Appendix 4: Two-tiered explanatory category system grounded in related codes and memos

No.			Level 1	Level 2
†	Code or Memo	$f\ddagger$	categories§	categories
M1	The root problems are political, and the economic model	5	categories,	caregories
1	The globalized economic system causes environmental and socioeconomic deterioration	11		
2	International pressures /obligations	9	International political	
3	Economic value of Natural Capital must be shown, to give political weight to the environment sector	16	and economic context	National and
			1	international
4	Opposition and pressure from political, economic, social or criminal vested interests	64	National political and	political and economic context
M2	Power structures in Mexico are resistant to change	4		
5	Budgetary constraints	37	economic context	
6	Generous programs of subsidies to encourage agricultural production, provoke environmental deterioration	16		
7	The Presidential Decree gives greater solidity	9	Legal strength	
8	To induce sustainable development and conservation, regulation, not prohibition of resource use (is required)	64	A clearer, more	
9	The legal framework (should be more explicit and binding)	155	explicit and binding	Strengths and weaknesses of
10	Lack of legal obligations and sanctions for non-compliance	36	legal framework is	
11	The confluence of potentially conflicting jurisdictions and attributions in a given territory	49	required	
				the legal framework
M3	It is difficult to target subsidies and programs in priority areas	4	The legal framework	Hamework
12	A long-term planning framework for public policy (is lacking)	46	makes the spatial and	
M4	The Planning Law (timeframe = a single, six year administration), needs updating	6	temporal focussing of	
M5	Ecological land-use planning IS the long term planning framework	5	policy implementation	
M6	Conflict between Ecological land-use planning and Territorial planning (of local government)	5	difficult	
13	The concept of "territory" is required, to locate the human-nature relationship in geographical space	25	Conflicting spatial approaches	
14	The ecosystem / habitat approach (is required)	12		
15	The sound scientific and technical basis of the policy, i.e., environmental and socioeconomic data and criteria, etc., (is required)	78		
16	A holistic / integrated approach is lacking	91	A more integral and	
17	Interdisciplinary working (is lacking)	14	interdisciplinary technical basis is	
M7	Include non-scientific knowledge	10	required	
18	Indicators and data on local factors and on the results of policy implementation (are lacking)	32	-	
19	The policy includes monitoring and evaluation	29		
20	The monitoring and evaluation of results (is lacking)	47	Strengths and weaknesses in the	Strengths and
21	[08 Adaptive management] ¶	99	implementation of	weaknesses of
22	Flexibility in policy implementation (is lacking)	26	adaptive management	the technical
M8	Water as an indicator	9	-	basis of policy
23	[05 Integrated drainage basin management]	129		
	Integrated drainage basin management is ideal for territorial management, because it includes all		1	
24	elements and actors	59	Strengths of drainage basin management	
25	Incorporation of the drainage basin management approach in other environmental policies	25		
M9	Incorporation of the drainage basin management approach in other environmental policies	3		
26	The scale of the drainage basin is too large	8	Weaknesses of drainage basin management	
27	The ideal territorial delimitation for implementing drainage basin management approach is the sub-basin or local basin/watershed	9		
28	A genuine public policy for integrated drainage basin management does not exist	23		
M10	Institutional redesign	12	Institutional redesign is	
		•	•	•

2.511			. ,	
	Cyclical collapses are necessary for institutional renovation	1	required	Strengths and
29	Integrated planning and coordination of the areas and policies of the environment sector (are required)	143	Institutional arrangements for fully	weaknesses of
30	There is a need to acknowledge and correct the excessive emphasis on Protected Natural Areas	18	coordinating the areas	institutional
31	Ecological functionality and biodiversity must be conserved in the wider landscape, outside Protected Natural Areas	26	and policies of the environment sector are	arrangements
32	Communication and dissemination (is required)	75	ineffective	
33	Nested, decentralized and coordinated administration (is lacking)	45	Institutional	
34	An administrative entity to coordinate all actors at local level (is required)	31	arrangements for a	
M12	With a policy / arrangement like an administrative entity to facilitate collaboration at local level	57	nested, decentralized and coordinated	
35	Field staff (are lacking)	10	and coordinated administration, are	
36	Effective institutional arrangements for mainstreaming and coordinating between the different sectors and tiers of government (need to be developed)	218	ineffective	
37	[03 Mainstreaming of the expert's particular policy]	171		
38	Subsidy programs and projects	49		
39	Common objectives to facilitate coordination between different actors (are lacking)	44	Factors that facilitate	
40	Prevention and response to natural disasters and social conflicts	11	the mainstreaming and	
41	Government investment that conserves or adds value to Natural Capital, and encourages producer organization	20	coordinated implementation of	
42	Complementarity with other environment sector areas and policies	36	policies	
43	Water as a cross-cutting issue across all sectors and tiers of government	25		
44	In principle, Ecological land-use planning orientates and coordinates the activities of all sectors and tiers of government in a given territory	37		
45	[04 Mainstreaming of other environmental policies]	185		Factors and policies that
46	Any policy, according to circumstantial rather than intrinsic factors	13		facilitate
47	In principle, Protected Natural Areas	12		mainstreaming
48	CONAFOR's payment for environmental services policy	7		and
49	Other policies / arrangements	45		coordinated implementation
M13	REDD+ early action sites policy	12		between the
M14	Biological Corridors	8	Policies that facilitate	sectors and
M15	Community Ecological land-use planning	7	mainstreaming and	tiers of
M16	Rural Development Districts	6	coordinated	government
M17	The Crusade against Hunger	4	implementation	
M18	Environmental Impact Assessment	4		
M19	National Development Plan and Sector Programs	4		
M20	Climate Change Policy	3		
M21	Basin Commissions	2		
M22	Wildlife units	2		
M23	Planning Committees for State Development (COPLADES)	2		
M24	Inter-Secretarial Commissions	1		
50	Inter-personal work relationships can advance environmental policies and issues	18		
51	Participation of organized landowners and producers in the design and comanagement of natural resource policy (is required)	141	The full participation of all actors and stakeholders is	
52	Full participation / appropriation by organized civil society, i.e., NGO's, academics, etc., (is lacking)	136	required	
53	Participation / appropriation by state and municipal governments (is lacking)	60	<u> </u>	
54	A society and end users with better education and capacity development are needed	33	Better organized and	Stakeholder
55	Well organized producers / social actors (are needed)	35	skilled local and social	participation
56	A lack of trained and committed technical experts	13	stakeholders are	and capacity building are
57	A lack of technical, political and budgetary capacities in state and municipal governments	50	needed	needed at all
58	The interviewee understands the concept	45		levels
M25	The interviewee does not seem to understand the concept of adaptive management	3	More personnel with	
59	The interviewee confuses "governance" with governability or government	18	adequate capacity and	
60	The interviewee did not venture a definition	8	training are needed in	

Part	61	The lack of environment sector personnel with adequate capacity and training	71	the environment sector	
M26 Reskuracking by the current administration M27 Advances in the current administration M28 The strength of environmental policy depends a great deal on the incumbent President M29 There is a lack of leadership from the Environmental Mister M20 There is a lack of leadership from the Environmental Mister M21 Effective political commitment, leadership and prioritizing (is lacking) M22 Edeciencies of PROFEPA [Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection] M28 The submaining and protective should do more to uphold and enforce the law M30 CONAGUA: Powerful but lacking a vision and policies which are integral and institutional M31 Conagination of centralized authorities which are integral and institutional M32 Edeological land-use planning was not utilized M33 Defension of institutionality in public administration, due to cultural factors and to political and consistency M33 Defension of institutionality in public administration, due to cultural factors and to political and authorities M33 Paternalism / Eleatedism? M34 The common institutionality in public administration, due to cultural factors and to political and consistency M35 Defension institutionality in public administration, due to cultural factors and to political and consistency M36 Result and uses planning was not utilized M37 In its counterproductive that environmental authorities themselves engage in corrupt practices, abuses of power and lack of transparency M36 Delays and brustacratic complications M37 Defensions of democracy and eagelity in Mexican society are lacking M38 Defensions of democracy and legality in Mexican society are lacking M39 Delays and brustacratic complications M30 Defensions of democracy and legality in Mexican society are lacking M39 Delays and produce situation and the production of the society of the production of the	62	Negative repercussions of changing personnel and priorities with each administration	50	The strength and	_
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The lack of institutionality in public administration, due to cultural factors and to political and economic vested interests	65	The cultural inertia of centralized authority needs to be overcome	32	Lack of institutionality	
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95 [01 Contributes to success] # 151	M38		3		
M39 It seems that this is not describing a Wildlife unit				Od	
	M39	It seems that this is not describing a Wildlife unit	1	Others	

Source: Compiled from the code and memo lists generated in *Atlas-ti*, using inductive analysis based on grounded theory (Patton, 2002; Hernández-Sampieri et al. 2006).

Notes

- \dagger = Numbers with the prefix "M" refer to the 39 memos, the others refer to the 95 codes.
- \ddagger = Frequency (f) of use of the code or memo (number of associated quotations = groundedness).
- \$ = Dashed lines separating categories indicate they can be thought of as grading into each other and share adjacent codes.
- | = A suffix in parenthesis such as "(is lacking)", signals that a code can have a positive connotation (without the suffix) or a negative connotation (with it). In "(Attention to) Poverty and social necessity", this logic is reversed.
- \P = Numbered codes in squared brackets are question codes.
- # = This code appears here because for the experts, obstacles outweigh by 2:1 the factors contributing to policy success.