

## Appendix 2

### Stakeholder identification and classification

To identify stakeholders, we considered the following criteria, as described by Borrini-Feyerabend (1996). Firstly, stakeholders are aware of their role or stake in the system under study. Secondly, they possess certain capacities, such as knowledge or skills, and relevance to the system and its resources (e.g. their proximity to the protected area or rights over land and natural resources). Lastly, stakeholders are able to influence decision-making and bear the costs of doing so, or are willing to mobilize resources, including their time, money and political weight to influence the decision-making process.

Since it is not possible to include all stakeholders, demarcations, based on well-substantiated criteria, are needed (Clarke and Clegg 1998). In this case, geographical criteria such as the western and southern boundary of the ENP are used, since this is where the expansion of the protected area system takes place (Brown et al. 2005). Furthermore, according to Achterkamp and Vos (2008), to facilitate stakeholder identification, a stakeholder definition, based on a stakeholder classification model, is required. Freeman's (2010: 46) 'affect criterion' is the most commonly used and distinguishes between affected stakeholders and stakeholders who can affect the outcome of a policy or project.

Most stakeholder analyses implicitly assume that stakeholder desires are similar or identical to outcomes as expressed by the investigators or analysts. Hence, we included a consideration of a stakeholder's interest in the system under study and the suggested expansion thereof.

Once codes and categories were derived using QSR-NVivo (version 10), stakeholders were categorized. According to similarities and differences in roles, categories were developed from codes, giving inference to a stakeholder's stakes. (For example, participants citing their role in the study system as livestock farmers were grouped together and their stakes assumed to be similar). Stakeholders and their roles or stakes were thus also classified according to the 'affect criterion' (Freeman 1984, 2010), to classify 'active' and 'passive' stakeholders, i.e. those who affect (determine) a decision or action and those affected by the decision. Primary stakeholders refer to individuals or groups with a higher level of interdependence between themselves and the protected area system. Secondary stakeholders are those who may influence or affect decisions regarding the protected area landscape, or who are themselves influenced or affected by these decisions, but who are not engaged or essential to the decision-making process.

Finally, stakeholders were further classified according to attributes of position, interest and power. Position gives an indication of stakeholder support for, or opposition to, an expanded protected area network around the ENP. Interests refer to the advantages and disadvantages, as perceived by stakeholders, of being part of this network. While power is indicative of the resources a stakeholder claims they are able to mobilize to express their position (i.e. support or opposition toward the issue).