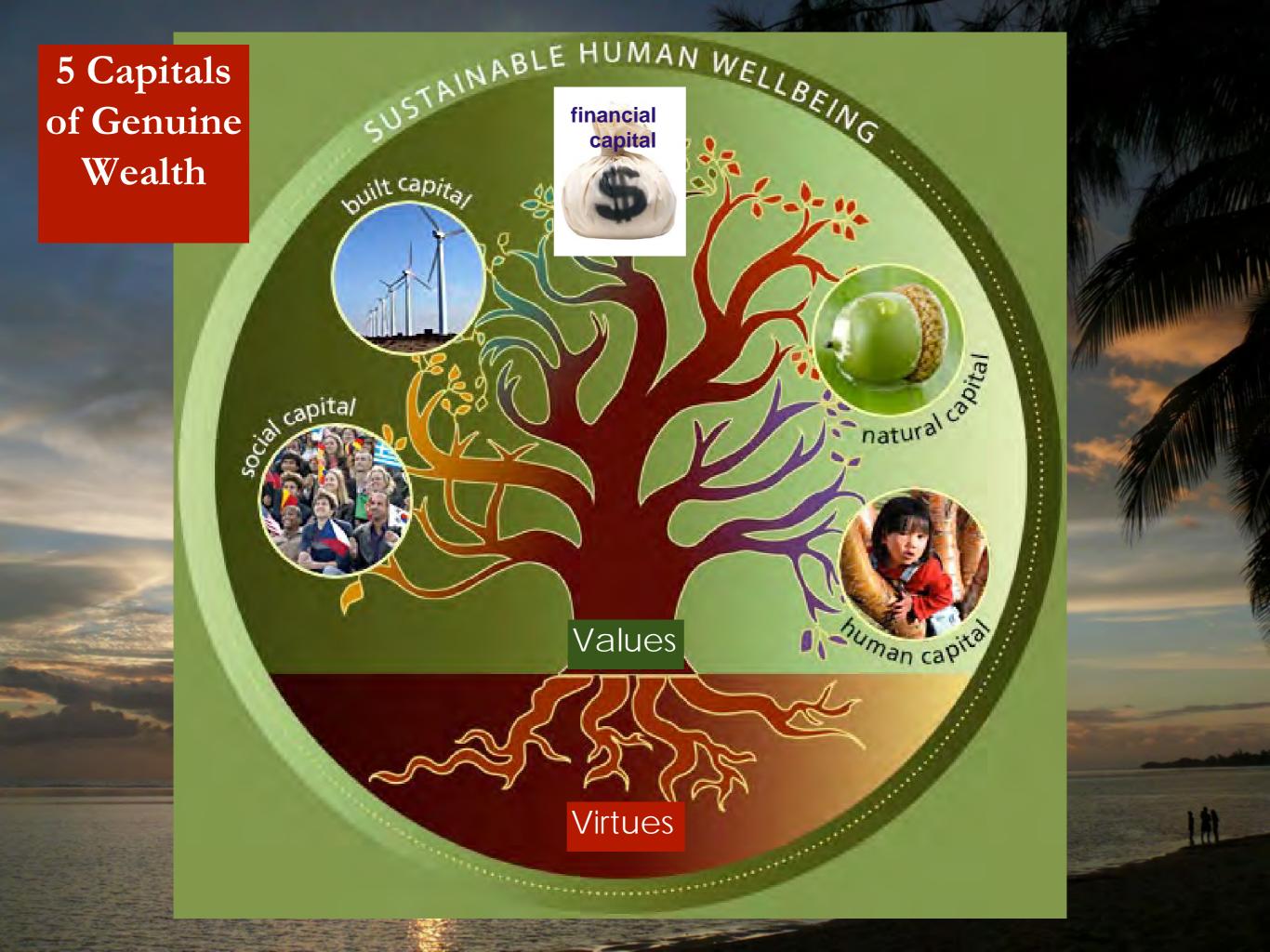
What would Warren Buffet look for?



Warren loves health balance sheets

Where is the natural capital balance sheet for Alberta's watersheds?

Shuswap Lake, British Columbia



Human Capital

(**People**): The life capabilities or capacities of people in an organization or community including their level of education (knowledge, skills, competencies), experience, motivation, health, happiness, available time (life-energy) and spiritual well-being that facilitates the creation of personal, social and economic well-being.

Nunavut, Canada

Social Capital

The relationships, networks and norms amongst family, friends and colleagues that facilitates collective action; doing things together and for each other, usually without financial compensation [reciprocity]. This includes friendships, clubs, associations, community leagues, neighbourhood socials, churches, email chat groups, workplace climate, and family outings.

Natural Capital

Nature is the model of abundance



The environmental stocks and systems that provide us with the many natural materials and services upon which we rely to sustain economic activity. This includes natural resources, land, and ecosystems.



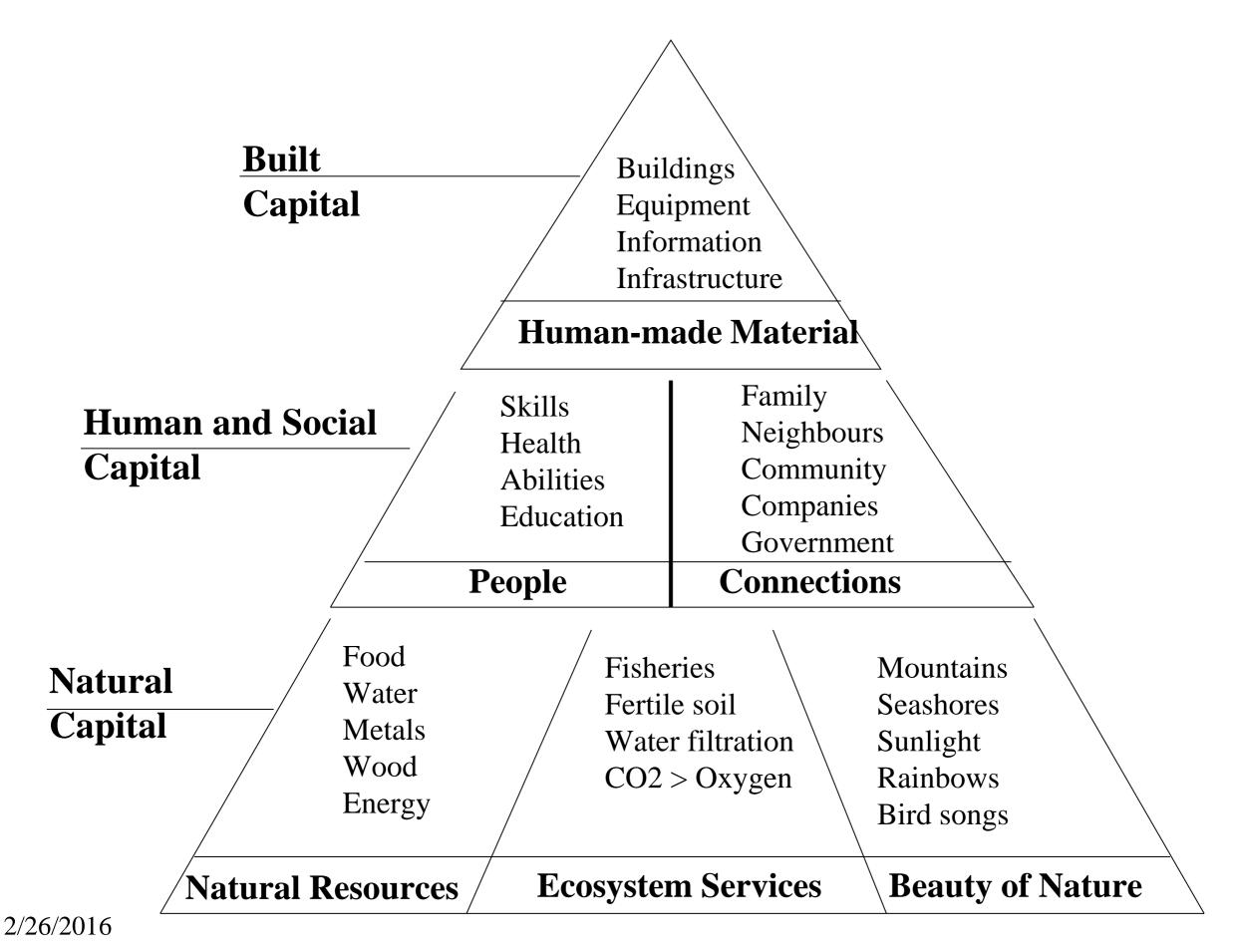


Built Capital

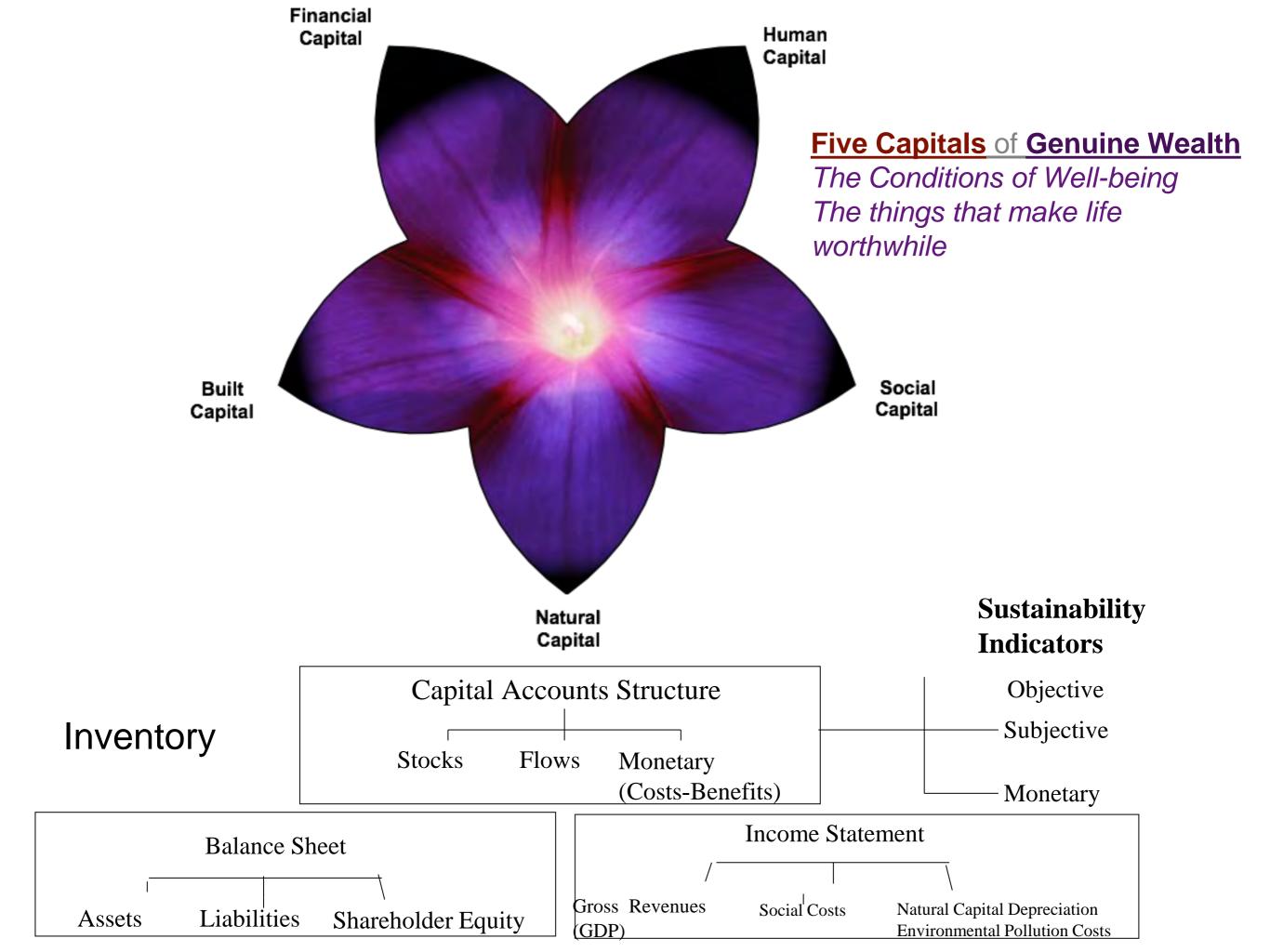
The produced goods that provide benefits or services to their owners over time, by helping produce other goods and services. This includes equipment, buildings, machinery, roads, patents and other infrastructure.

Financial Capital

The financial or monetary assets of an organization, including cash and other financial instruments.



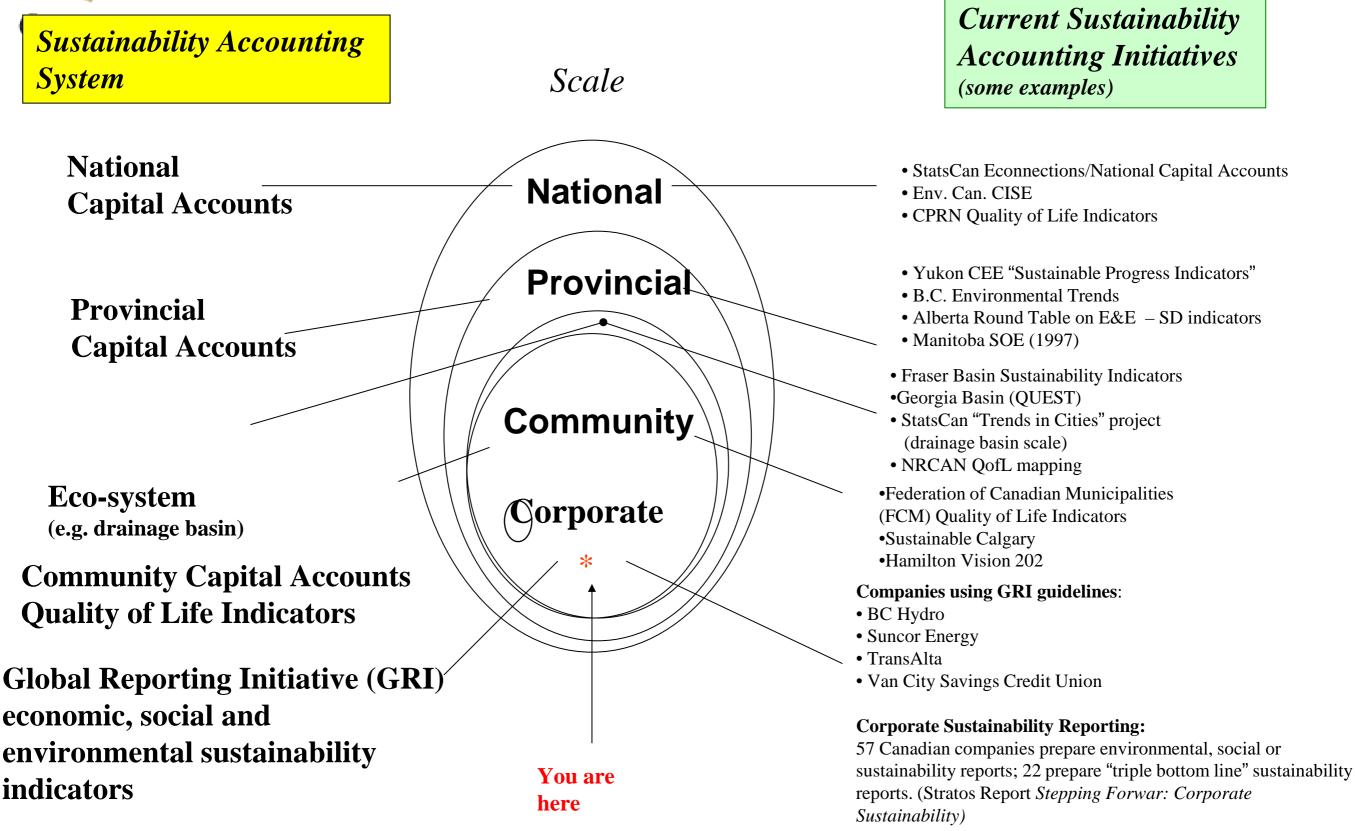
Source: Hart, Maureen (1999). Guide to Sustainable Community Indicators



It's time that governments put natural assets on their balance sheets

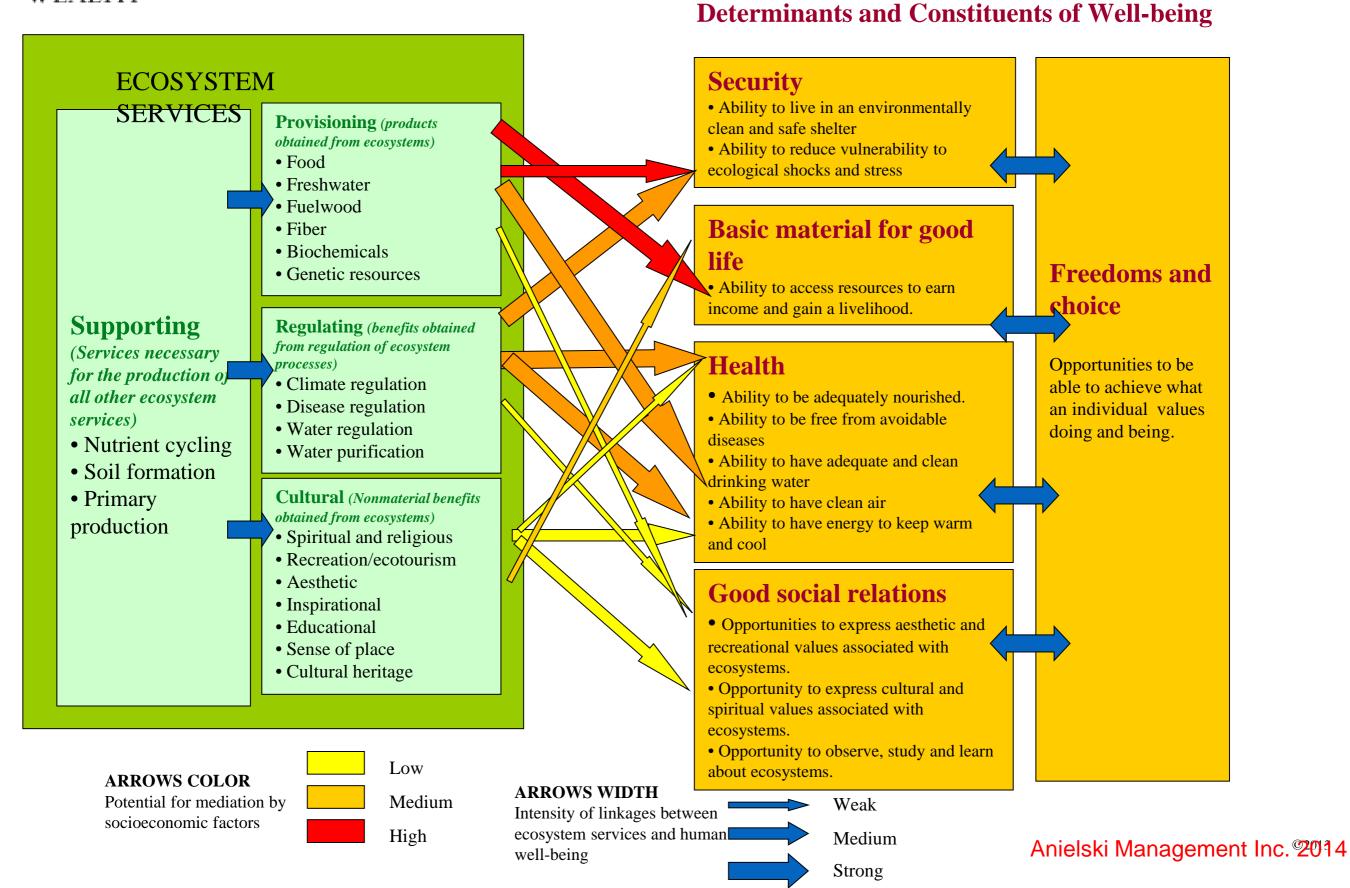
Natural Account Balance Sheet Liabilities	
Land Arable Land Grassland Forest Land Wetlands Other Lands	Greenhouse gas emissions Industrial, Household Solid wastes Toxic wastes
Water resources Surface water Ground water Water quality Energy Crude oil Crude bitumen	Loss of Ecological Integrity Cost of pollution Unsustainable renewable resource use Depreciation of non-renewable energy resources
Natural gas Coal Renewable energy capacity Minerals (gold, copper, other minerals)	Shareholder's Equity
Timber	Returns on natural capital economic rents Distribution of natural capital (domestic/export)
Ecological Goods and Services 17 services	

Canadian Sustainability Accounting System



Reporting in Canada:

Linkages between Ecosystem Services and Human Well-being GENUINE WEALTH



Genuine Wealth Assessment field to the 'science' of happiness and wellbeing

Genuine Wealth Hierarchy of Needs



GENLINI

Measuring what really matters to the wellbeing of communities

Phase 4: Well-being Optimization Being Genuine – The Operating Model

new classes of wealth and utility

New effective decision making

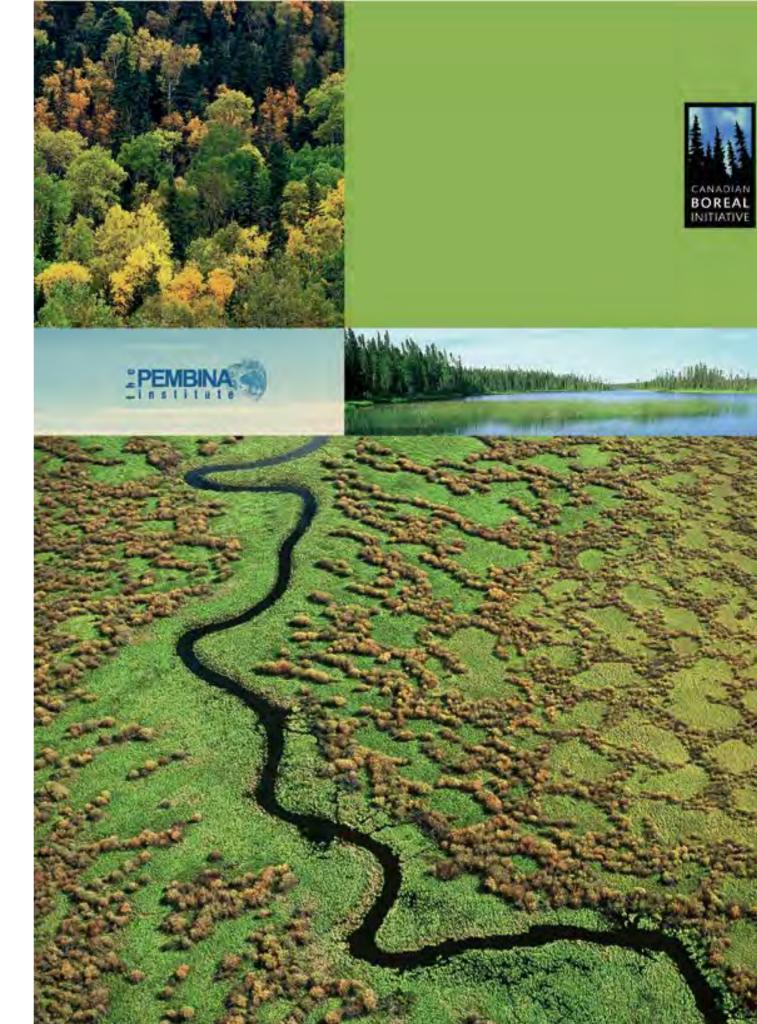
The question: What is the highest-and-best use of our natural assets?



What contributes to or impairs our well-being? Counting Canada's Natural Capital:

Assessing the Real Value of Canada's Boreal Ecosystems

Mark Anielski & Sara Wilson







ASSESSING THE NATURAL CAPITAL VALUES OF A NORTHERN BOREAL ECOSYSTEM



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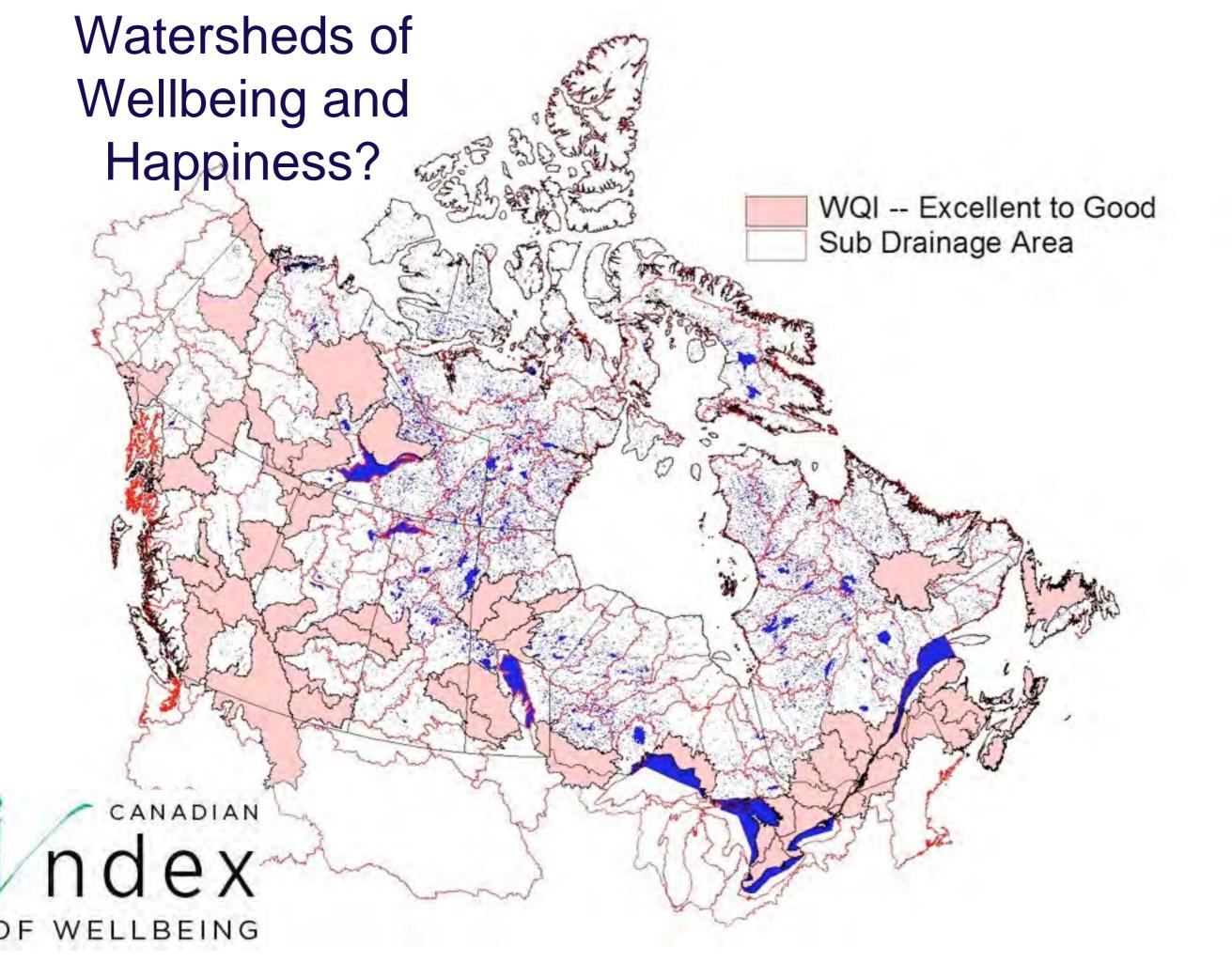
The Real Value of New York's Watershed¹²

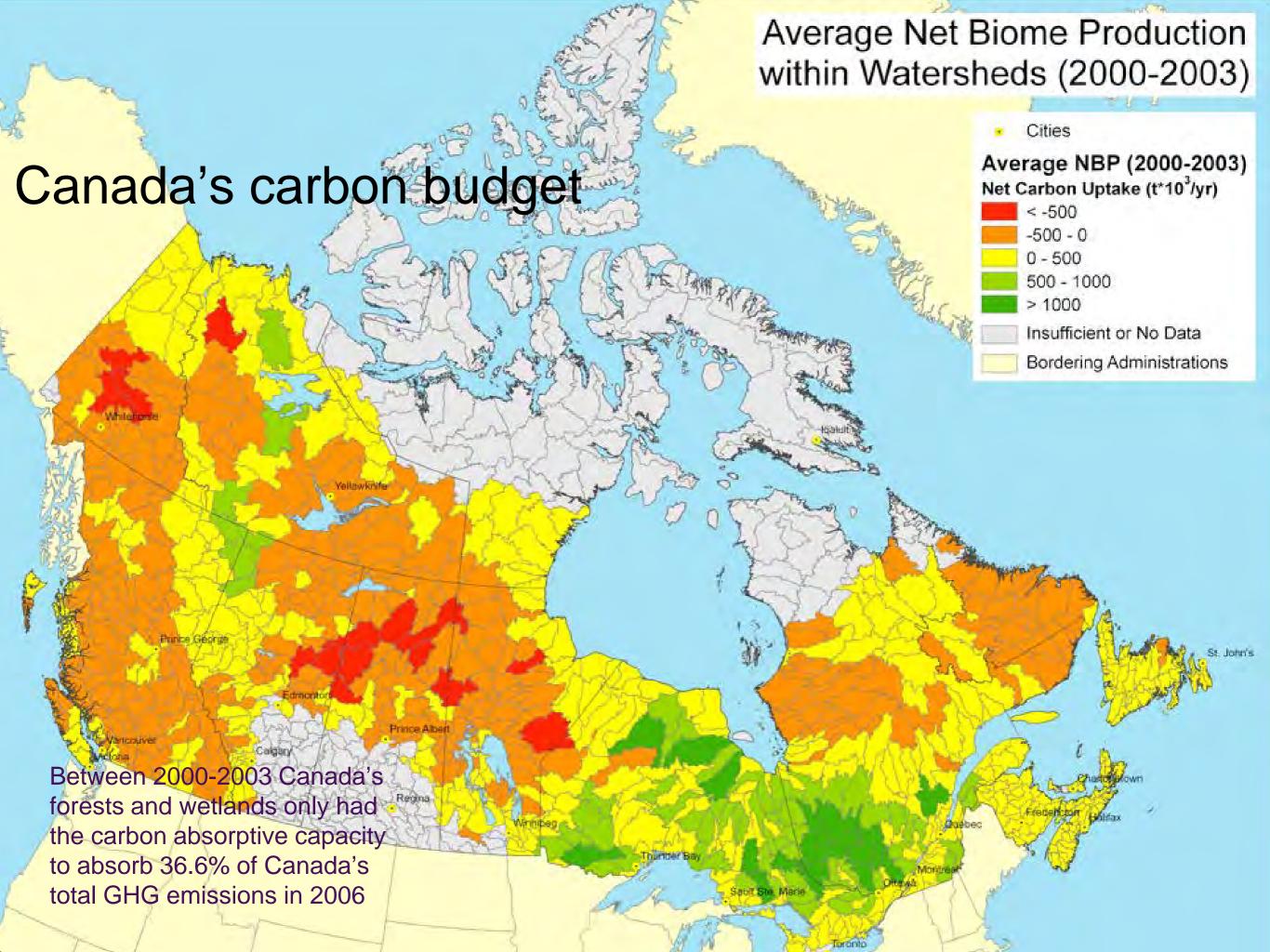
The Catskill watershed covers roughly 80,000 acres (32,389 hectares) in the Catskill Mountains located northwest of New York City. The forested watershed is a natural filtration system that provides over 9 million New York City residents with 1.1 billion gallons of clean drinking water every day. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that throughout the U.S., over 3,400 public water systems serving 60 million Deople obtain their water from forested watersheds, which must be in relatively integral condition to provide sustained services of potable water.

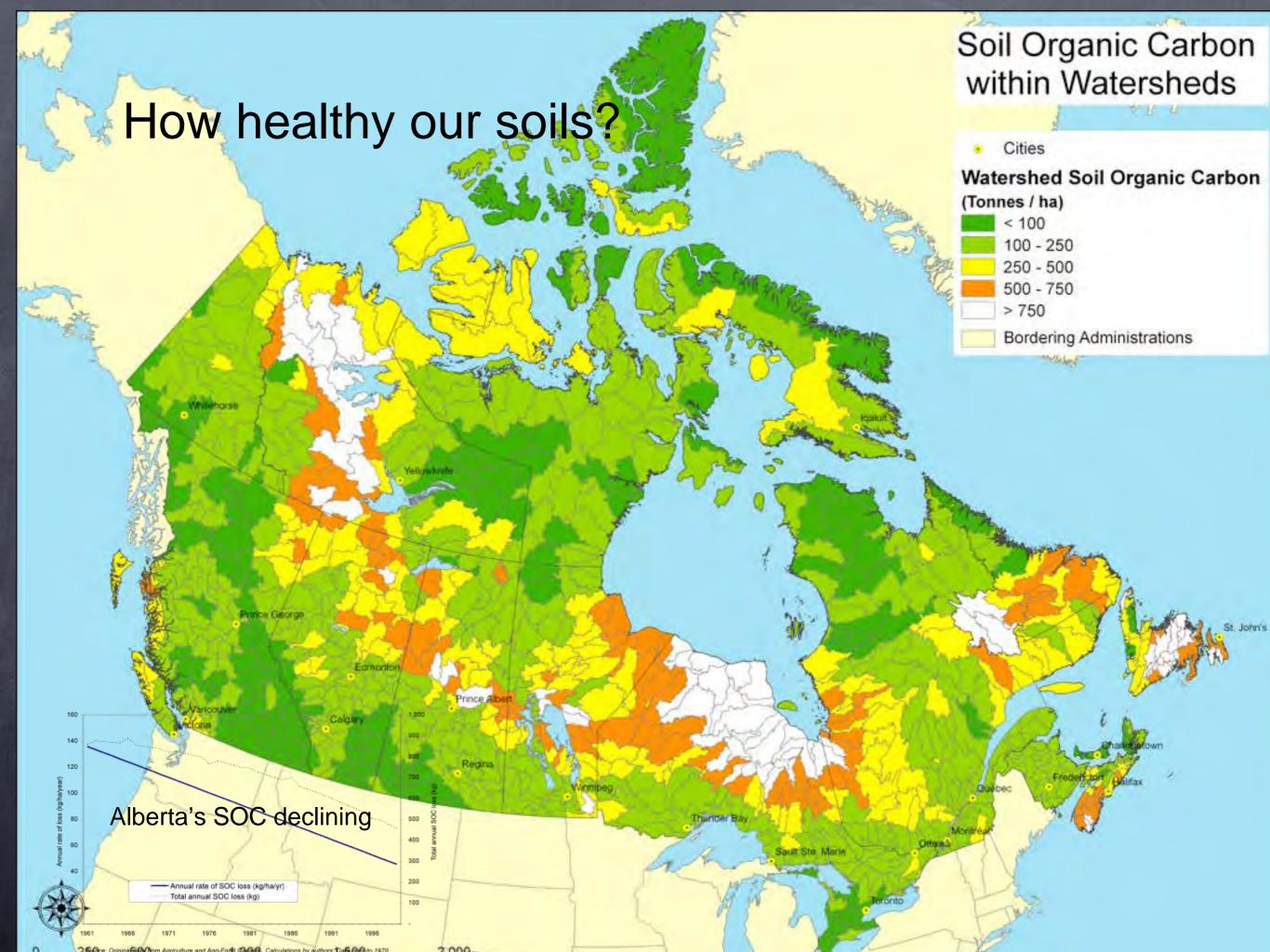
The value of protecting and conserving forested watersheds came to the forefront in 1997 with New York City's progressive decision to invest US\$1.5 billion to protect the Catskill watershed instead of building yet another water filtration plant. The plant would have cost \$6–8 billion to build, plus \$300–500 million to maintain.

While it's difficult to draw a direct parallel between New York and the Mackenzie watershed, it is interesting to compare water values. If we adjust New York watershed values from 1997 to 2006 values, and apply them to the Mackenzie watershed (170 million nectares), the fresh water from the Mackenzie watershed would be worth over \$1 trillion a year! Tree cover in a watershed contributes to reduced water treatment costs.

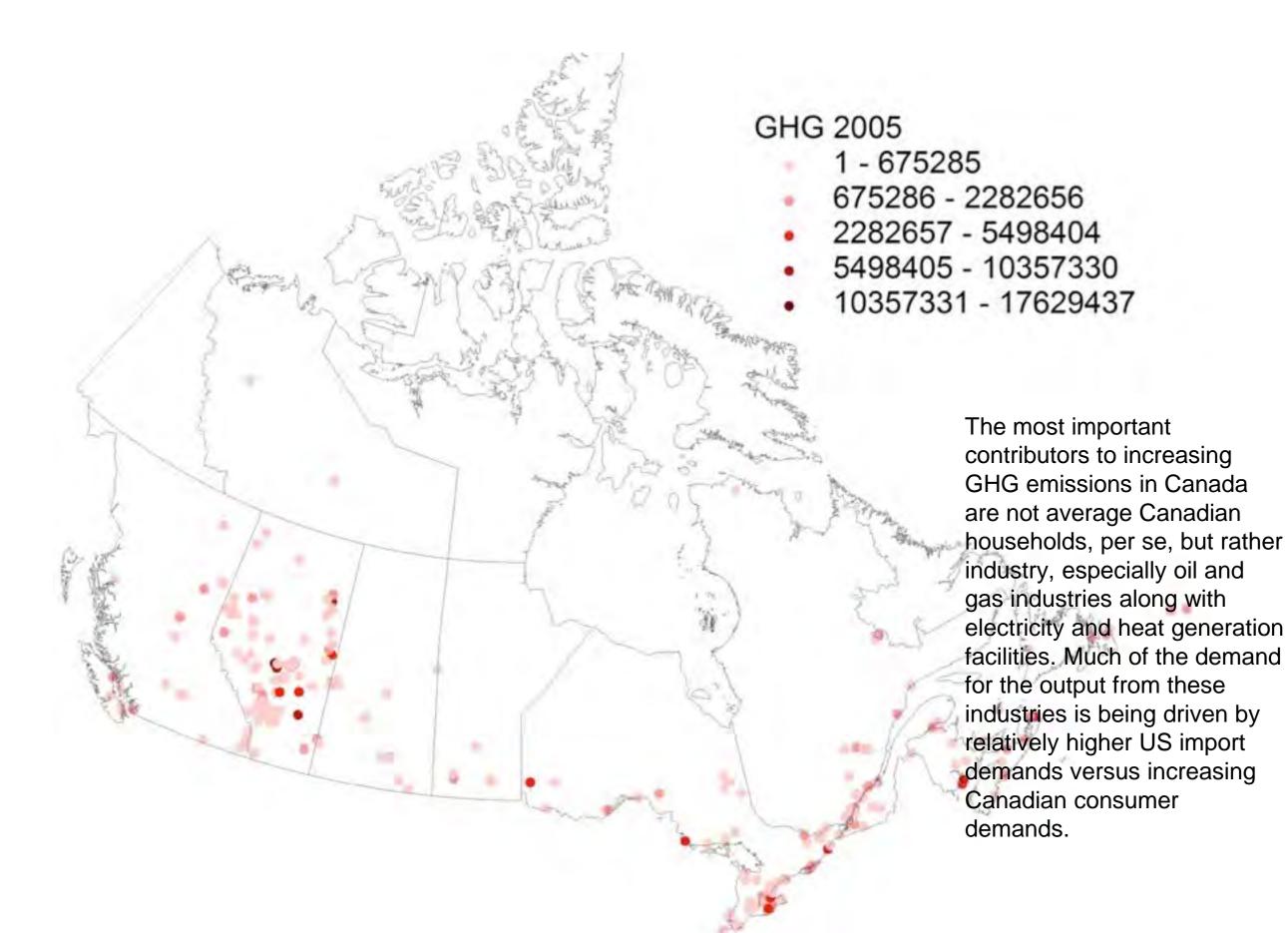
Well-being Accounts for Canada's Watersheds

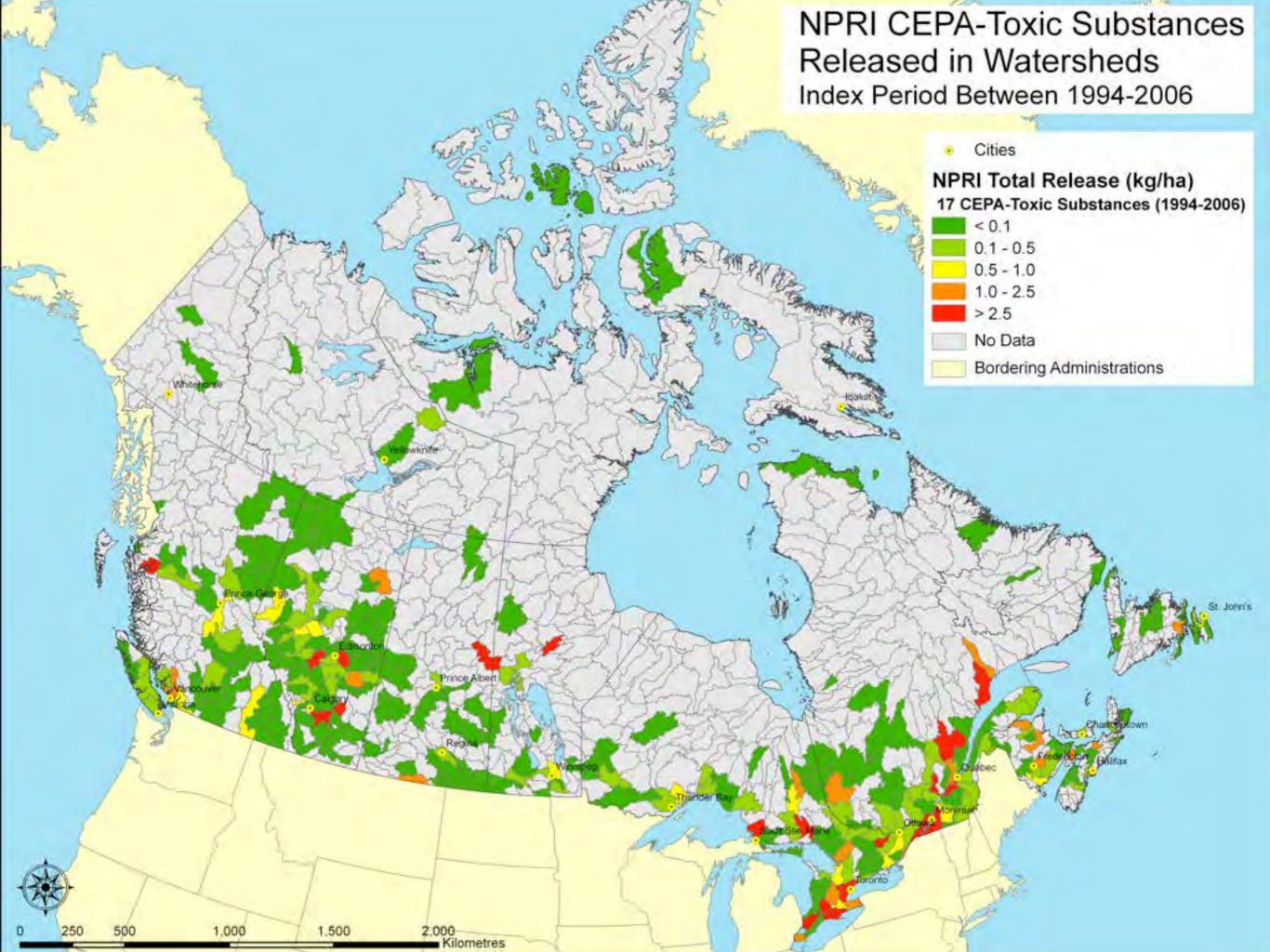


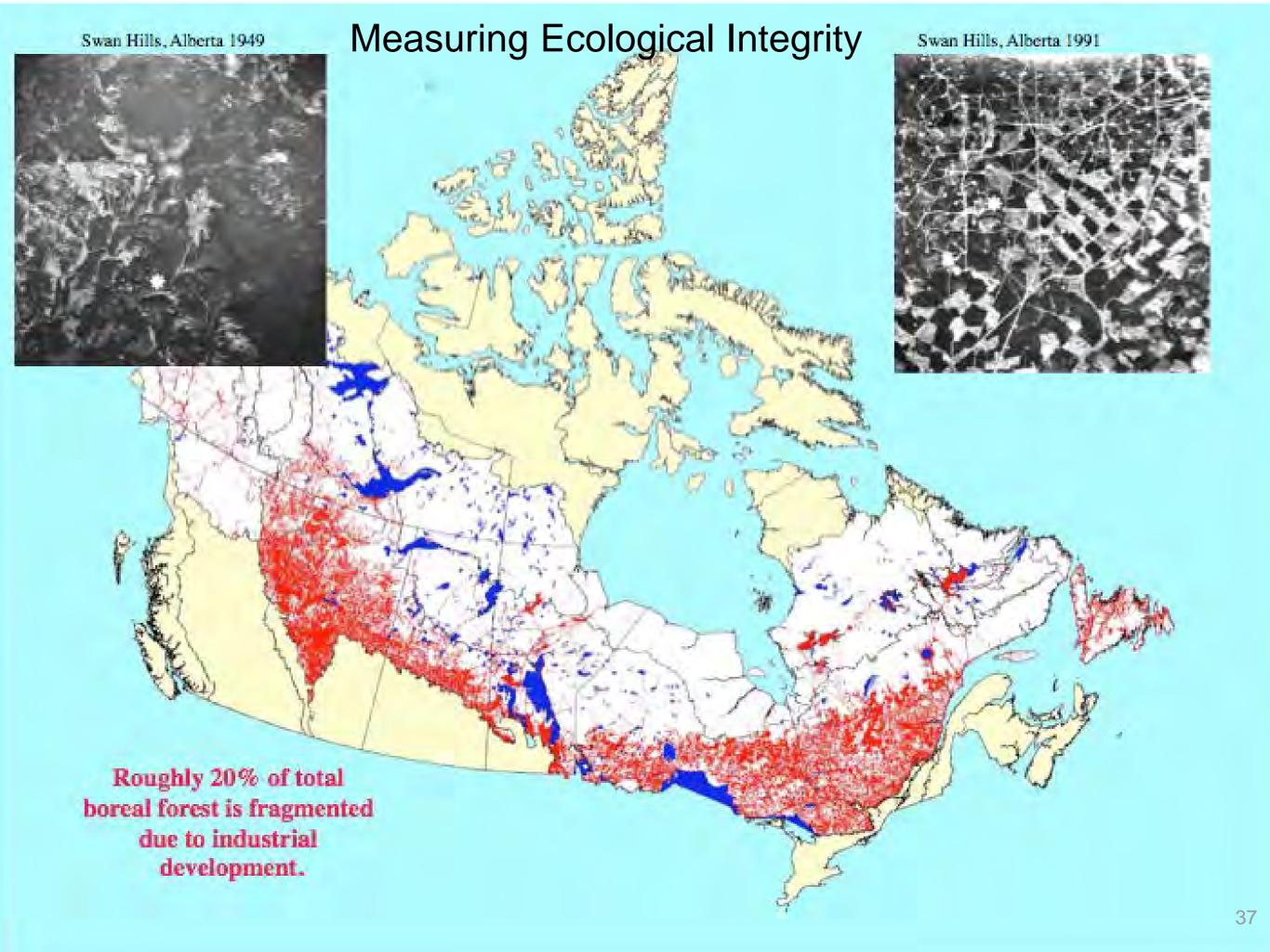




Canada's carbon liability







Land cover in the North Saskatchewan River Watershed



Economic Activity and Ecosystem Services in the North Saskatchewan River Basin 1 cm = 12 km120





160 Legend Sub-Watersheds Rivers Expressway Major Road AAFC 30m Landcover Agriculture - Annual Croplands Agriculture - Perennial Hay & Pasture Grasslands Shrubs Trees - Deciduous Trees - Coniferous Trees - Mixed Wetlands North Saskatchewan Water Bodies Exposed Land or Rock

Urban Development

erta Beef alberta

-Food Canada

Aoroalimentaire Canada

Kilometers

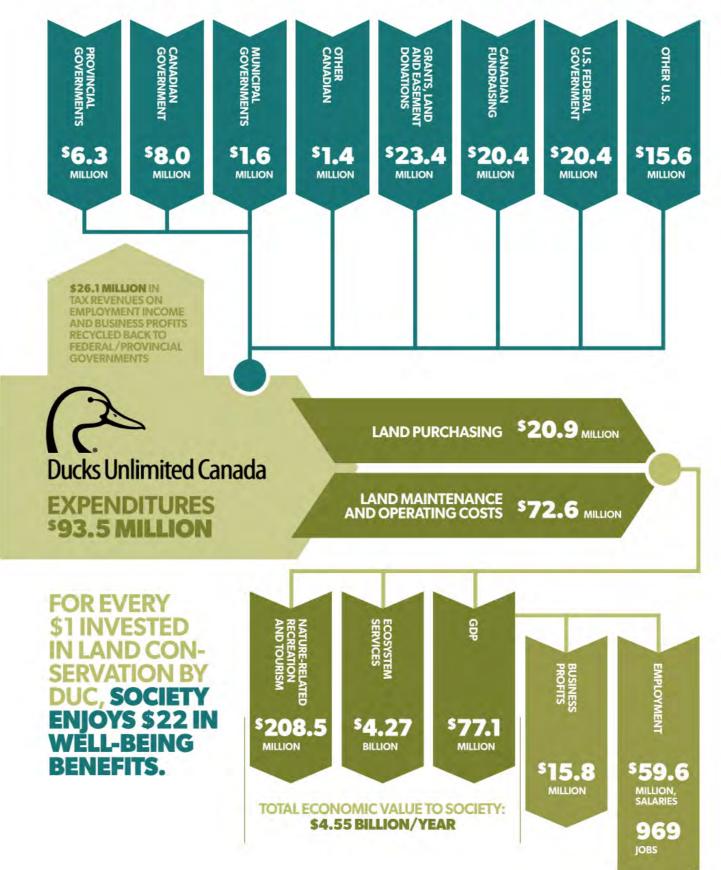
© NSWA 20 www.nswa.ab.ca A Genuine Return on Investment: The Economic and Societal Well-being Value of Land Conservation in Canada

Prepared by Mark Anielski, John Thompson and Sara Wilson | MARCH 2013





AVERAGE ANNUAL SOCIETAL RETURN ON INVESTMENT FROM DUCKS UNLIMITED CANADA'S CONSERVATION WORK



How will human development contribute to net-positive (or

negative) well-being in our watersheds?

There is no **wealth** but life; Life, including all its powers of love, of joy, and of admiration.

-- John Ruskin

What is the optimum balance of **positive** and negative impacts on well-being?

Nunavut, Canada

Are you realizing the highest-and-best USE from our watershed?



The State of Well-being of anada's Watersheds in 2014

I see a future where economic growth, GDP and profit maximization will be replaced by Well-being optimization

Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park, Canada

What will you do on Monday for your watershed?



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