## **BEYOND THE SURFACE:**

Leveraging NLP to map global natural hazard impacts

Taís M. N. Carvalho



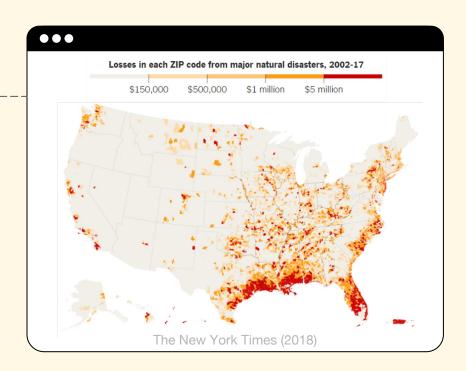




Identify hot spot areas

Evaluate adaptation measures

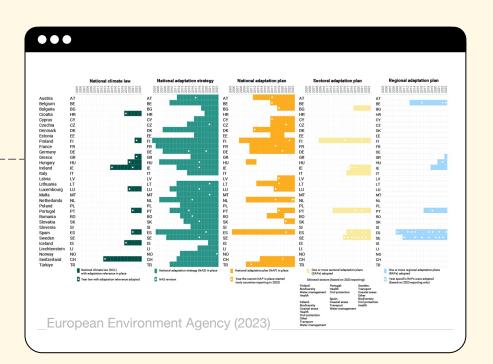
Create impact-based forecasting



Identify hot spot areas

Evaluate adaptation measures

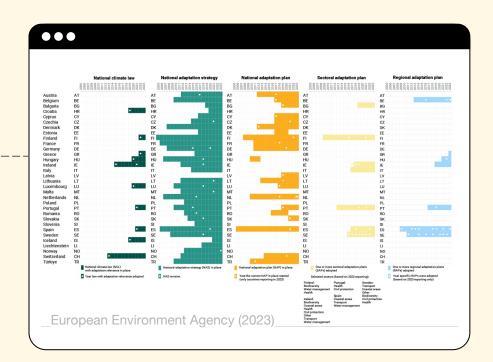
Create impact-based forecasting



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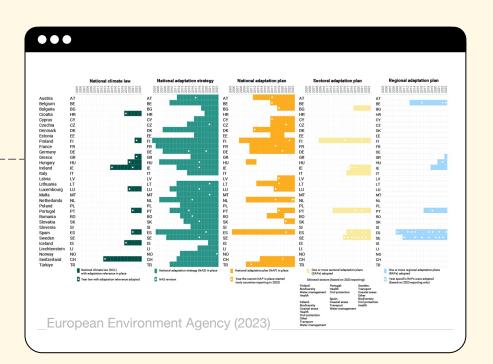
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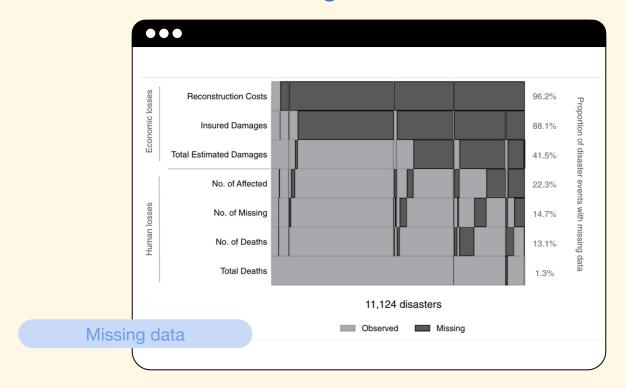
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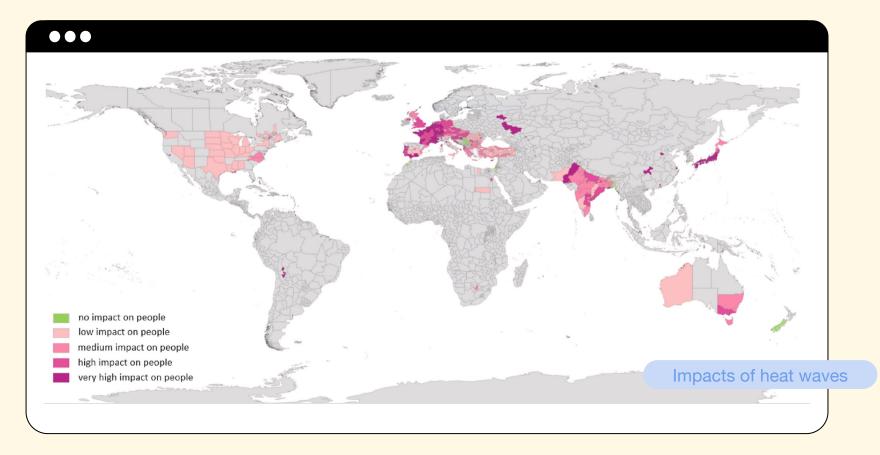
- Missing data
- Spatial descriptions vary widely
- 3 Underreporting
- 4 Events are not often updated
- 5 Focus on quantitative impact metrics



Jones, R. L., Guha-Sapir, D., & Tubeuf, S. (2022). Human and economic impacts of natural disasters: can we trust the global data?. Scientific data, 9(1), 572.

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Donatti, C. I., et al. (2024). Global hotspots of climate-related disasters. International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, 108, 104488.

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## Impacts go beyond human and economic losses

Impacts of Natural Hazards on Primary Health Care Facilities of Iran: A 10-Year Retrospective Survey

Ali Ardalan,\* Hani Mowafi, and Homa Yousefi, Khoshsabeghe\*

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Post-disaster health impact of natural hazards in the Philippines in 2013

Miguel Antonio Salazar<sup>1</sup>, Arturo Pesigan<sup>2</sup>, Ronald Law<sup>3</sup> and Volker Winkler<sup>1</sup>\*

Impact of natural hazards on morbidity and physical incapacity of vulnerable groups in Mexico

Alejandro Lome-Hurtado <sup>a</sup>  $\stackrel{>}{\sim}$   $\stackrel{>}{\sim}$ , Piran C.L. White <sup>b</sup>, Julia M. Touza <sup>b</sup>

Climate-related hazards and Indian food supply: Assessing the risk using recent historical data

Francesca Harris ab A M Joy b, Alan D Dangour b, Rosemary F Green b

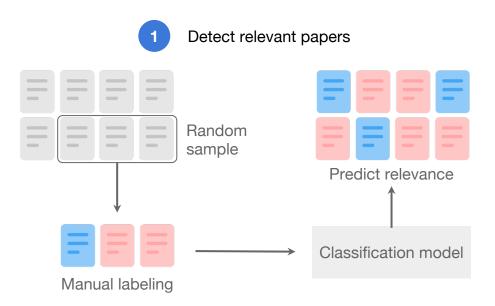
Vulnerability and resilience of power systems infrastructure to natural hazards and climate change

Amy E. Schweikert, Mark R. Deinert

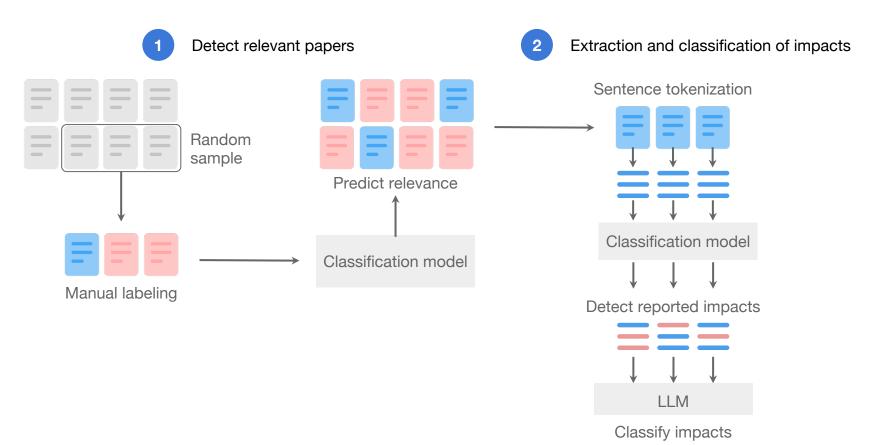
When hazards become disasters: coastal fishing communities in Bangladesh

Mohammad Mahmudul Islam <sup>©</sup> <sup>a</sup>, Papia Begum<sup>a</sup>, Amany Begum<sup>a</sup> and Johannes Herbeck <sup>©</sup> <sup>b</sup>

## Information extraction from SCIENTIFIC PAPERS



### Information extraction from SCIENTIFIC PAPERS



### Identify potential relevant papers



### **Query search**

**PubMED** 

Science Direct

general

drought

flood

storm

heatwave

**AND** 

coldwave

mass movement

wildfire

social

water availability

food production

health and wellbeing

cities & infrastructure

economic sectors

### storm

### **AND**

### health and wellbeing

storm! OR superstorm! OR wind?storm! OR snow?storm! OR blizzard! OR derecho OR winter?storm! OR hail OR extra?tropical?storm OR thunderstorm! OR tornado! OR tropical?cyclone OR storm surge! OR hurricane! OR typhoon

health! OR well?being OR ill OR illness OR disease! OR syndrome! OR infect! OR medical! OR disabilit! OR death! OR fatalit! OR died OR casualties OR "loss of life" OR injur! OR infectious disease! OR cholera OR giardiasis OR cryptosporidiosis OR leptospirosis OR "(obes! OR over?weight OR under?weight OR hunger OR stunting OR wasting OR undernourish! OR undernutrition OR anthropometr! OR malnutrition OR malnour! OR anemia OR anaemia OR ""micro?nutrient!"" OR diabet!)" OR mental OR depress! OR !stress! OR anxi! OR ptsd OR psycho! OR psychiatric! OR !trauma! OR post-traumatic OR suicide! OR solastalgi! OR "air quality" OR "air pollution" OR PM2.5 OR "fine particulate" OR asthma OR displacem! OR relocation! OR migration OR refugee! OR homeless! OR emergency shelter

Identify potential relevant papers



**Query search** 

PubMED 13 968 results

Science Direct 47 684 results

general

drought

flood

storm

heatwave

**AND** 

coldwave

mass movement

wildfire

social

water availability

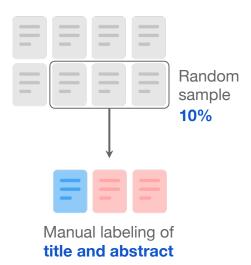
food production

health and wellbeing

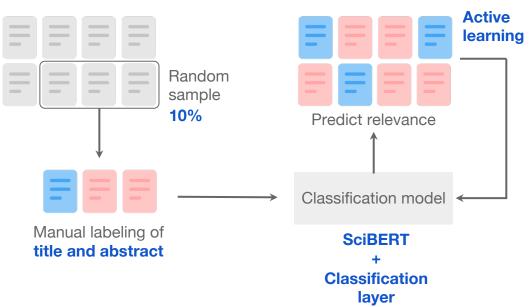
cities & infrastructure

economic sectors

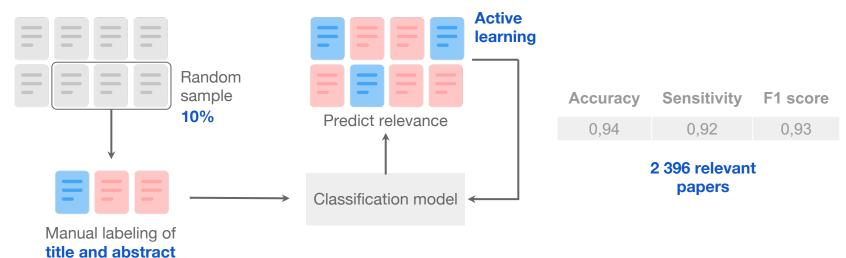
### Detect relevant papers

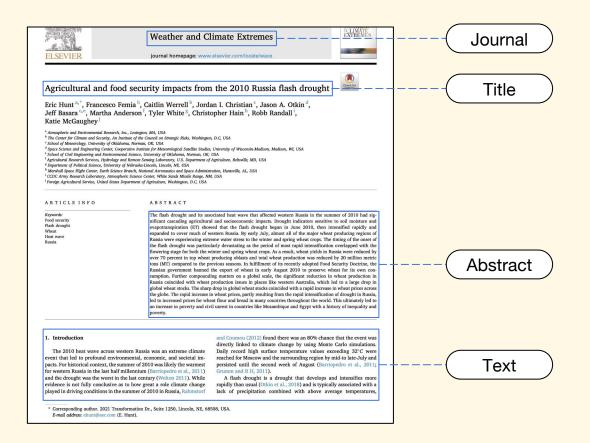


### Detect relevant papers



### Detect relevant papers





### reference

journal
paperTitle
doi
pmid
publicationYear
source



### Weather and Climate Extremes

EXTREMES

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/wace



### Agricultural and food security impacts from the 2010 Russia flash drought

Eric Hunt <sup>a,</sup>, Francesco Femia <sup>b</sup>, Caitlin Werrell <sup>b</sup>, Jordan I. Christian <sup>c</sup>, Jason A. Otkin <sup>d</sup>, Jeff Basara <sup>c,e</sup>, Martha Anderson <sup>f</sup>, Tyler White <sup>g</sup>, Christopher Hain <sup>h</sup>, Robb Randall <sup>f</sup>, Katie McGaughey <sup>f</sup>

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- c School of Meteorology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, USA
- d Space Science and Engineering Center, Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, USA
- <sup>o</sup> School of Civil Engineering and Environmental Science, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, USA
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- Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C, USA

### ARTICLEINFO

Keywords: Food security Flash drough Wheat Heat wave

#### ABSTRACT

The flash drought and its associated heat wave that affected western Russia in the summer of 2010 had significant cascading agricultural and socioeconomic impacts. Drought indicators sensitive to soil moisture and evapotranspiration (ET) showed that the flash drought began in June 2010, then intensified rapidly and expanded to cover much of western Russia. By early July, almost all of the major wheat producing regions of Russia were experiencing extreme water stress to the winter and spring wheat crops. The timing of the onset of the flash drought was particularly devastating as the period of most rapid intensification overlapped with the flowering stage for both the winter and spring wheat crops. As a result, wheat yields in Russia were reduced by over 70 percent in top wheat producing oblasts and total wheat production was reduced by 20 million metric tons (MT) compared to the previous seasons. In fulfillment of its recently adopted Food Security Doctrine, the Russian government banned the export of wheat in early August 2010 to preserve wheat for its own consumption. Further compounding matters on a global scale, the significant reduction in wheat production in Russia coincided with wheat production issues in places like western Australia, which led to a large drop in global wheat stocks. The sharp drop in global wheat stocks coincided with a rapid increase in wheat prices across the globe. The rapid increase in wheat prices, partly resulting from the rapid intensification of drought in Russia, led to increased prices for wheat flour and bread in many countries throughout the world. This ultimately led to an increase in poverty and civil unrest in countries like Mozambique and Egypt with a history of inequality and

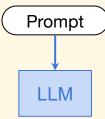
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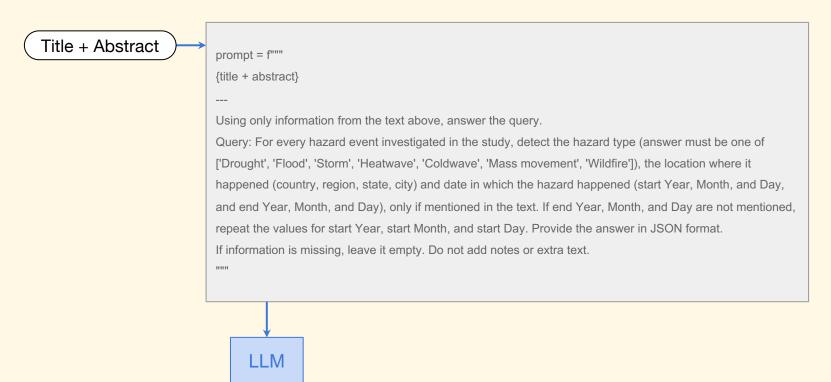
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E-mail address: ehunt@aer.com (E. Hunt).

## **Prompt** engineering

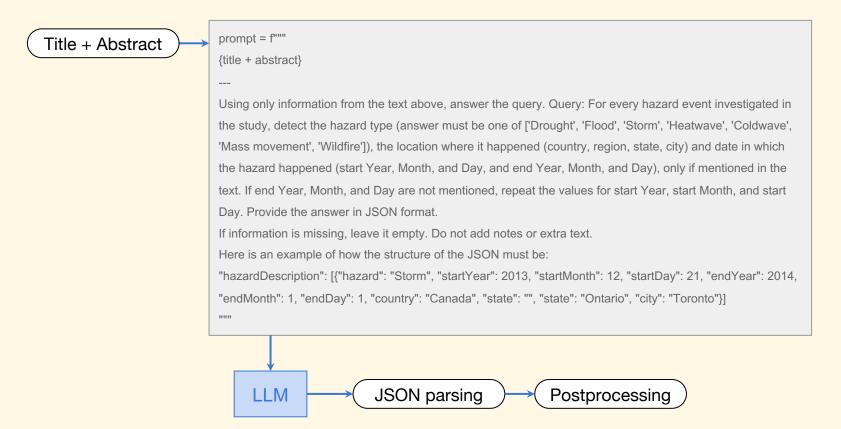


## **Prompt** engineering

prompt = f""" Title + Abstract {title + abstract} Using only information from the text above, answer the guery. Query: For every hazard event investigated in the study, detect the hazard type (answer must be one of ['Drought', 'Flood', 'Storm', 'Heatwave', 'Coldwave', 'Mass movement', 'Wildfire']), the location where it happened (country, region, state, city) and date in which the hazard happened (start Year, Month, and Day, and end Year, Month, and Day), only if mentioned in the text. If end Year, Month, and Day are not mentioned, repeat the values for start Year, start Month, and start Day. Provide the answer in JSON format. If information is missing, leave it empty. Do not add notes or extra text. Here is an example of how the structure of the JSON must be: "hazardDescription": [{"hazard": "Storm", "startYear": 2013, "startMonth": 12, "startDay": 21, "endYear": 2014, "endMonth": 1, "endDay": 1, "country": "Canada", "state": "", "state": "Ontario", "city": "Toronto"}] .....

LLM

## **Prompt** engineering





### Weather and Climate Extremes

EXTREMES

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/wace



### Agricultural and food security impacts from the 2010 Russia flash drought

Eric Hunt a,\*, Francesco Femia b, Caitlin Werrell b, Jordan I, Christian c, Jason A, Otkin d, Jeff Basara Ge. Martha Anderson . Tyler White . Christopher Hain . Robb Randall . Katie McGaughey

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### Hazard type

Drought Heatwave

### Location

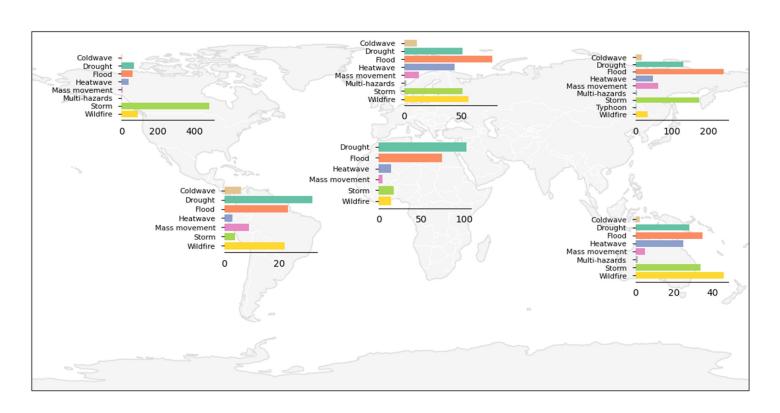
Country: Russia Region: western Russia

### Date

Start date: 06/2010 End date: MM/2010

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author. 2021 Transformation Dr., Suite 1250, Lincoln, NE, 68508, USA. E-mail address: ehunt@aer.com (E. Hunt).

## **Hazard** distribution





### Weather and Climate Extremes

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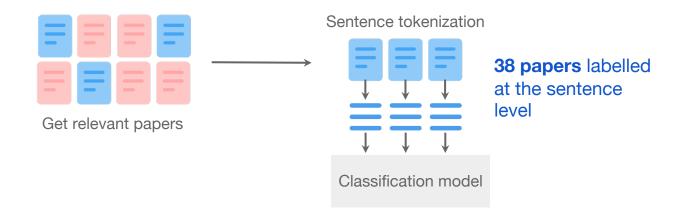
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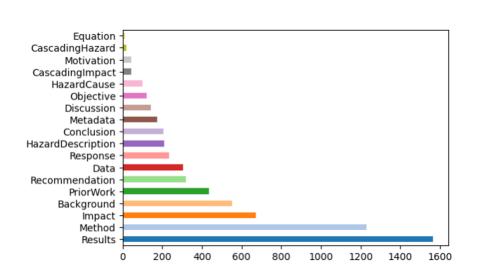
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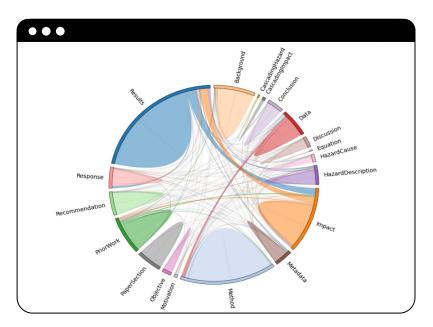
<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author. 2021 Transformation Dr., Suite 1250, Lincoln, NE, 68508, USA. E-mail address: ehunt@aer.com (E. Hunt).



## **Sentence annotation**

### 6,585 labelled sentences







### Weather and Climate Extremes

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Introduction The 2010 heat wave across western Russia was an extreme climate event that led to profound environmental, economic. and societal impacts. For historical context, the summer of 2010 was likely the warmest for western Russia in the last half millennium (Barriopedro et al., 2011) and the drought was the worst in the last century (Welton 2011). While evidence is not fully conclusive as to how great a role climate change played in driving conditions in the summer of 2010 in Russia, Rahmstorf and Coumou (2012) found there was an 80% chance that the event was directly linked to climate change by using Monte Carlo simulations. Daily record high surface temperature values exceeding 32 °C were reached for Moscow and the surrounding region by mid-to late-July and persisted until the second week of August (Barriopedro et al., 2011; Grumm and R H, 2011). A flash drought is a drought that develops and intensifies more rapidly than usual (Otkin et al., 2018) and is typically associated with a lack of precipitation combined with above average temperatures, increased net radiation, increased wind speeds, and rapid depletion of soil moisture (Hunt et al., 2014; Otkin et al., 2013, 2016; Ford and Labosier. 2017: Basara et al., 2019: Christian et al., 2019). 4.2 Agricultural impacts The flash drought and heat wave that affected much of western Russia in the summer of 2010 had devastating impacts on both the winter and spring wheat crop and the timing of the onset of the flash drought in early June could not have been worse. According to the crop calendar from the USDA-FAS, winter wheat typically enters its flowering period in the most productive oblasts of southwestern Russia around the first week of June.

Hazard Description

**Prior Work** 

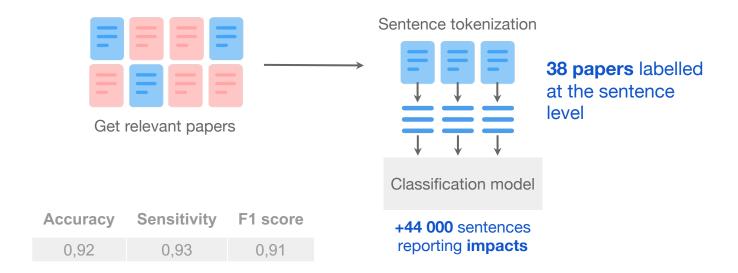
Hazard Cause

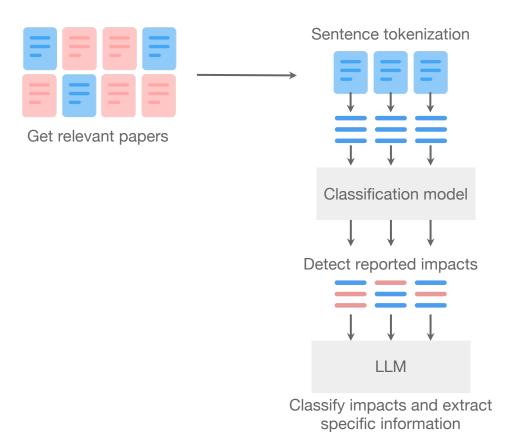
Background

**Impact** 

Background

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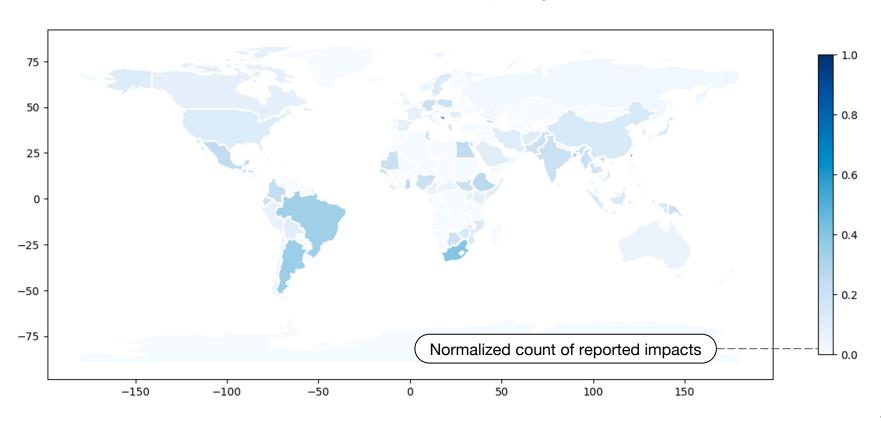




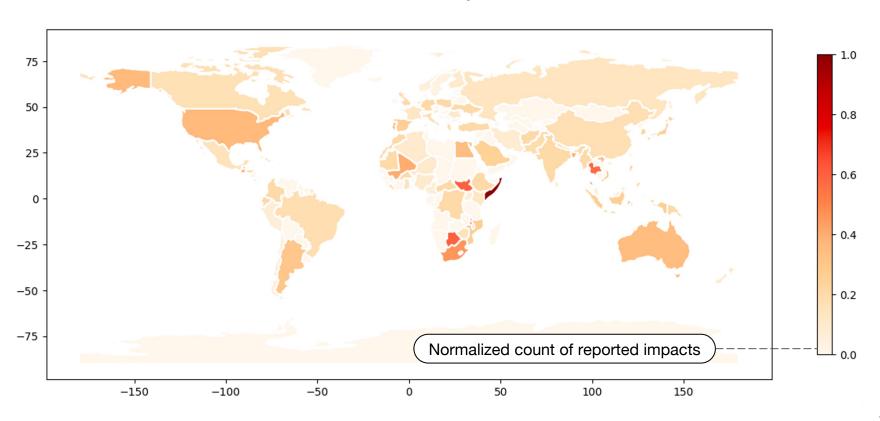




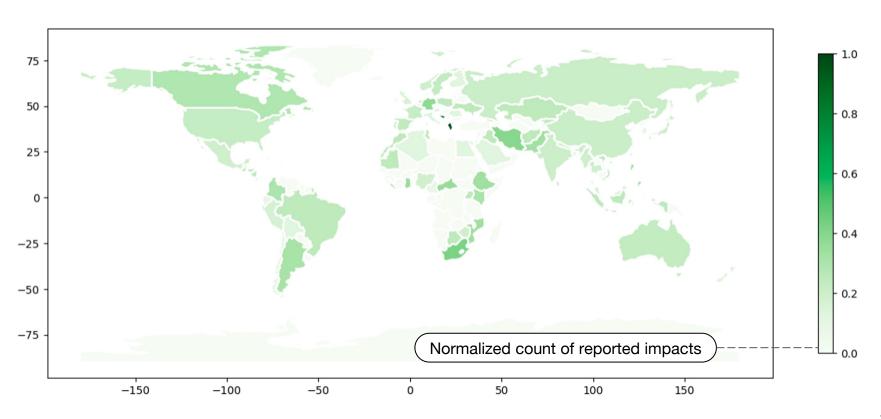
# Water availability impacts



# **Health** impacts



# **Economic** impacts



### **Final database**

### hazardDescription

hazardType location date

### location

country
region
state
city
latitude
longitude

### reference

journal
paperTitle
doi
pmid
publicationYear
source

### date

startDate endDate

### value

minValue maxValue

### generalImpacts

humanDeaths animalDeaths numberAffected numberDisplaced numberHomeless value, location, annotation, reference value, location, annotation, reference value, location, annotation, reference value, location, annotation, reference value, location, annotation, reference

# healthImpacts description, location, reference

qualitative description, location, reference disease, icdCode, value, unit, location, annotation, reference

### economicImpacts

qualitative description, location, reference value, currency, sector, location, annotation, reference

### infrastructureImpacts

qualitative description, location, reference infraType, value, unit, location, annotation, reference

### agricultureImpacts

qualitative description, location, reference crop, cropId, value, unit, location, annotation, reference

### waterImpacts

qualitative description, location, reference value, sourceType, location, annotation, reference

### socialImpacts

qualitative description, location, reference

## **Get in touch!**

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