

# Supporting Information

## Hicks and Cinner 10.1073/pnas.1413473111

### SI Results

**Madagascar.** Four ES bundles were evident from the Malagasy coastal communities studied: (i) Bequest and sanitation were associated with access to technology and access to knowledge (local ecological knowledge); (ii) coastal protection, recreation, and fishery were associated with access to authority and access via the negotiation of social relations (trust in community); (iii) education and materials were associated with access through knowledge (years of education); and (iv) habitat and culture were associated with a lack of access to technology or through knowledge (local ecological knowledge) (Fig. 3 and Fig. 1A).

**Kenya.** Four ES bundles were evident from the Kenyan coastal communities studied: (i) Fishery was associated with access via the negotiation of social relations (trust in fishers) and access through social identity (attachment); (ii) bequest and education were associated with access through social identity (heritage); (iii) sanitation, materials, and habitat were associated with access through knowledge (local ecological knowledge); and (iv) recreation and culture were associated with access via the negotiation of social relations (trust in community), rights-based access (rights), and access through capital (Fig. 3 and Fig. S1B).

**Tanzania.** Four ES bundles were evident from the Tanzanian coastal communities studied: (i) Bequest, culture, and fishery were associated with access through social identity (place-based meanings) and access to knowledge (years of education); (ii) sanitation, recreation, and materials were associated with a lack of access through social identity (place based meanings) or access to knowledge (years of education); (iii) habitat and coastal protection were associated with access to labor or labor opportunities (occupations) and access through social identity (identity); and (iv) education was associated with a lack of access to labor or labor opportunities (occupations) and access through social identity (identity) (Fig. 3 and Fig. S1C).

**Seychelles.** Four ES bundles were evident from the Seychelles coastal communities studied: (i) Habitat was associated with access via the negotiation of social relations (trust in fishers) and access through social identity (identity); (ii) sanitation and recreation were associated with rights-based access and access to labor or labor opportunities (occupations); (iii) coastal protection was associated with access to authority, to capital, and via the negotiation of social relations (participation); and (iv) bequest, culture, education, fishery, and materials were associated with access through knowledge (local ecological knowledge), access to markets, and access through social identity (place-based meanings) (Fig. 3 and Fig. S1D).



