

**Table 2. SES resilience properties in relation to structural and relational access mechanisms**

SES Resilience	Access mechanisms	Cromer Crab Fishery	San Francisco Oxtotilpan
Diversity	<b>Technology</b>	- Accessing different technology (fishing gear) has become increasingly difficult due to restrictive regulation.	-Although some technology allows members to access timber products (saws), other technology aimed at increase land productivity has endangered local seeds varieties (GMOs)
	<b>Capital</b>	- Access to capital allows fishers more choice of livelihood strategy: to expand their business with a larger boat or downsize to save costs; and to diversify into processing activities. Those from a fishing family can more easily access to a fishing boat and license and cheaply while those outside the community need to find accumulate financial resources first.	-Access to capital allows community members to diversify their livelihoods for compensating the lack of capital produced for agriculture and forestry. Such activities include seasonal migration and use of non-timber products.
	<b>Markets</b>	- Having access to different markets – some higher value and other higher quantity – allows fishers to sell the catch depending on their success at sea. While varied labour opportunities allowed fishermen to make a liking during the winter or difficult times, combining fishing with other flexible work is often incompatible due to the lifestyle.	-Community members have created local markets, interchange traditional varieties of seeds and land-based products; decreasing costs and maintaining their indigenous identity. -Low market prices for agricultural products and the increasing costs of inputs such as fertilisers and pesticides, force the community members carry out other activities.
	<b>Labour</b>	-Labour opportunities and resulting income can therefore themselves be uncertain. Some of those working in fishing businesses look for more stable and regular work [especially when they have a family to support]. Due to issues with labour supply, fishermen have increasingly chosen to work on their own so that they are not dependent on labour for going to sea or accessing fishery resources.	-Agricultural labour is getting increasingly less profitable, and less attractive to younger generations due to market prices and weather-related uncertainties. Agricultural and forest practices are being lost. -Cooperation in <i>Faenas</i> (communal shared work) implies that labour can be shared across different households at the community, reducing costs and making more efficient some activities related to forest and agricultural land.

<b>Feedbacks</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge of the sea was always passed down from father to son, and fishing started from an early age. However, with the formalisation of education and regulatory requirements for training certificates, on the job learning is more difficult.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Their main source of information when it comes to agricultural production, forest activities and livestock comes from the inherited local knowledge. Traditional knowledge is evolving to withstand the ever-changing climatic conditions and market uncertainties.</li> </ul>
	<b>Authority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restrictive regulations on fishing and on health and safety in processing have limited flexibility and livelihood adaptation opportunities in fisheries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional authorities often are more important to regulate local activities. Restrictive regulations on use to land resources often criminalise traditional activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Connectivity</b>	<b>Identity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishermen recognise each other through a share 'occupational identity' and monitor conditions for each other in to ensure safety at sea.</li> <li>- Social and place identity shapes where fishermen fish work from which depends on being accepted by other fishermen on the beach or in the harbour..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indigenous identity: Language together with the strong indigenous identity, have allowed the community to withstand external pressures (selling/buying land from external actors). It also helps them differentiate from neighbour communities.</li> <li>- Even though for some it may not represent the biggest source of income, land-based resources provide the basic identity for the rest of the access mechanisms.</li> </ul>
	<b>Social relations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kinship and friendship relations are important for ensuring continuity of family based fishing businesses, where values including trust and commitment are important.</li> <li>- Wider social relations mediate who fishermen enter into business with on land; which secures continuity in the supply chain throughout the region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kinship and other interpersonal relations are the basis for improving agricultural and other land-based activities.</li> <li>- Families rely on social relations to access land-based resources, saving costs and strengthening social bonds.</li> </ul>