

Lessons learned
Urban Profiling
Inclusive Cities, Communities of Solidarity
Case: Colombia

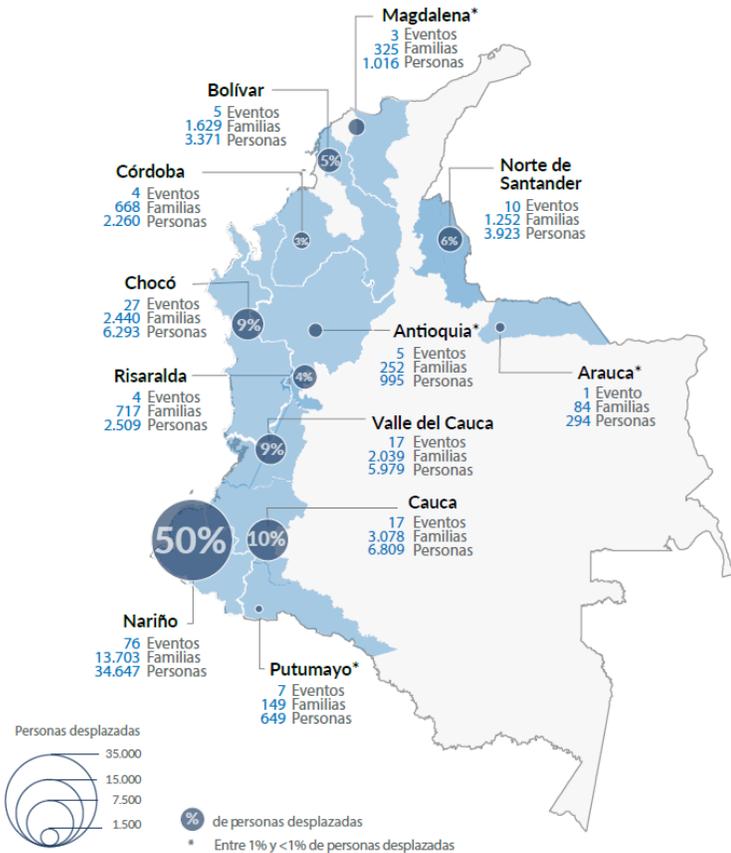
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Colombian Context: Human mobility

Internal displacement situation



8,4 million

People has been displaced since 1985 in Colombia.



6,8 millions
IDPs still need assistance and repair



The majority
Of IDPs hasn't overcome their vulnerable situation

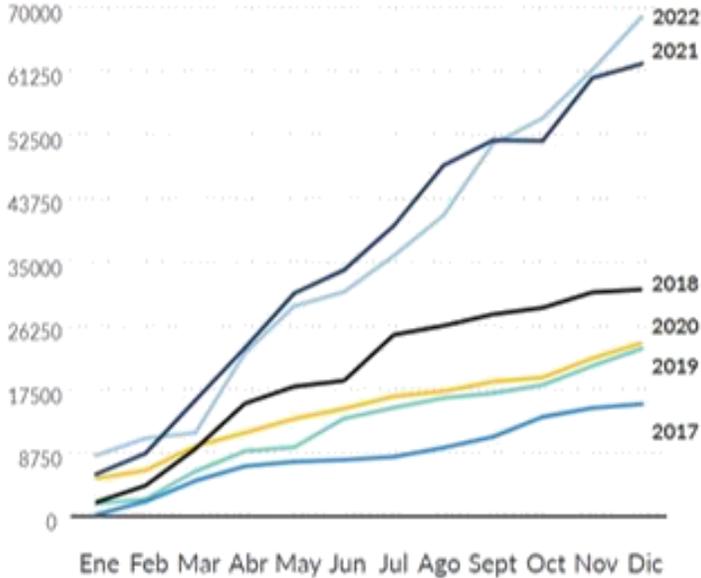


+ 100.000
People were displaced victims in 2022.

Source: UNHCR Monitoring Colombia, 2022

EVOLUCIÓN DE DESPLAZAMIENTO¹

Número de personas (2017-2022)



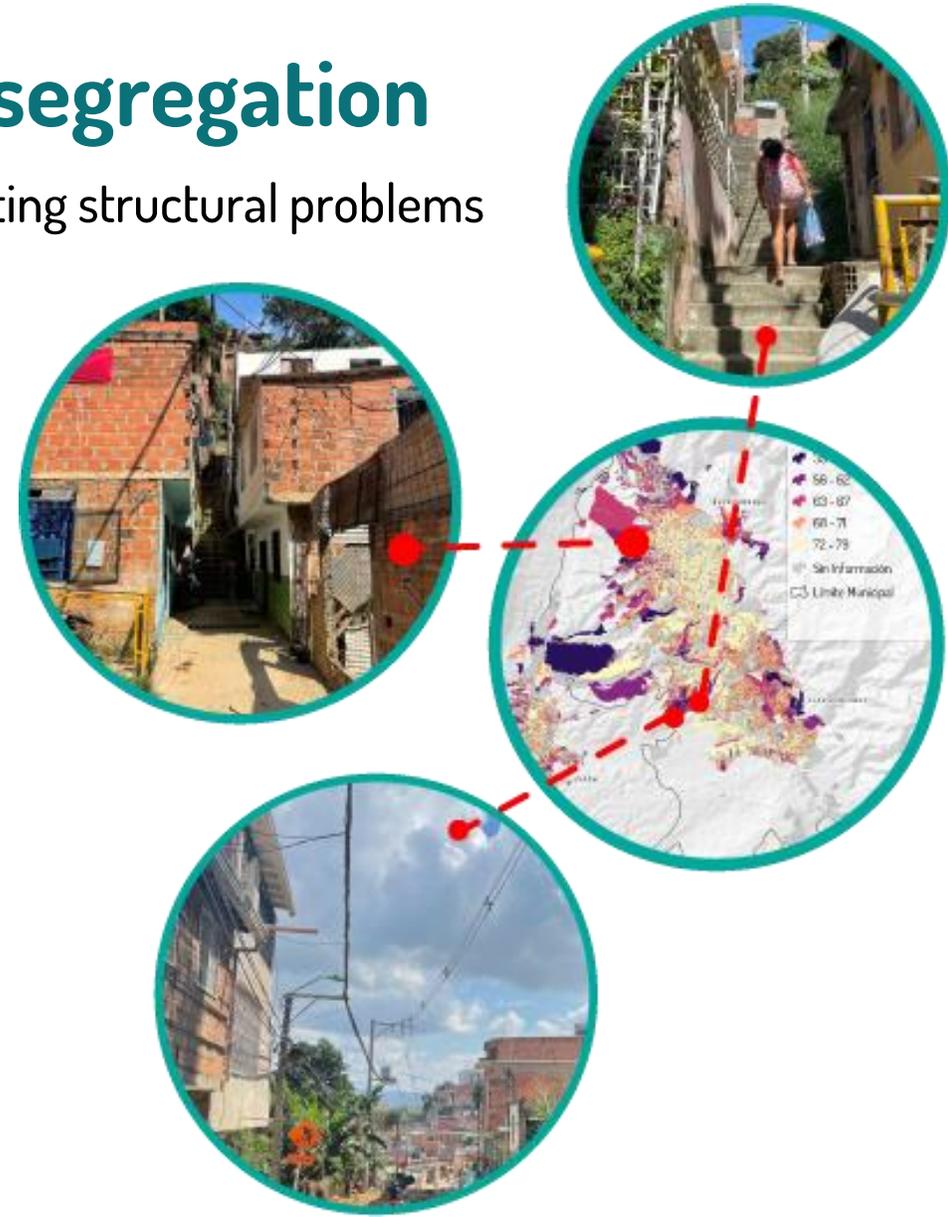
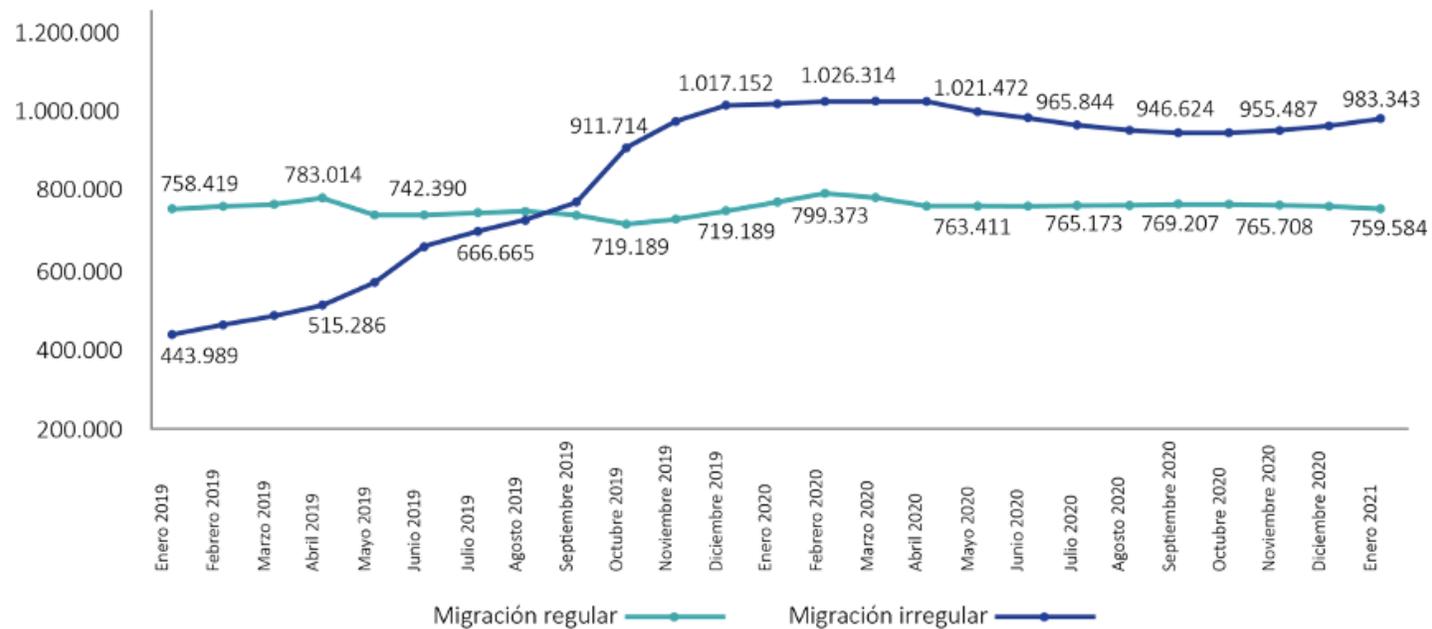
Colombian Context: Human mobility

The Venezuelan migration and urban segregation

Migration (and ID) can be used as an opportunity to address pre-existing structural problems and gaps, especially using a territorial approach

Migratory tendencies in Colombia

More than 2.8 M Venezuelan migrants are living in Colombia



Urban Profiling



Approach and tools from a territorial perspective: **Urban Inclusion Marker**



Reading of the realities of each territory: **Human Mobility Profile per City**



Identify and target needs and solutions: **Territorial Intervention Plans**

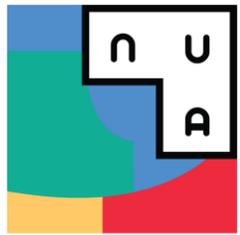


Consolidate a roadmap: **Actions implementation**

Urban Inclusion Marker – Spatialized Data and info

The notion of the Right to the City and the city of proximity

The **New Urban Agenda (NUA)** raises the concept of access to the Right to the City as "**the right of all inhabitants present and future, to occupy, use and produce just, inclusive and sustainable cities**, defined as a common good essential to the quality of life. The right to the city further implies responsibilities on governments and people to claim, defend, and promote this right.”



IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA



The Right to the City



The city of proximity

Prosper
city

Inclusive
city



Fair distribution of resources

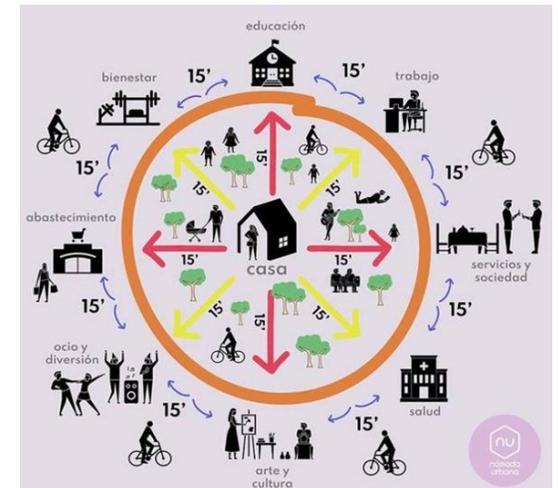
Adequate housing with basic services and without risk
Proximity to infrastructure and services (health, education, culture and recreation)
Access to economic opportunities
Safety and environmental quality

Diversity and social, economic, and cultural equity

Health and wellbeing
 Education levels and access to education
 Economic level and productivity
 Cultural diversity

Inclusive Governance

Citizen Participation
 Institutional capacity
 Transparency and inclusion
 Regulation quality



Urban Inclusion Marker



It measures the level of inclusion of a city and its potential contribution to integration, in terms of facilitating access to goods, services and opportunities to all citizens, in line with the notion of the **"right to the city"** and the **fundamentals recommended by the NAU of a prosperous and inclusive city**.

A city with an ideal inclusion marker (100 points) is where there is universal access to the right to the city measured through **5 key areas**:



Affordable quality housing and services

Adequate housing, with basic services, affordable and with security of tenure.



Employment and economic opportunities

Access to livelihoods and adequate employment by taking advantage of territorial assets and promoting innovation and entrepreneurship.



Health and wellbeing

Access to health systems, access to social security and adequate environmental conditions and gender gaps.



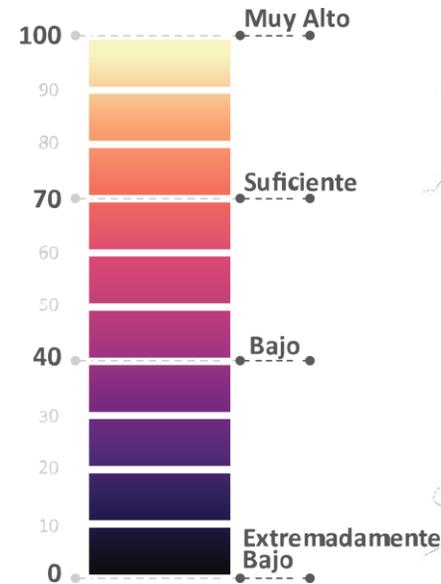
Education, culture and divers

Access to education and gender gaps, as well as the promotion of innovation around cultural diversity.

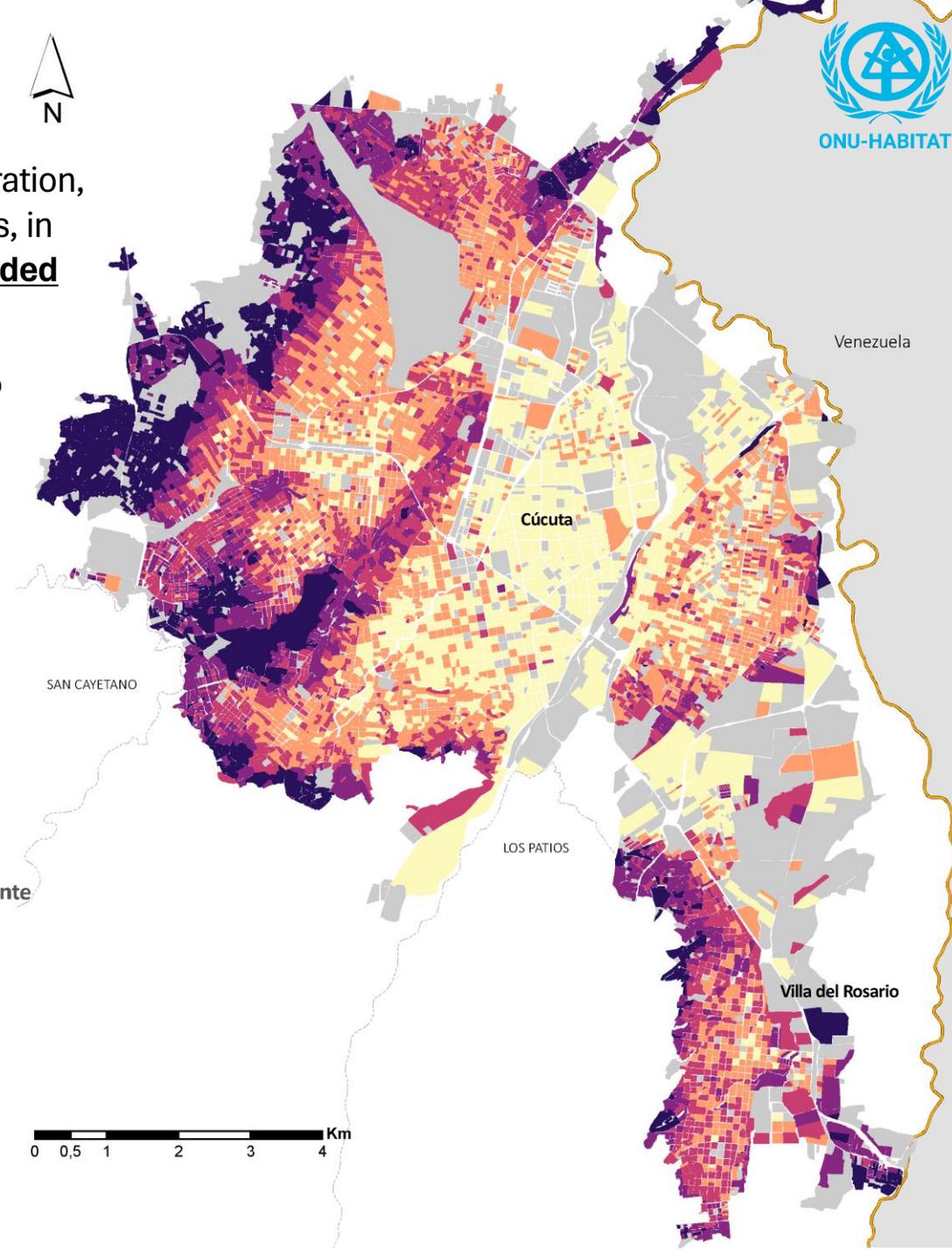


Public space, safety, vibrant urban environment

Access to dynamic urban environments with high urban quality and safety.



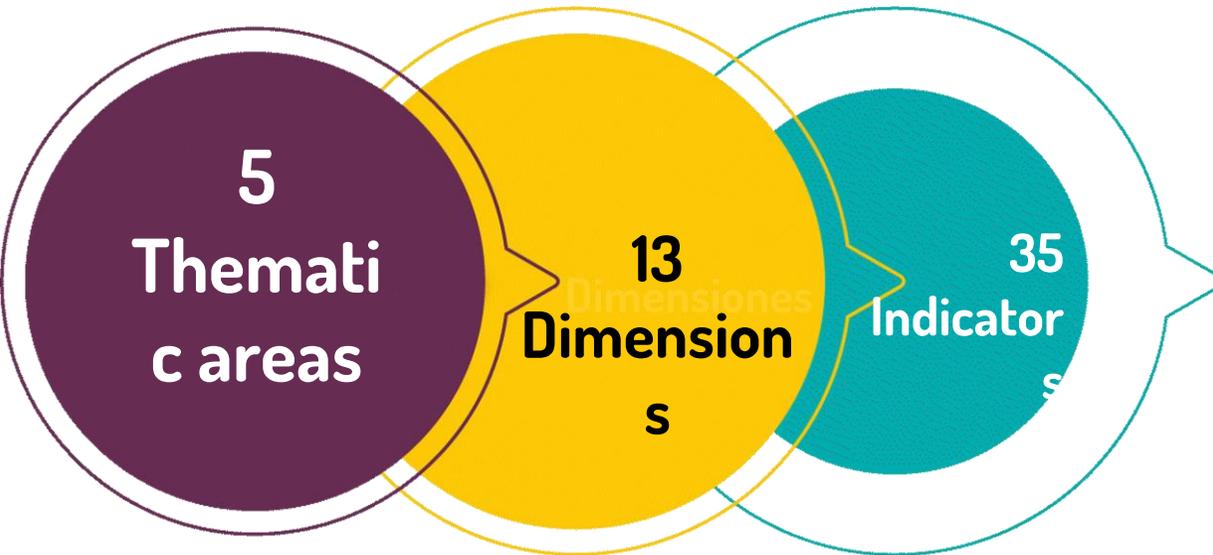
Scan to access!



Urban Inclusion Marker

- **BASELINE AND MONITORING** through the reference score
- **DECISIONS BASED ON EVIDENCE**, investment prioritization and impact measurement
- **THEMATIC ANALYSIS BY LAYERS** to identify the performance levels of specific areas.
- **LAYERS WITH LOCATED R&M POPULATION SURVEYS**

What does the urban inclusion marker consider?



Spatial territorial dynamics:
Distribution and proximity to access infrastructure, services and opportunities measured from the place of residence

Socioeconomic dynamics: Living conditions within household in terms of housing quality, income, health, education, etc.

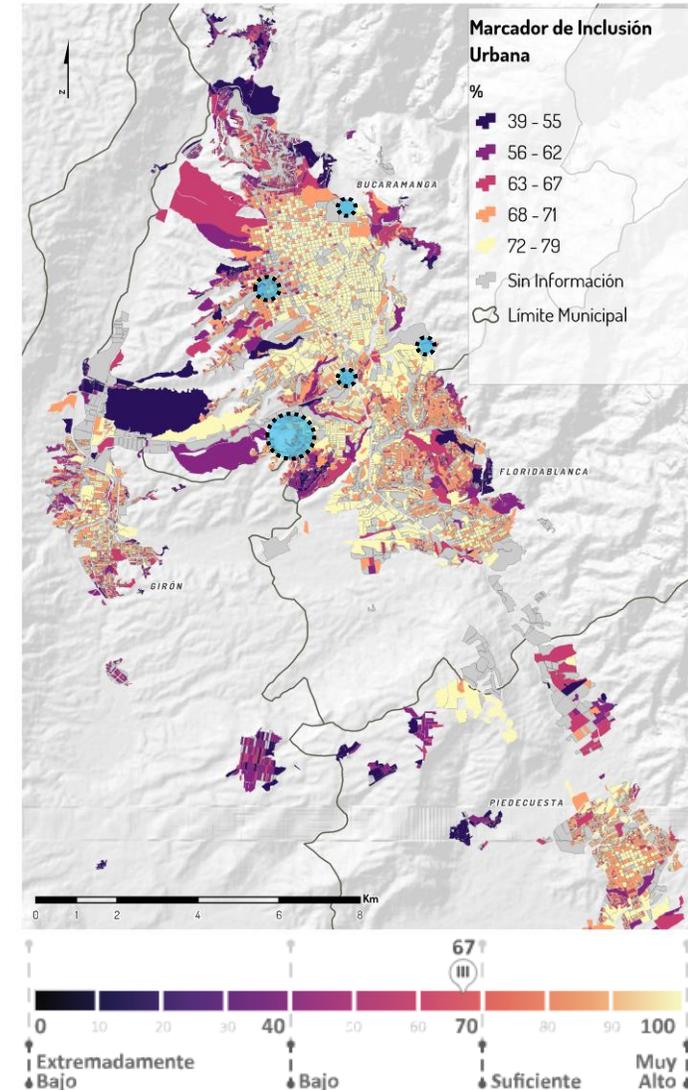
Scan for more details!



What are the challenges and innovations of the tool?

- Georeferencing
- Access point information (rights, services, and opportunities)
- Flow measurement
- Perception

➔ **Urban Inclusion Marker extended version**



Urban Inclusion Marker, Extended version

Information of refugees and migrants



The Extended Urban Inclusion Marker is defined as a battery of flexible indicators (and additional tools like questionnaires etc), complementary to the basic marker . It is **not an aggregated index**; it **allows to deepen on a city´s challenges and gaps causes**. Also, it allows **the use of different information sources**, including **open data**; and **filter data**.

4 main filters

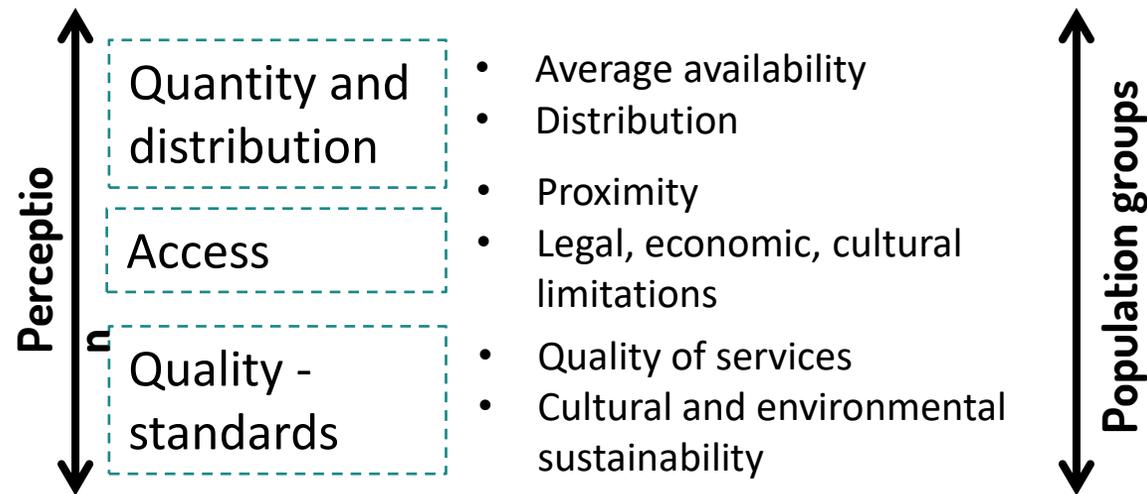
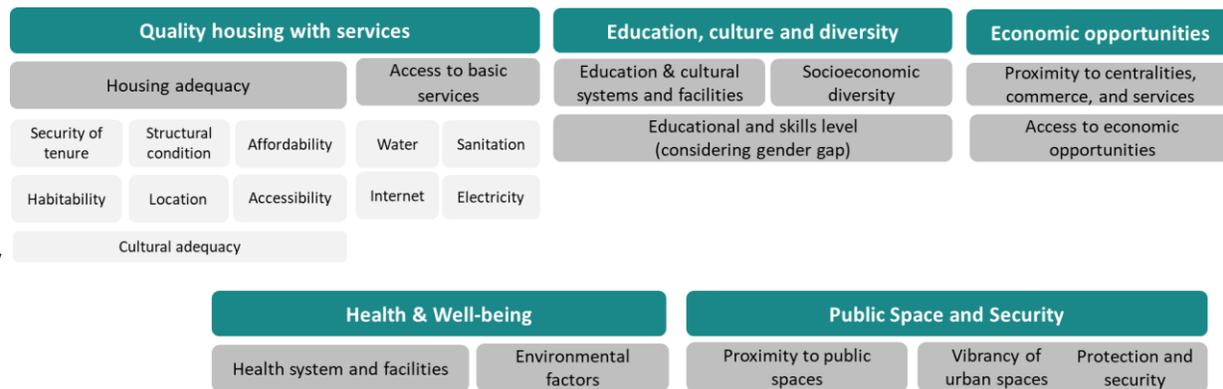
City resources

Population diversity

Connectivity

Inclusive Governance

- Health and Education facilities
- Public space and security
- Employment Cluster/Opportunity
- Housing with services
- Country of origin, Age, gender, Income
- Education level
- Employment/Unemployment
- Roads and sidewalks design
- Alternative transport
- Public transport
- Citizen Participation and “Neighborhood” governance mechanisms
- Participatory budget
- Transparency and e-governance

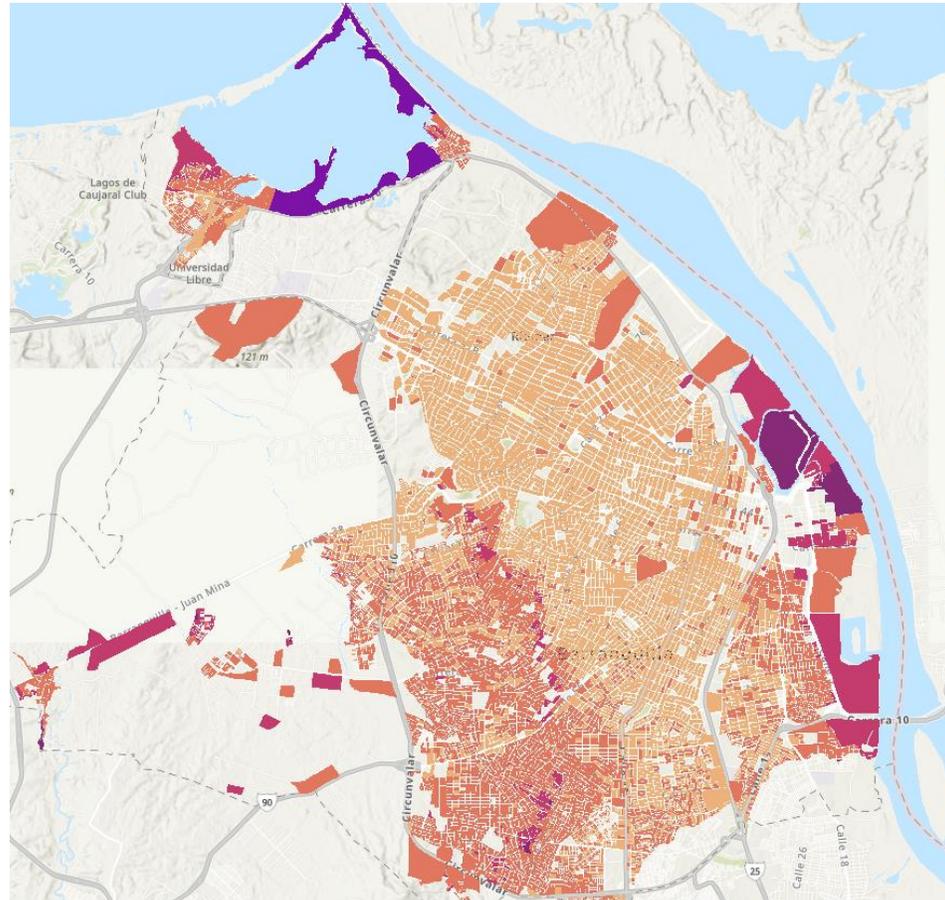


Urban Inclusion Marker, Extended version

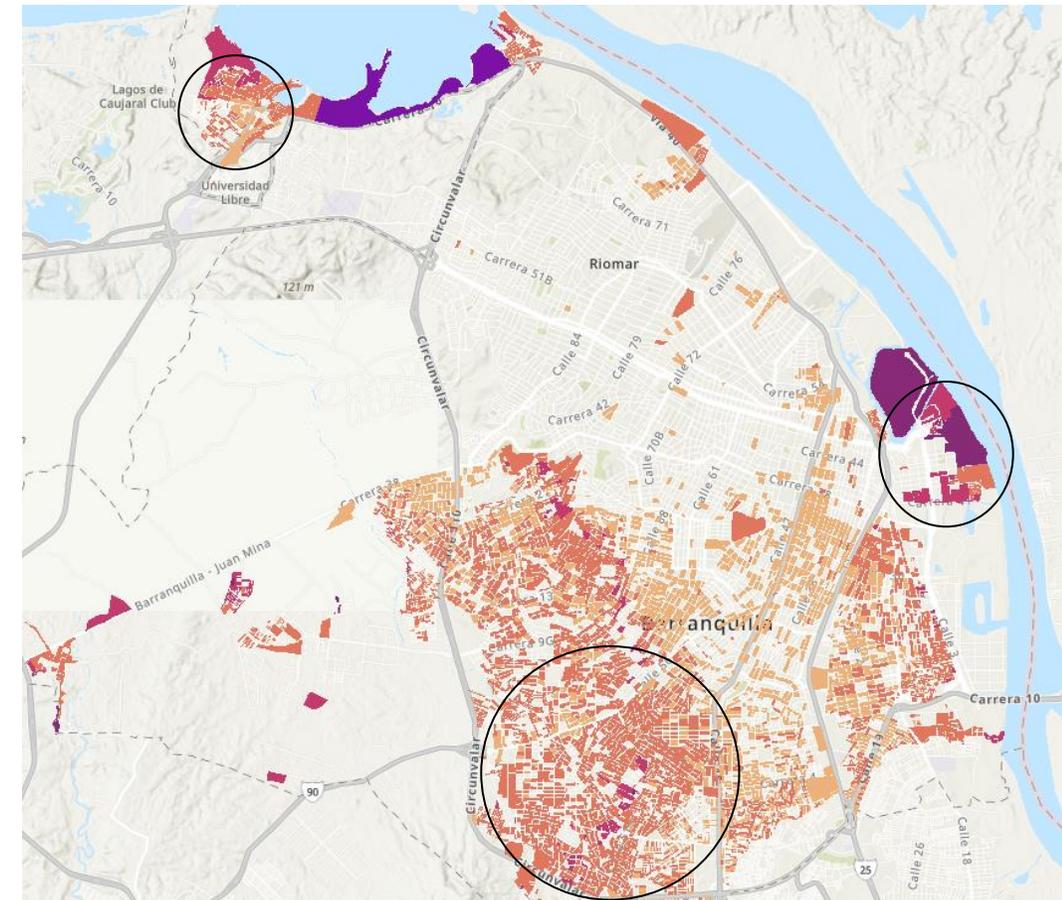
Information of refugees and migrants

In Colombia, **Venezuelan refugees and migrants have additional constraints** to access the right to the city vs. the host community.

Urban Inclusion Marker in Barranquilla



Urban Inclusion Marker in Barranquilla where R&M population live



Urban Inclusion Marker, Extended version

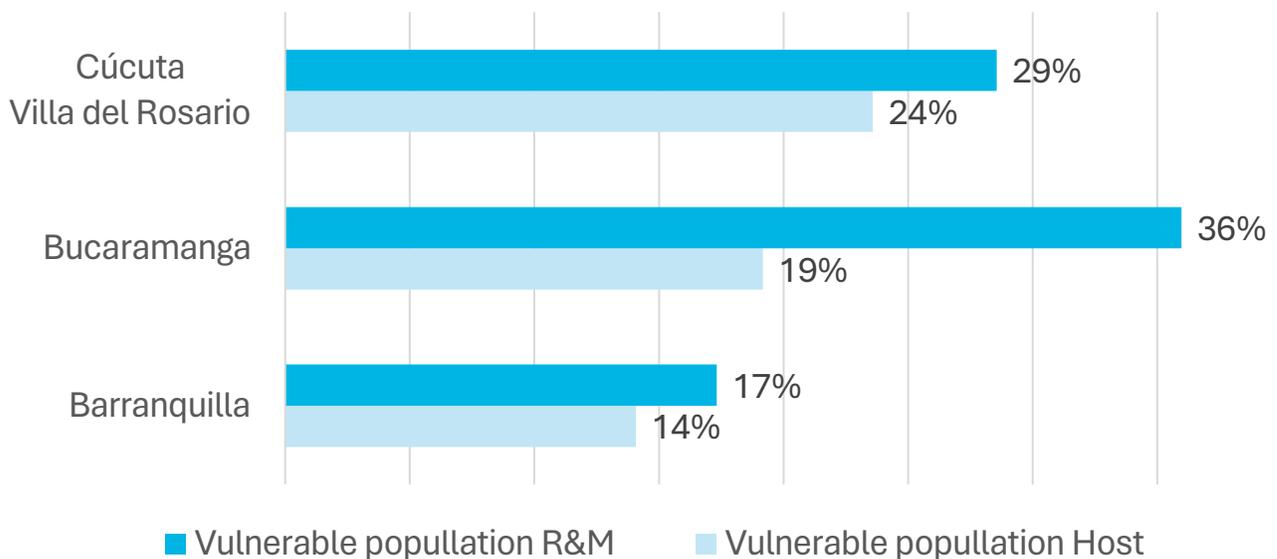
Information of refugees and migrants

Affordable quality housing and services

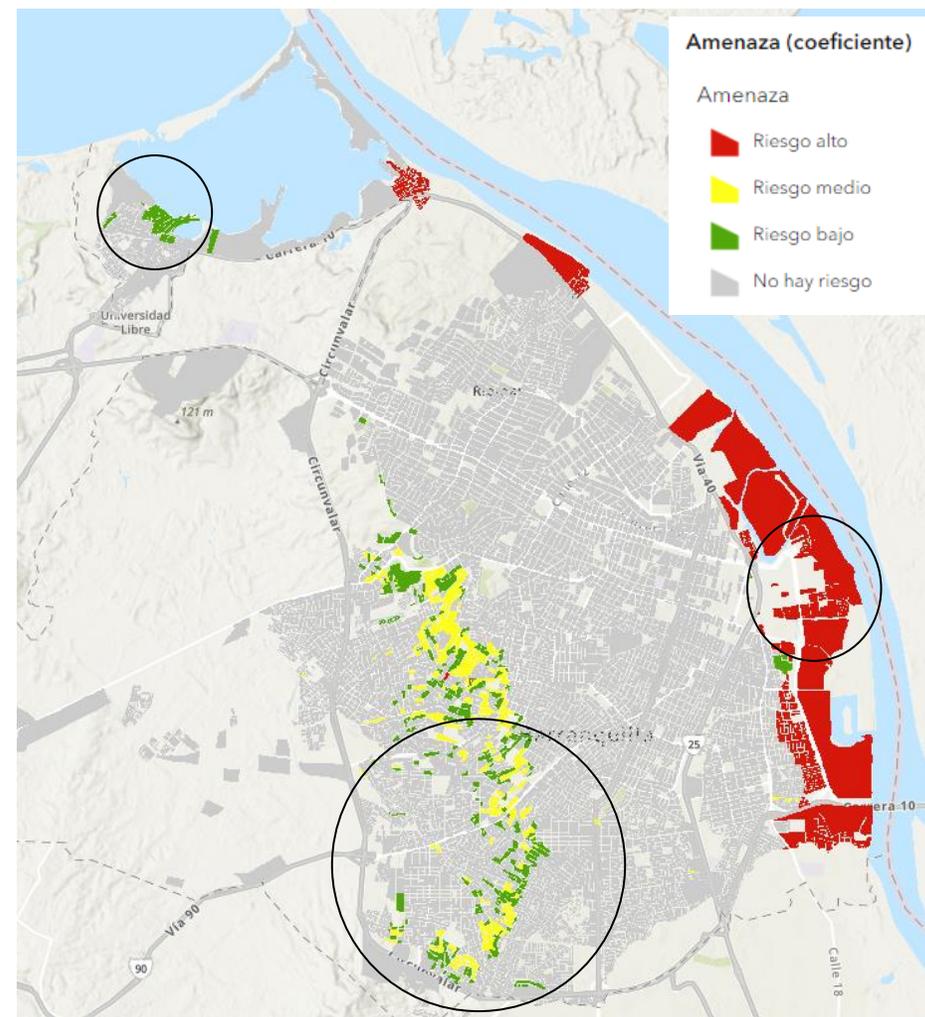
Vulnerability against natural risk

R&M are living in areas vulnerable to natural disasters. It increases their vulnerability for a second displacement due to climate and natural hazards. On average, **27% vs. 19%** of host community.

Natural risk vulnerability (flooding, landslides)



Natural risk in Barranquilla



Urban Inclusion Marker, Extended version

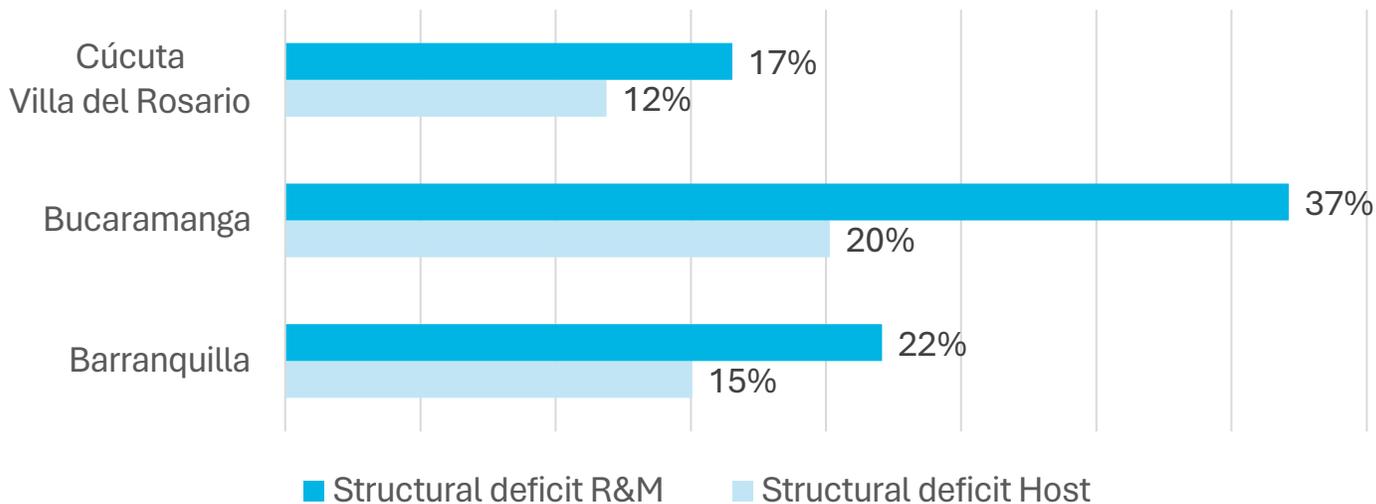
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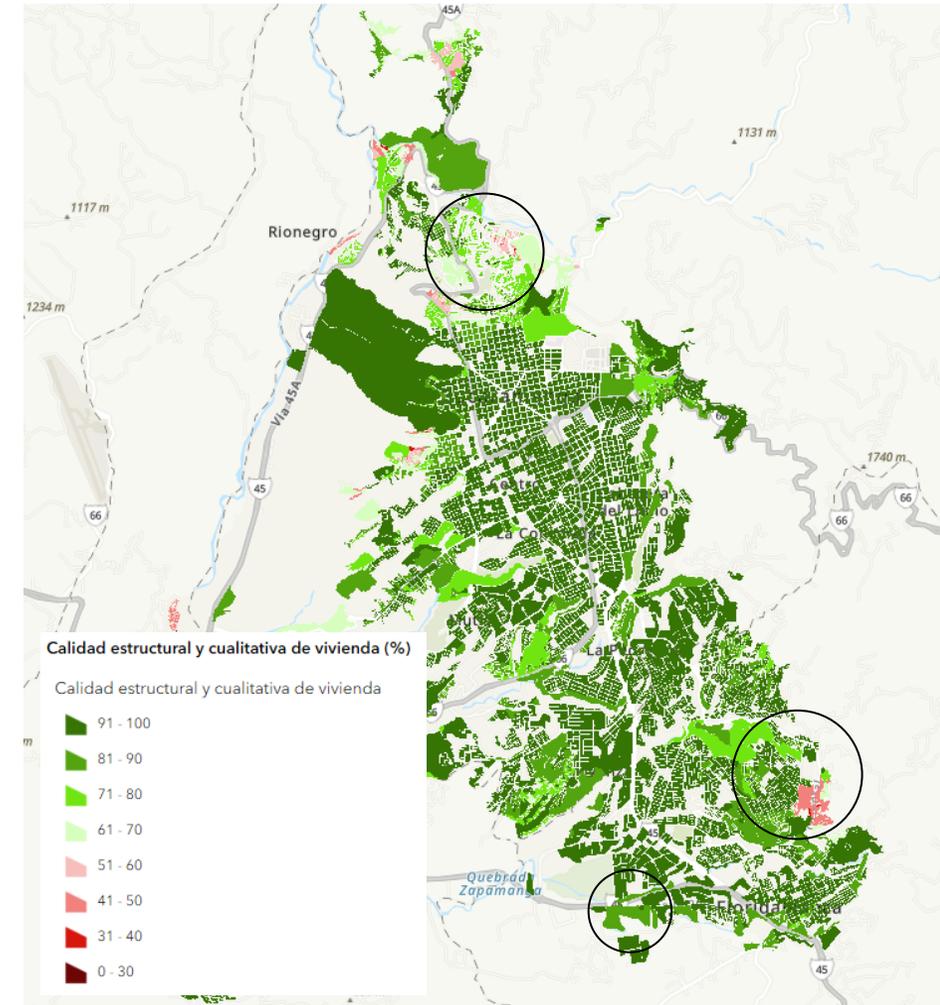
Dwelling quality

25 % of R&M live in dwelling with lack of adequate structural conditions vs. 16% of the host community. This condition is most visible in Bucaramanga, Colombia.

Dwelling structural deficit (walls, floors, roof)



Housing quality in Bucaramanga



Urban Inclusion Marker, Extended version

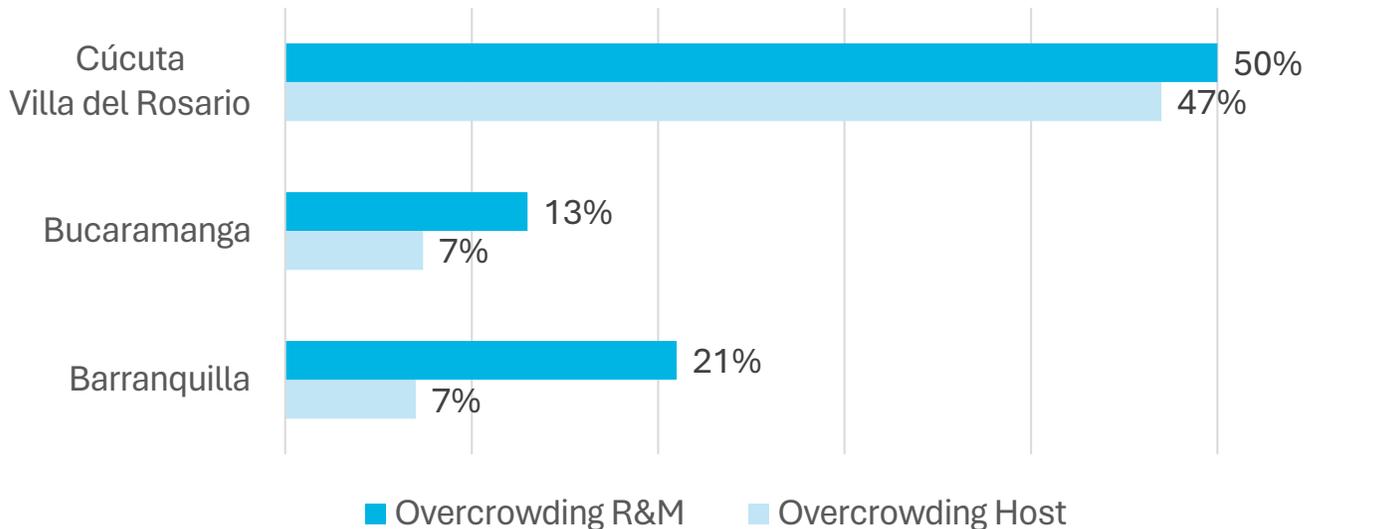
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Affordable quality housing and services

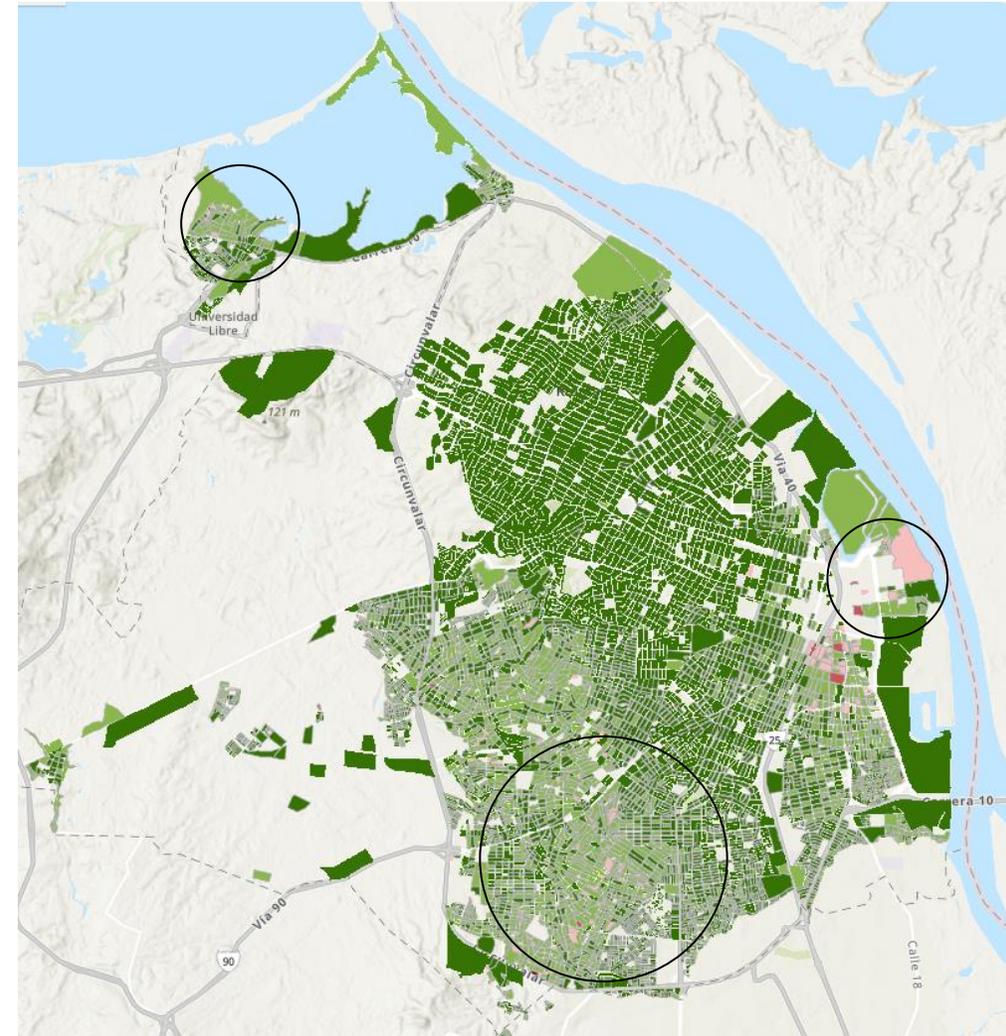
Sufficient living space

28 % of R&M don't have sufficient living space in their dwelling vs. 20% of the host community. This condition is critical in Cucuta and Villa del Rosario, where both communities live in overcrowded spaces; Yet, the gap between communities is more critical in Barranquilla

Natural risk vulnerability (flooding, landslides)



Overcrowding in Barranquilla



Urban Inclusion Marker, Extended version

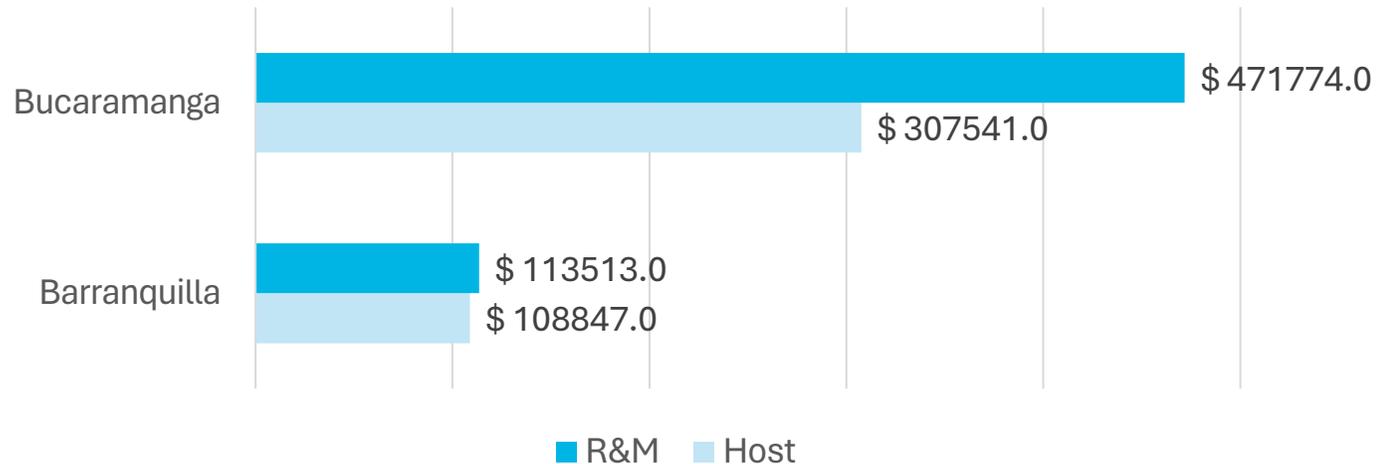
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Affordable quality housing and services

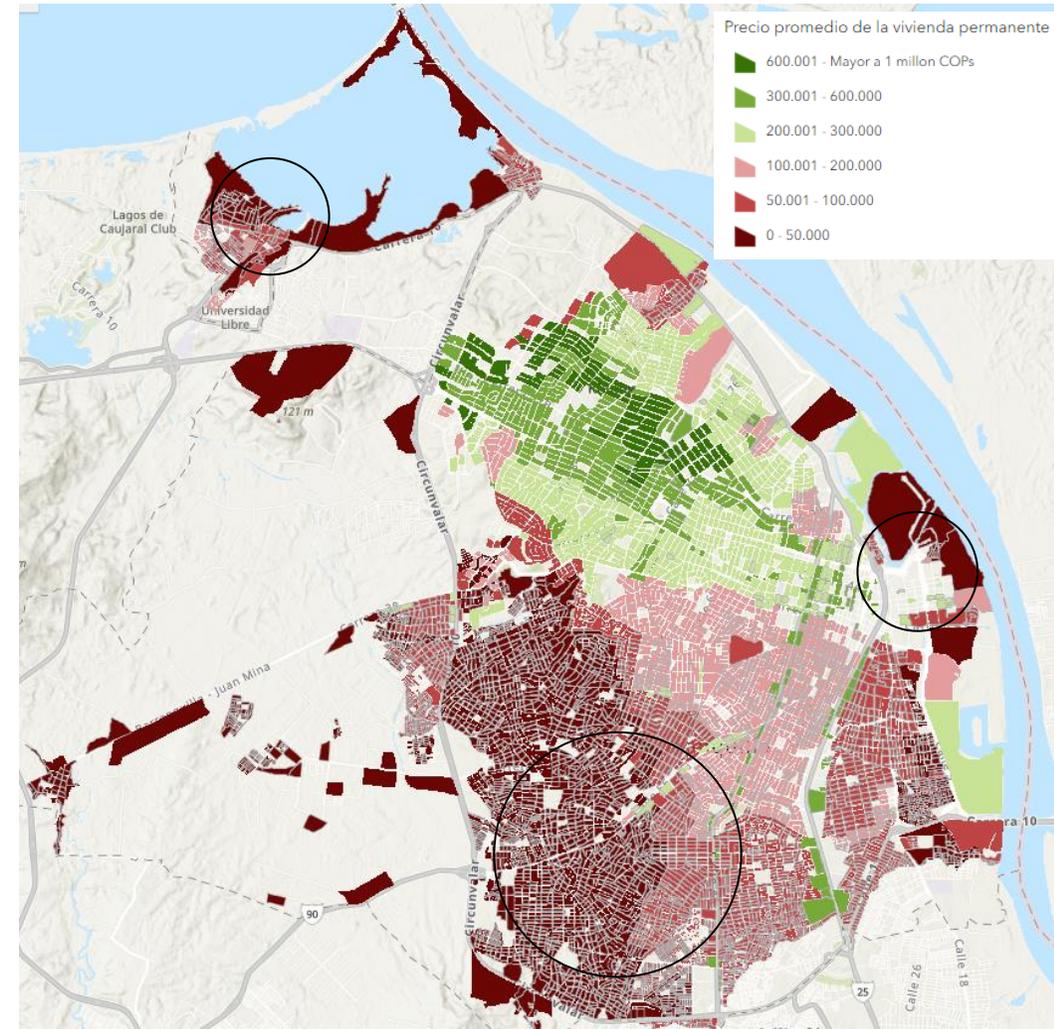
Housing affordability

R&M pay, on average, **53% more** than the host community in **Bucaramanga** for housing. On the other hand, in **Barranquilla**, R&M only pay **4% more** than host community.

Housing average monthly cost in COPS



Housing prices in Barranquilla



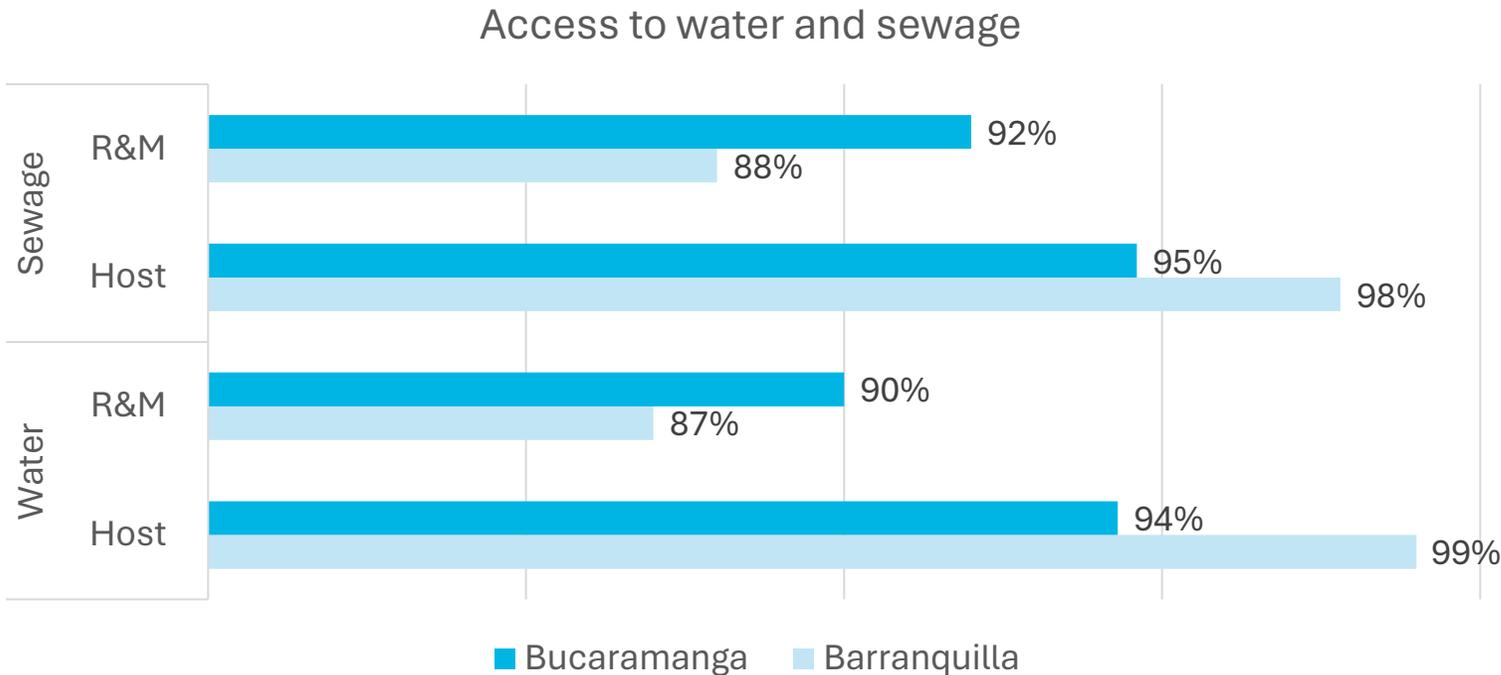
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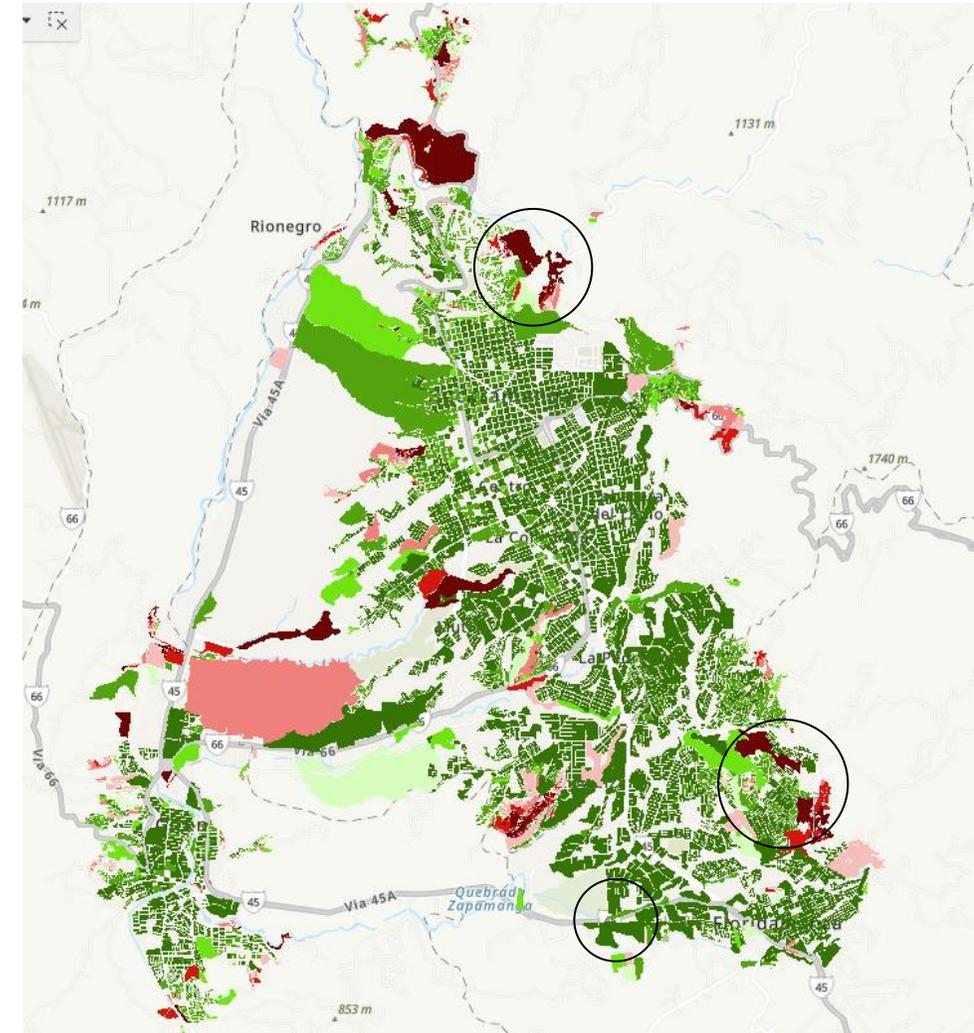
Affordable quality housing and services

Access to water and sewage

89% of R&M in Bucaramanga and Barranquilla have access to water **vs. 97% of the host community. 90% of R&M** have access to sewage **vs. 96% of host community.** This data make visible the lack of habitability of R&M dwellings and neighborhoods.



Access to water and sewage in Bucaramanga



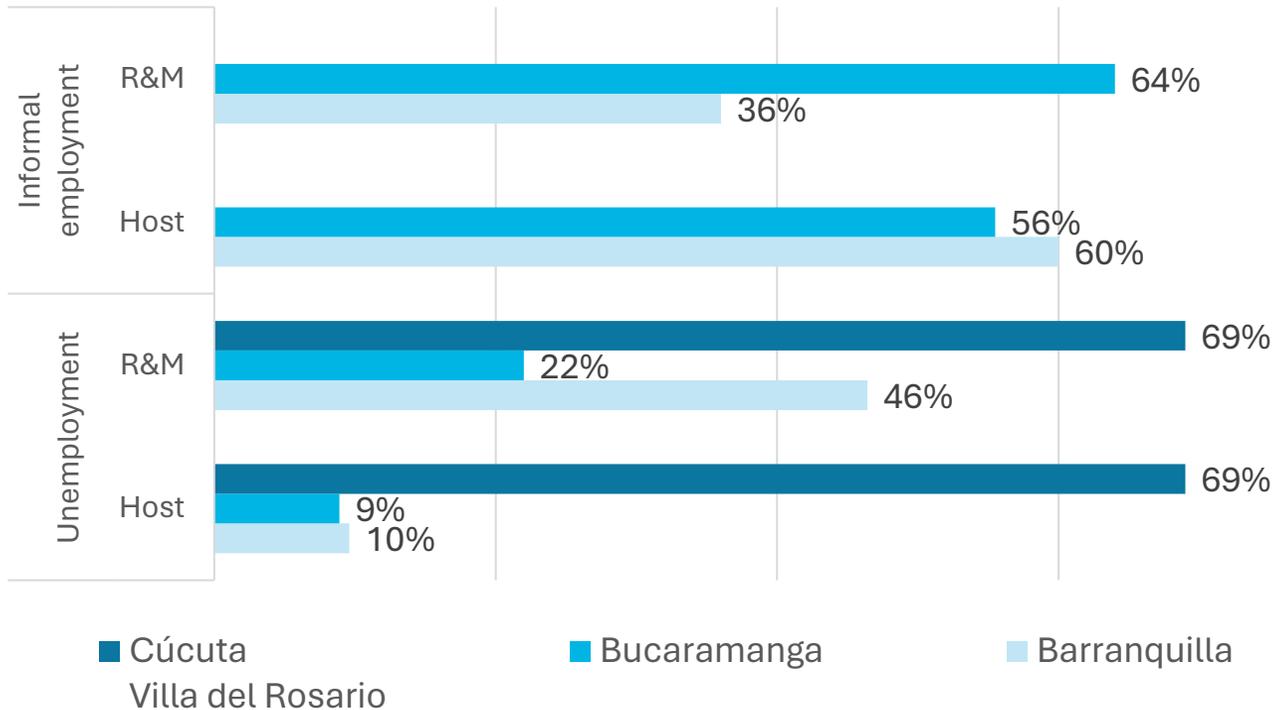
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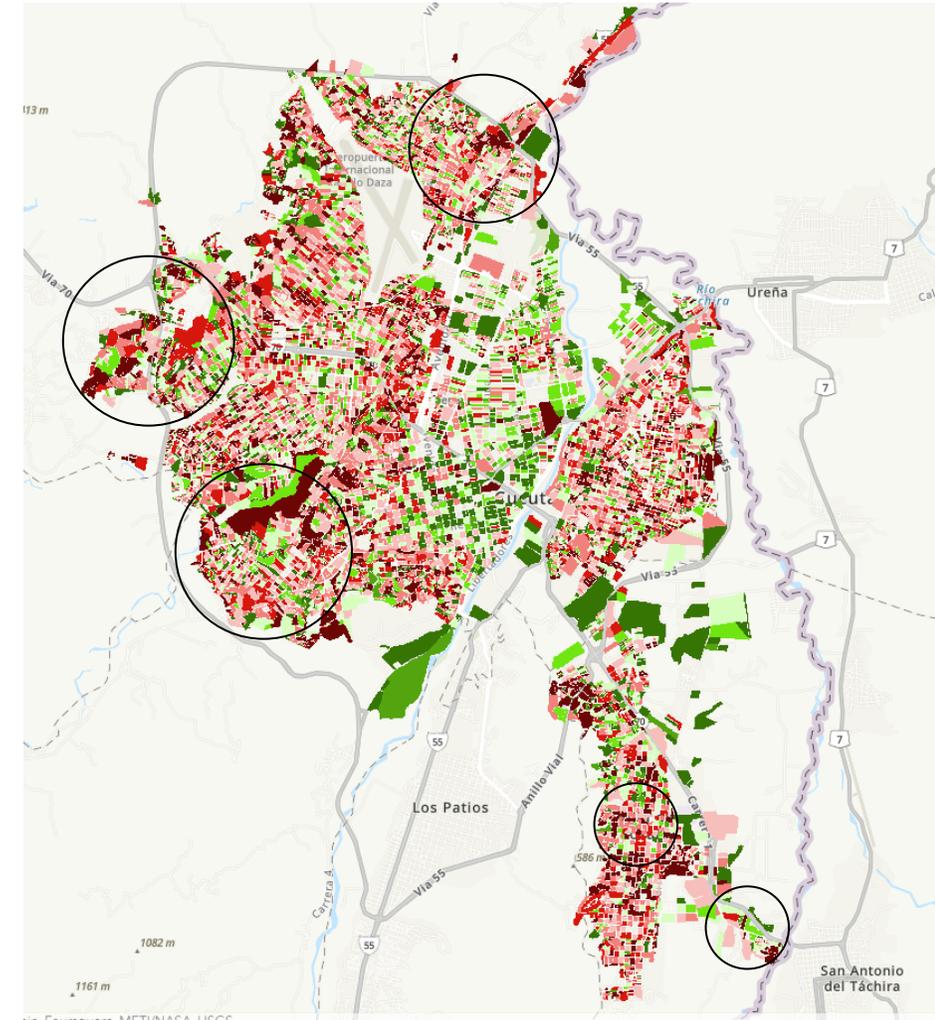
Employment and economic opportunities

Unemployment and informal employment

Informal employment between R&M and host communities are similar (50% v. 58%); nevertheless, **unemployment is higher for R&M communities (46% vs. 29%)**.



Unemployment in Cucuta and Villa del Rosario



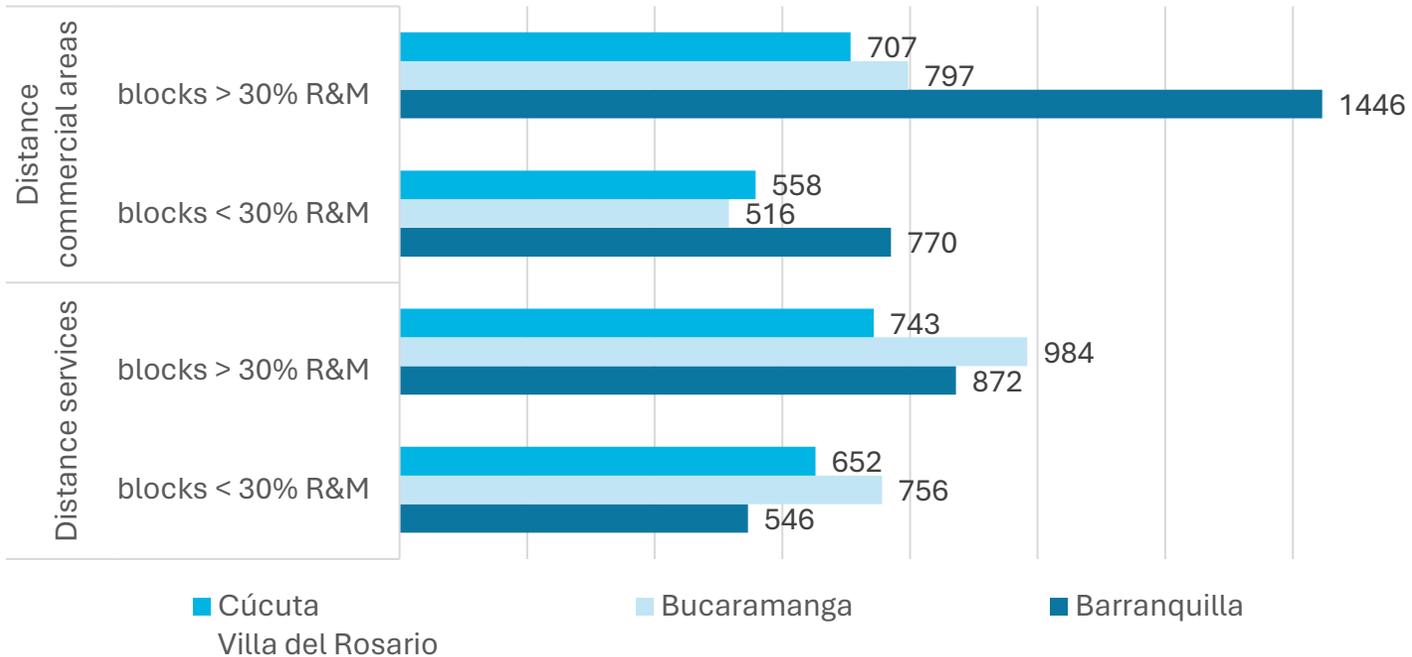
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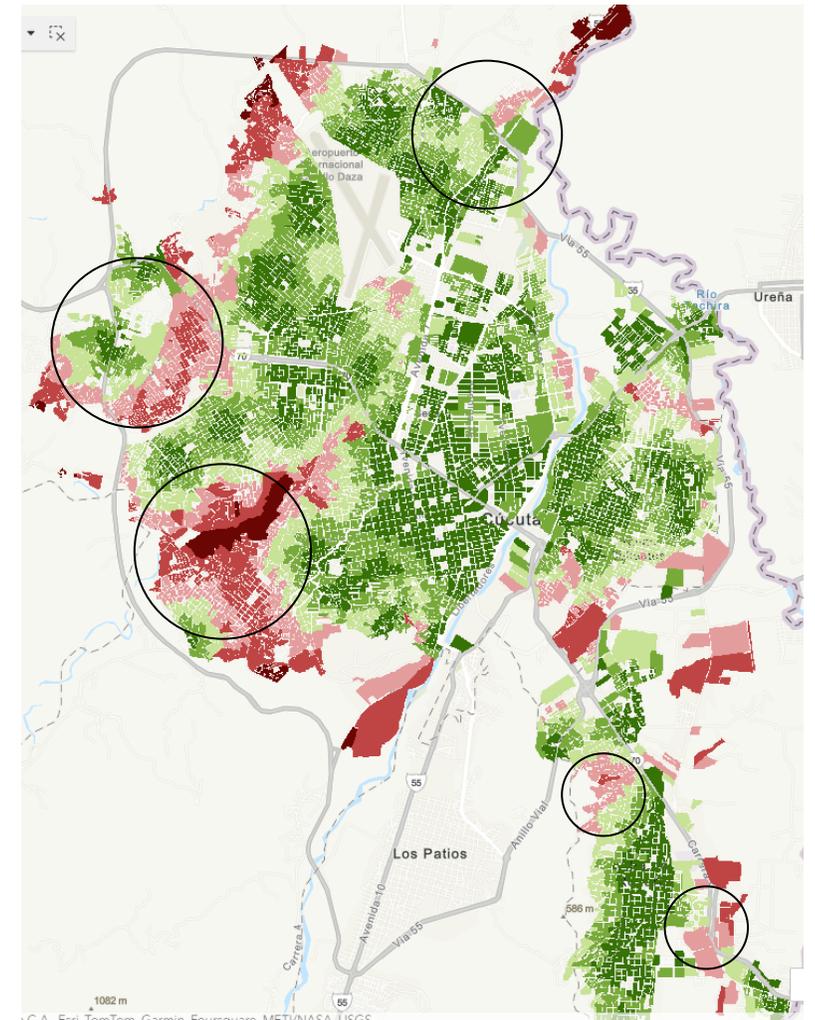
Employment and economic opportunities

Distance to economic agglomerations (meters)

R&M accessibility to commerce and services is conditioned by the location of the dwelling. Blocks with more than 30% of R&M population, report **greater distances**. While the ideal distance is 500 meters, **R&M accessibility buffers are 866m (vs. 651m) to commercial areas** and **983m (vs. 615m) to services areas**.



Distance to economic agglomerations in Cucuta and Villa del Rosario



Human Mobility Profiles: ¿What was the result?



General diagnosis focused on the national and city context/ regulatory frameworks

Refugee and Migrant community Access to fundamental rights at city level

Analysis and recommendations for decision making (How to build more inclusive city)

Mitigation of gaps in access to rights for refugees and migrants in cities.

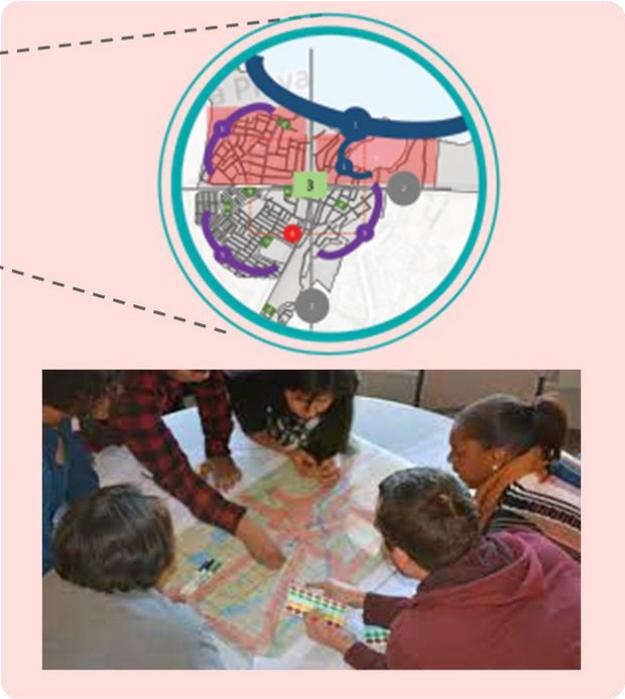
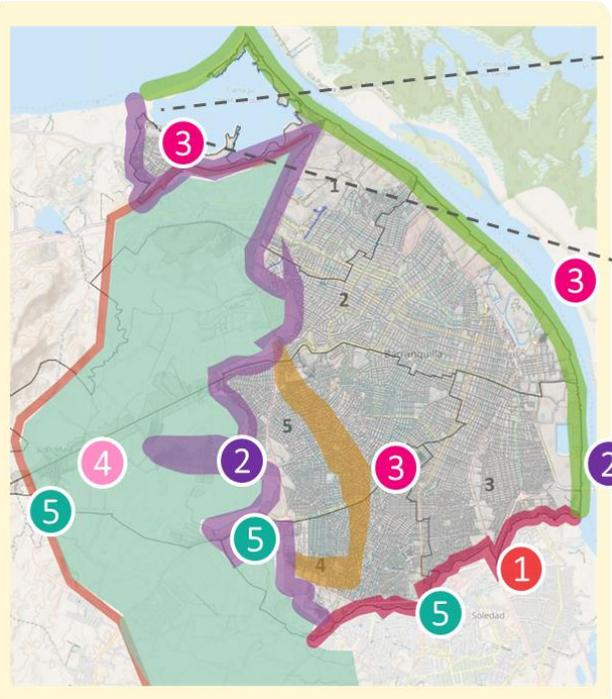
Recognition of possible strategies for addressing crises

See and example of Human Mobility Profile: Chaguanas, T&T



Cocreation Process: Territorial Intervention Plans

- ✓ Participation
- ✓ Gender approach
- ✓ **Differential approach**
- ✓ Actions responding to the specific needs of the territory
- ✓ “Solutions thinking”





Territorial Approach



Social construction of Habitat as a guiding principle



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