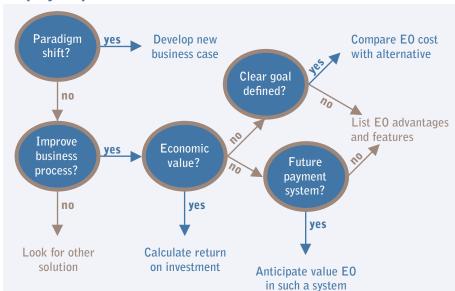
### Capitalising on the Power of Earth Observation for Economic Development

**EOPOWER Impact Assessment Framework** 



### Step-by-step benefit Earth Observation



### **Impact assessment indicators**

١.	Impact assessment indicators				
	no.	indicator	quantitative assessment	qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 (=poor) to 5 (=excellent)	
	1	fit-for-purpose	not applicable	based on description of what the EO application actually does	
	2	comparative advantage	calculation of degree in which the EO application is better than alternatives	based on listing of comparative advantages	
ı	3	complexity (to user) / ease of use	not applicable	based on user testimonials and user surveys	
	4	elegance	none, or it should be the size of the user community	based on user testimonials and user surveys	
	5	cost-benefit	cost-benefit calculation	based on quantitative assessment	
	6	sustainability	not applicable	based on sensitivity analysis of the EO application	
	7	resilience	cost-benefit calculation of plan B	based on risk analysis of the EO application	
	8	reproduction capacity / flexibility	calculation of reproduction costs for application in other regions or situations; measurement of spreading of actual use	based on quantitative assessment and description of the EO application	
	9	acceptance	none, or survey results about acceptance; after introduction of the solution: number of clients and/or users	based on user testimonials and user surveys	
	10	level of knowledge transfer required	cost and time required to get the users at the desired knowledge and skill level	based on knowledge transfer plans and evaluation of training activities	
	11	ethics, transparency, public accountability, objectivity and impartiality	not applicable	based on user testimonials and user surveys	

### Rating the business environment

- Willingness to pay (by clients)
- Embedding (in organisational processes)
- Openness (transparency and ease of doing business, access to markets)
- Institutions (is the institutional environment conducive to doing business, acceptance of new solutions)

### Results impact assessment

- Dissemination and capacity building increase exposure
- Exposure creates opportunities
- Opportunities need a tailor-made approach: building relationships

### Lessons for successful dissemination and capacity building

- Dissemination and capacity building activities should be (also) directed at target groups outside the regular EO community
- It is good practice to organise events with a part for decision-makers and a part for professional target groups
- Webinars are very successful, especially when faceto-face meeting with the target group is difficult
- Web portals (in the local language) are a must, success depends on active promotion
- Web portals are preferably linked with a capacity building resources facilities network
- Marketing toolkits and supporting materials facilitate easy access to information on E0 and (business) environmental factors
- Tried and tested courses on E0 applications and GE0/GE0SS are very successful, either delivered face-to-face or online

#### **⇒** Examples of created opportunities

- Additional (co-)funding of capacity building
- New forms of cooperation
- (Financial) support for testing and implementation of EO applications
- Multiplier effect through increased activity of newly created committed communities
- Increased involvement in the GEO process, including accession of new members

#### Examples of successful tailor-made approach and building of relationships

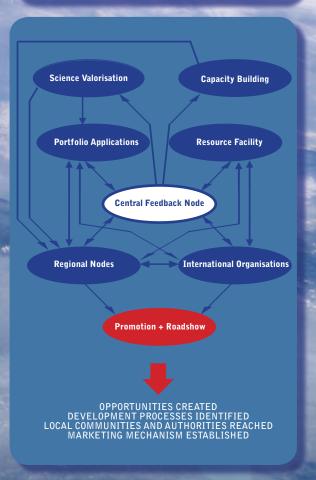
- Provision of support specifically targeted at the end-user, such as processing of images and flexible capacity building adapted to end-user needs
- Specific efforts to remove bottlenecks in developing countries, notably Africa, in the area of web infrastructure and access to, and availability of, data
- Success stories, where the link with decision-makers has been made explicit, with special emphasis on the following: operational and fit-for-purpose aspects, reduction of the complexity of use (by simplifying user operations and/or technology transfer), increase of resilience (by always having a plan B available) and demonstrating reproduction capacity (scalability) of applications

## Capitalising on the Power of Earth Observation for Economic Development

# lower

### **Purpose**

To create conditions for sustainable economic development through the increased use of earth observation products and services for environmental applications. This purpose serves the higher goal of effective use of earth observation for decision-making and management of economic and sustainable development processes.



### 13 Partners

- Université de Genève (UNIGE, Switzerland)
- HCP International
   (Netherlands)
- Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD, France)
- Centrum Badan Kosmicznych
   Polskiej Akademii Nauk (SRC, Poland)
- Univerzita Karlova V Praze (CUNI, Czech Republic)
- South Africa National Space Agency (SANSA, South Africa)
- Centre Régional African des Sciences et Technologies de l'Espace (CRASTE-LF, Morocco)
- Aristotelio Panepistimio Thessalonikis (AUTH, Greece)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR, Italy)
- Univerzitet U Novom Sadu (UNS, Serbia), with Sveučilište u Splitu
- Universiteit Twente (ITC, Netherlands)
- Instituto Nacional de Astrofísica, Óptica y Electrónica (INAOE, Mexico)
- Turkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Arastirma Kurumu (TUBITAK, Turkey)

### The regions

- Southern Africa
- French-speaking Africa
- · Czech Republic and Slovakia
- Poland and Ukraine
- Balkan region
- Black Sea region
- Turkey and Turkish-speaking countries
- Latin America & Caribbean

#### Info

Project Coordination
Project Direction
Project Management
Project Duration
Project Funding

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European Commission FP7



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