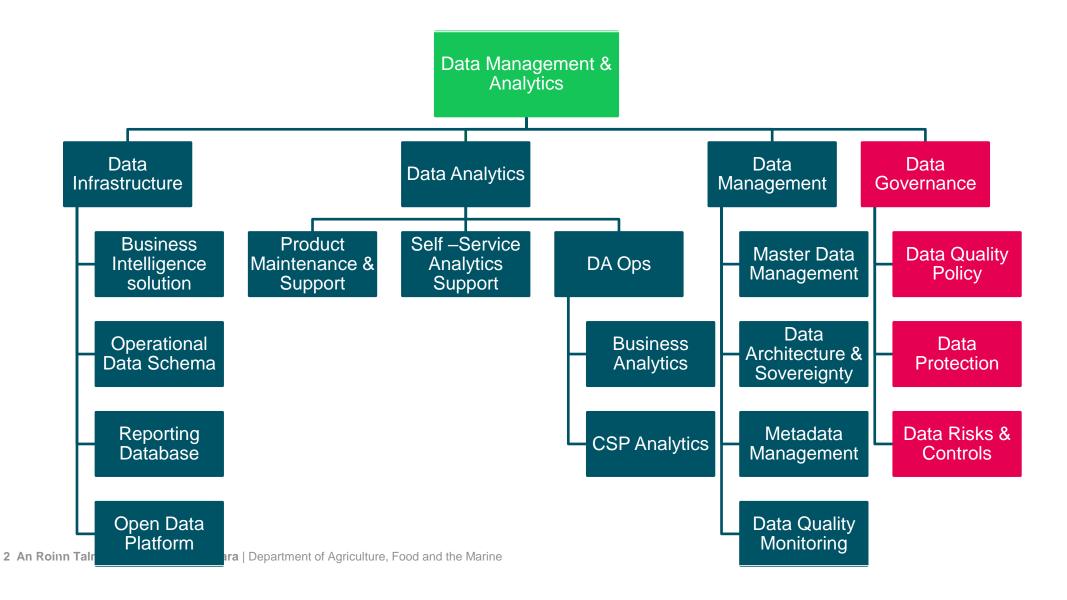


Strategic Analytics in the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Catherine Dempsey, Data Management & Analytics, DAFM

DAFM Data Operating Structure





What is Operational Data Analytics?

Using an organisation's data to extract insight to

support better decision making





Semi-structured

CARLOW

CARLOW

CAVAN

CAVAN

Unstructured



Decisions

Total Amount Awarded per Yea



Data

Insights



- BI/Reporting
- Descriptive & **Predictive Analytics**

- **Dashboards**
- **Decision support**

Research Division Funding

Automation











Business Understanding

Business case is drafted and approved and put into back log



Data Understanding

Functional Requirements gathering



Data Engineering

Pre-Ingestion
Data Ingestion
Data Transformation
Data Publication



Analtyical Development

Clean Data
Feature Engineering
Dashboard/ Model
Development



Evaluation

Dashboard/Model UAT
Dashboard/Model
PROD
Pilot



Deploy

QA log and Testing completed

Dependencies tested

Training

Documentation published

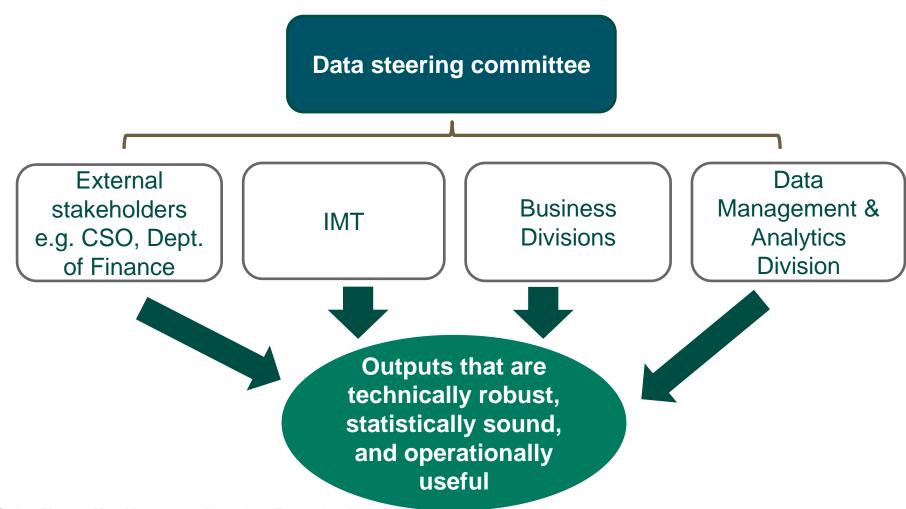


Monitor and logging

monitor product in live environment

Strong governance ensures IT, operations, and analytics work together effectively to manage advanced analytics projects







Sources of Data in DAFM

Sources of Data in Agricultural Departments

Information from customers

- Registration, Central Customer Database
- Application forms, testing data, Animal tag data
- Customer contacts (Photographic data, telephone contacts, letters)

Information from third parties

- Government departments (e.g. CSO, OSI, Teagasc, EPA)
- Private sector (e.g. Abattoirs, Milk Processors, Shipping companies)

DAFM generated information

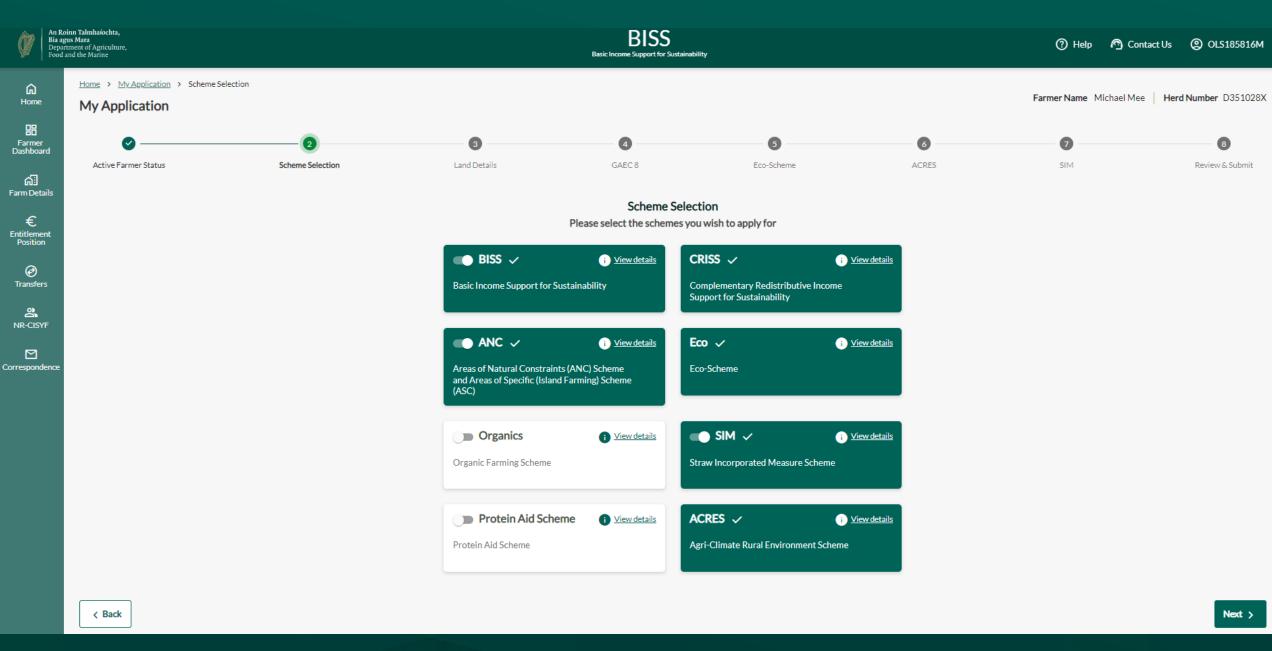
- Created from our activities (e.g. inspection results, test results, export certs issued)
- Derived data from other sources (e.g. Model scores, statistical data)
- Information about us (e.g. salaries, human resources data)

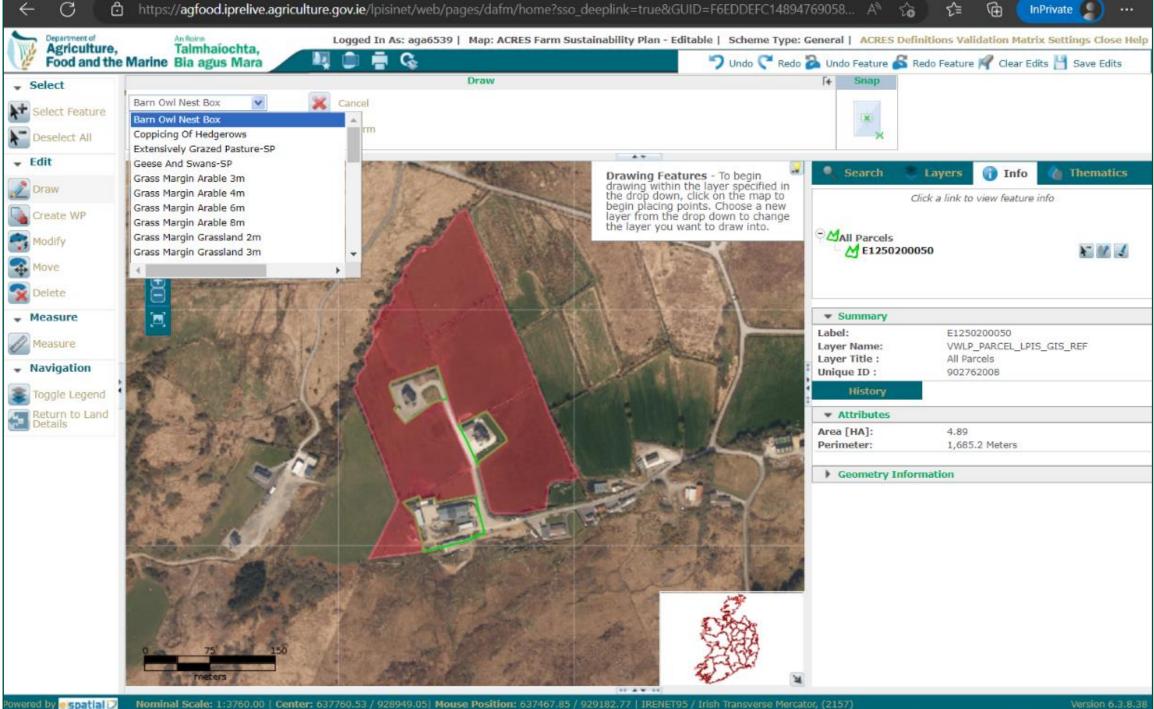
>Structured or unstructured?







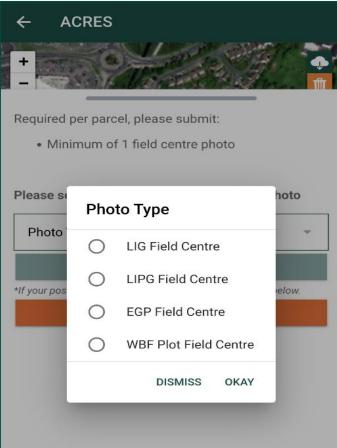




AgriSnap geotagged photographs







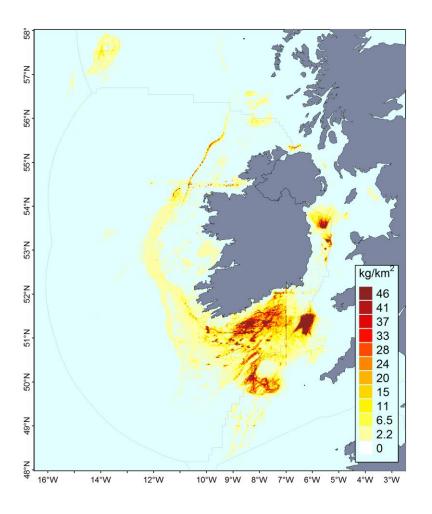


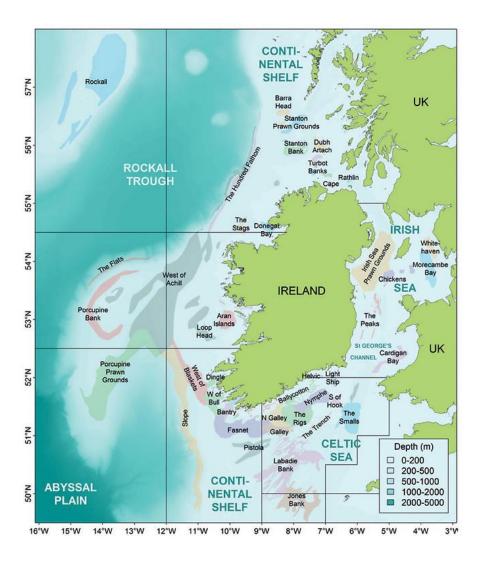
Fishery data





Fishery data



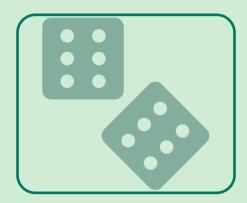






How we use DAFM data







Descriptive: what has happened?

Predictive:
What could
happen in the
future based
on past
events?

Prescriptive:
What should
a business
do?

Descriptive analytics

What it is...

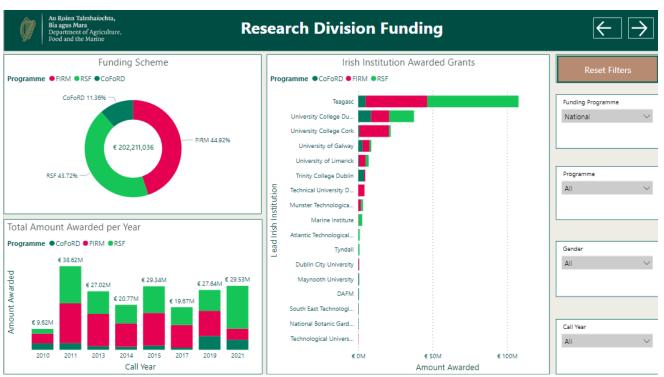
Use of statistical analysis and visualisations to explore and understand data Identify interesting trends in current/past data etc.

Example: Research Division Dashboard

DAFM has a growing number of dashboards related to different aspects of its work

The dashboards provide some commonly used charts and tables to each division

Allows them to explore data and do custom analyses by defining their own ad-hoc queries and plots



Microsoft Power BI



Research Themes





€ 202.21M

Total Awarded

327
Number of Signed Grants

17

Number of Lead Irish Institution Number of Lead Coordinators

€ 618.38K

Average Award per Project

Food Chain Integrity & Safety

Food for Health

Food Processing Technology

Food Product Development Forest Expansion

Forest Protection Functional Foods & Utilisation & Health Other Forest & Misc Socio-Economic

200

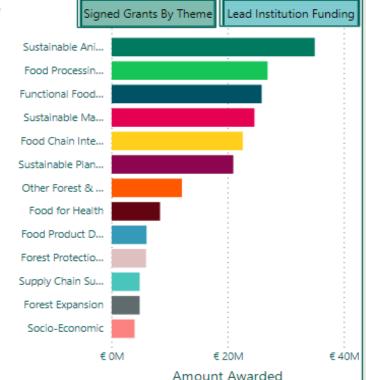
Supply Chain
Sustainability
Sustainability
Sustainability
Sustainability
Sustainable
Animal
Production

Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

Signed Grants By Theme

Research Theme

- Sustainable Animal Prod...
- Food Processing Technol...
- Functional Foods & Health
- Sustainable Managemen...
- Food Chain Integrity & S...
- Sustainable Plant Produc...
- Other Forest & Misc
- Food for Health
- Food Product Developm...
- Forest Protection & Utilis...
- Supply Chain Sustainability
- Forest Expansion
- Socio-Economic





What is AI in DAFM?





Artificial Intelligence



Agricultural Inspector



Avian Influenza



Artificial Insemination

What is Artificial Intelligence in DAFM?





software components (models) that allow systems/applications to recognise and bring context to patterns in data without the rules having to be explicitly programmed by a human.



generate predictions, recommendations, or decisions based on statistical reasoning – Trad AI



create content based on a series of predictions – GenAl

Prescriptive analytics



Data Selection

Farm description dataset, joined with relevant customer data and a binary flag for Forest Owner



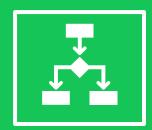
Feature Selection

Identifying the variables that carry information for predicting whether a client is a Forest Owner or not



Modelling

- Decision Trees were modelled
- Method of categorising clients based on a set of questions to be answered



Dashboard

- A Dashboard was built visualising the top features
- This Dashboard was built in PowerBI



Forestry Dashboard

This dashboard visualises the top features for classifying Forest Owners from the Forestry Customer Segmentation Project



16.97K

Forest Owners

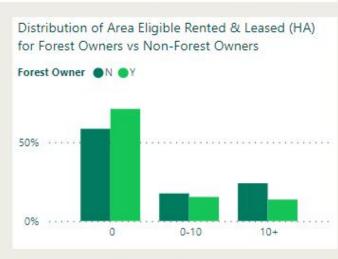
122.56K

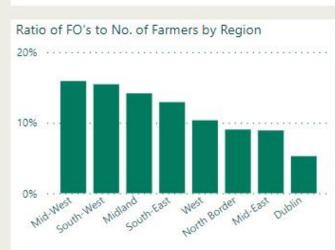
Non-Forest Owners













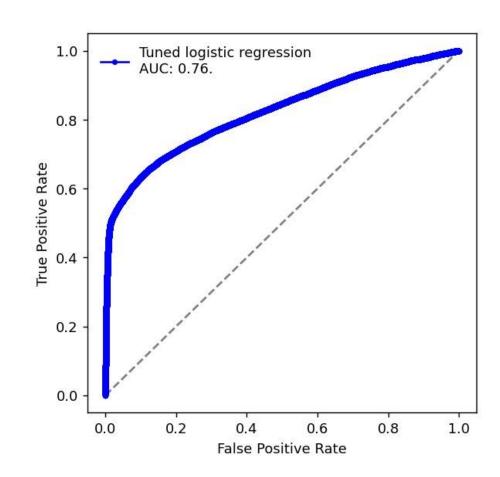




Predictive Analytics: An operational machine learning model to predict TB risk



- 3 years of data already cleaned including demographic, TB testing and farm characteristics data.
- Leverage previous academic work including pilot model already developed through an academic collaboration with the Roslin Institute.
- TB mapping application already deployed will host model

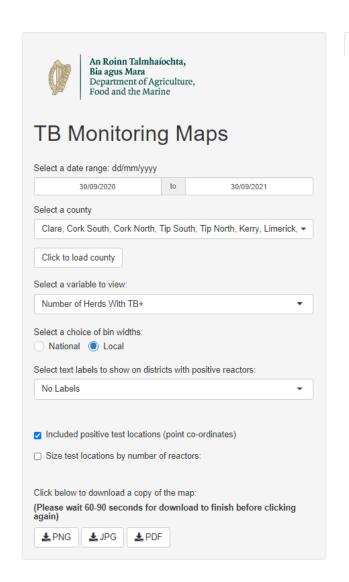


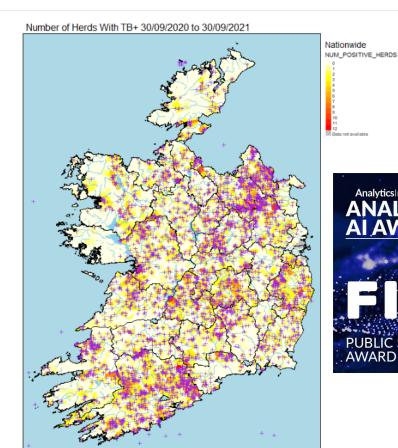


TB Mapping Application in R Shiny

Export Map Images

Data Viewer

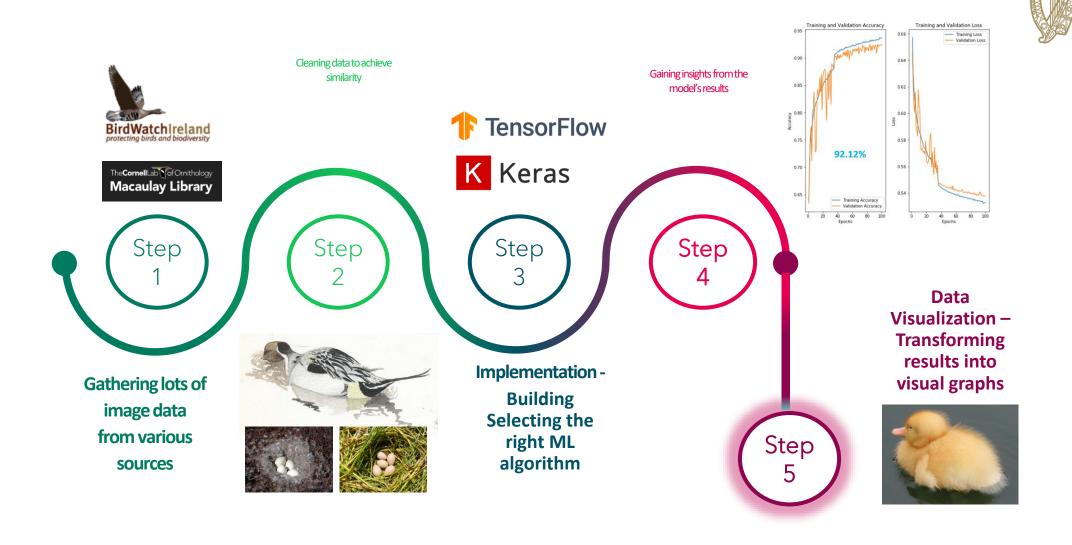






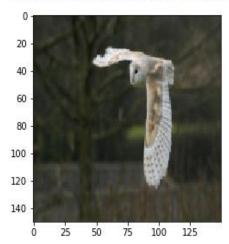


Deep learning in DAFM - H5N1 Bird Identification



Predictions

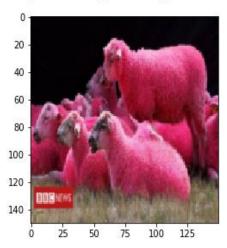
Bird 56.48% <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x274ad715a88>



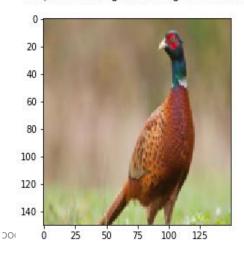
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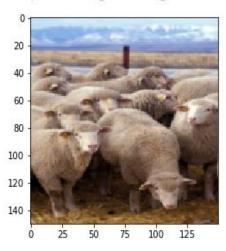
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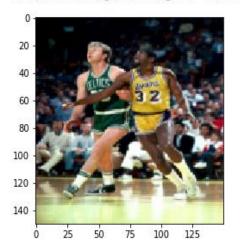
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Not a Bird 100.00% <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x274b012aec8>



Bird 88.69% <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x274b6c9a708>



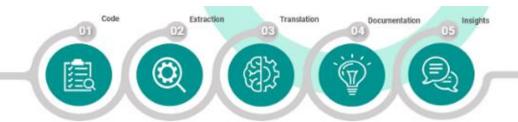


Exploratory GenAl projects

IT System design and delivery support

Decipher: Analyse content (code) to produce documentation that summarises the purpose of an application, its design, the rules used, and ways to improve its function and performance

Accelerator: Preparing test scenarios manually is one of the key elements of the software development process to ensure the highest quality. Al potentially can reduce time spent on these tasks by 95%



Read Legacy Code

interpret legacy codebases for enhanced readability without manual

Extract segments

Analyse files in a repository to extract specific code segments

AI Translation

Leverage latest AI models to translate codebases into relevant

Generate Documentation

Automate process of creating technical and business documentation

Query

of Analyse codebases, nd providing tailored responses and visual data

PetClinic Business Overview New.mo

2024-06-24

Veterinary Clinic Management Application Summary

Overview

The veterinary clinic management application is designed to streamline and enhance the operations of veterinary clinics. It provides a comprehensive system for managing pets, their owners, and the veterinary services offered, focusing on improving operational efficiency, ensuring data integrity, and enhancing the user experience for both clinic staff and pet owners.

Development Contex

The application was developed to address the administrative and operational challenges faced by veterinary clinics. By automating routine tasks such as scheduling appointments, recording medical histories, and managing treatments, the application reduces manual effort, allowing clinic staff to focus on providing quality care to pets. The development process emphasized a user-friendly interface, data accuracy, and scalability.

High-Level Description

The application offers a range of functionalities to support the smooth operation of a veterinary clinic:

- Pet and Owner Management: Efficient management of pet and owner information, including adding, updating, and retrieving records.
- Appointment Scheduling: Tools for scheduling and managing appointments, making it easy for clinic staff to organize schedules and for pet owners to book visits.
- 3. Medical History and Treatment Records: Detailed recording of medical histories and treatments for
- Veterinarian and Specialty Management: Management of veterinarian information, their specialties, and their visits.
- 5. Resource Allocation: Efficient allocation of resources by tracking veterinarian specialties and pet types

AI Risks



Algorithmic bias: Al may make use of biased source data and generate biased, discriminatory or offensive content and results.



Reputational Risk: When AI systems violate social norms and values, organisations are at great risk, as single events have the potential to cause lasting damage to their reputation.





Al decision making: Al does not replace human judgment and, in some cases prevent informed and contextualised decision-making



Climate: Al uses significant compute resources, particularly GenAl. This may impact our green IT goals.



Supply Chain: The supply chain to support GenAl and in particular GPU is fragile. Building capabilities on GenAl must take this into account.

EU AI Act Cheat-sheet

•



THE BASICS



- Definition of AI: aligned to the recently updated OECD definition
- Extraterritorial: applies to organisations outside the EU
- Exemptions: national security, military and defence; R&D; open source (partial)
- Compliance grace periods of between 6-24 months
- Risk-based: Prohibited AI >> High-Risk AI >> Limited Risk AI >> Minimal Risk AI
- Extensive requirements for 'Providers' and 'Users' of High-Risk Al
- Generative AI: Specific transparency and disclosure requirements

PROHIBITED AI





- · Social credit scoring systems
- Emotion recognition systems at work and in education
- Al used to exploit people's vulnerabilities (e.g., age, disability)
- Behavioural manipulation and circumvention of free will
- Untargeted scraping of facial images for facial recognition
- Biometric categorisation systems using sensitive characteristics
- Specific predictive policing applications
- Law enforcement use of real-time biometric identification in public (apart from in limited, preauthorised situations)

- Medical devices
- Vehicles
- Recruitment, HR and worker management
- · Education and vocational training
- Influencing elections and voters
- Access to services (e.g., insurance, banking, credit, benefits etc.)
- Critical infrastructure management (e.g., water, gas, electricity etc.)
- Emotion recognition systems
- Biometric identification
- Law enforcement, border control, migration and asylum
- · Administration of justice
- Specific products and/or safety components of specific products

KEY REQUIREMENTS: HIGH-RISK AI



- · Fundamental rights impact assessment and conformity assessment
- Registration in public EU database for high-risk AI systems
- Implement risk management and quality management system
- Data governance (e.g., bias mitigation, representative training data etc.)
- Transparency (e.g., Instructions for Use, technical documentation etc.)
- Human oversight (e.g., explainability, auditable logs, human-in-the-loop etc.)
- Accuracy, robustness and cyber security (e.g., testing and monitoring)

GENERAL PURPOSE AI



- Distinct requirements for General Purpose AI (GPAI) and Foundation Models
- **Transparency** for all GPAI (e.g., technical documentation, training data summaries, copyright and IP safeguards etc.)
- Additional requirements for high-impact models with systemic risk: model evaluations, risk assessments, adversarial testing, incident reporting etc.
- Generative AI: individuals must be informed when interacting with AI (e.g., chatbots); AI content must be labelled and detectable (e.g., deepfakes)

PENALTIES & ENFORCEMENT



- Up to **7% of global annual turnover** or €35m for prohibited AI violations
- Up to 3% of global annual turnover or €15m for most other violations
- Up to **1.5% of global annual turnover** or €7.5m for supplying incorrect info
- Caps on fines for SMEs and startups
- European 'Al Office' and 'Al Board' established centrally at the EU level
- Market surveillance authorities in EU countries to enforce the AI Act
- Any individual can make complaints about non-compliance

Not yet enacted. Political agreement reached on 8 December 2023.

AI Risk Mitigation



Practice

- 1. Human agency and oversight
- 2. Technical robustness and safety
- 3. Privacy and data governance
- 4. Transparency
- 5. Diversity, non-discrimination, and fairness
- 6. Societal and environmental well-being
- 7. Accountability

Governance







DATA STEERING COMMITTEE

DATA ANALYTICS BOARD DATA PROTECTION



ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE



INFORMATION SECURITY



EU AI ACT/LIABILITY ACT

Al Risk Mitigation



Principles

- 1. Human agency and oversight
- 2. Technical robustness and safety
- 3. Privacy and data governance
- 4. Transparency
- 5. Diversity, non-discrimination, and fairness
- 6. Societal and environmental well-being
- 7. Accountability

Governance





Data Analytics
Quality Assurance
Policy

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) POLICY





An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Thanks!