



## **Incident 1:**

# **Flood in Northern Sarid and downstream Miria**

### **Description:**

After days of intense rainfall and glacier melt, a severe flash flood hits a major valley in northern Sarid, causing landslides and damaging infrastructure. The floodwaters continue into central Miria, inundating a farming area and washing away footbridges that connected villages to markets and schools.

### **Implications:**

- Sarid faces demands to invest in flood protection and slope stabilization.
- Miria's food production and local water quality are impacted.
- Communities are demanding urgent early warning systems and restoration of buffer zones (e.g., wetlands or forests).

### **Discussion triggers:**

- How to strengthen transboundary early warning and joint watershed management?
- Should restoration priorities shift to high-risk slopes and riverbanks?
- How can Sarid and Miria cooperate, and who pays for what?



## **Incident 2:**

# **Controversial hydropower expansion in Sarid**

### **Description:**

Sarid's government announces an accelerated plan to expand a hydropower plant near the Tamilar River to boost domestic energy security. However, the project would alter river flows downstream, threatening ecosystems and agriculture in Miria.

### **Implications:**

- Increased tension between energy security and ecosystem protection.
- Local citizens and environmental NGOs from Sarid and Miria protest, demanding a moratorium.
- The situation raises questions about environmental impact assessments and stakeholder consultation in transboundary contexts.

### **Discussion triggers:**

- How can they balance renewable energy with water availability downstream?
- Can the restoration project incorporate ecological compensation or river corridor restoration?
- What governance mechanism can be used to resolve such cross-border tensions?



## **Incident 3:**

# **Drought in Southern Kitar and Miria**

### **Description:**

A prolonged dry spell affects Southern Kitar and neighboring areas in Miria. Crops fail, grazing lands degrade, and mountain springs dry up earlier than usual. The drought is attributed to both climate change and longer-term land degradation from poor land management.

### **Implications:**

- Pressure mounts on governments to invest in restoration of degraded grasslands and water retention landscapes.
- Conflicts over remaining water resources between tourism operators, local businesses, agriculture and households increase.
- Farmers and pastoralists are hit hard, leading to temporary migration toward better-watered areas.

### **Discussion triggers:**

- How can the restoration project improve resilience to future droughts?
- Are there opportunities for nature-based water management (e.g., retention ponds, agroforestry)?
- How can the three countries coordinate on land-use planning?



## **Incident 4:**

# **Civil society protests over transboundary water decisions**

### **Description:**

Tensions escalate in Miria when local communities stage street protests against perceived neglect in transboundary water governance. They are frustrated that upstream decisions in Sarid, including hydropower operations and water withdrawals, have been made without their consultation. Government representatives from Sarid and Miria are present at a high-level meeting but have limited opportunity to meet directly with local communities. The hydropower operator continues to avoid direct dialogue with farmers and residents, communicating only through official channels.

### **Implications:**

- Communities feel excluded from decision-making and are losing trust in both national governments and the operator.
- Media attention amplifies the issue, increasing political pressure on governments.

### **Discussion triggers:**

- How can governments and operators ensure meaningful participation of local communities in transboundary decision-making?
- What mechanisms can be introduced to improve transparency and reduce tensions?