Appendix 2. Case context and identity.	% of case studies	N
1. Geographical spread and Ecoregions		
World regions		
Latin America	30	7
Europe	26	6
North America	13	3
Australia	13	3
Africa	9	2
Asia	9	2
Ecoregions and protected areas		
Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forest	30	7
Tropical and subtropical dry broadleaf forest	9	2
Tropical and subtropical coniferous forest	4	1
Temperate broadleaf and mixed forest	17	4
Temperate coniferous forest	9	2
Boreal forest/taiga	4	1
Tropical and subtropical grasslands Savannahs and shrub lands	13	3
Temperate grasslands, savannahs and shrub-lands	4	1
Flooded grasslands and savannahs	4	1
Montane grasslands and shrub-lands	13	3
Tundra	0	0
Mediterranean forest, woodlands and shrubs	13	3
Desert and xeric shrublands	4	1
Mangroves	4	1

2. Scales and boundaries

Scales

Type of scale ($0 = admin$; $1 = natural feature$)	43	10
Includes local scale	91	21
Includes regional scale and higher	43	10
Multi-scale explicitly addressed	26	6
Boundaries		
Boundaries determined by natural features	43	10
Political boundaries	48	11
Boundaries specifically selected for the research, i.e. neither political nor natural	39	9
3. Governance and institutional context and livelihoods		
Stakeholders part of the governance setting		
Supranational governmental institutions (e.g. international organizations, EU, international trade agreements)	35	8
National and regional institutions involved	87	20
Local and municipal government involved	96	22
Community councils, tribal and indigenous organizations involved	70	16
Conservation groups, NGOs, co-management groups, Natural resources management regulatory agencies (incl. park authorities)	96	22
Resources industries (fishing, mining, palm oil, etc.)	61	14
Criminal groups and guerrilla	9	2
Economic sectors		
Resource industry (fishing, mining, palm oil, timber)	48	11

Services sector (including trade and tourism)	78	18
Agriculture	87	20
Subsistence economy; strong dependence on subsidies	39	9
Illegal economic activities	17	4
4. Background information on the scenario process		
Focus of the scenario process		
Issue-based only (includes institution-based) (0 = other than issue based or issue based and other, 1 = only issue based)	43	10
Area-based only (0 = other area based or area-based and other ; 1 = only area based)	13	3
Both issue and area based	43	10
Type of issue-based (conservation, biodiversity, wildlife) (0 = no conservation focus, 1 = yes)	52	12
Type of issue-based (natural resources management, development and climate change adaptation) ($0 =$ no management focus, $1 =$ yes)	83	19
Main stakeholders involved in the scenario process		
Main stakeholders involved in the scenario process included national government	30	7
Main stakeholders involved in the scenario process included regional government	48	11
Main stakeholders involved in the scenario process included local government	52	12
Main stakeholders involved in the scenario process included community council, tribal indigenous leaders	70	16
Main stakeholders involved in the scenario process included co- management groups, NGOs, natural resources agencies	87	20
Main stakeholders involved in the scenario process included resources industry	48	11
Other main stakeholders involved in the scenario process	13	3
Which/how stakeholders were identified		

Which/how stakeholders were identified

Identification and classification by researchers only (0 = not by the researcher or by researchers with input from others, 1 = by researchers only)	39	9
Jointly identification with (or input from) local stakeholders (0 = identified without input from stakeholders, 1 = with input form stakeholders)	61	14
Specific method was used for identifying stakeholders (e.g. network analysis, snowballing, etc.)	48	11
Project and resources		
Part of larger project	91	21
Resource for scenario planning ($0 = $ limited; $1 = $ extensive)	61	14
Were resources enough for achieving goals	91	21
End year of the study		
2014	26	6
2013	9	2
2012	30	7
2011	4	1
2010	17	4
2009	4	1
2008	4	1
2003	4	1