

Appendix 1

Definitions of the key components of interactive governance theoretical model as per Kooiman et al. (2008) and Kooiman and Bavinck (2013). The synonyms in the last column refer to the terms used interchangeably in this paper for these components.

COMPONENT	DEFINITION	SYNONYMS
Actor	Any social unit possessing agency or power of action.	Stakeholder
Sustainability	Ability of an SES to sustain human wellbeing and ecosystems indefinitely or for a very long time.	
System-to-be-governed (SG)	A system connecting natural and social phenomena, where social processes depend on natural conditions and vice versa. Should be viewed as a part of a bigger system.	Social-ecological system
Governing system (GS)	Total set of mechanisms and processes stemming from state, market or civil society that are available for guidance, steering and control of a system-to-be-governed.	
Governance interactions (GI)	Mutually influencing relations between two or more entities or actors in a governance setting.	
PROPERTIES		
Diversity	Nature and degree to which entities within system differ.	Heterogeneity
Complexity	Quality or state of being complex or composed of interconnected parts. Expression of social-ecological interdependencies.	
Dynamics	Degree of change stemming from tensions which create flows of energy, materials, and information.	Change
Scale	Dimension of space and time of systems-to-be-governed and governing systems.	
ELEMENTS		
Image	Guiding lights of “how” and “why” of governance, including visions, knowledge, ideas, judgements, goals, convictions, theories, etc.	Vision
Instrument	A sum of available tools for governance, e.g. laws, regulations, guidelines, taxes, subsidies, etc.	Tool
Action	Implementation of instruments according to set guidelines or the taking of action by one actor or entity that is followed by others.	Problem solving
ORDERS		
Meta order of governance	Setting values and principles to guide policy.	Governance vision
Second order of governance	Institutional settings which enable, sustain and give focus to governance.	Institutional setting
First order of governance	Day-to-day activities by governing actors tackling problems and creating opportunities.	On-ground action
MODES		
Hierarchical governance	Implies a one directional flow from governing system to system-to-be-governed. Typical style of governance in which governments interact with their (groups of) citizens.	Top-down; policy; management
Co-governance	“Horizontal” collaborative and cooperative governance interactions where no one actor plays a dominating role.	Collaborative; co-management
Self-governance	Capacity of social entities to govern themselves. Implies participation by actors.	Participatory governance