**Design principles aggregated rating scale indicators for Tearfund’s environmental and economic sustainability framework**

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| **Intervention Focus**  (n=2) | **Sub-category**  (n=6) | **Design principles**  (n=19) | **Rating Scale (1-5) General Descriptor** (19 design principles x 5 descriptors = 95 descriptors)   1. Fragile / corrosive and degrading conditions of inescapable poverty trap 2. Worsening arrangements of increasing degradation 3. Stabilisation of wellbeing / livelihoods through restorative interventions mitigating temporal / local shocks & stressors 4. Improvement in wellbeing arrangements with the potential for local consolidation of gains 5. Significantly improved local wellbeing arrangements with robust buffers against broader regional and global shocks and stressors |
| Strong sustainability | 1. **Socio-ecological integrity**   Inclusive and circular economies preserve or restore nature’s ability to produce the ecosystem goods and services that contribute to human well-being, with decision-making incorporating the long-term costs and benefits and not merely the short-term gains of using our full asset base | 1. Equal access to ecosystem services goods and services | 1. Ecosystem goods and services are irreversibly degraded and environmental hazardscapes provide disservices which curtail wellbeing. The impact of disservices is not spread equally in society and likely disproportionally affect poor and vulnerable persons. 2. Ecosystem goods and services are significantly damaged. Altered conditions which are likely to continually degrade without intervention reduce the potential positive yield for communities. Access to goods and services are not spread equally in society and likely disproportionally benefit privileged persons. 3. Ecosystem goods and services are in a state of stable yield (dynamic equilibrium) for communities. Natural productivity provides more than is necessary to meet the needs of dependent community members under ‘normal’ environmental conditions. Access to goods and services are probably not spread equally in society and likely disproportionally benefit privileged persons. 4. Restoration and improved governance have contributed a positive impact, restoring the productivity and yield potential of ecosystem services goods and services. Access to goods and services are spread more equally in society despite likely benefit by privileged persons. 5. Restoration and improved co-governance have had a positive impact, restoring and potentially enhancing the productivity and yield potential of ecosystem services goods and services. Access to goods and services are spread more equally in society with enhanced benefit for vulnerable persons. |
| 1. Decision-making processes incorporate long-term and distributional costs | 1. Decision making which privileges exclusive and extractive environmental and economic arrangements, at multiple levels in society, has resulted fragile and degrading conditions which contribute towards inescapable poverty traps together with polluting externalities for which there is no spatial or temporal accountability for the mitigation or restoration of negative impacts. No enforceable code of environmental governance for decision making 2. Decision making which favours exclusive and extractive environmental and economic arrangements, at particular levels in society, has resulted degrading conditions which contribute towards poverty traps. There is little spatial or temporal accountability for restoration or mitigation of externalities such as pollution. Code of environmental governance rarely relates to decision making 3. Decision making is aware of the long term and distributional costs. Governance interventions are contributing towards the reduction of polluting and degrading externalities together with guidelines and establishment of institutions for spatial or temporal accountability. Code of environmental governance has little impact on decision making 4. Decision making is contributing towards improvements in wellbeing with the potential for local consolidation of gains protecting against legacy effects of previous poor decisions 5. Decision making is contributing towards significantly improved local wellbeing arrangements with robust buffers against broader regional and global shocks and stressors and restoration of legacy effects of previous poor decisions. Accountability for long-term and distributional costs is institutionalised and practiced at all levels in society |

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| Strong sustainability | **2. Geo-physical integrity**  The integrity and healthy functioning of constituent parts of the environment and its systems lay the foundation for safe and productive livelihoods. The integrity and restoration of Critical Natural Capital is instrumental in providing the foundation for fertile functionings. Valuing environmental integrity goes beyond instrumental ends and includes an appreciation of non-economic attributions of significance. | 1. Decision-making is informed by best available science | 1. No formal decision-making, or decision-making goes against sound scientific consensus, ignores or rejects local knowledge systems and practices of environmental management. Vulnerable to manipulation / capture by elites 2. Limited formal decision-making, or decision making has no rational nor systematic connection to scientific or cultural safeguards for environmental decision making and is vulnerable to manipulation by elites. Token actions include stakeholders in the decision-making process are taken but procedures easily manipulated by elites 3. Although contested (politically, economically etc.), decisions are informed by a scientific understanding to protect the bio-physical integrity of life support systems 4. Although contested (politically, economically etc.), decisions are guided by a scientific understanding to protect and resort the bio-physical integrity of life support systems 5. Decisions are governed by the best available science, and together with culturally appropriate and participatory approaches to accountable decision making, problem solving is creatively designed to enhance and restore bio-physical integrity for present and future generations |
| 1. Instrumentally valued aspects of ecological integrity are understood, governed and secured | 1. Ecological integrity is not valued. No rational or management connection is made between resource extraction or use, and the negative consequences of such actions on the environment 2. Ecological integrity is acknowledged as important for society in general, but immediate economic imperatives drive a paradigm where resource extraction is valued more highly than ecological integrity in selective patches of compromise amounting to cumulative effects. Environmental costs of such actions, which are often spatially or temporally externalised, hide the full cost of such actions 3. Ecological integrity is understood and valued as a fundamental component of productive society 4. Ecological integrity is understood, valued and governed through formal institutions reflecting its role as a fundamental norm of productive society. Instrumental use is considered in light of the needs of current and future generations 5. Ecological integrity is secured through formal institutions and practices as a fundamental norm of productive and enduring society together with innovative and restorative actions which enhance the potential utility without compromising integrity. |

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| Strong sustainability | 1. **Geo-physical integrity**   The integrity and healthy functioning of constituent parts of the environment and its systems lay the foundation for safe and productive livelihoods. The integrity and restoration of Critical Natural Capital is instrumental in providing the foundation for fertile functionings. Valuing environmental integrity goes beyond instrumental ends and includes an appreciation of non-economic attributions of significance. | 1. Intrinsically valued aspects of ecological integrity are understood, governed and secured | 1. Ecological integrity is not valued and no rational or management connection is made between resource extraction or use and the negative consequences of such actions on non-material aspects of the environment 2. Ecological integrity is ostensibly acknowledged as an important cultural component of society in general, but immediate economic imperatives drive a paradigm of selective patches of compromise and degradation 3. Non-material aspects of ecological integrity are understood and valued as a fundamental component of productive society and well-being (such as sense of place or the ecological reserve of a river flow) 4. Non-material aspects of ecological integrity are understood, valued and governed through formal institutions reflecting its role as a fundamental component of productive society and well-being. Instrumental use is considered in light of the needs of current and future generations 5. Non-material aspects of ecological integrity are secured through formal institutions and practices as a fundamental component of productive and enduring society together with innovative and restorative actions which enhance the potential utility without compromising integrity |
| 1. Geophysical shocks and stresses are understood, governed and secured against | 1. Frequent and/or severe shocks and systemic stressors cripple the community’s capacity, buffering or coping capacities. No local system of prediction, legibility, early warning or response / management capacity 2. Periodic shocks and systemic stressors reduce the community’s capacity and coping capacities. Limited local systems of prediction, legibility and warning with management capacity lacking 3. Frequency and magnitude of shocks and systemic stressors are acknowledged. Community level capacity exists but response capacity and management for larger shocks requires outside help 4. Frequency and magnitude of shocks and systemic stressors are understood and legible. Emerging response capacity and management can deal with minor or isolated disruptions 5. Frequency and magnitude of shocks and systemic stressors are categorised and classified. Internal response and management capacity include fine scale and real time prediction, legibility and warning systems at multiple levels of governance and with care for vulnerable persons in society secured |

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| Inclusive Economy | 1. **Equality**   More opportunities are available to enable upward mobility for more people. All segments of society, especially the poor or socially disadvantaged groups, are able to take advantage of these opportunities. Inequality is declining, rather than increasing. People have equal access to a more solid economic foundation, including equal access to adequate public goods, services, and infrastructure, such as public transit, education, clean air and water | 1. Upward mobility for more people | 1. Increasing numbers of people are unable to improve their lives and society is characterised by a downward trend in well-being 2. A significant proportion of the community are unable to improve their lives and despite reasonable endeavours (such as looking for work or changing careers), they are worse off. This is not the whole of society however as a limited number of privileged persons may be upwardly mobile 3. Although not every person is upwardly mobile, there are increasing numbers in those tangibly improving their livelihoods and wellbeing. Previously disadvantaged or vulnerable persons likely struggle to make use of opportunities equally 4. There is a general groundswell of upwardly mobile persons in the community, however, a significant proportion (>40%) are still excluded. Previously disadvantaged or vulnerable persons are targeted with specific interventions to potentially share in the economic mobility 5. An inclusive economy sees broad participation in improvements in wellbeing with tangible evidence of general progress and social protection. Previously disadvantaged or vulnerable persons are effectively targeted with specific capability interventions and integrated fairly to ensure their opportunity for economic stability and upward mobility |
| 1. Inequality is declining | 1. Inequality is increasing at an increasing rate and across multiple spatial scales (within community, region, nation, etc.) 2. Inequality is increasing for a significant proportion of the population 3. Indicators of inequality are stable (for 5-10 years) 4. Inequality is declining for significant portion of the community. Opportunities are available for many to improve their lives which had previously not existed. People have equal access to a more solid economic foundation, including increasing access to public goods, services, and infrastructure, such as public transit, education, clean air and water 5. Inequality has declined over an extended period of time (for 5-10 years). Measures put in place to secure gains and build a more egalitarian society embed principles of inclusive economic growth. People have equal access to a more solid economic foundation, including equal access to adequate public goods, services, and infrastructure, such as public transit, education, clean air and water |
| 1. Equal access to public goods | 1. No public goods, services, and infrastructure. Public space may be also threatening and unsafe 2. Limited available goods, services, and infrastructure are used by, and benefit, a small and privileged proportion of society 3. Public goods, services, and infrastructure, such as public transit, education, clean air and water are promoted and developed for public access. Access is not yet equal across these categories of goods and services nor across cohorts of the population 4. People have increasing access to public goods, services, and infrastructure, such as public transit, education, clean air and water 5. People have equal access to a more solid economic foundation, including sufficient and equal access to adequate public goods, services, and infrastructure, such as public transit, education, clean air and water |

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| Inclusive economy | 1. **Participation**   People are able to participate fully in economic life and have greater say over their future. People are able to access and participate in markets as workers, consumers, and business owners. Transparency around and common knowledge of rules and norms allow people to start a business, find a job, or engage in markets. Technology is more widely distributed, and promotes greater individual and community well-being | 1. People are able to access and participate in markets as workers, consumers, and business owners | 1. Market strength is very week with little formal work available. Businesses are closing down with very few new businesses able to establish. Unemployment and ease of doing business is high. Many ‘discouraged job seekers’ have likely given up looking for work 2. The formal economy proves difficult to penetrate with informality the norm for a large proportion of the population. Work conditions are characterised by under-employment with little or no additional benefits or choice of alternative career 3. Participation in formal economic enterprises is increasing and facilitated by transitional governance arrangements. 4. People are able to increasingly penetrate and participate in formal economic life and have greater say over their future. People are able to access and participate in markets as workers, consumers, and business owners which encourages market stability and traction for new businesses to establish 5. People are able to participate fully in formal and productive economic life and have greater say over their future. People are able to access and participate in markets as workers, consumers, and business owners including the ability to unionise and attain social benefits |
| 1. Market transparency and information symmetry | 1. No data exists (e.g. on market dynamics) 2. Limited information of economic indicators available. Likely held by gate keepers 3. Transparency around and common knowledge of rules and norms allow people to start a business, find a job, or engage in markets. 4. Basic economic indicators are shared in the public domain or published allowing for a degree of economic transparency – particularly by local municipalities spend on service delivery enhancing opportunities to start a business, find a job, or engage in markets 5. Data innovations provide a significant amount of public domain market information which lays a platform for shrewd and productive investments attracting external interest |
| 1. Widespread technology infrastructure for the betterment of all | 1. Technology is absent or provides an economic burden on the community 2. A few elites have access to economically productive technology. Technology limited one or two items such as a cellular phone, but the community is generally isolated from new advances in technology 3. Technology is embraced but not widely distributed in community. Those with access, likely see greater individual and community well-being 4. Technology is more widely distributed, and promotes greater individual and community well-being 5. Technology is driving new directions of economic growth and providing up-skill and ancillary support opportunities / industries for broad sections of society |

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| Inclusive economy | **5. Growth**  An economy is increasingly producing enough goods and services to enable broad gains in well-being and greater opportunity. Good job and work opportunities are growing, and incomes are increasing, especially for the poor. Economic systems are transforming for the betterment of all, including and especially poor and excluded communities. Economic growth and transformation is not only captured by aggregate economic output measures (such as GDP), but must include and be measured by other outcomes that capture overall well-being | 1. Increasing good job and work opportunities | 1. Economy is in a fragile or perilous position (such as hyperinflation, stagflation, recession). Job losses are frequent with work opportunities very scarce. Capital is concentrated in a small group of privileged elites 2. Economy is in decline with inflation outstripping gains in GDP growth (short term local / regional recession). Some job losses are occurring, and work opportunities are scarce. Capital is likely concentrated in a small group of privileged elites, some of whom see rapid increases in wealth 3. Economy is growing slowly but sometimes outpaced by inflation. Job opportunities are available, and incomes are increasing for some. 4. An economy is increasingly producing enough goods and services to enable broad gains in well-being and greater opportunity. Good job and work opportunities are growing, and incomes are increasing, with special provision for the poor 5. Economy is growing at a steady rate and has established a point of sustainable production. Goods and services are produced sufficiently to enable broad gains in well-being and greater opportunity while guarding against wasteful over or inappropriate types of production. Meaningful job and work opportunities provide a range of employment choice, broad distribution of increasing incomes, including the poor |
| 1. Improving material well-being | 1. There is general lack of understanding or awareness, motivation or pathways for improvements in well-being that would bring about tangible improvements in people lives 2. Economic growth dominates the ‘growth’ discourse of the community/region/country with little understanding of other important measures (such as health, shelter, sanitation, education or environmental health etc.) 3. Growth in GDP is increasingly linked with material well-being measures are concentrated on as important aspects of growth. Material well-being gains are however concentrated within a limited cohort of the population 4. In addition to GDP, material well-being measures are increasingly concentrated on as important aspects of growth. Proposals are made for substantive improvements, but distributional realisation remains problematic 5. Economic growth and transformation are not only framed by aggregate economic output measures (such as GDP), but includes and is measured by other outcomes that capture overall well-being. Specific measures are taken to provide broad distribution of well-being gains in society, particularly for the poor |
| 1. Economic transformation for the betterment of all | 1. Economic systems are fragile or non-existent. High risk investments and great difficulty in ‘ease of doing business’ make it very difficult to establish a local economy. Limited economic flows are controlled by a privileged elite 2. Economy gaining in size and formality, however, distributional gains derived from limited increases in economic activity are easily outstripped by a privileged elite whom govern, shape or control economic systems to their benefit 3. Economic systems benefit elites, however, general economic growth sees an increase in general economic activity which a broader proportion of the population are able to participate in 4. Economic systems and the socio-technical regime are challenged by innovators, technological niches, political pressure groups or other in order to pressure a broader distribution of economic benefit 5. Economic systems are transforming and stabilising for the betterment of all, including poor and previously excluded communities |

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| Inclusive economy | **6. Stability**  Individuals, communities, businesses and governments have a sufficient degree of confidence in the future and an increased ability to predict the outcome of their economic decisions. Individuals, households, communities and enterprises are secure enough to invest in their future. Economic systems are increasingly resilient to shocks and stresses, especially to disruptions with a disproportionate impact on poor or vulnerable communities | 1. Public and private confidence in the future and ability to predict outcome of economic decisions | 1. No confidence in the future and ability to predict the outcome of economic decisions or dynamics 2. Limited confidence in the future and ability to predict the outcome of economic decisions. Confidence is limited to a small cohort of the population whom gain monopoly and rent seeking gains 3. A limited degree of confidence in the future and an increased ability to predict the outcome of economic decisions is experienced by an increasing proportion of the population. Poor and marginalised persons are largely excluded 4. Confidence in the future and an increased ability to predict the outcome of economic decisions is experienced by a broader proportion of the population. Poor and marginalised persons are still largely excluded 5. Individuals, communities, businesses and governments have a sufficient degree of confidence in the future and an increased ability to predict the outcome of their economic decisions. Participation of poor and marginalised persons are facilitated through meaningful interventions |
| 1. Members of society are able to invest in their future | 1. Insecurities and instability of economic arrangements militate against the ability to invest or save for a future. No savings culture 2. Despite insecurities and instability of economic arrangements some members are able to invest or save small amounts for a future. Countering the absence of a savings culture 3. An increasing number of people are able to invest or save small amounts for a future creating a savings culture for significant groups in the community. Gains are not widely distributed however 4. A significant proportion of the population are able to invest or save enough for a future, creating a savings culture for significant groups in the community. Lacking capital, very few poor people are able to make use of such initiatives 5. Individuals, households, communities and enterprises are secure enough to invest in their future, establishing a savings culture for significant groups in the community. Opportunities to save and invest are provided to those previously disadvantaged and vulnerable persons in society |
| 1. Economic resilience to shocks and stresses is built into policies and practices | 1. Economic shocks and stressors disrupt and damage the social fabric of large sections of the population significantly curtailing the resilience of both public and private actors 2. Economic shocks and stressors disrupt and damage the economic resilience of many public and private actors 3. Economic shocks and stressors damage the economic resilience of many public and private actors, however local practices are in place to mitigate the negative impacts and aid in recovery 4. Although economic shocks and stressors disrupt the economic resilience of many public and private actors, some bounce back stronger. However, there is still a disproportionate impact on poor or vulnerable communities 5. Economic systems are increasingly resilient to shocks and stresses, especially to disruptions with safeguards to protects against a disproportionate impact on poor or vulnerable communities |
| 1. Social and economic well-being is increasingly sustained over time | 1. Social and economic well-being is corrosively curtailed over time with degenerative effects 2. Social and economic well-being is disrupted with some losses 3. Social and economic well-being is relatively stable 4. Social and economic well-being sees increases during particular seasons of growth 5. Social and economic well-being is increasingly sustained over time; fertile functionings |