

Appendix 6. Content of scenarios.

	% of case studies	N
1. Source of inspiration for guidelines		
Archetypes Hunt et al.	13	3
Focal issues or drivers	52	12
Grounded theory, emergent	13	3
Risks, extremes, threats	22	5
Mentioned MEA or MED	17	4
2. Choice of scenario names		
Created by participants	30	7
Created by researchers	52	12
Can't recall/not specified	26	6
Only women gave names	4	1
3. Types of scenario names		
More than four (one with 5, one with 10)	9	2
Four (Best case, Worst/BAU, 2 in between)	65	15
Three (Best case, Worst/BAU, 1 in between)	13	3
Others (one matrix, one no-names, one with two)	13	3
4. Ecosystem services		
Included explicitly	57	13
Included but not explicitly	17	4
Not discussed	30	7
Total included	74	17

5. Biodiversity

Included explicitly	74	17
Included but not explicitly	17	4
Not discussed	9	2
Total included	91	21

6. Human well-being

Included explicitly	74	17
Included but not explicitly	17	4
Not discussed	9	2

7. Trade-offs

	100	23
Included explicitly	70	16
Included but not explicitly	30	7
Not discussed	0	0

8. Main factors underpinning mixtures in the scenarios

(i) Cases where scenarios were based on mixtures of two main factors

<i>Case #</i>	<i>Factors</i>	<i>Issues addressed</i>
1	Extent of mining vs. extent of landscape/habitat and wildlife protection	Wildlife management
2	Food production in cultural landscapes with government funding vs. lowest-cost food production, free market	Energy production/consumption
3	Effective government in partnership or central planning role vs. weak government with/without innovators	Urbanization, poverty alleviation, rural development
5	Conservation and development together vs. little conservation and over-exploitation	Violence trigger people movements; environmental management, tourism,

		subsistence
6	Sustainability vs. unfettered growth, pollution, resource depletion	Population, technology, resource usage
7	Intensive land management vs. managing for ecosystem services bundles	Landscape planning and environmental management
8	Traditional land use vs. development	Forest conservation
9	Self sufficiency vs. conflict/divide	Oil discovery, corruption, youth facilities

(ii) Cases where scenarios were based on mixtures of three main factors

<i>Case #</i>	<i>Factors</i>	<i>Issues addressed</i>
11	Real estate development vs. agricultural intensification vs. habitat conservation	Biodiversity
12	Transhumance vs. extensive/intensive livestock vs. over-exploitation and collapse	Agricultural management
15	Locally driven development vs. mixed/external opportunities vs. intensification	Land use intensification, cultural values
16	Depopulation vs. rapid growth vs. conflicting outcomes	Population, land use
18	Green economy vs. carbon-intensive economy and high human capacity vs. low	Food security, poverty and livelihoods
21	Locally driven vs. global development vs. rich/poor divide	Community values and ecosystem services
23	Mild vs. sever climate change combined with global economic model vs. locally driven development	Grassland management, biodiversity conservation

(iii) Cases where scenarios were based on mixtures of four or more main factors

<i>Case #</i>	<i>Factors</i>	<i>Issues addressed</i>
4	Market vs. government planning vs. innovation vs. collective governance vs. violent conflict	Forest management, climate change, poverty alleviation, livelihoods
10	Governance fail through	Agriculture, biodiversity,

	fragmentation/stagnation vs. community-based enterprise vs. mixed market/partners vs. neo-liberal	food security
13	Fisheries and water resources decline vs. technological solution vs. productive mosaic vs. armed conflict	Fish, water resources, agricultural systems
17	High vs. low development, high vs. low population growth, high vs. low investment in fisheries, effective vs. ineffective governance and law enforcement	Fisheries
19	Good social development and governance vs. bad social development and governance AND higher projections of climate change vs. lower projections of climate change OR (in other workshops) green economy vs. extractive economy	Food security, poverty and livelihoods
20	Strong vs. weak local culture; regional development models supporting vs. not supporting Torres Strait and managing climate change	Community resilience, self-sufficiency livelihoods and culture
23	Technogarden vs. development and climate change vs. severe climate change effects vs. adapting mosaic and social-ecological system management	MA
