

# Guidance for a Landscape Approach In Displacement Settings (GLADS)

Guidance notes

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Photo: Axel Fassio



## Introduction

Guidance for a Landscape Approach in Displacement Settings (GLADS) is a European Union funded initiative led by CIFOR-ICRAF in partnership with key stakeholders. GLADS aims to assist humanitarian, development and government actors, as well as local stakeholders in applying a landscape approach in developing and implementing initiatives in displacement settings. Although there are examples of some aspects of integrated landscape approaches being applied in refugee hosting landscapes, there

is need for guidance on how to implement at scale. CIFOR-ICRAF and partners embarked collaboratively in developing principles and guidance notes on implementing an integrated landscape approach in displacement settings. Based on a structured literature review, a conceptual framework was developed presenting key principles on an integrated landscape approach in displacement settings adapted from Freeman et al. 2015.



Figure 1. Integrated landscape approach in displacement settings (conceptual framework).  
Source: Schure et al. 2022, based on ILA principles by Freeman et al., 2015.

Subsequent field consultations with stakeholders in Cameroon (the East Region near Garoua-Boulai), Kenya (Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement in Turkana County) and Uganda (Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement in Terego and Madi-Okollo districts) collated relevant experiences and inputs, creating more understanding of landscape approach-related tools being applied in displacement settings. Information from the literature review and field consultations was then used in developing draft guidance notes, which were then discussed further at national co-designing workshops.

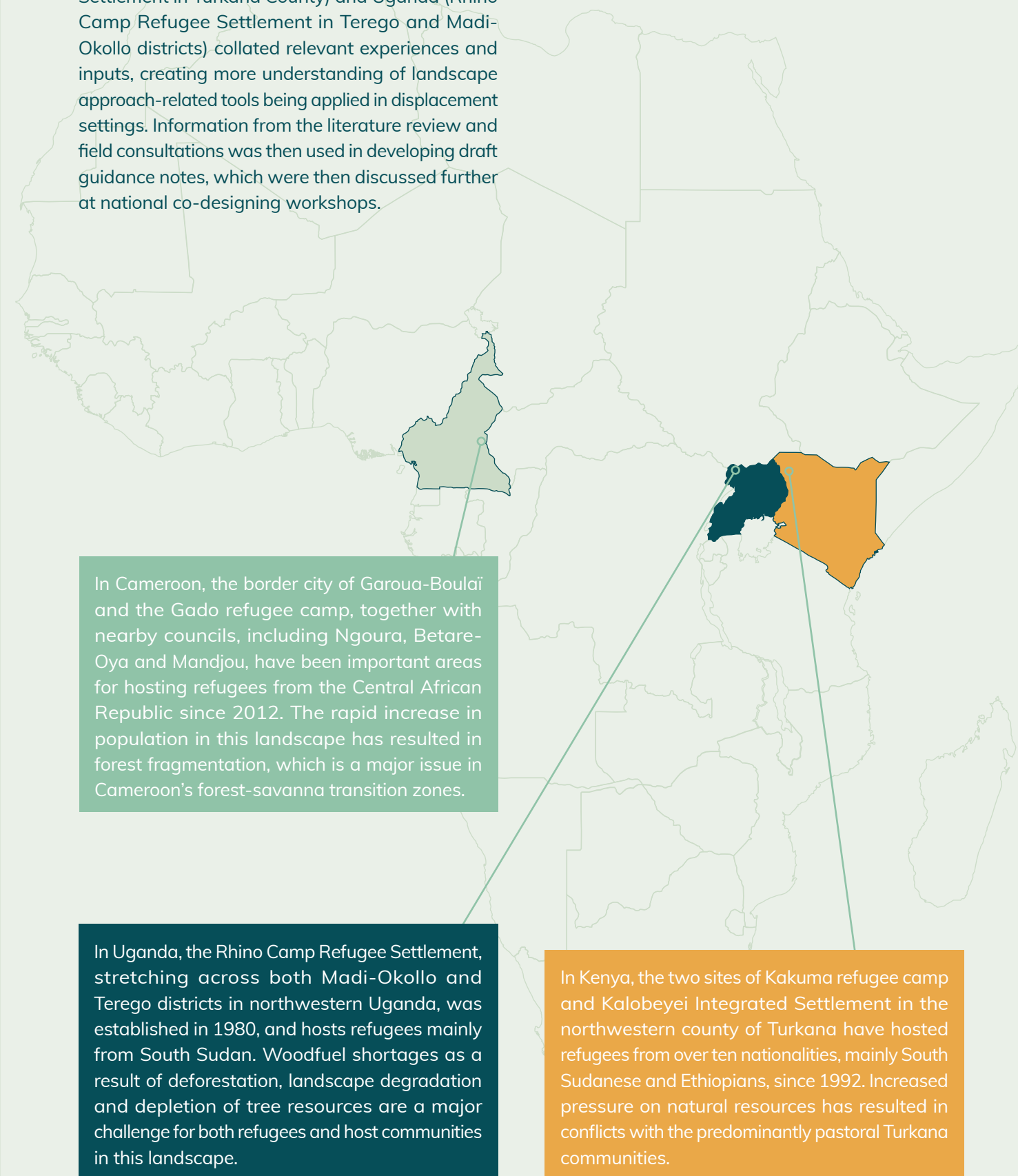


Figure 2. Map of GLADS field consultations







Results of the co-designing processes were synthesized into the Guidance for an integrated landscape approach in displacement settings presented in this guiding document and are freely accessible to all stakeholders online at [cifor-icraf.org/glads](http://cifor-icraf.org/glads).

GLADS offers general guidance for all stakeholders in displacement settings to work at a landscape scale through collaboration and cross-sectoral planning in order to contribute to ecosystem and livelihood resilience for refugees and host communities. The guidance notes are accompanied by examples from the sites, and links to relevant tools.

### An integrated landscape approach (ILA) in displacement settings

When coupled with local use, influxes of refugees and their dependence on natural resources for construction materials, fuelwood and livelihood activities frequently exceed the carrying capacity of natural ecosystems. This can lead to forest, land and soil degradation as well as biodiversity loss, which can cause tensions with host communities. With refugees often staying for protracted periods, long-term livelihood support for both refugees and host communities has increasingly been considered critical in humanitarian interventions. Promoting sustainable development and resilience at the landscape level is increasingly recognized as a viable means for overcoming sectoral gaps and finding solutions through dialogues with actors at multiple levels.

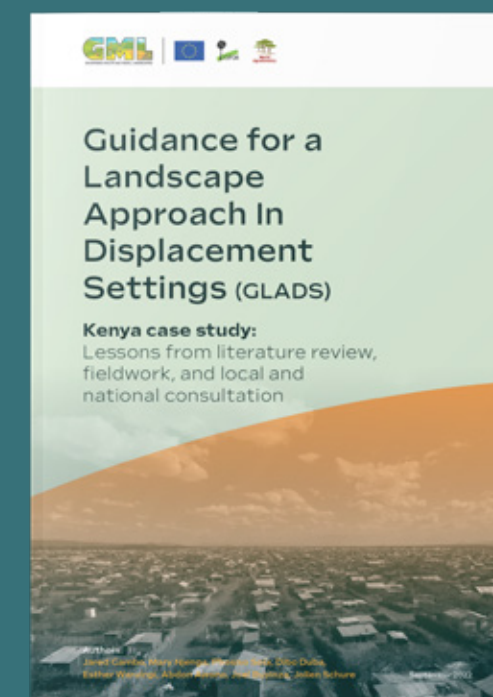
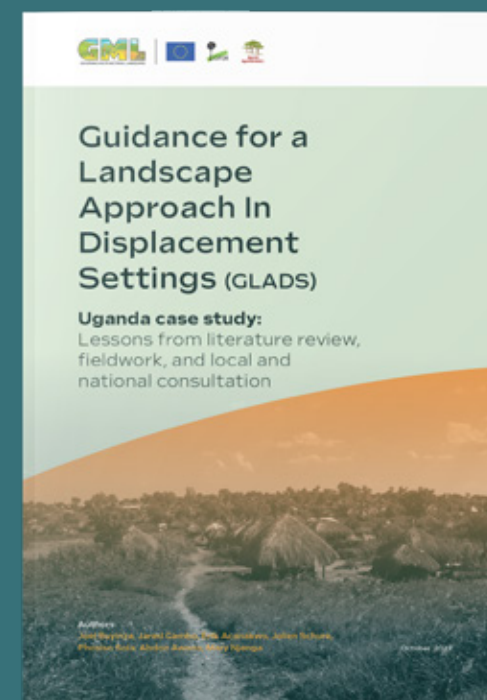
Results of a review of landscape approaches in displacement settings by CIFOR-ICRAF (Schure et al. 2022) found no examples of an integrated landscape approach being systematically applied or adapted to a refugee hosting or displacement setting.

Figure 1 above summarizes the key principles that guided the GLADS co-designing process, with five principles of an integrated landscape approach confirmed as being relevant for displacement settings:

- “Complexity of social-ecological systems”: 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 transdisciplinary” approaches in planning and management across various sectors is important 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”: Effectiveness of this participation and engagement contributes to management and monitoring, and requires capacity enhancement and understanding of stakeholder perceptions.
- Key “economic, social and environmental sustainability outcomes” can be targeted through integrated interventions in refugee hosting landscapes.

## Guidance for an integrated landscape approach in displacement settings

GLADS consists of five key guidance notes on how to apply the integrated landscape approach in displacement settings, along with sub-notes and examples. More practical experiences from site consultations are published in separate reports, and can be accessed at: [cifor-icraf.org/glads](http://cifor-icraf.org/glads).





## Understanding the displacement setting landscape

A good and shared understanding of the displacement setting landscape is a first step in dealing with “Complexity of social-ecological systems” and “multiple functions and trade-offs”. This includes understanding new social relations and negotiation of access, and use of resources between host communities and other stakeholders.

### Identify appropriate landscape scales to address sustainability and resilience

- Undertake biophysical mapping of key resources and sociopolitical and sociocultural boundaries.

### Identify key stakeholders in the landscape

- Undertake stakeholder mapping and engagement (refugees, host communities, UN agencies, donors, subnational and national governments, the private sector) identifying needs, roles, interests and influence, including availability of resources, governing rules and regulations.

### Identify multifunctionality (synergies and trade-offs) within displacement settings

- Evaluate ecological functions, provision of food/feed and forage, construction materials, shelter and sheds alongside their trade-offs such as degradation, shifting of land uses, loss of biodiversity, conflict and displacement, pollution and waste generation, loss of livelihoods, socioeconomic value of resources, and diseases.
- Assess strengths of social functions, e.g., cultural dynamics, security, knowledge exchange and attainment of unique skills against threats such as conflict, gender-based violence, culture erosion, resource competition and insecurity.

- Explore economic opportunities, such as market developments, trade, industrialization, formal employment opportunities, infrastructure developments, expansion of trade and local development.

### Understand governance structures and institutional arrangements

- Assess institutional arrangements, policies and legislation to support integrated landscape development and implementation.
- Assess the multiscale and multilevel governance structures and sociocultural mechanisms in displacement settings at the local, regional, subnational, national and international levels.
- Identify existing land and resources tenure, benefit sharing and conflict resolution mechanisms.



Photo: Axel Fassio



What constitutes a well understood displacement landscape in Kenya?

According to participants at the national stakeholder forum:

A well understood displacement landscape is where information on social license (acceptance of refugees by host community), population, size of landscape, resource inventory, availability of social amenities and food security are well documented, communicated and understood. Relevant sectors, such as agriculture, health, water, energy, environment, water and sanitation, security, technology, trade and transport, collaborate effectively.

Multifunctionality and trade-offs in these landscapes consider: (i) ecological functions e.g., construction materials, woodfuel, feed/food/ forage, shelter and sheds, alongside their trade-offs such as degradation, shifting of land uses, loss of biodiversity, conflict and displacement, pollution and waste generation, loss of livelihoods, socioeconomic value of resources, and diseases; (ii) opportunity costs for social functions e.g., cultural dynamics, security, knowledge exchange and attainment of unique skills against trade-offs such as conflict (GBV), culture erosion/shocks, transfer of skills, resource competition and insecurity; (iii) economic functions such as market developments, trade, industrialization, employment opportunities, infrastructure developments, expansion of trade and local development against issues like remittances; (iv) needs of stakeholders (refugees, host communities, UN agencies, donors, county and national governments, the private sector); and (v) availability of resources, governing rules and regulations for order, defined organizational targets and objectives, social amenities, partnerships and collaborations, education to displaced children and access to information.

Source: Gambo J, Njenga M, Sola P, Duba D, Waruingi E, Awono A, Buyinza J, Schure J. 2022. *Guidance for a Landscape Approach in Displacement Settings (GLADS): Kenya Case Study.*

Relevant tools and instruments	Description
<u>The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) (UNHCR 2018)</u>	The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) aims at easing pressure on refugee hosting 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.
<u>The Kalobeyei Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED P) (UNHCR 2018)</u>	KISED P is a framework aimed at enhancing collaboration and coordination between humanitarian actors working in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei landscape in offering sustainable services and socioeconomic development for refugees and host communities. It offers guidance on development planning and implementation; integration of refugees and host communities; landscape-level assessments; and participatory governance arrangements.

Relevant tools and instruments	Description
<u>Kenya's Refugee Act of 2021 (KenyaLaw 2021)</u>	<p>Kenya's Refugee Act of 2021 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>The act offers guidance on coordination of environmental issues in camp and host community landscapes; partnerships with other state and non-state actors in carrying out environmental impact assessments (EIAs); waste management; and mitigating conflicts arising from natural resource management and use.</p>
<u>UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) (UNDP 2019)</u>	<p>The Social and Environmental Standards (SES) tool ensures that all UNDP funded programmes maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits, and at the same time avoid, minimize, mitigate and manage adverse social and environmental risks and impacts.</p> <p>It entails environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs), resettlement action planning and livelihoods action planning.</p>
<u>IUCN's Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) (IUCN and WRI 2014)</u>	<p>The handbook on restoration opportunity assessment methodology (ROAM) integrates a number of principles relevant to displacement settings. It focuses on restoration of landscapes as opposed to individual sites; restoring functionality; providing multiple benefits; leverage on a wide range of restoration approaches; adaptive management; and engaging relevant stakeholders in these processes.</p> <p>It encompasses three phases. Phase 1 involves preparation and planning, which includes defining landscape problems; developing forest landscape restoration (FLR) objectives; engaging stakeholders; defining geographical scale; and establishing an assessment team. Phase 2 entails data collection and analysis, including stakeholder prioritization of restoration interventions; data collection to inform restoration options; restoration economic modelling and evaluation; and finance and resourcing analysis. Phase 3 presents results and recommendations, and includes validation; evaluation of options, e.g., institutional and policy options; and potential for private sector investment.</p>



## Developing a common landscape-scale vision for the refugee hosting landscape

Such a vision includes social, environmental and economic sustainability outcomes to be agreed upon considering the current context, and the desired future for the specific landscape, in order to contribute to ecosystem and livelihood resilience of refugees and host communities.

### Define social outcomes to address the multiple interests and needs of multiple stakeholders and those of hosting and displaced communities

- Through inclusive participatory approaches for co-design, envisaged social outcomes are determined and priorities and opportunities identified.

### Define outcomes for landscape environmental sustainability

- Environmental outcomes follow mapping and ecosystem assessments of environmental risks and vulnerability to climate change, livelihood systems and drivers of deforestation and landscape degradation using various approaches including circular economy approaches and spatial planning.

### Economic outcomes promote self-reliance of refugees and host communities

- Economic outcomes are targeted following analysis of production systems, credit mechanisms, market systems and value chains.
- Plan and promote nature-based enterprises.



Photo: Axel Fassio



Towards a common vision for the refugee hosting Garoua Boulai and nearby councils' landscape, Cameroon

In Eastern Cameroon, 304,000 refugees from the Central African Republic now live within organized settlements (30%) and within host communities (70%), with over 60,000 people settled in Gado-Badzéré village in Garoua Boulai; the nearby councils' area. Refugees in these locations have limited livelihood options. For their daily cooking and heating needs, fuelwood is the most available resource, while collecting and selling fuelwood also provides cash income. As refugees generally have limited access to land, fuelwood collection is a source of conflict with local communities. It is also unsustainable, as evidenced by the increasing distances that refugees and hosting communities must travel to collect fuelwood.

A landscape approach addressing woodfuel issues by CIFOR-ICRAF (under the EU-financed GML project) was started by a workshop with key stakeholders in Bertoua in 2019 to create consensus on priorities for the scoping study. These stakeholders were subsequently involved at all steps of the initiative to ensure efficiency in the options developed for the benefit of host communities and refugees, as well as to establish a framework for sustainable management of the woodfuel value

chain in a refugee hosting area. The co-development of a sustainable woodfuel management strategy was built on existing initiatives within the refugee hosting landscape and collaborations between stakeholders. It was an opportunity for open and constructive discussions between stakeholders to identify knowledge gaps about woodfuel value chains and, subsequently, to test various options. These consisted of a package of activities, including reforestation of the landscape using fast-growing tree species and trees that provide non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and commercial fruits, as well as better end use of woodfuel using improved cookstoves. Long-term follow up and participatory monitoring evaluation and learning are essential to supporting and assessing the environmental and socioeconomic outcomes of reforestation activities and improved cookstove adoption, to inform and adapt activities to achieve best sustainability outcomes.

Source: Ndzodo A, Awono A, Schure J, Beloune Biondokin GS, Sola P, Gambo J. 2022. *Guidance for a Landscape Approach in Displacement Settings (GLADS): Cameroon Case Study*. Bogor, Indonesia; Nairobi: CIFOR-ICRAF.

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<u>UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) (UNDP 2019)</u>	<p>The Social and Environmental Standards (SES) tool ensures that all UNDP funded programmes maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits, and at the same time avoid, minimize, mitigate and manage adverse social and environmental risks and impacts.</p> <p>It entails environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs), resettlement action planning and livelihoods action planning.</p>
<u>Community Environmental Action Planning (CEAP) Toolkit (UNEP 2013)</u>	The toolkit contains 37 participatory tools selected for use in a community environmental action planning (CEAP) process. These tools include mapping tools (which assist communities and implementing organizations to have an overview of natural resources and ecosystem services and how these affect or are affected by the community, households and individuals); time analysis tools; linkages and relationship tools; prioritization and quantification tools; action planning tools; and monitoring and evaluation tools, among others.
<u>A Practical Guide to Integrated Landscape Management and Tool Guide to Integrated Landscape Management. Washington DC: EcoAgriculture Partners, on behalf of 1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People</u>	The 1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People initiative provides a practical guide and tool guide on integrated landscape management (ILM), with a generic, locally adaptable, conceptual process and practical guidance for carrying out ILM.



## Implementing contextually appropriate integrated interventions targeting sustainability in displacement settings

An integrated approach entails working across sectors, geographic and socioeconomic boundaries, and addressing longer-term objectives and needs. It builds on good understanding of stakeholder perceptions and the principle of effective “participation and stakeholder engagement”, involving both refugees and host communities.

### Engage and facilitate stakeholders to develop a common vision for social, environmental and economic transformation in a particular landscape

- Target preferred social outcomes through a process of co-design and inclusive participatory approaches prioritizing basic needs and priorities as identified through needs assessments.
- Envision landscape-level environmental sustainability and resilience, following mapping assessments of ecosystem carrying capacity, environmental risks and land-use planning.
- Address economic outcomes to promote self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods, following analyses of economic activities, availability of credit mechanisms, market systems and value chains.

### Develop a theory of change based on the vision developed

- Describe a pathway of change towards the vision.

### Identify and prioritize livelihood and environmental management interventions

- Ensure the voices of men, women, youth and other vulnerable groups are heard, and their diverse priorities and preferences are represented in the final interventions/ programme.

### Develop a plan with short-term and long-term objectives

- Clearly define roles, responsibilities and resources of multiple actors across disciplines and sectors.
- Implement interventions collaboratively with periodic engagement for planning and learning on multistakeholder platforms.



Photo: Axel Fassio



Resource recovery and reuse (RRR) approaches in Kakuma refugee camp, Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement and host communities

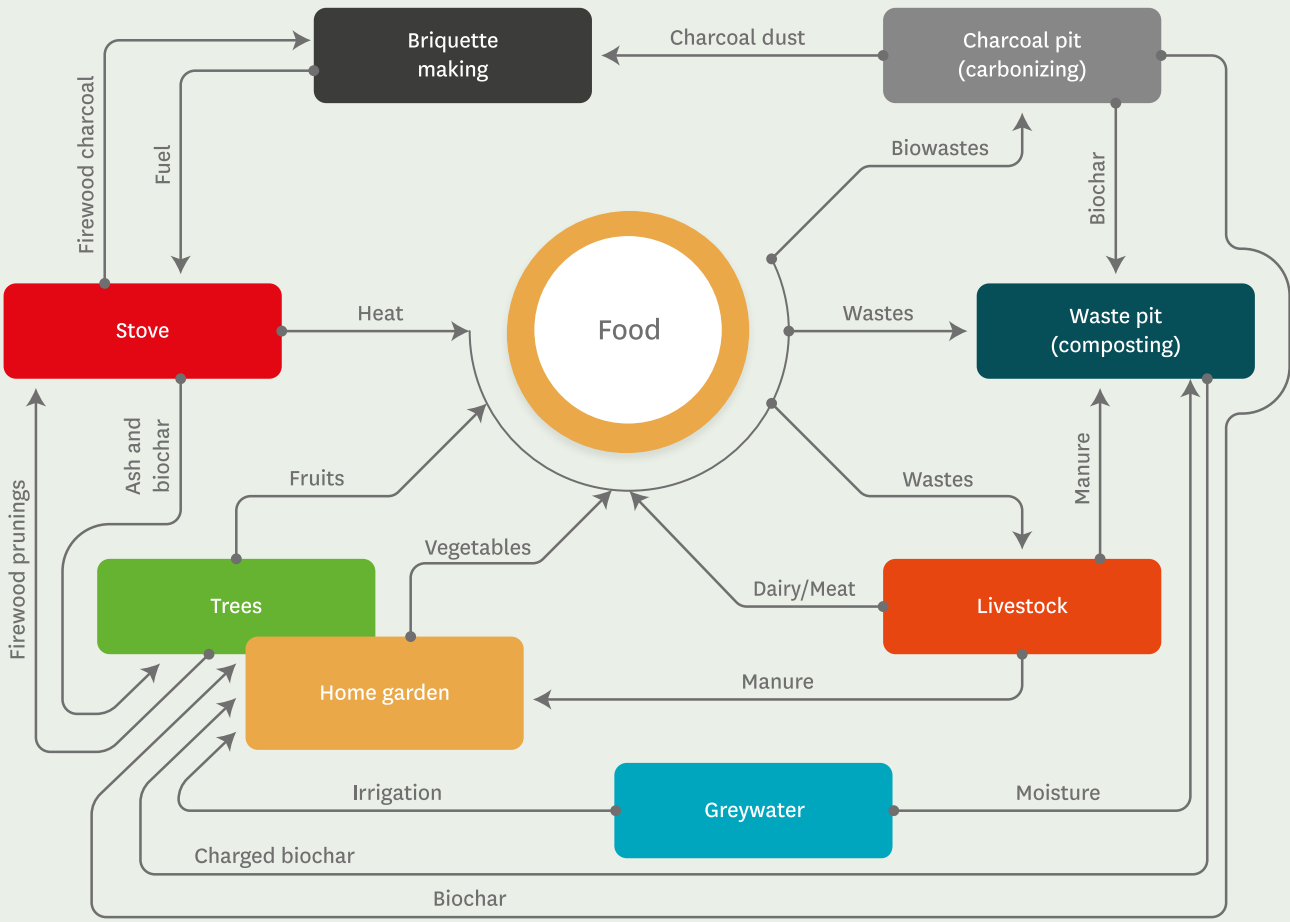
RRR is an approach being implemented between 2019 and 2023 in six refugee camps and settlements and their surrounding host communities in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. The aim of the project is to increase the resilience of these communities through the implementation of gender responsive RRR solutions while building an evidence base. This work builds on previous research and innovations by project partners in developing, testing and verifying technologies and livelihood models for gender responsive, circular bio-economy solutions to capture energy, water and nutrients, and building resilient food and energy systems for refugee settlements and their host communities. The project targets 3,600 direct and 200,000 indirect beneficiaries with one-third of this target in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei landscape. Extensive uptake of project training indicates the success of this project’s definition of scale as having many participants rather than measuring success via the area cultivated or kilograms of vegetables produced.

This work is a collaboration between ICRAF, IWMI, Pennsylvania State University, CIAT, DRC, UN-HABITAT and UNHCR. It is supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and

Development (BMZ) commissioned by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) through the Fund International Agricultural Research (FIA) and Ag Sciences Global, College of Agricultural Sciences, Pennsylvania State University, USA through funding from the United States Department of Agriculture - National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA-NIFA), and Hatch Appropriations of the United States Government under Project #PEN04724 and Accession #1020895 (Adam-Bradford et al. 2022).

Sources: Gambo J, Njenga M, Sola P, Duba D, Waruingi E, Awono A, Buyinza J, Schure J. 2022. Guidance for a Landscape Approach in Displacement Settings (GLADS): Kenya Case Study. CIFOR-ICRAF: Bogor, Indonesia; Nairobi.

Adam-Bradford A, Mendum R, Njenga M, Woldetsadik D, Acanakwo EF, Gebrezgabher S. 2022. Circular bio-economy innovations for resilient refugee and host communities in East Africa. Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Water Management Institute (IWMI). 12p. Resource Recovery and Reuse (RRR) in Refugee Settlements in Africa: Project Brief Series 3.



Adam-Bradford et al. 2022

Relevant tools and instruments	Description
A Practical Guide to Integrated Landscape Management and Tool Guide to Integrated Landscape Management. Washington DC: EcoAgriculture Partners, on behalf of 1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People	The 1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People initiative provides a practical guide and tool guide on integrated landscape management (ILM), with a generic, locally adaptable, conceptual process and practical guidance for carrying out ILM.
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Relevant tools and instruments	Description
<u>Handbook on safe access to firewood and alternative energy (SAFE)</u> (WFP 2012)	This handbook provides guidance on fuel-efficient programming in displacement settings. It is a capacity building tool for humanitarian practitioners towards enhancing safe access to fuelwood and alternative sources of energy in displacement settings. It offers guidance on developing forestry management plans and assessing energy supply and demand in displacement settings.
<u>Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) framework</u> (FAO 2016)	A user toolkit on woodfuel assessments in displacement settings. It contributes to understanding on how woodfuel is sourced, used and monitored, through assessing woodfuel supply, and monitoring woodfuel use and energy access.
<u>Handbook for forest management in refugee and returnee situations</u> (UNHCR and IUCN 2005).	This handbook provides guidance on forest management during refugee and returnee operations, including assessments of demand and possible supply of forestry products; development of wood supply and harvesting plans; forestry management plans in displacement settings; and tree planting, forestry and income.
<u>Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (MERS)</u> (The SEEP Network 2017)	MERS provides guidance on good programming of activities by actors in humanitarian contexts. It consists of five core standards including 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 the 'Do No Harm' standard, the choice of interventions should be based on the results of analyses of potential negative impacts, and interventions should include methods for eliminating or minimizing negative impacts. The standards support rapid environmental impact assessments (REAs); and market assessments of key goods, natural capital and services in crisis-prone areas using tools such as Pre-Crisis Market Analyses (PCMAs) and implementing Sensitive Ecosystem Inventories (SEIs) that protect ecosystems.

Relevant tools and instruments	Description
<u>Guidance on the management of natural and planted forest and woodlands in displacement settings</u> (FAO and UNHCR 2018)	The tool is used for the planning, implementation and monitoring of forestry and woodland management in displacement settings.  It provides guidance on assessing woodfuel demand and supply; land suitability assessments; land tenure; tree species selection; managing forestry plantations for different uses; and monitoring, evaluation and reporting.
<u>Guidance notes for sustainable forestry interventions in displacement settings in Kenya</u> (UNHCR 2020)	Useful for developing forest and tree options for environmental conservation, restoration of ecosystems and livelihoods improvements. It provides guidance on tree species selection, managing natural and planted forests, and agroforestry.
<u>Framework for assessing, monitoring and evaluating the environment in refugee-related operations (FRAME toolkit)</u> (UNHCR 2009)	A framework for assessing, monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts of refugees.  It offers guidance on participatory environmental management between refugees and host communities.
<u>UNHCR Environmental guidelines</u> (UNHCR and IUCN 2005)	Operational guidelines providing the basic principles of UNHCR environmental activities, through environmental assessments during planning, implementation and monitoring during different phases of refugee operations.
<u>UNHCR's climate resilience and environmental sustainability strategy (2022–2025)</u> (UNHCR 2022)	This operational strategy focuses on mitigating the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on refugees and host communities while supporting their resilience to climate-related and other environmental risks by preserving and rehabilitating the natural environment in displacement settings.
<u>UNHCR's Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy (2019–2025)</u>	The Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy aims at enabling refugees, host communities and other persons of concern to meet their energy needs in a safe and sustainable way.  The strategy comprises five outcomes mainly addressing priority energy needs for cooking, lighting and heating for refugees and host communities. The strategy also entails maximizing use of renewable energy options; ensuring that community facilities in refugee camps and settlements have access to energy; and facilitating the transitioning of UNHCR's facilities to renewable energy.



Putting appropriate monitoring, evaluation, learning and adaptation systems in place for ILA in displacement settings

Continuous monitoring, evaluation and learning on initiatives within an integrated landscape approach in displacement settings, allows for shared understanding of successes and failures, and informs timely adaptation.

Establish a landscape evaluation monitoring tool

- During the planning stage, determine the objectives, performance standards, indicators and protocols for monitoring.
- Establish a baseline on socioeconomic and environmental conditions in the refugee landscape.
- Allocate sufficient resources (financial, human) for monitoring.

Establish an institutional mechanism for coordinating data collection

- Identify all concerned stakeholders and their diverse interests in the planning phase in developing a comprehensive set of issues and parameters to be monitored, and define commonly agreed indicators and means of verification.
- Identify and agree on tasks and responsibilities, including skills and tools, between members of the monitoring team.

Build learning platforms to feed lessons back into planning and across-site comparisons

- Establish learning platforms (both online and physical) for sharing lessons learned from the successes and failures of different approaches, strategies, methodologies and techniques.

What a good monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system looks like according to stakeholders in Uganda (Rhino Refugee Camp Settlement in Madi-Okollo District)

A good MEL system encompasses all actors, leaving no aspect unmonitored. It measures progress on achievement of outputs being assessed against the objectives, and social, environmental and economic indicators. It is inclusive and participatory, context based, upholds ethics and social safeguards, is admissible, cost effective, convenient, timebound and understandable. The MEL system is both sensitive to risks and prevailing conditions in the displacement setting and aligns with county and national government policies and their broader development agendas. It functions

through interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary teams with independent and well-clarified roles and targets. The system produces accurate data for analysis to inform learning and adjustments of implementation. Effective MEL is characterized by clearly defined timelines, adequate planning resource mobilization and coordination.

Source: Buyinza J, Gambo J, Acanakwo E, Schure J, Sola P, Awono A, Njenga M. 2022. Guidance for a Landscape Approach in Displacement Settings (GLADS): Uganda Case Study. Bogor, Indonesia; Nairobi: CIFOR-ICRAF.

Relevant tools and instruments	Description
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<u>Framework for assessing, monitoring and evaluating the environment in refugee-related operations (FRAME toolkit)</u> (UNHCR 2009)	<p>A framework for assessing, monitoring and evaluating environmental impacts of refugees.</p> <p>It offers guidance on participatory environmental management between refugees and host communities.</p>
<u>UNHCR Environmental guidelines</u> (UNHCR and IUCN 2005)	<p>Operational guidelines providing the basic principles of UNHCR environmental activities, through environmental assessments during planning, implementation and monitoring during different phases of refugee operations.</p>



## Mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion (GESI)

Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) is important to issues across all stages of the conceptualization, development and implementation of interventions, even more so in displacement settings. In displacement settings there are diverse populations, needs, perspectives and options for refugees and host communities influenced by age, religion, ethnicity, vulnerabilities, (minority groups and people with disabilities, etc). Gender mainstreaming into ILA aims at empowering women, men, youth and vulnerable groups to benefit equitably.

### Create an enabling and inclusive environment for women, men, girls, youth, minorities and people living with disabilities (PLWDs)

- Conduct a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion analysis (include norms and cultural traits that disadvantage women, girls and minorities).
- Engage women, girls, youth, minorities and people living with disabilities in refugee landscapes for attainment of sustainable livelihoods.

### Ensure inclusive participation and engagement of women, girls, youth and minorities

- Engage women, girls, youth and minorities in displacement settings so as to reflect their preferences and priorities in development initiatives.

### Identify the nature of resource distribution among men and women in displacement settings

- Map out resources and establish their distribution/ownership and access regimes based on gender.
- Implement an effective MEL system to ensure sustainability outcomes consider women, girls, youth and minority groups in displacement settings
- Develop key indicators of social inclusion in the refugee hosting landscape (include specific indicators such as effect of interventions on women, girls and minority groups).
- Implement a gender inclusive participatory MEL system.



Photo: Axel Fassio



Mainstreaming GESI under the Response to Increased Environmental Degradation and Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources in Refugee Hosting Districts (RED) project in Rhino Refugee Camp Settlement in Madi-Okollo district

GESI work is a component of the RED project for improving long-term capacity to design and implement gender responsive environment programming, and focuses on empowering women and increasing women's participation in coordination mechanisms/structures at the local government and community levels. GESI work on this capacity development component of the project involves gender capacity assessment; development of GESI action plans; and training. GESI contributes to the project goals of increased environmental protection, forest restoration, improved sustainable energy and alternative livelihoods for displaced populations and their host communities in refugee hosting areas in Uganda, namely Adjumani, Terego, Madi Okollo, Kiryandongo and Yumbe.

The RED project is being implemented from 2021–2024 by Save the Children, ICRAF, the Belgian Development Agency (Enabel) and Joint Energy Environment Projects (JEEP) in close collaboration with the Government of Uganda, including district local governments, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and other relevant partners. The project is funded by the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa.

Source: *Guidance for a Landscape Approach in Displacement Settings (GLADS): Uganda Case Study*. Buyinza J, Gambo J, Acanakwo E, Schure J, Sola P, Awono A, Njenga M. 2022. Bogor, Indonesia; Nairobi: CIFOR-ICRAF.

Relevant tools and instruments	Description
Mendum et al. 2022  <u>Gender integration strategy: Approaches for research and development in a refugee context and other approaches in Africa</u>	The strategy frames the purpose of gender integration for use in displaced and disenfranchised communities in Africa, and specifies how a theory of gender integration and transformation can be applied to specific programme objectives, including the design and development of projects; design and use of data collection protocols; development and delivery of training materials; and communication and outreach.
<u>CGIAR Gender Impact Platform tools</u>	This collection of tools collected by the CGIAR Gender Impact Platform is intended to offer researchers, development practitioners, policymakers, community organizers and others the opportunity to search for and learn about tools, methods, frameworks and manuals for integrating gender perspectives into agricultural and food systems research and programmes.
<u>UNHCR's Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy (2019–2025)</u>	<p>The Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy aims at enabling refugees, host communities and other persons of concern to meet their energy needs in a safe and sustainable way.</p> <p>The strategy comprises five outcomes mainly addressing priority energy needs for cooking, lighting and heating for refugees and host communities. The strategy also entails maximizing use of renewable energy options; ensuring that community facilities in refugee camps and settlements have access to energy; and facilitating the transitioning of UNHCR's facilities to renewable energy.</p>





Photo: Axel Fassio

## Conclusions and recommendations on GLADS

This guidance for an integrated landscape approach in displacement settings offers a conceptual framework, guidance notes, practical examples and links to relevant tools for landscape-level planning and implementation. While this product is the result of a synthesis of experiences from three specific displacement sites in sub-Saharan Africa, it can be applicable to many displacement settings around the world. GLADS will guide stakeholders in building context-relevant understanding, inclusive approaches, continuous learning, and outcomes towards sustainability and resilience in refugee hosting or displacement settings. GLADS can be integrated into existing site, subnational and national government processes. Resources need to be allocated for meaningful participation, implementation and monitoring to achieve outcomes for livelihoods and landscape restoration.

These guidance notes require further contextualization to site-specific realities and priorities, as much as continuous improvements for wider application. As such, further learning in multiple sites is encouraged and will be promoted. This will contribute to a greater understanding on the importance of and most effective ways for adopting an integrated landscape approach for sustainability and resilience in refugee hosting or displacement settings.



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