



**THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CLAN  
CONFLICTS AND THE PREVALENCE OF SGBV RELATED CRIMES IN  
THE EASTERN REGIONS OF SOMALILAND.**

**RESEARCH PAPER  
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### **List of Abbreviation**

<b>CSI</b>	Civil Service Institute
<b>FGDs</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced People
<b>IPV</b>	Intimate Partner Violence
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>ODK</b>	Open Data Kit
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>SONSAF</b>	Somaliland Non-State Actors Forum
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
<b>STATA</b>	Data Analysis and Statistical Software
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



## Executive Summary

In the face of escalating climate crises, the eastern regions of Somaliland have become a stark battleground where environmental degradation collides with social instability, exacerbating clan conflicts and intensifying the scourge of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). This study delves into the profound, yet underexplored, connection between climate change, clan disputes, and SGBV in Somaliland, aiming to illuminate the critical nexus that fuels these intertwined crises. Conducted across the severely affected regions of Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool, this research draws on comprehensive quantitative and qualitative data to unravel the impacts of climate-induced resource scarcity on socio-political dynamics. Through a mixed-methods approach, including 140 surveys, 14 key informant interviews, and 2 focus group discussions held in Burco and Erigavo, this study reveals how climate change exacerbates conflict and gender-based violence, with implications that demand urgent intervention. The analysis, combining descriptive and correlation statistics, alongside rich qualitative insights, provides a holistic understanding of these complex issues, offering actionable solutions for policymakers, donors, and stakeholders committed to fostering peace and resilience in Somaliland.

### Key Findings

The study revealed several critical findings that emphasize the intertwined nature of climate change, clan conflicts, and SGBV in Somaliland. Below are the key findings presented to engage further exploration of the research:

- **Climate Change's Role in Escalating Clan Conflict:** The findings reveal that climate change is a critical driver of clan conflicts in Somaliland. As environmental resources like water and grazing land become increasingly scarce, competition between clans intensifies, leading to more frequent and severe disputes over access to these resources.
- **Link Between Climate Change and SGBV:** The study highlights a strong connection between climate change and the rise in Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). Climate-induced displacement and resource scarcity increase the vulnerability of women and girls, making them more susceptible to various forms of violence, particularly in rural areas and displacement camps.
- **Interconnectedness of Clan Conflict and SGBV:** Clan conflicts and SGBV are closely linked, with the breakdown of social structures during conflicts leaving women and girls more exposed to violence. The disruption of traditional protections and governance during

periods of clan tension exacerbates the risks, creating a vicious cycle of conflict and gender-based violence.

- **Displacement as a Catalyst for Vulnerability:** Climate change-induced displacement is a major factor contributing to increased vulnerability to SGBV. As families are forced to relocate due to environmental crises, they often settle in areas with inadequate protections, such as displacement camps, where women and girls face heightened risks of violence and exploitation.

### Key Recommendations

Who	Recommendations
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Launch nationwide environmental education campaigns and integrate climate change awareness into school curriculums to enhance public understanding and mitigation efforts.
Ministry of Interior	Develop conflict-sensitive policies for equitable resource distribution and establish regional mediation bodies to resolve clan conflicts before they escalate into violence.
Ministry of Justice	Strengthen the legal framework to address SGBV by enforcing existing laws, providing legal aid to survivors in rural areas, and regulating traditional dispute settlement systems.
Ministry of Agriculture Development	Promote reforestation and sustainable agricultural practices to mitigate the impacts of climate change and reduce the competition over scarce resources such as water and land.
Somaliland Parliament	Enact legislation to update and strengthen the legal frameworks for managing land and water disputes, ensuring a just and formal resolution of resource-based conflicts.
Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness	Establish climate-resilient infrastructure, such as water reservoirs, to reduce competition over scarce resources and prevent resource-related conflicts during drought periods.
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Increase access to SGBV support services in displacement camps and work with local communities to provide safe spaces and economic empowerment programs for vulnerable groups.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Background of the study**

Somaliland is encountering significant difficulties as a result of climate change, which is greatly impacting on both its environment and socio-economic stability. The nation faces repeated periods of drought, happening every two to three years, which greatly have an effects on farming output and access to water (ISIR Institute, 2023). Such prolonged dry spells have caused a significant reduction in livestock numbers, with certain areas noting losses as high as 80%, greatly impacting the way of life for pastoral societies (APD, 2022; KAALO Aid and Development, 2024). As a result, approximately 17,700 individuals have been forced to leave their homes since October 2020, highlighting the importance of effective adaptation plans (NADFOR, 2020).

The 2023 annual report by the Human Rights Centre highlights that environmental degradation and resource scarcity have further worsened living conditions, contributing to conflicts over natural resources (HRC, 2023). Similarly, the National Development Plan III (2023-2027) underscores these extensive impacts, calling for strategic interventions like water conservation and renewable energy projects to build resilience against climate shocks (Ministry of Planning and National Development, 2023). However, the National Budget for climate-related projects remains inadequate, highlighting the need for increased funding and strategic planning (Ministry of Finance Development, 2023).

The intensification of clan conflicts in Somaliland is closely linked to climate change-induced resource scarcity. Increasing competition over dwindling resources like water and grazing land has heightened tensions between clans. For example, the El-Afwayn conflict in the Sanaag region has resulted in significant loss of life and property, with more than 119 individuals killed and 283 wounded as of September 2023 (ISIR Institute, 2023). Furthermore, The Human Rights Centre's annual report for 2020 highlights major clan conflicts in regions like Odwayne and Sool, reporting 123 fatalities from inter-clan wars and the displacement of thousands (HRC, 2020).

Additionally, the National Environment Policy (2015) and the National Climate Change Policy (2023) acknowledge that environmental degradation worsens these conflicts, highlighting the importance for equitable resource distribution and enhancing traditional conflict resolution mechanisms (Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, 2015; Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, 2023). Furthermore, the murder of Abdifatah Abdullahi Abdi, a prominent political figure in the Sool region, in December 2022 led to heightened civil unrest and violent

clashes between local communities and Somaliland forces. This emphasized the pressing need for conflict resolution mechanisms (HRC, 2023).

On the other hand, climate change-induced displacement and economic hardship have worsened the prevalence of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Somaliland. Displaced populations, especially, women and children, face heightened vulnerabilities to violence and exploitation. The SLNHRC Annual Report 2023 highlights a significant rise in SGBV incidents in displacement camps, documenting 607 reported incidence of rape in the year 2023. The report highlights substantial underreporting due to social stigma and inadequate legal protections, calling for targeted interventions and support systems to protect vulnerable populations (SLNHRC, 2023). Additionally, The Human Rights Centre's 2018 report details the severe consequences of clan conflicts on women and children, highlighting a high prevalence of rape and sexual offenses, with 520 cases recorded in 2018 (HRC, 2018). Furthermore, the 2020 yearly report documents 161 cases of rape, criticizing the outdated Penal Code and the insufficient enforcement of the Rape and Other Sexual Offences Act of 2018 (HRC, 2020).

Moreover, the National Gender Policy (2009) highlights the importance of implementing comprehensive strategies to tackle SGBV, such as legal reforms, community awareness campaigns, and support services for survivors (Ministry of Employment Social Affairs and Family, 2009). However, the 2022 Child Protection and GBV Rapid Assessment report indicates a significant increase in SGBV cases due to drought, with 24.79% of respondents reporting higher incidences of rape, domestic violence, and early/forced marriages (MESAF, 2022). Similarly, The Human Rights Commission's 2019 report further highlights a concerning rise in SGBV cases in displacement camps, emphasizing the need for urgent interventions and effective legal frameworks (HRC, 2019).

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

Climate change has had a significant and complex effect on Somaliland, resulting in extreme shortage of resources, forced displacement, and increased susceptibility among its people. The extreme droughts and water shortages impacted more than 70% of the rural population, causing to a substantial increase in food insecurity and displacement (SLNHRC, 2023). Furthermore, this decline in the environment has significantly decreased production of farms and the ability of livestock to survive, which are crucial sources of income for large people (MESAF, 2022). Consequently, the struggle for limited resources has led to an increase in conflicts, especially in the eastern region of Somaliland where around 60% of disputes are now related to

resources (SLNHRC, 2023). Additionally, traditional methods of resolving conflicts are facing significant challenges because conflicts between the clans become more frequent and intense, often caused by the competition for the limited resources such as water and pasturelands (HRC, 2018).

Furthermore, the socio-economic stability of Somaliland is further undermined by the high prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). In 2023, there were 607 reported cases of rape, with significant underreporting due to social stigma and inadequate legal protections (SLNHRC, 2023). Similarly, Displacement camps, where many women and girls reside, see particularly high rates of SGBV due to the breakdown of social structures and the lack of effective support systems (HRC, 2020). In addition to that, this issue is compounded by the fact that traditional justice mechanisms often ignore the needs of SGBV victims, highlighting the urgent need for comprehensive legal reforms and targeted interventions (HRC, 2018). The interconnectedness of climate change, resource-based conflicts, and SGBV underscores the critical need for integrated and comprehensive approaches to address these challenges, emphasizing the importance of sustainable environmental policies, effective conflict management strategies, and robust support systems for SGBV survivors.

In spite of the major obstacles, there is still a noticeable absence of understanding about the precise impact of climate change on clan conflicts and gender-based violence in Somaliland. Recent worldwide research highlights that critical shortages of resources, environmental degradation, and socio-economic instability caused by climate change are causing a rise in clan conflicts and an uptick in incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SLHRC, 2023; MESAF, 2022). Nevertheless, there is a lack of comprehensive studies focused on investigating how climate change plays a direct role in fueling clan conflicts and sexual and gender-based violence in Somaliland. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by examining the viewpoints of the people in Somaliland, specifically in the eastern areas where climate change has the greatest impact. This research delves into the impact of climate change on clan conflicts and investigates the occurrence of sexual and gender-based violence in connection to climate change within said regions. Even though climate change has had severe effects in Somaliland, the eastern regions have not been given the necessary focus, resulting in a lack of comprehension and ineffective intervention plans. This study provides valuable insights for stakeholders and policymakers to enhance intervention strategies by examining the impact of climate change on clan conflicts and sexual and gender-based violence in eastern Somaliland.

### **3.1 Objectives of the Research**

The primary objective of this research was to examine the negative impact of climate change on clan conflict and the prevalence of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) related crimes in the Eastern regions of Somaliland. The specific objectives of the study were:

- ✚ To investigate the perception of Somaliland people on climate change effects in the eastern region of Somaliland.
- ✚ To examine the role of climate change on clan conflicts in the eastern region of Somaliland.
- ✚ To assess the prevalence of SGBV cases in the context of climate change in eastern region of Somaliland.

### **1.4 Significance of the Research**

This study offers significant benefits to a diverse range of stakeholders by providing insightful findings and actionable recommendations aligned with our specific objectives. First, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change gains a deeper understanding of local perspectives on the effects of climate change, enabling the development of more targeted and effective environmental policies and adaptation strategies. Similarly, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice acquire critical insights into how climate change exacerbates clan conflicts, assisting in formulating conflict resolution mechanisms and legal frameworks to manage and mitigate such disputes. The Ministry of Agriculture Development benefits from understanding how climate-induced resource scarcity impacts agricultural productivity and community stability, informing sustainable agricultural practices and resource management policies.

Moreover, the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs benefits from the examination of the prevalence of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), allowing for the development of targeted support services and interventions to protect vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls. The Somaliland Parliament utilizes the evidence-based insights from the study to guide legislative measures addressing the multifaceted impacts of climate change on society, especially concerning conflict and SGBV. Additionally, agencies such as the National Displacement and Refuge Agency and the Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority are better equipped to design and implement disaster response and displacement management strategies that consider the compounded effects of climate change.

Both local and international non-governmental organizations gain a comprehensive understanding of the socio-environmental challenges facing Somaliland, enhancing their capacity

to design and implement effective programs addressing climate change impacts, conflict mitigation, and SGBV prevention. Civil society organizations find the study valuable for advocacy and community mobilization efforts, promoting resilience and social cohesion within communities.

Finally, this study serves future researchers by filling significant contextual and knowledge gaps, providing a solid foundation for further exploration of the intersection between climate change, conflict, and SGBV in Somaliland and similar contexts. By addressing these critical issues, the study contributes to building a more resilient, equitable, and peaceful society in Somaliland.

### **1.5 Study Setting**

The geographical scope of this study was limited to the eastern regions of Somaliland, specifically targeting areas severely impacted by climate change and experiencing significant clan conflicts and SGBV-related crimes. The time scope of the study was three months, from August 2024 to October 2024, during which data collection, analysis, and report writing were finalized. The regions included in the study were:

- **Togdheer Region (Cali-Saahid):** This area faced recurrent droughts and frequent clan conflicts, sometimes escalating into violent confrontations. The environmental challenges led to significant livestock losses and reduced agricultural productivity, intensifying competition for resources.
- **Sanaag Region (Ceel-Afwayn):** Ceel-Afwayn was notably affected by drought and clan conflicts over scarce resources like water and grazing land. The region's vulnerability to climate change made it a critical focus for understanding the dynamics between environmental stressors and social tensions.
- **Sool Region (Caynaba):** Caynaba experienced severe droughts, leading to resource scarcity and subsequent clan conflicts. These environmental and social challenges disrupted community stability and required thorough examination to understand the specific impacts of climate change.

## 2. Material and Methods

### 2.1 Research Approach

The research adopted a mixed-methods approach to ensure a comprehensive analysis of the impacts of climate change on clan conflicts and SGBV-related crimes. This approach combined both qualitative and quantitative research methods, enabling a robust examination of the research questions.

### 2.2 Population, Sample Size, and Sampling Technique

The population for this study consisted of respondents from the Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool regions of Somaliland. According to the National Election Commission of Somaliland voter report (2024), the population distribution was as follows: Togdheer had 236,279 individuals, Sool had 98,966, and Sanaag had 119,648. The total population across these regions was 454,893. The sample size for the study was determined using Slovin's Formula, which is calculated as:

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

Where:

$n$  is the sample size,

$N$  is the population size, and

$e^2$  is the margin of error.

Assuming a margin of error of 5% (0.05), the sample size calculation was as follows:

$$n = \frac{454,893}{1 + 454,893 (0.05)^2} \quad n = \frac{454,893}{1,138.2325} = 399.6$$

Thus, rounding up the number, the sample size was 400 respondents, ensuring a representative sample of the population. The study utilized 45% of the sample to administer the questionnaire, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions, making the sample 180 respondents.

**Table 1: Sample Frame**

Region	Population	Proportion of Total Population	Sample Size
Togdheer	236,279	51.92%	208
Sool	98,966	21.75%	87
Sanaag	119,648	26.33%	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>454,893</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>400</b>

**Source: National Elector Commission (2024)**



The sampling technique for this study was a stratified sampling technique, where the population was divided into strata based on regions (Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool), districts within those regions, and then targeted areas within the districts. Within each stratum, simple random sampling was employed to select the respondents, ensuring that every individual had an equal chance of being included in the sample. For the qualitative components of the study, such as interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs), purposive sampling was utilized.

### **2.3 Desk Review**

An extensive desk review was conducted, encompassing both global and local literature. This review involved examining existing studies, reports, and policy documents to build a solid foundation of secondary data.

1. Somaliland National Climate Change Policy (2023)
2. National Environment Policy (2015)
3. National Development Plan III (2023-2027)
4. ISIR (2023)
5. National Budgets 2020-2023
6. APD (2021)
7. IDLO (2023)
8. ILRI (2018)
9. Oxfam (2020)
10. UNFPA Somalia (2021)
11. National Gender Policy (2021)
12. Forced Migration Review (2020)

### **2.4 Data Collection Instruments**

Primary data was collected using a variety of instruments to ensure richness and diversity of information. The study employed advanced data collection tools such as KOBO TOOLBOX), which allowed for efficient and accurate data gathering in field settings.

- ❖ Questionnaires: Structured questionnaires were designed to capture quantitative data from a broad sample. These questionnaires were administered to victims of climate change impacts, capturing their experiences and perspectives in a systematic manner.
- ❖ Key Informant Interviews: In-depth interviews with key informants provided qualitative insights and contextual understanding. The key informants included NGO workers,

ministerial regional directors, regional governors of Togdheer, district police commissioners, and representatives from local governments. These interviews delved into the specific roles and experiences of these stakeholders in relation to climate change and its impacts on clan conflicts and SGBV-related crimes.

- ❖ **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** FGDs held in Burco and Erigavo facilitated detailed discussions among stakeholders, enriching the data with multiple perspectives. Participants included representatives from women’s organizations, civil society organizations, district police commissions, and chief traditional elders. These discussions explored community-level insights and collective experiences, providing a comprehensive view of the issues at hand.

## **2.5 Tool Development**

In consultation with SONSAF, data collection tools were developed by consultants. All tools were designed with ethical considerations in mind, such as do-no-harm principles and gender sensitivity, based on the objectives of the research.

## **2.6 Pilot Testing**

Pilot testing was conducted to understand the strengths and gaps in the data collection tools. A one-day pilot test was carried out with selected participants to identify any issues with the survey questionnaire, wording, translation, or skip logic. This process helped validate the tools and ensured they were effective for the main data collection phase.

## **2.7 Validity and Reliability**

To ensure the validity and reliability of the data collection instruments, a pretest was conducted before the actual data collection began. This pretest helped identify and rectify any issues, ensuring that the instruments were robust and effective.

## **2.8 Data Analysis**

The collected **data was subjected to thorough** analysis using various techniques:

- ✚ **Descriptive Analysis:** This provided an overview of the data, summarizing key trends and patterns.
- ✚ **Correlation Analysis:** Relationships between variables, particularly those linking climate change to clan conflicts and SGBV, were explored.

- ✦ **Content Analysis:** Qualitative data was analyzed to extract themes and insights relevant to the research objectives. Advanced data analysis tools such as Excel, and SPSS were utilized to perform detailed and accurate analyses.

## **2.9 Ethical Considerations**

The research adhered to all standard ethical guidelines, ensuring the protection and respect of all participants. Participants were fully informed about the nature and purpose of the research, and their informed consent was obtained before any data collection began. The privacy and confidentiality of all participants were strictly maintained throughout the research process. Measures were implemented to protect the identities and personal information of participants, ensuring that their data remained confidential. Additionally, the integrity of the data was rigorously upheld, ensuring the accuracy and reliability of data collection, analysis, and reporting processes. This commitment to ethical standards ensured the credibility and trustworthiness of the research findings.

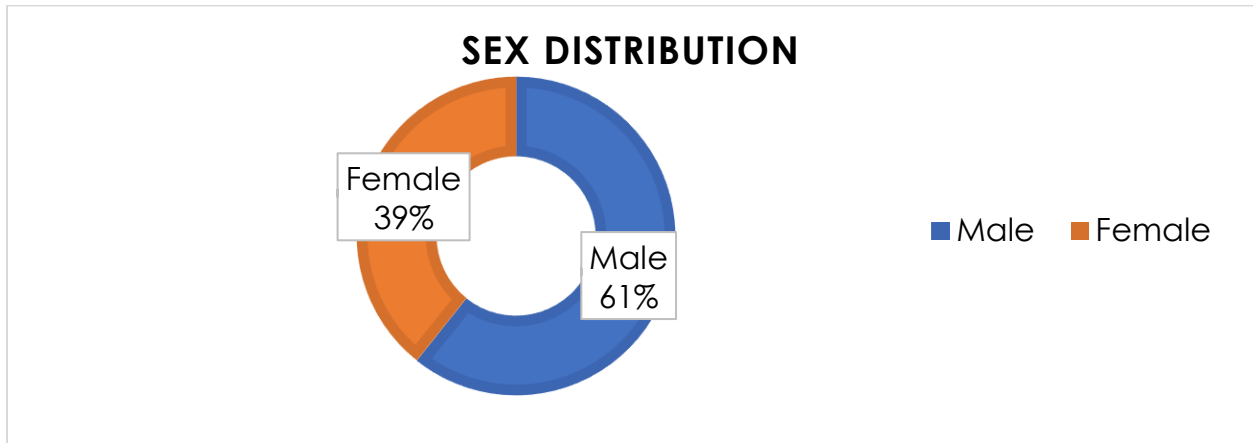
## **3. Findings and Results**

This section presents a detailed examination of the data collected during the research on the impacts of climate change in the eastern regions of Somaliland, specifically focusing on clan conflicts and the prevalence of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). Utilizing a mixed-method approach, the study integrates quantitative insights from 140 survey responses, complemented by 14 key informant interviews (KIIs) and a 2-focus group discussion (FGD) held in Burco and Erigavo.

The analysis covers multiple dimensions, including demographic patterns, community perceptions of climate change, and its far-reaching effects on social structures. Descriptive statistics and correlation analyses were employed to interpret the quantitative data, while qualitative findings from interviews and the FGD provide a nuanced understanding of local experiences. Through this, we delve into the community's perceptions of climate change, the role it plays in exacerbating clan conflicts, and its intersection with the rise of SGBV incidents.

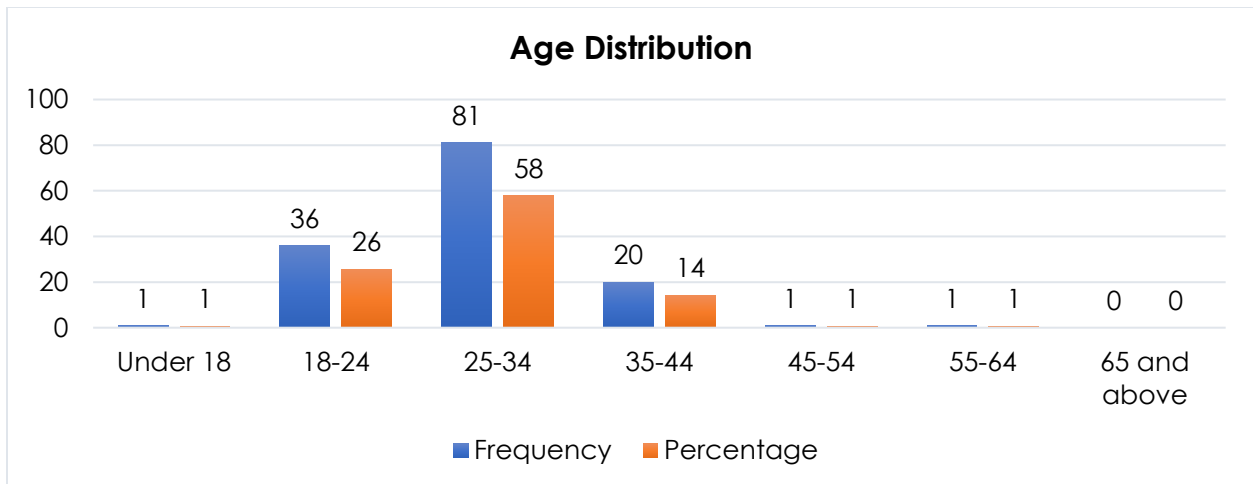
### 3.1. Demographic Data Analysis

**Figure 1: Sex Distribution**



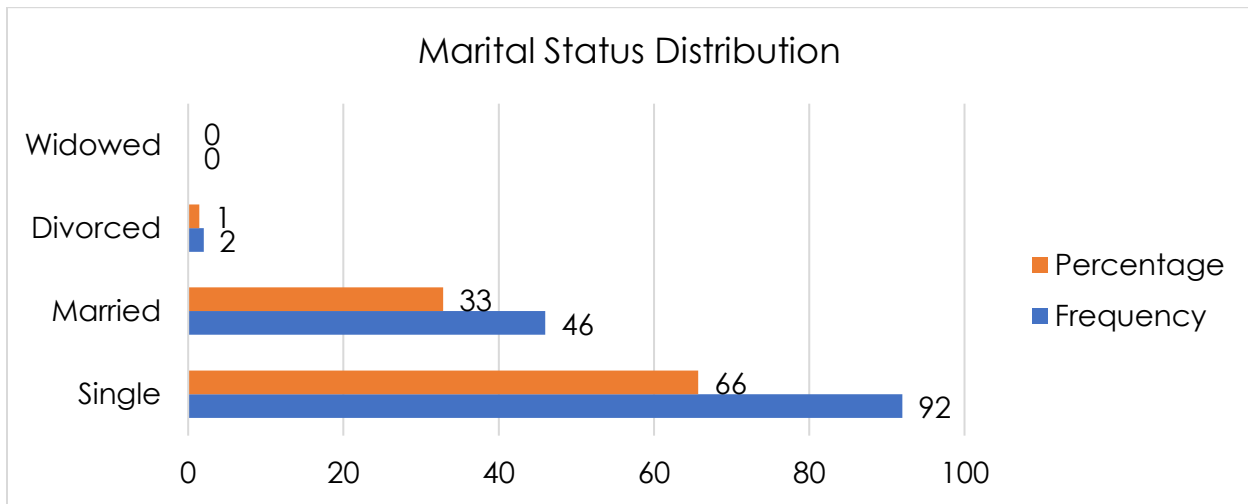
The sex distribution of respondents shows that 58% of the participants are male, while 42% are female. This indicates a slight male dominance in the sample population, but the gender distribution is relatively balanced. The male respondents form the majority, which may reflect a higher participation rate among men in the survey, possibly due to socio-cultural factors or other external influences affecting respondent availability.

**Figure 2: Age Distribution**



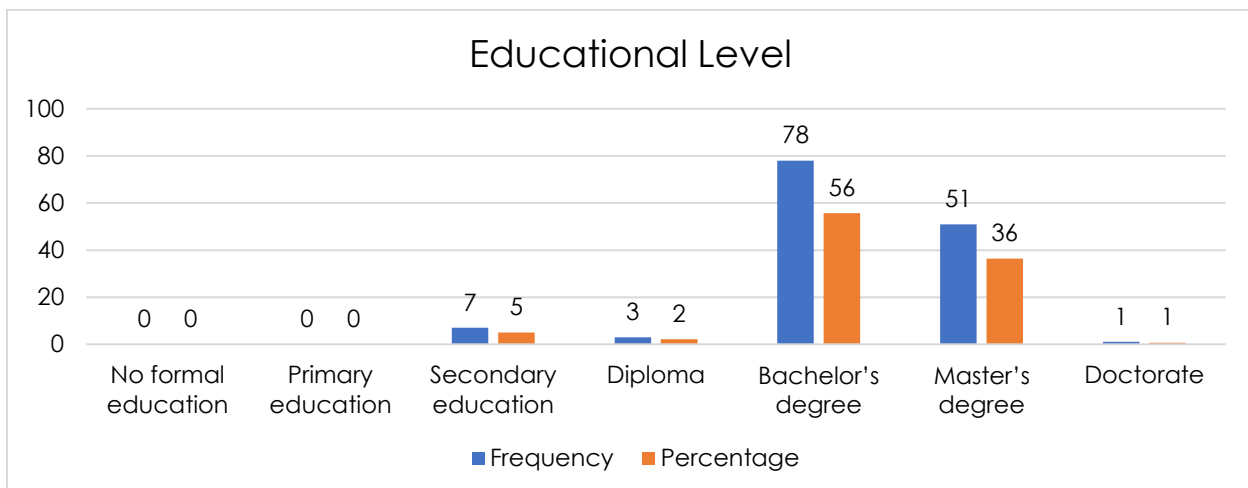
The age distribution reveals that the majority of respondents are within the 25-34 age group, representing 58% of the sample. The next largest group is the 18-24 age range, accounting for 26% of respondents. Age groups under 18, 45-54, and 55-64 are sparsely represented, each constituting less than 1% of the sample. There are no respondents above the age of 65. The dominance of younger respondents, particularly those aged 25-34, could suggest a youthful, active population engaged with the issue under study.

**Figure 3: Marital Status Distribution**



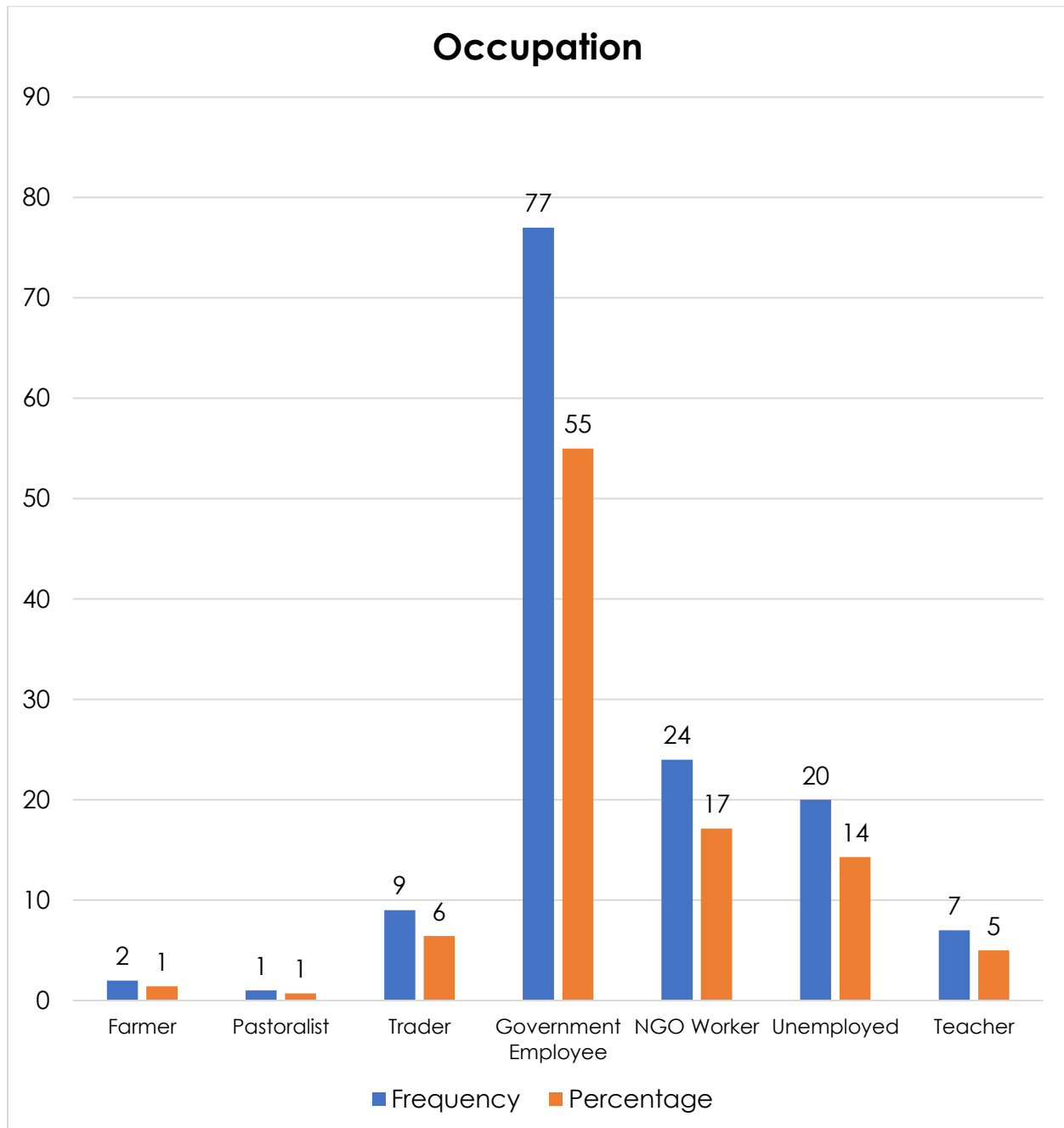
In terms of marital status, 66% of respondents are single, while 33% are married. Only 1% of the sample reported being divorced, and no respondents identified as widowed. The large proportion of single individuals suggests a young demographic or a population that has not yet entered marital life, which aligns with the age distribution where the majority of participants are within younger age groups.

**Figure 4: Educational Level**



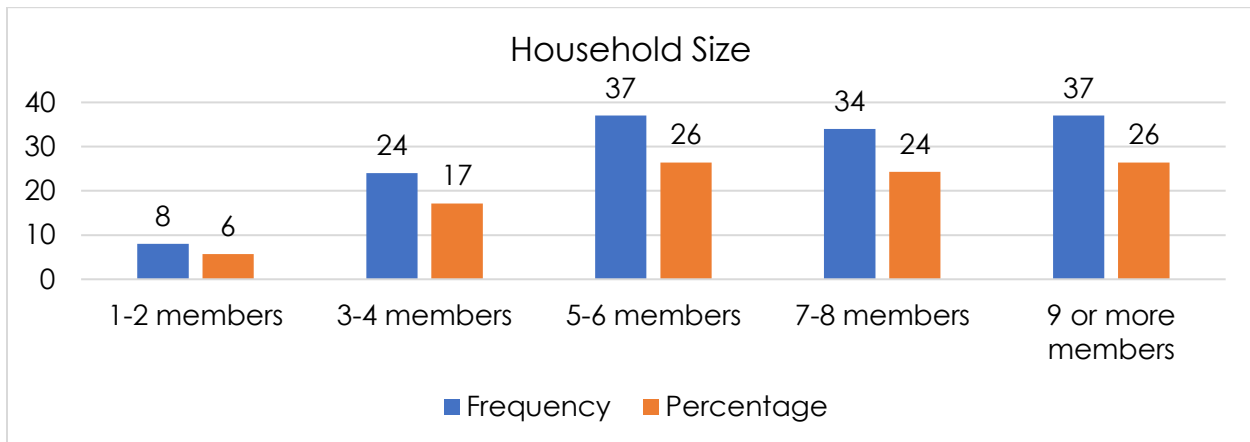
Educational attainment among respondents shows that 56% hold a Bachelor's degree, while 36% have a Master's degree. A smaller portion, 5%, have secondary education, and only 2% hold a diploma. Just 1% of respondents have completed a doctoral degree. There are no respondents with no formal education or only primary education. This highly educated sample reflects a population that is well-equipped with formal education, which may influence their perspectives and awareness regarding social and environmental issues.

**Figure 5: Occupation**



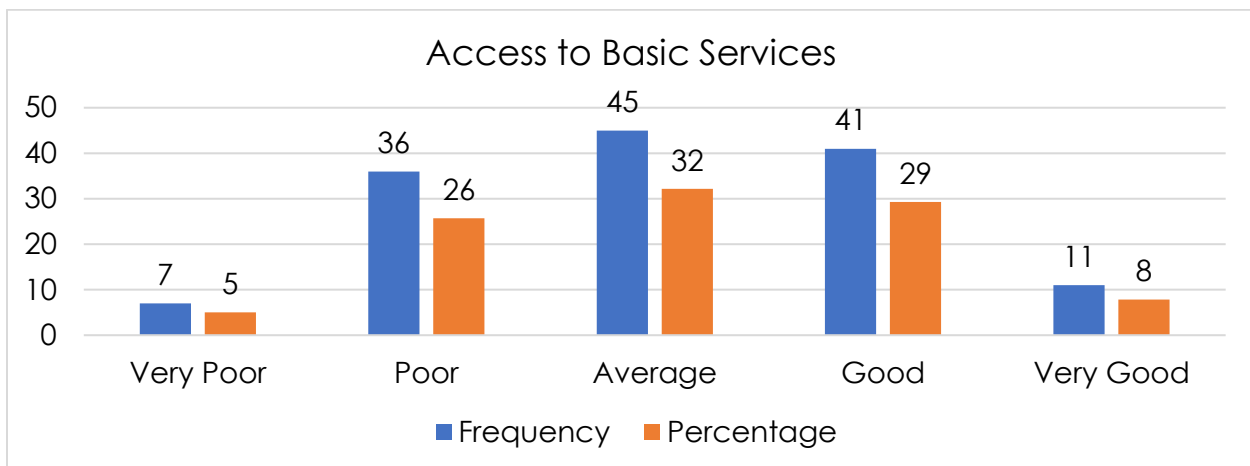
Occupation-wise, government employees constitute the largest group, representing 55% of the respondents, followed by NGO workers at 17%. A smaller portion, 6%, are traders, and 14% of respondents are unemployed. Farmers, pastoralists, and teachers make up a combined 7% of the sample. The predominance of government employees suggests a population largely engaged in formal public sector roles, possibly due to the survey’s reach within urban or semi-urban populations.

**Figure 6: Household Size**



Household size is relatively evenly distributed. Respondents with 9 or more members constitute 26% of the sample, closely followed by households of 7-8 members (24%) and 5-6 members (26%). Smaller households of 1-2 members make up only 5% of the sample. This distribution suggests that large households are common, possibly reflecting cultural norms around family structure in the study area.

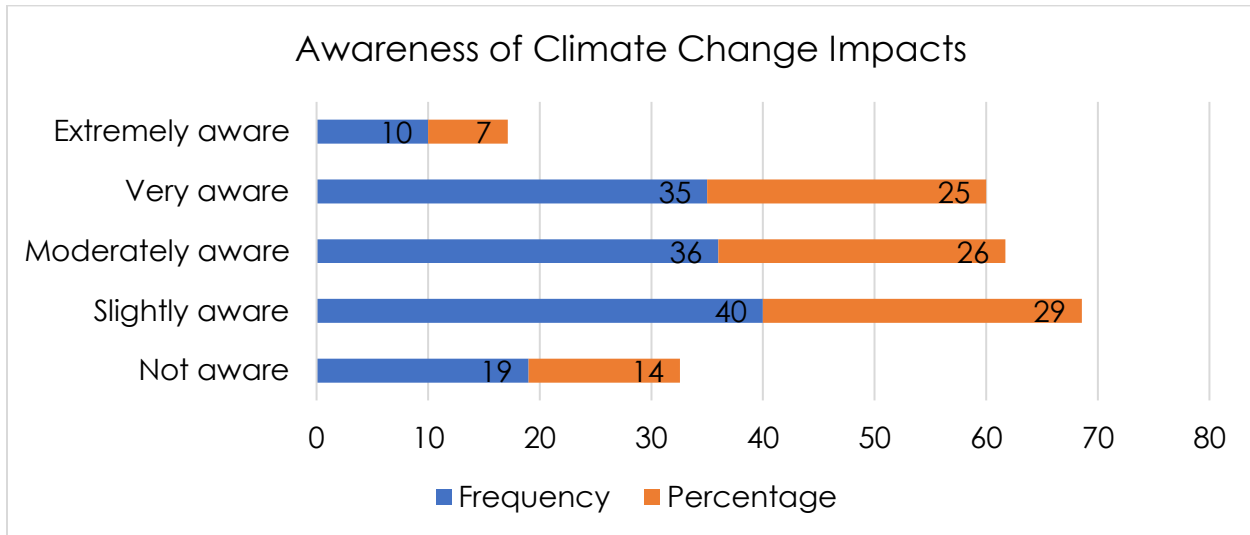
**Figure 7: Access to Basic Services**



When asked about access to basic services such as health, education, and legal systems, 32% of respondents rated their access as "Average", followed by 29% rating it as "Good". Meanwhile, 25% described their access as "Poor", and only 8% rated it as "Very Good". A small portion of 5% reported "Very Poor" access to these services. This distribution suggests that while a significant portion of the population has moderate or good access to basic services, there is still a considerable percentage who experience limited access, highlighting possible inequities in service provision.

### 3.2 Perceptions of Climate Change Impacts in Eastern Region of Somaliland

**Figure 8: Awareness of Climate Change Impacts**

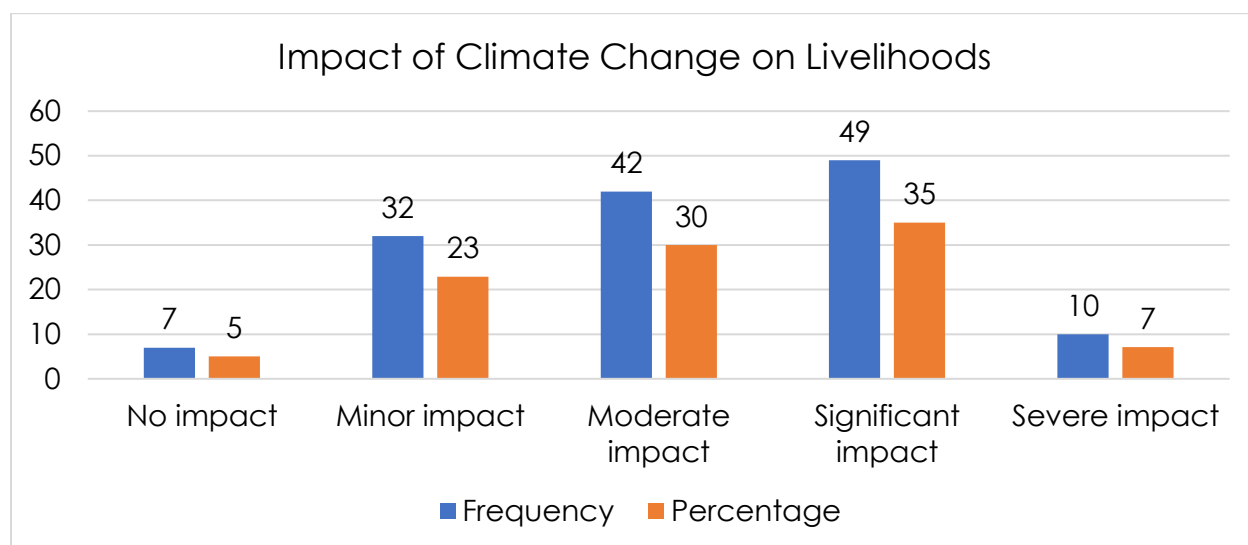


The descriptive analysis reveals that 29% of respondents are slightly aware of climate change, followed closely by 26% who are moderately aware. Only 7% expressed being extremely aware, while 14% reported no awareness at all. These figures suggest that while a significant portion of the population has some level of understanding of climate change, the depth of that awareness varies, with the majority falling between slight to moderate awareness. This indicates that there is room for improvement in climate literacy, particularly in raising awareness of its broader impacts.

Qualitative findings from the interviews and focus groups further illuminate these insights. Urban populations appear to have a greater awareness, largely due to access to digital platforms such as social media, where climate-related information is more readily available. For instance, Participant 6 explained, *"The rural people mainly hear through the radio...but awareness in urban areas is better through social media."* This contrast between rural and urban access to information underscores the challenge of ensuring widespread awareness, particularly in regions where digital infrastructure is limited. Moreover, awareness in rural areas tends to focus on the immediate effects of climate change, such as droughts and extreme weather, rather than the long-term global implications. As Participant 7 pointed out, *"People felt and realized the impact of climate change through practical experiences, such as droughts...urban people get information through the internet."* This shows that, while the population may recognize the reality of climate change, the scope of understanding is often limited to their direct environment and experiences.



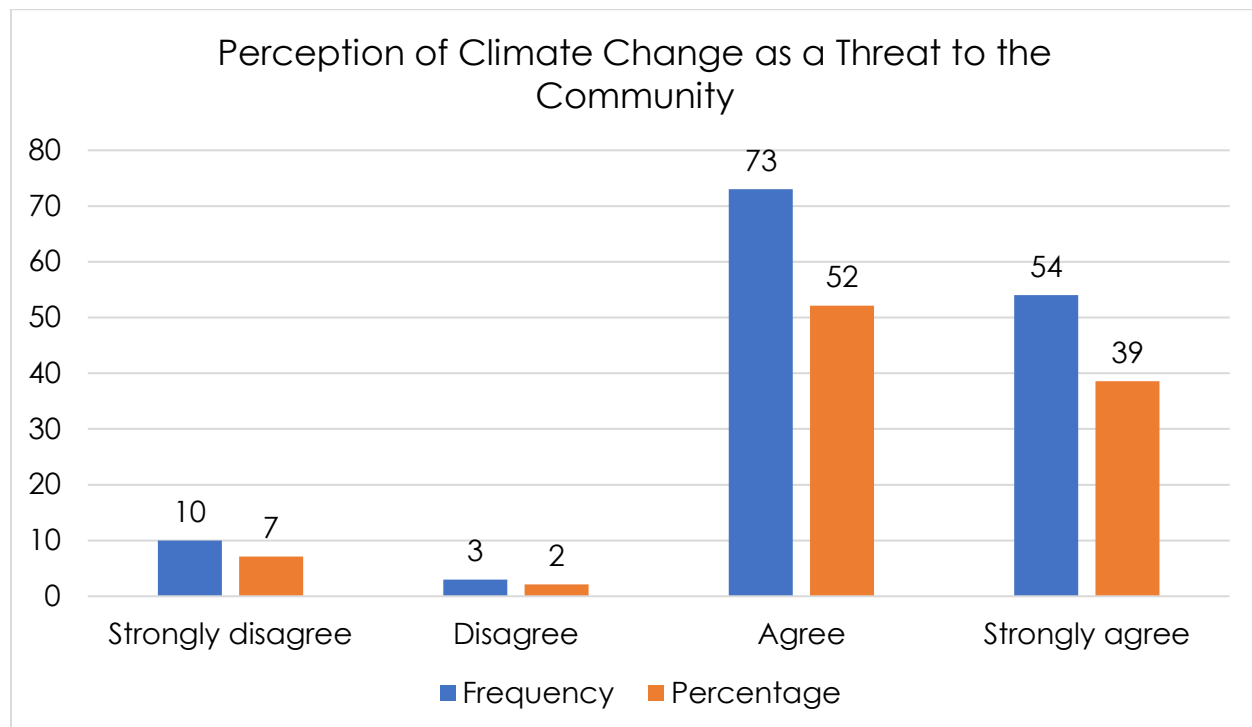
**Figure 9: Impact of Climate Change on Livelihoods**



When respondents were asked about the impact of climate change on their livelihoods, 35% reported significant impacts, with an additional 30% indicating moderate effects. Only 5% of respondents saw no impact. This pattern highlights the widespread recognition of climate change as a disruptive force on the economic and social fabric of communities in the eastern region. The majority of respondents are experiencing these impacts first-hand, primarily in the form of reduced agricultural productivity, loss of livestock, and resource depletion.

Interview and FGD data provide further context to these findings. Many participants described the direct consequences of climate change on their livelihoods, particularly in rural areas dependent on livestock and agriculture. As Participant 7 stated, *"Climate change affected the livelihoods of the people...they lost their livestock, and they began harming the environment by cutting trees (for charcoal)."* This reveals how the economic strain caused by climate change forces people into environmentally unsustainable practices, exacerbating the situation further. The loss of natural resources and traditional means of survival pushes communities toward short-term solutions that, in the long run, worsen their vulnerability to climate change. Similarly, Participant 6 shared that, *"The most significant challenge is recurrent drought in eastern Somaliland, which caused rural people to lose their livestock, reduced agricultural productivity, and resulted in massive internal displacement."* This underscores the broader, cascading effects that climate change has on both individual livelihoods and entire communities. Not only are people losing their primary sources of income, but they are also being forced to migrate, leading to further social and economic instability.

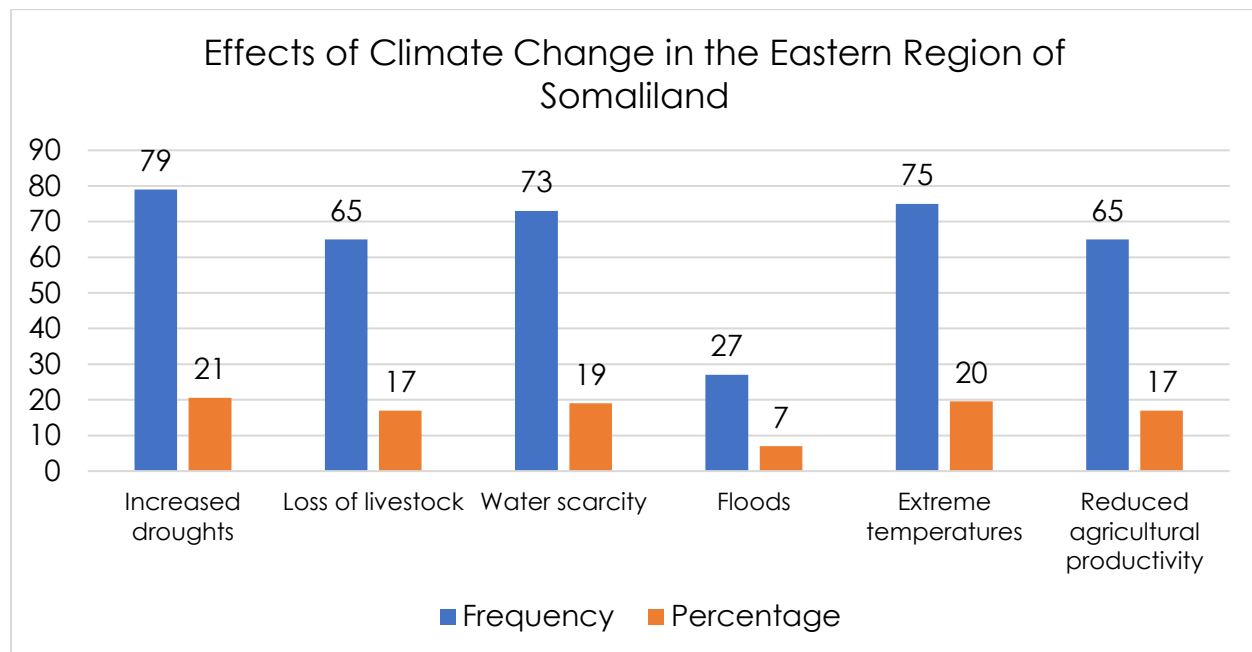
**Figure 10: Perception of Climate Change as a Threat to the Community**



When examining how respondents perceive the threat of climate change to their communities, 52% agreed that it poses a significant risk, while 39% strongly agreed. This overwhelming consensus indicates that most respondents recognize the long-term dangers posed by climate change, suggesting a heightened level of concern regarding the sustainability of their communities in the face of escalating environmental challenges.

The qualitative data echoes this sense of urgency. Many participants highlighted the increasing pressures climate change places on local resources, especially in rural areas. As Participant 6 remarked, *"People are losing their livestock, and many have been forced to leave their homes due to drought."* This statement encapsulates the intersection between environmental degradation and socio-economic displacement, as communities are compelled to abandon their homes and livelihoods in search of better conditions elsewhere. In addition, the focus group discussions revealed growing concerns over resource conflicts fueled by climate-induced displacement. Participant 8 emphasized, *"This influx of people has led to a rise in crime, including theft and rape,"* as people struggle to adapt to their new, often overcrowded environments. These insights suggest that the perception of climate change as a threat goes beyond environmental impacts alone it also includes the destabilizing social consequences of forced migration and resource competition.

**Figure 11: Effects of Climate Change in the Eastern Region of Somaliland**

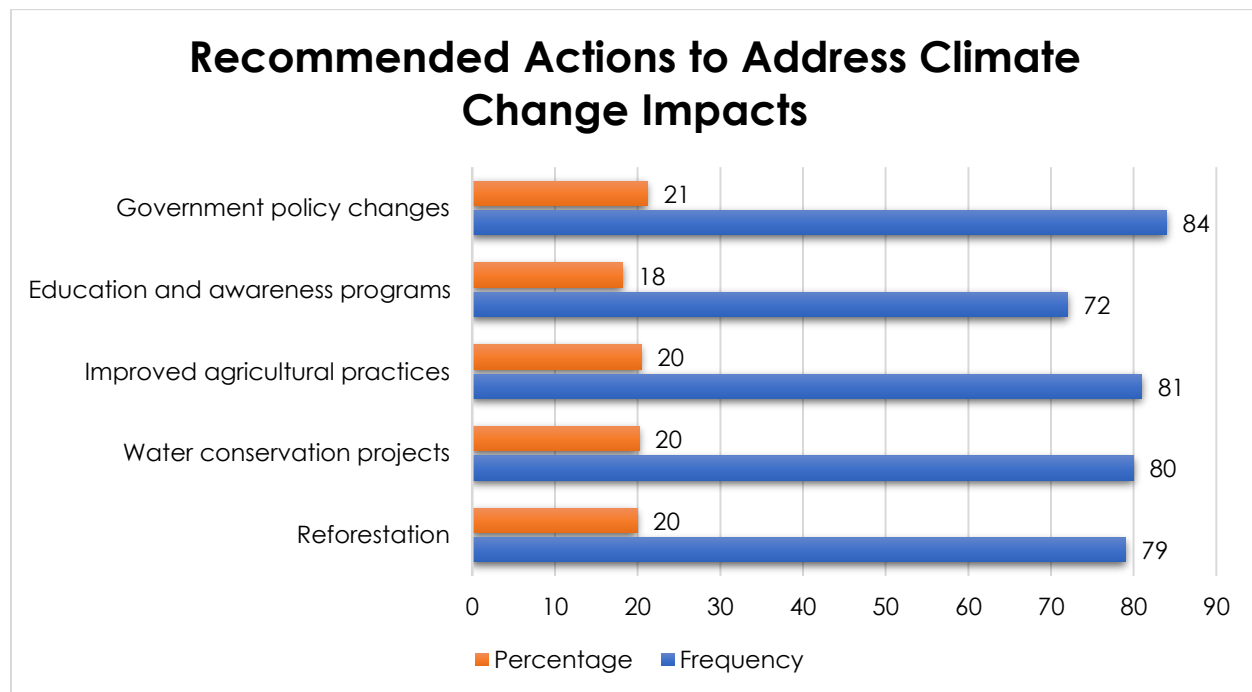


The analysis reveals that the most commonly cited effects of climate change in the eastern region are increased droughts (21%), extreme temperatures (20%), and water scarcity (19%). Other notable effects include loss of livestock (17%) and reduced agricultural productivity (17%). While floods were mentioned, they accounted for only 7% of responses, suggesting that drought and heat are the dominant environmental challenges faced by the community.

The thematic analysis from interviews and focus groups echoes these findings, with participants frequently pointing to drought and extreme temperatures as the primary manifestations of climate change. Participant 6 noted, *"The most significant challenge is the recurrent drought in eastern Somaliland, which has devastated livelihoods."* Similarly, Participant 1 remarked, *"We haven't experienced the extreme effects like storms or floods, but we have noticed a significant rise in temperature."* These observations align with the survey results, reinforcing the notion that climate change in the region is largely characterized by heat and drought, rather than by more severe weather events like floods.

Moreover, Participant 7 highlighted how water scarcity has become a growing issue, stating, *"The droughts have made water sources dry up...now, even getting drinking water is a challenge."* The combined effect of water scarcity and extreme temperatures has led to what Participant 8 described as a *"slow, gradual destruction of our livelihoods....,"* with rural communities bearing the brunt of these changes.

**Figure 12: Recommended Actions to Address Climate Change Impacts**



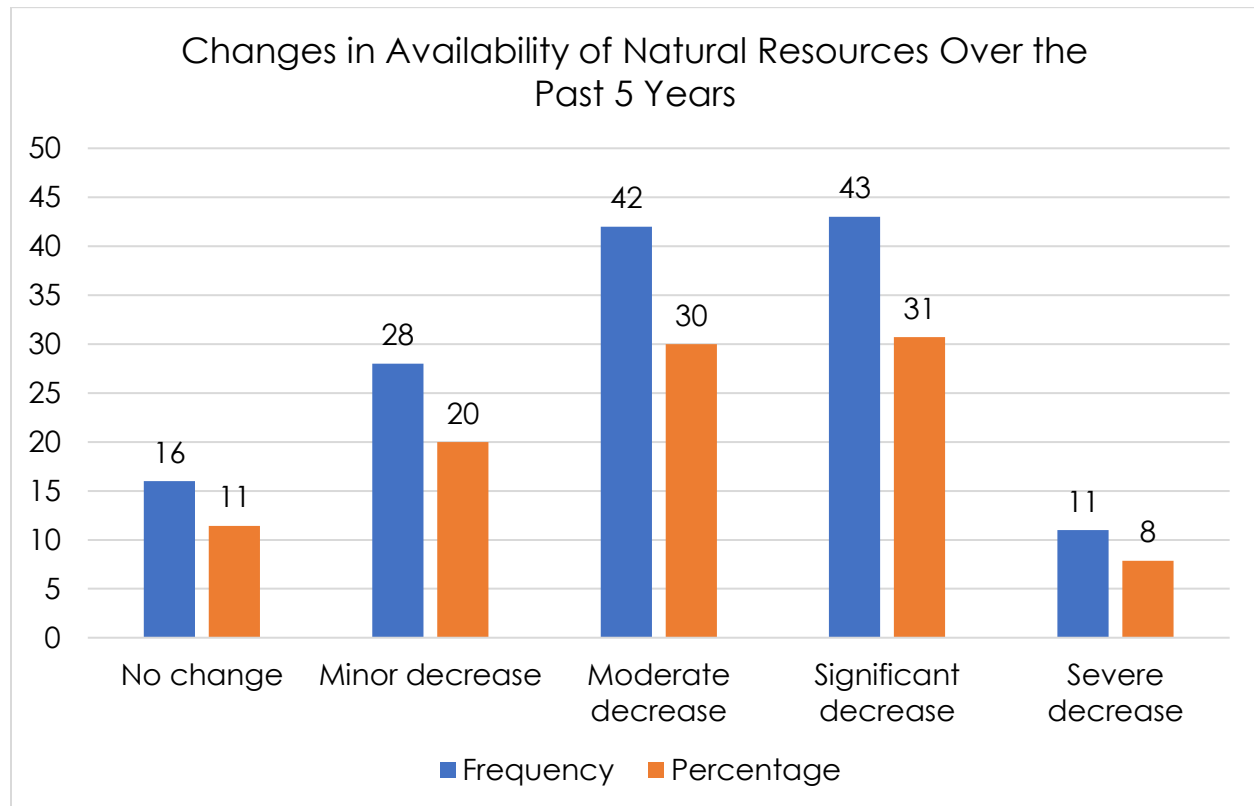
When asked what actions should be taken to mitigate the impacts of climate change, respondents identified a variety of strategies. The most commonly suggested actions were government policy changes (21%), improved agricultural practices (20%), and water conservation projects (20%). Other important strategies included reforestation (20%) and education and awareness programs (18%). These responses highlight a desire for both structural and grassroots solutions to address the crisis.

The thematic analysis provides additional insights into why these solutions are considered necessary. Participant 5 remarked, *"We need the government to step up with policies that focus on climate adaptation...there are no regulations in place."* This statement points to the widespread belief that effective policy frameworks are lacking, and that governmental intervention is critical in implementing long-term solutions.

Additionally, Participant 2 emphasized the need for community-driven efforts, stating, *"We can't rely on the government alone...people need to be educated on how to conserve water and adapt their farming practices."* This suggests that while policy changes are important, they must be complemented by grassroots initiatives to ensure that communities are equipped with the knowledge and tools to adapt to changing conditions. Participant 6 also pointed to reforestation as a crucial step: *"Without trees, we won't have any rain. Reforestation is the only way to restore our*

*environment.*" This aligns with the survey results, where reforestation was seen as one of the top strategies to combat climate change impacts. Finally, Participant 8 highlighted the need for education programs, observing, *"People need to understand what climate change is and how it will affect them in the future. Without awareness, there can be no real action."* This emphasizes the importance of raising awareness not just of the problem but of the solutions as well.

**Figure 13: Changes in Availability of Natural Resources Over the Past Five Years**

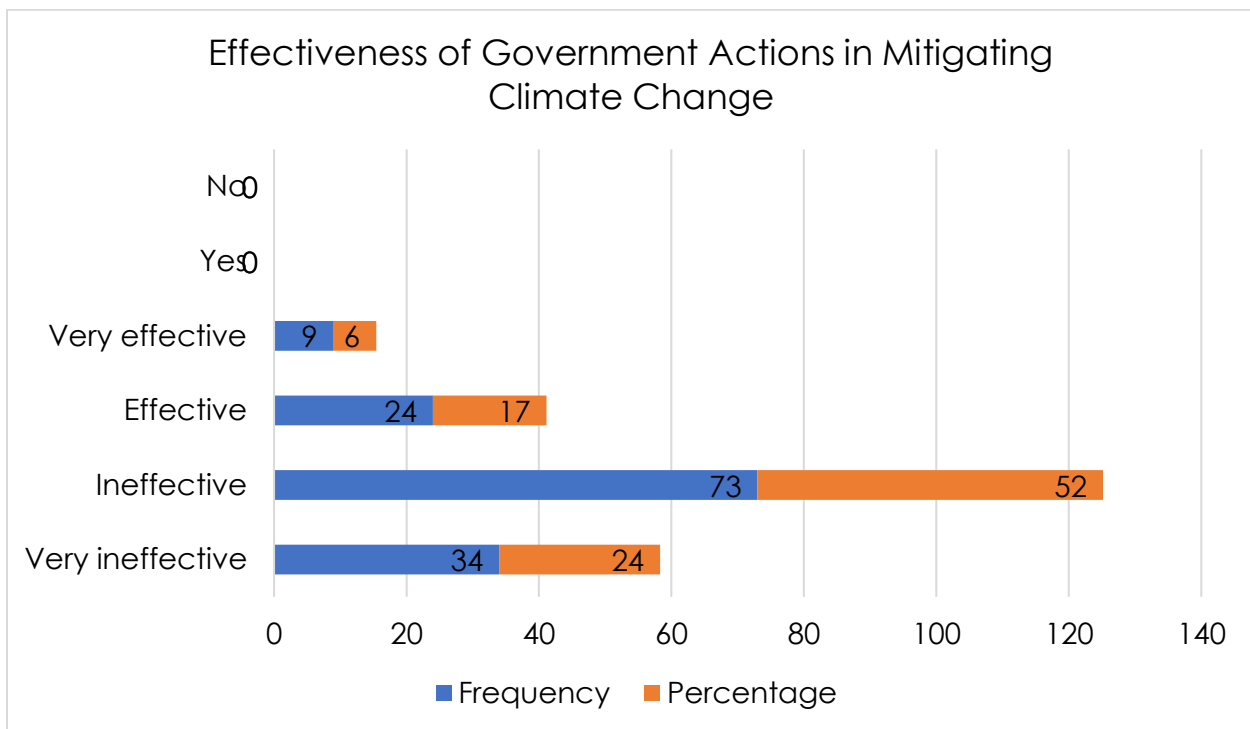


The data reveals that 31% of respondents have noticed a significant decrease in the availability of natural resources, with an additional 30% observing a moderate decrease. Smaller portions of the population noted minor decreases (20%) or no change (11%), while only 8% reported severe decreases. These findings suggest that the majority of people are experiencing resource depletion, particularly in key areas such as water and pasture, which are essential for both agriculture and livestock.

The qualitative data offers further depth, with participants in the interviews and focus groups frequently citing water scarcity as a major issue. Participant 7 stated, *"In the past, we had enough water for our livestock, but now even drinking water is hard to find."* This statement captures the growing crisis surrounding water availability, a resource that is critical for sustaining

both human and animal life in the region. Similarly, Participant 6 pointed out that *“The wells are drying up, and the rivers no longer flow like they used to...there is just not enough water to go around.”* This loss of reliable water sources not only affects agricultural productivity but also drives migration, as people are forced to move in search of more viable environments. Additionally, Participant 3 remarked, *“In some areas, the pastureland has become barren, and even the livestock have nowhere to graze.”* This reflects how the decline in both water and fertile land directly undermines the traditional way of life for many rural communities, making it increasingly difficult for them to survive.

**Figure 14: Effectiveness of Government Actions in Mitigating Climate Change**



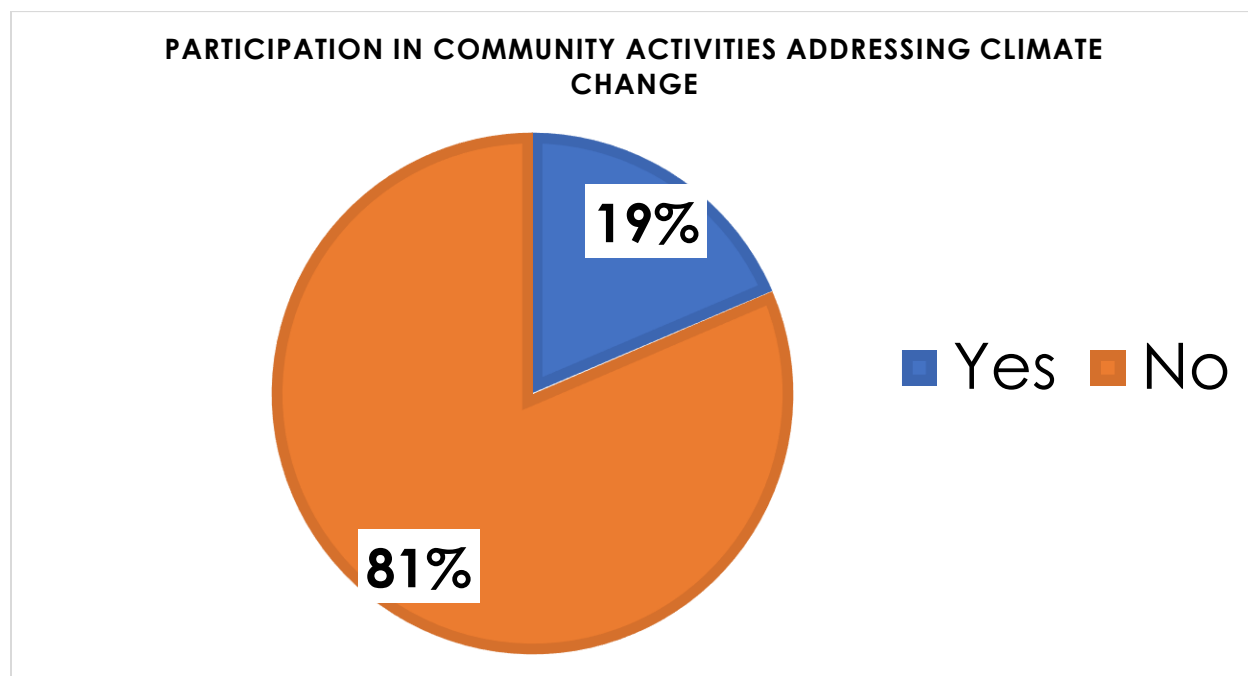
The perception of government effectiveness in addressing climate change is overwhelmingly negative, with 52% of respondents describing government actions as ineffective and 24% calling them very ineffective. Only a small minority (17%) believed that government actions were effective, while 6% rated them as very effective. This stark contrast suggests widespread dissatisfaction with the government's response to climate challenges, pointing to a need for stronger policy interventions and more proactive governance.

The interview and focus group data support these findings, with many participants expressing frustration over the lack of tangible government efforts to address climate change. Participant 6 noted, *“The government talks about climate change, but there is no real action...they*

haven't done anything substantial to help us." This sentiment reflects a general belief that while the government may recognize the issue, it has failed to implement effective strategies to mitigate the impacts on the ground.

Participant 8 echoed this frustration, stating, "We see other countries getting help from their governments, but here, we feel abandoned...there are no policies, no support." This highlights the sense of isolation and neglect that many communities feel, particularly in rural areas where government intervention is most needed. Moreover, Participant 3 pointed out the lack of resources and infrastructure: "Even if the government wants to help, they don't have the money or the expertise...there is no budget for climate change." This underscores the structural barriers that prevent the government from responding effectively, suggesting that a lack of resources, rather than political will, may be contributing to the perceived ineffectiveness. Participant 7 also mentioned the limited capacity of government institutions, remarking, "The Ministry of Climate and Environment has no real power or budget...they are trying, but they can't do much without international support." This points to the need for stronger international partnerships to help bolster the government's ability to tackle climate change.

**Figure 15: Participation in Community Activities Addressing Climate Change**



A large majority of respondents (81%) reported not having participated in any community activities aimed at addressing climate change, while only 19% had been involved in such efforts. This lack of participation suggests a disconnect between the urgency of the climate crisis and the

level of community engagement, raising questions about the accessibility and visibility of these initiatives.

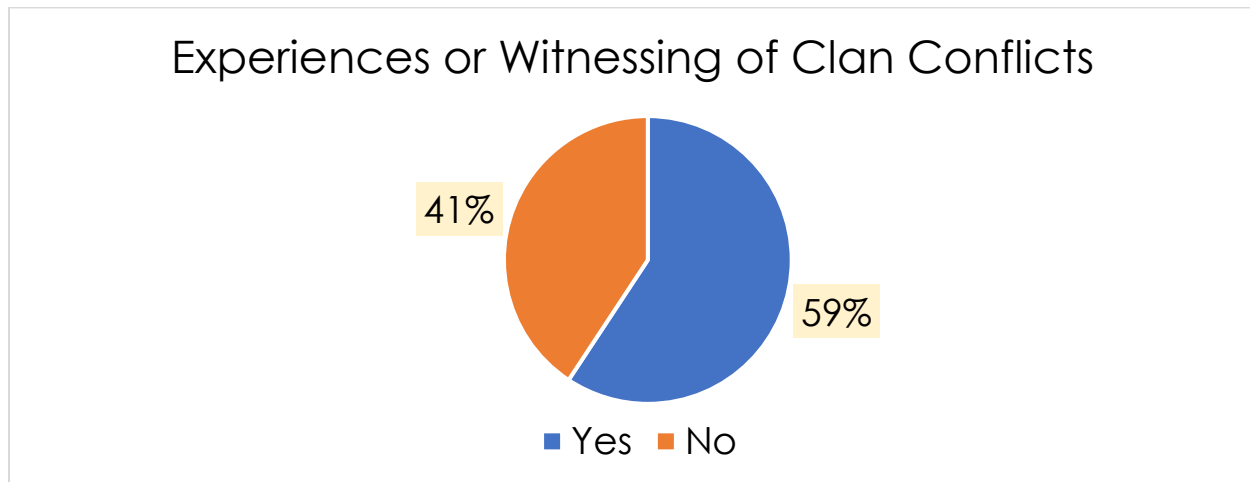
Qualitative data suggests that while some community-driven projects exist, they are often limited in scope and lack widespread participation. Participant 5 commented, *"I've heard of some tree-planting projects, but they are small and not well-organized...people don't know how to get involved."* This indicates that even when initiatives are in place, they may not be effectively communicated or accessible to the general population.

Similarly, Participant 2 pointed out the lack of awareness and coordination, stating, *"There are no big community efforts...most people don't know what to do or where to go if they want to help."* This suggests that one of the key barriers to participation is the lack of organized, large-scale campaigns that can mobilize communities and provide them with clear ways to contribute. Moreover, Participant 7 added that rural communities are particularly disconnected from these efforts: *"In the villages, we don't hear much about climate projects...we just try to survive day to day."* This reflects a broader issue of rural isolation, where people are not only less aware of climate initiatives but are also more focused on immediate survival rather than long-term environmental solutions. Finally, Participant 8 remarked, *"The few people who do get involved are often those who are already connected to NGOs...the average person isn't participating."* This highlights how participation in climate-related activities may be limited to specific groups, such as those with existing NGO connections, leaving large segments of the population disengaged.



### 3.3 The Role of Climate Change in Clan Conflicts in Eastern Region of Somaliland

*Figure 16: Experiences or Witnessing of Clan Conflicts*

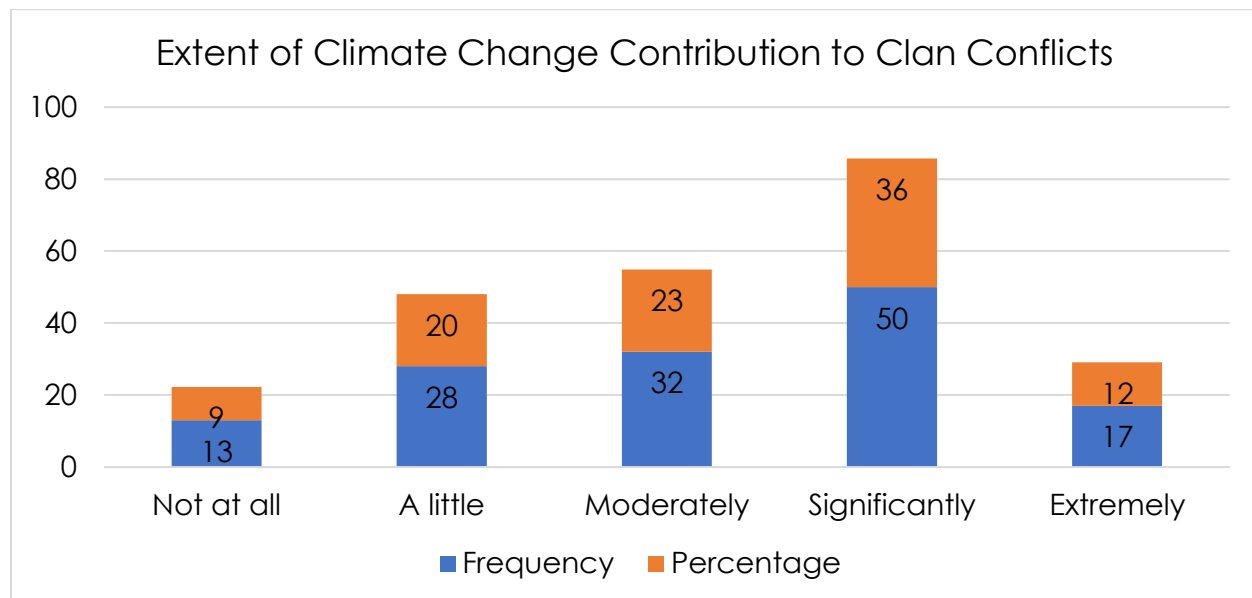


The data shows that 59% of respondents have either experienced or witnessed clan conflicts in their area, while 41% have not. This indicates a significant proportion of the population in the eastern region of Somaliland has direct or indirect exposure to clan conflicts. The fact that more than half of the respondents have encountered these conflicts suggests that clan disputes are widespread and affect a broad spectrum of the community.

Qualitative analysis supports this finding, as participants consistently described clan conflicts as a regular part of life in the region. Participant 6 remarked, *“Clan conflicts have always existed, but in recent years, we have seen them increase...climate change is one of the reasons.”* This observation highlights how environmental pressures have contributed to the rise in conflict. Additionally, Participant 3 emphasized, *“It’s common to hear about conflicts over grazing land and water.. many people are involved in these disputes.”* The prevalence of these disputes, as mentioned by multiple respondents, underscores how competition over diminishing resources has worsened clan tensions.

Similarly, Participant 8 added, *“We know of many families who had to flee their homes because of conflicts with neighboring clans.”* This shows the tangible impact of these conflicts on the daily lives of the population, including displacement and instability. Moreover, Participant 11 similarly observed, *“The younger generation sees these conflicts and believes it is part of the struggle for survival in our region.”* This intergenerational transmission of conflict culture demonstrates how deeply embedded clan disputes have become in the social fabric of the community.

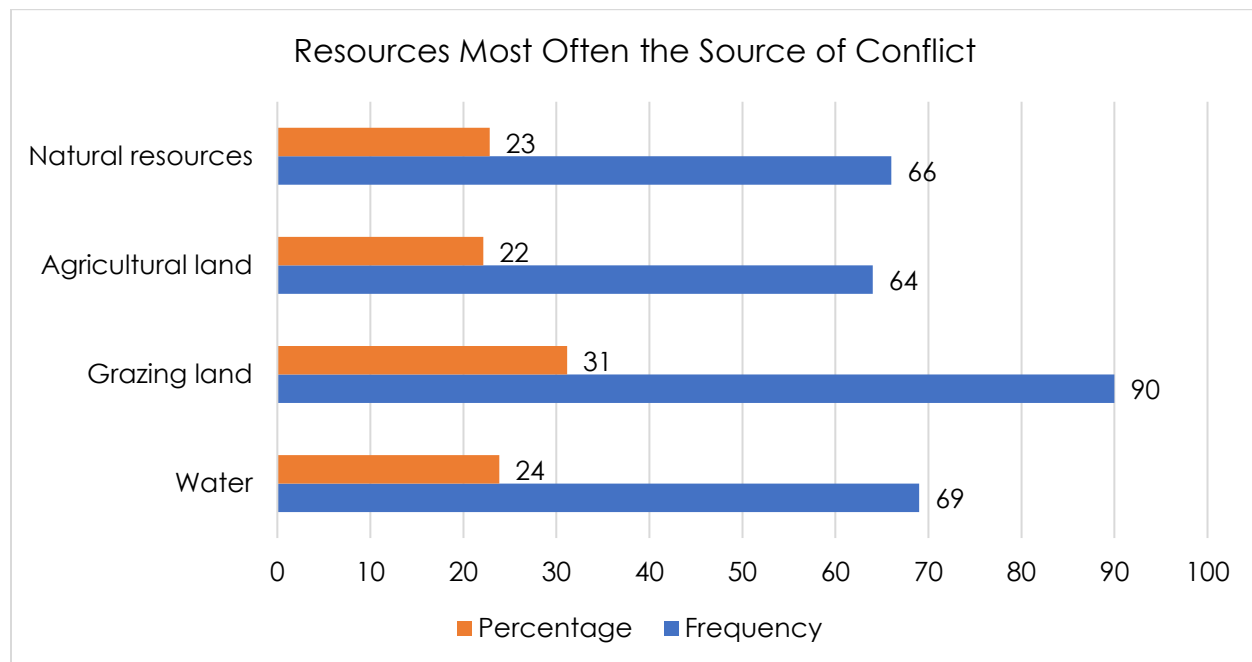
**Figure 17: Extent of Climate Change Contribution to Clan Conflicts**



The survey reveals that 36% of respondents believe climate change significantly contributes to clan conflicts, while 12% view its impact as extreme. A further 23% think that climate change moderately influences conflicts. These figures suggest a strong perception among the population that environmental changes are a major driver of clan disputes, particularly as access to resources becomes increasingly limited.

In interviews, participants frequently connected climate change to the escalation of conflicts. Participant 7 explained, “Climate change has caused recurrent drought, which reduces grazing land and water...clans fight to secure what’s left.” This demonstrates how environmental pressures intensify the scarcity of essential resources, pushing clans into conflict. Participant 6 also emphasized the cyclical nature of these conflicts, stating, “The more the drought persists, the more often we see fights over land and water. It’s an ongoing struggle.” This highlights the way that repeated climate-related challenges feed into ongoing clan disputes. Participant 13 pointed out the fragile balance between resources and conflict, noting, “As resources decrease, the likelihood of conflict increases. It’s all about survival, and climate change is tipping the balance.” This reinforces the direct link between environmental change and social tensions, particularly in regions heavily reliant on natural resources. Participant 11 added, “We can no longer predict the weather, and that makes it harder to plan for the future...everyone is more protective of their land and water.” The unpredictability of climate patterns creates uncertainty, fueling competition and conflict as clans attempt to secure access to shrinking resources.

**Figure 18: Resources Most Often the Source of Conflict**

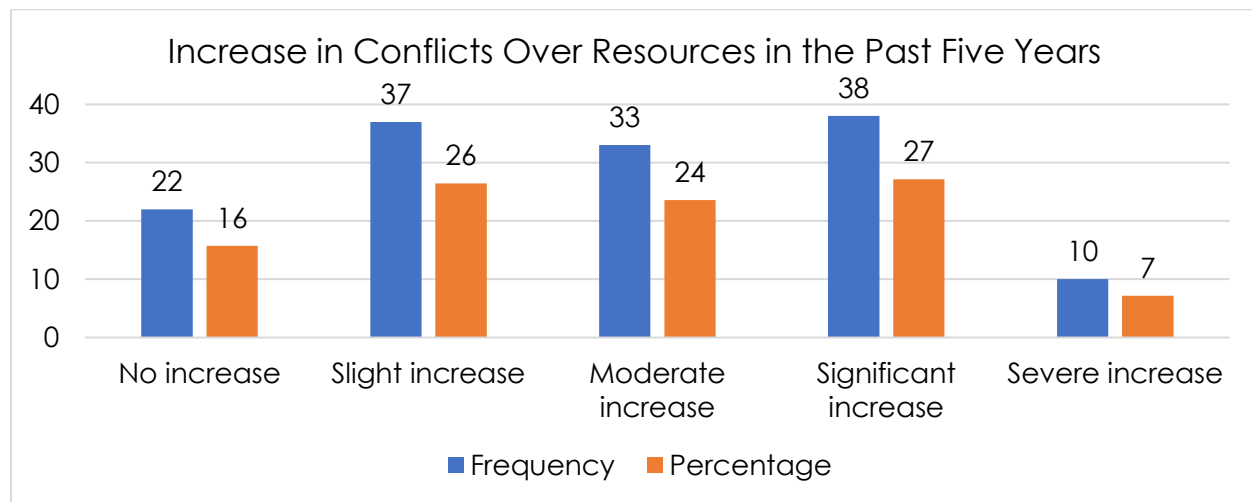


Grazing land (31%) and water (24%) are the most frequently cited resources that cause conflicts, followed by agricultural land (22%) and natural resources (23%). This distribution reflects the importance of land and water in the livelihoods of Somaliland’s eastern communities, where pastoralism and agriculture are the main sources of income.

Interviews support these findings, with participants frequently mentioning water and grazing land as the central issues. Participant 7 commented, “*The biggest conflicts arise when one clan tries to claim grazing land that others rely on.*” This points to the critical importance of grazing land in maintaining livestock, a key asset for many households. Participant 6 described the situation similarly: “*When the water sources dry up, clans compete for what little is left. This is when the fighting usually starts.*” Water scarcity, exacerbated by prolonged droughts, is seen as one of the most significant factors contributing to the outbreak of conflict.

Participant 11 noted the difficulty in managing access to these resources, stating, “*When one clan’s land is overused, they move into another’s territory, and that’s when disputes over ownership occur.*” This movement between territories, driven by resource depletion, often sparks violent confrontations. Participant 13 further elaborated on the issue, observing, “*In times of drought, people become desperate...they’ll fight over anything that might help their livestock survive.*” The desperation induced by climate change-induced resource scarcity pushes communities into increasingly aggressive competition for land and water.

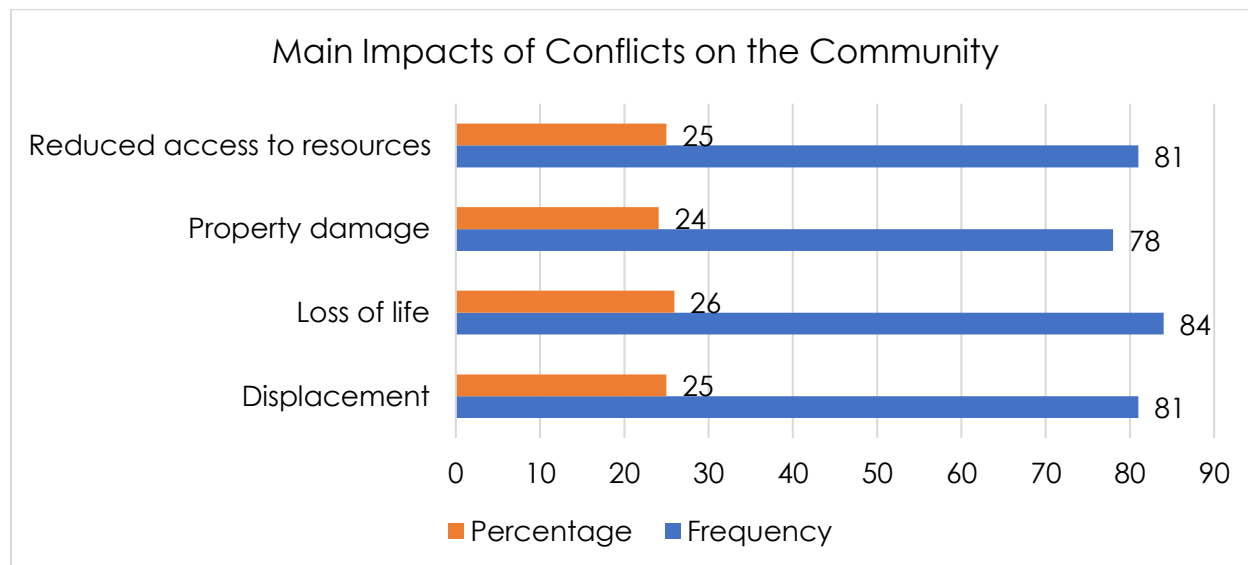
**Figure 19: Increase in Conflicts Over Resources in the Past Five Years**



The data reveals that 27% of respondents have observed a significant increase in conflicts over resources in the past five years, while another 24% have noted a moderate increase. A slight increase was reported by 26%, leaving only 16% who saw no increase in conflicts during this period. This distribution illustrates a clear trend of escalating tensions over decreasing resources, reflecting the growing pressure on communities as climate change reduces the availability of water, grazing land, and other essential resources.

The qualitative data aligns closely with these findings. Participants consistently reported observing an increase in conflicts, attributing much of this escalation to the competition over resources. Participant 3 noted, *“In the last five years, we’ve seen more and more fights over grazing land. Before, we had enough, but now it’s getting worse.”* This demonstrates the changing dynamics within communities as they contend with climate-induced resource shortages. Similarly, Participant 5 reflected, *“The droughts are longer now, and the rain doesn’t come when it should. It’s causing more problems between clans. People are desperate.”* This points to the growing sense of urgency among communities, where prolonged droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns have intensified competition. Participant 7 emphasized how the conflict has escalated in intensity, stating, *“Now the fights are more frequent, and they’re more violent... people are fighting for survival.”* This sentiment highlights the shift from sporadic disputes to more frequent and intense clashes, as communities become increasingly protective of their resources. Participant 11 added, *“People used to resolve conflicts over resources peacefully, but now, with fewer resources available, it turns into a fight.”* This shift toward more aggressive conflict resolution reflects how climate change has strained traditional mechanisms for managing resource-sharing among clans.

**Figure 20: Main Impacts of Conflicts on the Community**

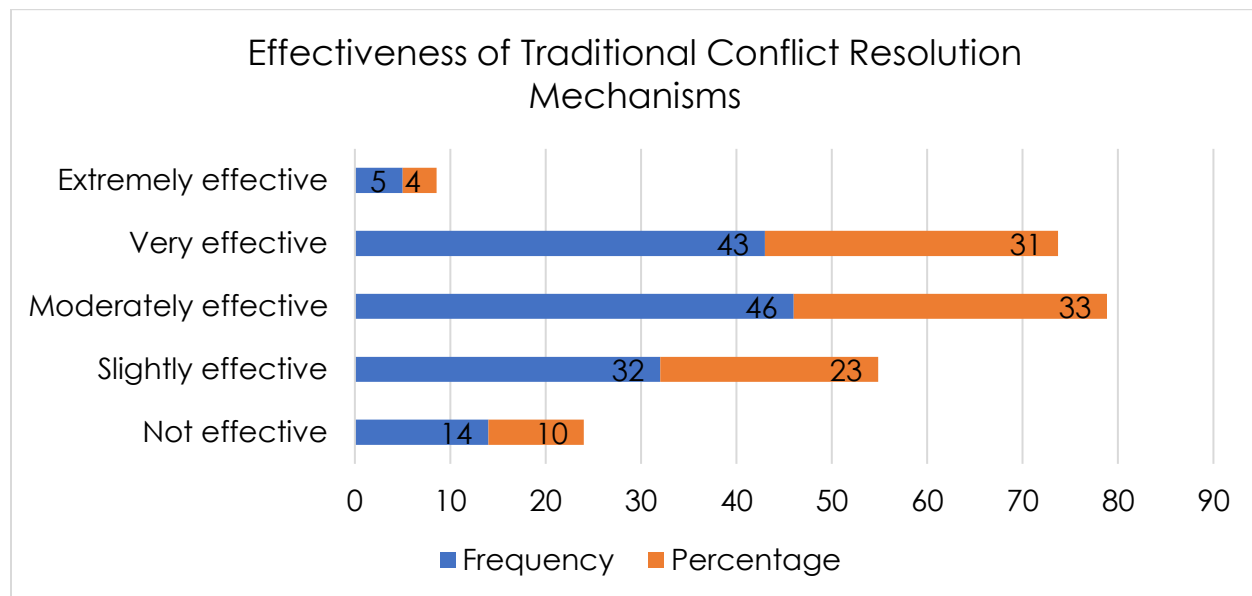


The most commonly reported impacts of clan conflicts are loss of life (26%) and displacement (25%), followed closely by reduced access to resources (25%) and property damage (24%). These figures reflect the severe consequences of resource-related conflicts on both individuals and communities, where not only lives are lost, but families are displaced, homes and infrastructure are destroyed, and essential resources become even more difficult to access.

This devastation is echoed in the qualitative responses. Participant 6 explained, *“When there’s a conflict, people flee... they leave their homes and livestock behind. Families are torn apart.”* This demonstrates how displacement caused by these conflicts disrupts the social and economic fabric of affected communities. Participant 13 described the human toll in stark terms: *“People die over water and grazing land. It’s tragic but also common now.”* The normalization of violence over scarce resources underscores the critical role that climate change plays in pushing communities to the edge.

Participant 4 added, *“When these fights break out, there’s always property damage. Houses, fences, and wells get destroyed, and that makes the situation even worse.”* Property damage further deepens the resource crisis, as infrastructure that could alleviate water or grazing shortages is often ruined during conflicts. Participant 7 spoke to the broader social impacts, stating, *“Conflicts over resources reduce our access to what we need to survive. Even when the fighting stops, it takes time for things to get back to normal, and sometimes they never do.”* This prolonged period of instability exacerbates the already fragile conditions brought about by resource scarcity, creating a vicious cycle of conflict and deprivation.

**Figure 21: Effectiveness of Traditional Conflict Resolution Mechanisms**



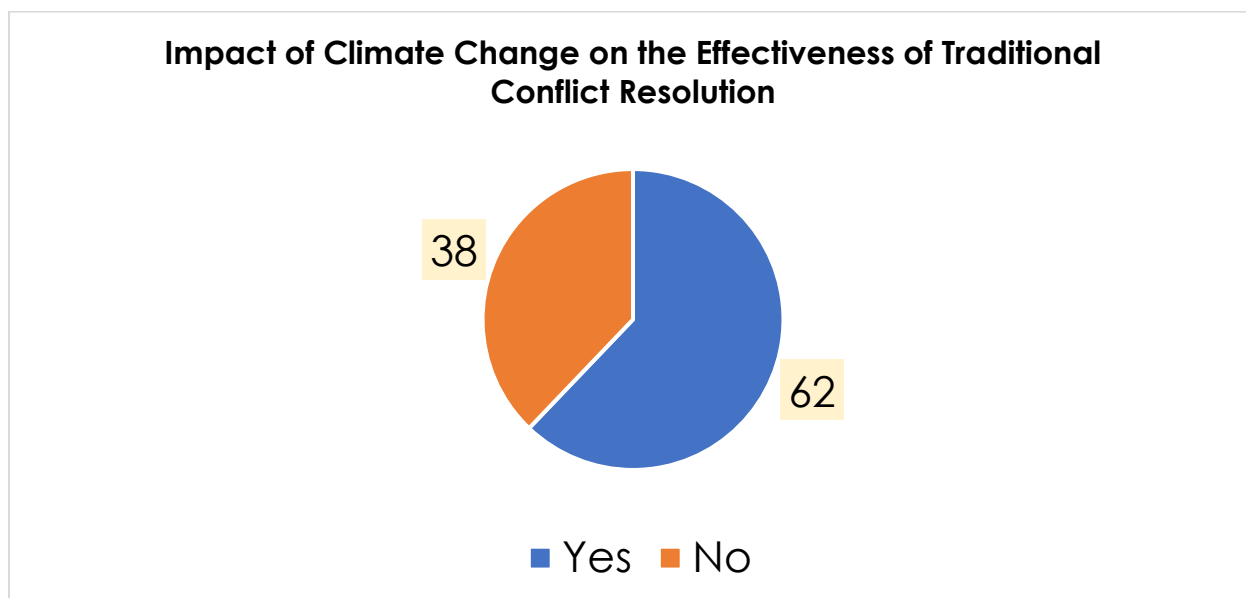
The data reveals a mixed perception of the effectiveness of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, with 31% finding them very effective and 33% considering them moderately effective. However, 23% rated these mechanisms as only slightly effective, while 10% deemed them not effective at all. These responses suggest that while traditional methods still play a role in resolving conflicts, they are increasingly under strain and may not be as effective in addressing the modern challenges posed by climate change and resource scarcity.

In the qualitative interviews, many participants expressed the view that traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, while valuable, are struggling to cope with the increasing frequency and intensity of conflicts. Participant 7 remarked, *“Traditional conflict resolution has worked in the past, but now the conflicts are happening more often and over more serious issues. It’s harder to resolve them.”* This reflects the growing complexity of clan disputes, which are now driven not just by territorial or political concerns, but also by environmental stressors like drought and resource depletion. Participant 6 highlighted the limitations of traditional methods, stating, *“The elders try to mediate, but sometimes the conflicts are too big for them to handle. We need more help from the government and other organizations.”* This suggests that traditional leaders, who have long been trusted to resolve disputes, are increasingly finding themselves overwhelmed by the scale of modern conflicts.

On the other hand, Participant 11 offered a more optimistic perspective, saying, *“Traditional mechanisms are still the best way to resolve conflicts. They know the culture, they*

*know the people, and they can negotiate peace better than anyone else.” This confidence in traditional systems reflects the deep cultural trust in elder-led mediation, even in the face of modern challenges. Participant 13 also emphasized the need for external support, adding, “We need both traditional mechanisms and government support. The traditional system works, but it needs to be strengthened with new laws and policies.” This comment underscores the importance of integrating traditional and modern legal frameworks to address the evolving nature of clan conflicts.*

**Figure 22: Impact of Climate Change on the Effectiveness of Traditional Conflict Resolution**



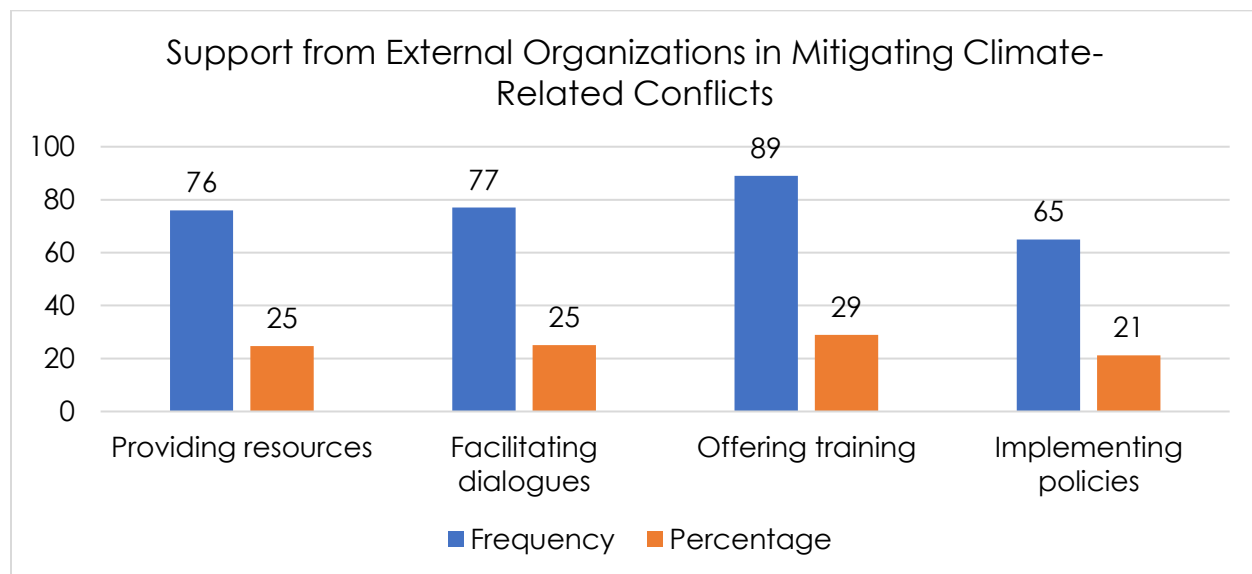
According to the data, 62% of respondents believe that climate change has negatively impacted the effectiveness of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, while 38% feel that it has not had a significant effect. This significant majority suggests that climate change is disrupting long-established methods of mediating clan disputes, primarily due to the increased frequency and intensity of resource-related conflicts that traditional mechanisms were not designed to handle.

This sentiment is echoed in the interviews. Participant 6 explained, *“Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms worked well when resources were plentiful, but now with climate change, the conflicts are bigger, and the elders are struggling to keep up.”* This underscores the strain placed on these mechanisms by the rising demand for scarce resources, making it more difficult for elders to mediate effectively. Similarly, Participant 11 emphasized, *“In the past, the conflicts were less intense, and the elders could handle them, but now with the droughts and the scarcity of water and grazing land, even the elders are having a hard time finding solutions.”* This reflects

the growing complexity of modern conflicts, which are driven by environmental factors that traditional systems were not originally designed to address.

Participant 7 added, “Climate change has made things worse because there’s no compromise when there’s nothing to share. The elders try to mediate, but when the resources are gone, what can they do?” This highlights the limitations of traditional methods in the face of absolute resource scarcity, where no negotiation or mediation can restore what has been lost due to environmental degradation. Participant 13 also noted, “Traditional methods are still effective in some cases, but they need support from the government and other organizations to deal with the bigger issues caused by climate change.” This suggests that while traditional methods retain their cultural relevance, they require augmentation through external support and modern legal frameworks to cope with the challenges posed by climate change.

**Figure 23: Support from External Organizations in Mitigating Climate-Related Conflicts**



When asked about the role of external organizations in mitigating climate-related conflicts, the responses were distributed across several categories. Offering training was seen as the most impactful measure (29%), followed by facilitating dialogues (25%) and providing resources (25%). Implementing policies was viewed as somewhat less effective (21%). This indicates that while material support such as resources is important, respondents believe that long-term solutions require capacity-building measures such as training and facilitating communication between clans.

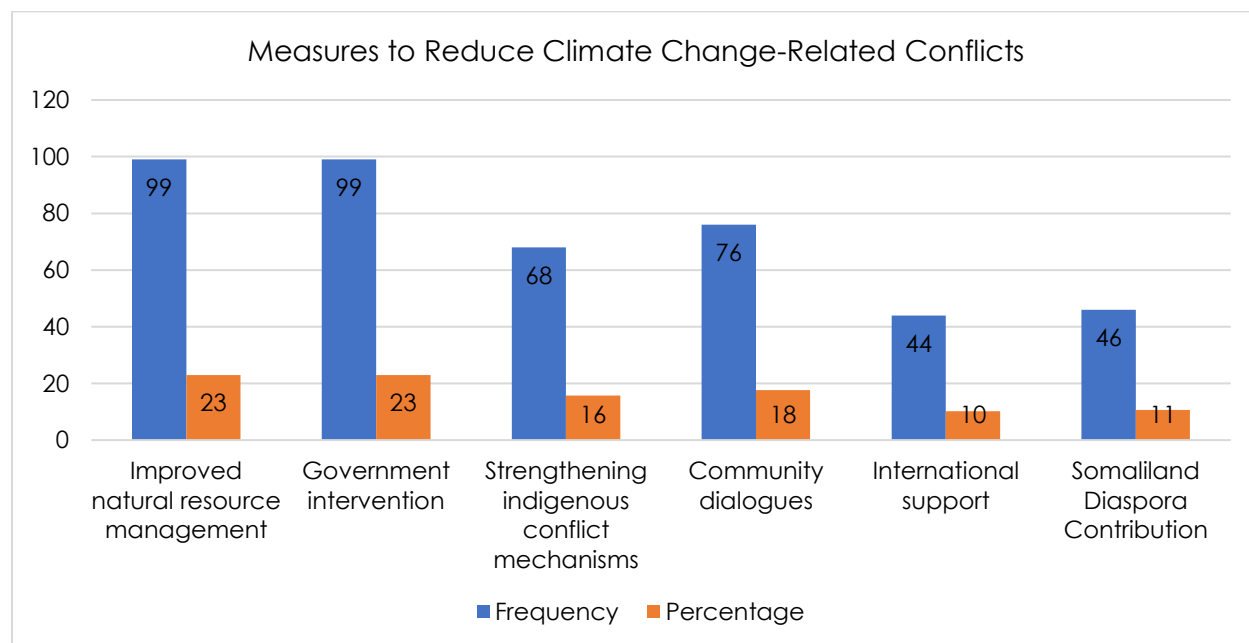
The qualitative data reinforces the importance of external support. Participant 7 stated, “The NGOs provide training for conflict resolution and help the local leaders manage disputes



*more effectively.*” This highlights how external organizations are filling gaps in local knowledge and capacity, particularly as climate-induced conflicts become more frequent and severe. Participant 13 pointed out the need for a multi-faceted approach, noting, *“The government and NGOs are both important. The NGOs bring resources, but they also help us with dialogues and provide training. We need all these things to manage the conflicts.”* This suggests that while material support is critical, there is an equally strong need for knowledge transfer and capacity-building initiatives to ensure that communities can handle conflicts more sustainably.

Participant 6 highlighted the success of dialogue facilitation efforts, saying, *“When the NGOs come and help organize dialogues, it reduces the tension. People listen to each other, and sometimes the conflicts are resolved before they get worse.”* This emphasizes the role that external organizations play in preventing conflicts from escalating by fostering communication and understanding between disputing parties. Participant 11 mentioned the need for policy support, stating, *“Implementing policies is important, but we need more than just policies on paper. We need resources and training to back them up.”* This reflects the view that while policy changes are necessary, they are insufficient on their own. External organizations must ensure that these policies are accompanied by tangible resources and training programs to make them effective.

**Figure 24: Measures to Reduce Climate Change-Related Conflicts**



The data indicates that the most widely supported measures for reducing climate change-related conflicts are improved natural resource management (23%) and government intervention

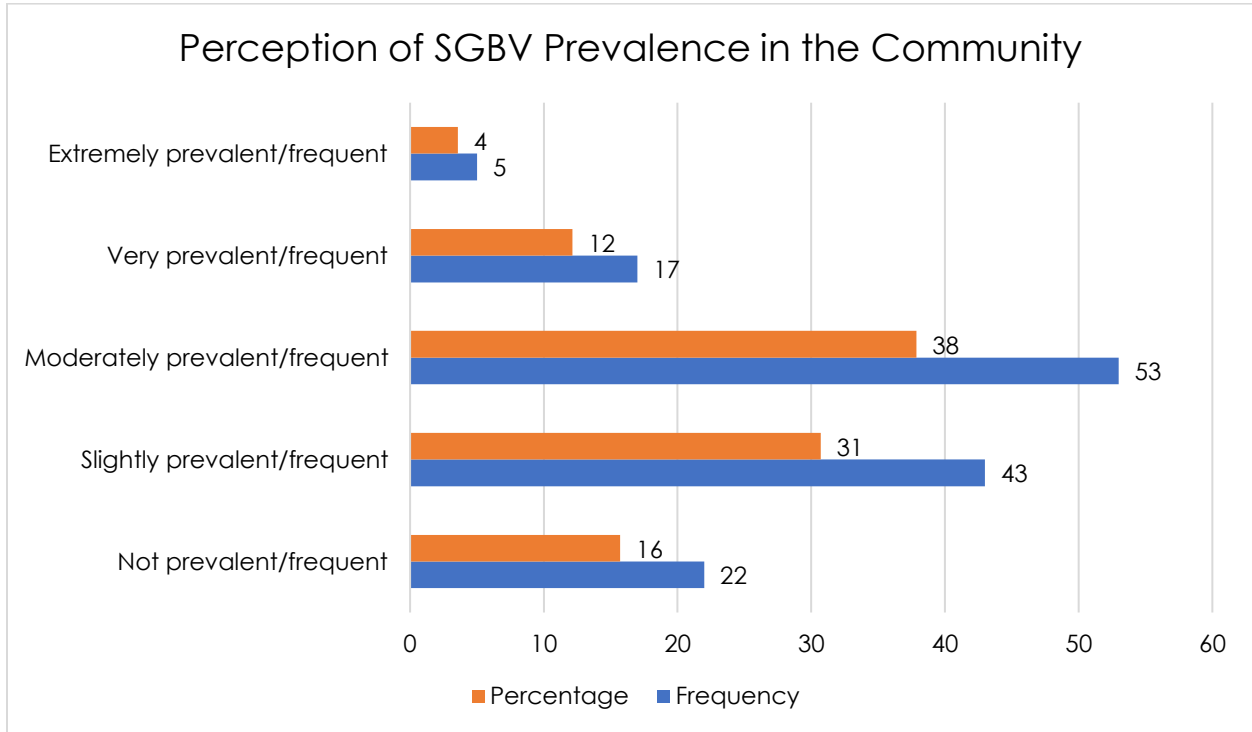
(23%). Other important measures include community dialogues (18%), strengthening indigenous conflict mechanisms (16%), international support (10%), and contributions from the Somaliland diaspora (11%). This distribution suggests a balanced approach is needed, combining both local and international efforts to address the root causes of conflicts.

The qualitative data supports this view, with several participants emphasizing the importance of managing resources more effectively. Participant 5 noted, *“We need better systems for managing water and grazing land. Right now, everyone fights over them because there’s no proper management.”* This illustrates the urgency of creating more structured systems for resource distribution to prevent conflicts from arising in the first place. Participant 13 added, *“If the government steps in and helps manage the resources, it will reduce the conflicts. Right now, there’s no control, and people take what they can.”* This highlights the need for stronger governance and oversight in managing natural resources, particularly as climate change exacerbates their scarcity.

Participant 11 also mentioned the importance of community involvement, saying, *“Community dialogues are effective because people understand the issues better when they talk to each other. It reduces misunderstandings.”* This reflects the critical role that open communication plays in de-escalating tensions and fostering a shared understanding of the challenges communities face. Participant 7 highlighted the role of the Somaliland diaspora, stating, *“The diaspora can help by bringing in resources and knowledge. They can support the communities and reduce the conflicts over resources.”* This emphasizes the importance of external financial and intellectual support from the diaspora, which can complement local efforts to manage resources more sustainably.

### 3.4 Prevalence of SGBV in Relation to Climate Change in Eastern Region of Somaliland

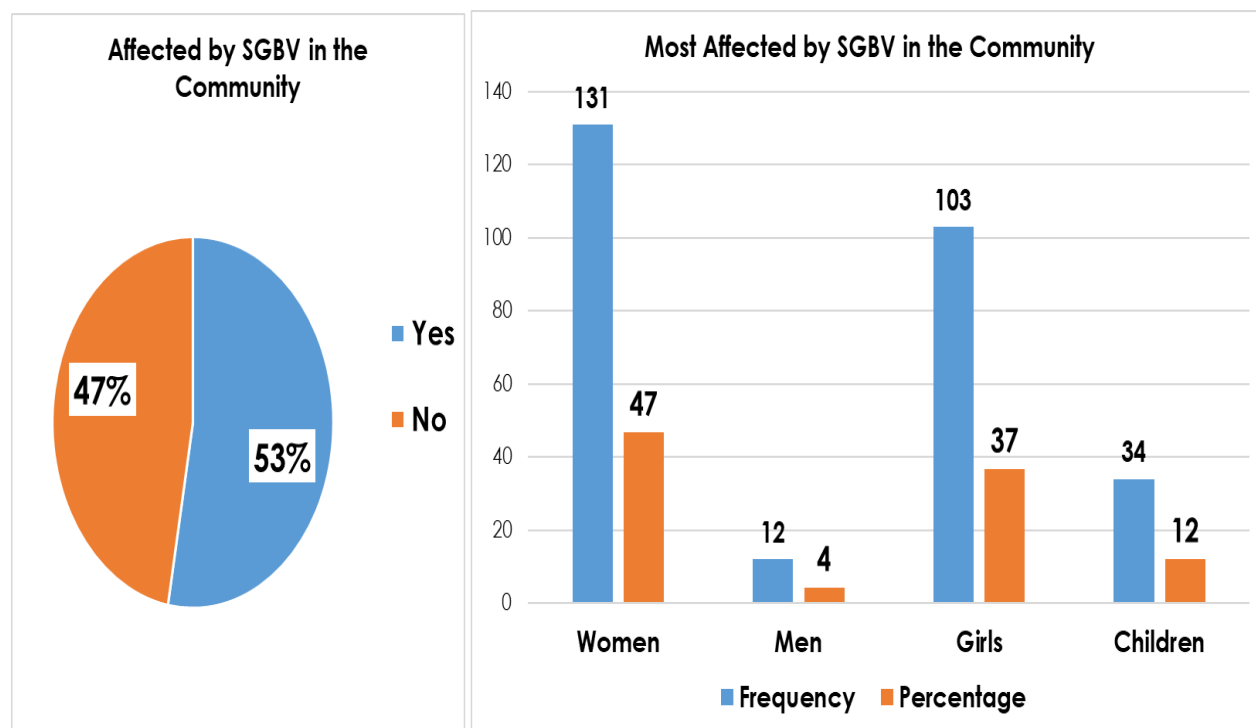
**Figure 25: Perception of SGBV Prevalence in the Community**



The perception of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevalence varies across the community in the eastern region of Somaliland, but overall, there is a significant recognition of its occurrence. Survey data indicates that **53%** of respondents believe that SGBV is either moderately, very, or extremely prevalent in their communities, reflecting a considerable concern about the issue. Specifically, 38% noted that SGBV is moderately prevalent, 12% stated it is very prevalent, and 4% considered it extremely prevalent. On the other hand, 31% reported SGBV as slightly prevalent, while only 16% stated that it is not prevalent at all.

From the qualitative analysis, participants consistently acknowledged the existence and frequency of SGBV within their communities, particularly within internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, where women and girls are most vulnerable. One respondent from the FGD noted, *“The prevalence of SGBV is high in our community, especially among girls. We often hear cases of rape and child marriage”* (Participant 5). Another interviewee emphasized, *“In our area, we witness frequent SGBV incidents due to the displacement caused by climate change. Women and girls are particularly targeted”* (Participant 2). These testimonies reveal a significant awareness of the issue, especially within displaced populations.

**Figure 26: Affected by SGBV in the Community and Most Affected by SGBV**

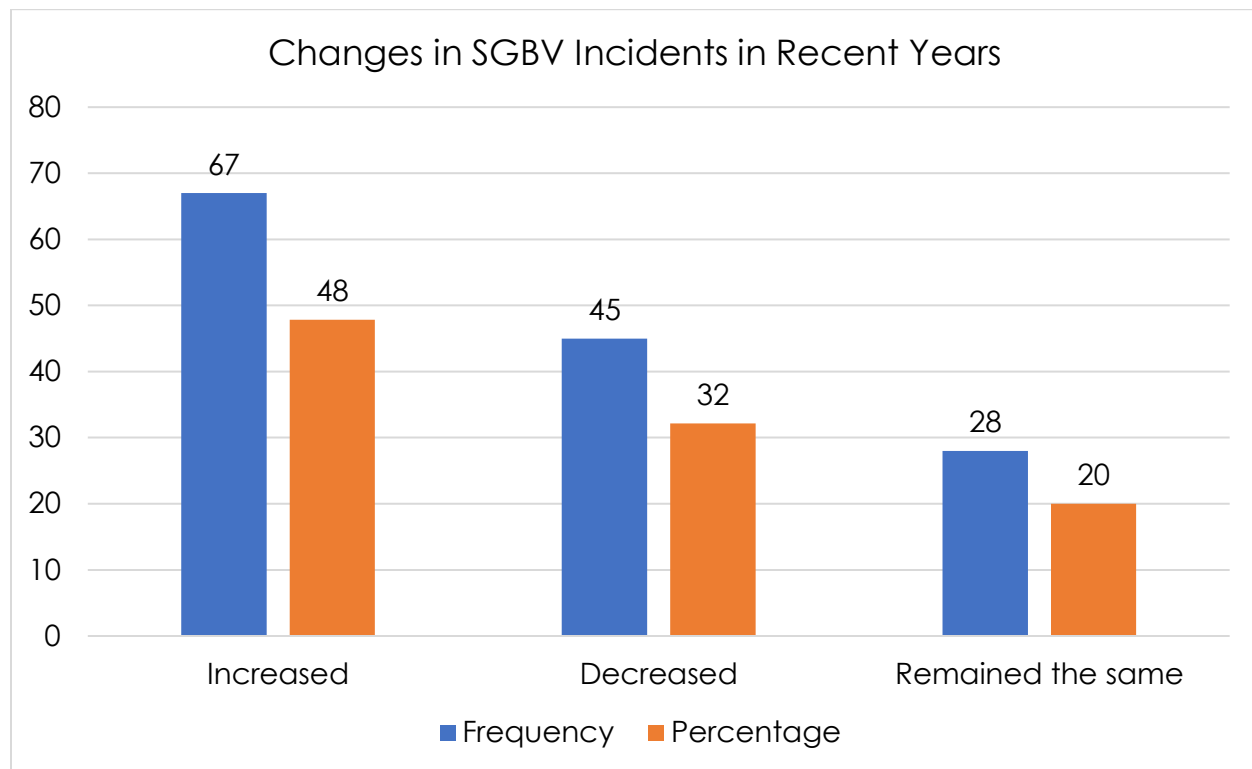


When asked if they or their community had been affected by SGBV, 53% of respondents affirmed that SGBV has directly impacted them or their community, while 47% indicated they had not been affected. Among those who responded affirmatively, the follow-up question revealed that women and girls are overwhelmingly the most affected by SGBV. 47% of respondents identified women as the most affected, followed by 37% identifying girls, 12% identifying children, and only 4% stating that men were affected.

Qualitative data further emphasized the disproportionate impact of SGBV on women and girls, particularly in rural and IDP communities. One interview participant shared, *“Women and girls are the primary victims. They are targeted because they are seen as vulnerable, especially in places where there is no protection or law enforcement”* (Participant 3). Another participant added, *“We know that girls, especially those who are displaced, face the most risks. They are exploited, sometimes even by their own families, through early marriages”* (Participant 7).

The testimonies from both interviews and FGDs underline the systemic nature of SGBV in the region, where women and girls, particularly those living in precarious situations such as IDP camps, are at heightened risk. The lack of protection mechanisms, compounded by cultural norms, increases the likelihood of violence against these vulnerable populations.

**Figure 27: Changes in SGBV Incidents in Recent Years**

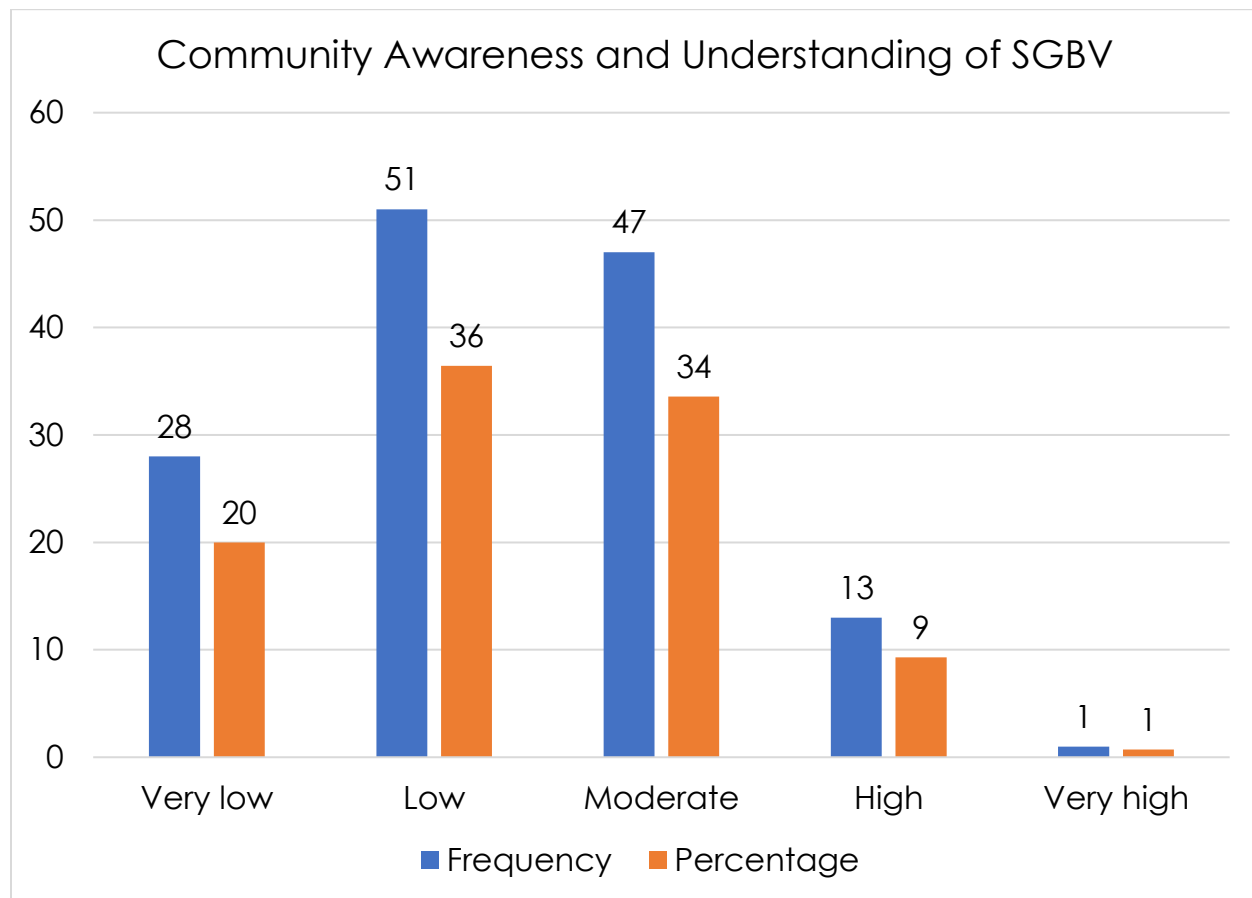


A significant portion of respondents reported that SGBV incidents have increased in recent years, with 48% stating that cases have risen, while 32% indicated a decrease, and 20% reported that incidents have remained the same. The data suggests that the issue of SGBV is becoming more pervasive, particularly in communities facing the compounded effects of climate change and economic instability.

In the qualitative responses, participants repeatedly noted the worsening situation. One participant stated, *“Over the past five years, we have seen more cases of rape, especially among young girls. Climate change has displaced many families, leaving women and girls more vulnerable to these kinds of violence”* (Participant 1). Another respondent noted the cultural dimension, adding, *“As the climate worsens, families face more hardships, and this has led to an increase in forced marriages, which are often forms of SGBV”* (Participant 9).

These qualitative insights illustrate the multifaceted drivers of increased SGBV incidents. Climate change not only displaces families but also erodes traditional social structures, leaving women and girls more exposed to violence. Furthermore, economic hardships exacerbate the vulnerability of these populations, often leading to forced marriages and other forms of exploitation.

**Figure 28: Community Awareness and Understanding of SGBV**

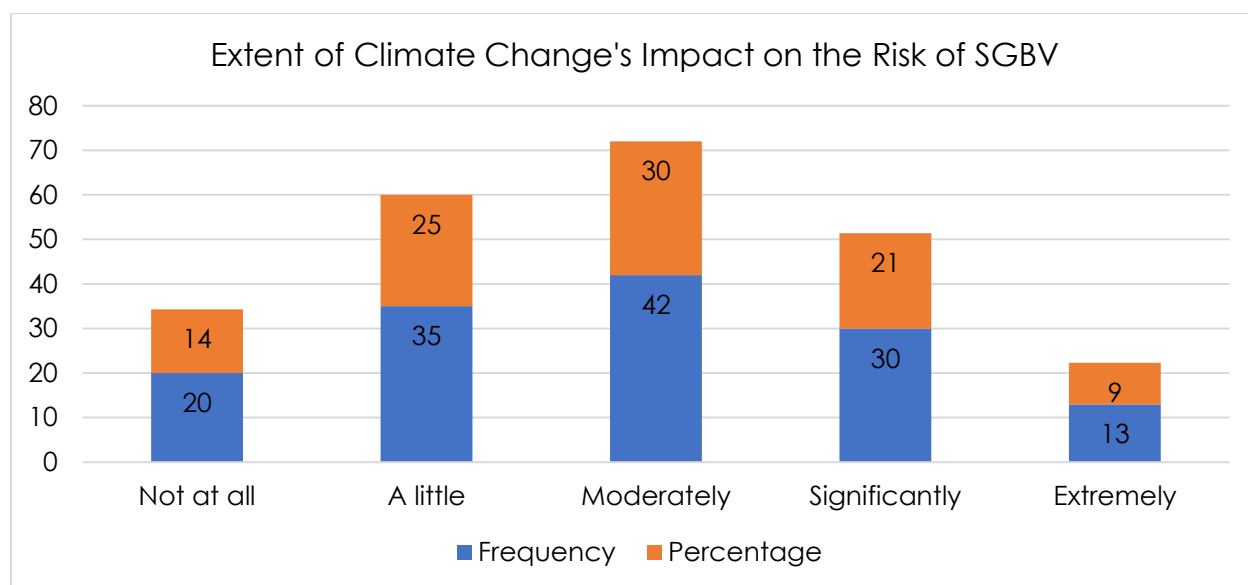


The data reveals that community awareness and understanding of SGBV remain relatively low, with 36% of respondents indicating low awareness levels and 20% reporting very low awareness. Only 9% of respondents considered community awareness to be high, and a mere 1% stated that it was very high.

The qualitative data supports these findings, with participants highlighting the cultural and educational barriers that prevent a thorough understanding of SGBV. *“In our community, people don’t really understand SGBV. They think it’s a family issue, and they don’t see it as something to be reported”* (Participant 6). Another participant from the FGD pointed out, *“The low level of education, especially in rural areas, means that many people don’t know their rights or the support services available for victims of SGBV”* (Participant 8).

The lack of awareness contributes to the underreporting of SGBV cases and perpetuates the cycle of violence. Without sufficient understanding of SGBV and the legal rights of victims, communities are ill-equipped to address the issue effectively, leaving survivors without the support and protection they need.

**Figure 29: Extent of Climate Change's Impact on the Risk of SGBV**

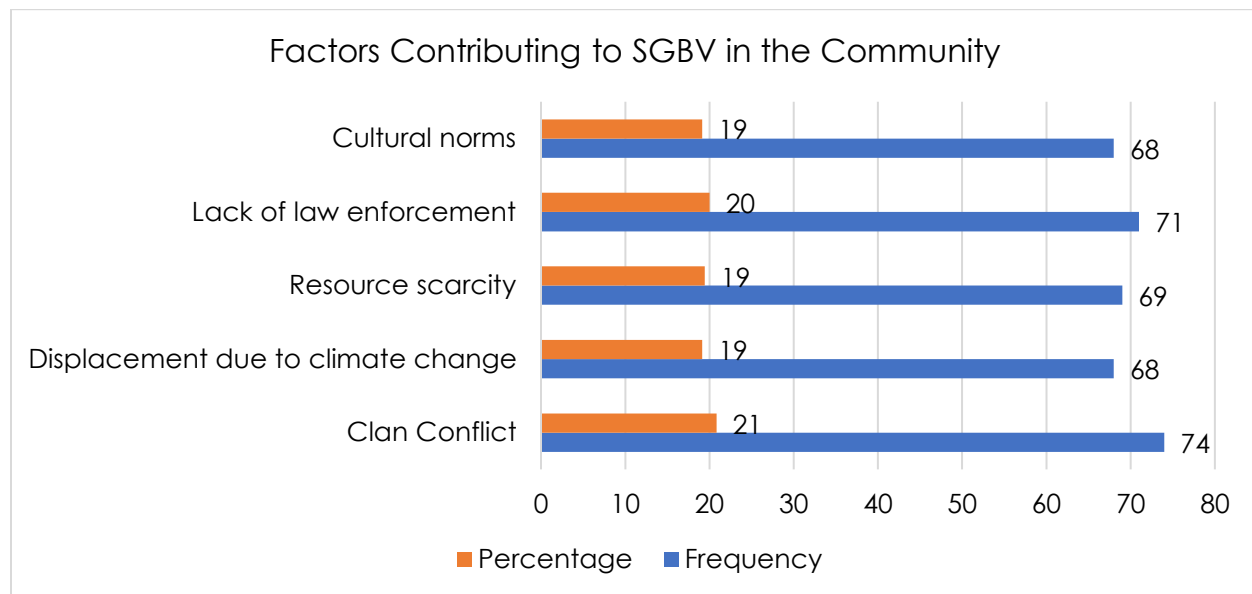


Survey data indicates that climate change has had a significant effect on increasing the risk of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in the eastern region of Somaliland. According to the respondents, 21% noted that climate change had a significant impact on increasing the risk of SGBV, while 9% reported it had an extreme impact. A notable 30% indicated a moderate impact, 25% said it had little effect, and 14% believed climate change had no impact at all.

The qualitative insights provide further clarity on how climate change exacerbates the risks of SGBV. One participant observed, *“Climate change has worsened the situation. Drought forces families to migrate, and during this displacement, women and girls are exposed to sexual violence”* (Participant 2). This highlights the connection between displacement due to environmental pressures and increased vulnerability to violence. Another respondent from an FGD added, *“As families move to areas where they have no support systems, women are left alone and vulnerable, increasing their chances of being attacked”* (Participant 5).

Displacement is not the only factor—economic hardship caused by climate change also plays a role. As one interviewee stated, *“When families lose their livestock and farms, they are forced into desperate situations, leading to more violence against women and girls”* (Participant 4). The loss of resources often pushes families into high-risk environments such as IDP camps, where protective measures are weak. Another respondent added, *“In areas where water and food are scarce, competition for resources increases the likelihood of violence, and women and girls are the first victims”* (Participant 7).

**Figure 30: Factors Contributing to SGBV in the Community**

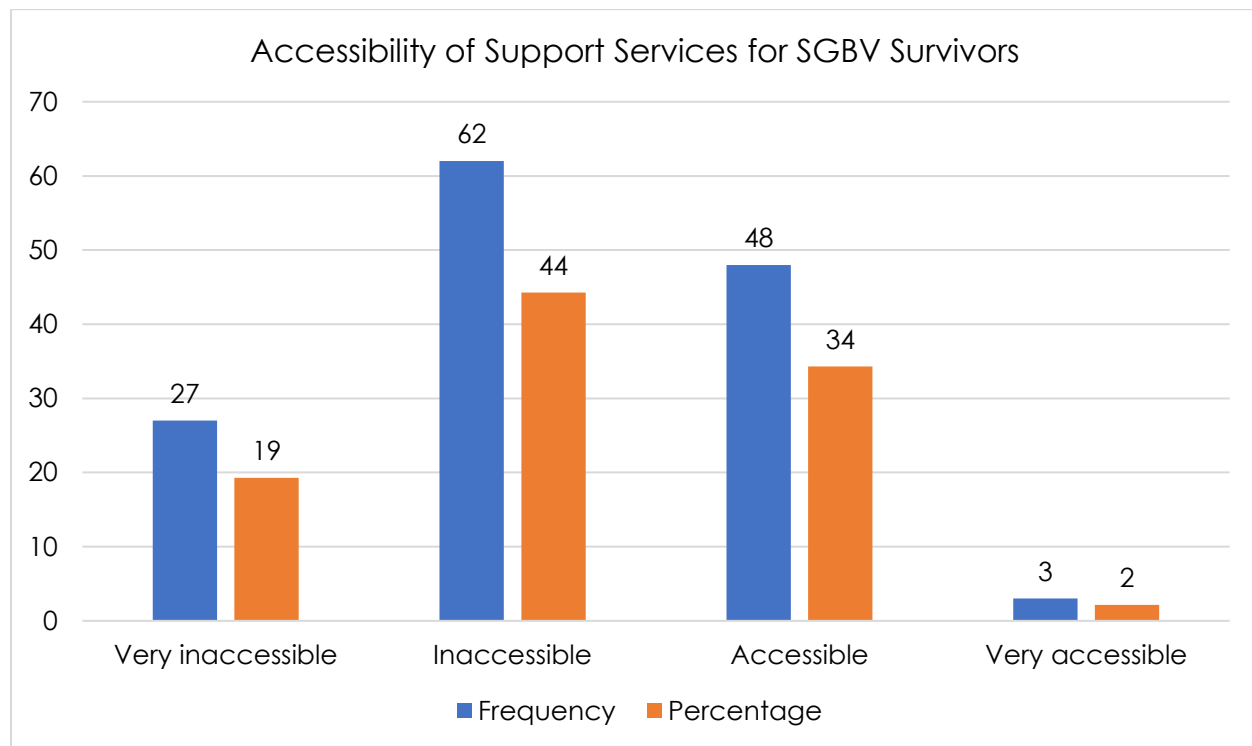


The survey data identifies several key factors contributing to SGBV in the eastern region of Somaliland. Clan conflicts were identified by 21% of respondents as a major factor, followed by displacement due to climate change (19%), resource scarcity (19%), lack of law enforcement (20%), and cultural norms (19%).

These contributing factors are well-supported by qualitative evidence. For instance, one participant noted, “*Clan conflicts often result in violence against women, particularly during times of heightened tension. Women become targets in these conflicts*” (Participant 3). Another participant highlighted the role of displacement, stating, “*When families are displaced, they lose the protection of their communities, making women and girls easy targets for violence*” (Participant 6). This underscores how both clan-based violence and displacement expose women to greater risks of SGBV. The scarcity of resources is also a significant driver of SGBV. As one respondent explained, “*When resources are scarce, people fight over them, and women are often caught in the middle. They face violence in these struggles, especially when they are seen as vulnerable*” (Participant 9). Another participant from an FGD emphasized the cultural aspect, stating, “*Cultural norms, especially in rural areas, see women as weak, and this makes them more vulnerable to violence*” (Participant 10). Furthermore, the absence of law enforcement exacerbates the problem. One interviewee noted, “*There is no strong law enforcement in rural areas, so perpetrators go unpunished. This encourages more violence because people know they can get away with it*” (Participant 8).



**Figure 31: Accessibility of Support Services for SGBV Survivors**

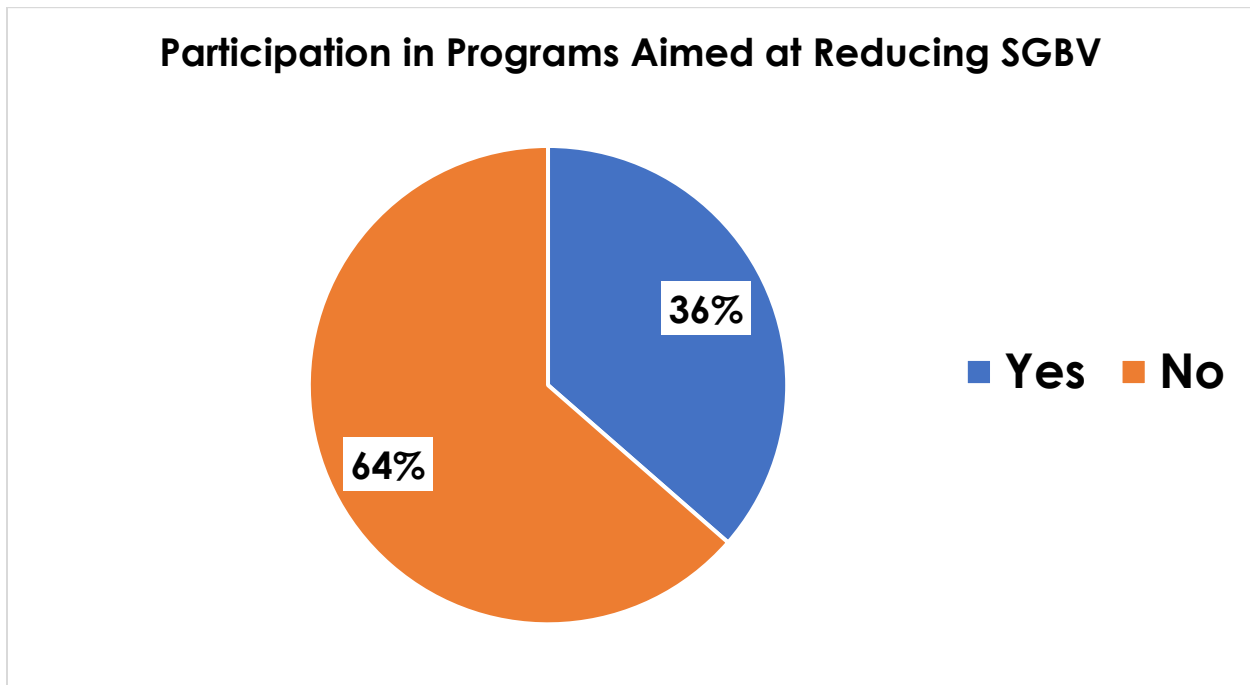


Access to support services for SGBV survivors remains limited, with 44% of respondents indicating that these services are inaccessible, and 19% describing them as very inaccessible. Only 34% found support services accessible, and a mere 2% believed they were very accessible. These figures suggest that survivors often face significant barriers when seeking help.

The lack of accessibility is highlighted in the qualitative data as well. One participant noted, *“In rural areas, there are no nearby hospitals or police stations to report these cases. Women have to travel far to get help, and many give up along the way”* (Participant 1). This emphasizes the geographical barriers to accessing services, especially for those in remote areas. Another respondent added, *“The lack of female officers in police stations makes it difficult for women to report cases of rape. They don’t feel safe talking to male officers”* (Participant 4).

Further, there are financial and cultural barriers. *“Many women cannot afford to travel to the cities where support services are available. Also, cultural stigma prevents them from coming forward,”* shared another participant (Participant 7). This combination of logistical, financial, and social barriers often leaves survivors without the support they need. Another respondent emphasized, *“There’s no psychological support for survivors in rural areas. They are left to deal with the trauma alone”* (Participant 9).

**Figure 32: Participation in Programs Aimed at Reducing SGBV**



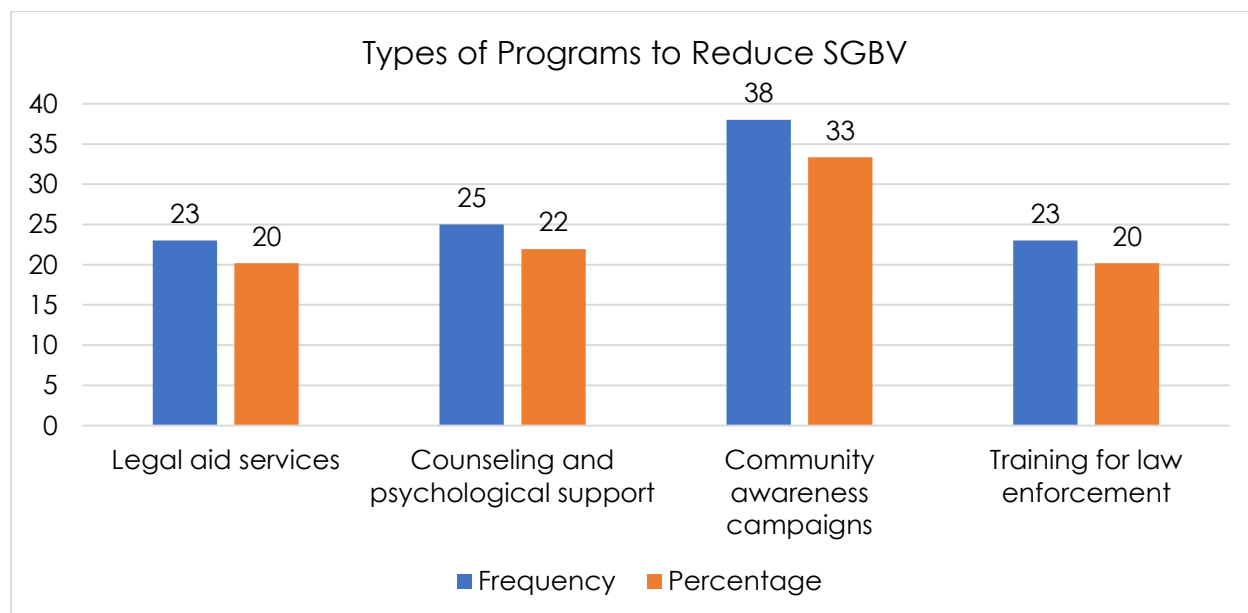
The data reveals that participation in programs aimed at reducing SGBV remains low, with 64% of respondents indicating they have not participated in any such programs, and only 36% confirming their involvement in these initiatives.

Qualitative feedback reflects the lack of engagement with SGBV reduction programs. One participant noted, *“There are very few programs in our area, and even fewer people know about them. Most people don’t participate because they are unaware of the opportunities”* (Participant 2). Another added, *“In rural areas, people are focused on survival—dealing with climate change and drought. Programs to reduce SGBV are not a priority for many families”* (Participant 5). This lack of awareness and competing priorities limits community participation in these vital programs.

Additionally, cultural resistance plays a role. *“Many men see these programs as unnecessary or even a threat to their authority. They don’t want their wives or daughters to participate,”* shared another interviewee (Participant 8). Another respondent emphasized the need for more outreach: *“We need more awareness campaigns. People don’t understand how these programs can help reduce violence in the community”* (Participant 4).

The low level of participation underscores the need for better outreach and culturally sensitive approaches to ensure that communities, particularly in rural areas, are engaged in efforts to reduce SGBV.

**Figure 33: Types of Programs to Reduce SGBV**



Among respondents who participated in programs to reduce SGBV, community awareness campaigns were the most common, with 33% of respondents involved in these initiatives. Counseling and psychological support programs accounted for 22%, while legal aid services and training for law enforcement each garnered 20% participation.

Qualitative data offers insight into the effectiveness of these programs. One participant shared, *“The awareness campaigns help, but they need to reach more people. Right now, only a small portion of the community is informed”* (Participant 3). This highlights the importance of scaling up awareness efforts. Another respondent emphasized the need for counseling services: *“Counseling is crucial for survivors, but it is only available in larger towns. We need more services in rural areas”* (Participant 7).

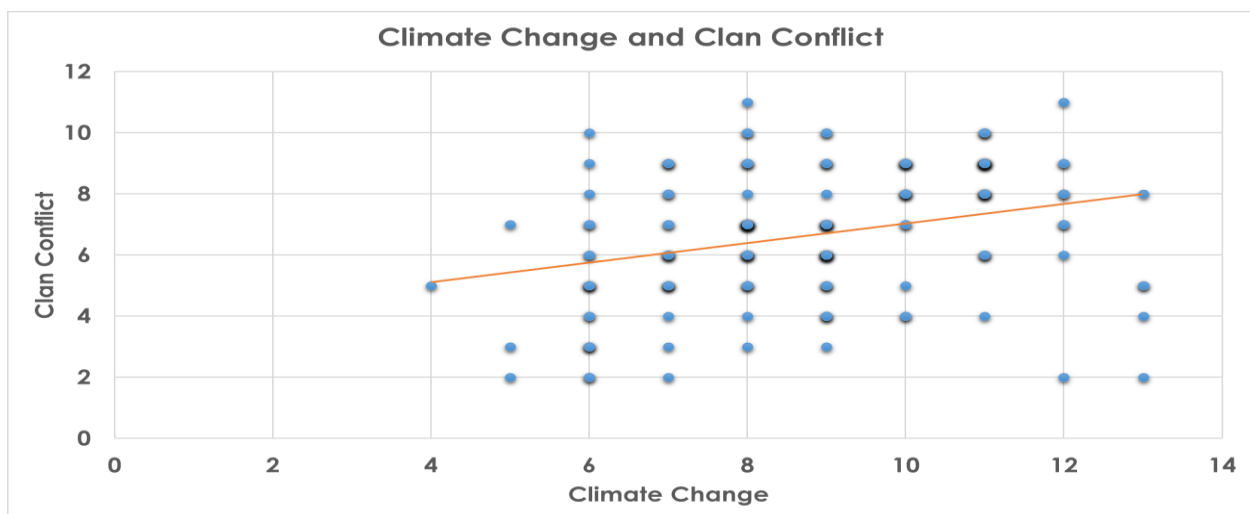
There is also a need for more legal support. *“Legal aid is essential, but it is lacking in many areas. Without proper legal assistance, many survivors don’t even try to pursue justice,”* noted another participant (Participant 5). The importance of training law enforcement was also underscored: *“Law enforcement officers need training on how to handle SGBV cases sensitively. Many officers don’t know how to deal with survivors”* (Participant 9).

While some programs are available, the qualitative evidence suggests that more needs to be done to expand access and improve the effectiveness of these initiatives, particularly in underserved rural areas.

#### 4. Exploring the Interconnections Between Climate Change, Clan Conflict, and SGBV in Eastern Region of Somaliland

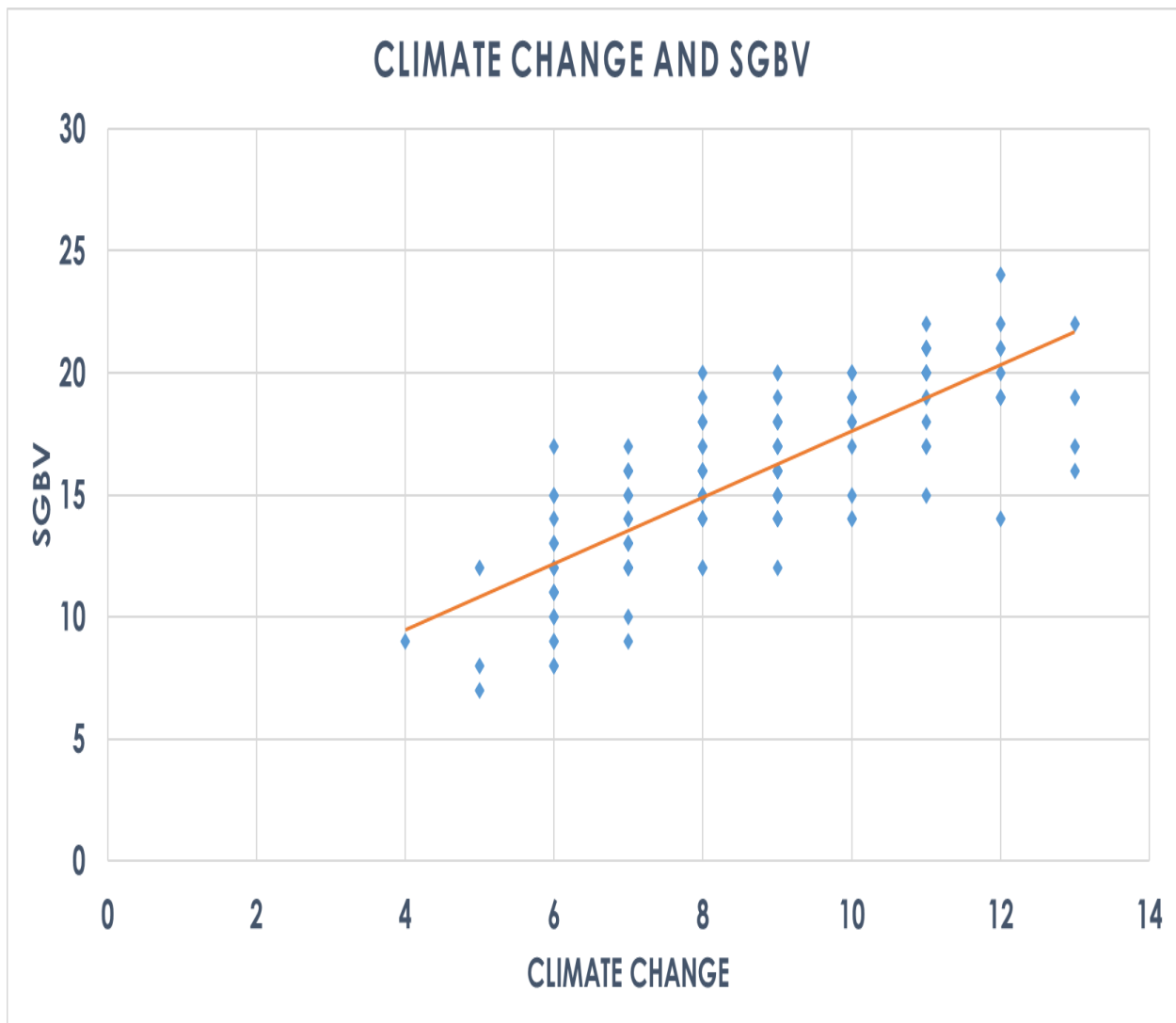
This section examines the intricate relationship between climate change, clan conflict, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Eastern Region of Somaliland, using both quantitative and qualitative data to explore the interconnectedness of these variables. The findings reveal that the environmental and socio-political challenges posed by climate change exacerbate existing clan conflicts and intensify the vulnerabilities of women and girls to SGBV. The analysis integrates statistical correlation results with in-depth qualitative insights to provide a comprehensive understanding of how these issues interact.

##### 4.1 Correlating Climate Change, Clan Conflict, and SGBV in Eastern Region of Somaliland



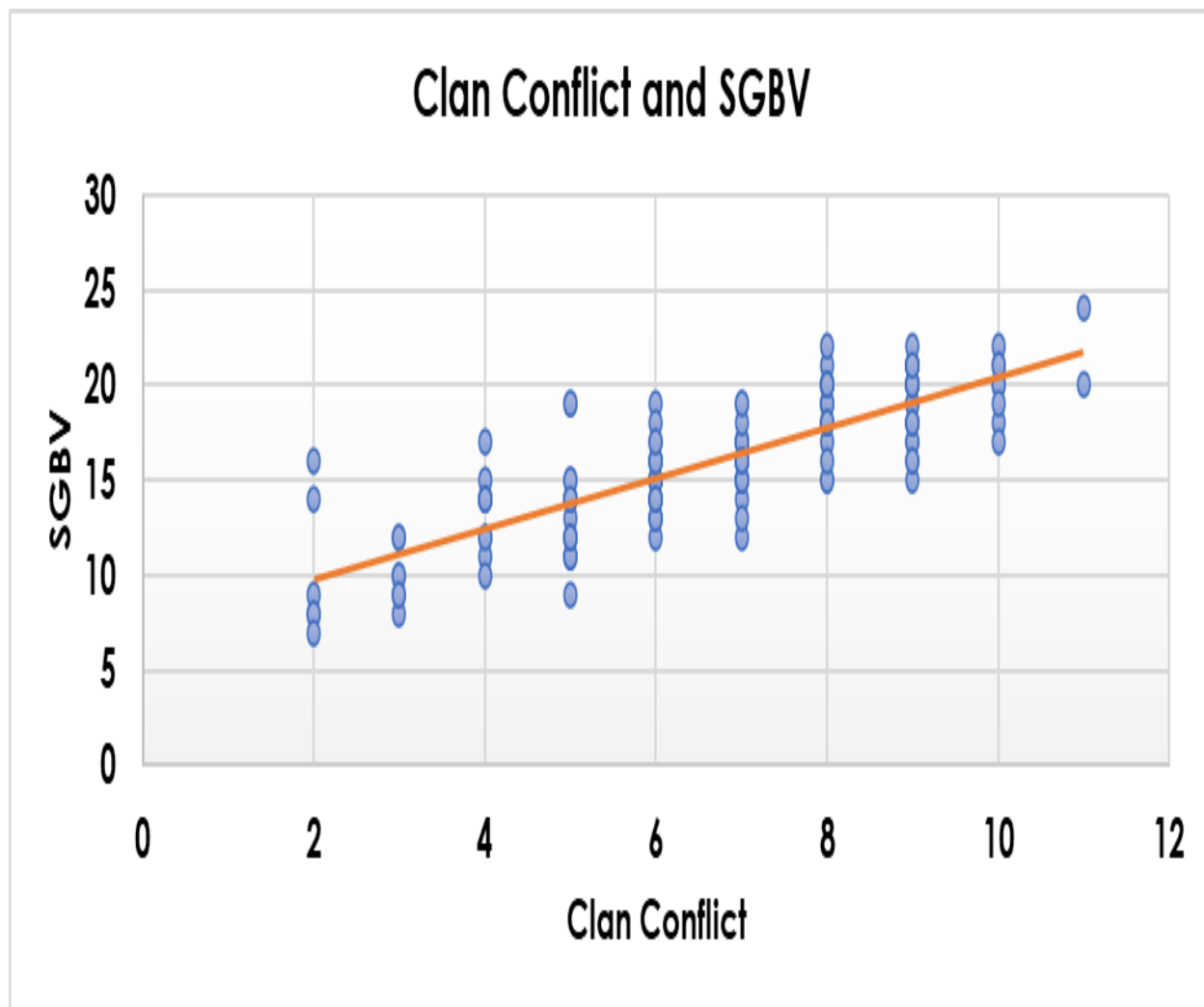
**Figure 34: Climate Change and Clan Conflict**

Figure 34 shows a moderate positive relationship between climate change and clan conflict, with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.300. This suggests that as climate change effects intensify, there is a corresponding increase in clan conflicts. These findings align with the broader socio-political dynamics observed in Somaliland, where resource scarcity exacerbated by climate change, such as water and grazing land shortages, fuels inter-clan disputes. In the interview analysis, participants consistently pointed out that resource competition leads to conflict. Participant 1 stated, *"When water and grass decrease, everyone tries to protect what they have, leading to conflict increase and clan fights."* This illustrates the way in which environmental degradation creates tensions between clans, particularly in pastoralist communities that are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods.



**Figure 35: Climate Change and SGBV**

Figure 35 illustrates a strong positive correlation between climate change and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.779. This suggests that as the effects of climate change worsen, the prevalence of SGBV also increases. The displacement caused by climate-induced resource scarcity leaves women and girls particularly vulnerable to sexual violence, as highlighted in both the survey and qualitative data. The interview analysis revealed numerous accounts of how displaced women are exposed to heightened risks. For instance, Participant 3 noted, *"Women in the IDP camps are the most affected. They face rape and other forms of violence when they go to collect water or firewood."* This qualitative evidence mirrors the strong correlation, emphasizing the direct impact of climate-induced displacement on SGBV.



**Figure 36: Clan Conflict and SGBV**

The correlation between clan conflict and SGBV is similarly high, at 0.817 ( $p < 0.01$ ), signifying a strong relationship. Clan conflicts, which destabilize communities and erode protective social structures, create conditions where women and girls are more susceptible to SGBV. As men are often drawn into violent disputes, women are left without the protection of their communities, increasing their exposure to sexual violence. Participant 4 from the focus group discussion (FGD) emphasized this point, stating, *"When clans fight, the safety of women is not a priority. The men go to fight, and the women are left behind, vulnerable to all kinds of violence."* This underscores how clan conflicts directly heighten the risks of SGBV, particularly in regions where community protection mechanisms are weakened by ongoing disputes.

**Table 2: Correlation Result of Climate Change with Clan Conflict and SGBV**

		Climate Change	Clan Conflict	Sexual Gender Based Violence
Climate Change	Pearson Correlation	1	<b>.300**</b>	<b>.779**</b>
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	580.686	185.571	786.171
	Covariance	4.178	1.335	5.656
	N	140	140	140
Clan Conflict	Pearson Correlation	<b>.300**</b>	1	<b>.817**</b>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		0.000
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	185.571	658.143	878.143
	Covariance	1.335	4.735	6.318
	N	140	140	140
Sexual Gender Based Violence	Pearson Correlation	<b>.779**</b>	<b>.817**</b>	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	786.171	878.143	1753.543
	Covariance	5.656	6.318	12.615
	N	140	140	140
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

#### **4.2 Qualitative Insights on the Relationship Between Climate Change, Clan Conflict, and SGBV in Eastern Region of Somaliland**

While quantitative data provided significant statistical relationships, the qualitative insights gained from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) held in Burco and Erigavo offered a deeper understanding of the lived experiences and nuanced perspectives behind the data. The findings from these discussions illustrate the complex intersections between climate change, clan conflict, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in the Eastern regions of Somaliland.

##### **4.2.1 Climate Change as a Driver of Clan Conflict**

Both FGDs in Burco and Erigavo highlighted how climate change exacerbates clan conflicts, particularly through resource scarcity. In Burco, participants focused on how the frequent and severe droughts lead to heightened competition over water and grazing land. Participant 7 stated, “*They fight over access to grazing land and water resources. The local people try to defend*

*their resources, while the migrants attempt to secure what they need for themselves and their livestock.”* Participant 1 added that *“Conflicts over grazing land and water resources are not new, but climate change has made these conflicts more frequent and severe.”*

Similarly, in the Erigavo FGD, participants discussed how recurrent droughts have intensified competition for scarce resources, which often results in violent disputes. One participant explained that displacement driven by climate-induced resource scarcity has caused territorial disputes between clans. The ongoing conflict in Ceel Afweyn, for example, was cited as a case where disputes over access to water have led to prolonged violence between clans.

Moreover, the displacement caused by the depletion of natural resources disrupts the traditional resource-sharing arrangements that previously helped maintain peace. In Burco, Participant 2 emphasized that *“When drought hits, people migrate to areas with more water and grazing land, settling on what seems like empty land. Eventually, someone will claim ownership of the land, and a dispute will arise.”* These dynamics, observed in both FGDs, underscore the direct link between climate change, resource scarcity, and the escalation of clan conflicts.

#### **4.2.2 Displacement and Vulnerability to SGBV**

In addition, displacement caused by climate change not only intensifies clan conflicts but also increases the vulnerability of women and girls to SGBV. Both the Burco and Erigavo FGDs emphasized that displacement into Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps or urban areas disrupts traditional protective mechanisms, leaving women exposed to various forms of violence. Participant 3 in Burco remarked, *“Prolonged droughts cause people to leave their homes, resulting in internal displacement, which further increases the risk of SGBV.”* Similarly, one participant in Erigavo observed that displaced women and children, particularly in IDP camps, are at high risk of rape and exploitation. The overcrowded and unsafe conditions in these camps make women vulnerable, as they often have to travel long distances to collect water or firewood, exposing them to further danger.

Moreover, in the Burco FGD, Participant 9 echoed this sentiment by explaining that *“Many families are forced to migrate to urban areas, where women and girls are at risk of exploitation.”* The Erigavo participants agreed, noting that climate change has forced families into IDP camps, where there is limited security, and women face increased risks of SGBV. These discussions emphasize the need for stronger protective measures for displaced populations, particularly women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by the consequences of climate change.



### 4.2.3 Clan Conflict and the Breakdown of Social Structures

Furthermore, both FGDs revealed how climate change-induced clan conflicts contribute to the breakdown of social structures, further increasing the prevalence of SGBV. In Burco, Participant 7 highlighted that *“When the men go to fight, the women are left unprotected. This is when they are most vulnerable to rape and violence.”* This is especially true in rural areas where the men, traditionally the protectors of their households, are drawn into clan disputes, leaving women and children exposed.

Similarly, participants in Erigavo emphasized that clan conflicts disrupt social norms, weakening the traditional mechanisms that would normally provide protection. One participant shared that when clans engage in violent disputes over resources, the safety of women is often deprioritized, resulting in an increase in sexual violence. This breakdown of social order, brought on by climate change and resource conflicts, leaves women more vulnerable to violence, both within and outside of their communities.

Likewise, the Burco FGD reflected that the loss of social cohesion during conflicts leads to an erosion of traditional protective roles. Participant 5 noted, *“In times of conflict, social norms break down, and women are often left to fend for themselves, which increases their vulnerability to violence.”*

### 4.2.4 Cultural Norms and Underreporting of SGBV During Clan Conflicts

Cultural norms surrounding family honor and social stigma also contribute to the underreporting of SGBV, particularly during times of clan conflict. Both Burco and Erigavo participants discussed how societal expectations prevent many survivors of SGBV from seeking justice. Participant 4 from Burco explained, *“Women who are raped often stay silent because they fear bringing shame to their families. In times of conflict, the community is more focused on resolving the clan dispute than on helping women.”* This cultural pressure not only silences survivors but also allows perpetrators to act with impunity, perpetuating the cycle of violence.

In Erigavo, one participant highlighted that women are often reluctant to report cases of SGBV due to fear of retaliation or social ostracism, especially when the community is already dealing with the pressures of clan conflict. Moreover, the Burco FGD participants stressed that the prioritization of clan disputes over individual justice further marginalizes SGBV victims. Participant 1 stated, *“The community tends to focus on resolving the clan conflict first, leaving SGBV cases as an afterthought. This allows perpetrators to go unpunished.”*

#### **4.2.5 Economic Hardship and Exploitation of Women**

In both Burco and Erigavo, participants also discussed how economic hardship, driven by climate change, exacerbates the exploitation of women and girls, making them more vulnerable to SGBV. Participant 5 from Burco explained, "*When droughts occur and families lose their livestock, they sometimes resort to marrying off their daughters by force to other men, hoping for financial support.*" This was similarly reflected in Erigavo, where one participant noted that economic desperation forces women into exploitative situations, particularly in IDP camps, where they are vulnerable to being offered food or money in exchange for sexual favors.

In addition, participants in both FGDs recognized that the loss of livelihoods due to droughts and resource scarcity creates conditions where women are more susceptible to exploitation. Participant 7 from Burco remarked, "*Poverty makes women more vulnerable to exploitation, with some men offering food or shelter in exchange for sexual favors.*" These economic pressures, compounded by the effects of climate change, further heighten the risks of SGBV in affected communities.

#### **4.2.6 The Role of Displacement and Inadequate Legal Support**

Finally, both Burco and Erigavo FGDs highlighted that displacement, driven by climate change, not only increases the risks of SGBV but also exacerbates the challenges survivors face in accessing justice. In Erigavo, one participant noted that displaced populations often lack awareness of legal services or face significant barriers in seeking justice, particularly in rural areas. Moreover, Participant 12 from Burco explained that "*Victims often don't know where to seek help or what services are available...the lack of awareness is a significant barrier.*"

Additionally, the reliance on traditional leaders to resolve conflicts, particularly in rural areas, presents another obstacle. Participant 11 from Burco remarked that "*When cases of rape are brought to court, the courts often defer them back to traditional leaders. This leads to further injustice for the victims.*" This reliance on informal systems, rather than formal legal avenues, often perpetuates the cycle of violence, leaving survivors without proper legal recourse.

### **5. Discussion of the Study Findings**

The findings of the study reveals that climate change has profoundly impacted the eastern regions of Somaliland, corroborating previous research on environmental degradation and socio-economic instability in the area. The findings indicate that while there is some awareness of climate change among the population, the depth of understanding varies, particularly between urban and rural communities. This

aligns with reports by the ISIR Institute (2023) and KAALO Aid and Development (2024), which emphasize recurrent droughts and water scarcity affecting over 70% of the rural population. Moreover, the significant reduction in livestock and agricultural productivity, as highlighted by 65% of respondents reporting moderate to significant livelihood impacts, echoes observations by APD (2022) regarding drastic losses in pastoral societies. The decreased availability of natural resources over the past five years, noted by 77% of respondents, further substantiates the Human Rights Centre's (HRC) annual report (2023), which details environmental degradation and escalating resource scarcity contributing to worsening living conditions.

Furthermore, the study underscores the intricate link between climate change and the intensification of clan conflicts, evidenced by a moderate positive correlation ( $r = 0.300$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). This finding is consistent with earlier studies by the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (2015) and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (2023), which acknowledge that environmental degradation exacerbates resource-based conflicts. The qualitative data enrich this understanding, with participants highlighting how competition over dwindling resources like water and grazing land leads to violent disputes, particularly in regions like El-Afwayn and Oodwayne. This mirrors the HRC's reports (2020, 2023) on major clan conflicts resulting in significant fatalities and displacement. Moreover, the breakdown of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, as our participants noted, further complicates the situation, aligning with previous observations about the challenges faced by customary systems in managing modern resource conflicts (HRC, 2018).

Additionally, our research demonstrates a strong positive correlation between climate change and the prevalence of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) ( $r = 0.779$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), and between clan conflict and SGBV ( $r = 0.817$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). These results affirm the conclusions drawn by the SLNHRC (2023) and MESAF (2022), which reported significant increases in SGBV incidents linked to climate-induced displacement and economic hardship. The qualitative insights reveal that displacement disrupts social structures and exposes women and girls to heightened risks of violence, particularly in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps a finding consistent with the HRC's reports (2018, 2019, 2020). Moreover, the underreporting of SGBV due to social stigma and inadequate legal protections, as identified in our study, resonates with concerns raised in the National Gender Policy (2009). This underscores the critical need for comprehensive strategies, including legal reforms and community awareness campaigns, to address these intertwined challenges effectively.

## **6. Conclusion and Recommendations**

### **6.1 Conclusion**

The research aimed to investigate the complex relationship among climate change, clan disputes, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Somaliland, with a specific emphasis on the eastern areas. By utilizing both quantitative and qualitative analysis methods, the study found that climate change worsens the shortage of resources, increases conflicts within clans, and raises the risk of SGBV, especially for marginalized groups like women and girls. The research also pointed out deficiencies in the legal system, traditional ways of resolving conflicts, and services available to survivors of SGBV. It also showed how environmental changes can worsen vulnerabilities and pose extra challenges for communities by causing displacement and economic struggles. These results emphasize the critical necessity for comprehensive actions, such as legal changes, community education efforts, and sustainable resource management plans, to decrease the adverse effects of climate change and enhance social unity in Somaliland. Considering these challenges, the following suggestions are offered to different key stakeholders.

### **6.2 Recommendations**

The suggestions are strategically tailored for various groups such as the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture Development, Somaliland Parliament, Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Every suggestion is based on the research results and is intended to tackle the key problems identified during the study.

#### **6.2.1 Enhancing Public Awareness of Climate Change Impacts in Eastern Region of Somaliland**

##### **✚ Execute country-wide campaigns to raise awareness about the environment.**

NGOs and CSOs, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, need to initiate nationwide campaigns to raise awareness on the effects of climate change on communities. These initiatives should utilize local media outlets and community engagement initiatives to inform individuals about the impacts of environmental damage.

##### **✚ Incorporate Climate Change Education into School Syllabuses**

The Ministry of Education should work together with the Ministry of Environment to integrate climate change education into the country's national curriculum. This will provide

upcoming generations with the knowledge and abilities to adjust to and lessen the impact of climate change. One member of the focus group emphasized the importance of "teaching environmental education in schools as a basis for adapting to climate change."

✚ **Enhance early alert systems for climate-induced calamities.**

The Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority needs to put money into strong early warning systems for droughts and other climate-related disasters. Timely notifications will assist communities in getting ready and minimizing the effects of limited resources. According to FGD Participant 7, during focus group discussions it was emphasized that early warning systems can greatly diminish the difficulties brought about by unpredictable weather patterns.

✚ **Encourage the growth of new forests and the implementation of sustainable farming methods.**

The Ministry of Agriculture Development must encourage reforestation initiatives and sustainable farming techniques to enhance food security and rehabilitate damaged lands. Participants emphasized the importance of reforestation in restoring ecosystems and offering lasting solutions to environmental degradation (Interview Participant 2).

✚ **Involve local residents in efforts to protect the environment.**

It is important for local communities to play an active role in environmental conservation initiatives. Working together, the government and communities can guarantee that climate adaptation strategies are locally owned through initiatives like tree-planting and water conservation programs.

✚ **Establish a National Climate Resilience Fund**

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment need to establish a separate fund for climate resilience in order to assist with climate adaptation efforts in high-risk areas. This money can be obtained from global donors and collaborations. The significance of "financial resources to tackle the environmental challenges worsened by climate change" was emphasized by participants in the focus group (FGD Participant 3).

✚ **Promote the Use of Renewable Energy**

In order to decrease the use of charcoal and other harmful energy sources, the Ministry of Energy should encourage the use of renewable energy like solar and wind power. This reduction would lessen deforestation and environmental degradation, both of which play a

major role in causing climate change. One participant (FGD Participant 5) stressed the importance of transitioning to renewable energy to safeguard forests and decrease carbon emissions.

## **6.2.2 Addressing the Role of Climate Change in Clan Conflicts in Eastern Region of Somaliland**

### **+ Develop Conflict-Sensitive Resource Management Policies**

The Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Agriculture Development need to create policies for managing resources that take into account conflict dynamics, in order to guarantee a just and equal allocation of limited resources like water and grazing land. Participant 9 stated during the focus group discussion that governmental involvement is necessary to control the distribution of resources and avoid conflicts.

### **+ Strengthen Traditional Conflict Resolution Mechanisms with Legal Support**

Although traditional methods are important for handling conflicts, they need to be enhanced with backing from formal legal processes. The Ministry of Justice needs to offer traditional leaders training and resources so that conflicts over resources are resolved fairly and prevented from escalating. According to Interview Participant 6, increasing conflicts are beyond the capacity of traditional systems.

### **+ Increase Government Mediation in Resource Disputes**

The government, specifically the Ministry of Interior, needs to serve as an impartial mediator in clan disputes resulting from limited resources. Creating official mediation organizations on a regional scale may prevent conflicts from turning violent. Participant 11 (FGD) stressed the importance of government involvement in stopping clan conflicts related to resources.

### **+ Encourage Community-Based Natural Resource Sharing Agreements**

Communities need to be motivated to establish arrangements for sharing natural resources when they are limited. These accords, endorsed by regional authorities and civil society organizations, aim to lessen rivalry and avert disputes. According to Participant 17, sharing agreements can decrease tensions regarding water and grazing land.

### **+ Introduce Climate-Resilient Infrastructure to Reduce Resource Conflicts**

The Ministry of Agriculture Development ought to put funds into climate-resistant infrastructure like water reservoirs and sustainable farming systems to lessen reliance on

scarce resources. This could reduce the number of conflicts related to resources. Participant 7 mentioned that constructing infrastructure such as water reservoirs can help reduce conflict over resources.

#### **✚ Promote Inter-Clan Dialogues and Peacebuilding Initiatives**

The Ministry of Interior, working together with CSOs, needs to support discussions between clans to encourage peacebuilding and prevent conflicts. Initiatives like these can help foster trust among clans and decrease conflicts related to shared resources. Participant 18 (FGD) stressed the importance of peacebuilding in preserving harmony among clans vying for resources.

#### **✚ Strengthen Legal Frameworks to Address Resource-Based Conflicts**

The Somaliland Parliament needs to revise and enhance legal frameworks to deal with conflicts caused by limited resources. These laws aim to define land and water rights clearly and guarantee that conflicts are resolved within the formal legal framework. Participant 16 highlighted the importance of having well-defined legal frameworks to avoid conflicts regarding ownership of resources.

### **6.2.3 Mitigating SGBV in the Context of Climate Change in Eastern Region of Somaliland**

#### **✚ Enhance Legal Protections for SGBV Survivors**

The Ministry of Justice needs to enhance legal safeguards for survivors of SGBV by better enforcing current laws and ensuring perpetrators are held responsible. This involves updating the old Penal Code and implementing the Rape and Other Sexual Offences Act.

#### **✚ Increase Access to SGBV Support Services in Rural Areas**

The Ministry of Social Affairs and NGOs need to broaden SGBV support services for rural and displaced communities. This involves offering survivors medical, legal, and psychological assistance.

#### **✚ Launch Community Awareness Campaigns on SGBV**

In order to address stigma and lack of reporting, the Ministry of Social Affairs should collaborate with local communities to initiate awareness initiatives regarding the rights of survivors of SGBV and the support services that are accessible.

#### **✚ Improve Law Enforcement Capacity to Handle SGBV Cases**

The Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior need to offer training to law enforcement officers to enhance their management of SGBV cases, particularly in rural regions. This



involves boosting the amount of female officers and guaranteeing sensitivity towards survivors' requirements.

#### **✚ Strengthen Coordination Between Government and NGOs in Addressing SGBV**

Enhanced collaboration among the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice, and NGOs is vital to guarantee that survivors of SGBV are provided with thorough assistance.

#### **✚ Provide Safe Spaces for SGBV Survivors in Displacement Camps**

The Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority must collaborate with NGOs to create secure areas in displacement camps for survivors of SGBV to access protection and assistance.

#### **✚ Develop Economic Empowerment Programs for Women in Displacement Camps**

To minimize vulnerability to SGBV, the Ministry of Social Affairs and NGOs need to create economic empowerment initiatives for women in displacement camps. These initiatives would offer income-generating chances for women, decreasing their dependence on exploitative methods.

### **6.3 Recommended Project Interventions**

This section provides potential project interventions that can be implemented by both government institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to address the interconnected issues of climate change, clan conflicts, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Somaliland. The proposed projects are aligned with the research findings and are aimed at building resilience, promoting sustainable resource management, and providing protection and support to vulnerable populations.

#### **6.3.1 Government Interventions**

##### **➤ National Climate Resilience Fund**

- **Institution:** Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
- **Description:** Establish a dedicated National Climate Resilience Fund aimed at financing projects that address the impacts of climate change. The fund would focus on climate adaptation, sustainable agriculture, reforestation, and water management systems. It would be supported by international donors and partner organizations to ensure long-term financial sustainability.

##### **➤ Climate-Smart Agriculture Initiative**

- **Institution:** Ministry of Agriculture Development



- **Description:** Launch a Climate-Smart Agriculture Initiative to promote sustainable farming practices, including the introduction of drought-resistant crops, improved irrigation techniques, and soil conservation measures. This project would focus on training farmers and establishing demonstration farms across the eastern regions of Somaliland.
- **Early Warning System for Climate-Related Disasters**
  - **Institution:** Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority
  - **Description:** Develop a national Early Warning System to monitor climate-related risks such as droughts and floods. The system would involve local meteorological data collection, community reporting mechanisms, and partnerships with international climate agencies to predict and respond to disasters in a timely manner.
- **Reforestation and Water Conservation Project**
  - **Institution:** Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
  - **Description:** Implement a large-scale reforestation and water conservation project to restore degraded lands and improve water management in drought-prone areas. The project would focus on planting trees, constructing small dams, and establishing community-led water conservation programs.
- **SGBV Legal Protection and Justice Enhancement Program**
  - **Institution:** Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior
  - **Description:** Strengthen the legal framework to address SGBV cases more effectively by updating the Penal Code and fully implementing the Rape and Other Sexual Offences Act. This project would include capacity-building for law enforcement and judicial staff, as well as community sensitization to improve reporting and prosecution of SGBV cases.

### 6.3.2 NGO Interventions

- **Women's Economic Empowerment for Climate Resilience**
  - **Description:** This project focuses on providing women in rural and displaced communities with skills training, access to microfinance, and income-generating activities such as handicrafts, small-scale farming, and livestock rearing. The goal is to reduce women's vulnerability to SGBV by empowering them economically.

- **Community-Based Water Harvesting Systems**
  - **Description:** NGOs can implement water harvesting systems, such as rainwater collection and storage tanks, to provide clean water access in drought-affected regions. These systems would alleviate the burden of water scarcity and reduce conflicts over shared water resources.
- **Mobile Health Clinics for SGBV Survivors**
  - **Description:** Establish mobile health clinics that provide medical, psychological, and legal support for SGBV survivors in remote and displaced communities. These clinics would operate in collaboration with local health authorities to ensure survivors receive comprehensive care.
- **Climate-Resilient Livelihoods Training**
  - **Description:** NGOs can provide training in climate-resilient livelihoods, including sustainable agriculture, alternative energy (e.g., solar power installation), and eco-tourism. These projects would focus on building the skills of vulnerable populations, particularly youth and women, to reduce their dependence on fragile natural resources.
- **Youth Peace Ambassadors Program**
  - **Description:** A peacebuilding program that trains youth from different clans as peace ambassadors to mediate and resolve resource-based conflicts. This initiative would focus on fostering cross-clan collaboration and reducing tensions exacerbated by climate change.
- **Safe Spaces and Support Centers for SGBV Survivors**
  - **Description:** Establish safe spaces in displacement camps where women and girls can access protection, psychosocial support, and legal advice. These centers would also offer vocational training and education programs to help survivors rebuild their lives.
- **Climate Change Awareness and Action Campaign**
  - **Description:** NGOs should lead national campaigns aimed at raising awareness of climate change, with a focus on its impacts on rural communities. This project would utilize radio programs, social media, and community engagement to inform the public and promote sustainable behaviors.

- **Inter-Clan Resource Sharing and Conflict Resolution Forums**
  - **Description:** NGOs can facilitate inter-clan forums to discuss resource-sharing agreements and conflict prevention mechanisms. These forums would promote dialogue and cooperation, ensuring that limited resources such as water and grazing land are managed equitably.
- **Renewable Energy Installation in Rural Areas**
  - **Description:** Promote the adoption of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, in rural areas to reduce dependence on charcoal and other harmful energy sources. This project would focus on providing affordable, clean energy solutions to vulnerable communities.
- **Educational Scholarships for Climate Adaptation Studies**
  - **Description:** NGOs can offer scholarships to students in rural areas to pursue studies in climate adaptation, environmental science, and sustainable development. These scholarships would build local capacity and ensure that communities are equipped with the knowledge and skills to address climate challenges.
- **Legal Aid and Advocacy for SGBV Survivors**
  - **Description:** Provide legal aid services to survivors of SGBV, ensuring they have access to justice and legal protection. This project would also advocate for stronger legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to protect women and children from violence.
- **Community-Led Reforestation Projects**
  - **Description:** Mobilize local communities to participate in reforestation efforts by planting indigenous trees and restoring degraded land. This project would aim to improve biodiversity, increase water retention in soils, and create employment opportunities for rural populations.
- **Drought-Resistant Crop Seed Banks**
  - **Description:** Establish seed banks in drought-prone regions to store and distribute drought-resistant crop varieties to farmers. This initiative would ensure food security and improve agricultural resilience in the face of climate change.

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## **Appendix 1:**

### **Survey Questionnaire**

Research Participation Consent Form: Purpose: We are conducting a research study on the impacts of climate change on clan conflicts and the prevalence of SGBV-related crimes in the Eastern regions of Somaliland. Your participation in this survey will help us gather valuable insights that will contribute to this important study.

Ensuring Privacy Protection: Please be assured that your responses will be kept confidential and will only be used for the purposes of this research. We have implemented strict measures to ensure that your personal information is protected and anonymized.

We sincerely appreciate your time and effort in participating in this survey. Your input is invaluable to us and will play a crucial role in advancing our understanding of the issues at hand. Thank you for your cooperation.

#### **Part One: Demographic Section**

##### **1. Gender**

- Male
- Female

##### **2. Age**

- Under 18
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65 and above

##### **3. Marital Status**

- Single
- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed

##### **4. Education Level**

- No formal education

- Primary education
- Secondary education
- Diploma
- Bachelor's degree
- Master's degree
- Doctorate

**5. Occupation**

- Farmer
- Pastoralist
- Trader
- Government Employee
- NGO Worker
- Unemployed
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Years of Residence in Current Location**

- Less than 1 year
- 1-5 years
- 6-10 years
- More than 10 years
- Measure: Ordinal
- Type of Analysis: Descriptive

**7. Household Size**

- 1-2 members
- 3-4 members
- 5-6 members
- 7-8 members
- 9 or more members
- Measure: Ordinal
- Type of Analysis: Descriptive

**8. Access to Basic Services (e.g., water, healthcare, education)**

- Very Poor



- Poor
- Average
- Good
- Very Good
- Measure: Ordinal
- Type of Analysis: Descriptive, Correlation
- To examine

## **Part Two: Research Objectives**

### **Objective One - Understanding Somaliland People's Perspective on Climate Change Effects**

#### **1. How aware are you of climate change and its impacts?**

- Not aware [1]
- Slightly aware [2]
- Moderately aware [3]
- Very aware
- Extremely aware

#### **2. In your opinion, how has climate change affected your livelihood?**

- No impact
- Minor impact
- Moderate impact
- Significant impact
- Severe impact

#### **3. What are the most noticeable effects of climate change in your area? (Select all that apply)**

- Increased droughts
- Loss of livestock
- Water scarcity
- Floods
- Extreme temperatures
- Reduced agricultural productivity
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Do you believe that climate change is a significant threat to the future of your community?**
- Strongly disagree
  - Disagree
  - Agree
  - Strongly agree
5. **What actions do you think should be taken to address climate change impacts in your area? (Select all that apply)**
- Reforestation
  - Water conservation projects
  - Improved agricultural practices
  - Education and awareness programs
  - Government policy changes
  - Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
6. **Have you noticed any changes in the availability of natural resources (water, pasture) over the past 5 years?**
- No change
  - Minor decrease
  - Moderate decrease
  - Significant decrease
  - Severe decrease
7. **How do you rate the effectiveness of government actions in mitigating climate change impacts?**
- Very ineffective
  - Ineffective
  - Effective
  - Very effective
8. **Have you participated in any community activities aimed at addressing climate change?**
- Yes
  - No

- Measure: Nominal
- Type of Analysis: Descriptive, Frequency
- 9. **If yes, what type of activities? (Select all that apply)**
  - Reforestation projects
  - Water conservation programs
  - Climate change awareness campaigns
  - Community clean-ups
  - Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Objective Two - Examining the Role of Climate Change on Clan Conflicts**

1. **Have you experienced or witnessed clan conflicts in your area?**
  - Yes
  - No
2. **To what extent do you think climate change contributes to these conflicts?**
  - Not at all
  - A little
  - Moderately
  - Significantly
  - Extremely
3. **What resources are most often the source of conflict in your community? (Select all that apply)**
  - Water
  - Grazing land
  - Agricultural land
  - Natural resources
  - Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Have you seen any increase in conflicts over resources in the past five years?**
  - No increase
  - Slight increase
  - Moderate increase
  - Significant increase
  - Severe increase

5. **What are the main impacts of these conflicts on your community? (Select all that apply)**
- Displacement
  - Loss of life
  - Property damage
  - Reduced access to resources
  - Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
6. **How effective are traditional conflict resolution mechanisms in addressing these conflicts?**
- Not effective
  - Slightly effective
  - Moderately effective
  - Very effective
  - Extremely effective
7. **Do you think climate change has made traditional conflict resolution less effective?**
- Yes
  - No
8. **How can external organizations (NGOs, government) support in mitigating conflicts related to climate change?**
- Providing resources
  - Facilitating dialogues
  - Offering training
  - Implementing policies
  - Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
9. **What additional measures do you believe could help reduce climate change-related conflicts? (Select all that apply)**
- Improved natural resource management
  - Government intervention
  - Strengthening indigenous conflict mechanisms
  - Community dialogues
  - International support

- Somaliland Diaspora Contribution
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

### **Objective Three - Assessing the Prevalence of SGBV Cases in the Context of Climate Change**

#### **Section 1: General Awareness and Prevalence (5 Questions)**

- 1. How prevalent/frequent do you think SGBV is in your community?**
  - Not prevalent/frequent
  - Slightly prevalent/frequent
  - Moderately prevalent/frequent
  - Very prevalent/frequent
  - Extremely prevalent/frequent
- 2. Have you or anyone you know been affected by SGBV?**
  - Yes
  - No
- 3. If yes, who are the most affected by SGBV in your community? (Multiple answers possible)**
  - Women
  - Girls
  - Men
  - Boys
  - *Measure: Nominal*
- 4. Do you believe that SGBV incidents have increased, decreased, or remained the same in recent years?**
  - Increased
  - Decreased
  - Remained the same
- 5. How would you describe the community's awareness and understanding of SGBV?**
  - Very low
  - Low
  - Moderate

- High
- Very high

**Section 2: Medium Questions (5 Questions)**

**6. To what extent do you believe climate change increases the risk of SGBV?**

- Not at all
- A little
- Moderately
- Significantly
- Extremely

**7. What are the main factors contributing to SGBV in your community? (Select all that apply)**

- Clan Conflict
- Displacement due to climate change
- Resource scarcity
- Lack of law enforcement
- Cultural norms
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**8. How accessible are support services for SGBV survivors in your community?**

- Very inaccessible
- Inaccessible
- Accessible
- Very accessible

**9. Have you participated in any programs aimed at reducing SGBV in your community?**

- Yes
- No

**10. If yes, what type of programs? (Select all that apply)**

- Legal aid services
- Counseling and psychological support

- Community awareness campaigns
- Training for law enforcement
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 3: Key Questions (8 Questions)**

**11. What do you think are the main barriers to addressing SGBV in your community?  
(Select all that apply)**

- Cultural norms
- Traditional elders
- Stigma and discrimination
- Lack of resources
- Inadequate law enforcement
- Poor legal frameworks
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**12. What specific challenges do survivors of SGBV face in accessing support services?  
(Select all that apply)**

- Lack of information about services
- Distance from service centers
- Stigma and fear of discrimination
- Inadequate facilities
- Cultural barriers
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**13. How would you rate the effectiveness of current community efforts to address SGBV?**

- Very ineffective
- Ineffective
- Effective
- Very effective

**14. How do community leaders and elders respond to SGBV cases?**

- Very supportive
- Supportive
- Unsupportive

- Very unsupportive

**15. What role do you believe external organizations (NGOs, government) should play in addressing SGBV in your community? (Enumerator to note responses)**

- Increased security
- More health services
- Legal reforms
- Economic support programs
- Community awareness campaigns
- Other (please specify)

**16. Do you think education and awareness programs can significantly reduce SGBV in your community?**

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree



**APPENDIX 2**

**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII)**

**Header Information**

Organization:	
Title/Position:	
Date:	
Start Time:	
End Time:	
Interviewer:	
Respondent sex:	
Respondent Telephone:	

**Introduction**

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this interview. The purpose of this study is to examine **the negative impacts of climate change on clan conflict and the prevalence of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) related crimes in the Eastern regions of Somaliland.** Your insights and experiences are invaluable to us, and we appreciate your willingness to share your knowledge.

**Part One: Understanding Somaliland People's Perspective on Climate Change Effects**

1. **English:** How would you describe the awareness level of climate change and its impacts among the communities?

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2. **English:** What are the most significant effects of climate change that you have observed in your area of work/Community?

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3. **English:** Can you provide examples of how climate change has affected the livelihoods of the people in your community?

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4. **English:** What measures have been implemented by your organization or the government to mitigate the impacts of climate change? How effective have these measures been?

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5. **English:** What challenges does your organization or government face in raising awareness and implementing climate change adaptation strategies?

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### **Part Two: Examining the Role of Climate Change on Clan Conflicts**

1. **English:** In your opinion, how has climate change influenced clan conflicts in your region? Can you provide specific examples?

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2. **English:** What resources are most commonly contested in these conflicts, and how has climate change exacerbated these disputes?

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3. **English:** How effective are traditional conflict resolution mechanisms in managing these conflicts in the context of climate change?

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4. **English:** What role do external organizations (NGOs, government) play in mitigating climate change-related conflicts? Can you provide examples of successful interventions?

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5. **English:** What additional measures do you believe could help reduce conflicts related to climate change?

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**Part Three: Assessing the Prevalence of SGBV Cases in the Context of Climate Change**

1. **English:** Can you describe the overall prevalence/frequency and types of SGBV incidents that have occurred in your community recently?

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2. **English:** How has climate change, particularly factors like resource scarcity and displacement, influenced the occurrence of SGBV in your area? Can you provide specific examples?

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3. **English:** What challenges do survivors of SGBV face in accessing support services, and what improvements do you think are needed in these services?

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4. **English:** How do cultural norms and community attitudes affect the reporting and handling of SGBV cases?

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5. **English:** What role do local authorities and community leaders play in addressing SGBV? How effective are their interventions?

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6. **English:** What additional measures or support systems do you think are necessary to better protect and support SGBV survivors in your community?

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## APPENDIX 3

### FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

#### Header Information

- Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- Start Time: \_\_\_\_\_
- End Time: \_\_\_\_\_
- Location: \_\_\_\_\_
- Facilitator: \_\_\_\_\_
- Number of Participants: \_\_\_\_\_
- Participant Demographics: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Introduction

Thank you for joining today's focus group discussion. The purpose of this discussion is to gather insights on the impacts of climate change on clan conflicts and the prevalence of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in the Eastern regions of Somaliland. Your input will help us understand these issues better and develop effective interventions.

#### Part One: Understanding Somaliland People's Perspective on Climate Change Effects

✚ **Question 1: Can you share your thoughts on how climate change has affected your community?**

✚ **Focus:** Gather initial perceptions and awareness levels regarding climate change.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

✚ "Can you give specific examples of how weather patterns have changed in recent years?"

✚ "How has the availability of natural resources been impacted by these changes?"

✚ "Have these changes been gradual, or did they happen suddenly?"

✚ **Question 2: What are the most noticeable changes you have observed in the environment over the past few years?**

✚ **Focus:** Identify key environmental changes that are directly observable by the community.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

✚ "Are there particular seasons that have become more severe?"

✚ "How has the availability of water and pasture changed?"

✚ "Have there been any notable changes in livestock health or crop yields?"

✚ **Question 3: How have these environmental changes impacted your daily life and livelihood?**

✚ **Focus:** Understand the direct impact of environmental changes on daily activities, economy, and social structures.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

✚ "In what ways have your agricultural practices or livestock management changed?"

✚ "Have there been any economic impacts, such as changes in income or food prices?"

✚ "How have these changes affected the roles and responsibilities within households?"

✚ **Question 4: What actions have been taken by your community or local organizations to address the impacts of climate change?**

✚ **Focus:** Explore adaptation strategies and interventions implemented locally.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

✚ "Can you describe any community-led initiatives or government programs that have been effective?"

✚ "What role have NGOs played in supporting these efforts?"

✚ "Are there any traditional practices that have been adapted to respond to climate change?"

✚ **Question 5: What challenges do you face in dealing with climate change?**

✚ **Focus:** Identify barriers and difficulties encountered in adapting to climate change.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

✚ "What are the main obstacles to accessing resources or support?"

✚ "How has the government or local authorities responded to these challenges?"

✚ "What additional support do you think is needed to effectively deal with climate change?"

## Part Two: Examining the Role of Climate Change on Clan Conflicts

✚ **Question 1: How has climate change affected the availability of resources like water and grazing land in your community?**

✚ **Focus:** Explore the relationship between climate change and resource availability.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

- "Which resources have become scarce, and how has this scarcity impacted your community?"
- "Are there particular regions or groups more affected by these changes?"
- "How do you manage resource sharing within the community?"

✚ **Question 2: Can you discuss any conflicts that have arisen due to resource scarcity?**

✚ **Focus:** Gather information on the specific conflicts related to resource scarcity.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

- "Can you describe a recent conflict that occurred because of resource scarcity?"
- "What were the main causes and outcomes of these conflicts?"
- "How often do these conflicts occur, and have they become more frequent?"

✚ **Question 3: How are these conflicts typically resolved in your community?**

✚ **Focus:** Understand the conflict resolution mechanisms in place.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

- "What role do elders or clan leaders play in resolving these conflicts?"
- "Are there any formal or informal agreements that help manage resource sharing?"
- "How effective are these mechanisms in preventing future conflicts?"

✚ **Question 4: What role do clan leaders and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms play in addressing these conflicts?**

✚ **Focus:** Explore the effectiveness and limitations of traditional conflict resolution methods.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

- "How do traditional methods compare to modern conflict resolution strategies?"
- "Are there situations where traditional methods have failed?"
- "What improvements could be made to these traditional practices?"

✚ **Question 5: What additional support or interventions do you think are needed to reduce conflicts related to climate change?**

✚ **Focus:** Gather recommendations for enhancing conflict resolution strategies.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

- “What role should the government and NGOs play in supporting these efforts?”
- “Are there any successful examples of conflict mitigation from other regions?”
- “How can the community work together to prevent conflicts from escalating?”



### **Part Three: Assessing the Prevalence of SGBV Cases in the Context of Climate Change**

**+ Question 1: How has climate change and resource scarcity affected the safety and security of women and children in your community?**

**+ Focus:** Investigate the link between climate change and the increased vulnerability to SGBV.

**+ Propping Questions:**

- "Are there specific times or places where women and children are most at risk?"
- "How has the community responded to these increased risks?"
- "What measures are in place to protect vulnerable groups?"

**+ Question 2: Can you share any incidents of SGBV that you are aware of and how they were handled?**

**+ Focus:** Document specific cases of SGBV and the response mechanisms.

**+ Propping Questions:**

- "How did the community or authorities respond to these incidents?"
- "Were the perpetrators brought to justice?"
- "What support was provided to the survivors?"

**+ Question 3: What support services are available for survivors of SGBV in your community?**

**+ Focus:** Identify the availability and accessibility of support services for SGBV survivors.

**+ Propping Questions:**

- "Are there local organizations providing assistance to survivors?"
- "What are the main challenges survivors face in accessing these services?"
- "How aware are people in the community of these services?"

**+ Question 4: How effective are these support services in providing the needed assistance?**

**+ Focus:** Evaluate the effectiveness of existing support services.

**+ Propping Questions:**

- "What are the strengths and weaknesses of these services?"
- "Have there been cases where the services were inadequate?"
- "What improvements would you suggest?"

✚ **Question 5: What can be done to improve the prevention of SGBV and support for survivors in your community?**

✚ **Focus:** Gather suggestions for enhancing SGBV prevention and support mechanisms.

✚ **Propping Questions:**

- "What role should the community play in preventing SGBV?"
- "How can local authorities and NGOs work together to improve services?"
- "What specific initiatives do you think would be most effective?"

### **Conclusion**

Thank you for your valuable contributions. Your insights are essential for understanding the complex issues related to climate change, clan conflict, and SGBV. We will use the information gathered from this discussion to develop strategies and policies to address these challenges effectively.