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Surprise!



You attended a community planning meeting and contributed to decisions about conservation of nature and future developments in your area.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

Surprise!



You bought vegetables in support of a local farming group who have changed to practicing conservation agriculture to reduce the environmental impact of their farming activities.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

Surprise!



You voted to restrict grazing of livestock in wetlands, which is causing damage and degradation.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

Surprise!



You attended a voluntary event where a local NGO provided training on opportunities to enhance sustainable development and conservation.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

Surprise!



Your community works together with the local conservation agency to put in fire breaks around the local nature reserve to protect it from the spread of unplanned wildfires that could damage the biodiversity.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

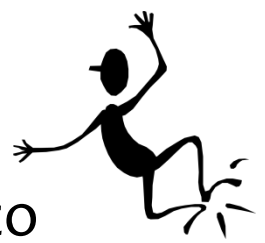
Surprise!



As a local entrepreneur, you devoted 10% of your profits to invest in reducing the impact on the environment of your enterprise (for example recycling, reducing water consumption and waste generation, introducing solar technologies).

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

Surprise!



Your community group decides to dedicate one morning a month to picking up litter and cleaning up a local natural area to help raise awareness about conservation in the community.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

Surprise!



You volunteer to help clearing of alien invasive plants from wetlands and stream edges in your area.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

Surprise!



There is an erosion donga starting at the head of a local wetland and you volunteer your time to help control the erosion.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

Surprise!



You help to organise a community meeting to make important decisions about how to engage a developer who is building a lodge locally, but the construction works are causing sediment to enter the local river that is an important source of water.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

Surprise!



You littered when you threw your empty packets out of the taxi and it polluted the environment.

SKIP A TURN

Surprise!



As an entrepreneur, you failed to create an environmentally sensitive business plan for your enterprise and there is now the risk of potential negative environmental impacts from pollution.

SKIP A TURN

Surprise!



You are not practicing the wise use of water when you leave taps running rather than closing them tightly so as not to waste water.

SKIP A TURN

Surprise!



You did not attend an important community planning meeting about deciding on future land use and development opportunities because you rather wanted to stay at home to listen to the exciting football match on the radio.

SKIP A TURN

Surprise!



You let your cattle graze in the wetland because there is good grazing there even though you are aware of the community's efforts to rehabilitate the degraded areas that the cattle have already caused.

SKIP A TURN

Surprise!



You played very loud music at your big birthday party last weekend even though you were aware that your neighbours and the tourists in the eco-lodge across the river would be disturbed by the noise.

SKIP A TURN

Surprise!



You cut down a tree in an area close to your house so it could provide you and your family with firewood this winter. The tree was in an area that the community has zoned for environmental conservation where harvesting is not allowed.

SKIP A TURN

Surprise!



You set fire to a local grassland, which then spread to the neighbouring nature reserve and burned a large area of grassland, destroying an important source of an indigenous herb that lots of people harvest to use at this time of year to treat colds and flu.

SKIP A TURN

Decisions!

Your community secures R1 million in funding. Now you have the opportunity to build tourist accommodation. You narrow your choices down to two options:

(A) You renovate the existing outdated and run-down accommodation; or

(B) You build a new lodge in a beautiful forest overlooking the waterfall.

Both options cost the same.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

(A) Building in the middle of a forest will risk harming the forest habitat! A large building at the waterfall might detract from its natural beauty and tourist appeal, which may forgo other opportunities in future.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

(B) If you renovate the existing outdated accommodation, your development impact does not increase beyond the existing footprint and no additional harm to the natural habitat is caused. The scenic and biodiversity value of the waterfall and forest are conserved. Move ahead one space.

SKIP A TURN



Decisions!

It is election day for a new councillor:

Candidate A promises increased economic growth and more jobs. He supports the construction of a huge new shopping mall near the river.

Candidate B proposes to increase economic growth by promoting travel and recreation. He also wants to build a mall, but on an abandoned building site near a major highway.

**WILL YOU VOTE FOR
CANDIDATE A OR B?**



Consequences!

(A) Building close to the river will surely harm the river and its water quality and may forgo other opportunities related to the river in future.

SKIP A TURN

(B) It makes sense to build in an area that is already developed, keeping natural lands undeveloped and protecting water quality so they can add to the economy in other ways and contribute to biodiversity conservation.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

You are a kind-hearted person who donates R200 each year to a good cause. You have been asked to give money to either:

- (A) a conservation organization that helps protect forests and wetlands and rivers in your area, or
- (B) a local group developing capacity among youth to establish conservation-based enterprises.

If you choose A, you will be helping conserve the environment and biodiversity. If you choose B, you will be contributing to helping the group develop a recycling business and so reducing waste and pollution.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

Both choices have their merits and positive results.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE
for choosing either (A) or (B).



Decisions!

You are a community leader tasked with allocating land. You are approached by 2 people who want to develop enterprises in the area. Part of the land is a wetland (a low-lying area that stays very wet).

(A) Person A proposes a larger development with generates more economic benefits for the community but negatively impacts on the wetland.

(A) Person B proposes a smaller development with less economic benefits for the community, but does not damage the wetland.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

(A) Wetlands should be conserved whenever possible, because of their water quality benefits and other non-monetary benefits, the loss of which may cause more harm (costs) than the additional economic benefits from the larger development.

SKIP A TURN

(B). It makes more sense to choose the development that doesn't prevent you from benefitting from the wetland in other ways (monetary and non-monetary) even if the short term economic benefits are lower.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

You are a government land zoning officer — you decide how land in your area can be used, including what can be built on it if anything at all. One of only a few forest patches in the area is due for rezoning.

You can vote one of two ways on the zoning:

(A) allow housing to be built there (this housing is badly needed, although other sites are available for it, they are not as well located), or

(B) zone the area to conserve the forest.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

(A) The housing is needed, but it can be built in another location. The forest cannot be moved somewhere else and so all the benefits from the forest would be lost if it is cleared for housing.

SKIP A TURN

(B) With so few forest patches in the area, the loss of this one would be most unfortunate, whereas choosing another site which is already disturbed, provides the housing without losing the benefits of the forest.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

You work for the government transport department. A new road being built will affect a wetland. You are in charge of hiring a company to do the work and you must choose between two companies. The more expensive one guarantees that it will rehabilitate the wetland. The cheaper one does not, but thinks that the wetland will recover naturally over time and will be okay. Will you:

(A) spend more and get the guarantee, or

(B) save government money and take a chance on the wetlands survival?

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

This is a tough decision! Consulting the environmental legislation will help: if a development is going to impact a wetland, the developer must apply for permission from the Department of Environmental Affairs, which will include agreeing to rehabilitate (fix) the wetland.

(A)

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

(B)

SKIP A TURN

You can't take the risk of losing the wetland. If the wetland doesn't survive there will be future costs, such as poor water quality, lost habitat for birds and likely a fine from the Department of Environmental Affairs for complying with the legislatio



Decisions!

Your community owns a piece of land with a mix of natural areas and some existing infrastructure. The natural areas are used for harvesting medicinal plants and for spiritual ceremonies. The community are considering proposals to develop the tourism opportunity of the land. One developer has proposed a plan for a large hotel. The plan means much of the natural area will be converted to buildings and roads. A second developer has proposed a plan for smaller accommodation units, leaving much of the natural habitat in place. Will you vote for:

(A) the large hotel, or

(B) the smaller accommodation and retaining much of the natural habitat?

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

(A) The large hotel means that all the other benefits from the natural resources such as the medicinal plants and spiritual sites will be lost.

SKIP A TURN

(B) The smaller accommodation means that many different benefits are conserved.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

Your community are planning a lodge and chalet development on a piece of land that has a river running through it. You need to decide what will happen to the waste water from the facilities. Do you:

- (A) release it into the river which does not cost anything, or
- (B) install a waste water treatment facility which will increase costs and decrease profits.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

(A) Releasing waste water into a river is an environmental and health hazard which results in significant environmental and social costs.

SKIP A TURN

(B) Profitability and short term income need to be traded off against environmental and social costs and legal consequences.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

A local developer has come to build an enterprise hub. The construction is resulting in negative impacts including water pollution. What do you do?

(A) You don't say anything to the developer as you are concerned about losing the development, or

(B) organise a community meeting to constructively engage the developer on environmentally sensitive construction practices.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

(A)

SKIP A TURN

(B) You have a right to voice your concerns in a constructive way.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

A group of entrepreneurs approach your committee for permission to harvest reeds to make furniture to sell to make money. They hope to grow this business and employ a few people from the area. The problem is there is only a small amount of these reeds and they are harvested by some of the older women in the community to make traditional handicrafts used in their homes. The women also share with other households in the community to encourage them to carry on the tradition. There is unlikely to be enough reeds for the entrepreneurs and the women to harvest sustainably. Do you decide to:

(A) Give permission to the entrepreneurs – they can potentially create jobs locally which are desperately needed. If the reed resource starts to decline the women will be told to stop their harvesting because they are not currently creating economic benefits for the community.

(B) Recognise the traditional use rights of the women and the importance of the non-monetary benefits that they create from their handicrafts using the reeds. Challenge the entrepreneurs to investigate how the reeds can be sustainably harvested and for them to then negotiate with the women on a way to share what can be sustainably harvested.

**WHICH WILL YOU
CHOOSE?**



Consequences!

Even though society typically prioritizes economic benefits over non-monetary benefits, the rights of existing user groups and the recognition of the importance of the non-monetary benefits that they generate from their use of the resource must be respected when considering applications for use by new groups.

- (A) Failing to recognize the existing resource use rights and the importance of the non-monetary benefits risks weakening the connection that people have with the environment and their culture and potentially undermines the long term sustainable use and management of the environment.

SKIP A TURN

- (B) This approach recognises existing use rights and social implications rather than only prioritising economic gains.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

A business approaches your committee to request permission to harvest an indigenous plant that is known to grow in your area – they make a health product from it that they sell to a wide market. For their business to be economically viable they need to harvest the indigenous plant in large quantities. They will pay the committee a rate per kilogram of the plant that they harvest. Do you decide to:

(A) Let their business start harvesting the plants taking as much as they need so that as much money can be earned in the short term as possible. After six months monitor what impact this harvesting might be having on the plant population, and decide whether the harvesting is in sustainable levels. No one else has asked to use this resource so there should not be a conflict.

(B) Set a low harvest level for the first six months even though this will mean very little income paid for the plants harvested in the short term. Then after six months monitor what impact this harvesting might be having on the plant population, and decide whether the harvesting levels are sustainable and if there is potential to increase the harvesting quantities.

**WHICH WILL YOU
CHOOSE?**



Consequences!

(A) Trading off the risk of undermining long term sustainability in order to maximise short term gains is not best practice and does not assess alternative actions or consequences.

SKIP A TURN

(B) This approach is cautious and considers long term sustainability rather than just short term gain. Even if no one else is using the resource now, it is important for biodiversity conservation and potential future use for the resource to be used sustainably. Being cautious about the quantity of the plant harvested right from the start (even though this means less income generated) secures plant resource and conserves biodiversity in the long term and secures the potential to generate incomes from the sustainable harvesting of the resource.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

A private company approaches your committee to establish a zipline enterprise on community land.

Tourists will pay to use the zipline. The company proposes to manage the activity and share a portion of the profits with the community. You like the zipline idea. Do you:

(A) accept and let the private partner continue because they are experts in this or

(B) do you indicate your interest and request that the company provide a business plan for the enterprise and then meet with the committee to discuss how the community will be involved, how the benefits will be distributed and how the health and biodiversity of the land will be conserved.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

(A) It is community land, as the community representatives, the committee has the right and responsibility to engage with potential partners to ensure the proposed development complies with the community, environmental and legal objectives for the land.

SKIP A TURN

(B) The committee, on behalf of the community, has the right and responsibility to question and negotiate the terms of the agreement.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

Several communities in your area have decided to join their land together to form one larger piece of land, as this provides better enterprise options. You like the idea, but are concerned about how the land and any businesses will be managed. You approach the community representatives, do you suggest:

- (A) that a committee is formed, made of the elders from the communities, but that each community is equally represented, or
- (B) that a committee is formed, made of a mix of elders and youth and that each community is equally represented.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

Move ahead 1 space for choosing either (A) or (B).

The important point is that a committee is formed that equally represents each community. Each community should decide how their representatives are chosen, as different cultures may have different ways of doing things.



Decisions!

You are part of a youth group that is eager to set-up an enterprise on community land. You have been told to wait for a land management agreement and plan to be developed by the community. The youth group is becoming frustrated and wants to get started.

What do you do?

- (A) Suggest that the youth group approach the committee for permission to use a small piece of the land for an enterprise that does not change the land in a significant way (e.g. beekeeping & honey production) and therefor can be easily stopped if the land-use plan does not permit that activity, or
- (B) Get started anyway and hope you aren't told to stop after you have already invested money in starting the business.

**WHICH WILL YOU
CHOOSE?**



Consequences!

(A) It is community land, consulting the community representative committee is the right thing to do.

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

(B) It is community land and therefore land use activities must be agreed by the community

SKIP A TURN



Decisions!

A small group of craft producers want to build a centre where they can produce and sell their craft to tourists. There is a very nice place close to the river and waterfall where tourists like to picnic and the craft producers want to build their hall there. They approach the committee for permission. There are potentially alternative locations for their craft hall that will still be on a main tourism route, but the crafters say they want to be close to the river. There have also been discussions with a potential developer about future opportunities to use the site for a restaurant because of its scenic location and views but the developer does not currently have the money to build the infrastructure. They have promised to look for it in future. Does the committee:

- (A) Approve the craft sellers request and use the site for the craft hall. Using the site at the river for the craft hall will be a tradeoff as it will no longer be suitable for the restaurant, or
- (B) Save the site for the restaurant in case the developer manages to raise the finance for the development in future?

**WHICH WILL YOU
CHOOSE?**



Consequences!

The small group of crafters generate very small incomes from the sale of their craft and benefits for a very small number of people. However, they do have the right to sell their crafts. They do not necessarily need to use a prime location however, as there are alternative sites.

(A) If you selected using the site for a craft hall and trade off short term benefits for a small number of people for potential longer term benefits that will be more lucrative for a larger number of community members.

SKIP A TURN

(B) If you choose to allocate the crafters an alternative site and reserve the picnic site at the river for future development that will potentially benefit a larger number of people and provide more lucrative benefits

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

You are a community member who has an idea for a water-bottling enterprise. You know of a river in the mountains with very clean water. You also know that the area is managed by a co-management committee and there are regulations about how the land is used. You are excited about your idea; you will earn money and perhaps even provide jobs. You need permission from the committee and start-up capital! Do you:

- (A) eagerly approach the committee with your idea and fill in an application for funding, or
- (B) Do some research, including consulting the legislation and land-use plan for the area and working out how much water you will take from the stream.

**WHICH WILL YOU
CHOOSE?**



Consequences!

Land-use activities must comply with the legislation and any land-use plan for that area. For example, taking water from a stream may need a water-use licence.

(A) Without doing your research first the committee and any potential funders have no way of deciding if your idea is feasible. They may feel you are wasting their time!

SKIP A TURN

(B) Doing you research first gives your idea strength and provides more information that the committee and potential funders can use to make a decision

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

You have planned your dream house on a new piece of land that has been allocated to you and your family, and you are very proud of it. The plans include a long driveway through a forest patch to the house. Many of the trees on the property will have to be cut down to make space for the driveway and house. Will you:

(A) build the house as planned, or

(B) have a shorter driveway and build the house in the field in front of the forest? (This won't be exactly as we were hoping for, but it will conserve the biodiversity and benefits of the forest).

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

(A) There is an alternative location for the house, which means you can build your house and protect the forest.

SKIP A TURN

(B) That is a great change of plans! Saving the forest conserves biodiversity, helps keep water and air clean and provides a place for you to relax in nature

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE



Decisions!

You are a housing developer who is looking at two pieces of land. The first is close to town and would be easy to develop because the municipal water line is very close. The second piece of land is beautiful, quiet and far from town. It will cost more for wells and septic systems, which will make the homes expensive, but the peace and beauty might be more attractive to buyers. Will you choose:

(A) the land closest to town, or

(B) the land further away from town?:

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

(A) It is a wise environmental and economic choice to build close to town

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

(B) The location might be beautiful, but by putting in the housing development much of the beauty of the land might be lost. Residents would also have to spend more on transport.

SKIP A TURN

It would be a good idea to do a market analysis to find out what potential residents prefer and consult the environmental legislation and zoning plans for the two areas



Decisions!

The population of school children in your area is increasing, and more classrooms are needed. A developer has proposed to remodel and add classrooms to an existing school. A different developer has proposed to build a new school using environmentally sensitive land use planning. Will you vote to:

- (A) remodel and add classrooms to a current school,
or
(B) build a new school?

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?



Consequences!

(A) It is important to keep existing schools in good condition and useful. Renovations are preferred to new construction

MOVE AHEAD 1 SPACE

(B) Renovations are preferred to new construction. New construction is only justified if there are no other choices.

SKIP A TURN

