Appendix 1

Description and interpretation of control parameters from exponential random graph models

We utilized the "statnet" (Handcock et al. 2018) and "ERGM" (Hunter et al. 2008) packages in R (R Core Team 2019) to perform all our analyses. The burn-in for our models was set to 500,000, the sample size and interval were both set to 10,000, and the seed was set to 123.

We included two parameters in the model to control for structural characteristics of the network. First, the *edges* parameter shows the general tendency for actors to work on issues (i.e., the likelihood of actors to form social-ecological linkages). As such, the *edges* parameter essentially measures the density of the network – it represents how many social-ecological linkages are present versus how many are possible. Second, the geometrically weighted degree distribution for the actor level (*gwb1degree*) term measures the distribution of actors' ties to climate adaptation issues (i.e., the number of issues that each actor is linked to). Degree refers to the total number of ties attached to a node; the actor-level degree distribution measures the number of issues that are tied to each actor. The parameter for the actor-level degree distribution (*gwb1degree*) term indicates the extent to which a tie decreases the likelihood of an additional tie, according to a decay parameter, θ_s (Hunter 2007). To optimize and ensure model convergence, we set the decay parameter (θ_s) to 2.

Parameter estimates for control terms are included in all four models and are displayed in Table 3. The negative parameter estimate for *edges* is unsurprising, indicating that the network is sparsely connected through social-ecological linkages. The negative and significant parameter estimate for the actor-level degree distribution term (*gwb1degree*) indicates that it is more likely for a given issue to be managed by actors who manage many additional issues, as opposed to actors who work on only a few issues.