WEBINAR SERIES: SPECIAL SESSION

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE:
ADDRESSING MIGRATION AND CONFLICTS IN WATER-ENERGY-FOOD (WEF) SYSTEMS

Special Session: Dresden Nexus Conference

Wednesday April 9, 2025

3:30-5:00 PM CET

DRESDEN NEXUS CONFERENCE
DNC 2025 | The Future of Resources Resources for the Future

PHOTOCREDIT: EUROPEAN COMMISION

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INTRODUCTION

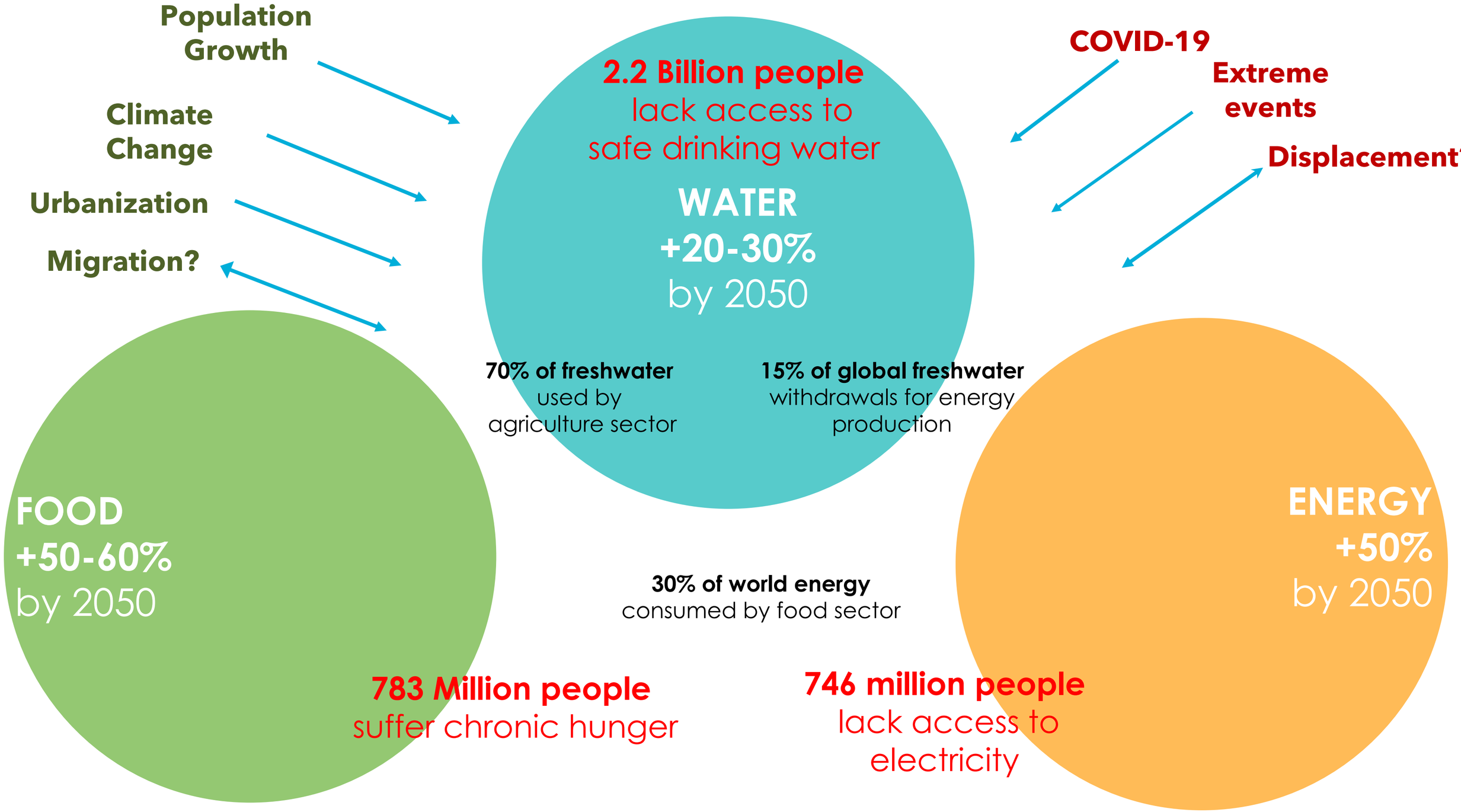
BASSEL DAHER

Texas A&M Energy Institute
SustainFood Network
International Water Resources Association

INTRODUCTION

REWA ASSI

International Water Resources Associations (IWRA)



(Daher and Mohtar, 2022; IRENA 2015)

International migrants[a]

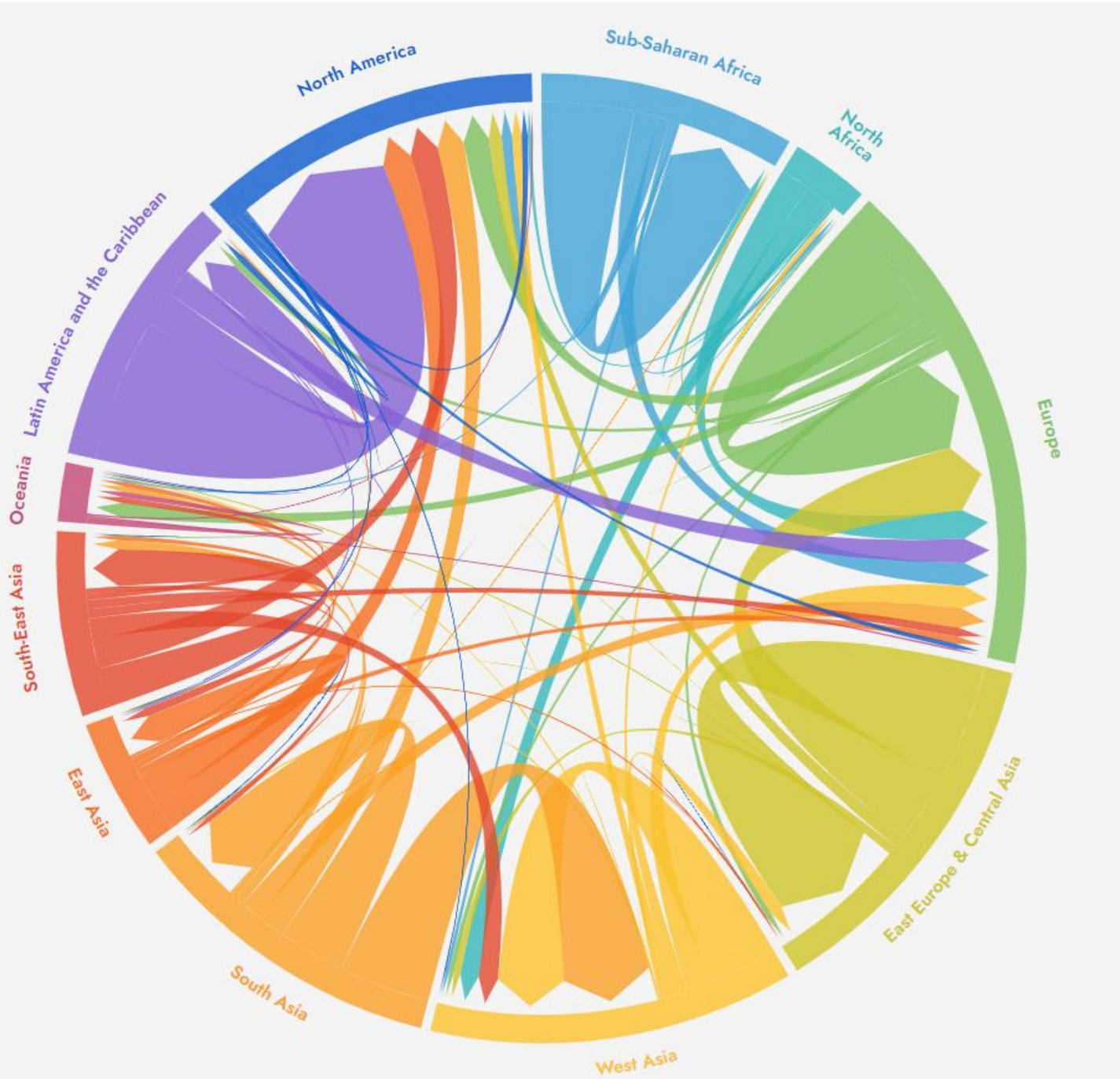
281 million

international migrants globally in 2020, or 3.6 per cent of the world's population

Displaced persons[e,f]

117 million

people were living in displacement globally at the end of 2022 (includes refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and others)



Abel, G.J., Cohen, J.E. (2019). Bilateral international migration flow estimates for 200 countries. *Sci Data* **6** 82

WEBINAR SERIES OBJECTIVE

Catalyze cross-disciplinary, cross-institutional, and international **dialogues** toward understanding the *knowledge gaps* and *opportunities* in taking a **holistic, systems approach** to addressing interconnected challenges at the intersection of **migration** and **water-energy-food systems.**

WEBINAR SERIES OUTCOMES

1- **Facilitate** the development of a **common framework** and **road map** for integrating migration in nexus assessment tools.

2- **Contribute** to exploring and developing **anticipatory tools** and **strategies** incorporating **migration dynamics** into **nexus assessments**, aiming to guide policymakers, researchers, and practitioners toward evidence-based, sustainable, and resilient solutions.

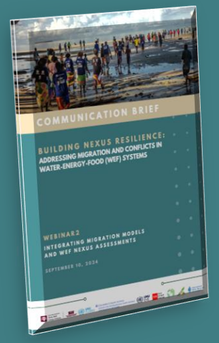
WEBINAR SERIES

Webinar #1
May 30, 2024

Introduction to Migration and Water-Energy-Food (WEF) System Interconnections

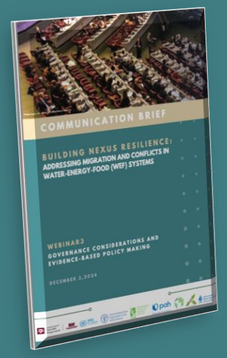
Webinar #2
September 10, 2024

Integrating Migration Models and WEF Assessments



Webinar #3
December 3, 2024

Governance Considerations and Evidence-based Policy Making



Special Session
April 9, 2025

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BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: ADDRESSING MIGRATION AND CONFLICTS IN WATER-ENERGY-FOOD (WEF) SYSTEMS

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WEBINAR SERIES CONTRIBUTORS

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IWRA International Water Resources Association

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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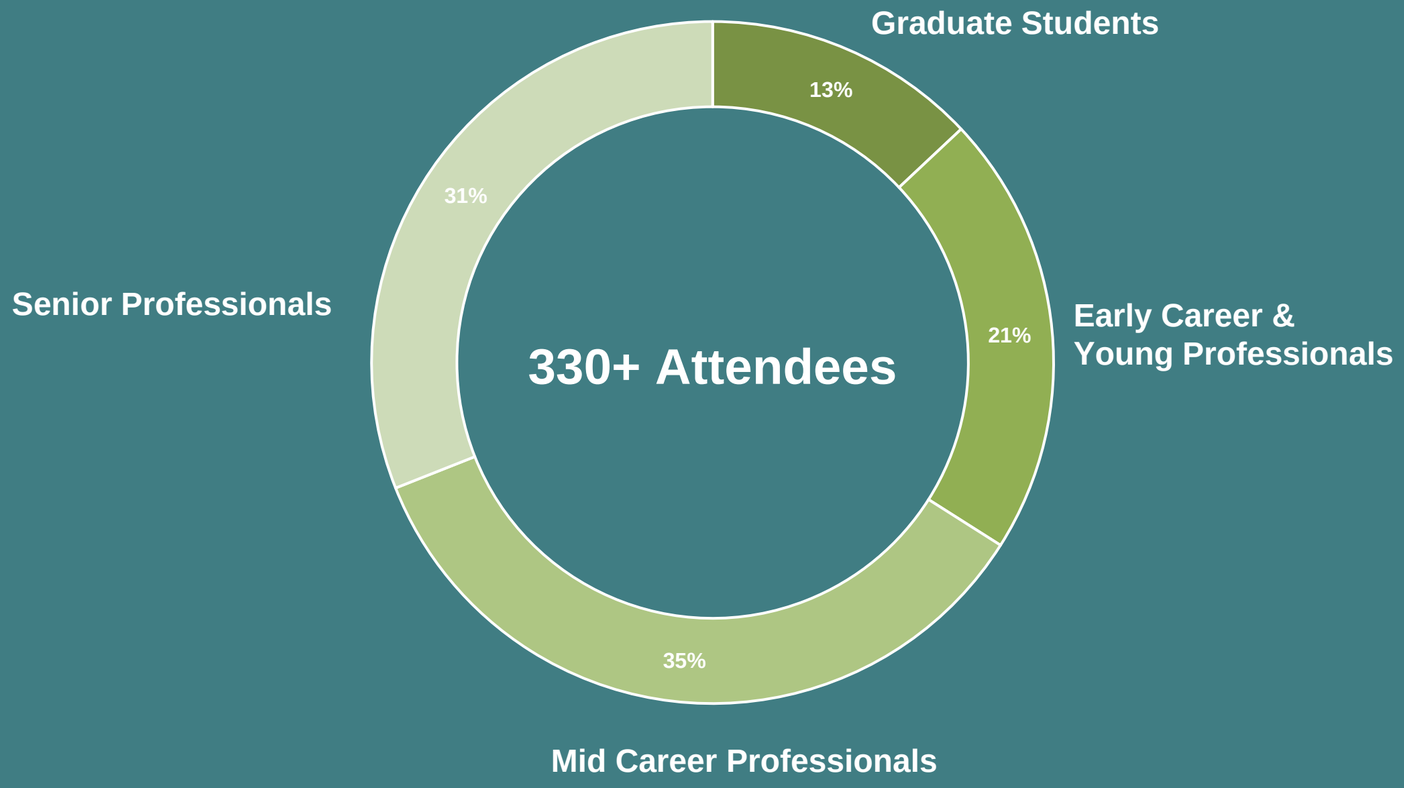
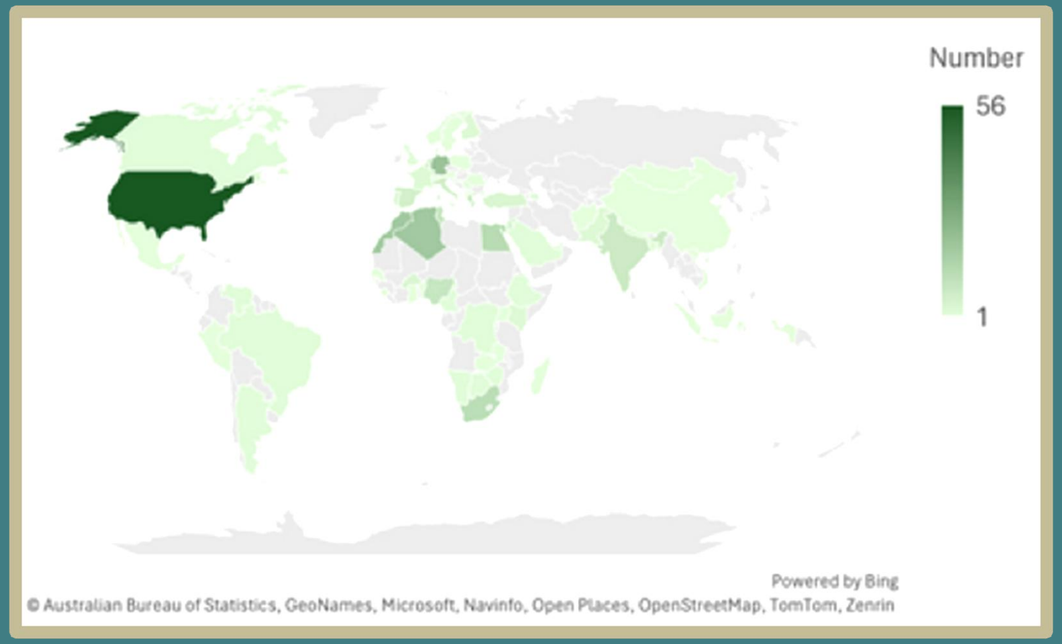
WEBINAR SERIES KEY STATS





70+ Countries

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WEBINAR SERIES KEY TAKEAWAYS: Case Studies Highlights

In the **Congo Basin and Sahel regions**, increasing water stress driven by climate change, population growth, and large-scale hydropower threatens food security, livelihoods, and ecosystems, contributing to migration and conflict.

Migration in **Pacific SIDS, such as Kiribati, Tuvalu, and Nauru**, is driven by environmental factors, including flooding and droughts. These challenges create pressure for internal migration, often moving populations from vulnerable outer islands to more urbanized ones.

Russia's climate policy has shifted significantly since 2022—from global mitigation efforts to inward-focused adaptation—driven by political isolation, reduced funding, and state-controlled narratives.

Floods in **South Sudan** affected 1.4 million people, displaced 380,000, submerged critical infrastructure, and devastated crops and livestock, worsening food insecurity in a nation where six out of ten people already face food insecurity.

Rural **Zimbabwe** is influenced by economic and climatic drivers of mobility: declining yields due to changing rainfall patterns and droughts exacerbate poverty and food insecurity and make migration a desired alternative.

Africa Climate Mobility (ACMI) Initiative revealed that water availability affects migration in **Africa**: flooding can lead to migration and droughts reduce agricultural productivity which promotes rural populations to migrate to urban areas, but can also lead to trapped populations.

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WEBINAR SERIES KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- Addressing **water, energy, food, and ecosystem challenges** requires integrated solutions that consider their impact on **migration dynamics, socioeconomic fragmentation, sociocultural dynamics, and sociopolitical volatility; requires a systems approach, interdisciplinary collaboration.**
- Novel, context-specific tools are needed to **quantify interlinkages**, **assess trade-offs, and guide strategic planning and decision-making.**
- **Integrating WEFE Nexus assessments with migration models** presents significant opportunities for a better understanding of how resource insecurities may contribute to migration, particularly in vulnerable regions. However, achieving this integration requires addressing challenges related to **theory, data compatibility and model resolution**.
- **Current migration models** often focus on **physical factors** like water and crops, overlooking key **social and economic** drivers. Greater emphasis is needed on social networks, culture, and governance, which strongly influence migration choices
- Without **holistic and targeted support and interventions** that address **the root causes of vulnerability** in rural areas, migration may present challenges for populations left behind (loss of labor and reduced land cultivation; children dropping out of school) that can hinder its potential to build long-term resilience

WEBINAR SERIES KEY TAKEAWAYS: Open Research Questions

- **Data Gaps & Interdisciplinary Collaboration** *How can we improve access to granular, disaggregated data and promote interdisciplinary methods to support evidence-based, cross-sectoral decision-making?*
- **Integrated Modeling** *How can WEF Nexus assessments be effectively integrated with migration models to reflect complex, multi-scalar drivers and outcomes?*
- **Social Dimensions in Migration Modeling** *How can migration models better incorporate social networks, governance systems, and cultural practices-beyond environmental and economic factors?*
- **Vulnerability-Focused Research** *How can models and policies better capture the specific experiences of vulnerable groups (women, children, ethnic minorities)?*
- **Governance & Policy Coherence** *What multilevel governance structures and integrated policy frameworks can optimize WEF management and migration outcomes under growing climate stresses?*

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PANELISTS

Hind Aissaoui
International Migration Organization (IOM)

Mohsin Hafeez
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

Giorgia Prati
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Ali Rhouma
PRIMA foundation

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PANELIST #1

Human mobility in the context of climate change in West and Central Africa- from fair narrative to concrete action

HIND AISSAOUI

International Migration Organization (IOM)

PANELIST #2

Climate-Induced Migration: Case Study from Southern Indus Basin in Pakistan

MOHSIN HAFEEZ

International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: ADDRESSING MIGRATION AND CONFLICTS IN WATER-ENERGY-FOOD (WEF) SYSTEMS

Climate-Induced Migration: Case Study from Southern Indus Basin in Pakistan

Mohsin Hafeez, Kanwal Waqar, Novaira Juanid

Strategic Program Director - Water, Food and Ecosystems, IWMI

Pakistan Case Study

- Pakistan highly vulnerable to climate change, disasters and water and food insecurity (Top 10 countries)
  - 173 climate extreme events between 2000-2019
  - Predicted to reach water scarcity by 2025
- Floods caused 1.2 million displacements in South Asia in 2023, with Pakistan accounting for 647,000 displacements, more than half (IDMC 2024).
  - As of 2023, Pakistan has around 1.2 million IDPs from disasters, the second largest in the South Asia region
- **First study of its kind capturing challenges of climate-inducted migrant communities' vulnerabilities**

Damages	2022 Flood
Area Hit	33 percent
People Affected	33 million
Deaths	1,700
Houses Lost/Damaged	1.7 million
Crops Damaged	8.3 million acres
Livestock Lost	1.1 million
Monetary Damages	Over USD 15 billion in damages; USD 15 billion in losses and USD 16 billion needs estimate

Study Area: Rahim Yar Khan District

NEXUS Gains: Realizing Multiple Benefits Across Water, Energy, Food and Ecosystems

RYK Area : 11,844 km²

No of Tehsils - 4

LiaquatPur : 3132 **km²**

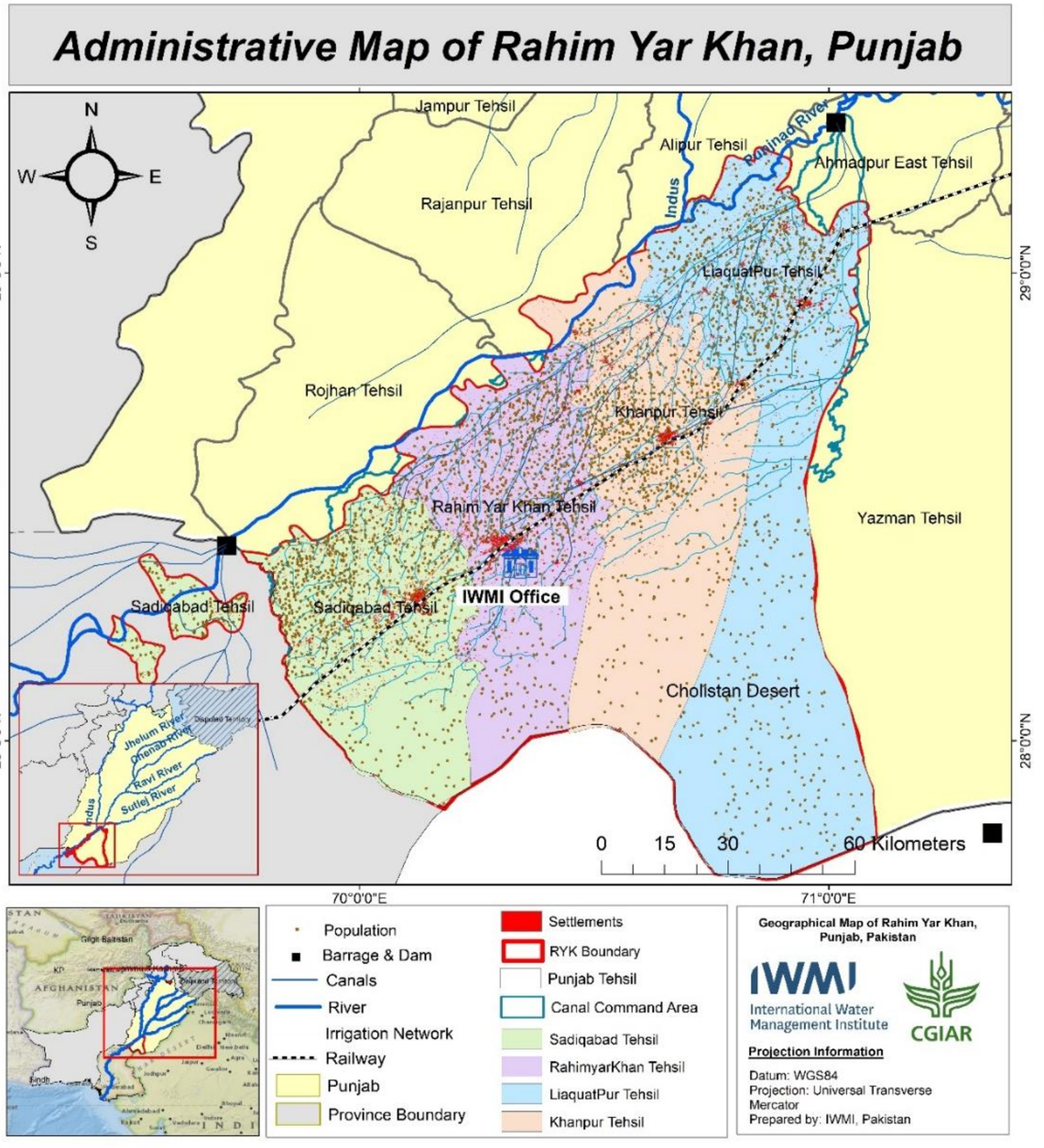
KhanPur : 4601 **km²**

RYK : 2565 **km²**

Sadiqabad : 2565 **km²**

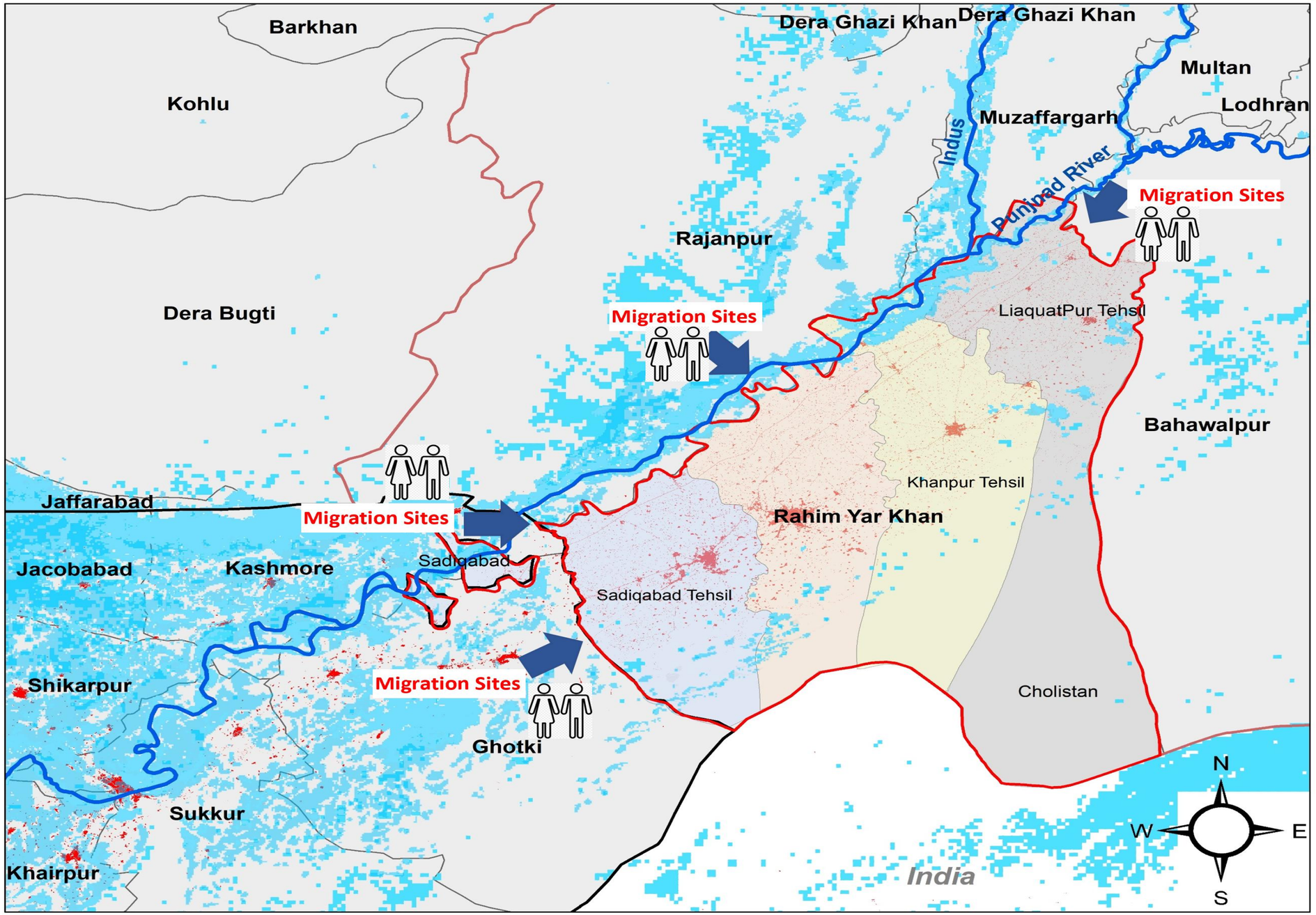
Settlement **298 km²**

Data Source
Punjab Irrigation Department



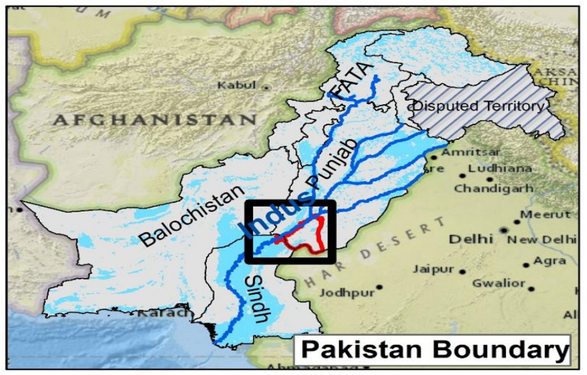
- District Rahim Yar Khan (comprised of 4 tehsils/administrative divisions and Cholistan Desert)
- Susceptible to floods, drought, locust attacks and resulting health impacts (water-borne illnesses, malnutrition)
- RYK serves as both disaster affected community and host community for neighboring areas (**unique case study for learning**)

Flood Mapping - 2022 in Rahim Yar Khan (RYK) Pakistan



IWMI
International Water Management Institute

CGIAR



Legend

- River
- Rahim Yar Khan
- Sindh
- Punjab
- Flood Extent
- Sadiqabad Tehsil
- RahimyarKhan Tehsil
- LiaquatPur Tehsil
- Khanpur Tehsil
- Settlements
- Districts

Data Source

Satellite Images: Sentinel 1; August 2022
Description:
This map shows the detected flood area in Sindh and Punjab including Rahim Yar Khan.
This product is developed by IWMI

0 12.5 25 50 Kilometers

Temperature Trends (^{0}C)

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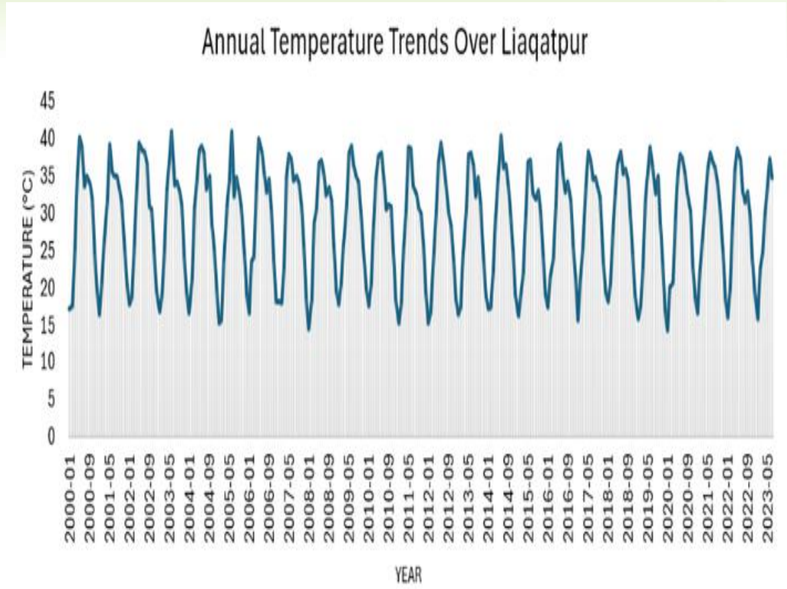

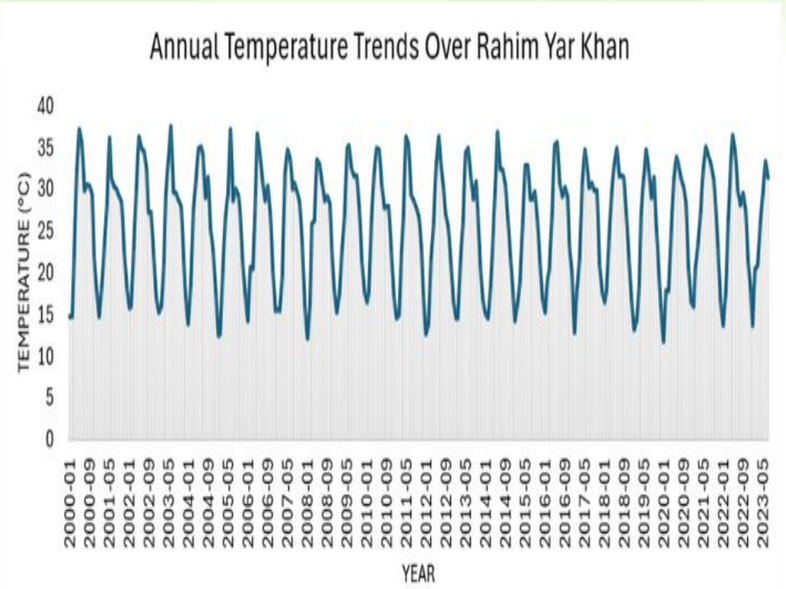

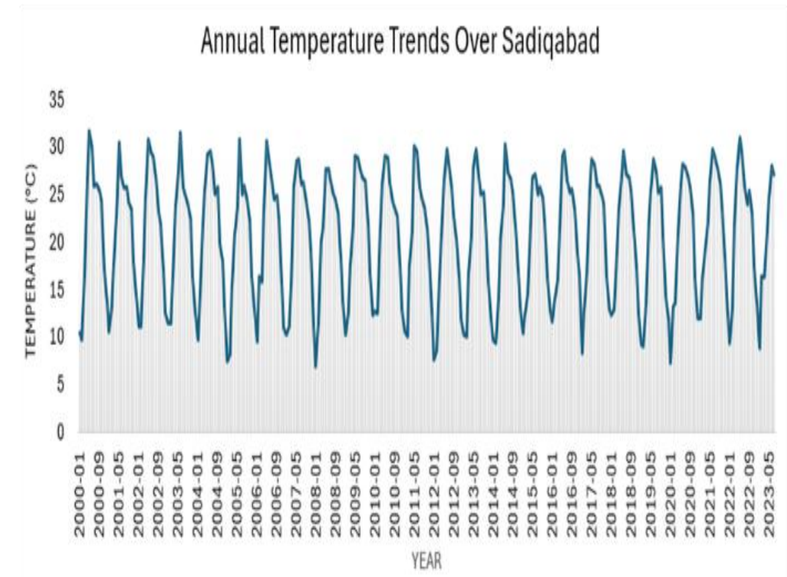

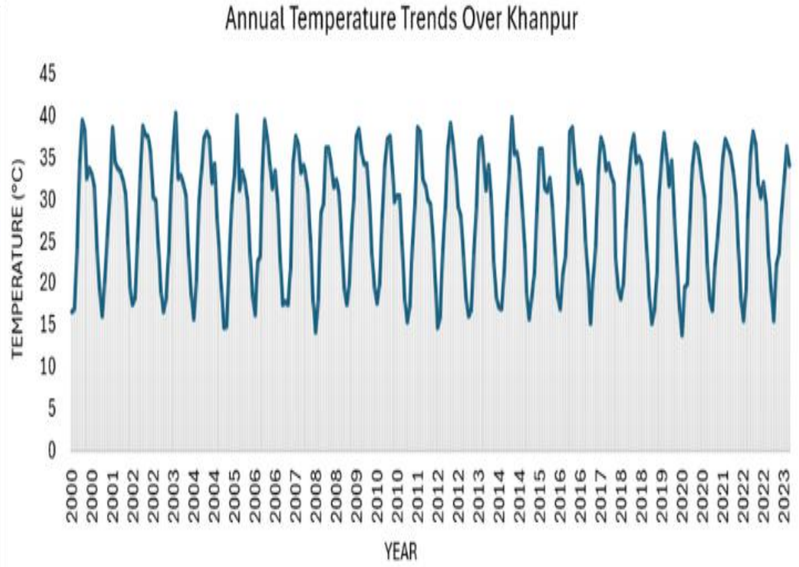

A substantial seasonal variation is evident in monthly average temperatures as it is approximately 14.5°C in January which increases significantly to 32.1°C in May before reaching 34°C in June.

Precipitation Trends (mm)

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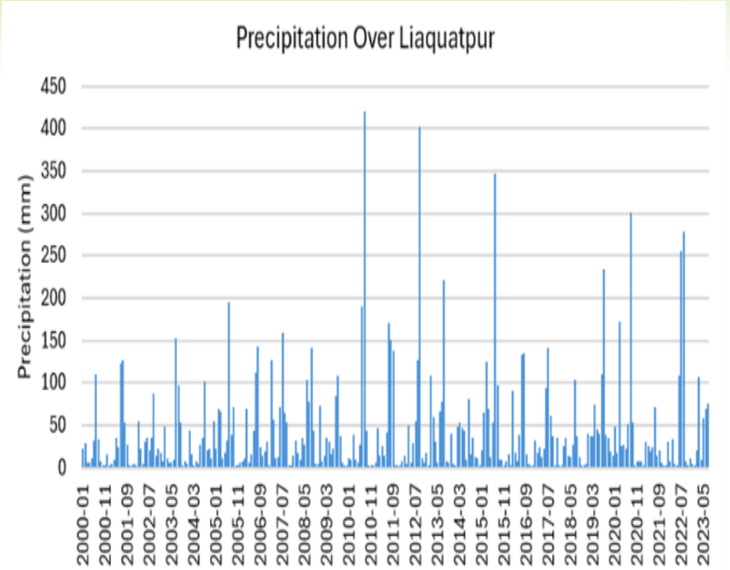

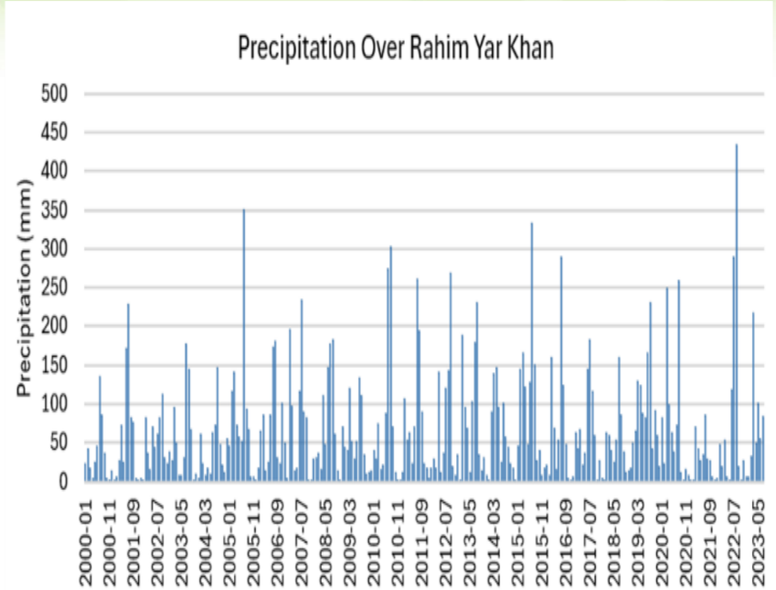

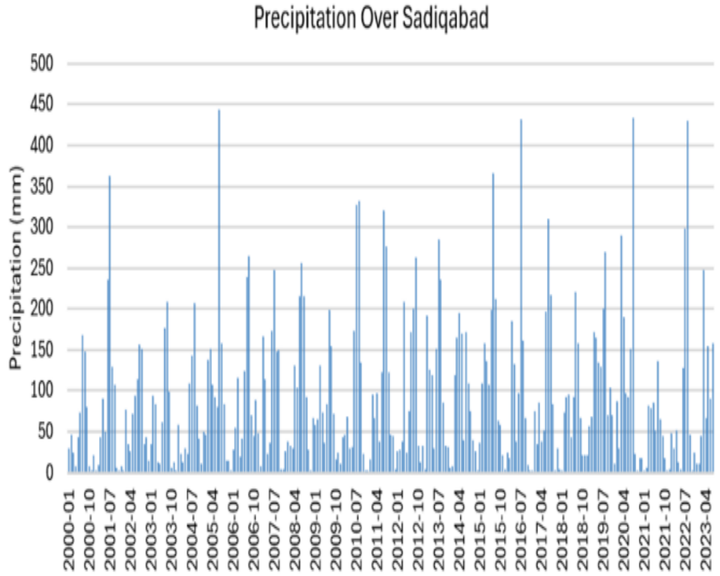

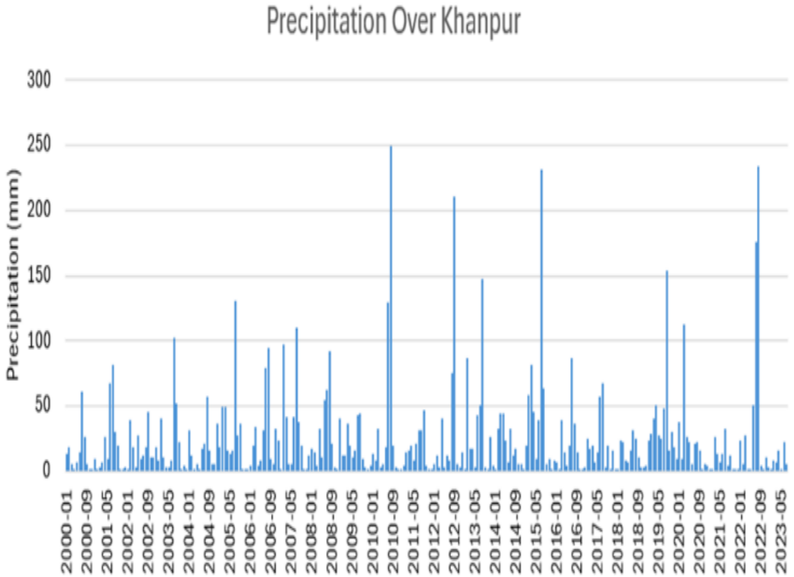

Exceptional monsoon activity is the primary cause of substantial variability in total annual rainfall which plays a crucial role in agricultural productivity, economic stability, and vulnerability in district Rahim Yar Khan.

Water Table Depth (m)

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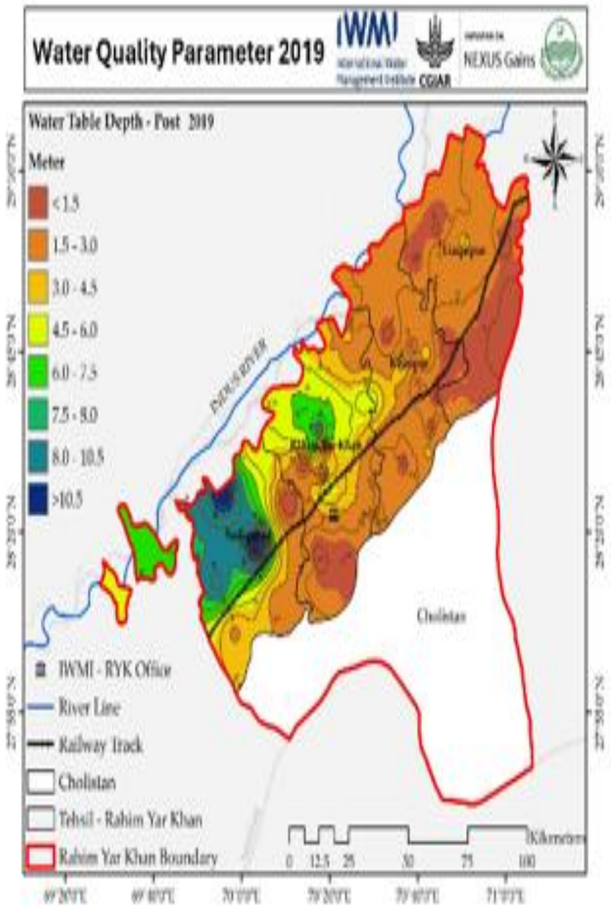

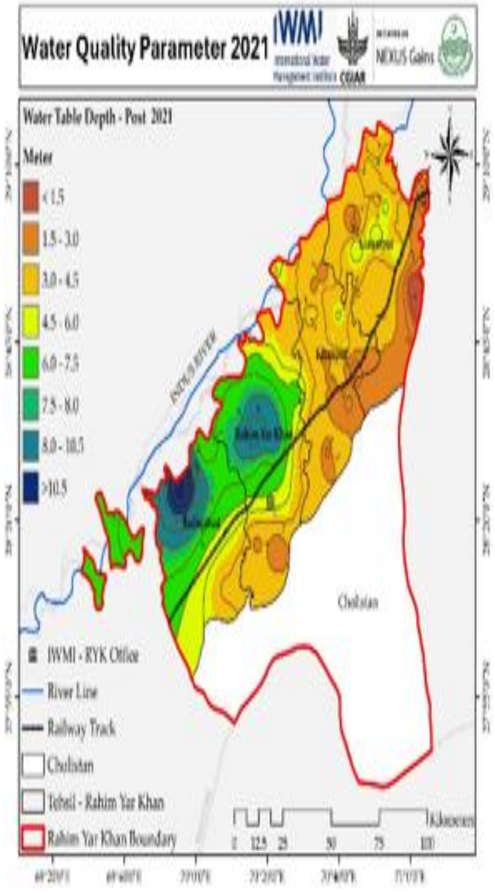

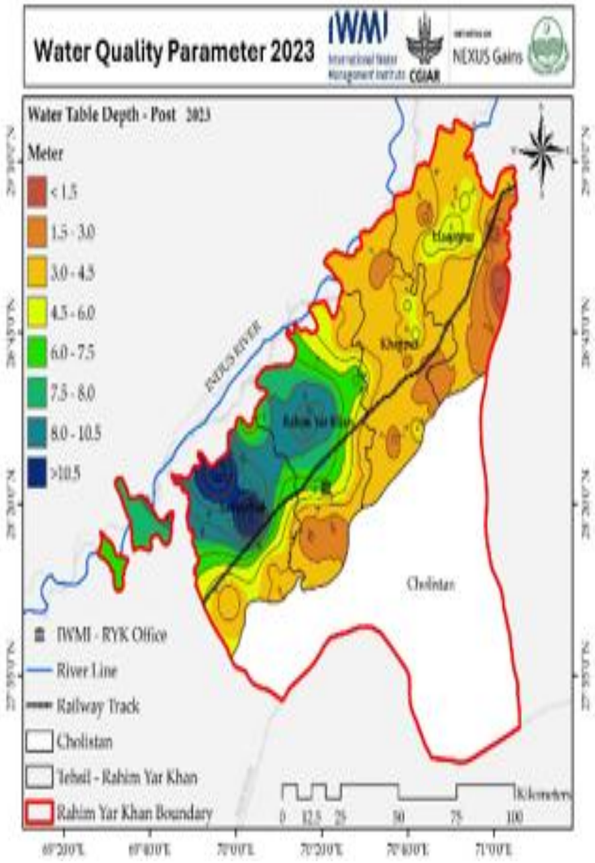

Tehsils Rahim Yar Khan and Sadiq Abad are facing groundwater depletion with declines crossing the depth of the water table by more than 10 meters. Tehsils Khanpur and Liaquatpur are reaching water table depths of 1.5 to 6.0 meters.

Migrant Community “hotspots” identified

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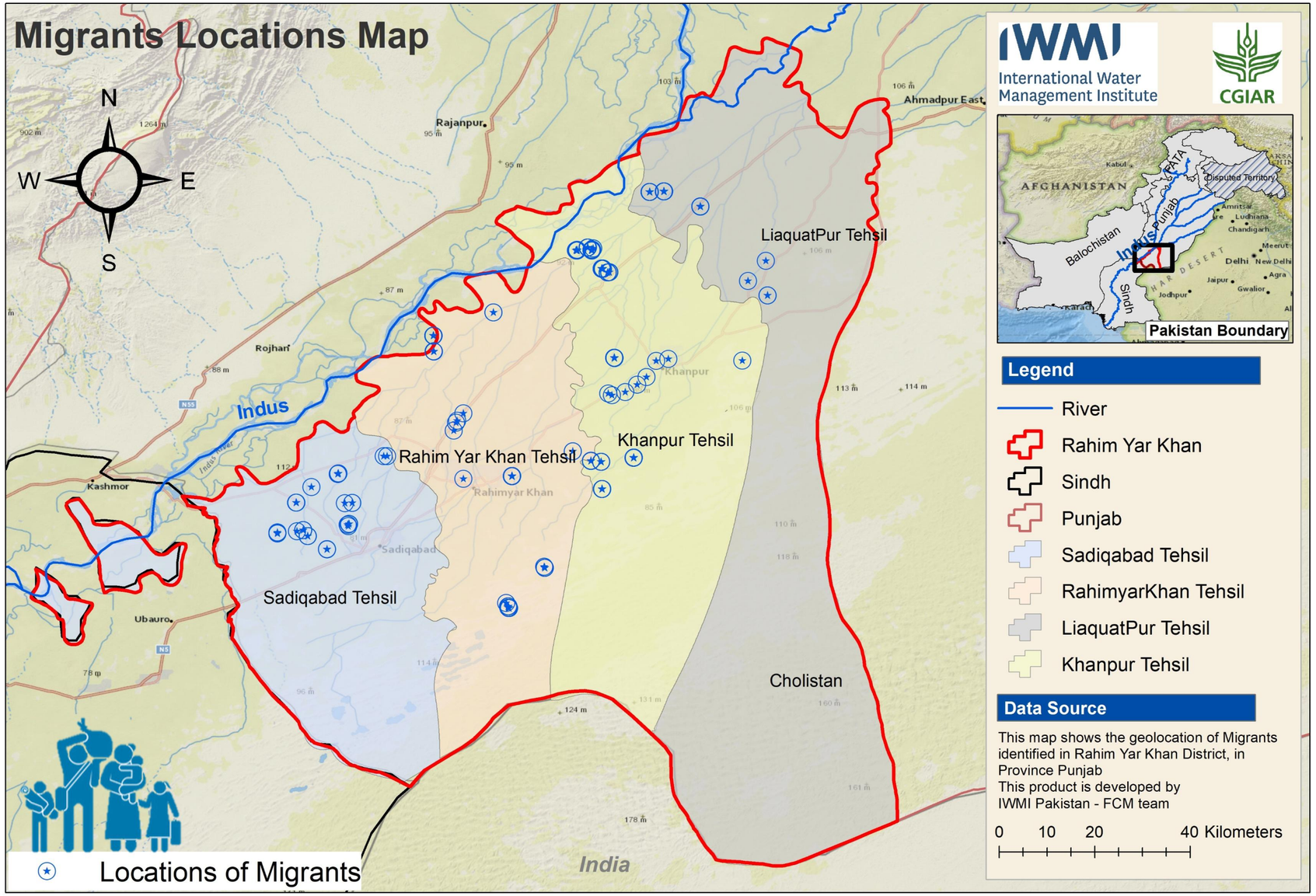
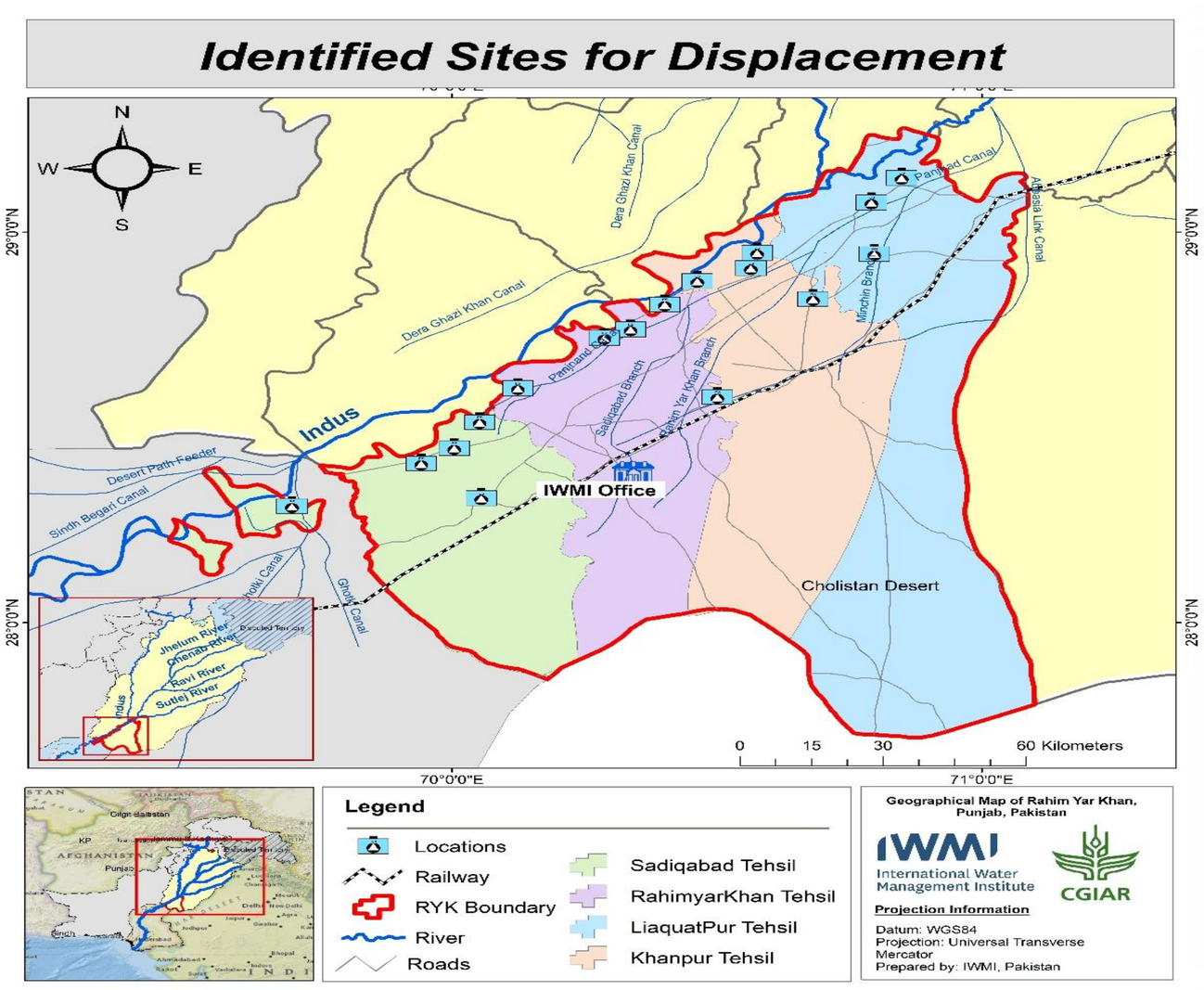
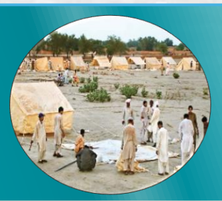


Methods

- Scoping of district (Sept-Dec 2023) to identify climate migrant communities helped inform sampling of larger field survey (Dec 2023-Jan 2024)
- Surveyed **total of 826** climate migrants/displaced persons (**322 women, 504 men**)
- District survey complemented with KIIs and FGDs
  - **12 FGDs** (7 women's and 5 men's)
  - **43 KIIs** across district, province and federal level

Designated Sites for Displaced Persons: Humanitarian Relief Map 2022





No of Persons : 30, 400

Accommodated People in High School
25,200

Accommodated People in Primary School
5200

Data Source
Provincial Disaster Management Authority

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Rahim Yar Khan District for the Disaster Management Plan 2022 for displaced Persons.

Scoping Visit (September 2023)

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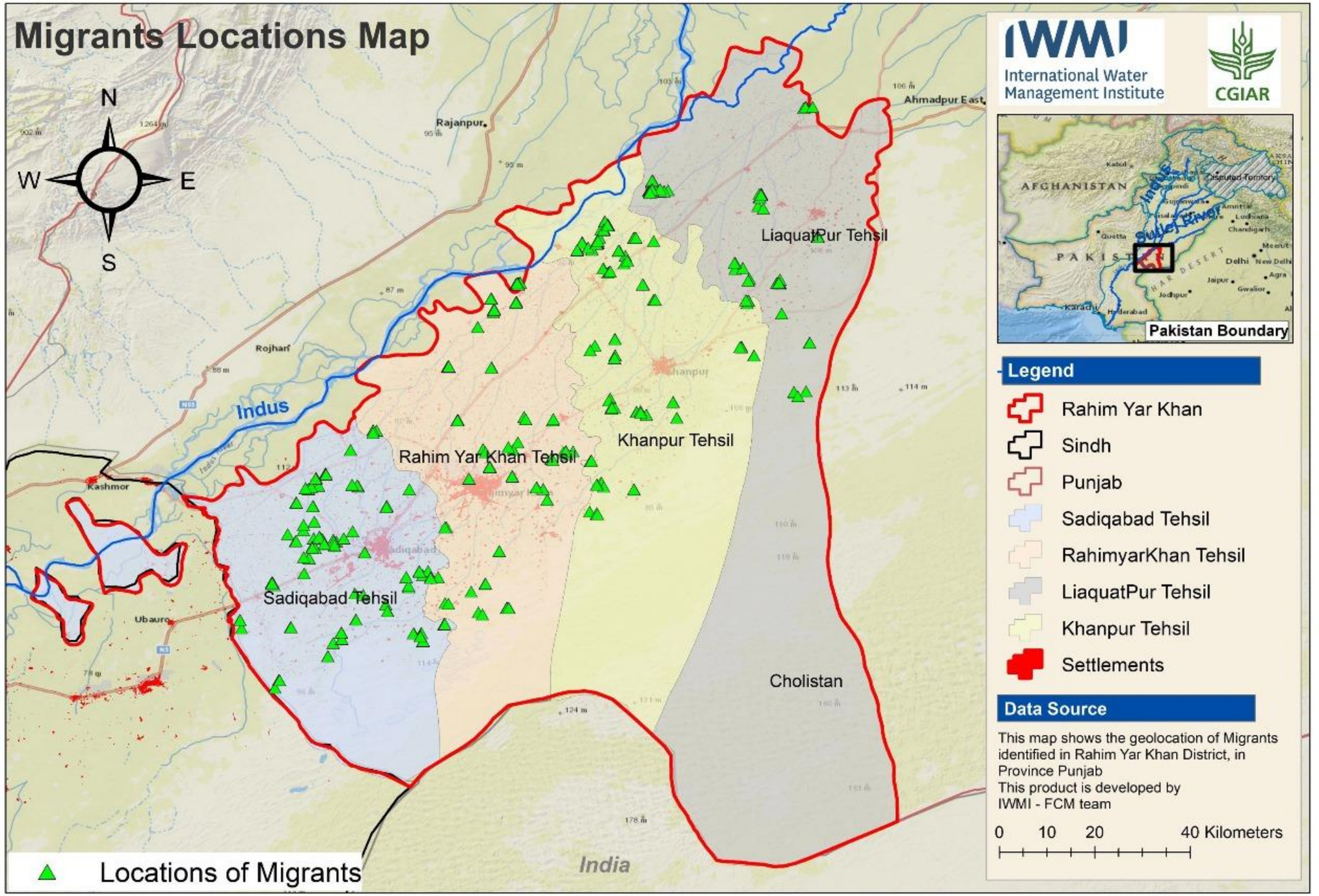
- Field scoping visit over RYK to identify climate migrants
- Migrants are from Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab provinces affected by 2022 floods
- Mostly are associated with agriculture sector
- Punjab government has established Model Village in Chak NP-48 in Rahim Yar Khan (1 of 3 Model Villages)
- Comprised of 100 houses (flood-affected families chosen through lottery system by district administrators)
- People living there are flood victims of 2010 and 2022 floods
- Village contains a primary school, a health center, a veterinary clinic and a technical training institute

Survey and interview themes

Themes covered migration challenges related to:

- Livelihoods
- Water and food insecurity levels
- Water quality and access issues
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
    - Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)
- Pre- and post- migration changes in wealth
- Early warning information and digital ecosystem
- Survey supplemented with FGDs and KIIs with relevant disaster management government authorities, academia and humanitarian and civil society actors working on the ground – at the district, provincial and federal levels
- Research study aimed to answer the overall question: **What challenges and barriers do climate-induced migrants and/or IDPs face in RYK and what strategies can we employ to enhance disaster management and climate resilience?**



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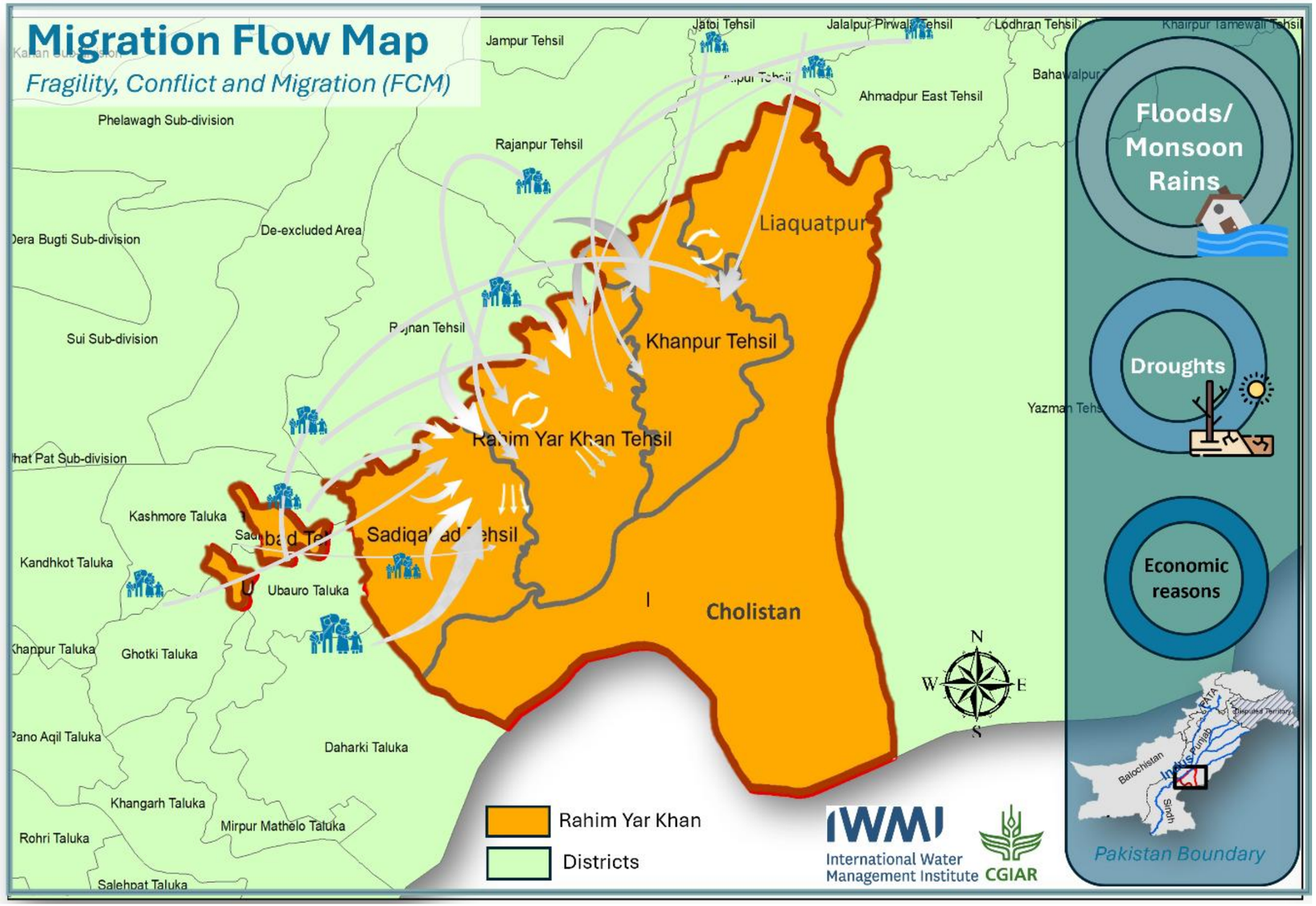
Migration trends



- Primary driver of migration or displacement was floods (98%)
- Majority migrated or were displaced from other districts in Punjab province (41%), within RYK (40%) or from Sindh province (18%)

Water Access Problems

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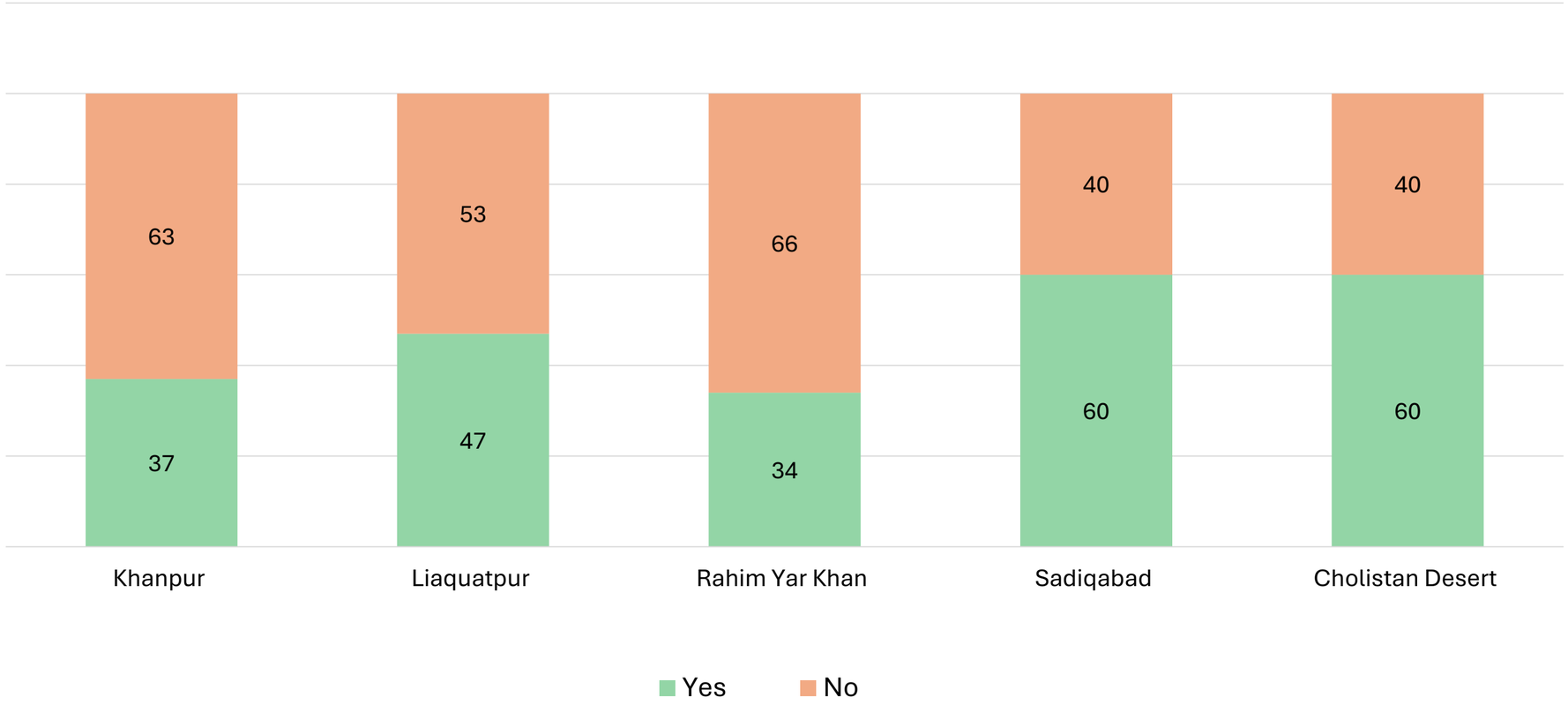
Percentage of households with water access problems across tehsils

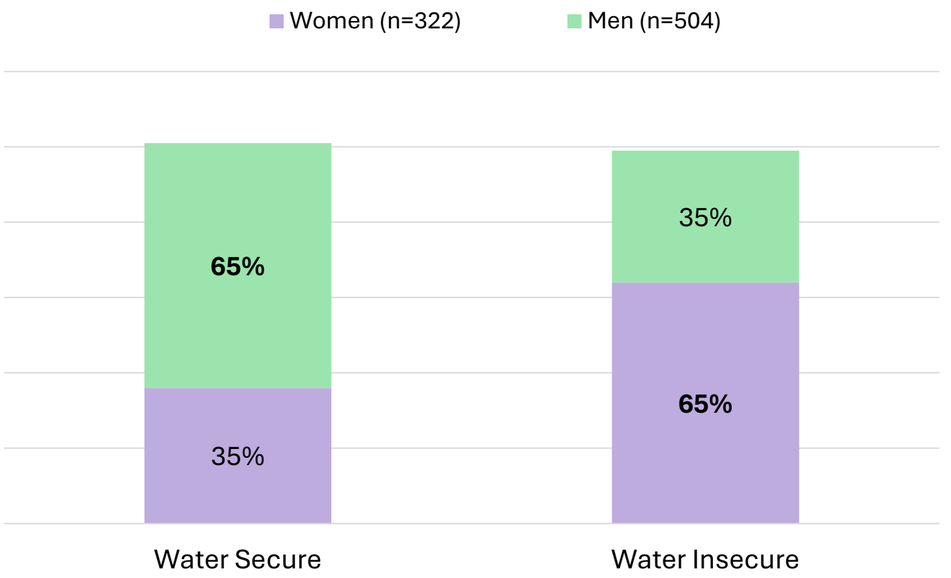


Tehsil variations suggest differences in access to water depending on where a household is settled and water availability across the district

Water Insecurity (IWISE Scale)

- IWISE Tool (Young et al. 2021) used in survey to assess water insecurity levels
  - 12-item validated tool to measure personal experiences of water insecurity scored on a range of 0-36
- Overall, **54% respondents are water secure while 46% are water insecure**
- Who is more water insecure?

Water insecurity of men and women climate migrants across District RYK



Water quality and health

- RYK faces issues of poor water quality (high arsenic, TDS, nitrate and fluoride levels)
- Floods exacerbated poor water quality and prevalence of water-borne diseases exacerbated
- **High prevalence of diarrhea (80%), gastroenteritis (60%), typhoid (54%), skin irritation/rashes (51%) and cholera (45%) among migrant and displaced communities**
- **Women had higher reported prevalence** of diarrhea, Hepatitis A, typhoid, malaria, gastroenteritis, cholera and skin irritations/rashes as compared to men and young boys and girls

*The flood had shocking effects on health. The contaminated water caused various illnesses, and **people suffered from infections, fevers, hepatitis and itching**. Some even had complications during pregnancy due to the lack of proper nutrition. The water in the rivers, which used to be a source of drinking water, became polluted during the flood. (Men's FGD, Sadiqabad)*

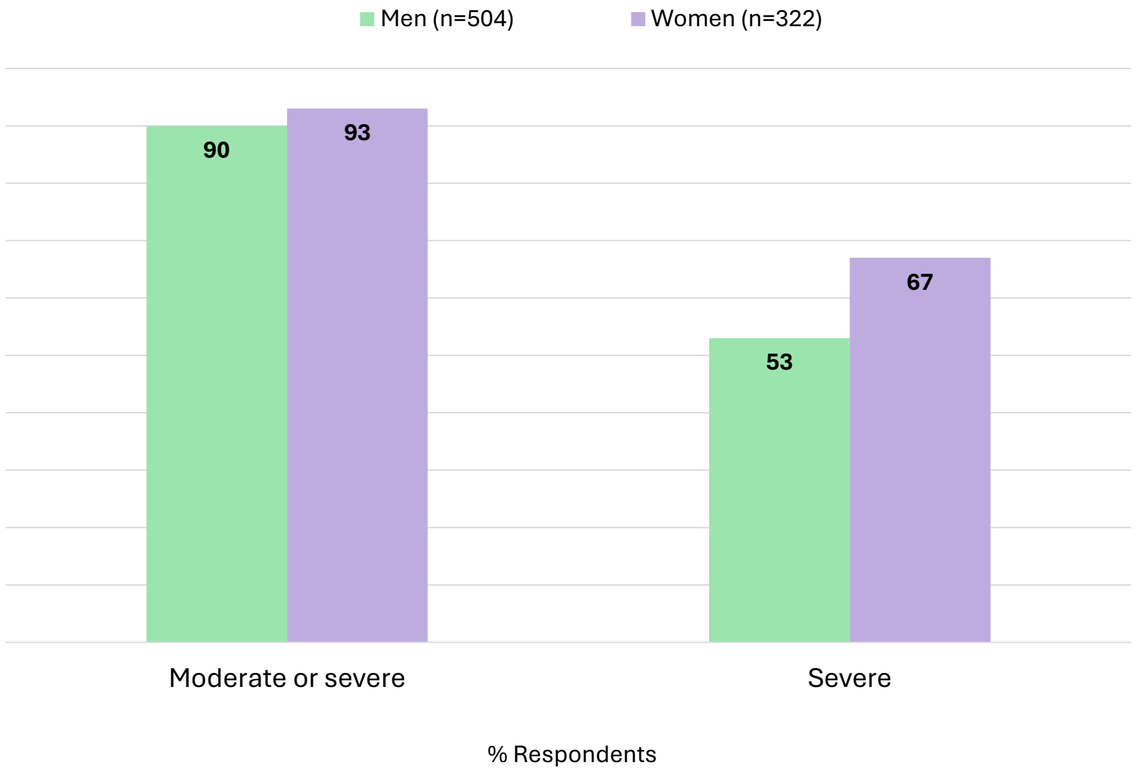
Waterborne diseases

	Khanpur	Liaquatpur	Rahim Yar Khan	Sadiqabad	Cholistan Desert	Total
Diarrhea	**88**	**75**	**76**	**82**	**81**	**80**
Malaria	71	62	69	71	74	**69**
Gastroenteritis	67	60	53	63	64	**60**
Typhoid	70	42	47	59	57	**54**
Skin irritations or rash	59	52	44	54	45	51
Cholera	54	46	37	45	43	45
Hepatitis A	**31**	17	16	**31**	19	23
Hepatitis E	16	12	16	23	19	17
Intestinal worms	24	19	10	28	6	19
Dengue	15	12	10	11	11	12

Food Insecurity (FIES)

Women are more food insecure than men, experiencing higher prevalence of moderate or severe and severe food insecurity

Food Insecurity prevalence of men and women across RYK



Living Standards Before and After Migration or Displacement

Even before migration or displacement occurred, **majority of men and women were already in the poor or poorest wealth quintiles.**

This became even worse after migration/displacement

Need to address not only immediate humanitarian needs but also long-term economic resilience and adaptation strategies for climate-displaced populations

	Before Migration/ Displacement	After Migration/ Displacement
Poorest	56%	78%
Poor	31%	19%
Middle	11%	2%
Rich	2%	1%
Richest	1%	0%

Key Messages

- Links between climate change and migration are missing from policies/plans in Pakistan
- **Gender plays a significant role** in affecting water and food insecurity and should be considered in policy and planning (and women are more vulnerable to disasters)
- Communities most vulnerable to climate change and the impacts of disasters were likely already experiencing water and food insecurity before the floods struck.
  - These populations, already facing significant socio-economic challenges, were **already experiencing compound vulnerabilities**, and the floods intensified the severity (with women feeling harsher impacts)
- Need for more proactive planning (Anticipatory Action) and not just focus on immediate humanitarian needs post-disasters

Synthesis of Key Recommendations

Short-term

- **Improve access to essential services** (clean water, sanitation facilities, shelter, food, mobile health units, etc.) immediately following disaster
- **Support climate-resilient agriculture and water management** through coordination/collaboration between disaster management authorities and Irrigation Departments (OFWM)
- **Map migration and insecurity hotspots** for targeted support

Medium-term

- **Integrate migrant and IDP households into national programs** for better social protection and access to assistance
- Enhance shelter and camp infrastructure
- Improve Early Warning Systems (EWS)
- **Develop a Disaster Management Information System (DMIS)** with standardized data to serve as a harmonized platform for enhancing disaster response decision-making and streamlining operations

Long-term

- **Advocate for increased funding** in federal budget allocations for climate change and disaster management to better support anticipatory action
- **Promote climate-resilient practices** through integration into disaster response plans
- **Facilitate regional cooperation** to adapt best practices

PANELIST #3

Applying a nexus approach to climate action planning: the climate change, rural livelihoods and human mobility nexus

GIORGIA PRATI

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Applying a nexus approach to climate action planning: linking climate change, rural livelihoods and human mobility

Dr Giorgia Prati, Climate Change and Migration Thematic lead, FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Overview

Integrating the climate change, rural livelihoods and human mobility nexus into climate adaptation and mitigation planning

- Why it is necessary
- How it can be done
- How it can help

Rural populations are on the frontline of climate change

Between 2007 and 2022 agriculture absorbed:

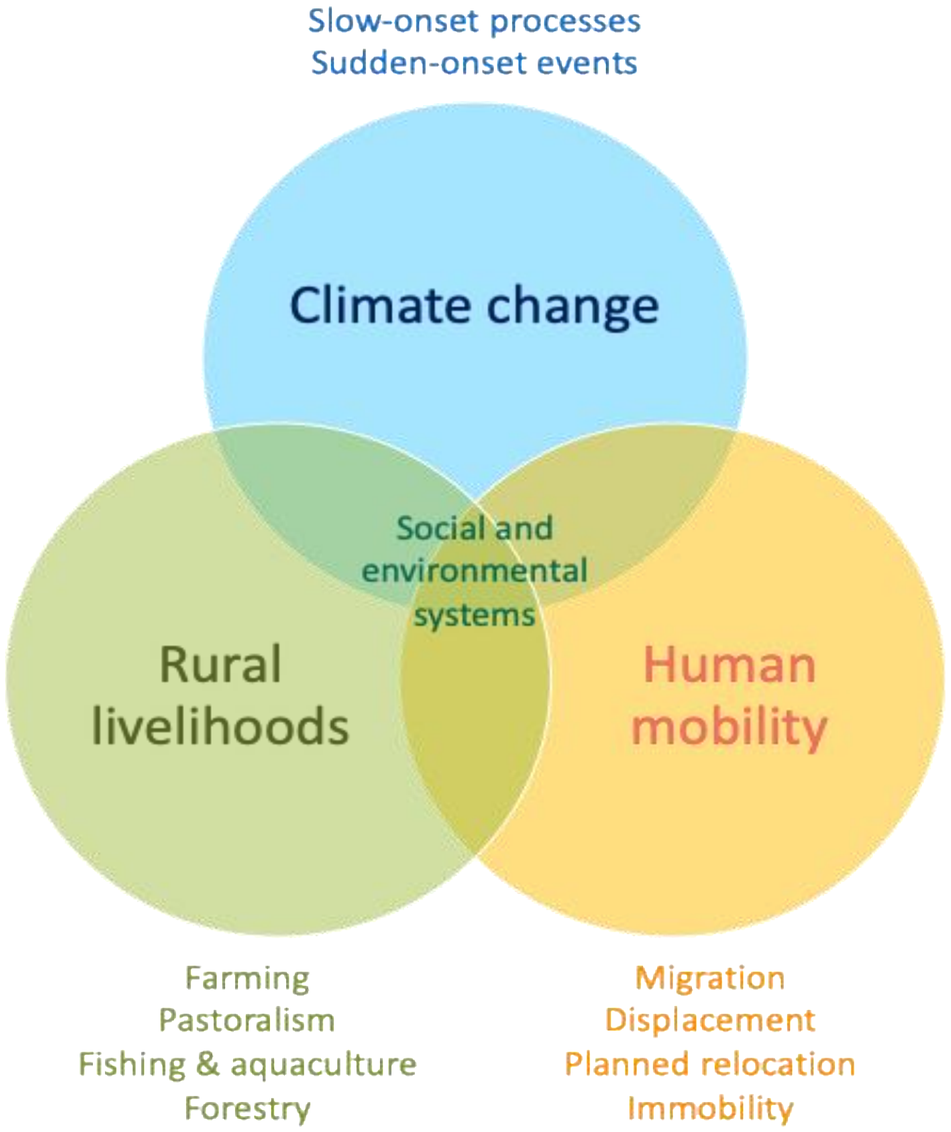
- 23% of all disaster impacts;
- 65% of drought-related losses.

Rural agricultural livelihoods at risk:

- 1.23 billion people globally are employed in agrifood systems;
- 3.8 billion people globally depend on agrifood systems for livelihoods;
- In sub-Saharan Africa, 60% of the population depends on agriculture and over 95% of cultivated land is under rainfed agriculture,

Implications for food security and human mobility.

Climate change, rural livelihoods and human mobility: a nexus



Connected social and environmental systems upon which rural livelihoods depend: a nexus

Human mobility implications of climate change impacts on rural livelihoods:

- Changing mobility patterns
- New mobilities
- Immobility

Livelihood implications of human (im)mobility for:

- Migrants (and their families)
- Host communities (and environments)
- Stayers (or immobile populations)

Rural livelihoods and mobility in climate action plans

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) recognize agriculture as one of the most climate vulnerable sectors

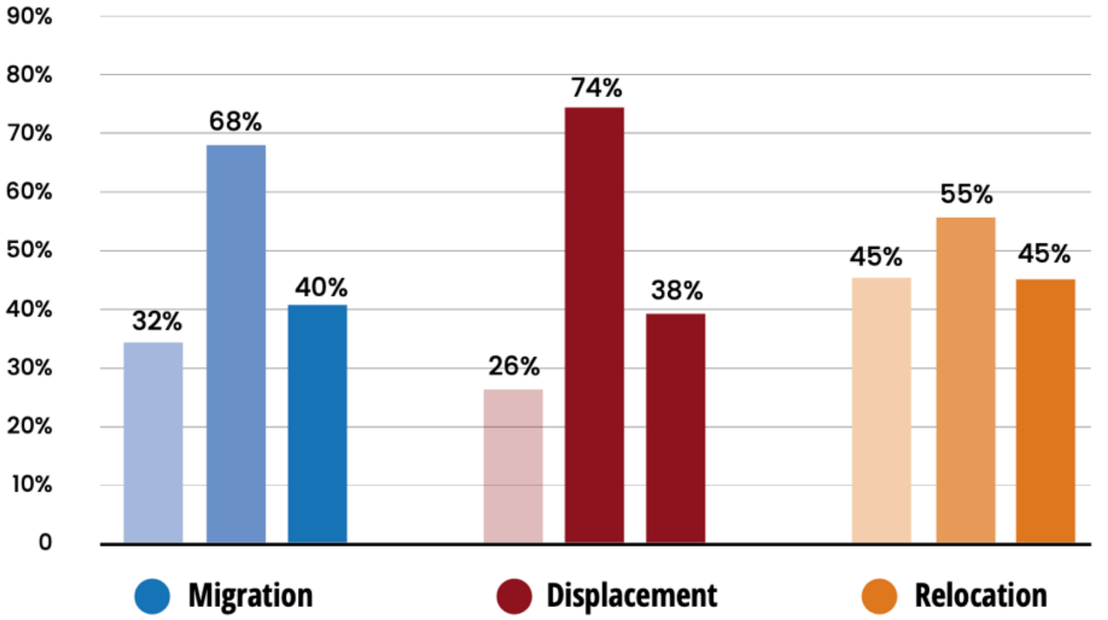
⇨ But only around 6 percent mention farmers

Mobility and immobility are largely overlooked in adaptation and mitigation planning

Mobility in 53 National Adaptation Plans (**NAPs**):

85% mention some form of human mobility

66% include actions to address human mobility



First column: No reference

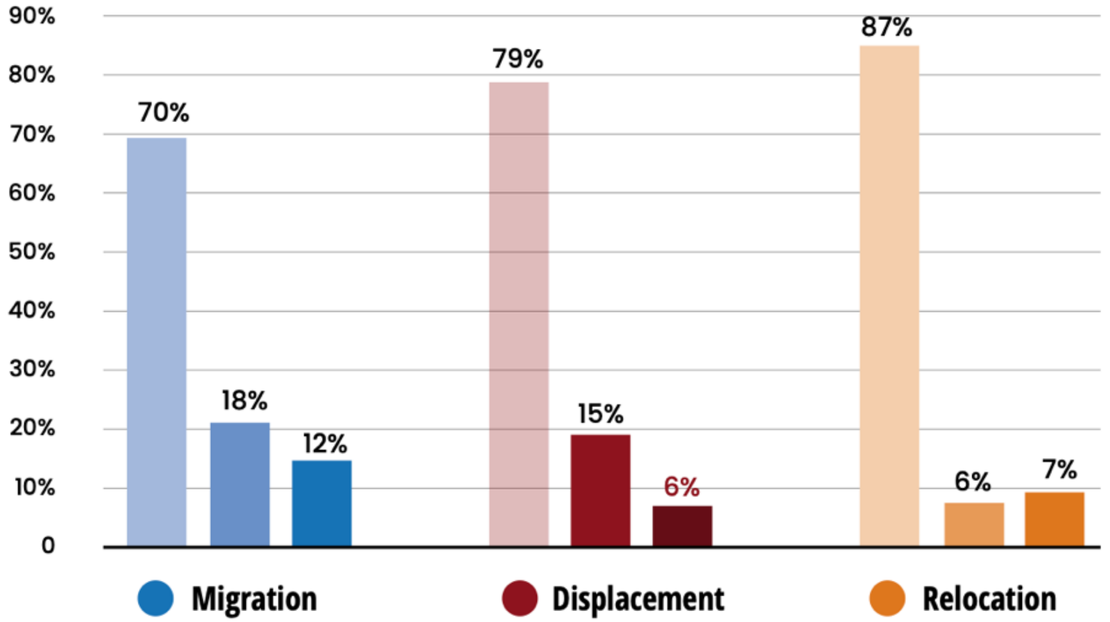
Second column: Mentioned

Third column: Concrete provision(s)

SLYCAN Trust, 2024

Mobility in 156 Nationally Determined Contributions (**NDCs**):

39% mention some form of human mobility



First column: No reference

Second column: Mentioned

Third column: Concrete provision(s)

SLYCAN Trust, 2022

Immobility is still a blind spot in NAPs and NDCs

Missed opportunities in climate action planning

Many NAPs and NDCs tend not to consider mobility, immobility and rural livelihoods together.

Gaps and silos in climate policy:

- Undermine the success of migration as adaptation.
- Increase the risk of negative outcomes for migrants, host communities and those who stay behind.
- Increase the risk of adverse implications for rural livelihoods.

A nexus approach: bridging gaps and silos in climate action plans

- Solutions for any one dimension must *explicitly* consider the other two
- Interactions across different policy domains and disciplines
- Recognition of synergistic, divergent and trade-off outcomes across the nexus
- Sustainable livelihood pathways in the context of climate mobility

Integrating the climate change, rural livelihoods and human mobility nexus…

Break down silos within governance systems.

Engage with all affected populations and their organizations

Think beyond borders.

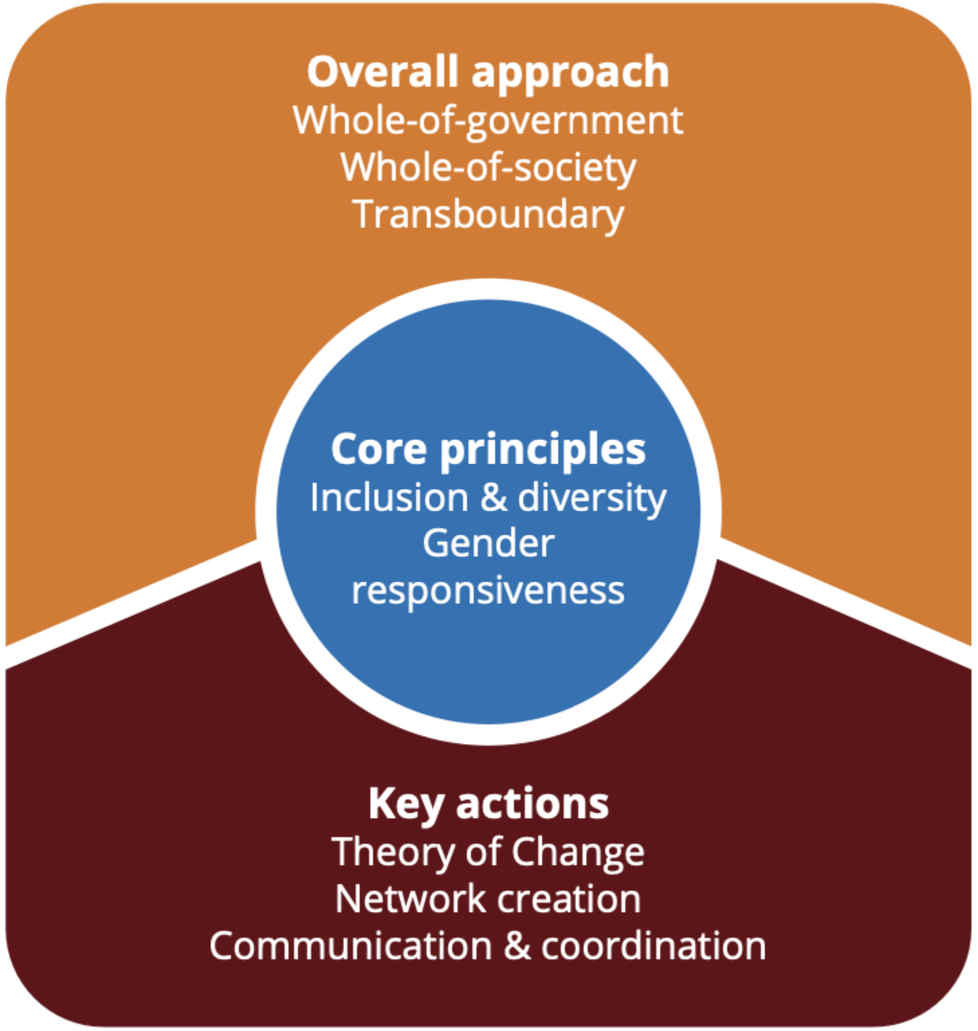
Accommodate different experiences, needs and capacities.

Address gendered drivers of vulnerability.

Co-create a vision of an alternative future.

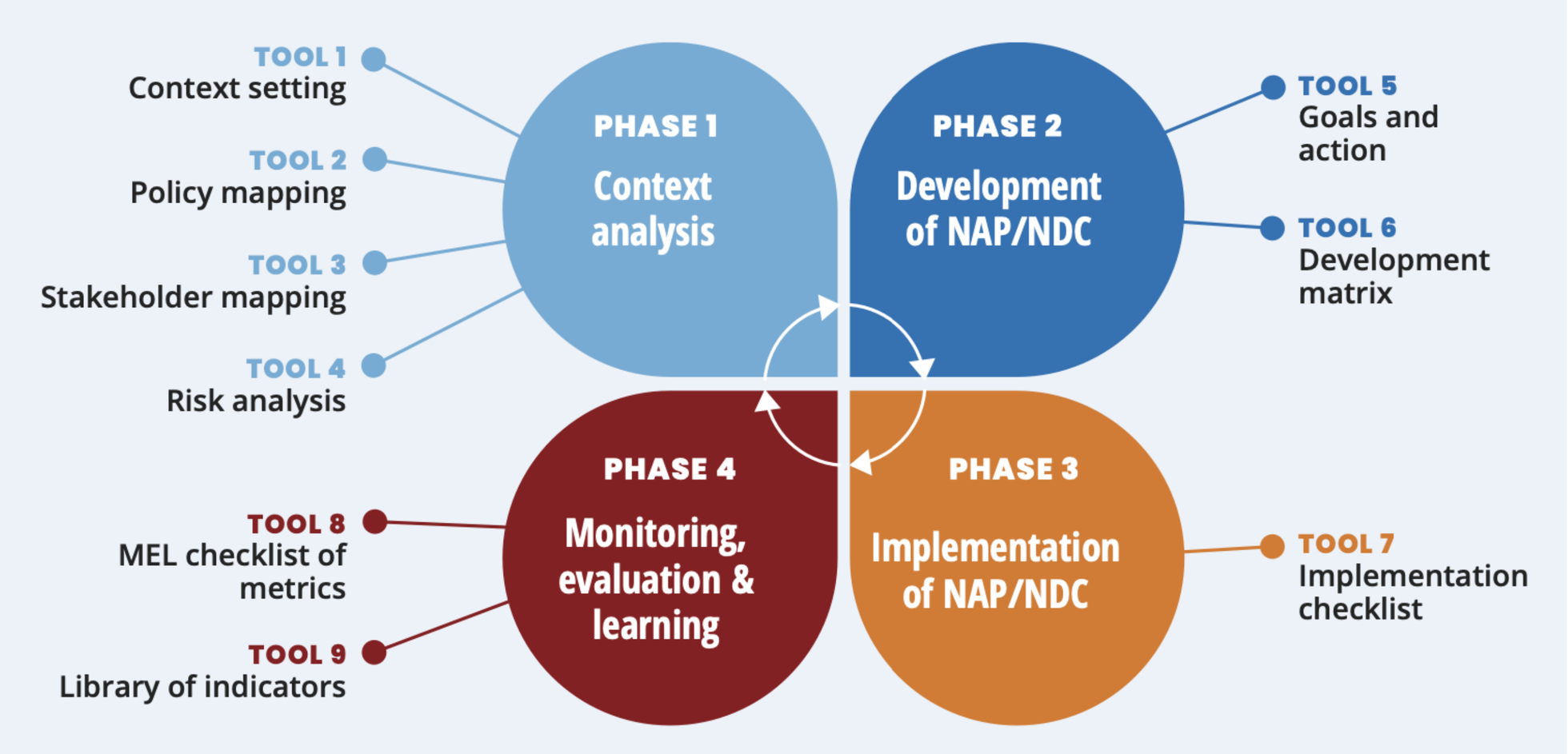
Bring together relevant voices, experiences and expertise.

Facilitate dialogue between all relevant actors.



FAO & UNU-EHS 2025a

…across all phases of climate action planning



FAO & UNU-EHS 2025b

A nexus approach can support transformative and migration-responsive climate action

- Addressing the adverse drivers of migration
- Promoting safe and orderly movement
- Supporting those who cannot or do not wish to move
- Leveraging the benefits of migration for climate action
- Promoting coherence and coordination between sectoral policies and at different levels of governance

Guiding framework: https://bit.ly/3FkKhsA
Toolkit: https://bit.ly/3Fdz1OP
Background paper: https://lnkd.in/e4fjXagu

Thank you!

Giorgia.Prati@fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

PANELIST #4

Beyond Technology: How the WEFE Nexus Strengthens Resilience to Migration and Conflict in Fragile Systems?

ALI RHOUMA

PRIMA Foundation

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: ADDRESSING MIGRATION AND CONFLICTS IN WATER-ENERGY-FOOD (WEF) SYSTEMS

Texas A&M University Texas A&M Energy Institute | Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station | UNU Flores | IOM UN Migration | IWMI International Water Management Institute | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | PRIMA Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area | SUSTAIN-COD | NexusNet | IWRA International Water Resources Association

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DNC 2025| The Future of Resources Resources for the Future

Beyond Technology: How the WEFE Nexus Strengthens Resilience to Migration and Conflict in Fragile Systems?

Prof. Ali Rhouma
Project Officer - PRIMA

April, 9th

Challenges of Fragile Communities

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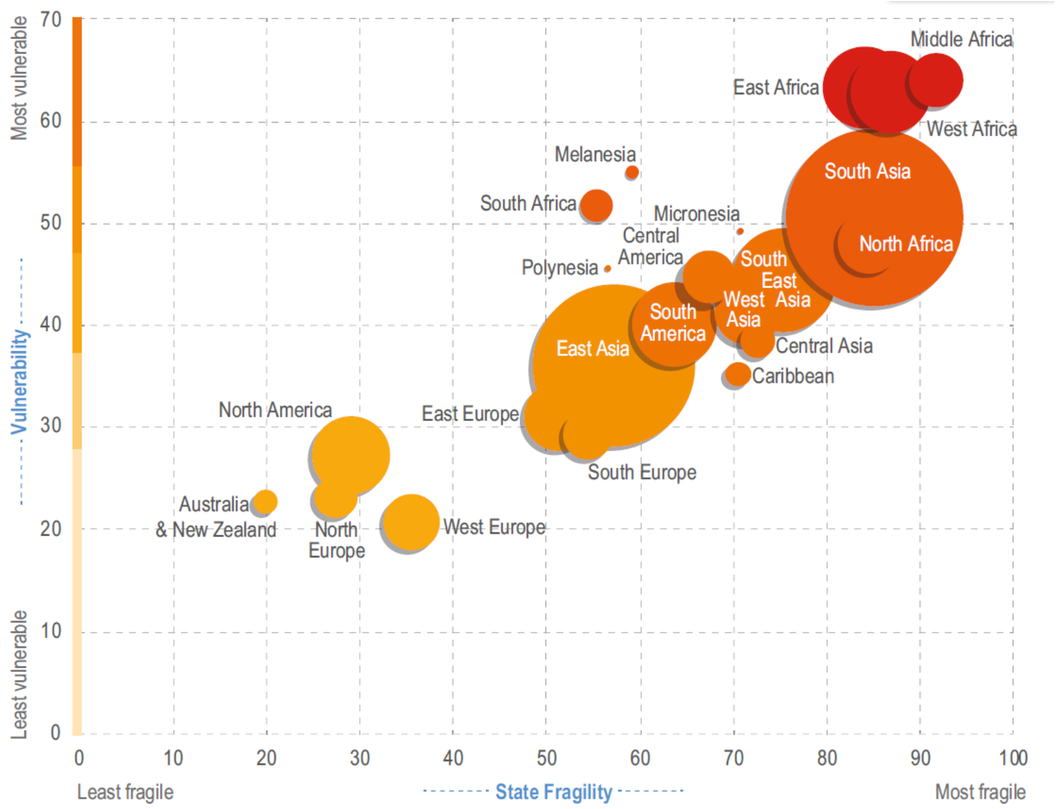

IPCC, 2023

How the Nexus helps to integrate and Inclusive Governance?

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Transboundary Governance

Creating mechanisms for cooperation among local, national, and regional actors.

Community Integration

Integrating community perspectives into national governance to enhance inclusivity.

Coordination Platforms

Establishing platforms for training and integrated planning among local officials.

Local Empowerment

Empowering local communities to participate in decision-making and strategy development.

Marginalized Voices

Prioritizing the voices of marginalized groups in governance and recovery efforts.

How the WEFE Nexus improves social cohesion in fragile or vulnerable communities

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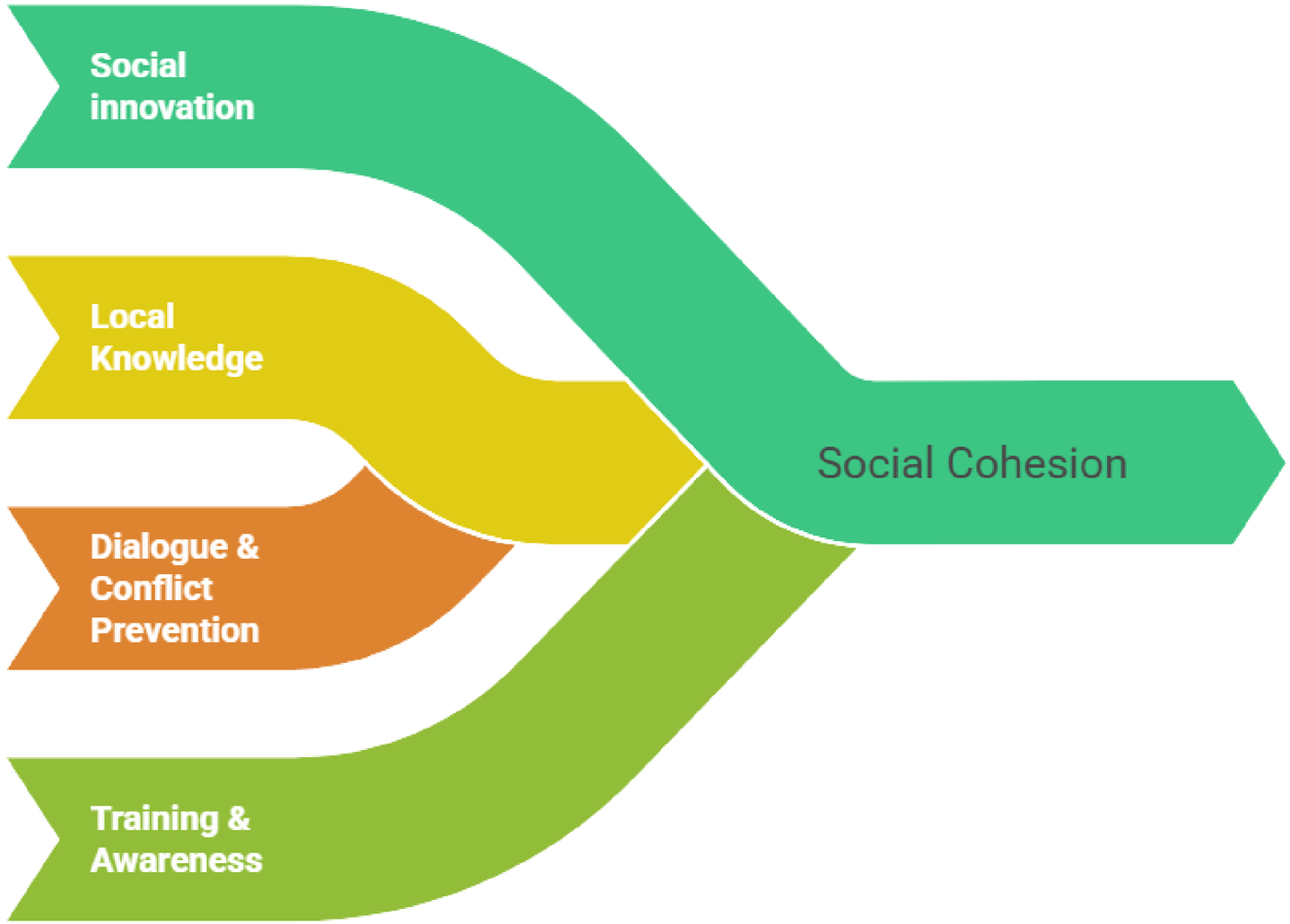
Resources for the Future

1 Leveraging social innovation : organisation of smallholders

2 Incorporating local insights to enhance community adoption.

3 Facilitating communication to prevent conflicts and build consensus.

4 Educating communities on integrated resource management strategies.



How the Nexus helps to policy cohesion?

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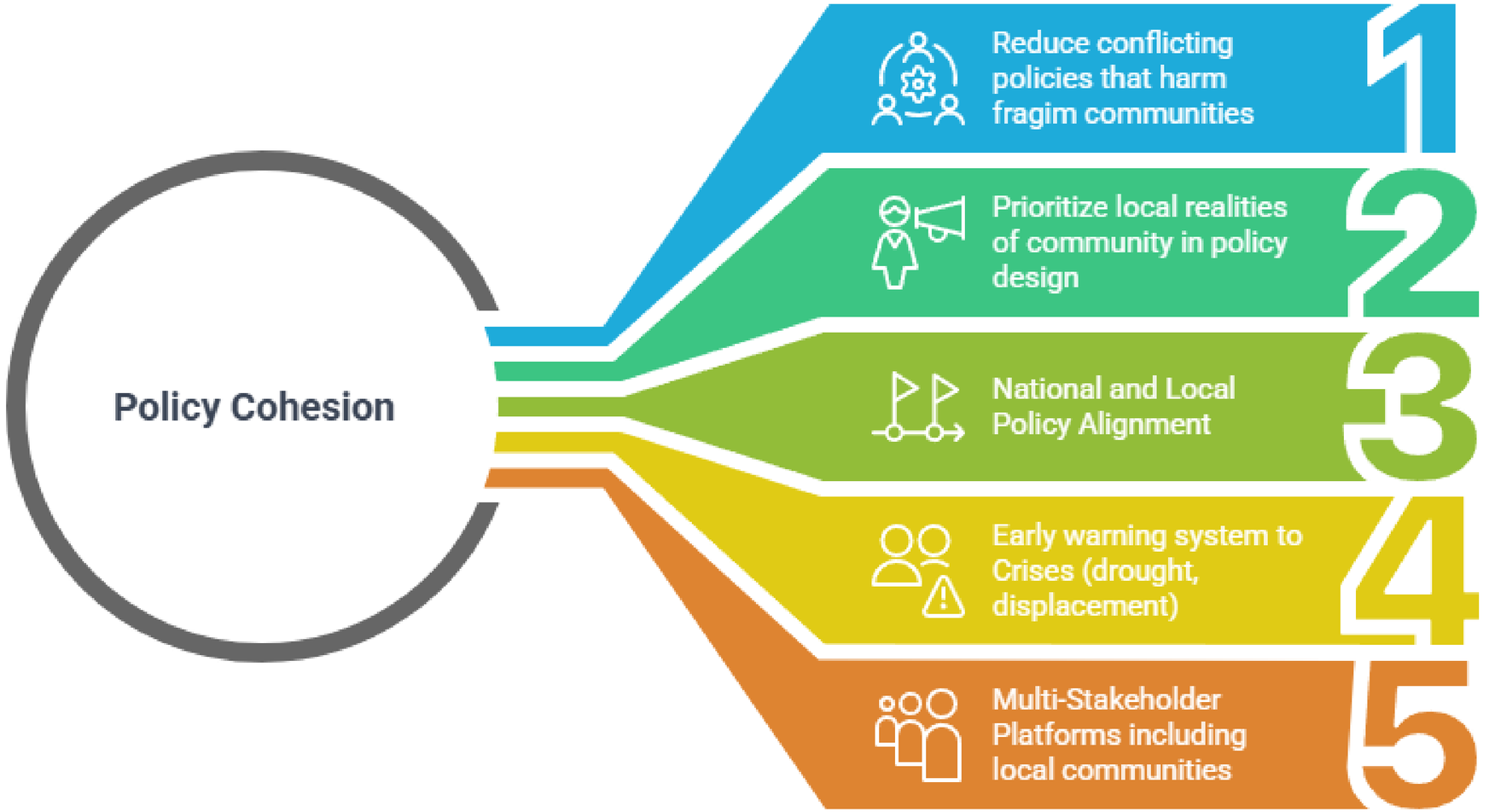

Case studies from PRIMA Nexus projects

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EcoFuture WEFE Nexus project didn't just consider **local communities**, it put them at the center of planning. By valuing their knowledge, assessing their capacities, and aligning policy goals with their priorities, it ensured that **solutions are locally rooted, socially inclusive, and practically viable**.

01 Participatory Systems Mapping

02 Community Capacity Assessment

03 Gap Analysis with Community Input

04 Joint Workshops

05 Local Prioritization of Challenges

06 Ground-Up Planning B

Nikolaidis et al. (2025)

Case studies from PRIMA Nexus projects

Women's participation in WEFE NEXUS policies

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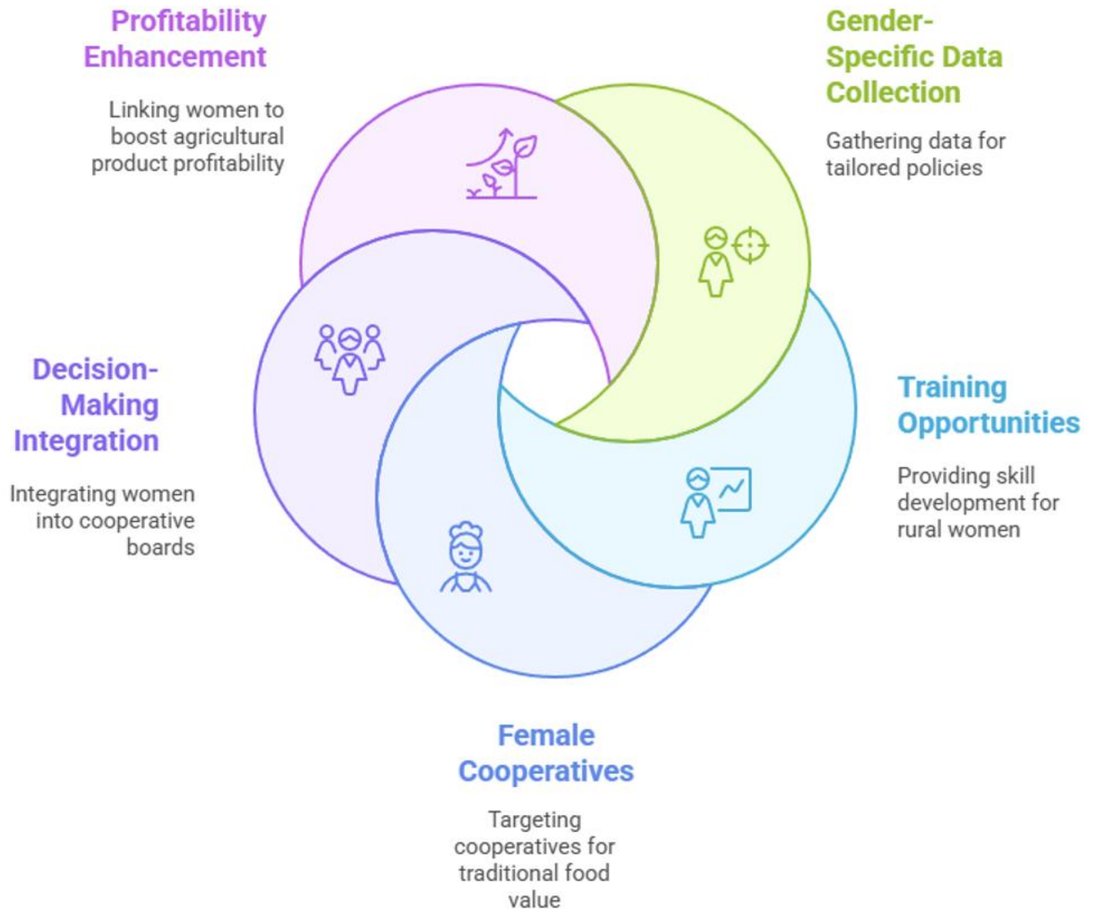
NEXUS-NESS integrates capacity building and training to support the local communities including a specific actions for rural women

Figure 1: First participatory workshop in wadi Naghamish watershed, Egyptian NEL



Case studies from PRIMA Nexus projects

Farmers involved in co-design tools for water use and fertilisers

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DNC 2025| The Future of Resources Resources for the Future

Provides a **holistic crop-livestock water management** system resilient to climate change

MODELS: MOPECO; PRESUD; DOPIR; IREY; WRF; Agroclimatic-zoning; and Remote monitoring of crops

Farmers were **involved in the development of the tools** integrated in the platform, in the **validation** of the **methodologies** at field level, and in the **demonstration to other farmers** of the suitability of these methodologies for improving the management of their farms.

End-users
Platform

Case studies from PRIMA Nexus projects

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MountainHER Project empower women in remote areas

Establishes community-based seed and fertilizer enterprises

Digital innovations and retail assessments to create market opportunities for women-led cooperatives.

Promotes the production of traditional foods

Cooperative governance to ensure decent work and enhance women's roles as income generators.

Implements agroecological practices to increase productivity and sustainability, benefiting women who manage farms.

PRIMA

PARTNERSHIP FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA

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Thank you

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Q&A

Feel free to ask your question in the Q&A box

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: ADDRESSING MIGRATION AND CONFLICTS IN WATER-ENERGY-FOOD (WEF) SYSTEMS

WRAP UP

BASSEL DAHER

Texas A&M Energy Institute
SustainFood Network
International Water Resources Association

BUILDING NEXUS RESILIENCE: ADDRESSING MIGRATION AND CONFLICTS IN WATER-ENERGY-FOOD (WEF) SYSTEMS

WRAP UP AND NEXT STEPS

WE APPRECIATE YOUR PARTICIPATION

Share your feedback!

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