SETTLEMENT PROFILING
FOR PROTRACTED CONTEXTS IN EAST AFRICA

ECONOMIC INCLUSION EXCHANGE SESSION
DECEMBER 2020

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

THE ROLE OF UN-HABITATS 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.**
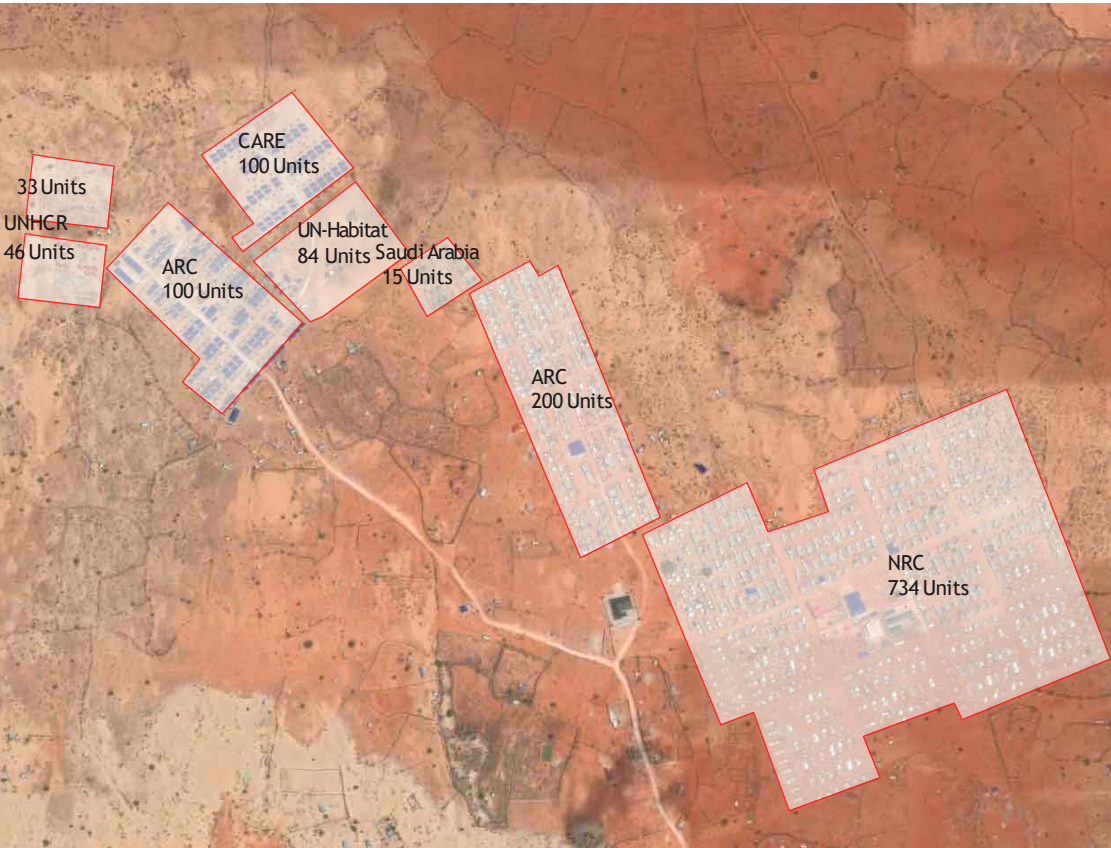
SETTLEMENT PROFILING - WHY?
TO COORDINATE SPATIAL DEMAND & INVESTMENT IMPACT

CARE
100 Units

33 Units

UNHCR
46 Units

ARC
100 Units

UN-Habitat
84 Units Saudi Arabia
15 Units

ARC
200 Units

NRC
734 Units

SOMALIA

BANGLADESH

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SETTLEMENT PROFILING - WHY?

TO IDENTIFY STRUCTURAL LINKAGES TO LOCAL CONTEXT

Legend

Proposed Road for Registration

Hierarchy
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Highway

NOTE: ALIGNMENT SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY INFORMATION

Cox's Bazar
Myanmar

Legend
- Transformer
- Power Line
- Proposed Railway

Proposed Centres
- Primary Centre
- Secondary Centre
- Proposed Secondary Centre
- Local Centre
- MOH Health Center
- Secondary Health Facility
- CiC Office
- Logistics Hub
- Law Enforcement
- EVoucher Outlet
- Fecal Sludge Treatment
- General Distribution Points
- General Food Distribution
- Settlement Footprint
- Markets

Structure Plan
- Highway,
- Primary Corridor,
- Secondary Corridor,
- Secondary Corridor, Proposed
- Local Corridor,
- Local Corridor, Proposed
- Green Barrier, Proposed
- Blue Corridor, Proposed
- Future Transport Hub,

Tentative Center Area
- Primary Centre

Potential Replanning Areas
- Congested Areas on Flat Land
- Landscaping of high landslide risk areas
- Redevelop Sparsely Populated Hillsides
- Replacement in remaining areas
- Upgrading Planned Areas to MTS
- Vacant Sites
- replacement in medium density areas

Landuse by CoxDA (2011)
- Water Bodies
- Agricultural
- Forest & Vegetation
- Residential

REFUGEE SETTLEMENT IN ISOLATION

REFUGEE SETTLEMENT IN CONTEXT

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SETTLEMENT PROFILING - WHAT?

SETTING A FOUNDATION FOR DURABLE SOLUTIONS

TYPICAL
CRISIS
CONTEXT

ANALYSIS
- DATA COLLECTION
- DATA ANALYSIS

VISION
- STAKEHOLDER EXPECTATION
- POLICY GOALS

SCENARIO BUILDING → CONCEPT PLANS → INFLUX

AVAILABLE DATA COLLECTION → PARTIAL DATA ANALYSIS → SITE PLANS

WEEKS

RE STARTING
PLANNING
PROCESSES

AVAILABLE DATA COLLECTION → PARTIAL DATA ANALYSIS → INFLUX → SITE PLANS

PROFILING
- DATA COLLECTION
- DATA + POLICY ANALYSIS
- STAKE-HOLDER INPUTS
- STRATEGIC RECOMMEN-DATIONS

VISIONING PROCESS → SCENARIO BUILDING → CONCEPT PLANS → DETAILED PLANS

3 MONTHS | 6 MONTHS - 1 YEAR

SETTLEMENT PROFILING - HOW?
DEVELOPING AN EVIDENCE BASE TO GUIDE INVESTMENT

DISTRICT SCALE
[MESO]

PROFILING

Analysis &
Recommendations

SETTLEMENT
SCALE
[MICRO]

SCENARIO BUILDING

Targeted Areas
For Investment

SITE PLANS

? ? ?

Guide to
Implementation

BLOCK SCALE
[MICRO]

SHELTER /
INFRASTRUCTURE
IMPLEMENTATION

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SETTLEMENT PROFILING - THE TOOL
FIELD TEAM ORIENTED

STEP 4 NARRATIVE DEVELOPMENT

"What does this all mean for the settlement?"

1. What are the major issues?
   a. How does the political environment enable (or not) potential entry points for sustainable interventions?
   b. What is the regional comparative advantage of the settlement within its hinterland?
   c. How has the region been affected by climate change? How is this likely to continue?
   d. What are the major demographic trends?
   e. What are the key economic activities?
   f. What are the social challenges?
   g. What other issues may be relevant?

2. How do the major issues intersect and inform the MPA?
   a. How do trade routes enable the growth of the settlement and is this linked to the reasons why the refugees have been settled in this particular area?
   b. How will population growth and the land tenure system interact? Is this a sustainable system?
   c. What other issues may be relevant?

Tools / Software / Processes: Visual and Narrative storyboard, Adobe InDesign / PowerPoint

Example sources: Notes from meetings, maps, google maps, photos, spatial database information

Output: *Storyboard of key issues and the cross-scale interactions*

At this stage, all critical information should now be collected. It is time to step back, look over and triangulate the data to reveal key trends and findings. The results of this analysis will form the basis of the settlement profile narrative. It is crucial to figure out which sets of information can be overlaid and triangulated to best illustrate these findings. For example, to reveal areas that lack access to services, the spatialised population data (density map) can be overlaid with the locations of service facilities. After this analysis, define a clear narrative and identify which scales will be represented in the settlement profile. It can be helpful to set out a storyboard of key issues and note which maps, graphics or statistics are needed to illustrate them.

STEP 5 ANALYSIS AND PROFILE COMPILATION

"How do we represent this cross-sectoral information spatially?"

1. How do we represent the issues that are present at a national scale?
   a. How does the political environment enable (or not) potential entry points for sustainable interventions?
   b. What is the regional comparative advantage of the settlement within its hinterland?
   c. How has the region been affected by climate change, and how is this likely to continue?
   d. What are the major demographic trends?
   e. What are the key economic activities?
   f. What are the social challenges?
   g. Are there narrative reports from reputable sources that further deepen this information?
   h. What other issues may be relevant?

2. How do we represent the issues that are present at a regional / sub-regional scale?
   a. What are the regional transport systems?
   b. What is the population growth? What proportion of this growth is urban, as opposed to rural?
   c. What are the local economic systems, trade flows and market towns?
   d. Which narrative reports from reputable sources can further deepen this information?
   e. What other issues may be relevant?

3. How do we represent the issues that are present at a settlement and surrounding area scale?
   a. What are the local governance systems?
   b. How does governance impact service provision and delivery?
   c. How have the settlement and adjacent host community interacted over time?
   d. How is the settlement structured?

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e. How is basic service infrastructure provided? Is it functioning? If so, to what extent? Where is it and how accessible is it (both physically and socio-culturally)?
f. Are there narrative reports from reputable sources that further deepen this information?
g. What other issues may be relevant?

4. How do these issues relate to the information gathered? Are they triangulating? What needs to be verified further?

Tools / Software / Processes: Arc / QGIS, Adobe Illustrator, Adobe InDesign, Google Earth, Google Maps, mapping / diagramming the data

Example sources: ESRI Database, Google Earth, Google Maps, local authority databases, central census authority databases, local government development plans, sectoral plans, spatial plans and socio-economic profiles, UNHCR data portal

Output: *Draft profile with key challenges & opportunities*

Look over each of the key issues raised in the storyboard and ensure that the analysis is correct. Seek ways to add accuracy, detail and nuance to the narrative at each scale. For example, to better illustrate growth pattern trends within the settlement structure, undertake a deeper analysis of the settlement's history. Maps, diagrams and comparative charts can be used to more effectively communicate information and data. Work with GIS specialists to identify which maps and spatial analyses will be most effective. If the required data is not available, look for possible alternative solutions (see section 4.2). Set a timeline for the production of maps, charts and diagrams at the beginning of step 5, to ensure its timely completion.

STEP 6: FOLLOW UP MISSION AND VERIFICATION

"Is this correct and what should we do about it?"

1. Who are the critical focal points that will need to validate this information?
   a. UNHCR CRRF & Development Staff
   b. Local Municipalities
   c. Community groups

2. Is there critical information that should be added as key findings, challenges or opportunities?

3. How could this information be operationalised?

a. Is it possible to implement further interventions?
b. Who are the key actors that need to be engaged for taking further steps?
c. Who could implement what and when?

Tools / Software / Processes: Arc / QGIS, Adobe Illustrator, Google Docs / Sheets, Adobe InDesign, PowerPoint, updating the maps, diagrams and data, creating new graphics.

Example sources: n/a

Output: *Mission report with recommendations for amendments and follow ups agreed*

By now the draft settlement profile should be broadly completed and the 2nd mission can be planned and carried out. Present key findings and snapshots of the analysis to stakeholders (local government, humanitarian and development partners etc). Disseminate the draft profile to key stakeholders in advance, so that they are familiar with the information and can give feedback. Providing hard copies of the draft for the 2nd mission is useful, as stakeholders can immediately identify any inaccuracies (e.g. names of the villages, sensitive boundaries etc). A second session with community members is useful for confirming findings and building awareness. A mapping exercise can be undertaken with community members to identify places in the settlement that corroborate the mapped data. It is crucial to discuss with stakeholders how the settlement profile can inform the next steps toward future action.

SETTLEMENT PROFILING - THE TOOL
A PROCESS OF INVESTIGATION

2.3 FRAMEWORK OF INVESTIGATION - MESO SCALE [DISTRICT]

SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT
1 **2**

• Who are the local host community? What is their status within the country? What is their cultural background? What is the predominant ethnicity / clan and their inter-relational dynamics?

• What are the perspectives of the host communities regarding the presence of the refugees in the area? Do they benefit from their presence? If so, how?

• If a child is born where one parent is a refugee and the other is a member of the host community, what is the legal status of that child?

• What are the skills, training and experience held by members of the refugee and host communities? Is there an overall gap in education levels?

• Where do they live, predominantly in rural or urban areas?

• What is the local population distribution? What are the local growth rates? What is the size of a typical household?

• What are the gender norms? What are the different proportions of men, women, boys and girls in the population?

• What shocks and stressors are they vulnerable to? What forms of support do they receive?

• What is the security situation within the settlement?

LOCATION AND CONNECTIVITY
5 **6**

• How does the settlement connect to its hinterland? Are there road, rail, air, sea or river links? What is their condition? Are they functioning?

• How long does it take to travel to nearby larger towns or cities? How much does this travel typically cost? Is this cost affordable to local host and refugee communities?

• What barriers to access are there? These may be physical (e.g. the quality of roads), institutional or economic?

• Is the settlement fenced? What is the movement policy? Which identification documents do refugees need to travel?

URBAN / RURAL DEVELOPMENT & GROWTH PATTERNS
(relevant at both district and settlement scales)
4

• How does the settlement in question relate to surrounding settlements? What is the system of cities, towns and villages?

• What is the population density in the surrounding settlements? How has this changed over time? Has this been affected by the population influx?

• Have refugees been settled within the host community?

• How have settlements in the hosting area been designed? Were they planned or unplanned?

ECOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK / ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS
2 **3**

• What natural resources are available in and around the refugee settlement site? Where are they located in relation to the settlement site? What is the current condition of these natural resources? Are they of local, regional or global importance?

• Are the natural resources protected under any international, national or local conventions or laws? What does this mean for the settlement area?

• How do the communities manage the natural resources in and around the settlement area? Are resources abundant, scarce or over-exploited? What are the main drivers of this abundance, scarcity or over-exploitation? How are regional or global environmental trends (e.g. climate change) expected to impact local resource availability (e.g. water, fuel, livelihoods)?

• What are the local natural hazards? Are there measures to protect against them?

• What are the existing land use patterns? How have they changed over time? How are they predicted to change in the future?

• How does the local economic or livelihood system intersect with land use? Is this system thriving or under threat (e.g. agro-pastoralism in the face of increasing urbanisation)?

URBAN / RURAL ECONOMY
6

• What typical industries and trades exist in the region? Who do these industries and trades typically employ? What are the other main livelihoods and economic activities in the area?

• What is the spatial system of economic activity? I.e. Where do goods and people move to and from? Where are the major marketplaces and business areas?

• How does the infrastructure and locations of markets facilitate or inhibit economic activity?

• Do refugees trade in host community markets and vice versa?

• Do the people from the host community employ refugees and vice versa?

• What are the barriers to urban and rural development within the region? How do these affect displaced people in particular?

• What is the average household income? How does this relate to providing cash as part of a relief package?

• Is there any taxation system within the settlement? Do refugee business owners pay tax? If so, what is the percentage of this tax constitutes vis a vis overall local government revenue?

• Are there any nationally supported policies to enable livelihood development?

• How do cultural and ethnic factors influence economic activities in the area?

• How has the influx of displaced persons impacted the local economy?

FUTURE PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE
1 **6** **5**

• Does the local government have a list of the proposed major infrastructure development projects? Where is it located and how is it distributed across the region surrounding the settlement?

• Which donors are involved in developing this infrastructure?

• Does the local government have details of this infrastructure?

• How will it likely impact the refugee settlement?

LIST OF REQUIRED MAPS / ILLUSTRATIONS

• Map showing the time (driving distance) and travel cost from the settlement to major cities and towns (e.g. Figure 8 / Nakivale Settlement Profile pg 29)

• Diagram of key travel distances from the settlement (e.g. Nakivale Settlement Profile pg 28)

• Map of population density (per district / neighbourhood or smallest administrative unit, as per data availability) (e.g. Figure 6 / Kebribeyah Settlement Profile pg 33)

• Chart of forecasted population growth for major settlements within the district, and other major settlements that are relevant to the district. (e.g. Kebribeyah Settlement Profile pg 34)

• Map showing hierarchy of economic centres and economic corridors, areas of economic activity and trade routes (e.g. Figure 9 / Nakivale Settlement Profile pg 41)

• Map of land use and key ecological elements, which shows natural land use, major and minor waterways, watersheds, agriculture, environmental features etc. (e.g. Figure 7 / Kebribeyah Settlement Profile pg 39)
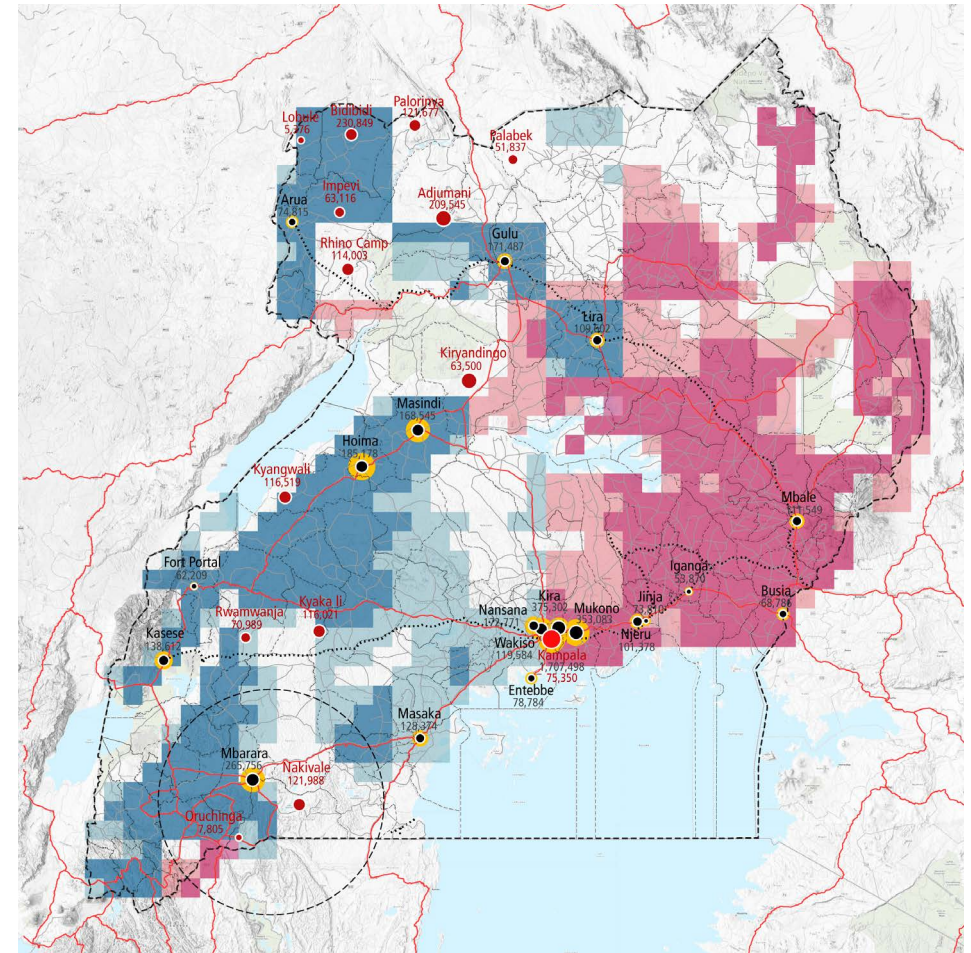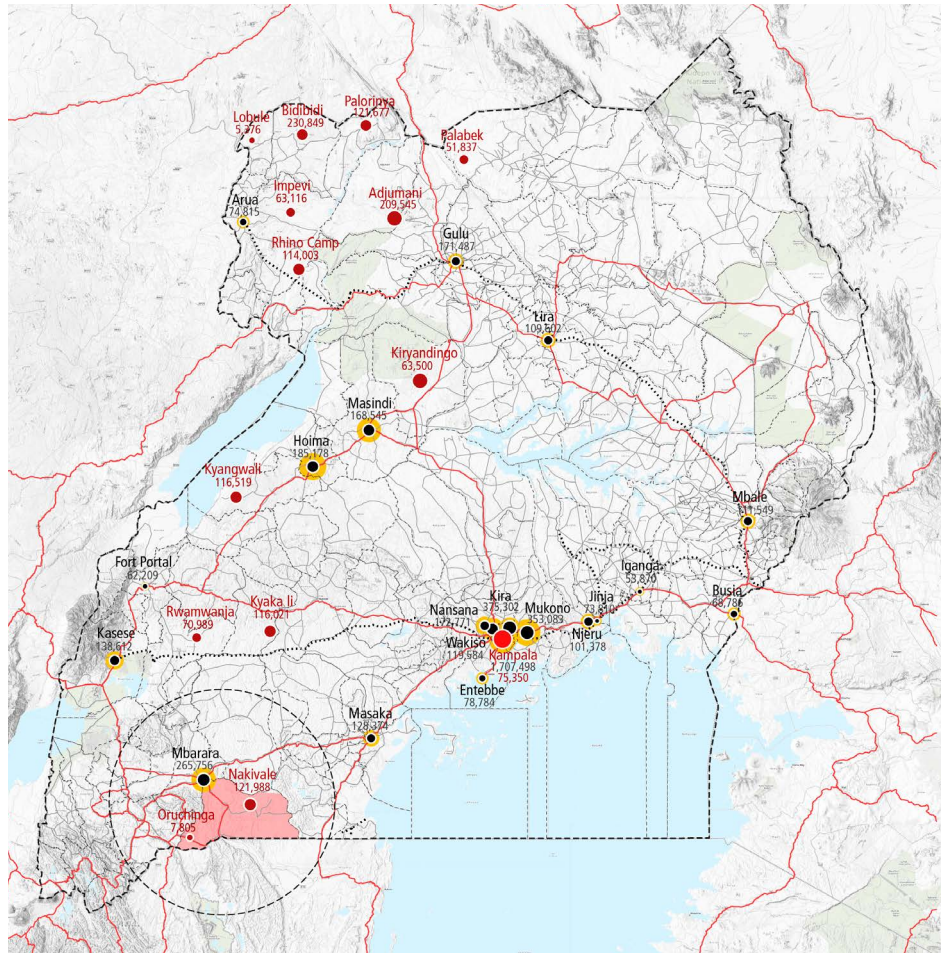
LIST OF ADDITIONAL MAPS / ILLUSTRATIONS

• Diagram showing road conditions within the district (e.g. Nakivale Settlement Profile pg 28)

• Map / diagram showing urban and rural areas within the district (e.g. Kebribeyah Settlement Profile pg 35)

• Map of the existing and forecasted urban populations of the major settlements within the district, and of other major settlements that are relevant to the district. These should show current urban areas and the future areas of expansion. (e.g. Kebribeyah Settlement Profile pg 35)

• Infographics on climate data including monthly temperature averages, average rainfall, flood cycle etc. (e.g. Nakivale Settlement Profile pg 38)

• Map and chart of planned infrastructure and major investment projects (e.g. Nakivale Settlement Profile pg 42)

THE OUPUTS - NATIONAL CONTEXT
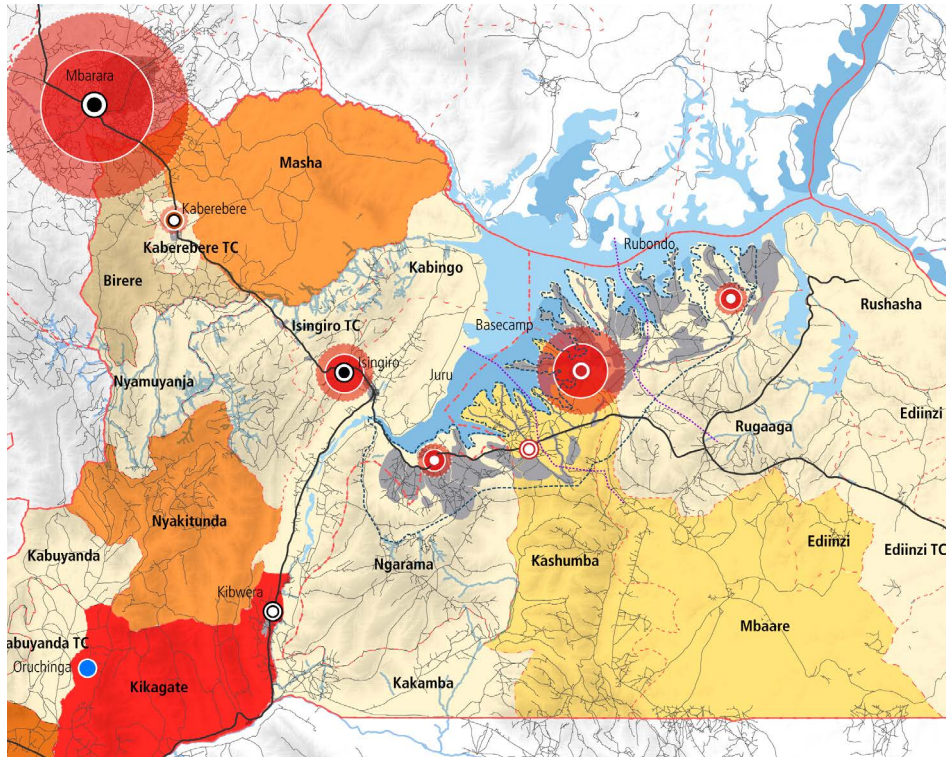## URBANISATION, DISPLACEMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

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 the climate change effects.
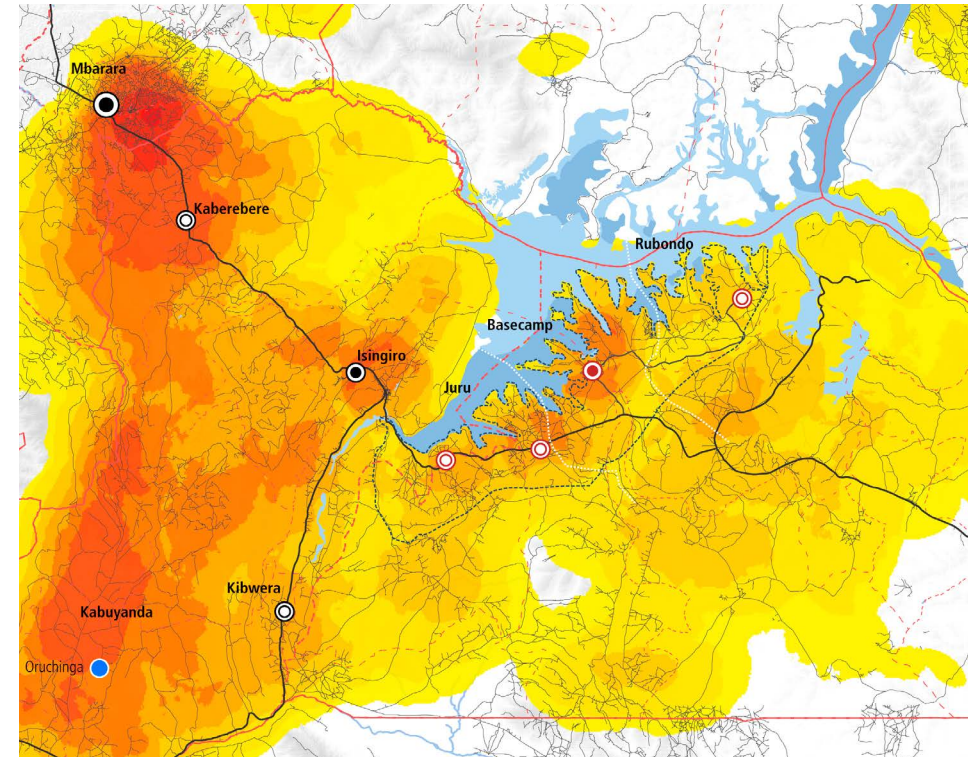
THE OUPUTS - DISTRICT CONTEXT
POPULATION GROWTH & IMPACT ON LAND

Density by sub district + forecasted urban population growth

Population distribution based on building footprints

THE OUPUTS - DISTRICT CONTEXT
INFRASTRUCTURE, CONNECTIVITY & ACCESS T0 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 movememts (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

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DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS
MULTIPLE SCALES OF SPATIAL INTEGRATION & SOCIAL INCLUSION

SETTLEMENT SCALE

DISTRICT SCALE

Legend (Settlement Scale):

- Villages
- Priority areas for densification
- Green areas
- Green belt
- New facilites
- Priority facilities to upgrade

Legend (District Scale):

- Commercial agriculture (USMID)
- Main settlements
- Green belt / protected areas
- Main links
- Potential international link
- Commercial artery
- Business hub (USMID)
- Centralities
- Business and tourism (USMID)

- **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
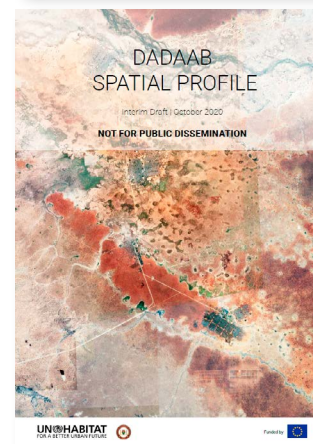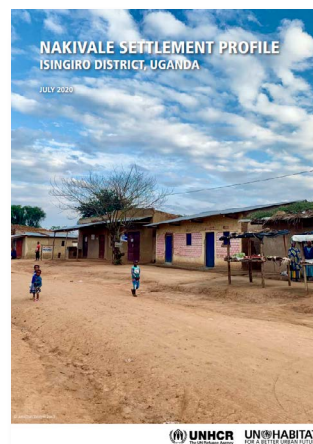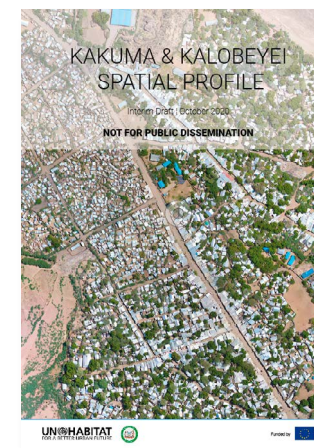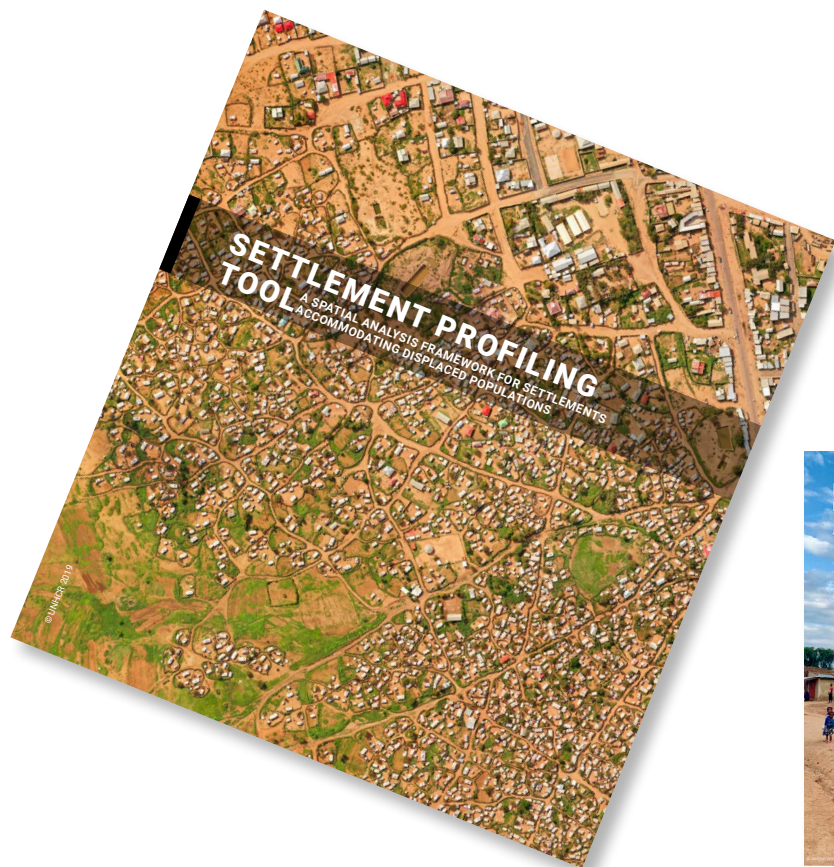- Consolidation and **densification of the centralities** of Robondo & Juru

- 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
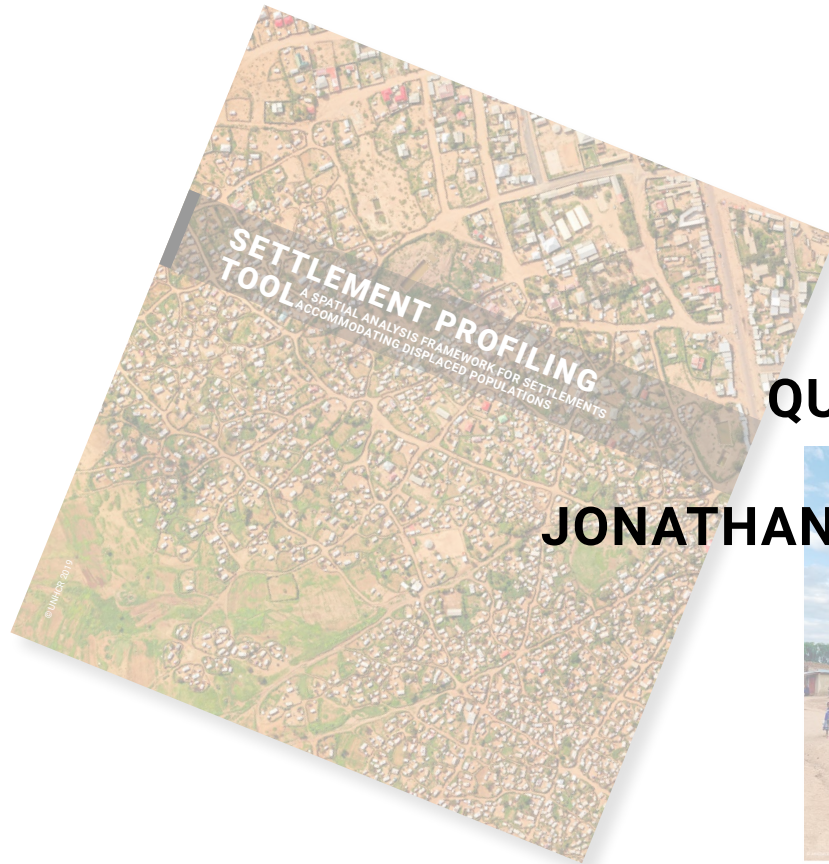- Environmental management plans on **water, waste & renewable energy** provision

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SETTLEMENT PROFILING - MOVING FORWARD
REPLICATING AND IMPROVING

UNHABITAT.ORG/SETTLEMENT-PROFILING-TOOL

THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?

JONATHAN.WEAVER@UN.ORG