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**Towards Effective Positive Interventions in Protracted Somali
Environmental Conflicts: An HPD Operationalization Framework
Informed by Socio-Demographics, Familiarity, and Experience**



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Towards Effective Positive Interventions in Protracted Somali Environmental Conflicts: An HPD Operationalization Framework Informed by Socio-Demographics, Familiarity, and Experience

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Abstract

Purpose: The primary goal of this workbased project is creating an Hpd Operationalization Framework For Positive Interventions In Protracted Somali Environmental Conflicts: Considering Socio-Demographics, Familiarity, And Experience Factors"

Methodology: The use of convergent parallel mixed data design, data collection and analysis strategies implied that the researcher converged and merged both quantitative and qualitative data. The researcher collected both primary and secondary data roughly and simultaneously integrated and analyzed both online and offline data outputs so as to enable the findings reflect a work-based paper. A five-step thematic methodology was used to transcribe qualitative data from the non-structured probing questionnaires admisntered to resoondents. Secondary data on familiarity and experience of HDP was collected from validated humanitarian websites. Qualitative data was analysed using a five-step analytical framework that encompassed data familiarizing, generating initial codes, defining and collating interpretive codes for entire data framed into themes, defining and naming final recurrent pieces.the sample size was 112 respodents drawn from humanitarian stakeholders operating in somaliland.

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. Qualitative result summary results showed that barriers to HDP operationalization in somalia tabulated from the questionnaire were economic, political, finncial, instution,programs ,technology. Success factors to the operationalization of HDP nexus were leadership and governance, transparency, feedback: participation: institutions, design, monitoring and evaluation, and technology.

Unique Contribution To Theory, Policy And Practice: The HDP framework proposed integrates coherent HDP interventions needed to tackle protracted environmental conflicts in Somalia.

Keywords: *Humanitarian – Development – Peace (HDP); Socio-Demographics Familiarity And Experience Success & Barriers Factors Protracted Environmental Conflicts*

1.0 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's 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;H inga, 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).

In contrast to previous efforts and academic discussions regarding Tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts, the nexus dialogue on humanitarian assistance transcends a programmatic or conceptual approach. It relates to ongoing structural changes in the aid system that are altering the planning and financing of aid. These discussions will have far-reaching effects on humanitarian what 'stakeholders 'do, how they do it, and with whom they do it (Policy 2020; I.C.R.C., 2019). Attention to HDP thinking and adoption is evidenced by the United Nations (UN) and World Bank (WB) inter joint partnerships agreements on HDP delivery. For instance, establishing the New Way of Working (NWoW) to implement the nexus approach is documented. The (OECD) has made the nexus a priority, and members of the (DAC) are showing signs of altering their funding strategies for humanitarian programs. In addition, HDP significantly affects the Grand Bargain and the (UNDS Reform) (Oecd,2019). All UN agencies, donors, and NGOs with multiple mandates expect to support the approach. It is commonly agreed that HDP's expected success is more significant than previous initiatives, and the nexus framework will likely influence how aid coordination is funded and delivered (Rasul and Sharma, 2016). Based on these views, this paper adds another angle to the development of humanitarian aid from a standard point of view, including SDG (sustainable development goals) to mirror the concept of HDP as a framework to achieve the SDG 17 global goals list. It is also apparent that the humanitarian-development– peace nexus is built on the sustainability of the People, Process, and Property (3Ps)

which is part of UN SDG millennium goals. The relevance of using the humanitarian-development– peace nexus in tackling universal rotracted problems is guaranteed (IADS,20200

The benefits of the HDP nexus approach in this dissertation 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).

In making the Nexus applicable in Somalia, the dissertation argues that structural changes relies on unorthodox paradigms should be used. These policy shifts should promote rolthe e of local leadership, policy-making concepts,and transformaconcerningct to gender and special groups empowerment.T hese issues are not characteristics of presenhumanitarianan models in Somalia(Weishaupt, 2020).The HDP nexus thinking towards differentiated risk aspects of Somalia hopes to provide a model that should transform aid and aid management, HDP procedures ,use of technoogy ,eas , implementation models and overall impact evaluation of humanitarian aid. The success of HDP will require HDP drivers such as technology non-humanitarianan support such as efficient logistics, assistance, management and transformative leadership that drives teams.HDP will focus on putting affected people at the canter, prioritizing local knowledge and capacities, – working with local and national authorities, aligning with the localization agenda, and prompting a feasible way of approaching aid it should be delivered (Brown and Mena, 2021).

Humanitarian 7.7 million Somalis are in dire humanitarian services (Relief web,2022).		
Factor	Shock	Statistics
Weather	Drought Drought displacement Flooding	4.5 million by Feb 2022 671,000 IDP
Health	Covid-19 pandemic Measles	20% of the Somali population is affected 2000 cases by Feb 2022 2,000 suspected FEB 2022
Poverty – possibly change this to Lack of Livelihoods	Poverty	71% of the population and 5.5 million rural households
Lack of access to food	Acute malnutrition	1.4 million under five years
Armed Political Intolerance	External and internal conflicts.	2.2 million in need of aid 2.9 million on IDPs 30,800 refugees 132,117 returnees

Figure 1: Somalia case study

1.1.1 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.

Human security 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).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This dissertation problem revolves around Protracted Environmental Conflicts. Collaborative evidence (OECD, 2017; FAO, 2018; Oxfam, 2019) warns of the dynamic complexity of solving environmental problems based on their polarity. The bases 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.

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. investigate the familiarity and experience of HDP nexus operations in Somalia
3. investigate barriers to the operationalization of the HDP nexus context of tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts
4. Review success factors to the operationalization of HDP nexus context of tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Literature On Socio Demographic Factors

Despite sober political calm prevailing in Somalia and hopes for a federalized Mogadishu long-term recovery, a few factors should be taken into context. The Somali humanitarian, development cooperation and peacebuilding depend on the nexus between local structures (Federal, Regional, Clan level who provide primary humanitarian services), peace humanitarians, and donor aid entities (traditional and non-traditional), private sector, beneficiaries innovation of existing structures, etc. This section aims to contribute to this debate by discussing the remarkable theoretical, socioeconomic, and political aspects of Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), with particular emphasis on the Islamic model (Medinilla et al., 2019).

2.2 Familiarity And Experience Of HDP Nexus Operations

The HDP theoretical precepts of this project 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 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.

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." (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.

The HDP model was chosen as the theoretical grounding for this dissertation because it argues that delivering a HDP ('triple') nexus approach 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 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

2.3 Barriers to The Operationalization of the HDP.

According to Gleisner (2021), many protracted and cyclical crisis risks result of weak local structures that translate to poor service delivery in areas of health,security,energy etc as well as not being able to withstand future shocks. In a rebuttal, Naranjo (2006) shares the same views as Gleisner (2021), who argued that if conflict management is not addressed, risks of social flareups that can cause harm are expected. There is little agreement on what the incorporation of peace in programs can be executed. Canfield et al. (2021) published a dissertation on the need to commercialize food systems to increase global food security. Gleisner (2021) is challenged by the argument that democratization of the HDP can lead to ignoring to base causes of conflicts and suffering. Absence of peace is a factor of poverty, inequality, and political strife. This dissertation argues that peace in Somalia should be conceptualized as people owned process of reconciliation that addresses root causes as opposed to labor of security as advised by Galtung, and Fischer (2013.) theory of positive and negative peace.

Morton et al. (2017) discuss the necessity for players to be capable of profiling challenges despite the novelty of HDP. In addition to these opportunities, the author's results imply that aid agencies must be mindful of potential obstacles. Humanitarian aid dispensation should be time bound. This includes short, medium and long terms view of objectives, inputs, outputs and outcomes of the humanitarian aid cycle (Calhoun, 2008). Barnett and Grass stein (2012) reviewed the challenges of HDP from an areligious point of view. The authors allude to the secularization challenge of humanitarian aid as the process by which daily aid routines are delinked from a supernatural direction to a more capitalistic humanistic attribution, thus challenging the roots of spiritual justification in human responses to humanitarian crises (Barnett and Stein, 2012:). Supporting this argument in Somalia, this essay points to the challenge of 'secularized donors and aid gives stakeholders aligning humanitarian aid beyond the perceived religious scope of the Somali populace. Further, According to William Easterly's memoir 'The Whiteman's Burden,' memoirs The disjoint between humanitarian objectives success using a humanized model whereby HDP success means having efficient systems of humanitarian delivery that are based beyond sacred roles; (Qur'an jurisprudence of all Islamic humanitarian activities, sharia laws of provision of human dignity, and specific legal obstruction, through Maslaha (interest) and Mafsadah (corruption), is an aspect of Secularization of HDP barrier in many Islamic states.

2.4 Success Factors to The Operationalization of HDP

Roepstorff (2020) calls for a critical reflection on creating a framework that encompasses all Success Factors for The Operationalization Of HDP. The author's systemic review analysis illustrates those benefits of HDP – nexus efforts in tackling recurring environmental /HDP in practice are framed along with deciphering critical questions. They include the risks to principled humanitarian action, funding, the role of states' partnership in humanitarian space, balancing development, and peace priorities, evaluating how 'peace' is understood, and feedback ascertaining if HDP nexus approaches deliver better than the previous system outcomes. On the same note, Medinilla et al. (2019) note that A few factors should be considered despite sober political calm prevailing In Somalia and hopes for the long-term recovery of a federalized Mogadishu. The Somali humanitarian, development cooperation and peacebuilding depend on the nexus between local structures (federal, regional, and clan level who provide primary humanitarian services), peace humanitarians, donor aid entities (traditional and non-traditional), private sector, beneficiaries innovation of existing structures, etc. Agensk (2019) built up a discussion on Roepstorff's (2020) critical theory of HDP is summarized by examining the role of theoretical, economic, political, and religious elements of HDP and how they influence the HDP model. By using Roepstorff's (2020) analysis and Agensk's (2019) viewpoint, as well as a summary of (Rasul and Sharma 2016), the dissertation summarized Programme, Funding, and Policy as the main success factors of the operationalization of HDP.

According to Gurung (2017) collaborations ,interdepartmental support,training,staff development among various players is vital.Consensus building,supplier relationships development,design thinking,logistics efficiency,team collaborations,technology is vital.implications of learning from impact evaluations means thatnew knowledge is gained on objectives,inputs,outputs and outcomes of the humanitarian aid cycle insinuating that justice to affected populations is met.While leadership is essential, Millette (2019) points out that the nexus cannot 'belong' to any one discipline and as such an interdsiplinary approach is required.The HDP is a nexus of political,social,scientific,economic nodes and as such needs sectorial guidance. According to Morvaridi (2013), FBOs are intended to emphasize systemic concerns such as social fairness, fair dispute resolution, and strengthening disadvantaged groups regarding socioeconomic aspects. Instead of humanitarian actors secularizing aid and funding projects that are non-religious driven, it is pertinent for the actors that FBOS encourages people to advocate social change. Innovative metrics should assess the program's material and spiritual benefits. Politically, Islamic FBOS' impact might help dispel unfavorable preconceptions, discuss contentious subjects, and contribute to peaceful and equitable dispute resolution. Professional programs, responsible employees, and open procedures cannot be compensated alone for religious purposes (Barakat and Milton, 2020). These steps are necessary to establish confidence and function efficiently in the hosted communities; however, the success of secularized humanitarian success is anchored on FBOs.

According to Khafagy (2020), because of the predicted endless FBOs' humanitarian formulae of execution, this essay forecasts the future of FBOs organizations' success based on four factors: theoretical, administrative, political, and economical. In principle, Muslim academics should assist religious-based frameworks that are socially constructed to ensure the accountability of humanitarian aid to the Somali people. These models can be sued to further humanitarian efforts, especially those linked to Sharia law and originating from Muslim donors, governments, etc. In conclusion, Success Factors to The Operationalization of HDP should be people centered intergrated, risk averse, stakeholder sensitive, progressive, efficient, collaborative, purpose driven, structured, local based solutions, employ diversty, holistic, rely on feedback to improve delivery, among other factors.

2.5 Conceptual framework

Figure 2 is a Conceptual framework detailing the relationship between explanatory and causal variables of the model

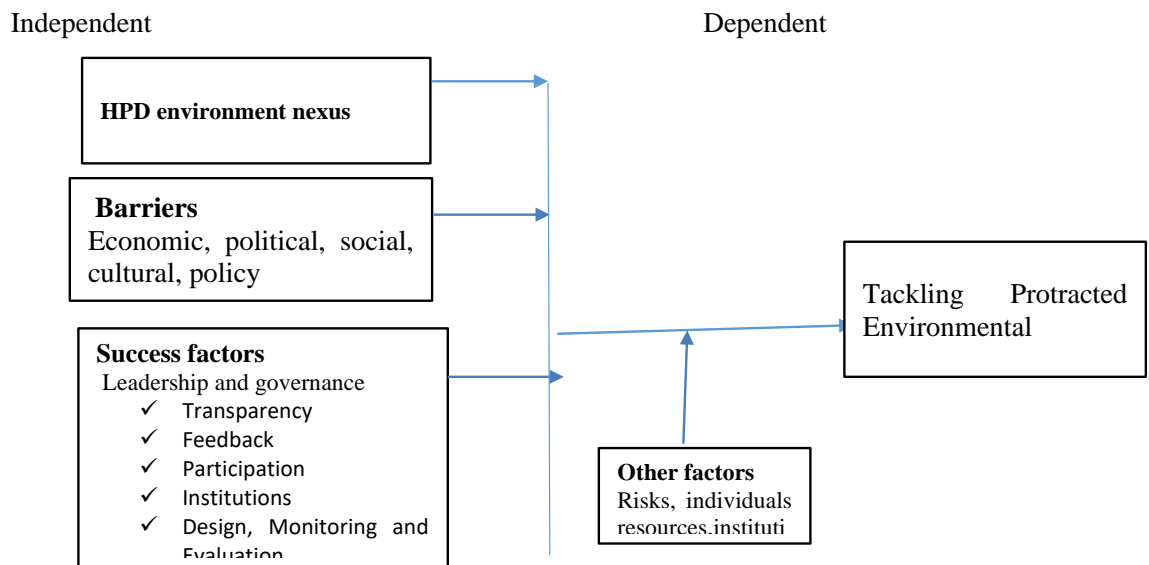


Figure 2: Conceptual framework (Author,2022).

2.6 Operationalization Of Study Variables

Table 2; operationalization of study variables

	Discussion
), 2017; FAO, 2018)	Humanitarian Factor Development Peace Nexus
to operationalization 021),	Types of barriers Economic, political, social, cultural, policy, etc.
ctors	Leadership and governance: should demonstrate commitment to accountability feedback and openness integrated into programs, monitoring, and evaluation, s stakeholder engagements, reporting, etc. Transparency: provision of timely information on procedures, structures, and processes e informed decision making Feedback: Actively engage affected populations to develop resilient policy and j programming that customizes and responds to protection issues (human security, WASF etc.) Participation: Encourage community partnered participation models Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation: Design, monitor, and evaluate community-co programs that are environment sensitive

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Research problem

The aim of this study, objectives, scope, hypothesis, data type, converging in different data collection methods, diversified outcomes of the study, bias as well freedom of the researcher, among other factors, defined this study methodology problem in the sense that this study touched on various multidisciplinary settings that were incongruent, research was conducted in complex situational environments on top of research falling under contemporary social investigation which is not succinctly developed (Timans et al. 2019).An elaborate and concise elaboration of the research methodology problem that the researcher

This dissertation used a positivist and pragmatic research philosophy to achieve its primary and secondary goals. Impact evaluation philosophies ensure that the research evaluation used is factual and that the research evaluation was a function of these discourse research problems and the nature of the overall study objective (Rowley, 2014).

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:

$$n = N / 1 + N (e)^2$$

Thus, the sample size for this study shall be;

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 220 / 1 + 220 (0.07)^2 \\ &= 220 / 2.176 \\ &= 110 \end{aligned}$$

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 3: Reliability

Variable	Items	Respondents	A=Alpha	Comment
Respondent Information	10	6	0.893	Reliable
Barriers to HDP Operationalization	12	6	0.887	Reliable
Success factors	4	6	0.874	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 5: 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 6: 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
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 7: 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 8: 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 9 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 9: 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 10: 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 11: 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 Familiarity and Experience with HDP Nexus

Respondents were asked to comment on three Familiarity and Experience with HDP Nexus queries.

Results show that 50(81%) of respondents had heard about the Humanitarian, Development, and Peace Nexus approach (the triple nexus), while 19% had no idea. A further 12 (24%) said that they had incorporated a medium to a long-term approach to the protracted crisis in Somalia. 92% of respondents thought that the triple nexus is an appropriate approach to address the prolonged problem in Somalia.

Table 12: Familiarity and Experience with HDP Nexus

	Yes	No
Before this interview, have you heard about the Humanitarian, Development, and Peace Nexus approach (the triple nexus)?	50	12
Do you think the triple nexus is an appropriate approach to address the protracted crisis in Somalia	57	5
Has your organization incorporated a medium to a long-term approach to the protracted crisis in Somalia	12	50

Discussion of background and 'Familiarity and Experience using an interpretive analysis was conducted. The summary of results showed that stakeholders of HDP consisted of both genders, working in different capacities and roles under separate entities over various operations clusters. 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. The study summary shows despite many respondents knowing HDP, experience, and uptake were low. This agrees with various studies showing that the HDP nexus has not been adopted due to many challenges.

4.3 Barriers to HDP Operationalization

Political and Institutional Barriers

When tabulated, the Lack of effective inter-governmental and interagency coordination mechanisms – such as consensus, knowledge, and tools – hinders a unified approach to address the protracted humanitarian crisis in Somalia statement posted a mean of 3.13. This implied a neutral position to this comment. The variation along the mean response was 1.349.

The query, Lack of political will, comprehensive national legal frameworks and policies (including over-focus on short-termism), and commitment to engage in genuine dialogue, constitutional reforms, and national reconciliation undermines the ability to address the root causes of the humanitarian crisis, conflict and insecurity posted a mean of 3.71 while the deviation around responses was 1.335. This showed majority agreed with this statement the respondents.

The lack of adequate institutional resources, including qualified civil servants with the capacity for statistical analysis, information management and monitoring of programs, affect synergy, coordination, delivery and evaluation of HDP benefits and services. The mean was 3.60 while the deviation was 1.324, showing agreement with this query. From the trend line of the mean results, it was apparent that Political and Institutional Barriers in Somalia hampered HDP Operationalization

Table 13: Donor Related Barriers to HDP Operationalization

#	Political and Institutional Barriers to HDP Operationalization	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
	Lack of effective inter-governmental and interagency coordination mechanisms – such as consensus, knowledge and tools – hinders a unified approach to address the protracted humanitarian crisis in Somalia	62	3.13	1.349
	Lack of political will, comprehensive national legal frameworks and policies (including over-focus on short-termism) and commitment to engage in genuine dialogue, constitutional reforms and national reconciliation undermines the ability to address the root causes of humanitarian crisis, conflict and insecurity	62	3.71	1.335
	Lack of adequate institutional resources including qualified civil servants with capacity for statistical analysis, information management and monitoring of programs affects synergy, coordination, delivery and evaluation of HDP benefits and services.	62	3.60	1.324

Economic Barriers

The mean of 4.53 and deviation of .593 were the tabulated results of Widespread poverty, food insecurity, and economic hardships in Somalia as a result of ongoing conflict, cycles of climate-induced shocks may curtail the ability of HDP programs to benefit low-income families statement implying the majority of the respondents agreed to the statement.

The lack of functioning social welfare and protection institutions, instruments, and policies makes it difficult for the HDP approach and actors to address the needs of people affected by economic shocks and conflict. A mean of 4.05 showed joint agreement with to statement, while a deviation of 1.062 showed a considerable variation along the mean responses.

The lack of sufficient budgetary allocation for Somalia's economic generation and social protection sectors affects the actors' ability to address development challenges effectively. The statement posted a mean of 4.16 and a deviation of .606, showing responses were mildly varied. The means of 4.53,4.05,4.16 for the three statements showed strong agreement on the presence of Economic Barriers that affected HDP Operationalization.

Table 14: Economic Barriers to HDP Operationalization

#	Economic Barriers to HDP Operationalization	Mean	Std. Deviation
	Widespread poverty, food insecurity, and economic hardships in Somalia as a result of ongoing conflict, cycles of climate induced shocks may curtail the ability of HDP programs to benefit poor families.	4.53	.593
	Lack of functioning social welfare and protection institutions, instruments, and policies makes it difficult for the HDP approach and actors to address the needs of people affected by economic shocks and conflict.	4.05	1.062
	Lack of sufficient budgetary allocation for economic generation and social protection sectors of Somalia affects ability of actors to effectively address development challenges.	4.16	.606

Donor Related Barriers

A mean of 4.03 on statement Competing stakeholders' agenda, shifting donor priorities, and limited, inflexible funding mechanisms hinder proper resource prioritization during continually evolving crisis showed general agreement while a deviation of 1.040. The Absence of an HDPN forum for donors and HDPN actors to align intervention strategies across the nexus negatively affects the capacity for a comprehensive response. The mean was 4.18 while variation n was 0.779. Lack of clearly defined and commonly implemented measures of need, vulnerability, and targeting approaches hinders HDP's ability to prioritize the population in need mean was 3.92, and

STD dev was. 522. Summary means of 4.03,4.18,3.92 told that Donor Related Barriers to HDP Operationalization were an issue.

Table 15: Donor Related Barriers

#	Donor Related Barriers to HDP Operationalization	Mean	Deviat ion
	Competing stakeholders' agenda, shifting donor priorities, and limited, inflexible funding mechanisms hinder proper resource prioritization in the midst of continually evolving crisis.	4.03	1.040
	Absence of HDPN forum for donors and HDPN actors to align intervention strategy across the nexus negatively affects capacity for comprehensive response.	4.18	.779
	Lack of clearly defined, and commonly implemented measures of need, vulnerability and targeting approaches hinders HPD ability to prioritize population in need.	3.92	.522

Technology

Comment on the Lack of open data sharing protocols, technologies, and information systems limits HDP actors' capacity for better-informed prioritization and joint action mean was 1.58, showing disagreement on the role of technology on HDP outcomes. Variation among responses was .497 Lack of a national ID system negatively impacts the ability of HDP actors to streamline, coordinate and inter-link programs, and the benefits mean 3.47, showing apathy toward the role of HDP tech-driven attitudes. The STD deviation was 1.141, which was a high variation of responses. The lack of interoperable beneficiary lists and database technologies impacts the ability of HDP actors to offer complementary, overlapping benefits and prevent duplication. They posted a mean of 3.74 and a deviation of 1.254. this implied strong agreement with this statement.

Table 18: Technological Barriers to HDP Operationalization

#	Technological Barriers to HDP Operationalization	Mean	Deviation
	Lack of open data sharing protocols, technologies and information systems limits HPD actors' capacity for better informed prioritization and common action.	1.58	.497
	Lack of a national ID system negatively impacts the ability of HPD actors to streamline, coordinate and inter-link programs and benefits.	3.47	1.141
	Lack of interoperable beneficiary lists and database technologies impacts the ability for HDP actors to offer complementary, overlapping benefits and prevent duplication.	3.74	1.254

4.4 Success Factors to The Operationalization of HDP

The opinion decriing the most important priority areas of action in the medium to long-term approach for environmental peacebuilding in Somalia was asked. Scoping of the results showed the following responses

Table 19: Priority Areas

Thematic clustering	Themes	Supporting view 1	Supporting view 2	Supporting view 3
priority areas of action medium to long-term approach environmental peacebuilding	People Leadership and governance: Transparency: Feedback: Participation : Institutions Design, Monitoring	Peace Security humanitarian efforts : Development peace building Peacebuilding process and reconciliation. Establishing peace, an area that needs	Human Program Coordination should be established between humanitarian donors, government institutions, and citizens to determine the best way to address the environmental conflict.	Innovation Strengthening community structures and linkages to district and regional authorities Sustained livelihood programs dealing with climate issues Economic empowerment

	<p>and Evaluation:</p> <p>Stakeholders</p> <p>Funding</p> <p>Programmes</p> <p>Conflict resolution</p>	<p>to fund more to enable other components such as humanitarian and developmental could be executed</p> <p>local capacities and resources</p> <p>Supporting local actors and governments using bottom-up approaches,</p> <p>Youth for Peace, Youth for Development, Youth for Education</p>	<p>Funding</p> <p>Community engagement, providing funding for more sustainable projects, capacitation of government official</p>	<p>Implement</p> <p>ation of solar energy utilization taking into consideration the level of sun in region</p>
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4.5 Tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts / HDP and Environmental Peacebuilding

To understand impact of HDP and Environmental Peacebuilding in Somalia which was a primary goal of this dissertation, respondents were asked if **HDP implementation strengthened local community’s capacity to manage use of** and competition over natural resources to reduce or prevent conflicts. Figure 3 showed that majority 46 respondents affirmed while 10 negated. This implied that majority of respondents believed that HDP implementation strengthened local community’s capacity to manage use of and competition over natural resources to reduce or prevent conflicts

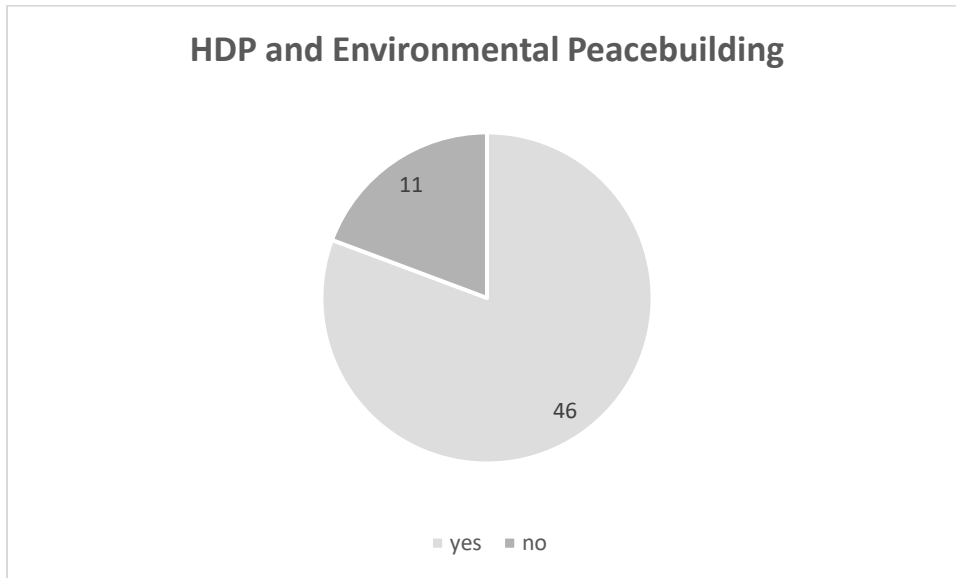


Figure 3: HDP and Environmental Peacebuilding

HDP approach support diverse, environmentally smart economic opportunities

The second query wanted to know if HDP approach support diverse, environmentally smart economic opportunities that promote food security while lowering risk of conflict over scarce resources. According to figure 4 below 46 respondents agreed, 11 abstained and 6 were not committal on role of HDP on Environmental Peacebuilding in Somalia.

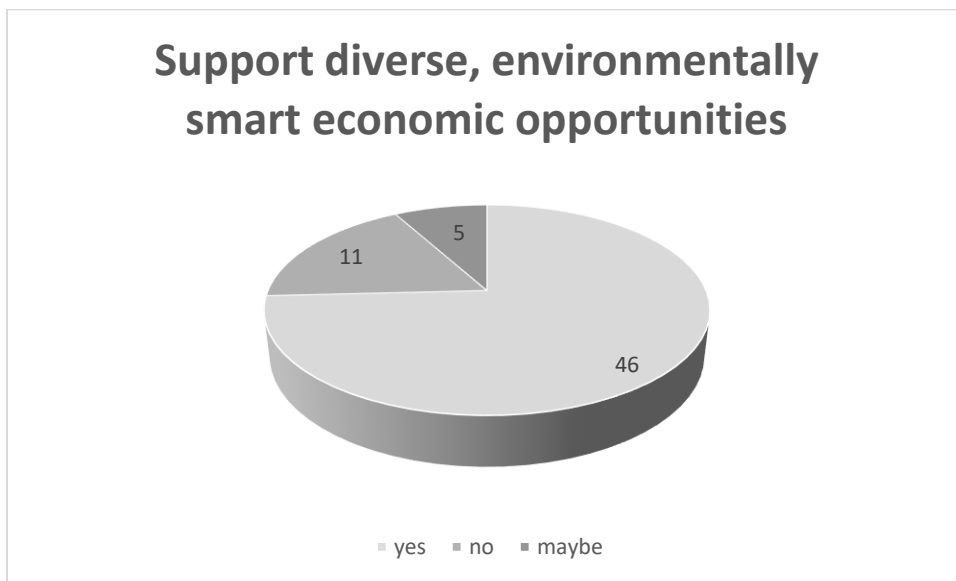


Figure 4: support diverse, environmentally smart economic opportunities

A narrative summary of the mixed responses that characterized the opinions of HDP approach supporting diverse, environmentally-smart economic opportunities that promote food security while lowering risk of conflict over scarce resources was summarized. A textual analysis revealed that respondents provided mixed responses agreement; disagreement, agreement and unsure situations as shown below.

disagreement

‘As this is an approach and not sector sensitive, it will depend on the implementation of a project to address environmental disaster preparedness and, more importantly, the adaptation and mitigation of climate change effects’. Respondent 13

‘Policies not too applicable to the Somali context as it stands.it helps a quick recovery, and it fills both gaps humanitarian, and development’. Respondent

‘It does not as it is not the only factor, there are several other factors that have also contending role play it could have sort of effecting however not at all.’ Respondent 22

‘I don't believe that humanitarian project help nations and communities in development aspect. but, good at the time of emergency and in limited period.’ Respondent 44

‘Taking stock of the past experience and the current situation, HDP does not help diverse and environmentally smart economic opportunities for the communities in need to lower the risk of conflict. Almost all the time, it is short term plan which is not coherent and comprehensive and every organization or entity is just implementing the way they want.’

agreement

‘Linking humanitarian aid to development and peace will have positive impact on food security and create livelihood opportunities for people’. Respondent 1

"It focuses on the work needed to coherently address people's vulnerability before, during and after crises". Respondent 15

‘if its approached the right way and brought the right technical teams,technical people’

‘The HDP creates enabling environment for all programmes to integrate and achieve the goal’. Respondent 22

If the HDP is well designed it can support economic opportunities that promote food security. For example, CFW activities can be used to improve on canals, dam rehabilitation, roads aimed at improving food security’. Respondent 31

‘‘Absolutely, the approach supports environmental and economic opportunities because it deals with development intervention and humanitarian; if it is well managed by ensuring community participation at all levels of the cycle.’’ Respondent 3

Maybe

‘‘HDP has to be strengthened to achieve objectives of HDP. HDP will improve utilization of resources appropriately while avoiding overlaps’’ Respondent 7

‘‘HDP targets ill-defined ordinary population. Respondent 4

Depends on the approach and the intent of the implementers, if it is planned realistically

‘‘If HDP is implemented in a country that is stable in terms of security with full physical access to the needy population at their respective geographical areas I would have said yes. But, considering the security and humanitarian access in southern Somalia and Al-shabaab imposing access impediment HDP supporting or rather complementing diverse environmental-smart economic opportunities in promoting food security is/will not be realistic. Respondent 4

On the contrary level of risk/threat to the safety and security of humanitarian staff and property coming from Al-shabaab is highly contributing to rural urban migration, thus affecting local livestock and farming production, hence negatively impacting food security.’’ Respondent 4

‘‘Linking humanitarian sector to development and peace need to be engaged with stakeholders including beneficiaries which does not exist currently. UN led approach is not bringing positive because separation and distancing between beneficiaries and donors.’’ Respondent 56

Tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts / HDP and Environmental Peacebuilding

Interpretive analysis of the A textual analysis revealed that respondents provided mixed responses agreement, disagreement and maybe situations that could be summarized into the following summaries.

A factor analysis of element of the triple nexus that respondents found most suitable for addressing environmental conflict was carried out. Bartlett’s test of sphericity showed that elements of important priority areas of action in the medium to long-term approach for environmental peacebuilding in Somalia had adequate correlations between variables as shown by p value of 0.000. KMO adequacy sampling was computed on the priority areas of action in the medium to long-term approach for environmental peacebuilding statements assess if the sample size was sufficient for factor analysis as a requiem of qualitative analysis. This implied that the number of queries within the questionnaire had some level of correlations to address the associations of the problem under probe

Tab: KMO and Bartlett's Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.70
	Approx. Chi-Square	114.901
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	36
	Sig.	.000

Table 21: Tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts / HDP and Environmental Peacebuilding

A factor analysis of element of the triple nexus that respondents found most suitable for addressing environmental conflict was carried out. Bartlett’s test of sphericity showed that elements of important priority areas of action in the medium to long-term approach for environmental peacebuilding in Somalia had adequate correlations between variables as shown by p value of 0.000. Specifically, humanitarian -development peace nexus is intended to bridge collaborations among several development players in the humanitarian ecosystem.

HDP approach supporting diverse, environmentally-smart economic opportunities: Operationalization of HDP nexus opportunities lead to tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts by Allocating benefits measured by increase in; No of refugee families with housing, no of people accessing Health services, no of people above 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

Thematic clustering	Themes	Supporting view 1
HDP approach supporting diverse, environmentally-smart economic opportunities	Approaches environmentally-smart economic opportunities	Approaches: implementation of projects Diverse environmentally-smart economic

	<p>food security risk of conflict</p>	<p>opportunities: local livestock and farming production</p> <p>food security: food security</p> <p>risk: people’s vulnerability before, during and after crises".</p>
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5.0 Data Findings discussions

The primary goals of this workbased paper is to identify the association of HDP – nexus Barriers and success factors and tackling recurring environmental conflicts in Somalia.

5.1 HDP – nexus Barriers and success factors

Socio Demographic Factors Of On 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

Familiarity And Experience Of HDP Nexus Operations In Somalia

Study results of Familiarity and Experience with HDP Nexus show despite many respondents knowing HDP, experience, and uptake were low. This agrees with various studies showing that HDP nexus has not been adopted due to many challenges(Khafagy, 2020).

Barriers to HDP Operationalization

Qualitative result Summary results to Barriers to HDP Operationalization in Somalia tabulated from the questionnaire were Economic, political, donor, technology, etc. Barriers to HDP Operationalization were in tandem with other barriers addressed in empirical evidence. These are corruption, lack of access to resources, diverting aid limits HDP, Competing foreign actors' aid agenda, Underdeveloped reconciliation structures which block political reforms documentation, Gap in forums for donors and HDPN stakeholders to align intervention strategy around the HDP nexus, Missing frameworks of HDPN forum in UN system, Lack of supporting infrastructure,

insecurity, mismatch in human resources, persistent insecurity in conflict areas and Lack of political dialogue with Armed Groups (Khafagy, 2020).

Barriers to HDP Operationalization;Based on the argument that environment recurrent crises are intertwined and have adverse effects on the individual social and individual wellbeing, the human security is aimed at building local solutions to local problems. Human Security complements humanitarian efforts by recognizing that long-term solutions that take into account local capacities and resources are a prerequisite for achieving sustainable results and preventing crises from recurring (UNTFHS ,2016).

Success factors to the operationalization of HDP nexus

Success factors to the operationalization of HDP nexus were fledged. The most notable success drivers as perstudy findings were Leadership and governance: Transparency: Feedback: Participation: Institutions, Design, Monitoring and Evaluation, and technology(Medinilla et al. 2019).

5.2 Tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts

A factor analysis of element of the triple nexus that respondents found most suitable for addressing environmental conflict was carried out. Bartlett's test of sphericity showed that elements of important priority areas of action in the medium to long-term approach for environmental peacebuilding in Somalia had adequate correlations between variables as shown by p value of 0.000. Specifically, humanitarian -development peace nexus is intended 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 leads to sustaining the peace humanitarian, development, and peace interventions agenda (OECD, 2017; FAO),

5.3 Conclusions

Overall, the Study concluded that barrier and success factors play massive contrasting roles in shaping the outcomes of tackling recurring environmental conflicts tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts

5.4 Recommendations

Theory: Workbased project contribute to the development of theories related to conflict resolution and environmental management in protracted conflicts. By exploring the impact of socio-demographics, familiarity, and experience on the success or barriers to positive interventions, you could develop new insights into how to design effective interventions that are tailored to the specific context of protracted environmental conflicts.

Policy: Workbased project inform the development of policies and strategies for addressing environmental conflicts in Somalia and other contexts. By highlighting the factors that contribute to success or barriers in implementing positive interventions, you could provide guidance to policymakers on how to design more effective policies and strategies for conflict resolution.

Practice: Workbased project provide practical guidance for practitioners working in the field of conflict resolution and environmental management. By presenting a framework for HPD operationalization that takes into account socio-demographics, familiarity, and experience factors, you could provide practitioners with a roadmap for designing and implementing effective interventions in protracted environmental conflicts.

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