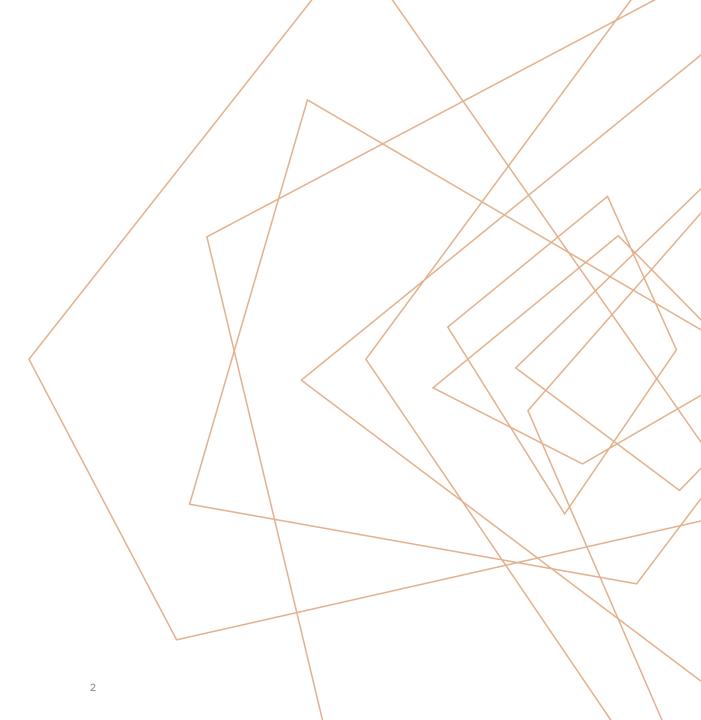


INTRODUCTION

Context: Water access issues in Tanzania and the impact of faulty water pumps

- **Objective**: Diagnose pump status, classify into categories, and inform stakeholders
- Importance: Improving public health through proactive maintenance



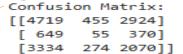
20XX Pitch Deck

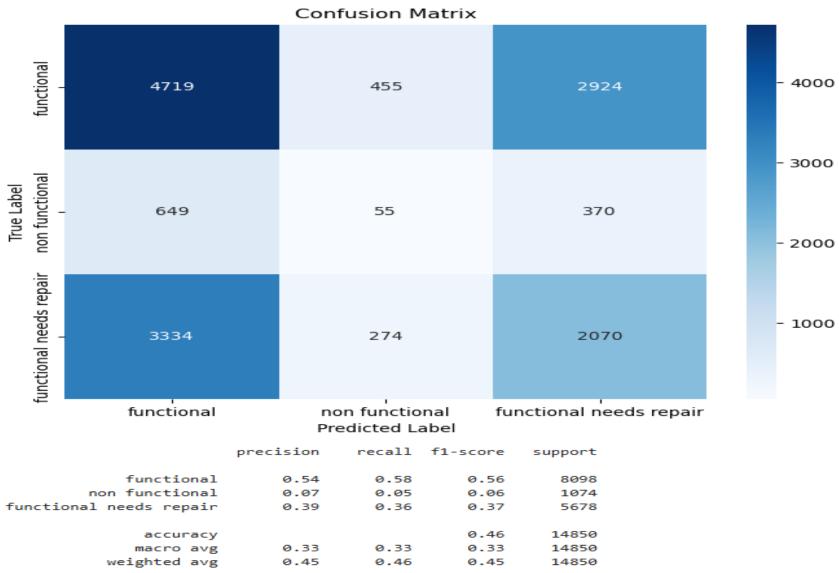
BREAKDOWNS	Frequent malfunctions of water pumps lead to severe water access issues
CLASSIFICATION	Classification challenge: — Functional (Fully Operational) — Functional Needs Repair (Partially Functional) — Non Functional (Faulty)
ACTION POINTS	Transforming data into actionable insights

PROBLEM

Challenges

- Class Imbalance: Fewer malfunctioning pumps relative to fully functional ones
 - Data Quality: Noisy sensor data and incomplete maintenance logs
 - Changing Conditions: Environmental factors affecting pump performance over time





SUMMARY

Our model could predict 54% of the occurences in the functional class, and 39% of the functional needs repair class. It, however, could only predict 7% of the non-functional class. For the functional and functional-needs-repair classes f1-scores of 0.58 and 0.37 reflects a poor performance by the model. For the non-functional class, moreover, a f1-score of 0.06 indicates that both precision and recall are low for this class. The actual number of occurences "support" for the non-functional class is very small compared to the other classes. The model generally had a poor score only being able to predict less than 10% of the non-functional class and barely 60% for the functional class which was the best performing class. A low number of samples is most likely the reason for the poor precision, recall and f1 score