

Supplement S1

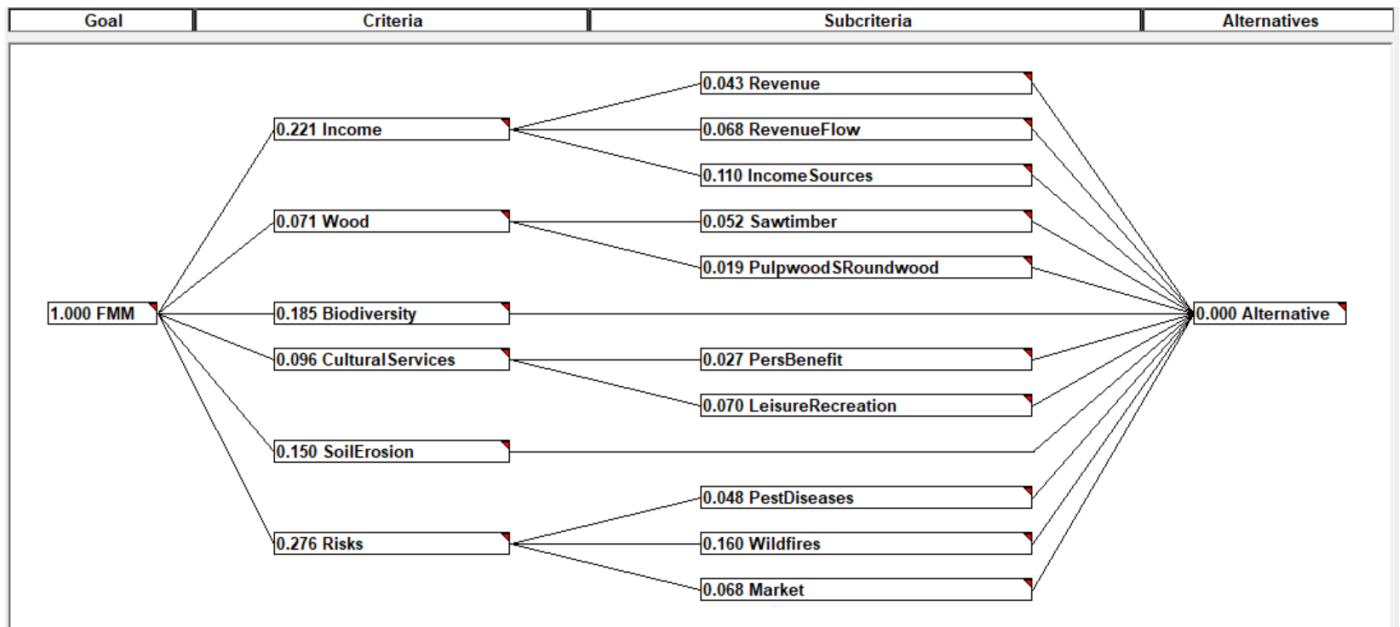


Figure S1. Criteria and sub-criteria weights of the MCDA model. Example from civil society group [25]. Criteria weights sum to 1. At the sub-criterion level, criteria weights are shown as distributed to the sub-criteria under each criterion (e.g., the sub-criteria weights under a criterion sum to the criterion weight). Lowest level criteria evaluate the attributes of the alternatives. The priority score for an alternative (a management unit) is calculated as the sum of products of the lowest level criterion weights and the utility scores of each attribute for the alternative (note that Biodiversity and Soil Erosion are also a lowest level criteria). As implemented in EMDS, the single alternative is simply a placeholder that is replaced at runtime by the list of management units contained in the analysis area.

Supplement S2

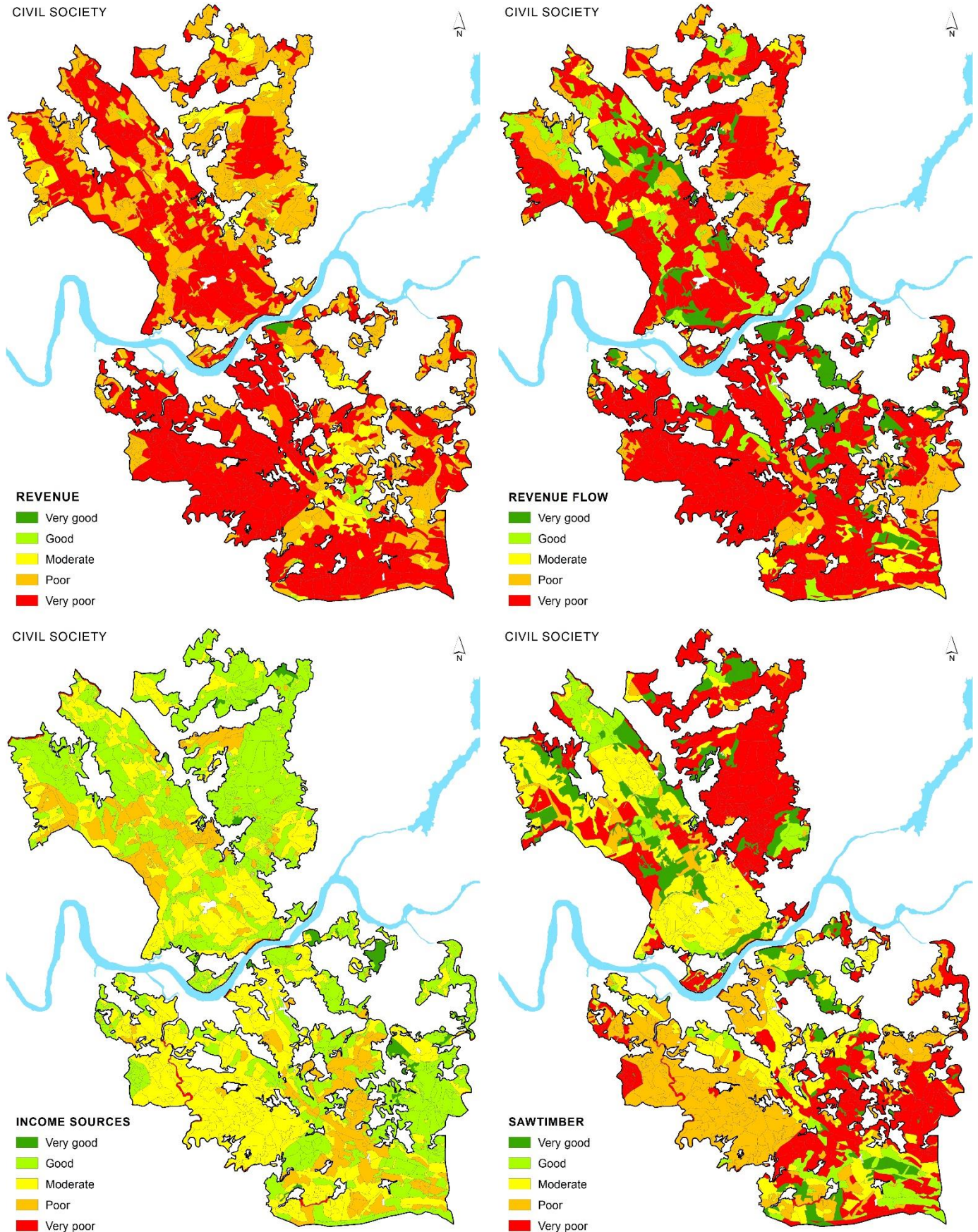


Figure S2.1. Cont.

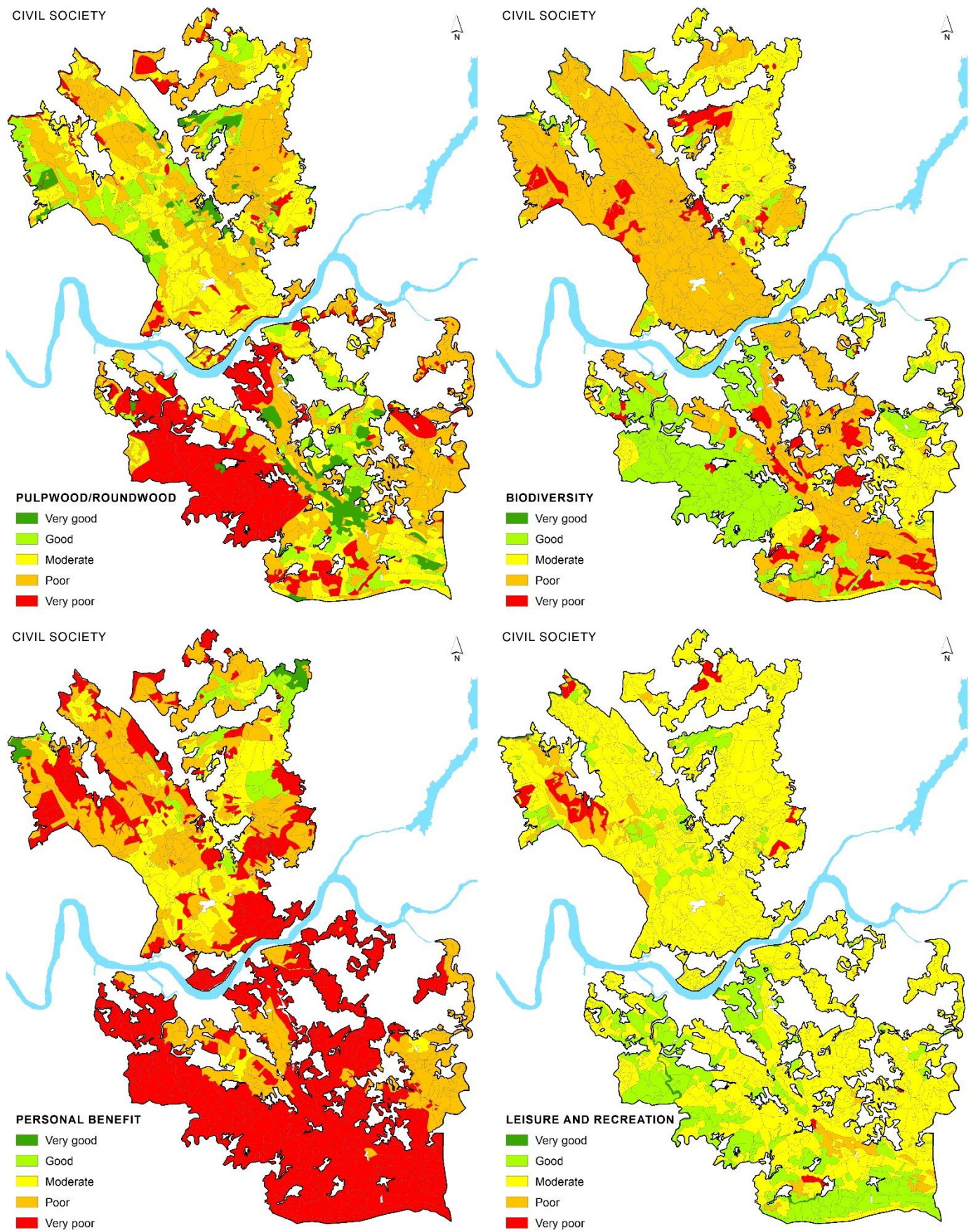


Figure S2.1. Cont.

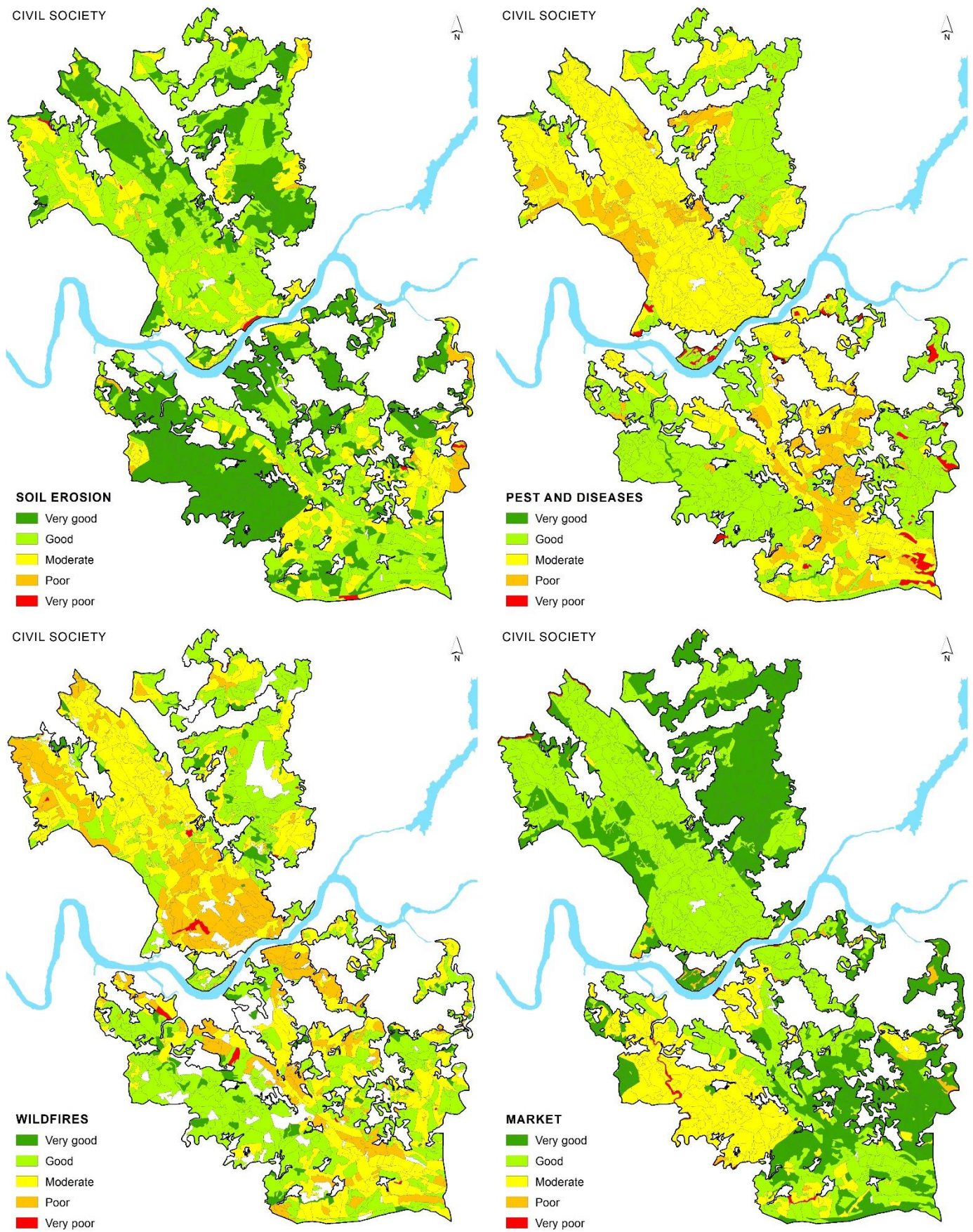


Figure S2.1. Data normalized from the Pareto frontier solution for the civil society group.

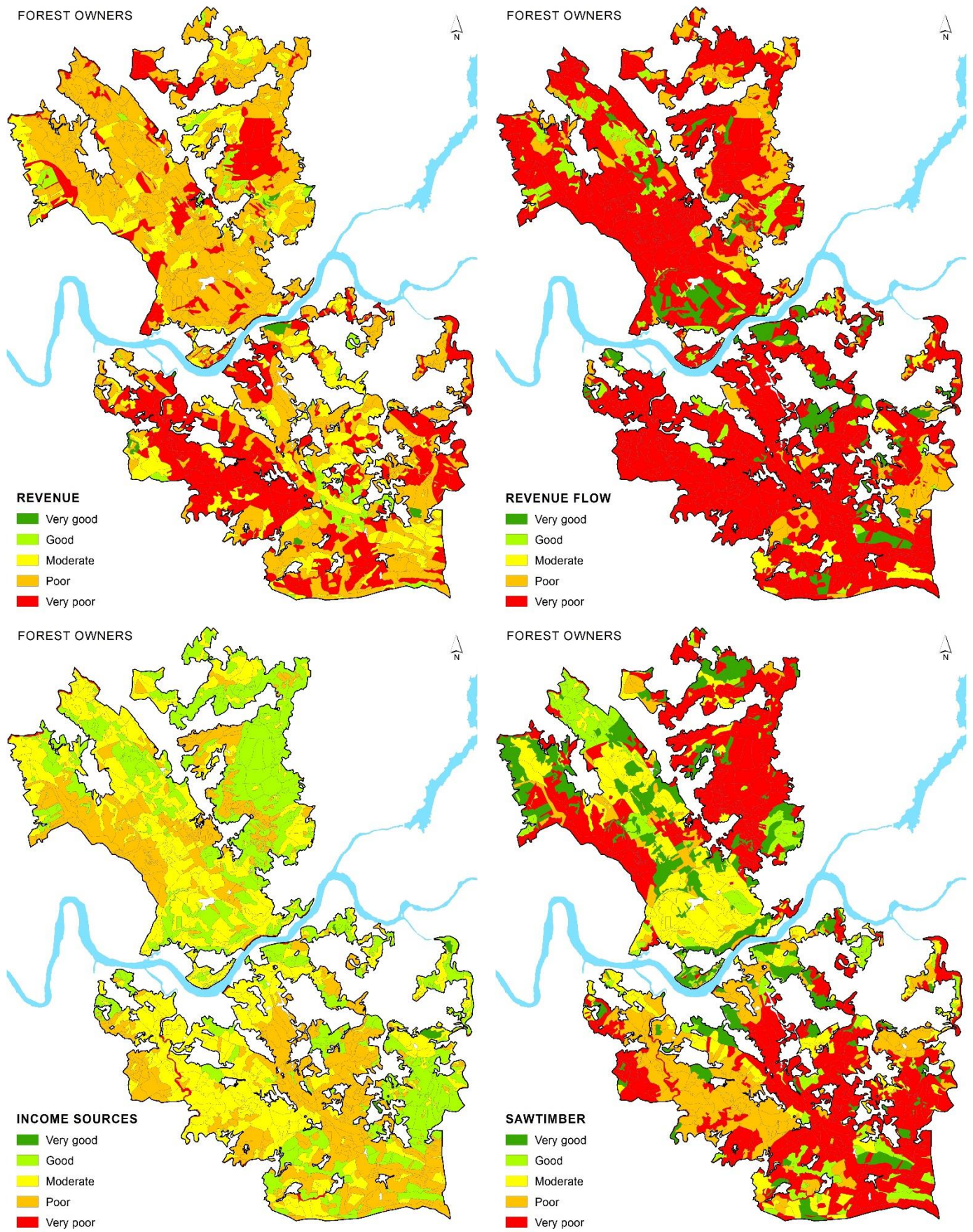


Figure S2.2. Cont.

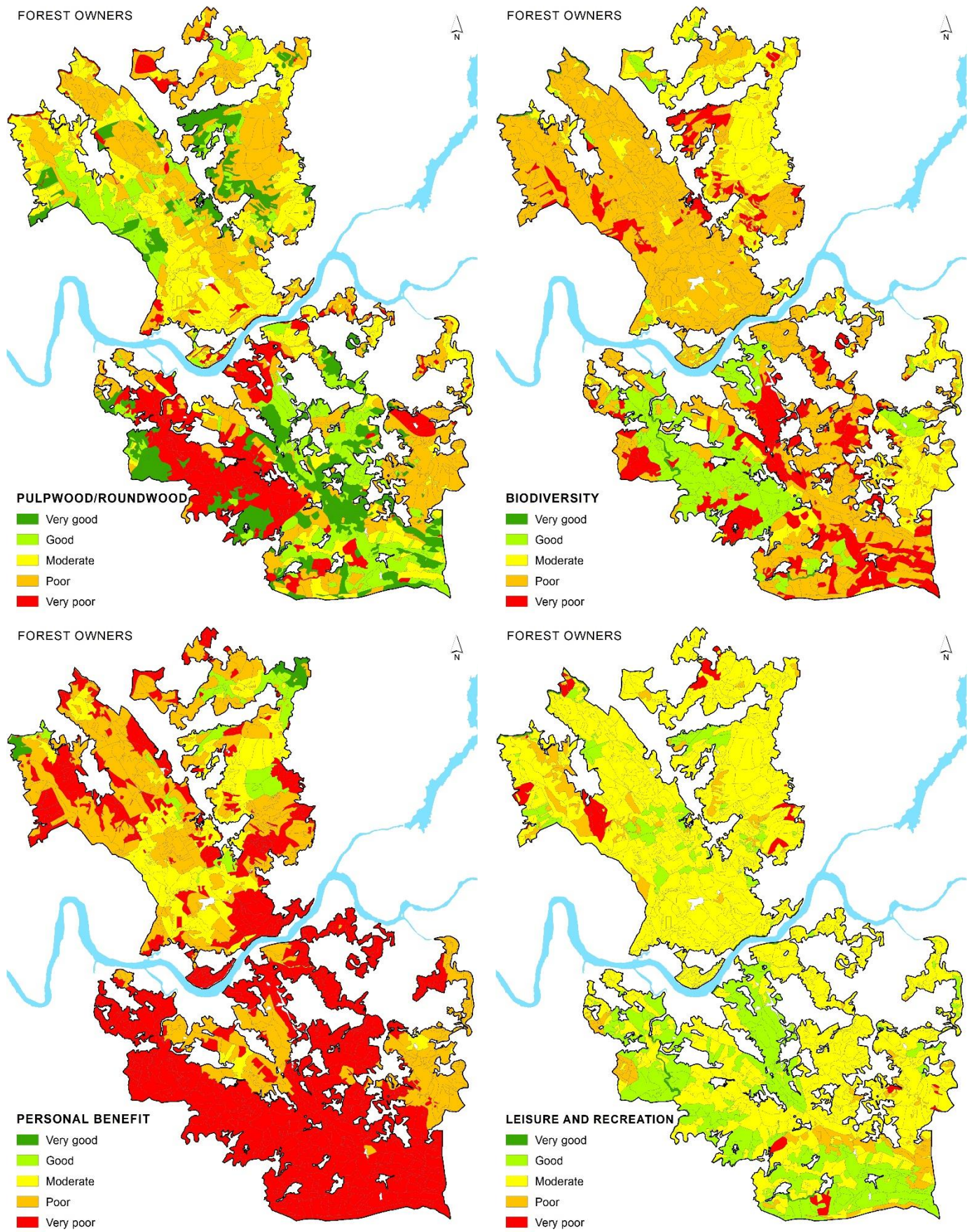


Figure S2.2. Cont.

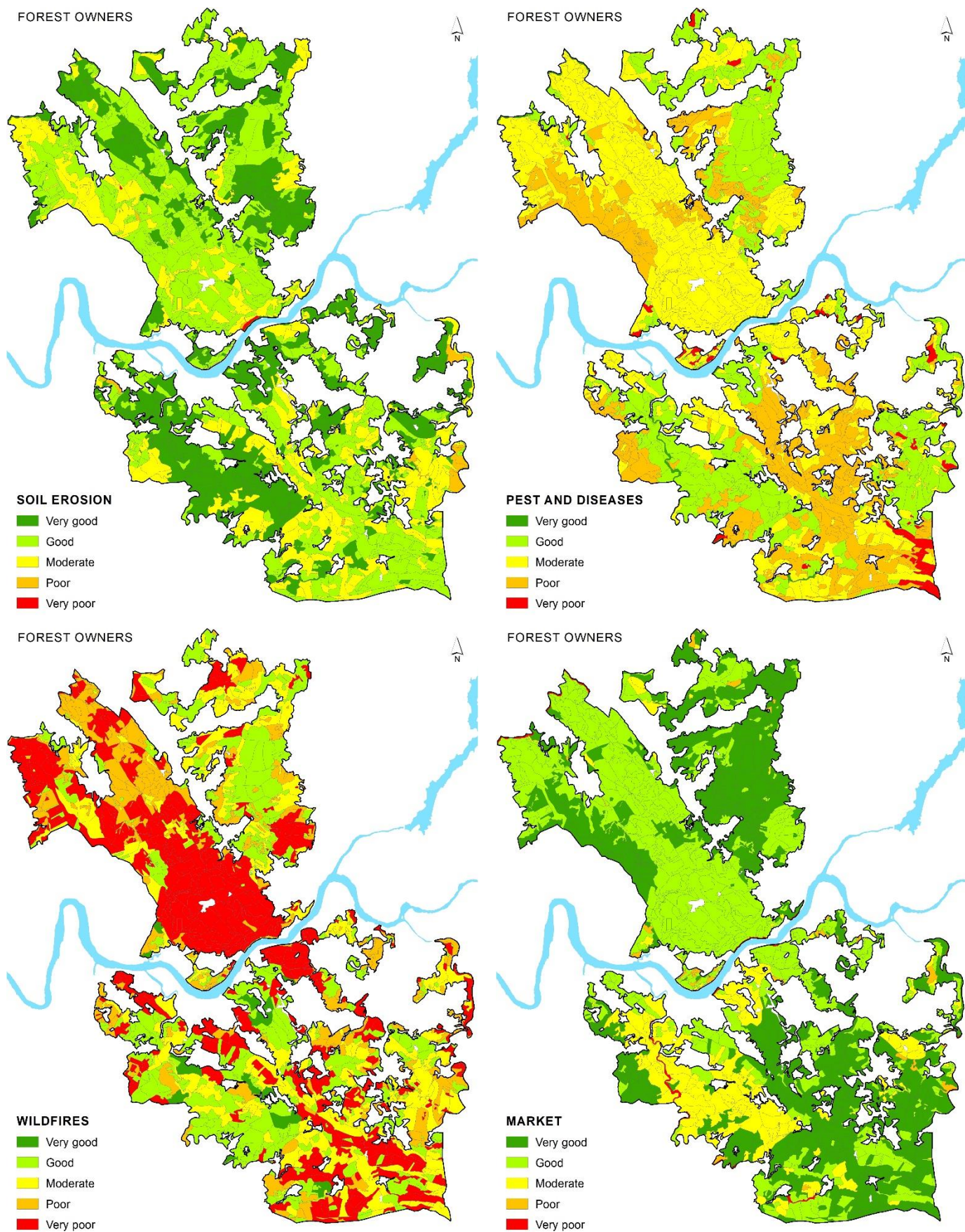


Figure S2.2. Data normalized from the Pareto frontier solution for the forest owners' group.

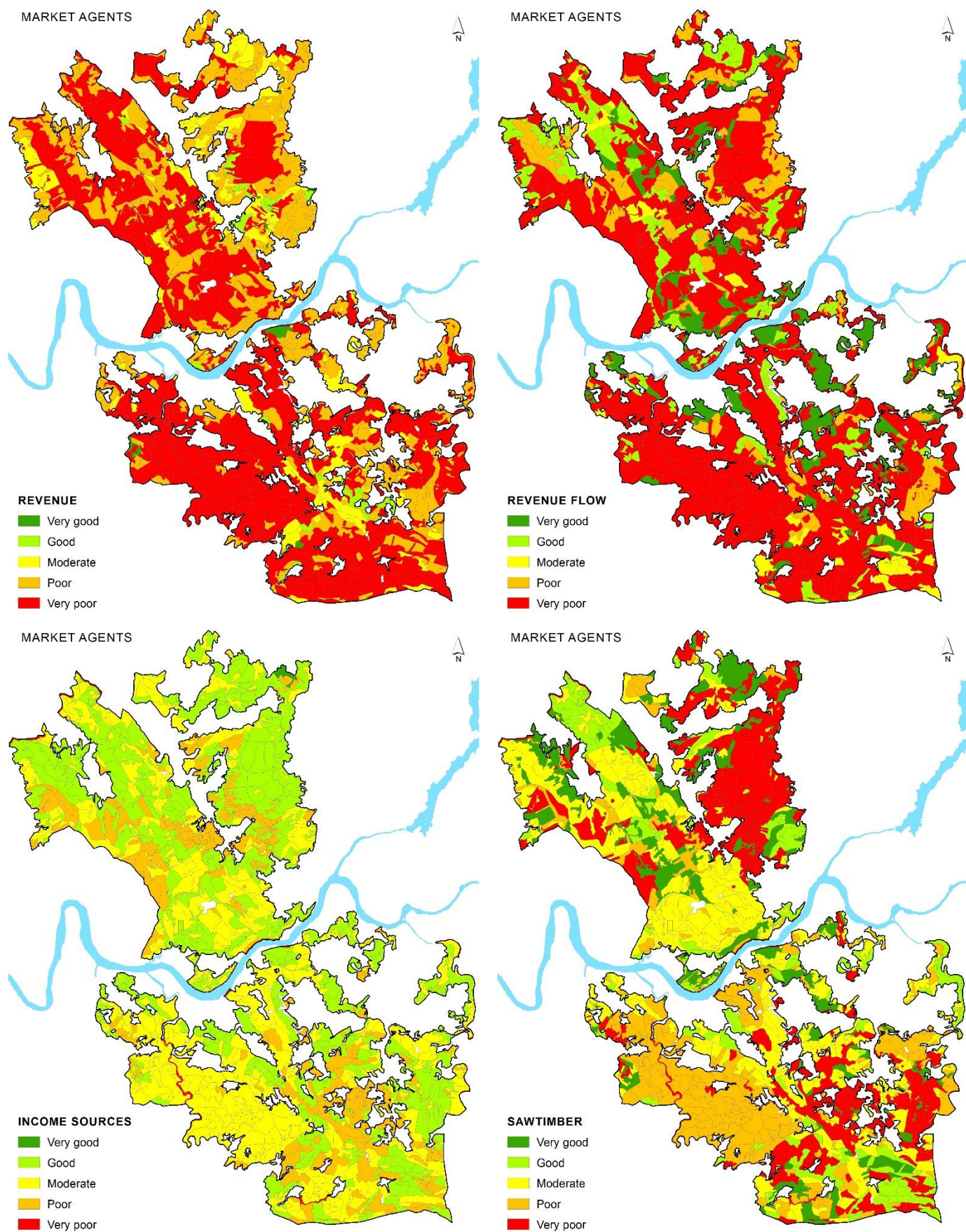


Figure S2.3. Cont.

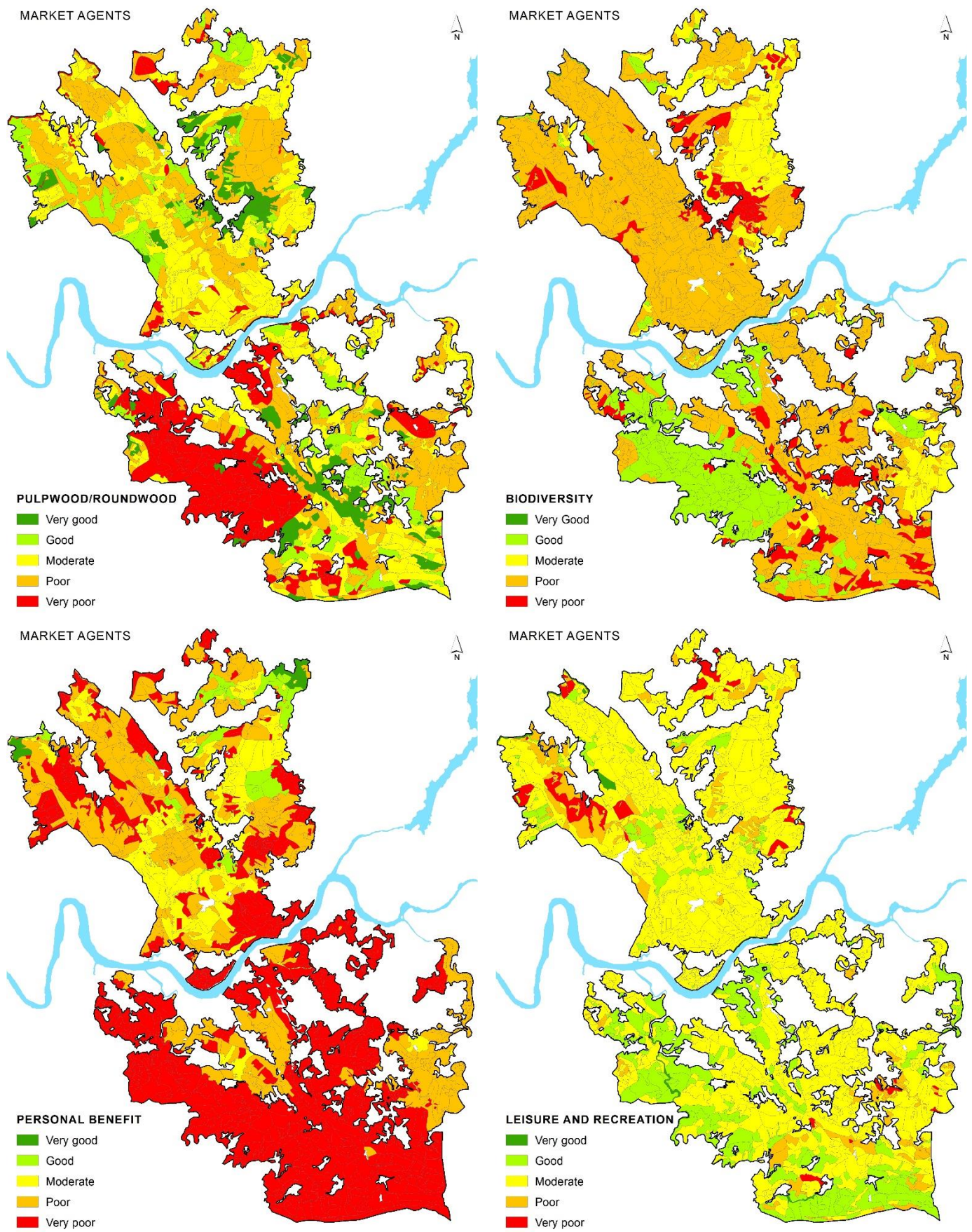


Figure S2.3. Cont.

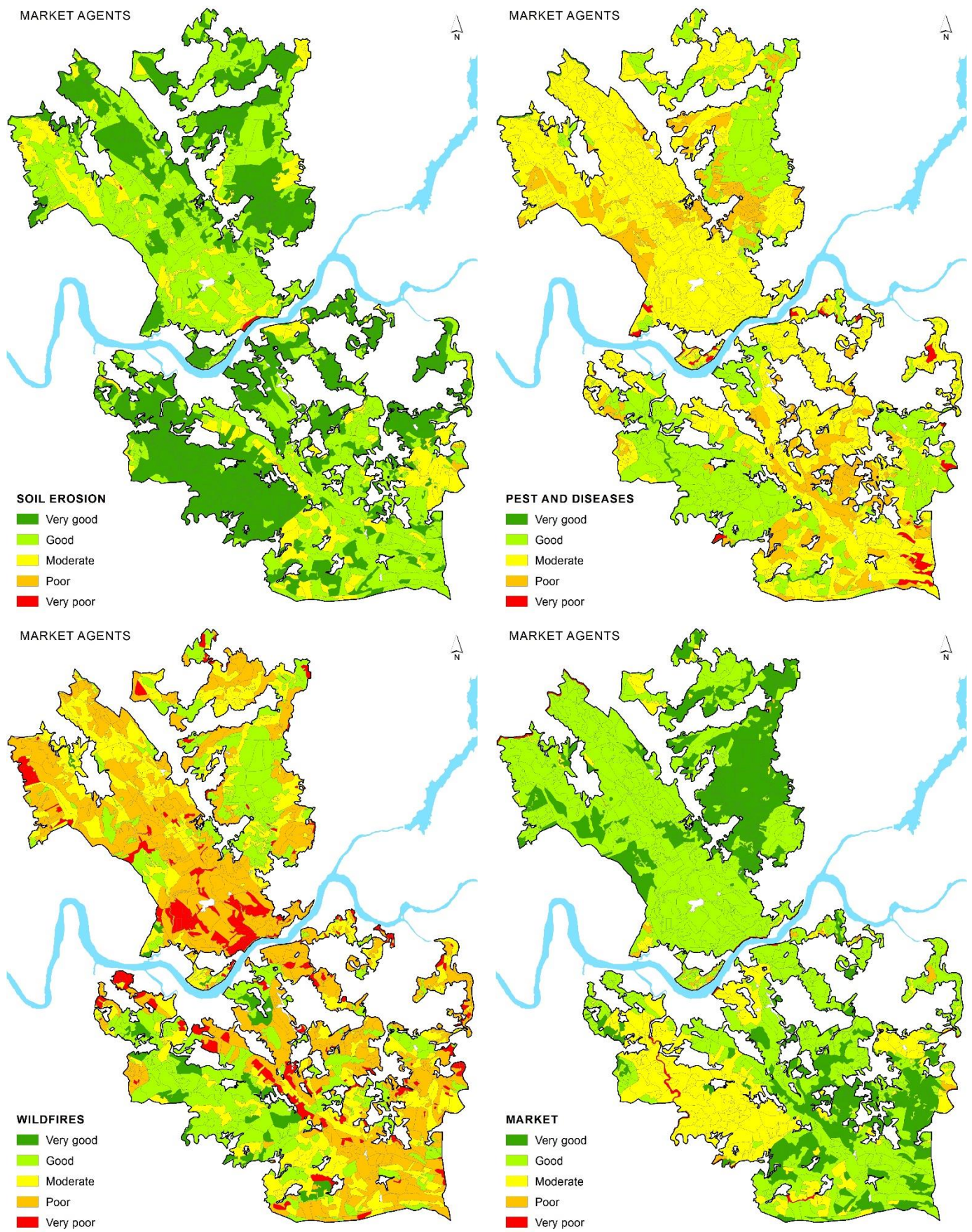


Figure S2.3. Data normalized from the Pareto frontier solution for the market agents' group.

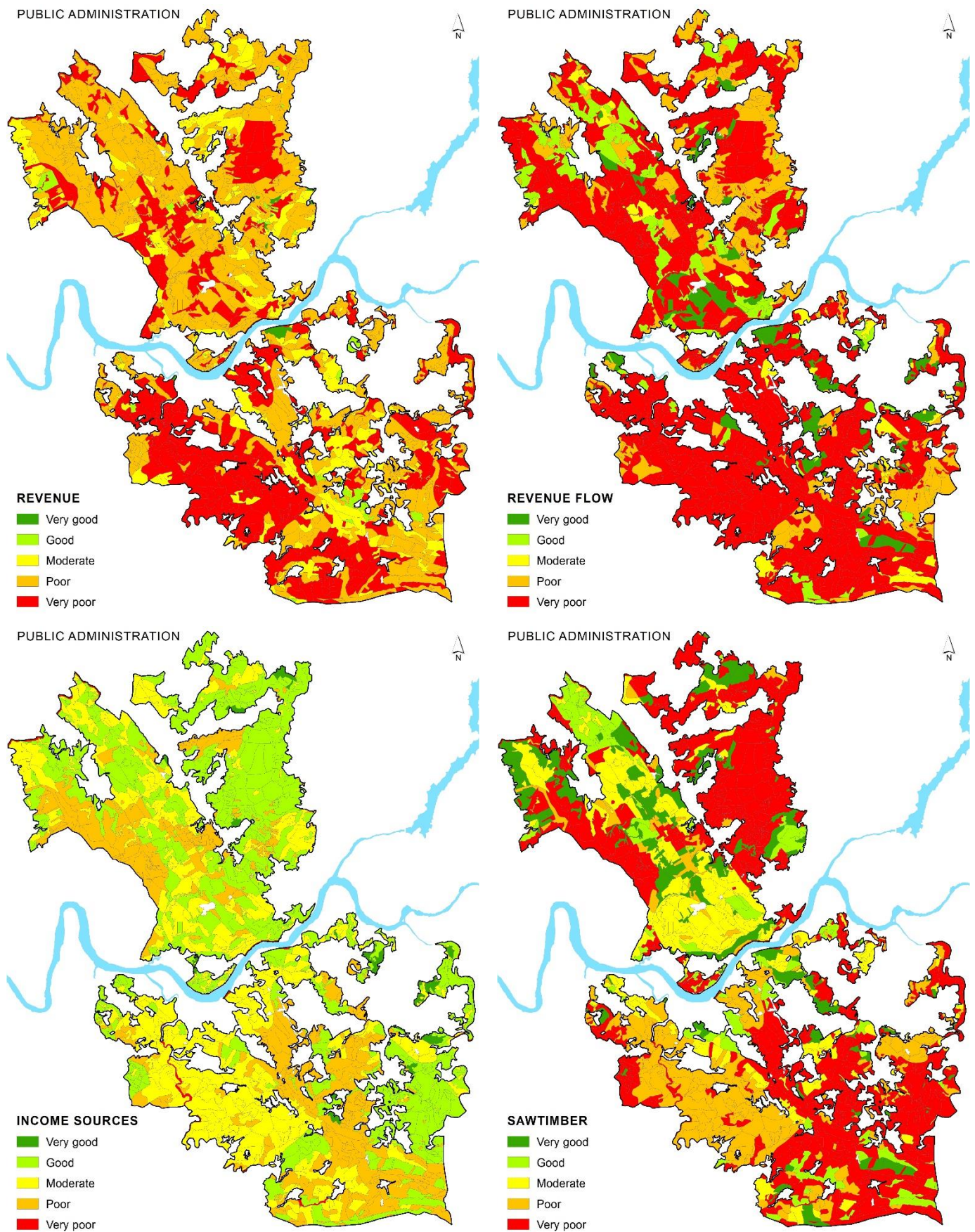


Figure S2.4. Cont.

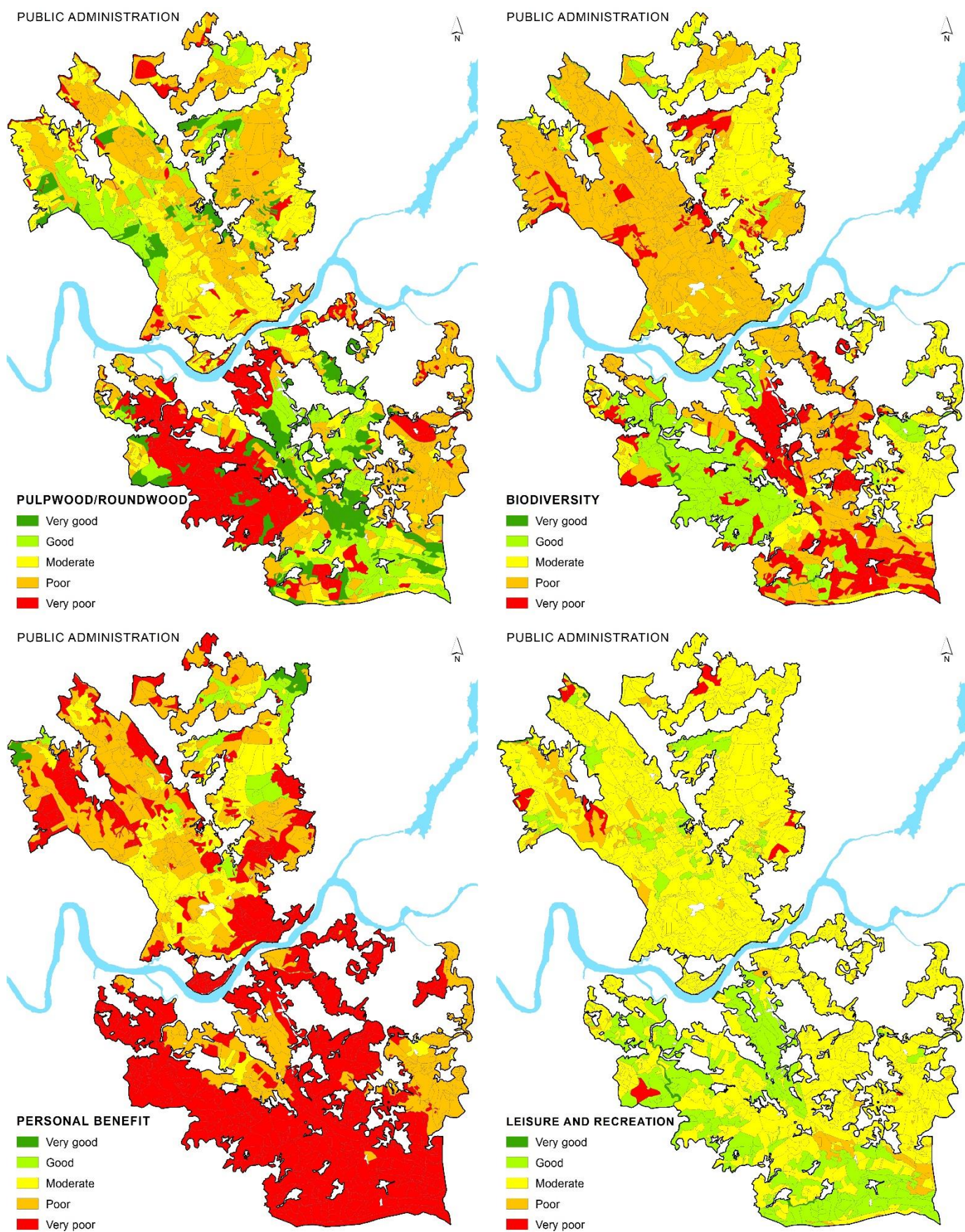


Figure S2.4. Cont.

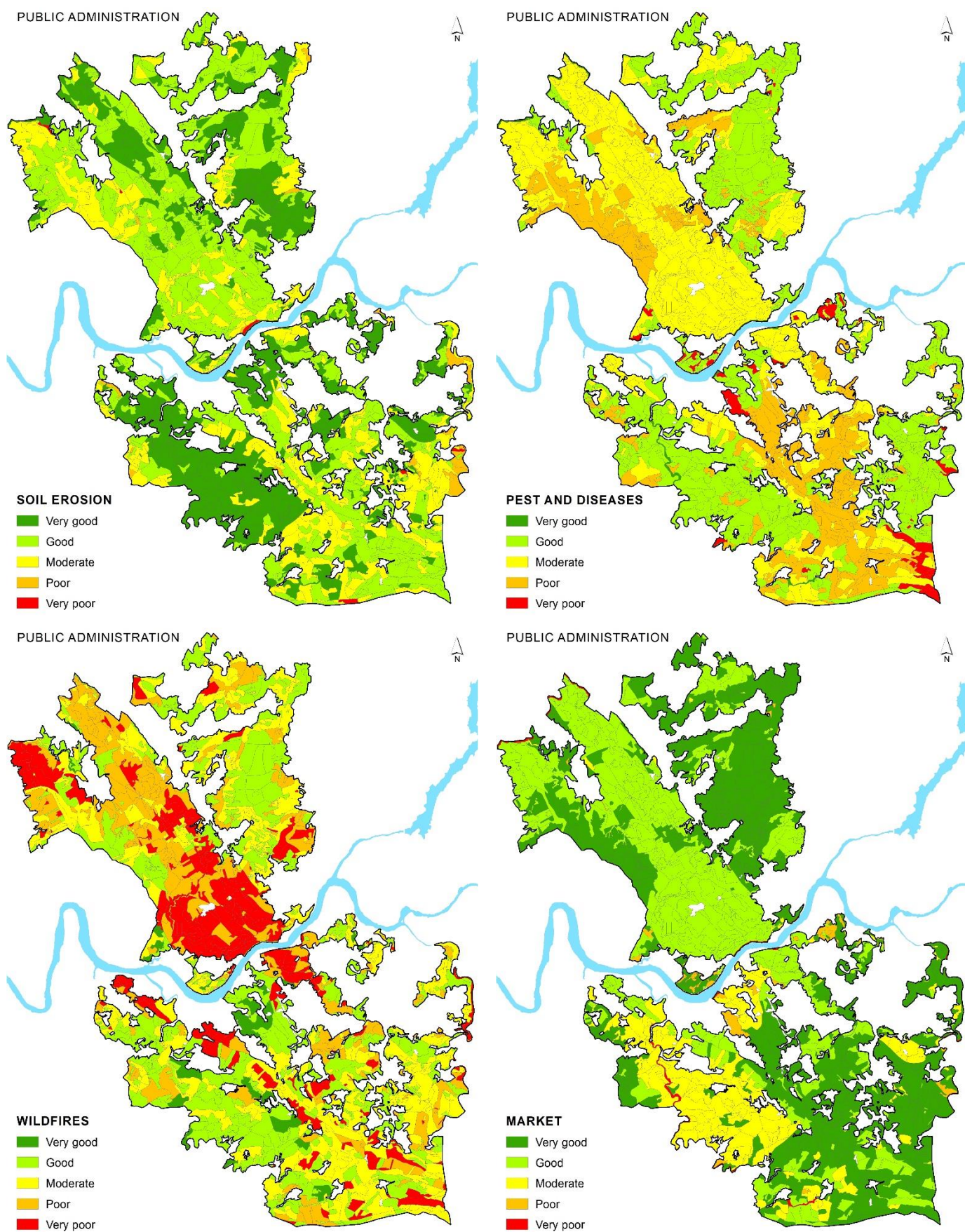


Figure S2.4. Data normalized from the Pareto frontier solution for the public administration group.

Supplement S3

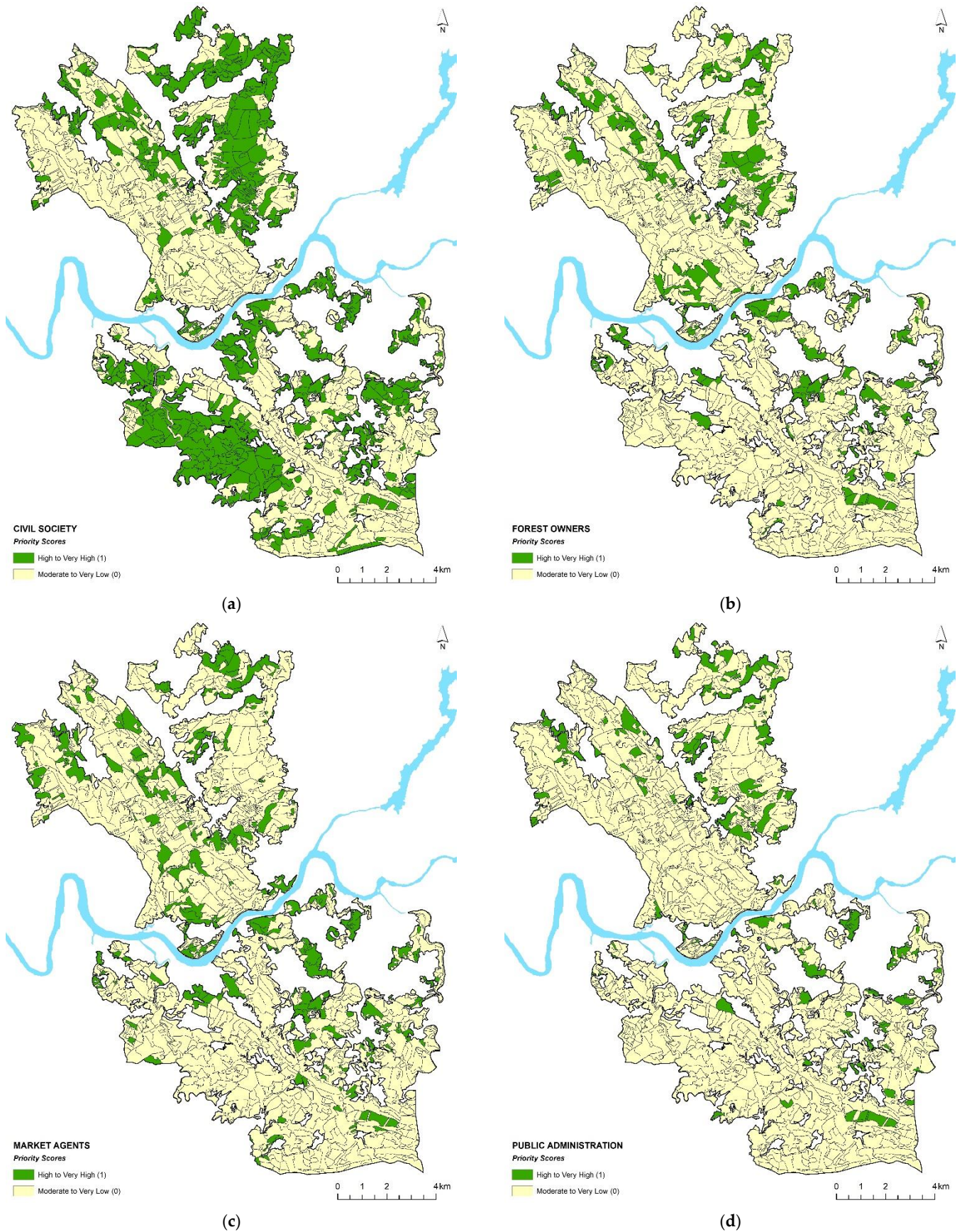


Figure S3.1. Priority scores classified into two Boolean classes of “high and very high” (value 1) and “moderate to very low” (value 0) by interest group: (a) civil society; (b) forest owners; (c) market agents; (d) public administration.

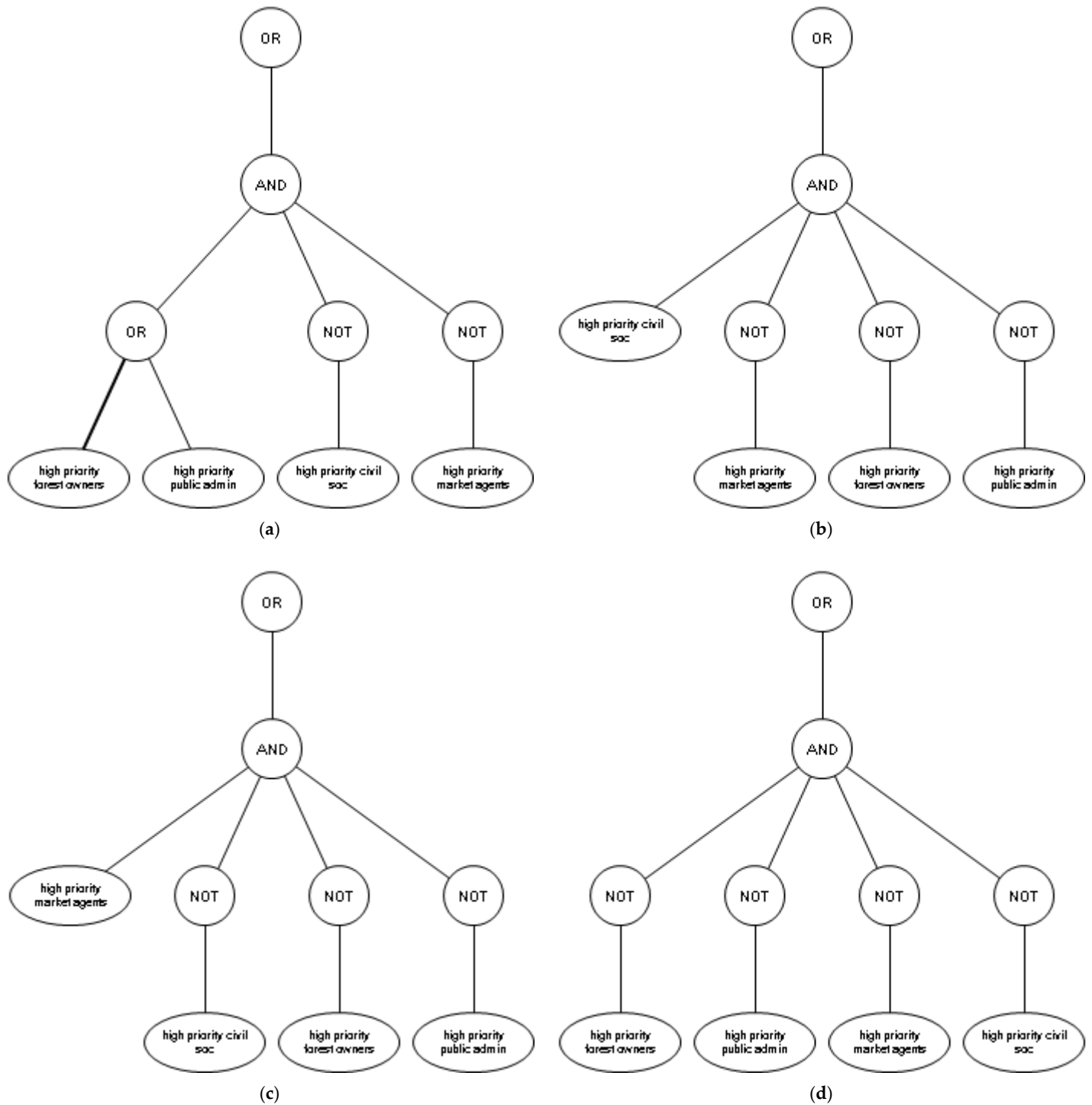


Figure S3.2. NetWeaver logic model: (a) arguments of conflict case 1, where priority scores are high for either forest owners and public administration or both, but priority scores are not high for civil society and market agents; (b) arguments of conflict case 2, where priority scores are only high for civil society; (c) arguments of conflict case 3, where priority scores are only high for market agents; (d) arguments of conflict case 4, where priority scores are not high for any interest group.

Supplement S4

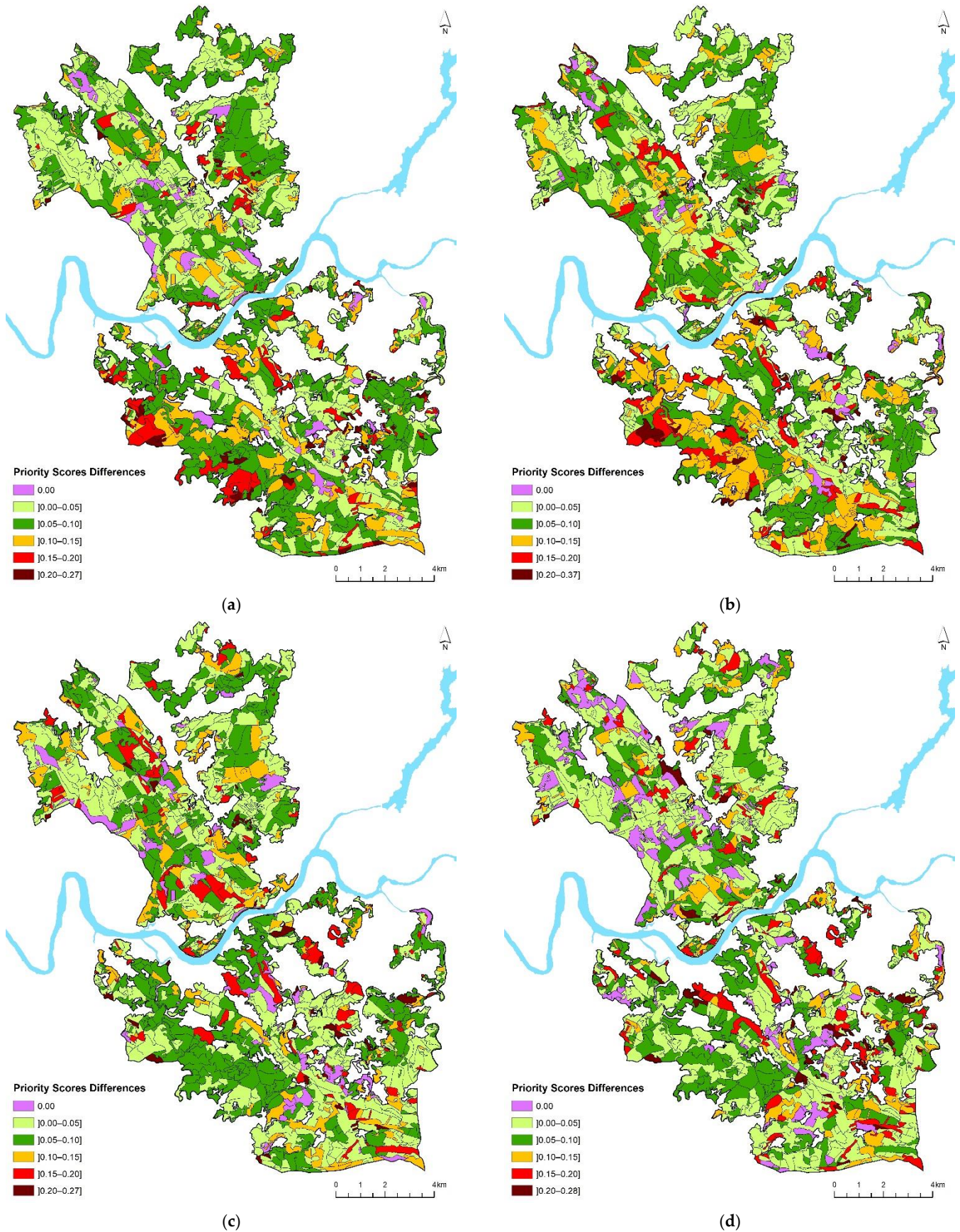


Figure S4. Differences of priority scores between pairs of interest groups: (a) civil society and forest owners; (b) civil society and public administration; (c) forest owners and market agents; (d) market agents and public administration.

Supplement S5

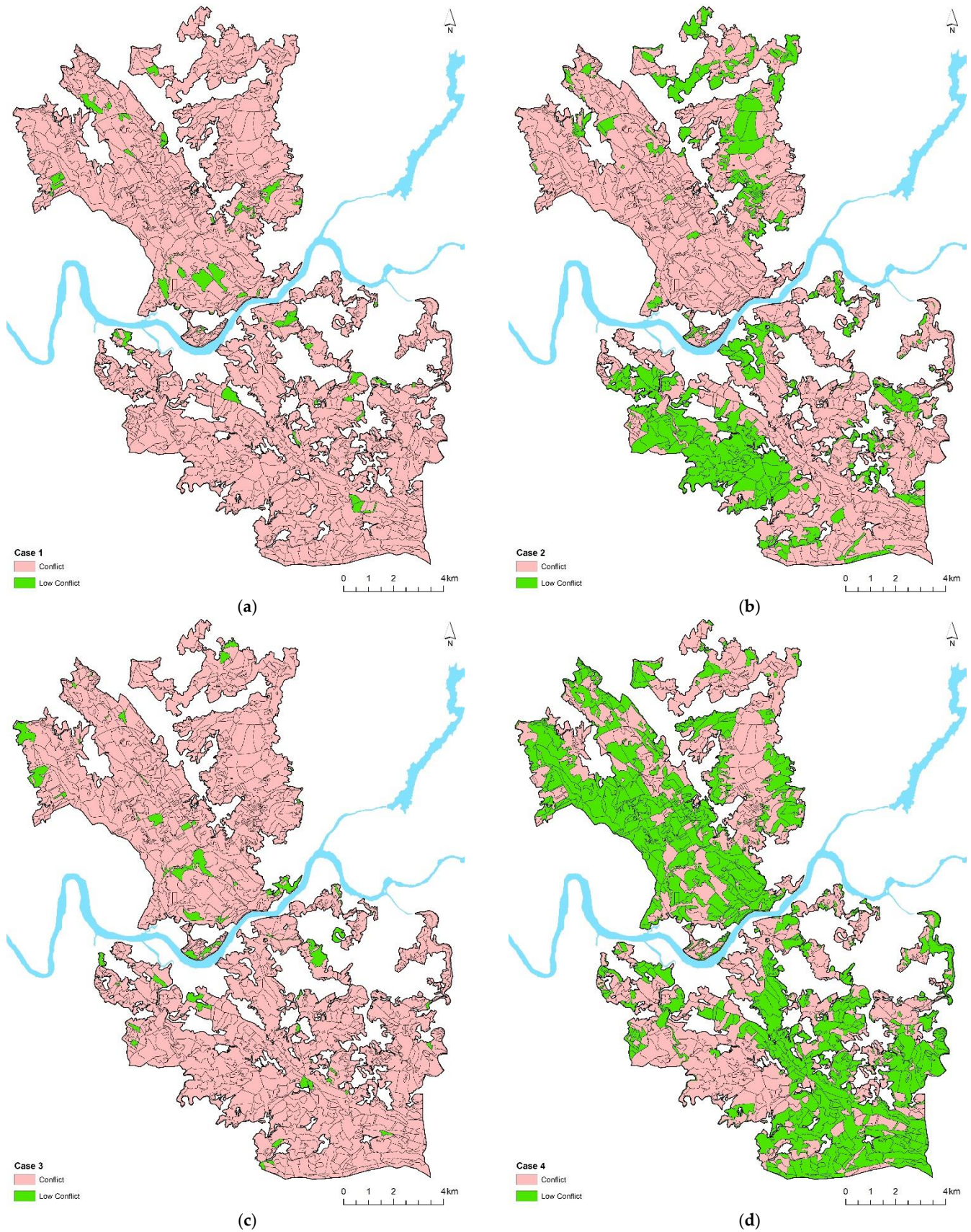


Figure S5. The four cases of NetWeaver logic model: (a) case 1, the priorities of forest owners and public administrators are basically compatible; (b) case 2, high priority in only civil society and any other group's high priority is a potential conflict; (c) case 3, high

priority in only market agents and any other group's high priority is a potential conflict; (d) case 4, no group rates the priority high or very high in a management unit.