

Appendix

Possible Target Variables

- **Stunted (Child Stunting):** Measures children under five years of age whose height-for-age z-score is less than -2.0 standard deviations below the median, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. Stunting is a critical indicator of chronic malnutrition and reflects long-term nutritional status.
- **Wasted (Child Wasting):** Refers to children under five whose weight-for-height is less than -2.0 standard deviations below the median, following WHO Child Growth Standards. This measure is essential for identifying acute malnutrition, reflecting recent and severe nutritional deficits.
- **Healthy (Healthy Weight):** Identifies children under five whose weight-for-height falls within the normal range, typically between [-2.0, 2.0] standard deviations from the median, as per WHO Child Growth Standards. This category aims to pinpoint children who maintain an adequate nutritional status, free from stunting or wasting.
- **Poorest (Asset Poverty):** Indicates households in the poorest quintile based on an asset-based comparative wealth index. This socioeconomic marker is crucial in understanding how material deprivation correlates with other forms of poverty.
- **Underweight_bmi (Underweight Women):** Represents women aged 15 to 49 with a body mass index (BMI) below 18.5. This health indicator is vital for assessing maternal and child health, as undernutrition in women can have significant health impacts on both mothers and their children.

Features

- **URBAN_RURAL:** Denotes whether a location is urban or rural, a key factor in understanding geographical and socioeconomic disparities.
- **alt (Altitude):** Represents the altitude of a location, influencing climate and environmental conditions.
- **chrps (Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data):** Provides rainfall estimates vital for agricultural and climate studies.
- **country:** Specifies the country of the data point, important for regional analysis.
 - Bangladesh: 1
 - Ethiopia: 2
 - Ghana: 3
 - Guatemala: 4
 - Honduras: 5
 - Mali: 6
 - Nepal: 7
 - 8
 - Kenya: 9
 - Senegal: 10
 - Uganda: 11
 - Nigeria: 12

Appendix

- **deathcount:** Counts the number of deaths in an area or period, significant for public health and safety studies.
- **latnum (Latitude) and longnum (Longitude):** Geographic coordinates, essential for location-specific analysis.
- **lst (Land Surface Temperature):** Key environmental and climate variable.
- **markets0 to markets47:** Series of variables related to market food prices, critical for understanding economic conditions and food security. (Note: Clarify these variables with examples or a more detailed explanation.)
- **numevents (Number of Significant Events):** Reflects the frequency of violent or significant events, indicating conflict and political instability's impact on food security and poverty.
- **pasture:** Indicates pasture coverage, relevant in agricultural land use and environmental studies.
- **sif (Solar-Induced Chlorophyll Fluorescence):** A measure of plant photosynthetic activity, crucial in agricultural and ecological research.
- **slope:** Measures land steepness or gradient, relevant in geographical and environmental studies.
- **tree:** Indicates tree coverage or density, significant in environmental, ecological, and climate studies.
- **tt00_500k (Travel Time to Urban Centers):** Represents accessibility to urban centers, vital for understanding remoteness and socio-economic impacts.
- **year:** Year of data collection, crucial for temporal analysis and trend identification.