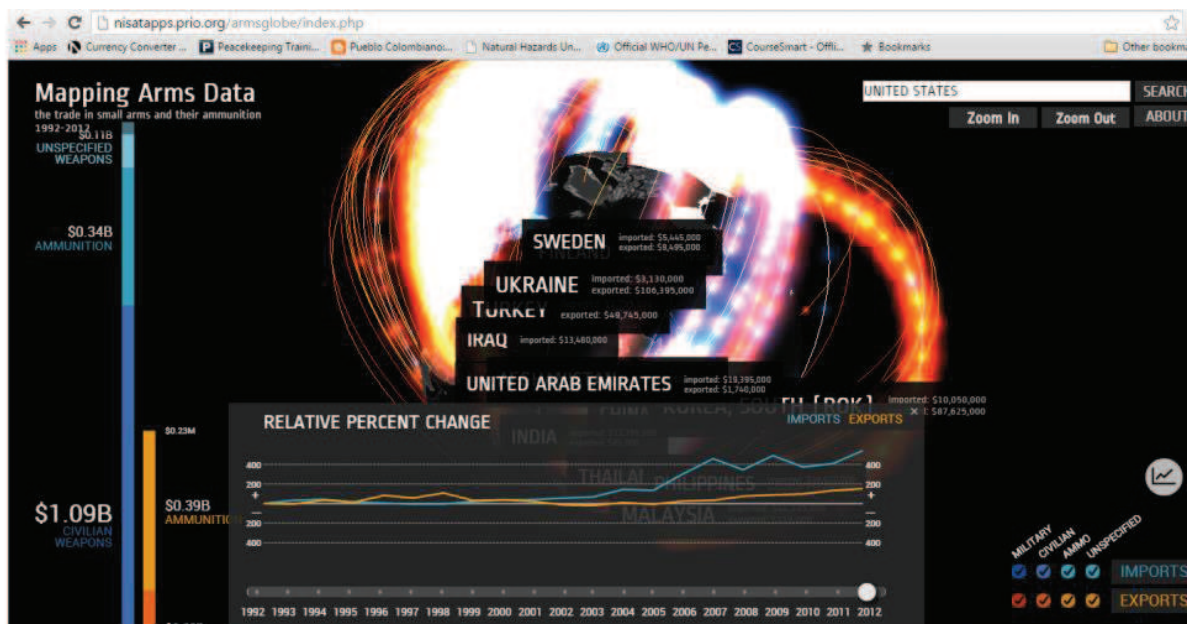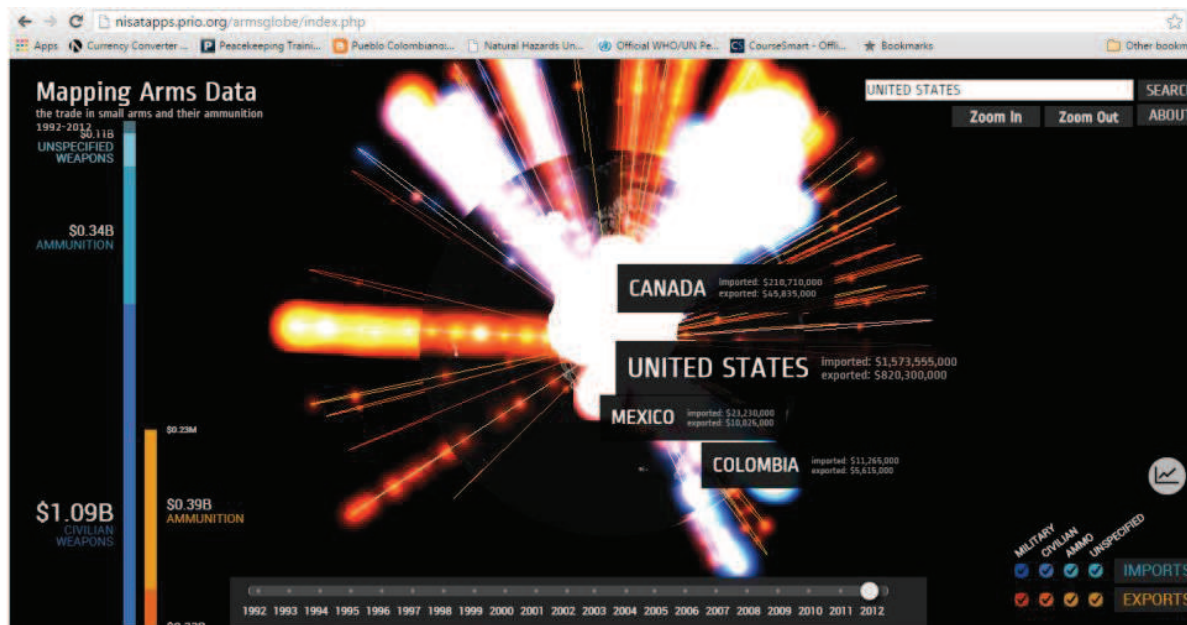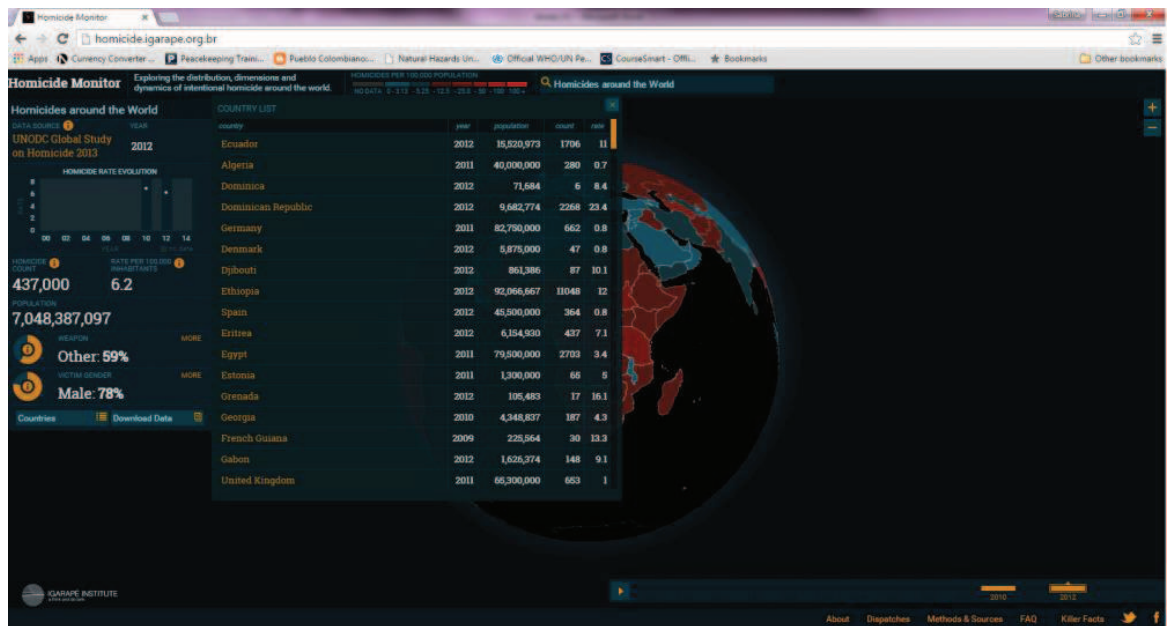## Mapping Arms Data

The Mapping Arms Data (MAD) visualization project features over 35,000 records of the exports and imports of small arms and ammunition from more than 262 states and territories between 1992 and 2012. For more information see: http://nisatapps.prio.org/armsglobe/.
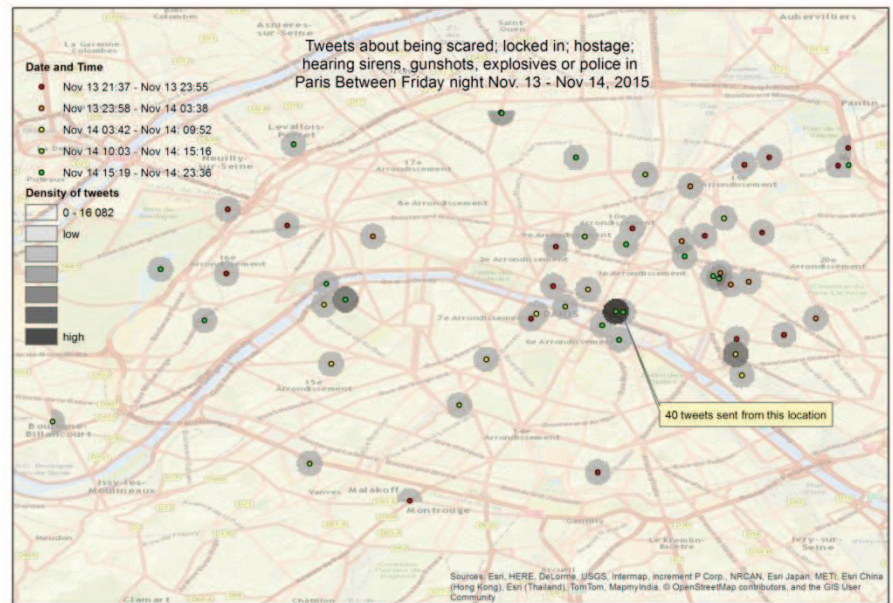
Homicide Monitor

The Homicide Monitor is the most comprehensive publicly available data-driven visualization tool on murder in the world showing the distribution, dimensions and dynamics of homicidal violence. For more information see: http://homicide.igarape.org.br/.
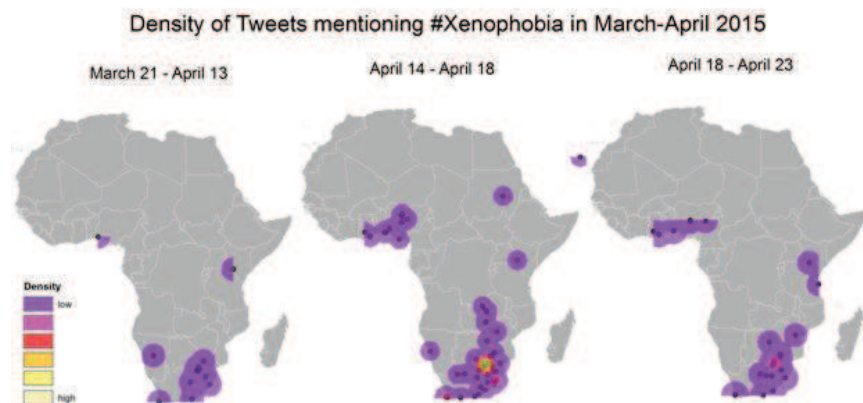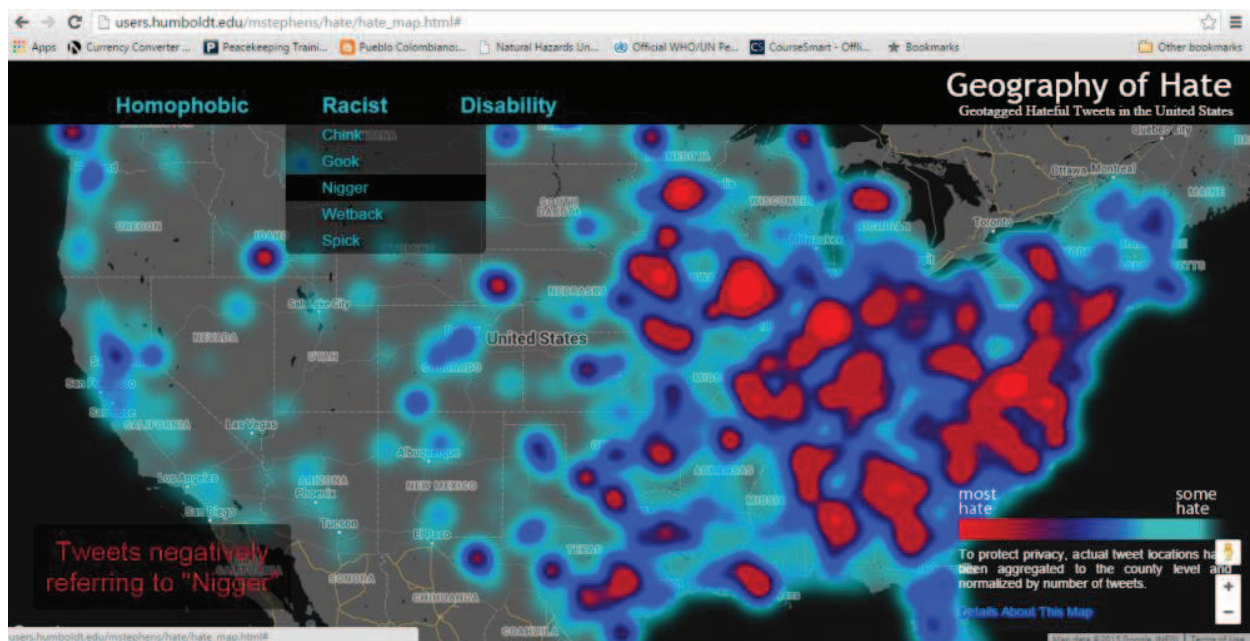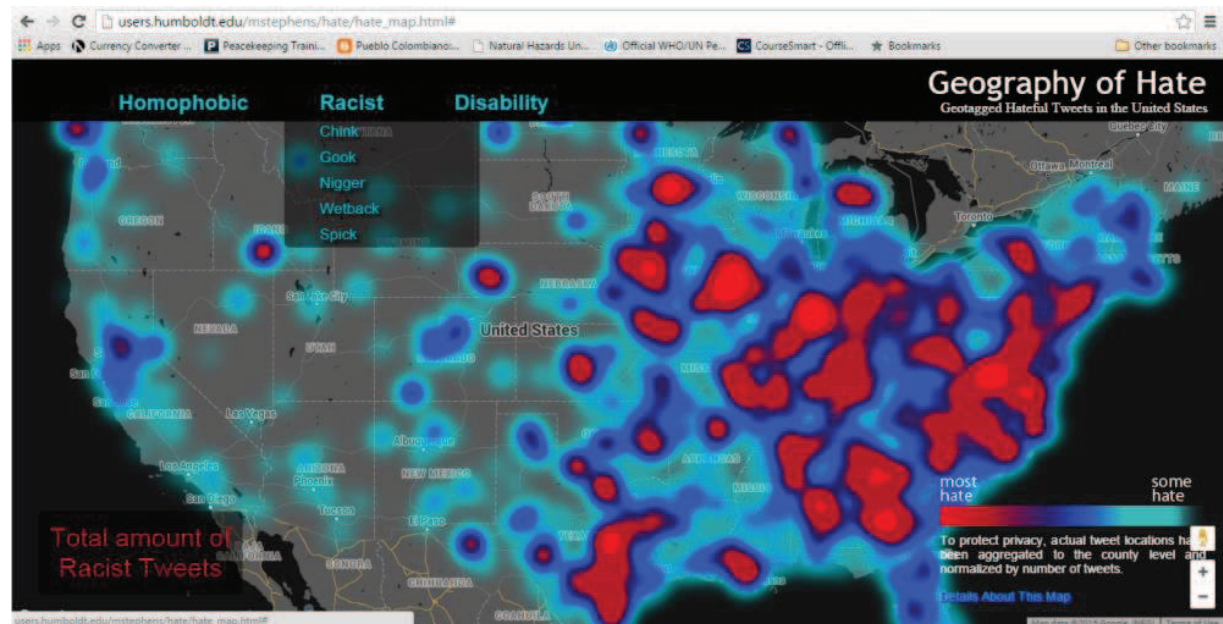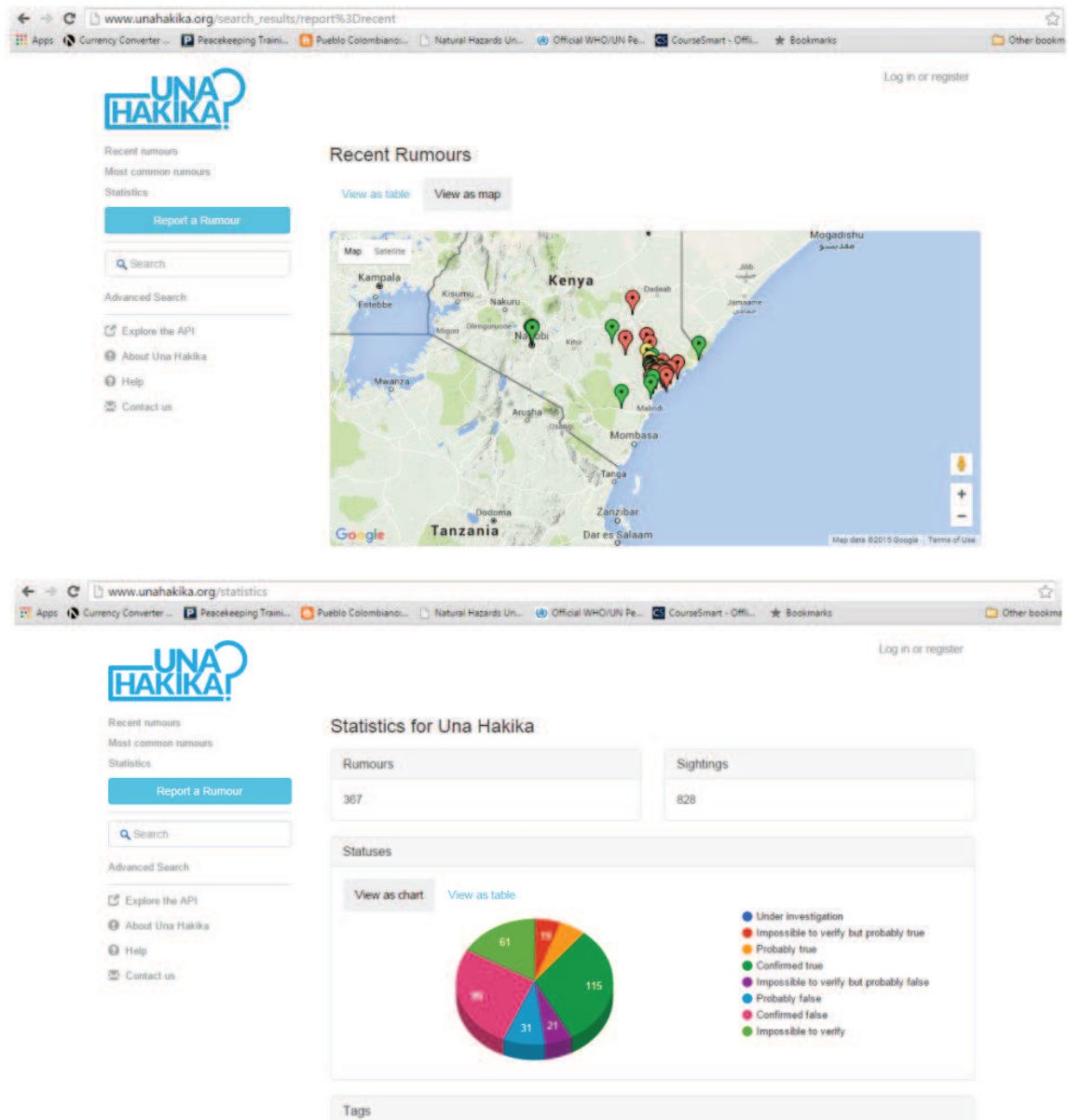
Twitter Application Program

1)

2)

3)

The above images represent 1) word cloud based on tweets in or near Paris during the time of the 13 November 2015 attacks; 2) mapped tweets sent from Paris during these attacks with the following key words: "locked in, hide, hiding, sirens, attack, police, gunshots, scared, scary, explosion, shock, not safe, grenades, explosives, bombs, hostage;" and 3) mapped tweets from Africa with the hashtag #Xenophobia, showing an increase in tweets across tracked periods from 21 March to 23 April 2015. These are examples of how Twitter's Application Program Interface can be used to collect data and monitor the use of key terms and language in at-risk regions. Images produced by Wesley DeWitt and Therese Norman from California State University Long Beach.

Geography of Hate

The Geography of Hate mapped 150,000 geocoded tweets between June 2012 and April 2013, sorting those that contained racist, homophobic, or anti-disability words that were later analysed by researchers to determine whether or not the tweet was using the word with hateful intent. For more information see: http://users.humboldt.edu/mstephens/hate/hate_map.html.

Una Hakika

Una Hakika is an information service that provides subscribers with neutral, accurate information in response to rumours that arise in the Tana Delta in Kenya through short messaging service (SMS), voice calls and the engagement of volunteer community ambassadors. Rumours can be reported by sending a toll-free SMS. Once a rumour report is received, the Una Hakika team goes into action to verify it and report back to the community about whether the rumour is true or not. For more information see: http://www.unahakika.org/.

Hatebase

Hatebase is a web-based application that provides data through both a web interface and an open API. Core components of the Hatebase application are HateBot, a robot that interacts with external APIs to retrieve potential sightings, and HateBrain, a linguistic parser that automates some of the tasks of identifying hate speech acquired by HateBot. For more information see: http://www.hatebase.org/.
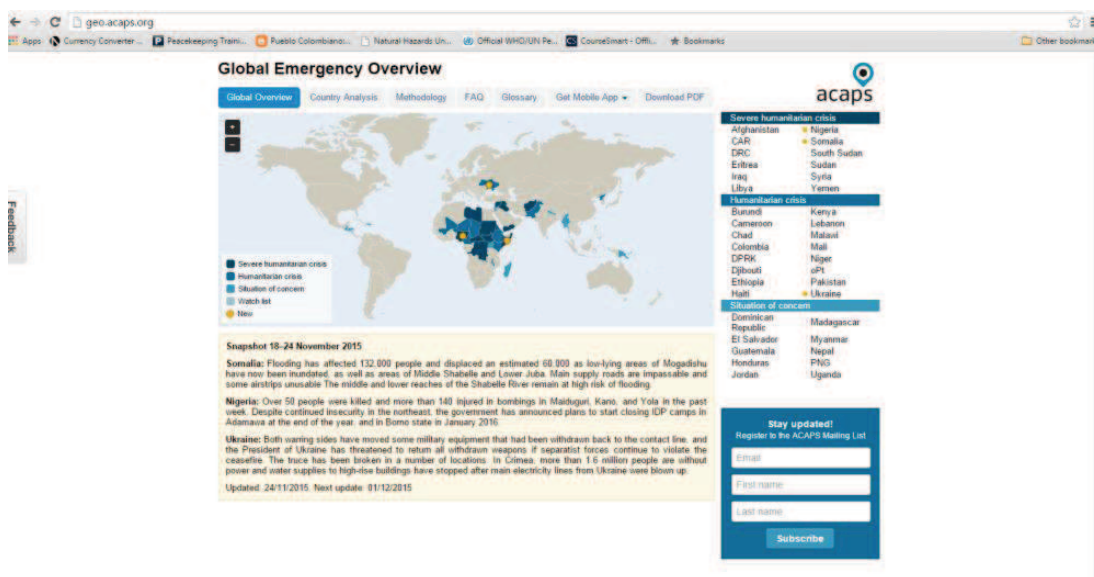
Fighter not Killer

Fighter not Killer is a phone application, available on both iPhones and Android phones, that aims to raise awareness of international humanitarian law among combatants, commanders, officers, political leaders and civilian populations. The quiz has two levels of difficulty and 28 scenarios. Users are faced with true-to-life situations and questions related to war tactics, assisting the wounded, the use of certain weapons, child protection or the conduct of hostilities. If they answer correctly, users can access commander level; here they will be confronted with more intricate scenarios, but they will receive a certificate of achievement if they are successful. For more information see: http://www.genevacall.org/fighter-killer-mobile-application-raise-awareness-law-war-among-armed-groups/.
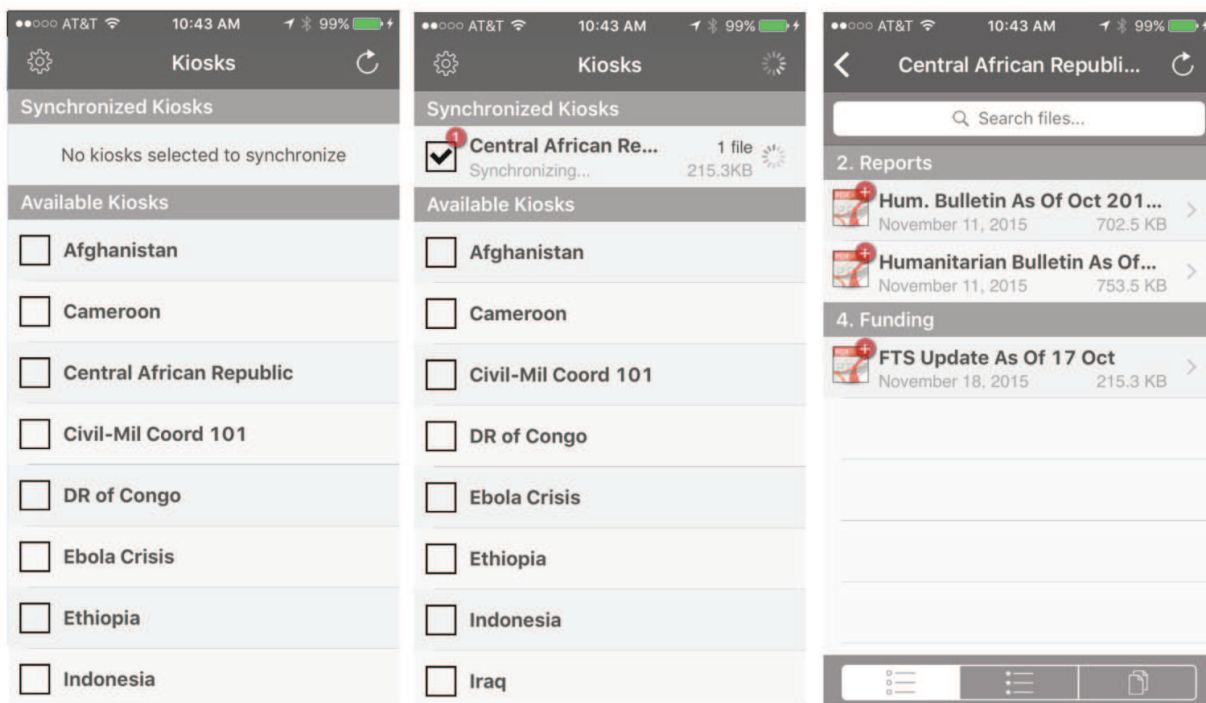
CrisisSignal

CrisisSignal, developed by OpenSignal, is designed to collect real-time data on cellular and Wi-Fi coverage during and after emergency situations. CrisisSignal allows for real time updates on the state of networks. Data collected from every user will be aggregated to build a real time map of coverage. For more information see: https://play.google.com/store/apps/dev?id=7133415022327536166&hl=en.

Global Emergency Overview

The Global Emergency Overview (GEO) is a weekly update that provides a snapshot of current humanitarian priorities and recent events. Its primary objective is to rapidly inform humanitarian decision makers by presenting a summary of major humanitarian crises, both recent and protracted. It collates information from a wide range of sources, including Reliefweb and media, and displays this information to enable quick comparison of different humanitarian crises. For more information see: http://geo.acaps.org/#geomap-tab.

Humanitarian Kiosk

The Humanitarian Kiosk provides up-to-the-minute humanitarian-related information from emergencies around the world. The application has multiple independent kiosks which reflect locations where UN-OCHA operates or there is an ongoing international humanitarian emergency. For more information see: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/applications/kiosk.

Ushahidi Crowdmap

Ushahidi ("testimony" in Swahili) was developed to map reports of violence in Kenya after the post-election violence in 2008. Since then, thousands have used these crowdsourcing tools to raise their voice. For more information see: http://www.ushahidi.com/.

eyeWitness to Atrocities

The eyeWitness application is aimed at human rights defenders, journalists, and citizens in conflict zones or other troubled regions around the world. eyeWitness provides a simple and effective way to capture photos or videos that are verifiable and can be used to investigate and prosecute individuals who committed atrocity crimes. For more information see: http://www.eyewitnessproject.org/.