

Updates on functions

2024-04-19

Extract ‘Promises’ (or plans, proposals, etc.)

Key updates to the function `extract_promises()`:

- Text is segmented using ordinal and conjunctive adverbs (eg. first/firstly, therefore, however), as well as specific words used in greetings (eg. greet, ladies, gentleman, sir).
- Identifies separately statements that refer to issues/problems and promise/proposal/plan statements.
- Problem statements are identified using synonyms of ‘problem’ and verbs used when discussing problems (eg. address, tackle, face).
- Promise statements are identified using modal verbs (will, shall, must) and a set of ‘plan’ phrases (eg. need to, plan to, commit to, going to).
- Dealing with exceptions:
 - Statements that are recognised as problems are removed from list of promise statements
 - Negative statements (eg. cannot, would not) are removed from list of promises statements
 - Statements made in the past tense (eg. I would have; needed to) are removed from list of promise statements

Currently, statements that are not detected to be promises are marked as NA in the ‘promises’ variable. These rows are not removed from the output.

```
WHO <- read_csv("WHO_reform_speeches.csv")
WHO <- annotate_text(WHO$text, "sentences")
promises_WHO <- extract_promises(WHO) |>
  dplyr::mutate(segment = replace_non_ascii(segment, ""),
               promises = replace_non_ascii(promises, ""))
head(promises_WHO[,c(3,13)], n = 10) |>
  kable("latex", colnames = "Promises") |>
  column_spec(1:2, width = "7cm")
```

segment	promises
Professor Ganten , Professor Ali Jafarian , Excellencies , Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen ,	NA
Every year , the World Health Summit gives us the opportunity to pause for a second and review what we have achieved .	NA
Where do we stand right now ? , Polio has almost been eradicated , HIV / AIDS have been driven back , and we have managed to cut overall infant mortality worldwide by half . , These are positive developments , but one question remains : is this where we want to be ? , My answer is " no " . , The world 's health status is less than satisfactory .	NA
Let me give you some examples : NCDs (non - communicable diseases) , such as cancer , diabetes and heart disease are globally on the rise : almost 15 million premature deaths every year , not only in low- and middle - income countries , but also in high - income countries .	NA
As for pandemic preparedness : we all know that the world will face another pandemic .	NA
The only thing we do not know is when it will happen and how severe it will be . , Is the world well - prepared for this ? , If we look at the robustness of health systems worldwide , and the implementation of the International Health Regulations ' core capacities , we have to confess : No , the world is certainly not adequately prepared ! , Today , more than 1.6 billion people live in areas where protracted crises and weak healthcare systems leave them without access to basic healthcare .	NA
And every year , 700,000 people die of AMR . , I could go on and on with the list of pressing health challenges .	NA
Indeed , it is true that we have agreed to address them with the Agenda 2030 .	NA
However , we are far from reaching the health - related SDGs , and will fall even further behind if we carry on with " business as usual " .	NA
We have ten years in which to fulfil our ambitious agenda . So we have to intensify our efforts , embrace true commitment for global health and work in partnership - across all sectors and stakeholder groups . , Ladies and gentlemen , It is a great honour for me to open this year 's World Health Summit . , The summit brings together all the relevant actors who contribute to SDG 3 : politicians , scientists , think tanks , representatives of the private sector and civil society from all over the world . , It is our strong belief that global challenges can only be addressed jointly . , As stakeholders from different disciplines and different organisations , we are diverse in our resources and in our strengths . And this is	Having participated in the event myself , it was an impressive political signal to see twelve organisations commit to streamlining their contributions into a structured process to attain the health - related SDGs . .

```

UNGDC <- read_csv("UNGDC_2022.csv")
UNGDC <- annotate_text(UNGDC$text, "sentences")
promises_UNGDC <- extract_promises(UNGDC) |>
  dplyr::mutate(segment = replace_non_ascii(segment, ""),
                promises = replace_non_ascii(promises, ""))
head(promises_UNGDC[,c(3,13)], n = 10) |>
  kable("latex", colnames = "Promises") |>
  column_spec(1:2, width = "7cm")

```

segment	promises
I would like to greet the Secretary - General , whom I have the renewed pleasure of addressing in our common language .	NA
I begin by congratulating you , Ambassador Csaba Korosi , on your election as President of the General Assembly at its seventy - seventh session . You can count on the support of Brazil . The theme chosen for this general debate revolves around a concept that perfectly applies to the moment we live in : a watershed . Our collective responsibility in the General Assembly is to understand the scope of the challenges that make up this watershed moment and , from there , to build responses that pull their strength from the objectives shared by us all . The task is not simple . But strictly speaking , we have no alternative . The effort must begin within each of our countries .	You can count on the support of Brazil .
First of all , it is what we do at the domestic level that gives the measure of the authority with which we act at the international level . Allow me to speak from my country 1/4 s perspective .	NA
When Brazil expresses its positions on the public health agenda , we do so with the authority of a Government that , during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic , spared no effort to save lives and preserve jobs . Like many other countries , we focused our attention from the very beginning on ensuring emergency financial assistance to those most in need . Our goal was to protect families 1/4 income so that they could face the economic hardships resulting from the pandemic .	NA
We helped more than 68 million people , the equivalent of one third of our population . In tandem , we launched a broad vaccination programme , including the domestic production of vaccines . We are a nation of more than 210 million people , and already more than 80 per cent of the population has been vaccinated against COVID-19 . All were vaccinated voluntarily , in full respect of each person 1/4 s freedom of choice . Likewise , economically Brazil has the authority of a country that , for the sake of sustainable and inclusive growth , has been implementing reforms to attract investment and improve the living conditions of its population . During my Administration , we uprooted the systemic corruption that existed in the country . Between 2003 and 2015 alone , the period in which the left presided in Brazil , the debt level of Petrobras due to poor management , politically driven appointments and favours , as well as the diversion of funds , reached \$ 170 billion . The person responsible was convicted unanimously in three court cases .	NA

Scoring urgency

`get_urgency()` works with output from `extract_promises()` now. Urgency is calculated only on promise statements in the variable 'promises', but the full text segment from which the promise statement(s) are derived can be seen in the variable 'segment'. Let's take a look at the top 10 sentences from selected 6 speeches on WHO reform and 7 speeches from the UN General Debate Corpus (2022). The statements are ranked in descending order.

```
urgency_WHO <- get_urgency(WHO) |>
  dplyr::mutate(promises = replace_non_ascii(promises, ""))
head(urgency_WHO$promises, n = 10) |>
  kable("latex", col.names = "Promises") |>
  column_spec(1, width = "14cm")
```

Promises

We must also study proposals on the table today to significantly enhance the Organization 's independence and authority .

In this respect , we must improve the financing of the WHO , so that it is more sustainable , predictable and less dependent on a few large donors .

Education remains one of the most important drivers to end poverty and inequality , and we will work towards increasing the access to education that is affordable .

In the meantime , we need to draw on experience both positive and otherwise , and lose no time in remedying deficiencies , closing loopholes and strengthening weak links in a bid to enhance preparedness and capacity for coping with major public health emergencies ., Here , I want to make five points on what we need to do .

Secondly , we must work collectively to strengthen the implementation of the International Health Regulations .

Third , we must stick together and promote solidarity and cooperation .

We need to end the violence perpetrated against the most vulnerable , most often women and children ., We must do all we can to protect them , and hold those accountable for harming them . , We must also strengthen the capacity and draw on the voices of the youth on the African continent .

I would like to extend my gratitude to the twelve organisations , and WHO , for its leadership in this process . .

While a lot of innovation is underway , governance is needed to create a trustworthy framework for digitalisation , especially with regard to standardisation and data availability .

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At the national level , sovereign decisions and the organization of healthcare , which involves massive investment across all health systems ; At the regional level , decisive action in research , investment and planning - to do this , we established the EU4Health , and we will continue to strengthen it ; At the international level , coordination , monitoring and information - sharing , and solidarity . .

```
urgency_UNGDC <- get_urgency(UNGDC) |>
  dplyr::mutate(promises = replace_non_ascii(promises, ""))
head(urgency_UNGDC$promises, n = 10) |>
  kable("latex", col.names = "Promises") |>
  column_spec(1, width = "14cm")
```

Promises
We must demonstrate greater solidarity and engage in more cooperation , but under no circumstances should we yield to siren calls that lead nowhere .
We should foster new drivers for global development , forge a global development partnership and see that everyone in every country benefits more from the fruits of development in a more equitable way .
Education remains one of the most important drivers to end poverty and inequality , and we will work towards increasing access to education that is affordable as a country and as a continent .
We must do all we can to protect them and make every effort to hold those who harm them accountable ., We must also strengthen the capacity of the African continent 1/4 s young people and draw on their voices .
Members know that they can count on the European Union in that area .
We are making efforts in Brazil to have strong and independent women so they can reach their goals .
We stand ready to support any collective and equitable endeavour to protect our environment and further global wellness .
We should place development at the centre of the international agenda , build international consensus on promoting development , and uphold all countries 1/4 legitimate right to development .
I would like to commend the Secretary - General for focusing attention during this session of the General Assembly on transforming education .
We intend to collectively mobilize \$ 600 billion in investment through that partnership by 2027 .