



INTRODUCTION

In this simulation, students learn about the importance of Earth’s ecosystems, resources, and our duty as global citizens to protect it. Students participate in a board game modelled after Sustainable Development Goal 15, Life on Land. Throughout the game, students are given the opportunity to make individual decisions that impact the land, its species, and humanity’s future needs with their given monetary resources. **The lesson focuses on biodiversity, animal extinction, forest management, and freshwater ecosystems.**

AUDIENCE

- Grades 5-10
- 8-120 participants, groups of 4-8

LENGTH

- 60-90 minutes

MATERIALS

- Game boards (1 per group)
- Game pieces (1 per participant)
- Money packs, \$8 per pack (1 pack per participant)
- Option cards
- *see attached sheets for print-out materials

SET-UP

- Set-up tables so there are 4-8 students per table
- At each table have the following: 1 game board, option cards, game pieces, money packs
- Read the instructions thoroughly before facilitating the game

INSTRUCTIONS

- Have students select their game pieces and their money packs at their tables. Make sure each student has \$8 each. Have them place their game pieces on the game board at “START HERE”.
- Read the following out loud:



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1. At your table you will see a game. You're going to try and make it around the game board.
2. You can see the 4 sections around the board (Forest Management, Biodiversity, etc.) and at each section we will read you a scenario/story to imagine.
3. You will then have **3 options** and you need to decide what to do and pick one. The options are on the cards that are being handed out.
4. One person **volunteers to read** Option 1 to the group.
5. There will be a **cost** for each option! You will also see you have some \$1 bills – the money you have now is all you will get – it needs to last you for the whole game.
6. So you've read Option 1. Then someone will volunteer to read Option 2, Option 3 and so on.
7. You can talk about your options, think about what you want to do – then **choose!**
Everyone is responsible for their own decision.
8. The teacher/volunteer at your table is your **banker** – pay them for the option you choose, if there is a cost. Bankers have a bank box to collect the money.
9. Then, we will tell you what happens next!
10. This process will repeat as we go through the 4 sections:
11. Scenario/Story
12. Read options
13. Choose option & pay
14. Results





SIMULATION

FOREST MANAGEMENT (FM) – TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Forests cover nearly 31 per cent of our planet’s land area, and a big part of Canada. From the air we breathe, to the water we drink, to the food we eat—forests sustain us. Forests are home to more than 80 percent of all land-based species of animals, plants and insects.

Sustainable forest management is one way of using and caring for forests to maintain their environmental, social (present and future generations) and economic values and benefits over time. Not just for us, but for our children’s children! This is a big part of Goal 15: Life on Land. Deforestation and reduced forest health results in loss of habitat for all species, a decrease in freshwater quality, an increase in soil erosion, land degradation and higher emissions of carbon into the atmosphere. In short, not taking action on forests impacts both the health of the planet and our communities. To sustainably manage forests, we need to find ways of using and caring for forests so as to maintain their environmental, social and economic values and benefits over time, to meet the needs we have now, and in the future.

We have 9% of the world’s forests right here in Canada. **Canada’s boreal forest (270 million hectares) stores carbon, purifies the air and water, and regulates the climate.** Because almost a third of the world’s boreal zone lies in Canada (28% or 552 million hectares), our boreal forest affects the health of the environment worldwide. Careful management of these forests benefits everyone - our huge forests are like lungs for Canada and the world.

We need to remember that the health of our forests is connected to our own health and the health of the planet – it’s all interconnected!

SCENARIO

Canada’s Boreal Forest continues to be affected by illegal logging, clear-cut logging (removing all trees in an area at once), foreign insects and disease, increased drought (not enough rain/snow), wildfires and climate change. The greatest threat is industrial development and its long-term effects, such as climate change. Although a large part of the Canadian boreal forest is still relatively intact, industrial activities like logging, mining, and oil and gas development continue to eat away at our remaining wilderness areas. Your job is to protect the forests while still allowing Canada to use forests for business/industry needs where appropriate.

Challenge: Consider how to balance protecting forests with the needs of business.



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FM Option 1: (0)

You decide to join a national campaign to protect the boreal forests in Canada. You write letters to government officials, asking them to put protections in place to keep the forests healthy. **Cost: 0**

CONSEQUENCE 1: (+3)

Your local MP writes you back and tells you how important your voice is, and sends you copies of the important law she is working on to protect forests. You continue to speak with your MP and work locally to raise awareness around protecting forests. **Move: +3**

FM Option 2: (1)

You support development of oil and gas well sites within the forest, to help your area get more jobs. You work with industry leaders to assess the area for those sites and they decide to move in and set up new oil and gas wells, and construction begins on work camps and roads. **Cost: 1**

CONSEQUENCE 2: (-1)

Clearing hundreds of thousands of hectares of Boreal Forest has begun, along with construction of thousands of kilometers of roads in your area. Environmental risks are high, and only 100 local jobs were created. Wildlife are deeply affected by the loss of forests and migration areas, and by human access into normally remote regions. Massive expansion of oil sands and mining leases are now underway, damaging the local environment with roads & electrical lines, and the potential for contamination is high. **Move: -1**

FM Option 3: (3)

You decide to take action locally and start a tree-planting campaign in your area, working with local organizations to plant trees at your school and local park. You work night and day building support within your community, and you use this opportunity to talk to your town about the importance of forests and how they help us -- and why it's important to protect them from harm. **Cost: 3**

CONSEQUENCE 3: (+5)

A few people in your town form a committee which begins to plant trees every year. Nationally, the harm to boreal forests continues, but is slowed by efforts like your and many other across the country. Real change is beginning, and you were a part of it. **Move: +5**





FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS (FE)– TOPIC INTRODUCTION

An **ecosystem** is a community of living organisms and nonliving components like air, water, and soil. They are linked together by a network of interactions between organisms and their environment.

Freshwater is naturally occurring water on Earth’s surface that has low amount of salt and other totally dissolved solids.

So, a freshwater ecosystem is an aquatic or watery community that depends on, and is linked to, the existence of freshwater. Freshwater is found in glaciers, icebergs, ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams and while nearly 70% of the Earth is covered by water, only 2.5% of it is fresh water. Just 1% of that is accessible. This leaves 1% of the planet’s water to fuel and feed organisms like us humans, animals, and plants. This means that all relevant activities that use freshwater like brushing our teeth, watering crops, flushing toilets, taking a shower, and supporting livestock is done with only 1% of the Earth’s water.

Withdrawal of water from natural resources for human use shrinks and degrades habitats. This can effect water levels and water qualities. If the balance of these ecosystems is suddenly and dramatically effected, it can have really bad consequences on the environment as they struggle to rebalance themselves. Water can become polluted quickly through mining practices, oil spills, human waste and sewage. This pollution effects the health of humans and the environment and can sometimes create chaos and conflict if access to freshwater becomes restricted.

SCENARIO

Mining has been nicknamed the ‘thirsty industry’ as it uses an enormous amount of water during its processes. In the Andes, the world’s longest mountain range located in Latin America, Canadian mining companies are very popular as the area is rich in gold, silver, lead, and coal. So much mining activity often leads to human and environmental conflict. Large sections of land are cleared, farming land is taken over, water supplies shrink, and rivers and streams are often polluted. Sometimes, mining companies don’t talk to local communities before beginning a project, this can threaten local jobs and the environment’s health.

Challenge: Consider how to balance the mining industry with Indigenous community concerns.





FE Option 1: (0)

You don't love the idea of going against local wishes but you know the company's new mine will provide jobs and economic growth for the local area and country as a whole. An environmental survey completed 10 years ago has told you there will be minimum impacts. A new survey would cost a lot of time and money. You decide to go ahead with the new project as planned without any adjustments. **Cost: 0**

CONSEQUENCE 1: (-1)

Without completing a new environmental survey, you missed that the water stream your new project will use supplies water to 15 communities downstream. As the mine develops, an accident happens and the water is contaminated. Within a week, all 15 communities downstream cannot use their main water source for farming, household use, and sanitary needs. This disrupts their lives, costing them money and threatens their health. **Move -1**

FE Option 2: (1)

You might face some resistance from local communities if you just continue with the mine as planned. Instead you hold community meetings to hear what the local citizens are concerned about. They are worried about their jobs, land rights, and their clean water supply. To compensate, you offer money as a friendly gesture and offer jobs to all the local men. **Cost: 1**

CONSEQUENCE 2: (0)

With your efforts, you feel like you've won over the majority of the community and you go ahead with the project. However, having taken the men away from local businesses, businesses begin to fail. In addition, multiple local communities are protesting at the mining site. Your team tries to continue with their project but with so much chaos, both local and international workers end up getting hurt. **Move 0**

FE Option 3: (+3)

Recognizing that the mining project may threaten jobs of surrounding communities, you vote to stop the project until you can complete environmental and social surveys to understand it's potential impacts. The delay will cost you a lot of money but it might help long-term since it will provide information on what the communities use their land for and how their lives may be affected. **Cost: +3**

CONSEQUENCE 3: (+5)

After waiting a year and a half, the results of the environmental study show that your project would end up uprooting more than double the amount of land previously estimated. In addition, the social survey suggests that a sudden change or accident would dramatically pollute water supplies, potentially leaving many family's farms bankrupt. As a result, this particular mining project is cancelled! **Move +5**





ANIMAL ENDANGERMENT AND EXTINCTION (AEE) – TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Endangered animals are animals or species that are in danger of becoming extinct because of a number of different causes. Extinct animals are animals or species who have become extinct, meaning they no longer exist on Earth as living beings. A habitat for an animal is where they find their food, raise their young, and protect themselves against predators and other dangers. As humans continue to expand and build, our actions can have direct consequences that interrupt their habitat and survival so much that they become endangered or extinct.

There are 5 main causes of animal endangerment. Habitat loss, pollution, invasive species, population growth and overconsumption, and illegal trade. Habitat loss occurs when an animal’s habitat becomes broken into smaller pieces. This is caused by humans building neighbourhoods, railways, highways and roads, and clearing forests for agriculture. Pollution disrupts their natural habitat when chemicals are released into the air, oil spills into our rivers and oceans, city lights make nature too bright, and human pollution like garbage and plastic end up where they’re not supposed. This all effects the delicate balance of the environment and animals. Invasive species are species that are brought into an environment where it does not naturally live, causing harm to the local environment. Population growth and overconsumption refers to the growth of the human population and over-use of natural resources. Using too much water, clearing forests and land, and taking advantage of different materials (such as bamboo) can destroy an animal’s habitat. Unable to adapt quickly to these human-made changes, animals and the environment continue to suffer. Illegal trades is the selling and exchange of wildlife and animal parts. It can involve live and dead animals. This puts desirable animals such as tigers, elephants, and rhinos in harm’s way since they are unable to protect themselves from human actions.

The endangerment or extinction of one animal can have a chain reaction. Animals and their habitats are all interconnected and they balance each other out. Without this balance, things can fall apart very quickly.

SCENARIO

The Himalayas are the highest mountain range in the world, with 9 out of 10 of the world’s highest peaks, including Mount Everest, and stretch across 5 different countries. Residents have lived closely with nature for a long time and they depend on natural resources for their jobs. The area is home to hundreds of animal species including Asian elephants, Red pandas, Snow leopards, Bengal tigers, and Greater one-horned rhinos – all of which depend on large grassland and forest areas for food, shelter, and protection.

But as human population continues to expand and pollution occurs, the land and its animals are threatened. Forests are being cleared for farming and large amounts of livestock grazing in forests limit the grassland’s ability to regrow, taking food away from wild animals. Predators are killed to prevent attacks on livestock, poachers sell tiger furs and rhino horns on the black market, fish poachers use nets and poisons that can contaminate whole rivers, and rising global temperatures melt glaciers and snow, a habitat that Snow leopards depend on.



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All of these changes have been impacted by humans. Your job is to try and protect the animals' habitats while balancing population growth and resource demand.

Challenge: Consider how to balance the animals' needs with our own needs.





AEE Option 1: (0)

The area’s ecosystems and animals are important but the growth of each country’s economy is more important. Without clearing land and taking over habitats, people will not be able to keep their jobs. You choose to tax each country \$500,000. That money will go towards protection efforts but it will allow citizens to keep using the land as they want. **Cost: 0**

CONSEQUENCE 1: (0)

You are attempting to build each country’s economy but without any specific guidelines on what the \$500,000 goes towards, countries are doing the bare minimum to protect endangered animals. Some countries develop small protected areas but by making them smaller, different species are forced to share space and resources, resulting in more animals dying. With no legal commitment, there’s no way of changing this or enforcing stronger rules. **Move 0**

AEE Option 2: (1)

Ignoring local community suggestions, you put strict land-use and animal protection policies into place. This will prevent land from being developed at all. In addition to this, you create one large conservation area in the middle of the Himalayas will protect animals from poaching and habitat loss. **Cost: 1**

CONSEQUENCE 2: (-4)

You’re trying to help but the local communities are not following the rules and they begin to revolt! You were too strict and now their agricultural jobs are at risk of disappearing. They begin using the land but without access to proper supplies or training they sometimes damage ecosystems and animal’s habitats. In addition, moving animals into one space has caused territorial fights, poaching rates to increase, and resources to disappear faster. **Move -4**

AEE Option 3: (3)

In an attempt to please everyone, you create a council of representatives from each country. They send 3 people who all have equal voting power, regardless of national income. The council will decide on rules and practices that are acceptable in order to protect the area’s animals. In addition to this, the council makes workshops on sustainability mandatory to every country’s citizens. **Cost: 3**

CONSEQUENCE 3: (+5)

Together, the council decides on several rules, land-use guidelines, animal protection policies, and acceptable practices that will help protect both traditional methods and the animals in the region. The mindset of acting as global citizens continues to grow and a volunteer taskforce is dedicated to stopping poachers. Workshops are very popular and the council continues to enlist the help of organizations that assist in preserving areas, resources, and animals. **Move +5**

BIODIVERSITY (B) – TOPIC INTRODUCTION

If “bio” means ‘life’, what does diversity mean? So biodiversity is the variety of life in the world, from plants to birds to whales to every living thing we see around us. Biodiversity includes all living species on



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Earth and their relationships to each other. This includes many different species and how they are interconnected.

Biodiversity is good for us and for our planet. All living things need food to eat, shelter to protect them, and resistance to damaging forces like climate change, disease, and habitat changes/loss. Humans in particular need biodiversity to provide everything we need for health, food, and development. Protecting biodiversity is important because each species has an important role to play. The more diversity, or different kinds of species that we have, the more natural sustainability for all life forms – better crops, better ability to respond to natural disasters, diversity of species and food, maybe even the cure for cancer in some plant that hasn't been discovered yet. It's all important, and it's all connected – we are interdependent on each other!

SCENARIO

Many people travel to Kenya (Africa) to go on safari and see the wildlife. Countries like Kenya have to balance their need for cash from tourists with protecting biodiversity (plants, wildlife, etc.) in their areas. While tourism brings resources and visitors into the country, generating billions of dollars and creating jobs, it can also use up natural resources like water and negatively affect the land. This could be through use of vehicles, new buildings, roads, wood/fuel collection for camping, disturbing animals, pollution (sewage, waste, air pollution) and more. Your job is to protect the biodiverse parks in Kenya while still allowing for tourism to succeed.

Challenge: Consider how to balance tourism with protecting biodiversity.





B Option 1: (0)

You decide to leave things as they are. Tourists provide a big part of Kenya’s income and you don’t want to scare them away. You decide to continue welcoming everyone who wants to visit the parks. **Cost: 0**

CONSEQUENCE 1: (0)

Tourists continue to flood into the parks at a rate of 40 buses a day and damage local plants and trees, affecting wildlife. The guest lodges also produce garbage that is often left outside. Animals start to become scavengers, increasing dangerous interactions with visitors by big animals. Lodges also use up local water supplies, leaving people and animals in the area short of water. **Move: 0**

B Option 2: (1)

You decide to invest in more park rangers and biologists for the game reserves. This will provide more local jobs and help protect animals and ecosystems from being affected. They will also study the impacts of tourism on the animal populations and park life. **Cost: 1**

CONSEQUENCE 2: (+3)

Although tourists continue to enter the park at high rates, the rangers and scientists are getting some good information to help make decisions in the future. Unfortunately, they also note that local wildlife are still being disturbed by tourists. Animals mate less and are flushed out of natural habitats by safari vehicles and there are less animals born in the park. **Move: +3**

B Option 3: (3)

You decide to increase the fee for tourists to enter the park, through creating a permit system for buses on the main roadway. This limits the number of buses that can enter in a day. You use the extra money from higher fees to start an awareness program for visitors to help them understand how their actions in the park affect the wildlife, and to build a rainwater catchment system for the main park lodge, to lower the impact of water usage by tourists. **Cost: 3**

CONSEQUENCE 3: (+6)

Although fewer buses are allowed in, many tourists are still willing to pay a higher rate to enter the park. The new awareness program helps visitors to treat the animals and park more responsibly. The animals are less affected and continue to fill the park for the future. **Move: +6**



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DEBRIEF

- Ask the following questions to the group or have students discuss them in pairs or tables.
 - Did anyone finish & get to the end? (hands up) Halfway/stuck somewhere?
 - Anyone run out of money part way through? Where? Why?
 - Anyone have \$ left over? \$1? \$2? More?
 - Did anyone borrow or lend \$? Any other strategies or ideas we didn't talk about but you tried?
 - Was there anything hard/difficult about this game?
 - Was it easy or hard to make decisions & choose an option? Why?
 - What about the beginning compared to the end? Did the decisions get easier or harder? What was the easiest decision?
 - Was anyone surprised by how an option you chose worked out in the end?
 - Ask other questions based on what you observed students doing in the game!

ADDITIONAL NOTES

This game was easy to understand but sometimes hard to choose. You had an idea of what you wanted to do, but you also only had a certain amount of money – and you couldn't always predict if things would work out.

However, I think you saw that taking action to make things better almost always got you further down the board. This was just a game, but in real life, your actions can have powerful results.

It's important to remember there are many parts to life on land (biodiversity, forests, water, animal life and more!) and they are all interconnected!



BIODIVERSITY

Option 1

You decide to leave things as they are. Tourists provide a big part of Kenya's income and you don't want to scare them away. You decide to continue welcoming everyone who wants to visit the parks.

Cost: 0

BIODIVERSITY

Option 2

You decide to invest in more park rangers and biologists for the game reserves. This will provide more local jobs and help protect animals and ecosystems from being affected. They will also study the impacts of tourism on the animal populations and park life.

Cost: 1

BIODIVERSITY

Option 3

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Cost: 3

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Option 1

You decide to join a national campaign to protect the boreal forests in Canada. You write letters to government officials, asking them to put protections in place to keep the forests healthy.

Cost: 0

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Option 2

You support development of oil and gas well sites within the forest, to help your area get more jobs. You work with industry leaders to assess the area for those sites and they decide to move in and set up new oil and gas wells, and construction begins on work camps and roads.

Cost: 1

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Option 3

You decide to take action locally and start a tree-planting campaign in your area, working with local organizations to plant trees at your school and local park. You work night and day building support within your community, and you use this opportunity to talk to your town about the importance of forests and how they help us -- and why it's important to protect them.

Cost: 3

ANIMAL EXTINCTION

Option 1

The area's ecosystems and animals are important but the growth of each country's economy is more important. Without clearing land and taking over habitats, people will not be able to keep their jobs. You choose to tax each country \$500,000. That money will go towards protection efforts but it will allow citizens to keep using the land as they want.

Cost: 0

ANIMAL EXTINCTION

Option 2

Ignoring local community suggestions, you put strict land-use and animal protection policies into place. This will prevent land from being developed at all. In addition to this, you create one large conservation area in the middle of the Himalayas will protect animals from poaching and habitat loss.

Cost: 1

ANIMAL EXTINCTION

Option 3

In an attempt to please everyone, you create a council of representatives from each country. They send 3 people who all have equal voting power, regardless of national income. The council will decide on rules and practices that are acceptable in order to protect the area's animals. In addition to this, the council makes workshops on sustainability mandatory to every country's citizens.

Cost: 3

FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Option 1

You don't love the idea of going against local wishes but you know the company's new mine will provide jobs and economic growth for the local area and country as a whole. An environmental survey completed 10 years ago has told you there will be minimum impacts. A new survey would cost a lot of time and money. You decide to go ahead with the new project as planned without any adjustments.

Cost: 0

FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Option 2

You might face some resistance from local communities if you just continue with the mine as planned. Instead you hold community meetings to hear what the local citizens are concerned about. They are worried about their jobs, land rights, and their clean water supply. To compensate, you offer money as a friendly gesture and offer jobs to all the local men.

Cost: 1

FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Option 3

Recognizing that the mining project may threaten jobs of surrounding communities, you vote to stop the project until you can complete environmental and social surveys to understand it's potential impacts. The delay will cost you a lot of money but it might help long-term since it will provide information on what the communities use their land for and how their lives may be affected.

Cost: 3

BIODIVERSITY

Option 1: Results

Tourists continue to flood into the parks at a rate of 40 buses a day and damage local plants and trees, affecting wildlife. The guest lodges also produce garbage that is often left outside. Animals start to become scavengers, increasing dangerous interactions with visitors by big animals. Lodges also use up local water supplies, leaving people and animals in the area short of water.

Move 0 spaces

BIODIVERSITY

Option 2: Results

Although tourists continue to enter the park at high rates, the rangers and scientists are getting some good information to help make decisions in the future. Unfortunately, they also note that local wildlife are still being disturbed by tourists. Animals mate less and are flushed out of natural habitats by safari vehicles and there are less animals born in the park.

Move 3 spaces forward

BIODIVERSITY

Option 3: Results

Although fewer buses are allowed in, many tourists are still willing to pay a higher rate to enter the park. The new awareness program helps visitors to treat the animals and park more responsibly. The animals are less affected and continue to fill the park for the future.

Move 6 spaces forward

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Option 1: Results

Your local MP writes you back and tells you how important your voice is, and sends you copies of the important law she is working on to protect forests. You continue to speak with your MP and work locally to raise awareness around protecting forests.

Move 3 spaces forward

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Option 2: Results

Clearing hundreds of thousands of hectares of Boreal Forest has begun, along with construction of thousands of KMs of roads in your area. Environmental risks are high, and only 100 local jobs were created. Wildlife are deeply affected by the loss of forests & migration areas, and by human access into normally remote regions. Massive expansion of oil sands and mining leases are now underway, damaging the local environment - potential for contamination is high.

Move 1 space back

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Option 3: Results

A few people in your town form a committee which begins to plant trees every year. Nationally, the harm to boreal forests continues, but is slowed by efforts like your and many other across the country. Real change is beginning, and you are a part of it!

Move 5 spaces forward

ANIMAL EXTINCTION

Option 1: Results

You are attempting to build each country's economy but without any specific guidelines on what the \$500,000 goes towards, countries are doing the bare minimum to protect endangered animals. Some countries develop small protected areas but by making them smaller, different species are forced to share space and resources, resulting in more animals dying. With no legal commitment, there's no way of changing this or enforcing stronger rules.

Move 0 spaces

ANIMAL EXTINCTION

Option 2: Results

You're trying to help but the local communities are not following the rules and they begin to revolt! You were too strict and now their farming jobs are at risk of disappearing. They begin using the land but without access to proper supplies or training they sometimes damage ecosystems and animal's habitats. In addition, moving animals into one space has caused territorial fights, poaching rates to increase, and resources to disappear faster.

Move 4 spaces forward

ANIMAL EXTINCTION

Option 3: Results

Together, the council decides on several rules, land-use guidelines, animal protection policies, and acceptable practices that will help protect both traditional methods and the animals in the region. The mindset of acting as global citizens continues to grow and a volunteer taskforce is dedicated to stopping poachers. Workshops are very popular and the council continues to enlist the help of organizations that assist in preserving areas, resources, and animals.

Move 5 spaces forward

FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Option 1: Results

Without completing a new environmental survey, you missed that the water stream your new project will use supplies water to 15 communities downstream. As the mine develops, an accident happens and the water is contaminated. Within a week, all 15 communities downstream cannot use their main water source for farming, household use, and sanitary needs. This disrupts their lives, costing them money and threatens their health.

Move 1 space back

FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Option 2: Results

With your efforts, you feel like you've won over the majority of the community and you go ahead with the project. However, having taken the men away from local businesses, businesses begin to fail. In addition, multiple local communities are protesting at the mining site. Your team tries to continue with their project but with so much chaos, both local and international workers end up getting hurt.

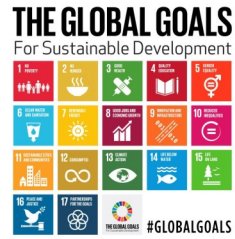
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FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Option 3: Results

After waiting a year and a half, the results of the environmental study show that your project would end up uprooting more than double the amount of land previously estimated. In addition, the social survey suggests that a sudden change or accident would dramatically pollute water supplies, potentially leaving many family's farms bankrupt. As a result, this particular mining project is cancelled!

Move 5 spaces forward



-2

-1

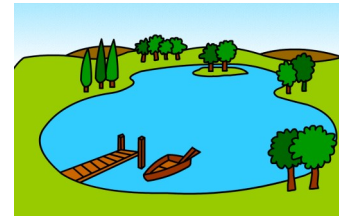
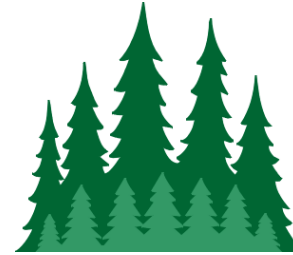
**START
HERE!**



Biodiversity



Forest Management



ANIMAL EXTINCTION

Animal Extinction

Freshwater Ecosystems



