

UN Water has defined **water security** as “the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability” (UN-Water 2013, in Sadoff et al. 2017).

Scenario 1: Refugee Crisis: Emitting Country (short-term humanitarian perspective)

You all live in a village situated right next to a refugee camp? Your country is mired in a protracted conflict that has severely damaged water and sanitation infrastructure. Numerous forcibly displaced persons are living in refugee camps, with little water and food. They are also increasingly exposed to water-borne diseases. What can you do to address these issues in your village?

Municipal water utility	Local farmer
Municipal policy-maker	Refugee (woman)
Aid worker in a refugee camp-water technician	Refugee (child)
Aid worker in a refugee camp-doctor	International humanitarian agency (e.g. ICRC)

Scenario 2: Water Crisis: Emitting Country (mid-term development perspective)

You live in a mid-sized town in the countryside that relies mainly on agricultural incomes. Your country is afflicted by a severe drought. Water scarcity is taking its toll on your population, the economy and the environment alike. Your country heavily relies on agriculture, leading many inhabitants to migrate elsewhere as they are no longer able to find jobs. What solutions can you come up with to slow down rural exodus and brain drain?

Municipal water utility	Local entrepreneur
School teacher	Policy-maker
Local inhabitant	Economic migrant-job seeker
Local farmer	International development agency (e.g. World Bank)

Scenario 3: Transit Country (short-term humanitarian perspective)

Your country is water-scarce, but enjoys relative water security. However, a conflict in a neighbouring country has led numerous forcibly displaced persons to seek refuge in yours. This is putting strain on water resources and jeopardizing public health in marginalized rural and urban communities, leading to tensions. How can you defuse this situation and ensure the safe transit of refugees?

Municipal water utility	Doctor
Municipal policy-maker	Refugee (woman)
Local farmer	Refugee (child)
Local inhabitant	Donor Agency

Scenario 4: Host Country (mid- to long-term-development perspective)

Your country enjoys a stable economy and water security. It is an attractive destination for economic migrants and job-seekers. How can you create jobs for them and also use their knowledge and skills to create new educational and employment opportunities?

Municipal water utility	Local farmer
Local employment agency	Municipal policy-maker
Local entrepreneur	Economic migrant
Refugee	Government representative

Key Questions

1. What are your main needs?
2. What are your main objectives?
3. What are your main challenges?
4. How can you collaborate with other members in your group to overcome your challenges and reach your objectives?

After listing all of these items on your own and discussing them in your group, you should come up with 5 key proposals including everyone in your group to overcome the overall challenge of your scenario.

While doing this, think about your footprint on nature for future generations while doing so.