

A REPRODUCIBLE ENSEMBLE MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH TO FORECAST DENGUE OUTBREAKS

ESA Φ-lab: Rochelle Schneider, **Alessandro Sebastianelli**, Raquel Carmo, James Wheeler

UNICEF Giga: Do-Hyung Kim

UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office: Hanoch Barlevi, Zoraya El Raiss Cordero

Italian Space Agency / Sapienza University of Rome: Dario Spiller

Warsaw University of Technology: Artur Nowakowski

Wellcome Trust: Felipe de Jesus Colon Gonzalez

University of Sannio: Silvia Ullo

Fluminense Federal University (Brazil): Ludmilla Viana Jacobson

Barcelona Supercomputing Centre: Rachel Lowe

OUTLINE

Data
Collection



DATA COLLECTION

Altitude

Shuttle Radar
Topography
Mission

Climatic

ERA5-Land



Dengue cases

Sistema de
Informação de
Agravos de Notificação
(SINAN)

Forest Loss

Landsat 7 and 8
satellites

Population

Instituto Brasileiro de
Geografia e
Estatística (IBGE)

NDVI

NASA Moderate
Resolution Imaging
Spectroradiometer
(MODIS)

Settings

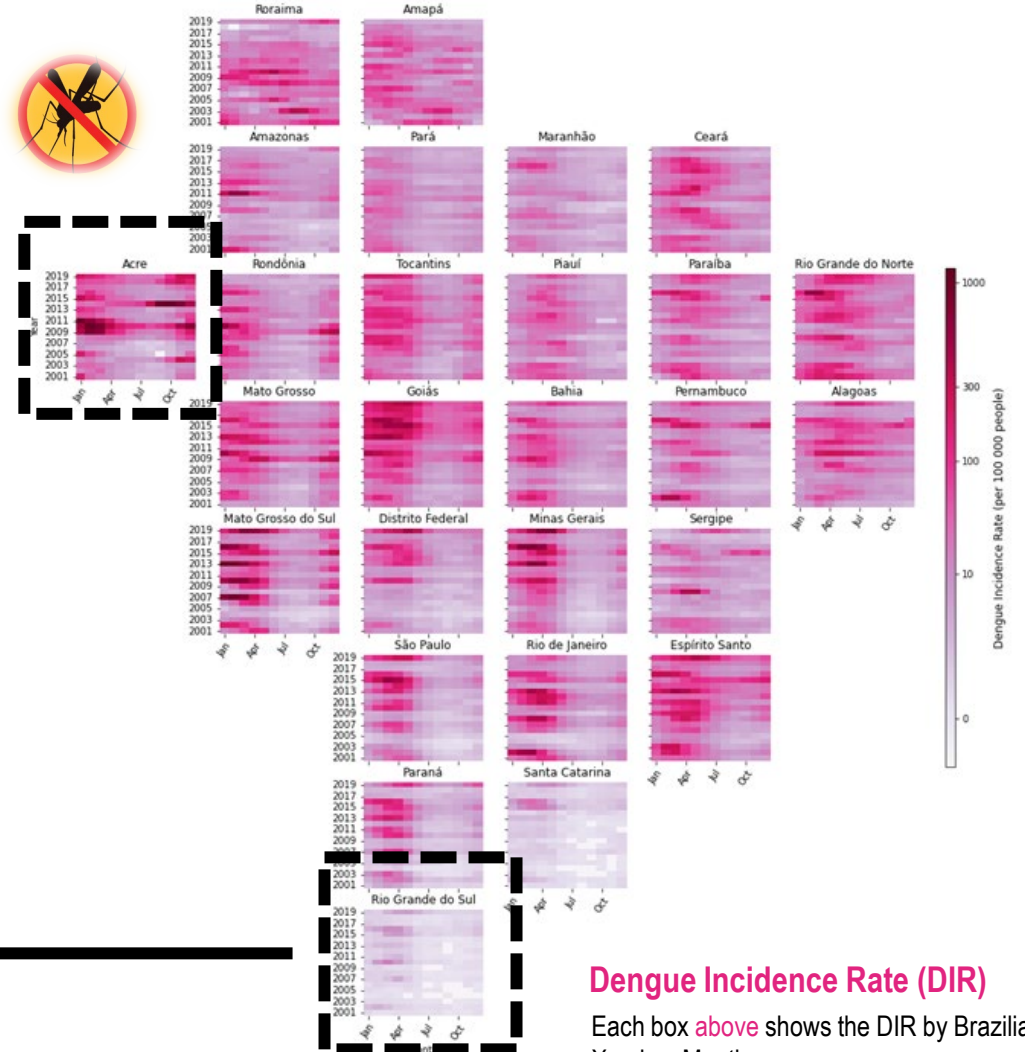
Period of analysis:
19 years
(2001/01 – 2019/12)

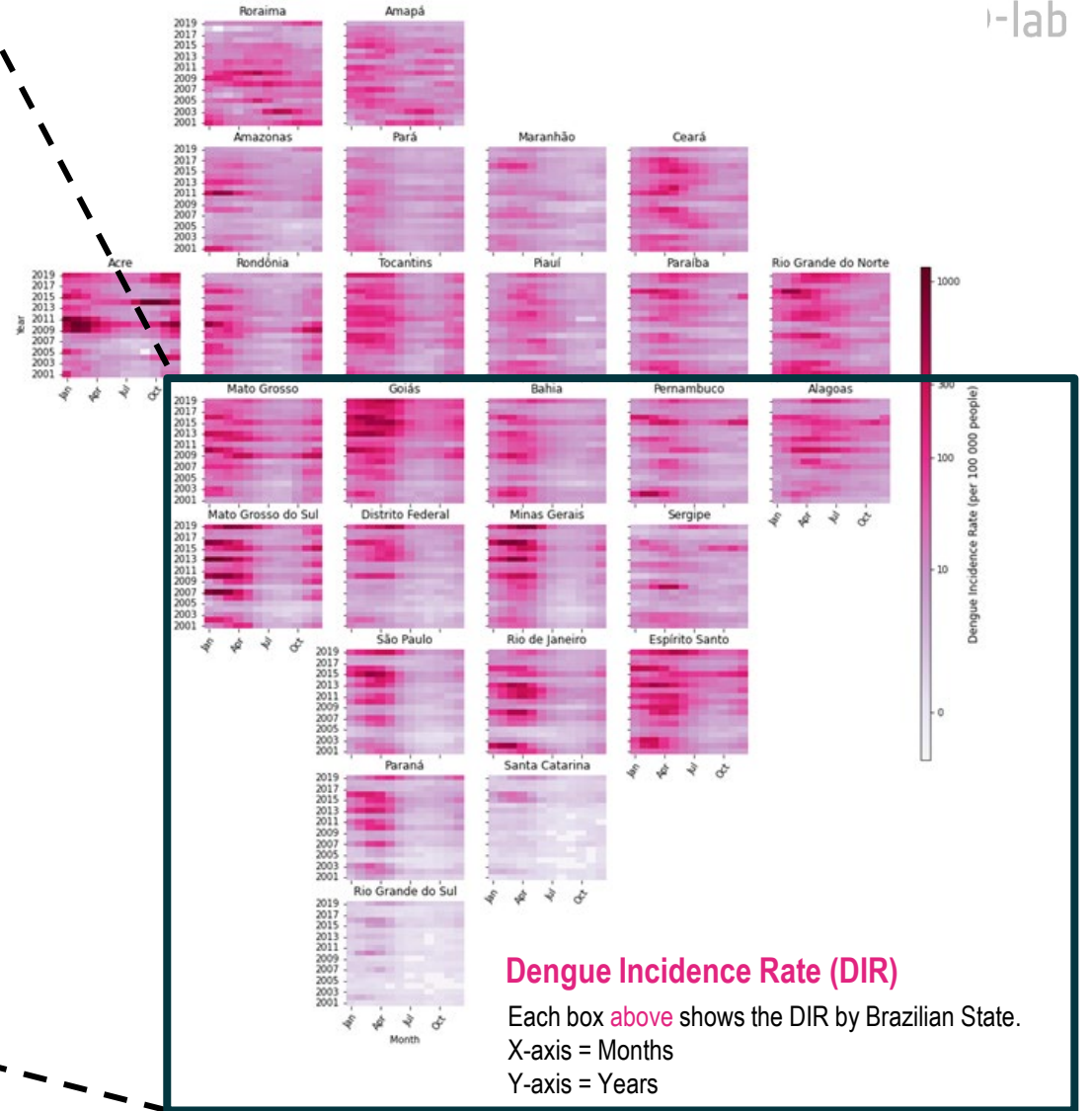
Time step:
1 month

Spatial Resolution:
Federal Unit



PRODUCT EXAMPLE





Dengue Incidence Rate (DIR)

Each box above shows the DIR by Brazilian State.

X-axis = Months

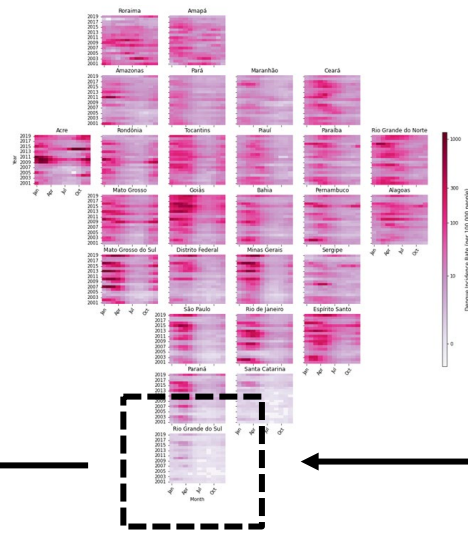
Y-axis = Years

PRODUCTS IN OUR DATASET

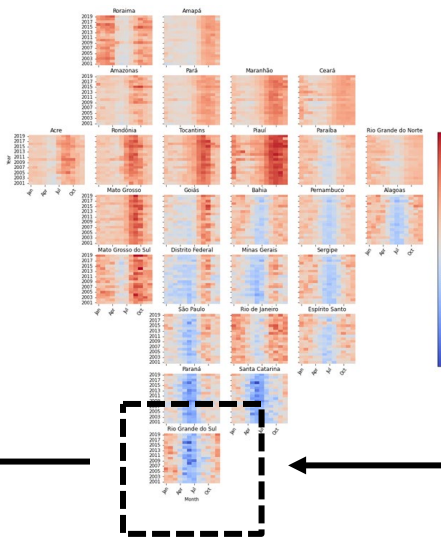
27 Brazilian States



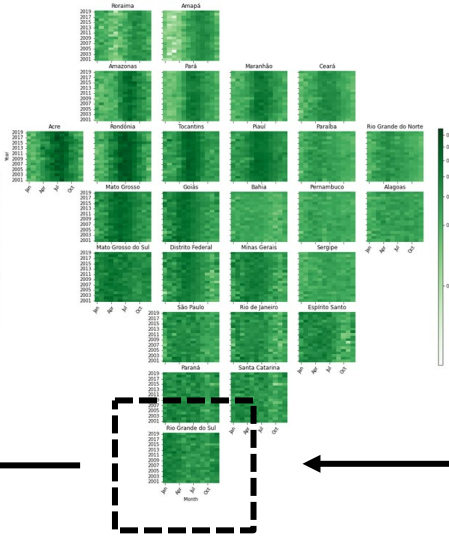
Dengue Incidence Rate (DIR)



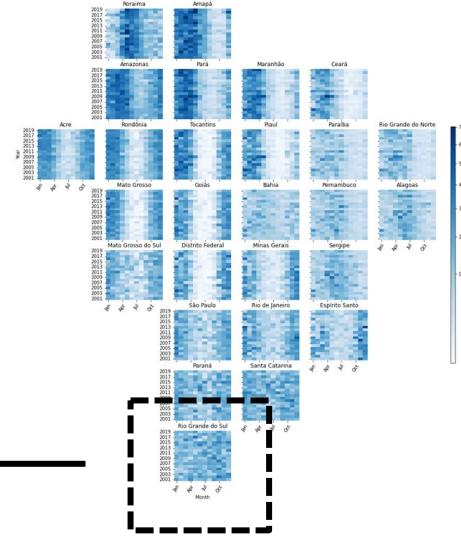
2M MAX AIR TEMPERATURE



NDVI

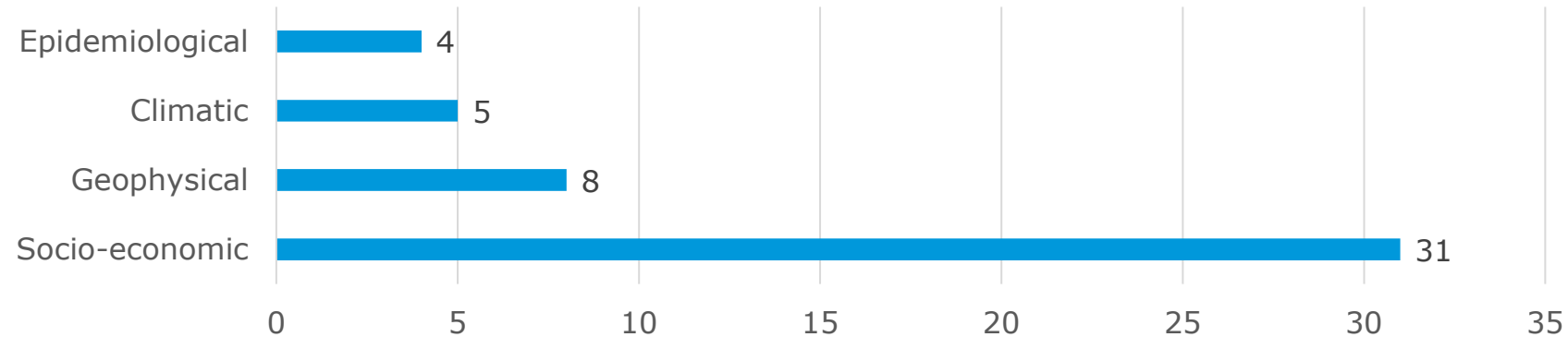


PRECIPITATION

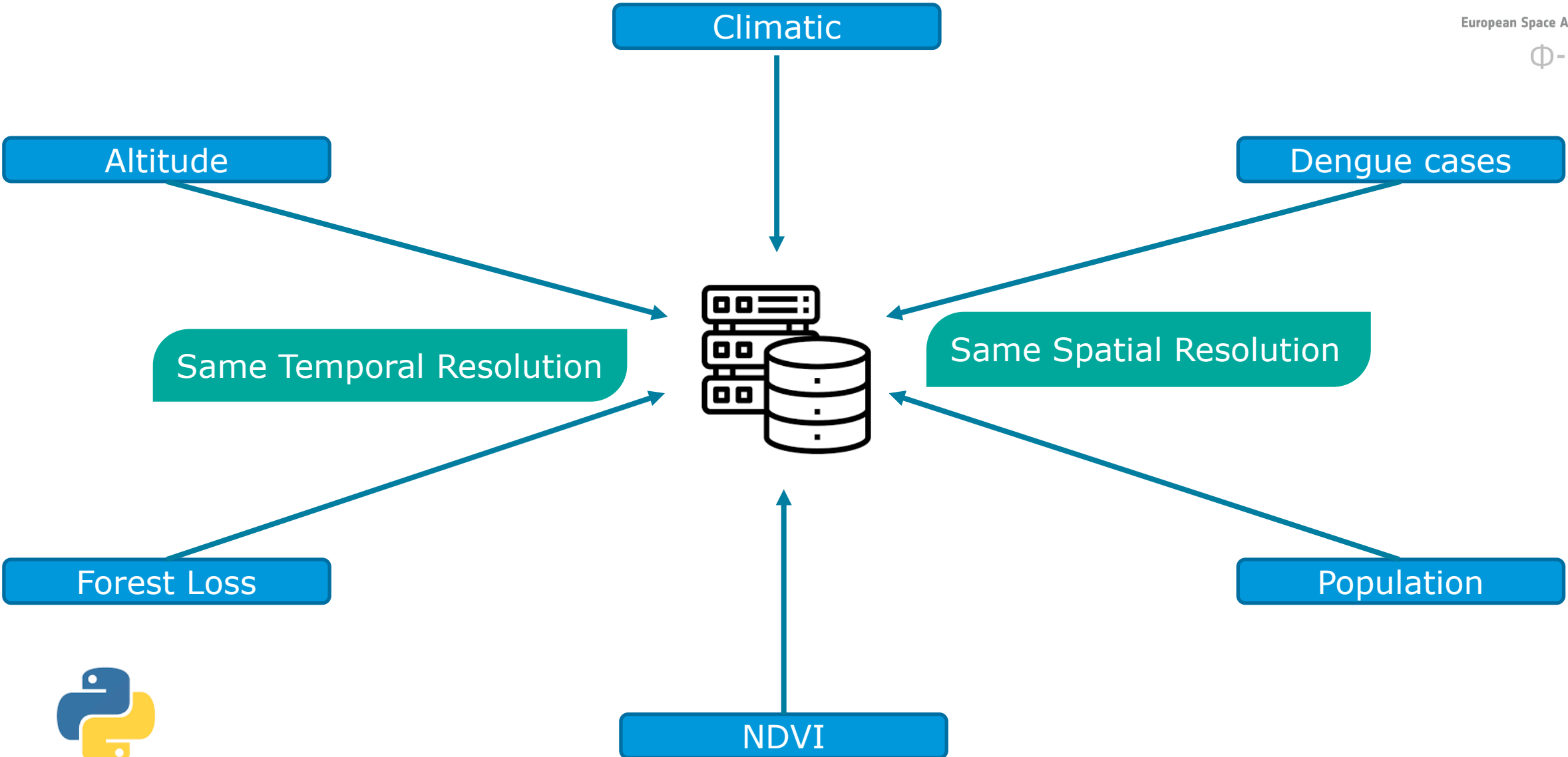


Each box shows the EO products by Brazilian State.
 X-axis = Months
 Y-axis = Years

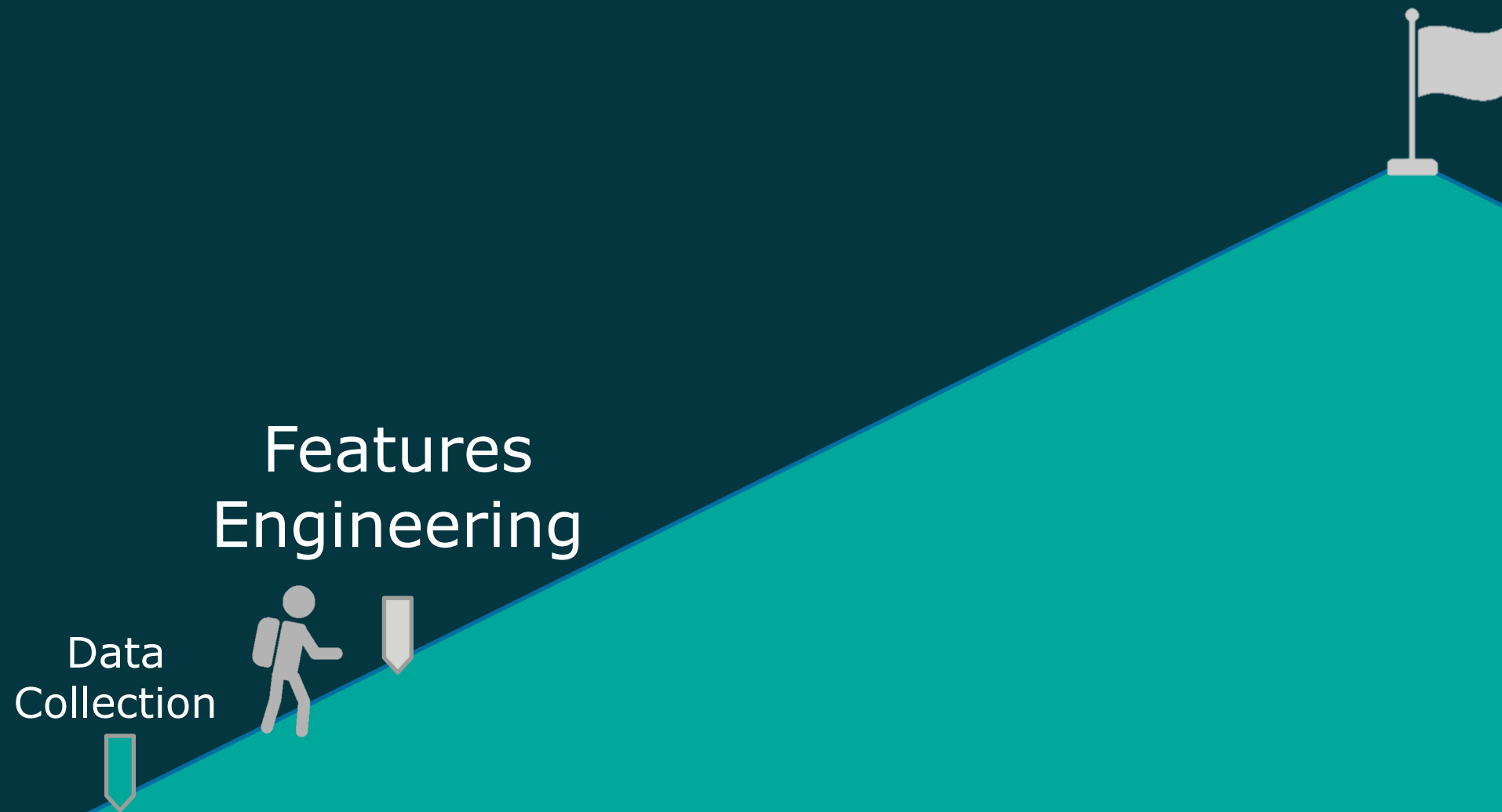
Number of products for each cluster



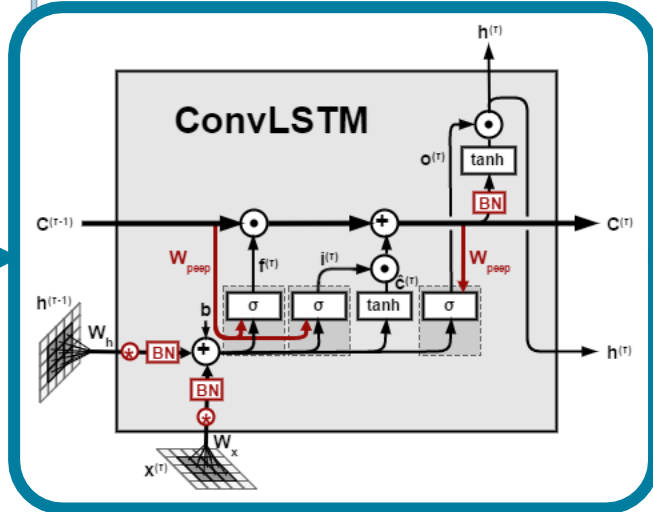
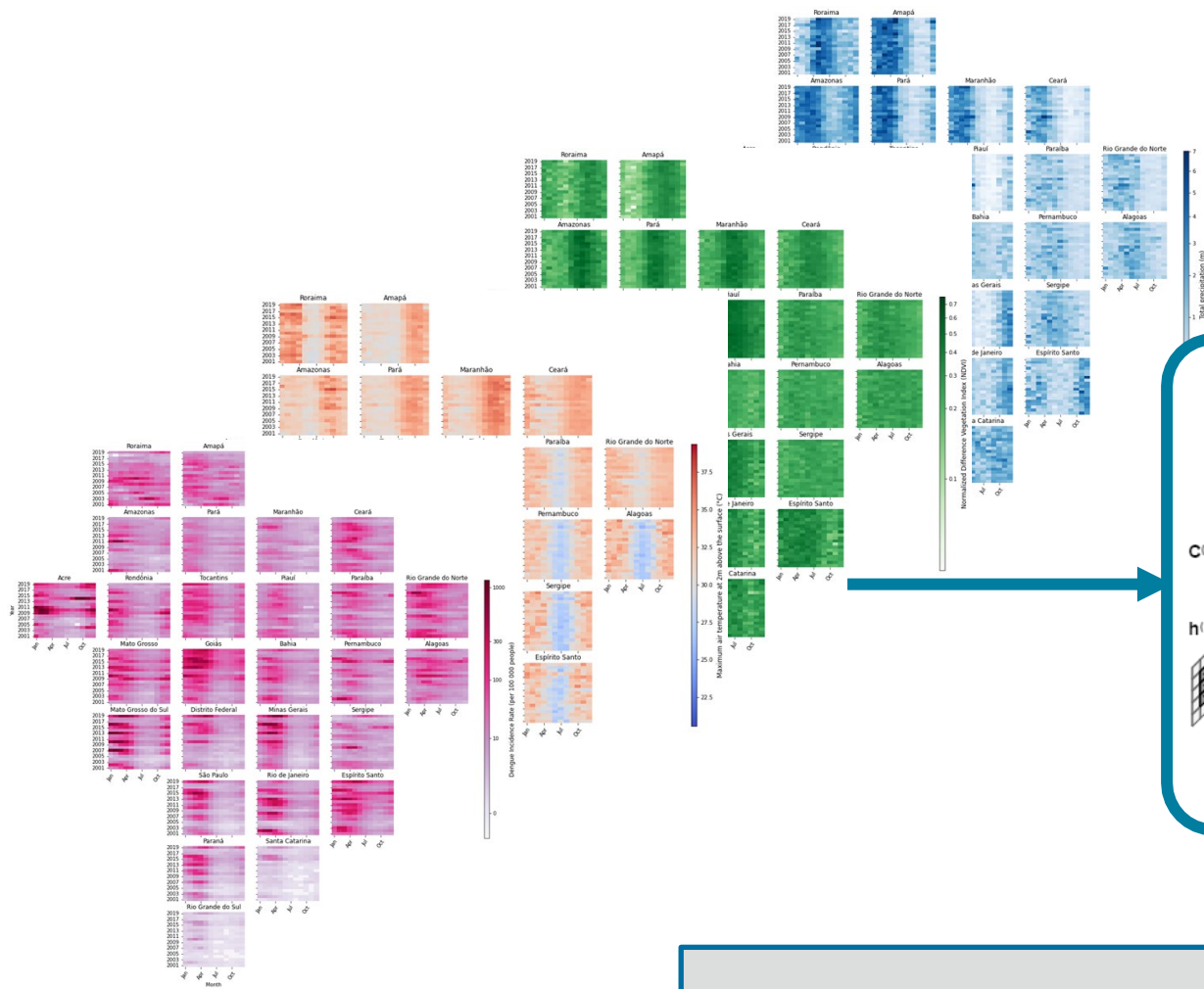
DATA SYNCHRONIZATION



OUTLINE



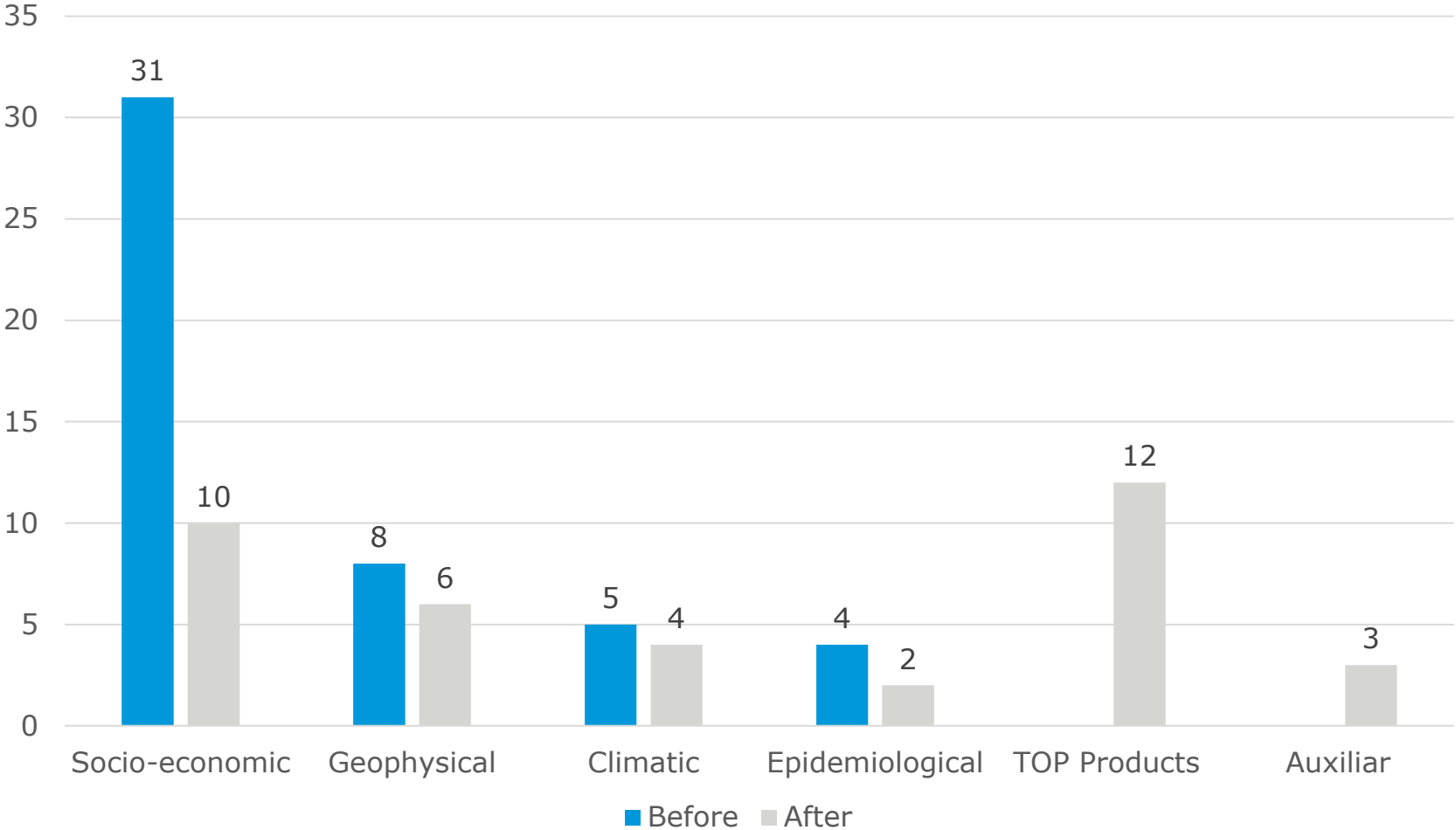
SPATIAL CORRELATION



Rough estimation of Dengue

The Convolutional LSTM looks at the spatio-temporal correlation among the data and returns a first guess/rough estimation of Dengue cases.

Size of clusters after data reduction (PLS) and re-clustering

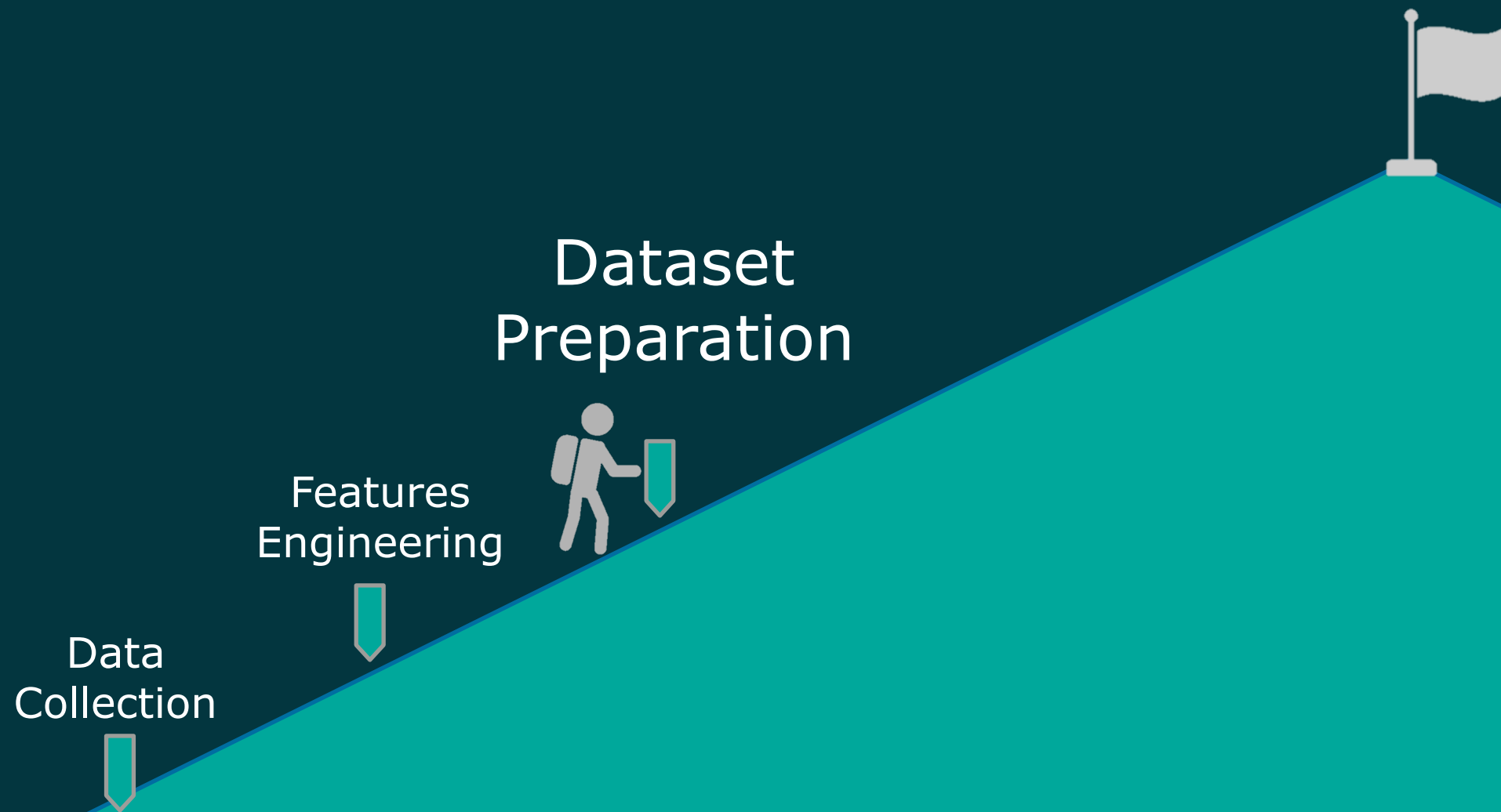


TOP Products

These are products that have been excluded from the PLS operation.

They represents the most important features in our dataset, that better correlates with the Dengue Incidence Rate.

OUTLINE

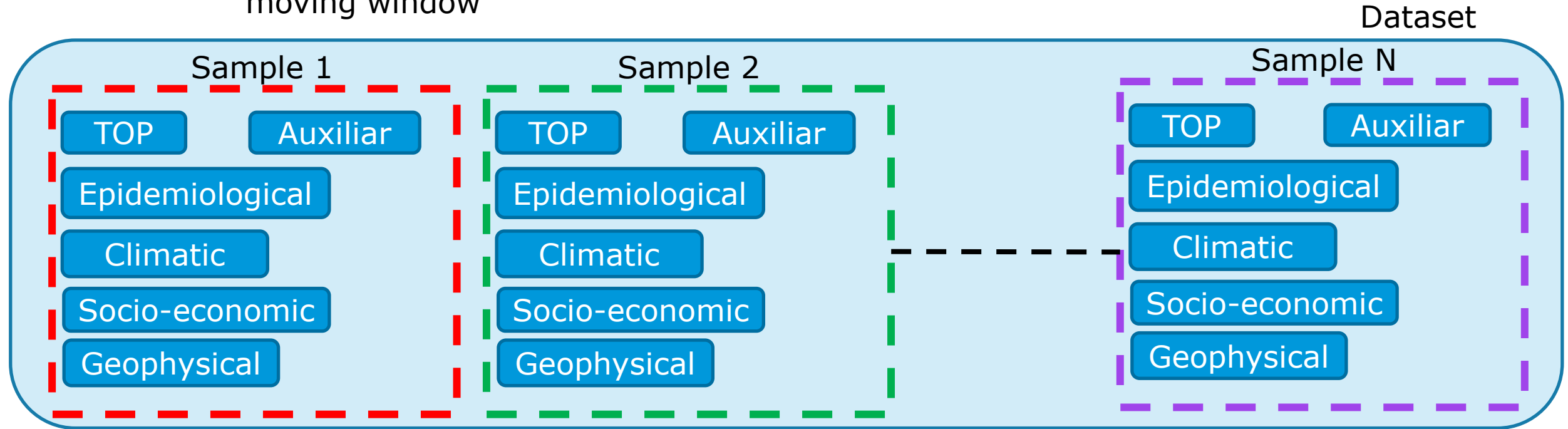
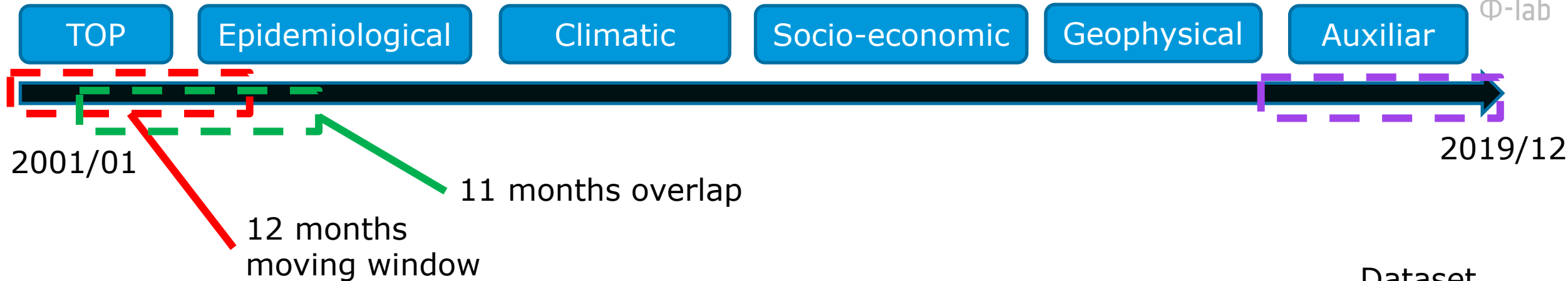


DATASET AUGMENTATION

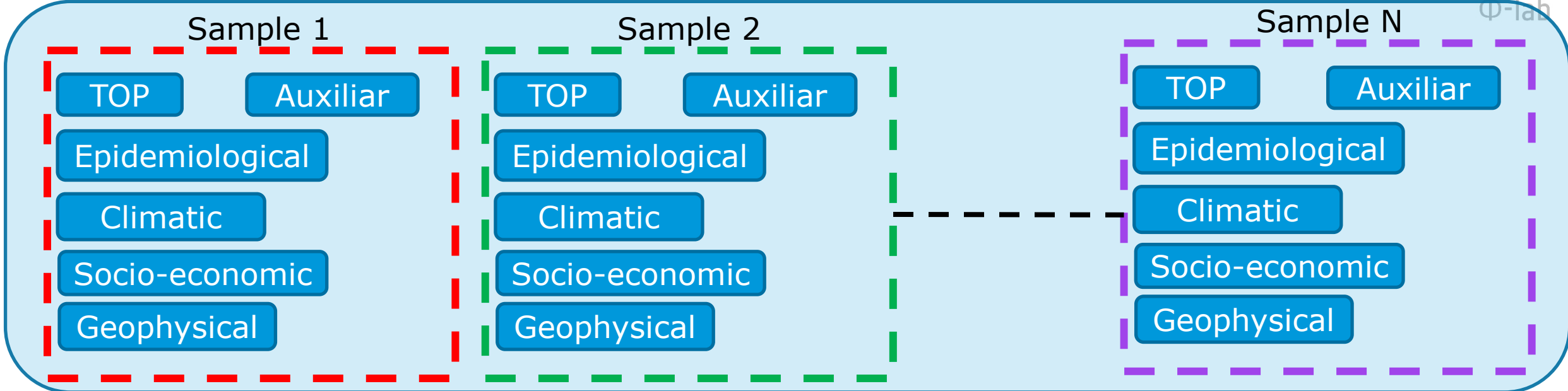


European Space Agency

Φ-lab



DATASET SPLIT

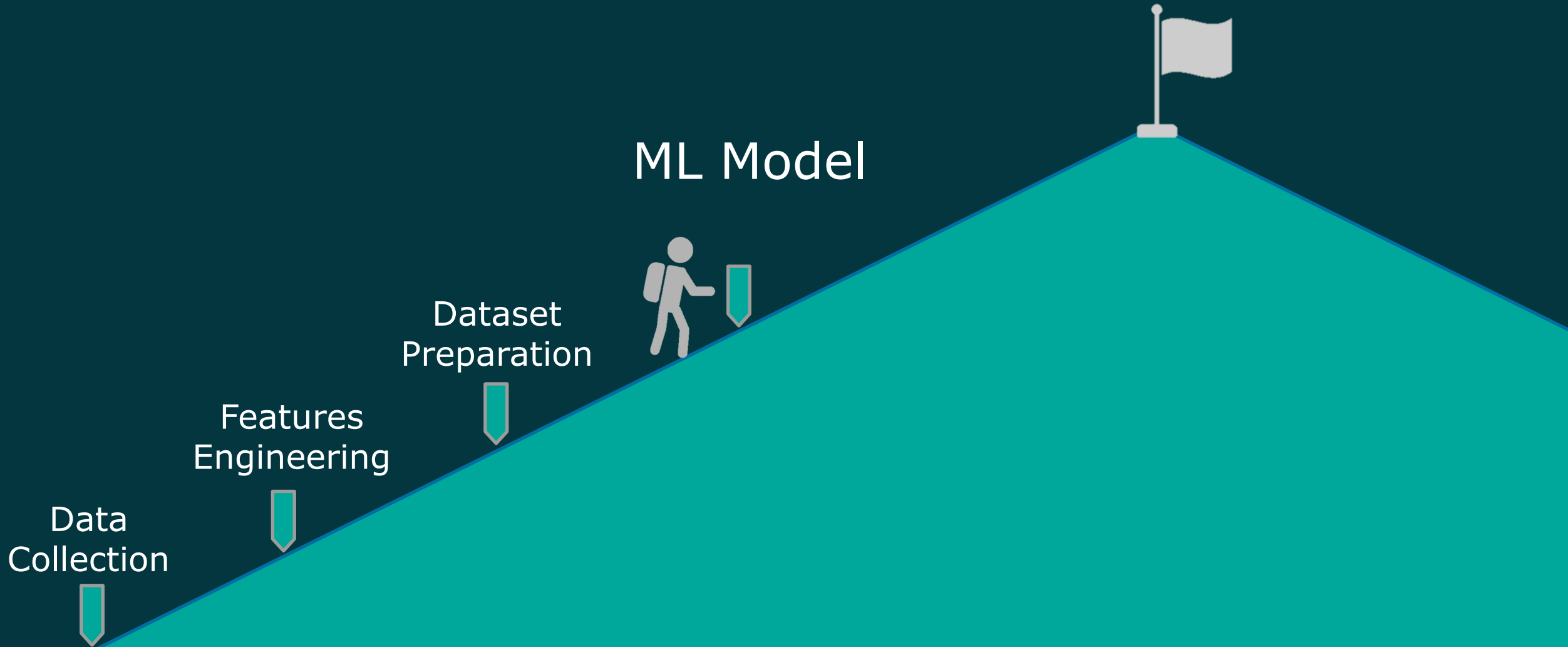


Training
2001/01 - 2016/12

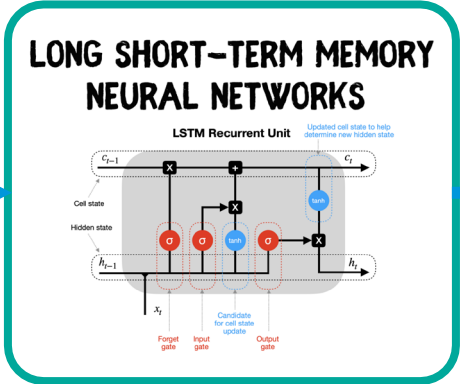
Validation
2017/01-2019/12

Testing
Peru

OUTLINE

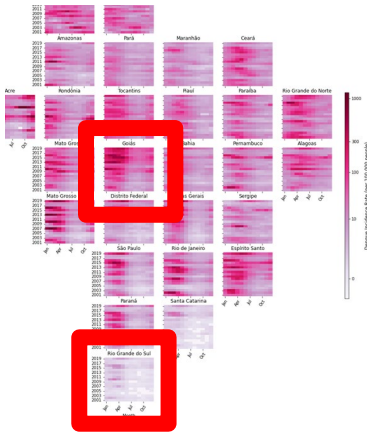


Dataset



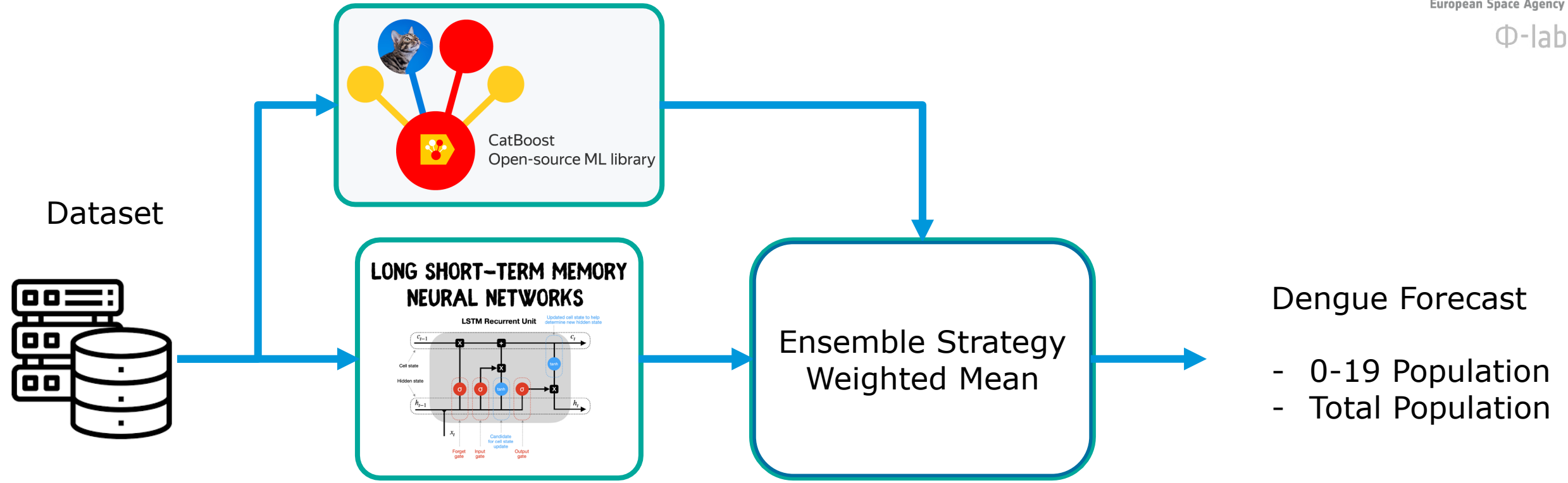
Dengue Forecast

- 0-19 Population
- Total Population



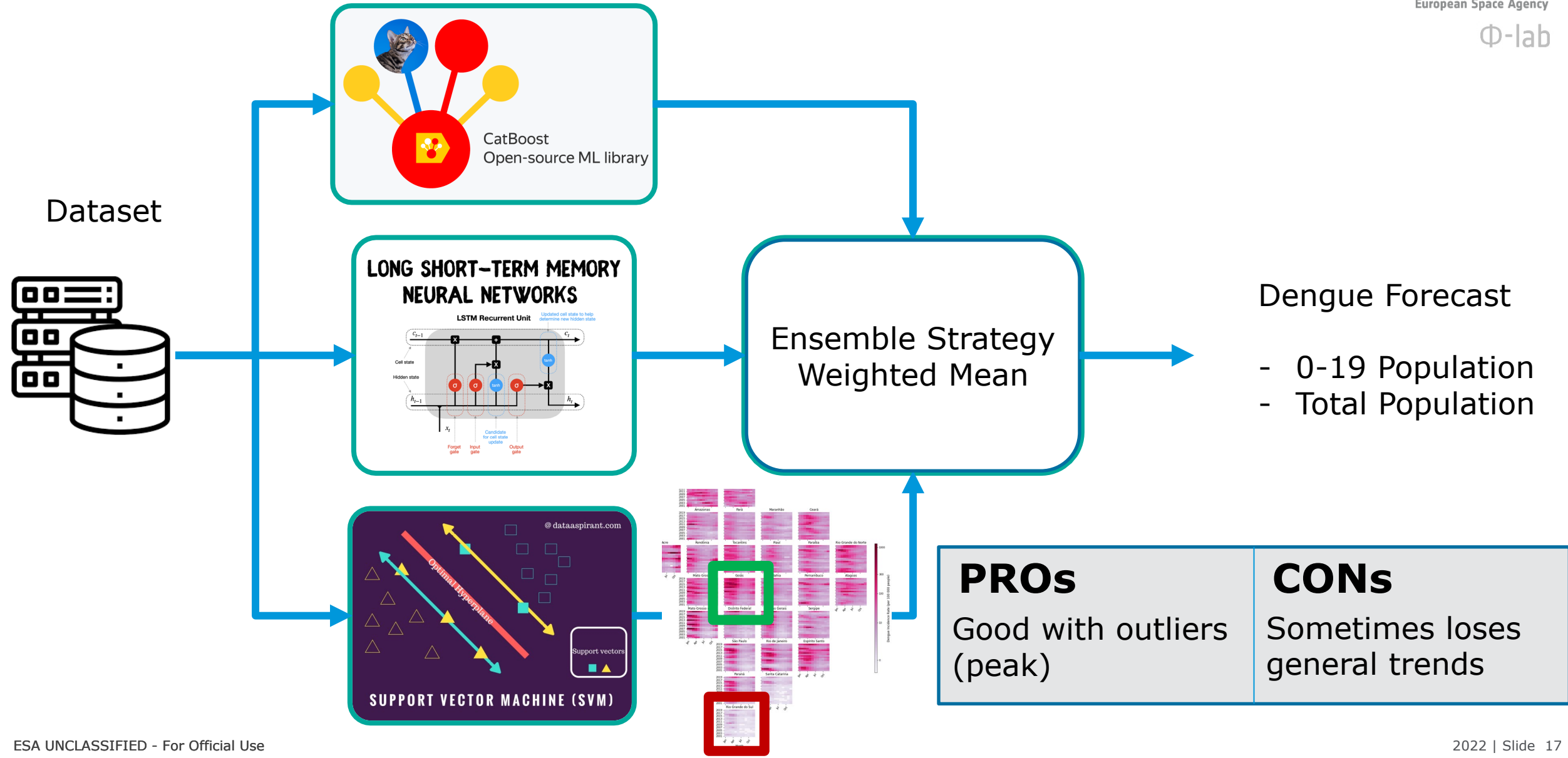
PROs Good temporal data handling	CONS General trend, no outliers
--	---

MACHINE LEARNING MODEL

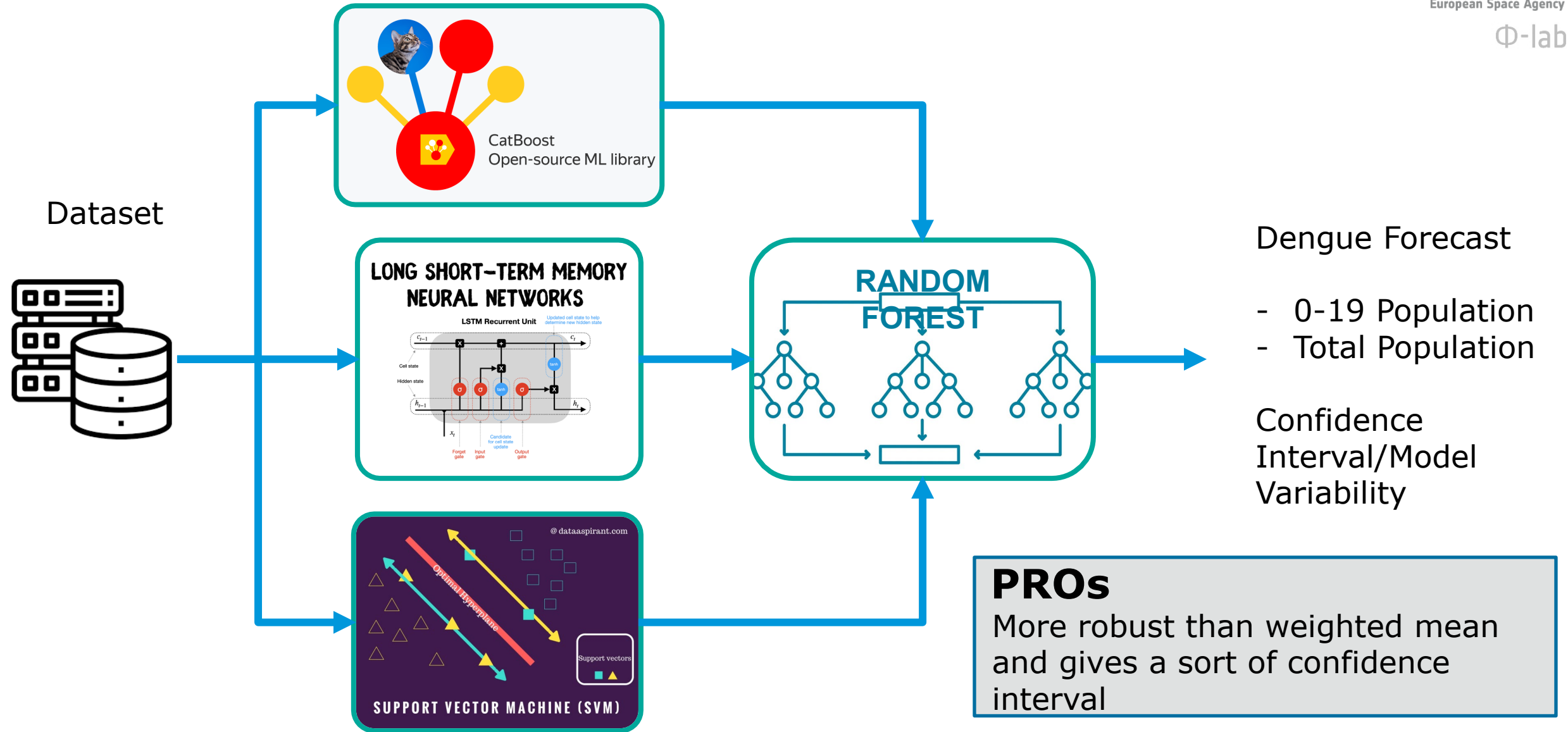


<p>PROs</p> <p>Good with almost zero-cases series</p>	<p>CONs</p> <p>Not good with outliers (peak)</p>
--	---

MACHINE LEARNING MODEL

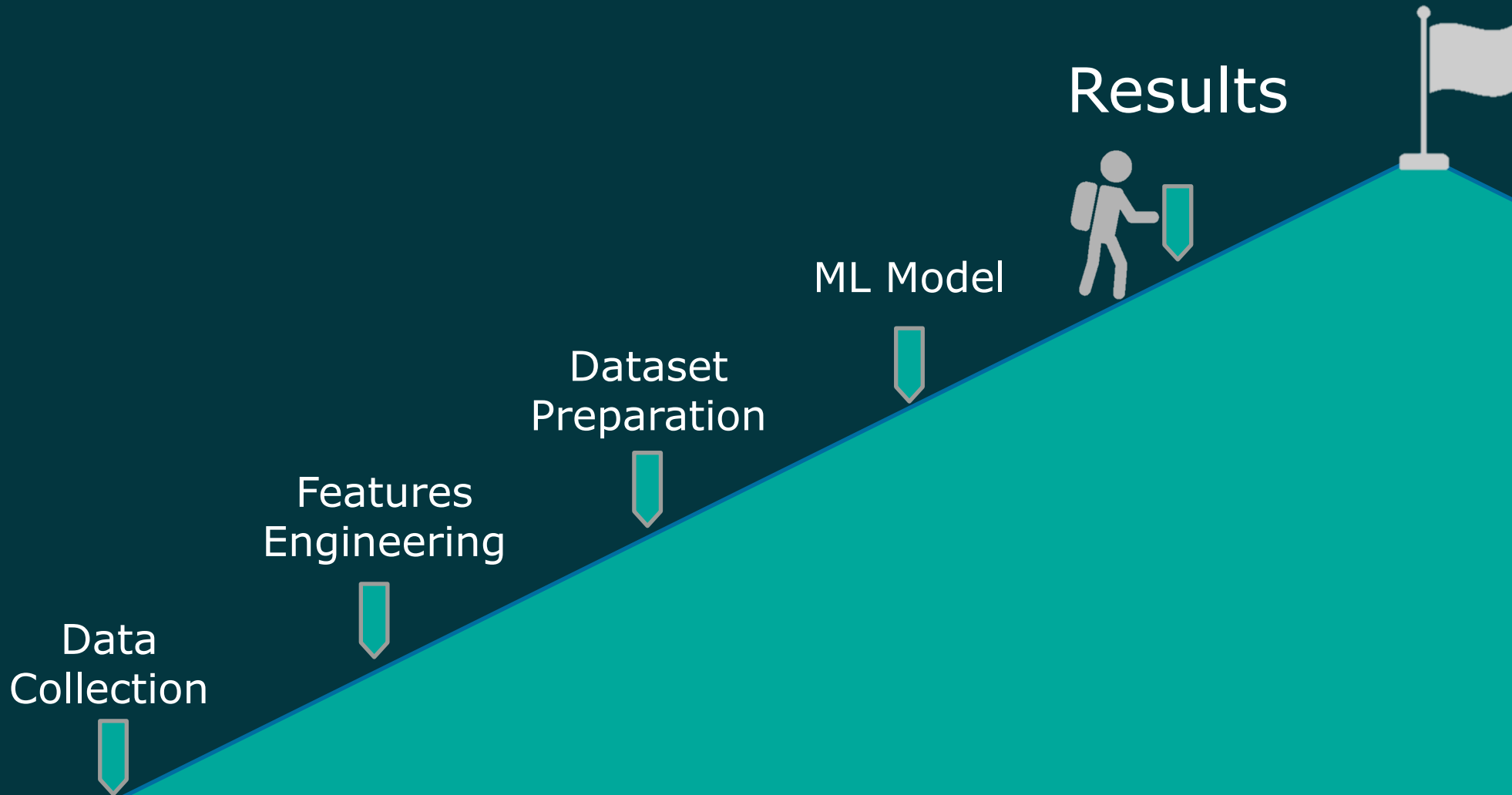


MACHINE LEARNING MODEL



PROs
 More robust than weighted mean and gives a sort of confidence interval

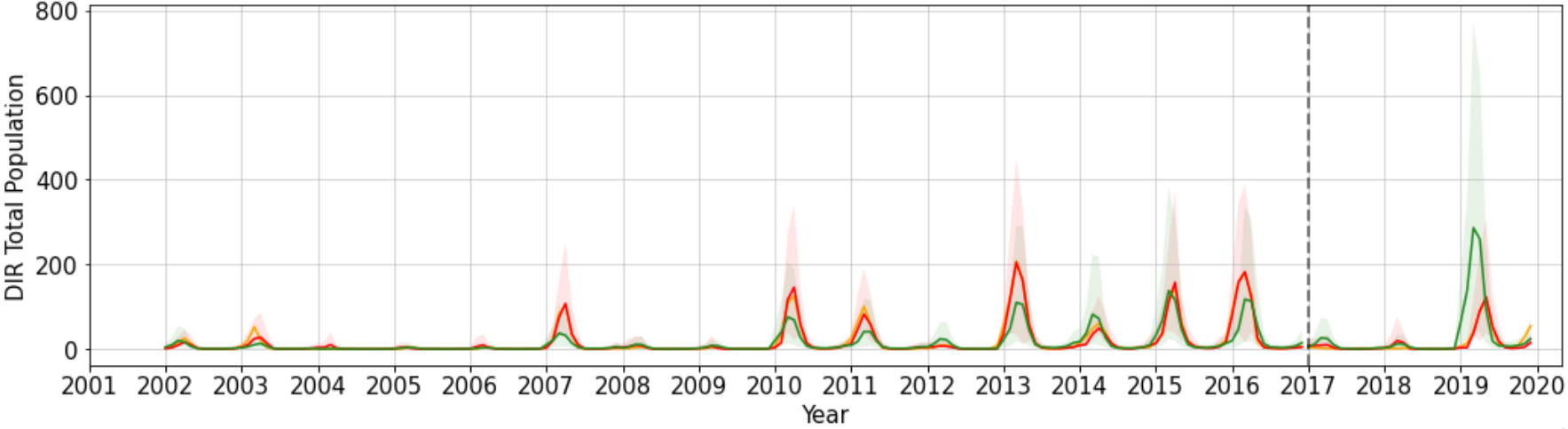
OUTLINE



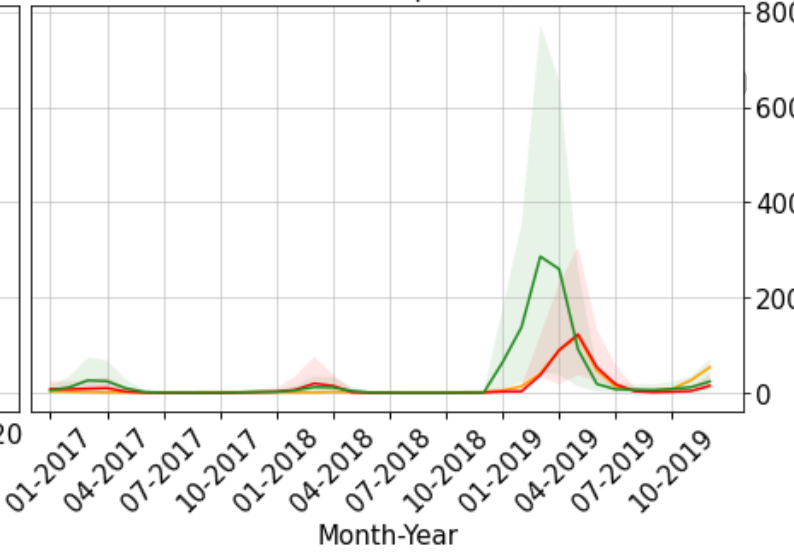
RESULTS (BRAZIL)



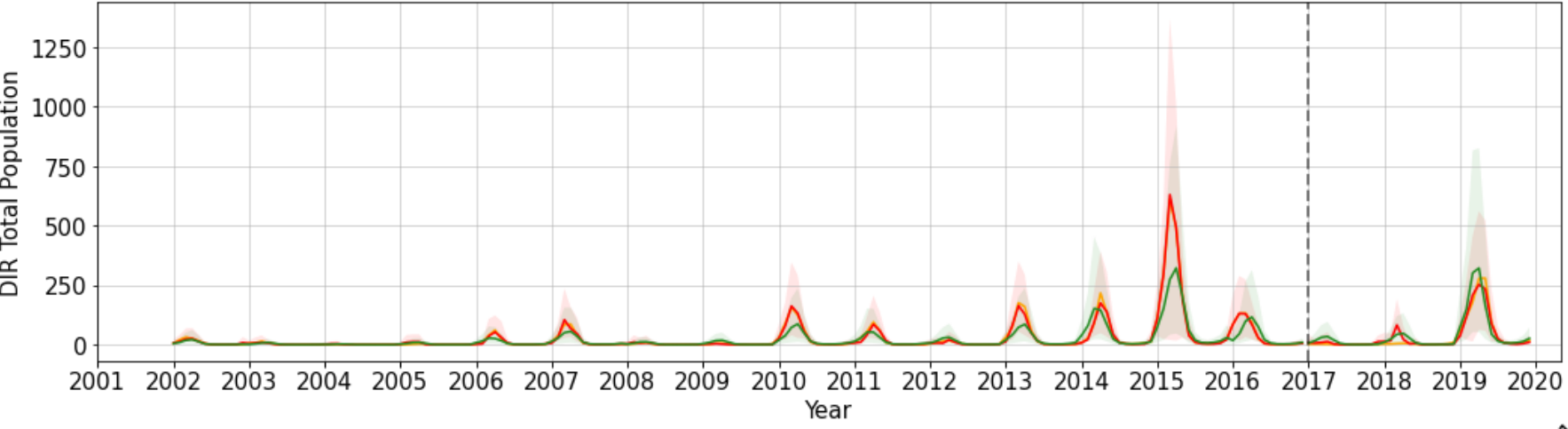
Paraná



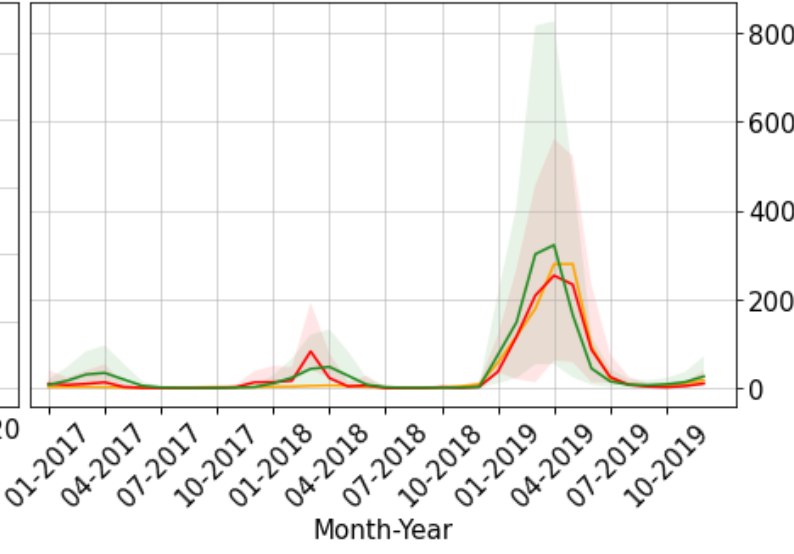
Validation period



São Paulo



Validation period

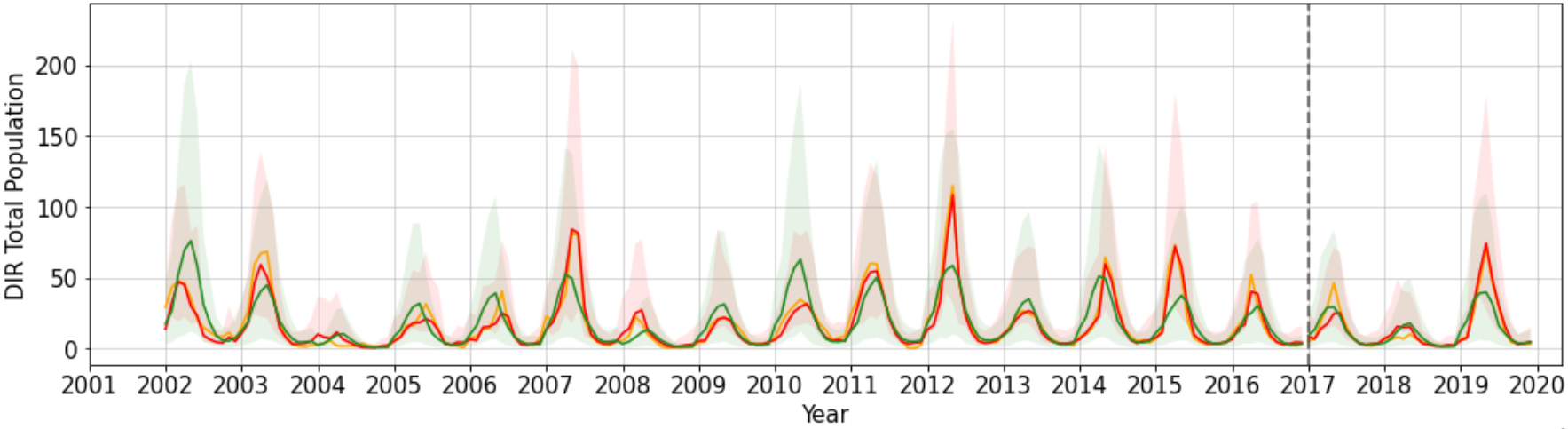


— Observed Cases
 — Ensemble Prediction + CI
 — Baseline Prediction + CI

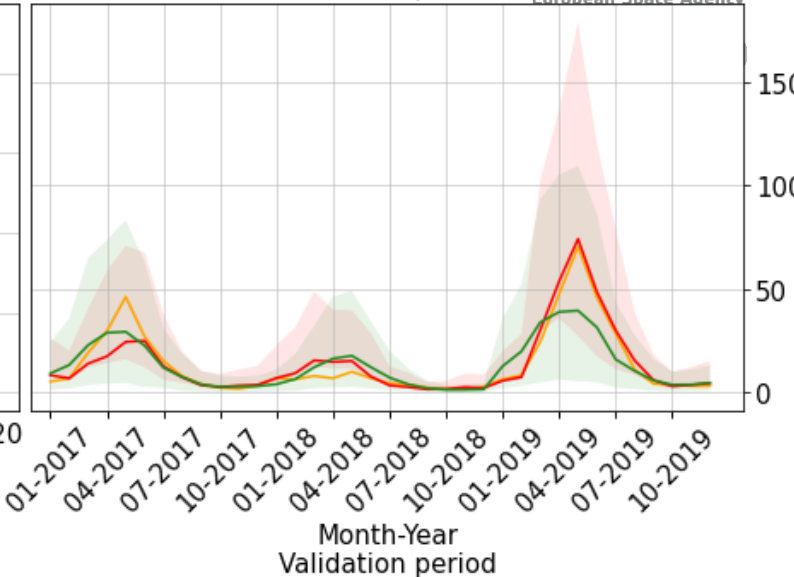


RESULTS (BRAZIL)

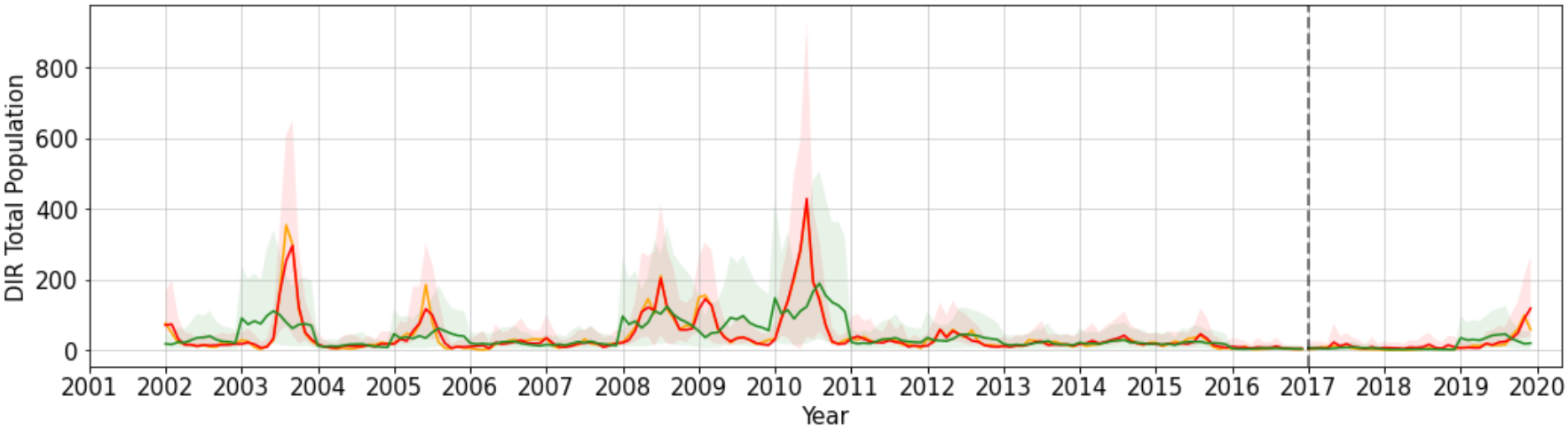
Piauí



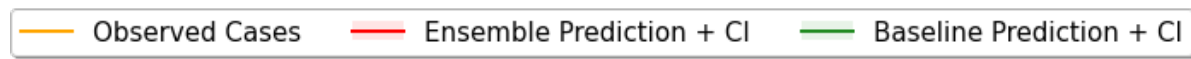
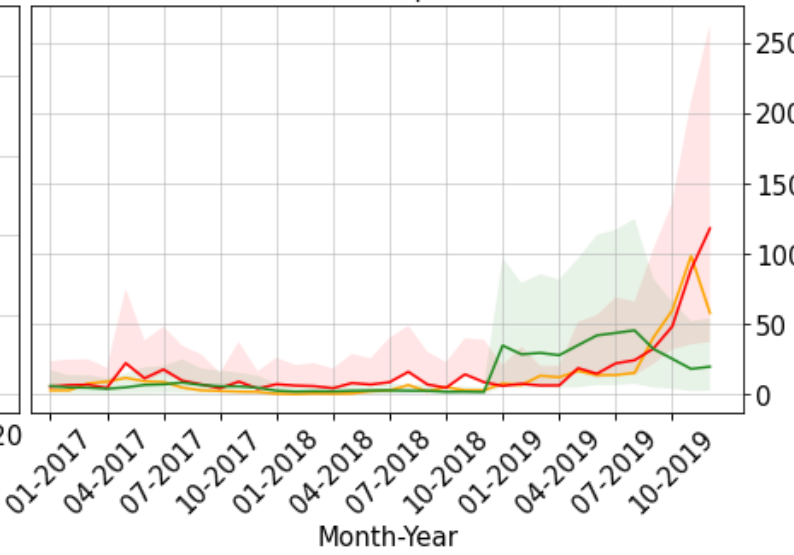
Validation period



Roraima



Validation period

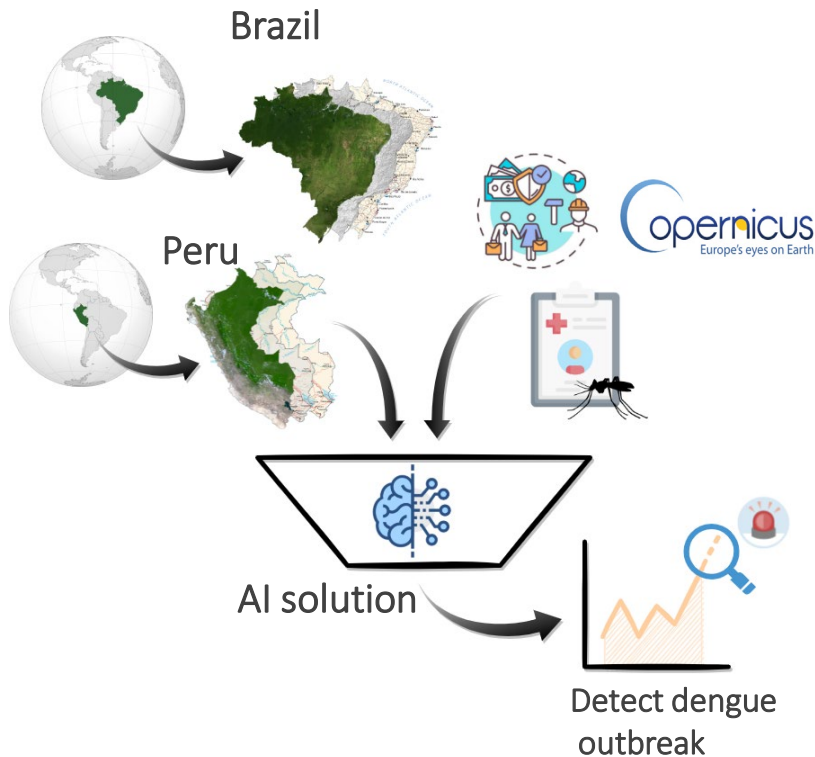


Conclusions



Summary

1 Developed an AI model to detect dengue outbreaks in Brazil and transferred to Peru



2 Develop a 'do-it-yourself' guidebook: a fully-reproducible framework

Replicable AI solution



*"This project is a **perfect example of collaboration** between a humanitarian organisation and a research entity to support the UN SDGs."*

Dohyung Kim

Data Scientist at the UNICEF Office of Global Innovation.



3 Multi-Award Winning Project

1 – UNESCO – IRCAI



GLOBAL TOP 100 AI solutions for SDGs

2 – Best of UNICEF Research



showcase the most rigorous, innovative and impactful research produced by UNICEF offices worldwide

3 – Wellcome Trust support



Wellcome trust is an independent charitable foundation