

Table 1. Key characteristics of each case study

	Cromer Crab Fishery	San Francisco Oxtotilpan <i>Ejido</i>
Type of SES	<p>The “Cromer Crab” fishery in North Norfolk, England is a small-scale traditional fishery. Changing access to fishing through regulatory mechanisms over the last four decades has shifted from an open access system with little regulation to one that is increasingly restrictive and difficult to partake in.</p>	<p>The <i>Ejido</i> of San Francisco Oxtotilpan is a subsistence agricultural and indigenous community located in Mexico central highlands. The <i>Ejido</i> refers to all villagers in the rural context of Mexico who hold communally managed agricultural and forest land.</p>
Key pressures and changes to the SES since the 1990s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offshore renewable – wind farms at sea and other developments at sea • Policy regulation and change aimed at reducing fishing capacity or restricting fishing activity • Marine conservation zones and spatial restrictions • Overfishing by large boats from other regions in the offshore area • Rising costs including licences, fuel. • Labour shortages – for fishing and for processing • Climate change and other environmental change • Loss of local heritage and knowledge due to increasing second homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation • Restrictive policies aimed at reducing the use of timber and non-timber products • Land reform aimed at land titling, opening the possibility of privatisation. • Forest management and conservation zones and spatial restrictions • Climate change impacts agricultural production • Loss of culture, traditions and language • External pressures related to the growth of the forest-agriculture border • Land use change • Lack of financial opportunities • Cultural and traditional indigenous traits loss.
Rights-based access to resources	<p>The sea is a ‘public resource’ and when the UK entered the European Union in 1973, it also shared its waters with other European nations. Its use was fully open access until the 1990s when licensing was first introduced for commercial fisheries. These were introduced for free but have now have acquired a high market value due to scarcity. Today, fishers also compete for space with many other activities including commercial and recreational activities, which are granted commercial licenses to exploit the seabed.</p>	<p>The <i>Ejido</i> land of San Francisco Oxtotilpan is located at the edge of a former National Park (from 2009 it was changed into a Flora and Fauna Protection Area). This change in the protection status opened up the possibility of forestry and other extractive activities such as mining and logging previous official supervision and licencing. Although access to land resources is granted by customary authorities, the new federal protection status grants access to external enterprises.</p>
Resource Property, Ownership and Governance	<p>Formal rules set at the national or EU level regulate what types of crabs or lobster can be fished and when [minimum size, no egg-laying females... no crabs when moulting...]. Although access is based on a fishing license or permit, informal access mechanisms limit where fishing boats can set their fishing gear at sea and which harbours or beaches boats operate from.</p>	<p>The indigenous group has strong customary laws that include punishments and rewards. These regulations are more respected than the statutory law, and have demonstrated more efficiency at the community level when it comes to conservation and response to external shocks (wildfires, droughts, frosts, etc.)</p>