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**Opportunities of HDP – Nexus in Tackling Recurring
Environmental Conflicts in Somalia**



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Opportunities of HDP – Nexus in Tackling Recurring Environmental Conflicts in Somalia



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Abstract

Purpose: The primary goals of this paper was to identify Opportunities HDP – nexus in tackling recurring environmental conflicts in Somalia

Methodology: A five-step thematic methodology was used to transcribe qualitative data from the non-structured probing question added by the researcher wanting more views on familiarity and Experience of HDP among the interviewees. The five-step included data Familiarizing, generating initial code, defining and collating interpretive code for entire data framed into themes, and defining and naming pieces. The Sample size was 112 humanitarian stakeholders, non-staff and staff personnel operating in Somalia.

Results: Results showed gendered differences; 64.5% of males (40) and female participants (22) 35.5% responded to the interviews implying that males dominated humanitarian operations. The Mean Age of respondents was 37.15 years, while the minimum and maximum ages were 24 and 61, respectively. Overall, HDP nexus can be concluded in playing a massive role in shaping HDP opportunities (humanitarian, funding, and programs) due to the inter link of HDP inputs, outputs, and outcomes involved.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Policy and Practice: Consequently, this paper recommends HDP – nexus Opportunities efforts approach in tackling recurring environmental conflicts in Somalia.

Keywords: *Humanitarian – Development – Peace (HDP), Protracted Environmental Conflicts, Opportunities*

INTRODUCTION

The HDP model championed by the UN is more practical in solving protracted issues of peace, development, and humanitarian-based on forward-thinking, leadership governance, establishing partnerships, promoting human resource function optimization, technology adoption, and use of local structure and strategy, among other novel concepts (Oxfam,201; Medinilla, Shiferaw and Veron, 2019; Abel et al. 20; Inga, 2018). Theoretically, using the HDP (Humanitarian factor, development, and peace nexus) framework is better than using older models of the humanitarian report, such as double nexus humanitarian-development disaster risk reduction (DRR); 'linking relief rehabilitation and development (LRRD), which have resulted in insignificant results (Ashley 2018; Ekblad, 2017; Osa and Hanatani, 2018).

The concept of an "HDP nexus" has arisen as a result of Fanning and Fullwood-Thomas's (2019) understanding of the need for delineating the linear interpretation of humanitarian processes and outcomes (Fanning and Fullwood-Thomas, 2019). HDP focuses on the concerted effort needed to address people's vulnerabilities. It strains the current aid system, which utilizes coordination between project-based development and humanitarian, failing to meet the needs of the most vulnerable populations. The system supports various humanitarian evidence assertions that the HDP concept is not entirely new. HDP builds on long-standing humanitarian and development activities, theories, and ideas. Some earlier models include the 'disaster risk reduction model,' 'linking relief rehabilitation and development, promoting resilience agendas of programs, and integrating conflict sensitivity across humanitarian responses (Ashley, 2018).

Background

The key environmental challenges in Somalia are land deforestation, land degradation, aridity, desertification, pastoral conflicts, water unsustainability, climate change among others, climate change among others. Protracted environmental pressures have been associated to economic, political, social and cultural problems thus downgrading human resilience and ecological sustenance in the region (UNISDR,2021).Consequently, it also appears that although evidence relating to climate, environmental risks exist, a disjointed perception exists especially viewed from the success and operationalization international humanitarian programmes discourse. One of the common misconceptions to the misapplication of the humanitarian -development peace rests on the assumption that environmental resilience competes against humanitarian imperative(UNHCR.org,2021).These two problems surrounding humanitarian– development–peace nexus and environmental acuity in Somalia builds the problem to be addressed in this paper.

The benefits of the HDP nexus approach in this paper refer to the accountability of affected populations (AAP) in humanitarian commonalities. Benefits refer to the success of humanitarian entities' mechanisms and commitments in their processes and culture to ensure that affected people are meaningfully and systematically enjoined in determining the outcomes of humanitarian decisions and products in their daily lives (UNHCR.org,2021). Peace security benefits will refer

to employing power (resources and decision capabilities) by humanitarian stakeholders anchored with effective and influential programming that recognizes the Somali people's social, cultural, and political independence. It is the protection function envisioned by the UNHCR whereby commitment to protecting mixed people's heritage by listening and responding to a breadth of societal needs (Fitzpatrick, 2021).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This study problem revolves around Protracted Environmental Conflicts. Collaborative evidence such as (OECD, 2017; FAO, 2018; Oxfam, 2019) warns of the dynamic complexity of solving environmental problems based on their polarity. The bases of polarity is the conflict and disconnect between humanitarian and generic strategies suggested by donors, compounded by the protracted nature and length of environmental conflicts (Icarda, 2020). Protracted PEC in Somalia refers to the breadth of the variability of ecological conflicts due to climate change, global warming, desertification, and environmental risks. PEC's impact on quality of life compounded by being not solved for a long time is alarming. Swiss Re Institute (2021) ties the protracted nature of environmental conflicts to economic, social, cultural, and peace risk outcomes to humanity that negatively impacts humanitarian goals if not professionally managed. It is in agreement with Hinga (2018), who looks at the impeccable challenges of protracted environmental and their outcomes on societies, and individuals, especially to WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) that is part and parcel of PEC. The evidence of PEC views 'challenges is tied to 'stakeholders who need to realize that environmental problems in Somalia and elsewhere are recurring unless the correct methodology is adopted. Consequently, A framework that integrates coherent HDP interventions is needed to tackle protracted environmental conflicts in Somalia (Oxfam, 2019).

1.3 Objectives

- 1) Identify the socio-demographic factors of the humanitarian-development– peace
- 2) Allocate Opportunities of HDP – nexus efforts
- 3) Recommended HDP – nexus in tackling recurring environmental conflicts in Somalia

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Protracted Environmental Conflicts (PEC)

The latest statistics paint a grim reality for the horn of the African region. In 2021, 6 million expected to rely on humanitarian assistance. According to the food and security analysis unit (FSNAU), over 2.7 million people in Somalia are facing food insecurity, with the numbers expected to rise in the coming years. The number of dire need people in Somalia peaked at 5.9 million in 2021, a gradual increase from 4.2 million in 2019 to 5.2 in 2020. Somalia has recorded the highest number of displacements, the current number in 2019, 1.2 million, slightly increasing from 770,00 in 2019 and 884,000 in 2018. In total, 2.6 million are currently displaced. The humanitarian problem is aggravated by the risk of marginalization, forced evictions, and exclusion.

While IDPs are disproportionately affected by these crises, most Somali citizens are vulnerable. It comes from prolonged political conflicts, climate shocks, and socio-economic imbalances due to the influx of refugees and asylum seekers from Ethiopia and Yemen. They are facing protracted armed conflict in their countries.

Literature on the Humanitarian-Development– Peace

Howen (2019) contributing to the peace debate, argues that incorporating peace into the nexus recognizes the significance of conflict resolutions and mitigation in downsizing poverty, reducing humanitarian strife and ensuring social developmental success. Peace is only possible when human triviality is ignored. Conversely though, due to lack of evidence in cross border humanitarian development activities, there is significantly less consensus regarding the meaning and implications of "peace." n (Labbé and Daudin, 2015). In the context of this dissertation ,delimiting the confusion on what peace entails,'peace is reducing conflict levels, providing conflict resolutions channels, peace building, diplomacy, and preserving peace in Somalia.Kabia(2016) notes that achieving the optimal combination of humanitarian, development, and peace approaches, and integrating them, is crucial. A nexus approach should never be used as an excuse not to provide humanitarian aid promptly or to reduce development assistance. Many multi-mandated organizations, transforming the aid system, have become accustomed to recognizing and responding to these altering settings.

Kabia's (2016) comments seem to be in line with (Lingnau (2021), who claims that identifying and adapting to changing situations has become the new normal for many multi-mandated organizations, which are changing alongside the more extensive aid system. The nexus method selected for Somalia should be similar to the One Programme Approach, which strives to combine humanitarian and development programs with structural change advocacy (Goodwin et al.,2010). It also has much in common with Oxfam's Framework for Resilient Development, which is aimed to strengthen people's absorptive, adaptive, and transformative skills to manage, navigate, and sustain change in complex systems, according to Bahadur et al.'s (2016) insight on HDP model.

2.1: Conceptual framework

Figure 2: Conceptual framework (Author,2022).

Benefits of HDP (Agensk,2019)	Programs, Funding, Policy Joint planning and coordinated action
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3.0 METHODOLOGY

Design

A five-step thematic methodology was used to transcribe qualitative data from the non-structured probing question added by the researcher wanting more views on familiarity and Experience of HDP among the interviewees. The five-step included data Familiarizing, generating initial code,

defining and collating interpretive code for entire data framed into themes, and defining and naming pieces.

Study Area

The Study Geographic Area was a Federal Republic of Somalia. It concentrated on 72 of Somalia districts with progress in humanitarian operations (UNOCHA,2022).

Target Population

The population of the study was 220 organizations which fell under Local and international NGOs, UN entities, Government entities, etc. These organizations comprise the 8 clusters of humanitarian operation presences in Somalia that were engaged in the three nexuses of HDP operations. The study's primary target population was humanitarian workers and professional contractors stationed in Somalia or who had some affiliations to HDP in Somalia. These two cohorts were chosen due to the presumption that a high cadre of fieldworkers in humanitarian situations can give critical concerning target problems compared to other non-partisan stakeholders who fall into the ‘Whiteman debacle’ (Fana and Ge, 20140.)

Sampling

The sampling methods used were based on probability and non-probability procedures. Purposive sampling was used to pick all the 220 organizations so that all clusters of HDP operations were balanced. Specifically, the research used simple random sampling, which enhanced the probability that each humanitarian worker and the professional contractor have an equal chance of being selected from the number of organizations

Sample size: Theoretical aspects, formulas



Simplified formula for proportions*

(Taro Yamane)

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N * (e)^2}$$

n - the sample size

N - the population size

e - the acceptable sampling error

* 95% confidence level and p = 0.5 are assumed

According to Yamane (1967), the formula can determine the sample size:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e)^2}$$

Thus, the sample size for this study shall be;

$$n = \frac{220}{1 + 220 (0.07)^2}$$

$$= 220 / 2.176$$

=110

Data collection procedures

A brief of the study was sent to the respondent's organization's address through email to notify them of the research and what it entails. After that, the online questionnaires were uploaded, and the respondent was given login lights to participate. After the participant completed the questionnaire, the researcher downloaded it to excel for analysis.

Data Analysis

Data collected from the questionnaires were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and excel. Convergent parallel mixed data strategies, a form of mixed methods design procedures, were used whereby the researcher converged or merged quantitative and qualitative data collection to analyze the research problem comprehensively.

Both quantitate, and qualitative analysis of study objectives was carried out. This included Descriptive statistics, interpretive analysis, factor analysis, content analysis, and modeling logic project (Abulela and Harwell, 2020).

4. 0 Findings And Discussions

Pilot study: Several judgment calls were made to validate the data collection tool. First, Pilot results of 10% of the sample administered before actual data collection revealed that KOBOTOOLBOX software that allowed interview forms was an efficient, simple, robust tool to collect qualitative data in volatile situations realized across many spectrums. Due to the volatility in Somalia, physical questionnaires could not be possible due to risk to both researcher and respondents. Secondly, the tool was easy to design, could be utilized in complex forms with skip logic and validation, and allowed sharing of projects with colleagues Pilot study

Reliability: Consistency indicated how well the items of objectives measuring the concepts hang together as a set. Cronbach's alpha was used to measure reliability. It was done on the four goals of the study. The higher the coefficient, the more reliable the test is. A value of over 0.89 was noted for all objectives (Sharma, 2018). Results showed that all questionnaire components were dedicated, as 0.89 was above the threshold of 0.7 needed for reliable results.

Table 1: Reliability

Variable	Items	Respondents	A=Alpha	Comment
Respondent Information	10	6	0.893	Reliable
Opportunities for HDP Operationalization4	4	6	0.876	Reliable

Response rate:62 respondents of the 110 questionnaires were filled out. According to Dunn (2020), the adequate response was over 50%, taking into consideration that Somalia is a volatile area.

Table 2: response rate

Response	Frequency	Percentage, %
Returned questionnaires	66	56
Non-Response questionnaires	48	44
Total	110	100%

4.1 Respondent Information

Respondent Information concerning individual details that illustrated the respondent's personal and career choices regarding HDP are summarized below in table 4.2. **Gendered** differences in responses, see table 2 below, showed that 64.5% of males (40), slightly higher than female participants (22), translating to 35.5%, responded to the questionnaire implying that male-dominated humanitarian jobs. The age of the respondents showed among the respondents; the youngest was 24 while the oldest professional was 61. The Mean Age Was 37.15. The data on age implied that the respondents, by their working experience, could be relied on to provide factual information on study queries. The deviation and variance of gender and sex were 0.482, 8.172 and 0.233,66. This implied that differences sex and age differences existed among the population sample. These results showed that humanitarian workers and contractors provided the proper selection of observation for this study (Fan and Ge, 2014)

Table 3: gender, sex, and age

	Frequency	Percent
Male	40	64.5
Female	22	35.5
Total	62	100

Descriptive Statistics

N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
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Sex	62	1	2	84	1.35	0.482	0.233
Age	62	24	61	2303	37.15	8.172	66.782

The names of the organization's currently working respondents were annotated in Appendix 1, showing that the respondents belonged to 46 distinct organizations.

A summary type of organization of the 46-organization mentioned above showing where humanitarian staff/contractors worked was shown in table 7 below. Results showed the number of each entity and percentages differences. Community-Based Organization's frequency was three, which accounted for 4.8%, and Government (Federal, State, Local) organizations' frequency was five, which accounted for 8.1%. International Donor frequency was 13, which accounted for 1.6%. The International NGO frequency number was 15 which accounted for 24.2%. Local NGOs had 17 members, which accounted for 27.4%. Other's entities' frequency reported 4 which accounted for 6.5%. UN-based entities had 17 which accounted for 27.4%.

From the results, it was apparent that the distribution of entities was roughly distributed, with the majority being local and foreign NGOs. In the future, it was evident that the success of any HDP program or project would require Local NGOs and International NGOs. It was unclear if funding and project management were the major issues (Gleisner, 2021).

Table 4: Entity Type

	Frequency	Percent
Community-Based Organizations	3	4.8
Government (Federal, State, Local)	5	8.1
International Donor	1	1.6
International NGO	15	24.2
Local NGO	17	27.4
Others	4	6.5
UN	17	27.4
Total	62	100

Table 8 shows part of the HDP operation areas classifications that respondents majorly fell into. It was apparent that, as demonstrated by the frequency values, humanitarian, humanitarian development, and Humanitarian Development Peace, specialization areas took the lion share of HDP operation activities (6,33,12). These results show that the protracted nature of HDP needs dominant in Somalia, which was in tandem with other secondary evidence(UNOCHA,2022).

Table 5: HDP Sectors

HDP Sectors	Frequency
Development	4
Humanitarian	6
Humanitarian Development	33
Humanitarian Development Peace	12
Humanitarian Development Peace All	6
Humanitarian Peace	4
Peace	1
Total	62

Table 6 below shows the major humanitarian clusters under which the respondent's organization currently falls. Due to the various HDP sectors available in Somalia, the supervisor summarized the groups into the most dominant to avoid role repetition. It was apparent that WASH, security, and peace were more dominant

Table 6: humanitarian clusters

Valid	humanitarian clusters
	WASH
	Protection Shelter
	Protection

Others

Livelihood

Health WASH

Health Nutrition

Health Livelihood Protection

Food Security Nutrition Livelihood Protection1

Education Health Nutrition Protection WASH

Camp Coordination Education Health Food Security Nutrition Livelihood Protection
WASH Shelter 6

Table 10 shows the different types of contractors' nature of organization structure. It was apparent that logistics, International NGOs, and local NGOs had the majority representation at (58.1, 12.9, and 22.6) %, respectively. It indicated that the logistics of HDP in terms of staff and resources were critical, and most contractors were not affiliated with the state.

Table 7: types of contractor's/humanitarian nature of organization structure

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Logistics	36	58.1
	International NGO	8	12.9
	Local NGO	14	22.6
	Management consulting	1	1.6
	Membership Organization	1	1.6
	Consultancy Company		
	LTD	1	1.6
	Thinktank	1	1.6
	Total	62	100

A summary of tasks by the humanitarian and contactors showed the following main themes. It was apparent that most of these tasks were service-oriented and provided support for kind-based interventions.

Table 8: Tasks

Stabilization and Development Organization

Stabilization Coordination Cluster Meetings;

Provides Consultancy Services to Organization That Work in the Above Humanitarian Sectors, Providing Policy and Security Advisory to Donors,

Embassies, Humanitarian and Developmental Organizations.

Coordination, Advocacy, Information-Sharing,

Representation for Our members and Security and governance programs

4.2 Opportunities for HDP Operationalization

A five-step thematic methodology was used to transcribe qualitative data from the non-structured probing question added by the researcher wanting more views on familiarity and Experience of HDP among the interviewees. The five-step included data Familiarizing, generating initial code, defining and collating interpretive code for entire data framed into themes, and defining and naming pieces (Kara, 2015)

This section explored Opportunities for HDP Operationalization by using main opportunities in general for the triple nexus to work in Somalia.

Table 9: Opportunities for HDP Operationalization

Thematic clustering	Themes defining	collating Supporting view 1	Supporting opinion 2
Opportunities for HDP Nexus Operationalization	Benefits:	Camp Coordination, Education, Health, Nutrition, Protection,	Triple Nexus can participate in reconciliation between different

	Population and the Environment	Livelihood, and Food Security, Others	Somali communities while investing in long-term preventative work.
	Themes	Supporting view 1	Supporting opinion 2
	Funding: Monetary assistance Monetary programs	Managing donor funds and overseeing the implementation of government projects - Somalia has many developmental organizations, Local organizations, and political will for investment. There is donor willingness	Donor and community experience responding to shocks, security, and peace in large parts of the country.
Themes	Themes	Supporting view 1	Supporting opinion 2
Benefits Funding, Policy	Policy Formulation Execution	There is an existing coordination mechanism that can be tapped in. Also, humanitarian and development agendas are done by the same partners.	Environmental protection policies are in

Strategies

Promising strategies for successfully implementing the triple nexus statements were analyzed, and a summary is given below.

Localization approach, conflict prevention, and job opportunities

Incorporating Local Context And Knowledge

'Ownership and on-the-job capacity development for local authorities/communities

It should be community driven and holistic, and participatory.

It should focus on priority issues rather than contending factors.

Communication

Continuous engagement and communication. Keeping all stakeholders on board.

Cooperation

Stakeholders' analysis:

Identify all stakeholders and analyses their perspectives on peacebuilding

Review institutional arrangements: This will facilitate timely implementation. Promote community participation:

The design stage ensures community participation to foster ownership:

Collaboration

-Strengthening coordination between HDP nexus partners;

1) Establish a dedicated platform for HDP coordination only. 2) Focus more on mobilizing resources for implementing HDP activities through setting up advocacy WG.

3. Have a holistic, multifaceted approach and ensure relevant critical stakeholders, including government and community levels widely consulted

4. Establishing routine Humanitarian and development actors' coordination, information sharing platforms, and donor engagement.

Embedding 'crisis modifiers' into long-term development programs:

Development strategies

The process should be as local as possible and led by Somalis.

It is coming up very comprehensive program plan with the participation of the Government at different levels to agree on implementation.

Bringing government on board ensures commitment to political will, intergovernmental coordination, and collaboration. Establish a joint task force to develop, implement, monitor, and evaluate HDP.

State and peacebuilding

Planting climate-resistant trees, sensitization of communities, and drafting community-led laws to govern Selves.

Building strong government leadership and ownership

The triple nexus must be context-based. There should be room for National and local

.Diversification

- inclusion of the community sectors, notably women and girls. - police law enforcement and promotion of level of trust - community elders should agree on consensus 3)

Funding supporting climate resilience should be targeted at fragile and conflicted states.

An achievable and acceptable plan with the participation of the critical actors necessary for the initial planning is an essential strategy for successful implementation.

Donor coordination and understanding of HDP: Flexible funding mechanisms

There is a need for robust M&E, evidence data, accurate census, evaluation for programming, and accountability. Resource should be planned based on necessity rather than donor conditionality basis and due to fund availability.

Community contribution and Ownership of HDP projects. Teaching project ownership to the target beneficiaries and government representatives at all project stages is essential.

Include women to lead people in the environments

My point is always ensuring Somalis take ownership of implementing the triple nexus. Only then will we see success.

Broader sensitization of the program should be addressed.

Yes, community Protection mechanisms (Basic Human right).''

It was apparent that these strategies were extension nodes of Social development goals championed by the United nations (Kroll,Warchold. and Pradhan,2019).

5.0 Summary Discussions and Conclusions

The primary goals of this paper was to identify Opportunities HDP – nexus in tackling recurring environmental conflicts in Somalia .

5.1 Socio Demographic Factors Of The Humanitarian-Development– Peace

Summary of tabulated results on respondents of interview guide showed that stakeholders of HDP consisted of both genders, working in different capacities and roles under separate entities over various clusters of operations. This is affirmative to Medinilla et al. (2019), who argue that the HDP nexus intersects different inputs, outputs, and outcomes moderated by a risky environment.

Familiarity and Experience with HDP Nexus

5.2 Opportunities of HDP – Nexus Efforts in Tackling Recurring Environmental Conflicts in Somalia

Opportunities of HDP aim to guide the integration of interlinkages in protracted issues of the humanitarian-development– peace nexus viewed through the lens of environmental sustenance, diminishing the adverse effects of environmental conflicts. Specifically, the humanitarian-development peace nexus intends to bridge collaborations among several development players in

the humanitarian ecosystem. These collaborations are not limited only to funding and financial drivers, strategies such as resilience agenda pathways for societies, destabilizing the effects of environmental stress, etc. Tackling protracted environmental conflicts in Somalia ultimately sustains the peace HDP interventions agenda (OECD, 2017; FAO, 2018).

Peace as a central component of HDP nexus boosts Efforts in Tackling Recurring Environmental Conflicts in Somalia. Peace opportunities has been championed from 2016. On the forefront is UN who have placed peace as the banner of its operations. UN argues that without peace, social developmental goals in public and private circumstances cannot exist. Peace is a human right that supports sustenance of any society, economy or political organisation. (Webster and Paton, 2016). Based on this information, the HDP as a policy document cannot be ignored as a guiding document on the success of HDP.

The HDP model was chosen as the theoretical grounding for this outlining Opportunities of HDP – Nexus Efforts in Tackling Recurring Environmental Conflicts in Somalia is valid because it argues that delivering a HDP ('triple') nexus approach in Somalia is better because it surpasses the Framework for Resilient Development and the One Programme Approach in that these two Frameworks leave out the structural elements of peace components. A significant benefit of HDP in Somalia is that it will entail reconsidering funding channels, operations, required knowledge and thought on how to set criteria and define success in addressing environmental concerns. The HDP, in particular, is more purposeful and persistent in incorporating conflict sensitivity and improving local peace-making capacities (OECD, 2017; FAO, 2018).

Operationalization of HDP nexus opportunities leads to Allocatable benefits measurable by both quantitative and qualitative indicators. The study findings revealed that Benefits of HDP – Nexus In Somalia could be measured by impact evaluation of ; No of refugee families with housing, no of people accessing Health services, no of people above the poverty line, funding gap in dollars, no of IDPS formerly with no land rights returning to properties with secure land tenure, no of refugees able to access clean water, sanitation and hygiene, no of livelihoods support programs including women's and youth empowerment; no of Solved tribal/clan conflicts (Weishaupt, 2020).

Timko et al (2018) is of the opinion that Human security Opportunities in connection to HDP – Nexus Efforts Somali context aims to build local solutions to local problems based on the argument that recurrent environmental crises are intertwined and adversely affect individual social and well-being Human Security complements humanitarian efforts by recognizing that long-term solutions considering local capacities and resources are a prerequisite for achieving sustainable results and preventing crises from recurring (UNTFHS, 2016).

5.4 Conclusions

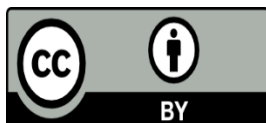
Overall, the Study concluded that Opportunities OF HDP – nexus in tackling recurring environmental conflicts in Somalia exist. Socio-demographic factors of the humanitarian-development-peace are stakeholders of HDP consisted of both genders, working in different

capacities and roles under separate entities over various clusters of operations. Recommended HDP – nexus in tackling recurring environmental conflicts in Somalia is noble as study concluded that HDP can play a massive role in shaping HDP opportunities (humanitarian, funding, and programs due to the link of HDP inputs, outputs, and outcomes involved).

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