

Guidance for a Landscape Approach In Displacement Settings (GLADS)

Kenya case study:

Lessons from literature review,
fieldwork, and local and
national consultation

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Acronyms

ASALS	: Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CGIAR	: Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres
CIDP	: County Integrated Development Plan
CRRF	: Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DRC	: Danish Refugee Council
DRS	: Department of Refugee Services
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GESI	: Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GLADS	: Guidance for Landscape Approaches in Displacement Settings
HEEN	: Humanitarian Energy Network
ILA	: Integrated Landscape Approaches
IWMI	: International Water Management Institute
KISEDIP	: Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan
LOKADO	: Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization
RRR	: Resource Recovery and Reuse
SAFE	: Safe Access to Fuel and Energy
UNHCR	: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	: World Food Program
WRI	: World Resource Institute
WWF	: Worldwide Wildlife Fund



Introduction and background

Landscape approach in displacement settings

Refugee influxes and their dependence on natural resources for construction materials, fuelwood and livelihood activities frequently exceed the carrying capacity of the natural ecosystem. This can lead to forest, land and soil degradation, and biodiversity losses, which can cause tensions with host communities. With refugees often staying for long periods, long-term support to livelihoods for both refugees and host communities has increasingly been considered critical during humanitarian interventions (Schure et al. 2022).

GLADS is a European Union-funded initiative, led by CIFOR-ICRAF in partnership with key stakeholders, to develop guidelines for implementing an integrated landscape approach (ILA) in displacement settings. Despite its relevance, ILA has not been systematically applied or adapted to a refugee-hosting or displacement setting (Schure et al. 2022)

Assessments of environmental impacts and options for environmental and land management in displacement settings do often address landscape scale. This includes, for example, planning of sites and settlements and certain services like water supply. However, most documented cases integrate the wider socio-ecological context and engage with stakeholders.

The targeted interventions aim to improve living conditions of refugees in the short term. At the same time, they also help address longer-term sustainability of livelihood options of both refugees and host communities, and the resilience of natural ecosystems. However, the five principles of the landscape approach could strengthen interventions by targeting key economic, social and environmental sustainability outcomes in displacement settings:

- Complexity of socio-ecological systems is coming to the fore in many refugee-hosting landscapes. The influx of people in a certain area puts pressures on ecological services and creates new social relations and renegotiation of claims with host communities and other stakeholders.
- The need for interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity approaches in planning and management across various sectors is acknowledged for addressing longer-term needs and sustainability in displacement settings.
- The multiple functions and trade-offs principle is illustrated through the reported multiple livelihood activities, and socioeconomic dynamics between refugees and host communities.
- Participation and stakeholder engagement appear crucial in most cases, with many different stakeholders identified: refugees; local population; local, subnational and national governments; humanitarian, international, donor and research organizations; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); universities; and the private sector. Effectiveness of this participation and engagement contributes to management and monitoring and requires capacity enhancement and understanding of stakeholder perceptions.

A review of tools and guidelines identified relevant instruments, most of which are targeted to environmental planning and management. Two separate frameworks focus on overall governance and coordination for multisectoral planning and stakeholder engagement. Figure 1.1 summarizes core elements from the review that proposed guidelines should reflect. This framework offers guidance on elements to be further conceptualized when co-developing guidelines with key stakeholders on how to apply the approach for sustainable development and resilience at landscape level.



Figure 1.1 Integrated landscape approach in displacement settings (conceptual framework). Source: Schure et al. 2022, based on ILA principles by Freeman et al., 2015.

Background

Status and governance of refugees in Kenya

By December 2021, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that 89.3 million people were displaced worldwide, consisting of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people. Approximately 30% (27.1 million) were refugees (UNHCR 2021). As of the end of 2021, East Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region alone accounted for 4.7 million refugees (UNHCR 2021). It is estimated that 80% of refugees and asylum seekers depend on forests for shelter, fodder, income and energy for cooking and heating (Gianvenuti et al. 2018). These activities frequently exceed the carrying capacity of natural ecosystems. This, in turn, leads to forest, land and soil degradation, and biodiversity loss, resulting in tensions with host communities. Firewood and charcoal are the most accessible and affordable energy sources for cooking and heating. Thus, sustainable natural resource management (NRM) is crucial in these impacted areas and should go beyond the camp level to the landscapes.

Statistics from UNHCR showed that Kenya hosted 550,817 refugees (89%) and asylum seekers (11%) in June 2022 (UNHCR 2022c). In addition, 18,500 stateless persons were reported as at January 2021, mostly in urban areas (UNHCR 2021). Refugees are disproportionately women and children (76% of the total refugee population). Most refugees in Kenya are from Somalia, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Most (84%) live in Dadaab refugee camp in Garissa County, North Eastern Kenya and Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Refugee Settlement in Turkana County, North Western Kenya, both of which are in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALS) (UNHCR 2022b, Figure 11.2, UNHCR 2022c). The remaining 16% live in urban areas in Kenya (UNHCR 2022c).



Photo: Axel Fassio

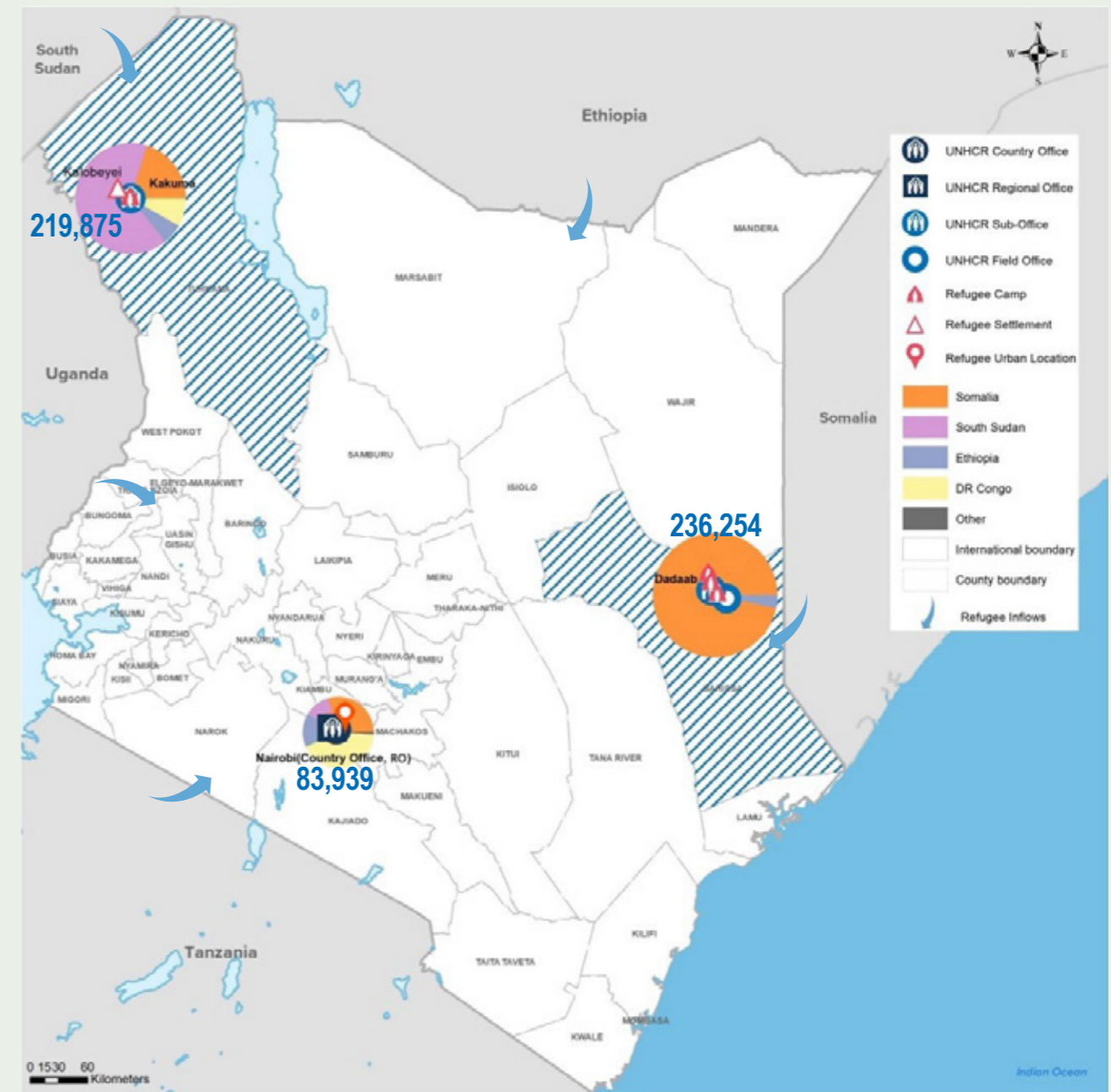


Figure 1.2.1. Location of refugee camps and settlement areas in Kenya.
Source: UNHCR 2022a; <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/90423>

The main legal framework used to govern displaced people in Kenya is the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), adopted by the UN General Assembly on 19 September 2016 (UNHCR 2018). The primary legislation has been the Kenya Refugee Act of 2006, which supported an encampment policy. The Act granted refugees the right to work and access work permits but restricted their freedom of movement and integration with the wider Kenyan population (Government of Kenya, 2016). This has changed under the new Refugee Act of 2021, Kenya, which promotes refugee protection, inclusivity and contribution to the host communities. Refugees have also been granted access to enhanced livelihoods and integration opportunities (Government of Kenya 2019). In addition, Kenya has been a CRRF pilot implementation country since 2017. Other frameworks include establishing integrated semi-urban settlements and incorporation of refugees into county/subnational level Integrated Development Plans and five-year plans e.g. the Kalobeyei Socio Economic and Development Plan (KISED P).

At the national level, the Kenya Refugee Act of 2021 establishes key institutions, policies and laws to oversee protection and management of refugee affairs in designated refugee areas in Kenya. These include the department of refugee services (DRS), under the leadership of the Commissioner of Refugees, the Refugee Advisory Committee and the Refugee Status Appeals Committee. Part IV (30) of this Act grants the Commissioner of Refugees powers to work with the national and county government authorities within and around the designated refugee areas to ensure protection of the environment and rehabilitation of areas that have been used as designated areas. In realization of the Act and enhanced refugee involvement in governance, DRS has established an environmental department to undertake several activities within the refugee landscapes, including

- coordinating all environmental issues in the camp and settlement areas, including establishing a community policing and protection team for environmental monitoring;
- partnering with key stakeholders and government institutions such as the National Environment Management Authority for environmental impact assessment in the camp and settlement;
- advocating for environmental conservation and management within the camp and adjacent host communities;
- encouraging refugees to practice efficient waste management practices;
- resolving conflict arising from natural resources management and use.

Additionally, Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018–2022 includes measures to integrate service delivery for refugee-host communities. Notably, the plan takes advantage of the refugee population to grow a sustainable local economy by integrating services in health, education, water and sanitation, spatial planning, infrastructure development, urban governance, improved access to markets and enhanced natural resources management implemented as per the KISED P. Other Turkana County legislation targeting landscape-level planning and management includes an environmental management bill and policy, an energy policy and the Natural Resources Management Policy and Climate Change Act 2021.

Overview of Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement

Turkana County is the second largest of the 47 counties of the Republic of Kenya. It covers an area of 71,597.6 km², accounting for 13.5% of total land area (CIDP 2018–2022). The topography of Turkana varies between semi-arid and arid landscapes, consisting of low-lying plains and isolated hills and mountain ranges (Opiyo et al. 2015). Turkana has a hot, dry climate with temperatures ranging between 20°C – 41°C and with a mean of 30.5°C (Opiyo et al. 2015). The area receives two distinct rainfall patterns with short rains experienced between October and November and long rains in April and July (Opiyo et al. 2015). Annual rainfall varies between 52 mm – 480 mm, with a mean of 200 mm (CIDP 2018–2022). Administratively, the county comprises six sub-counties: Loima, Turkana West, Turkana East, Turkana South, Turkana North and Turkana Central. The predominant community in Turkana County is the Turkana people, who are mainly nomadic pastoralists. Other communities include Pokot, Tugen, Samburu and Borana.

Kakuma Refugee Camp, in Turkana County, opened in 1992 to host 12,000 unaccompanied minors who had fled the war in Sudan (UN-HABITAT, 2017). In the same year, a large group of Ethiopian and Somali refugees fled their countries due to political unrest, insecurity and civil strife¹. The Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement is about 15 km from Kakuma town and camp, in Kalobeyei ward along the Lodwar-Lokichogio road. The Turkana County Government allocated 1,500 ha of this settlement to the UNHCR and the Department of Refugee Services (DRS). The aim was to decongest Kakuma Refugee Camp, which by June 2015 was hosting a population of 183,000, approximately 160% of its capacity². The proportion of refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei by country of origin and gender as at 30 June 2022 are shown in Figures 1.2.2a and 1.2.2b, respectively.

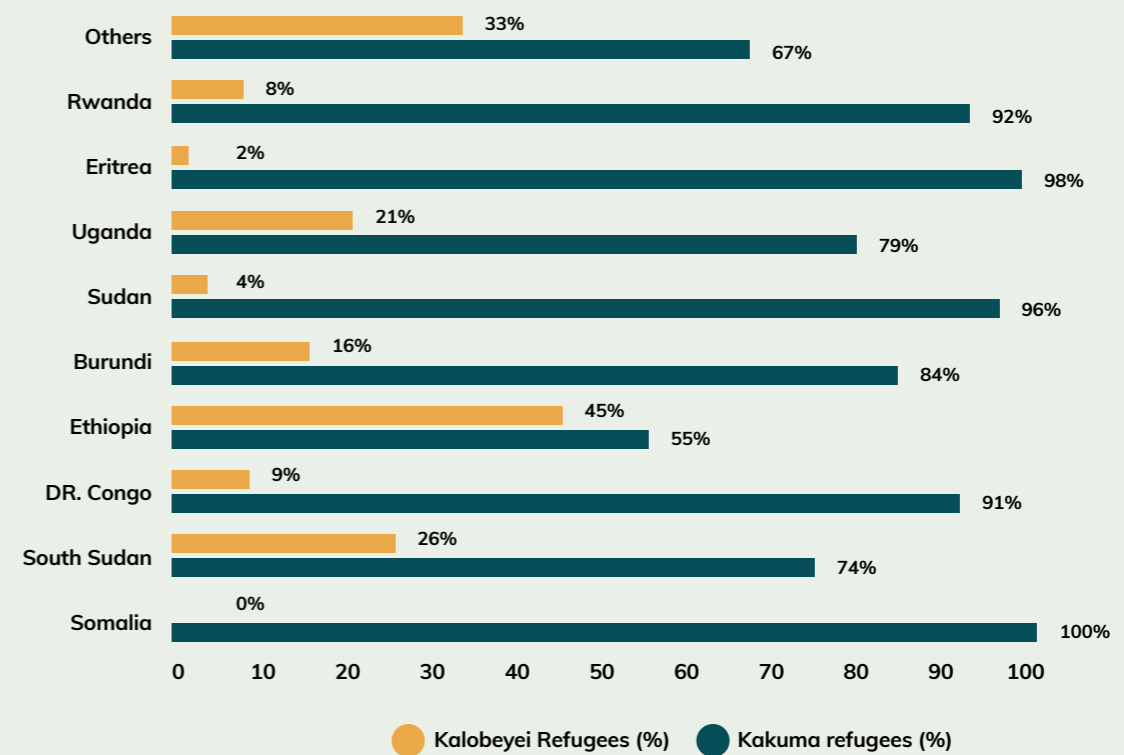


Figure 1.2.2(a). Proportion of refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei by country of origin by 30 June 2022. Source: UNHCR 2022c.

1 <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/kakuma-refugee-camp>

2 <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/kalobeyei-settlement>

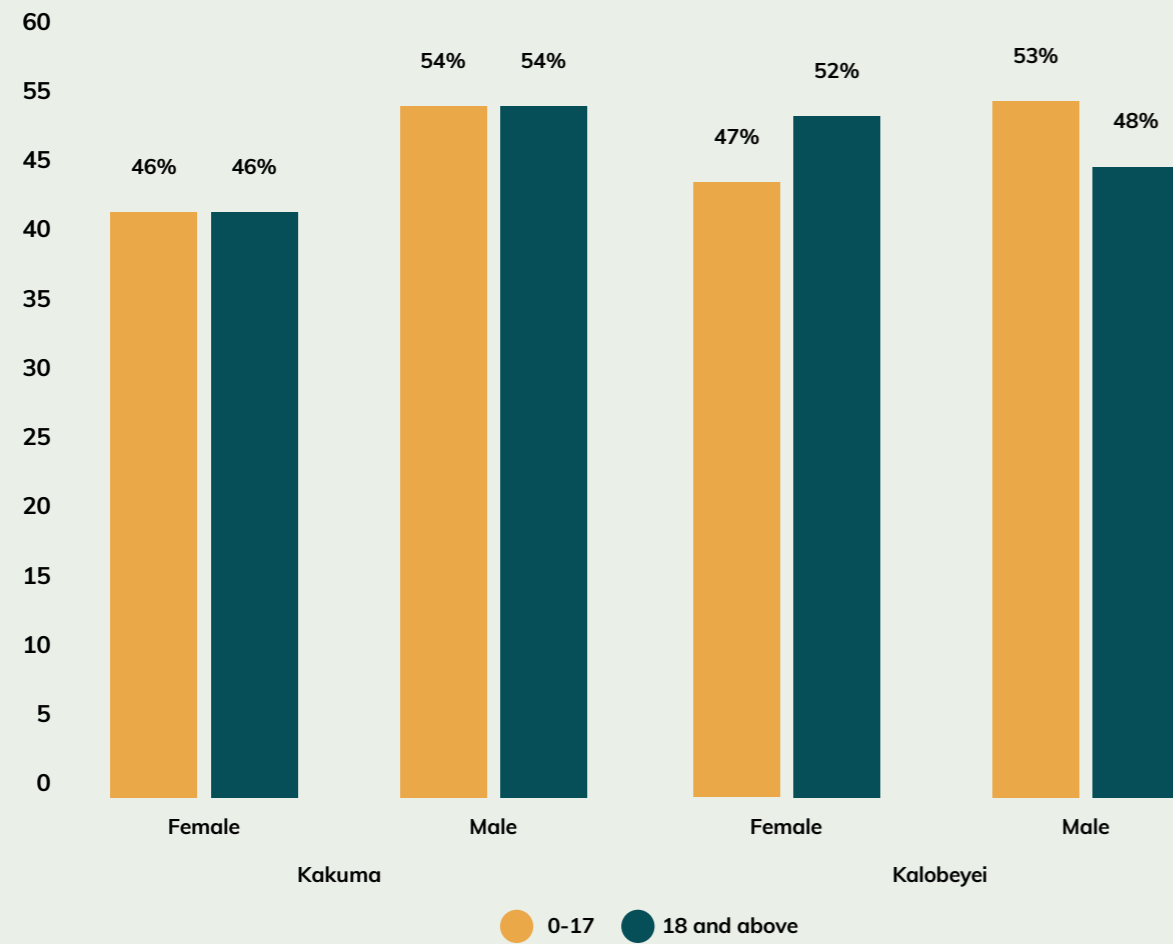


Figure 1.2.2b. Gender and age distribution among refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei as at 30 June 2022. Source: UNHCR 2022c.

Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement was established in 2016 through a collaborative and negotiated approach by the National Government of Kenya, the County Government of Turkana and UNHCR (UN-HABITAT 2017). As of June 2022, Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement provided a home to 185,792 and 45,122 refugees, respectively, from over 10 nationalities (UNHCR 2022c). The approach was to observe certain principles including that; (i) Kalobeyei would be developed as a settlement instead of a camp and occupied by both refugees and host community, (ii) efforts would include local

integration (iii) humanitarian and development work address both refugees and host community, and (iv) development would consider the larger region and be in line with the county and national development frameworks. This collaborative initiative was to be implemented within the KISED P framework with emphasis on both short-term (humanitarian) and long-term (sustainable development) interventions (UN-HABITAT, 2017). The settlement was to accommodate 60,000 refugees and host community under a well-planned and integrated approach (UN-HABITAT 2017).

Socioeconomic and livelihoods dimension of the host community

The main economic activity of the host community within these landscapes is pastoralism, with residents living semi-nomadic lifestyles (Vemuru 2016). Most refugees (70.8%) in Kakuma practice crop husbandry; the host community's main economic activity is livestock farming, practiced by 90.5% of the population. Only 19.4% and 18.8% of residents practice commercial farming as a source of income in Kakuma Refugee Camp and the host community area, respectively (UN-HABITAT 2017). Agricultural expansion and practices within the Kakuma-Kalobeyei landscape are impeded by lack of improved access to water and arable land. This explains the poor food security and lack of diversity in diets (Betts et al. 2018). Coping mechanisms for drought, climate change and environmental degradation include reliance on food aid, remittances, payment in kind, crops and wild foods.

Other alternative livelihood opportunities include trade, especially for women; crop production (particularly using irrigation); firewood collection and charcoal production and sale; manufacture and sale of handicrafts; honey production and sale; sale of other nature-based products; and casual labour. Both refugee and host communities in Kakuma camp are also involved in formal, self and casual employment of construction workers, watchmen, drivers and unskilled labour; women are engaged in providing daily labour in the camp, such as washing dishes and clothes and distributing food to refugees (Vemuru et al. 2016). Additionally, host communities have started small and medium-to-large businesses. However, cartels with better access to capital and networks control most of these businesses (Vemuru et al. 2016).

Limited access to markets and formal credit and saving institutions, especially among refugees, are further constrained by the remoteness and distance from Kenya's major markets (Betts et al. 2018). Yet a 2016 survey found refugees to be largely better off than the host community (UN-HABITAT 2017). This is attributed to better access to basic services, through the support of various humanitarian organizations. The review also revealed that refugees in this landscape have better access to public goods and aid such as education and healthcare compared to their country of origin (Betts et al. 2018).

The development and adoption of KISED P in December 2016 by UNHCR, the County Government of Turkana and the national government reveals a shift in governing refugee landscapes from encampment to settlements. KISED P is a framework aimed at enhancing collaboration and coordination between the Kenyan Government, UN agencies, development actors, NGOs, the private sector and civil society in offering sustainable services and socioeconomic development (UNHCR, 2018). Thus, as one objective, KISED P sought to re-orient the Refugee Assistance Programme to help improve the socioeconomic conditions of refugees and host communities. This was to enable refugees to become more self-reliant by enhancing their participation in agricultural development. In turn, this would reduce over-reliance on humanitarian aid, and contribute to increased economic opportunities for the host community. The programme has eight thematic components: health; education; water, sanitation and hygiene; protection; spatial planning and infrastructure development; agriculture, livestock and NRM; sustainable energy solutions; and private sector and entrepreneurship (UNHCR 2018).



Photo: Axel Fassio

Leadership structure

The refugee leadership structure is based on the physical plans of the area. For instance, Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyi Integrated Settlement are divided into four and three villages, respectively. In Kakuma, each village has about 2–4 zones with each zone divided into several blocks. Each village, block and zone has a leader. Block leaders report to zone leaders who then report to village leaders. This leadership structure promotes linkages across the different levels of community organizations. At Kalobeyi, a village has 30–43 neighbourhoods, each neighbourhood has 10–15 compounds and each compound has 20 households. Each neighbourhood and compound has a leader. Each household is allocated a plot for a house, a kitchen garden, composting pit, a latrine and other infrastructure normally found in an ordinary homestead. The compound leaders report to neighbourhood leaders, who then report to village elders. Village elders, in turn, report to the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) under the state Department of Interior and Citizen Services, and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government.

There is a gap in the county government's involvement in the local governance of the Kakuma Refugee Camp (personal communication with Turkana County staff in Kakuma). This is changing under Kenya's CRRF, the new Refugee Act of 2021 and KISEDIP whereby wider and meaningful consultation and collaboration with the host county have been documented.

The refugee leadership structure offers the community a system for engagement in issues such as cohesion and peace building within and across each level of community organization and across ethnic groups. It supports conflict resolution, community assistance and protection, especially for vulnerable people. Further, it allows for information sharing between community and stakeholders such as researchers, NGOs and liaison with the DRS. The refugee leadership structure is governed under a constitution in each of the two areas.

Environmental dimension

Firewood is the main source of energy for cooking among refugee and host communities, followed by charcoal. In Kakuma, for example, 83.6% of households used firewood on open fires, 15.6% used charcoal and 0.8% used solar (Kaburu et al. 2019). Adoption of solar for cooking is slow and shaped by social norms, family size and education. There is greater uptake among households with higher levels of education and lower uptake among larger families (Kaburu et al. 2019). Woodfuel (firewood and charcoal) is acquired through firewood collection, mostly by women and children. It is also purchased from vendors, exchanged for food rations and donated by aid agencies like Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization (LOKADO), which supplies 15% of *Prosopis juliflora* spp (*Prosopis*) firewood (Kaburu et al. 2019).

Access to fuel in Kakuma has, however, been met with challenges. For instance, the need for fuel has intensified animosity between refugees and the host over access to and depletion of natural resources. Those collecting firewood, mostly women and children, are potentially exposed to aggression and sexual violence when venturing outside of the camp and settlement (Kaburu et al. 2019). Unsustainable cutting down of trees for woodfuel (mostly charcoal and commercial firewood), results in land degradation and deforestation. Given the rise in refugee population and scarce vegetation, use of the invasive *Prosopis* presents a source of biomass for cooking and heating energy. Its harvesting and use require good management that controls its spread. This is already happening as those contracted to supply firewood are required to harvest 70% *Prosopis* and 30% dead wood. Assessment of biomass in 2014–2018 showed no major losses, while *Prosopis* expansion was the prevailing biomass stock change in the 25 km buffer (FAO et al. 2018). This was mostly along rivers, though its loss was also detected in some areas. In the 50–100 km buffer, there were major losses of indigenous species, especially on the Uganda side (FAO et al. 2018).



Figure 1.2.5. Surroundings of Kalobeyi settlement.
Photo: Axel Fassio

Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE)

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) applies Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) in crisis-affected populations. These include refugees, internally displaced and host communities to address energy needs for cooking, heating, lighting and powering in a safe and sustainable way. SAFE has been applied in 14 countries to build resilient livelihoods (FAO and Practical Action 2020). SAFE considers the interdependence and linkages between energy and the environment, nutrition, health, gender, protection and livelihoods. FAO's SAFE approach comprises three interlinked pillars. These are: (i) guaranteeing sustainable energy supply, (ii) addressing energy demand and (iii) promoting sustainable livelihoods (FAO 2018b).

The approach recognizes that consultation and participation of local populations is essential for safe programming to achieve long-term social sustainability (FAO 2018a). FAO applies the SAFE

approach while working with over 15 partner organizations in the Humanitarian Energy Network (HEEN), a Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings convened by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. FAO also uses SAFE with local community-based organizations such as LOKADO and NGOs such as Practical Action, which aim at building resilience and meeting the energy needs of populations in the camp (FAO et al. 2018). A reconnaissance survey by FAO and ICRAF in the Kakuma and Kalobeyi landscape in 2015 identified sustainable *Prosopis* charcoal as a livelihood and environmental sustainability option (Njenga et al. 2015). Interventions were undertaken to strengthen linkages and support dialogue between refugee and host communities to improve incomes, food security and nutrition (FAO et al. 2018). Use of these stoves significantly reduced the risks faced by women and youth refugees while collecting fuel (FAO et al. 2018).

The SAFE approach has enhanced access to energy and management of the environment where biomass is sourced, reduced demand and cost of energy, increased income and enhanced interdependence of refugees and host communities. Some of the challenges facing the approach include short project periods, limiting chances of achieving sustainability; ineffective infrastructure such as supply chain infrastructure; and a low willingness to pay due to reliance on aid. Recommendations for application of SAFE include effective government policies to scale up private sector investment and integration of the water-energy-food nexus (FAO and Practical Action 2020).

Resource recovery and reuse (RRR) approach

There are four landscape interventions under the Resource recovery and reuse (RRR) approach. Firstly, refugee and host community work together to promote cohesion through an innovation supported by a gender and inclusion expert. Secondly, integrating innovation under the KISEDIP entails working in both refugee and host community settlements while focusing on long-term change development. Thirdly, another intervention aims to reduce pressure on natural resources and waste management from a variety of sources, including institutions, restaurants, markets and households. Finally, a transdisciplinary team of researchers, development practitioners and UN systems will be involved in the project's development and implementation.

RRR aims at increasing the scale and viability of the productive reuse of water, nutrients, organic matter and energy from domestic and agro-industrial waste streams. To that end, it analyses, promotes and implements economically, environmentally and socially viable business models. This approach was developed by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) research group on circular economy and water pollutions (Njenga et al. 2019).

In a pilot project in the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement and host community, women recovered organic wastes to produce briquettes for cleaner and affordable cooking energy (Njenga et al. 2019). This pilot work was a collaboration between ICRAF, UN-HABITAT and Pennsylvania State University as part of Water Land and Ecosystems (the CGIAR research programme's contribution to KISEDIP). The community-based briquette innovation aimed to address the needs for cooking energy alongside waste management from households, institutions, markets and restaurants, among others. The programme empowered 40 women (20 refugees and 20 host community members), creating opportunity for self-sustaining communities. Additionally, bringing the refugee and host community together gave them an opportunity to view each other as friends and as members of one community, creating potential for building and enhancing social cohesion. The women produced briquettes and used them at home (preferred for low smoke and a long burning period). However, sourcing raw materials and developing a value chain were identified as key limiting factors. To address these challenges and scale out the innovation, a project on RRR in Refugee Settlements in Africa was developed in 2019. It entailed recovery of grey wastewater for irrigation, plant nutrients in compost, biochar and agroforestry on and off farms (Njenga et al. 2020). Working with the Danish Refugee Council, the project aims to reach 1,200 people directly and 67,000 indirectly.

UNHCR's strategy for climate resilience and environmental sustainability 2022–2025

UNHCR is implementing an operational strategy for climate resilience and environmental sustainability 2022–2025³. As part of the strategy, the UNHCR seeks to implement programs and activities on climate change mitigation and environmental degradation in displacement settings targeting both the refugees and host communities. This is aimed at enhancing resilience to climate-related and other environmental risks by preserving and restoring the natural environment. It is envisaged that the strategy will help minimize the environmental footprints of humanitarian assistance. To achieve this objective, UNHCR will strive for stronger collaboration and sharing of knowledge with stakeholders.

Overview and Methodology of Approach to the Case Study

The landscape approach embraces continual learning and adaptive management with the expectation that actions take place at multiple scales. It also presumes that landscapes are multifunctional (i.e., supplying both goods [such as timber and food] and services [such as water and biodiversity protection] (Schure et al. 2022). In this approach, multiple stakeholders are involved in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. It assumes that every stakeholder has a common apprehension about the landscape. They negotiate change with each other and their rights and responsibilities are clear or will become clear (Sayer et al. 2013). The development of the 'Landscape Approach' dates to the 1980s but it was not until 1992 when the term was first used. Again, several organizations have been involved in shaping the shift from integrated rural development to ILA frameworks. These institutions include CGIAR, Worldwide Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, FAO and The Nature Conservancy, among others. Most recently, Sayer et al. (2013) identified 10 principles of landscape approaches:

1. Continual learning and adaptive management
2. Common concern entry point
3. Multiple Scales
4. Multifunctionality
5. Multiple stakeholders
6. Negotiated and transparent change logic
7. Clarification of rights and responsibilities
8. Participatory and user-friendly monitoring
9. Resilience
10. Strengthened stakeholder capacity

The review by the GLADS team between September 2021 and January 2022 covered general literature on the topic. It also reviewed documentation on selected refugee-hosting areas in Cameroon (East region near Garoua Boulai), Kenya (Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement in Turkana County) and Uganda (Rhino Refugee Camp in Madi-Okollo district, formerly part of Arua district). This review identified available information on landscapes in these displacement settings, as well as what was lacking.

The draft conceptual framework and principles distilled from review work guided the field consultations.

Data obtained through literature review were then subjected to stakeholder validation and consultation at landscape- and national-level workshops. Landscape-level consultation and field ground-truthing took place in Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement between 22–26 May 2022. The workshop was attended by participants from various organizations working within the Kakuma-Kalobeyei landscape. Representation came from state and non-state actors, including UNHCR, SNV, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), DRS, LOKADO, Turkana County Government, Usafi Energy Limited and NREACH (see Annex 1). The workshop had three objectives: to explore the scope and experiences of ILA application in Kakuma and Kalobeyei; to reflect on the design of the integrated landscape guidelines/tools for displacement settings; and to further identify information sources.

A national stakeholder workshop on 27 July 2022 was guided by two key objectives. Firstly, it sought to reflect and learn on the application of ILAs in displacement settings in Kenya. Secondly, it aimed to help develop guidelines for landscape approaches in displacement settings (GLADS) in Kenya. Thirty-one participants drawn from state and non-state actors, including two representatives of urban refugees, attended the workshop (see Annex 1).

³ <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/environment/61b85fc84/summary-operational-strategy-climate-resilience-environmental-sustainability.html>



The landscape of Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement

This section presents the critical review and stakeholders' perspectives on relevant landscape approaches and tools, as well as landscape interventions they seek to address. Three tools, two strategies and one policy instrument that incorporate and or attempt to address landscape approaches were identified. They are mostly related to environmental management, water and sanitation, food, energy and entrepreneurship. These are discussed below in detail.

Socio-ecological systems

The concept of socio-ecological systems entails identification of a range of different processes occurring at different scales. This process identifies all actors (state and non-state), individuals and groups and establishes their complex interaction with different sectors in the ecosystem. It also identifies governance structures at all levels and how they shape resource use with both desired and undesired outcomes.

The Kakuma-Kalobeyei landscape is a complex socio-ecological system with a diverse range of actors deriving benefits from its ecosystem goods and services. The landscape is multifunctional in that it provides ecological, social and economic functions to refugees and host communities. However, natural resources such as forests, woodlands, water and land face threats of overexploitation. This is due both to the influx of refugees and to the response of the host community in providing the necessary goods and services to accommodate them. During landscape-level consultations, most stakeholders were aligned to sectoral approaches that considered one or two ILA principles. For instance, SNV's main area of intervention was increasing energy access to refugees in collaboration with private sector actors using a market-based model. LOKADO was more prominent on landscape restoration in partnership with UNHCR and FAO. The County Government of Turkana focused more on the formulation and enforcement of policies and laws, while the KISED P approach contained all 5 ILA principles. Figure 3.1 shows the complex socio-ecological interaction within Kakuma-Kalobeyei landscape.



Figure 3.1. Socio-ecological systems and their complexity and the range of different processes in Kakuma-Kalobeyei landscape

UN agencies and humanitarian organizations in refugee landscapes aim to save and protect lives. Some interventions include sourcing and distribution of woodfuel to meet the energy needs of refugees for cooking and heating. Kakuma and Kalobeyi are in dry landscapes with erratic rainfall and poor soils. A growing host and refugee population increasingly cannot find enough wood for fuel. This leads to accelerated land degradation and deforestation in areas surrounding the refugee camps and settlements. This creates an imbalance of supply and demand for ecosystem services. The agencies recently introduced a cash-based model known as 'bamba kuni', which provides refugee households with cash equivalent of forty Kenya shillings (approx. \$ 0.33) for each household member every month to buy firewood. However, stakeholders at the landscape level revealed that some refugee households keep the money and continue to source fuelwood on their own to cover other livelihood needs. This fund also cannot cover the woodfuel needs of the households. This escalates tension and conflict over natural resources with the host community.

Other interventions at the sectoral level include adoption of renewable energy such as solar power, tree planting and agroforestry to enhance ecosystem resilience. The adoption rate of renewable energy is linked to cultural norms where most host communities and refugees prefer to cook food on open fires. Some restoration approaches such as establishment of greenbelts by UNHCR in partnership with FAO, LOKADO and communities (refugees and host communities) have taken off well. However, the reality of harsh environmental conditions of Kakuma-Kalobeyi landscapes is detrimental to the survival rates of planted trees.

Laws and policies at the national and county level steer refugee landscapes towards environmental sustainability. For instance, participants mentioned the presence of the Forest Conservation and Management Act of 2016. This promotes conservation and sustainable use of all forests in Kenya, including areas inhabited by refugees. At the county level, several policies exist. These include an environmental management bill and policy, policies for energy and NRM, the Climate Change Act of 2021 and the Turkana CIDP. These policies apply to refugees and host communities. However,

inadequate enforcement of the legal environment conservation framework at all levels was identified as a limitation. The hybrid system of governance in the Kakuma-Kalobeyi landscapes also means the county government has limited enforcement powers within camp boundaries. Collaboration with UN agencies and DRS, refugee leadership and other humanitarian actors within the KISED approach is key to unlocking the complexities created by legal pluralism. At the same time, the connectivity of socio-ecological systems as demonstrated above promotes resilience through synergies built from different sectors, actors and enhances benefits from ecosystem goods and services.

Multifunctionality and trade-offs in Kakuma and Kalobeyi landscapes

Multifunctionality is considered within the context of ecological, social and economic functions provided by the refugee ecosystems. These include natural resources near refugee settlements & interactions between refugees and communities in the planning, management and national policies targeting trade-offs.

Kakuma-Kalobeyi landscape is multifunctional, providing diverse ecosystem services. These include timber for construction, woodfuel, foraging sites for local agro-pastoralists, food and other non-timber forest products such as gums and resins. Natural resources in Kakuma and Kalobeyi landscapes include woodlands dominated by Acacia and Prosopis tree species. There are also underground aquifers and seasonal rivers such as Tarach, Kalobeyi and Napek. There is socioeconomic integration, especially in market areas where both refugees and host communities interact and trade with each other. Refugees in Kalobeyi also intermarry with host community members. This practice has enabled cultural diversity and acceptance, knowledge and skill exchange. The landscape provides ecosystem and social functions for different communities with various needs and interests (host communities and refugees, pastoralists and agriculturalists, conservation and demand for firewood). Nonetheless, the multifunctionality comes with a set of trade-offs that require recognition of synergies for sustainability.

Trade-offs

- Deforestation and forest degradation occur, especially next to camps, leading to conflicts over competing claims, gender-based violence (GBV), loss of biodiversity and loss of livelihoods.
- The natural resource base is overstretched, leading to conflict over limited resources. For instance, the frequent drying up of the main water source (River Tarach) for the Kakuma residents causes tensions between the refugees and host communities.
- Taps within the refugee camp sometimes dry up, forcing the refugees to dig shallow wells on dry riverbeds of Tarach and Kalobeyi which they share with host communities. This sometimes leads to clashes as everyone fights for the limited water sources. Some shallow wells dug in the rivers have also been polluted with human waste with potential for disease outbreak.

Recognition of synergies

- KISED provides resources for NRM interventions on climate smart agriculture spearheaded by WFP/FAO and GIZ.
- The kitchen gardening programme and distribution of tree seedlings for boundary planting relieves pressure on natural forests/woodlands in Kalobeyi.
- The County Government of Turkana and local NGOs such as LOKADO advocate for sustainable harvesting and use of Prosopis as a source of woodfuel as opposed to cutting down indigenous trees.
- Environmental monitoring committees comprise both refugees and host communities. They are coordinated by the DRS and other partners to monitor harvesting of firewood in refugee/host community forest areas.

Multiple disciplines/ sectors

Interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinary approaches within the context of ILA encompasses interlinking sectors and stakeholders engaged within and outside the landscape. In addition, planning, implementation and evaluation of interventions adopt mixed methods and systems approaches.

In Kakuma and Kalobeyi, KISED 2018–2022 brought in diverse stakeholders working in different disciplines beyond the usual humanitarian agencies. These included private sector organizations and companies (UNHCR 2018).

Participation and engagement

Participation and engagement in ILA is about inclusive participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions as well as equitable access to goods and services among refugees and host communities. Perspectives of targeted populations are understood and considered.

Under KISED, all the thematic areas have cross-sectoral coordination and technical working groups that plan, implement and report annually to the steering committee. Under agriculture, livestock and NRM theme, women in Kalobeyi have been trained in basic agriculture and provided seedlings and gardening tools. With support from the UNHCR and partners, kitchen gardens have been established to enhance resilience and livelihoods of refugee households in Kalobeyi Integrated Settlement. FAO's SAFE approach has been engaging the private sector and development agencies in diversifying alternative energy solutions. Its briquetting facility is intended to provide an alternative energy source in order to replace wood as a cooking fuel in displacement settings. Efficient cookstoves designed to reduce 30–60% of wood consumption for daily needs and clean lighting were also being distributed. Additionally, component eight of KISED focuses on private sector involvement in achieving objectives. It recognizes that a healthy and growing local private sector can promote inclusive growth and offer opportunities for more comprehensive development and build resilience (UNHCR, 2018).

Sustainability

The concept of sustainability in ILA incorporates social, economic and environmental considerations in planning, implementing and monitoring interventions. Key strategies include mitigation measures that reduce environmental degradation in refugee-hosting landscapes, restoring ecosystem functions, and application of sustainable management practices to increase productivity. Economic sustainability constitutes of increased access to income-generating activities; diversified livelihood sources or employment, and equitable access to markets and capital for both refugees and host communities. Social sustainability encompasses access to services, social cohesion and mitigating conflicts, and availability of livelihoods opportunities.

Environmental sustainability

At the camp level, humanitarian actors have partnered in projects that target gender responsive innovation for soil rehabilitation to enhance livelihood opportunities. For instance, the Danish Refugee Council, in partnership with the IWMI, is implementing alternative fuel and agriculture to build resilience in refugee settlements and host communities. The main activities include training women in camps to produce nutritious food via low-space farming. This focuses on a regenerative approach, integrating waste composting, collection of grey water and planting of trees. Other activities include training of women, men and youth in refugee settlements and host communities on business skills, financial literacy, production and use of safe energy efficient stoves and safe fuel production. These trainings have increased access to fresh nutritional vegetables at the household level, diversified livelihoods and improved biodiversity.

In addition, UNHCR and partners have rehabilitated 290 ha of land in Kakuma and Kalobeyei through establishment of greenbelts in the past six years. Indigenous trees produced in six tree nurseries in Kakuma and Kalobeyei have also been planted in and around refugee settlements and their long-term maintenance ensured to reduce deforestation.

Additionally, over 500,000 assorted tree seedlings have been produced and distributed to refugee households and local community groups. Species of seedling produced and supplied include *Acacia sinensis*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Acacia mellifera*, *Parkinsonia aculeata*, *Ziziphus mauritania*, *Acacia reficiens*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Acacia senegal*, *Salvadora persica*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Cordia sinensis* and *Senna siamea*.

Economic sustainability

Generally, income-generating opportunities are limited in refugee settings, and access to various resources remains a challenge. Several private sector organizations have been increasingly engaging in Kakuma and Kalobeyei to improve entrepreneurship and income generation. To that end, they provide job opportunities for both the host and refugees in private companies. The economic activities will eventually reduce pressure on natural resources for recovery. Adoption of clean and renewable energy will reduce deforestation and increase tree cover in the landscape. For instance, Usafi Energy Limited Company has been producing 'Usafi silver bora stoves.' These stoves are fuel-efficient and use less charcoal. The company has also integrated the production of charcoal briquettes from *Prosopis*, an invasive tree species, thereby helping in its sustainable management. The charcoal briquettes also have other advantages such as production of less smoke and fewer ashes. In addition, they emit no smell and burn longer when cooking. All these qualities reduce pollution and enhance health benefits.

Social sustainability

Social cohesion has been enhanced in this area because both hosts communities and refugees can access various services without discrimination. Conflicts in the refugee camp have been reduced through meetings held by the government and development agencies to promote peaceful co-existence and social cohesion. In addition, intermarriages between refugees and the host communities have increased, reducing hostilities and enhancing cohesion.

Conclusion

Kakuma-Kalobeyei landscape is a complex socio-ecological system with a diverse population of people deriving benefits from its ecosystems. However, natural resources such as forests, woodlands, water and land face threats of overexploitation due to the influx of refugees and the demands from the host community. Consultations, suggested that most stakeholders used sectoral approaches although most often they integrated one or two ILA principles. For instance, SNV's main area of intervention was increasing energy access for refugees using a market-based model in collaboration with private sector actors. LOKADO was more prominent in landscape restoration working in partnership with UNHCR and FAO. The County Government of Turkana focused more on the formulation and enforcement of policies and regulations. Stakeholders suggested that inclusive governance and participatory monitoring and evaluation of the landscape could be incorporated as stand-alone ILA guidance notes.

Photo: Axel Fassio

GLADS in Kakuma and Kalobeyei integrated settlement

Experiences from the landscape regarding the draft principles

The national stakeholder consultation presented the five ILA principles relevant for displacement settings. Group discussions gave stakeholders an opportunity to discuss four identified areas that contribute to the five guidance notes and the information generated. Highlights are presented in the following section.

1. Appropriate understanding of the displacement setting landscape

To address sustainability and resilience, it is important to identify appropriate landscape scales. In addition, the main sectors and their interlinkages should be known; synergies and trade-offs identified. Hybrid governance structures and socio-ecological and socioeconomic systems should also be understood. Finally, the needs of stakeholders should also be considered.

2. An integrated approach to address sustainability and resilience in refugee-hosting landscapes

The guidelines would require engagement of all stakeholders to integrate interventions together in order to address various needs in displacement landscapes

3. Target social, environmental and economic sustainability outcomes in refugee-hosting landscapes

Displacement settings comprise social, environmental and economic dimensions that inform sustainability outcomes in refugee-hosting landscapes. Therefore, it is important that there is understanding of gender and inclusivity by communities and efforts to promote circular bioeconomy activities for livelihood improvement

4. Need for appropriate monitoring evaluation and learning system

Monitoring entails systematic data gathering and analysis to know if established baseline conditions have changed or if interventions have caused changes or trends within the context of refugee landscapes. Promote participatory monitoring and evaluation methods through establishment of a landscape evaluation monitoring tool. Incorporating monitoring and evaluation activities will increase learning and reduce uncertainties; manage risks and informs decision making.

5. Mainstream gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) in refugee-hosting landscapes

The stakeholders recommended including gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) as a key component or principle rather than as a cross-cutting issue. It is important not to generalize issues across diverse populations. The needs, perspectives and opportunities of refugees and host communities are influenced by age, religion, ethnicity, marginalization, being members of minority groups and people living with disabilities (PWDs). Gender mainstreaming in ILA aims at making the concerns and experiences of both women and men an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all socioeconomic and environmental spheres. In this way, women and men can benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. For this to happen, gender must be integrated into the various components of GLADS.

Recommendations on development of GLADS

The stakeholders found the various components of the five ILA principles — complexity of socio-ecological systems, interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinary approaches, multiple functionality and trade-offs, participation and stakeholder engagement, and sustainability — to have meaningful application in displacement settlements for enhanced livelihood and landscape resilience. They observed that the most tools, apply some parts of the principles because there is limited guidance on how to apply to all, of them together in a more synchronized way. This, they noted, limits realization of the intended impact. The stakeholders further identified the following recommendations towards finalization and communication of the GLADS for their enhanced application:

- Incorporate participatory monitoring and evaluation as stand-alone ILA principles.
- Mainstream the guidance notes into existing county/national government policies.
- Provide leverage on partnerships.
- Build capacity through awareness raising, education and advocacy.
- Research unclear areas and ensure development process is well understood.
- Obtain feedback from actors, host communities and refugees.

- Improve GLADS continuously based on lessons from application.
- Pursue resource allocation and financing of landscape approaches.
- Obtain goodwill from relevant authorities, validation and approvals by relevant stakeholders before publishing for implementation.
- Make GLADS easily accessible to all.
- Develop GESI as a distinct component or principle. GESI when considered as a cross-cutting issue is often overlooked in planning and implementation of interventions and then is unfortunately lost.
- Consider applying GLADS in urban settings to help refugees thrive in displacement settings.
- Establish climate and environmental committees comprising both refugees and host community to discuss how to address environment degradation and climate change.
- Propose ways for stakeholders to work enhance collaboration where each offer advice in their areas of expertise in ways that promote co-learning.

Annexes

Annex 1. List of stakeholders/participants from landscape-level & national consultations

Name	Organization
Adan Bika	IGAD
Abedi Lokemya	AFG
Anthony Maina Kibata	Business Edge Consulting
Beatrice Atemo	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Benadette Muthini	Ministry of Energy
Boaz Ekim	Turkana County Government
Clement Nadio	Turkana County Government
Clement Ng'oriareng	Kenya Forest Services (KFS)
Consolata Aletia	Department of Refugee Services, Kakuma
David Kitenge	UN-Habitat, Turkana
Denis Latebo	Danish Refugee Council
Dibo Duba	CIFOR-ICRAF
Ekai Clifford	Department of Refugee Services, Kakuma
Ekarani Samuel	Turkana County Government
Eliaf Mwehia	Danish Refugee Council
Emmaquilate Kamunto	
Ermias Betemariam	CIFOR-ICRAF
Esther Waruingi	CIFOR-ICRAF
Ezekiel Dida	LOKADO
Farukh Keter	RED CROSS Dadaab
Florence Wachira	MK-Africa LTD.
Francis Ekiru	FAO
Francis Nyambariga	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries
Grace Koech	CIFOR-ICRAF
Hubert Senga	AFG-Kakuma
James Kinyua	Consultant
Jane Mutune	CIFOR-ICRAF
Janet Muema	Danish Refugee Council

Name	Organization
Jared Gambo	CIFOR-ICRAF
Jashon Awuor	Department of Refugee Services, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
Joan Sang	Swedish Embassy
John Njogu	SNV
Kenedy Muzee	UNHCR, Kakuma
Koen Joosten	FAO
Mary Njenga	CIFOR-ICRAF
Mercy Kanini Mutavi	UNHCR
Miriam Chebungei	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
Najula Nancy	LOKADO
Nehemie Kimararungo	
Raphael Longoli	LOKADO
Robert Orina	National Environment Management Authority
Sally Beth	Danish Refugee Council
Sarah Erupe	Department of Refugee Services
Stella Wanjau	ADRA Kenya
Tabitha Muchaba	ICCASA Africa
Victor Husirimu	
Vincent Ubelling	Usafi Energy



Photo: Axel Fassio

Annex 2. Relevant existing tools and instruments

Tool/Framework	Description
Handbook for Forest Management in Refugee and Returnee Situation https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2005-034.pdf	The handbook provides an overview of forest management during refugee and returnee operations, and provides ways of managing forests during refugee and related operations. Suitability: assessment of demand and possible supply of forestry products; development of wood supply and harvesting plans; forestry management plans in displacement settings; tree planting, forestry and income.
Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (MERS) https://www.unhcr.org/594b7eb27.pdf	MERS provides guidance on good programming of activities by actors in humanitarian context. It consists of five core standards: market awareness of humanitarian programmes, coordinated efforts to enhance effectiveness, staff with relevant skills to implement interventions, do no harm and well-defined intervention strategies for target populations. Under Do No Harm standard, the choice of interventions should be based on the results of the analysis of potential negative impacts and interventions should include methods for eliminating or minimizing negative impacts. Suitability: rapid environmental impact assessment; market assessment of key goods, natural capital and services in crisis-prone area using tools such as pre-crisis market analysis and in undertaking sensitive ecosystem inventory
SPHERE framework (Handbook) https://spherestandards.org/wp-content/uploads/Sphere-Handbook-2018-EN.pdf	SPHERE is a humanitarian charter of protection principles and a core humanitarian standard. The charter expresses the shared conviction of humanitarian actors that all people affected by crisis have a right to receive protection and assistance. Protection principles contain practical translation of the legal principles and rights outlined in the humanitarian charter. The core humanitarian standards consist of nine commitments that describe the essential processes and organizational responsibilities to enable quality and accountability in achieving the minimum standards. Key response sectors considered in the SPHERE include water supply, sanitation & hygiene promotion (WASH); food security and nutrition; shelter and settlements; and health. Suitability: needs assessment and analysis, strategy development and programme design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning.

Tool/Framework	Description
UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20Social%20and%20Environmental%20Standards_2019%20UPDATE.pdf	The SES tool ensures that all UNDP-funded programmes maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits. At the same time, SES ensures adverse social and environmental risks and impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed. Suitability: environmental and social impact assessment, resettlement action planning & livelihoods action plan.
The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) https://www.unhcr.org/comprehensive-refugee-response-framework-crrf.html	The CRRF aims at easing pressure on host countries, enhancing refugee self-reliance, enhancing integration and socioeconomic empowerment of refugees and host communities, expanding access to third-country solutions and supporting conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.
Handbook on Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy by World Food Programme https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-handbook-safe-access-firewood-and-alternative-energy-safe	The handbook provides guidance on fuel-efficient programming in displacement settings. It is a capacity building tool for humanitarian practitioners towards enhancing safe access to firewood and alternative sources of energy in displacement settings. Suitability: training of humanitarian practitioners; developing forestry management plans in displacement settings; assessing energy supply and demand in displacement settings.
Guideline on the management of natural and planted forest and woodlands in displacement settings https://www.fao.org/3/i8309en/i8309EN.pdf	The tool is used for planning, implementation and monitoring of management of forestry and woodlands in displacement settings. Suitability: assessment of woodfuel demand and supply; land suitability assessment; land tenure; tree species selection; managing forestry plantations for different uses; monitoring and evaluation and reporting.
Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) framework. https://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/sites/default/files/2021/07/F3.pdf	A user toolkit on woodfuel assessments in displacement settings. Useful in understanding how woodfuel is sourced, used and monitored. Suitability: assessing woodfuel supply; monitoring use, energy access.

Tool/Framework	Description
<p>Guidance notes for sustainable forestry interventions in displaced settings in Kenya</p> <p>https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/82666</p>	<p>Useful for developing forest and tree options for environmental conservation, restoration of ecosystems and livelihoods improvements.</p> <p>Suitability: tree species selection; managing natural and planted forests; agroforestry.</p>
<p>Framework for assessing, monitoring and evaluating the environment in refugee-related operations (FRAME toolkit)</p> <p>https://www.unhcr.org/protection/environment/4a97d1039/frame-toolkit-framework-assessing-monitoring-evaluating-environment-refugee.html</p>	<p>Framework for assessing, monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts of refugees.</p> <p>Suitability: participatory environmental management among refugees and host communities.</p>
<p>UNHCR Environmental guidelines</p> <p>https://www.unhcr.org/protection/environment/3b03b2a04/unhcr-environmental-guidelines.html</p>	<p>Operational guidelines providing the basic principles of UNHCR environmental activities.</p> <p>Suitability: Guiding environmental impact assessments during planning and implementation; monitoring during different phases of refugee operations.</p>
<p>Integrated socioeconomic development programme framework e.g. Kalobeyei Socioeconomic Development Programme (KISED P)</p> <p>https://www.unhcr.org/ke/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2018/12/KISED_P_Kalobeyei-Integrated-Socio-Econ-Dev-Programme.pdf</p>	<p>Framework aimed at enhancing the collaboration and coordination among humanitarian actors working in Kakuma-Kalobeyei landscapes in offering sustainable services and socioeconomic development for refugees and host communities.</p> <p>Suitability: development planning and implementation; integration of refugees and host communities; landscape-level assessments; participatory governance arrangements.</p>

Tool/Framework	Description
<p>UNHCR's climate resilience and environmental sustainability strategy (2022–2025)</p> <p>https://www.unhcr.org/protection/environment/61b85fc84/summary-operational-strategy-climate-resilience-environmental-sustainability.html</p>	<p>The operational strategy focuses on mitigating the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on the refugees and host communities. The strategy thus seeks to support building resilience to climate-related shocks and other environmental risks by preserving and restoring natural ecosystems in displacement settings.</p> <p>Suitability: partnership, collaboration & minimizing environmental footprints of humanitarian assistance.</p>
<p>National Institutional frameworks (policies & laws) for governing refugee landscapes e.g.</p> <p>http://kenyalaw.org/8181/exist/kenyalex/actview.xql?actid=No.%2010%20of%202021</p>	<p>Kenya's Refugee Act of 2021, for example, empowers the Commissioner of Refugees to work with national and county governments within and around refugee settings in ensuring the protection and rehabilitation of the environment.</p> <p>Suitability: coordination of environmental issues in the camp and host community landscape; partnership with other state and non-state actors in carrying out environmental impact assessments; waste management and mitigating conflicts arising from NRM and use, and integration of refugees.</p>



Photo: Axel Fassio

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CIFOR-ICRAF.ORG/GLADS