

Choosing and defining urban areas for humanitarian response

An ALNAP Webinar



Outline

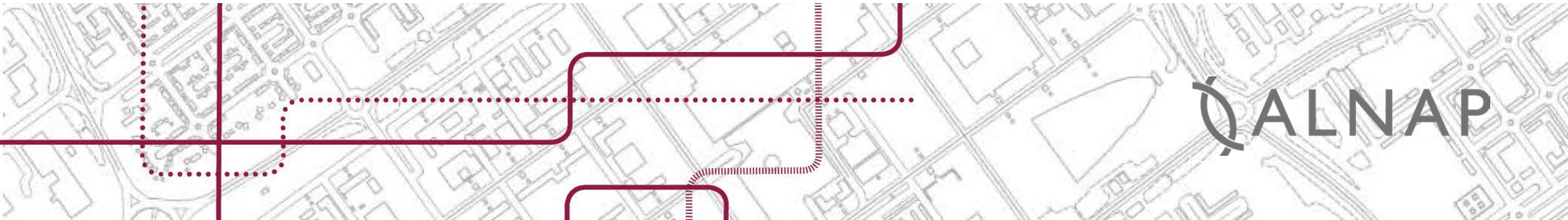
Introduction

Part 1: **How to choose an area?**

- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- UN Habitat
- Question and answer

Part 2: **How to define the boundaries of that area?**

- IMPACT Initiatives
- Humanitarian OpenStreetMap
- Question and answer



Presenters

Part 1: How to choose an area?

Tulio Mateo

Catholic Relief Services



Riham Kowatly

UN Habitat



Here or there: Choosing an area

- Convenience or criteria based?
- Universal or context specific?



ADDRESSING URBAN NEEDS

not by convenience

Typhoon Haiyan Recovery Program, Tacloban, Philippines

Tulio Mateo tulio.mateo@crs.org

faith. action. results.

40.0 METER EASEMENT
FROM SHORELINE IS A

"NO BUILD ZONE"

PD 1067



The Challenges and Opportunities in Urban Tacloban

- Population w/different needs
- Diverse vulnerability (physical and legal/tenure, risk of eviction)
- “No Dwell Zone”, with over half of beneficiary inhabitants.
- Inadequate space for sheltering populations in same locations
- Informal settlements; disaster prone, gaps in services
- Protection issues & lost documents
- Loss livelihoods & relationships



- Most people willing to repair or move out of hazardous area
- People willing to host or rent
- Land available within the city
- Alignment with National Long term strategies and Coordination with Government at City and neighborhood levels
- Cash transfer systems available

CRS Response: Two Strategies

- **Emergency/Recovery (3000 families)**

- Menu of shelter options for affected families (Full shelter, land rental, apartment rental, host family support)
- Transitional support until official resettlement projects are available.

- **Long term/Development (900 families)**

- Community driven resettlement
- Alignment with public policies and coordination to ensure full coverage of needs

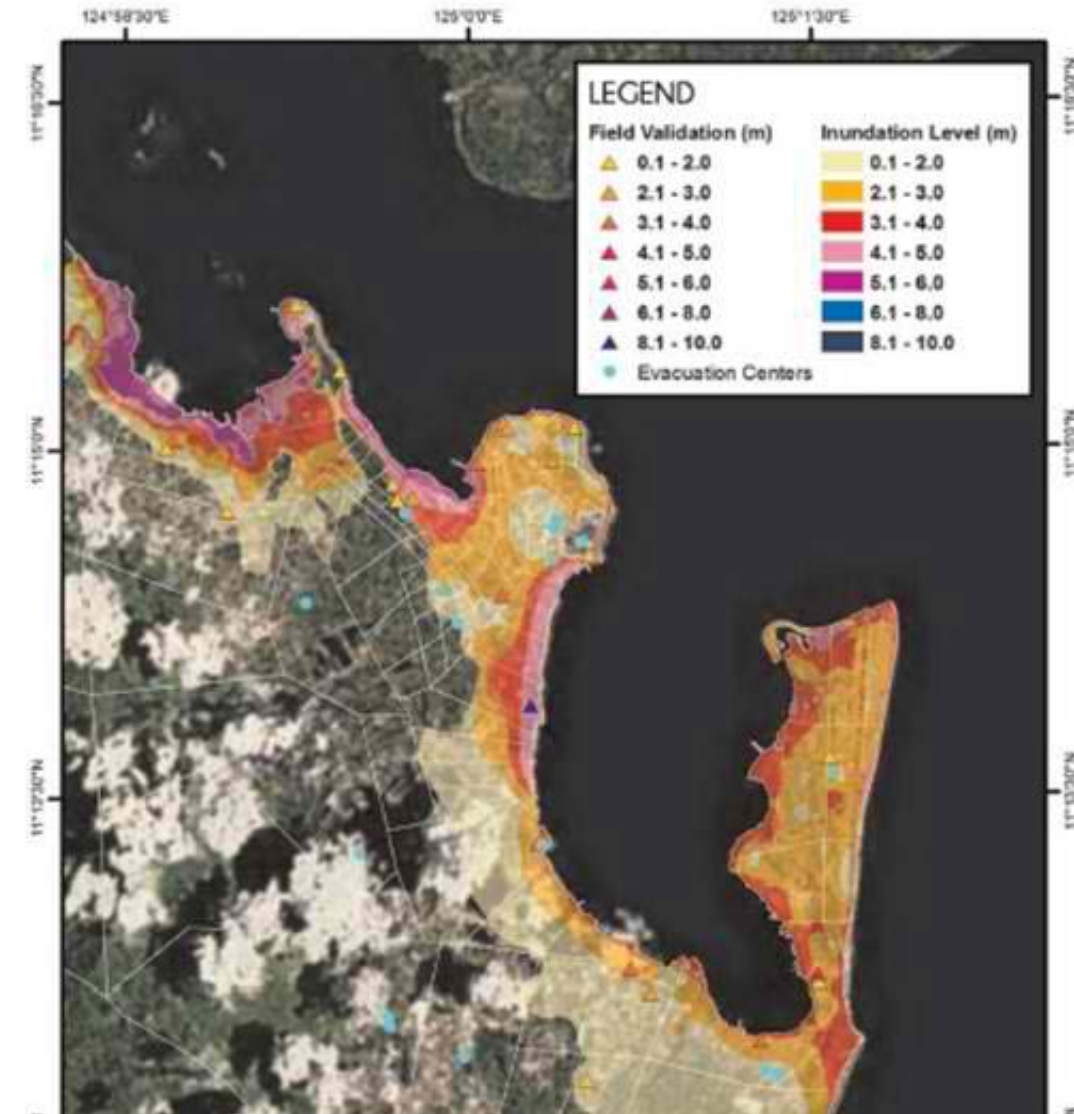
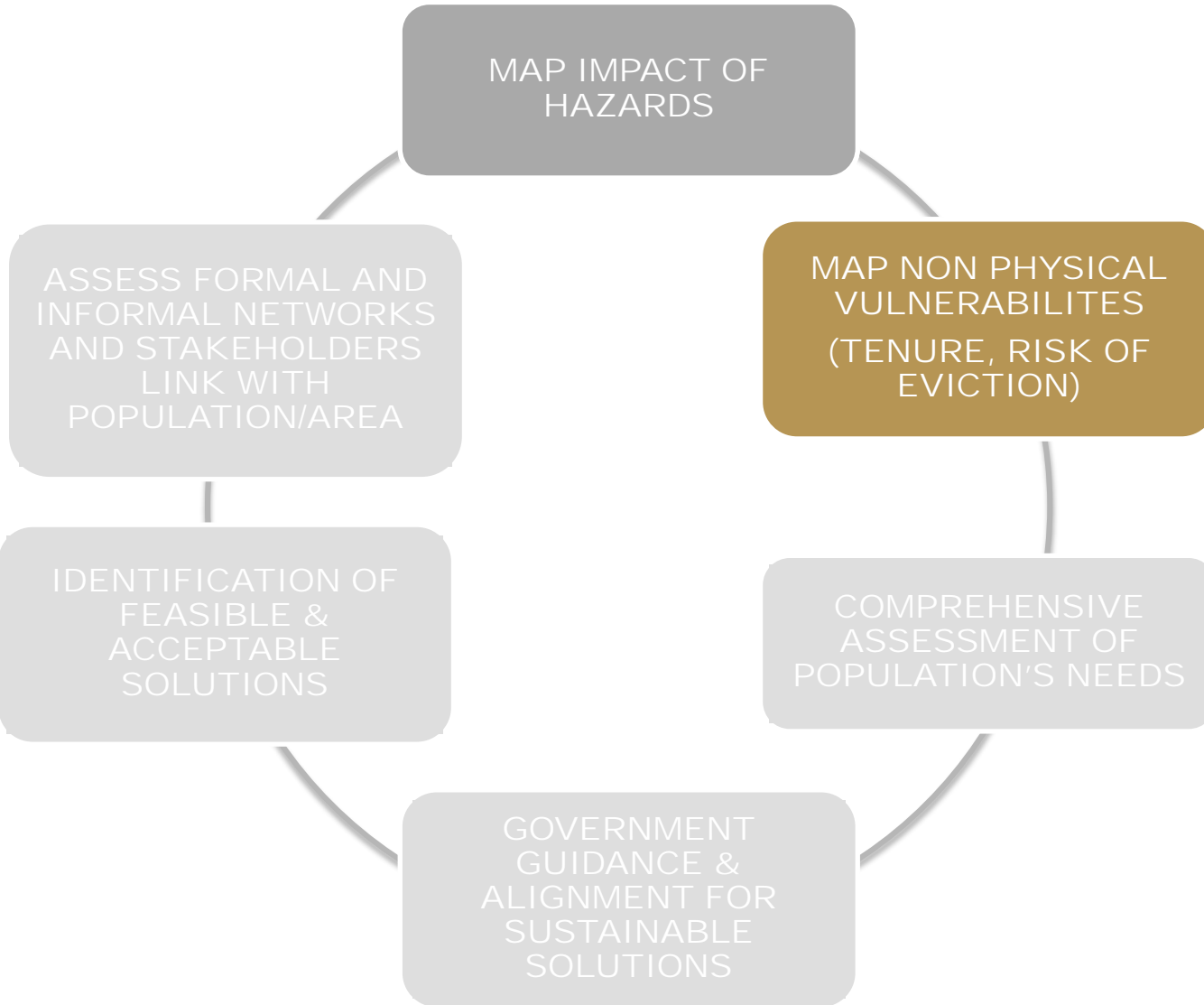




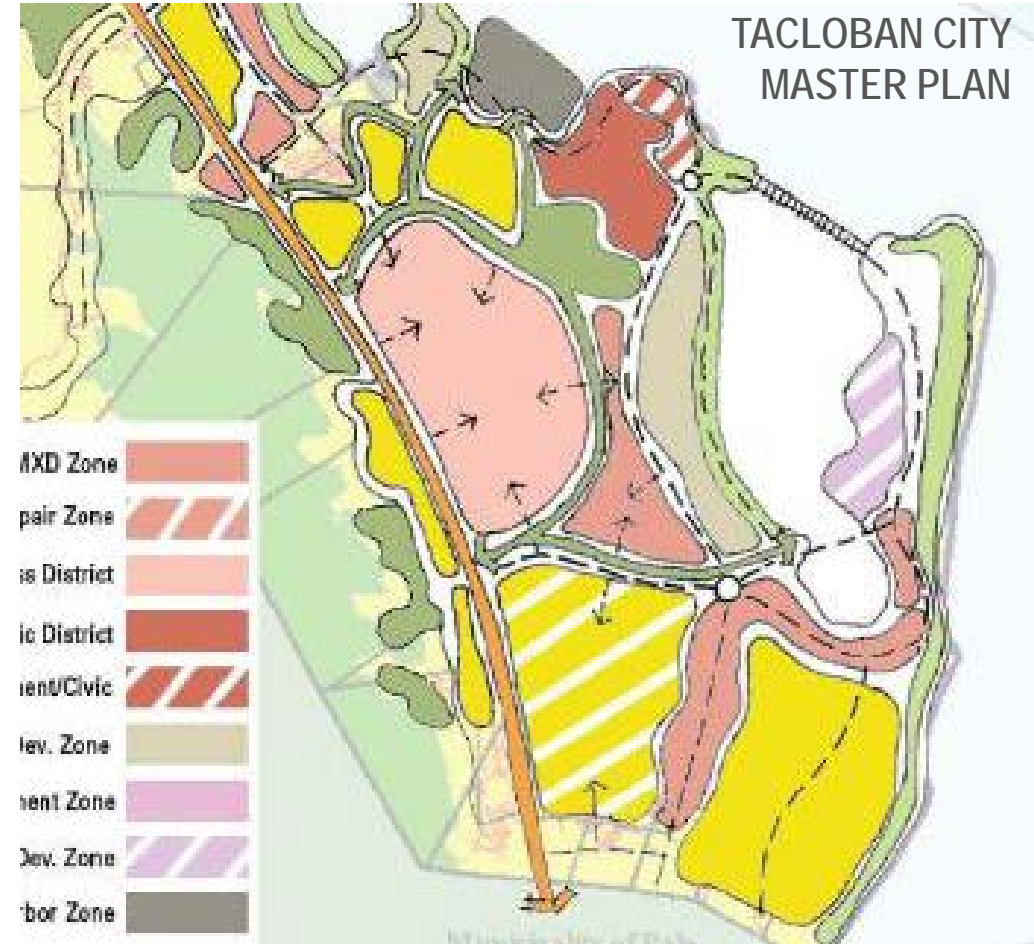
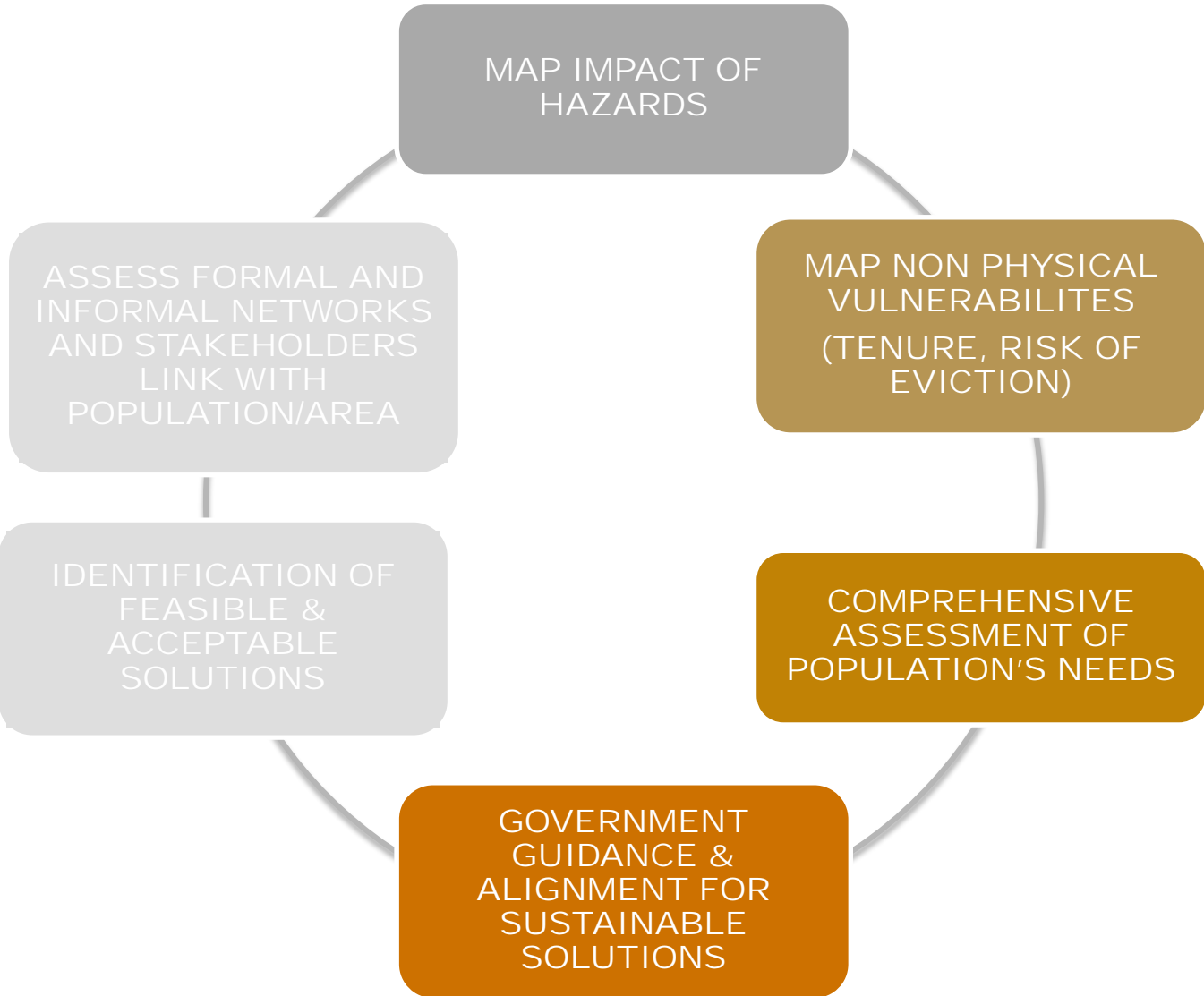
With these experiences, what did we learn?

How do we avoid choosing an area out of convenience?

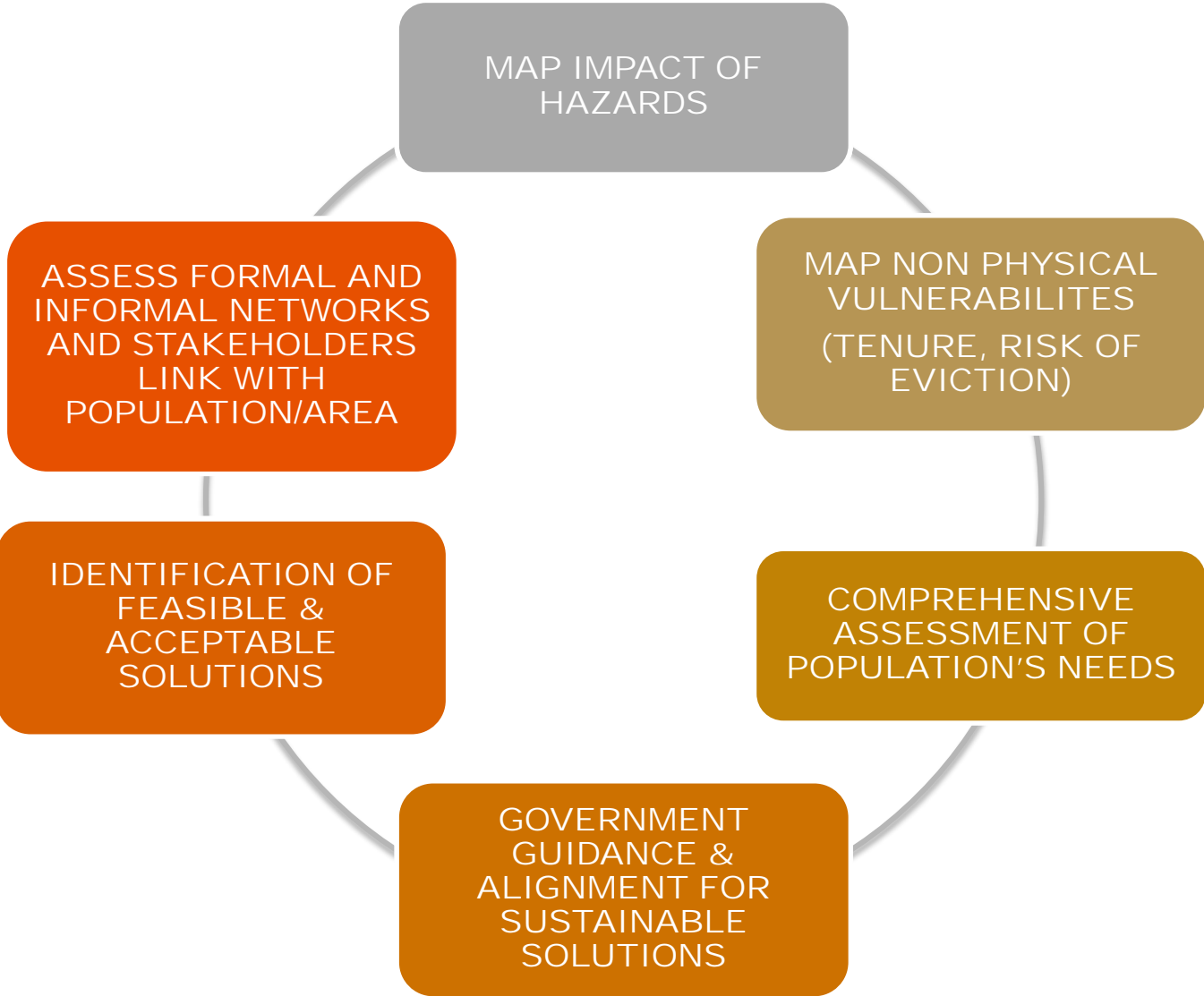
How do we avoid choosing an area out of convenience?



How do we avoid choosing an area out of convenience?



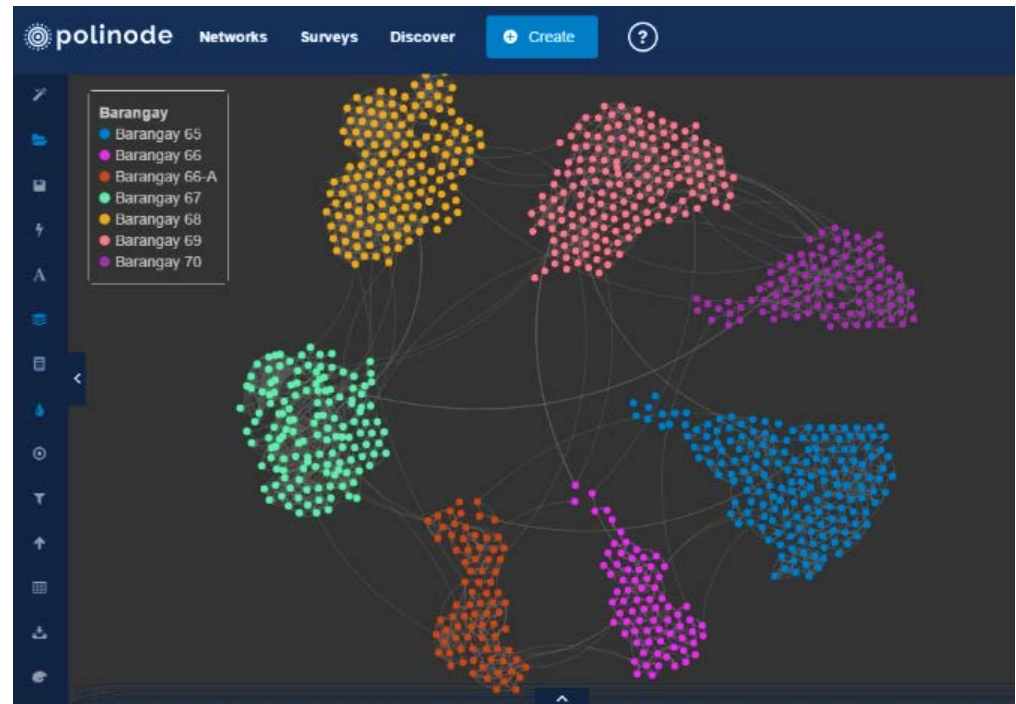
How do we avoid choosing an area out of convenience?



Entitlement for households on coastal side of Old Road Sagkahan

NO-DWELL ZONE

OPTION D	OPTION E	OPTION F	OPTION G
RENT TO OWN LAND VIA COMMUNITY MORTGAGE PROGRAM (CMP) Support for affected household to move to a safe location and have potential to own land via CMP/NHA system.	LAND SUBSIDIES WITH SHELTER AND WASH Support for affected household to move to a safe location.	RENTAL SUBSIDIES FOR APARTMENT OR HOUSE Support for affected household to rent a Safe Appropriate Durable unit.	HOST FAMILY SUPPORT Support can be extended to households who find new host households OR Support households already hosting households



How do we avoid choosing an area out of convenience?



By embracing **urban complexity**.

- Governance, urban planning, community facilities
- Build Back Safer, WASH, DRR
- Options to improve security of tenure
- Gender, protection and social cohesion
- Livelihoods and Savings

Why is this process useful?

- Increases likelihood that local stakeholders adopt solutions
- Ensures households are not evicted, remain safe
- Drives for a holistic approach
- Seeks to align to broader, long-term initiatives

Thank you!

ADDRESSING URBAN NEEDS

not by convenience

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Vulnerability Criteria

- Action Against Hunger (ACF) vulnerability zoning using sustainable livelihoods framework
- PCI's 18 vulnerability criteria in Guatemala



HOW TO CHOOSE AN AREA?

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Most Disadvantaged Areas

ACROSS LEBANON

AIM

- To ensure all disadvantaged population groups and disadvantaged geographic areas have been identified.
- To profile selected vulnerable urban neighbourhoods with poor socio-economic status, a refugee presence and where there are stresses in terms of provision of/access to urban services including shelter.

Most Disadvantaged Areas

ACROSS LEBANON

HOW

- The selection process was designed to be participatory using key local knowledge, consensus building, and triangulation.

STEP 01 IDENTIFICATION
BY LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

STEP 02 VERIFICATION
BY NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

STEP 03 RANKING
LOCAL KNOWLEDGE & MULTI.DEP INDEX

STEP 04 BOUNDARY IDENTIFICATION

STEP 01 | IDENTIFICATION

BY LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS



1.1 IDENTIFY

- Public officials at a district level

1.2 RANK

- Extreme poverty
- Presence of refugee population
- Existence of slums/substandard housing
- Out of school and Working children
- Frequency of incidence of violence
- Overburdened public services
- Basic urban services

Not more than ~20,000 persons in each

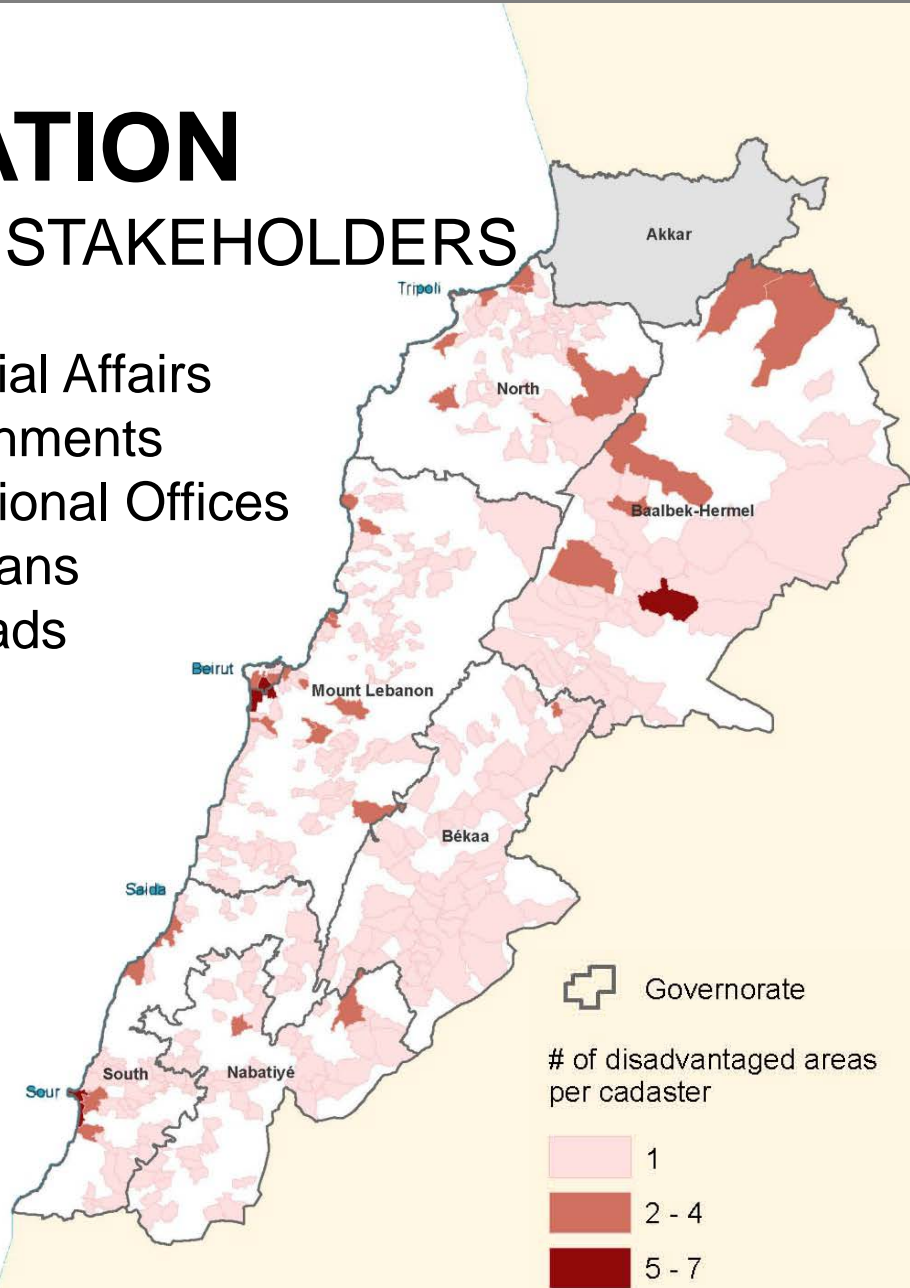
1.3 DECONFLICT

- A final locally ranked list

STEP 02 | VERIFICATION

BY NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Water Establishments
- Education Regional Offices
- District Physicians
- Inter-Sector leads



STEP 03 | RANKING

Multi-deprivation Index + Local Knowledge = Average Score

VULNERABILITY INDEX

Education

Percentage of out of school children (ages 06-14) & (ages 15-17)

Percentage of children of pre-primary school age (3-5) attending pre-primary or primary school

Child Protection

Percentage of children (ages 5-17) engaged in child labour

Percentage of women (ages 15-19) currently married or in union

Percentage of children (ages 1-14) who experienced any violent discipline method

WASH

% of safely managed water

% of the population using an improved sanitation facility

of individuals living in ITS

Health and Nutrition

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases...

Percentage of children (0-59 months) who in the last two weeks had symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

Social Policy

% of households (refugee and Lebanese) living under the poverty line

STEP 04 | BOUNDARY INDETIFICATION



- Delimit & verify with input of:
 - Municipality
 - Local NGOs
 - Community
- Expert field visit observation (building typology, topography, geography etc.)

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE & STRATEGY



A **Neighbourhood Profile** is a multi-sectoral, multi-cohort spatial analytical tool to improve the urban crisis response in poor neighbourhoods

A **Neighbourhood Strategy** is a spatial and thematic phased response plan that is informed by the outcomes of the Neighbourhood Profile

- Context
- Population
- Governance
- Safety & Security
- Health
- Wash
- Education
- Child Protection
- Youth
- Local Economy & Livelihoods
- Open Spaces
- Buildings
- Basic Urban Services

IRC's context specific criteria

- High number of IDPs living (outside of camps) in the area
- Previous, existing or future planned IRC programming in the area
- Security risks/access to the area
- When selecting multiple areas, variation between those selected in terms of geographic location in the city, size and communities present
- Vulnerability of the sub-area in comparison to other areas of the city
- Implementing organisation's existing programming or strategic preferences
- Known gaps in contextual understanding
- Request for support/documentation of needs by local government/UN, etc.

Your Questions

Please submit any questions you have using the 'chat' window in GoToWebinar

Once you're there: Identifying boundaries

- Changing or non-existent
- Political implications
- Fuzzy boundaries
- Zones



Presenters

Part 2: How to define the boundaries an area

Christian Keller
IMPACT Initiatives



Paul Uithol
Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team



How to identify an area as a basis for planning and delivery of aid?

Lessons learned from a participatory mapping exercise in Mafraq (Jordan) and Diffa (Niger)

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“Choosing and defining urban areas for humanitarian response”

19 October 2017



Approach

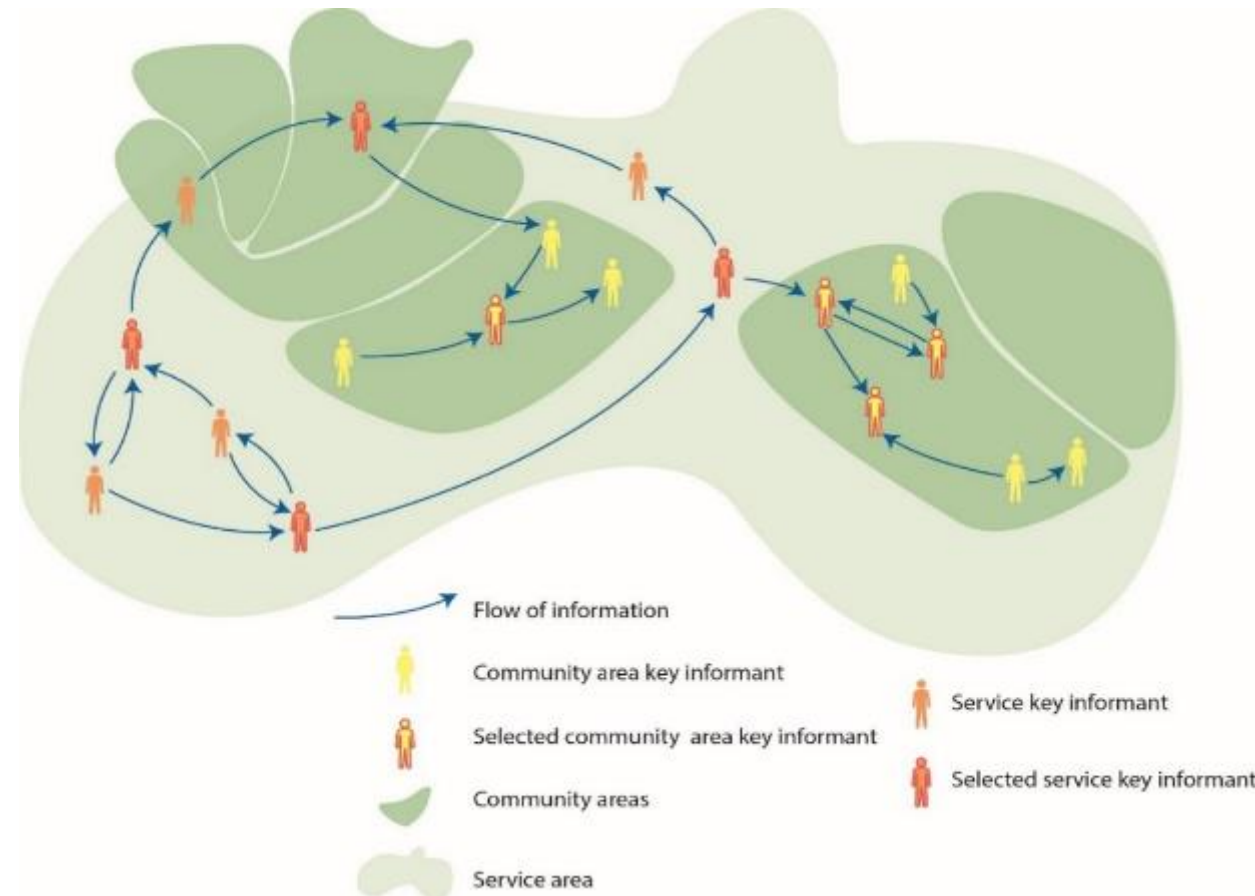
Program focusing on Community Area identification and data gathering in out-of-camp settings

This program combines two **approaches**:

STEP 1: Community Area mapping to ensure territorial understanding

STEP 2: Social Network Analysis to find reliable information sources within the community area (specifically refugee/displaced and host populations)

Pilots in Mafraq/Jordan (completed); Diffa/Niger (ongoing); upcoming Uganda and/or Afghanistan



Identifying Community Areas



How to identify a Community Area? Mapping Focus Group Discussions (MFGD)

1. "Identify the location(s) and recognize or add key landmarks on the map"
2. "Where do you access daily services like barber, school or cafés?"
3. "What is the name of your "neighbourhood", your comfort zone?"
4. "Are there any differences between inhabitants of your neighbourhood? (Income? Ethnicity?)?"
5. "Where does it start to be different?"
6. "Until where you can talk on behalf of your neighbours?" (sharing same daily issues, having same needs and opportunities) – "show the boundary on the map"



Female MFGD in Diffa,
Niger



Male MFGD in Mafraq,
Jordan

- ✓ Several rounds with different group of people with community level understanding (men/women, refugees/locals, etc.).
- ✓ Reaching saturation is key (agreeing on boundaries)

Jordan Pilot

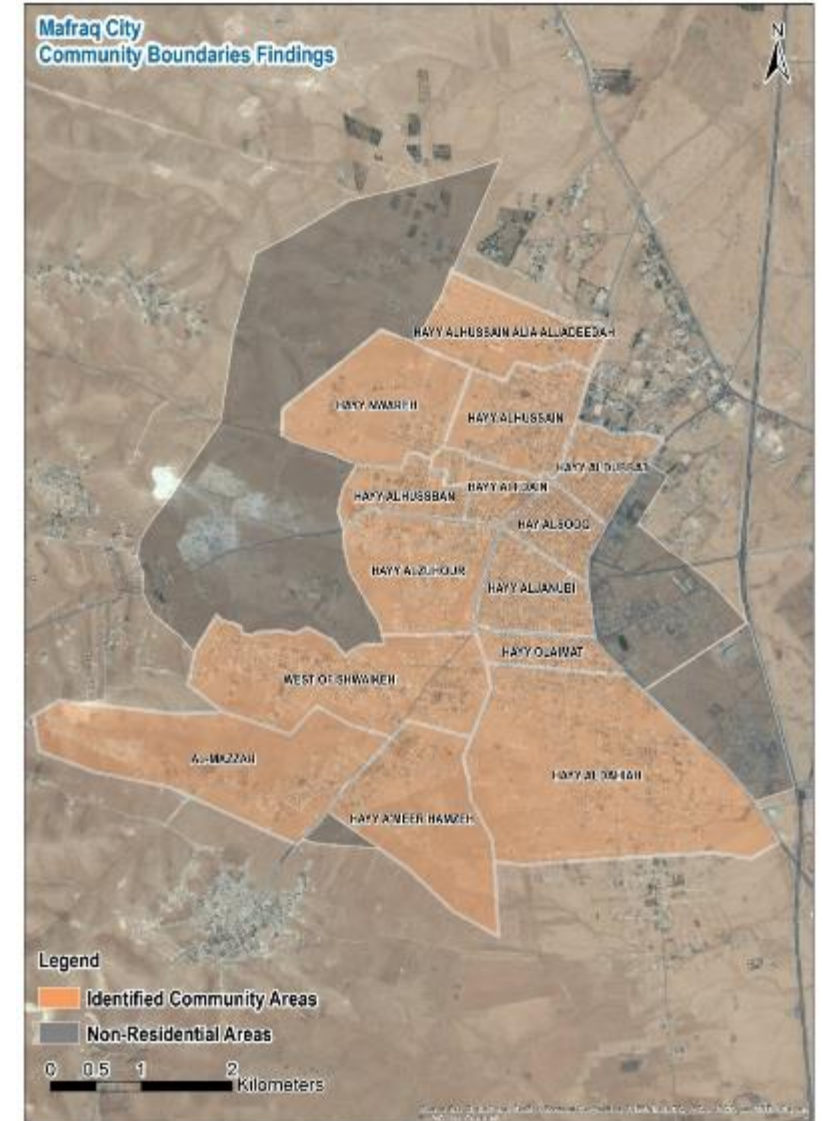


Mafrq city, Community Areas:

MFGDs' results
administrative areas
vs. community areas



Administrative boundaries



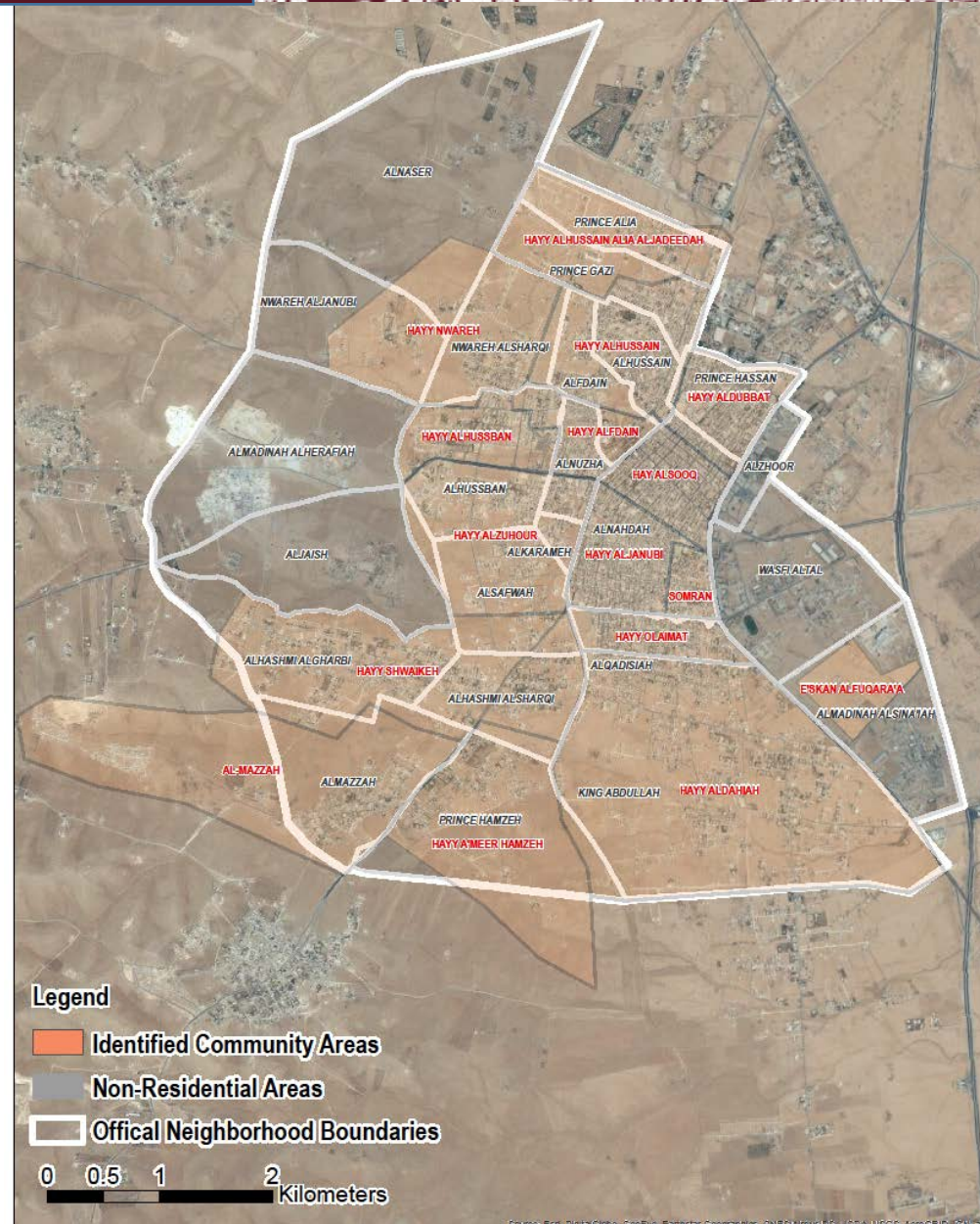
Community area boundaries (MFGDs)

Jordan Pilot



Mafraq city, Community Areas:

MFGDs' results
administrative areas
vs. community areas



Niger Pilot

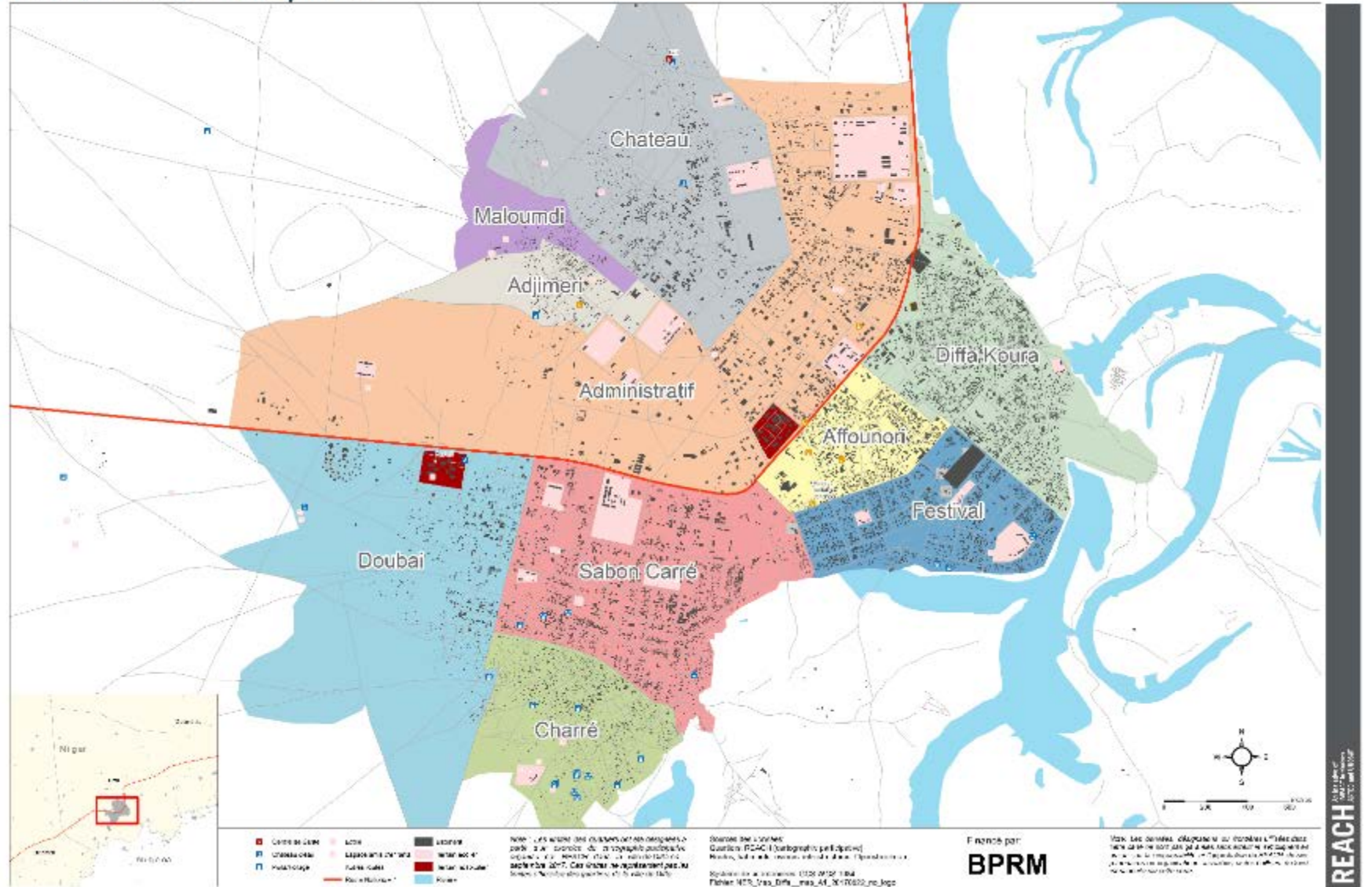


NIGER - Diffa
Ville de Diffa - Carte de quartiers

Date de production : 22 août 2017
Pour usage humanitaire uniquement

Diffa city,
Community Areas:

MFGDs' results
Community areas



REACH



Thank you!



Sources des données: OpenStreetMap, RENDU (donné par UNHCR)
Système de coordonnées: GCS NAD 1984
Projet: AGORA_NiH_Map_016_Planing_map_A1_20170816_0016
Contact: nicolas.pelletier@unhcr.org

Nota: Les données, délimitations ou frontières s'inscrivent dans cette carte ne sont pas garanties sans erreur et n'impliquent en aucun cas la responsabilité de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, ses membres ou ses partenaires associés, ni des données de base fournies par les donateurs.

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REACH
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Approaches to boundaries

- Administrative boundaries
- Social perception of neighbourhood
- Service catchment area
- Physical characteristics/map



Questions to consider

- What is the purpose of defining a boundary?
- What boundaries and baseline information already exist?
- What time is available to understand boundaries?
- How precise do boundaries need to be to achieve the analysis objective?
Can fuzzy boundaries help?
- To what extent are boundaries shaped by political affiliation, and how does this shape how organisations make decisions about boundaries?

ALNAP Urban Webinar #17

Drawing the boundaries: defining urban areas for urban humanitarian action



Humanitarian
OpenStreetMap
Team

Paul Uithol

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 @PaulUithol

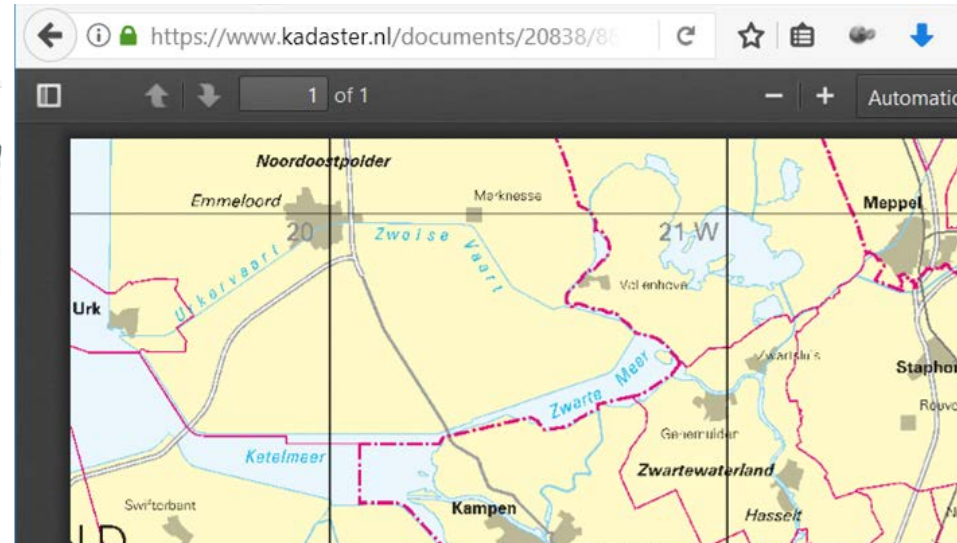
What can you find in practice?

1. Boundary perceptions align. All is neat and orderly
2. Official data available, but may differ from perceptions
3. De facto understanding of boundaries, but lack of surveyed data
4. There's little to no data on boundaries available

1. First, the easy one..



nl/opentopo/400pixkm/gem/Gem-Amersfoort-OpenTopo.jpg wusers. Mocht het downloaden een foutmelding geven, kies dan met rechte



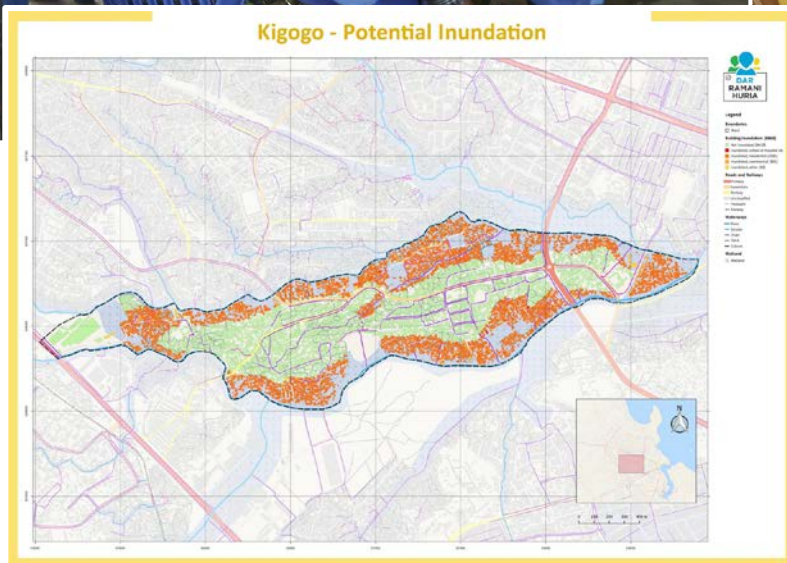
2. The slightly harder case - Dar es Salaam



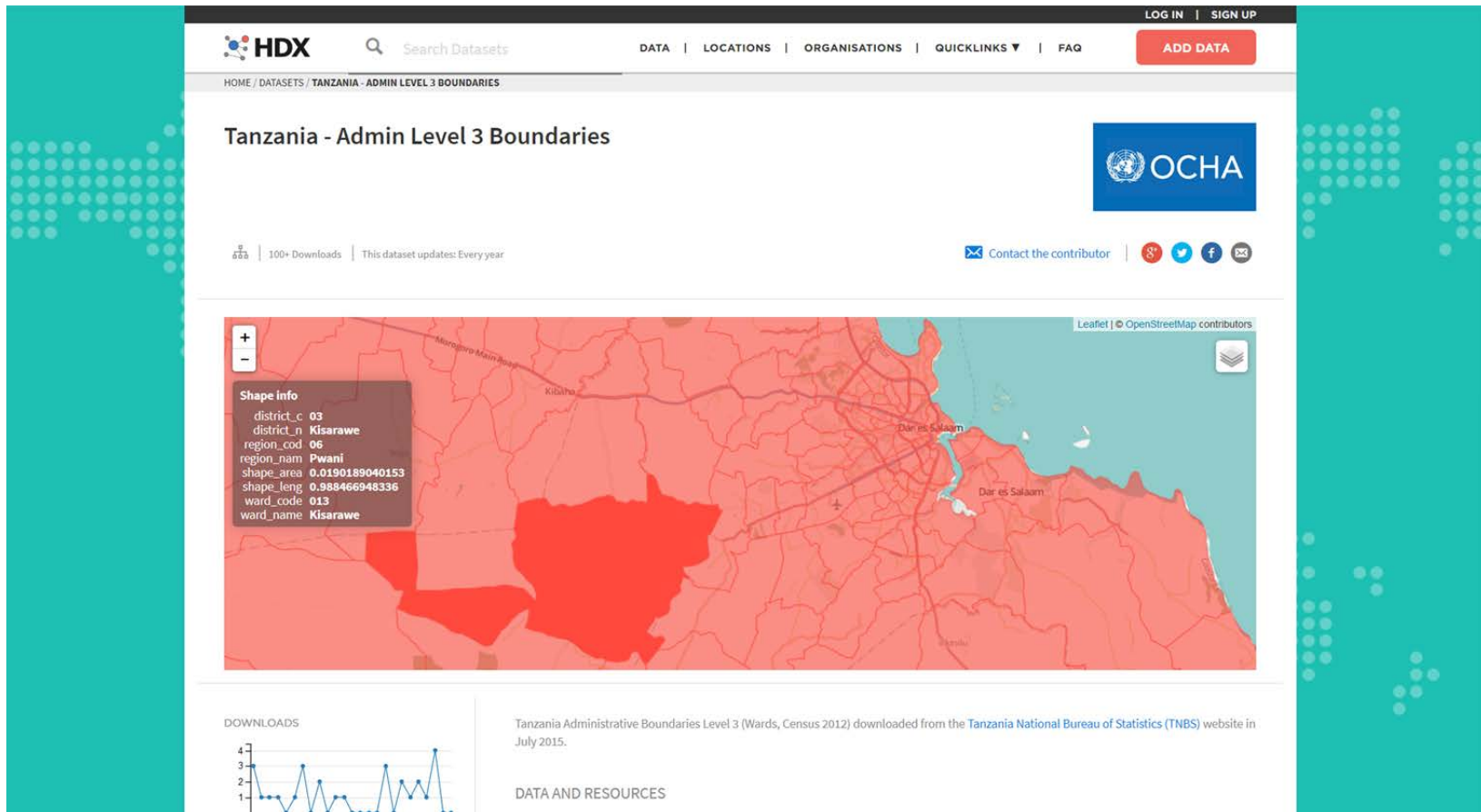
- Severe urban flooding
- Improper solid waste disposal
- Floodplains built up
- Waterways constricted



Identifying hazards and boundaries with communities



- Fuelled by rapid urban growth, lack of planning capacity.
- May need to use multiple (COD) datasets alongside each other (official/de facto)

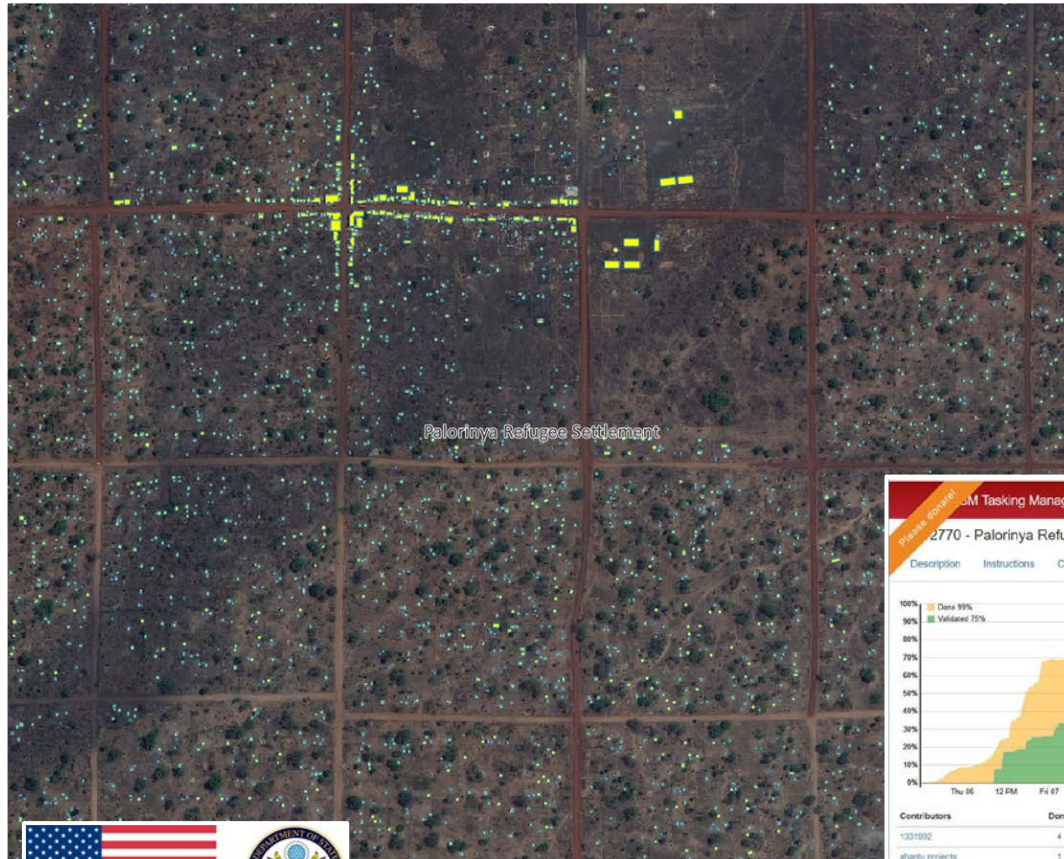


The screenshot displays the HDX website interface for the dataset 'Tanzania - Admin Level 3 Boundaries'. The page includes a search bar, navigation links (DATA, LOCATIONS, ORGANISATIONS, QUICKLINKS, FAQ), and a red 'ADD DATA' button. The dataset title is prominently displayed, along with the OCHA logo. Below the title, there is a map showing the administrative boundaries of Tanzania, with a specific ward highlighted in red. A 'Shape info' popup window provides details for the selected ward: district_c 03, district_n Kisarawe, region_cod 06, region_nam Pwani, shape_area 0.0190189040153, shape_leng 0.988466948336, ward_code 013, and ward_name Kisarawe. The page also features a 'Downloads' section with a line graph and a 'Data and Resources' section with a text description: 'Tanzania Administrative Boundaries Level 3 (Wards, Census 2012) downloaded from the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (TNBS) website in July 2015.'

3. Little surveyed data; Northern Uganda



- Mix of villages/towns and refugee settlements
- Over 6000 shelters in this small part of Palorinya



Gift of the United States Government - Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration - US Department of State

HOT Tasking Manager

2770 - Palorinya Refugee Camp, Moyo District, Uganda

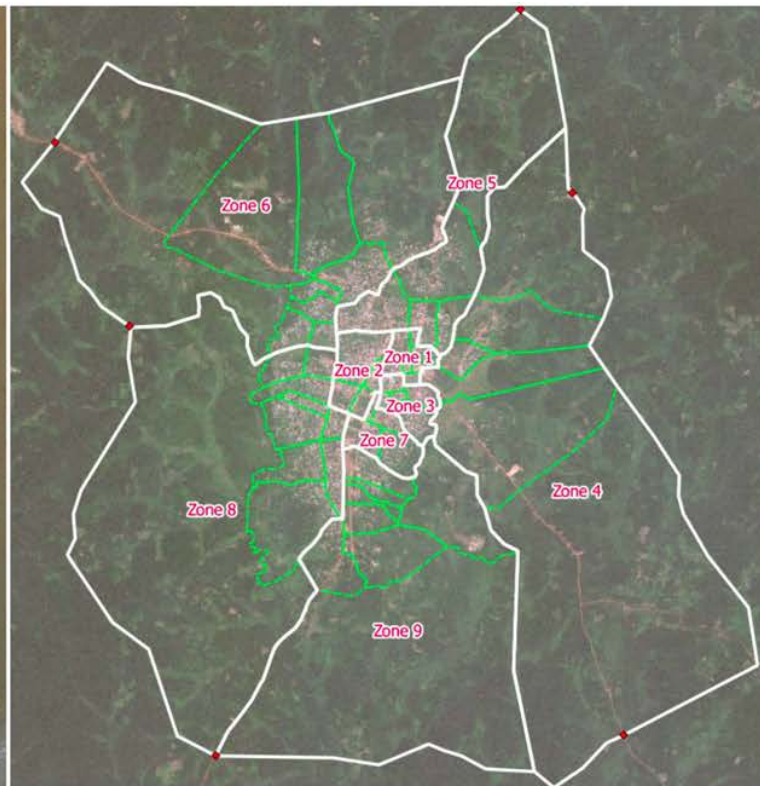
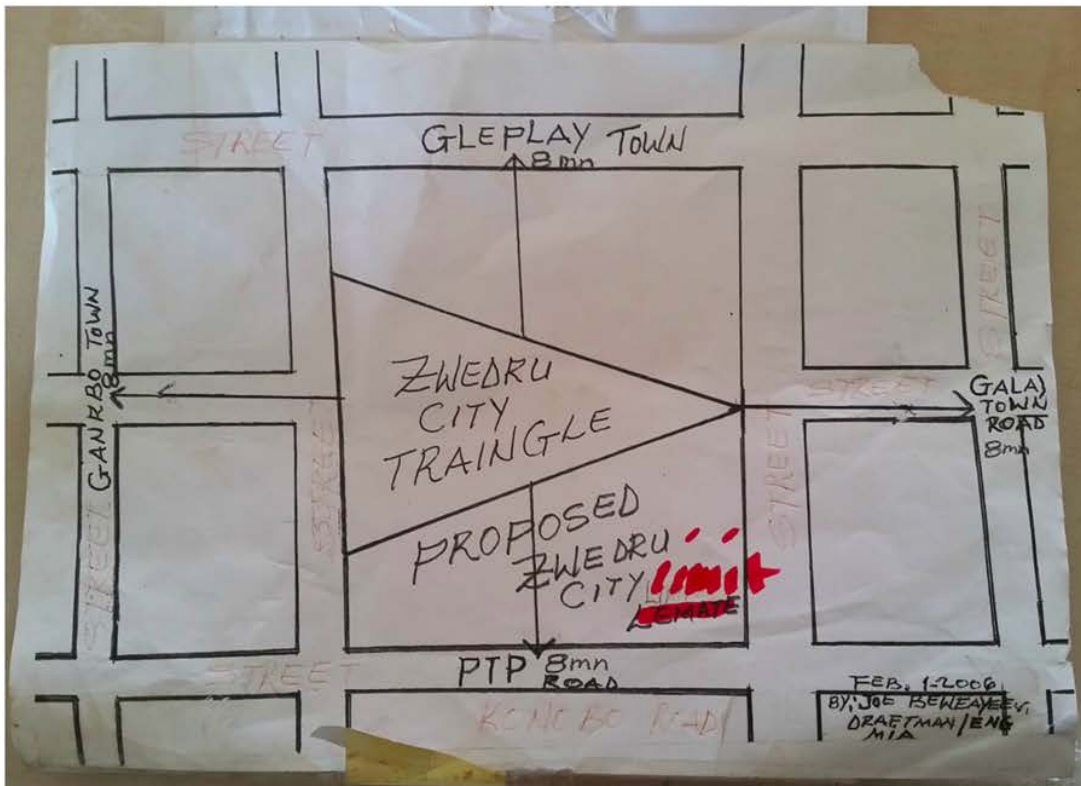
100% Done 99% Validated 75%

Contributors	Done	Assigned
1331092	4	-
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Ajay Ranipeta	1	-
Andy gamer	6	-
amickenna	2	-
anders_ar	1	-
Andrew Matheny	8	-
AndrewBuck	25	-
Apexis Felix	3	-

4. Lack of boundary data; Liberia - LEGIT



Map service delivery and administrative boundaries



Thanks!

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Paul Uithol

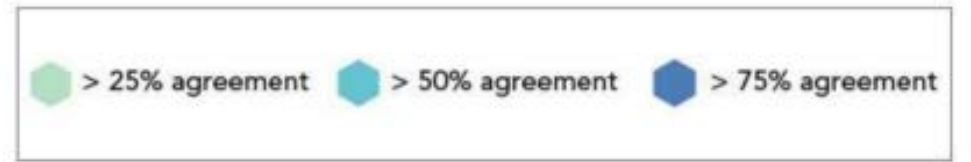
paul.uithol@hotosm.org

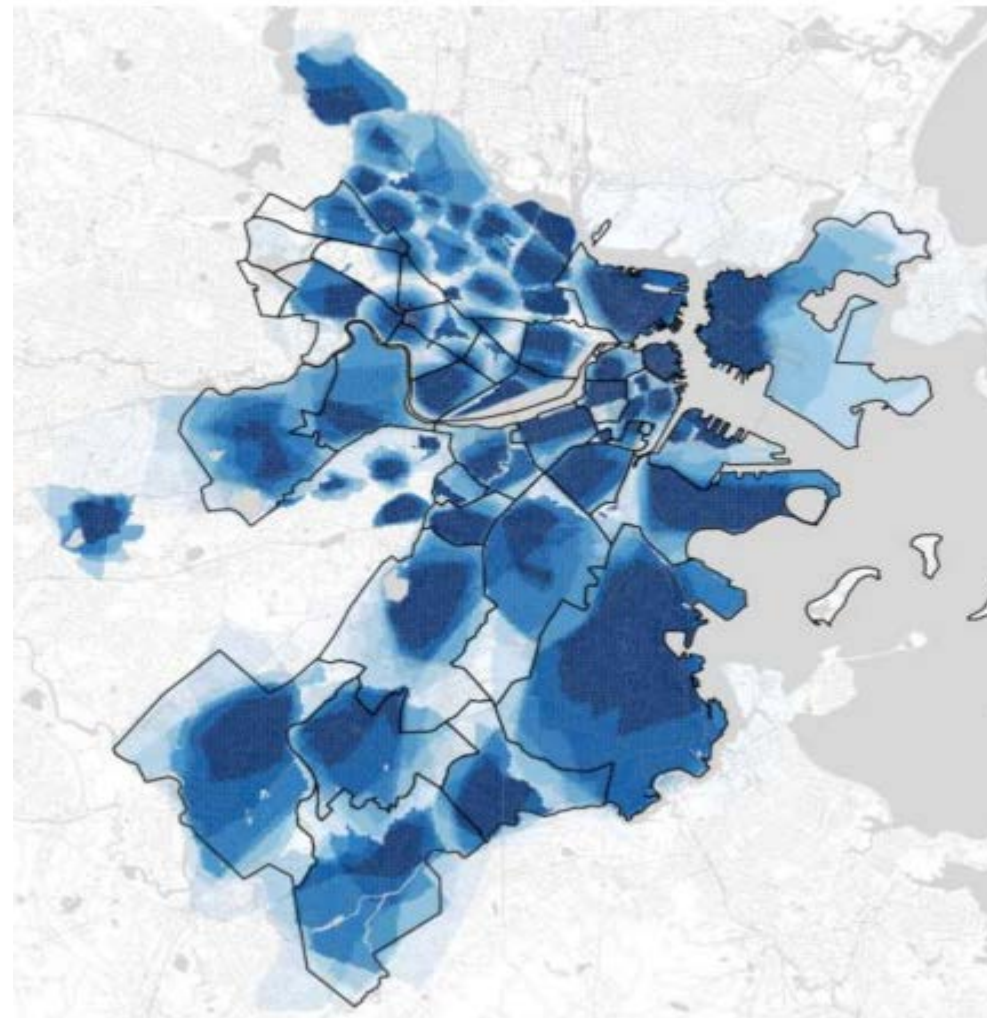
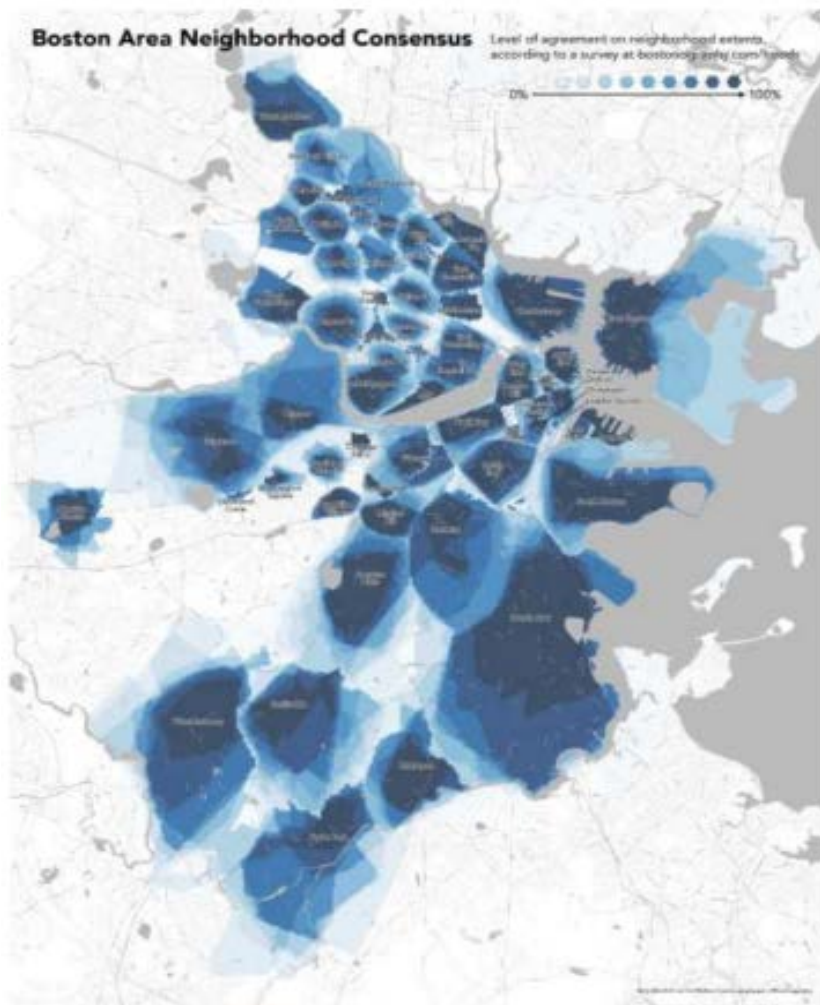
 @PaulUithol

Crowd-sourcing boundaries in Boston

Sources

- bostonography.com/
- www.dnainfo.com/new-york/20150928/inwood/we-asked-you-draw-your-own-neighborhood-map-heres-what-you-did





Part 2: How to define the boundaries of that area?

Your Questions

Please submit any questions you have using the 'chat' window in GoToWebinar



Find out more

ALNAP's work on Urban Response

alnap.org/urban

Urban Humanitarian Response Portal

urban-response.org

Urban Response Community of Practice

partnerplatform.org/alnap/urban-response

