

CROWDS & MACHINES



The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies

Crowds & Machines: overview

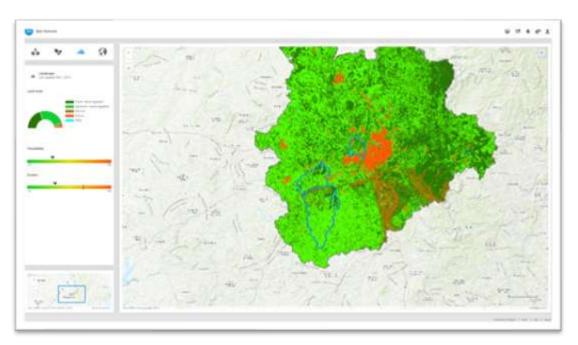
- Aim: to develop a demonstrator "Crowds & Machines" that provides strategic information concerning the impact of Covid-19 on food security and political (in)stability
- Crowds & Machines enables decision makers to track the impact of Covid-19, design scenarios and act on those scenarios effectively
- If successful, Crowds & Machines will assist governments, IGOs and international businesses during the outbreak of Covid-19 and prepare for the period when Covid-19 has been diminished
- Crowds & Machines is a project to demonstrate its feasibility and is funded by the European Space Agency





Envisaged capabilities

- Identify geographical hotspot areas of risk worldwide
- Assess the medium to longer term impacts of Covid-19 thereon
- Show indicators related to food insecurity and conflict-related events
- Support the design of adequate and effective policy response mechanisms





Enabling technologies

- Machine learning and causal modelling enable the processing of large datasets to identify relations between variables
- Crowdsourced analytics enables the analysis of large datasets and generates the training data for machine learning algorithms
- (Open) satellite imagery enables cost efficient global monitoring
- Determine associative and causal effects on conflict risk, as these effects originate from food insecurity and Covid-19





political (in) stability



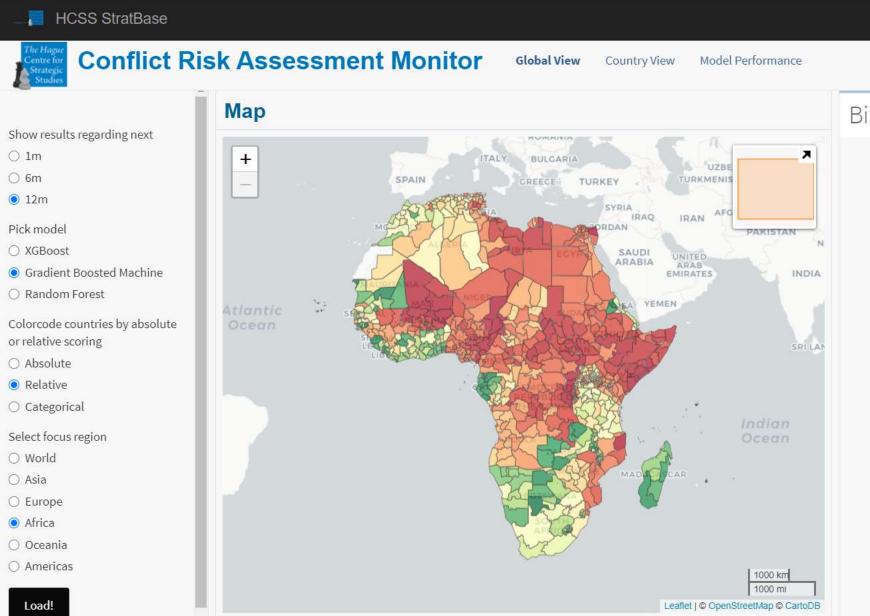
Political instability monitoring

Our political instability monitor (please see next slide).

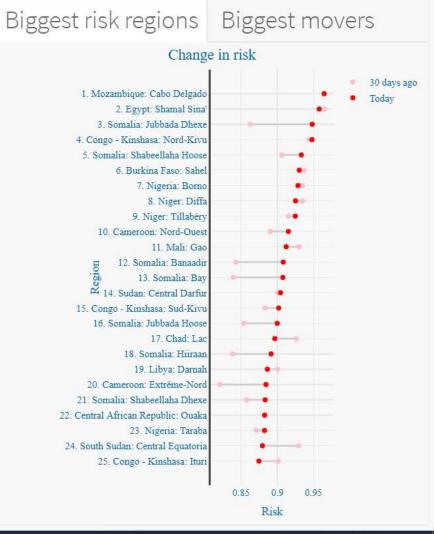
- The unit of analysis is the first-level administrative district.
- Predicts intrastate conflict probabilities for the time horizon of up to one year
- Employs a range of machine learning techniques (e.g., bagging, boosted, and stacked ensemble models)
- Ingests more than 1700 indicators from across a range of relevant datasets (e.g., UCDP, GDELT, ICEWS, Phoenix, TERRIER, GHSL, WDI, Gridded global datasets for GDP and HDI, EM-DAT).

Crowds & Machines relates the conflict probabilities to food insecurity and Covid-19 related data.





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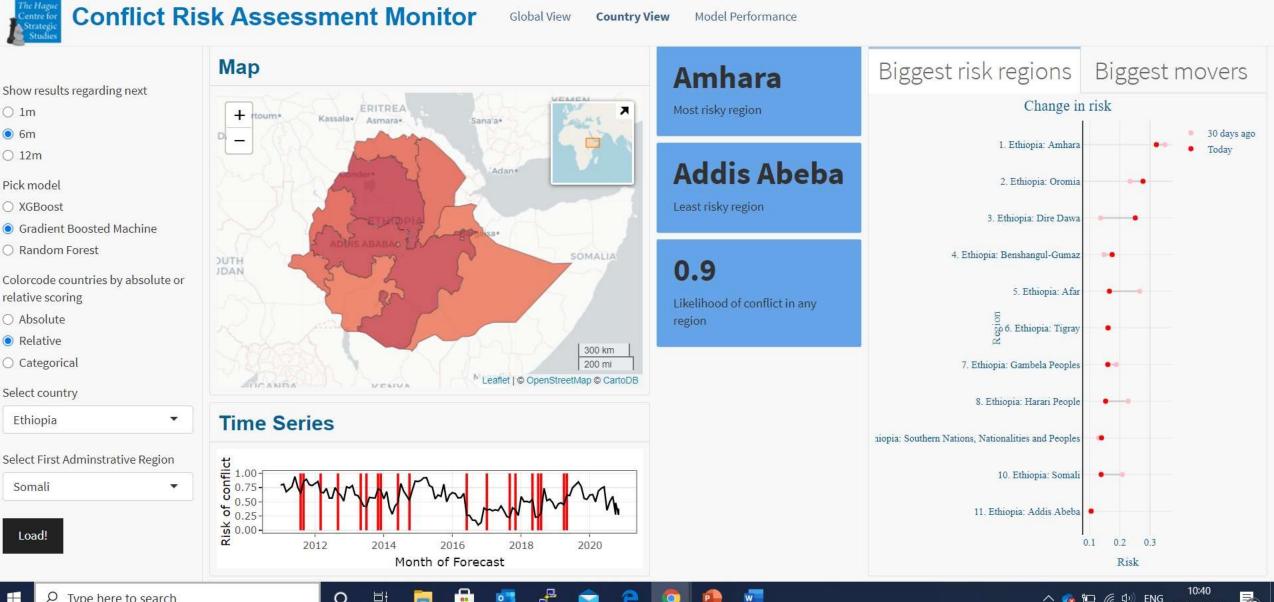
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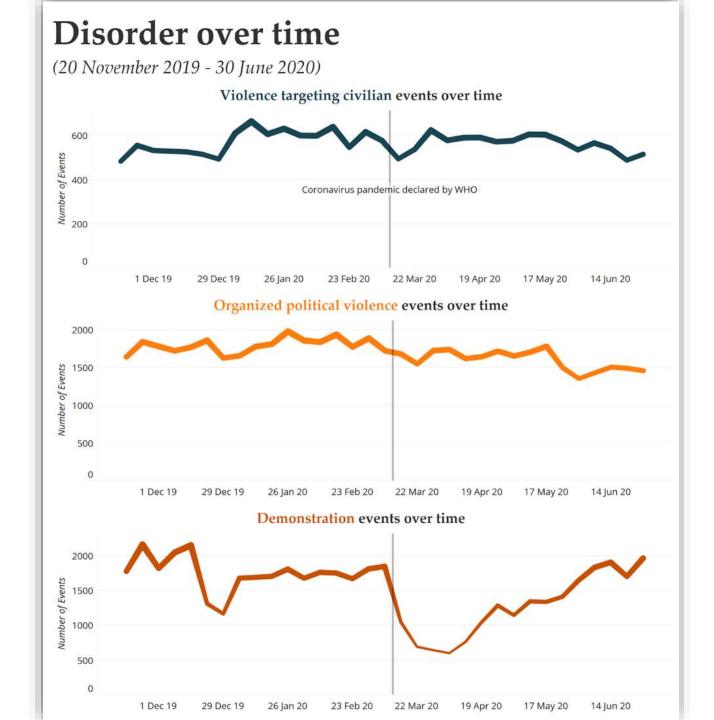
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Load!



Added Value

Enhancements to our political instability model will enable us to relate conflict risk to food insecurity and Covid-19 epidemic data as these phenomena change in time

What we can do with the insights?

- 1. Determine the degree to which food insecurity and Covid-19 data contribute to prediction of conflict risk
- 2. Examine if food insecurity and Covid-19 data pinpoint causes of conflict risk
- 3. Study to what degree causal explanations of conflict risk, as derived from food insecurity and Covid-19 data, can serve the purpose of pinpointing efficient conflict intervention strategies (i.e., to which degree these explanations lend themselves to security policy recommendations)



Food (in) security



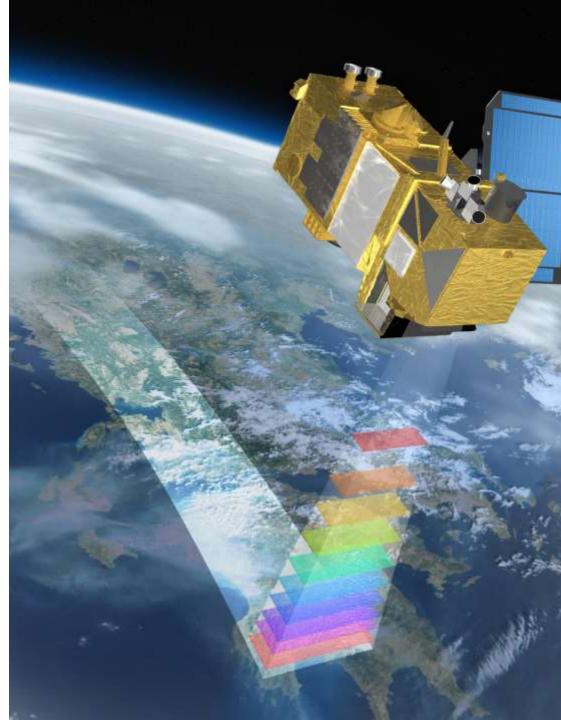
Food security monitoring

Objectives:

- Monitor food security and assess food security risks using technologies related to satellite imagery, machine learning and crowdsourced analytics
- A global system that provides information of every location in the world on subcontinental, national, and sub-national level
- Provides information on food security per season (short-term), and a forecast for 5 10 years (long-term)

It is an innovative project for which we will experiment with multiple approaches.





Seasonal monitor (short-term)

Volumes of crops produced:

- With satellites we indicate the amount of crops that are grown
- Based on historical satellite data we compare the historical amount that is produced with the actual data and show deviations and anomalies. => hotspots for food (in)security

Types of crops, income and market volatility:

- Based on crowdsourced analytics, machine learning and satellite data we know what crops are produced
- Market price data provides information on the price of the crops, volatility and income of farmers





Long term monitor (5 – 15 years)

Climate impact and land suitability:

- Based on climate models, social indicators, weather data, and satellite images, we assess the impact of climate (change) on agriculture
- Trends in climate and land provides information on the suitability of the locations for the crops

Social-geography:

- Based on census data, we assess population density and population growth
- Risks of local food and water shortages are provided based on population characteristics and amount produced (satellite based)

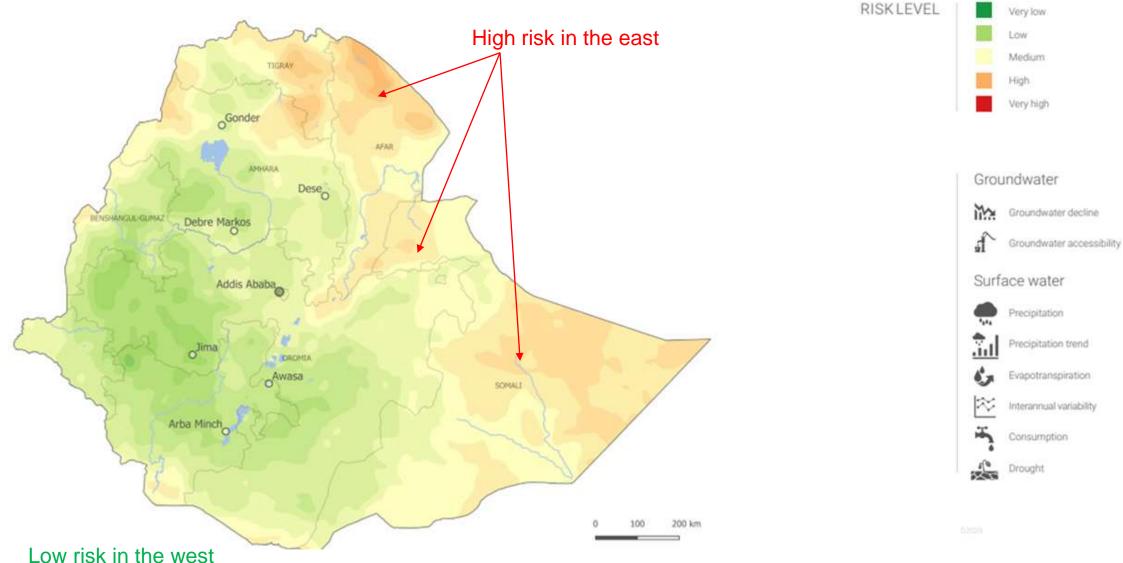




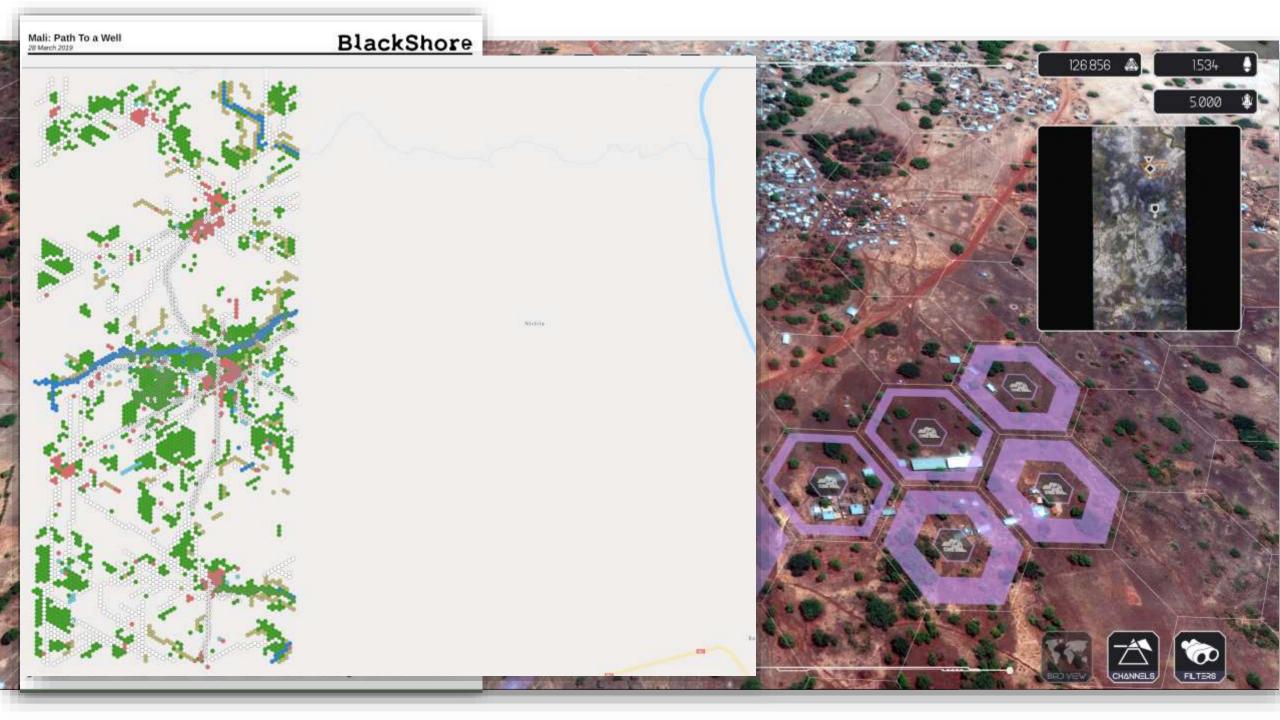
ETHIOPIA - OVERALL WATER AVAILABILITY RISK

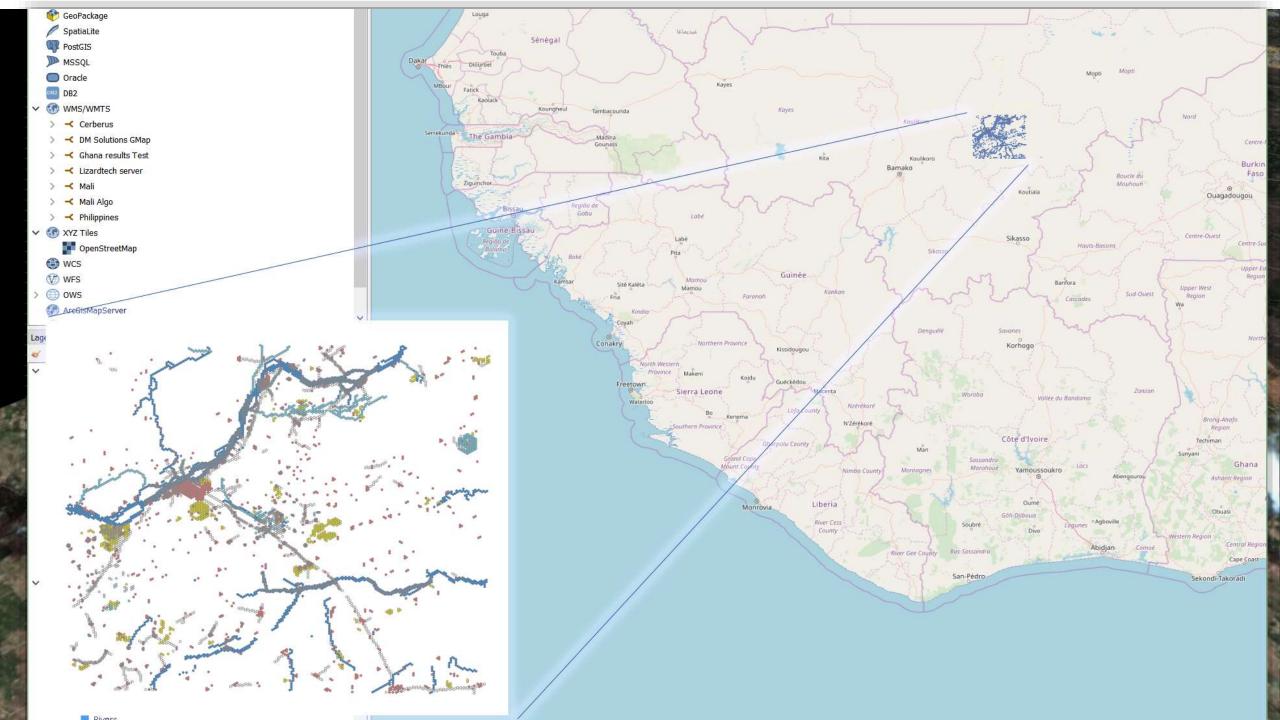
Based on data between 1990-2019

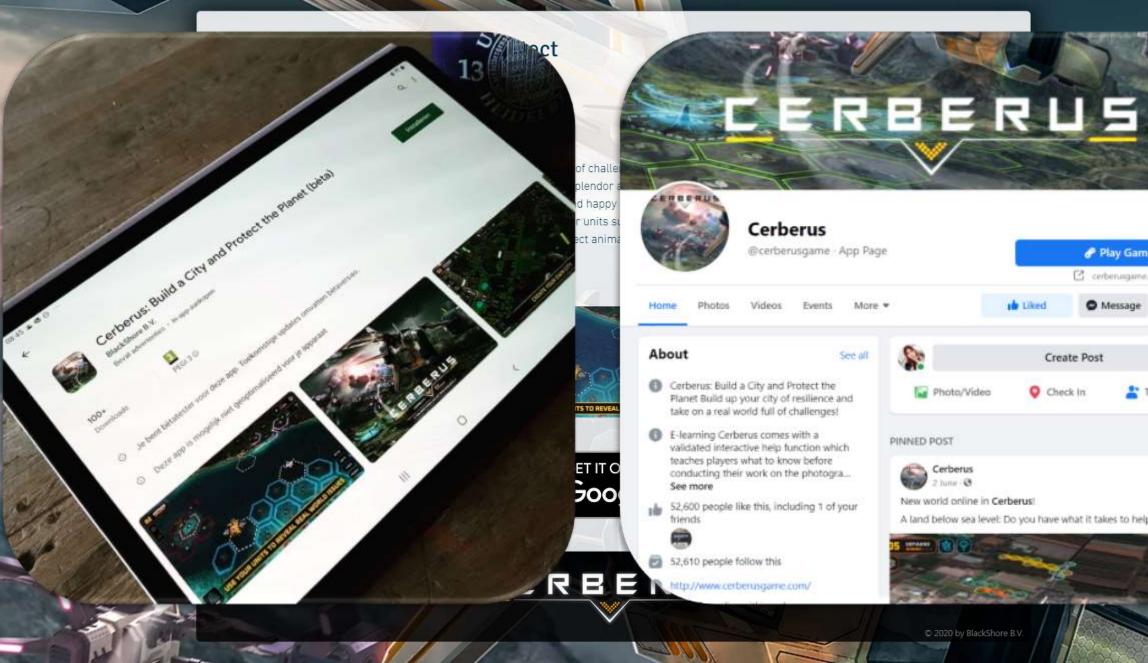












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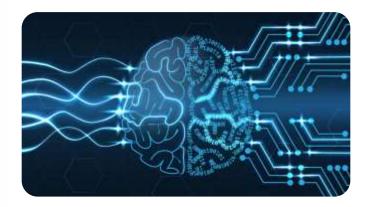
A land below sea level: Do you have what it takes to help the Dutch?

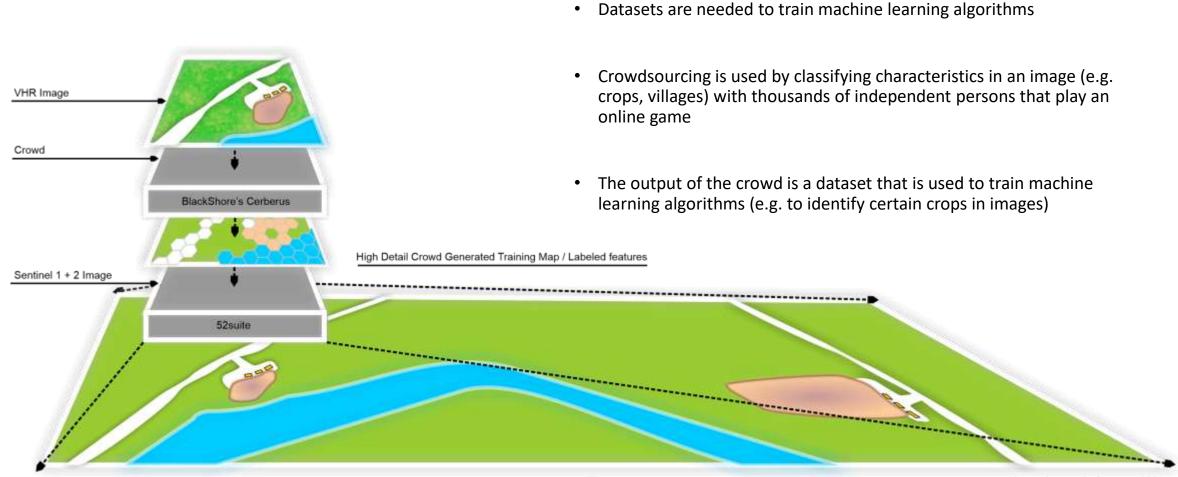


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Machine learning is powerful to find relations in large datasets and

identify objects in (satellite) imagery



Large Automatic Generated Map

What's next?

- Engage with (potential) users
- Develop a first prototype of the system
- Test in Ethiopia





DigitalGlobe

A MAXAR COMPANY



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Unique expertise related to food security, political stability, satellite imagery, machine learning and crowdsourced analytics in one consortium



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