

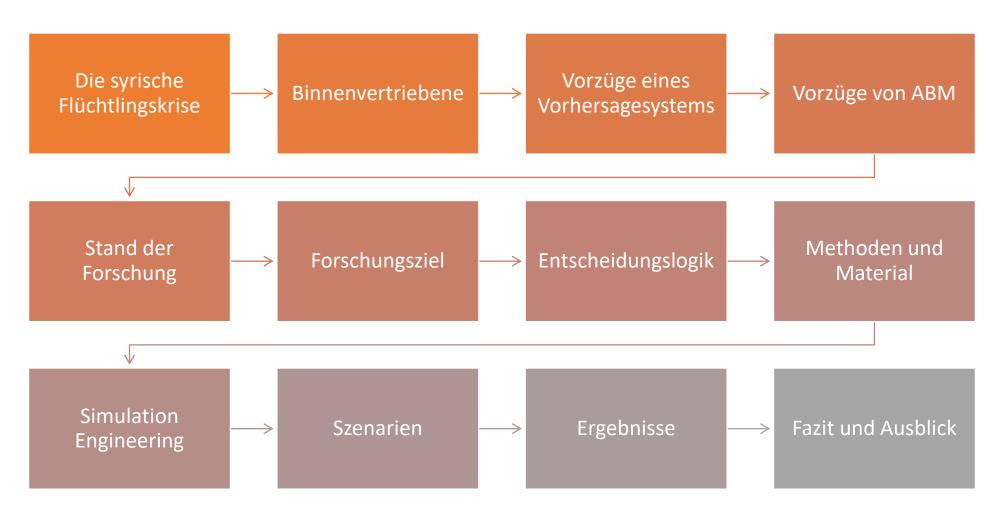
Modellierung und Vorhersage der Routen Binnenvertriebener: Ein agentenbasierter Ansatz unter Verwendung des MARS-Frameworks im Kontext der syrischen Flüchtlingskrise

Kolloquium zur Bachelorarbeit zum Studiengang Angewandte Informatik im Department Informatik Viviam Ribeiro





### Agenda





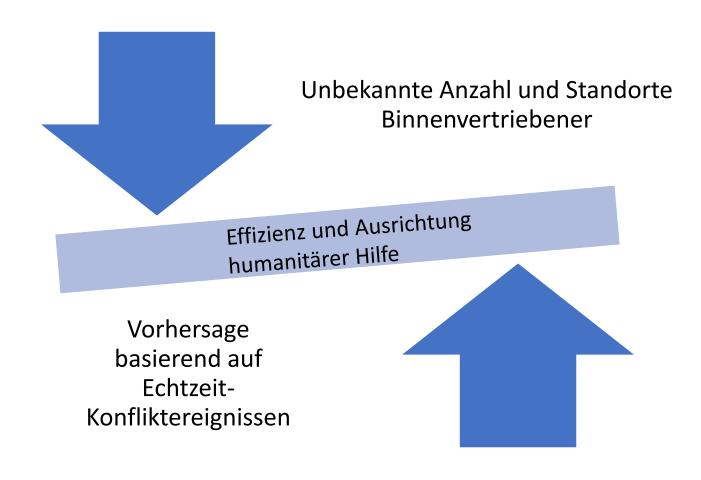
### Syrien: Die größte Flüchtlingskrise

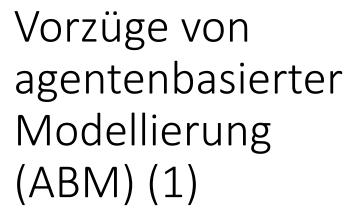






#### Vorzüge eines Vorhersagesystems

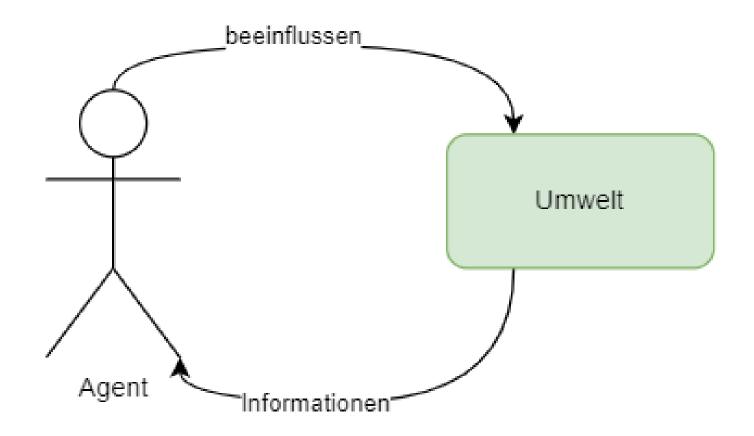




HAW HAMBURG

**Agent**: autonomes System

**Umwelt:** dynamisch, unvorhersehbar







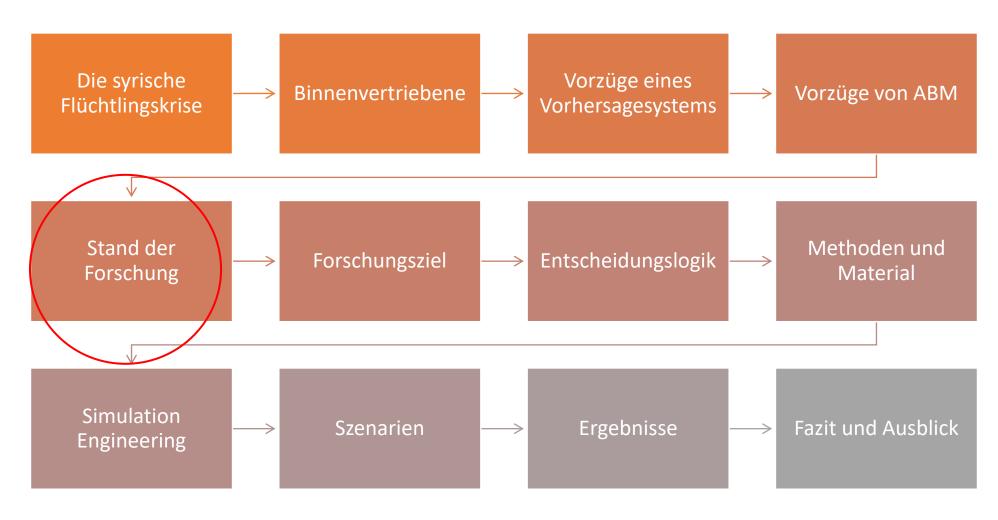
# Vorzüge von Agentenbasierter Modellierung (ABM) (2)

Individuelle Entscheidungsfindung

Soziale Interaktionen

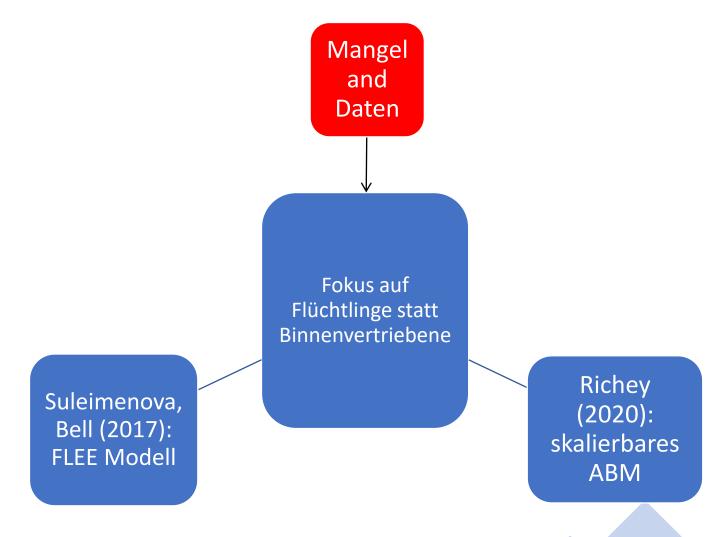


### Agenda





### Stand der Forschung





#### Stand der Forschung (2): Vorzüge von Richey's Modell

### Suleimenova, Bell (2017)

FLEE Modell
 Mangelhafte Validierung
 Benötigt Camps

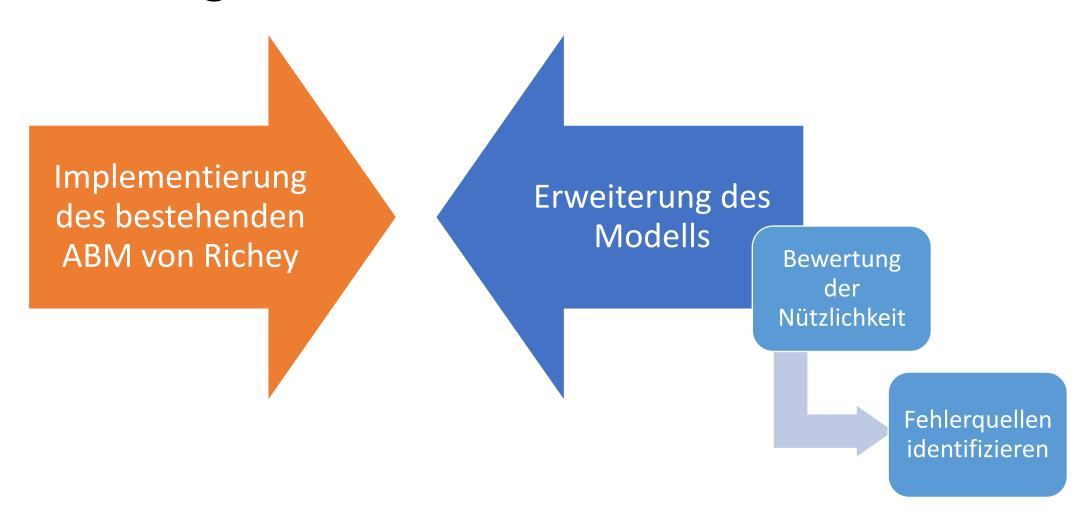
Richey (2020)

Skalierbares ABM
 Empirisch validiert (Fehler 0.07)

 Soziale Netzwerke

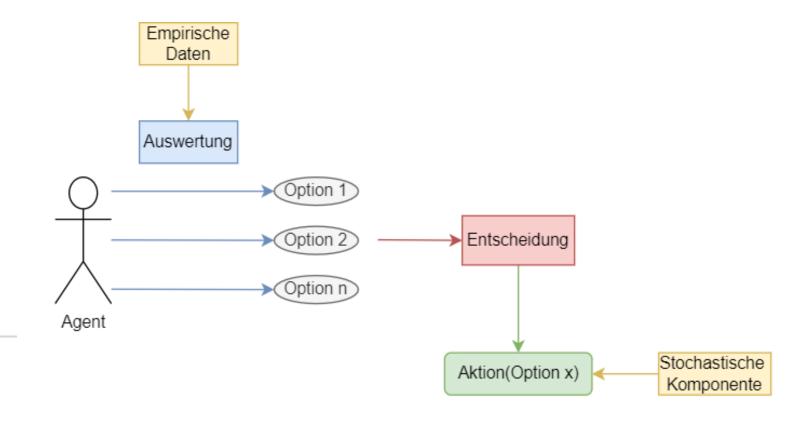


### Forschungsziel











#### Methoden und Material



**ABM** 



Richey (2020)



Abb. 3: MARS Framework



Abb. 4: Jupyter Notebook



### Methoden und Material: Richey's Modell

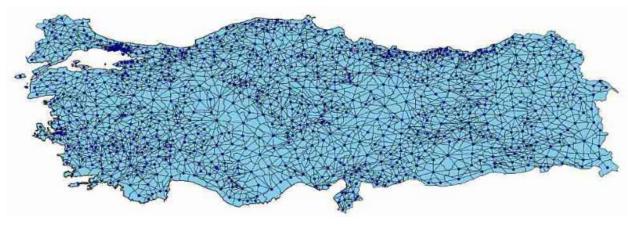
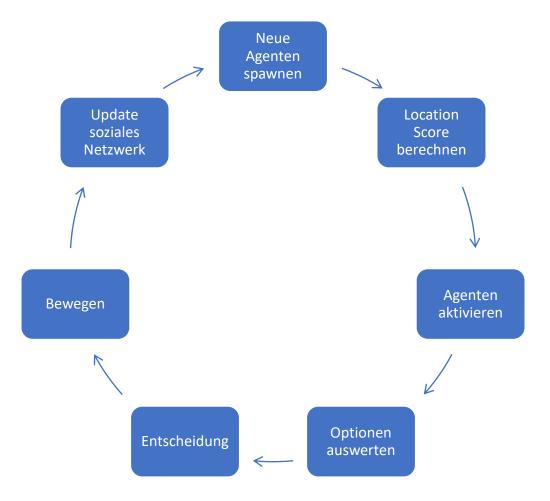


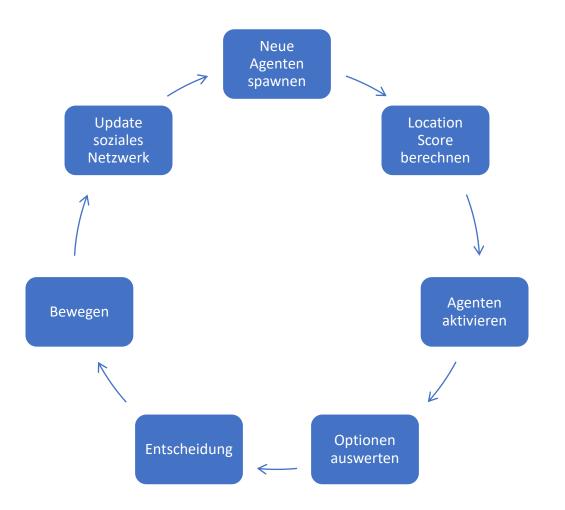
Abb. 5: Simulationsumgebung







### Methoden und Material: Richey's Modell (2)

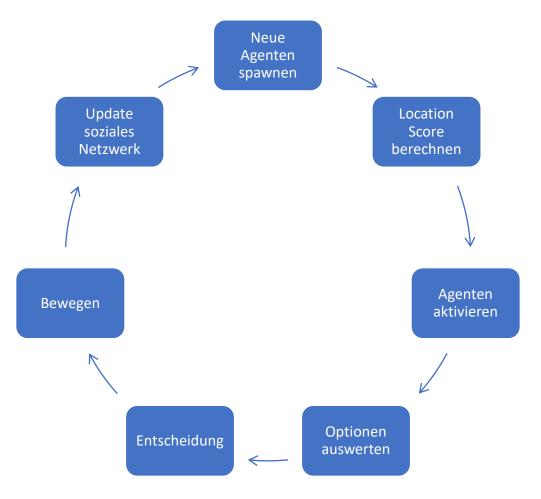


**Location Score** ist die gewichtete Summe von:

- Flüchtlingspopulation
- Distanz zu Europa
- Anzahl Camps
- Anzahl Konflikte über gesamten Simulationszeitraum



### Methoden und Material: Richey's Modell (3)



#### **Option-Auswertung** anhand von:

- Location Score
- Anzahl sozialer Kontakte



#### Methoden und Material: MARS



Layers

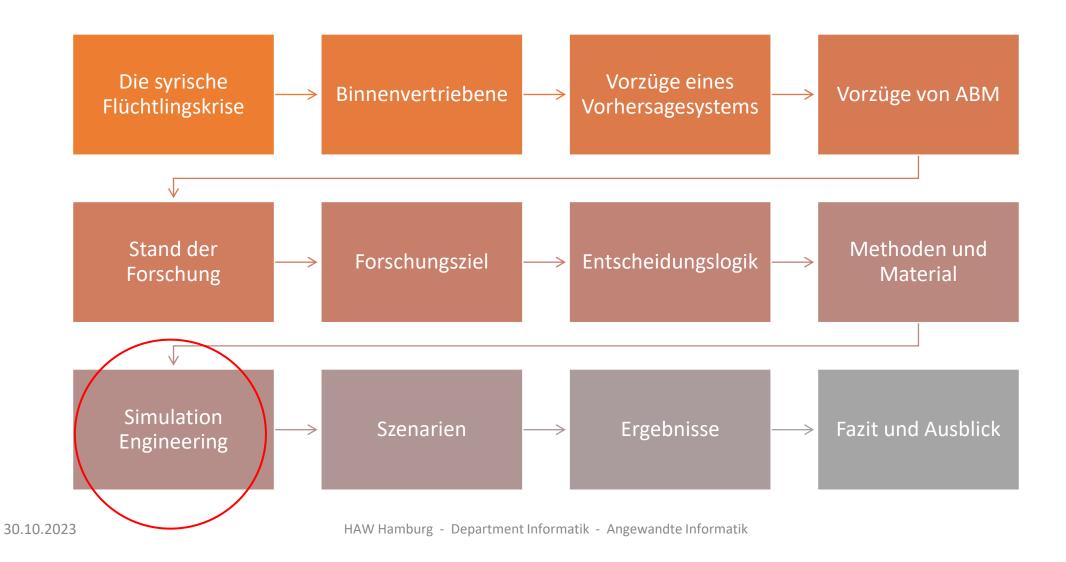
- Abschnitt der Umgebung
- Eingabedaten über Layers integriert
- Ein Layer pro Datenquelle
- Können georeferenziert sein
- Können einen Verhaltensablauf haben



- Thread
- Attribute
- Verhaltensablauf



### Agenda



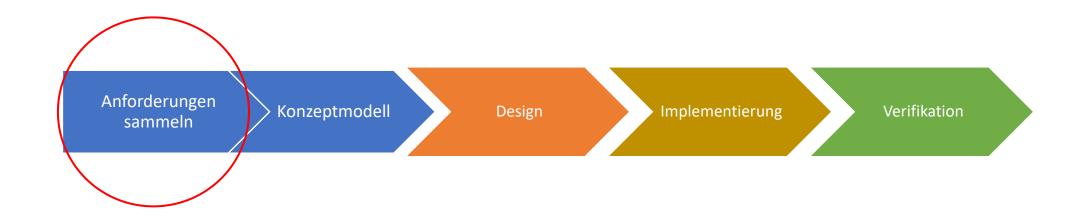


#### Simulation Engineering Prozess



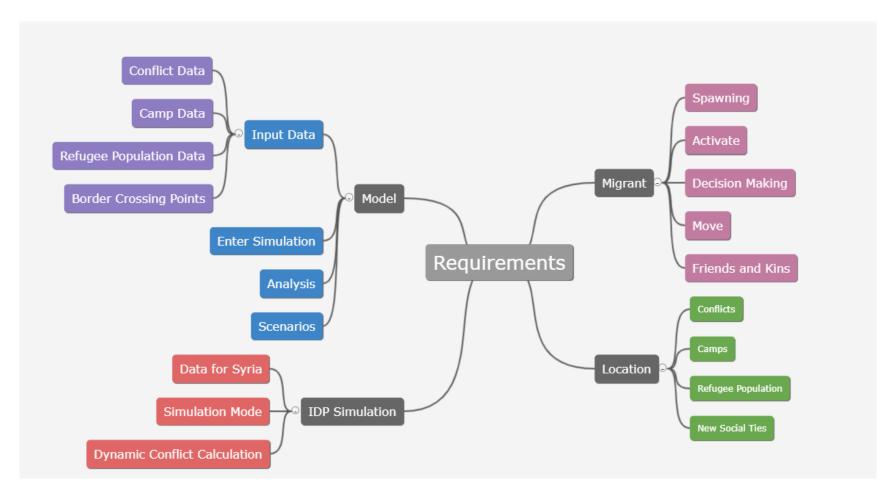


### SE: Anforderungen - Einordnung



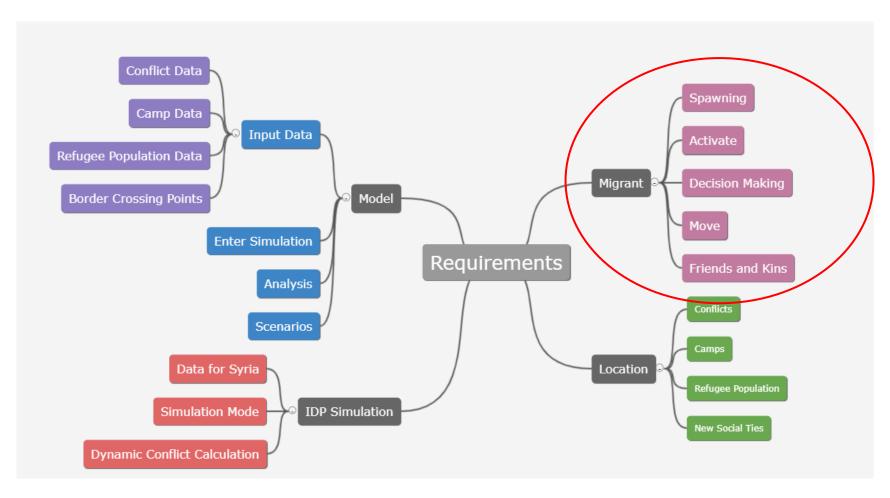


# SE: Anforderungen - Überblick



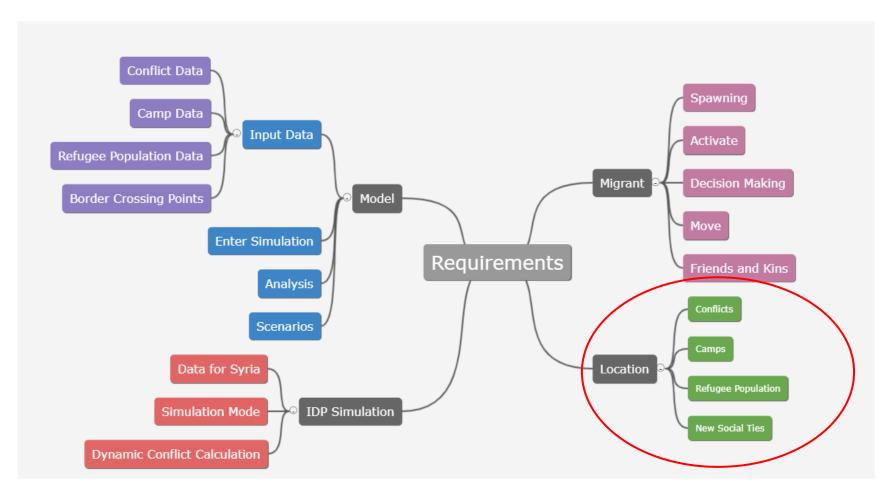


### SE: Anforderungen (1)



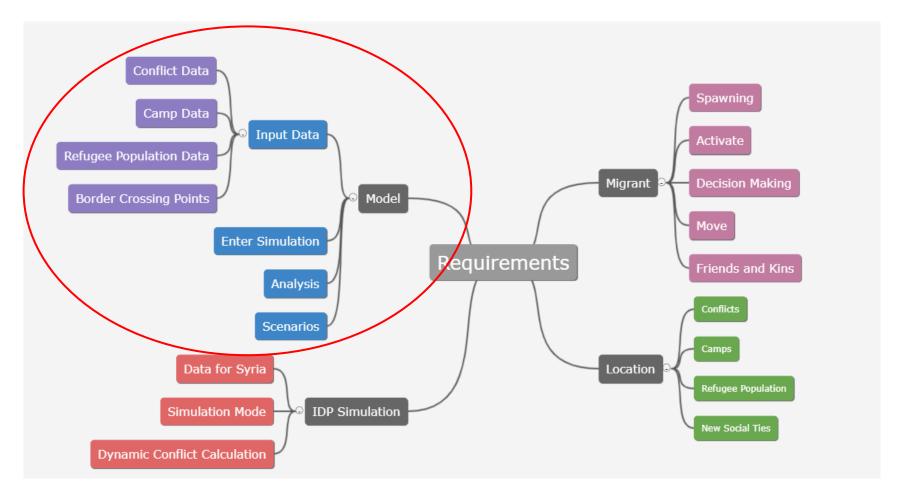


### SE: Anforderungen (2)



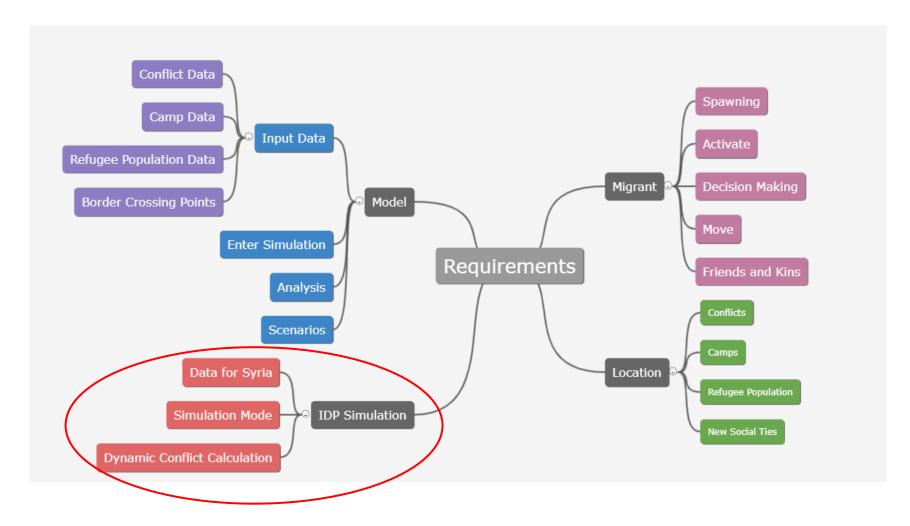


### SE: Anforderungen (3)



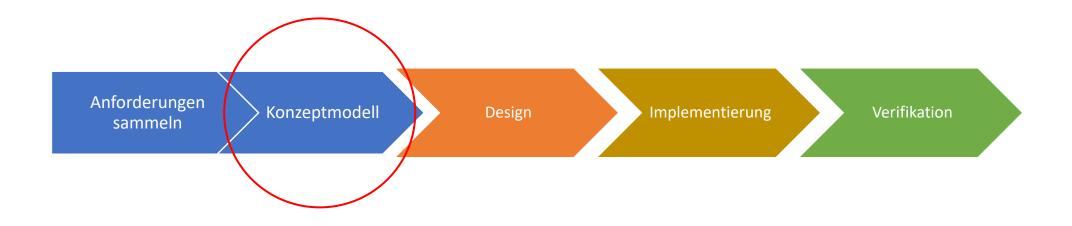


### SE: Anforderungen (4)

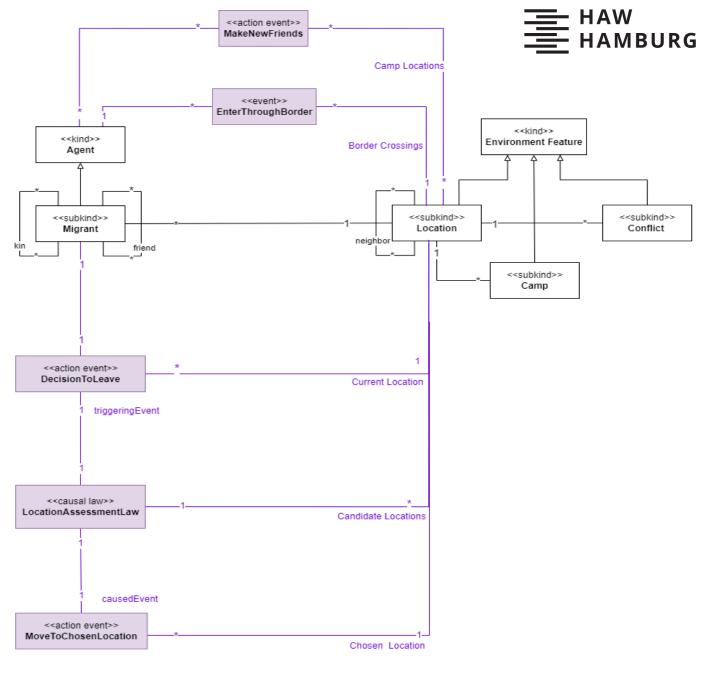




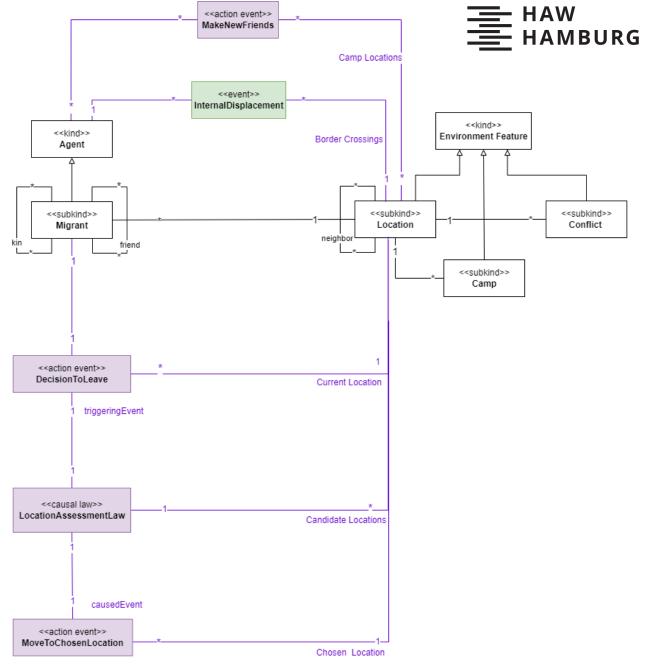
### SE: Konzeptmodell - Einordung



#### SE: Konzeptmodell (1)

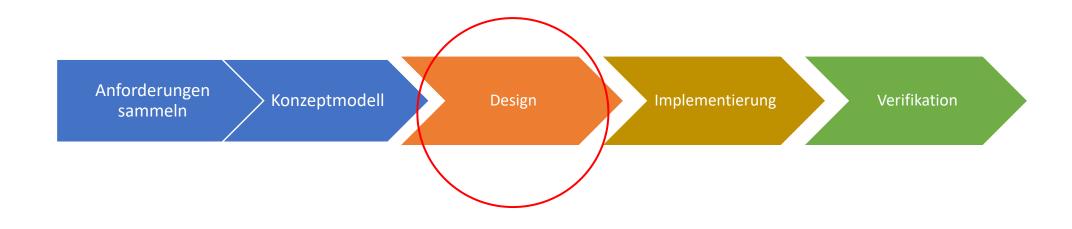


#### SE: Konzeptmodell (2)



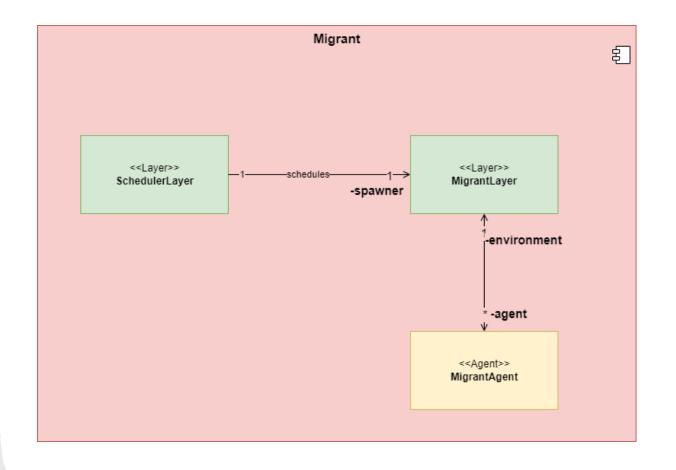


### SE: Design - Einordnung



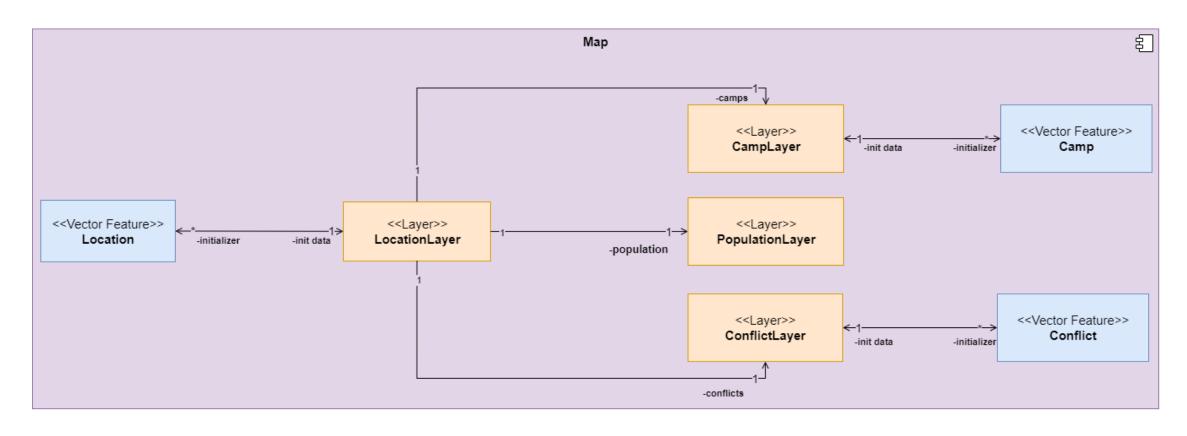


SE: Design in MARS – Migrant (1)



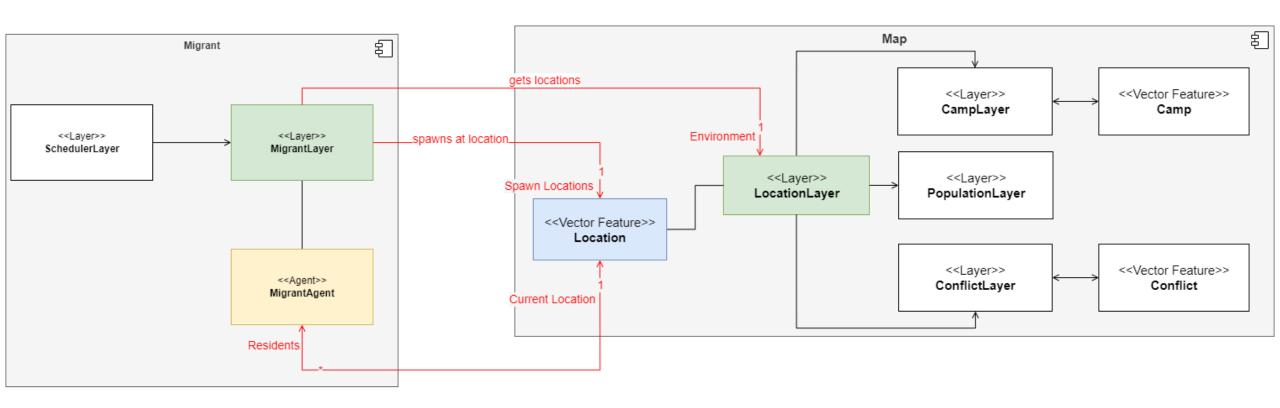


#### SE: Design in MARS – Map (1)





#### SE: Design in MARS - Beziehungen

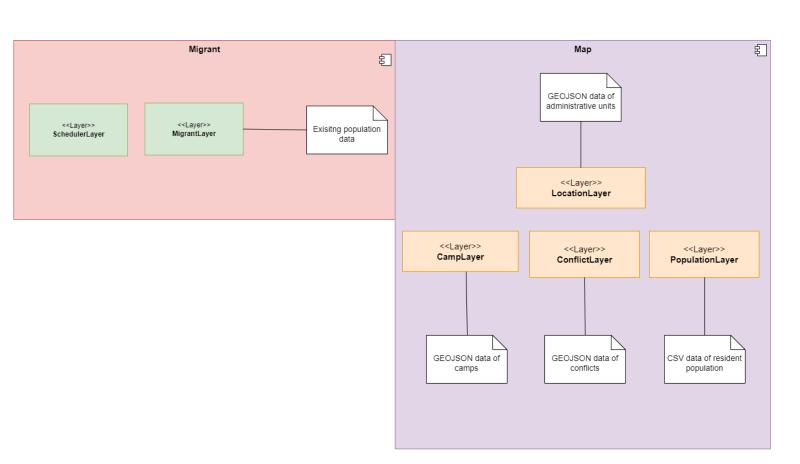




## SE: Design – Eingabedaten

#### Quellen:

- Richey's Repo
- Humanitarian Data Exhange
- ACLED (Armed Conflict Location And Event Data)
- Einwohnerdaten aus 2004





### SE: Design in MARS - Konfiguration

Türkei-Modus

Simulationszeitraum

 Parameter der Entscheidungslogik

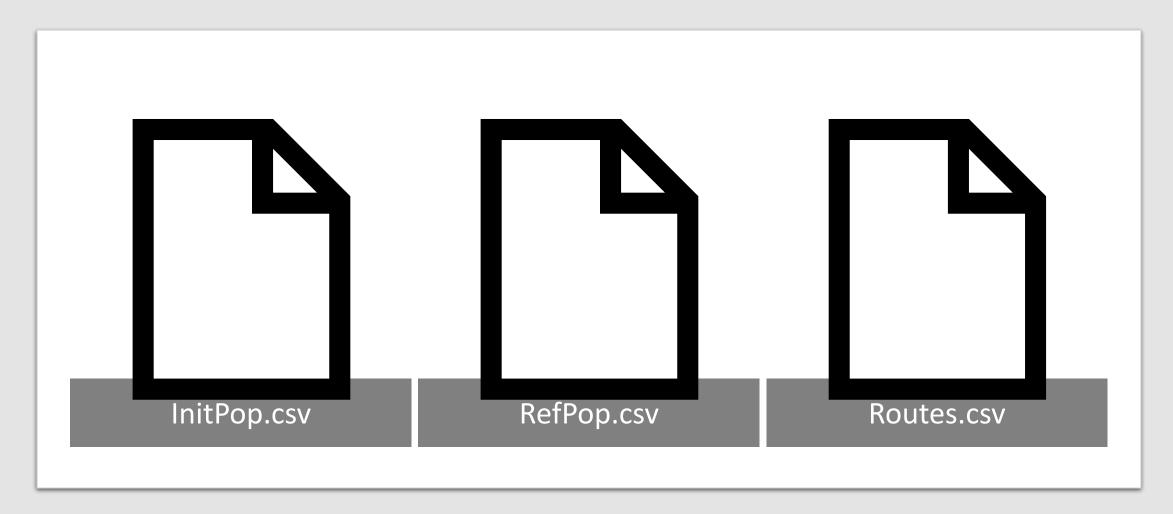
Eingabedaten

config.json

Syrien-Modus

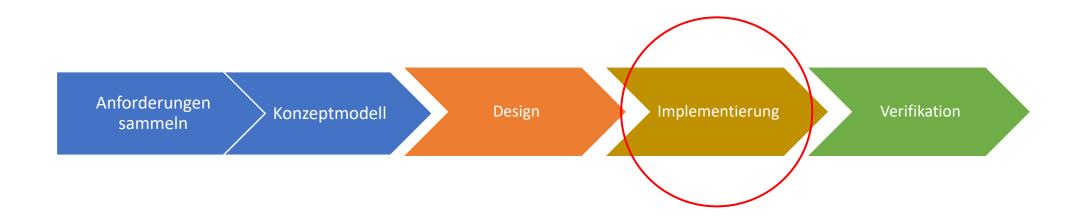


### SE: Design in MARS – Output





#### SE: Implementierung - Einordnung





## SE: Implementierung: MigrantLayer

#### MigrantLayer

- + agentDistributionData: Pair<String, int> [1..\*]
- + numAgentsToSpawn: int
- InitAgents(): void
- + SpawnNewRefs(): void
- + SpawnNewIDPs():void
- InitSocialNetwork(List<MigrantAgents>):void



### SE: Implementierung: LocationLayer (1)

#### LocationLayer

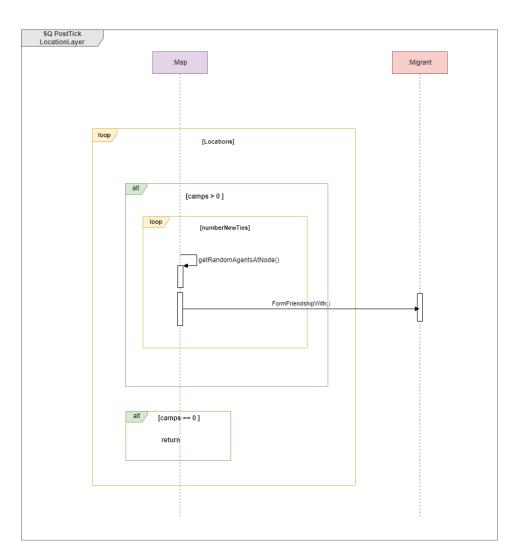
- populationWeight: double
- campWeight: double
- conflictWeight: double
- locationWeight: double
- anchorCoordinates: Coordinate
- environment: GeoHashEnvironment
- CalcScore(LocationNode): void
- + GetLocationByName(String):Location
- + GetLocationsInProvince(String): Location [1..\*]
- + InitLocationParams():void
- + PreTick(): void
- + PostTick(): void



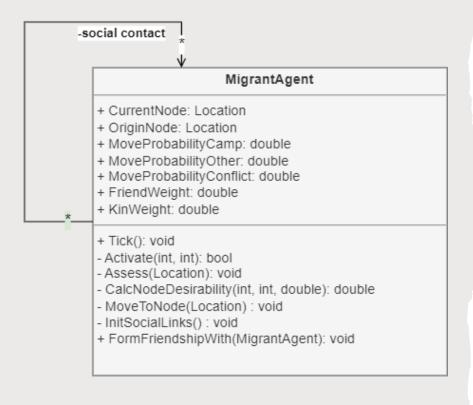
# SE: Implementierung: LocationLayer (2)

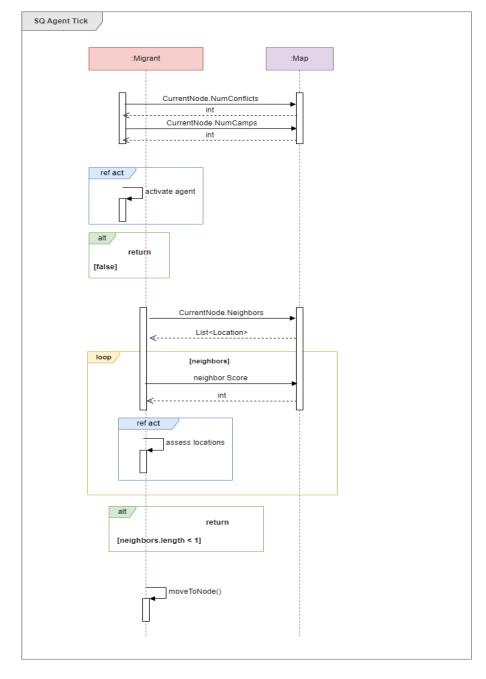
#### LocationLayer

- populationWeight: double
- campWeight: double
- conflictWeight: double
- locationWeight: double
- anchorCoordinates: Coordinate
- environment: GeoHashEnvironment
- CalcScore(LocationNode): void
- + GetLocationByName(String):Location
- + GetLocationsInProvince(String): Location [1..\*]
- + InitLocationParams():void
- + PreTick(): void
- + PostTick(): void



# SE: Implementierung: MigrantAgent (1)







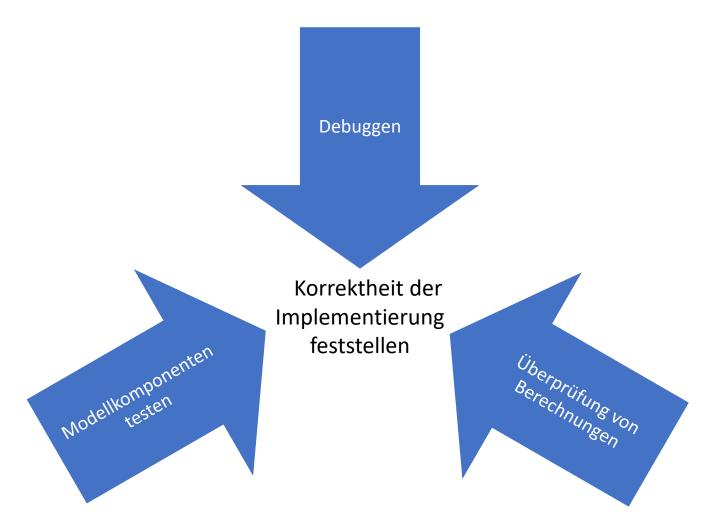


### SE: Verifikation - Einordnung





### SE: Verifikation





## SE: Validierung - Einordnung

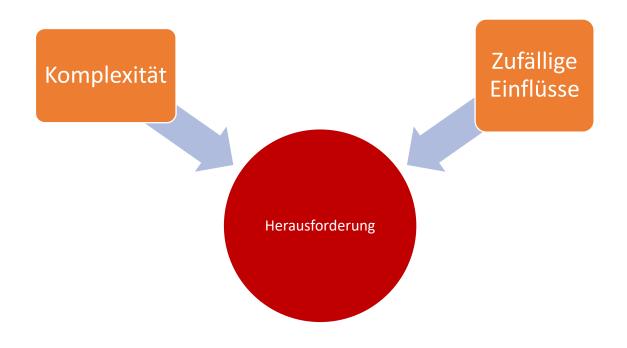




## SE: Validierung

### Modellverhalten entspricht Zielverhalten

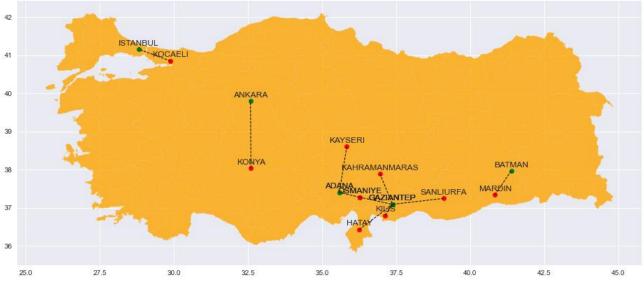




## SE: Validierung - Türkei

- Modellvergleich
- Graphische Gültigkeit





MARS-Modell-Ausgabe



Abb. 6: Output von Richey Time Step 40



## SE: Validierung – Syrien (1)

# Empirische Validierung

 Output mit Echtdaten verglichen

#### MAPE

 Mittlerer absoluter prozentualer Fehler

### Kalibrierung

- Lokale Minima von Parametern ermitteln
- Anpassen an Anwendungsfall

### Anzahl Agenten

- Erst 170560
- Dann 2048183



## SE: Validierung – Syrien (2)

### Referenzwert

- Vor der Kalibrierung
- Fehler: 144%

### Kalibrierung

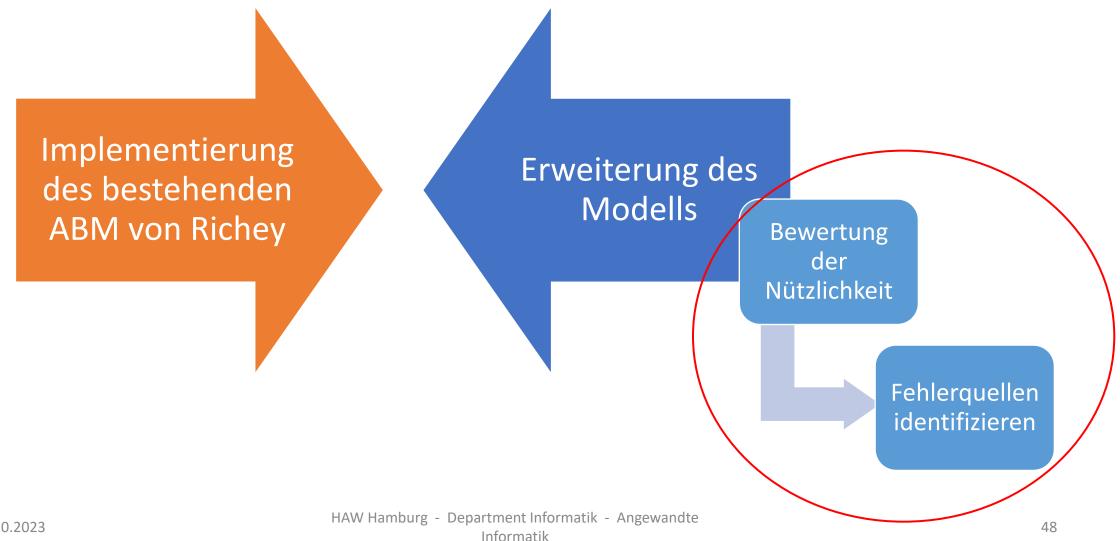
Tiefwert:130%

### Fehler-Wert

- lokaleMinima
- 2048183Agenten
- 66.7%



## Forschungsziel - Einordnung





### Szenarien

#### Szenario 1

Verwaltungsebene1

#### Szenario 2

Verwaltungsebene2

#### Szenario 3

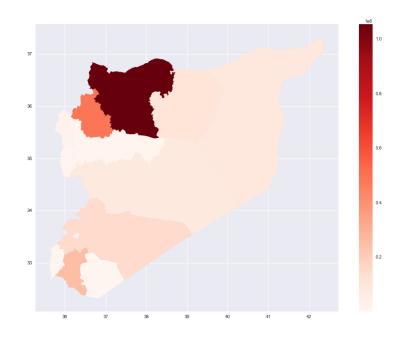
Verwaltungsebene3

#### Szenario 4

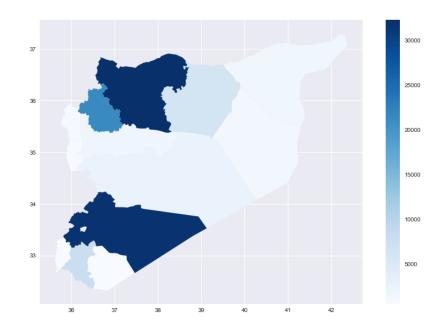
Routen



### Ergebnisse: Szenario 1 (1)



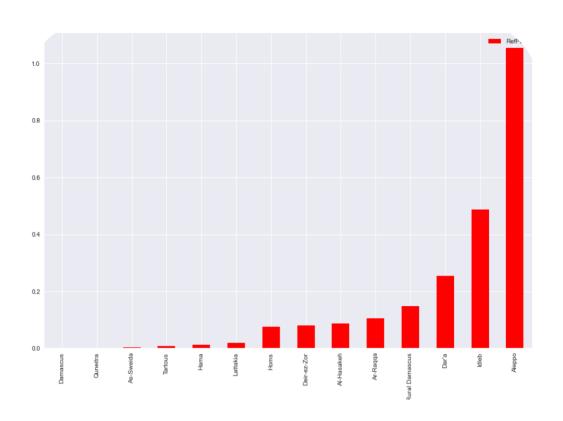
Output

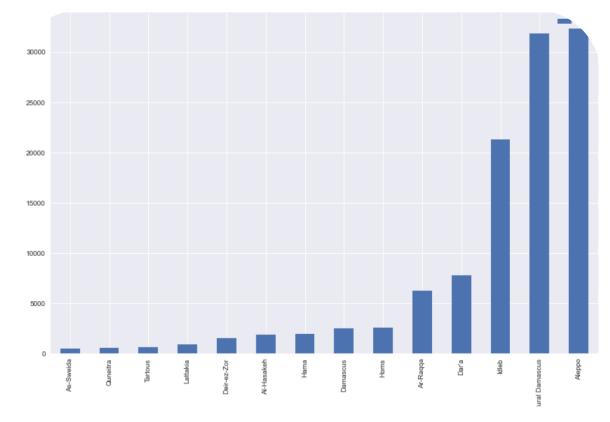


Echtdaten



## Ergebnisse: Szenario 1 (2)



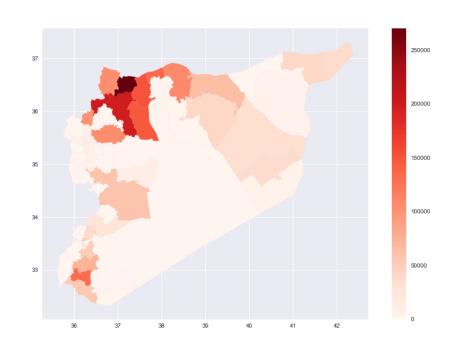


Output

Echtdaten



## Ergebnisse: Szenario 2



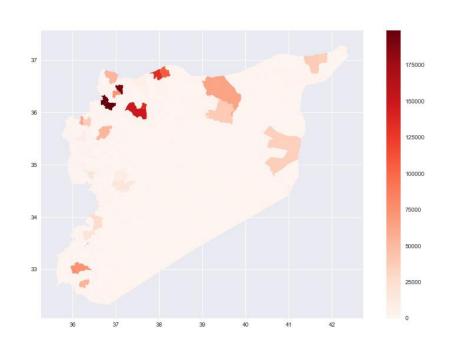
37
175000
150000
125000
36
100000
37
75000
50000
25000
0

# Output

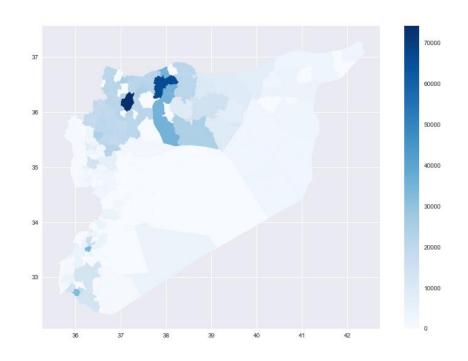
Echtdaten



## Ergebnisse: Szenario 3



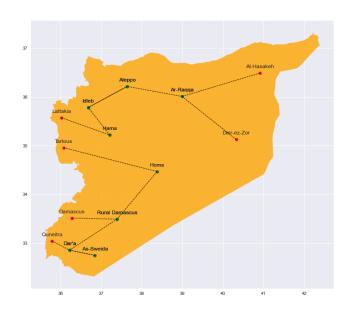
Output



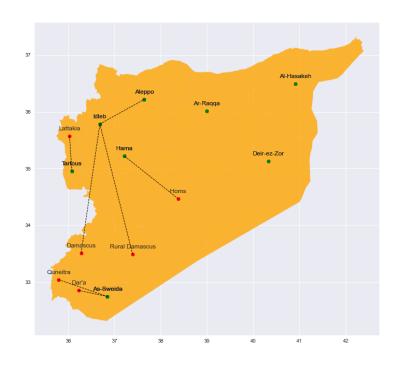
Echtdaten



## Ergebnisse: Szenario 4



Output



# Echtdaten



### Diskussion: Nützlichkeit

Nützlich auf der Landesebene

Zu unpräzise auf Kreisebene

Routen nicht reproduziert



## Diskussion: Fehlerquellen

Agentenanzahl

Infrastrukturdaten

Soziales Netzwerk

Anfangsverteilung von Agenten

Veraltete Einwohnerdaten



### Fazit





### Ausblick

Erhöhung der Anzahl von Agenten Bewältigung von Fehlerquellen Anwendung in anderen Konfliktzonen



### Abbildungsverzeichnis

Abb. 1: <a href="https://www.ibanet.org/Syria-devastating-decade-of-civil-war">https://www.ibanet.org/Syria-devastating-decade-of-civil-war</a>

**Abb. 2**: <a href="https://lareviewofbooks.org/article/this-should-not-be-repeated-civilian-devastation-from-syria-to-ukraine/">https://lareviewofbooks.org/article/this-should-not-be-repeated-civilian-devastation-from-syria-to-ukraine/</a>

Abb. 3: <a href="https://www.mars-group.org/">https://www.mars-group.org/</a>

Abb. 4: <a href="https://jupyter.org/">https://jupyter.org/</a>

**Abb. 5, 6**: Richey Melonie K. Scalable Agent-Based Modeling of Forced Migration. Fairfax, 2020.



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- 8. MARS-Group . Hello from MARS. 2023. Available online at https://www.marsgroup.org/, checked on 10/06/2023.



## Literaturverzeichnis (2)

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- 10. Padgham . Developing Intelligent Agent Systems. Chicester: John Wiley and Sons, 2004.
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- 12. StatisticsHowTo. Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE). 2022. Available online at https://www.statisticshowto.com/mean-absolute-percentageerror-mape/, checked on 10/13/2023.
- 13. Suleimenova Diana, Bell David, Groen Derek. A generalized simulation development approach for predicting refugee destinations // Scientific reports. 2017. 7, 1. 13377.
- 14. Thibos Cameron. Half a Country Displaced: the Syrian Refugee and IDP Crisis // IEMed (ed.), IEMed Mediterranean Yearbook 2014, Barcelona: IEMed, 2014. [Migration Policy Centre]. 2014. 54–60.
- 15. UNHCR . Syria Refugee Crisis Explained. 2023. Available online at https://www.unrefugees.org/news/syria-refugee-crisis-explained/, checked on 09/19/2023.
- 16. Xiaorong Xiang, Ryan Kennedy, Gregory Madey, Steve Cabaniss. Verification and Validation of Agent-based Scientific Simulation Models // Agent-directed simulation conference. 47. San Diego, 2005.