

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Tanzanian Water Well Classification

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About Tanzania

- Combined Tanganyika mainland with Zanzibar archipelago.
- Coastal East African nation bordered by Uganda, Kenya (N); Mozambique, Malawi (S); Rwanda, Burundi, DR Congo (W).
- Many hominid fossils found in Tanzania.







Background

- Tanzania subject to German and British colonization until 1961 independence.
- Political destabilization, hunger, poverty, resource scarcity.
 - Poor access to water
- Dependency on colonizing powers to maintain infrastructure via capital.

Objective

- Determine which factors predict water well functionality.
- Examine the extent to which Tanzanian vs external funding predicts functionality.





Methods

- Out of majority 20, classify as either **government** or **non-government**.
 - Government of Tanzania
 - Ministry of Water
 - District council
 - RWSSP
 - TASAF
- Train, test, and compare 4 different model types for highest accuracy.
- Selected model based on accuracy and consistency of feature importance.
- Tuned model for optimization.

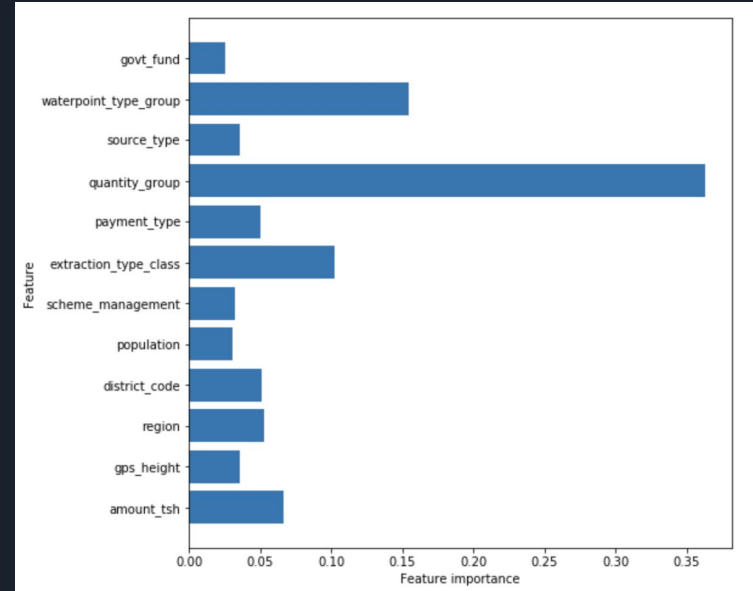


Data

- Data on over 59000 water wells from Taarifa and Tanzanian Ministry of Water provided by Flatiron School and [DrivenData](#).
- Data as recent as 2013.

Results

- **Government / Non-government:**
22.5% / 77.5%
- Selected Random Forest Classifier with **73.4%** accuracy.
- **Main predictors:**
 - Quantity in well
 - The type of well
 - Extraction method
- Type of funding was not a significant predictor in well functionality.





Limitations

- Colonization is multi-dimensional; funding source is one aspect of infrastructure.
- Approach has not thoroughly explored geographic factors.
 - Urban-rural disparities.
- First iteration, model is not yet optimally tuned.

Future Work

- Examine other aspects of infrastructure as result of colonization.
- Utilize more robust geographical data methodology for urban-rural disparities.
- Technical aspects of model tuning and different approaches to the data.





References

- <https://www.tasaf.go.tz/index.php/about-us/organization/tasaf-i>
- <https://water.org/our-impact/where-we-work/tanzania/>
- <https://researchrepository.wvu.edu/etd/5569/>
- <https://web.archive.org/web/20161123044258/http://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/Statistical%20Abstract/Statistical%20Abstract%20Report%202013.pdf>

Thank
you!

