This map is an overlay of information obtained through a four-step process, which involved Kibera mappers, community consultations (community meetings with large groups of people), and the creation of narrative media.

Step one: The team organized stakeholder meetings to engage implementing community-based organizations working on issues of gender-based violence, HIV and AIDS, and related topics to identify the most appropriate data to collect for the map.

Step two: The Map Kibera team, consisting of 13 youth from the community, trained in open source GIS techniques, created a map of security and vulnerability. This map contains so-called “black spots” or unsafe spaces (places where drugs and alcohol are consumed, or where people are frequently attacked and robbed), safe spaces (e.g., girl groups, community centers, and well-lit areas), resources (gender-based violence [GBV] clinics, youth groups in charge of security, and police posts), and locations and functionality of street lighting.

Step three: Community representatives were invited to consultations with the mappers. Using printed maps, tracing paper and colored pens, the mappers led discussions with different community members including mothers working on child issues, local male leaders, and girls and young women, to discuss safety and vulnerability. The groups discussed the initial map findings, and shared opinions on issues including where they felt safe or at risk, their daily routines, where they spent week-end nights, and where drugs and alcohol were consumed. The process of mapping security is not only helpful for identifying physically safe and unsafe spaces, but also provides contextual information to raise awareness and offer advocacy opportunities around issues of security.

Step four: Narrative media was created to contextualize the issue, by members of Map Kibera’s video team, Kibera News Network. Audio and video interviews were conducted with individual interviewees created personal stories which were combined with map information and when appropriate, made available publicly online.

Data obtained from all four steps was merged using GIS techniques. Results from the mapping process can be used to identify physical and psychological areas of risk, vulnerability, and patterns of risk perception. Further, the information is publicly owned and available, helping to keep grassroots advocates and policy planners more accountable to young people in the community.

Some of the stories emerging from the map:

- Safe spaces are places where girls can gather, such as churches, schools, and youth centers.
- Many young girls who can’t afford to go to town dance at night in various parks. They are highly at risk of violence.
- The most dangerous areas are those that are close to natural cover, such as forest at end of Ayany as well as areas in Shenge near Nambiro dam. These areas are dangerous even in the daytime because of high reeds and natural cover.
- Mugging is known to take place in formal areas, particularly on rainy days. Since these are very popular with Kibera for goods and funds. Muggings are also common early in the day when shopkeepers and business people may be going out to get stock, and in Makina starting from the main market stage, and Karanja Road.

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