P21: Drought monitoring at the assets level	
Maturity score	
Mean: 2.6	**STD:** 0.62

Constraints and limitations

- Cloud presence to calculate vegetation indices.
- The impact on assets for drought is complex as the spatial and temporal scales of the events are different.

Relevant user needs

UN12: Analysis of potential risks in specific regions.

UN13: Need to geo-map clients.

UN14: Need to screen the feasibility of projects against different hazard criteria.

UN37: Projection of risk to portfolio assets into the future.

UN42: Need to monitor the impact of droughts on assets.

R&D gaps

- Low spatial resolution of climate data
- In some specific cases, the data comes later than needed (limitations in latency)
- Limitations in the availability of adequate stream flow and groundwater data which are the inputs to calculate the indicators of hydrological drought.
- Lack of validation due to the lack of in-situ data

Potential improvements drivers

- Additional data on vulnerability and exposure of assets is required to evaluate the impacts of some perils/hazards.
- Higher spatial and temporal resolution of EO input data

Utilisation level review	
Utilisation score	
Mean: 2.71	**STD:** 0.70

No utilisation

Low utilisation

- Higher cost of using the commercial EO product.
- Unawareness of the existence of commercial EO products with better specifications.
- The complexity of monitoring the steps of the hydrological cycle using only EO.

Medium utilisation

- Unawareness of the existence of the best available commercial EO product with better specifications .
- Variability of the product by location.

High utilisation

Critical gaps related to relevant user needs

Guideline gap

UN37: Projection of risk to portfolio assets into the future.

UN42: Need to monitor the impact of droughts on assets.