

# The key players in future water security

There are a number of different key players which all have conflicting view on water insecurity. The key players in future water security are shown below:

<u>Economic</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Political</u>	<u>Environmental</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TNCs and businesses</li> <li>- Utility companies</li> <li>- Farmers</li> <li>- Planners</li> <li>- World Bank</li> <li>- Agricultural industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Residents</li> <li>- Health officials</li> <li>- Individuals</li> <li>- Pressure groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government departments e.g. DEFRA</li> <li>- Governments</li> <li>- Regional and Local Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers</li> <li>- Conservationists</li> <li>- Indigenous groups</li> <li>- Environmental NGOs e.g. WWF</li> </ul>

When demand for water rises the different key players shown above may have different responses, such as:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Impact</u>
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State owned water companies may be sold or privatised - Government</li> <li>- Increased investment in desalination</li> <li>- Increased import of virtual water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased price of water due to privatisation. This could lead to increased water vendors and water poverty</li> </ul>
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage people to use less water due to increased prices</li> <li>- Increased bottom-up development - NGOs</li> <li>- Increased education in how to use water more sustainable - environmentalists</li> <li>- Investment and development of drought resistant crops - environmental scientists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May increase the price of seeds causing some farmers to have to find alternative employment</li> </ul>
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The shortage of water and high price will mean that there is more water poverty - as a result NGOs will have help</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased recycling of water</li> <li>- Increased research and development into resistant crops</li> </ul>
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Utility companies will increase prices due to the shortage.</li> <li>- Countries will take out loans in order to develop water projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People will not be able to afford water bills. Those that can, it will encourage efficiency</li> <li>- Countries in greater debt due to increased borrowing from the IMF</li> </ul>

## Water Aid Projects:

WaterAid is an international NGO who help to provide clean water and sanitation to those living in the poorest parts of the world. They work in a number of different countries. For example:

1. **Ethiopia** - they have install mobile toilets in the capital Addis Abada which helps to keep the environment clean clean.
2. **Uganda** - In the Wakiso district they educate people in sanitation methods involving stopping animals using water sources and teaching locals how to build latrines, so water does not become contaminated.
3. **Ghana** - over 5 million people here don't have access to clean water. As a result they provide the tools and education to dig wells and access clean water. They also teach them how to repair and maintain these.

