Appendix 4. Methodological approach.

	% of case studies	N
1. Background information source		
Was background information collected?		
Yes	100	23
When was background information collected (one case collected information both before and after)?		
Before	87	20
After	17	4
How was background information collected?		
Desk research (e.g. literature search, public sources, census data)	57	13
Part of larger project	22	5
Participatory process (e.g. workshops, interviews, focus groups)	52	12
Expert knowledge (e.g. expert workshops)	30	7
Different types of analysis by researchers (e.g. climate projections, morphological analysis, social metabolism analysis)	35	8
What was the motivation to look for background information?		
Fact check	22	5
To expand participants comments, flesh out scenarios	43	10
To prepare researchers/organisations of workshop/design workshop	70	16
To identify key variables/drivers/shocks	52	12
For back-casting	17	4
To map system and change	22	5
To identify stakeholders	22	5

How did background information support scenario planning?		
As information, inspiration for organisers of workshop	43	10
To reflect on/select drivers, key-variables, power relations, land change	30	7
As background for stakeholders	17	4
To inspire discussion	43	10
To find stakeholders	4	1
To build/support models	35	8
Context, timeline	30	7
Was background information integrated in the scenario building?		
Yes	78	18
No	22	5
How was background information integrated into the scenario building?		
Using archetypes	13	3
For the scenario guidelines	13	3
To create the context, draw relationships	30	7
To identify drivers	43	10
What motivated how/if background information was used?		
Context	43	10
Not constrain creation	9	2
Connect with previous project	26	6
Time	26	6
Inform debate	30	7
Find stakeholders	13	3
Design workshops	22	5

Consistent	30	7
Ensure integrative process	48	11
How long did it take until final scenarios where done (months)?		
0-5	17	4
6-10	35	8
11-15	17	4
16-20	9	2
>20	22	5
3. Did the team base the process on previous processes or published guidelines?		
Previous published guidelines	100	23
Previous process	78	18
•		
4. Process for the identification of drivers of change		
	91	21
4. Process for the identification of drivers of change	91	21
4. Process for the identification of drivers of change Participatory process:		
4. Process for the identification of drivers of change Participatory process: Focus groups	30	7
4. Process for the identification of drivers of change Participatory process: Focus groups Workshops	30 74	7 17
4. Process for the identification of drivers of change Participatory process: Focus groups Workshops In depth interviews	30 74 30	7 17 7
4. Process for the identification of drivers of change Participatory process: Focus groups Workshops In depth interviews Surveys	30 74 30 9	7 17 7 2 14
4. Process for the identification of drivers of change Participatory process: Focus groups Workshops In depth interviews Surveys External (external to the participatory process):	30 74 30 9 61	7 17 7 2

5. Use of drivers of change for scenarios¹

Morpho-matrix	13	3
2 axes=4 scenarios	43	10
Uncertainty scenarios	13	3
Hunt's archetypes	13	3
To elicit responses	17	4
Derive models for forecasts	17	4
ABM (agent based models)		1
Flesh out storylines, basis and breath of storylines		15
NA	9	2
6. Drivers identified?		
How many drivers where identified?		
0-10	43	10
11-20	26	6
21-30	4	1
31-40	0	0
41-50	4	1
>50	22	5
Where they ranked?		
Yes	43	10
No	52	12

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¹ For the classification of drivers of change we adopted the Millennium Assessment framework. However, there are other frameworks available such as STEEP, which is typically used as a prompt for Social, Technological, Environmental, Economic and Policy drivers (Bradfield et al. 2005) and was used by cases #4, #5 and #6. Bradfield, R., G. Wright, G. Burt, G. Cairns, and K. Van Der Heijden. 2005. The origins and evolution of scenario techniques in long range business planning. Futures 37(8):795-812. http://dx.doi.org/:10.1016/j.futures.2005.01.003

NA	4	1
How where they ranked?		
q-sort	4	1
Impact, probability of influence, importance, relevance	26	6
Uncertainty	13	3
NA	35	8
7. Type of drivers		
Social driver:	78	18
Health	4	1
Demographics	52	12
Employment	26	6
Poverty/inequality	17	4
Social e.g. values	48	11
Technology	39	9
Development e.g. Energy use	30	7
Urbanisation	17	4
Globalisation	17	4
Economics/market conditions	57	13
Tourism	26	6
Governance	52	12
Legislation/policy	52	12
Ecological driver:	48	11
Environmental change, e.g. land cover, biodiversity loss, coral bleaching, deforestation	48	11
NA	22	5

Direct or indirect driver?		
Direct	35	8
Indirect	43	10
Not categorized	57	13
8. Type of scenario design		
Participants/stakeholder driven	61	14
Driven by researchers/project team	26	6
Previous work/literature	43	10
Other (2x2 matrix, morphological matrix)	43	10
9. Criteria for prioritisation of driver		
What were the criteria for prioritisation of drivers of change for guidelines for scenarios?		
Uncertainty	26	6
Relevance, Importance, Impact, Influence	70	16
No prioritization	87	2
Structural analysis	17	4
Contrast	13	3
Likelihood	9	2
Vulnerability	13	3
10. Time projection		
Was there an end year used?		
Yes	91	21
No	9	2

If yes, what was the end projection year?

2025	9	2
2030	39	9
2032	4	1
2034	13	3
2035	4	1
2040	4	1
2043	4	1
2050	9	2
2030, 2060, 2090 (three time projections where used)	13	3
Time span 10-20	61	14
21-30	22	5
31-40	9	2
>40	9	2
Motivation for choosing this time projection		
Data availability	13	3
Drivers	9	2
Generations	26	6
Link to other scenarios	4	1
Stakeholders/local people	30	7
Visionary, non-fictionary, manageable, far but not too far, imaginable, reasonable, related to current situation, related to current policy and drivers	17	4
Previous experience	17	4
Literature	4	1
Researchers	13	3

	Other	17	4
11. Number of scenarios created			
Did the case create scenarios?			
	Yes	91	21
	No	9	2
How many scenarios where created?			
	0	4	1
	3	9	2
	4	65	15
	5	4	1
	8	8	2
	17	4	1
	24	4	1
Where all scenarios created used?			
	Yes	70	16
	No	30	7
Number of scenarios created and not used			
	0	70	16
	3	17	4
	15	4	1
	20	4	1
Motivation to include/not include scenarios			
Implausible, unviab	le for local people	65	15
Drivers, Positive/Negative, Current	/Business as usual	34	8
Minimize overlap, ensure contra	st, high variability	13	3

Group size, number of subgroups	13	3	
Data availability	13	3	
Researchers decided	4	1	
Feasibility manageable	39	9	