**Supplementary Material**

**Supplementary Table S1.** Resilience Principles Adapted from Obasi et al. (2023).

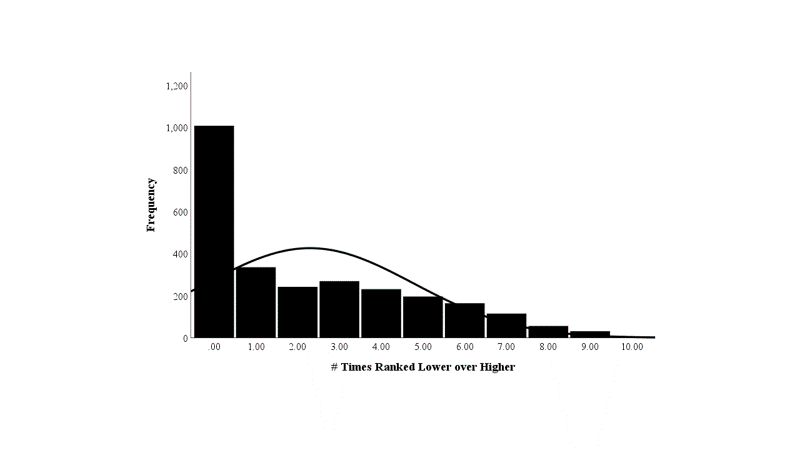
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| **Principle** | **Description** |
| P1: Maintain diversity and redundancy | Maintaining diversity in terms of variety, balance, and disparity, as well as maintaining redundancy from both social and ecological perspectives |
| P2: Manage connectivity | Managing links between components of the system. This includes modularity and nestedness from both social and ecological perspectives |
| P3: Manage slow variables and feedbacks | Managing variables that change slowly and determine the underlying structure of the system. Identifying and monitoring/managing feedbacks is critical, from both social and ecological perspectives |
| P4: Foster an understanding of social-ecological systems as complex adaptive systems | Acknowledging that systems are uncertain: they have emergent behaviour that cannot be predicted from individual parts, and are constantly evolving and adapting |
| P5: Encourage learning and experimentation | Individual and social learning and experimentation to understand potential outcomes from new approaches to management |
| P6: Broaden participation | Engagement of relevant actors in governance |
| P7: Promote polycentric governance systems | Promote approaches that include multiple governing bodies with links among and between levels. Modularity and redundancy are important. |

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| **Supplementary Table S2:** Confirmatory Factor Analysis Pattern Matrix Loadings for the Seven Resilience Principles | | |
| **Principle** | **Factor 1** | **Factor 2** |
| Maintain Diversity & Redundancy (P1) | **.574** | .174 |
| Manage Connectivity (P2) | **.643** | .029 |
| Manage Slow Variables & Feedbacks (P3) | **.663** | .030 |
| Foster Complex Adaptive Systems Thinking (P4) | **.559** | .093 |
| Encourage Learning (P5) | .020 | **.566** |
| Broaden Participation (P6) | -.123 | **.823** |
| Promote Polycentric Governance (P7) | .330 | **.417** |
| Principle Components Analysis (PCA) with Promax rotation and Kaiser normalization | | |

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| **Supplementary Table S3.** Mean Scores for each resilience principle as a function of country | | | | | | | |
| **Country** | **P1** | **P2** | **P3** | **P4** | **P5** | **P6** | **P7** |
| Australia | 2.73 (0.85) | 2.78 (0.88) | 2.89 (0.86) | 2.99 (0.99) | 2.76 (1.16) | 2.82 (1.07) | 3.02 (1.09) |
| Canada | 2.85 (0.82) | 2.85 (0.85) | 2.94 (0.80) | 2.90 (1.05) | 2.83 (1.12) | 2.79 (1.07) | 2.87 (1.16) |
| India | 2.83 (0.91) | 2.77 (0.90) | 2.79 (0.86) | 2.79 (1.05) | 2.68 (1.17) | 2.65 (1.17) | 2.86 (1.18) |
| South Africa | 3.00 (0.80) | 2.86 (0.91) | 2.88 (0.90) | 3.04 (1.05) | 2.88 (1.09) | 2.81 (1.10) | 3.09 (1.08) |
| United Kingdom | 2.81 (0.84) | 2.90 (0.87) | 2.98 (0.77) | 2.99 (1.01) | 2.74 (1.17) | 2.82 (1.10) | 3.07 (1.08) |
| United States | 2.76 (0.89) | 2.76 (0.88) | 2.93 (0.80) | 3.03 (0.95) | 2.82 (1.14) | 2.84 (1.10) | 3.04 (1.13) |



**Supplementary Figure S1:** Confirmatory Factor Analysis Loading Plot for the Seven Resilience Principles.



**Supplementary Figure S2**. Histogram of the frequency with which respondents ranked a stronger statement lower than a weaker statement, when multiple statements were selected for a resilience principle question.