

SETTLEMENT PROFILING TOOL

SPATIAL ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK FOR DISPLACEMENT
CONTEXTS

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SETTLEMENT PROFILING

UNHCR AIMS

WHAT: spatial, multi-sectoral description & analysis of a UNHCR supported settlement through a spatial lens

WHY: understand the challenges & opportunities for enhancing the design of a settlement outlining sustainable and evidence-based infrastructural investments to benefit both refugee & host communities. Critical information to inform strategic & settlement planning

WHO: refugee & host communities, local authorities, state government, UNHCR and wider un country team, humanitarian & development actors, donors.

HOW: ideally, internally within a reasonable time frame.

MPA: frames the higher-level conceptual approach. Framework of investigation linked to guiding principles



THE ROLE OF UN-HABITAT IN DISPLACEMENT CONTEXTS

A BETTER URBAN FUTURE FOR ALL

THE MANDATE AND EXPERIENCE TO
LINK DISPLACED POPULATIONS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES
AND PROVIDE SPATIAL PLANNING TECHNICAL ADVICE

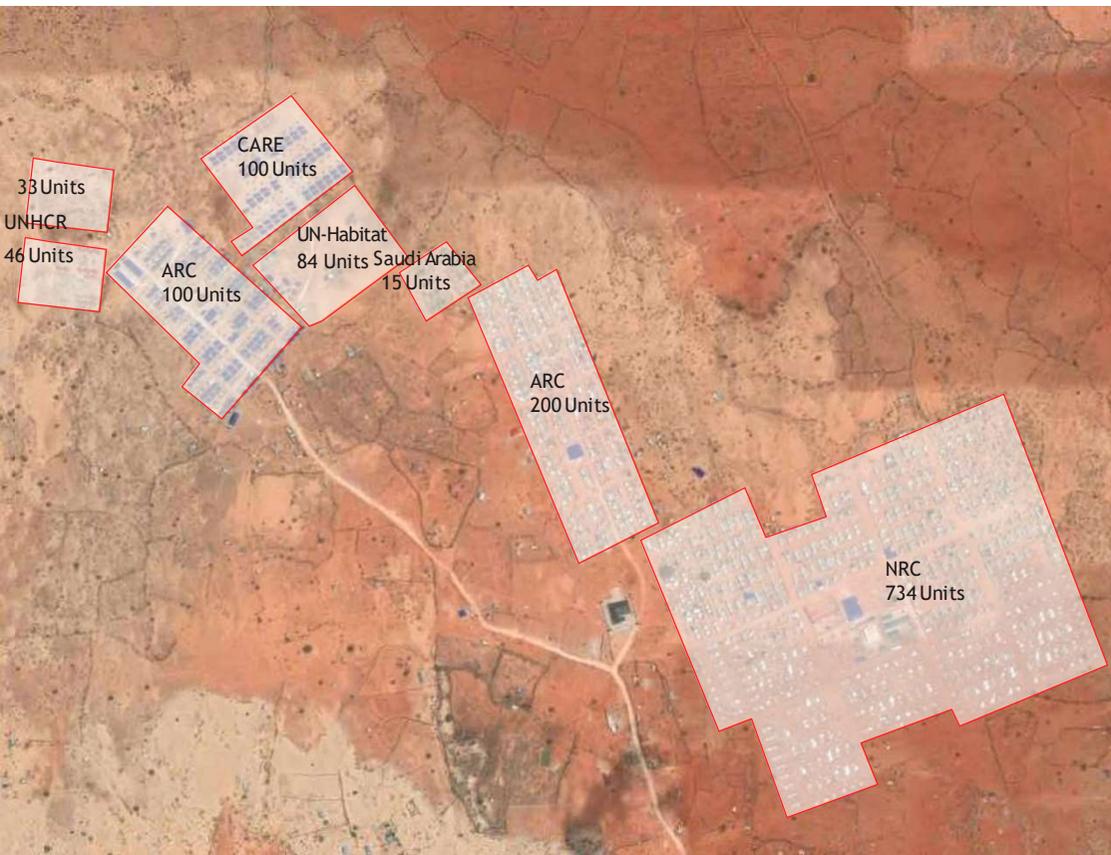
TO SUPPORT MORE **COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERVENTIONS**
THAT BOTH RESPOND TO CRISIS AS WELL AS WIDER
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPERATIVES.



IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA

SETTLEMENT PROFILING - WHY?

TO COORDINATE SPATIAL DEMAND & INVESTMENT IMPACT



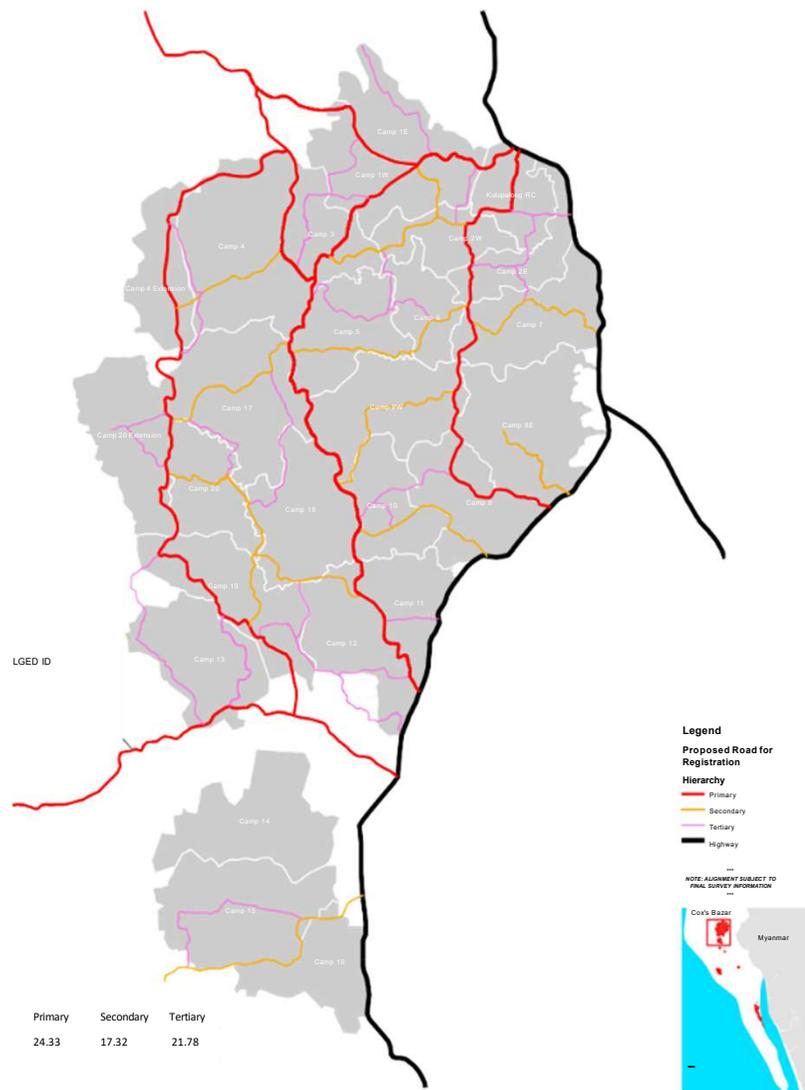
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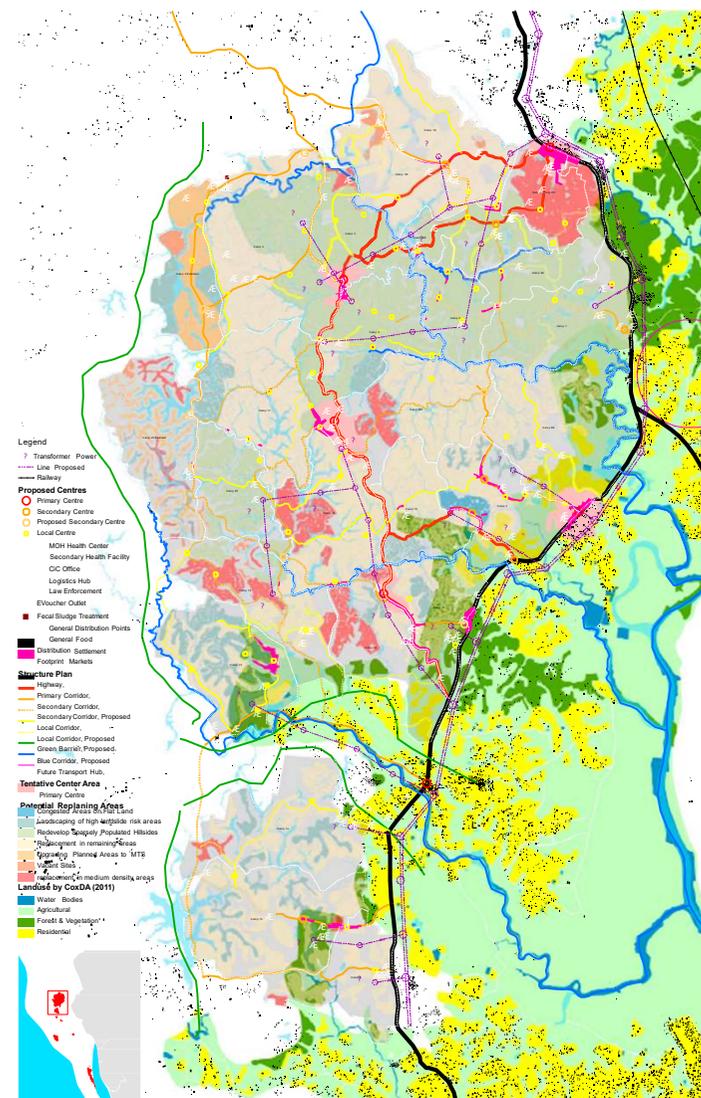
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SETTLEMENT PROFILING - WHY?

TO IDENTIFY STRUCTURAL LINKAGES TO LOCAL CONTEXT



REFUGEE SETTLEMENT IN ISOLATION

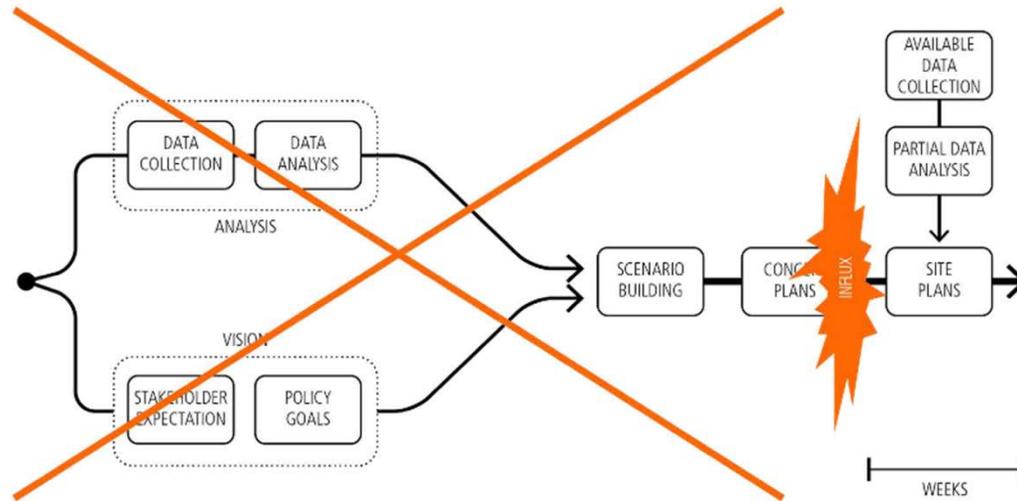


REFUGEE SETTLEMENT IN CONTEXT

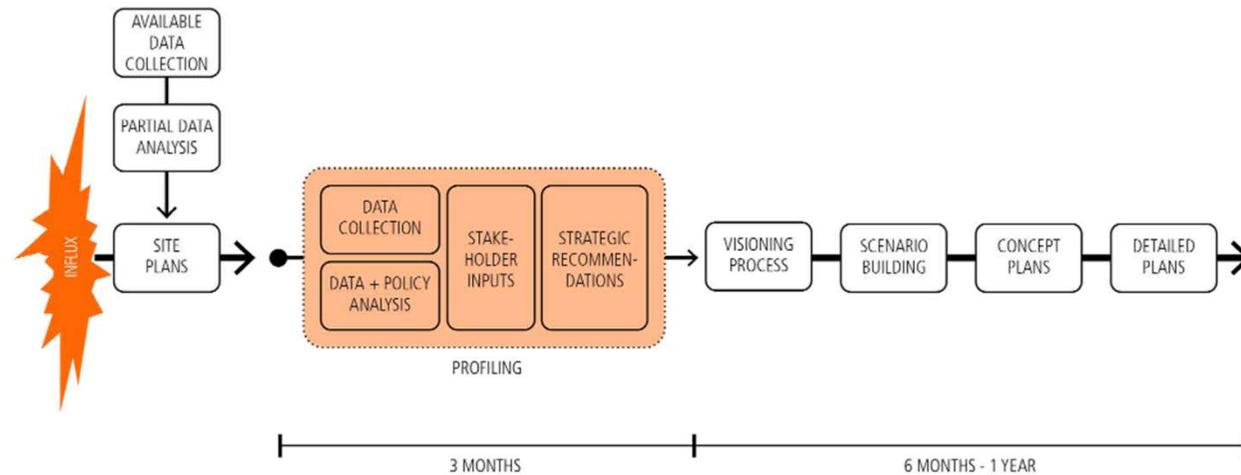
SETTLEMENT PROFILING - WHY?

SETTING A FOUNDATION FOR DURABLE SOLUTIONS

TYPICAL
CRISIS
CONTEXT

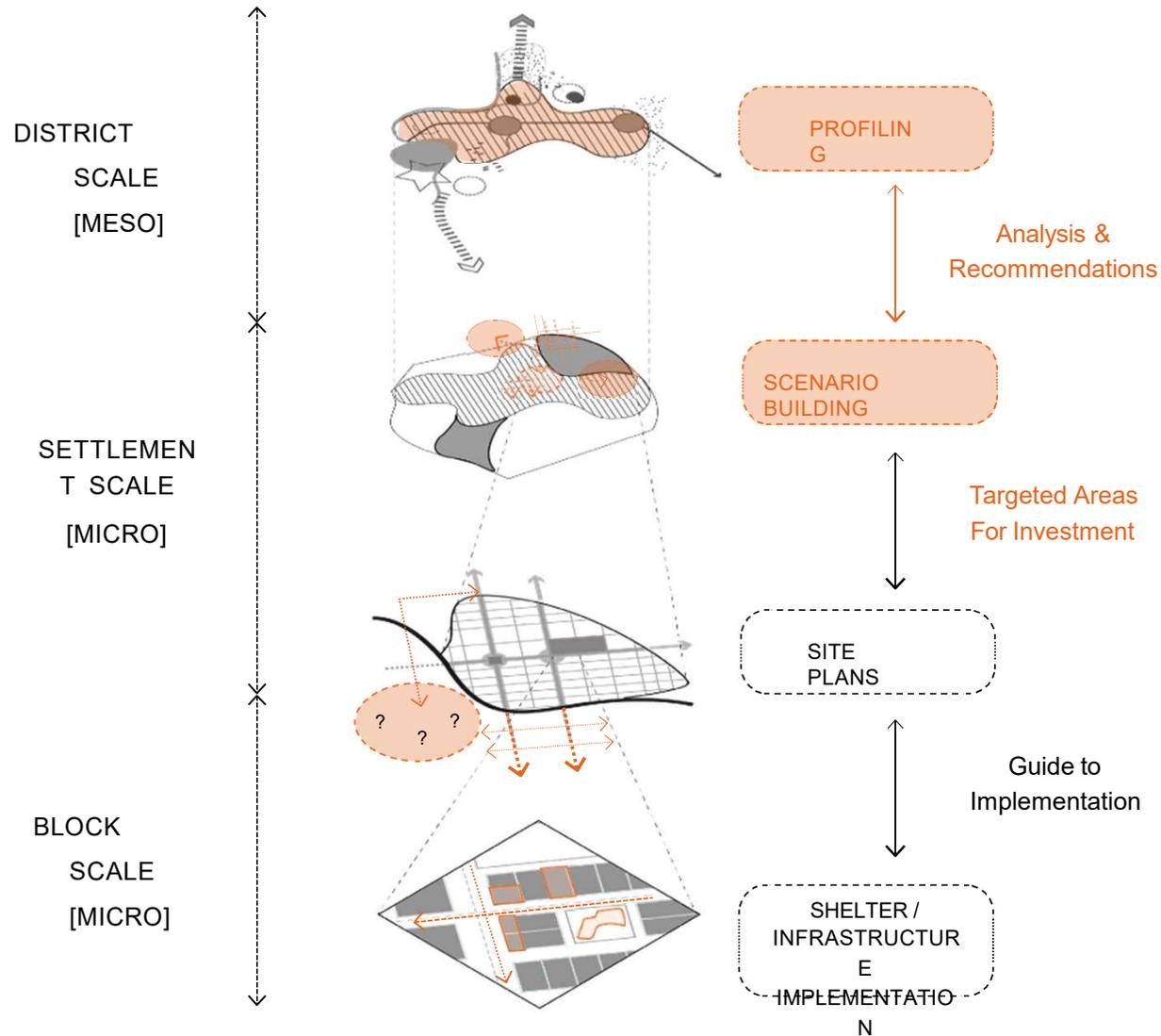


RE
STARTING
PLANNING
PROCESSES



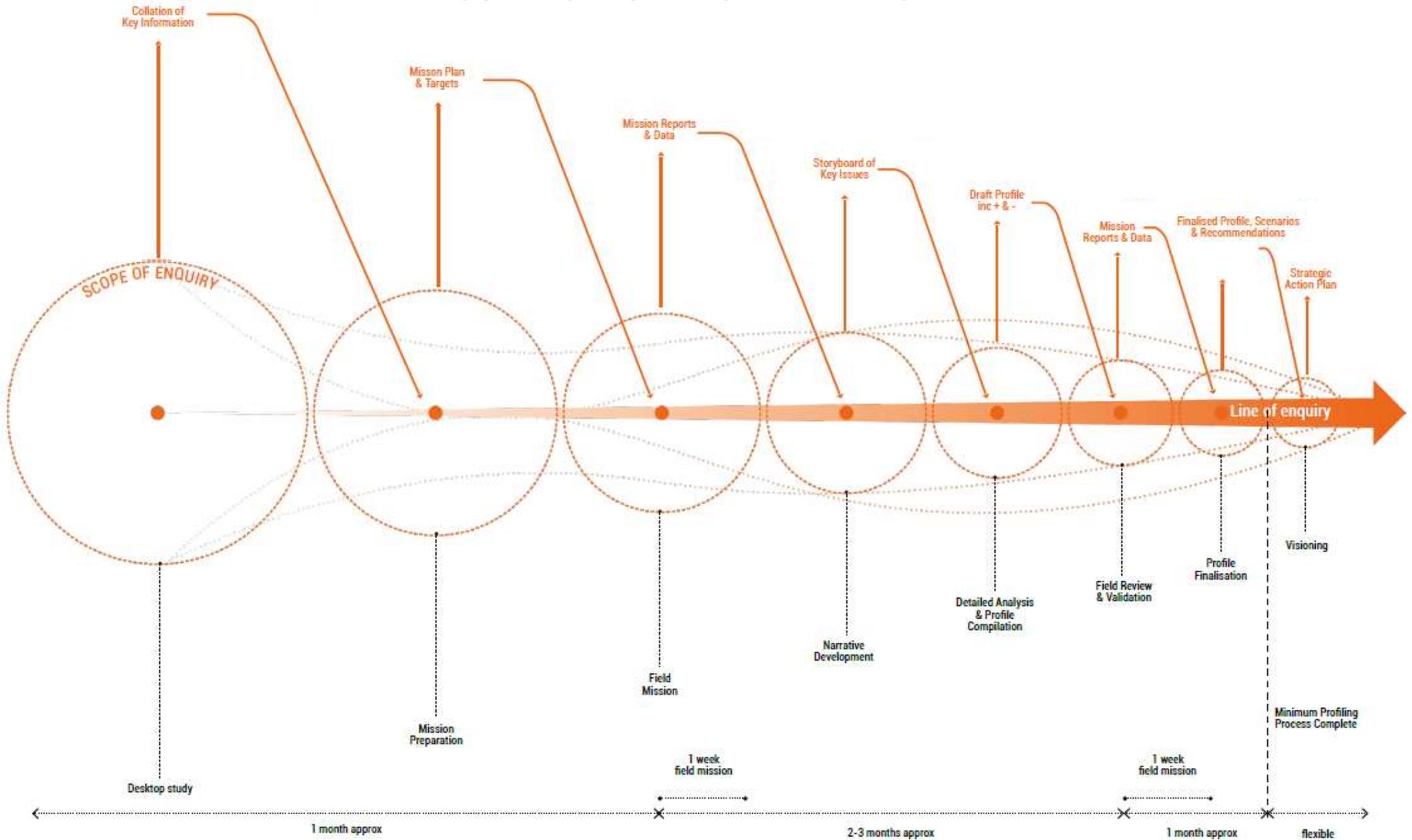
SETTLEMENT PROFILING - HOW?

DEVELOPING AN EVIDENCE BASE TO GUIDE INVESTMENT



SETTLEMENT PROFILING - THE TOOL

A PROCESS OF BUILDING AN EVIDENCE BASE



SETTLEMENT PROFILING - THE TOOL

FIELD TEAM ORIENTED

2.1 DETAILED METHODOLOGY

STEP 1 DESKTOP RESEARCH

"What is relevant to the settlement at the national, district and local scales?"

1. Set out initial broad framework or topics of investigation
2. Collect key spatial data
 - a. Open source data
 - b. Humanitarian data
 - c. UNHCR SIP data
 - d. Local government data (publicly available)
 - e. National government data (publicly available)
 - f. Collect relevant supporting information
 - g. Economic data & market research information
 - h. Governance & administration information
 - i. Socio-economic information
 - j. Climate change information
 - k. Migration context, trends and supporting information

Tools / Software / Processes: Google Docs / Sheets for collaborative input, AUTOCAD to review the data from the field, Arc/QGIS for initial manipulation of spatial data, Google Earth

Example sources: Open Street Map, Humanitarian Data Exchange, UNHCR Data Portal, Google Earth, Local Authority Websites, Regional Government Websites, World Bank Country Profiles, CIA Country Profiles, Overseas Development Institute Data Portal, REACH Data portal

Output: Review of general information and key issues identified

STEP 2 MISSION PREPARATION

"Who and what can verify, confirm and expand this information?"

1. Who are the key stakeholders?
 - a. National government - refugees
 - b. Local government - relevant line ministries
 - c. Refugee community (representative group)
 - d. Host community (representative group)
 - e. UNHCR - development & technical colleagues
 - f. Other agencies e.g. OCHA, IOM
 - g. Donors e.g. World Bank, EU, DFID
2. What questions should be targeted and to whom?
 - a. Perspectives on refugee context
 - b. Municipal priorities and challenges
 - c. Environmental impact
 - d. Community priorities and challenges
3. How does this inform the Master Plan Approach (MPA)?
 - a. Are the questions posed going to inform the various assessment tools?

Tools / Software / Processes: Google Docs / Sheets for collaborative input, Google Earth, Base Maps preparation at a district and sub-district Scale

Example sources: UNHCR & UN-Habitat Country teams

Output: Mission plan with key stakeholders identified, base maps and target questions

STEP 3 FIELD MISSION

"How can information be triangulated to understand the implications on the ground?"

1. Meet with key stakeholders & visit key locations
 - a. Triangulate data & deepen information
 - b. Hold refugee community focus groups
 - c. What sites are important to visit and understand?
 - i. Markets, major facilities, central areas, peripheral areas
 - ii. Adjacent host community areas
 - iii. Local towns and access routes
 - iv. Agricultural and livestock land
2. Gather further data for corroboration
 - a. Spatial data, e.g. GIS shapefiles from local government
 - b. Social & demographic data, e.g. census population data and population growth rates

- c. Environmental data, e.g. climate studies & shapefiles / maps of protected areas
- d. Economic data, e.g. local economic development plans
- e. Community perspectives
- f. Local government perspectives
- g. Agency perspectives

Tools / Software / Processes: Google Docs / Sheets for collaborative input, Wiki-Loc / GPS Location Apps, Geo-referencing camera

Example sources: Local authority databases, central census authority databases, local government development plans, sectoral plans, spatial plans and socio-economic profiles, UNHCR registration and information management teams

Output: Minutes of meetings & notes of consultations, site photos, updated base maps with mission findings

Missions must include both site visits to critical locations and meetings with stakeholders. Be sure to bring a list of questions for stakeholders, as well as various base maps to take notes in the field. Missions provide a good opportunity to ask stakeholders, such as local government and humanitarian partners, to provide digital data in the form of shapefiles, maps, tables, reports etc. Organise participatory sessions with community members to learn their perspectives on the settlement's critical challenges and opportunities. Frame the questions simply, for example "In this settlement, what are three of the biggest challenges? What are the three biggest opportunities?" Take care to ensure that both positive and negative perspectives are taken into account.



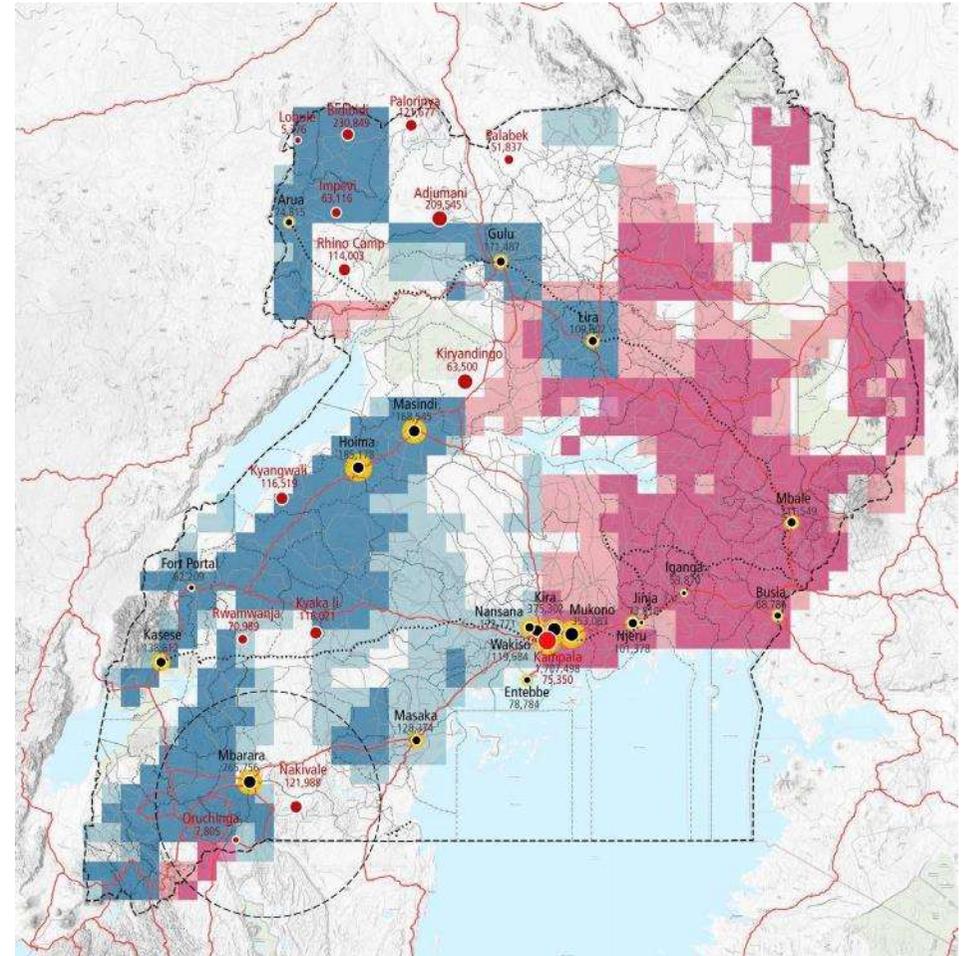
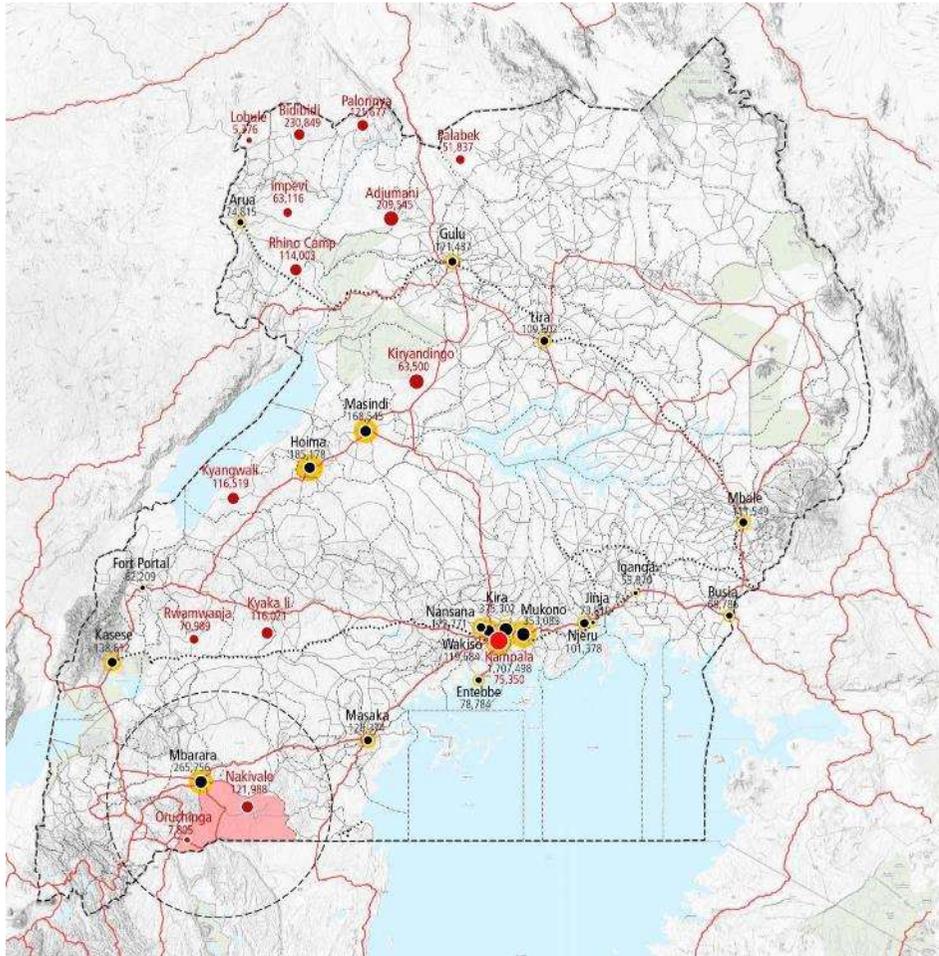
© UN-Habitat/Jongibnyo

When beginning a profile, it is critical to collect a broad scope of spatial information, written information and data (shapefiles, plans, sectoral reports, satellite imagery etc). This will provide a broad understanding of the general situation in a particular area. Get in touch with professionals in the field to collect the most recent data and operational updates. The types of questions / data that should be sought are set out in the Framework of Investigation (see sections 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4).

The initial data and broad assumptions that were collected as part of step one now need to be verified, amended and / or expanded. When gathering information, it is important to carefully plan which sites need to be visited in person. Contact relevant stakeholders in advance to ensure their involvement. Stakeholder involvement may facilitate access to relevant information, data or additional stakeholders that are important to contact. Develop questions prior to visiting stakeholders, so that the information gathered is useful and manageable.

THE OUPUTS - NATIONAL CONTEXT

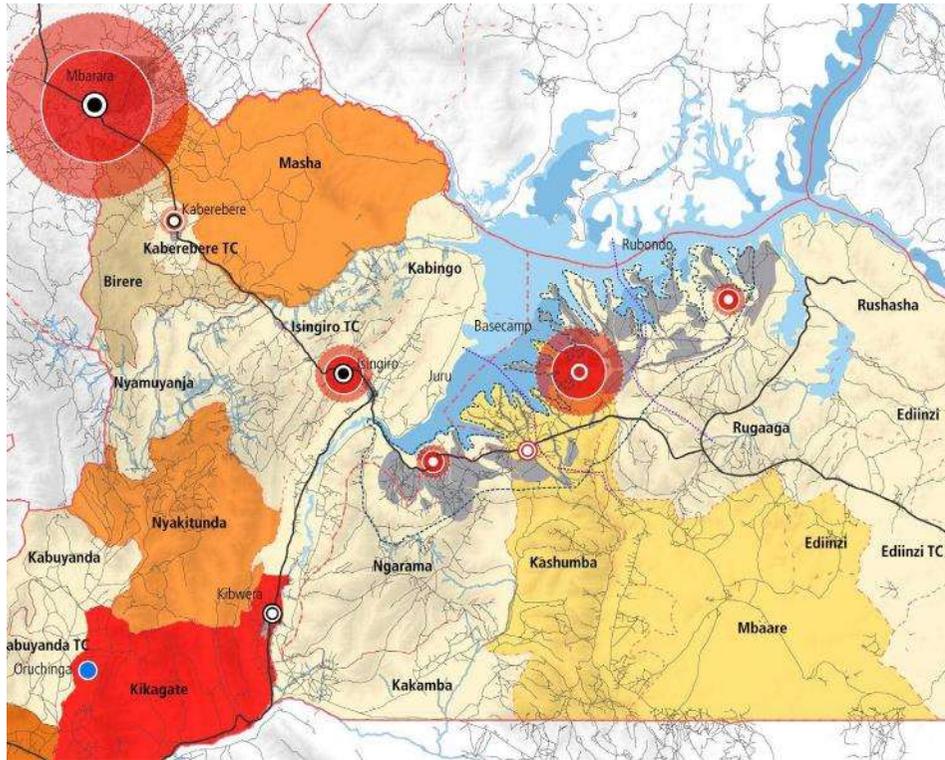
URBANISATION, DISPLACEMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE



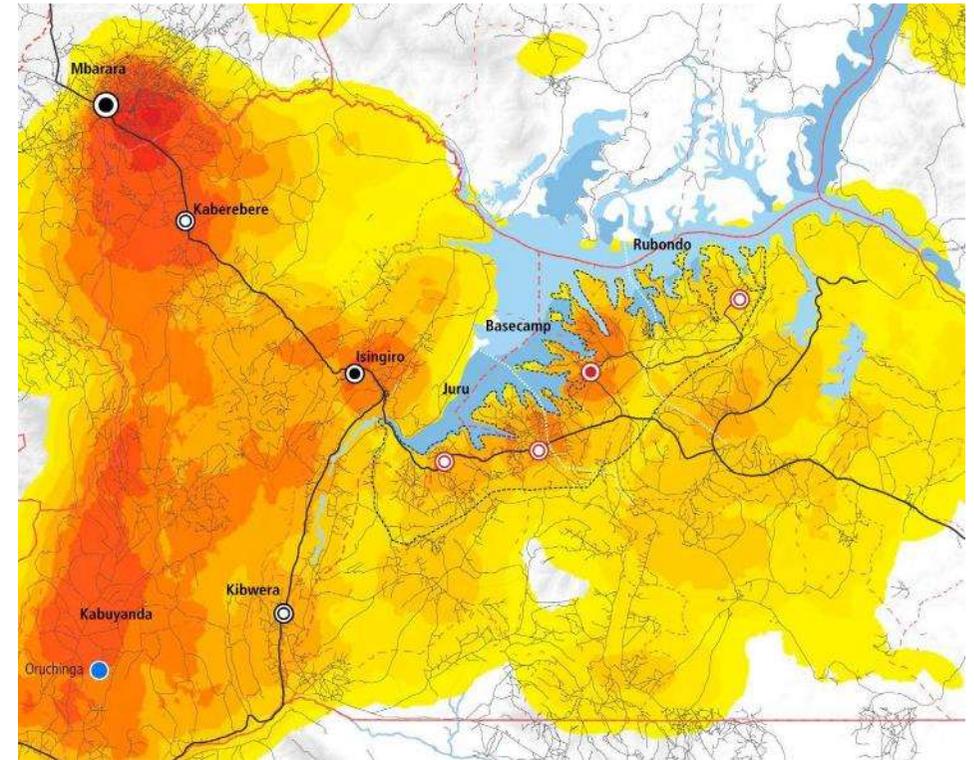
Uganda is urbanizing at an annual **urban growth rate of 5.2%** though the level of **planned urbanization remains relatively low**. This growth and displacement context is felt most in its **secondary and intermediate towns**, which also receive a large influx of rural populations. There is **relative degree of certainty forecasting in-migration** to Isingiro District due to climate change impact.

THE OUPUTS - DISTRICT CONTEXT

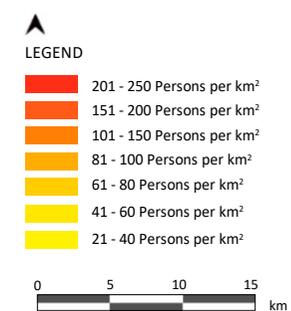
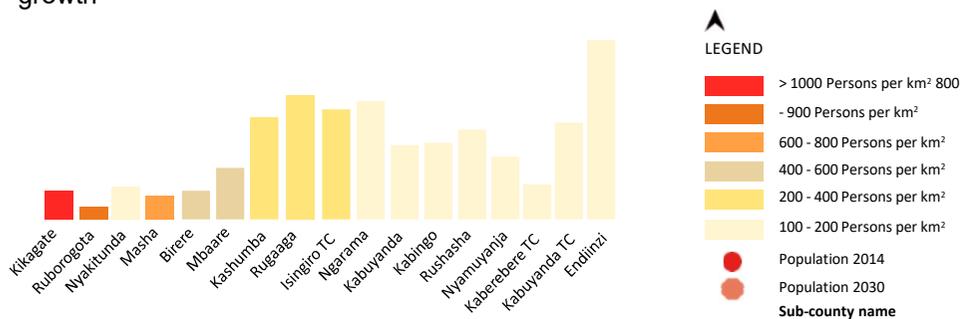
POPULATION GROWTH & IMPACT ON LAND



Density by sub district + forecasted urban population growth

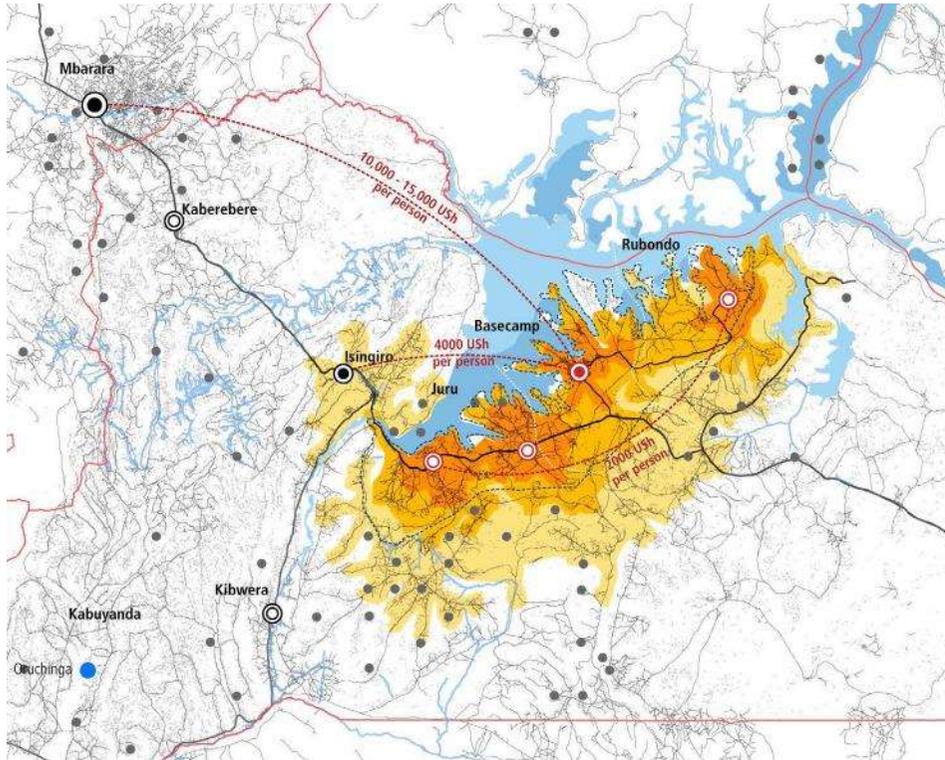


Population distribution based on building footprints

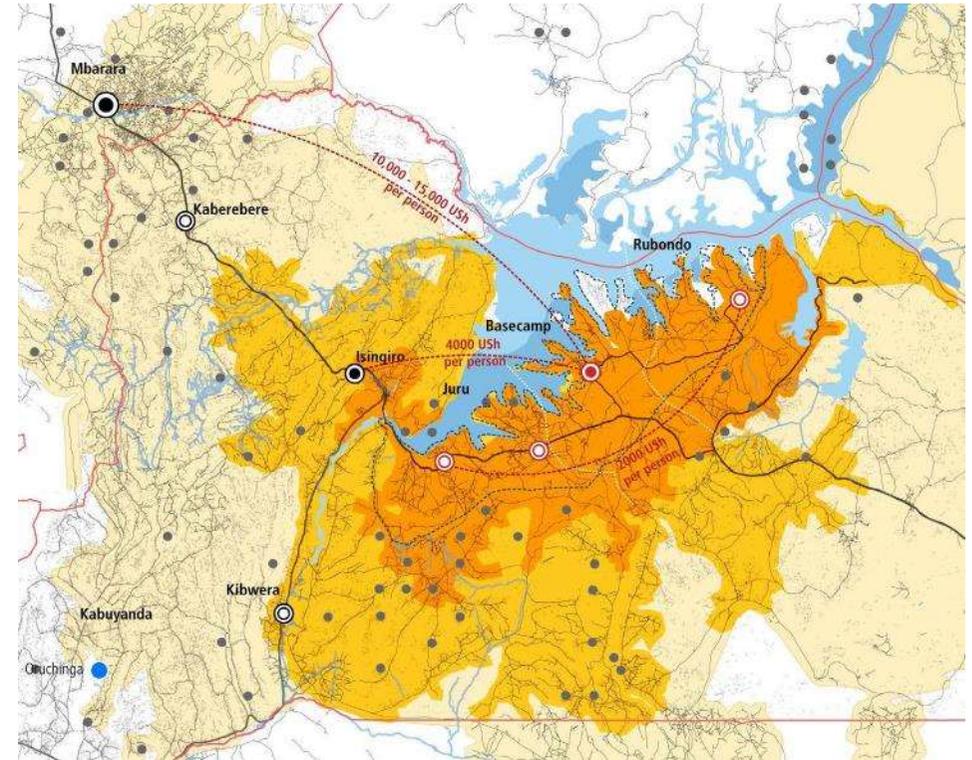


THE OUPUTS - DISTRICT CONTEXT

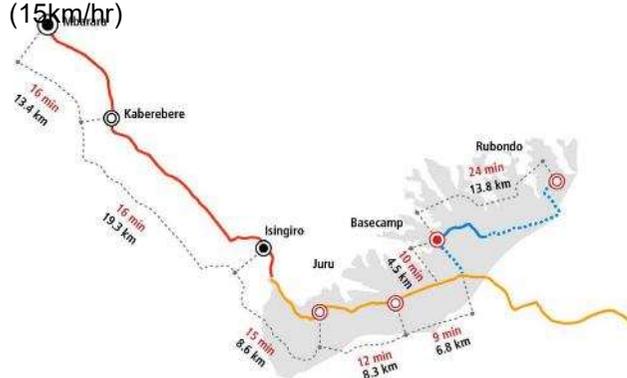
INFRASTRUCTURE, CONNECTIVITY & ACCESS TO MOBILITY



Accessibility & cost of transport based on existing road conditions (15km/hr)



Potential Accessibility based on improved main arterial roads (50km/hr)



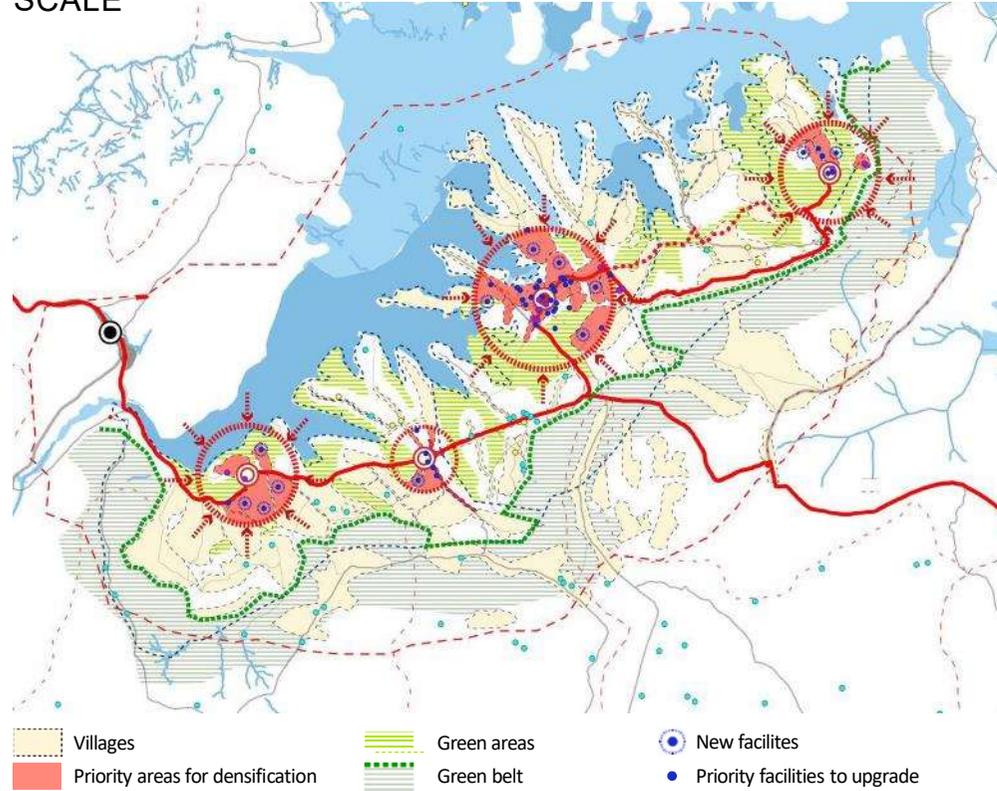
- LEGEND**
- Tarmac road
 - Good quality dirt
 - Suitable for vehicles
 - Not suitable for movements (very poor quality)

- LEGEND**
- 60 mins driving distance
 - 30 mins driving distance
 - 15 mins driving distance
 - Major transportation links
 - Minor transportation links
 - District boundary
- 0 5 10 15 km

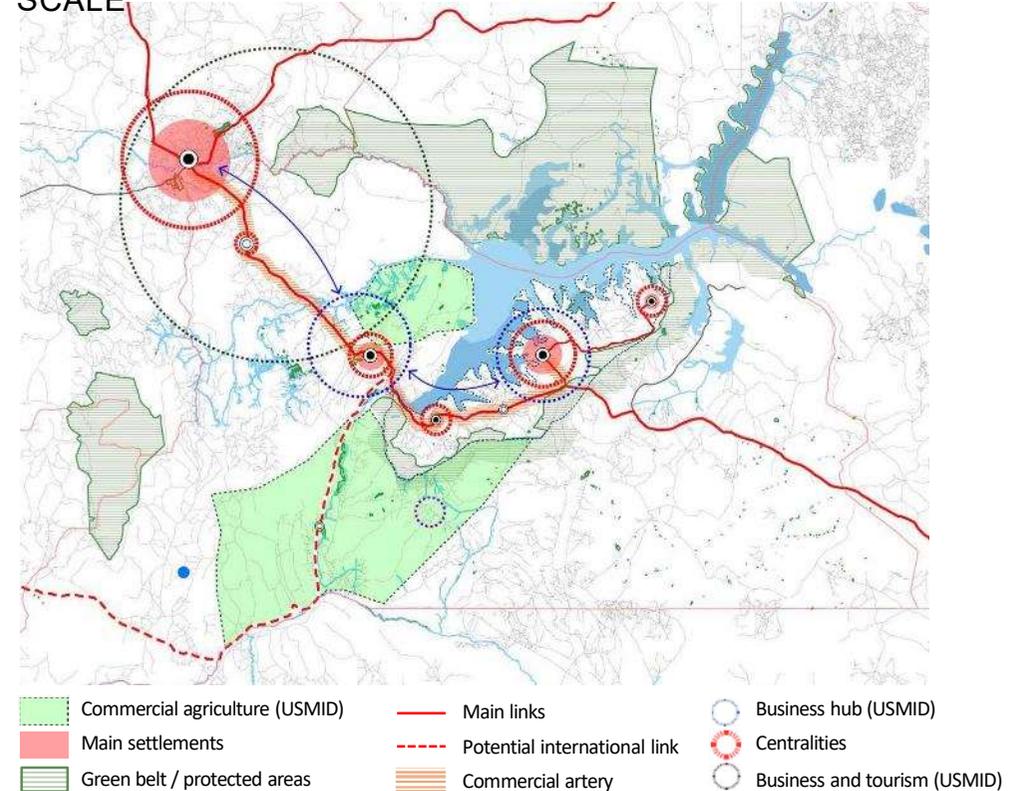
DEVELOPMENT

MULTIPLE SCALES SCENARIOS INTEGRATION & SOCIAL INCLUSION

SETTLEMENT SCALE



DISTRICT SCALE

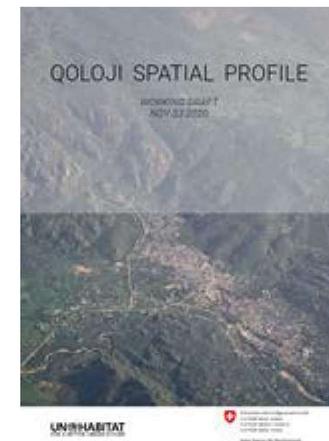
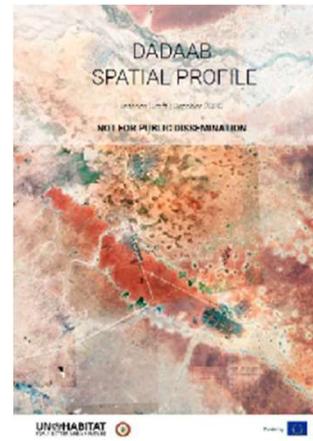
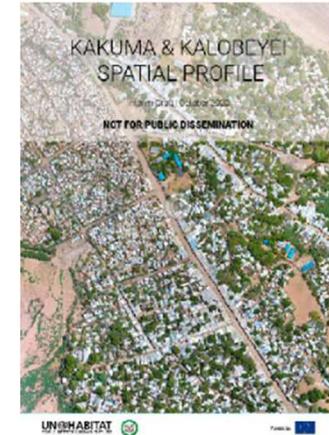


- Incorporate road infrastructure in planning and budgeting
- Develop strategies for incentivising further investments together with local governments
- Developing multiple story facilities in strategic areas of the base camp area
- Consolidation and densification of the centralities of Robondo & Juru

- Development of the land use and ownership database
- Developing a data set of plot sizes, vacant land for priority densification for better coordination of interventions
- Increase water, energy and communication network coverage
- Environmental management plans on water, waste & renewable energy provision

SETTLEMENT PROFILING - MOVING FORWARD

REPLICATING AND IMPROVING



[UNHABITAT.ORG/SETTLEMENT-PROFILING-TOOL](https://www.unhcr.org/settlement-profiling-tool)

SETTLEMENT PROFILING – UNHCR NEXT STEPS

FIELD OPERATIONS FOCUS

- WORKING WITH ACADEMIA, EXPERTS, TSS SECTORS AND OPERATIONS TO DEVELOP LIGHT VERSION OF THE SP TOOL WHICH SUPPORTS INTEGRATED & SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT
- IN-HOUSE
- REPLICABLE AND LOCALLY DRIVEN
- COUNTRY LEVEL STEERED, LOW COST, AND TIME-BOUND
- ENVIRONMENTAL (GTR) CHAPEAU

THANK
YOU



**UNHABITAT.ORG/SETTLEMENT-PROFILING-
TOOL**

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