

# Integrating Machine Learning with Game Theory for Societal Challenges

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# Security Challenges

## Lack of Security Resources



# Environmental Sustainability Challenges

## Lack of Ranger/Conservation Resources



100 years ago

≈ 60,000 tigers

Today

≈ 3,200 tigers

# Zero Hunger and Transportation Challenges

## Inefficiencies in Crowd-based Platforms



# Machine Learning + Game Theory for Societal Challenges

## Security & Safety



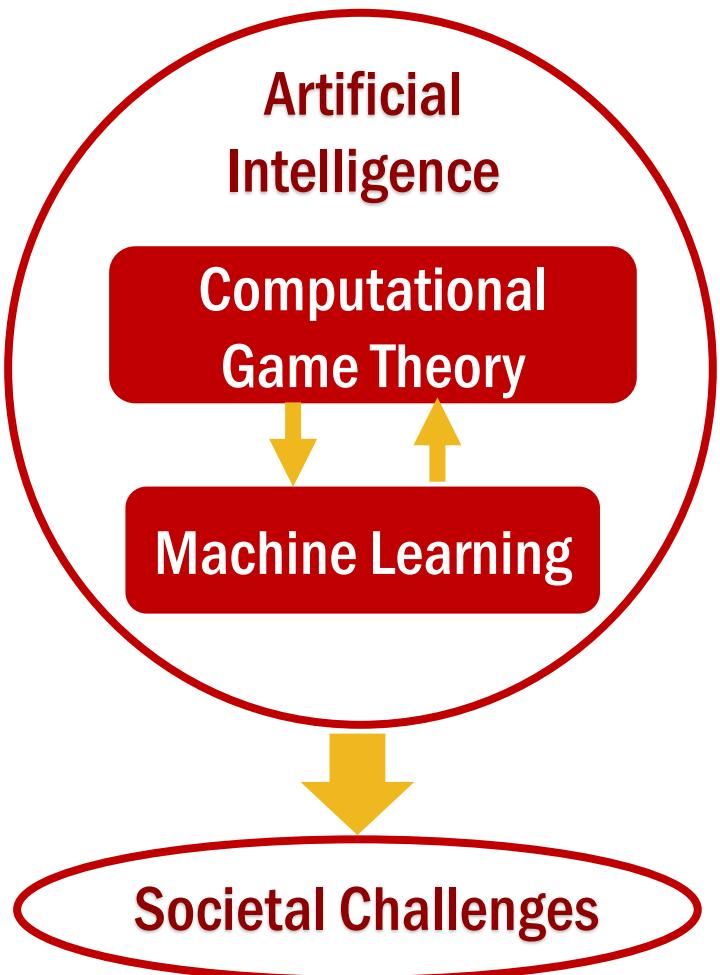
## Environmental Sustainability



## Zero Hunger



## Transportation



# Machine Learning + Game Theory for Societal Challenges

## Security & Safety



## Environmental Sustainability



## Zero Hunger



AI has great potential for social good

## Transportation



There are many ways to integrate ML and GT

# ARMOR for Airport Security [2007]



January 2009

- January 3rd
- January 9th
- January 10th
- January 12th
- January 17th
- January 22nd

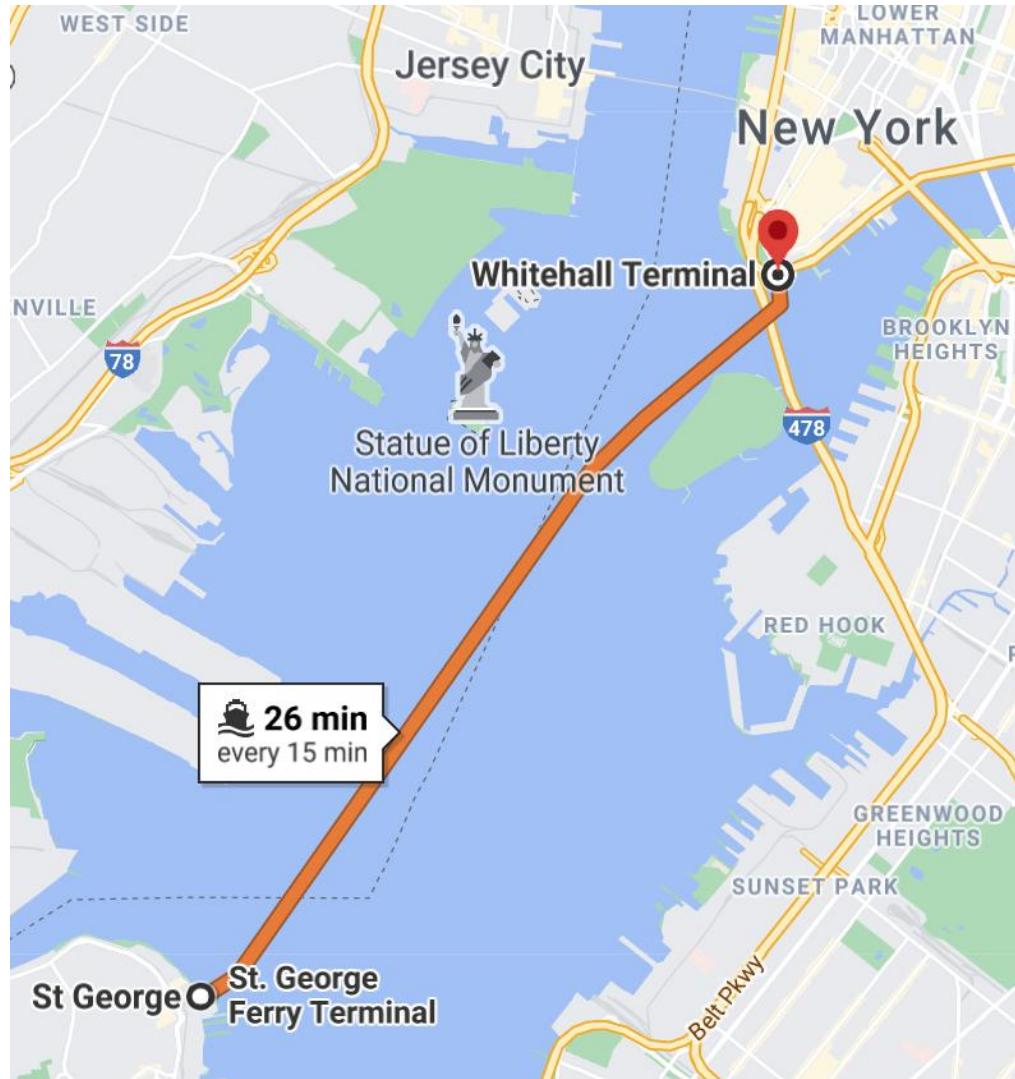


Loaded 9/mm pistol  
16-handguns,  
1000 rounds of ammo  
Two unloaded shotguns  
Loaded 22/cal rifle  
Loaded 9/mm pistol  
Unloaded 9/mm pistol

# Protecting Staten Island Ferry



≈60,000 passengers a day on weekdays

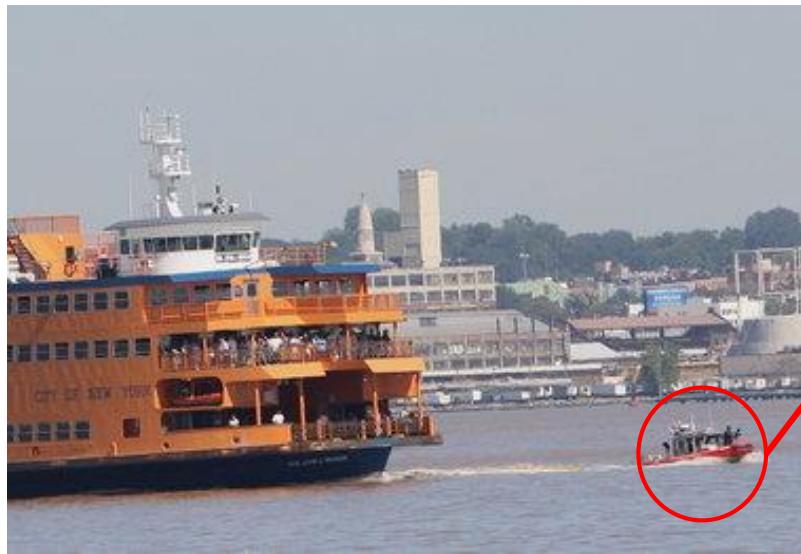


# Protecting Staten Island Ferry

French supertanker Limburg 2002



USS Cole 2000



# Previous USCG Approach



# Problem: Find Optimal Patrol Strategy



# Proposed Solution: Game-Theoretic Model

- ▶ Model defender-attacker behavior using Stackelberg security game
- ▶ Attacker's payoff:  $u_i(t)$  if not protected, 0 otherwise
- ▶ Minimax – minimize maximum attacker's expected utility

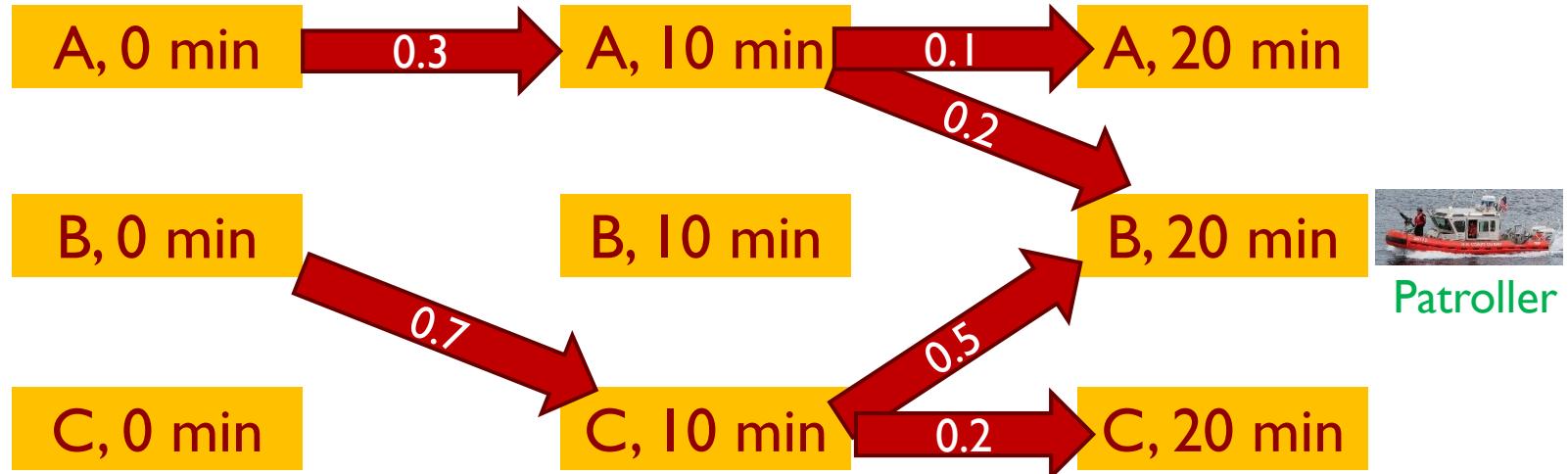
$$\min_{p_r} \max_{i,t} u_i(t) \times \mathbb{P}[\text{target not protected}]$$

- ▶ Key technical challenge: infinite actions

		Adversary			
		10:00:00 AM	10:00:01 AM	...	10:30:00 AM
		Target 1	Target 1	...	Target 3
Defender	30%	Purple Route	-5, 5	-4, 4	0, 0
	40%	Orange Route			
	20%	Blue Route			
		.....			

# Proposed Solution: Linear Programming

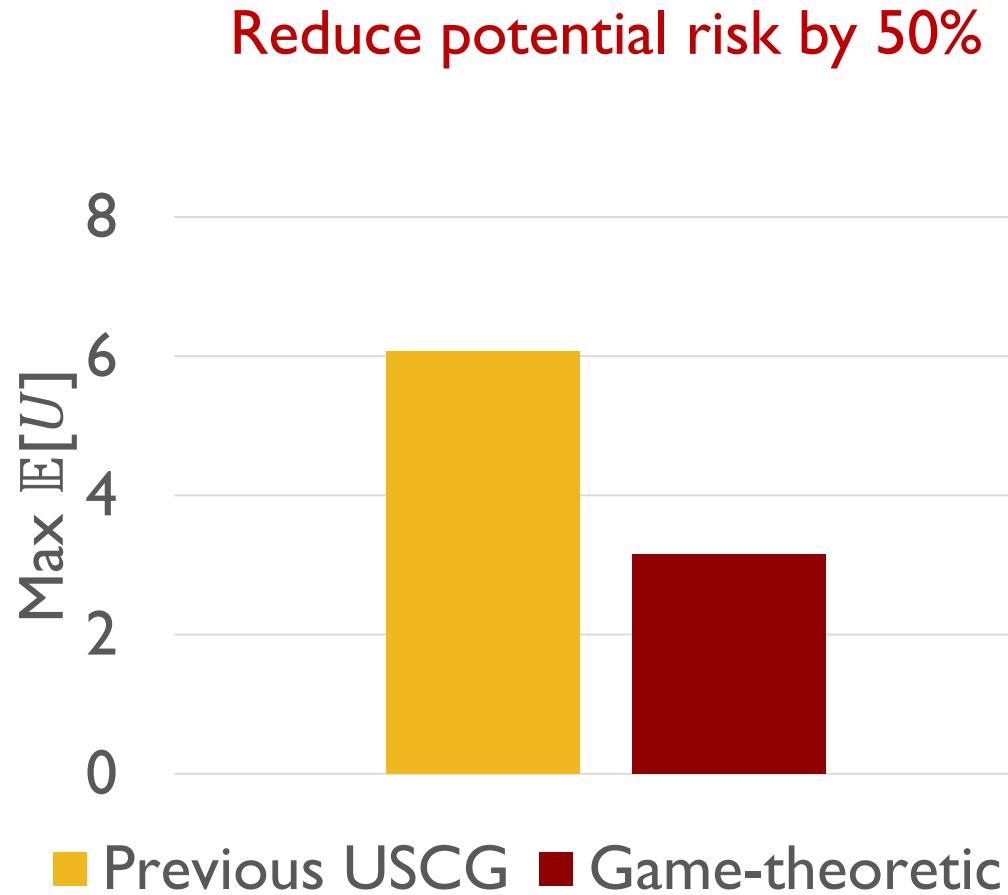
- Graph-based representation + Critical time points



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_{\substack{f \\ v}} v \\
 & \text{s.t. } \sum_{e \in (i,t)} f(e) = \sum_{e \in \rightarrow(i,t)} f(e) \\
 & \quad \sum_{e \in (*,t)} f(e) = 1 \\
 & \quad v \geq u_i(t) \times \mathbb{P}[\text{target not protected}], \forall i, \forall t \in \{t^*\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Prob. flow over feasible edges  
 }  
 $f$  is a unit flow  
 Best response

# Evaluation: In-Lab Simulation



# Real-World Deployment: Improved Patrol Efficiency



# Real-World Feedback

- ▶ USCG evaluation
  - ▶ Point defense to zone defense
  - ▶ Increased randomness
- ▶ Professional mariners
  - ▶ Apparent increase in Coast Guard patrols
- ▶ \$33m dollar saving in 10 years<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Continue to impact the policy

# Real-World Feedback: Improved Perceived Safety



107 VIEWS | 0 COMMENTS | 66 SHARES

About this iReport  
• Not verified by CNN

 Posted September 8, 2013 by shortysmom

**U.S. Coast Guard protects the Staten Island Ferry: I feel safe!**

By shortysmom | Posted September 8, 2013 | Staten Island, New York

# Recognition



COMMANDER, ATLANTIC AREA  
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD  
431 CRAWFORD STREET  
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA 23704-5004



April 04, 2013

Dear Ms. Fang,

On behalf of the Atlantic Area Command, I wish to express our enthusiasm and support shown by members of the University Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events during the development and implementation of the Port Resilience and Combat Terrorism (PROTECT) Model.



# Summary: AI for Security

## ► Our work

- ▶ First work dealing with continuous time and space in security games
- ▶ Deployed by US coast guard and continue to impact their patrol policy

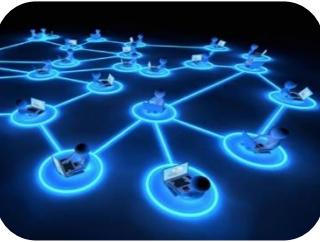
## ► Open questions

- ▶ Coordinate multiple teams of security resources in complex spatio-temporal environments
- ▶ Account for multiple threat models simultaneously [Chen et al., 2021; Milani et al., 2020; Shi et al., 2020]



# Machine Learning + Game Theory for Societal Challenges

## Security & Safety



## Environmental Sustainability



## Zero Hunger



## Transportation



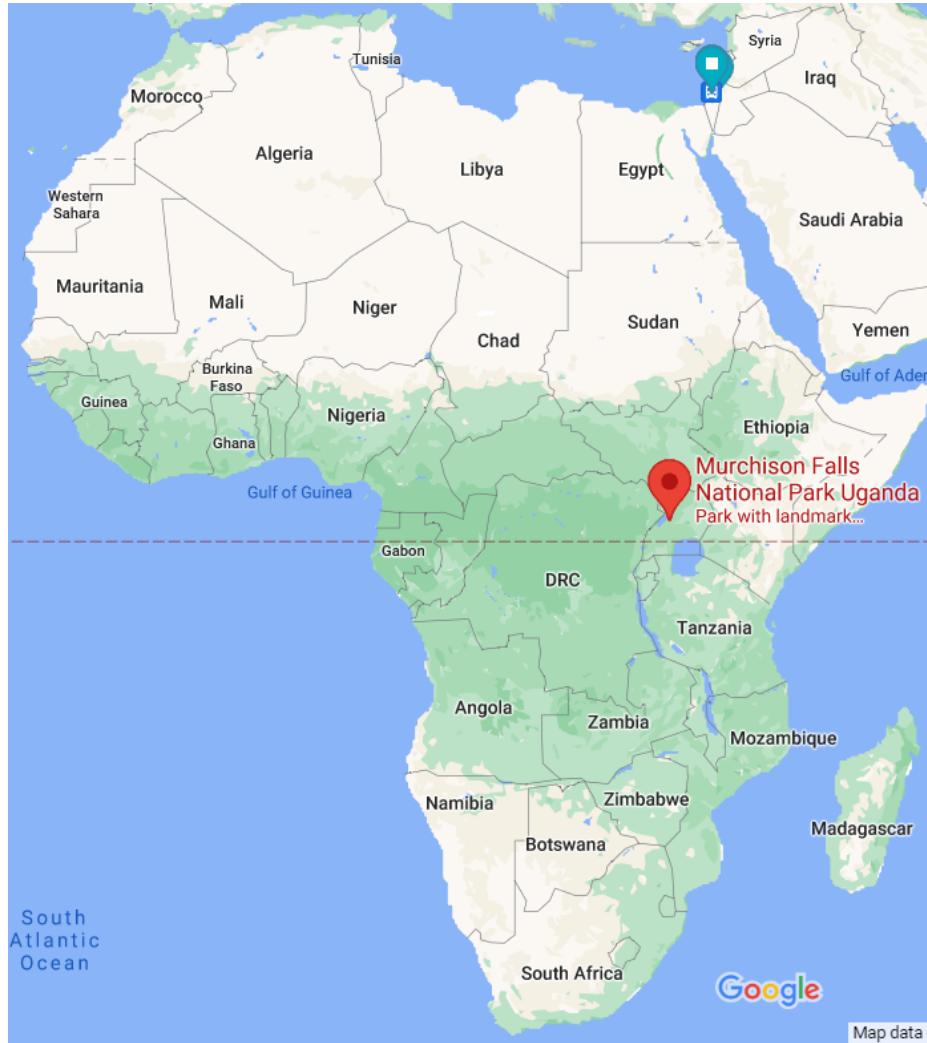
Artificial Intelligence

Computational Game Theory

Machine Learning

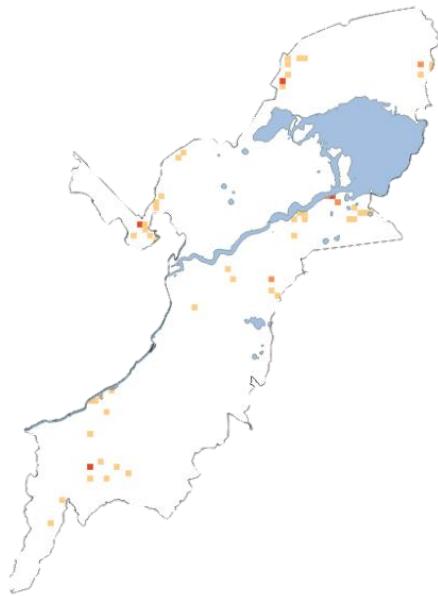
Societal Challenges

# How to better protect wildlife using AI?

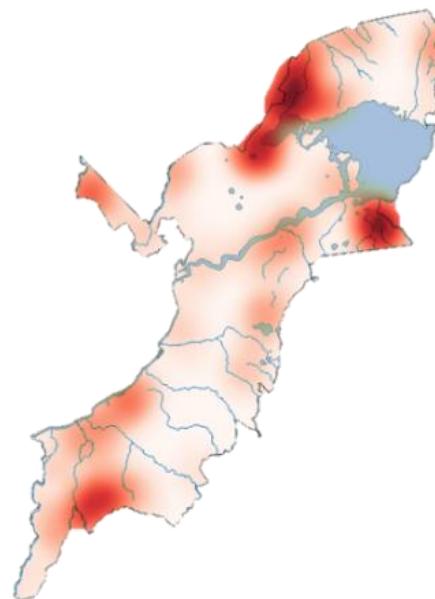


# Learn Poacher Behavior from Real-World Data

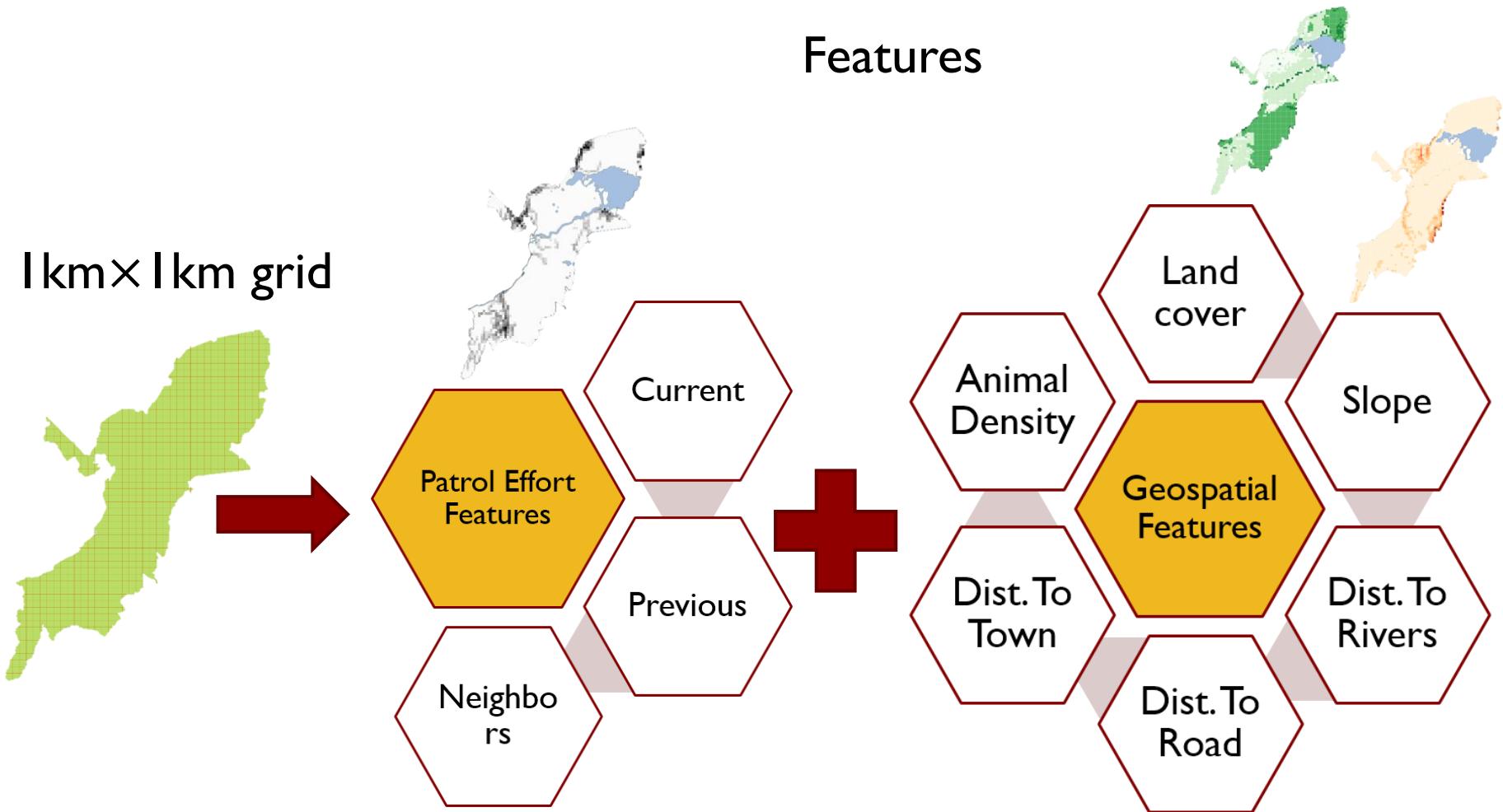
12yr of poaching data  
from Queen Elizabeth  
National Park in Uganda



Prob. of snaring or  
Prob. of detection



# Learn Poacher Behavior from Real-World Data

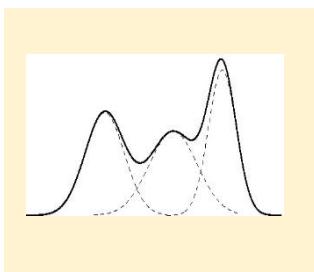


# Learn Poacher Behavior from Real-World Data

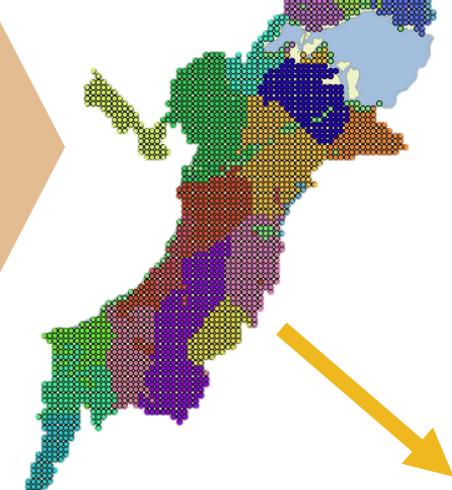
## ► Key technical challenges

- ▶ Lack of labeled data
- ▶ Data imbalance

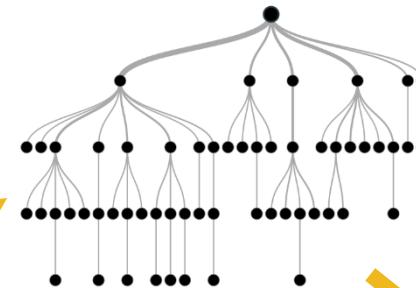
Geospatial Features



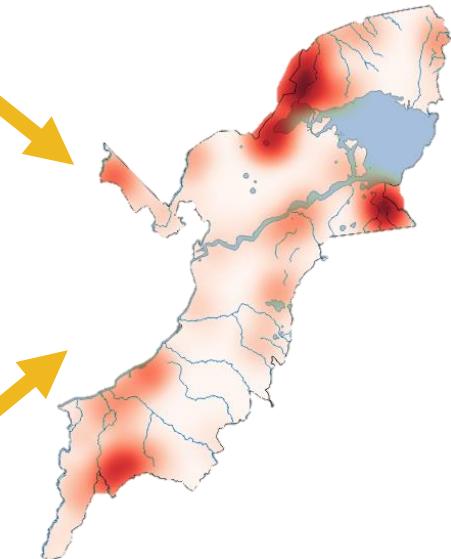
Gaussian Mixture  
Model



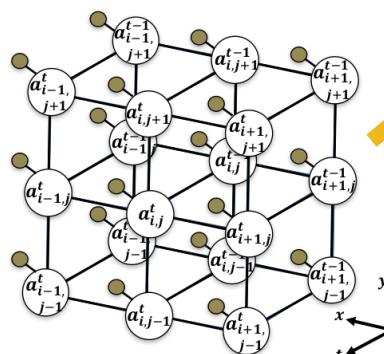
Geoclusters



Bagging of  
Decision Trees



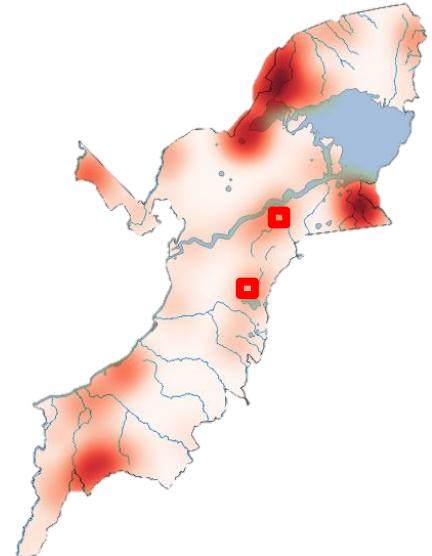
Markov Random Field



# 1 Month Field Test in Uganda

## ▶ Findings

- ▶ 19 litter, ashes, etc.
- ▶ 1 poached elephant
- ▶ 1 active snare
- ▶ 10 antelope snares
- ▶ 1 roll of elephant snares



Historical Base  
Hit Rate

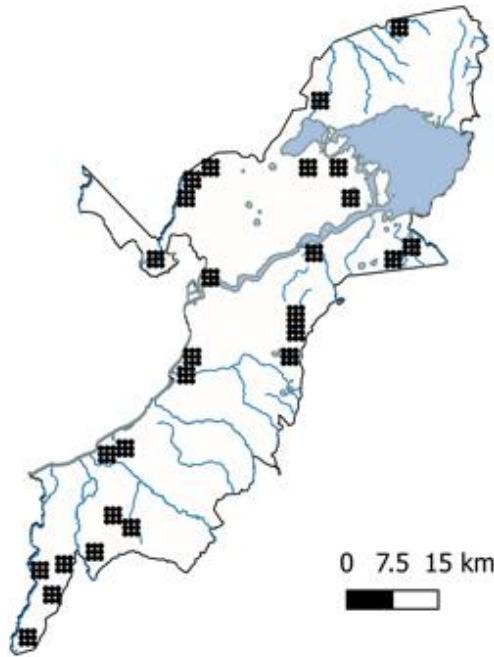
Average: 0.73

Our Hit Rate

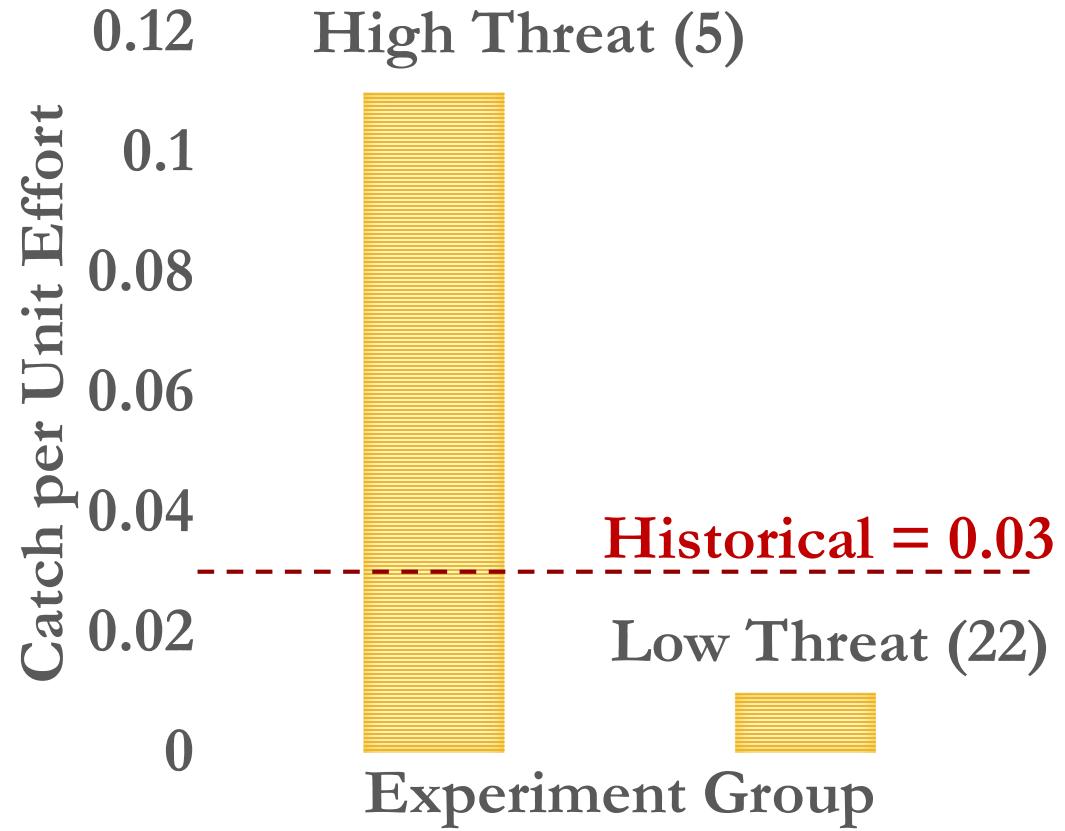
3 (>91%  
months)



# 8 Month Field Test in Uganda



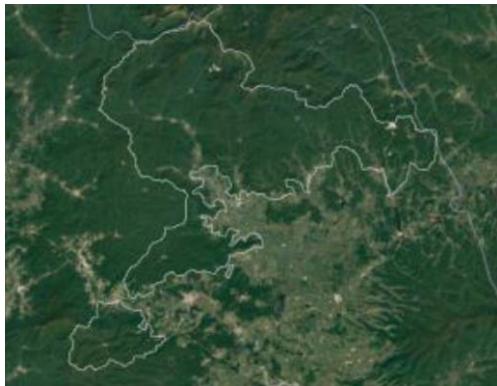
- ▶ 27 areas
- ▶ 452 km patrolled
- ▶ Can differentiate H/L threat areas



# Improving the Learning Framework

- ▶ Extract geospatial feature from satellite imagery
- ▶ Exploit human experts' knowledge

Data from patrols  
and satellite imagery

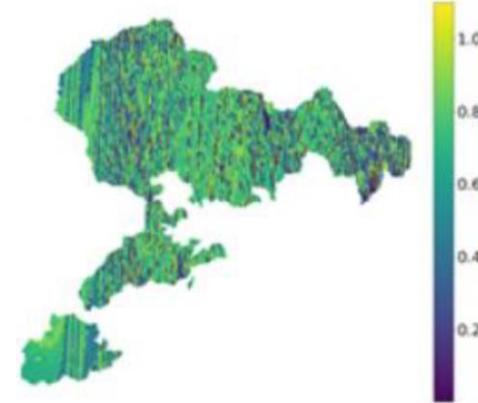


Questionnaire for Rangers



Machine Learning Methods  
Ensemble Learning, Decision  
Trees, Neural Networks,  
Gaussian Process, Markov  
Random Field, ...

Predicted poaching  
threat

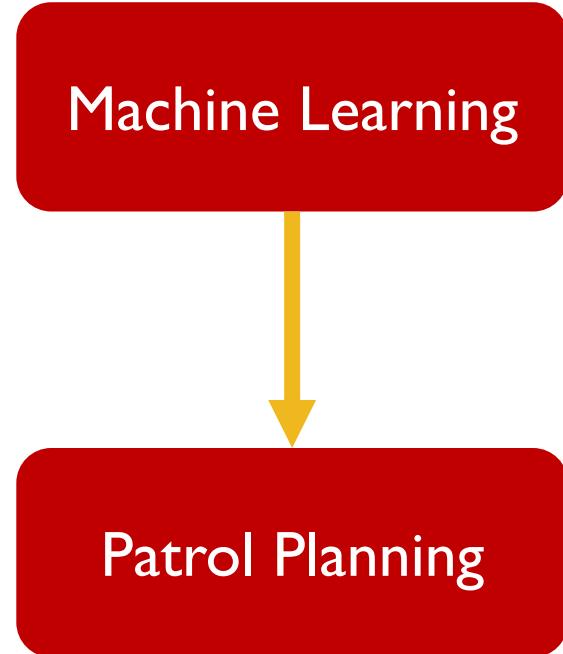


# Field Tests in China

- ▶ 2-day field test in 2017: 22 snares
- ▶ 2017 winter season: 34 patrol shifts, 7 snares
- ▶ 1-week field test in 2019: 42 snares, 3 encounters



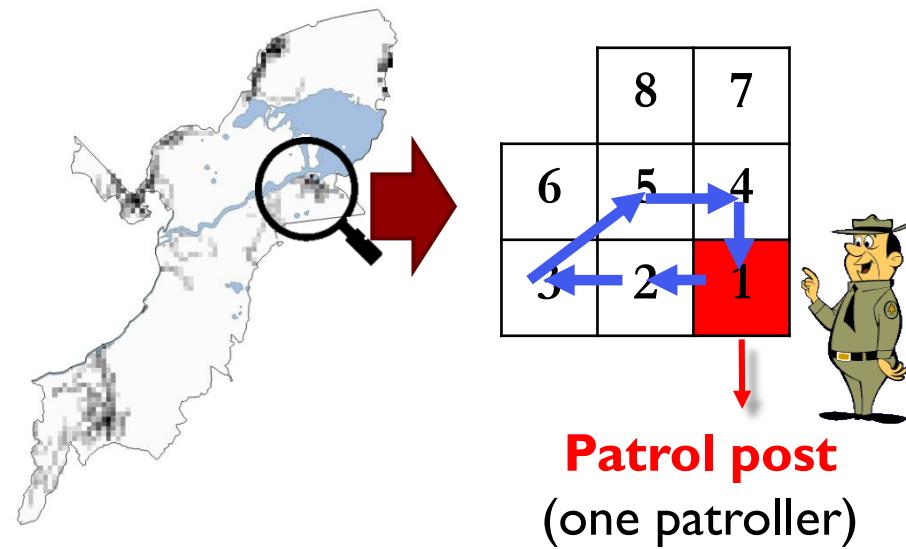
# Patrol Planning Based on Learned Poacher Model



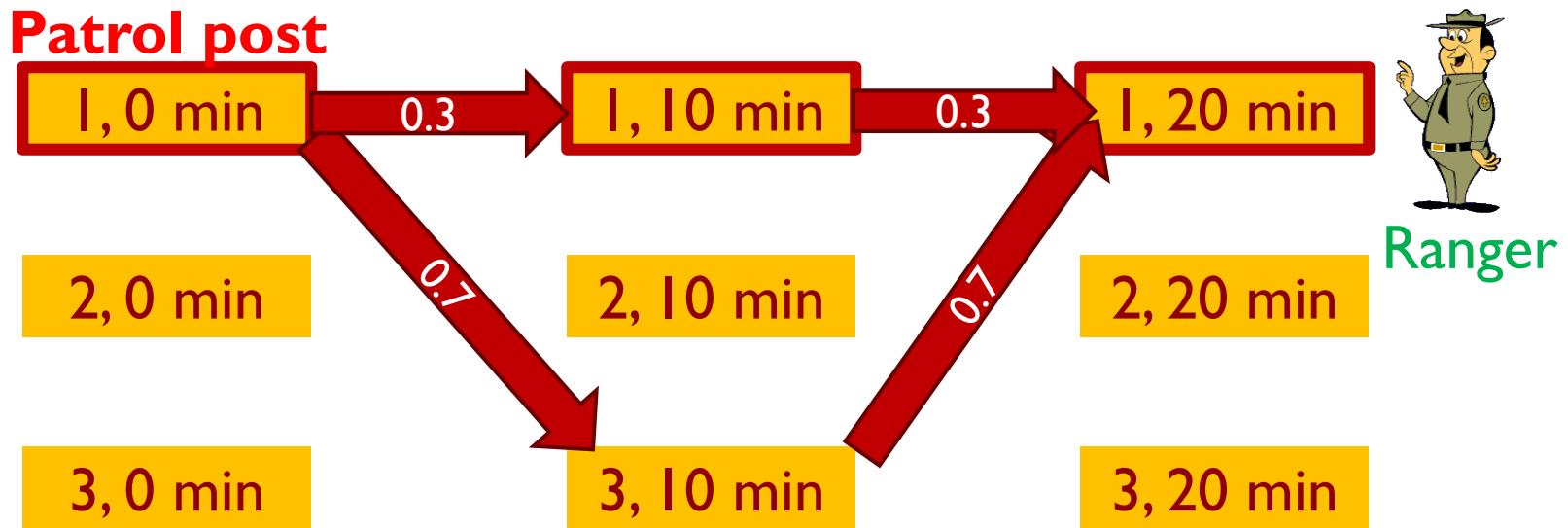
# Patrol Planning Based on Learned Poacher Model



- ▶  $\max_{x_i} \sum_i y_i$
- ▶ Scheduling constraint



# Patrol Planning Based on Learned Poacher Model



$$\max_{x_i} \sum_i y_i$$

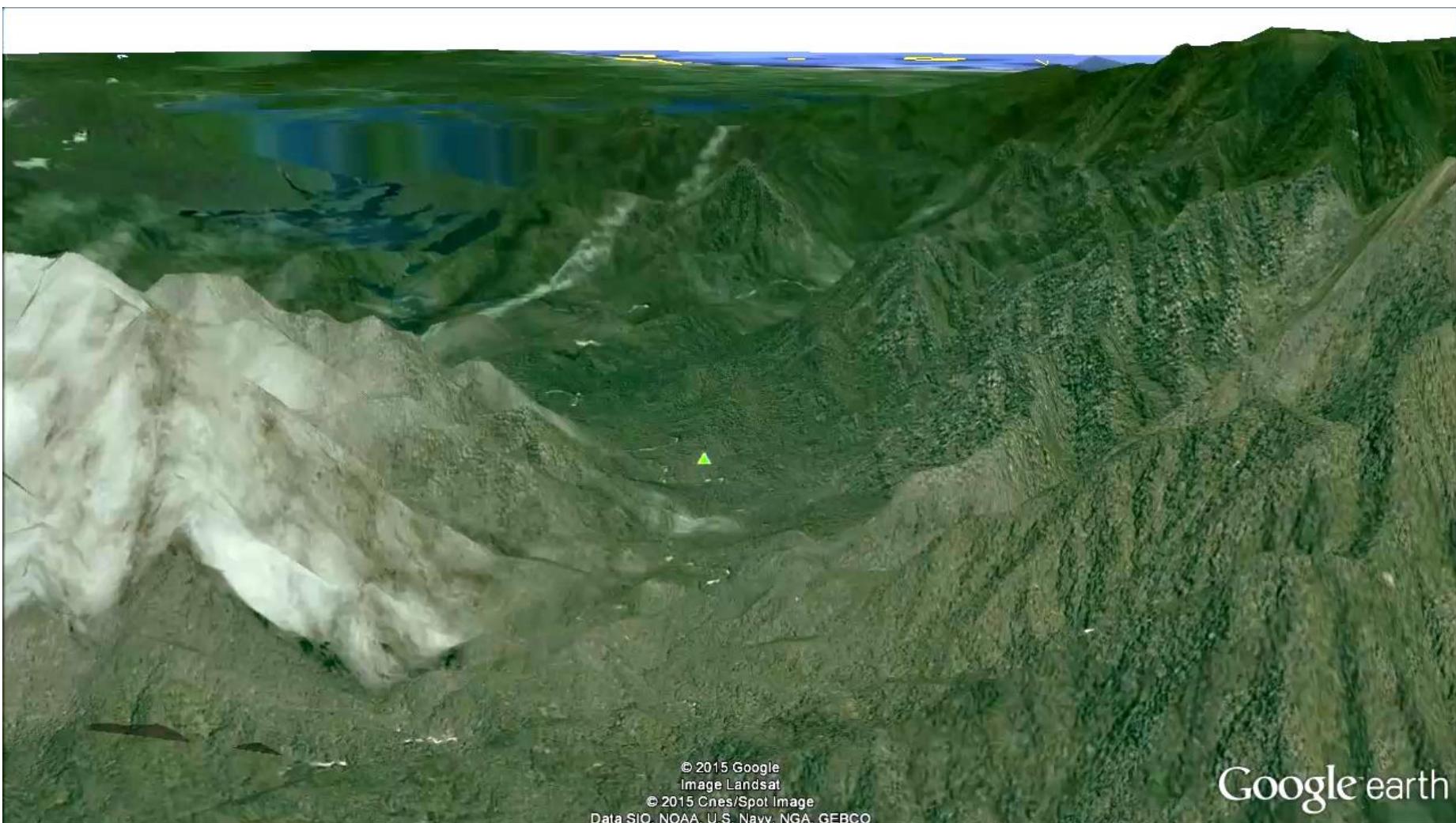
$$\text{s.t. } x_i = \sum_t \sum_{e \in (i,t) \rightarrow} f(e)$$

$f$  is a unit flow

# Complex Terrain



# Incorporate Terrain Info in Patrol Planning

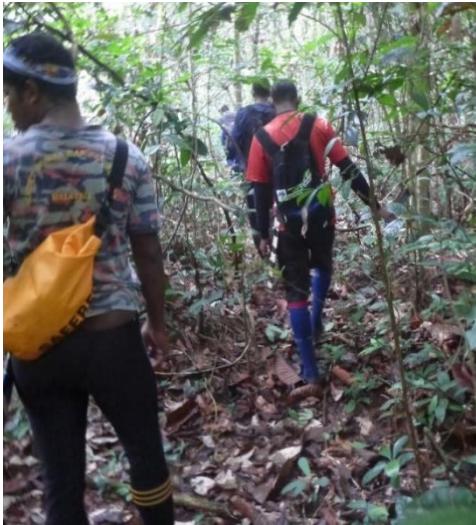


- 33 Deploying PAWS: Field Optimization of the Protection Assistant for Wildlife Security  
Fei Fang, Thanh H. Nguyen, Rob Pickles, Wai Y. Lam, Gopalasamy R. Clements, Bo An, Amandeep Singh, Milind Tambe, Andrew Lemieux  
In IAAI-16: The Twenty-Eighth Annual Conference on Innovative Applications of Artificial Intelligence, February 2016

# Field Test in Malaysia



Animal Footprint



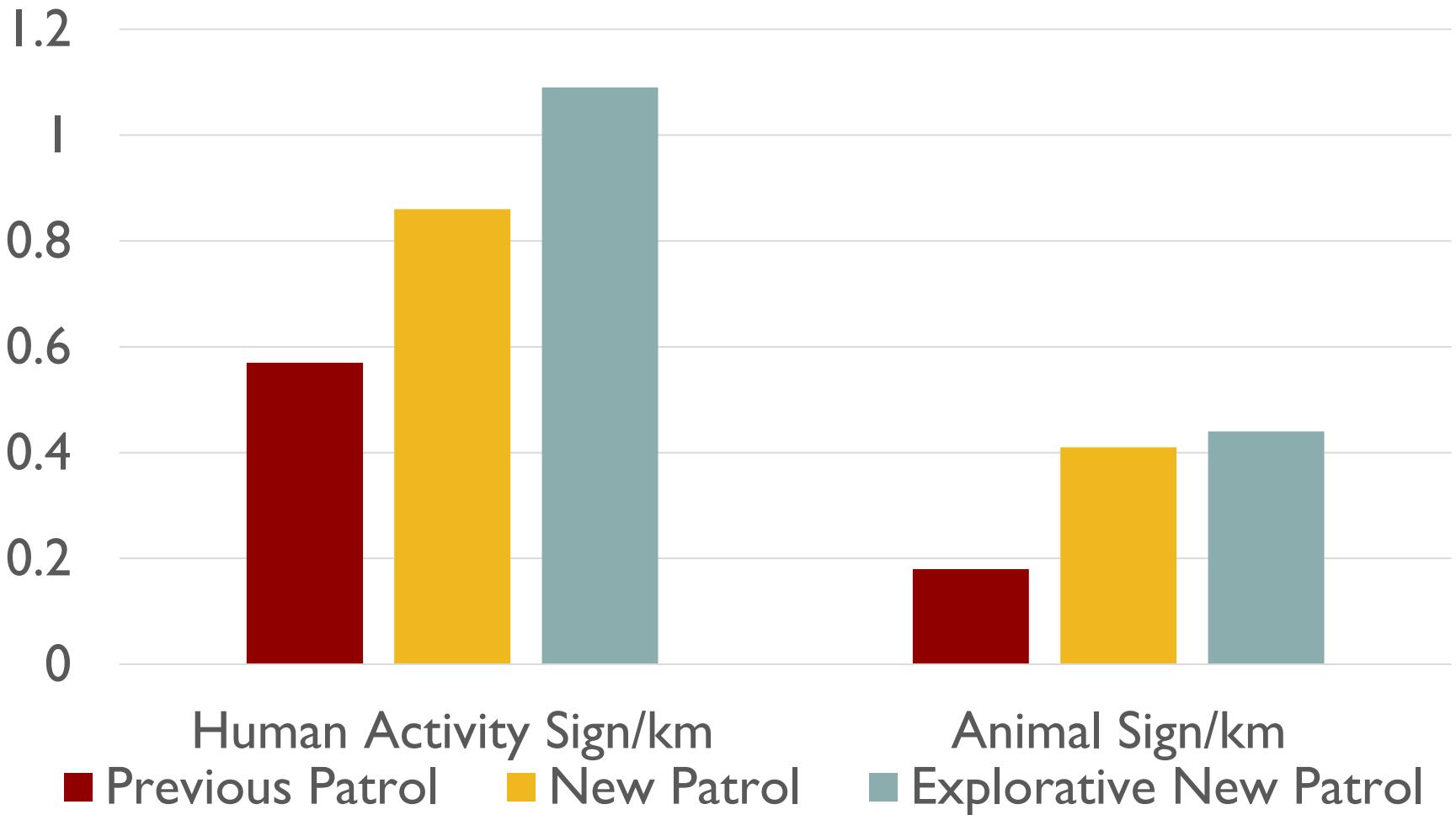
Tiger Sign



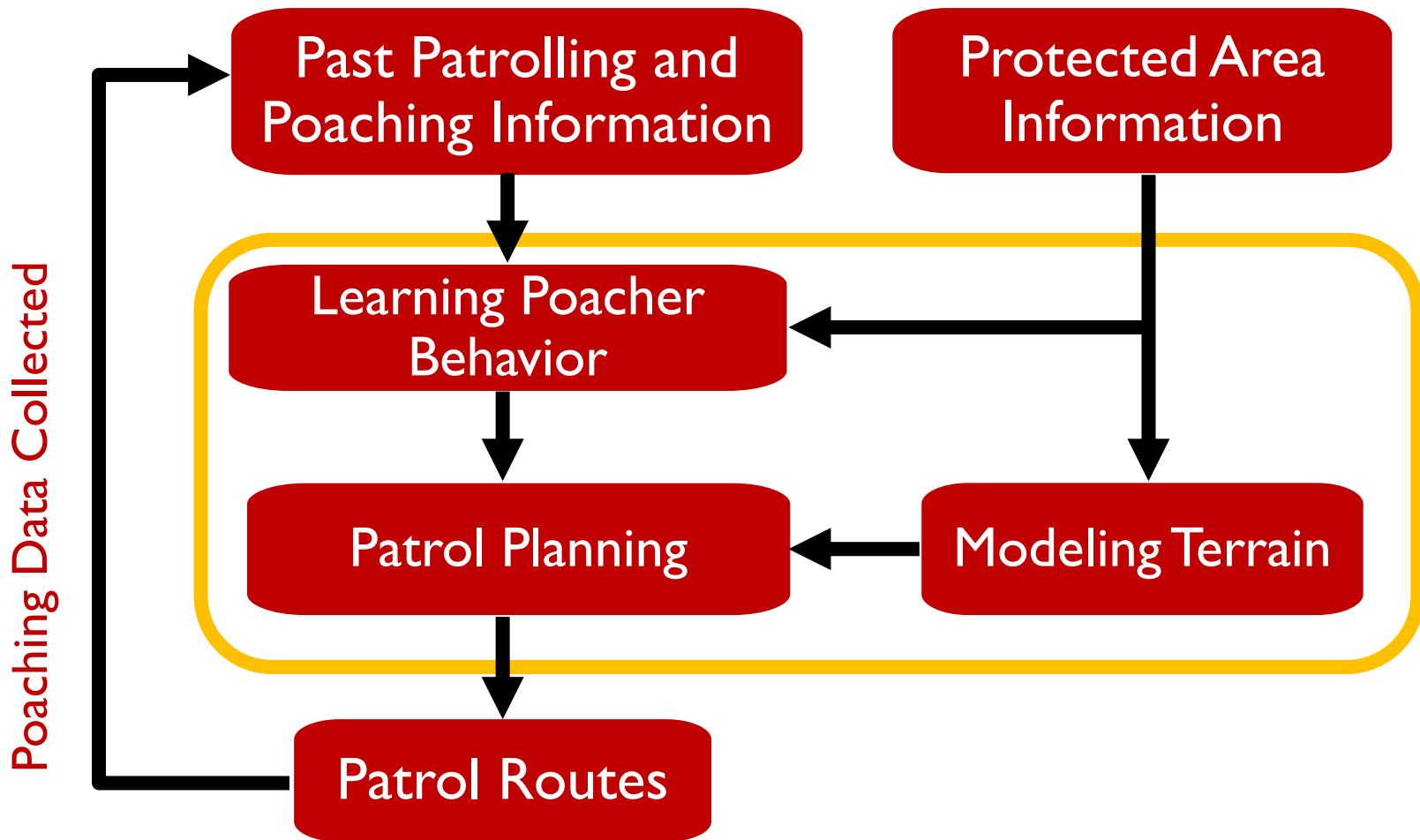
Lighter



# Field Test in Malaysia



# PAWS: Protection Assistant for Wildlife Security



# PAWS Now Available to Sites World Wide

- ▶ Successfully integrated into SMART
- ▶ Available to more than 600 sites worldwide
- ▶ Already in use in some parks (e.g., Cambodia)
- ▶ More field tests on the way



# New Research Challenges Arise

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- ▶ Patrol with real-time information
- ▶ UAV & human coordinated patrols
- ▶ Community engagement
- ▶ Zoning & Fine policy design

# New Challenge: Patrol with Real-Time Information

- ▶ Rangers and poachers react to real-time information
- ▶ Model the sequential interaction as a Markov game



Footprints



Lighters

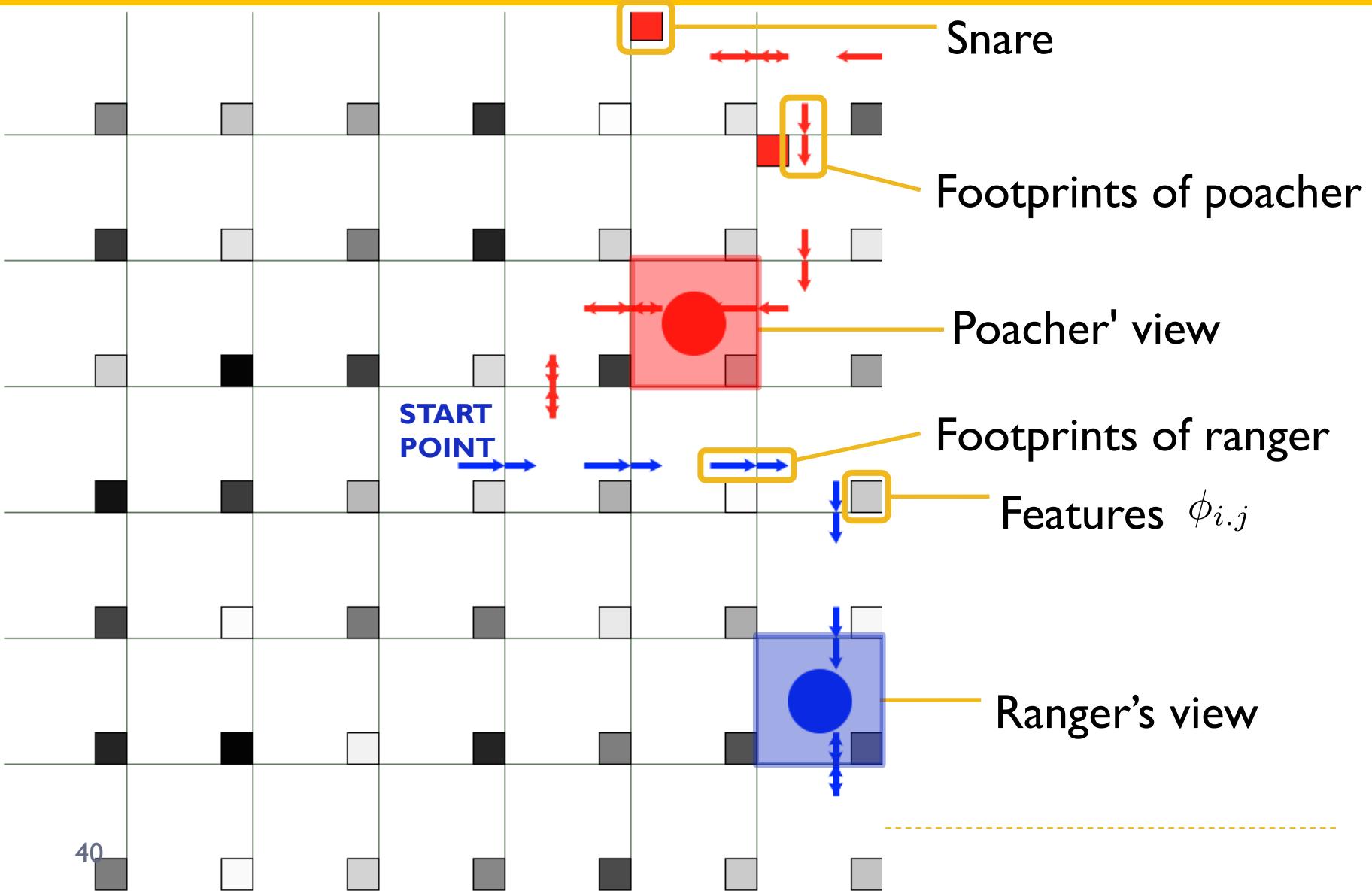


Poacher camp

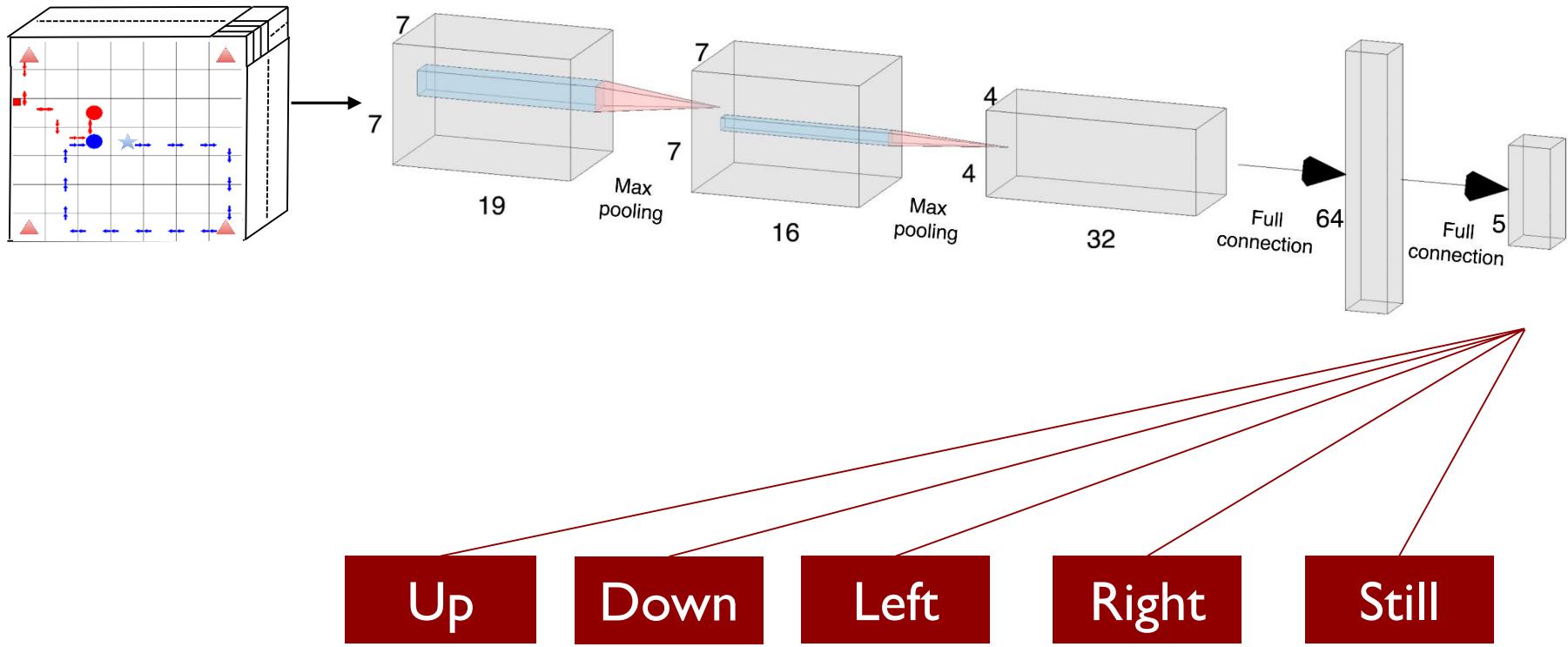


Tree marking

# Markov Game Formulation

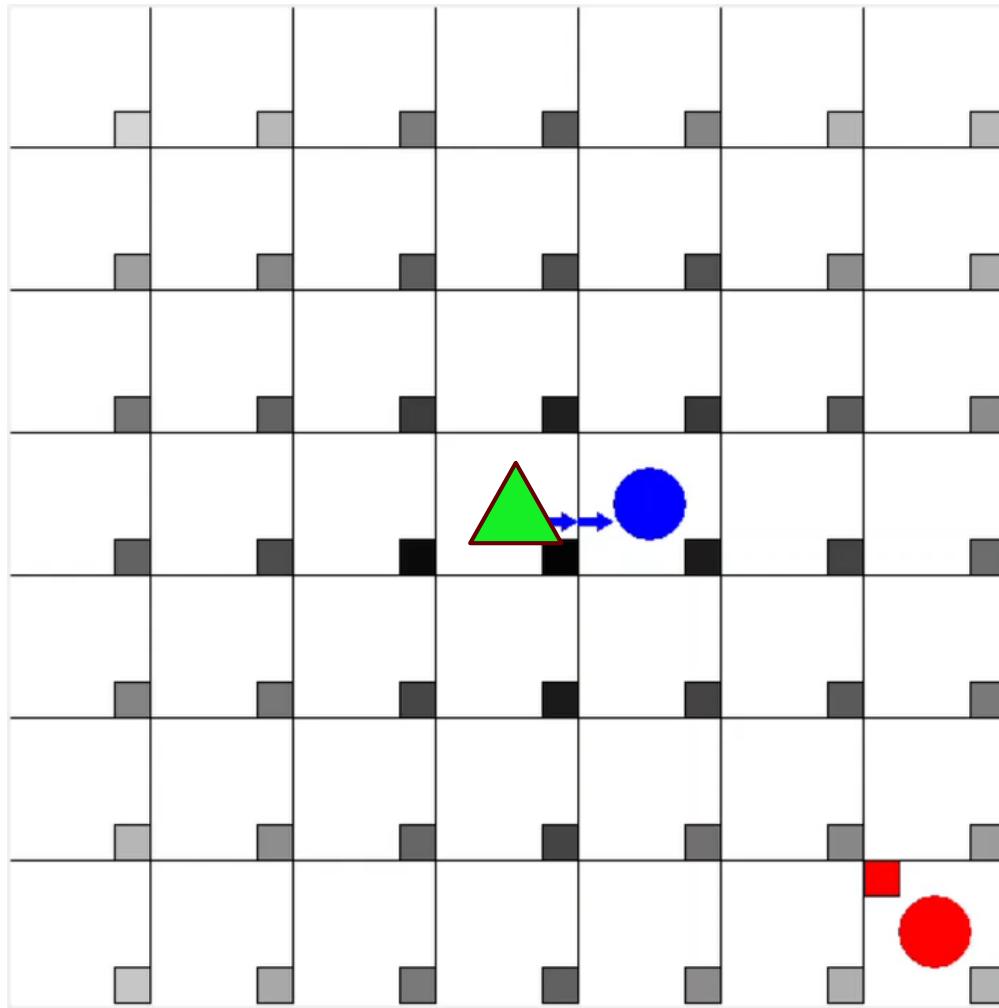


# Deep Q Network Trained Against Heuristic Poacher



- ▶ Deep Q Network (DQN): Game state → Q-value

# Deep Q Network Trained Against Heuristic Poacher



- Poacher
- Snares
- Ranger
- Patrol Post

# Approximate Equilibrium: DQN + Double Oracle

Compute  $\sigma^d, \sigma^a =$   
 $Nash(G^d, G^a)$

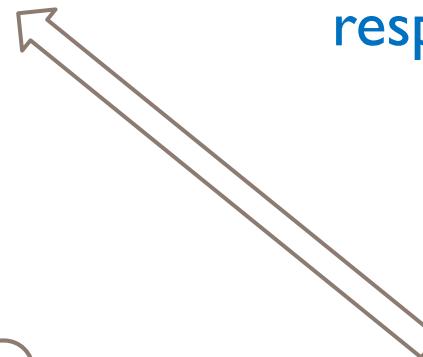


Train  $f^d = DQN(\sigma^a)$

Compute Nash/Minimax



Train a new DQN that best  
responds to poacher's strategy



Train  $f^a = DQN(\sigma^a)$



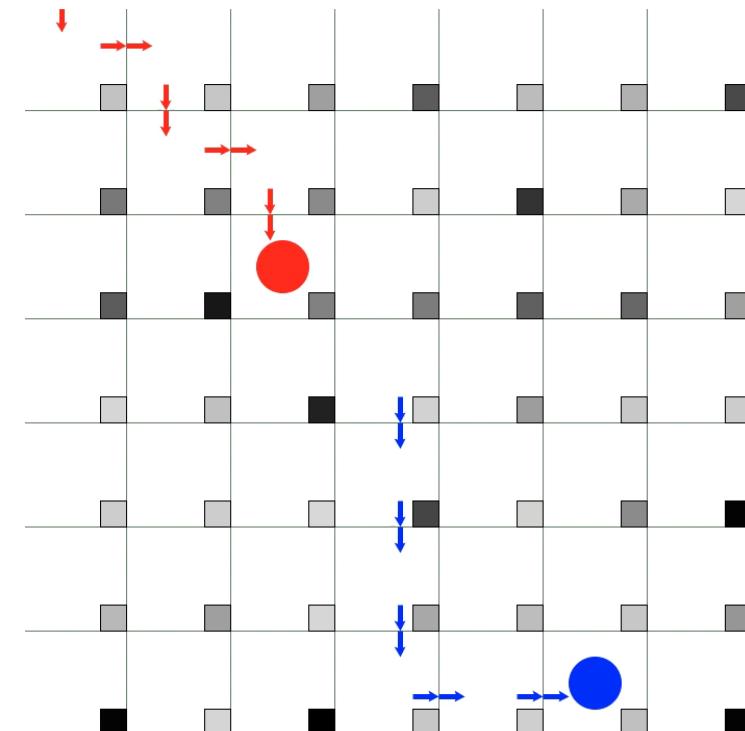
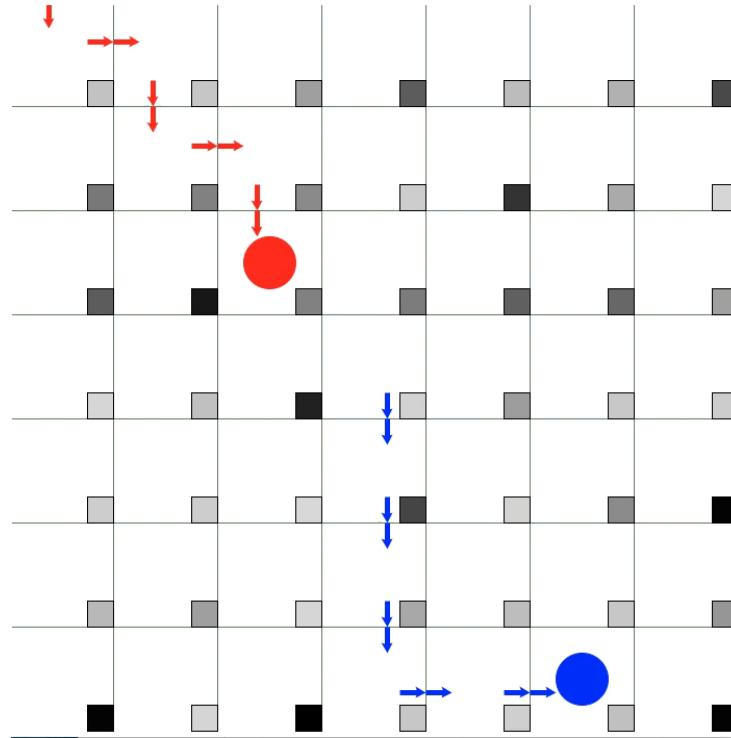
Add  $f^d, f^a$  to  
 $G^d, G^a$

Train a new DQN that best  
responds to ranger's strategy

Update sets of DQNs

# Enhancements

- ▶ Use local modes for efficient training
- ▶ Start with domain-specific heuristic strategies



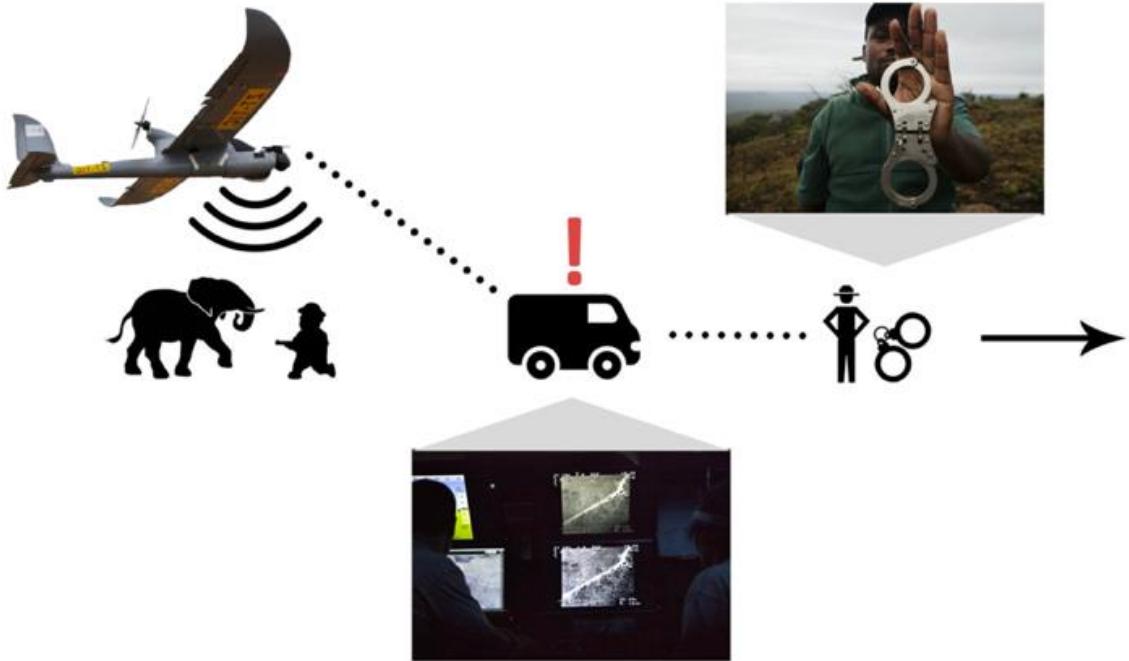
# New Research Challenges Arise

---

- ▶ Patrol with real-time information
- ▶ UAV & human coordinated patrols
- ▶ Community engagement
- ▶ Zoning & Fine policy design

# UAV & Human Patrols in Anti-Poaching

Not enough rangers



# Field Test in Botswana

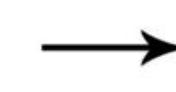


# UAV & Human Patrols in Anti-Poaching

Flash light to deter poachers



Not enough rangers



Actual video of poacher running away

# New Research Challenges Arise

- ▶ Patrol with real-time information
- ▶ UAV & human coordinated patrols
- ▶ Community engagement
- ▶ Zoning & Fine policy design

# Summary: AI for Anti-Poaching

## ► Our work

- ▶ First time using deep learning and deep reinforcement learning in security games
- ▶ Successful field tests and tool available to hundreds of sites world wide

## ► Related problems

- ▶ Illegal logging, illegal mining, overfishing
- ▶ Learn from limited and imbalanced data
- ▶ Efficient learning algorithm to solve large-scale games



# Machine Learning + Game Theory for Societal Challenges

## Security & Safety



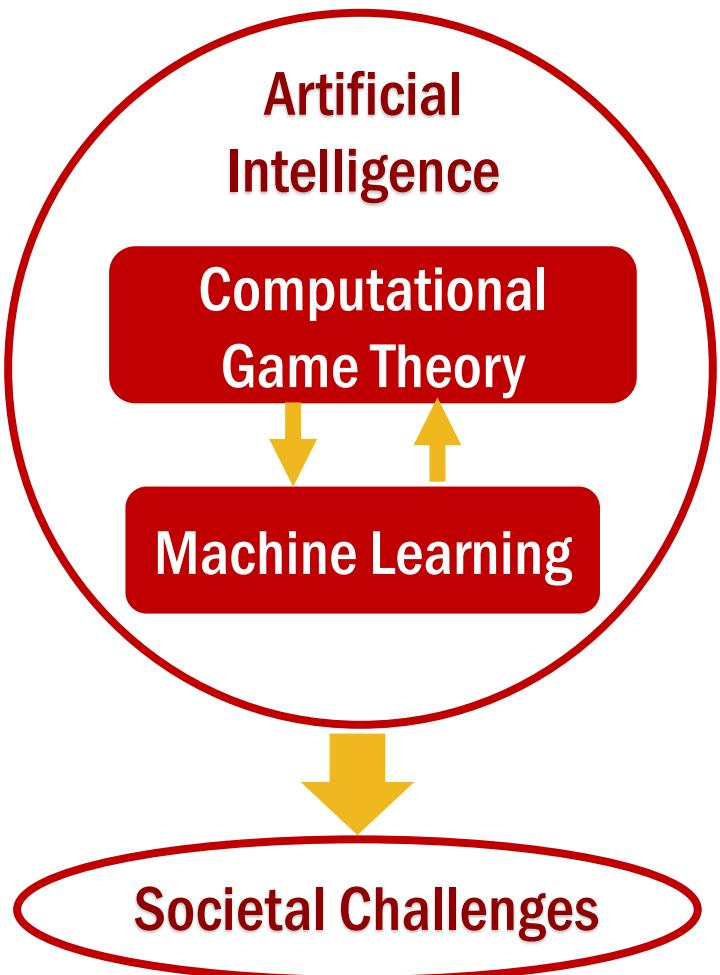
## Environmental Sustainability



## Zero Hunger

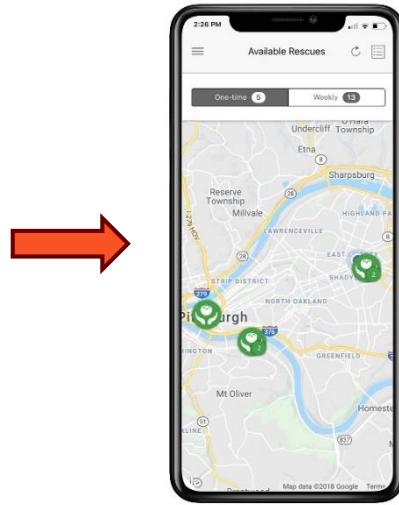


## Transportation



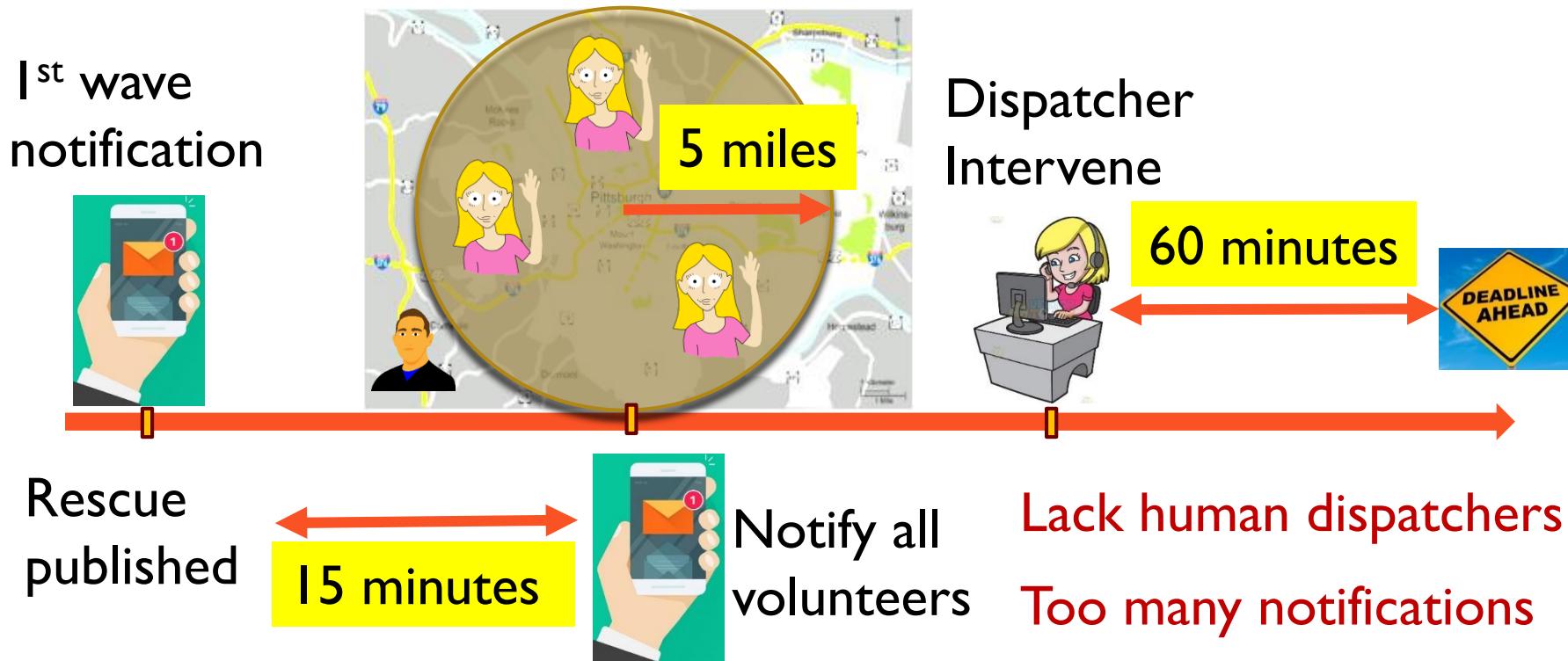
# Volunteer-Based Food Rescue Platform

- ▶ Food waste and food insecurity coexist
  - ▶ Waste up to 40% food globally
  - ▶ 1 in 8 people go hungry every day
- ▶ Rescue good food!



# Problem: How to improve operational efficiency?

- ▶ Decision makers: donors, recipients, volunteers, platform
- ▶ Uncertainty about whether a rescue will be claimed



# Predictive Model of Rescue Claim Status

- ▶ Determine which rescues need special attention

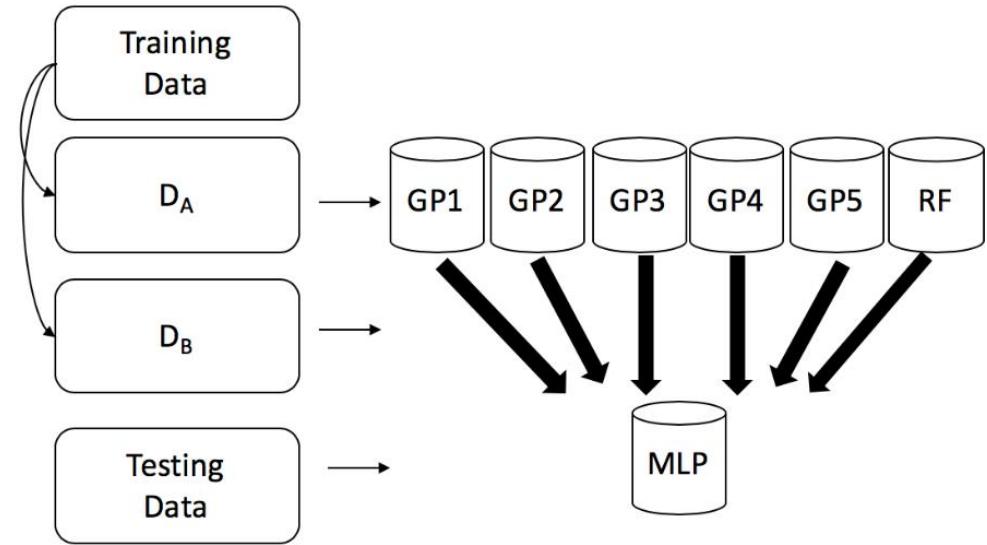
	Features
Timing	Fastest travel time of rescue
	Travel distance of rescue
	Weight of the food
	Time of day
	Time Slot
Weather	Precipitation
	Snowfall
	Average temperature
Location	AVs in donor's cell
	Average AVs in donor's neighboring cells
	AVs in recipient's cell
	AVs in donor and recipient's cells with vehicle

**Positive label: Claimed**

**Negative label: Not claimed**

# Predictive Model of Rescue Claim Status

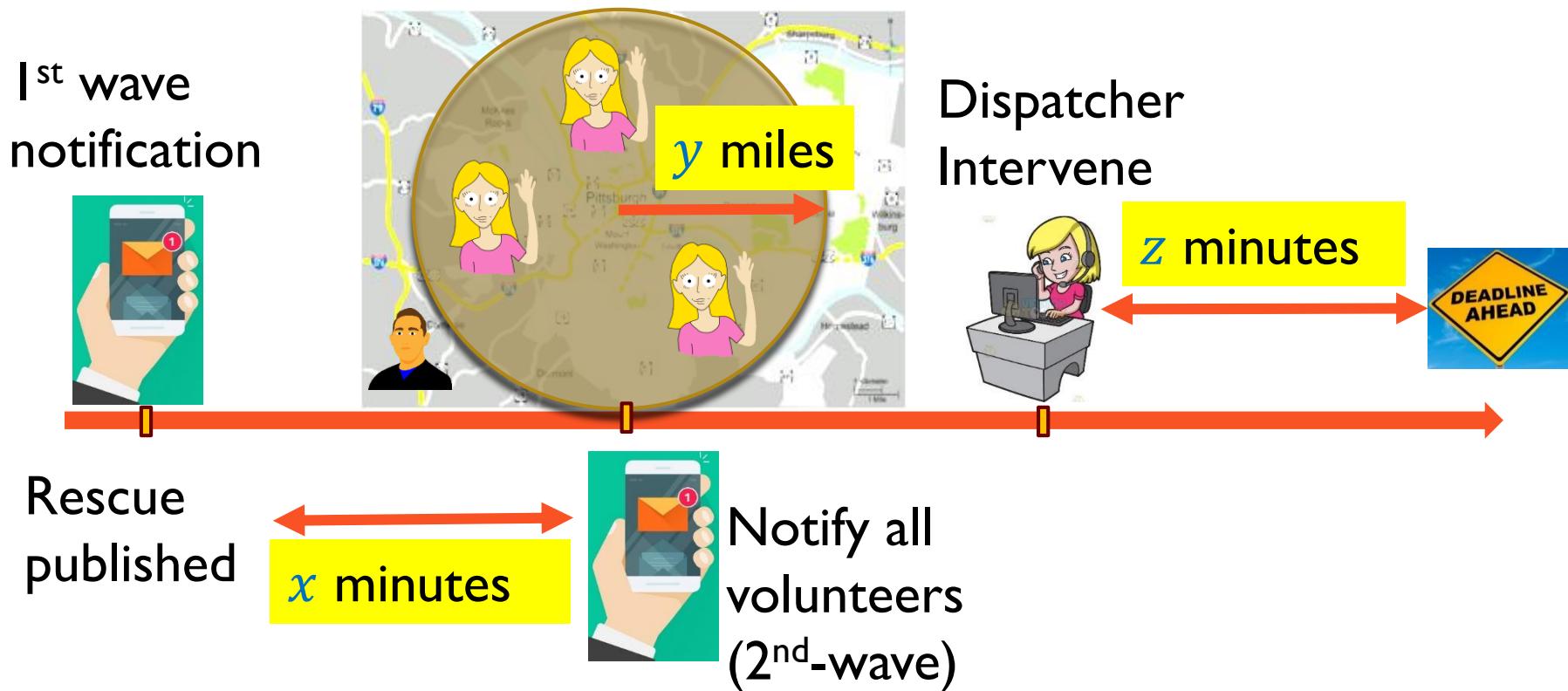
- ▶ Training data
  - ▶ May 2018 to Dec 2018
- ▶ Test data
  - ▶ Jan 2019 to May 2019



Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1	AUC
Gradient boosting	0.73	0.86	0.82	0.84	0.51
Random forest	0.71	0.87	0.78	0.82	0.54
Gaussian process	0.56	0.88	0.54	0.67	0.60
Stacking model	0.69	1.00*	0.64	0.78	0.81

# Optimize Intervention and Notification Scheme

- ▶ Avoid excessive notifications
- ▶ Reduce human dispatcher's work load



# Optimize Intervention and Notification Scheme

$$\min_{x,y,z}$$

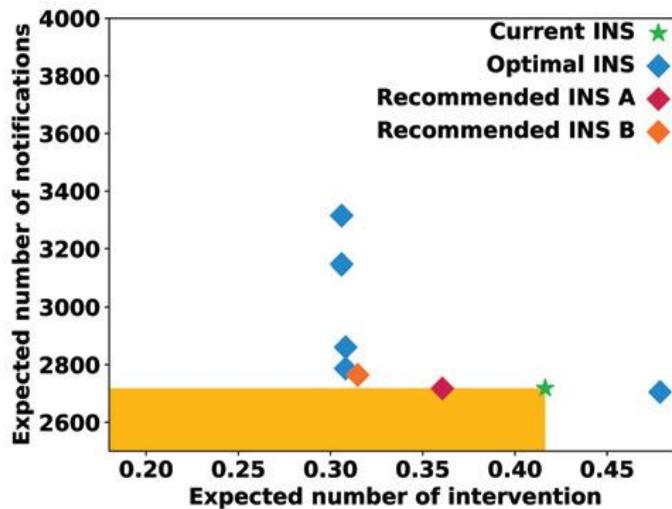
Expected # of volunteer notifications  
+  $\lambda$  × Expected # of human interventions

s.t. Claim rate  $\geq$  threshold

Solve using branch-and-bound

# Optimize Intervention and Notification Scheme

- ▶ Optimize on data from May 2018 to Dec 2018
- ▶ Test on data from Jan 2019 to May 2019
- ▶ Checking Pareto frontier



INS	Interventions	Notifications
A: (16.5, 5.5, 45)	-13% (-0.06)	0% (-1)
B: (15.5, 5.5, 32.5)	-24% (-0.10)	+2% (+46)

Deployed  
since Feb 2020

# Optimize Intervention and Notification Scheme

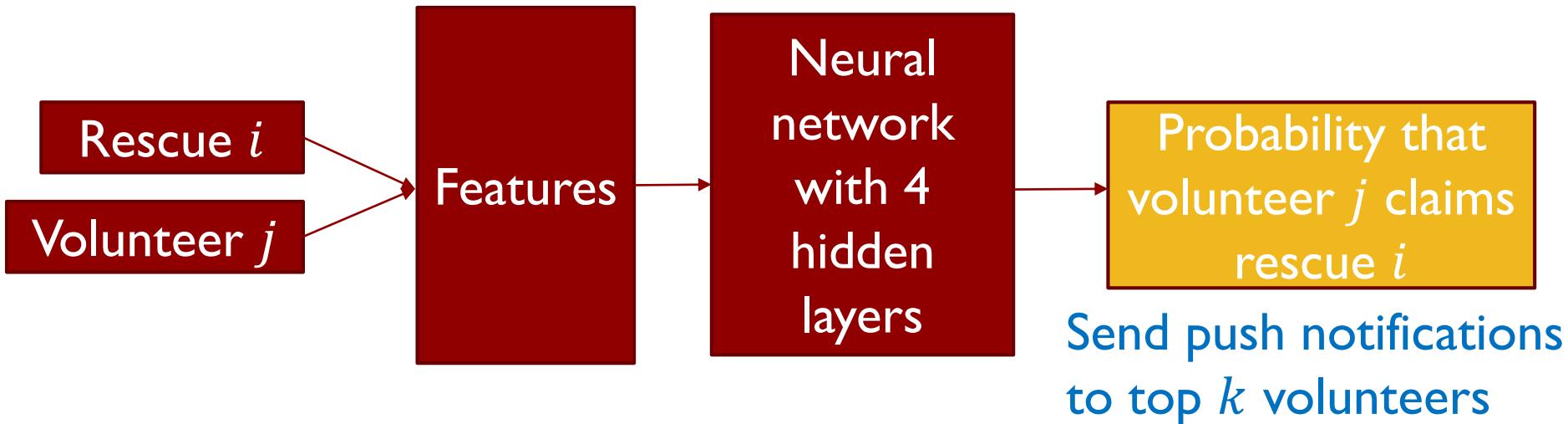
## ▶ Preliminary result

- ▶ Higher claim rate, lower claim time, less notifications
- ▶ May exist many confounding factors

Condition	Claim Rate	Average time from publish to claim (min)	Average # of push notifications sent
Before 2/10/2020 (Previous scheme)	0.84	78.43	11499.45
2/10/2020-3/1/2020 (New scheme)	0.88	43.05	9167.52
After 3/1/2020 (After COVID)	0.92	39.73	9735.54

# Rescue-Specific Notification Scheme

- ▶ Send 1<sup>st</sup>-wave notifications to volunteers that are more likely to claim the rescue
- ▶ Recommend volunteers to rescue requests



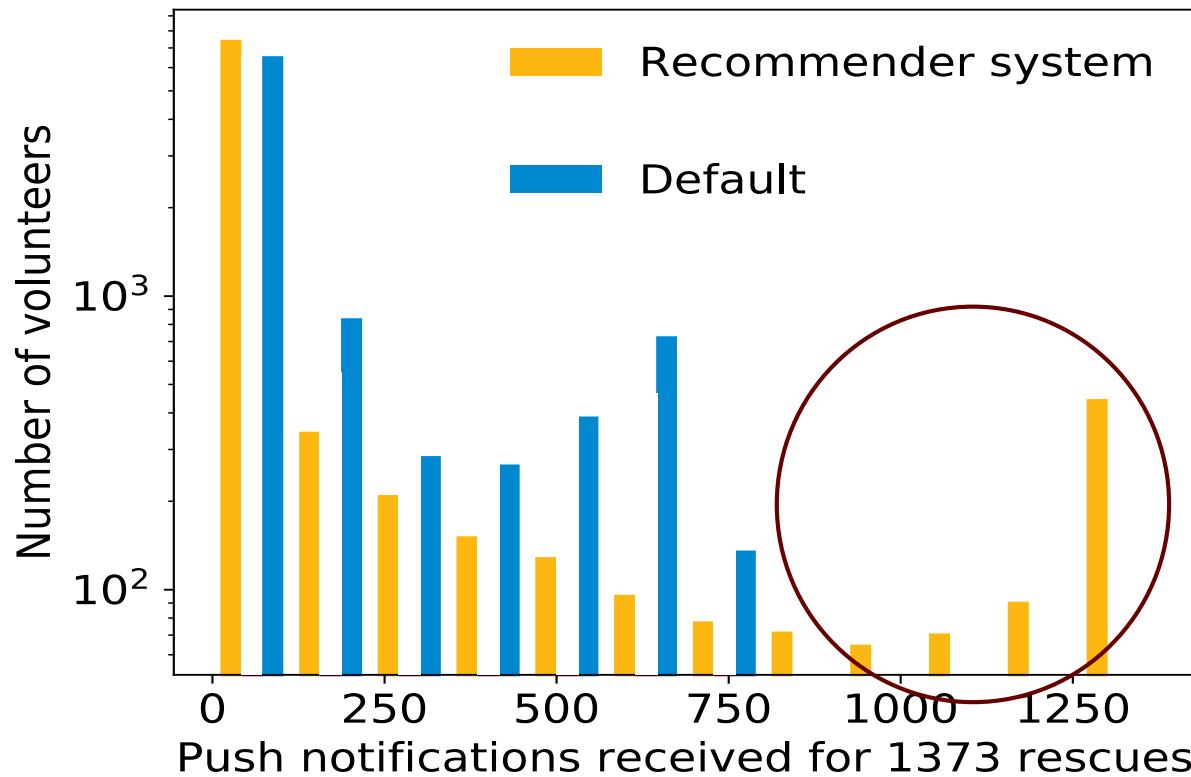
# Evaluation

- ▶ Metric: Hit ratio at top  $k$  (HR@k): % of rescues that are claimed by volunteers in top  $k$
- ▶  $k = 964$  (to match the default notification scheme)

Model	HR@k (SD)
NN	<b>0.7269 (0.0310)</b>
RF(1:1)	0.5989 (0.0395)
RF(1:20)	0.6035 (0.0511)
GBDT(1:1)	0.6235 (0.0549)
GBDT(1:20)	0.5394 (0.0152)
SM(1:1)	0.4996 (0.0005)
SM(1:20)	0.5219 (0.0125)
Default	<b>0.4392 (N/A)</b>

# Caveat with Rescue-Specific Notification

- ▶ ML model discovers some frequent volunteers and sends them notifications almost all the time



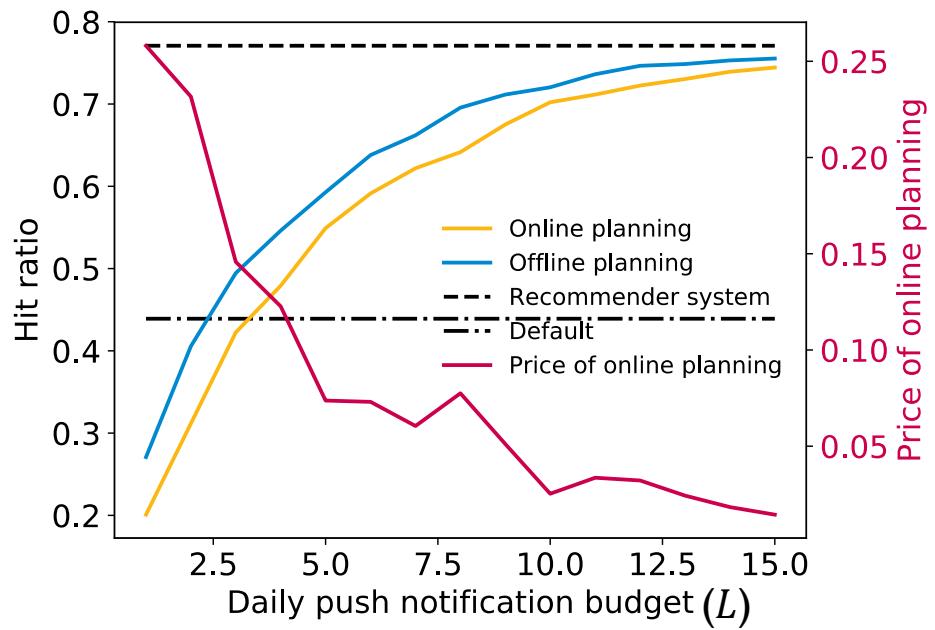
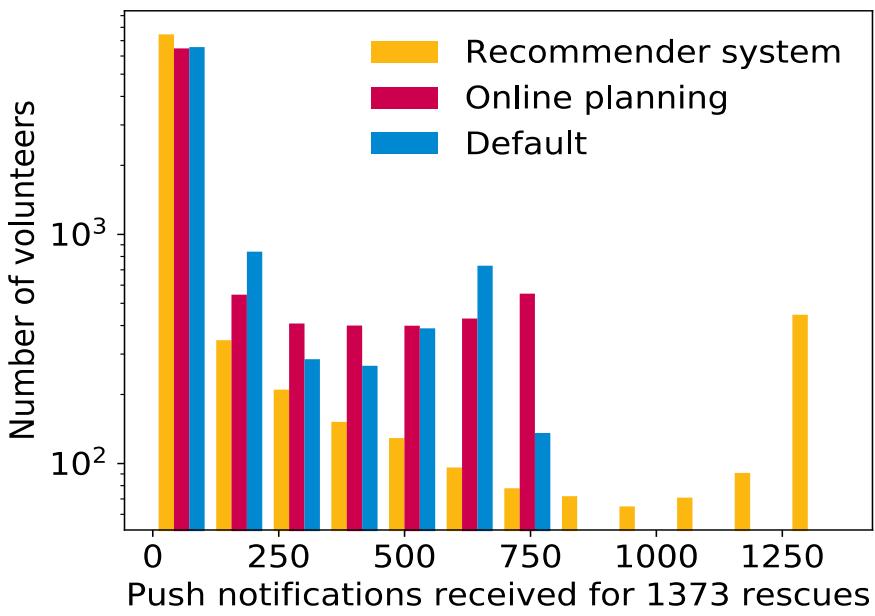
# Machine Learning + Online Planning

- ▶ Each volunteer receives at most  $L$  notifications per day
- ▶ For current rescue  $i$ , determine who to send notifications to by planning with an projected set of future rescues  $R$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_x \quad & \sum_{j \in V} \left( p_{ij} x_{ij} + \sum_{i' \in R} p_{i'j} x_{i'j} \right) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{j \in V} x_{i'j} \leq k, \quad \forall i' \in R \\ & \sum_{j \in V} x_{ij} \leq k \\ & x_{ij} + \sum_{i' \in R} x_{i'j} \leq b_j, \quad \forall j \in V \\ & x_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall i \in R, \forall j \in V \end{aligned}$$

# Evaluation

- ▶ Avoid the over-concentration with  $L = 5$
- ▶ Hit ratio at top  $k = 0.65$  (current practice = 0.44)
- ▶ In-field test: will start in weeks!



# Summary: AI for Zero Hunger

## ► Our work

- ▶ First to use recommender system + online planning for notification in volunteer-based platforms
- ▶ Deployed in the real world

## ► Open research questions

- ▶ Game-theoretic model with volunteers' strategic thinking
- ▶ Recommend a route with multiple rescues



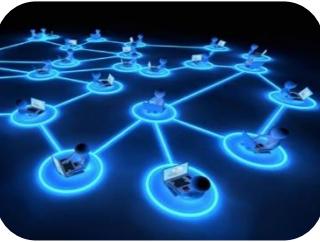
# Takeaway I: Many Ways to Integrate ML and Game Theory

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- ▶ Data-based game theoretic reasoning
- ▶ Learning-powered equilibrium computation
- ▶ More...
  - ▶ End-to-end learning in games
  - ▶ Multi-agent reinforcement learning
  - ▶ Adversarial machine learning
  - ▶ ...

# Takeaway 2: AI Has Great Potential for Social Good

## Security & Safety



## Environmental Sustainability



## Zero Hunger



## Transportation



Artificial  
Intelligence

Computational  
Game Theory

Machine Learning

Societal Challenges

# Acknowledgment

- ▶ Advisors, postdocs, students and all co-authors!



- ▶ Collaborators and partners



- ▶ Funding support

