

## IPP in a nutshell

1. Two calls for proposals have been released since 2016, resulting in 33 projects being funded to the tune of £128M across 44 countries (see the [IPP brochure](#) and [Space for Development website](#)). These provide operational services to developing countries, tackling a wide variety of challenges, including deforestation, health, food security and disaster resilience. For example:
  - a. in the **Philippines**, IPP-funded satellite communications tools have helped from family tracing in disaster aftermath to facilitating identification of the recovered bodies of landslide victims, and even in the rescue of a human trafficking victim;
  - b. in **South Africa** and **Indonesia**, two projects supporting the safety of lives at sea have saved 45 lives, been used in 5 rescue missions and equipped 976 small fishing boats with vehicle tracking devices;
  - c. in **Ghana** and **Kenya**, the 'Forests 2020' project has brought nearly one million hectares of forest under EO-based monitoring, aiming to protect and restore up to 300 million hectares of tropical forests globally by improving national forest monitoring systems, and;
  - d. in **Seychelles**, a renewable energy planning tool is being used to model scenarios on how the Republic will reach its target of 15% renewable energy by 2030.
2. The IPP is funded from the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) and therefore counts as Official Development Assistance (ODA), being delivered in alignment with UK aid strategy and the United Nations' (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The aim is to partner UK space sector expertise in Earth Observation (EO), Communications and Navigation with governments and organisations in emerging and developing economies around the world to deliver a sustainable economic or societal benefit.
3. Sustainability is fundamental to IPP. As such, the UK Space Agency requires all projects to be match funded by the applicant (Prime) and their partners. However amounts differ depending on the size and type of organisation: large companies will receive a 50% grant for total project costs compared with 80% grant for UK universities, NGOs, etc., while partners in DAC list countries can be funded at 100% but must contribute 'something substantial'. Every project is monitored and evaluated throughout its funded period and afterwards.

## Call 3

4. In addition to the open and climate resilience calls targeting any developing country, this round of funding includes a collaboration with Australia's national science agency, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). CSIRO will match-fund 1-2 Synthetic Aperture Radar projects for South Pacific Islands using this satellite technology that can provide images through cloud cover, day and night.
5. In addition to the new collaboration with Australia, the call invites applications for projects to address the growing need for developing countries around the world to build resilience to the effects of climate change, as well as an open element where consortiums can bid on any topic with any developing country. This will help forge new partnerships with countries and understand their needs ahead of a follow-on funding call to underpin operational capabilities.