

# COMMON GOOD REGIONAL MATRIX

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Values		Earth Care	People care		Fair share	
Capital		Ecological sustainability	Dignity	Cooperation and Solidarity	Social Justice	Democratic co-determination and transparency
Natural Capital	A) Biological	A1) Ecological maturity of area Area performs to retain nutrients and absorb solar energy	A2) Organizations responsible for preserving maturity Organizations, procedures and processes to ensure ecological maturity	A3) Investments in biomass Organizations invested in biomass management for common good	A4) Food Fuel fiber security Eco system able to provide for all residents	A5) Determination over Natural Capital Supply chains managed ethically and frugally
	B) Mineral	B1) Mineral availability Area offers minerals or supplies are available from other sources	B2) Organizations tasked with preserving mineral circularity Organizations, procedures and processes ensure mineral cycling	B3) Investment in circular technology Infrastructure works to contain minerals in supply loops	B4) Emissions and loss of Minerals controlled Mineral wealth managed in sustainable fair way.	Handling of resources transparent B5) Mineral resource distribution transparent and co-determined
C) Social Capital		C1) Organizations independent of fossil fuel Organizations functioning is resilient to fossil fuel shortages	C2) Organizations providing needed services Products and services fulfill basic human needs to serve humankind, society or the environment	C3) Organizations contribute to community Leakage of money from municipality is minimized. Preparedness high	C4) Just Income distribution Needs fulfilled for all citizens	C5) Transparent reporting from organizations Common good approach reporting from organizations, openness in decision-making that affects communities in region
D) Human		D1) Knowledge and skills in sustainability People able to exert stewardship of the natural environment	D2) Promotion of sustainable behavior Citizens have access to training needed for them to be able to be part of sustainable society. From nursery education upwards.	D3) Work is Available People able to organize themselves to cooperate to provide food and water security and social cohesiveness	D4) Knowledge and training available Residents access to training and education required for them to be able to be part of resilient prepared and functioning society	D5) Involvement in decision making of expertise and perspective Citizens access to information about sustainable development
E) Built		E1) Green Technology Infrastructure Recycles minerals, biomass, and restricts emissions of toxins to ecosystems	E2) Built environment designed for humans Standard of housing resilient to energy shortfall and extreme weather	E3) Availability of built Infrastructure dimension and functioning to meet needs resiliently	E4) Infrastructure safe for humans Built objects exhibit High safety factor	E5) Determination over built capital Citizens involvement in all major decisions of infrastructure
NEGATIVE POINTS		Infrastructure fossil fuel dependent a) Transport b) Food provision – field to plate c) Housing d) Water e) Energy f) Communications g) Blue Light Services h) Economic and payment system i) Health j) Electricity production	Infrastructure lacking for recycling minerals – technical nutrients Housing inappropriate for climate: low insulation levels, storm resistance	No repair capability in region for essential services and products No access to training in Circular economy Needs not being met – homelessness and food insecurity	Fuel poverty over limit Real poverty over limit High accident rates in infrastructure	Information about how refuse is handled not publicly available Leakage of money and resources including leaking in of pollutants not available to public