

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT WITH DINOV3

(Using OSCD Dataset)

Karimov Temurbek
Kadirov Bekzod

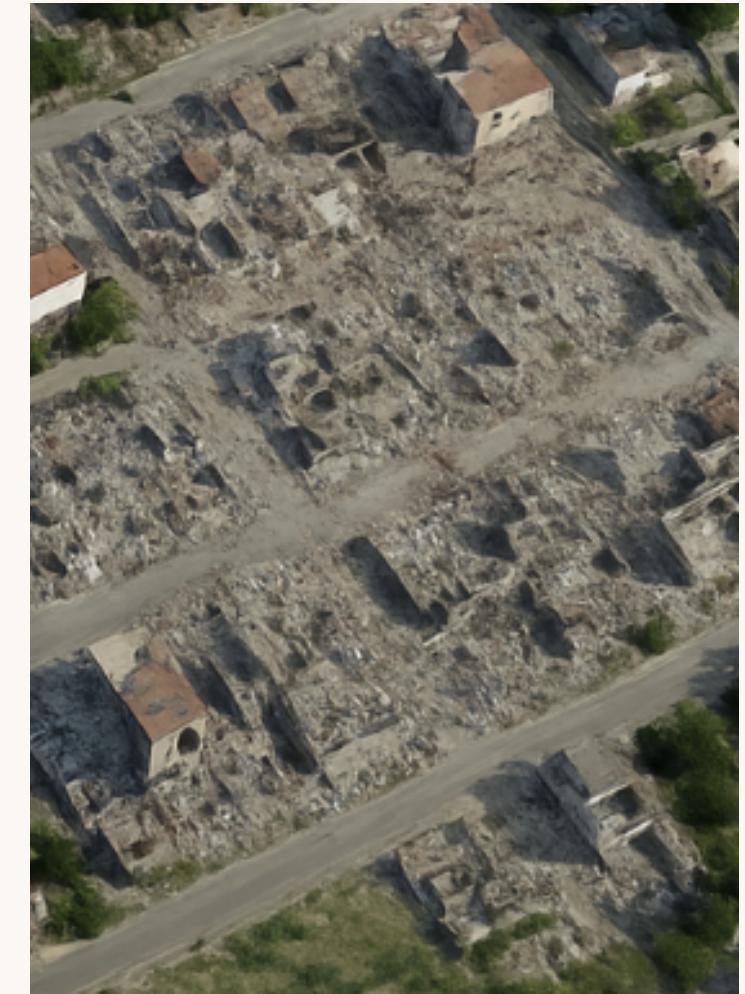
Value-Driven Project

Damage assessment is the process of automatically identifying and classifying damaged buildings and infrastructure from high-resolution satellite images after a natural disaster.

The goal is to rapidly generate accurate damage maps that highlight the location and severity of destruction.

These maps are crucial for first responders, enabling them to:

- prioritize rescue operations,
- allocate resources efficiently,
- assess the scale of the disaster,
- and support fast decision-making during emergencies.

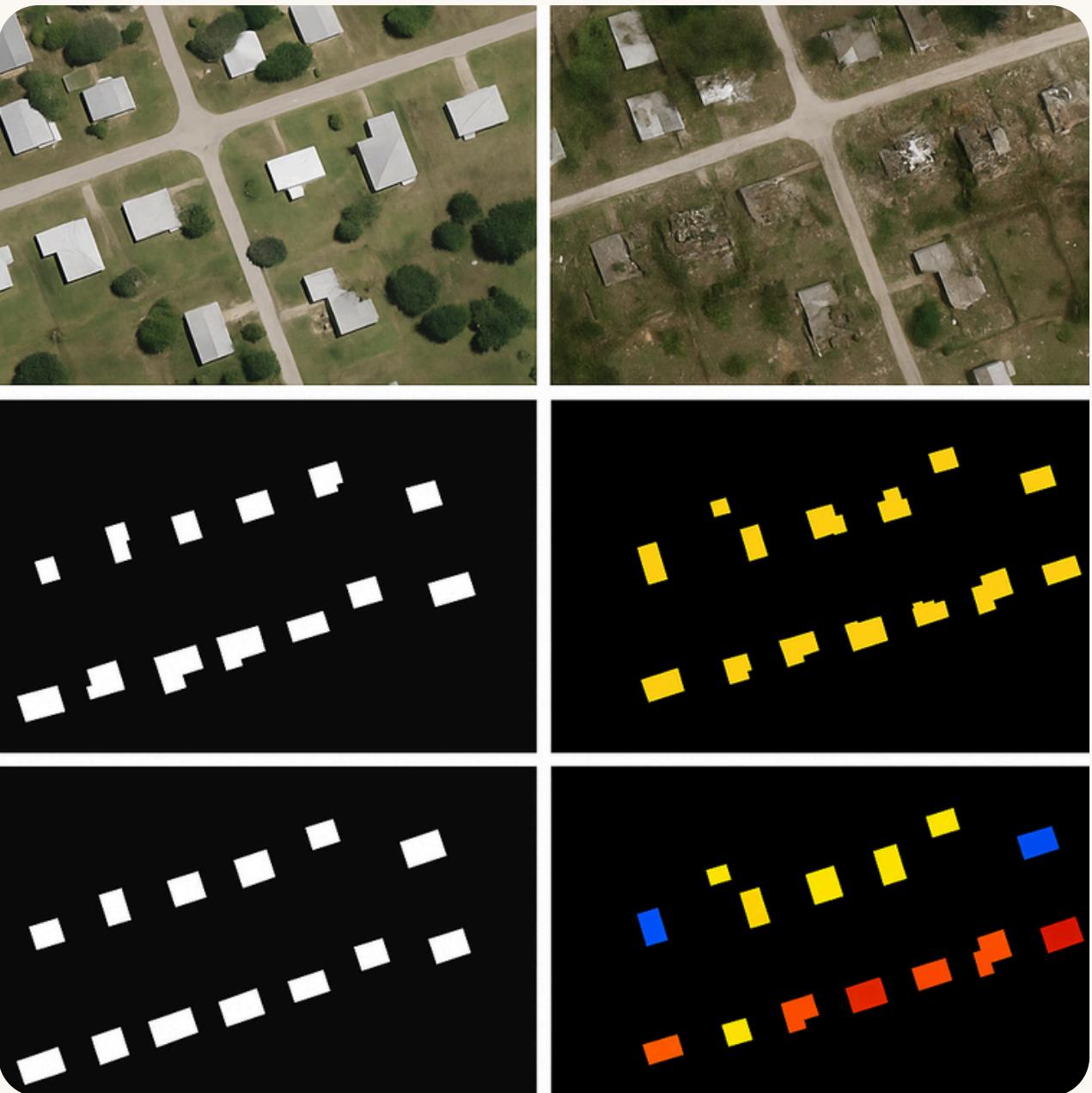


The objective of the project is to build a machine-learning framework that analyzes pre- and post-disaster satellite images and automatically produces:

- Building Segmentation Map
- Damage Classification Map

(No Damage, Minor, Major, Destroyed)

The core model will use DINOv3 representations to enhance performance on visual reasoning tasks.



Building

Damage
classification

Value Propositions



Rapid Decision Making



Resource Optimization



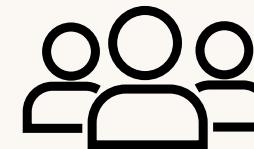
High Accuracy



Scalable to Entire Regions



Life Saving Insight



Stakeholders

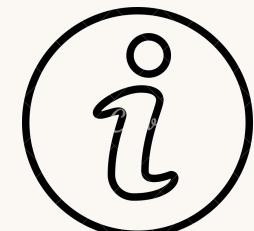
Product users

- First responders
- Civil protection teams



Involved

- *LINKS organization*
- *Satelite image providers*

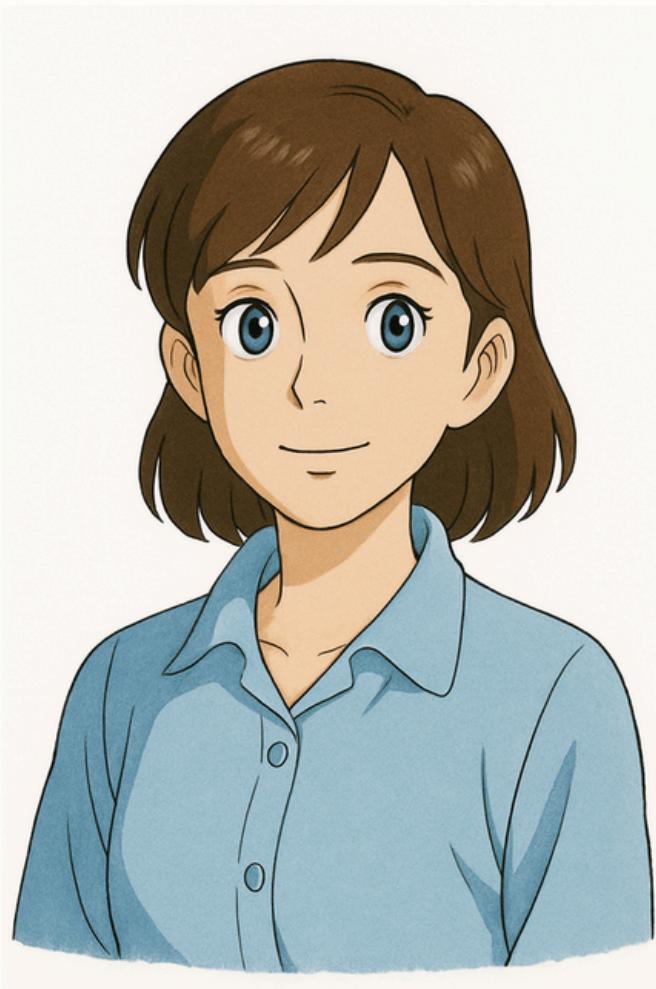


Informed

- *Government*
- *Insurance companies*
- *Researchers*
- *Local comunites*

Objectives

-  Build automated model for building & damage detection
-  Integrate DINOV3 features for improved accuracy
-  Reduce manual effort of damage assessment
-  Provide actionable visual maps to emergency responders
-  Ensure robustness across multiple disaster types



User Persona — Sarah Johnson

Name: Sarah Johnson

Age: 36

Nationality: American

Role: Emergency Response Coordinator at FEMA

Responsible for:

- Post-disaster coordination
- Damage assessment
- Prioritizing emergency actions

GOAL:

Quickly obtain reliable maps showing which buildings are damaged or destroyed.

NEED:

Automated and precise building damage detection without manual annotation.

FRUSTRATION:

Slow field inspections, inconsistent human analysis, outdated information.

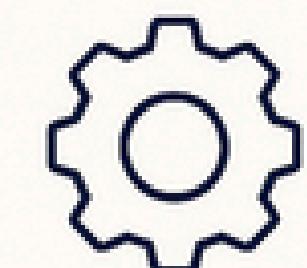
User Requirements

Functional requirements	Non-functional requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detect buildings: The system must identify building footprints on satellite images.• Classify damage: The system must provide one of the four classes: No damage, Minor, Major, Destroyed.• Compare pre/post images: The system must integrate both pre-disaster and post-disaster imagery.• Learn from new events: The model must be able to fine-tune on new disasters or regions.• Generate maps: Output must include clear visual maps suitable for emergency response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accuracy: Predictions must be reliable and consistent across diverse geographies.• Robustness: The model should handle different disaster types (earthquake, flood, fire, hurricane).• Scalability: Should process large regions quickly to support wide-area emergency response.• Usability: Maps and outputs must be simple and intuitive for non-technical personnel.• Speed: Results should be generated rapidly to support time-critical decision making.

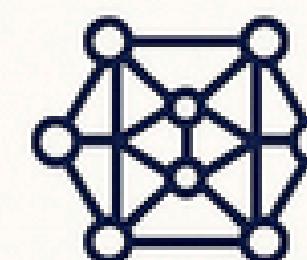
Pre-Disaster Image



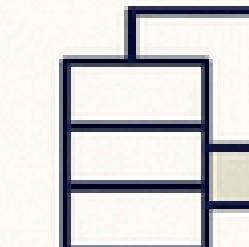
Post-Disaster Image



Feature
Fusion



DINOv3
Encoder

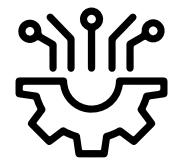


Damage
Classification

Building Footprint
Map

Damage
Classification Map

Strategies



Machine Learning Approaches

- Baseline CNN models for segmentation
 - Classical change detection techniques
 - Feature engineering for pre/post image comparison



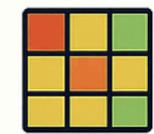
Analyze & Predictions

- Pixel-level classification for detailed damage assessment
 - Building-level damage aggregation
 - Evaluation using IoU, F1 and confusion matrices



Deep Learning Approaches

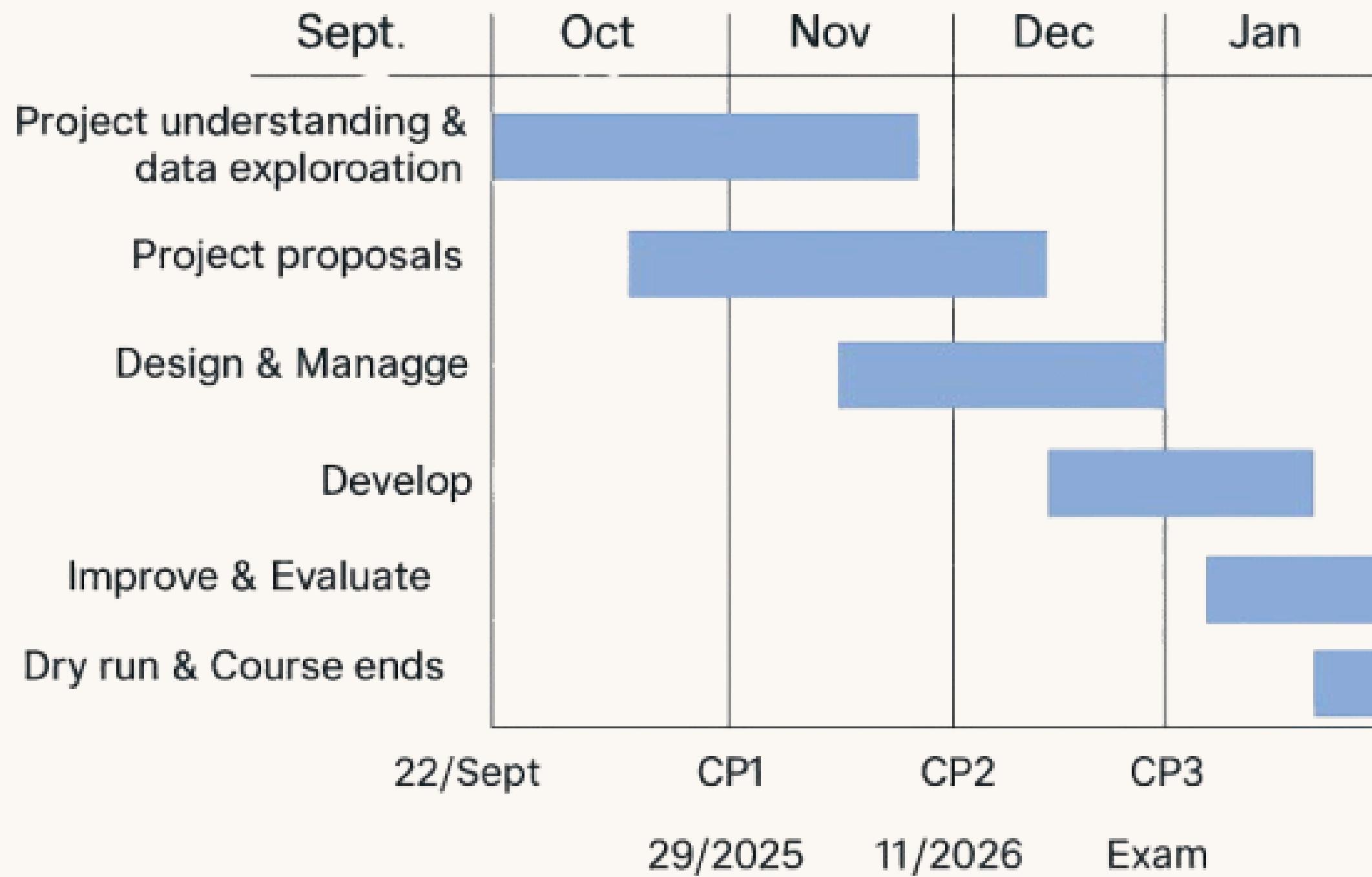
- U-Net based architectures for building segmentation
 - Siamise or two-branch network for change detection



Condition Monitoring

- Structure change maps
- Probabilistic image heatmaps
- Severity-level visualization for emergency responders

Gantt Chart



WBS

WP1 — Design & Management

-Duration: 1 Nov 2025 → 19 Nov 2025

- *T1.1 Define Value Proposition*
- *T1.2 Set Objectives*
- *T1.3 Identify Stakeholders*
- *T1.4 Build Functional Diagram*
- *T1.5 Draft Project Architecture (DINOv3 + model heads)*
- *T1.6 Prepare Checkpoint 1 presentation*

WP2 — Data Collection and Preparation-Duration

20 Nov 2025 → 30 Nov 2025

- *T2.1 Gather xBD pre/post-disaster samples*
- *T2.2 Preprocess and align satellite images*
- *T2.3 Generate masks and training patches*
- *T2.4 Perform data quality analysis*
- *T2.5 Create final training/validation splits*

WP3 — Model Development

-Duration: 1 Dec 2025 → 10 Dec 2025

- *T3.1 Implement DINOv3 feature extraction*
- *T3.2 Build building segmentation head*
- *T3.3 Build damage classification head*
- *T3.4 Implement loss functions and training loop*
- *T3.5 Evaluate baseline model & refine*
- *T3.6 Prepare Checkpoint 2 presentation*

WP4 — Deployment and Delivery

11 Dec 2025 → 7 Jan 2026

- *T4.1 Hyperparameter tuning & robustness checks*
- *T4.2 Produce final segmentation & damage maps*
- *T4.3 Prepare Checkpoint 3 (Dry Run) presentation*
- *T4.4 Final documentation & technical report*
- *T4.5 Prepare final exam presentation*

Questions?