

GEIDA FOUNDATION TRAINING — DAY 2 · 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.

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

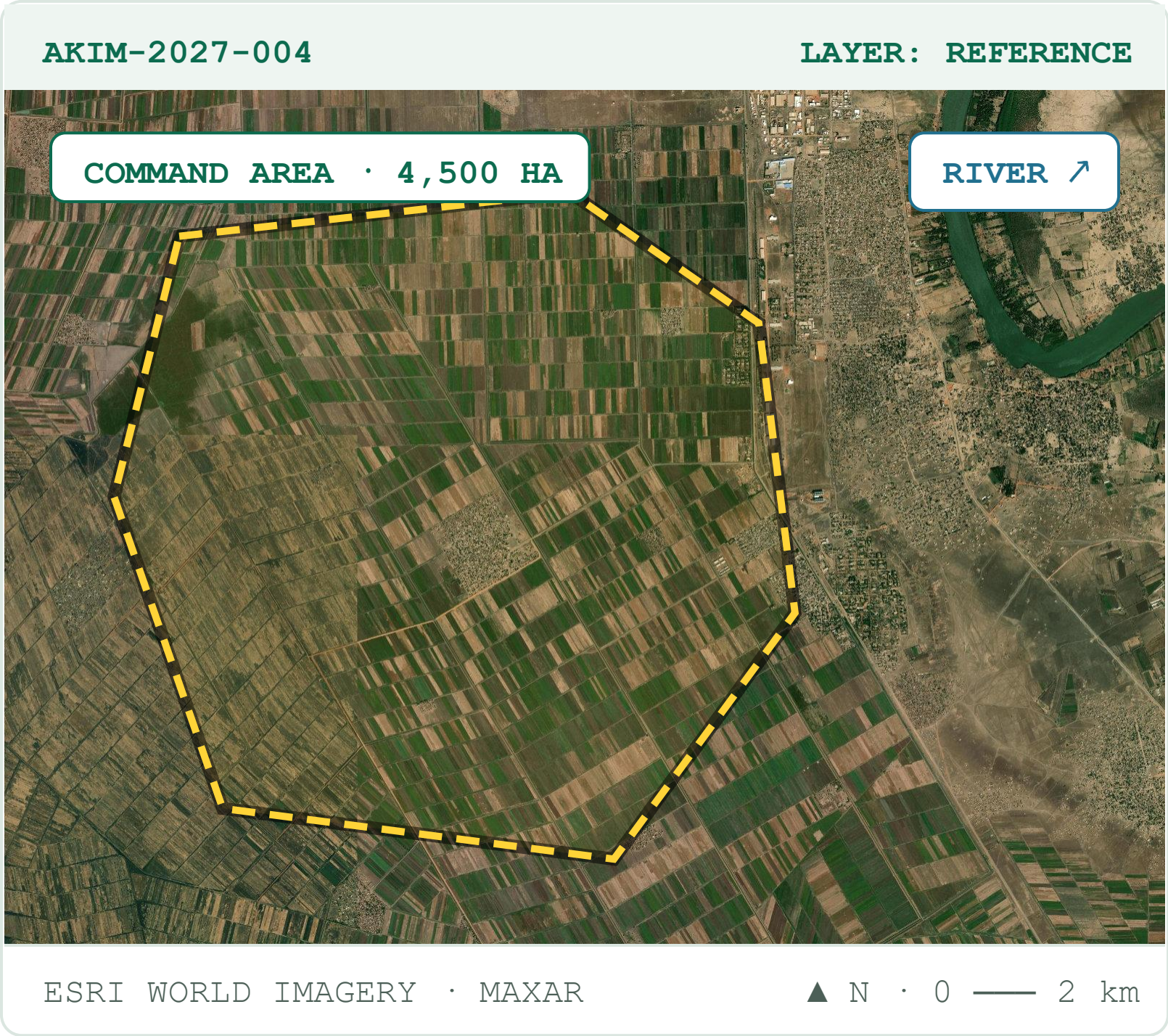
Command area ≈ 4,500 ha

Scope **Canal rehabilitation + on-farm modernisation**

Baseline year 2027

Core EO indicators **NDVI · ET · LULC · water extent**

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



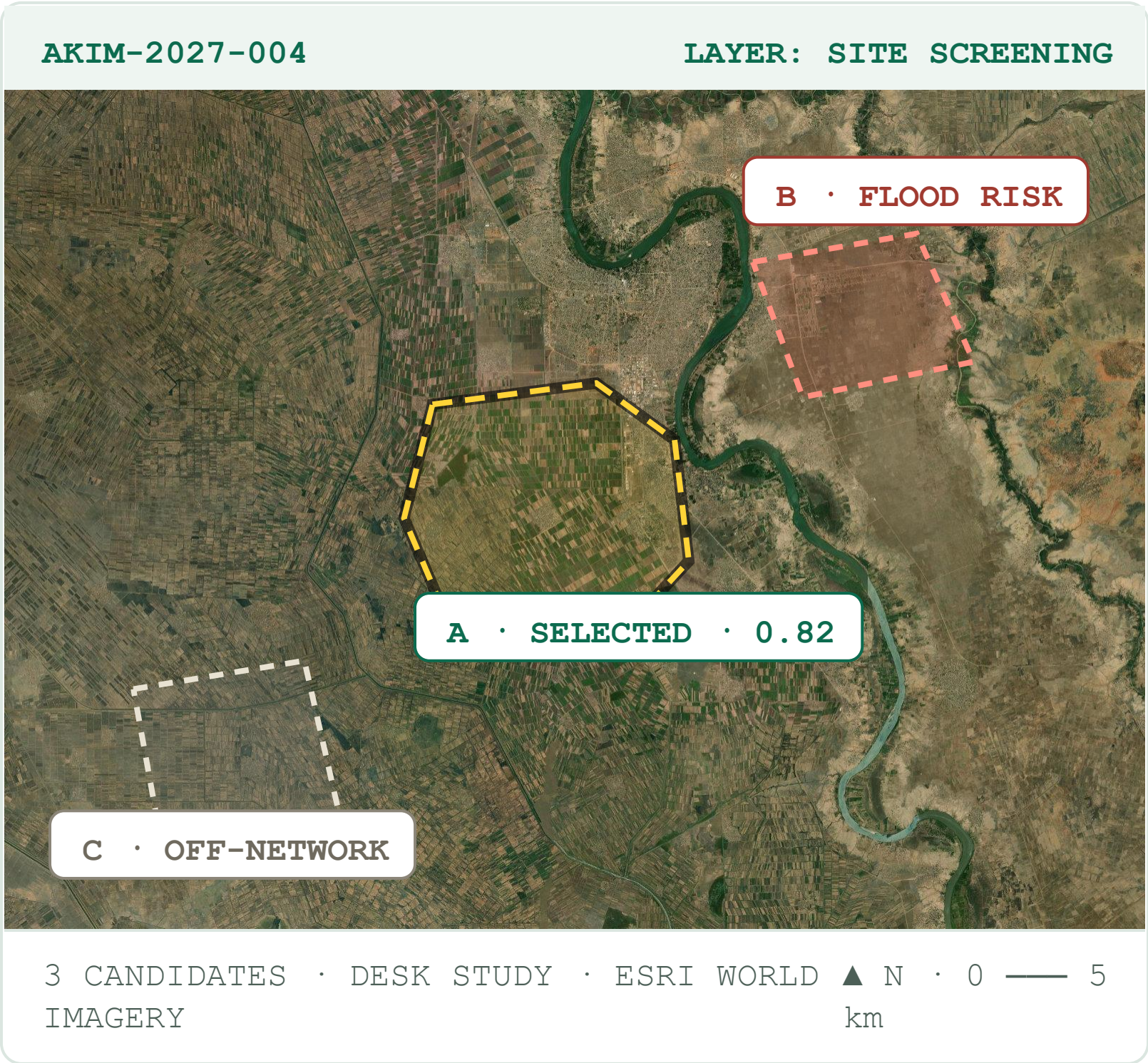
PCN — screening before commitment

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.



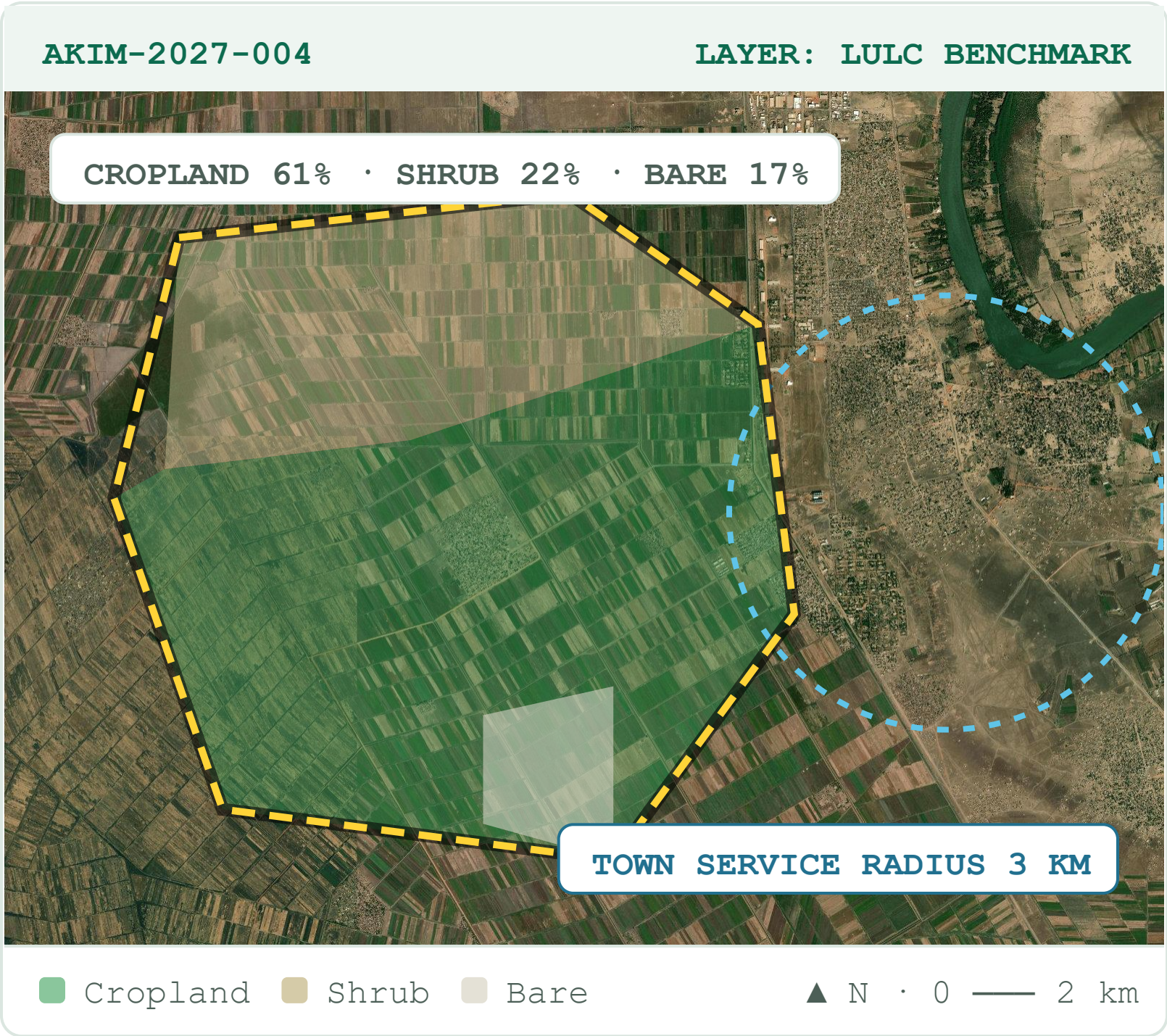
PPRR — pinning down the project area

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.



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.



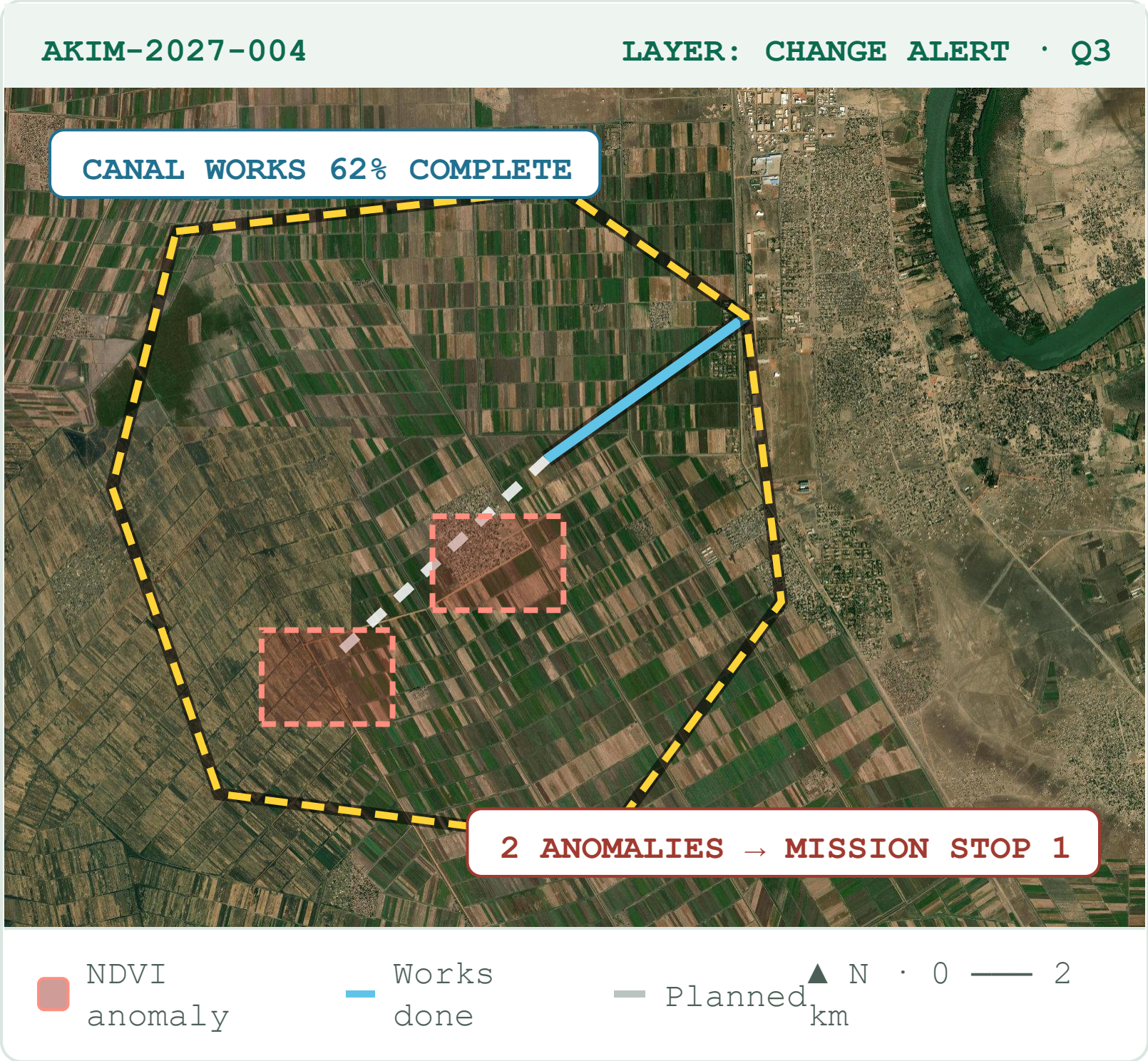
PIASR — monitoring between missions

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.



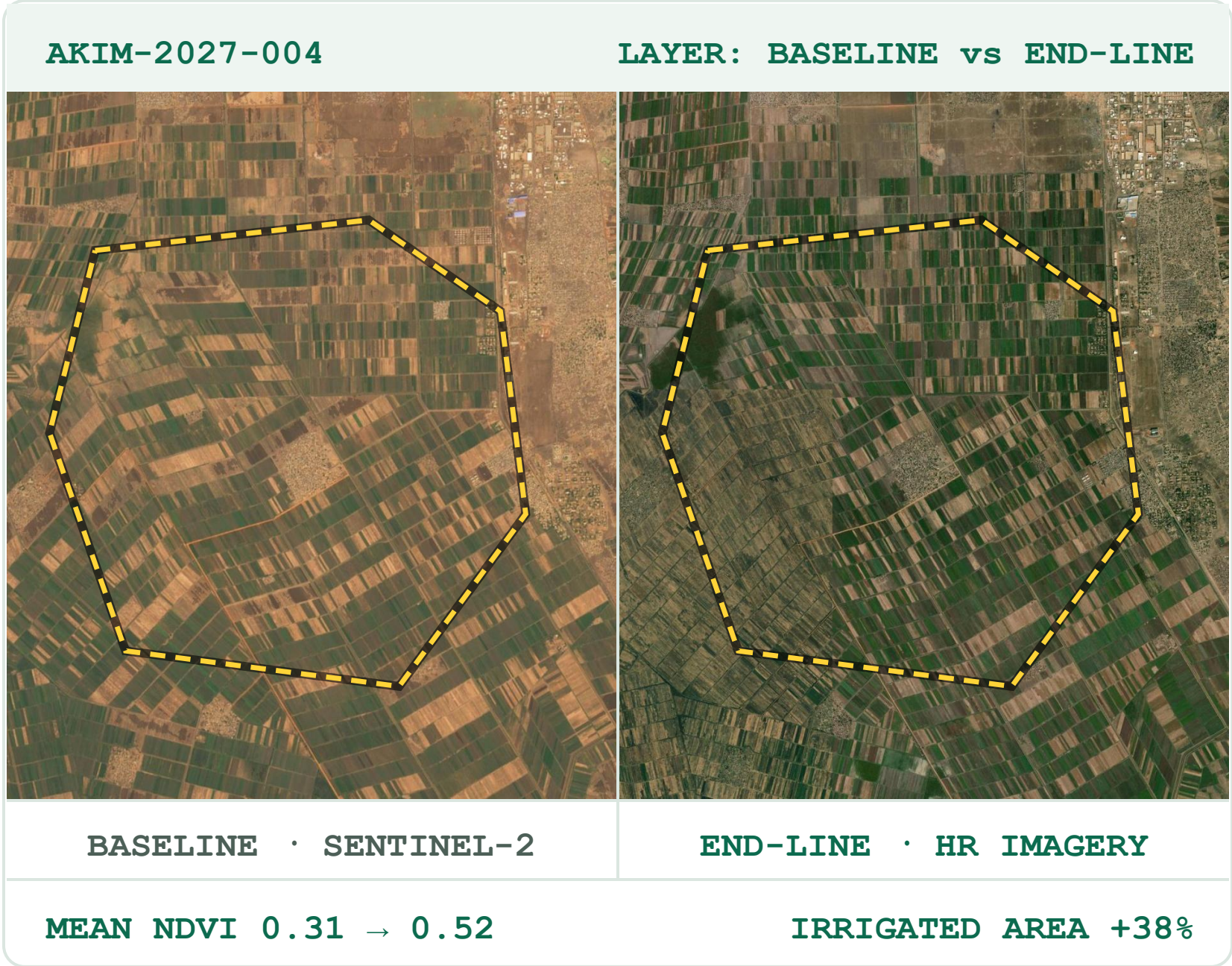
PCR — comparing baseline and end-line

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

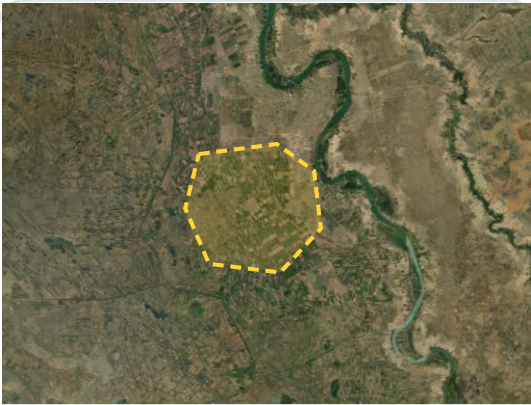
- Long-term vegetation / land-cover trends
- Sustainability of irrigation outcomes
- Persistence of infrastructure change
- Comparison with similar non-project areas
- Difference-in-differences / counterfactual support

OPERATIONAL VALUE

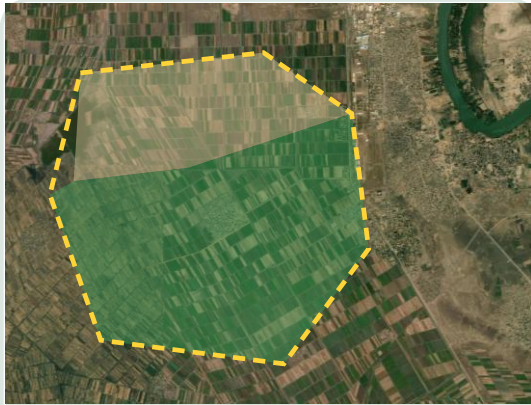
Stronger independent evaluation · long-term learning · better design of future projects.



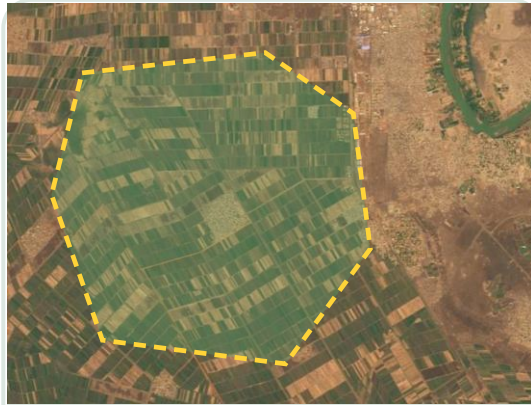
Six reports, one boundary



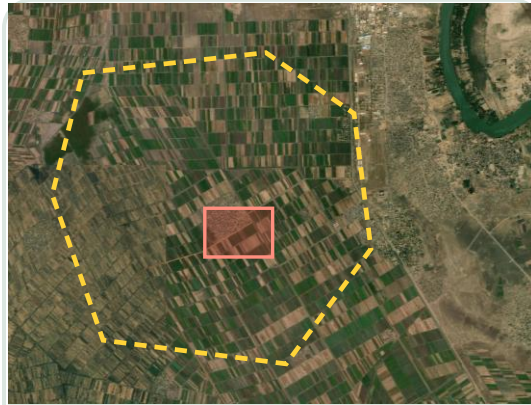
PCN
Screen candidate
areas



PPRR
Benchmark land
cover



PAD/RRM
Lock the baseline



PIASR
Monitor & alert



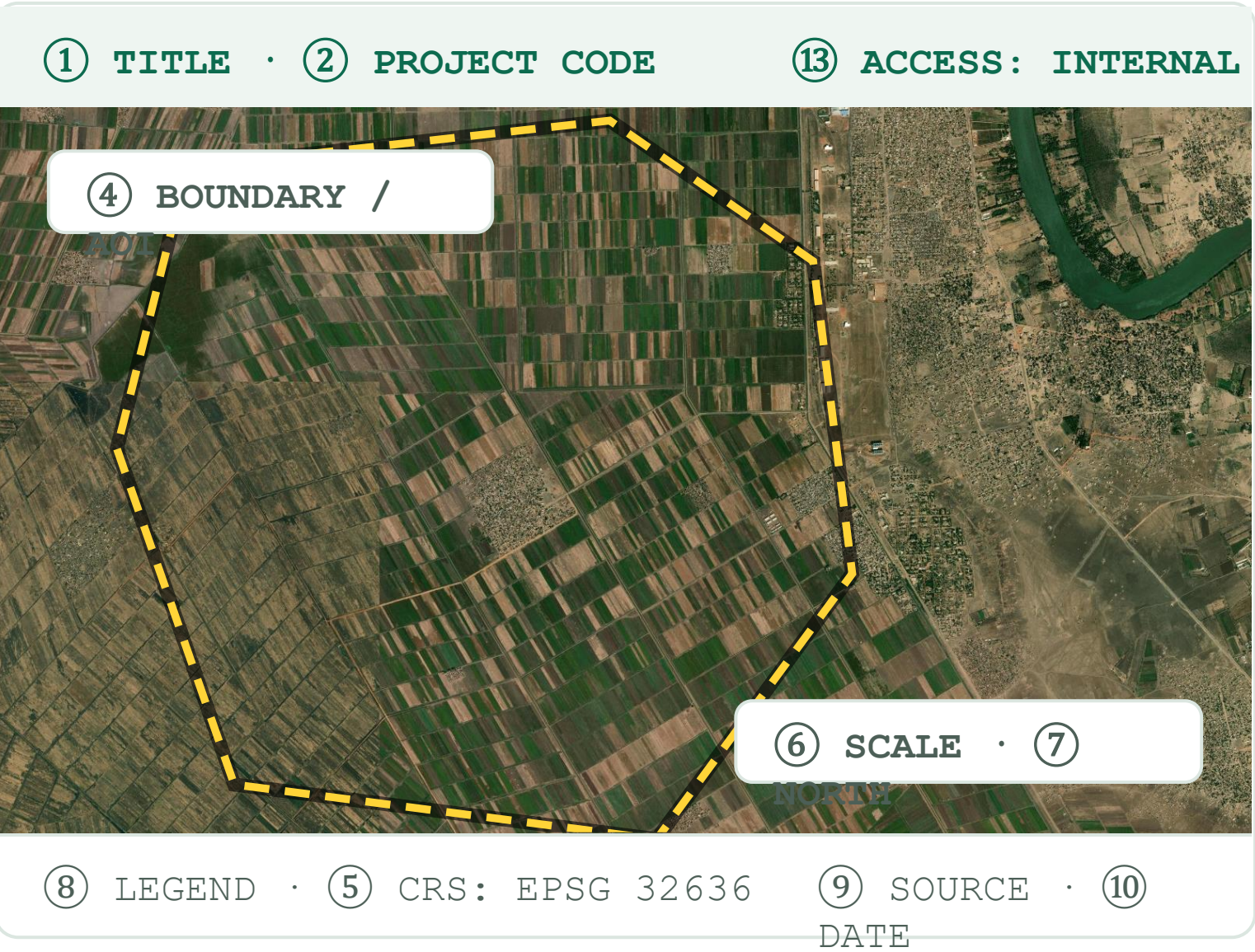
PCR
Baseline vs end-line



PPER
Sustained after 3–5
yrs

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

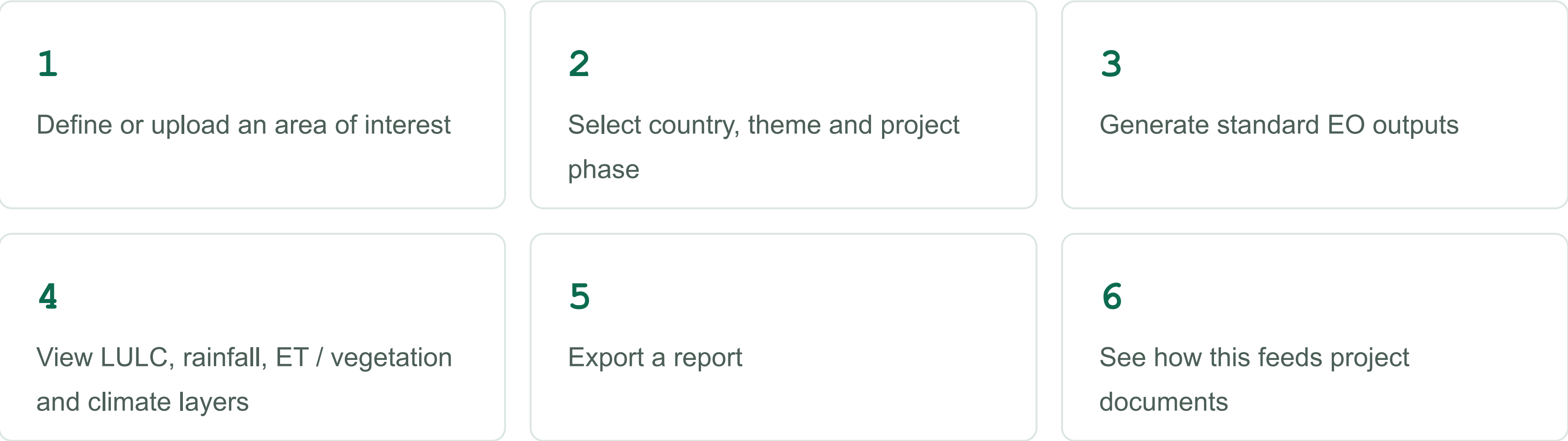
Analytics and dashboards



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.