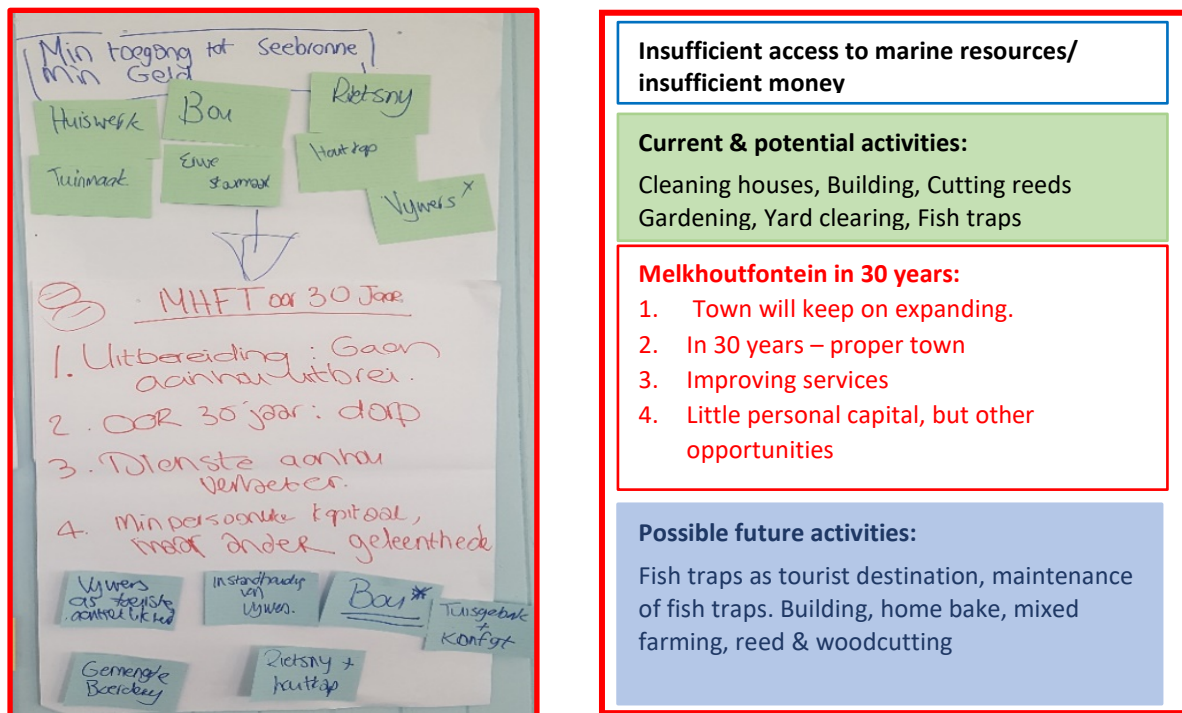
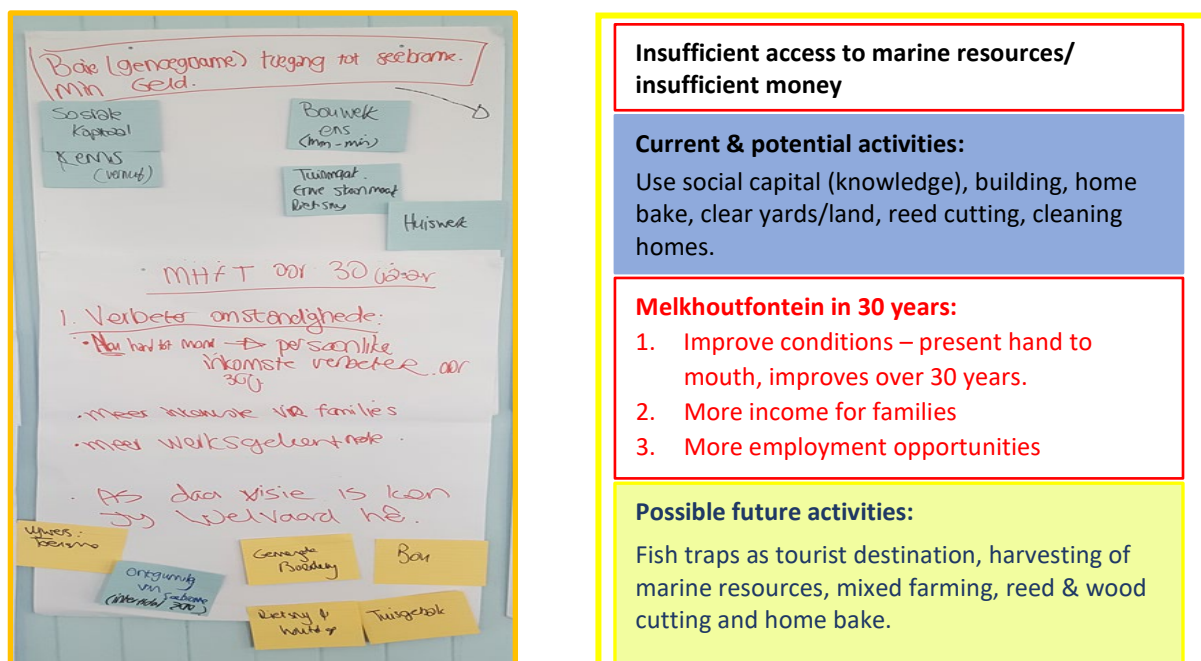


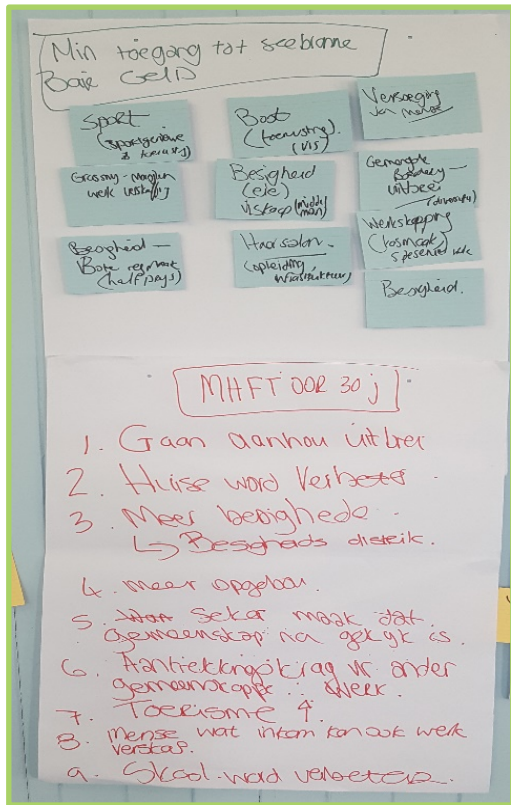
## Appendix 2: Participant-derived scenario stories



**Figure A1.1.** Elements of the “Insufficient access to marine resources/Low disposable income scenario” as identified in workshop 3: green cards depict current and potential activities that participants engage in at present. The red text reflects the town in 30 years; blue cards indicate future livelihood activities that could be engaged in. The left panel shows a photograph of the results of the original story exercise in Afrikaans, whilst the right panel provides a translation.



**Figure A1.2.** Elements of the “Sufficient access to Marine resources/low disposable income scenario” as identified in workshop 3: blue cards depict current and potential activities that participants engage in the present time. The red text reflects the town in 30 years, and yellow cards indicate future livelihood activities that could be engaged in. The left panel shows a photograph of the results of the original story exercise in Afrikaans, whilst the right panel provides a translation.



**Insufficient access to marine resources/  
Sufficient money**

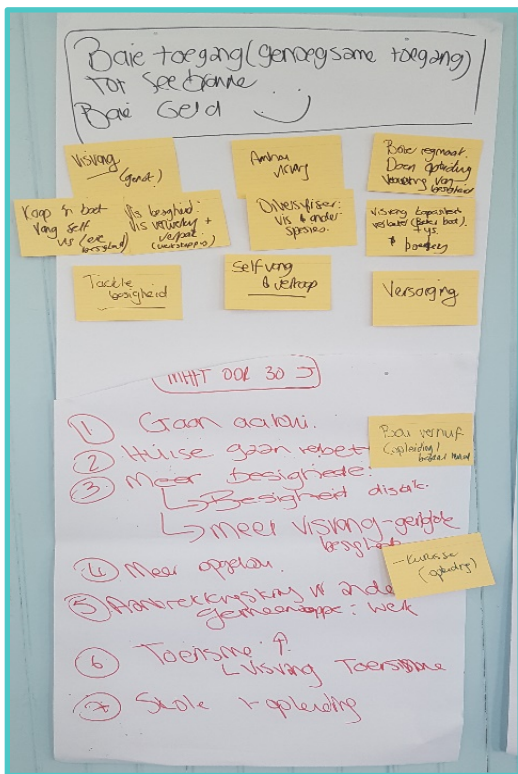
**FUTURE activities:**

Sport (amenities & equipment), boat (equipment), caregiving, grass cutting (machines; provision of employment), own business (buying fish; middle-man), mixed farming (diversify), business – fixing of boats, hair salon (training, infrastructure), job creation (cooking), own business.

**Melkhoutfontein in 30 years:**

1. Town will keep on expanding.
2. Houses will be improved.
3. More businesses – business district
4. More urbanised town
5. Ensure community is looked after.
6. Attraction for other communities ito work
7. More tourism
8. People that move to town can also provide work.
9. Improved school

**Figure A1.3. Elements of the “Insufficient access to Marine resources/Sufficient disposable income” scenario identified in workshop 3: blue cards depict future livelihood activities that participants could engage in. The red text reflects the town in 30 years. The left panel shows a photograph of the results of the original story exercise in Afrikaans, whilst the right panel provides a translation.**



**Sufficient access to marine resources/  
insufficient money**

**Potential activities (businesses):**

Fishing (for recreation), commercial fishing (skipper with own boat), fixing boats & training, fish processing & distribution, diversify fishing activities, improve fishing capacity, tackle shop, care duties, building (training). other courses.

**Melkhoutfontein in 30 years:**

1. Town will keep on expanding.
2. Houses will be improved.
3. More businesses – business district
4. More fishing-related businesses
5. More urbanised town
6. Attraction for other communities ito work
7. More tourism (including fishing tourism)
8. Improved schooling and training (opportunities)

**Figure A1.4. Elements of the “Sufficient access to Marine resources/Sufficient disposable income scenario” identified in workshop 3: yellow cards depict future livelihood activities that participants could engage in. The red text reflects the town in 30 years. The left panel shows a photograph of the results of the original story exercise in Afrikaans, whilst the right panel provides a translation.**

## **Scenario Stories from the participants**

### **“Nothing much has changed” - Insufficient access to marine resources /low disposable income**

Participants agreed that this scenario space, where there is little access to marine resources and low disposable income levels, most closely resembled the present situation. As a starting point, general discussions focused on the difficulties that exist in an income-constrained environment. Notably, participants raised and reiterated the point that to make money, one must have money. Next, livelihood activities that could be undertaken in a resource-constrained environment were discussed. Most of the activities highlighted were activities that participants are currently engaged with. To promote the forward-thinking approach required for scenario construction, participants were particularly asked to consider what other activities they could presently consider engaging in.

The second part of the discussion required participants to reflect on descriptions of what Melkhoutfontein would “look like” in 30 years in this scenario space. When considering future Melkhoutfontein, participants foresaw that a current national government housing project would be ongoing. By implication, the town’s infrastructure regarding housing would be improved from the current situation. As a result, Melkhoutfontein would be a fully-fledged town with improved amenities and services. However, inadequate disposable income means that people remain stuck in similar cycles engaging in similar tasks as in the present. The sentiment was that people would survive, but life would not have changed much. Participants did, however, indicate that alternative livelihood opportunities would manifest over time and that wealth could be built across generations (on longer time scales).

### **“We will get there – eventually” – Sufficient access to Marine resources/low disposable income**

This scenario discussion took place along the same lines as that for the first scenario space. This could be because, for some participants, this scenario closely resembled the present situation. In addition, livelihood activities in this scenario space closely resembled those in the first scenario. Ultimately, the sentiments expressed echoed those by participants at the start of the workshop when they indicated that one needs money to make money by reiterating that insufficient disposable income and the inability to access a large amount of capital was the most significant barrier that exists for them. To earn a sustainable fishery derived income, fishers need to have enough capital for day-to-day running expenses and need to access capital to buy equipment and training. As with the Bayesian network development process, participants highlighted the need for money to access skills training (such as skipper training).

Participants foresaw that the development trajectory for Melkhoutfontein would continue along the same lines in the first scenario space. Infrastructure development, managed by the central government, would continue independently from community socio-economic circumstances. Importantly, fishers emphasized again that they would accumulate personal wealth, albeit over a much more extended period. One of the participants pertinently noted that “if you have a vision, you can have wealth”.

### **“The going is good” - Insufficient access to marine resources /high disposable income**

Discussions around this scenario space were much more optimistic, and after some initial hesitation, discussions were quite animated. To prompt the conversation and ensure even participation, each participant was asked to identify some livelihood activities they would choose to engage in if money was not a problem (bearing in mind that fishing activities were not an option). The activities identified were wide-ranging. Notably, all participants indicated they would own their own business while creating employment opportunities. Overall, community upliftment was a common theme among participants. While all the participants identified service-oriented businesses far removed from any maritime-related activity, a small number of participants also indicated they would capitalize on current skillsets by engaging in the fishing-related services industry, such as selling tackle and repairing boats. In addition, governmental housing projects would be ongoing. More disposable income means more opportunities

for the town's inhabitants and, with it, a general and accelerated improvement in socio-economic conditions for fishers and the wider community.

**“The future is bright” - Sufficient access to marine resources /High disposable income**

The discussion for this scenario space was the shortest compared to the other scenario spaces (Figure 5.9). This was because there was a fair amount of repetition from the previous scenario spaces, and participants became fatigued. When considering livelihood activities in this scenario space, all but one of the participants indicated that they would revert to fishing as a principal livelihood activity. The ensuing discussion highlighted that sustaining a livelihood by harvesting marine resources was dependent on biophysical subsystem conditions. Nevertheless, many participants indicated that they would still choose to engage in the livelihood activities identified previously to guarantee livelihoods. This would be achieved by assuming an oversight role in the business that allowed them to go fishing without detriment to the business when they could do so. Thus, the development trajectory for Melkhoutfontein mainly remained unchanged from the previous scenario space.