

Urban Inclusion Marker Tools for territorial information systems

Supporting refugee and migrant inclusion in host communities

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DATA AND ANALYTICS

KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION BRANCH

1

➤ Mainstreaming migration measures

2

➤ Migration patterns compilation

3

➤ Disaggregating MICS surveys and Census by displacement status

4

➤ City definition harmonization and roll out and urban expansion analysis

- Multiple partners and actors engaged – within and outside UN-Habitat

Urban Inclusion Marker Tool developments



```

path = env.workspace
Extnts1990 = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(1)
Extnts2000 = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(2)
Extnts2015 = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(3)

CityName = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(4)

Pop1990 = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(5)
Pop2000 = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(6)
Pop2015 = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(7)
UTMGri_d = arcpy.GetParameterAsText(8)

#Repair Geometry
def RepairBoundaries (Features):
    arcpy.RepairGeometry_management(Features)
    RepairBoundaries(Extnts1990)
    RepairBoundaries(Extnts2000)
    RepairBoundaries(Extnts2015)

#
# Establish data projection
arcpy.AddMessage ("\nEstablish Appropriate Data Projection\n")
arcpy.CentralFeature_stats(Extnts2015, "BigMK.shp", "EUCLIDEAN_DISTANCE")
arcpy.FeatureToPoint_management("BigMK.shp", "CityCentre.shp", "INSIDE")
arcpy.MakeFeatureLayer_management(UTMGri_d, "UTMLyr")
arcpy.SelectLayerByLocation_management("UTMLyr", "INTERSECT", "CityCentre.shp")
arcpy.CopyFeatures_management("UTMLyr", "MyUTMzone.shp")

with arcpy.da.UpdateCursor("MyUTMzone.shp", ["WKID"]) as cursor:
    for row in cursor:
        OutCS = row[0]
  
```

Mainstream of migration data tools in MICS surveys and Census



- Mainstream migration data tools into major surveys and census programs**
- inputs to global migration module, MIC7
 - Discussions are also ongoing with DHS
 - 2030 revisions of the Population and Housing census guidelines



Population and Housing Census MICS Surveys Imagery



Official Data Sources

N. America [4]	LAC [82]	Africa [218]	Asia [106]	Europe [40]	Oceania [2]
DHS: 0 CENSUS: 4 MICS: 0	DHS: 26 CENSUS: 28 MICS: 28	DHS: 122 CENSUS: 31 MICS: 65	DHS: 41 CENSUS: 18 MICS: 47	DHS: 3 CENSUS: 17 MICS: 20	DHS: 1 CENSUS: 1 MICS: 0



MICS migration modules

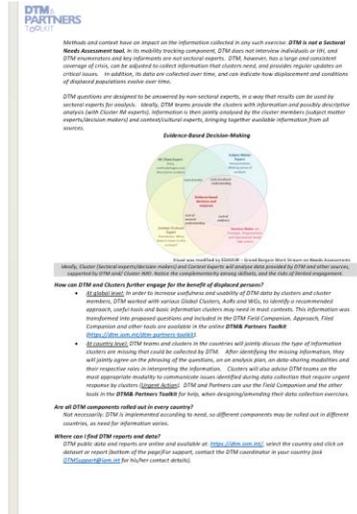
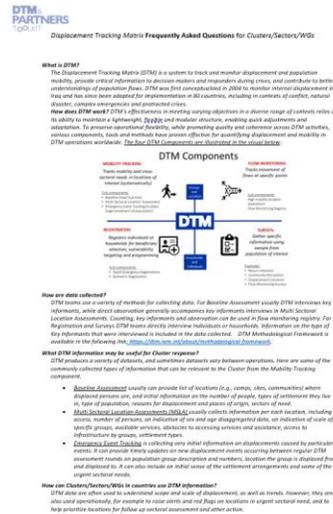
MIGRATION		MWB
<p>MWB8. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS.....__ __</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH.....95</p>	95 ⇒ End
<p>MWB9. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>CITY1</p> <p>TOWN.....2</p> <p>RURAL AREA3</p> <p>UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL.....5</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....8</p>	
<p>MWB10. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>REGION__ __</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY (specify).....96</p>	



At a Glance: sector-specific tools and guidelines

Title	Organization	Description
Building Urban Resilience in the Face of Crisis	Global Alliance for Urban Crises	Presents five priorities for building resilient urban systems and people before, during and after a naturally-triggered or human-induced crisis.
Contributions and Counting: Guidance on Measuring the Economic Impact of your Diaspora beyond Remittances	IOM	Provides guidance for governments and national authorities looking to understand and measure the economic contributions made by their diaspora to their country of origin.
Global Migration. Resilient Cities at the Forefront	100 Resilient Cities	Offers case studies on successful examples of how to turn migration challenges into opportunities to build resilience which can be replicated in other cities
Guidance Note: Integrating Housing, Land and Property Issues into Key Humanitarian, Transitional, and Development Planning Processes	IOM	Identifies possible entry points for integrating HLP issues into key planning processes across the humanitarian, transitional and development phases and thereby facilitate due consideration of HLP issues in responses.
Guidelines on integrating migration into decentralized cooperation	JMDI (UNDP, IOM, ITC-ILO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNITAR and UN-Women)	Outlines the added value of migration-related decentralized cooperation and then describe, with examples of good practices, how to harness the development potential of migration within such partnerships.
Handbook on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons (Implementing the 'Pinheiro Principles')	UN-Habitat, FAO, NRC, OHCHR, UNHCR, OCHA/IDD	Provides important and practical guidance to all those working on housing and property restitution issues. It aims at promoting durable solutions for internally displaced persons and displaced persons, including the right to return to the homes and properties from which they fled or were forced to leave due to armed conflict and human rights violations.
iDiaspora: User Guide for Supervisors	IOM	Provides a global engagement and knowledge exchange hub for diaspora communities and those looking to engage with them. iDiaspora is set up with the objective of empowering transnational communities around the world to engage as development actors.

IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix



DTM Frequently Asked Questions 2-pager answers the main questions about DTM. You can download it from [DTM&Partners Toolkit](#): <https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/what-dtm>

Methodological Framework used in Displacement Tracking Matrix Operations for Quantifying Displacement and Mobility describes DTM components in details. You can download it from [Methodological Framework](#): <https://dtm.iom.int/about/methodological-framework>

IOM UN MIGRATION | **DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE (GDI)**

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

FOR QUANTIFYING DISPLACEMENT AND MOBILITY IN DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) OPERATIONS

2 Migration patterns compilation

Preliminary migration data with foresights

Global statistics outlook 2024 report on Migration

	2000 report	2024 report
Estimated number of international migrants	150 million	281 million
Estimated proportion of world population who are migrants	2.8%	3.6%
Estimated proportion of female international migrants	47.5%	48.0%
Estimated proportion of international migrants who are children	16.0%	10.1%
Region with the highest proportion of international migrants	Oceania	Oceania
Country with the highest proportion of international migrants	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates
Number of migrant workers	–	169 million
Global international remittances (USD)	128 billion	831 billion
Number of refugees	14 million	35.4 million
Number of internally displaced persons	21 million	71.4 million





Displaced persons^{e,f}

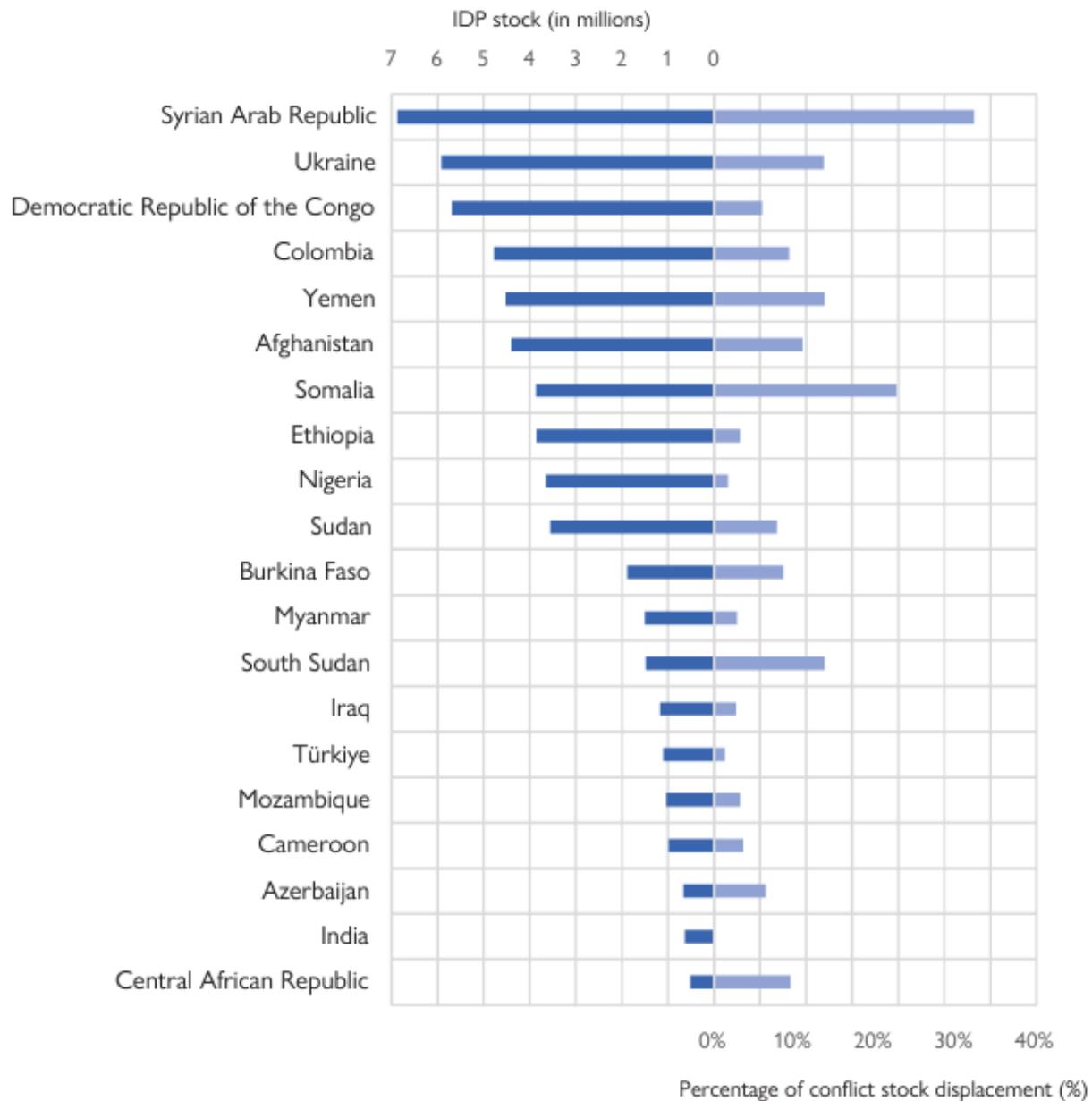
117 million

people were living in displacement globally at the end of 2022 (includes refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and others)

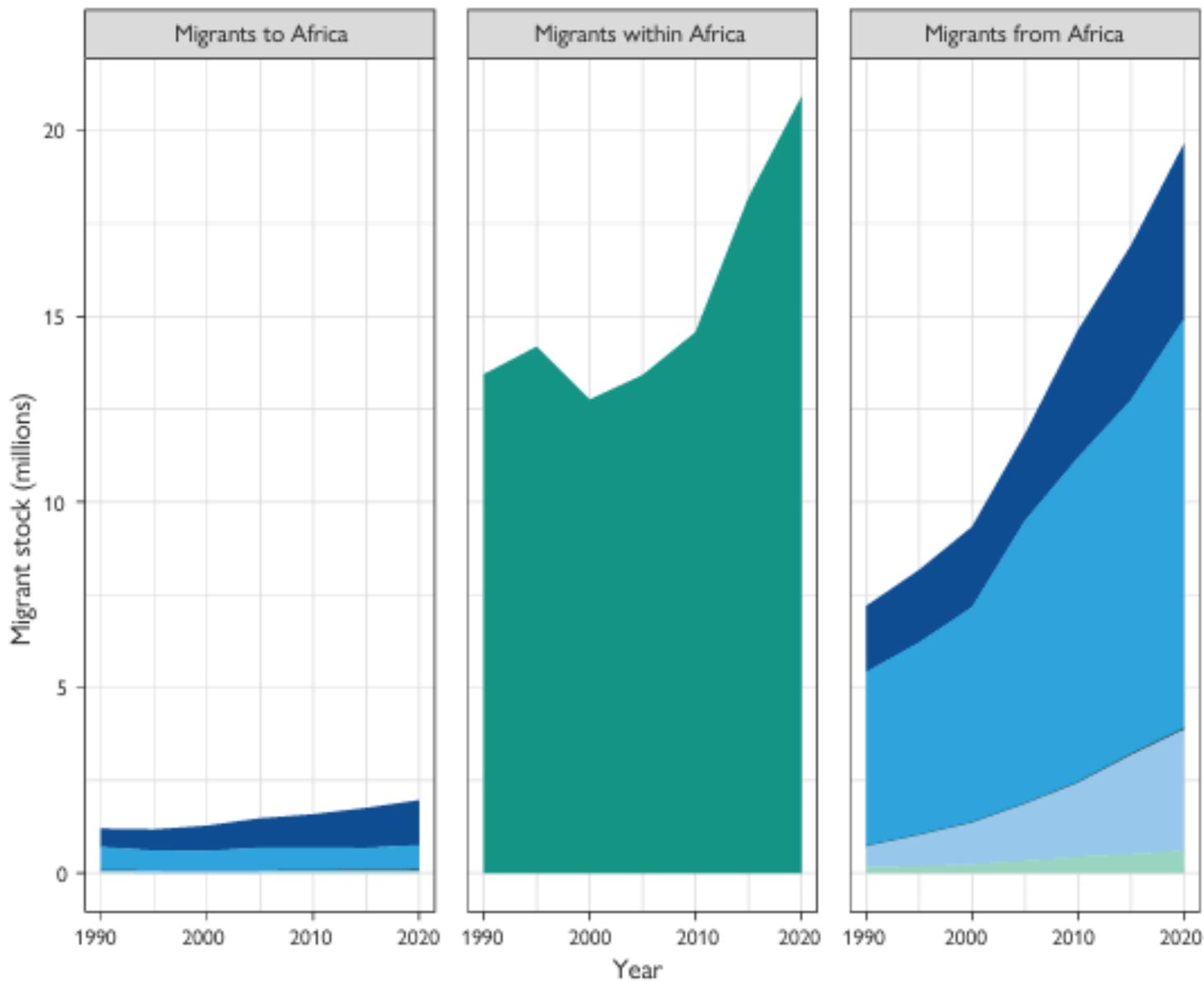
Refugees ^e	35.3 million	refugees globally in 2022
Asylum-seekers ^e	5.4 million	asylum-seekers globally in 2022
Others in need of international protection ^e	5.2 million	others displaced globally in 2022, mainly Venezuelans (not including those who were refugees or asylum-seekers)
Internally displaced persons	71.2 million	IDPs globally in 2022: 61.5 million due to conflict and violence: 8.7 million due to disasters

Displaced persons





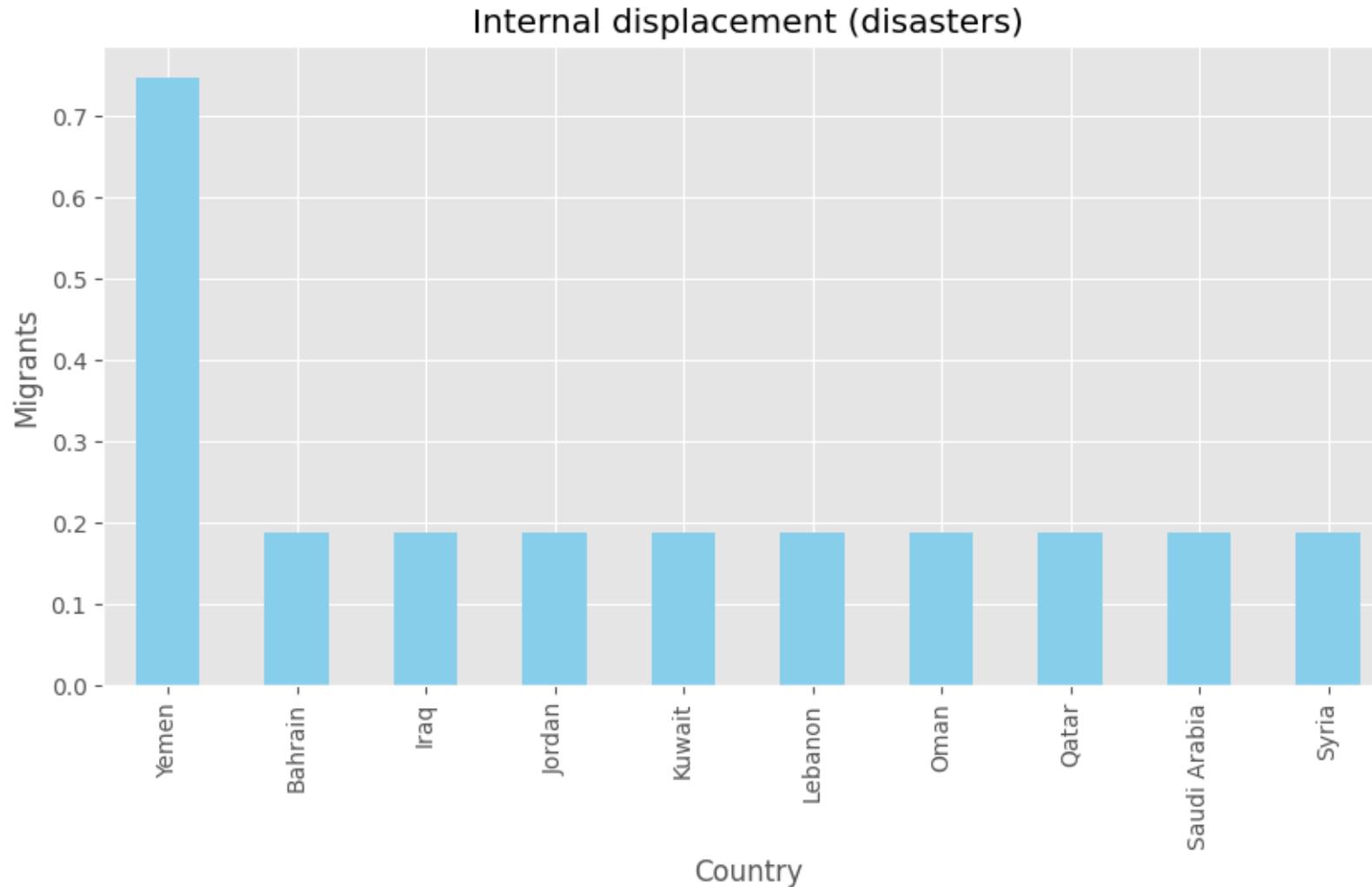
Top 20 countries with the largest populations of internally displaced persons by conflict and violence at the end of 2022 (millions)



Migrants to and with and from Africa

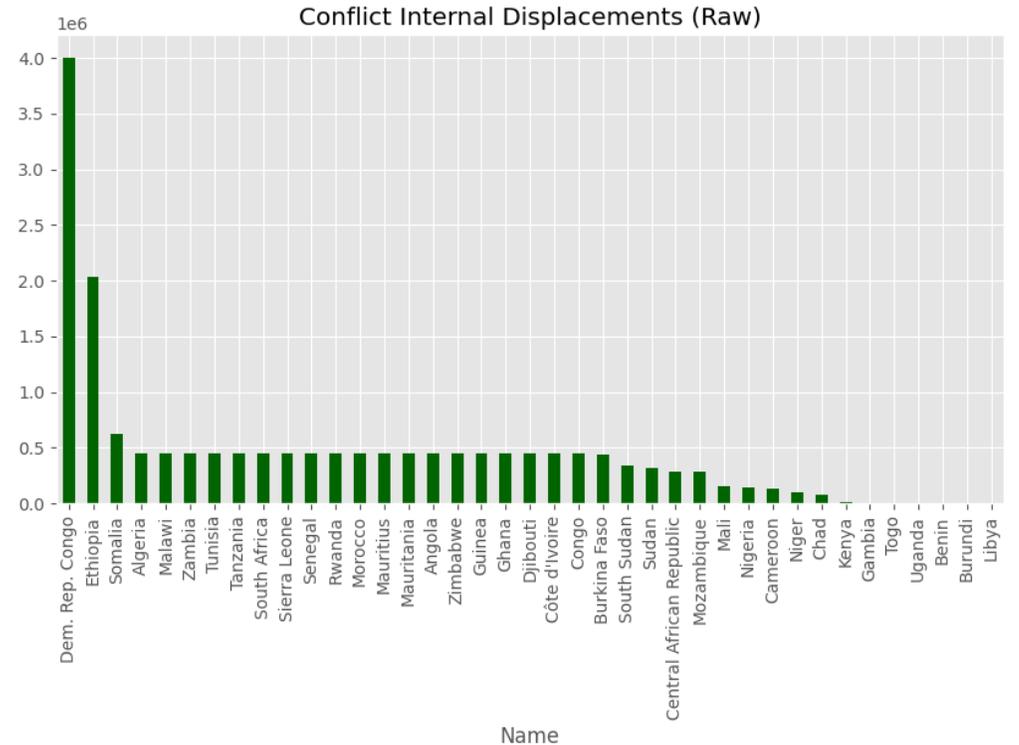
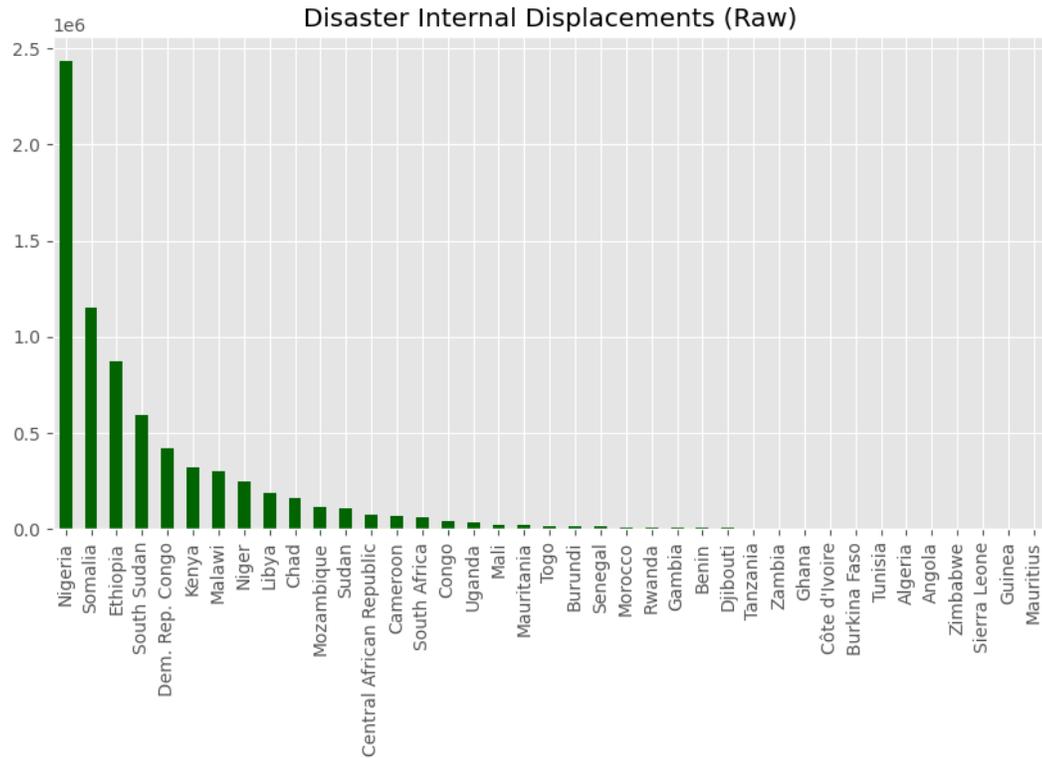
Source: UNDESA

Internal displacement in selected middle east countries.
Generally, Internal displacement in Middle East is mostly due to conflicts (political)



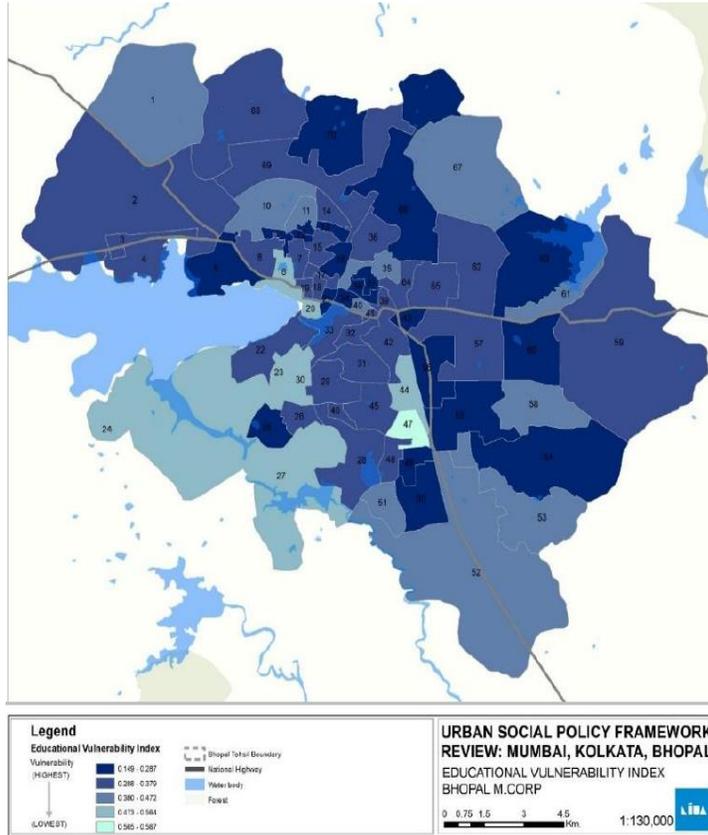
Africa: internal displacements

- Internal displacement due to conflicts is highest in DRC, Ethiopia, Somalia as compared to Libya and Burundi as shown in the figure below



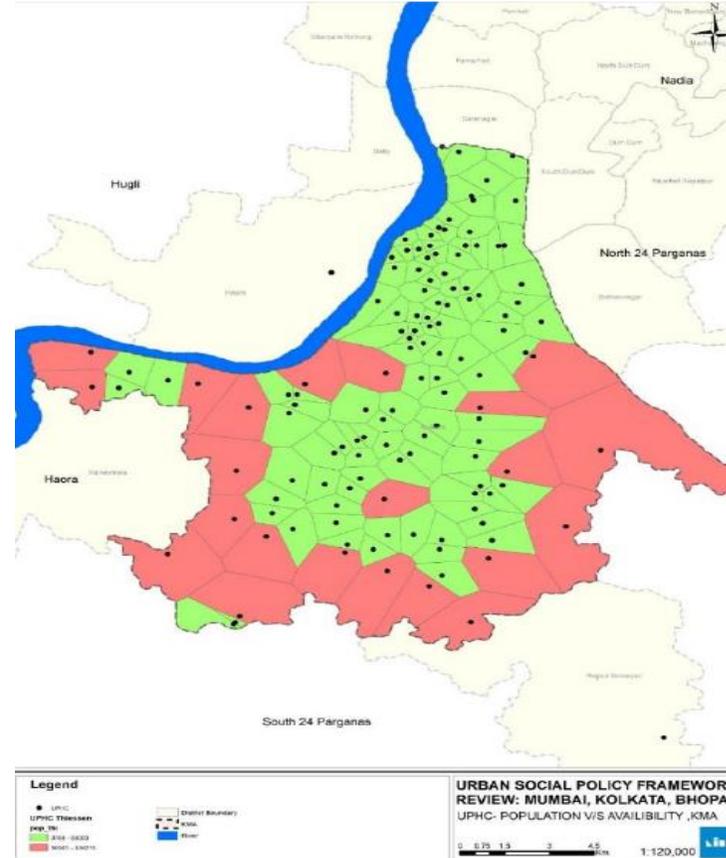
Geospatial local scale Mapping

Vulnerability Index for Education, Bhopal Municipal Corporation



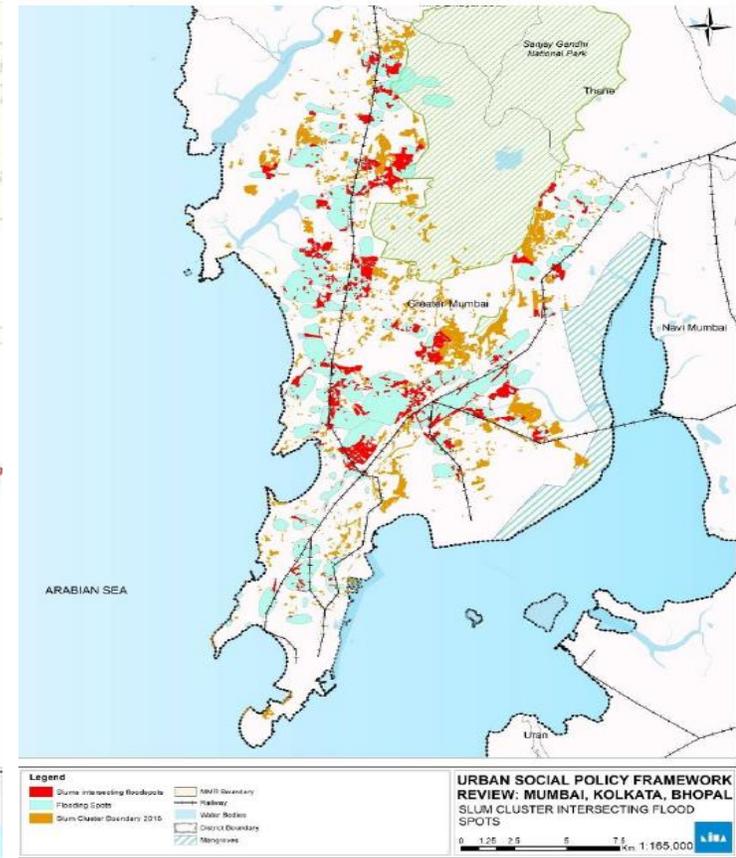
Out of total 70 wards, 20 wards show high vulnerability especially in the eastern part of the city, ranging from index value of 0.14 to 0.28

Population served by Primary Health Centre in Kolkata Municipal Corp. (Norm: 1 PHC per 50,000 population)



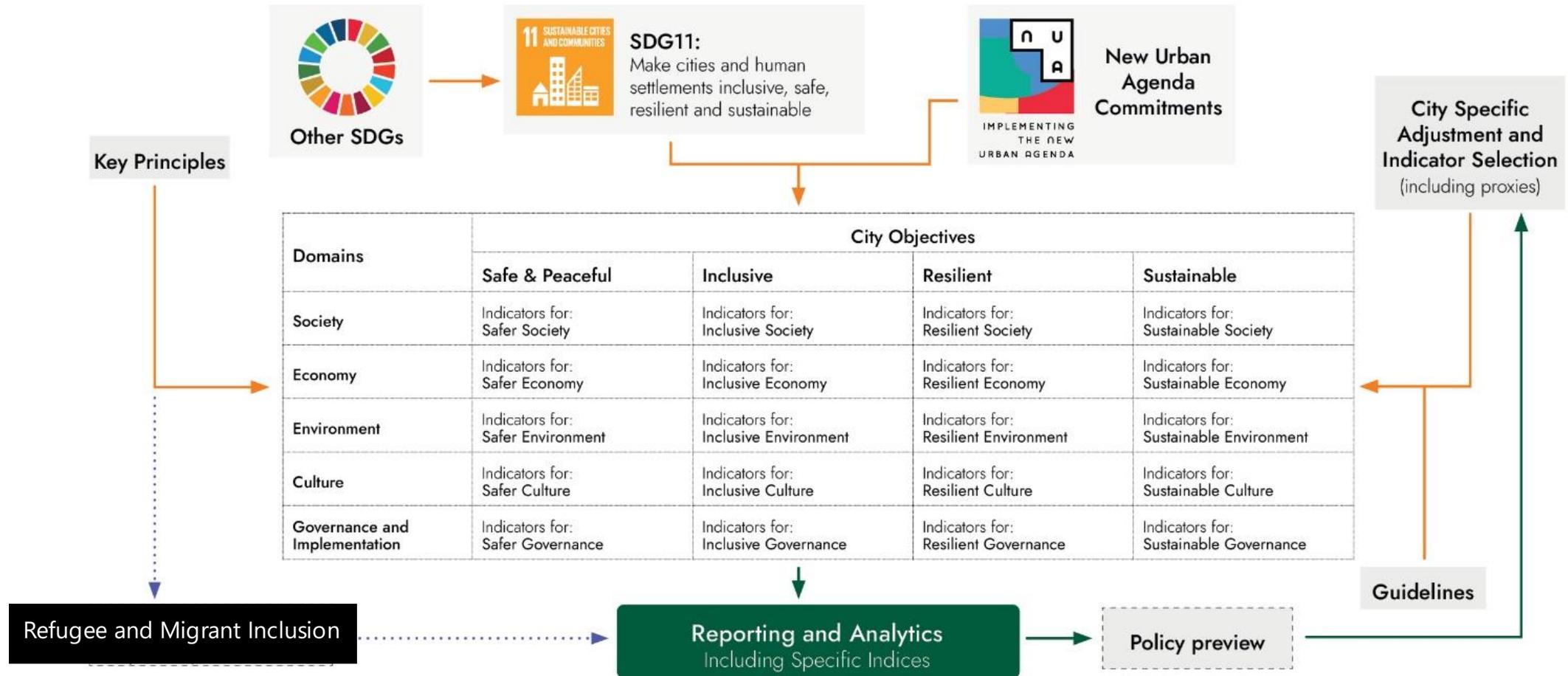
Southern part of Kolkata is underserved w.r.t. availability of healthcare facilities

Slum clusters (638) intersecting flood prone spots in Mumbai



2 million slum population (40% of the total slum population) is vulnerable to floods in Mumbai

Mainstreaming migration - Global Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF)



Ongoing collaboration and partnerships for migrants data tracking

01

Academia & Urban Observatories

- New York Uni., Uni. of Melbourne
- KTH, Korea Uni.
- Uni. Twente
- Shanghai / Tongyi
- Birmingham Uni.
- Warwick Uni.
- Glasgow
- Harvard/ Chicago/ Columbia/ Washington Uni.
- Nairobi Uni.
- QoL various universities
- Ouaga-West Africa Uni. Collab.
- *Several Urban Observatories & GUO-Network*

02

Private Sector

- Citi-IQ
- APHRC
- WRI
- SDSN
- GPSDD
- Geografia Pty Ltd.
- Smart City Solutions
- Housing data producers

03

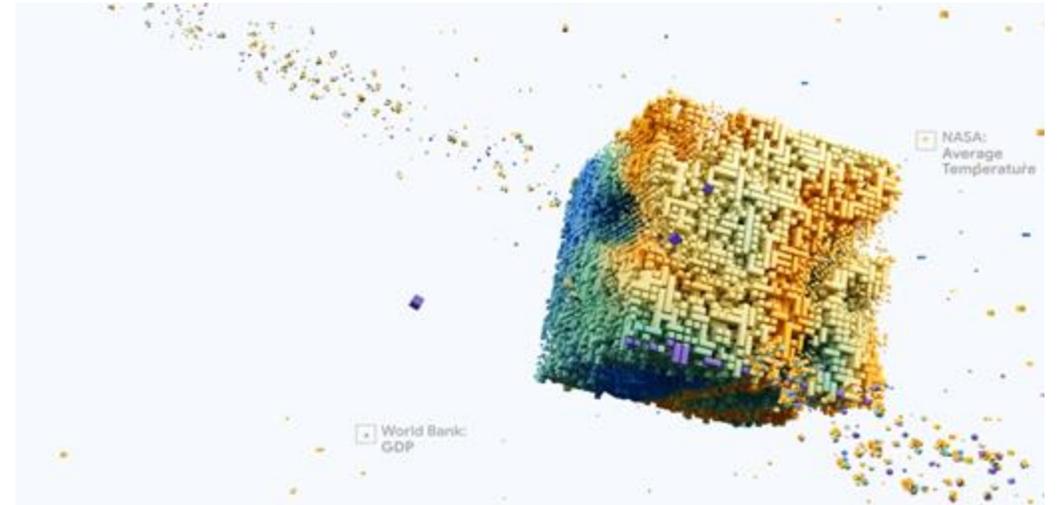
Multilateral and UN

- All UN agencies and Economic Commissions—UNSD, UNPD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WFP, WHO, UNODC, IOM, UNHCR, UNESCO, World Bank, UNECE, UNESCWA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNECA.
- EU/JRC
- OECD
- CBAS
- ESA
- NASA
- Space-Syntax
- *Other National space agencies*



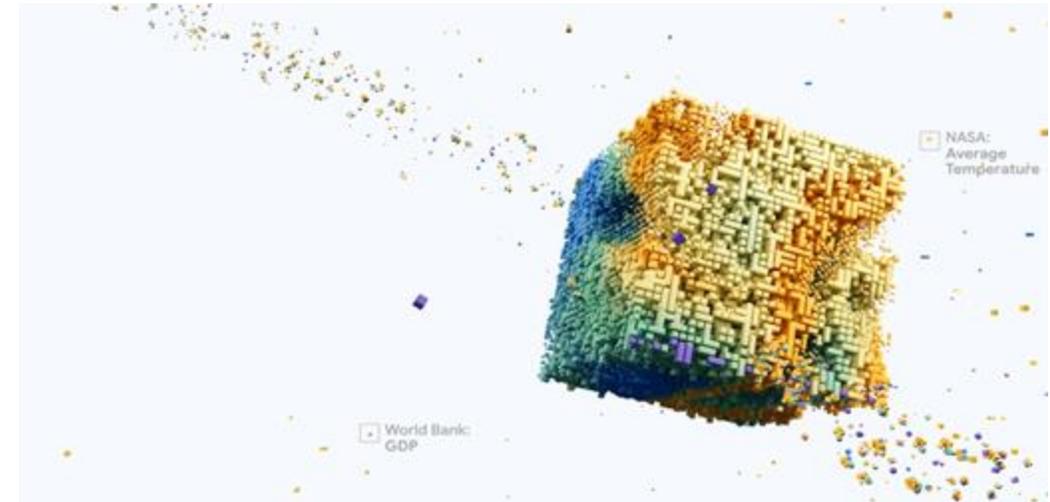
Best practices learnt over the years

- **First**, we must prioritize participatory data collection.
- Traditional data-gathering methods often overlook marginalized groups, including refugees and migrants.
- Involve conducting surveys, focus groups, or community mapping exercises that include refugees and migrants themselves.



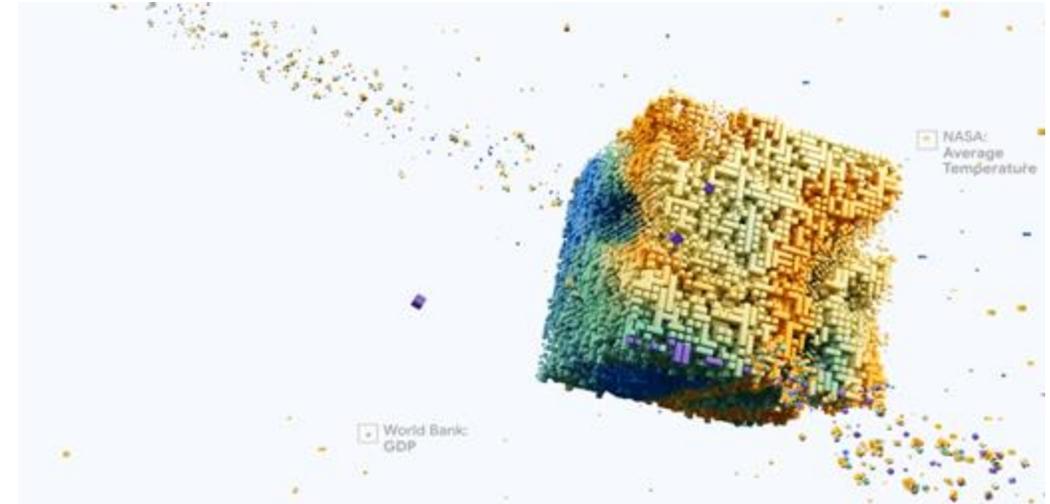
Best practices learnt over the years

- **Second**, we should utilize a multi-dimensional framework for data analysis. Urban Inclusion Marker Tools must go beyond mere demographic statistics.
- They should encompass a wide range of social, economic, and environmental indicators. E.g we can evaluate access to essential services like housing, healthcare, education, and employment opportunities for refugees and migrants.



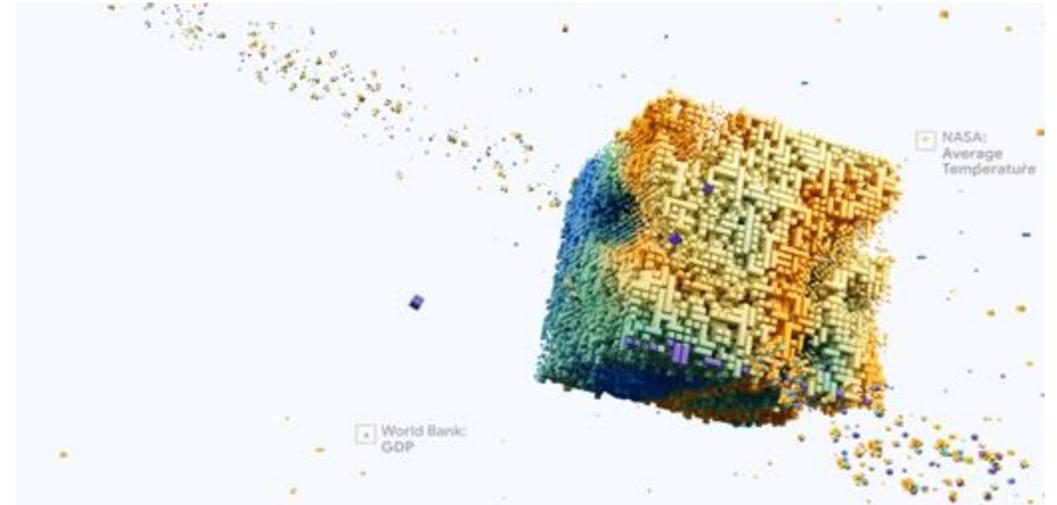
Best practices learnt over the years

- **Third**, collaboration is key. It is crucial to foster partnerships between governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and the private sector.
- A collaborative approach not only broadens the scope of input but also builds a sense of shared responsibility for the inclusion of refugees and migrants.



Best practices learnt over the years

- **Fourth**, we must ensure that our urban policies and data collection strategies are flexible and adaptable. The needs of refugees and migrants are not static; they evolve over time as circumstances change.
- Therefore, our Urban Inclusion Marker Tools must be designed to allow for regular updates and feedback loops.
- This responsiveness allows communities to stay attuned to the changing dynamics and ensures that policies remain relevant and effective.



THANK YOU!

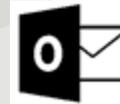
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