Format
report

Group size
project team

Time
few days - few weeks

Facilitation experience
moderate

Understand
Implement
Design
Influence

Profile Report Template

What is it? This tool can be used to structure the data collected and analysed during the **Understand** phase, and to **consolidate key findings** related to the challenges and opportunities to early childhood development in the project site. It includes the key recommendations on how to advocate for and create healthy, stimulating, safe and supporting environment that contributes to young children's development, and enhances living conditions and wellbeing of caregivers and pregnant women.

How to use it?
(1) **Consolidate data** collected during desk-based and fieldwork phases. Identify remaining data gaps, if any.
(2) **Complete draft** and final version of template-based Profile Report with data and information collected.
(3) It is recommended that you **use images, diagrams and maps** wherever applicable, to visualise the different challenges and opportunities you have identified.

Keep in mind: The **style, format and structure** of your project report will depend on your key audience and aim. For example, if you are working with the local authority, your report might be more formal and written as a study. If your aim is to inspire regional authorities and communities for action, your report may be in a video format. You can use this template to collect the necessary information, but also refer to the *Influence stage* tools to reflect on conveying the right and impactful message.

1 Introduction

Executive summary
This is a short summary of the report. Include a brief introduction to your work and, where necessary, any partnerships you formed to conduct the work.

Introduction
Introduce the context in which you work, and explain why you are focusing on early childhood development.

Methodology
Explain your approach and tools that you used, or will use, in every stage of the project. Focus on how the Proximity of Care Approach is used to frame your research and work.

Location profile
• *Site Overview*
Introduce the site, using your organisational knowledge and findings from the desk-based research stage. This can include history, existing conflicts, crises or disasters, relationship with government, and any other factor you consider relevant.
• *Administrative boundary*
Any information relating to the site's administrative boundary, such as the size of the site, governance arrangements, description of geographic location.
• *Demography*
Any information relating to the site's demographic make-up, such as the description of the population's age, gender, ethnicity, language, nationality.
• *Socio-economic conditions*
Any information relating to the site's socio-economic conditions, including average income, income inequalities, key labour market sectors.

2 Key challenges

Provide an overview of key challenges identified in the site, using the Proximity of Care Approach, across the Health, Protection, Stimulation and Support dimensions, and at different levels of proximity – the Home, Neighbourhood and City scale.

HEALTH
Outline key challenges identified for creating a **healthy and enriching** environment for early childhood development. Structure your findings relative to three levels of proximity:
- Home (Ideally include three main challenges)
- Neighbourhood (Ideally include three main challenges)
- City (Ideally include three main challenges).

PROTECTION
Outline key challenges identified for creating a **safe and secure** environment for early childhood development. Structure your findings relative to three levels of proximity:
- Home (Ideally include three main challenges)
- Neighbourhood (Ideally include three main challenges)
- City (Ideally include three main challenges).

STIMULATION
Outline key challenges identified for creating a **nurturing and playful** environment for early childhood development. Structure your findings relative to three levels of proximity:
- Home (Ideally include three main challenges)
- Neighbourhood (Ideally include three main challenges)
- City (Ideally include three main challenges).

SUPPORT
Outline key challenges identified for creating a **supportive** environment for early childhood development. Structure your findings relative to three levels of proximity:
- Home (Ideally include three main challenges)
- Neighbourhood (Ideally include three main challenges)
- City (Ideally include three main challenges).

3 Key opportunities & recommended intervention

Illustrate key opportunities identified using the Proximity of Care Approach, across the Health, Protection, Stimulation and Support dimensions, and at different levels of proximity –the Home, Neighbourhood and City scale. Describe the recommendations using diagrams, maps, drawings and collages.

HEALTH
Summarise how the built environment can address the **Health** challenges identified in the previous section, and how it can optimise the Health opportunities identified in this section. Consider the three levels of proximity:
- Home (Ideally include one main opportunity)
- Neighbourhood (Ideally include one main opportunity)
- City (Ideally include one main opportunity).

PROTECTION
Summarise how the built environment can address the **Protection** challenges identified in the previous section, and how it can optimise the Health opportunities identified in this section. Consider the three levels of proximity:
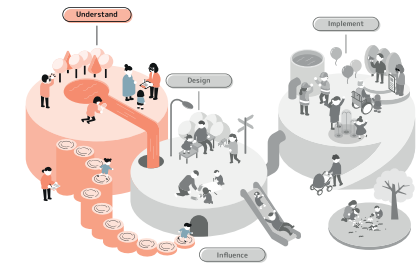- Home (Ideally include one main opportunity)
- Neighbourhood (Ideally include one main opportunity)
- City (Ideally include one main opportunity).

STIMULATION
Summarise how the built environment can address the **Stimulation** challenges identified in the previous section, and how it can optimise the Health opportunities identified in this section. Consider the three levels of proximity:
- Home (Ideally include one main opportunity)
- Neighbourhood (Ideally include one main opportunity)
- City (Ideally include one main opportunity).

SUPPORT
Summarise how the built environment can address the **Support** challenges identified in the previous section, and how it can optimise the Health opportunities identified in this section. Consider the three levels of proximity:
- Home (Ideally include one main opportunity)
- Neighbourhood (Ideally include one main opportunity)
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Profile Report Template   #example

The profile reports about projects that tested and used the Proximity of Care approach are available to read on the website. For example, see the Profile Report of **Monwabisi Park** in Cape Town by Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading, **El Mina** in Lebanon by CatalyticAction, and **Vuma** in Kenya by KDI. These two pages provide a few screenshots from those and other reports to illustrate different sections.

Desk-based analysis

Municipality database about Jurujuba have been collected, organized and analyzed thematically. Beyond natural area, remarkable public spaces, road network and the area of human occupation, municipality team carried out a survey to understand where the students of Jurujuba's schools come from.

Plano de intervenção

JURUJUBA 2014   **Organização espacial**

Proximity of Care
DESIGN GUIDE

HUASIPICHANGA
URBAN CONSULTING

MATERNAL AND
CHILD HOSPITAL

Map 6: The map shows the remarkable network of parks that exist in the area.

Figure 10: Set of images, showing the state of green areas in the neighbourhood.
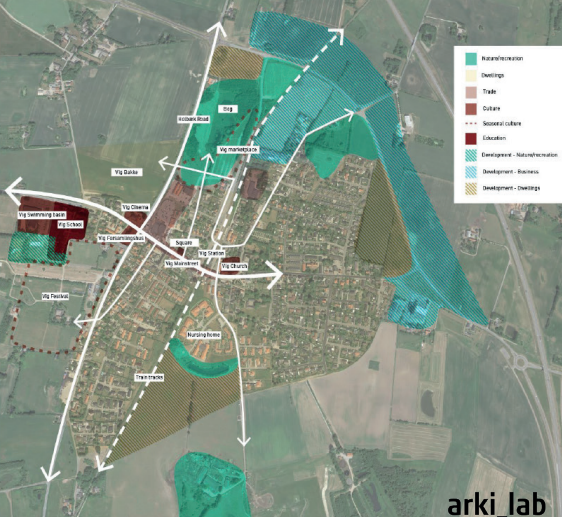
Assignment I   Site profile

Site overview

Vig is a small station city placed in the municipality of Odsherred, Denmark. The city lies centrally in the rolly landscape of the Unesco Global Geopark Odsherred.

The city has historically and physically developed with the arrival of the train station, but car infrastructure now plays a big role in the current layout of the urban structure, presenting some challenges for the general cohesiveness of the city infrastructure. This affects the everyday use of the town for all inhabitants and visitors, but especially poses challenges for children, caregivers and young people with limited access to cars and who are vulnerable in the urban environment.
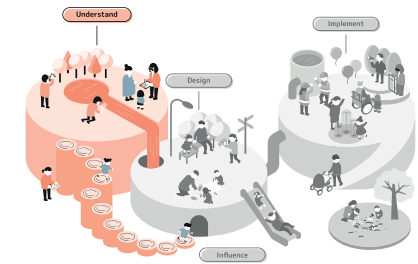
The analysis of the site, both through desk research and citizen engagement, shows a city with a strong community but also a fragmented urban fabric where the car infrastructure physically slices the city, making it less accessible for vulnerable users such as children and young adults.

Nature/recreation
Dwellings
Trade
Culture
Seasonal culture
Education
Development - Nature/recreation
Development - Business
Development - Dwellings

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Proximity of Care
DESIGN GUIDE

LET'S CREATE SPACES
FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
TO THRIVE

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Key Challenges: Health

CIDA DE-À TIVA

Challenge 1:
Limited access to green public spaces: a small central square; some football fields; green area with geological risk. Children play in improvised or restricted collective spaces that are open on weekends (schools courtyards).

Healthy & green environment
1.4.3 Sufficient coverage of well-maintained trees and green spaces

Challenge 2:
Lack of greening and trees, which would help reduce air pollution. The circulation of motorised vehicles and narrow footways leave pedestrians more exposed to pollution, affecting especially children.

Goal: Healthy & green environment
1.4.3 Sufficient coverage of well-maintained trees and green spaces
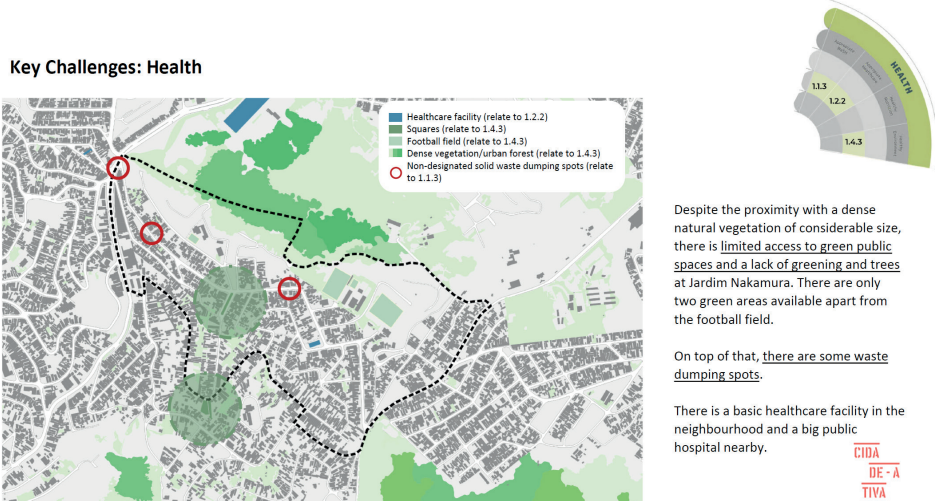
Challenge 3
Non-designated solid waste dumping spots (fly tipping) are located in the territory, representing a health risk for those passing by the and for children who might play in the surrounding spaces. Limited waste collection.

Goal: Appropriate WASH and waste facilities & services
1.1.3 Reliable, accessible and affordable solid waste disposal and management services

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Key Challenges: Health

Healthcare facility (relate to 1.2.2)
Squares (relate to 1.4.3)
Football field (relate to 1.4.3)
Dense vegetation/urban forest (relate to 1.4.3)
Non-designated solid waste dumping spots (relate to 1.1.3)

HEALTH
1.1.3
1.2.2
1.4.3

Despite the proximity with a dense natural vegetation of considerable size, there is limited access to green public spaces and a lack of greening and trees at Jardim Nakamura. There are only two green areas available apart from the football field.

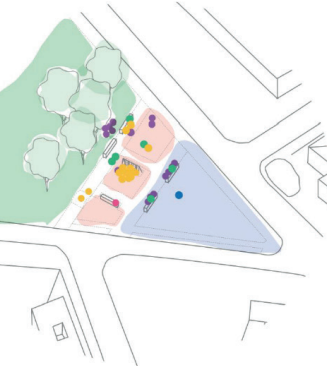On top of that, there are some waste dumping spots.

There is a basic healthcare facility in the neighbourhood and a big public hospital nearby.

CIDA DE-À TIVA

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20 de febrero
Total 39 0-5 years old 26%

ESPACIO LUDICO

The majority of the 0 to 5 years old children were playing along the whole area of the square under the care of an adult.

playing
sports
eating/drinking
talking
caring for children
dog walking

Assignment I   Key opportunities

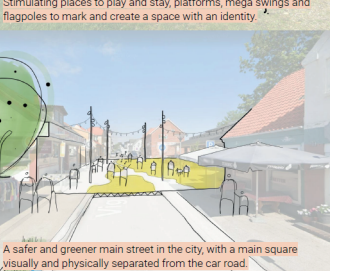### Opportunity **Stimulation**

arki_lab

To better the conditions for stimulation in Vig, there should be a greater focus on communicating in eye-height with small children. Good public spaces should not only be thought of in terms of how adults experience and enjoy them.
Working with this dimension would mean a further engagement with a narrow focus on establishing contact to and collaborating with smaller children and their caregivers.

Playgrounds and public spaces should hold elements suitable for smaller children to best stimulate their development.

There lies a potential in wayfinding as a playful element, not only in the more traditional sense of words and information on signs, but with readable symbols, objects and illustrations readable by small children.

Stimulating places to play and stay, platforms, mega swings and flagpoles to mark and create a space with an identity

A safer and greener main street in the city, with a main square visually and physically separated from the car road.

Right Side Illustration: concept visualisations for the Area Renewal Program, arki_lab

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