

# IMAGE ANALYSIS FOR DISASTER RECOVERY, A DATAKIND REPORT FOR THE WORLD BANK GFDRR

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### ABSTRACT

We discuss how the World Bank can use machine learning and satellite images to improve disaster relief efforts. We include a review of image analysis with convolutional neural networks. These networks are illustrated with code examples using the Keras deep learning library.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The review of deep learning [1].

### 1.1 Terms of reference or questions to be answered

## 2 FRAMEWORKS

If we present methods, it would be good to introduce frameworks up front.

### 2.1 Keras

```
from keras.layers import Input
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.models import Model

# This returns a tensor
inputs = Input(shape=(10,))
predictions = Dense(1, activation='softmax')(inputs)
model = Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=predictions)
model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',
              loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# starts training
model.fit(data, labels)
```

### 2.2 Tensorflow, PyTorch, Caffe, MXNet, etc.

Links to sites and blog articles

## 3 METHODS

### 3.1 Why convolutional neural networks

Pixels are not independent of one another  
Results of image analysis

#### 3.1.1 *If you understand VGG-net, you're 80 per cent there*

VGG net is super simple and easy to explain.

## 4 LITERATURE

### 4.1 Image classification

Krizhevsky ImageNet [2]

VGG Net [3]

ResNet [4]

### 4.2 Object detection

Using regression to do this [5]

RCNN [6, 7]

Faster RCNN [8]

Mask RCNN [9]

R-FCN [10]

YOLO [11]

SSD [12]

### 4.3 Image segmentation

First fully convnet segmenter [13]

Some more [14, 15]

### 4.4 Analysis with satellite images

Mexico [16] (There are two WB co-authors)

Poverty mapping [17]

Population [18, 19]

Private sector [20, 21]

## 5 SATELLITE DATA

### 5.1 Free sources

LANDSAT, Sentinel,

Quasi free: Bing

### 5.2 Expensive sources

Digital Globe, Planet Labs, Own drone data

### 5.3 Labelled data

Tough.

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