

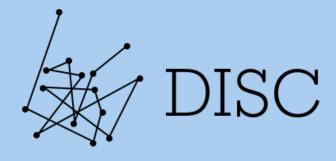
FAMINE & FOOD CRISIS FORECASTING CENTER

HACKATHON #1: YEMEN

Day 3: Identifying Secondary Data

Springboard Grant – Tier I Sep I, 2022 – August 31, 2023





DATA REPLICABILITY AND TRANSPARECY

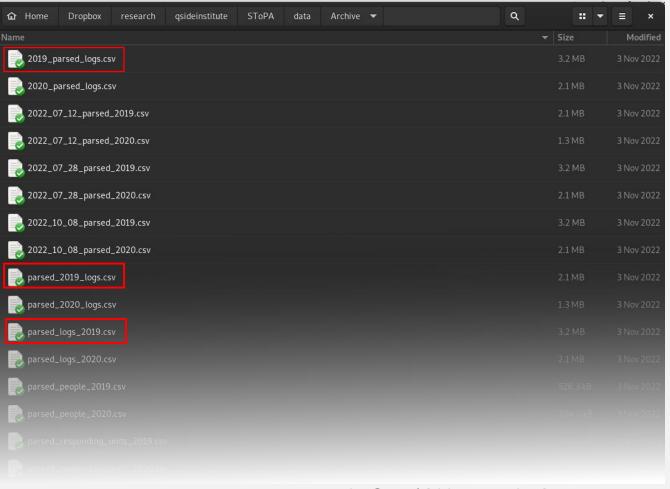
ANNA RACHEL HAENCH

SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST, DATA INTENSIVE STUDIES CENTER

Experiences That Shaped Me

- I) Developer for open-source software
- 2) Industry software developer
- 3) Co-Director of Interdisciplinary/Community Lab
 - Small Town Police Accountability Research Lab
- 4) Academic researcher
 - Computational and Applied Mathematician
 - Data Scientist
 - Collaborator in Computational Social Sciences

A True Story



2021 Datathon For Justice

Hey, do we have a copy of the parsed 2019 data?

Sure! It's in the team dropbox.

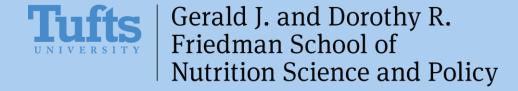
...

Be Kind To Your Future Selves

Some Things That Helped Me

- I. Talk with your team about file naming conventions
 - Protip: use dates and initials like parsed_2019_logs_AH_20230212.csv
- 2. Have a conversation with your team about project folder structure
 - Protip: document the outcome of this conversation and make it your README.
- 3. Give people the tools to run the data processing pipeline.
 - Protip: if you're using Github, provide a Jupyter notebook that walks through the workflow.
 - Protip: if you're not using Github, write it all down and include lots of good pictures.
- 4. If you're writing code, be excessively rigid about style guidelines
 - Protip: if you're using Python, the PEP8 is a really helpful resource.





HOW DO WE KNOW IF THE DATA IS GOOD?

BINGJIE ZHOU DOCTORAL STUDENT, FRIEDMAN SCHOOL (NEDS)





DATA BEST PRACTICES

UKU-KASPAR UUSTALU DATA SCIENCE SPECIALIST, TUFTS DATA LAB

Three simple rules...

. Each column is a variable.

2. Each row is an observation.

3. Each cell is a single value.

Two more things to remember...

documentation = important

(excessive) redundancy = evil





MERGING PLACES AND NAMES

PETER NADEL

DIGITAL HUMANITIES NLP SPECIALIST AISHWARYA VENKAT DOCTORAL STUDENT, FRIEDMAN SCHOOL (AFE)

Are we talking about the same place?

- > Missing letters, varied spellings, abbreviations
 - E.g. Guatemala: Totonicapan vs. Totonicapn
 - E.g. Pakistan: Tando Mohammad Khan vs. Tando M. Kh
- Administrative differences
 - E.g. Phillippines: Zamboanga del Sur vs. Region IX
 - E.g. Afghanistan: Shahrak Tula vs Sharak
- ➤ Linguistic differences, encodings
 - E.g. Benin: Segbana vs. Ségbana
 - E.g. Somalia: Dhusa Mareb vs. Dhuusamare
 - E.g. Ethiopia: West Hararghe vs. Mirab H

Regional languages (languages of the United Nations*) ARABIC*, CHINESE*, ENGLISH*, FRENCH*, GERMAN, RUSSIAN*,

The big languages

ENGLISH FRENCH

sula)

National languages

Around 80 languages serve over 180 nation states.

Official languages within nation states (and other "safe" languages) Around 600 languages worldwide (e.g. Marathi)

Local vernacular languages
The remainder of the world's 6,000+ languages

Source: Wikimedia Commons, based on *The Future of English* by Graddol, 1997

Can algorithms help resolve place-names?

Classification with HuggingFace transformers

In this notebook, we are tasked to find and replace misspelled or misidentified placenames in geographic data. In addition to the placenames, we also have scores that come from a fuzzymatching process, which will give us a starting place for building our model.

This notebook should be a place of experimentation and exploration. I have tried to mark places where you could try other approaches and implementations.

A few notes on running this yourself:

- 1. It requires a GPU. You can acces Then find GPU in the Hardware a
- versions or installation issue.

```
# pred will be 1 if they are referring to the same place
# pred will be 0 if they are refering to a different place
p = preds_df.sample(5).apply(lambda x: print(x['input'], x['preds'], '\n'),axis=1) # sampling 5 at a time
```

```
2. I tried to make it so that there we TEXT1: kenya - mandera - el wak or central; TEXT2: kenya - meru - igembe central 0.0
                             TEXT1: uganda - northern - amudat; TEXT2: sudan - northern - addabah 0.0
                             TEXT1: uganda - northern - moroto; TEXT2: uganda - moroto - moroto 0.0
                             TEXT1: cote divoire - woroba - bafing; TEXT2: côte d'ivoire - woroba - bafing 1.0
                             TEXT1: myanmar - west - rakhine; TEXT2: myanmar - rakhine - sittwe 0.0
```

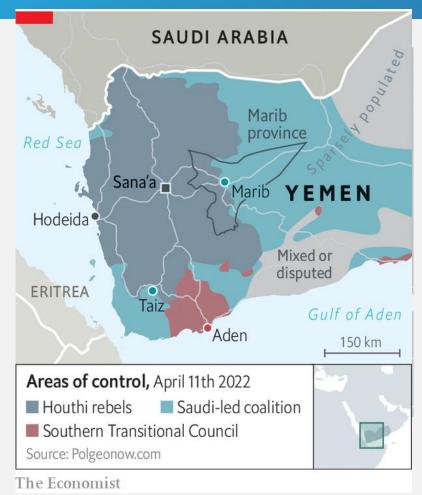
Can we automate place-name matching?

- > Limit range of possible matches by geography or regions
- > Validation across multiple NLP models and spatial datasets

Country	Name of Search Region	Name of Matched Region
South Sudan	Greater Upper Nile	Upper Nile
Philippines	Northern Mindanao	Lanao del Norte
India	Odisha	Orissa
Somalia	Erigavo	Ceerigaabo
Ethiopia	Dollo Odo	Doolo

Geographer's questions

- > Are we mapping the right boundaries?
 - > New states, redistricting
 - Contested territories
 - Independence movements
 - Conflict
- ➤ Is this place where it is supposed to be?
 - ➤ Data collection/entry error
 - Coordinate system problem



Source: <u>The Economist</u>, April 2022 Detailed map available on <u>PolGeoNow</u>

HACKING GROUPS!

- Identify relevant secondary datasets
 - Submit details about secondary data on portal
 - Create data wishlist
- Merge nutrition indicators with secondary data

Create 3 slides with charts, visualizations, and any preliminary findings



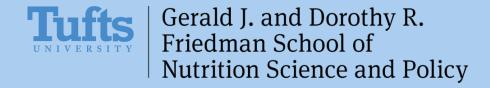


FAMINE & FOOD CRISIS FORECASTING CENTER

HACKATHON #1: YEMEN

Team Presentations, Day 3





CLOSING

ELENA N. NAUMOVA

PROFESSOR, NUTRITION EPIDEMIOLOGY & DATA SCIENCE