

CUCSTorino2013

Imagining cultures of cooperation: universities networking to face the new development challenges

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GEOGRAPHIES FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION.
MAPPING AND PREVENTING VIOLENCE AND POST-ELECTORAL
DISORDERS IN NAIROBI SLUMS: AN ICT4D PARTICIPATIVE PROJECT

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The Project

A monitoring activity of Kenya presidential elections by using an open source crowdmap to prevent violence and disorders

Where?

In Kibera, Mathare and Mukuru slums, Nairobi (Kenya).









Kibera

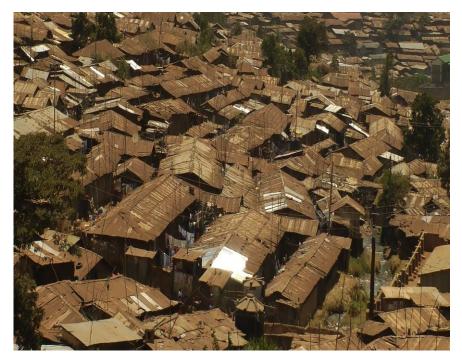
Population ranging from 235.000 to 1.200.000, depending on the source. It is the biggest Nairobi slum and a big recipient of local and international NGO projects.

Mathare

Poulation around 500.000 people. Theater of violence between two gangs from Luo ad Kikuyu's tribes in 2006.

Mukuru

Home to over 600.000 people, is one of the poorest Nairobi slum.



Ushahidi, the crowdmapping open source software



The crowdmap history

- Non-profit **Kenyan** tech company
- A participatory mapping process: map made by **people** (crowd)
- Developed to map reports of **violence** after post-election fallout in 2008

How does it works?



Map Kibera



The initiative started in 2009 with Ground Truth Initiative, with a small grant from Jumpstart International that allowed them to create **the first digital map of Kibera**

How? Training a group of local youths in the use of an open source GPS tool: Open Street Map

Projects

- Mappers: mapping project that uses Open Street Map
- Voice of Kibera: blogger and SMS reporting team that uses the Ushahidi platform to enable residents to text in reports on events in Kibera
- Kibera News Network: video maker who create documentaries about Kibera enhancing citizen journalism

The Research



- How can a **crowdmapping project** work in a place like a slum and in a particular period like presidential elections?
- How the project may **involve** slum dwellers and **influence** them positively?
- What is the **background** of Map Kibera members and how they are integrated within the territory of the slum?
- Can this project be considered a successful ICT4D case study?

Methodology



- Three months of fieldwork in Kibera and Mathare slums, Nairobi
- Semi-structured questionnaires to Map Kibera members
- Local NGO and CBO interviews
- Focus groups and participation to the organization daily activities
- Previous research on ICT4D and Kenya politic

Map Kibera monitoring project

Three working groups



1. Repoters

55 young volunteers from the slum sending reports from the field

7 video reporters shooting videos and taking pictures



2. SMS Team

2 people receiving and verifying the veridicity of the reports...

...and geolocalizating them into the map, available to everyone



3. Media monitoring Team

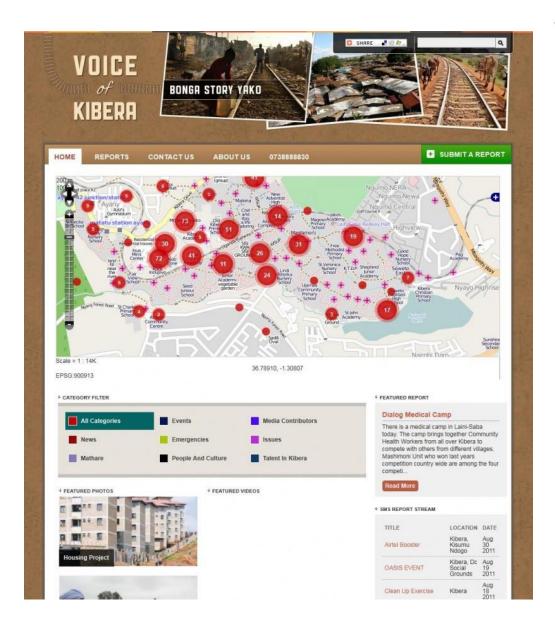
4 people editing the web site and blogs by monitoring the reports of the volunteers in the field and the mainstream media news

Working in iHub in partnership with the Ushahidi staff during election days





The crowdmap of Map Kibera

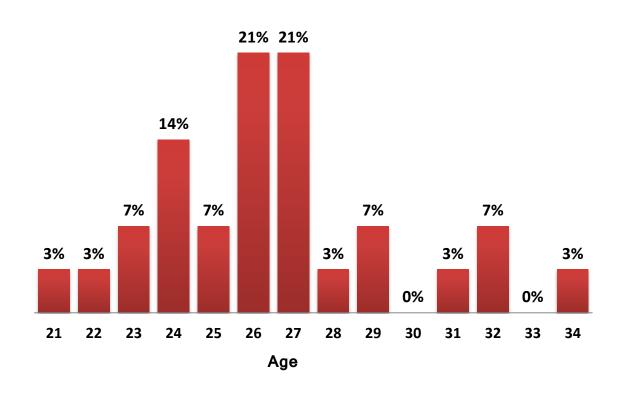






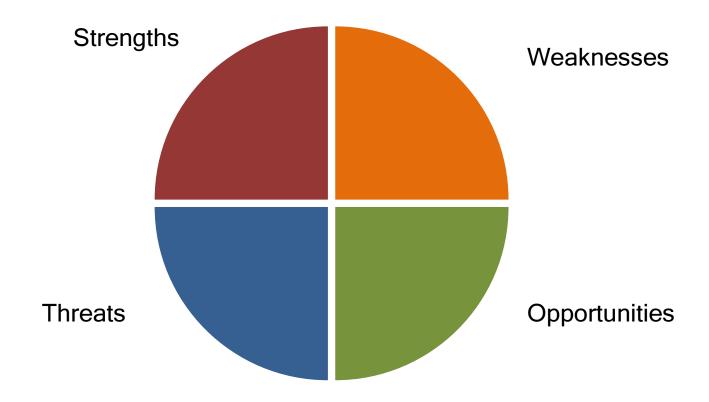
Age of Map Kibera members



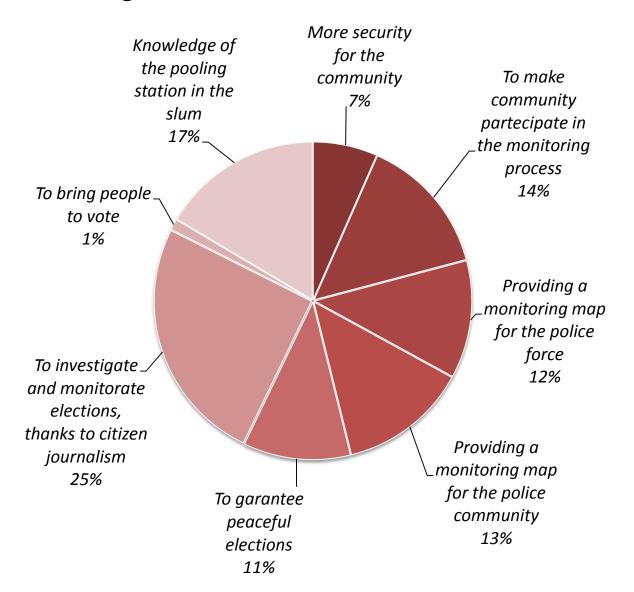


SWOT analisys of the project using the semi-structured interview results





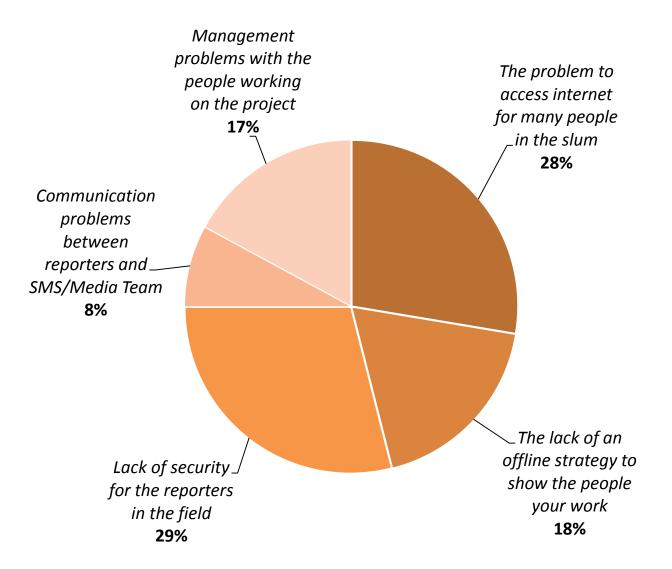
Strenghts



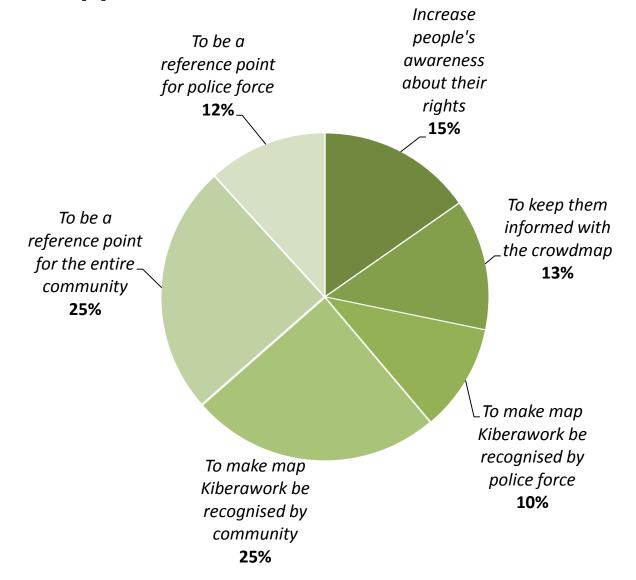


Weaknesses





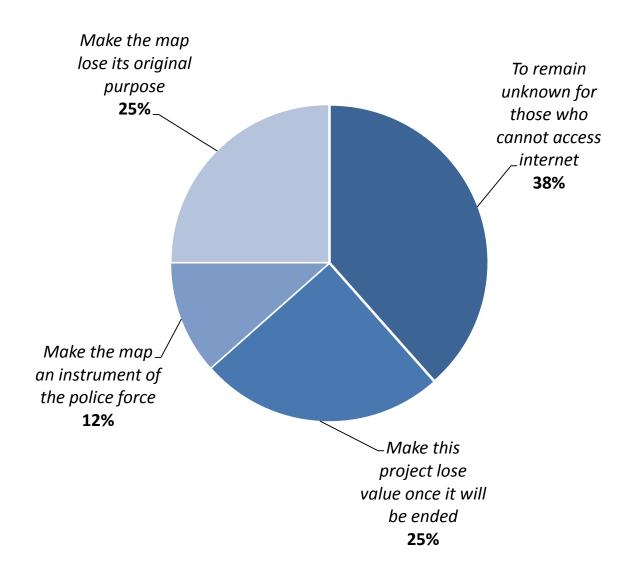
Opportunities





Threats





CBOs and NGOs interviews



Do you know Map Kibera monitoring project during election?

No Yes

Out of 15 people interviewed, 5 answered yes and the rest answered no



Map Kibera members did not give enough visibility of the project with the local community actors

CBO and NGO interviews



The question...

What do you think about the efficacy of the project? Did the community really benefit from it?

...some interesting answers

- Map Kibera gave a strong contribution
- It depends on the involvement of community
- «If we see peace in Kibera, it's because those kind of project»
- «Yes, and the security agencies used Map Kibera security map»

Use of a local technology: Ushahidi



Not just bottom-up, but an **exchange** and **dialogue** between North and South



Empowerment of the **local trust** and easier interaction between local actors



Map Kibera and Ushahidi in partneship with the police force





HIGHT LEVEL OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Map Kibera security map hanging on Langata District Peace Committee wall in Kibera. The police station of Kibera







The personal relationships of Map Kibera members were essential in the verification of the reports



Thanks to the social relations (families and friends) got to know the project and spread the word



The **community** benefited indirectly from the monitoring project





Failure of the project in Mukuru slum



Logistic and managment inner problems



How an open source technology can be useful when the money lack?





Difficulty to access internet for the most slum communities



Easily access for middle class and police force



It can became an instrument of power and control from those who can access internet



TECHNOLOGY AND KNOWLEDGE GAP

CONCLUSION



Can the positive impact of the project overpass the lack of technology accessibility?

How can an ICT4D technology like this one garantee a positive long term effects in the slum community?

How an open source technology can be useful when the money run out?



THANK YOU!

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