

Overview of the key use and output from each framework and the capitals considered.

Flows key:  Nature to people  People to nature  Both nature to people and people to nature

Framework Listed by flow category then in order of emergence	Managerial context/use	Outputs	Capitals considered:				Flows
			Natural capital	Human capital	Social/ institutional capital	Financial/ built capital	
Total Economic Value	A way of thinking about the different ways natural assets benefit people – helps identify an appropriate non-market valuation ‘tool’	Estimates of the monetary value of a natural asset, highlight its ‘worth’ even if it is not something that generates wealth or income	✓	✓			
Co-production of capitals	A way to understand how ecosystem services can be ‘produced’ without necessarily benefitting people	Helps to understand factors that may enable or prevent people from benefiting from ecosystem services	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services	A way of thinking about the different ways natural assets enhance human wellbeing by providing ecosystem services	Helps to understand the way an ecosystem contributes to human wellbeing – and how degradation of the ecosystem might degrade services, impacting wellbeing (some researchers extend to generate monetary estimates of those values)	✓	✓			
Final Ecosystem Goods and Services	A way of explicitly identifying and accounting for the beneficiaries of ecosystem services	Helps to understand the way an ecosystem contributes to human wellbeing and the people/stakeholders who benefit from it	✓	✓			
Social Cognitive Theory	A way of understanding the social context in which one is operating (the ‘movers and shakers’)	Identifies key influences (and influencers) of people’s behaviours		✓	✓		

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Theory of Planned Behaviour	A way of understanding the likely extent to which people will 'engage' (e.g. in a plan to improve the environment)	Highlights individual and social norms that influence behaviours – and the extent to which people feel their behaviours can make a 'real' difference	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Value–Belief–Norm Theory	Another way of understanding core 'values' that motivate a person	Helps identify the best types of social–psychological 'levers' to encourage different behaviours		✓			
Norm Activation Theory	A way of understanding core 'values' that motivate a person	Helps to identify the best types of social–psychological 'levers' to encourage different behaviours (e.g. money in some cases, medals in others)		✓			
Corporate responsibility, e.g. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures	SEEA-EA system adapted for corporations and financial institutions	Identifies the need to consider disclosure of nature-related risks	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Planning and Regional Plans	Wide variety of approaches, intended to plan for and influence actions and behaviours that impact environmental outcomes at broad regional scale	Helps develop regional-scale plans for multiple stakeholders – most are spatially explicit (see section Error! Reference source not found. for details)	Some or all of these may be included (depending on type of plan)				
First Nations insights	Incorporating First Nations' views Increasingly used as managers increase their appreciation of diverse insights and knowledge systems	Expands other knowledges and knowledge systems to greatly improve understandings – critically important in connected human–nature systems	People and nature are holistic and inseparable; spirituality is paramount. It is not only important to consider components of the system and flows, but also who is involved (undertaking stewardship activities or benefiting from nature/people) and how that involvement is occurring (in a respectful way)				

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Drivers–Pressure–State– Impact and Response	<p>A way to assess and evaluate relationships between human activity and the environment</p> <p>Commonly used to by environmental agencies to organise and support thinking about environmental issues</p>	Highlights the way external drivers or pressures can change the state of a system and flags the importance of considering responses and feedbacks	✓	✓	✓		
Socio-ecological Systems	<p>Describes the way human–nature systems interact at different scales</p> <p>Influential in academic circles, has also created a paradigm shift in management situations</p>	Improves understanding of interactions between humans and nature and helps identify critical points of interaction that need attention (since to focus on only one sub-system may be to overlook core parts that drive or prevent good ‘outcomes’ for both nature and society)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	<p>Describes the way human–nature systems interact at different scales</p> <p>Influential in academic circles, has also created a paradigm shift in management situations</p>	Helps decision-makers think about the ‘scale(s)’ (e.g. local, regional) at which problems and potential solutions arise, so that resources can be appropriately focused	✓	✓			
System of Environmental- Economic Accounting	Provides a system to account for and monitor the state of assets and flows between them. Increasingly influential in management situations, in particular as support tool for development of datasets suitable for long-term monitoring, at different scales (from regional to national and global) yet comparable	Has multiple different accounts relating to different assets and flows – allowing one to monitor changes over time.	✓	✓	✓	✓	