Supplement of

A review of the applicability of the motivations and abilities (MOTA) framework for assessing the implementation success of water resources management plans and policies

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## Table S1

A summary of studies that have applied MOTA in various water resource management planning and policy contexts to date. ‘FITS’ refers to financial, institutional, technical and social within the context of abilities (‘FIT’ refers to the same but without the social aspect).

| Authors           | Trigger(s)                                                      | Motivation and ability elements                                                                 | Application of MOTA                                                                 | Institutional actor(s) | Societal actor(s)                  | Type of planning               |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Phi et al. (2015) | Flood management                                                | Motivation, ability (FIT)                                                                        | I- and A-MOTA: Governmental implementation and societal adoption                    | National government    | Community                           | Top-down and bottom-up           |
| Arora (2018)      | Adapting to salinity and modernising the agricultural sector    | Motivations identified by asking actors questions about perceptions on risks to livelihoods. Abilities identified by asking actors’ questions about financial, technical and institutional abilities to change. | A-MOTA: Societal adoption                                                            | None                   | People’s Committee (Provincial government) | Bottom-up                       |
| Korbee et al. (2018) | Adapting to salinity and modernising the agricultural sector | Similar to those in Arora (2018)                                                               | A-MOTA: Societal adoption                                                            | Provincial and District-level government | Farmers                             | Bottom-up                       |
| Hoan et al. (2019) | Saline intrusion associated with rising sea levels and development | Motivation (farmers’ intention to change cropping systems), Abilities (FIT abilities to change cropping systems), Financial (budgets, production resources), technical (infrastructure and technique, knowledge and skills), institutional (social organisation, market). | A-MOTA: Societal adoption                                                            | None                   | Farmers                             | Bottom-up                       |
| Korbee et al. (2019b) | Adapting to salinity and modernising the agricultural sector | Similar to those in Arora (2018)                                                               | I- and A-MOTA: Institutional implementation and societal adoption                    | Unspecified            | Farmers                             | Top-down and bottom-up           |
| Korbee et al. (2019a) | Adapting to salinity and modernising the agricultural sector | Motivations identified by asking actors questions about perceptions on risks, possible solutions and institutional mandates. Abilities identified by asking actors’ questions about FIT abilities to change. | I-MOTA: Governmental implementation                                                  | Local and Regional government agencies | None                                | Top-down                        |
| Nguyen et al. (2019b) | Climate change, rising sea levels                              | Motivation (farmers’ intention to change cropping systems), Abilities (FIT abilities to change cropping systems). | A-MOTA: Societal adoption                                                            | None                   | Farmers                             | Bottom-up                       |
| Authors          | Trigger(s)                                                                 | Motivation and ability elements                                                                 | Application of MOTA                  | Institutional actor(s)                                                                 | Societal actor(s)                                                                 | Type of planning |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Nguyen et al. (2019a) | Urban flood risk                                                           | Assessed the motivation of each actor pertaining to the application of several conventional and retrofitting flood control measures. Abilities determined by assessing the self-perceived FIT capabilities in implementing flood control measures. | A-MOTA: Societal adoption            | District-level Municipality Offices (DMO) and City-level Sectoral Departments (CSD)     | Social Mass Organisations (SMOs): Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Vietnam Women's Union, HCMC Communist Youth Union | Bottom-up       |
| Pieffers (2019)  | Diminishing groundwater and domestic water supplies                           | Motivations assessed in terms of threat (knowledge about groundwater extraction and land subsidence) and risk (familiarity with the use of rainwater, stormwater and wastewater treatment; and risk in terms of perceived water quality) perception. FIT (and geographic conditions) abilities. | 1- and A-MOTA: Experts, government officials and water supply stations | Division of Mineral and Water Resources, Government officials responsible for water mandates | Local communities | Top-down and bottom-up |
| Kulsum (2020)    | Community livelihood adaptation uncertainties associated with urbanisation and climate change (irrigation water, agricultural technology, market system). | Similar to those in Korbee et al. (2019a). Used MOTA to predict the future behaviour of farmers towards change and tried to interlink MOTA with adaptation pathways. | A-MOTA: Societal adoption            | None                                                                                    | Farmers                                                      | Bottom-up       |
| Nguyen et al. (2020) | Sustainability of mangrove shrimp farming in response to climate change-induced salinity intrusion along with economic and environmental constraints | Motivation (farmers' intention to change from shrimp farming to another form of livelihood). Abilities (FITS abilities to change farming systems). | A-MOTA: Societal adoption            | None                                                                                    | Mangrove-shrimp farmers                                 | Bottom-up       |
| Sadik et al. (2020) | Announcement of new plans for participatory water management (PWM), increasing pressures from water management problems, and natural disasters | Motivation is assessed by recognizing opportunity or threat from the proposed PWM reforms. Abilities (FITS) to participate in water resources management. | A-MOTA: Societal adoption            | None                                                                                    | Farmers, local civil society organisations, and NGOs                  | Bottom-up       |
| Sadik et al. (2021) |                                                                                       |                                                                                                 |                                      |                                                                                        | Similar to those in Sadik et al. (2020)                                       |                 |
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