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(JIRP) **Role of the Humanitarian – Development – Peace (HDP) Nexus
evidence in Tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts in Somalia**



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Role of the Humanitarian – Development – Peace (HDP) Nexus evidence in Tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts in Somalia

Integrated Logic Model ‘PHDPNRS’: Pathways of HDP Nexus Reality



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Abstract

Purpose: The work-based paper considered how each of the HDP components could be combined to strengthen the overall approach and outcomes of tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts.

Methodology: The work-based paper methodology rested on mixed methods research whereby converged and merged quantitative and qualitative data collected by KOBOTOOLBOX software were used to validate the Role of the (HDP) Nexus evidence in Tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts in Somalia. Utilizing the TOC theory and HDP frameworks, the Work based work-based paper aims revolved around creating a logic model based on contextual and background factors of the HDP model. The work-based paper Sample size consisted of 112 humanitarian stakeholders, non-staff and staff personnel operating in Somalia.

Results: results showed gendered differences; (64.5%;40) of males and female participants (22,35.5%) responded to the interviews implying that males’ personnel dominated humanitarian operations. The mean age of all respondents was 37.15 years, while the minimum and maximum ages were 24 and 61, respectively.50(81%) of respondents were familiar with the HDP nexus approach, while 19% had no idea. A further 12 (24%) had incorporated medium to long-term strategies in their organisations.92% of respondents felt that that the triple nexus was appropriate to address the protracted crisis in Somalia. Qualitative result indicated barriers to HDP operationalization were economic, political, donor, technology and environmental peacebuilding in Somali strengthened the local community’s capacity to manage the use of and competition over natural resources thus reduce/prevent conflicts as depicted by a majority observations. Scoping HDP evidence revealed that the HDP model was in use and highly successful in many conflict areas although practical local based variations of HDP nexus application in Somalia provided mixed results. Consequently, an integrated logic model ‘PHDPNRS’; pathways of HDP nexus reality in Somali’ was created to solve PEV.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Policy and Practice: The work-based paper contributes to the literature on the HDP nexus by demonstrating its potential to tackle protracted environmental conflicts in Somalia. It introduces a new logic model called 'PHDPNRS' that can guide future

research and implementation. The work-based paper provides policy recommendations for enhancing the operationalization of the HDP nexus in Somalia. These include the need for medium to long-term strategies, increased funding, and local-based variations of the approach. The work-based paper provides practical insights into the barriers and facilitators of operationalizing the HDP nexus in conflict-affected areas. It recommends strengthening the local community's capacity to manage natural resources to prevent conflicts.

Keywords: *Humanitarian – Development – Peace (HDP); Protracted Environmental Conflicts (PEV), logic model, Pathways of HDP Nexus Reality*

INTRODUCTION

This work-based paper explores the role of the humanitarian-development– peace nexus in tackling protracted environmental conflicts in Somalia. The dissertation is motivated by the novelty of the HDP nexus approach as a new model of solving Somali humanitarian needs (Medinilla, Shiferaw, and Veron, 2019; Abel et al., 2021; Hinga, 2018). This work-based paper considers how each of the HDP (Humanitarian factor, development, and peace nexus) components can be combined to strengthen the overall approach and outcomes of tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts (PEV) (Oxfam, 2019). 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; inga, 2018). This dissertation's independent variable aims to apply the humanitarian, development, and peace interventions and concepts in integrating discrete components of the HDP model to strengthen the overall approach, strategy, operation outcomes, and outcome review in environmental management as of humanitarian crisis management. In the context of Somalia, the target of this dissertation is the dependent variable 'tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts (PEC) regards both the environmental and non-environmental crises facing all players enjoined in the Somali humanitarian crisis. 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).

Fanning and Fullwood-Thomas (2019) explain that humanitarian aid, development initiatives, and peacebuilding are not sequential processes and should be treated concurrently. That is, PEV needs to be lensed at different degrees ;(before humanitarian crises, during crises, and even after concerns due to the shifting nature of humanitarian responses and problems. Trouble pressing gaps in humanitarian responses by organizations and models review is aimed at bridging and improving

accountability Commitment's outcomes of affected populations. Accountability to affected people (AAP) due to operational and access challenges of humanitarian aid is rampant in various humanitarian regions (Unocha, 2022). For instance, despite active and critical challenges of humanitarian aid, in 2020, success in the HDP is evident in Somalia IDP settings as humanitarian aid reached 2.3 million AP out of a goal of 3 million intended, translating to an average of 1.5 million people reached every month (DAMAC report,2021). However, on the same breadth, the humanitarian AAP situation was grimly illustrated by the fact that 16.1 million Somalis still face a continuum of persistent and protracted humanitarian challenges. The Humanitarian Situation is driven by armed political intolerance, climatic uncertainties, funding gaps, poverty, and WASH (Unocha, 2022). The Covid-19 pandemic compounds the gravity of the Somali AAP Situation.

Conversely, the disproportionate community that faces the bearish of this Humanitarian problem is the internally displaced Somalis at 2.6 million (OCHA, 2022). This paragraph summarizes the Humanitarian aid, development initiatives, and peace-building challenges that form part of the PEC situation in Somalia viewed from a humanistic perspective. Thus, using the HDP nexus in solving the Humanitarian aid/development initiatives/peace-building issues, the dissertation hopes that the relevant NGOs and Governmental entities, among others, will benefit from the work-based paper findings.

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 (t 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 dissertation 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 protracted problems is guaranteed.

1.1.1 Background to the work-based paper

Somalia faces a continuum of persistent and protracted Humanitarian challenges, as seen in table 1 below. The Humanitarian situation drives by armed political intolerance, climatic uncertainties, funding gaps, poverty, and WASH (Unocha,2022). The Covid-19 pandemic compounds the Situation. Conversely, the disproportionate community that faces the bearish of this Humanitarian problem is the internally displaced Somalis at 2.6 million (OCHA,2022). drought displacement risks have affected 4.5 million Somalis by Feb 2022, while Flooding affected 671,00 Somalis (OCHA,2022). The present humanitarian expected Budget is \$1.1 billion, and \$781.8 Million in aid has been dispatched, leaving a Funding Gap\$310.3 million, which is quite a significant gap in the face of the current humanitarian crises

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 protracted Humanitarian challenges

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 Purpose

The primary and secondary goals of this work-based work based paper were a) assessing the role of HDP nexus evidence in theory and practice and b) synthesizing HDP elements into a novel HDP environmental – nexus logic model that fostered a continuum of positive opportunities, e.g. (humanitarian funding/ programs/peace/environmental). Utilizing the TOC theory and HDP frameworks, the work based paper aims revolved around creating a logic model based on contextual and background factors of the HDP model.

1.4 Objectives

1. Review literature on the humanitarian-development– peace
2. Investigate barriers to the operationalization of the HDP
3. Determine success factors to the operationalization of HDP nexus
4. Allocate benefits of HDP – nexus efforts in tackling recurring environmental conflicts in Somalia
5. Recommend a humanitarian-development– peace – nexus model in combating desertification in Somalia

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical grounding

The HDP theoretical precepts of this proposal 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).

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 Conceptual framework

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

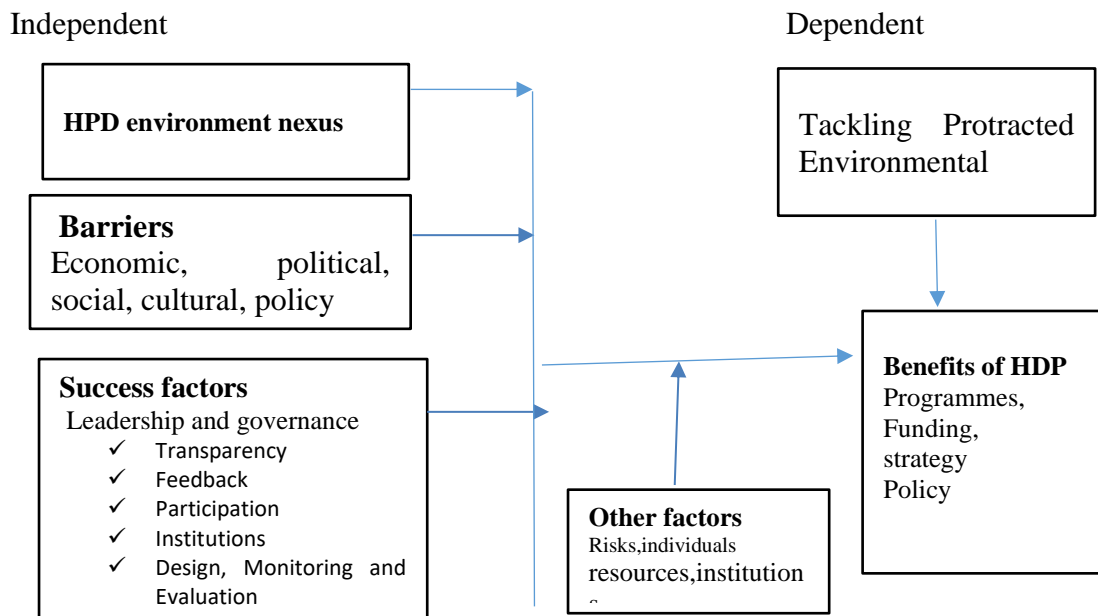


Figure 2: Conceptual framework (Author,2022).

2.2 Operationalization of Work based work based paper Variables

Table 2; Operationalization of Work based work based paper Variables

Task	Discussion
HDP OECD, 2017; FAO, 2018)	Humanitarian Factor Development Peace Nexus
Barriers to operationalization (Gleisner (2021),	Types of barriers Economic, political, social, cultural, policy, etc.
Success factors (Agensk,2019)	Leadership and governance: should demonstrate commitment to accountability through feedback and openness integrated into programs, monitoring, and evaluation, staffing, stakeholder engagements, reporting, etc. Transparency: provision of timely information on procedures, structures, and processes enabling informed decision making Feedback: Actively engage affected populations to develop resilient policy and practice programming that customizes and responds to protection issues (human security, WASH, legal, etc.) Participation: Encourage community partnered participation models Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation: Design, monitor, and evaluate community-conscious programs that are environment sensitive
Benefits of HDP (Agensk,2019)	Programs, Funding, Policy Joint planning and coordinated action

Other factors (Agensk,2019)	Environmental risk, institutions, individuals, society, resources
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3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research problem

The aim of this work based work based paper, objectives, scope, hypothesis, data type, converging in different data collection methods, diversified outcomes of the work based paper, bias as well freedom of the researcher, among other factors, defined this work based paper methodology problem in the sense that this work based paper 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).

3.2 Research Philosophy

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 work-based paper objective (Rowley, 2014).

3.3 Research design

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. The researcher expected to collect two types of data sets. The researcher collected primary and secondary data roughly simultaneously and then integrated the data into the interpreting results (Demirand Pismek, 2018).The researcher noted that Quantitative and qualitative research differences arising from the use of mixed method design in this work based paper lay at the heart of data collection, i.e., dissimilarities in data type, data collection methods used, outcomes of the work based paper objectives specified, freedom of the researcher among other factors (Timans et al. 2019).

3.4 Work Based Paper Area

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

3.5 Target Population

The population of the work based paper 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 work based paper'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.)

3.6 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 work based paper shall be;

$$n = 220 / 1 + 220 (0.07)^2$$

$$= 220 / 2.176$$

$$= 110$$

3.7. Data collection procedures

A brief of the work based paper 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.

3.8 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 work based paper 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 analysis

This chapter summarized the quantitative & qualitative findings in conjunction with their indepth analysis. The four aspects of the data collected as per the questionnaire were:1) Respondent Information, 2) Familiarity and Experience with HDP Nexus, 3) - Barriers to HDP Operationalization, 4) - HDP and Environmental Peacebuilding in Somalia, 5) - Opportunities for HDP Operationalization. (1,3) were considered quantitative because respondents' data was a mixture of numerical ordinal data, while 2,4,5 was qualitative was categorical

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 paper queries. The deviation and variance of gender and sex were 0.482, 8.172and 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 work based paper (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
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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 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 work based paper 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 12

#	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 12

#	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 12

#	Donor Related Barriers to HDP Operationalization	Mean	Deviation
	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 12

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- HDP and Environmental Peacebuilding in Somalia

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

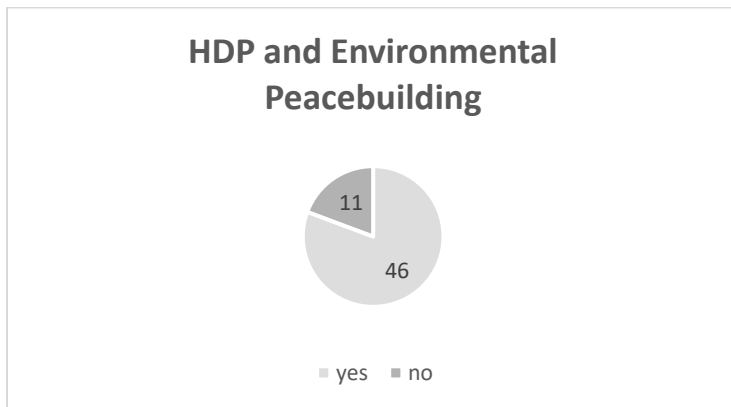


Figure 3: HDP and Environmental Peacebuilding

HDP approach support diverse, environmentally innovative economic opportunities

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

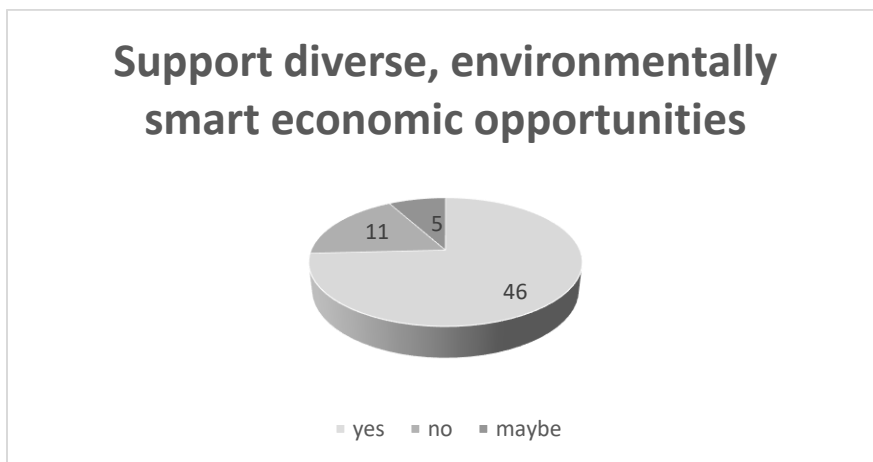


Figure 4: support diverse, environmentally innovative economic opportunities

A narrative summary of the mixed responses that characterized the opinions of the HDP approach supporting diverse, environmentally-smart economic opportunities that promote food security while lowering the 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.

Interpretive analysis of the textual analysis above revealed that respondents provided mixed responses of agreement, disagreement, and maybe situations that could be summarized in the following summaries as shown in table 19. (Xavier et al.2017).

Table 19: Interpretive analysis

Thematic clustering	Themes	Supporting view 1
HDP approach supporting diverse, environmentally-smart economic opportunities	Approaches environmentally-smart economic opportunities food security risk of conflict	Approaches: implementation of projects Diverse environmentally-smart economic opportunities: local livestock and farming production Food Security: Food Security Risk: people’s vulnerability before, during, and after crises".

Priority Areas

The opinion decribing 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 which mirrored recent evidence on environmental peacebuilding models (Eklöwand Krampe, 2019).

Table 20: Priority Areas

Thematic clustering	Themes	Supportin g view 1	Supporting view 2	Supporting view 3

<p>priority areas of action</p> <p>medium to a long-term approach to environmental peacebuilding</p>	<p>People Leadership and governance:</p> <p>Transparency:</p> <p>Feedback:</p> <p>Participation:</p> <p>Institutions Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation:</p> <p>Stakeholders</p> <p>Funding Programs</p> <p>Conflict resolution</p>	<p>Peace Security</p> <p>Humanitarian efforts</p> <p>Development peacebuilding</p> <p>Peacebuilding process and reconciliation.</p> <p>Establishing peace, an area that needs 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,</p>	<p>Program Coordination should be established between humanitarian donors, government institutions, and citizens to determine the best way to address the environmental conflict.</p> <p>Funding Community engagement, providing funding for more sustainable projects, capacitation of government official</p>	<p>Innovation Strengthening community structures and linkages to district and regional authorities</p> <p>Sustained livelihood programs</p> <p>dealing with climate issues</p> <p>Economic empowerment</p> <p>Implementation of solar energy utilization taking into consideration the level of the sun in the region</p>
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		Youth Education	for		
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A factor analysis of the elements of the triple nexus that respondents found most suitable for addressing environmental conflict was carried out. This was generated from table 20 above.

Bartlett’s test of sphericity showed that elements of essential priority areas of action in the medium to long-term approach for environmental peacebuilding in Somalia had adequate correlations between variables, as demonstrated by a 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 to assess if the sample size was sufficient for factor analysis as a requiem of qualitative research. This implied that the number of queries within the questionnaire had some level of correlations to address the associations of the problem under probe (Shrestha, 2021).

Table 21: 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

4.5- 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 22: Opportunities for HDP Operationalization

Thematic clustering	Themes defining	collating view 1	Supporting	Supporting opinion 2
Opportunities for HDP Nexus Operationalization	Benefits: Population and the Environment	Camp Education, Nutrition, Livelihood, Security, Others	Coordination, Health, Protection, and Food	Triple Nexus can participate in reconciliation between different 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. It was apparent that these strategies were extension nodes of Social development goals championed by the United Nations (Kroll, Warchold, and Pradhan, 2019).

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).''

4.5 Model Recommendations

Regarding the primary and secondary goals of the work based paper, the researcher considered overall inputs, outputs and outcomes in tackling protracted environmental conflicts in Somalia using local solutions for solving local problems.

The resultant model nicknamed 'Somalia aduunka' (Somalia to the World) was chosen as the theoretical and logical grounding model for this dissertation because it argues that delivering a humanitarian-development-peace ('triple') nexus approach goes beyond the Framework for Resilient Development and the One Programme Approach in that these two Frameworks leave out the structural elements that are not considerate of the Somali heritage. Thus, the Somalia aduunka' will reconsider funding channels, operations, required knowledge, and thought on how to set criteria and define success in addressing environmental concerns. The Somalia aduunka' HDP

model, in particular, will be more purposeful and persistent in incorporating conflict sensitivity and improving local peace-making capacities (Barakat, and Milton,, 2020).

Table 23: *Somalia aduunka' (Somalia to the World)*

Inputs	Outputs		Outcome		
What to invest	Activities	Participation	Short	Medium	Long term
HDP partners Funding Collaborations Time Programs	Camp, pastoralism, Coordination, Education, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Livelihood, and Food Security	IDPS Youth Women Somali CBOS Federal government	Funding success Programs success smart opportunities Population and the Environment		economic opportunities and the Environment
External factors	Individuals(Cbos/FBos) Resources, Institutions	Risks; lack of incentives, lack of mutual understanding		Funding: assistance; Monetary programs Policy; Formulation and Execution	Monetary Monetary
Assumption	The success of the HDP Localization approach to conflict prevention, and job opportunities				

5.0 Discussion of findings conclusion Recommendations

The primary goals of this work were to identify Role of the Humanitarian – Development – Peace (HDP) Nexus evidence in Tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts in Somalia

5.1 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

work based paper 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

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).

Success factors to the operationalization of HDP nexus

Success factors to the operationalization of HDP nexus were fledged. The most notable success drivers as per work based paper findings were Leadership and governance: Transparency: Feedback: Participation: Institutions, Design, Monitoring and Evaluation, and technology.

Allocate benefits of HDP – nexus efforts in tackling recurring environmental conflicts in Somalia

Operationalization of HDP nexus opportunities leads to Allocatable benefits measurable by both quantitative and qualitative indicators. The work based paper findings revealed that Benefits of HDP – Nexus In Somalia could be auctioned 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 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).

Critical Steps of Operationalize the HDP – Nexus with A View of Operationalizing the HDP – Nexus In Tackling Desertification In Somalia

Nguya and Siddiqui, (2020) collaborated the work based paper findings when they opined that Critical Steps of Operationalize the HDP factor nodes were

- ✓ Commitment to accountability through feedback and openness integrated into programs, monitoring, and evaluation, staffing, stakeholder engagements, reporting, etc.

- ✓ Transparency which provides timely information on procedures, structures, and processes, enabling informed decision-making.
- ✓ Feedback: Actively engage affected populations to develop resilient policy and practice programming that customizes and responds to protection issues (human security, WASH, legal, etc.)
- ✓ Participation: Encourage community-partnered participation models. Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation:
- ✓ Design, monitor, and evaluate community-conscious programs that are environment sensitive

5.2 Conclusions

The work based paper conceded that (HDP) Nexus played a huge role Tackling Protracted Environmental Conflicts in Somalia. Consequently, the ‘PHDPNRs’ model for tackling protracted HPD environmental conflicts in Somalia was recommended. Despite accolades of HDP success in volatile areas, it is apparent that many stakeholders have no clue on its operationalization. Perhaps, a work based paper on challenges facing HDP commissioned by local stakeholders could unravel the debilitating factors behind HDP failure.

Unique Contribution to Theory: The work-based paper contributes to the existing literature on the Humanitarian – Development – Peace (HDP) nexus by demonstrating how the integration of the three components could be used to tackle protracted environmental conflicts in Somalia. Additionally, the work based paper introduces a new integrated logic model called ‘PHDPNRs’; Pathways of HDP Nexus Reality in Somali’ which can be used as a guide for future research and implementation of the HDP nexus in conflict-affected areas.

Unique Contribution to Policy: The work based paper provides policy recommendations for humanitarian organizations, government agencies, and donors to enhance the operationalization of the HDP nexus in addressing protracted environmental conflicts in Somalia. These recommendations include the need for medium to long-term strategies, increased funding for HDP nexus programs, and the incorporation of local-based variations of the HDP nexus approach.

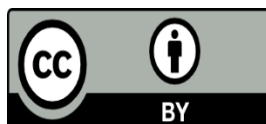
Unique Contribution to Practice: The work based paper provides practical insights into the barriers and facilitators of operationalizing the HDP nexus in conflict-affected areas. The work based paper recommends the strengthening of the local community’s capacity to manage the use of natural resources, which can reduce/prevent conflicts. The findings of the work based paper can be used by humanitarian practitioners and other stakeholders to design and implement HDP nexus programs that are contextually appropriate and effective in addressing protracted environmental conflicts

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