Field Testing Exercise – Maroantsetra, Madagascar – June 2025

Final Report
RISE

Luxembourg and Madagascar

March 2024 – June 2025

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Introduction

1. General Information

Project Title	RISE – Remote Imaging Support for Emergencies
Target Country for Field Testing	Madagascar
Location	Maroantsetra
Objectives	Supporting the development and testing a newly developed digital « RISE », resourcing to EO (*Earth Observation*) imagery to strenghten needs assessment and crisis monitoring efforts in a real humanitarian crisis context
Project	19ZZ06 – « RISE »
Responsible	Aide Internationale de la Croix-Rouge luxembourgeoise (AICRL)
Project Duration	March 2024 – June 2025
Project Report Date	July 31st 2025
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The 19ZZ06 "RISE" project, funded by the World Food Programme (WFP), in which the International Aid of the Luxembourg Red Cross (AICRL) participated as an humanitarian technical advisor and implementation partner, subcontracted by WASDI, had as the main objective the informed development of a new digital tool - "RISE" –, aiming to use EO (*Earth Observation*) imagery to strenghten needs assessment and crisis monitoring efforts of humanitarian actors, as a replacement or complement of standard assessment methodologies already in use by the sector.

This project took place from March 2024 to June 2025, and its field validation testing component was conducted in Maroantsetra, Madagascar - a region cyclically affected by cyclones, strong winds and flooding events, and where access to more remote location reveals to be challenging - to evaluate the practical usefulness and adequateness of the developed tool in concrete humanitarian contexts, as well as ensure the achievement all the contractualized milestones, activities and deliverables.

1.1. Objectives

This initial project's main objectives and activities *(see Annex 1 – Subcontractor Activities and Deliverables (Original and Revised)* were to:

- **Refine the analysis of the RISE use cases with the Humanitarian Technological Advisor,** through the organization of multiple working sessions between WASDI and AICRL to exchange on humanitarian contexts and needs in the domain of needs assessments and crisis management *(Activity #1);*

- **Support the definition of the Droughts Indicators based on ECOSTRESS data,** by providing field input and historical data to validate the necessary theoretical values *(Activity #2);*

- **Collaborate iteratively in designing the skeleton of the web-gis interface** *(Activity #3);*

- **Validate the automatization of the Settlement Detection over full EO Data Archive and the integration of the impact detection processor on the flood chain,** by providing field input and historical data to validate the necessary theoretical values *(Activity #4 and #5);*

- **Conduct Web-app Testing and report issues and suggestions, after the release / deployment of Alpha version** (Floods, Settlements and related Impacts ready to use), after the release of Alpha version (Floods, Settlements and related Impacts ready to use) *(Activity #6);*

- **Organize focus groups, jointly facilitated by WASDI and AICRL, and identify design issues and areas of improvement,** by engaging future Red Cross users, to collect their feedback, preferences, identify pain points and validate design decisions *(Activity #7);*

- **Co-design and validation of the report templates and delivery mechanisms** *(Activity #8);*

- **Perform Web-app Testing,** after the release / deployment of Beta version *(Activity #9);*

- **Triage, supervise and validate implementation of requests,** to ensure Web-app and Engine fine tuning based on feedback and results *(Activity #10);*

- **Use or simulate the use of RISE in the field to support activities** *(Activity #11);*

- **Support WASDI with the creation of the platform's user documentation and training material;** collaborate with WASDI on the training's design, organisation and implementation; and bring future users to attend the training sessions *(Activity #12);*

- **Provide feedback on the tool usage,** to inform post-deployment support and evolutionary maintenance *(Activity #13);*

Upon signature of an amendment to the initial contract, in March 2025, the project activities were slightly modified to accommodate the contextual changes faced through the development of the project.

1.2.   Methodology

To achieve the objectives above, the following methodologies were used:

- **On-going weekly meetings,** to ensure technical advisory throughout the entire development of the tool, co-drafting the field validation exercise instructions and fulfil the remaining subcontractor activities that did not entail deliverables;
- **Focus groups and trainings**, to collect feedback and further input on developments from a larger pool of Red Cross colleagues and ensure Red Cross colleagues (both from Luxembourg Red Cross HQ and in the implementation project) were duly trained on how to use the new tool to supervise and conduct the field validation exercise;
- **Field test validation exercise**, to test the newly developed tool on a real humanitarian context and collect data that allows to evaluate the pertinence of such applied technology to humanitarian operation, and best understand its potential advantages and downfalls when compared to standard methods used in needs assessments and crisis management;

1.3.   Expected Outcomes and Outputs

This project expected outcomes and outputs consisted in:

- supporting the development of a **new web-app "RISE"**, resourcing to Earth Observation (EO) imagery, to remotely monitor humanitarian crisis and vulnerable areas, leveraging remote sensing to provide near real-time insights into floods, droughts, and other natural disasters;
- the conduction of a **field test validation exercise** (needs analysis simulation), in one of AICRL countries of intervention, to analyse its utility and adequateness to future users;

1.4.   Agenda

Upon signature of the initial subcontract, the project was expected to run from **March 12th 2024** to March 12th 2025. In late February 2025, the project was extended for three (3) extra

months and eighteen (18) days, until **June 30th 2025**, without any budgetary alterations, to ensure the completion of all expected activities / deliverables *(see Annex 2 – Project Timeline (Original and Revised))*.

1.5. Implementation Country

The initial targeted country for the implementation of the field test validation exercise was **Niger -** a country where AICRL has been providing humanitarian aid in collaboration with the **Niger Red Cross** for many years. A web-based tool like **RISE** could significantly optimize humanitarian impact in such a context, where underfunding, remoteness, unreliable transport infrastructure, and multiple security constraints severely limit the capacity and accuracy of needs assessments and crisis monitoring efforts, resourcing to standard methods used.

However, in mid-February 2025, Niger's Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced, without prior warning, a ban on the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) from operating in the country. No justification was provided by the ruling military junta, which is currently in power. The decision included an order to close the ICRC's office and repatriate all foreign staff.

Since the ICRC coordinates and ensures the safety of personnel across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, the Luxembourg Red Cross was likewise obliged to initiate an exit strategy and complete the closure of all its operations in Niger due to the deteriorated security environment.

Among the remaining countries where AICRL is active, **Madagascar** was identified as a viable alternative for conducting the contractualized field validation testing outlined in this project. Located in the Indian Ocean, Madagascar is frequently affected by cyclones, strong winds, and heavy rainfall, which often result in flooding and associated humanitarian needs - making it a suitable example of an environment that demands ongoing and attentive crisis monitoring efforts.

Such a change obliged to an adaptation of the initial calendar of activities, to accommodate the delays associated, and to a slight revision of the estimated budget and field expenses, to mirror costs in a different country than the one originally targeted and the impossibility to complete some of the communication activities as well as field missions originally planned *(see Annex 6 – Final Financial Reporting)*.

B. Project Reporting

2. Before the Field Validation Testing

2.1. Reporting on Subcontractor Milestones (#1 to #3), Activities (#1 to #9) and Deliverables

Between March 2024 and May 2025, AICRL fulfilled its designated activities and deliverables (regarding Milestone #1, #2 and #3) through:

Milestone #1

- **Activity #1 - Refine the Analysis of the RISE Use Cases with the Humanitarian Technological Advisor –** on-going weekly online meetings, where AICRL provided information and support establishing the state of art – regarding standard methodology and methods used in needs assessment and crisis monitoring in humanitarian contexts – and provided, by e-mail, on-going inputs linked to other questions posed by WASDI;

- **Activity #2 - Definition of the Droughts Indicators based on ECOSTRESS data –** on-going weekly online meetings, where AICRL provided insight on key information interesting humanitarian / development stakeholders liked to flooding / drought monitoring. AICRL also provided by e-mail information on several real previous crisis responded to (through the sharing of coordinates and explanation of the assistance modalities used) on several African countries where we are present.

Milestone #2

- **Activity #3 - Implementation of the first version of the client as a browsable hazard-driven web-gis / Activity #4 - Automatization of the Settlement Detection over the full EO Data Archive / Activity #5 - Integration of the impact detection processor on the flood chain / Activity #6 - Release/ Deployment of Alpha version (Floods, Settlements and related Impacts ready to use) – Review –** on-going weekly online meetings and e-mails, where AICRL provided feedback and reported on main technical issues faced while testing the platforms, and made concrete recommendations for improvement, in order to improve user-friendliness and adaptation to humanitarian / development profiles;

Milestone #3

- **Activity #7 - Focus group with future Red Cross users about RISE's user experience and interface to gather their feedback and preferences, identify**

> **pain points and validate design decisions –** the co-organization of a in-person / hybrid meeting, on the 19th of May 2025, in AICRL headquarters, in Luxembourg, that counted with the presence of circa 20 Red Cross colleagues (both from HQ and field teams), where the positive outcomes of the use of Earth Observation (EO) – and consequently of RISE - in humanitarian operations - were presented, questions posed and feedback given was collected to inform improvements.

- **Activity #8 - Reporting Engine / Activity #9 - Release/Deployment of Beta Version – Review –** an online meeting, following the focus group in late May 2025, aimed at simulating use of all functionalities available on RISE Beta version. Two members of the AICRL (HQ) were present and later reported by e-mail main pain points spotted.

3. During & After Field Validation Testing

3.1. Reporting on Subcontractor Milestones (#4), Activities (#10 and #13) and Deliverables

Between May and June 2025, AICRL fulfilled its designated activities and deliverables (regarding Milestone #4) through:

Milestone #4

- **Activity #10 - Web-app and Engine fine tuning based on feedback and results / Activity #11 - Validation on the field of the usefulness of RISE. Fine tuning based on feedback and results –** Preparing for field validation, AICRL:
    - drafted the terms of reference for the conduction of the activity, in coordination with AICRL's field team in Madagascar and Madagascar Red Cross Society (MRCS) _(see Annex 4 – Termes de Reference – RISE – Field Validation Exercise)_;
    - developed the instructions for the conduction of the exercise, based on a methodology approach that would allow for comparison of results between "business as usual" and resourcing to the new tool RISE (Team 1 – without RISE and Team 2 – with RISE) _(see Annex 5 – Instructions – RISE – Field Validation Exercise)_;

AICRL also ensure the good conduction of the field validation exercise, both remotely and in-person, in collaboration with the Madagascar Red Cross Society (MRCS):

- the first half, for Team #1 (without RISE) on the 17th of June 2025;
- the second half, for Team #2 (with RISE) on the 24th of June 2025;

- **Activity #12 - Training: Training sessions for users from the Red Cross and potentially for its partners –** the co-organization of an online meeting / training session, on the 25th of May 2025, aimed at ensuring RISE Beta version proficiency and independent use, in preparation for the field validation exercise. 4 AICRL members and 2 MRCS participants in the pilot were present.

- **Activity #13 - Post-Deployment Support and Evolutionary Maintenance: WASDI to offer technical support and address any post-deployment issues or inquiries that arise from users. WASDI will also keep improving the product –** an online debriefing meeting, after the conclusion of the field validation exercise, in late June 2025, where 3 AICRL members, directly involved in the project were present, and provided feedback on the conduction of the exercise and well as further suggestions to keep improving the tool.

3.2. Field Validation Exercise Results (Team #1 – without RISE and Team #2 – with RISE)

Upon the launch of RISE Beta version and to fullfil the Activity #11 - Validation in the field of the usefulness of RISE. Fine tuning based on feedback and results – (as defined in the workplan, annex to the contract) – AICRL conducted a field validation exercise in Maroantsetra, Madagascar, aimed at comparing the usefulness, user-friendliness, effectiveness and other advantages or disadvantages of the tool – RISE -, when compared to in-use, standard needs assessment and crisis monitoring methodology.

Together with the Croix-Rouge Malagasy (CRM), AICRL conducted a field validation exercise in Maroantsetra, Madagascar, from the 17th to the 24th of June, that will consist of a simulation of a crisis – using the Cheneso cyclone, that affected the Madagascar northeastern coast in late January 2023, as a scenario. The participants composed two different teams (one using standard needs assessment methods, another RISE) and they were required to analyze and collect information / metrics often compiled in such cases to inform rapid needs assessments in case of emergency and early recovery, using a common matrix created for the effect *(see Annex 5 – Instructions – RISE – Field Validation Exercise).*

The exercise was initially planned to be completed with the two teams (Team #1 – without RISE and Team #2 – with RISE) working simultaneously, but due to constraints linked to MRCS's agenda, it had to be phased out, with Team #1 (without RISE) conducting its respective part on the 17th of June 2025 and Team #2 (with RISE) on the 24th of June 2025.

Team #1 – without RISE

Team #1 (without RISE), composed of 2 Branch Disaster Risk Team (BDRT) members and 24 local Red Cross volunteers, led, on the 17th of June 2025 in Maroantsetra, the first part of the exercise. Taking into consideration the answer sheet given in the instructions developed for the exercise but resourcing to the usually used needs assessment spreadsheet in the local language, the team divided itself in sub-teams to focus and cover the entire Area of Observation (AoO) agreed upon – the entire city of Maroantsetra. Once coordinated, Team #1, as a whole, took eight (8) hours in total to complete de assignment. The following methods were used to collect the information requested:

- Revision of existing / available secondary data (meteorological data shared through public platforms and humanitarian / development actors; crisis reported available on-line, etc);
- Field visits, to confirm data collected through the first mentioned method, paired with Key Informant Interviews (KII's) aiming to complement the data linked to the damage estimated through the data available;

Figs 1,2,3,4 and 5 – Photos of the conduction of the field test validation exercise (Team 1 – without RISE), including team's coordination, field visits, key informant interviews (KIIs) and exercise debriefing, in June 2025.

Detailed joint results of Team #1 were compiled in the Annexes *(see Annex 5 – Instructions – RISE – Field Validation Exercise)*, but it is worth noting that:

- Team #1 could not deliver any maps, identifying concrete zones of the city, as a response to "Areas at risk", "Flood's precise location & extent" (for which an estimation of the surface affected was offered, alternatively), "Flood depth" (for which no answer was given), "Critical infrastructure affected", "Affected cropland" (for which a numeric estimation was offered, alternatively);

- Team #1 noted doubts linked to the accuracy of the damage data assessed through field visits and reported through KII's, due to the succession of the crisis – cyclones – which makes it hard to identify "which caused what" and a potential misunderstanding of those interviewed that the exercise entailed a simulation based on a past scenario, not necessarily linked to the damage that still persists;

Team #2 – with RISE

Team #2 (with RISE), composed of 2 MRCS staff members that had previously attended training on how to use the RISE tool to collect the data requested, conducted the second phase of the test. For that, they resourced solely to RISE, without confirming or supplement the information collected with other needs assessment methods or through revision of secondary data.

They followed strictly the instructions provided for the field validation exercise and provided answers to all the indicators requested, through the answer spreadsheet provided. Team #2 completed the simulation exercise in an hour and forty minutes (1h40).
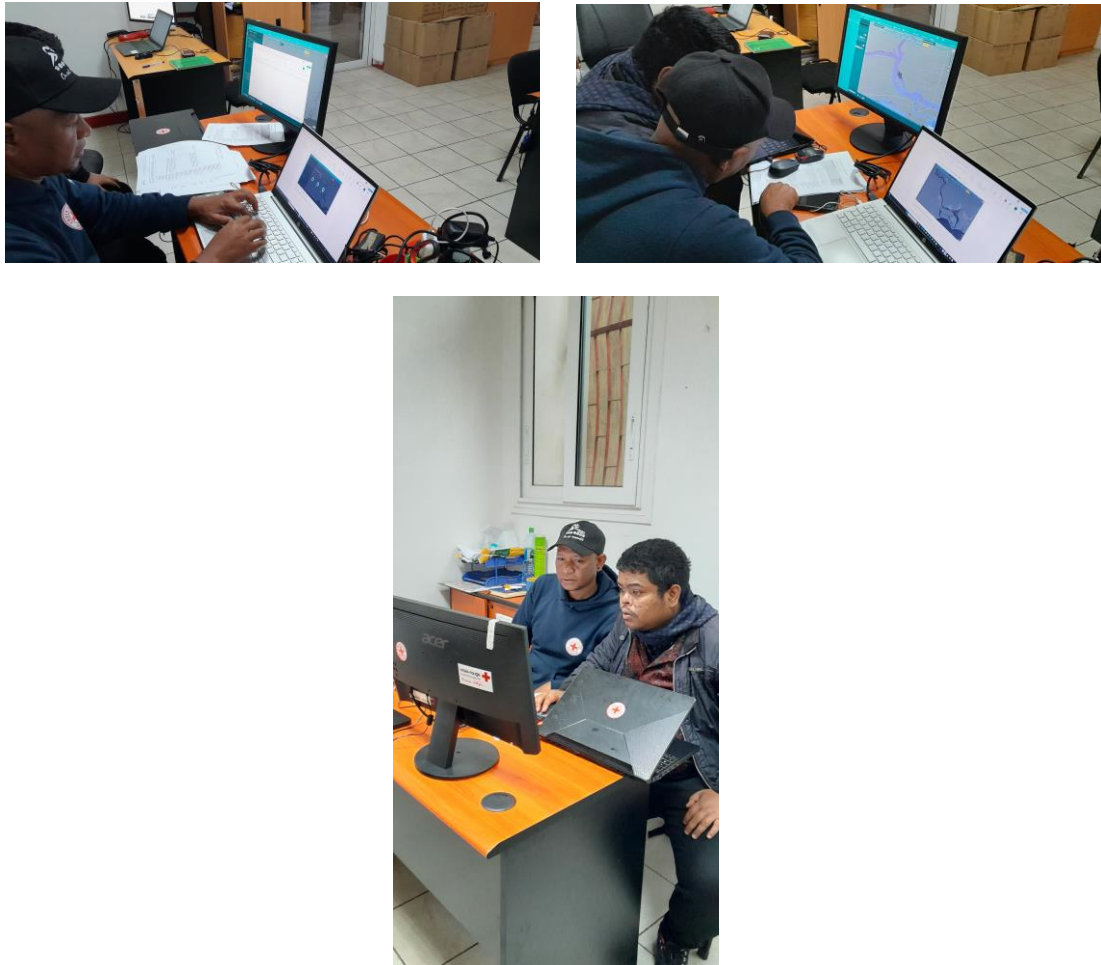
Figs 6,7 and 8 – Photos of the conduction of the field test validation exercise (Team 2 – with RISE), including team's coordination and use of the RISE tool, in June 2025

Team #2 reported no specific difficulties during the development of the exercise, only minor challenges linked to context-specific constraints and minor *bugs*, namely:

- Local internet connexion, that sometimes failed and delayed Team #2 conduction of the assessment and overall test;
- Minor misunderstanding of the way RISE "timeline" functions, which led colleagues to collect some information relative to another marked catastrophe episode. Colleagues corrected the mistake once they noticed it, but some extra time was spent there;
- Incapacity to use one of the colleague's accounts, due to problems linked to log-in in the Web-app, which forced both participants to use a single computer;

3.3. Key Findings (KPIs) and Takeaways

The following tables showcase the contributions apported by the International Aid of the Luxembourg Red Cross (AICRL), for the monitoring and evaluation of this project KPI's.

Indicators

#	Indicator description	Definition	Venture Specific Definition	How it will be measured	Comments (AICRL)
			SECTION 1 : Defining & Evaluating Indicators		
1	Beneficiaries reached disaggregated by men, women, girls and boys when possible.	Proxy outcome indicator that can be aggregated across direct programming projects. This includes beneficiaries that have been directly impacted by the projects (actuals)	Number of Humanitarian or Development Organisations have used RISE	During a 3-year period following the completion of the project, WFP will request annually the number of Humanitarian or Development Organizations that have utilized RISE in the past year.	2 - Luxembourg Red Cross (LRC) ((12 (8 men / 4 women)): + Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) ((22 (3 Disaster Managers (DMs), 19 Volunteers) / Tot – 40 pp
2	Beneficiaries positively impacted (not to be mistaken with beneficiaries reached)	Increase in income, standards of living, improvement in living conditions, health outcomes or other social-economic-political aspects	Number of Governments that have used RISE		N/A
3	Other relevant impact indicators	A metric that measures impact in accordance with the specific ventures' activities and the SDG target indicator of focus.	The number of hazards that can be monitored simultaneously.		N/A
			The percentage of users who completed all the instructions without requiring additional support		100%, LRC (4 / 3 men / 1 woman) / MRCS (2 / 2 men) / Tot – 6 pp
4	Level of integration with relevant governments, INGOs, local NGOs, and/or other humanitarian institutions	Highlight the institutional buy-ins and partnerships undertaken towards achieving the project's objectives	Number of relevant stakeholders expressing interest in the developed solution and agreeing to participate in RISE's requirement analysis questionnaire.		N/A
5	Operational efficiency gains for humanitarian response	Increased efficiency of humanitarian response after the intervention of your project (comparing efficiencies of responses that use / not use your innovation)	Increased efficiency of humanitarian response in terms of costs and time	1. Reduction in time to deliver geospatial intelligence, compared to sending people/drones to conduct surveys in the field (%) (depending on the timeliness of satellite images)	Team 1 – without RISE (8h / 13 people) vs. Team 2 – with RISE (1h40/ 2 people) – 84,62% time reduction (not considering accuracy)
				2. Reduction in costs using geospatial intelligence (%)	Team 1 (142,46€) vs. Team 2 (14,43€) – 89,97% cost reduction (considering HR and transportation costs)
6	Number of active users in the solution (if users are different to beneficiaries), disaggregated by gender, age (0-15, 16-60, 60+)	Number of individuals who are currently using your solution on a regular basis	Key users (all within the AICRL and its local partners), possibly including disaster managers, coordinators of the population, and head of country, who use RISE to support their decisions	At least 3 AICRL active users would be using RISE by the end of the project.	Yes, 4 (3 men / 1 woman, all 16-60)

Indicators

SECTION 2 : Project-specific KPIs

	Indicator	Description	Comments (AICRL)
H1	Hypothesis 0: Technology	The WASDI floods, droughts, and settlements monitoring functionalities are available on the vertical application RISE for a selected public	
1.1	Deployment of RISE	The web application is successfully deployed - Alpha and Beta version (0/2)	Alpha version received and tested (HQ) in April 2025 / Beta version was received in May 2025 and tested (field) in June 2025
1.2	Authentication/Accounting	Only authorised users can access RISE (0/1) (visibility/accessibility of the projects)	NA
1.3	Average Spatial Coverage	On average, for high-resolution flood mapping in a AoO over Maroansetra (Mada_2023) from 2023 to 2025, what percentage of the AoO's surface is covered and analyzed when flood maps are generated?	N/A
1.4	Satellite data Download Success Rate	For high-resolution flood mapping in a AoO over Maroansetra (Mada_2023) from 2023 to 2025, how often are satellite data downloads successfully completed without errors or interruptions, expressed as a percentage of the total download attempts?	No issues to report here
1.5	Flood Map Processing Success Rate	What percentage of the flood maps over for an AoO over Maroantsetra (Mada_2023) from 2023 to 2025, that were attempted to be processed were successfully completed and made available to users?	No issues to report here
H2	Hypothesis 1: Usability	RISE lets end users without a scientific background in geosciences make use of geospatial intelligence produced on WASDI in a user-friendly manner through dashboards, maps, and clear visualisations of indicators	
2.1	Authentication	Users can log in and out of RISE (0/1)	Yes
2.2	Access to maps and indicators	Once the area and period of interest are defined, and the computation is over, the users can access the maps and the indicators they need in the area and period of interest without the need to input technical parameters (0/1)	No issues to report here
2.3	Clarity	Number of instructions, given by the WASDI team with limited guidance, that the users manage to perform (%)	100%
2.4	Usefulness	Users can draw at least basic conclusions looking at the tool, e.g., identify flooded areas within the AoI (0/1)	Yes
H3	Hypothesis 2: Usefulness	The geospatial intelligence provided by RISE is will positively impact the decision-making process of humanitarian organisations becomes more effective and efficient	
3.1	Adoption by key users	Number of users (all within Red Cross), possibly including disaster managers, coordinators of the population, and head of country that use RISE	40 pp
3.2	Time saved	Reduction in time to deliver geospatial intelligence, compared to sending people/drones to conduct surveys in the field (%) (depending on the timeliness of satellites images)	Team 1 – without RISE (8h / 13 people) vs. Team 2 – with RISE (1h40/ 2 people) - ~ 84,62% time reduction (not considering accuracy) (estimation based on the field test validation exercise)
3.3	Cost saved	Reduction in costs using geospatial intelligence (%) for best- and worst-case scenarios (depending on the timeliness of satellite images)	Team 1 (142,46€) vs. Team 2 (14,43€) - ~ 89,97% cost reduction (considering HR and transportation costs) (estimation based on the field test validation exercise)

Figs 9 and 10 – Projects KPI's Evaluation – AICRL's Comments.

The main takeaways, informed by the results of the field validation exercise, were:

- **Accuracy** – Based on the pre-field validation tests and field validation exercise, <u>RISE show promising results that lead us to conclude it can provide much more accuracy of data, when compared to standard methods</u>, especially linked to historical data (previous crisis) and no or hard to access areas *(see Chapter 3.2 – Field Validation Exercise Results (Team #1 – without RISE and Team #2 – with RISE)).*

- **Time** – Based on the field validation exercise results of both teams – namely number of human resources engaged, and time taken to complete the assignment -, <u>an ~84,62% time reduction by using RISE</u> (in comparison to standard methods) was estimated (accuracy of both teams' results was not considered) *(see Figs 9 and 10 – Projects KPI's – AICRL's Comments).*

- **Cost** - Based on the field validation exercise results of both teams – namely number of human resources engaged, and transportation costs linked to field visits -, <u>an ~89,97% cost reduction by using RISE</u> (in comparison to standard methods) was estimated (accuracy of both teams' results was not considered) *(see Figs 9 and 10 – Projects KPI's – AICRL's Comments).*

Overall, RISE shows very positive results, that could make needs assessment and crisis management for humanitarian / development actors more accurate, time, cost-effective and safe, in comparison to standard methods used.

Main potential advantages of RISE, that were not measured specifically but can be inferred from the results, are the increased safety it offers to humanitarian / development workers – as it still allows to collect key information for a rapid assessment, without the need to deploy human resources to unsafe areas – and the possibility to have access to information on areas where access is currently unavailable.

It's worth noticing, nonetheless, that to confirm the gains estimated through this exercise, further testing in other humanitarian contexts and on real-time responses would be needed. Moreover, RISE should not be seen as a entire substitution of standard methods, since the frequency of availability of imagery depends on location and data made available might need to be cross-checked with in-person collected information, to ensure a complete picture of the extent of damage assessed.

Further suggestions of improvement post-validation exercise to ensure further improved user-friendliness and adequateness and promote larger-scale adoption by the humanitarian / development sector are to:

- **Improve UX/ UI design** – to ensure an even more user-friendly and visually appealing interface, that enhances the user experience and accelerates adoption by

humanitarians and development actors (eg. further adoption of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) terminology used by the sector on the tool, better clarity on how to create a new Area of Operation (AoO), etc);

- **Ensure complete translation on the tool into the 5 languages it's made available into** – to reduce dependency of future client technical support (eg. when using the tool in French, the platform is fully translated in the language, but e-mails to recover the password are still sent in English, etc);

- **Clarify the functionalities available to the different types of users ("ADMIN", "HQ", "FIELD" and "SHARE") -** to facilitate teamwork amongst the potential future adopters / subscribed organizations (eg. further clarity on the profiles that can add other users, change access to Areas of Operation (AoO), etc);

- **Develop user's practical guidelines / manual** – to make the tool more accessible and promote their adoption at the different levels of the organizations, playing with different levels of digital literacy and access to technology;

- **Include the possibility to download maps, with a time-specific research / analysis and selected layers** – to facilitate the incorporation of such data on needs assessments and crisis management reports (eg. for the moment, the only available option is to do printscreens, which limits later use of the images);

- **Deliver even more data-sensitive results** – to match the results achieved through the use of RISE with reality (eg. regarding the roads impacted, RISE marks the entire road as blocked, when probably just a portion of it is truly impacted);

Based on this pilot test, we were also capable to list constraints and misunderstandings that might impede and/or slow down the adoption of RISE by humanitarian / development actors:

- **Misunderstanding that RISE aims to fully replace standard needs assessment and, consequently, lead to the cut of livelihoods / jobs** (field profiles charged of needs assessments might see RISE as a threat, if they are not brief on the intent of using this in complementarity to standard methods, instead of envisioning full substitution of the existing infrastructure);

- **Lack of frequent-enough imagery available in some locations** (imagery frequency highly depends on the geographical location and how frequently satellites pass by and capture new images, which might not be seen as enough or relevant in some locations, in particular for rapid needs assessments right after disasters occur);

- **Current lack of a standardized video training / user guide on how to use RISE** (even if made to be user-friendly, the RISE tool requires basic training to ensure independent use – according to the feedback from colleagues participating in this pilot - ; the current lack of a video training, user guide or other support technical materials, might delay and limit larger scale adoption);

- **Lack of access to electricity and internet, in some humanitarian field locations and during emergencies, that might impact RISE's use by humanitarian field teams** (in some impoverished humanitarian contexts, the capacity to use RISE might be limited due to uncertain or no access to energy);

- **Lack of digital literacy and access to the tool in users' mother tongue** (RISE is currently available in 5 languages, covering 4 of the most frequently used in humanitarian contexts; nonetheless in some remote humanitarian contexts adoption might be hindered by insufficient knowledge of those to allow for independent use of the tool, as well as lack of digital skills);

- **Lack of the possibility to cross EO imagery obtained with data collected through other methods, using a single platform to compile all the information available** (as currently RISE does not allow the inclusion of users' input, humanitarians might find information acquired through RISE too time-consuming to include and cross with general reporting templates).