

DATA			
NGO Name	Theme	Challenge	Contact
<a href="#">Terre des Hommes</a>	Migration patterns (data mining)	One of the most significant problem of protecting youth and children migrants is the lack of data to better capture patterns, combat fake news and misconceptions and guide public policies and strategies. Could mining of open data and social network create new insights in migration patterns for children and youth and hint new strategies to protect them?	Sébastien Mercier <i>sebastien.mercier@tdh.ch</i>
<a href="#">Flowminder</a>	CDR data	Flowminder is open to explore other research challenges aimed at improving methods to turn CDR data into population level representative statistics, focusing on questions related to mobility and displacement.	Xavier Vollenweider <i>Xavier.Vollenweider@flowminder.org</i>
<a href="#">Kona Connect</a>	Database Development	Database scalability and flexibility: To ensure that Sophia is easily scalable, secure, & flexible, we need to establish solid foundations & procedures. Specifically: Sustainable database development for long-term record keeping. It needs to be designed to facilitate data analysis with anonymised data. This also includes secure server space and monitoring in Switzerland.	Dr Deniz Daser <i>deniz@kona-connect.org</i>
<a href="#">Kona Connect</a>	Training	Train new partners in the Global South on new technology: Sophia is equipped to take over admin tasks from aid agencies, allowing them to reach more victims & enable them to focus their efforts where it's most needed. We will partner with local agencies & support their staff through training sessions.	Dr Deniz Daser <i>deniz@kona-connect.org</i>
<a href="#">Save The Children</a>	Mapping	With the urbanisation of poverty and the expansion of slums around the world, one of the challenges we face relates to identifying the neighbourhoods where the poorest and most marginalized children live. This is mainly due to a lack of disaggregated data within cities about living standards. Our challenge relates to mapping cities, identifying slums locations and generally finding the poorest neighbourhoods. This would guide us in prioritizing where we work and in advocating for city wide changes for children.	Stephanie Nicol <i>Stephanie.Nicol@savethechildren.ch</i>
<a href="#">Save The Children</a>	Infrastructure	Save the Children is working to harness the power of data to strengthen our responses to forcibly displaced populations and children – some of the most vulnerable people in the world. Currently, we are developing an AI-based predictive analytics tool to anticipate characteristics of displacement crisis. The extent of infrastructure damage at the origin of displaced populations is strongly correlated with the characteristics of displacement we are interested in modelling, such as its scale and duration. However no accessible, systematic dataset, or methodology to produce this data currently exists. We are interested in approaches to generating this data on infrastructure damage.	Sherin Eraili <i>Sherin.Eraili@savethechildren.ch</i>
<a href="#">Renctas International</a>	Data mining	The traffic in wild animals in Brazil, the home of 20% of the world's biodiversity, has only worsened since the spread of COVID-19. Our collaborators identified 3.5 million messages involving the trafficking of wild species in 5 months. Renctas is looking for a team able to build an efficient method to extract automatically information found in messages reporting suspicions of animal trafficking.	Ophélia Miralles <i>opheliamiralles@renctas.org.br</i>
<a href="#">Renctas International</a>	Infrastructure	Renctas teams in Brazil are developing a mobile application aimed at facilitating the registration of suspicion for wildlife crimes through geo-referenced videos and photos. For that purpose, we need a team to set up a data infrastructure suitable for efficient collection, processing and maintenance of a centralised database.	Ophélia Miralles <i>opheliamiralles@renctas.org.br</i>
<a href="#">Renctas International</a>	Data analysis	Well before the arrival of Covid-19, the WHO issued stark warnings about zoonotic threats, stating that since 1970 more than 1,500 new pathogens had been discovered and 70 percent of them came from animals. Performing an in-depth analysis of the data provided and collected by Renctas would help to establish links between illegal wildlife trade and the frequency and intensity of global pandemics.	Ophélia Miralles <i>opheliamiralles@renctas.org.br</i>