Event Details

Title of Event
Leveraging Crowd Wisdom to Better Understand the Technology and Ethics of Neighbourhood Deprivation (“Slum”) Mapping

Organization Details
Organization: University of Twente, ITC
Organization Country: Netherlands

Summary
Recent rapid urbanization in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) has both boosted economic growth, as well as proliferated inequalities in access to basic infrastructure, access to essential services, and social-cultural resources having severe impacts on living conditions and health outcomes. UN-Habitat estimates that a billion people currently live in slums, informal settlements, and inadequate housing, and this number is expected to double by 2050. Three significant knowledge gaps undermine the efforts to monitor progress towards the corresponding Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 11 — Sustainable Cities and Communities). First, the data available about deprived neighbourhoods in cities worldwide is patchy and insufficient to differentiate deprived neighbourhoods from those with access to essential services, infrastructure, and social-cultural resources. Second, existing mapping approaches are mostly siloed, and, individually, they each lack transferability or scalability. Third, ethic and privacy standards are not well developed to guide the publishing of data on the geography and attribute information of deprived neighbourhoods (e.g., socio-economic characteristics). This networking event is coordinated by a diverse stakeholder group representing the main approaches to neighbourhood deprivation mapping. In this session, we review the strengths and limitations of existing mapping methods used to identify deprived neighbourhoods, and introduce a working framework for an Integrated Deprivation Area Mapping System (IDeAMapS) that would leverage the strengths of each approach. We propose mapping deprivation on a continuous scale in small areas (e.g. grids or blocks) to provide enough detail to inform planning, while obfuscating the exact boundaries of neighborhoods to promote privacy and mitigate unintended consequences. Multiple deprivations might be mapped – e.g., degree of pollution, environmental risk, informality, and secure tenure – to enable targeting of programmes and policies. All outputs could be classified to distinguish deprived and non-deprived neighbourhoods, which is important for other data collection and reporting initiatives. As technologies, available data, and computing power rapidly evolve, new opportunities are emerging to co-create and integrate data. We must ensure that these approaches are inclusive, result in benefits to all stakeholders, and that we have mitigated unintended consequences, such as locating already vulnerable populations and enabling further marginalization via eviction, fines, harassment, or stigma. These new technologies are very promising and have potential for a positive impact if done well. At the moment, most of the existing initiatives emphasize physical environmental characteristics (e.g. informal settlements), without
consideration of social-cultural data and multiple stakeholder input, including, importantly, the communities who are being mapped.

**Other Organization name**
UN-Habitat, Slum Dwellers International (SDI), African Population and Health Research Center, Warwick University, University of York, Université Libre de Bruxelles,

**Prospective moderator, speaker(s) or panelist(s)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andrew</td>
<td>Maki</td>
<td>Panelist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SDI, Justice &amp; Empowerment Initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Helen</td>
<td>Elsey</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>York University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Beatrice</td>
<td>Hati</td>
<td>Panelist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Godwin</td>
<td>Yeboah</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Warrick University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Monika</td>
<td>Kuffer</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University of Twente, ITC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dana</td>
<td>Thomson</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University of Southampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nicera</td>
<td>Wanjiru</td>
<td>Panelist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Haki mashinani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>Ndugwa</td>
<td>Panelist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>Kabaria</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APHRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>Makau</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Elias</td>
<td>Panelist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University of Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sabine</td>
<td>Vanhuysse</td>
<td>Panelist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ULB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dennis</td>
<td>Mwaniki</td>
<td>Panelist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Luis</td>
<td>Bettencourt</td>
<td>Panelist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>University of Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>