



Overview of IDEAMAPS



Caroline Kabaria, PhD
Associate Research Scientist
African Population & Health Research Center (APHRC)
Nairobi, Kenya



1 in 4

**African will live in
slums by 2030**

**Currently, 1 billion people are
estimated to live in slums and
informal settlements worldwide**

**Many of them are not visible in the
data used for policy and decision
making**



Where are slums and informal settlements located?

What are the main priorities for improvement?

How can we use innovative digital technology to support these changes?

What

An integrated data ecosystem that enables
routine, accurate mapping of slums,
informal settlements, and other deprived
areas across LMIC cities

www.ideamapsnetwork.org

IDEAMAPS concept paper: <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci9050080>

Earth Observation and IDEAMAPS paper: <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs12060982>

Origin story



Field Mapping

- ✓ Most accurate & context-relevant
- ✗ Does not scale across all cities
- ✓ Reflects social characteristics
- ✗ Slum HHs ≠ slum areas



Aggregating Census & Survey



Computer modelling

- ✓ Scalable across cities, repeatable
- ✗ Often divorced from local context
- ✓ Local expert (dis)agreement
- ✗ Does not scale across cities

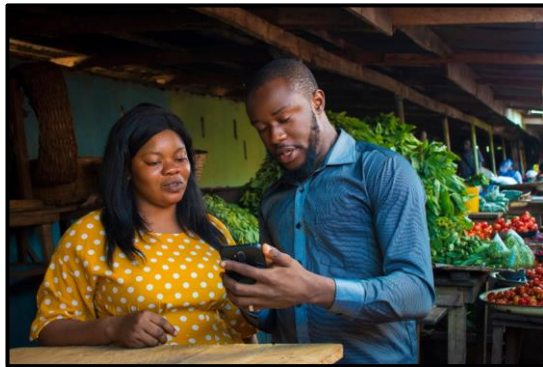


Digitising imagery

Combining “slum” mapping approaches

Field Mapping

using GPS or drawing on printed imagery. Often performed by residents to generate data for planning and advocacy.



Computer models

using AI or machine-learning methods and satellite imagery. Requires training data of slum/non-slum areas.



Census & Survey

approaches use household-level data to classify “slum” households, then aggregate. An area with >50% “slum” households is a “slum” area.



Digitising imagery

is done manually in GIS software, some times by a person unfamiliar with the local context. Digitized imagery is often used to train computer models.



Overcrowding

Poor garbage
disposal

Poor drainage

Flooding



Poor drainage



What do we envision achieving together?

Improved data on slums
and deprived areas

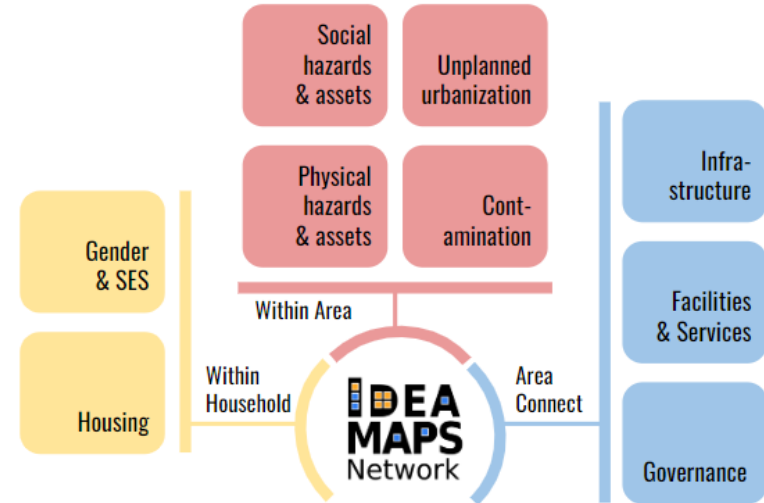
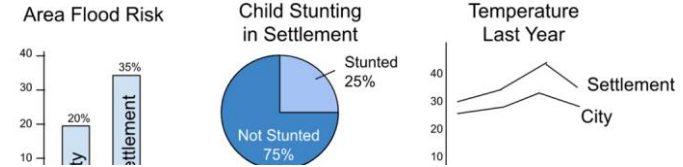


Improved access to data
and characterisation of
places and priorities



Project partners,
communities,
governments,
researchers in
Lagos, Kano and
Nairobi

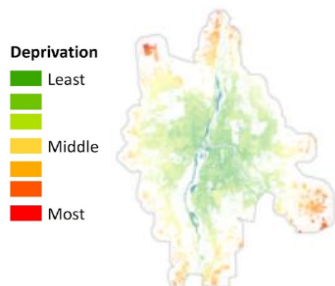
Characterisation of slum areas



Domains or Deprivation paper:

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2022.101770>

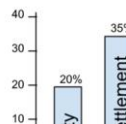
What we envision achieving together



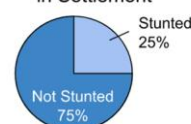
Improved data on
“slums” and deprived
areas across the city;
updated regularly

Characterisation of slum areas

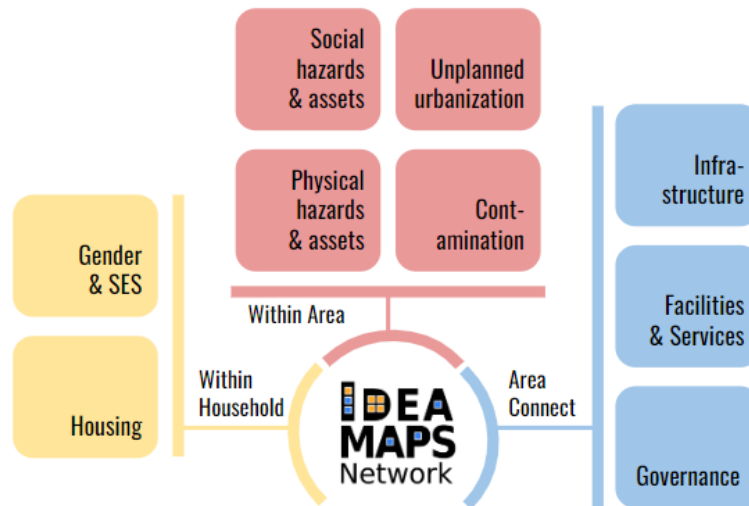
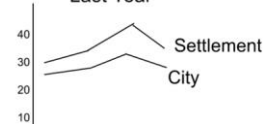
Area Flood Risk



Child Stunting
in Settlement



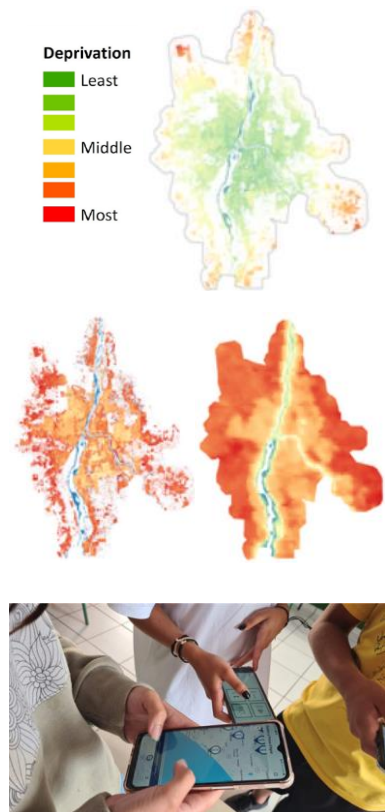
Temperature
Last Year



Domains or Deprivation paper:

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2022.101770>

What we envision achieving together



Improved data on
“slums” and deprived
areas across the city;
updated regularly

Improved data about
assets & challenges at
the community level;
also updated regularly

Improved capacity to use
and update the data



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



Actions &
interventions to
effect change

A just,
equitable, &
sustainable
city that
provides
essential
services for
ALL



UKRI-EP SRC-DIDA
Networking Grant
May 2020 -
Apr 2021

Coordination Team



IDEAMAPS
Network

Partners

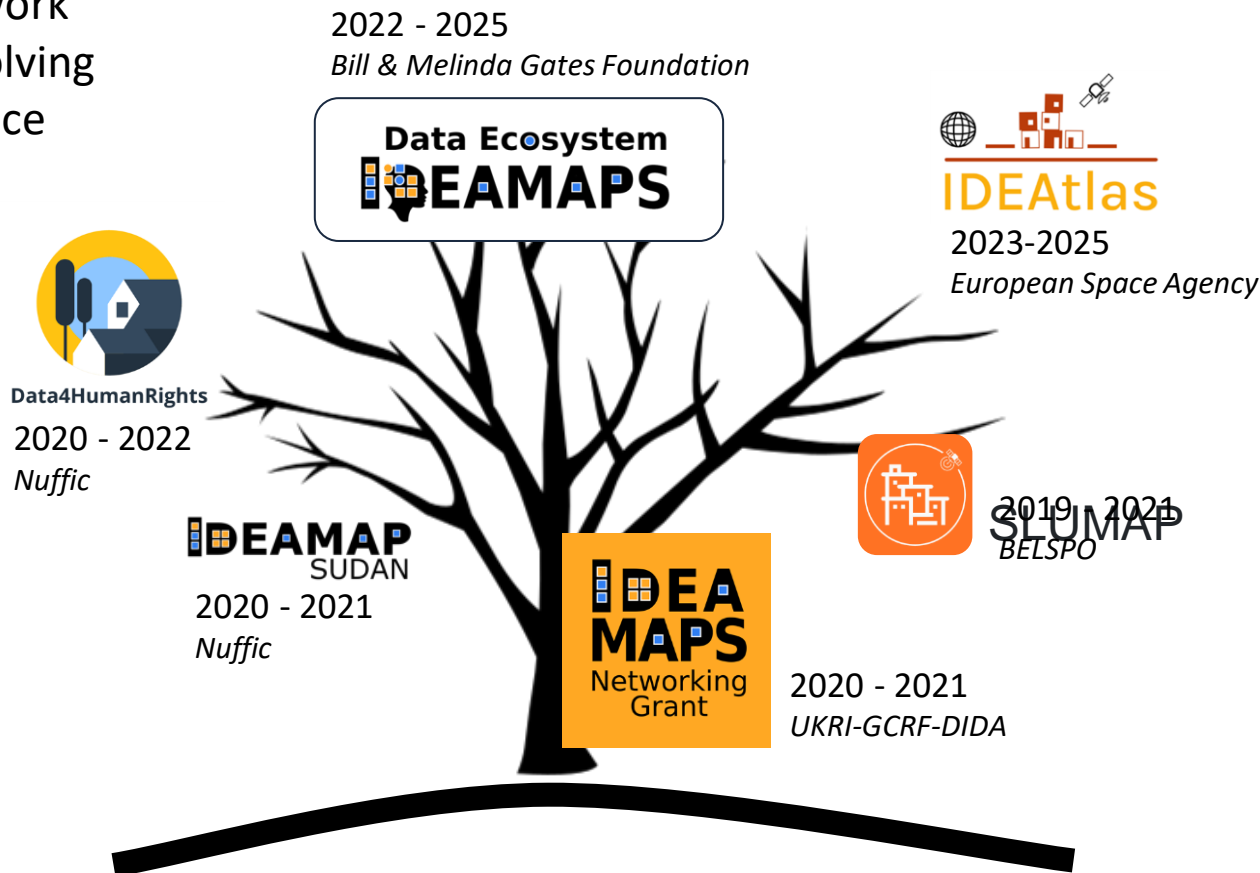


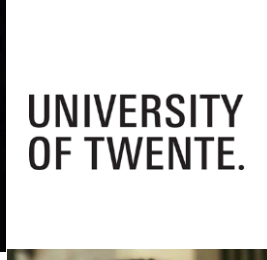
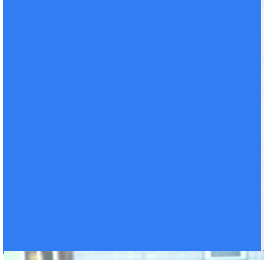
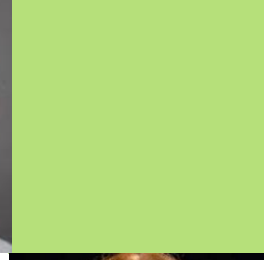
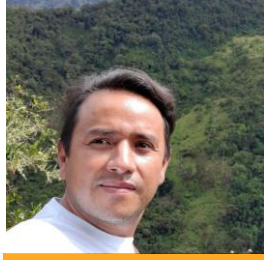
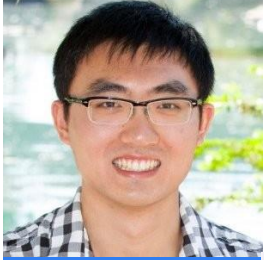
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Development Grant | Oct 2022 - Sep 2025

Data Ecosystem
IDEAMAPS



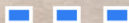
The IDEAMAPS Network
has produced an evolving
family of projects since
2019






An aerial photograph of a city, likely Manila, Philippines, showing a wide river in the foreground and a dense urban landscape with numerous buildings and a prominent white church with a large dome in the middle ground. The sky is filled with scattered white clouds.

IDEA MAPS Network



ideamapsnetwork.org

 @IDEAMAPSNetwork

admin@ideamapsnetwork.org