

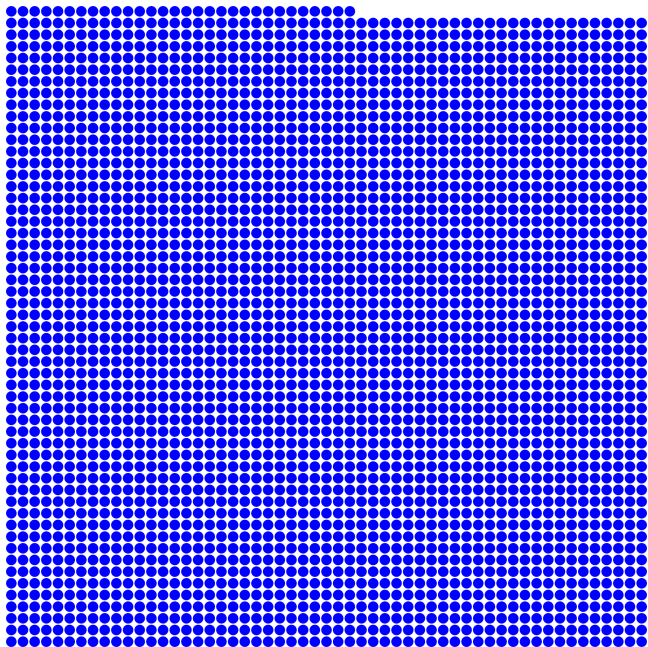
Floods

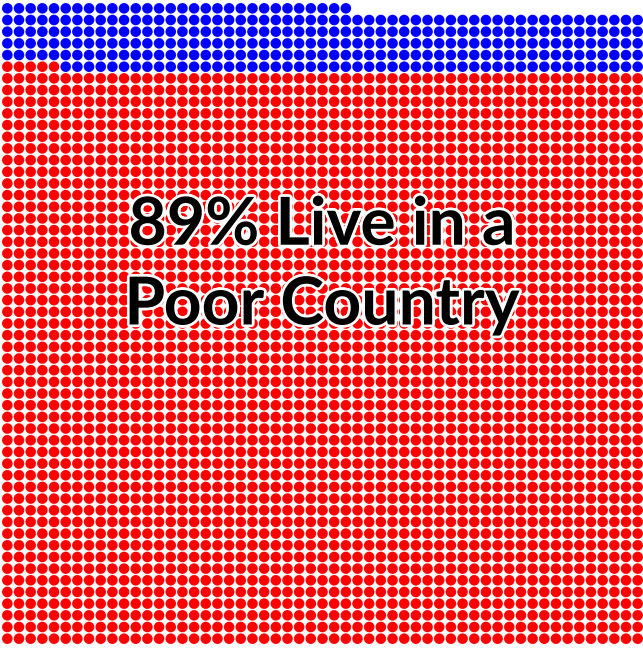
Dev Patel



1 in 4 People Face Severe Flood Risk







**89% Live in a
Poor Country**

Existing data on floods is severely biased

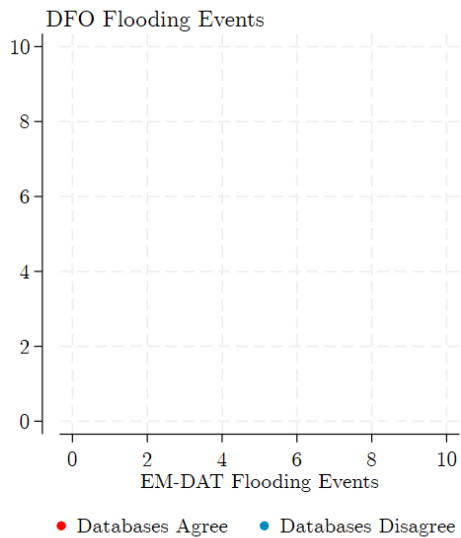
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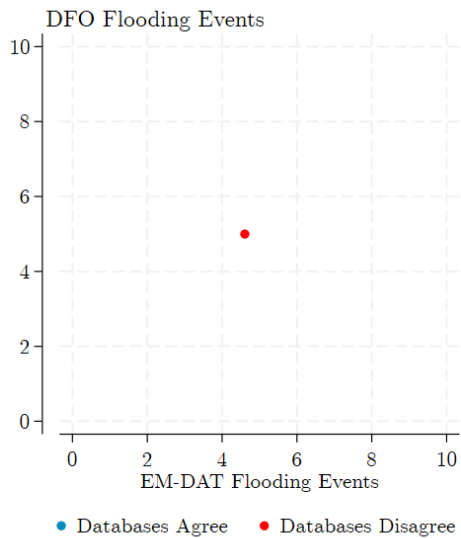
Next Seven Minutes:

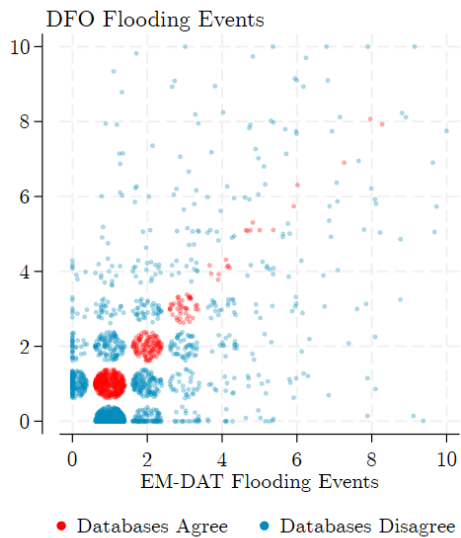
Existing data on floods is severely biased

Next Seven Minutes:

1. Limitations of current data sources
2. New methodology to detect floods anywhere on earth for ≈ 25 years
3. Applications to understand and mitigate flood damages







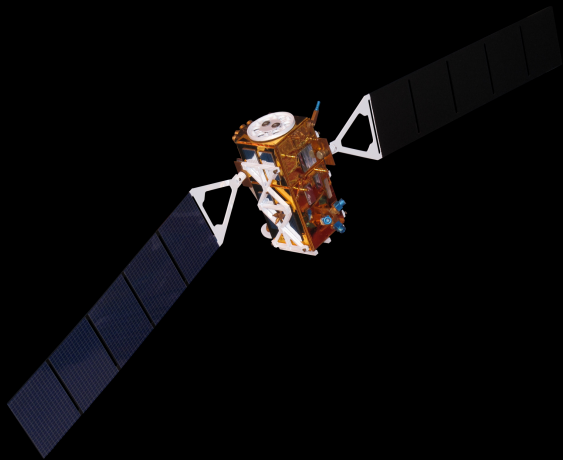
Limitations of Existing Flood Measurement Approaches

Much more in the paper “[Floods](#)” available on my website:

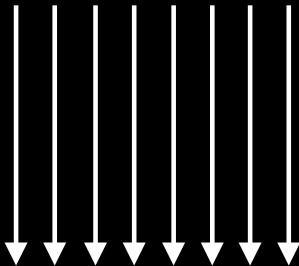
- Biased against poor countries
 - Far more floods in rich places—opposite of what we expect
- Almost entirely misses small and flash floods
 - Farmers say these are extremely important
- Existing satellite-based approaches suffer from similar biases
 - Rely on newspapers first identifying where/when to look
- Inaccuracies of *in-situ* river station data
 - Omit coastal and rainfall-fed floods
 - Very sensitive to hydrological modeling assumptions
 - Sparse coverage in poor countries

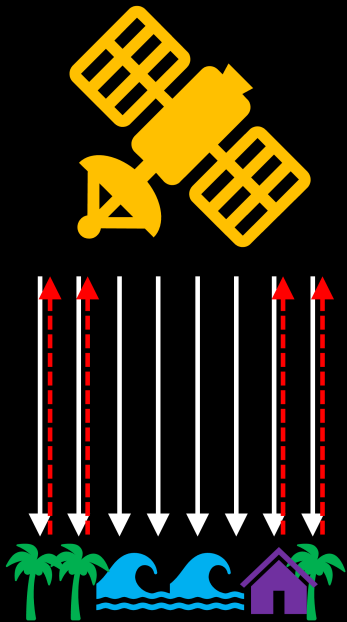
New Approach to Flood Measurement

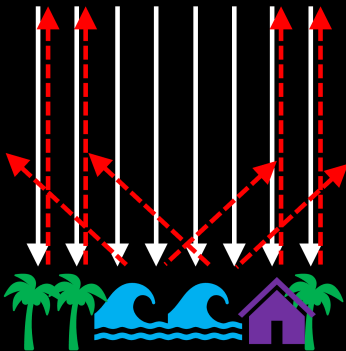
- Works for all types of floods ⇒ includes fluvial (water body overflowing), pluvial (rainfall), and coastal floods
- Directly measures surface water ⇒ does not require structural assumptions of hydrological models
- Statistical definition of “inundation of normally dry land” ⇒ consistent measurement across places and over time
- Globally available ⇒ no biased underreporting in poor places
- Accurate at high spatial resolution, every day ⇒ can detect even short-term and small floods

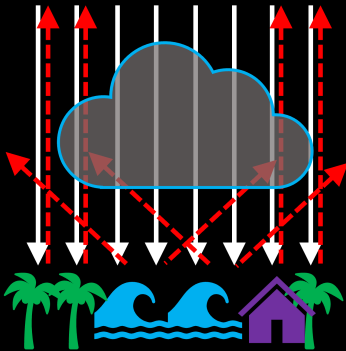






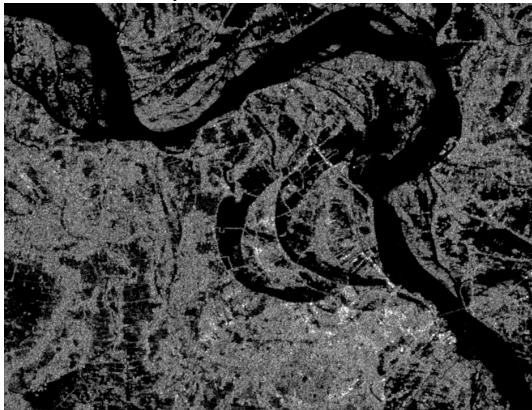




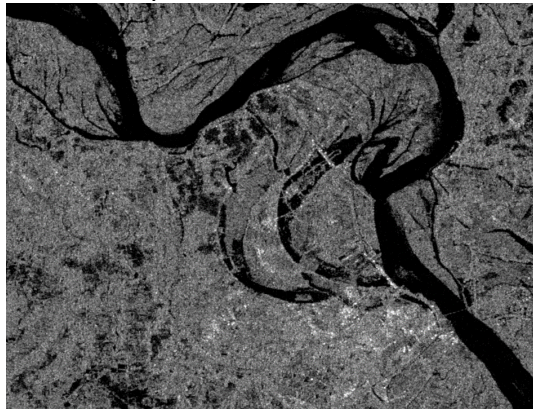


Measuring Floods from Space

July 27, 2020 (Flood)



July 22, 2021 (No Flood)



A Tale of Two Satellites

1. Radar Satellites:

- *High Quality*: sees through clouds
- *Low Quantity*: orbits infrequently

A Tale of Two Satellites

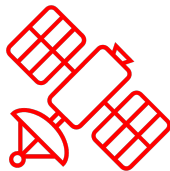
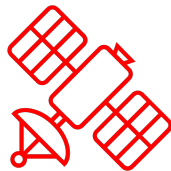
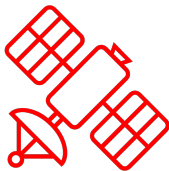
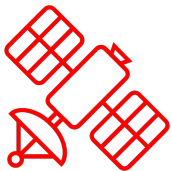
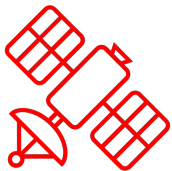
1. Radar Satellites:

- *High Quality*: sees through clouds
- *Low Quantity*: orbits infrequently

2. Optical Satellites:

- *Low Quality*: can't see through clouds
- *High Quantity*: orbits very frequently

Using Machine Learning to Get the Best of Both Worlds



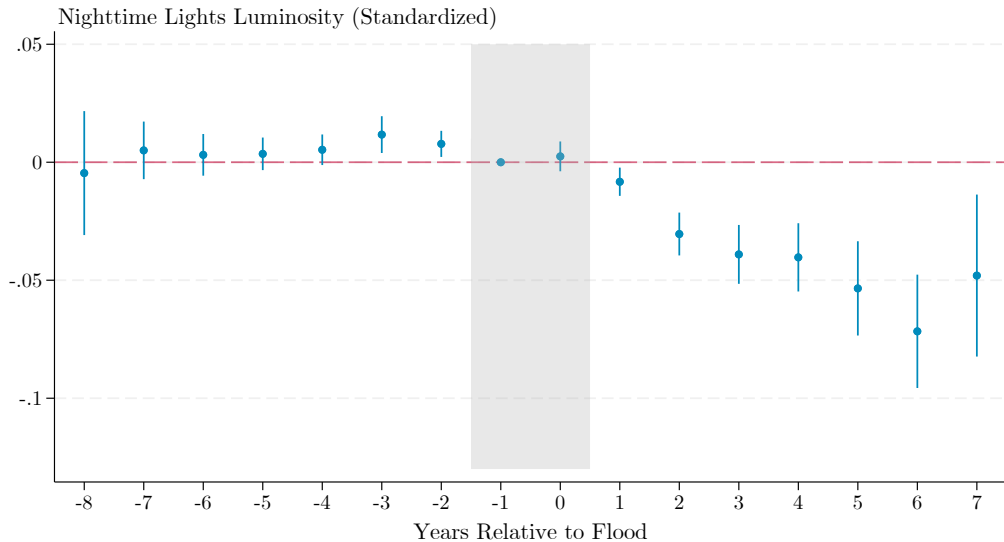
“Floods” (2024)

- Lots more details on flood detection methodology
 - Geophysics & computer vision techniques to analyze satellites, ML details, statistically removing “permanent” water, calibrating to human definition of floods, validation against other data ...

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- Lots more details on flood detection methodology
 - Geophysics & computer vision techniques to analyze satellites, ML details, statistically removing “permanent” water, calibrating to human definition of floods, validation against other data ...
- **Research Question:** What are the impacts of floods, and how do households adapt?
- Focus in Bangladesh (180 million people)
- Granular flood data provides much cleaner causal natural experiment than most environmental settings

Impact of Floods on Nighttime Luminosity



Impacts of and Adaptation to Floods

- Floods cause persistent declines in economic activity
 - Lower luminosity
 - Reduced physical capital
- Floods force structural transformation
 - Decline in agricultural employment
 - Increase in out-migration
 - Increase in school attendance
- Past experience with floods mitigates damages by 1/3
 - Use surveys & natural experiments to show evidence of learning-by-doing adaptation

Incorporating Utility into Algorithms

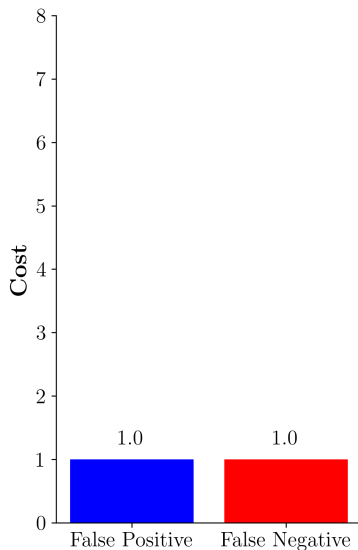
An Illustration Using Flood Forecasts

- New flood measure can be used as training data to build new flood forecasts

Incorporating Utility into Algorithms

An Illustration Using Flood Forecasts

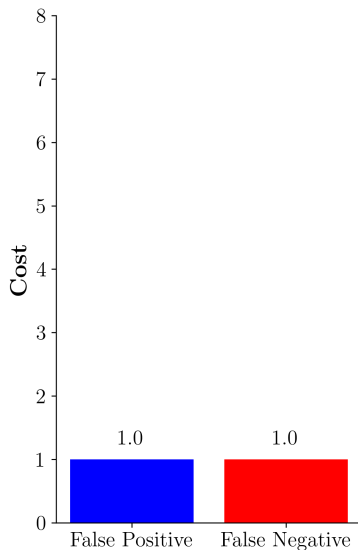
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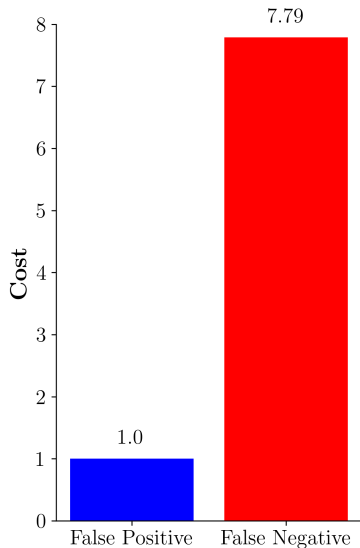
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- New flood measure can be used as training data to build new flood forecasts
- Standard prediction algorithms are **symmetric**: treat over- and under-estimation equally
- People's utility are often **asymmetric**: type of error matters!
- Directly elicit this asymmetry using surveys with farmers about flood forecasts



Evaluation of Flood Prevention and Adaptation Policies

Flood Prevention: Freetown the Treetown

- Working with the Mayor's office to evaluate Freetown's landmark tree planting program
- 500,000 (mostly mangroves) this year
- Study impact on floods $\Rightarrow$ local businesses & labor markets

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Flood Adaptation: Crop Insurance (*joint with Emily Breza and Arun Chandrasekhar*)

- Study PMFBY, India's crop insurance policy serving 40 million farmers
- Ran experiment last summer spreading awareness about program $\Rightarrow$ large increases in take-up in administrative data
- About to launch main survey to measure impacts on agriculture, consumption, migration, social networks, mental health, ...

Thank You!

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