GEIDA FOUNDATION TRAINING — DAY 1 · SESSION 2

Spatialising IsDB Projects Across the Project Cycle

From project location to baseline, monitoring and impact evidence

Session 2 · 11:00–12:30 · Islamic Development Bank × Terra / Expo City Dubai

DEFINITION

What does “spatialising a project” mean?

Spatialising a project means converting a project’s location — site, boundary, corridor, catchment or area of influence — into spatial data that can be mapped, analysed, monitored and reused across the project cycle.

The transformation every project can make — usually in days, not months.

THE PAYOFF

Spatialising makes project evidence reusable

When a project is spatialised properly, IsDB can:

Baseline

Establish a baseline before implementation

Documents

Attach standard maps to PCN / PAD / RRM

Monitoring

Monitor physical change during implementation

Completion

Compare baseline and end-line at PCR

Sustainability

Verify sustainability at PPER

Portfolio

Aggregate insights across portfolios and countries

THE COST OF NOT SPATIALISING

Without spatial data, we lose the evidence thread

PCN → PAD / RRM → PIASR → PCR → PPER

The evidence thread breaks between every document

- Unclear project boundary
- Baseline not repeatable
- Monitoring not comparable
- Completion evidence not independently verifiable
- Post-evaluation lacks counterfactual reference
- Portfolio aggregation becomes difficult

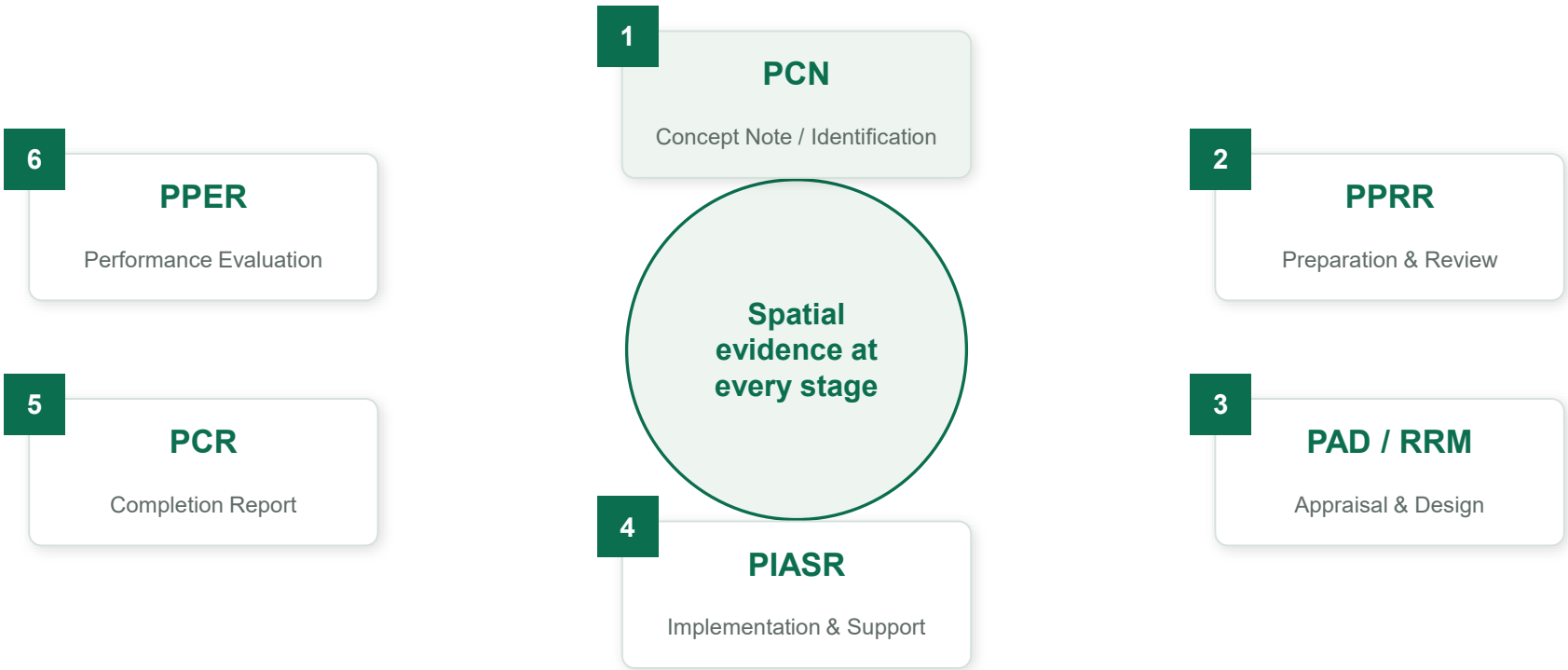
THE STARTING POINT

Minimum geodata needed to spatialise a project

- Project name / code
- Country & administrative area
- Sector / theme
- Project stage
- Boundary, corridor or point locations
- Area of influence
- Implementation period
- Baseline year
- Relevant indicators
- Data sensitivity / access level
- Contact / responsible team

This list later becomes the GEIDA project-onboarding form: the Minimum Project Data Submission.

Where spatial evidence fits in the IsDB project cycle



PCN — using EO before the first major commitment

PCN | PPRR | PAD/RRM | PIASR | PCR | PPER

EO / geoinformatics contribution

- Candidate site screening
- Land-cover context
- Slope and topography
- Flood and drought exposure
- Proximity to roads, settlements, water bodies
- Early risk scoring
- Preliminary baseline

Operational value

- ✓ Better project identification
- ✓ Fewer unsuitable sites
- ✓ Stronger concept note
- ✓ Better-prepared field missions

PPRR — strengthening preparation evidence

PCN | **PPRR** | PAD/RRM | PIASR | PCR | PPER

EO / geoinformatics contribution

- Spatial appraisal context
- Benchmark environmental & socio-economic conditions
- Accessibility and service-area mapping
- Initial climate and hazard context
- Land-use / land-cover baseline
- Identification of data gaps

Operational value

- ✓ More evidence-based preparation
- ✓ Clearer project-area definition
- ✓ Stronger justification of need

PAD / RRM — building the spatial baseline

PCN | PPRR | **PAD/RRM** | PIASR | PCR | PPER

EO / geoinformatics contribution

- Standardised project maps
- Project boundary and area of influence
- Environmental baseline
- Land-use conflict screening
- Flood, drought and climate-risk layers
- Preliminary indicators for the results framework
- Spatial annex with metadata

Operational value

- ✓ Better design decisions
- ✓ Stronger approval documentation
- ✓ Baseline preserved for future PCR / PPER

PIASR — monitoring progress between field missions

PCN | PPRR | PAD/RRM | **PIASR** | PCR | PPER

EO / geoinformatics contribution

- Vegetation-response monitoring
- Surface-water change
- Construction-footprint detection
- Land-cover change
- Anomaly alerts
- Dashboard snapshots
- Independent evidence before supervision missions

Operational value

- ✓ Better-targeted field missions
- ✓ Earlier detection of implementation issues
- ✓ Stronger supervision reporting

PCR — comparing baseline and end-line

EO / geoinformatics contribution

- Before/after NDVI
- Irrigated-area expansion
- Water-extent change
- Infrastructure footprint
- Land-cover change
- Spatial output documentation
- End-line comparison against the PAD/RRM baseline

Operational value

- ✓ Evidence-based completion reporting
- ✓ More objective output verification
- ✓ Clearer impact narrative

PPER — checking whether change was sustained

PCN | PPRR | PAD/RRM | PIASR | PCR | **PPER**

EO / geoinformatics contribution

- Long-term vegetation / land-cover trends
- Sustainability of water or irrigation outcomes
- Persistence of infrastructure-related change
- Comparison with similar non-project areas
- Support for difference-in-differences / counterfactual analysis

Operational value

- ✓ Stronger independent evaluation
- ✓ Long-term learning
- ✓ Better future project design

WORKED EXAMPLE

One project, six evidence maps

Hypothetical example: irrigation rehabilitation, ≈ 4,500 ha command area, Member Country X

PCN	Screen candidate command areas
PPRR	Benchmark land cover and water availability
PAD / RRM	Establish NDVI, ET and land-cover baseline
PIASR	Monitor vegetation and water-use response
PCR	Compare baseline vs end-line
PPER	Check sustainability after 3–5 years

STANDARDISATION

Every project map should be reusable

Minimum standard elements of a project map:

- Title
- Project name / code
- Country / admin unit
- Project boundary / AOI
- Coordinate reference system
- Scale bar
- North arrow
- Legend
- Data source
- Data date
- Processing method / version
- Author / team
- Confidentiality / access status

A map without metadata cannot easily become institutional evidence.

RESPONSIBLE USE

Spatial data also needs governance

Project geodata can be sensitive — especially when linked to facilities, communities, beneficiaries, procurement, security risks or personally identifiable information.

- Define access levels
- Separate public and internal layers
- Document data ownership
- Anonymise where needed
- Comply with data-protection laws (incl. GDPR where applicable)
- Keep metadata and version history
- Do not share sensitive boundaries publicly without clearance

Data governance is part of GEIDA adoption — not an afterthought.

GEIDA makes spatialising routine

- ✓ Curated open datasets
- ✓ Standardised EO indicators
- ✓ Project-cycle-aligned outputs
- ✓ Reusable project geodata
- ✓ Dashboards and reports
- ✓ Data governance and documentation
- ✓ eToolkit entry point for non-specialists

1 · eToolkit

No-code entry point

2 · GEIDA platform

Analytics and dashboards

3 · Project-cycle integration

PCN-to-PPER evidence

COMING UP NEXT

Day 1 afternoon: from concept to first report

1. Define or upload an area of interest
2. Select country, theme and project phase
3. Generate standard EO outputs
4. View LULC, rainfall, ET / vegetation and climate layers
5. Export a report
6. See how this can feed project documents

SLIDO QUIZ · PROJECT CYCLE

Match the EO output to the project stage

1. A flood-hazard map attached as a design annex is most relevant to:

PCN · PAD/RRM · PIASR · PPER

2. Remote monitoring between field missions is most relevant to:

PPRR · PIASR · PCR · PPER

3. Baseline vs end-line comparison is most relevant to:

PCN · PAD/RRM · PCR · Procurement

4. Long-term sustainability verification after completion is most relevant to:

PCN · PPRR · PPER · RRM

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MORNING SYNTHESIS

What we have established this morning

- Development projects are spatial by nature
- EO and geoinformatics are increasingly used in development finance
- IsDB already has strong internal demand for these capabilities
- Project maps need to become standardised, governed and reusable
- EO can support every project-cycle stage, from PCN to PPER
- **GEIDA and the eToolkit are the mechanism to operationalise this**

NEXT: THE ETOOLKIT

This afternoon, you will generate your first EO-based project report

Now that we understand why spatial evidence matters and how it connects to the project cycle, the afternoon session shows how to generate a first EO-based project report using the eToolkit.

Enjoy your lunch — we resume at 13:30.