

GEIDA FOUNDATION TRAINING — DAY 1 · SESSION 2

Spatialising IsDB Projects Across the Project Cycle

From project location to baseline, monitoring and impact evidence — told through one irrigation project, one boundary, six reports.

Program

Day 2 — Tuesday, 7 July 2026 · Modules 2 & 3		
09:00 – 10:00	Concept of spatial analysis for informing development finance and supporting the project cycle	Lectures & quiz
10:00 – 10:30	Earth observation applications for bio-physical analysis: surface water, topography, crop & irrigation analysis	Lectures & practical cases with quiz
10:30 – 11:00	Tea & Coffee Break	
11:30 – 12:30	Mapping the indicators relevant to different phases of the project cycle — Use-Case Selection Form opens	Group discussion & workshop
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch & Prayer Break	
13:30 – 14:00	Official Opening of the GEIDA Staff Certification Training by <u>IsDB</u> Management — DGs of GPP and CP; Directors of ESID and CCD	Opening remarks
14:00 – 14:30	Presentation on GEIDA Platform Development and Staff Certification Training Program Implementation	Presentation
14:30 – 15:30	Earth observation for project design (PCN–PAD/RRM)	Lecture & interactive session
15:30 – 16:30	Exercise 2: Extract relevant indicators for project design in climate-resilient agriculture, water & infrastructure projects	Practical

Program



AI Awareness and Literacy: Navigating the AI Era

The Corporate Services Directorate (DG CS) is pleased to invite you to an open dialogue on Artificial Intelligence (AI) at IsDBG.



Facilitator
Br. Shaharyar Jawaid
Senior ICT Specialist, Economic Infrastructure



Date
07.07.2026
Tuesday



Venue
Tent Hall | Virtual



Time
10:30 – 12:00
(GMT +3)



Networking Lunch
12:00 – 1:00
(GMT +3)

DEFINITION

What “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.

What spatialising makes possible

01 · Baseline

Establish a baseline before implementation begins

02 · Documents

Attach standard maps to PCN, PAD and RRM

03 · Monitoring

Monitor physical change during implementation

04 · Completion

Compare baseline and end-line at PCR

05 · Sustainability

Verify outcomes were sustained at PPER

06 · Portfolio

Aggregate insights across portfolios and countries

One theme behind all six: the same boundary, reused from concept to evaluation.

What is lost without spatial data



THE EVIDENCE THREAD BREAKS BETWEEN EVERY DOCUMENT

- Project boundary stays unclear
- Baseline cannot be repeated
- Monitoring is not comparable over time
- Completion evidence not independently verifiable
- Post-evaluation lacks a counterfactual reference
- Portfolio aggregation becomes difficult

The minimum geodata to get started

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 01 Project name / code | 07 Implementation period |
| 02 Country & administrative area | 08 Baseline year |
| 03 Sector / theme | 09 Relevant indicators |
| 04 Project stage | 10 Data sensitivity / access level |
| 05 Boundary, corridor or point locations | 11 Contact / responsible team |
| 06 Area of influence | |

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

The IsDB project cycle as the frame



Spatial evidence has a role at every one of the six stages — same boundary, different questions.

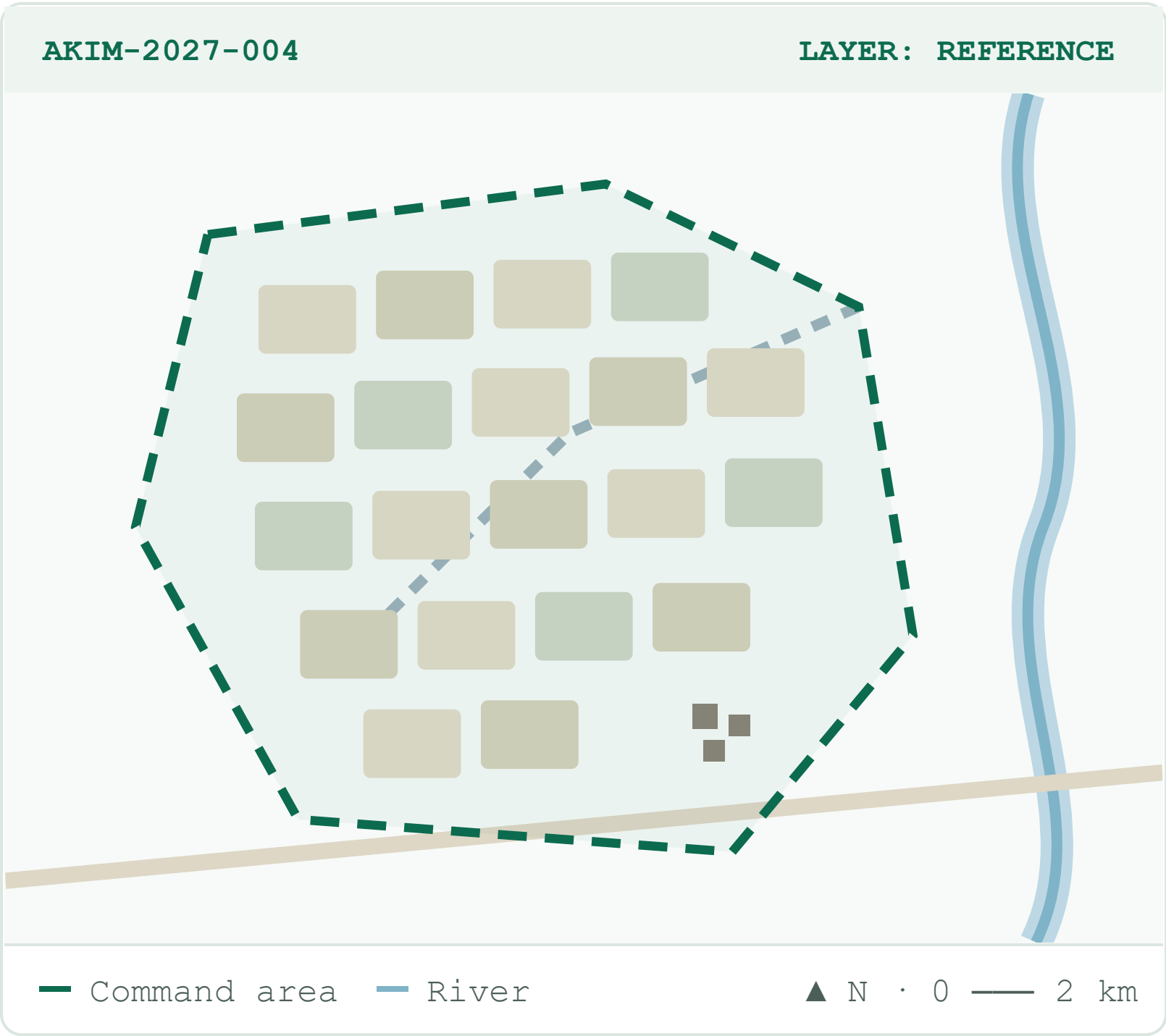
One project, followed through the cycle

Al-Khadra Irrigation Modernisation

AKIM-2027-004 · MEMBER COUNTRY X

Command area	≈ 4,500 ha
Scope	Canal rehabilitation + on-farm modernisation
Baseline year	2027
Core EO indicators	NDVI · ET · LULC · water extent

The dashed polygon on the right is drawn once — and reused on every map for the next six slides.



PCN — screening before commitment

EO / GEOINFORMATICS CONTRIBUTION

- Candidate command-area screening
- Land-cover, slope and topography context
- Flood and drought exposure
- Proximity to roads, settlements, water
- Early risk scoring, preliminary baseline

OPERATIONAL VALUE

Better identification · fewer unsuitable sites · a stronger concept note · better-prepared field missions.

PCN

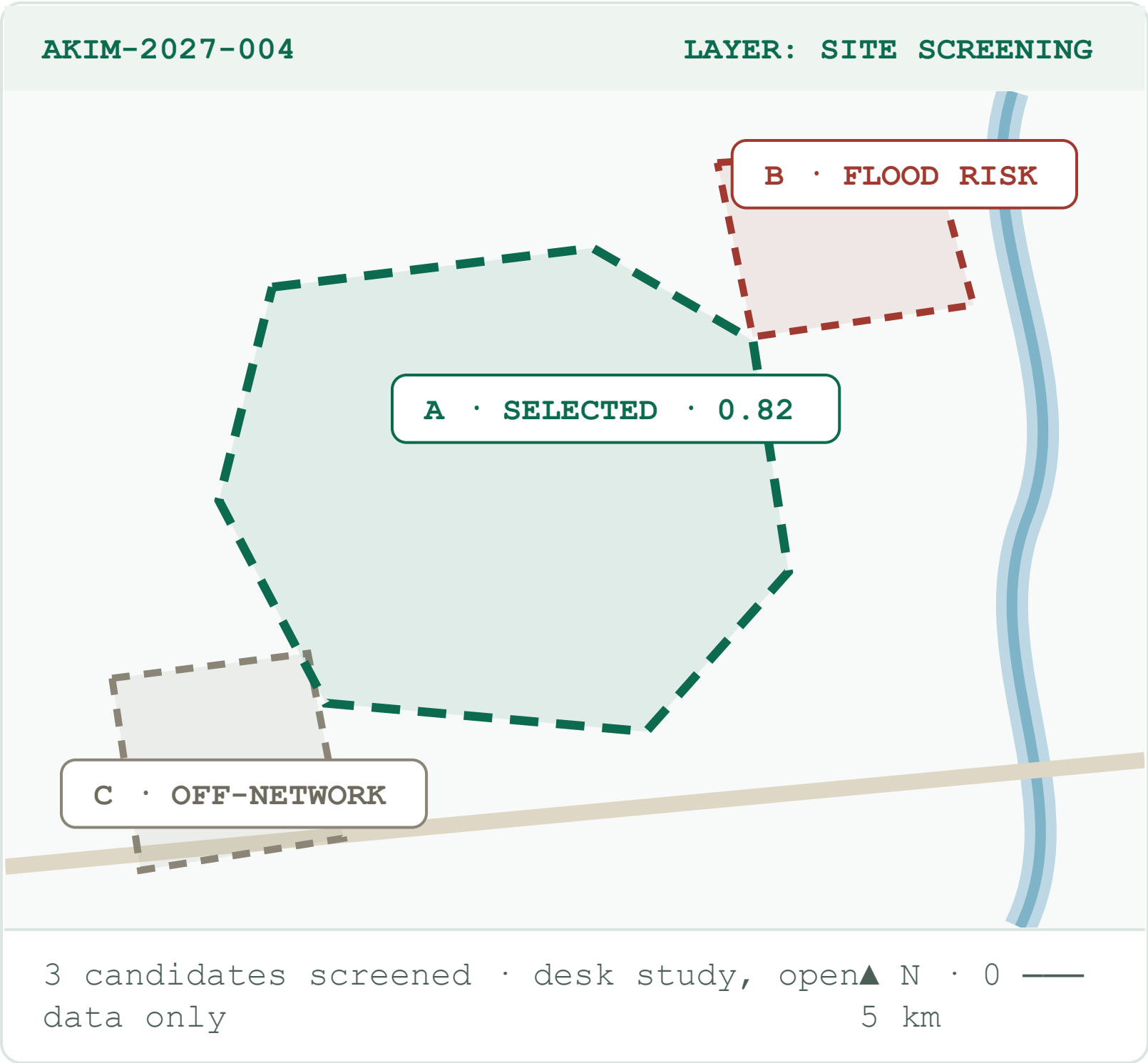
PPRR

PAD

PIASR

PCR

PPER



PPRR — pinning down the project area

EO / GEOINFORMATICS CONTRIBUTION

- Land-use / land-cover benchmark
- Environmental & socio-economic conditions
- Accessibility and service-area mapping
- Initial climate and hazard context
- Identification of data gaps

OPERATIONAL VALUE

Evidence-based preparation · a precisely defined project area · stronger justification of need.

PCN

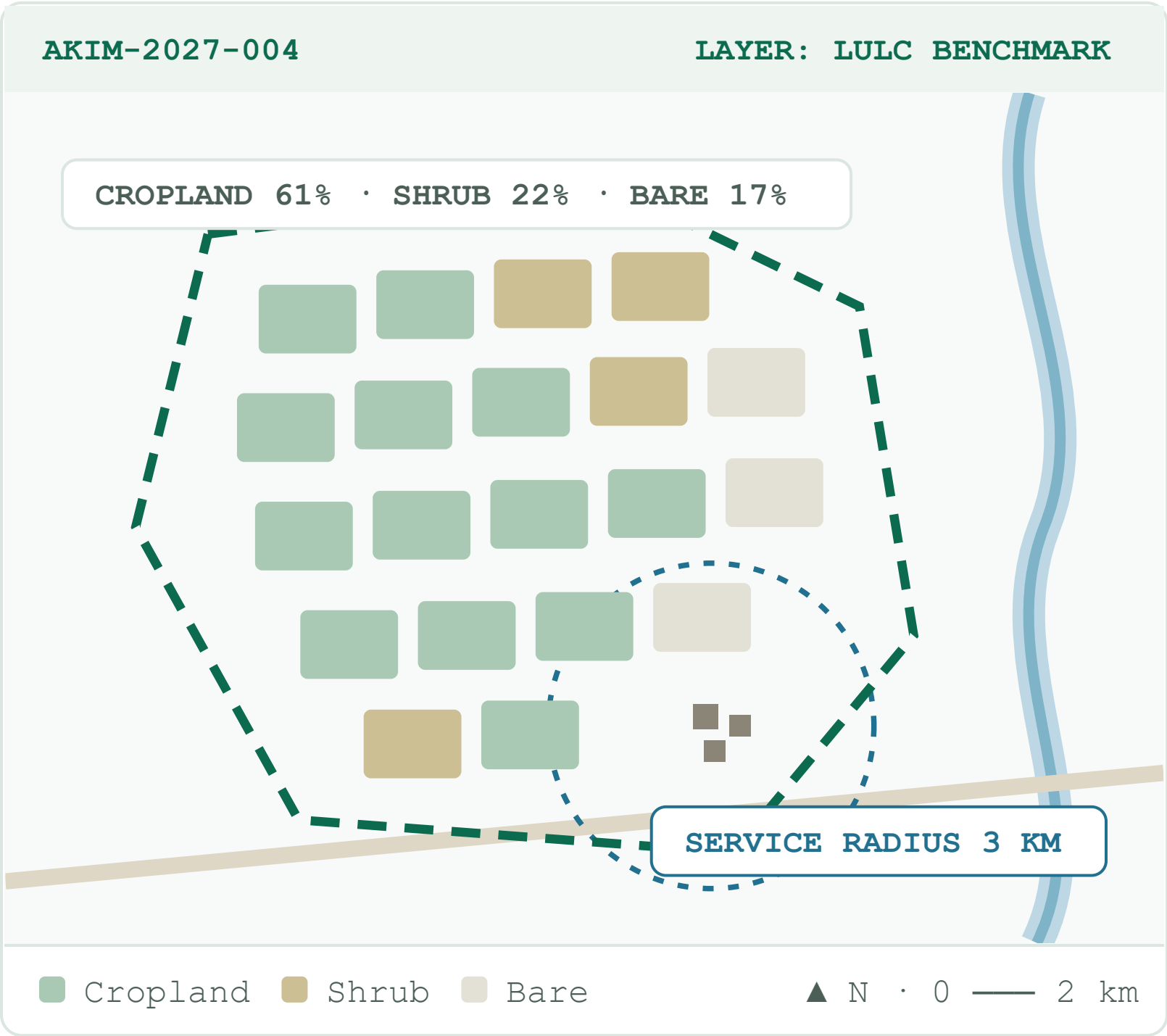
PPRR

PAD

PIASR

PCR

PPER



PAD / RRM — locking in the baseline

EO / GEOINFORMATICS CONTRIBUTION

- Standardised project maps + boundary & AOI
- NDVI / ET / land-cover environmental baseline
- Flood, drought and climate-risk layers
- Preliminary results-framework indicators
- Spatial annex with metadata

OPERATIONAL VALUE

Better design decisions · stronger approval documentation · a baseline preserved for PCR and PPER.

PCN

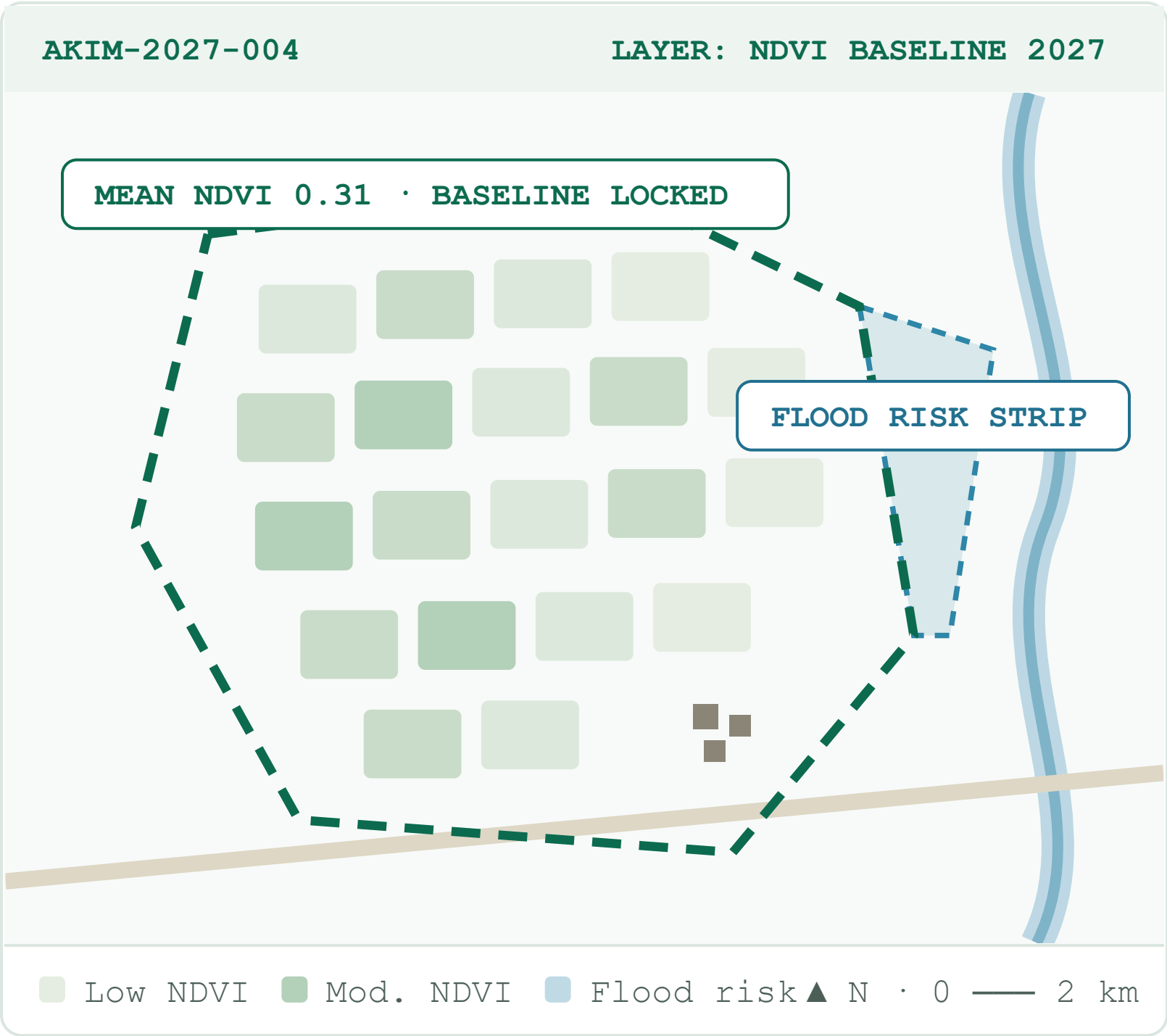
PPRR

PAD

PIASR

PCR

PPER



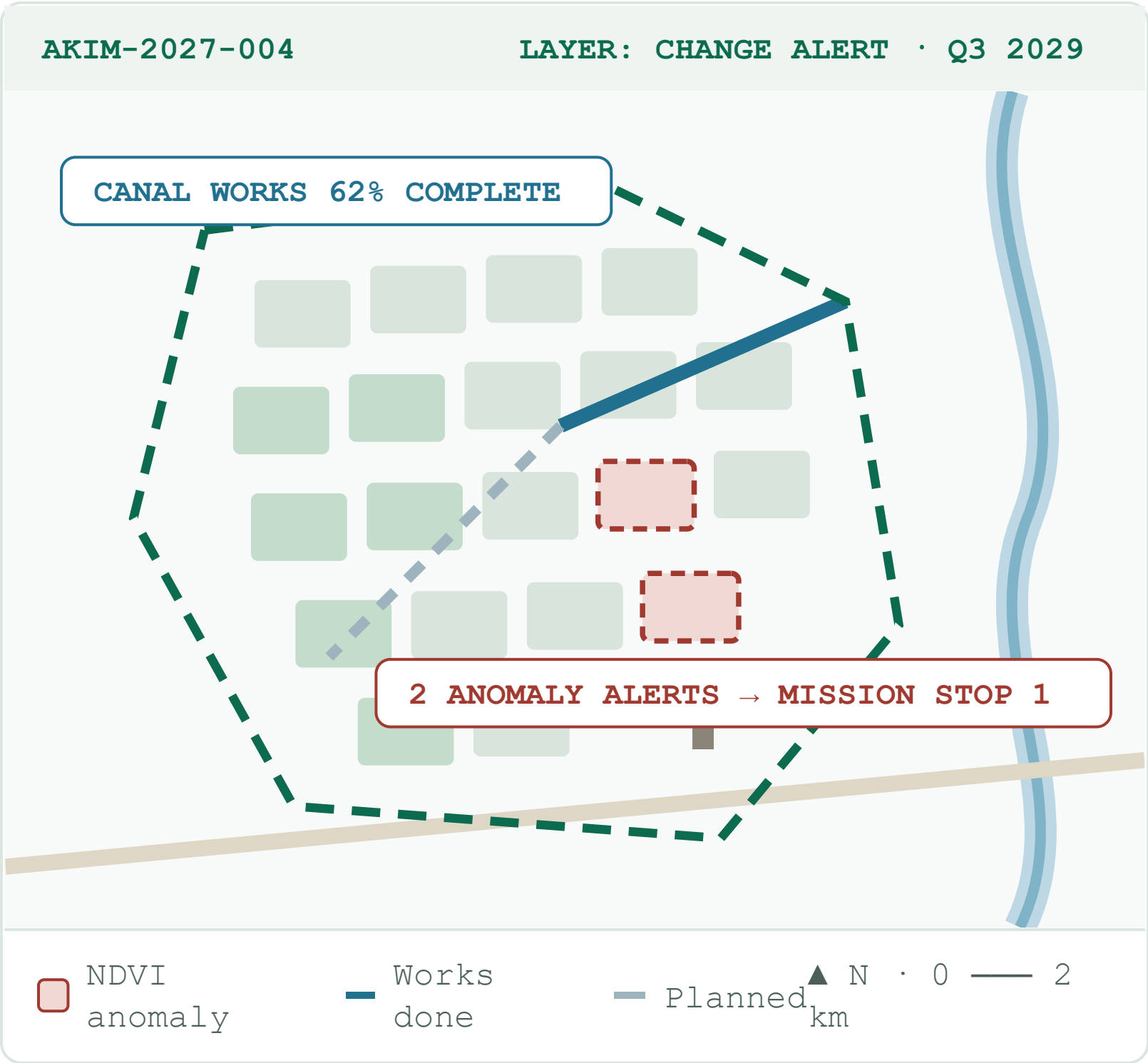
PIASR — monitoring between missions

EO / GEOINFORMATICS CONTRIBUTION

- Vegetation-response monitoring
- Construction-footprint detection
- Surface-water and land-cover change
- Anomaly alerts and dashboard snapshots
- Independent evidence before missions

OPERATIONAL VALUE

Better-targeted field missions · earlier detection of issues · stronger supervision reporting.



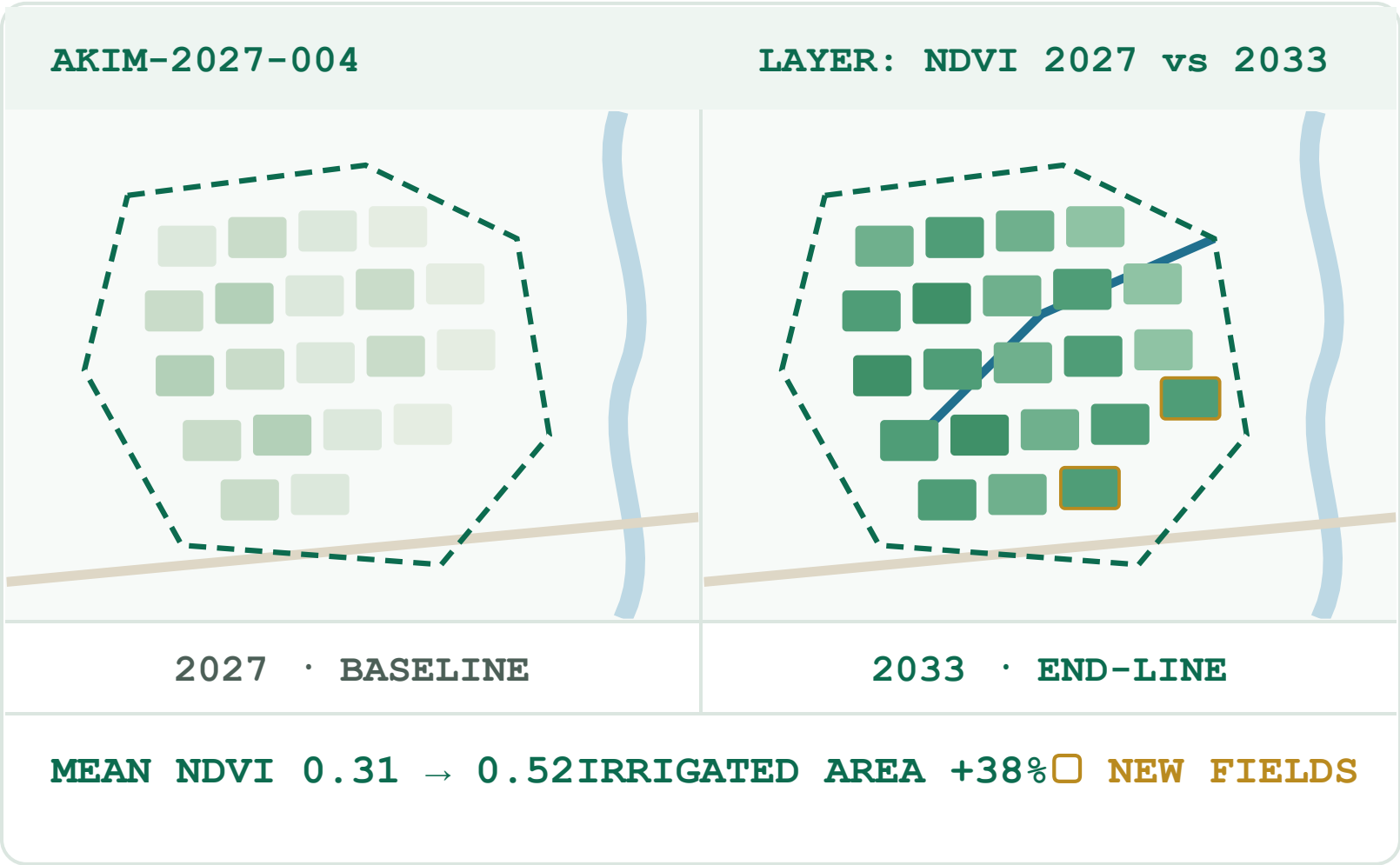
PCR — comparing baseline and end-line

EO / GEOINFORMATICS CONTRIBUTION

- Before / after NDVI comparison
- Irrigated-area expansion mapping
- Water-extent and land-cover change
- Infrastructure-footprint verification
- End-line documented against PAD baseline

OPERATIONAL VALUE

Evidence-based completion reporting · objective output verification · a clearer impact narrative.



PPER — checking that change lasted

EO / GEOINFORMATICS CONTRIBUTION

- Long-term vegetation / land-cover trends
- Sustainability of irrigation outcomes
- Persistence of infrastructure change
- Comparison with similar non-project areas
- Difference-in-differences / counterfactual support

OPERATIONAL VALUE

Stronger independent evaluation · long-term learning · better design of future projects.

PCN

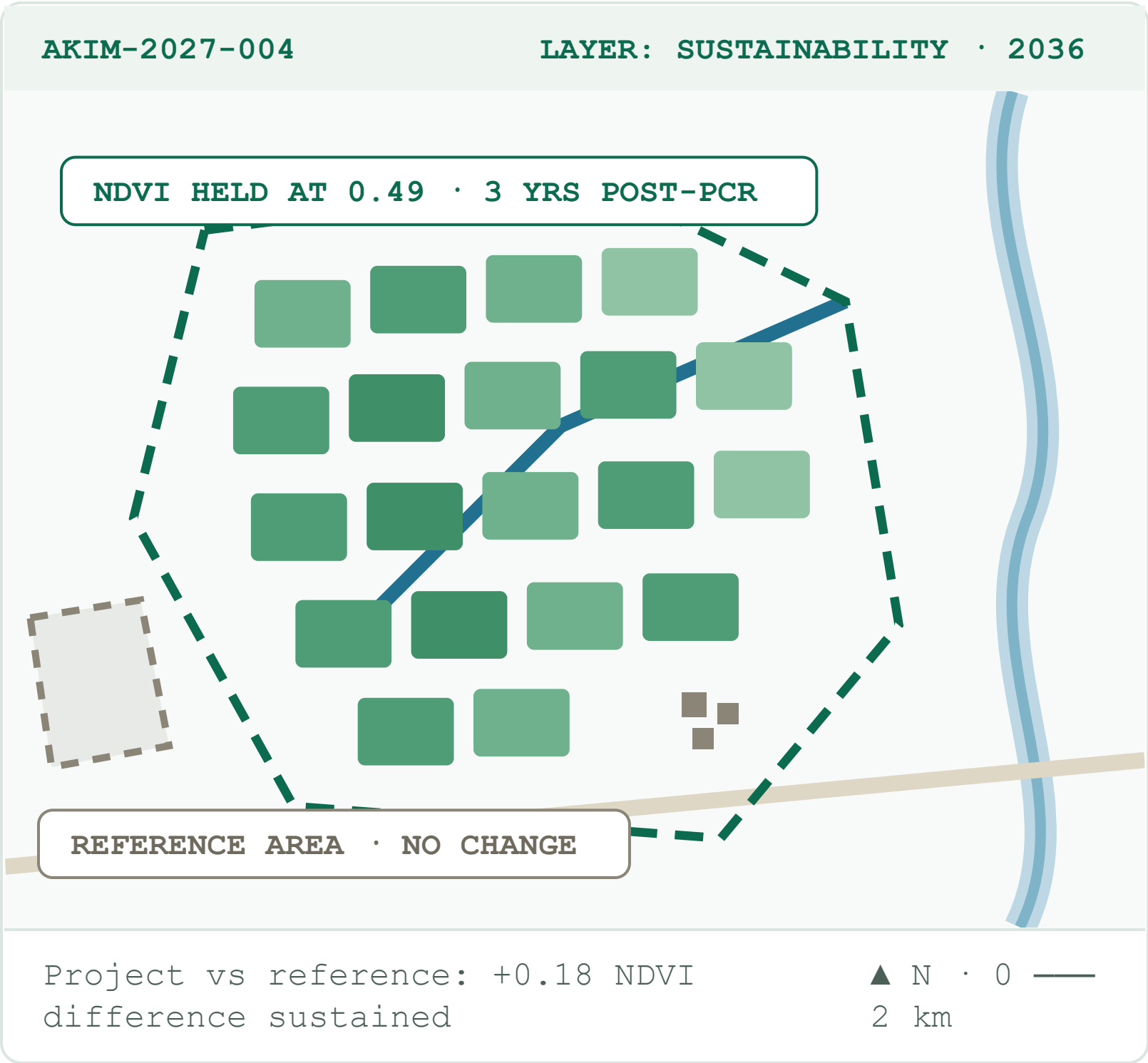
PPRR

PAD

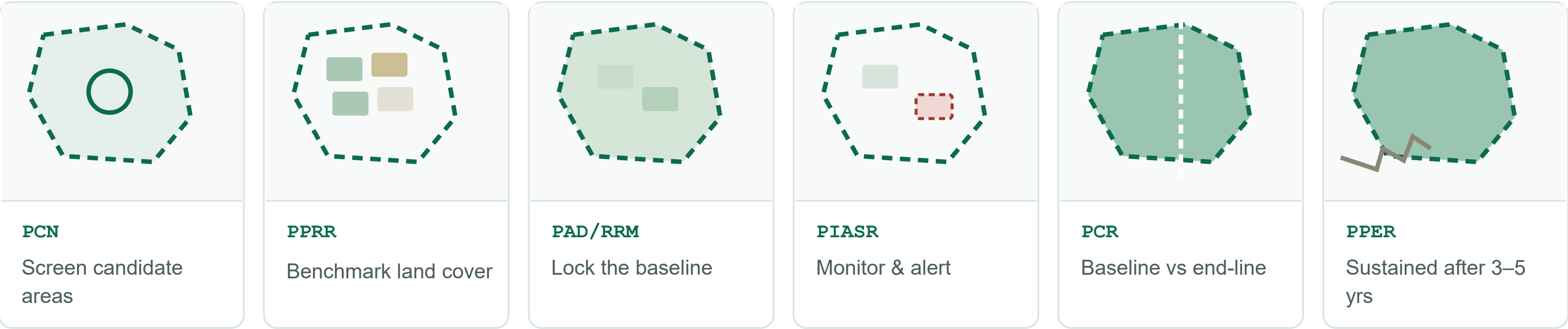
PIASR

PCR

PPER

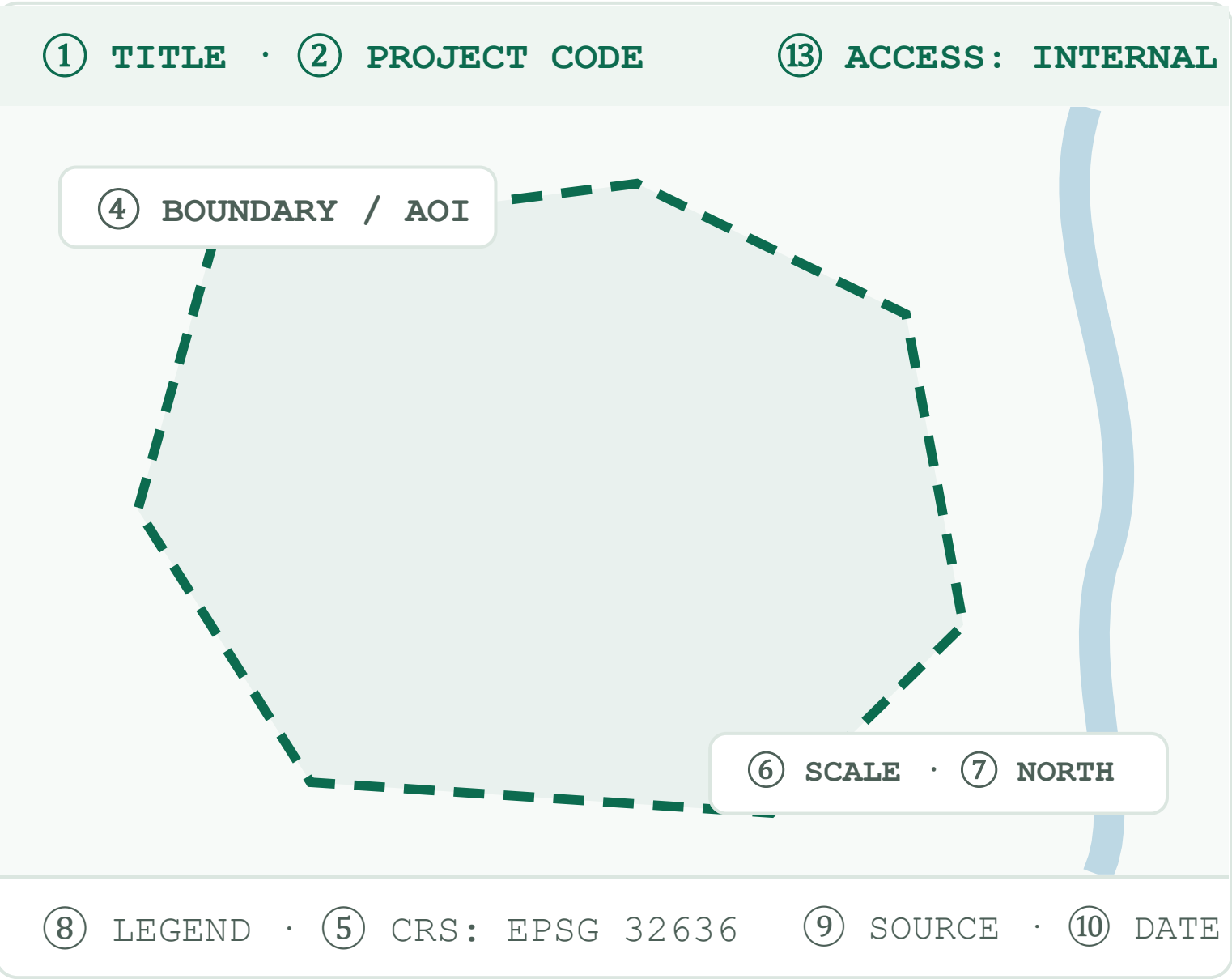


Six reports, one boundary



Drawn once at concept stage — reused in every report for a decade.

The anatomy of a reusable project map



13 MINIMUM ELEMENTS

- ① Title
- ② Project name / code
- ③ Country / admin unit
- ④ Boundary / AOI
- ⑤ Coordinate system
- ⑥ Scale bar
- ⑦ North arrow
- ⑧ Legend
- ⑨ Data source
- ⑩ **Data date**
- ⑪ **Method / version**
- ⑫ Author / team
- ⑬ **Access status**

A map without metadata cannot easily become institutional evidence.

Governance for project geodata



Project geodata can be sensitive — facilities, communities, beneficiaries, procurement, security, personal data.

- 01 Define access levels; separate public and internal layers
- 02 Document data ownership
- 03 Anonymise where needed
- 04 Comply with data-protection laws (incl. GDPR where applicable)
- 05 Keep metadata and version history
- 06 Never share sensitive boundaries publicly without clearance

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

GEIDA as the institutional mechanism

WHAT GEIDA PROVIDES

- Curated open datasets, standardised EO indicators
- Project-cycle-aligned outputs and reports
- Reusable project geodata and dashboards
- Data governance and documentation built in
- eToolkit entry point for non-specialists



1 · eToolkit

No-code entry point — this afternoon



2 · GEIDA platform

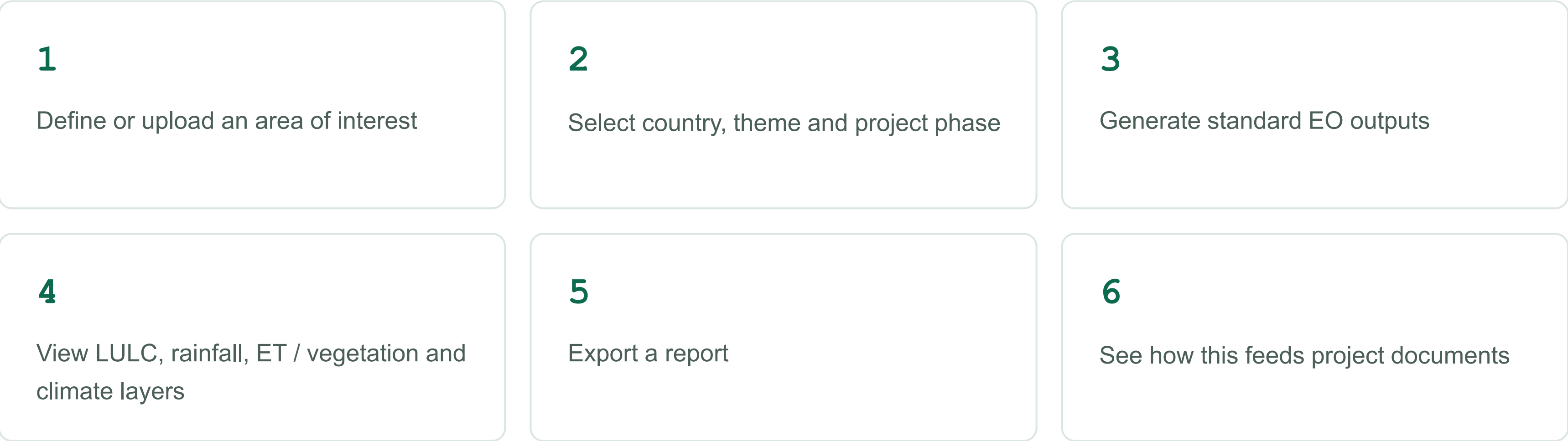
Analytics and dashboards



3 · Project-cycle integration

PCN-to-PPER evidence, by default

This afternoon: from boundary to first report



Match the EO output to the stage

Q1

A flood-hazard map attached as a design annex

PCN · PAD/RRM · PIASR · PPER

Q2

Remote monitoring between field missions

PPRR · PIASR · PCR · PPER

Q3

Baseline vs end-line comparison

PCN · PAD/RRM · PCR · Procurement

Q4

Long-term sustainability verification after completion

PCN · PPRR · PPER · RRM

Join at slido.com · event code: [insert code]

The morning in six points

- ✓ 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

The morning covered why spatial evidence matters and how it connects to the project cycle. After lunch: hands-on with the eToolkit — no code, no installation.

Enjoy your lunch — we resume at 13:30.