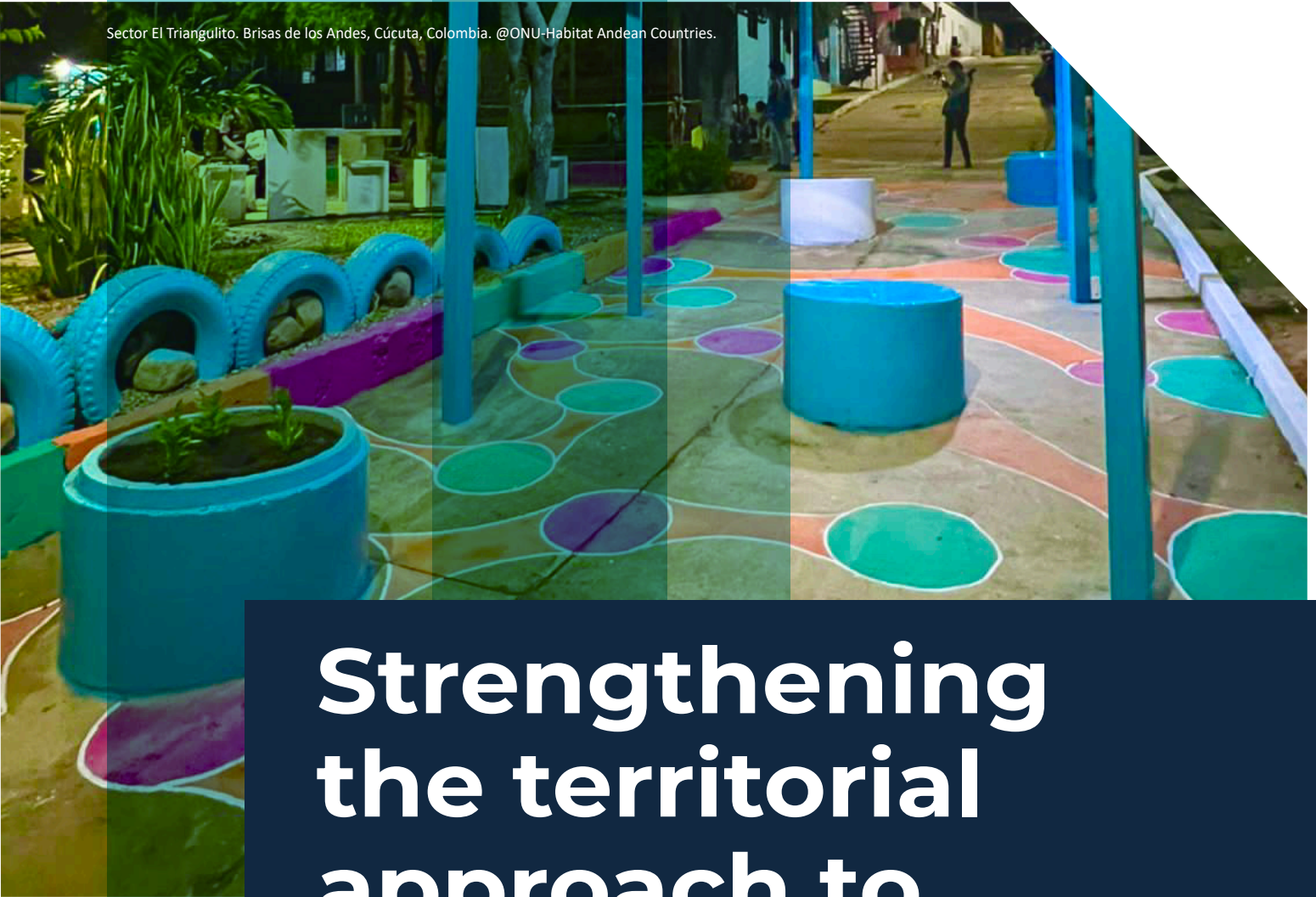


Sector El Triángulito. Brisas de los Andes, Cúcuta, Colombia. @ONU-Habitat Andean Countries.



# Strengthening the territorial approach to integration





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## **Acronyms**

<b>UN-Habitat</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>ICCS</b>	Inclusive Cities, Communities of Solidarity
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>R4V</b>	Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela

## 1. Introduction

This document aims to gather elements, methodologies, and useful tools that allow understanding and addressing the socio-economic and sociocultural integration of people in situations of human mobility from a territorial approach. Its construction began with the identification of good practices in territorial matters in order to integrate the axes of the housing sector and the integration sector of the R4V platform into a working group, to strengthen the role of the territory as an ideal axis for integration, solidarity, and access to adequate housing. In this process, there was also constant technical and conceptual guidance from the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), which made this work available to the group as part of its commitment to the topic at the regional level.

This publication demonstrates the collaboration between different national and international organizations that have experience working in the region and contribute to the generation of solutions and guarantees of rights for the refugee and migrant population on the continent, whose main migratory flow comes from Venezuela. The tools contained in this document seek to promote collaborative work and partnerships between different actors to strengthen the territorial approach in the processes of effective integration of refugees and migrants in cities.



## 2. Framework

To address the phenomenon of human mobility<sup>1</sup> in Latin America and the importance of a territorial approach for the integration of refugees and migrants, it is essential first to understand the **dynamics of mixed movements**. This term refers to people traveling together (often irregularly), using the same routes and means of transportation, but for different reasons. Individuals traveling in this manner—whether women, men, girls, or boys—may have left their homes due to persecution or insecurity (asylum seekers and refugees) or may be seeking better life opportunities (migrants). Thus, mixed movements encompass asylum seekers, refugees, migrants, and also victims of trafficking, unaccompanied or separated children, among other profiles. This trend is particularly prevalent in the context of human mobility in the Americas, notably among the Venezuelan population.

When analyzing human mobility among Venezuelans, it is crucial to consider forced displacement, given the specific circumstances that have led many Venezuelans to flee their country in search of international protection (or asylum) and local integration. Asylum is a human right recognized in various international legal instruments, including the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, and the American Convention on Human Rights. International law affirms that everyone has the right to seek and receive asylum in a foreign country. This right is realized through the admission of the person to the foreign territory where they seek protection, including legal guarantees that they will not be rejected or returned and that they will have access to a

procedure to determine their refugee status. An asylum seeker is someone who fled their country due to danger but whose request for protection has not yet been evaluated by a governmental authority or UNHCR. A refugee is someone whose asylum request has been assessed and recognized by a state authority or UNHCR as meeting the criteria for refugee status under international, regional, or national standards. National legislation of the host country establishes the treatment standards to which refugees are entitled. Thus, these concepts are integral to the experiences analyzed for this document.



<sup>1</sup> Human mobility is a social fact linked to the exercise of the human right of freedom of movement. Free movement, although regulated, allows every human being to expand their freedoms, capabilities, and opportunities for better living conditions. International Organization for Migration (IOM). 2012



To fully understand human mobility, one must also consider mixed movements involving migrants—a “generic term not defined in international law that, by common usage, refers to any person moving away from their usual place of residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for various reasons.” These individuals are often driven by unfavorable economic conditions, armed conflicts, persecution, insecurity, violence, lack of basic services, and natural disasters, prompting them to seek protection and better opportunities elsewhere. Conversely, host countries provide favorable conditions such as protection, security, employment opportunities, better quality of life, and political and social stability.

**Local integration factors** include access to legal status, basic services, and rights such as work, education, and healthcare, as well as social networks, family connections, and friendships that can influence decision-making and well-being. Interaction with host communities is crucial, as observed in many practices analyzed, and is a key determinant in the decision-making process for migrants and refugees.

It is also essential to consider each host country’s factors, such as national policies and legislation, legal barriers, and other considerations that may positively or negatively affect the legal status and local integration of refugees or migrants. Analyzing these policies allows for a better understanding of human mobility trends and helps identify key actions to harness the potential of human mobility and contribute to territorial prosperity.

The importance of a **territorial approach to integration** lies in recognizing the changes and dynamics within the host community

**and how these create determinants and differences for integrating communities in human mobility situations.** This has been addressed in the initiative called Inclusive Cities, Supportive Communities (CICS), led by UN-Habitat and implemented in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM. The initiative aims to “propose strategies that address structural issues for cities to mitigate gaps and distribute prosperity equitably, and to focus actions on neighborhoods and communities to demonstrate how socioeconomic, cultural, and spatial interventions can contribute to the effective integration of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, as well as vulnerable host communities.”

Housing is a critical element, serving as the gateway for a population in human mobility that chooses to remain in a territory, thus facilitating integration. Supporting and understanding this process is crucial for engaging with the decisions of migrant and refugee populations in neighborhoods, municipalities, and large cities. This includes the promotion of affordable housing for vulnerable populations, with access to basic services, public transportation, road infrastructure, social support facilities, and proximity to economically significant areas with employment opportunities. Leveraging the potential of the refugee and migrant population can contribute to territorial prosperity when conditions are favorable, by concentrating actions in neighborhoods and communities. Given the implications of human mobility for countries, incorporating inclusion policies at

“It is essential to recognize the changes and dynamics that occur within the host community and how these create determinants and differentials for the integration of the community in a situation of human mobility.”

all levels of government—from national to local—is essential.

Furthermore, the relationship between integration and housing, grounded in the right to adequate housing — **a topic addressed by multiple actors within the R4V platform**

— is fundamental. Adequate housing, which includes: (1) Security of tenure, (2) Availability of services, materials, facilities, and infrastructure, (3) Affordability, (4) Habitability, (5) Accessibility, (6) Location, and (7) Cultural adequacy, reduces vulnerability and promotes inclusion.

## The 7 Elements of adequate housing



- 1 Security of tenure
- 2 Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure
- 3 Affordability
- 4 Habitability
- 5 Accessibility
- 6 Location
- 7 Cultural suitability



**ONU HABITAT**  
POR UN MEJOR FUTURO URBANO

For instance, the **IntegrHa-bitat** strategy defines integration as “the effective access of all city residents—particularly those who have been traditionally excluded and marginalized—to fundamental individual rights such as food, shelter, health, education, security, work, housing, and basic services.”

Another crucial aspect is **human mobility and its implications for a differentiated territorial approach**. This issue, in all its forms, has emerged as a key challenge in 21st-century urban planning. The increasing rates of urbanization and both forced and voluntary displacement have significant implications

for cities globally. The proposed differentiated approach aims to acknowledge the diversity among people in situations of human mobility and address their specific needs within urban planning. **This approach includes ensuring inclusion and access to basic services, affordable housing, and economic opportunities for refugees and migrants** to facilitate their effective integration into host communities.

**Urban planning that considers the implications of human mobility is not only an ethical obligation but also an opportunity for development. It contributes to crea-**

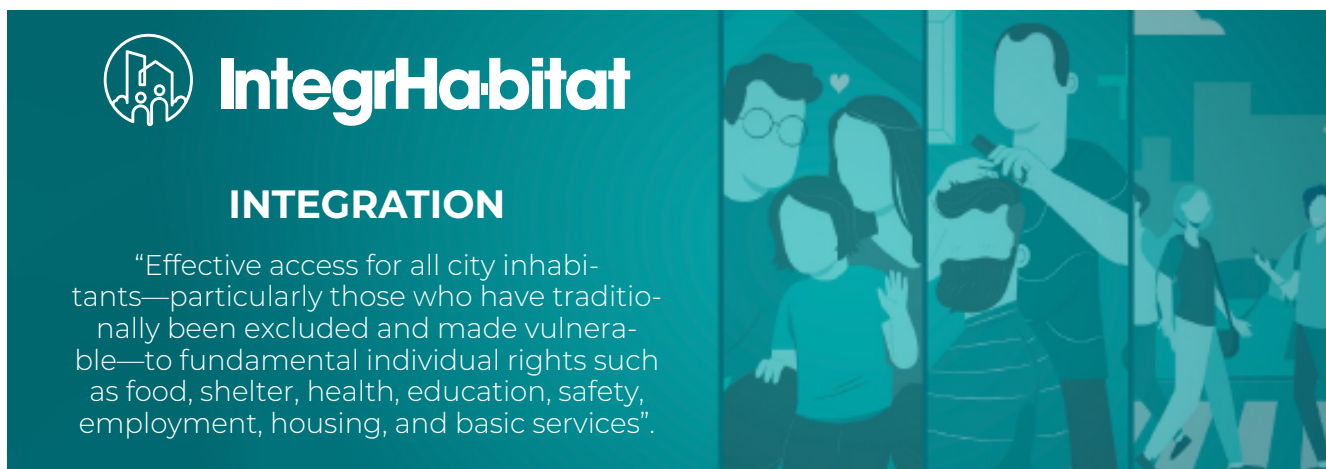
<sup>2</sup> Toolbox for the implementation of Social Integration and Habitat Co-creation Centers – IntegrHa-bitat Module 1. Introduction: What are they and how do they work? Page 7.

**ting more resilient and sustainable cities.** By addressing the unique needs of refugee and migrant populations, cities can promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, reduce marginalization and conflict risks, and enhance the overall quality of life for all residents. Furthermore, integrating human mobility considerations into urban planning is vital for achieving the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**, as it directly relates to reducing inequality, improving access to adequate housing, and fostering inclusive communities.

According to the R4V Platform, “in recent years, cities and countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have encountered the phenomenon of mixed migratory flows resulting from the departure of refugees and migrants from Venezuela. Data from national migration and asylum authorities, the Regional Platform R4V, and other sources estimate that 7.7 million Venezuelan refugees

and migrants have moved worldwide since 2018 (R4V, June 3, 2024). Of these, 6.59 million are in Latin America and the Caribbean, primarily in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, and Brazil.”

This refugee and migrant population significantly impacts cities, presenting substantial challenges for local governments and host communities. **National and local governments across the Americas have demonstrated a strong commitment to addressing these challenges by reducing vulnerabilities and meeting immediate needs.** Nevertheless, the primary challenges lie in the integration processes for refugees and migrants, many of whom show a strong intention to remain in urban areas. If managed effectively, human mobility could become a driver of prosperity, leveraging the benefits of diversity, a productive population, interculturalism, and innovation.



**IntegrHabitat**

**INTEGRATION**

“Effective access for all city inhabitants—particularly those who have traditionally been excluded and made vulnerable—to fundamental individual rights such as food, shelter, health, education, safety, employment, housing, and basic services”.

The image features the IntegrHabitat logo on the left, which consists of a circular icon containing a house and two stylized human figures. To the right of the logo is the word 'IntegrHabitat' in a bold, white, sans-serif font. Below the logo and text is the word 'INTEGRATION' in a smaller, white, all-caps, sans-serif font. At the bottom of the graphic is a teal-colored illustration of a diverse group of people, including a man with glasses, a woman, a child, and a man with a beard, all rendered in a stylized, flat design.

### 3. Best Practices Analysis: Consensus and Dissent

When analyzing the 25 shared experiences<sup>3</sup> within the framework of this support, the consensuses and dissents that provide a balanced and detailed vision of the opinions

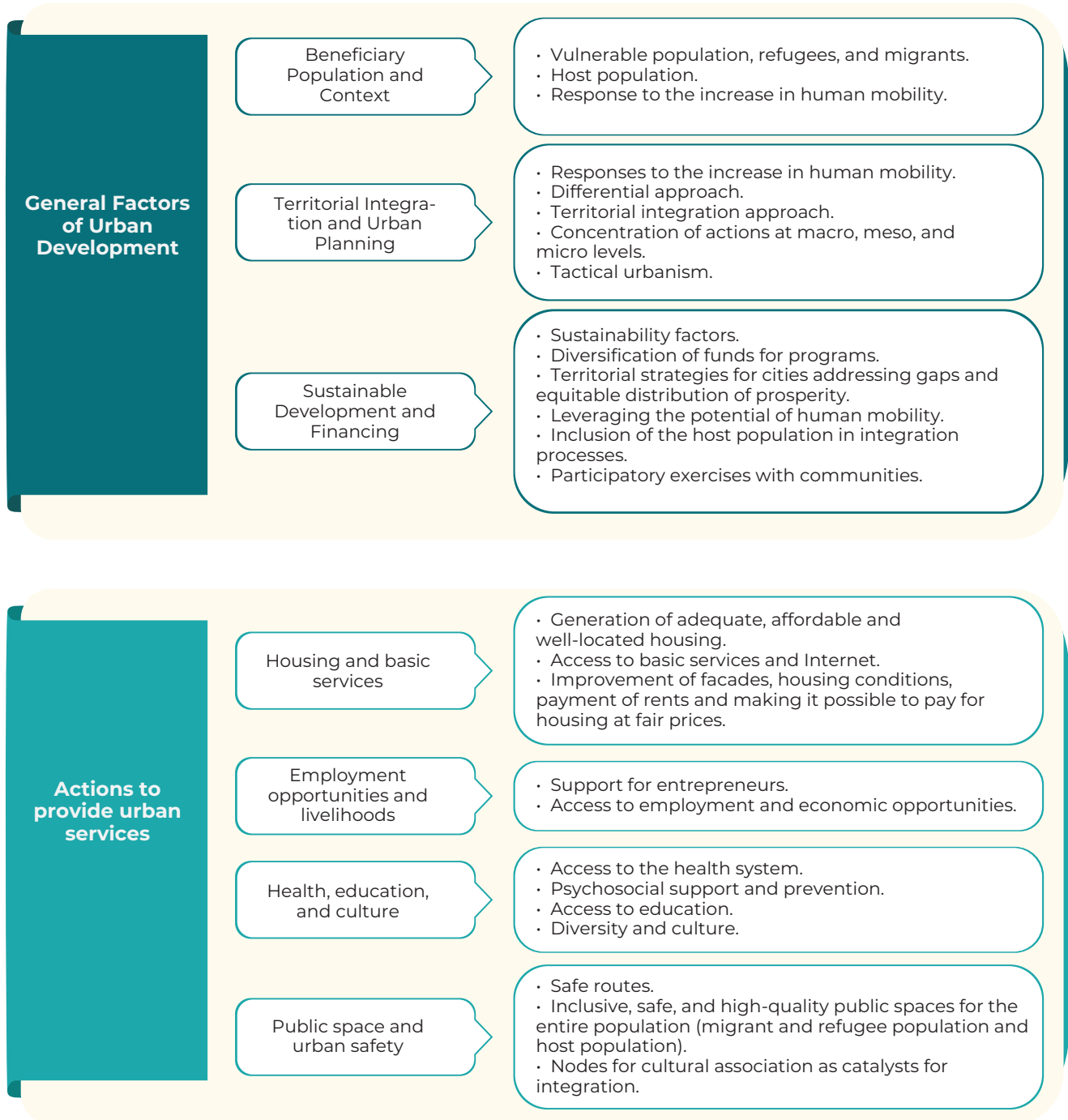
and stances in a given context were identified. These categories reflect the diversity of factors and approaches that must be considered when addressing the Venezuelan refu-

<sup>3</sup> Annex 2. Matrix of good practices identified by the action

gee and migrant population in urban contexts, highlighting the importance of comprehensive and sustainable approaches that address the specific needs of the population and the

environment in which it integrates. Below, the consensuses and dissents found are presented:

Illustration 1. Summary table of consensuses and dissensions analyzed from best practices.



## Strategies Used in Best Practices

Governance and capacity building

- Exercises in city participation.
- Training of public officials.
- Integration among territorial entities.
- Technical support to institutional projects.
- Co-creation exercises.

Information and Common Challenges

- Opportunities for block-level information collection.
- Opportunities for geolocated population information.
- Access to information on care pathways.
- Generation of information on common challenges in inclusion in public spaces.
- Quantitative and qualitative information on the vulnerability of peripheral municipalities and deficits in affordable housing.
- Recognition of limitations in structural environments.

## Differentiators of Best Practices

Territorial capabilities

Understanding the disparity in the capabilities of these territories; it is necessary to adapt interventions based on the specific characteristics and resources of each place.

Territorial context

Recognition of the differences in each context, with a detailed description of the specific situations and realities of each territory. This involves understanding the socioeconomic, cultural, and political particularities that may affect the implementation of programs and strategies.

Nature of the Programs and Strategies

Identification of how challenges related to human mobility and integration are addressed.

Source: Developed based on the 25 best practices analyzed.

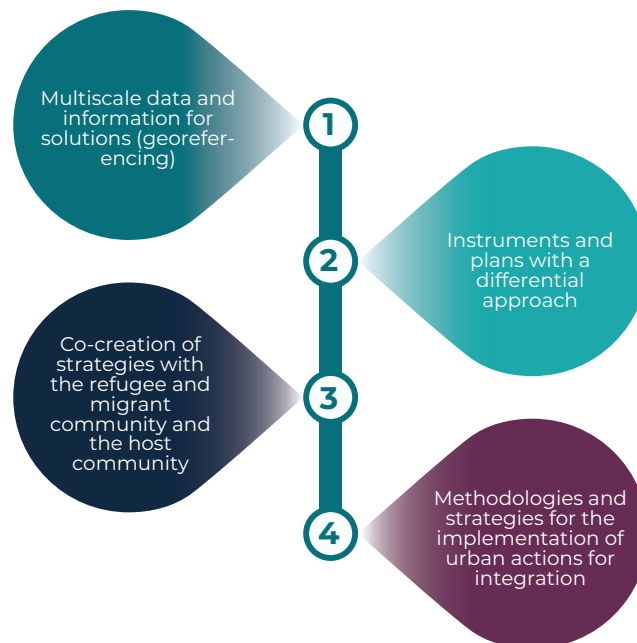
## 4. What does considering the territorial approach for effective integration mean?

The territorial approach to effective integration involves considering the specific characteristics, needs, and dynamics of a particular region or geographic area when designing and implementing policies, programs, or projects. This approach recognizes that realities and challenges can vary considerably from one region to another, even

within the same country, and seeks to adapt interventions to address these differences. According to Spanish international cooperation, the territorial approach is based on programs and applies to a specific territory (province, region, municipality, consortium, etc.) that aims to coordinate governmental actors, the international cooperation, and local civil society in the pursuit of common development outcomes<sup>4</sup>.

In this sense, including the territory and the host community is essential when addressing integration processes. It allows for the implementation of more comprehensive and sustainable approaches, as it promotes greater solidarity and collaboration, recognizes local culture and traditions in comparison to those of the migrant and refugee population, reduces conflicts by promoting peaceful coexistence and reducing discrimination, leverages local resources, and strengthens the social fabric. Next, we present four types of tools that enable the materialization of the territorial approach in integration and account for the advantages:

Illustration 2. Diagram of four types of tools for integration from a territorial approach



Source: own elaboration.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.exteriores.gob.es/es/PoliticaExterior/Paginas/CooperacionDesarrollo.aspx>

## 5. Toolbox

Next, we present some tools that enable the materialization of the territorial approach in integration. These tools are based on the review of practices conducted in the region.

### 5.1. Multiscale Data and Information

**Multiscale data refers to the collection, analysis, and presentation of information that spans different geographic scales or levels of detail.** This involves considering data at the block, neighborhood, local, regional, or even global level regarding demographics, employment, education, health, and available services. **Having this information allows for the recognition of local realities and thus the adaptation of integration strategies,** which goes hand in hand with the identification of local resources and capacities to strengthen the implementation of programs and increase the possibilities for collaboration.

In this regard, **there has been identified a need for specific information about target populations in an intervention** when proposing housing solutions and, in general, actions oriented towards providing services to

the refugee and migrant population in Latin America and the Caribbean. Currently, there is a lack of access to reliable information and a lack of capacity to locate and communicate with the most vulnerable refugee and migrant households/individuals due to the dispersed organization of housing, resulting in a lack of data about their needs (CCCM Cluster, 2021). Likewise, it is important to **include information to identify gaps and inequalities in order to promote equitable integration,** which has mainly been developed in terms of access to basic services such as education and employment. Additionally, it is also **important to know how information is located** to understand cities in terms of productivity, infrastructure, quality of life, equity and social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and governance (Urban Prosperity Index, UN-HABITAT, 2016).

Having multiscalar information facilitates decision-making regarding the potential impacts of integration actions, adjusting strategies based on local realities, and fostering the inclusion of local actors based on precise and specific information.

The Urban Inclusion Marker for Inclusive Cities, Communities of Solidarity is a georeferenced composite index designed to measure the overall level of inclusion within a city and its potential contribution to spatial, social, economic, and cultural integration of its residents. This marker is intended to estimate a city's ability to provide universal access to urban services and rights, without discrimination based on economic status, nationality, age, or gender.

The Urban Inclusion Marker consists of five key thematic areas:

- Affordable, Quality Housing with Services
- Health and Well-being

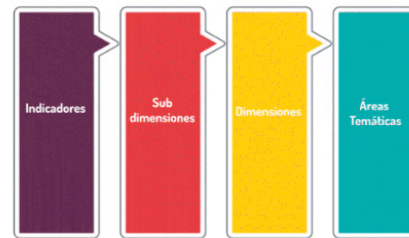
- Education, Diversity, and Culture
- Public Space, Safety, and Urban Vitality
- Employment and Economic Opportunities

Each of these areas encompasses a set of related key indicators. This marker was developed by UN-Habitat in partnership with UNHCR and IOM.

References

[Marcador de Inclusión Urbana - Ciudades Incluyentes Comunidades Solidarias marcador-de-inclusion-urbana-web.pdf \(ciudadesincluyentes.org\)](#)

**Basic Urban Inclusion Marker**      **Extended Urban Inclusion Marker.**



El Marcador de Inclusión Urbana Básico es un índice compuesto georreferenciado que permite medir el nivel agregado de inclusión de una ciudad y su potencial aporte a la integración espacial, social, económica y cultural de sus habitantes.

El Marcador Extendido entra a complementar la metodología del Marcador de Inclusión Urbana Básico, incorporando nueva información específica a cada ciudad e información sobre la realidad de y localización de los refugiados y migrantes venezolanos, así como de otros grupos poblacionales de interés.

**MGI: Migration Governance Indicators at the Local Level**

In an effort to support the formulation of well-managed policies and foster dialogue between national and local authorities, IOM adapted the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) to the local level to offer local authorities the opportunity to have an introspective look at the policies, programmes and structures they have in place to manage migration.





The MGI at the local level are composed of 87 indicators grouped into six dimensions of migration governance, which in turn are based on the categories of the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), the indicators account for: Rights of migrants; Whole-of-government approach; Partnerships; Socio-economic well-being of migrants; Mobility in crisis situations; Safe, orderly and regular migration.

For more information, please visit: <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi/local-mgi>

## 5.2. Tools and Plans

Plans provide long-term strategic guidance that enables the definition of goals, objectives, and specific actions for the coherent and sustainable integration of populations in situations of human mobility. This is crucial for ensuring that initiatives have a long-term vision and are aligned with territorial development. Plans and other planning instruments facilitate coordination among different stakeholders and sectors involved in territorial integration, which in turn helps allocate resources efficiently based on needs.

Generally, alongside the need for multi-scale information, there is an opportunity to identify planning and development tools and instruments to understand municipal governments' priorities. This enables alignment and planning across three levels of the city to achieve territorial integration. On one hand, at the macro or city/metropolitan scale, structuring projects are outlined to address strategic challenges of the territory.

These projects aim to distribute territorial prosperity equitably and, consequently, enhance the potential for integrating vulnerable communities.

On the other hand, at the meso scale, actions are proposed to address the socioeconomic and cultural needs of communities, aiming to alleviate resource scarcity and promote integration. Finally, at the micro scale, territorial actions are suggested to improve the livability of the environment with a differential focus on the most vulnerable communities. The thematic axes of urban planning concerning urban services include affordable, quality housing with services; employment and economic opportunities; health and well-being; education, diversity, and culture; public space, security, and urban vitality. This information is based on and inspired by the City Scale Proposal and Territorial Intervention Plan (PIET) from the CICS project (UNHCR, UN-Habitat, IOM, n.d.), which outlines actions at three scales.

Within the framework of the CICS project, a territorial integration approach is proposed that considers the differentiated needs of Venezuelan refugees and migrants and their location to define actions with a differential focus



that allow, on one hand, to mitigate the gap in access to rights for Venezuelan communities and, on the other hand, to strengthen the carrying capacity of the city as a system of services and opportunities.



**THIS IS REALIZED IN THE CITY-SCALE PROPOSAL AND THE TERRITORIAL INTERVENTION PLAN (PIET)**



which are formulated for each of the cities along with community planning exercises. This plan seeks to provide guidelines to promote the provision of adequate and affordable housing for these communities in territories close to economic agglomerations and opportunities for employment and livelihoods, which is a fundamental and facilitating condition for their integration processes. Likewise, the plan aims for this population to exercise their rights through access to social security and health services, essential for their wellbeing. UN-Habitat, UNHCR, and IOM.

## The Socioeconomic Integration Plan

The Socioeconomic Integration Plan of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is a comprehensive approach that seeks to promote the social and economic inclusion of migrants and refugees in host societies. This plan is based on the recognition that human mobility can have a positive impact and contribute to the well-being of migrants and refugees, as well as affect various economic aspects for host countries and contribute to their development. The IOM works to highlight the positive relationship between migration and socioeconomic development. In this regard, the IOM promotes the socioeconomic integration of migrants and refugees in several ways, including the implementation of viable and sustainable productive projects and their integration into the labor market.

Additionally, the IOM has created an extensive network of information desks for migrants and refugees, aimed at ensuring that individuals receive accurate information and guidance that prevents risks and violations of human and labor rights, as well as facilitating their social and economic integration in the country. This socioeconomic integration plan is part of IOM's global programming on integration, which adopts a "whole community" approach and covers critical phases of the migration continuum, connecting pre-departure and post-arrival activities, as well as interventions for the inclusion of migrants and refugees and social cohesion in order to ensure maximum effectiveness and benefit diverse populations.

Sources:

[Integración socioeconómica | OIM México \(iom.int\)](#)

[Integración y cohesión social de los migrantes | International Organization for Migration \(iom.int\)](#)

### 5.3. Community planning and co-creation

Community planning is a **participatory and collaborative process** through which community members actively engage in **identifying, analyzing, and solving local problems and needs**. It is based on the idea that residents are knowledgeable about their own realities and, therefore, should play a central role in defining goals, identifying priorities, and implementing solutions. This process requires promoting the exchange of local knowledge, building consensus, identifying available resources and assets, and collaborating with other stakeholders, such as local authorities, civil society organizations, and local businesses. This process aims to strengthen capacity of the community to build a sustainable and resilient future.

These **community engagement** exercises contribute to an increased sense of belonging and responsibility towards the planned integration actions, and take into account the perspective of those involved. In this case, it is essential to **incorporate the views, knowledge, and expectations of the refugee and migrant population, as well as the host population**. This participation lends legitimacy to the proposed actions because, generally, it implies that the communities have greater ownership and belonging towards the actions, which results in better outcomes and greater sustainability.

In the IOM Partnerships Manual (2022), it was concluded that “of its programs, those that placed communities at the center of decision-making processes tended to be more successful. Community-centered approaches can facilitate more selective assistance, a more equitable distribution of project resources, and greater sustainability... The reintegration of returning migrants is now considered a holistic effort that must include the community if it is to be sustainable. The community perspective is also essential when mitigating and addressing vulnerability factors and strengthening support at the collective level. This allows migrants to access protection-sensitive pathways and contribute to the sustainable development of their communities” (p.4).

Participation in Practice: Community-Based Planning Handbook, IOM, 2022.

In its 2020 “Operational Guide on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP),” UNHCR clarifies that AAP methodologies align with UNHCR’s community-based approach, which emphasizes protecting and considering existing community structures and effective coping mechanisms, rather than working separately from them (where they are not harmful). The term “community-based approach” implies that communities should participate meaningfully and significantly in all aspects of programs affecting them, strengthening the role of community leadership as a driving force for change. [See here.](#)

<sup>5</sup> For more information <https://ciudadesincluyentes.org/integrha-bitat/>

The IntegrHa-bitat Centers aim to promote addressing the integration of refugees and migrants from the perspective of inclusive and sustainable urban development to facilitate a rapid transition from humanitarian care to long-term development. At the same time, it is intended to demonstrate that through effective integration processes, refugees and migrants can contribute to the prosperity of cities and their communities, thus transforming the challenge of human mobility into an opportunity.

“The services and activities offered at the IntegrHa-bitat centers include accompanying their users to address their most immediate needs and to develop their capacities and talents as individuals, while also strengthening collective forms of organization and community ties that expand trust, reciprocity, and cooperation among the inhabitants of the territory.” p. 4.

“The IntegrHa-bitat centers have the crucial role of territorializing and channeling existing social services among different local and national government agencies, as well as NGO and international cooperation programs, that are relevant to the needs of the territories they serve.” p. 8.

The Centers operate through “a set of diagnostic, planning, construction, and participative management processes of the territory that harmonizes the knowledge, talents, assets, and interests of different social groups and public and private institutions present in the territory, in pursuit of a shared vision of improving the living conditions of all its inhabitants and their social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Thus, the co-creation of habitat is an instrument of integration, inclusion, and social cohesion with a territorial focus.” This is evident in the fact that the IntegrHa-bitat<sup>5</sup> centers can be led by public, private, community, or mixed institutions. The institutional modality impacts various aspects of the centers’ configuration, such as their scale, priority work areas, and sustainability mechanisms, and requires the active participation of its users, as well as coordination with other public and private actors present in the territory.



Moravia Dresses in Letters Festival, Medellín, Colombia. @Moravia Cultural Development Center

## 5.4. Territorial Implementation Methodologies (Tactical Urbanism and Placemaking)

The use of territorial implementation methodologies such as tactical urbanism and placemaking has been crucial for achieving the integration of refugee and migrant populations, particularly in aspects related to socioeconomic integration. These methodologies enhance the physical infrastructure of a place and support the strengthening of community ties, community identity, and economic opportunities, which in turn have promoted social cohesion.

**Tactical urbanism involves implementing urban interventions to improve public spaces that are temporary and low-cost but have a high community impact.** It focuses on the temporary and participative transformation of the urban environment. This methodology allows for changes to be made to the environment in a short time, involves communities, and enables learning with the communities themselves.

**Placemaking refers to the process of collaboratively designing and managing public**

**spaces** with the goal of creating attractive and functional places that reflect the needs and aspirations of the community. This methodology contributes to the creation of local identity by highlighting the unique characteristics of a place and promoting community participation in its development, and also contributes to the strengthening of social fabric through increased interaction. Typically, the spaces become both attractive and useful

Experiences demonstrate that using one of these two approaches can facilitate the implementation of socioeconomic integration strategies, for example, through the beautification of a street and housing where stores are established for economic livelihood. Likewise, this implementation has shown flexibility in terms of adapting to the needs of different individuals and communities.



The “Inclusive Cities, Supportive Communities” project is an inter-agency initiative between UNHCR, IOM, UN-Habitat, and the European Union aimed at reducing the vulnerabilities of refugees and migrants and increasing the resilience of host communities in six countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. This project implements innovative actions from a perspective of care and protection for refugees and migrants, socioeconomic integration, migratory governance, and planning towards inclusive urban development.

Regarding “tactical urbanism,” this term refers to an approach to urban planning that uses specific techniques and tools to improve the quality and functionality of urban spaces. Although I did not find specific information on the implementation of tactical urbanism in 26 public spaces in 10 cities as part of the “Inclusive Cities, Supportive Communities” project, it is possible that this approach was used to enhance the integration and quality of life for refugees and migrants in these areas.

It is important to mention that each tactical urbanism project is unique and must be adapted to the specific characteristics of the territory and community it targets. Therefore, the specific details of how these plans were developed may vary depending on local needs and circumstances.

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[Quienes Somos - Ciudades Incluyentes Comunidades Solidarias](#)

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[Diagnóstico y planificación del espacio público urbano. La participación de los ciudadanos usuarios \(scielo.org.co\)](#)

[guia\\_global\\_ep.pdf \(unhabitat.org\)](#)



Public space in Villa del Mar, Barranquilla, Colombia. @UN-Habitat Andean Countries

## 6. Recommendations

Partnerships and trust-building mechanisms are crucial for fostering participation and collaboration among various actors such as local governments, civil society organizations, international cooperation, and the private sector, to establish strong alliances that promote effective coordination of resources and efforts. Additionally, it is advisable to create specific mechanisms to build trust between local communities and the refugee and migrant population, for which citizen participation in the design and implementation of inclusive policies is essential.

This should be accompanied by a prioritization of territories/neighborhoods. In this process, the framework of the Inclusive Cities, Supportive Communities (CICS) project is highlighted, proposing actions on three scales. On one hand, at the macro scale or city/metropolitan area scale, structuring projects are outlined to address strategic challenges of the territory that allow for the equitable distribution of territorial prosperity and increase the potential for the integration of vulnerable communities. On the other hand, at the meso scale, actions are proposed to respond to the socio-economic and cultural demands of the communities to mitigate resource scarcity and promote integration. Finally, at the micro scale, territorial actions are proposed to improve the habitability conditions of the environment with a differential focus towards more vulnerable communities. As a structuring axis, these actions consider the refugee, migrant, and host population in vulnerable conditions as the population of interest and, therefore, structure actions with a differentiated approach that can mitigate problems of macro, meso, or micro scale that involve their integration and improve the territory's carrying capacity for equitable access to prosperity. Similarly, prioritizing places where there is a high population of refugees and migrants generates multiplier effects for any investment as it reaches diverse communities, enhances de-

velopment, and promotes effective integration to take advantage of the opportunities of human mobility.

Similarly, a distinguishing and necessary element for managing and reducing conflicts and ensuring social inclusion is community involvement. Community-centered approaches currently hold a central position in global efforts to address human mobility. Placing communities at the heart of any initiative can enhance the sustainability of population reintegration activities, strengthen protection programs for this group, and contribute comprehensively to the prevention and management of displacement. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of promoting the integration of refugees and migrants into host communities to demonstrate that, through effective integration processes, one can contribute to the prosperity of cities and their communities, and transform the challenge of human mobility into an opportunity.

It is also necessary to consider the four main principles of protection:

a) do no harm; b) equality; c) accountability to beneficiaries; d) participation and empowerment. Especially, the principles related to feedback and active participation of beneficiaries are crucial in the territorial approach.

Moreover, it is important to highlight that a determinant territorial approach ensures a comprehensive and contextualized response by recognizing local dynamics, involving host communities in the planning and execution of initiatives and projects. It considers the specific geographical, cultural, and social factors of each territory particularly facilitates the adaptation of policies and services and promotes more effective and sustainable integration. Additionally, a territorial approach strengthens collaboration among local governments, international organiza-



tions, and civil society, which optimizes the use of resources and ensures that solutions are tailored to the specific needs of each community. This not only contributes to the inclusion and well-being of the refugee and migrant population but also strengthens social cohesion with host communities.

Finally, given the importance of working on access to international protection mechanisms (refuge), regularization, and other legal residency mechanisms as a gateway to enable a longer-term stay in the host country. This means that actions can include protection measures, advice, and informa-

tion to ensure a protection mechanism and thus promote sustainable solutions for the refugee and migrant population. This, coupled with offering and ensuring that from a territorial perspective, access to services for everyone can be favored, considering the differential approach of those aspects that impact the migrant population more significantly to address the problem comprehensively.

Based on these elements, a checklist was developed to strengthen the territorial approach in integration solutions for those in human mobility situations (see Annex 1).

## MAIN PRINCIPLES OF PROTECTION



## Glossary

- **Asylum:** The granting of protection by a state to individuals from outside their country of nationality or habitual residence who are fleeing persecution, serious harm, or other reasons. Asylum encompasses various elements, including protection against refoulement, permission to stay in the host country, standards of humane treatment, and access to a durable solution.
- **Right to adequate housing:** This is an integral part of actions aimed at achieving other rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (OHCHR and UN-Habitat, 2014). According to UN-Habitat, adequate housing consists of ensuring the following seven key elements: (1) Security of Tenure: Conditions that provide occupants with legal protection against forced eviction, harassment, and other threats. (2) Availability of Services, Materials, Facilities, and Infrastructure: Includes access to clean drinking water, adequate sanitation facilities, energy for cooking, heating, and lighting, as well as food storage and waste disposal. (3) Affordability: The cost of housing should be such that it does not compromise the ability of individuals to meet other basic needs or exercise their human rights. Housing is considered affordable if a household spends less than 30% of its income on housing-related expenses (UN, 2018). (4) Habitability: Conditions that ensure the physical safety of inhabitants and provide adequate living space, protection against cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, or other health hazards and structural dangers. (5) Accessibility: The design and materials of the housing must address the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups, particularly people with disabilities. (6) Location: Housing should be situated in a way that provides access to employment opportunities, health services, schools, childcare, and other social services and facilities, and should be located away from hazardous or polluted areas. (7) Cultural Adequacy: Housing is considered adequate if its location respects and accommodates cultural identity and expressions.
- **Guarantee of Rights:** Protection, in its broadest sense, is defined as “... all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of individuals in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant legal frameworks (human rights, humanitarian law, and refugee law)” (IASC IDP, Protection Policy, 1999). It is important to emphasize that socio-economic and socio-cultural integration projects contribute to guaranteeing the rights of refugees and migrants, in line with regulations under International Refugee Law, International Human Rights Law, and International Migration Law.
- **Local Integration:** the process, promoted and supported by the state, civil society, and UN agencies, among others, through which refugees and migrants become part of and contribute to the society of the host country, including acquiring language skills, education, economic involvement, and access to services and resources.
- **Migration:** According to the United Nations System in Chile and the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (2023), international migration is defined as the “movement of individuals away from their habitual place

of residence and across an international border into a country of which they are not nationals” (IOM, 2019: 127). Local governance of migration requires consideration of various aspects, including economic, social, political, and cultural factors.

- **Migrant:** there is no universal legal definition of “migrant”. Simply put, migrants choose to move not because of a direct threat, but voluntarily, mainly to improve their lives by finding work or sometimes for education, family reunification, or other reasons.
- **Refugee:** Any individual who meets the eligibility criteria according to a definition of refugee set out in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR’s mandate, or in national legislation. According to international law and UNHCR’s mandate, refugees are individuals who are outside their country of origin and require international protection due to a well-founded fear of persecution, or a serious threat to their life, physical integrity, or freedom in their country of origin as a result of persecution, armed conflict, violence, or severe public disorder. According to the 1985 Cartagena Declaration (Regional Definition of Refugee), refugees also include those who have fled their countries because their life, safety, or freedom has been threatened by widespread violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive human rights violations, or other circumstances that have seriously disrupted public order.
- **Placemaking:** according to the document “Placemaking Toolkit: Designing People Places – A toolkit for communities and designers to design and implement public spaces and

buildings in Palestine” by UN-Habitat (2020), the term Placemaking aims to convert public spaces into vibrant areas that contribute to the well-being of local communities and are managed and maintained by them.

- **Community Planning:** according to the IOM document (2022) “Participation in Practice: Community-Based Planning Manual for Partnerships”, it is found that “Community-Based Planning is a people-centered methodology which assumes that communities have the capacity, autonomy, and motivation to drive positive change. It is firmly rooted in the principles of participation of accountability. Participation is generally defined as approaches that ensure affected populations have the power to influence decisions that affect them. (ALNAP, 2014). These approaches are naturally linked to accountability, involving ‘considering, accounting for, and being accountable to’ the affected populations (IASC 2012).” (p.6)
- **Urban Planning:** this concept has multiple definitions, based on the commitments of the New Urban Agenda; it commits to “implement long-term urban and territorial planning processes and spatial development practices with integrated management and planning of water resources, taking into account the continuum between urban and rural areas at local and territorial scales and with the participation of communities and relevant stakeholders.” (New Urban Agenda, UN-Habitat, 2016).
- **Non-refoulement principle:** It is an important right held by refugees, asylum seekers, and others who fear for their life and freedom. These individuals have the right not to be

returned in any way from their host countries to their countries of origin, or to any other country where they may face serious danger. This right is established in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and other human rights treaties. It is also part of international customary law, and as such, it must be guaranteed by all countries.

- **Person in Need of International Protection:** An individual who is outside their country of origin or habitual residence and cannot return because they would be at risk there, and their country is either unable or unwilling to protect them. This category includes refugees, who are protected under international, regional, and national refugee laws. It may also encompass those who do not qualify as refugees under such laws but who cannot return, such as individuals displaced across international borders due to disasters or climate change, though they are not considered refugees. Consequently, host countries may offer humanitarian protection through various means, including temporary protection or residency agreements. Stateless individuals who do not receive full protection from their country of habitual residence may also require international protection.
- **Triple nexus:** the connection between humanitarian action, development, and peace (HDP nexus) aimed at strengthening the linkage among these three distinct areas to capitalize on their comparative advantages. At the same time, the HDP nexus seeks to enhance collaboration, coherence, and complementarity—the so-called “three Cs”—among different types of interventions.
- **Tactical Urbanism:** UN-Habitat (2021) defines this term as “a collaborative process to reclaim public space and maximize its shared value. It is carried out through light, low-cost, and rapidly implemented interventions to explore alternatives for improving spaces. If the interventions bring benefits and positive changes for the population, they could be made permanent.”
- **Adequate Housing:** In the R4V document, “Guide for Adequate Housing in Response to Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela in Latin America and the Caribbean” (2022), it discusses “access to adequate housing as more than just the provision of a roof and four walls in times of crisis, but as an opportunity to rebuild the concept of ‘home’ through the exercise of the right to live with dignity, protection, and security in a healthy environment that allows individuals to reconstruct everyday life and reactivate their economic and social activities... Adequate housing does not solely provide protection within the built space, but is a means to accessing a better quality of life. Particularly, within the context of local integration as a durable solution for refugees and migrants, the absence of adequate housing increases poverty levels, widening the inequality gap and hindering the socioeconomic integration of refugees and migrants through access to decent work, and, consequently, achieving a sense of physical and economic security and fostering a feeling of community and social cohesion.” (p. 3).
- **Safe housing:** Adequate Housing: is a secure home in which to live peacefully—free from theft and domestic accidents—healthy, and cost-effective.

tive in terms of energy efficiency, cooling, and ventilation. It is also comfortable, thanks to the combination of these aspects and the home automation management of appliances and devices. This term is mainly promoted by the European market, which is actively working to create affordable and comfortable healthy living spaces in all types of buildings, and of course, the residential sector is no exception (Taken from: <https://www.angelolleros.com/vivienda-segura-saludable-confortable/>).

- **Housing:** The 2030 Agenda recognizes that housing and human settlements play an instrumental role in achieving its goals and targets, as well as in ensuring the fulfillment of other human rights. In this context, adequate housing is conceived not merely as a physical space defined by four walls and a roof, but as part of a holistic framework in which it becomes a central element of sustainable development. Housing at the Center, a global approach introduced by UN-Habitat in 2015, places people and human rights at the forefront of sustainable urban development policies, with the goal of leaving no one and no place behind, and includes objectives at the national and local levels (Housing and SDGs in Mexico, 2018).

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## ANNEX 1. Checklist to Strengthen the Territorial Approach in Integration Solutions for People in Human Mobility Situations

Activity	Question	Yes	No	Objective
Data and information collection for decision-making	Do you know where therefugees and migrants are located in the city?			Promote solutions within the city that have a positive impact on Refugees & Migrants (R&M).
	Do you have information about the territory's conditions and the availability of services?			Identify whether the barriers are only for Refugees & Migrants (R&M) or if there are predetermined characteristics for those living in a place regardless of their origin.
	Do you have information about the host community?			Identify the degree of vulnerability of a community beyond the origin of its inhabitants.
	Have you reviewed the existing plans and instruments for territorial development in the place where you will carry out the actions?			Identify investment projects and prioritized locations to align with the current government plan.
Instruments and plans	Does your plan include a chapter on the differential approach?			Highlight the actions/plans and programs that have a differentiated impact.
	Does your plan/ instrument mention people in human mobility situations?			Demonstrate the inclusion of the R&M population in planning.



Activity	Question	Yes	No	Objective
Instruments and plans	Do the plans and tools designed as strategies for addressing human mobility take into account factors such as territory, location, housing, habitat, land use planning, the environment, and climate change?			Have territorialized strategies.
	Do the plans and tools used as strategies to address human mobility take into account other planning, management, and funding instruments for territory, such as development plans, climate adaptation plans, or resilience plans?			Taking into account existing instruments ensures alignment with the policies, programs, and projects existing in the territory and facilitates interaction and integration with local authorities and the host community.
Cocreation	Did the participatory workshop you conducted bring together the host population and the refugee and migrant population in the same space?			Use co-creation as a pretext for social cohesion, integration, awareness-raising, and to promote empathy.
	Does the space you are organizing have the participation of at least 50% women, LGBTI+ community, youth, etc.?			Incorporate the perspective of the diverse community in a territory.
	Does the action involve the participation of different age groups, gender, sex, disability, and/or ethnicity?			The implementation of cross-cutting approaches ensures the principle of equality and should be a cross-cutting element in all projects.
	Do you conduct the workshop in the location where the intervention will take place?			Territorialize interventions based on firsthand experience in a location.

Activity	Question	Yes	No	Objective
Cocreation	In the workshop, have you included a map or a georeferencing exercise?			Strengthen the knowledge about the territory of those participating in the workshop, and identify territorial assets.
Implementation of actions	Did you carry out a co-creation and design process for the intervention with the R&M and host community?			Appropriate the interventions and reflect the inputs obtained from the community.
	Did you identify the main local actors who can be allies of the project?			Activate local/ neighborhood development
	Did you implement the action with the R&M and host community?			Use co-creation as a pretext for social cohesion, integration, awareness, and to promote empathy.
	Did you include messages for integration, territorial assets, social cohesion factors, etc., in your activity?			It is the opportunity to make inclusive messages visible, highlight positive things, and raise awareness

## Annex 2. Matrix of Good Practices Identified by the Action

#	Title	Description	Elements Highlighted from the Territorial Approach in Integration	Link
1	Transition and host cities: the urban migration opportunity with a focus on the housing sector.	<p>The focus of this document is to address the challenges associated with rapid urbanization and migration, with special attention to the housing sector. The context highlights the transformation of local authorities into key actors for managing the social and economic impacts of migration, especially when the majority of migrants settle in urban environments. The main goal of the document is to demonstrate the potential benefits of adopting a human rights-based approach to urban migration, advocating for progress in the humanitarian and development nexus approach proposed by the UN.</p> <p>The proposed approach and process include the implementation of an urban focus on the housing sector at two levels. Firstly, it advocates for planning approaches towards inclusive urban development that anticipates demographic changes, prepares for expected growth, and promotes the participation of migrants in participative processes.</p> <p>Secondly, it emphasizes the importance of basing this approach on the realization of human rights, including the right to adequate housing, water, social security, and an adequate standard of living. The expected outcomes include improvements in access to adequate housing and basic services in cities, which are considered fundamental for the social and spatial integration of migrant populations. The unique role of cities in addressing these issues is emphasized,</p>	<p>The document “Transition and Host Cities: The Urban Migration Opportunity with a Focus on the Housing Sector,” published by UN-Habitat in 2020, presents a comprehensive territorial approach in the integration of urban migrants, particularly in the Andean countries. Key elements of this approach are highlighted:</p> <p>Local Responsibility in Migration: It emphasizes that although national governments manage the legal frameworks of migration, it is the local governments that bear the social and economic impacts of the migrant presence.</p> <p>Adopting a Human Rights-Based Approach: The main goal is to demonstrate the potential benefits of adopting a human rights-based approach to urban migration, advocating for the advancement of the UN’s humanitarian and development nexus approach.</p> <p>Operational Levels of the Approach: The operability of the approach is highlighted at two levels: a) Planning for Inclusive Urban Development, and b) Realization of Human Rights.</p> <p>Inclusion in Urban Planning: It advocates for the integration of migrants’ needs into urban planning to ensure affordable, safe, and accessible public spaces, promoting inclusion in participatory processes.</p>	<p><a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v6nu-5jp9_u5xu-qOZN-d21vD-NEQe4Ac9f/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v6nu-5jp9_u5xu-qOZN-d21vD-NEQe4Ac9f/view?usp=drive_link</a></p>

#	Title	Description	Elements Highlighted from the Territorial Approach in Integration	Link
1	Transition and host cities: the urban migration opportunity with a focus on the housing sector.	<p>highlighting the importance of centralized coordination and efficient management mechanisms.</p> <p>The anticipated impact relates to the ability of cities to mobilize financial and human resources in a way that optimizes well-being and provides clear and coherent pathways for integration.</p> <p>Recent international frameworks, such as the Global Compact for Refugees and the Global Compact for Migration, are mentioned, recognizing the crucial role of cities in these efforts.</p>	<p>Human Rights in the Urban Agenda: The importance of considering the rights to adequate housing, water, social security, food, and an adequate standard of living in local urban agendas is emphasized.</p> <p>Improvement of Access to Housing and Basic Services: It is underscored that improving access to housing and basic services in cities is fundamental for achieving greater social and spatial integration of migrant populations.</p> <p>Unique Role of Cities: The unique role of cities in addressing migration challenges is highlighted, benefiting from centralized and coordinated mechanisms to optimize welfare and provide clear pathways for integration.</p> <p>Global Compact for Refugees and Global Compact for Migration: These are mentioned as international frameworks that recognize the prominent role of cities in migration management.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v6nu-5jp9_u5xu-qOZN-d21vD-NEQe4Ac9f/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v6nu-5jp9_u5xu-qOZN-d21vD-NEQe4Ac9f/view?usp=drive_link</a>

#	Title	Description	Elements Highlighted from the Territorial Approach in Integration	Link
2	Successful experiences of urban and metropolitan governance regarding migration, with a focus on land, housing, and shelter.	<p>The document published by UN-Habitat in 2021 focuses on addressing urban and metropolitan governance in relation to migration, highlighting the importance of land, housing, and shelter. Targeted at migrants and refugees, the document emerges within the framework of the project “Fostering communities of solidarity,” with the hope of providing applicable learnings for Latin American cities responding to the Venezuelan migration crisis.</p> <p>The document’s approach highlights examples where local governments play a crucial role in the development and implementation of policies and programs that ensure adequate housing for refugees and migrants, thus facilitating their integration into urban communities. The document also identifies key factors for success, such as collaboration between central and municipal governments, social inclusion in urban planning, and innovative and sustainable solutions to facilitate access to housing. However, limitations such as spatial segregation and discrimination are recognized, and sustainable measures to address these challenges are proposed, from banning discrimination to promoting intercultural inclusion in urban planning.</p>	<p>Emphasis on the Active Participation of Local Governments: The document highlights the importance of the active participation of local governments in the design and implementation of policies and programs that address urban migration. It is emphasized that municipal governments have played a crucial role in the development of policies, standards, and mechanisms to provide adequate housing for refugees and migrants, thus facilitating their integration into urban communities.</p> <p>Effectiveness of Exemplary Programs:</p> <p>Successful programs implemented by local governments, such as the “Bergen Inclusive Housing Policy” in Norway, the “Oukalas Project” in Tunisia, and policies for including affordable housing in Montreal, are highlighted. These cases illustrate the effectiveness of initiatives that address migration from a territorial perspective, emphasizing the importance of collaboration between the public and private sectors.</p> <p>Comprehensive Approach and Human Rights:</p> <p>The territorial approach is based on the recognition of access to adequate housing as a fundamental human need and a universal right. It highlights the importance of making housing equally accessible to migrants and national citizens, fostering intercultural environments that facilitate positive interaction.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oISOOjlrpVIZSuhSTH-2S018iuP-15l/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oISOOjlrpVIZSuhSTH-2S018iuP-15l/view?usp=drive_link</a>

#	Title	Description	Elements Highlighted from the Territorial Approach in Integration	Link
3	Lessons learned in housing security of tenure for refugees and migrants	<p>The document focuses on addressing housing challenges for migrants and refugees from Venezuela in Latin American countries. Although the responsibility for managing the frameworks governing migration flows lies with national governments, the social and economic impact falls on local governments. The main goal is to provide key lessons related to Latin America and the Venezuelan migration crisis, under the framework of the project “Fostering communities of solidarity”.</p> <p>The approach of the document highlights the importance of working with the host community, strengthening contracts and dispute resolution mechanisms, adapting to the needs of women, adopting a comprehensive approach, and advocating and supporting governments for policy change. The resulting programs aim to increase the supply of adequate housing for rent, allowing migrants to access these units while reducing the impact on the local community. Limitations, such as the vulnerability of irregular migrants, are also identified.</p>	<p>Collaboration with the Host Community:</p> <p>The territorial approach emphasizes the importance of working hand in hand with the host community. It recognizes that the social and economic impact of the presence of migrants falls on local governments. Active collaboration with the host community is considered essential to address challenges related to tenure security and access to adequate housing.</p> <p>Contracts and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:</p> <p>The document highlights the need to establish strong contracts and effective dispute resolution mechanisms. This is crucial for ensuring tenure security and resolving potential conflicts related to migrant housing. Clarity in contracts and the existence of resolution mechanisms contribute to housing stability and the effective integration of migrants.</p> <p>Holistic Approach and Specific Needs of Women:</p> <p>The territorial approach advocates for a holistic perspective, recognizing the diverse needs of beneficiaries, with a particular focus on women. Adapting approaches to address the specific needs of female migrants is crucial for ensuring equitable integration and enhancing housing security.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v6nu-5jp9_u5xu-qOZN-d21vD-NEQe4Ac9f/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v6nu-5jp9_u5xu-qOZN-d21vD-NEQe4Ac9f/view?usp=drive_link</a>

#	Title	Description	Elements Highlighted from the Territorial Approach in Integration	Link
4	Integrating the Refugee and Migrant Population in Cities: Centers for Social Integration and Co-creation of Habitat	<p>The integration of the refugee and migrant population in urban environments is addressed, focusing on the creation of Social Integration Centers and Habitat Co-creation. Directed at local governments, refugees, migrants, and host communities in Latin American countries, the document proposes an inclusive and sustainable approach to addressing the challenges of human mobility in cities.</p> <p>The main goal is to promote a rapid transition from humanitarian care to development, highlighting how the effective integration of refugees and migrants can contribute to the prosperity of cities. The proposed Centers will not only provide assistance and guidance but will also become engines of change for the inclusive transformation of neighborhoods, fostering the co-creation of housing solutions and socioeconomic opportunities. These multipurpose spaces are presented as key to advancing peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, leveraging diversity for innovation and connecting institutional plans with local visions and bottomup governance processes. Successful examples are cited, such as popular integration centers, urban planning workshops, and information services, as examples of success factors that support the sustainability of the proposed approach. The importance of a localized perspective and openness to all resonates in the vision of inclusive urban development outlined in the document.</p>	<p>Social Integration Centers as Hubs of Urban Transformation:</p> <p>The creation of Social Integration Centers and Habitat Co-creation is highlighted as a central strategy for the integration of refugees and migrants. These centers not only offer assistance and guidance but are also placed at the heart of the host communities. The idea is that these centers not only address immediate needs but also become engines of inclusive change at the community level.</p> <p>Focus on Co-creation and Multiculturalism:</p> <p>The importance of co-creating habitat-related solutions and opportunities, involving refugees, migrants, and host communities, is emphasized. These multipurpose centers serve not only as points of care but also as spaces for joint solution creation. The focus on multiculturalism is presented as essential for fostering peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, leveraging diversity for innovation.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/15GyKww-8DaoSaAm-iJnp-55g3846A_69i8/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/15GyKww-8DaoSaAm-iJnp-55g3846A_69i8/view?usp=drive_link</a>

#	Title	Description	Elements Highlighted from the Territorial Approach in Integration	Link
5	Toolbox for the Implementation of Social Integration Centers and Habitat Co-creation - IntegrHabitat Module 1. Introduction: What are they and how do they work?	<p>The “Toolbox for the Implementation of Social Integration Centers and Habitat Co-creation – IntegrHabitat, Module 1: Introduction” is a guide designed for all residents of vulnerable and marginalized urban territories, as well as for vulnerable groups. Conceived as a response to the challenges and opportunities arising from increasing migratory flows, the IntegrHabitat Centers aim to facilitate effective integration and co-creation of habitat at the neighborhood and social level. These centers are proposed as spaces that promote integration, cohesion, and inclusion through activities tailored to the needs of the communities and groups. The ultimate goal is to create opportunities for the exercise of inclusive citizenship and to contribute to the realization of the right to the city. However, limitations are noted, such as the dependence on efficient management to access financial resources, and the importance of financial sustainability through diversification of funds and the implementation of innovative service models is highlighted. The co-creation of habitat is presented as a key process, harmonizing knowledge and assets to achieve sustainable improvement in the living conditions of the population.</p>	<p>Inclusive Approach and Neighborhood Scale:</p> <p>The IntegrHabitat Centers are notable for their inclusive approach, aimed at all residents of vulnerable/marginalized urban territories, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups. The document underscores the importance of addressing the specific needs of communities and groups at both the neighborhood and social level. This reflects a territorial approach that recognizes the particularities of each local context and the diversity of its inhabitants.</p> <p>Habitat Co-Creation as a Tool for Social Integration and Cohesion:</p> <p>The territorial approach focuses on habitat co-creation as a key instrument for integration, inclusion, and social cohesion. It is emphasized that habitat co-creation involves participatory processes that harmonize the knowledge, talents, assets, and interests of different social groups and institutions in the territory. This approach seeks a shared vision and the improvement of living conditions for all residents, promoting social, economic, and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Contribution to Inclusive Citizenship and the Right to the City:</p> <p>The IntegrHabitat Centers not only aim to be spaces that develop mechanisms for social integration and habitat co-creation but also present opportunities for the exercise of inclusive citizenship.</p>	<p><a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tdLAyIUy-pnEKYU0XU6Q-f9UrG950AnxLJ/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tdLAyIUy-pnEKYU0XU6Q-f9UrG950AnxLJ/view?usp=drive_link</a></p>



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5	Toolbox for the Implementation of Social Integration Centers and Habitat Co-creation - IntegrHabitat Module 1. Introduction: What are they and how do they work?		It is emphasized that they contribute to the materialization of the right to the city. This element highlights the importance of these centers as agents to strengthen the active participation of inhabitants in urban life and decision-making in the construction and management of the habitat.	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tdLAyIUy-pnEKYU0XU6Q-f9UrG950AnxLJ/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tdLAyIUy-pnEKYU0XU6Q-f9UrG950AnxLJ/view?usp=drive_link</a>
6	Toolbox for the Implementation of Social Integration Centers and Co- Creation of Habitat - IntegrHabitat. Module 3. Service Portfolio	The document presents a comprehensive and participatory approach to the IntegrHabitat Centers, conceived as open spaces for social integration and habitat co-creation. Aimed at individuals in situations of human mobility, victims of conflicts or extreme natural events, as well as those in temporary conditions of extreme vulnerability, these centers seek to be places of comprehensive care. The portfolio proposes nine baseline services and activities, from humanitarian assistance to promoting the local economy and conflict prevention. Their crucial function to territorialize and channel existing social services is highlighted, promoting access to individual and collective rights. However, limitations depend on various factors, such as the characteristics of the leading institutions, the country's legal framework, and the needs identified by the communities, highlighting the importance of adapting services to specific contexts. Key quotes emphasize comprehensive support to users to meet immediate needs, develop individual capacities, and strengthen community ties.	Comprehensive and Participatory Approach:  The territorial approach emphasizes the comprehensiveness of IntegrHabitat Centers, which aim to provide comprehensive care. This approach is reflected in the diversity of proposed services and activities, encompassing social, economic, cultural, and environmental rights at both individual and collective levels. The active participation of users in addressing immediate needs and developing individual capacities is combined with the strengthening of collective forms of organization and community ties.	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UgnXY-j3AVpCZ6k-CpqroidlY-t9yDNtLiw/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UgnXY-j3AVpCZ6k-CpqroidlY-t9yDNtLiw/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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6	Toolbox for the Implementation of Social Integration Centers and Co- Creation of Habitat - IntegrHabitat. Module 3. Service Portfolio	<p>The document presents a comprehensive and participatory approach to the IntegrHabitat Centers, conceived as open spaces for social integration and habitat co-creation. Aimed at individuals in situations of human mobility, victims of conflicts or extreme natural events, as well as those in temporary conditions of extreme vulnerability, these centers seek to be places of comprehensive care. The portfolio proposes nine baseline services and activities, from humanitarian assistance to promoting the local economy and conflict prevention. Their crucial function to territorialize and channel existing social services is highlighted, promoting access to individual and collective rights. However, limitations depend on various factors, such as the characteristics of the leading institutions, the country's legal framework, and the needs identified by the communities, highlighting the importance of adapting services to specific contexts. Key quotes emphasize comprehensive support to users to meet immediate needs, develop individual capacities, and strengthen community ties.</p>	<p>Promotion of Access to Rights and Social Services:</p> <p>The primary goal of the IntegrHabitat Centers is to promote access to social, economic, cultural, and environmental rights, both individually and collectively. This focus on service access is key for the effective integration of people in situations of human mobility, victims of conflicts, or extreme natural events. It highlights the importance of channeling existing social services and territorializing them to adapt to the specific needs of the territories they serve. Adaptability to Various Contexts and Needs:</p> <p>The territorial approach acknowledges variability in the definition of services and activities offered by the IntegrHabitat Centers, depending on factors such as the characteristics of the leading institutions, the country's legal framework, and the needs identified by the communities. This adaptability responds to the diversity of contexts and target populations, such as people in temporary situations of extreme vulnerability, street dwellers, victims of domestic violence, among others.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UgnXY-j3AVpCZ6k-Cpqr0id1Y-t9yDNtLiw/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UgnXY-j3AVpCZ6k-Cpqr0id1Y-t9yDNtLiw/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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7	CCCM Cluster: Document on Area- Based Approach	<p>The CCCM Cluster document, developed by IOM and UNHCR, addresses the evolution of the approach in response to the changing challenges in the nature and location of displaced populations. Originally conceived for camps, CCCM recognizes the need to adapt to urban and prolonged settings. The area-based approach emerges as a response, considering the diversity of settlement options. The purpose is to establish CCCM's stance regarding this approach, highlighting its relevance in camps, temporary accommodations, and settlements, as well as in dispersed contexts. The document emphasizes the practical application of CCCM in specific areas, including the creation of community centers, support for local governance, and communication channels. Success factors include geographic focus, active participation of multiple stakeholders, and multisectoral support. However, limitations such as lack of access to reliable information and complexity in coordination are noted. Sustainability is linked to collaboration with local authorities.</p> <p>The document suggests the possibility of replicating and expanding this experience, but acknowledges that this will depend on broader changes in the architecture of humanitarian coordination.</p>	<p>Adaptation to the Complexity and Urbanization of Displacement:</p> <p>The territorial approach highlights the adaptation of the CCCM Cluster to the changing trends of displacement, which are now more urban and prolonged. It is recognized that the majority of displaced populations opt for settlements outside of camps, leading to an increased need for specific operational responses in dispersed contexts. This underscores the necessary flexibility to address challenges and opportunities in diverse environments, including urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Coordination and Active Participation in Specific Areas:</p> <p>The territorial approach focuses on the coordination and management of temporary accommodations in specific areas. This involves the active participation of multiple stakeholders at the local level through inclusive coordination mechanisms. CCCM takes responsibility for ensuring coordinated and multisectoral services within camps, but also recognizes its role in dense and dispersed urban areas. The creation of community centers, support for governance structures, and flexibility in addressing diverse needs are highlighted as key strategies.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v5-NQvuX-mYxVRizTK1MI-6bo7eCCRYYG4/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v5-NQvuX-mYxVRizTK1MI-6bo7eCCRYYG4/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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8	Participation in Practice: Community-Based Planning Manual for IOM Partnerships	<p>The manual was developed to identify effective approaches in achieving diverse objectives. The key conclusion was that programs that placed communities at the center of decision-making were more successful. The fundamental goal of the manual is to focus communities and their governments on the processes of migration, recovery, and development. The approach detailed in three components—preparatory phase, baseline assessments, and planning and prioritization—provides a detailed framework for implementation. Highlighting its broad applicability and not being tied to a specific program, the impact extends to humanitarian, development, and peace contexts, and is also recommended as an effective practice in the protection activities of migrants.</p> <p>The success factors highlight the importance of community-centered approaches to enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of various initiatives, emphasizing their potential for replicability and expansion, making them accessible to various local actors.</p>	<p>Focusing on Active Community Participation:</p> <p>The territorial approach emphasizes the importance of placing communities and their governments at the center of migration, recovery, and development processes. Active participation of local stakeholders from the preparatory phase through to the implementation of the community action plan is key. Community mobilization and contribution are emphasized, ensuring that decision-making reflects the needs and visions of the community.</p> <p>Structured Community-Based Planning Process:</p> <p>The territorial approach is reflected in a structured Community-Based Planning (CBP) process divided into three components: Preparatory phase, Community baseline assessments, and Community-based planning and prioritization. Each component consists of specific steps that include national coordination, context analysis, selection of target communities, detailed assessments, and the implementation of community projects.</p> <p>This process promotes participation, transparency, and accountability.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tcW8ah29S-3Mm0S8BN-jGTh3TXtPr7a_oJ/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tcW8ah29S-3Mm0S8BN-jGTh3TXtPr7a_oJ/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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8	Participation in Practice: Community-Based Planning Manual for IOM Partnerships		<p>Broad Impact and Sustainability Through Collaboration:</p> <p>The territorial approach highlights that Community-Based Planning (CBP) is broadly applicable, not tied to a specific program. It represents a proven practice in humanitarian, development, and peace contexts. Success factors emphasize that placing communities at the center improves the sustainability of activities related to migration, reintegration, and the prevention of irregular migration. Furthermore, sustainability is fostered by placing the CBP process in the hands of diverse partnerships, including governments, civil society, academia, NGOs, and the private sector.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tcW8ah29S-3Mm0S8BN-jGTh3TXtPr7a_oJ/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tcW8ah29S-3Mm0S8BN-jGTh3TXtPr7a_oJ/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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9	Guide for Adequate Housing in Response to Migrants and Refugees from Venezuela in Latin America and the Caribbean	<p>The “Guide for Adequate Housing in Response to Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean” is developed within the framework of the Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), in collaboration with regional sectors and humanitarian organizations. Beyond conceiving housing as providing a roof and walls, it aims to reconstruct the concept of “home” for Venezuelan refugees and migrants, ensuring dignity, protection, and security in healthy environments. The goal of the guide is to support humanitarian actors providing rental support, ensuring and protecting, as far as possible, access to adequate housing. The tool is based on the 7 elements of adequate housing and seeks to flexibly adapt to specific contexts. Although housing is recognized as part of a system, limitations highlight various issues in urban contexts, such as eviction risks, legal irregularities, lack of payment capacity, and precarious living conditions. The guide provides housing specialists with a tool to program specific responses based on collected and analyzed information.</p>	<p>Multidimensional Approach to Adequate Housing:</p> <p>The territorial approach emphasizes that access to adequate housing goes beyond providing a roof and four walls in crisis situations. It is recognized as an opportunity to rebuild the concept of “home,” allowing people to live with dignity, protection, and security. This approach aligns with the definitions of “Adequate Housing” from organizations like UNHuman Rights and UN-Habitat. Housing is conceived as part of a flexible system, with different dimensions, in changing and crisis contexts.</p> <p>Structured Approach Based on 7 Elements of Adequate Housing:</p> <p>The territorial approach is structured around the 7 elements of adequate housing, addressing issues such as security of tenure, availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location, and cultural adequacy.</p> <p>Each of these elements is specifically contextualized for the situation of the Venezuelan population in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region. The guide aims to provide a comprehensive tool for humanitarian actors working on rental support, ensuring a multidimensional analysis of this right and avoiding potentially harmful actions.</p>	<p><a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1keT-2slOMvb5x-mxVNSlgaGd-MEhnMv6f2E/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1keT-2slOMvb5x-mxVNSlgaGd-MEhnMv6f2E/view?usp=drive_link</a></p>

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10	Guidance Note on the Settlements Approach: Where Boundaries Merge and Action Takes Place	<p>The document addresses the rapid transformation of the humanitarian landscape, where uncontrolled urbanization, environmental pressure, and armed conflicts generate complexities in the natural and built environment. This text proposes a localized, multisectoral, collaborative, and inclusive approach to address the various emerging vulnerabilities. Focusing on the human settlement as the main unit, it seeks to strengthen multipurpose response systems, including disaster risk reduction, durable solutions for displacement, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene, and urban resilience.</p> <p>The focus on settlements highlights the importance of capturing the interrelationships between variables, guiding resource allocation, and providing a comprehensive humanitarian platform. It recognizes the sustainability of settlements as key to forging equitable partnerships, responding to localized crises, and paving the way for recovery, overcoming limitations such as informal land use and lack of access to essential services.</p>	<p>Multisectoral and Collaborative Approach:</p> <p>The focus on settlements highlights the growing complexity of the humanitarian landscape, influenced by factors such as uncontrolled urbanization, environmental pressure, and armed conflicts. In response to this complexity, the need for localized, multisectoral, collaborative, and inclusive approaches is emphasized.</p> <p>The focus on settlements underscores the importance of capturing the interrelationships among variables, guiding resource allocation, and providing a comprehensive humanitarian platform. It recognizes the sustainability of settlements as key to forging equitable partnerships, responding to localized crises, and paving the way for recovery, overcoming limitations such as informal land use and lack of access to essential services. Humanitarian action is guided within a socio-spatial framework that recognizes the interrelation among various elements, such as natural environment, protection systems, essential services, and livelihoods.</p> <p>Settlement-Based Approach as the Main Unit:</p> <p>The focus on settlements uses human settlement as the main unit to build collective and meaningful solutions. Unlike sector-specific approaches or those focused on specific projects, this approach seeks to create a humanitarian platform that captures the relationship between various variables and guides resource allocation.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gARgQ8A-H103x-jKgzdGT-Me0BzBv2lh_b/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gARgQ8A-H103x-jKgzdGT-Me0BzBv2lh_b/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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10	Nota orientativa sobre el enfoque en los asentamientos. Donde se funden los límites y la acción		By addressing the settlement as the primary unit, it promotes the integration of sectoral knowledge and projects at the local level, addressing the needs of multiple sectors and population groups. The expected outcome is the generation of sustainable and long-term solutions to strengthen systems and communities.	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gARgQ8A-Hl03x-jKgzdGT-Me0BzBV2lh_b/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gARgQ8A-Hl03x-jKgzdGT-Me0BzBV2lh_b/view?usp=drive_link</a>
11	Guardians Of The Ecosystem. Climate Action, Shelter And Protection. UNHCR's Innovation Fund For Environment And Climate Action. El Chical, Ecuador	The document "Guardians Of The Ecosystem. Climate Action, Shelter And Protection. UNHCR's Innovation Fund For Environment And Climate Action. El Chical, Ecuador" focuses on addressing the complex intersections between humanitarian protection and climate action in the settlement of El Chical, Ecuador, which hosts the Awá and Pasto refugee communities from Colombia. Faced with rapid changes in the humanitarian landscape marked by uncontrolled urbanization and environmental pressure, the project seeks to integrate the climate dimension into protection interventions. By focusing on improving local infrastructure, particularly through transforming a deteriorated structure in the central park into a sustainable bamboo construction, it aims to strengthen community resilience and promote a green economy.	Integration of Climate in Protection Interventions and Solutions:  The project's main goal is to integrate climate considerations into protection interventions and solutions for the host community of Awá and Pasto refugees in El Chical, Ecuador. This is realized through the support of infrastructures developed under sustainability criteria, promoting the use of local materials such as bamboo. The territorial approach translates into adapting the interventions to the specific environment and changing conditions, thus addressing vulnerabilities related to climate change and promoting community resilience.	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Hd4ww-pIF_dWJ1AH2Vf-pj19pvLoH9ki14/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Hd4ww-pIF_dWJ1AH2Vf-pj19pvLoH9ki14/view?usp=drive_link</a>



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11	Guardians Of The Ecosystem. Climate Action, Shelter And Protection. UNHCR's Innovation Fund For Environment And Climate Action. El Chical, Ecuador	Expected outcomes include the creation of safe spaces for gatherings and the development of community projects, as well as strengthening the local, refugee, and migrant capacities in the sustainable management of bamboo. Key factors for success include the empowerment of women leaders, effective community communication, and the promotion of new construction techniques. However, identified limitations include the lack of spaces for community meetings, highlighting the need to address these shortcomings to ensure the project's success and long-term sustainability.	Community Capacity Building and Empowerment:  The focus on settlements is reflected in the strengthening of local capacities through the improvement of the gazebo in the central park, using bamboo as a sustainable material. This project not only aims to provide a safe meeting space but also to empower the local, refugee, and migrant population. The emphasis on the sustainable management of bamboo as a source of livelihood contributes to the creation of sustainable and green livelihood initiatives. Additionally, the empowerment of women leaders and the importance of community communication for the success of the project are highlighted.	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Hd4ww-piF_dWJ1AH2Vf-pj19pvLoH9ki14/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Hd4ww-piF_dWJ1AH2Vf-pj19pvLoH9ki14/view?usp=drive_link</a>
12	Manual: The Route of Migrants and Refugees. Guidelines for Their Socio-Labor Inclusion from Local Governments.	This document is presented as a comprehensive tool aimed at municipalities interacting with migrant and refugee populations, specifically focusing on the Venezuelan community. The project aims to strengthen the capacities of local governments in Santiago, Chile, and Mexico City to enhance the socio-economic integration of this group through the promotion of decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social dialogue.  The manual's approach includes assistance for strengthening entrepreneurship, providing employment and migration training, enhancing public services, labor intermediation, and competency certification.		<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/16H_VEiFzaa3eB-4fBqUTEZX-EKjvrBI9_g/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/16H_VEiFzaa3eB-4fBqUTEZX-EKjvrBI9_g/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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12	Manual: The Route of Migrants and Refugees. Guidelines for Their Socio-Labor Inclusion from Local Governments.	As outcomes, the creation of the Migrant and Refugee Route is highlighted, which strengthens and coordinates municipal services, providing a more effective response to those arriving in the country. The expected impact is to facilitate access to the labor market, promote entrepreneurship, and create economic opportunities for the migrant and refugee population. The success factors focus on labor intermediation, training, strengthening public services, and supporting entrepreneurship. Additionally, the manual aims to ensure sustainability by providing guidelines to address the realities of the migrant and refugee population, facilitating coordination between different sectors and governmental actors, with the goal of improving their socio-economic situation and streamlining the inclusion processes in the country.	<p>Integrated and Coordinated Municipal Approach:</p> <p>The manual underscores the importance of adopting an integrated municipal response to strengthen the socio-labor inclusion of migrants and refugees. The territorial approach is reflected in the design of the “Migrant and Refugee Route,” which coordinates municipal services to provide an appropriate response to these populations. The manual is envisioned as a tool that can be used by any municipality interacting with migrant and refugee populations, thus promoting an implementation adapted to specific local contexts.</p> <p>Strengthening Capacities and Access to Decent Work:</p> <p>The project’s goal emphasizes the focus on strengthening the capacities of local governments in Santiago de Chile and Mexico City to improve socio-labor integration. The results and impact of the project focus on access to the world of work, entrepreneurship, and economic opportunities for the migrant and refugee population. The success factors include labor intermediation, competency certification, and training on labor and migration issues, highlighting the importance of a comprehensive strategy that addresses various dimensions to achieve sustainable inclusion.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/16H_VEiFzaa3eB-4fBqUTEZX-EKjvrBI9_g/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/16H_VEiFzaa3eB-4fBqUTEZX-EKjvrBI9_g/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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13	Sustainability Centre. UNHCR. Brazil	<p>The Sustainability Center, an initiative of the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), is an open and accessible space in Brazil, inaugurated in April 2021. Its geographic coverage extends throughout the country, and its main goal is to provide an inclusive place for the refugee community and the Brazilian population, promoting peaceful coexistence.</p> <p>This center focuses on environmental awareness through various pilot projects, highlighting its three fundamental pillars: Innovation, Peaceful Coexistence, and Environmental Awareness. Among the projects under development are planting nurseries, composting, aquaponics, and pilot housing projects.</p> <p>Additionally, the Sustainability Center collaborates with various partners, including civil society groups, governmental bodies, local and international universities, public schools, and more. Notable is the Youth Fund, which works with indigenous and non-indigenous youth to promote their development in sustainability, leadership, citizenship, and empowerment. It also features the Refugee Volunteer Committee, which supports the management and maintenance of the pilot projects.</p>	<p>Local partnerships: The Sustainability Center is committed to developing environmental awareness projects through local partnerships.</p> <p>Refugee volunteer participation: The Volunteer Committee includes refugees who support the management and maintenance of pilot projects.</p> <p>Use of space for various projects: The Sustainability Center offers its space for a variety of projects, including the Environment, Resilience, and Innovation Fund.</p> <p>Participation of the local and host community: It is mentioned that the Sustainability Center promotes peaceful coexistence between the refugee community and the host community, which implies a focus on local integration.</p>	<a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1sBQfOjxhZ0ggdpBw4R6z3a-WgLTZktA_/edit?usp=drive_link&amp;oid=109732975640844533377&amp;rtfpof=true&amp;sd=true">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1sBQfOjxhZ0ggdpBw4R6z3a-WgLTZktA_/edit?usp=drive_link&amp;oid=109732975640844533377&amp;rtfpof=true&amp;sd=true</a>

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14	Guardians of the ecosystem. Climate action, shelter and protection. UNHCR´s Innovation fund for environment and climate action. El Chical, Ecuador	<p>The document “Guardians of the ecosystem: Climate action, shelter and protection” is an initiative of the UNHCR Ecuador Innovation Fund, developed in El Chical, Ecuador. This project focuses on integrating climate considerations into protection interventions and solutions to support sustainable infrastructure and promote sustainable livelihoods in the local community.</p> <p>The project’s approach includes social advocacy activities to promote inclusion and peaceful coexistence, training in technical skills, and the creation of audiovisual content to raise awareness about climate change and protection risks. The results include the creation of safe meeting spaces, training in the cultivation and sustainable use of bamboo, and the strengthening of capacities to generate sustainable livelihood initiatives.</p>	<p>Climate Integration in the Project: The aim is to integrate climate considerations into protection interventions and solutions, promoting sustainable infrastructure and the use of local materials such as bamboo. This is to help mitigate climate change and promote a green economy and sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Participatory and Gender-Focused Approach: The importance of social advocacy actions with families and educational units is emphasized to ensure access to education, especially for children and adolescents. The aim is to empower youth and women in the creation of audiovisual content about climate change and the mitigation of protection risks.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k1TrGING-Plkzm1AXzBSJyb-WZbSMnUjeD/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k1TrGING-Plkzm1AXzBSJyb-WZbSMnUjeD/view?usp=drive_link</a>
15	Proposal for Territorial Approach Interventions. Community Space, February 27th Community, Fernandez Feo Municipality, Tachira State. UNHCR	This proposal aims primarily to strengthen and adapt the Community Space of the February 27 Community in Táchira, Venezuela. This location, used for various activities, has emerged as a safe and collaborative meeting point for the Venezuelan population affected by the humanitarian crisis.	Local Integration: The primary goal is to strengthen the community space as a safe and productive environment, promoting local integration not only for those in need of international protection but also for returning Venezuelans and the host community.	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kQo_qDleXWxngcjwwr-9hiTsQg56w0pX0/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kQo_qDleXWxngcjwwr-9hiTsQg56w0pX0/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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15	Proposal for Territorial Approach Interventions. Community Space, February 27th Community, Fernandez Feo Municipality, Tachira State. UNHCR	<p>The context highlights the dynamics of expulsion and return of the Venezuelan population in the community, directly linked to the quality of services in the territory.</p> <p>The intervention was carried out through a participatory process, where the community's needs and projections were considered in the redistribution of the community space. Through participatory assemblies, significant demolitions, and modifications in circulation, a progressively validated joint proposal was achieved. This process included the active participation of the community, allowing them to outline ideas and appreciations through 3D modeling programs.</p> <p>As a result, the Community House has become a positive catalyst for community life. Pilot livelihood projects are carried out in collaboration with operational partners, covering educational, training, recreational, and health topics. The community has established a system of redistribution of responsibilities to ensure the sustainability of the strengthening received.</p> <p>The impact of these interventions is evident in the community members' identification with the Community House. This space has been naturally integrated into their lives, promoting resilience and empowerment. Most significantly, tangible changes have been made that address the community's needs, marking a before and after in their development.</p>	<p>Participatory Approach: The intervention was carried out through participatory assemblies that allowed community members to share their ideas. A co-design process was used to involve the community in decision-making.</p> <p>Community Impact: The community center has become a positive catalyst for communal life, offering formative, educational, recreational, and health activities. Notably, it features livelihood pilot projects coordinated with partners.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kQo_qDleX-Wxngcjw-wr9hITsQg56w-0pX0/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kQo_qDleX-Wxngcjw-wr9hITsQg56w-0pX0/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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16	Building the Urban Environment for Children. A Manual on Child-Responsive Urban Planning	<p>The document proposes a comprehensive guide aimed at professionals involved in the planning, design, transformation, construction, and management of urban environments. Developed in collaboration with the Society of City and Regional, its focus is on placing children at the center of urban planning, addressing the importance of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to create prosperous, equitable, and environmentally respectful cities. The main goal is to persuade all stakeholders of the need to build cities that are sensitive to children's needs, highlighting the benefits for both children and the community at large. The desired outcomes are the creation of safe, healthy, and inclusive environments.</p> <p>while the intended impact lies in shaping urban environments that guarantee children a full childhood and empower them to lead the cities of the future. Key factors for success include community participation in evaluating current circumstances, while sustainability is sought through the harmonization of child-friendly urban planning agendas with other programs within the urban sector.</p>	<p>Comprehensive and Cross-Cutting Approach in Urban Planning:</p> <p>The manual addresses urban planning from a comprehensive and cross-cutting perspective, placing children at the center of the process. It emphasizes the need to build cities that are sensitive to the needs of children, considering fundamental aspects such as safety, health, inclusivity, and respect for the environment. The approach aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlighting the importance of creating prosperous and equitable urban environments.</p> <p>Community Participation and Collective Development:</p> <p>A crucial factor for the success of child-focused responsible urban planning is fostering community capacity to participate in the evaluation process. The active inclusion of communities allows for the collective identification of problems and solutions, seeking outcomes that benefit children. This highlights the importance of collaboration and citizen participation in the design and development of urban environments that meet the specific needs of children.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kQo_qDleXWxngcjwwr-9hiTsQg56w0pX0/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kQo_qDleXWxngcjwwr-9hiTsQg56w0pX0/view?usp=drive_link</a>

#	Title	Description	Elements Highlighted from the Territorial Approach in Integration	Link
17	City Scale Proposal and Territorial Intervention Plan PIET for the Special, Industrial, and Port District of Barranquilla	In the framework of the Inclusive Cities, Communities of Solidarity (CICS) project, a territorial integration approach is implemented to address the specific needs of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, taking into account their geographic location.	<p>Differentiated Approach Based on Location: The importance of considering the specific needs of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, as well as their geographic location, is highlighted in order to define actions with a differentiated approach. This approach seeks to mitigate the gap in access to rights for Venezuelan communities in human mobility and to strengthen the city's carrying capacity, leveraging the potential of migration to contribute to territorial prosperity.</p> <p>At the micro level, territorial actions are proposed to improve habitability conditions with a differential approach towards more vulnerable communities. Comprehensive Thematic Approach: A comprehensive thematic approach is evident, with actions covering various aspects such as housing, employment, health, education, public space, and inclusive governance. These actions are designed considering the needs of the refugee, migrant, and hosting populations in vulnerable conditions. The importance of addressing issues at different scales (macro, meso, micro) to ensure effective integration is highlighted.</p>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KZEwK-mhGszJ4Byz-RlzZ0wsdZZpjb/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KZEwK-mhGszJ4Byz-RlzZ0wsdZZpjb/view?usp=drive_link</a>
18	City Scale Proposal and Territorial Intervention Plan PIET for the Metropolitan Area of Bucaramanga	The main objective is to mitigate gaps in access to rights and strengthen the capacity of cities to host these communities, leveraging the potential of migration to contribute to territorial prosperity. The plan proposes strategies at three scales: macro (city/metropolitan area), meso (communities), and micro (specific territories), with actions ranging from structuring projects to socioeconomic and cultural interventions.		<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CWfcVtfqxjKD1Uh1SNALQGw2VBbTCME/view?usp=drive_">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CWfcVtfqxjKD1Uh1SNALQGw2VBbTCME/view?usp=drive_</a>
19	City scale proposal and territorial intervention plan TIP Chaguanas Borough Corporation	Actions at Three Scales: The plan proposes actions at three different scales. At the macro scale or city/metropolitan area, structuring projects are outlined to address strategic challenges of the territory and distribute prosperity equitably. At the meso scale, actions are proposed that respond to the socioeconomic and cultural demands of communities to promote integration.		<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1y3X4t_JXf6FgOjuOlhsp-poGjDAgahyVm/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1y3X4t_JXf6FgOjuOlhsp-poGjDAgahyVm/view?usp=drive_link</a>
20	City Scale Proposal and Territorial Intervention Plan PIET for Cúcuta/Villa del Rosario			<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RlgMy-gKIRCvafHqACw-d9rIjX4F2MeFev/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RlgMy-gKIRCvafHqACw-d9rIjX4F2MeFev/view?usp=drive_link</a>

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21	City Scale Proposal and Territorial Intervention Plan PIET Metropolitan Lima	The differentiated approach seeks to cater to vulnerable communities, promote the generation of affordable housing, improve living conditions, and facilitate equitable access to prosperity. The expected impact includes an increased housing supply, access to essential services, and employment opportunities, thus contributing to the effective integration of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, as well as host communities in vulnerable situations.	Community-Centered Success Factors: The success factors highlight the importance of community participation and capabilities. From improving housing to strengthening entrepreneurship, there is an emphasis on the need to actively involve the affected population. The development of community leadership, the creation of support networks, and citizen participation are key elements for the success of initiatives, promoting an inclusive and sustainable approach.	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EpkFgW-mXFEvKc0jMiM-hw6zqZpIVCiVhi/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EpkFgW-mXFEvKc0jMiM-hw6zqZpIVCiVhi/view?usp=drive_link</a>
22	City Scale Proposal and Territorial Intervention Plan PIET Metropolitan Area of Manta			<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1o-iNwljBd-5F6i4CLfZh0fsTX-8VkSIFP/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1o-iNwljBd-5F6i4CLfZh0fsTX-8VkSIFP/view?usp=drive_link</a>
23	City Scale Proposal and Territorial Intervention Plan PIET Metropolitan Area of Panama City			<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TQCt7Si-HwwNNvDoKG_y-NsuiVdg92e5J/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TQCt7Si-HwwNNvDoKG_y-NsuiVdg92e5J/view?usp=drive_link</a>
24	City Scale Proposal and Territorial Intervention Plan PIET Metropolitan District of Quito			<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NeBkpfIp-FoNiPHHkMUO-JmcYaH09jupj7/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NeBkpfIp-FoNiPHHkMUO-JmcYaH09jupj7/view?usp=drive_link</a>
25	City Scale Proposal and Territorial Intervention Plan PIET Great Santo Domingo Conurbation			<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ialjKKnl-HYhDxvkN4lbly-m5k6mLXQ9lu/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ialjKKnl-HYhDxvkN4lbly-m5k6mLXQ9lu/view?usp=drive_link</a>





