



GEIDA FOUNDATION TRAINING · HANDS-ON EXERCISES

IsDB Projects Across the Project Cycle

Simple eToolkit exercises on ten real IsDB projects — turning one EO report into evidence from PCN to PCR/PPER

Islamic Development Bank × Terra / Expo City Dubai

Online Tools we explored

Tools	Link
eToolkit	https://etoolkit.terrawatch.net/
FAO WaPOR	https://data.apps.fao.org/wapor/?lang=en
Google Earth Web	https://earth.google.com/web
Geojson.io	https://geojson.io/
GeoLibre	Sustainability flag
EarthMap	https://earthmap.org/
Strata	https://strata.earthmap.org/

Check the progress of an infrastructure development

Fael Khair Program

110 Million USD

Climate resilient Schools
Schools-Cum-Cyclon-Shelters
(SCCS)

In response to the Cyclone
Sidr in 2007

172 schools & related infra

Check the progress of an infrastructure development



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eToolkit report and its applications

The example report you saw (site 'ghanja1') was made by drawing one box over Azerbaijan and choosing a theme and phase. The tool pulled global satellite datasets and clipped them to that box — so the same report can be generated for any project location on Earth, in minutes, with no fieldwork.



You provide

An area of interest (a drawn box or an uploaded boundary) + theme + project phase



The tool pulls

Global open datasets: rainfall (CHIRPS), ET & biomass (WaPOR), water storage (GRACE), land cover, climate projections



You get

An automated evidence pack: LULC, precipitation, ET, biomass, water productivity, storage, climate outlook, AI recommendations

Because the datasets are global, coverage is worldwide — the same workflow serves a site in Morocco, Kazakhstan, Uganda or Mali.

Same report — a different question at each stage

PCN / PPRR

Is this the right site? What is the water & land context?

Identify & prepare

PAD / RRM

Establish the baseline: land cover, rainfall, ET, productivity, climate risk

Appraise & design

PIASR

What is changing vs the baseline during implementation?

Supervise

PCR

Compare baseline vs end-line — did the intended change happen?

Complete

PPER

Did the change persist? Long-term climate resilience?

Evaluate

One area of interest, re-run across the cycle, becomes a continuous evidence thread — from concept to completion.

Every section is a project-cycle input

Report section	PCN\	PAD/RRM	PIASR	PCR/PPER
Land use / land cover	Right site?	Baseline mix	Change	End-line
Precipitation	Water context	Design rainfall	In-season	Wet-year control
Evapotranspiration	—	Water demand	Use response	Use change
Biomass / water productivity	—	Productivity baseline	Trend	Baseline vs end-line
GRACE water storage	Sustainability flag	Justify storage	—	Depletion slowed?
Climate projections	Early risk signal	Climate-risk annex	—	Resilience check

Example values from the ghanja1 report: LULC 50% bare / 35% cropland · rainfall 261→727 mm · ET 202→337 mm · water productivity 0.15→1.47 kg/m³ · GRACE ≈ -36.

Ten real IsDB projects

KAZ1030

Climate-Resilient Water Resources
(irrigation)
Kazakhstan · PAD/RRM

UGA1038

Irrigation Schemes (Unyama, Namalu,
Sipi)
Uganda · PAD

TCD-0096

Resilience to Food Insecurity (Lake Chad)
Chad · PCR

PAK1049

Mohmand Dam & Hydropower
Pakistan · PAD/RRM

BEN0103

Cotonou Storm-Water Drainage
Benin · PAD/RRM

AZE 1024

Qiz Qalasi Climate-Resilient Water
Resources
Azerbaijan · PAD/RRM

MLI-0126

Resilience to Recurring Food Insecurity
Mali · PCR

UGA1061

Local Economic Growth Support (LEGS-
II)
Uganda · Concept

MAR1062

El Menzel Pumped-Storage Hydropower
Morocco · PAD/RRM

BHR1011

Al Dur Water Transmission & Distribution
Bahrain · PAD/RRM



Build an appraisal baseline

PCN

PPRR

PAD/RRM

PIASR

PCR

PPER

Project: KAZ1030 — Climate-Resilient Water Resources, Kazakhstan (target: 350,000 ha sustainably irrigated).

Task: *Generate an eToolkit report for one irrigation region and read it as the PAD baseline.*

Steps

- 1 Open the eToolkit; theme = Agriculture / Water; phase = Appraisal.
- 2 Draw an AOI over one oblast's irrigated area (e.g. Kyzylorda).
- 3 Generate the report; note the LULC cropland %.
- 4 Record baseline rainfall, ET and water-productivity values.
- 5 Read the GRACE water-storage trend — rising or declining?
- 6 Write one sentence: what does the baseline justify in the design?

Deliverable: A one-page baseline note (LULC, rainfall, ET, productivity, storage) suitable for a PAD spatial annex.



Screen a site at concept stage

PCN

PPRR

PAD/RRM

PIASR

PCR

PPER

Project: UGA1061 — Local Economic Growth Support (LEGS-II), Uganda; ~40 districts, water-stressed cattle corridor.

Task: Use the report to ask 'is this the right area?' before any field mission.

Steps

- 1 Open the eToolkit; theme = Rural / Agriculture; phase = Identification.
- 2 Draw an AOI over one target district in the cattle corridor.
- 3 Generate the report; read LULC and precipitation.
- 4 Note the climate projection direction (wetter / drier).
- 5 List two risks the report reveals for a concept note.
- 6 Decide: proceed, adjust, or flag for a field visit?

Deliverable: A short screening paragraph for a PCN: context, two risks, and a go / adjust / verify recommendation.



Compare baseline vs end-line at completion

PCN

PPRR

PAD/RRM

PIASR

PCR

PPER

Project: MLI-0126 — Resilience to Recurring Food Insecurity, Mali (completed; Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti).

Task: Use time-series charts to build a completion story — and separate project effect from weather.

Steps

- 1 Open the eToolkit; theme = Food security; phase = Completion.
- 2 Draw an AOI over one intervention region (e.g. Mopti).
- 3 Read the biomass and water-productivity trends over the project years.
- 4 Read the precipitation chart for the same years (the control).
- 5 Ask: did productivity rise more than rainfall alone explains?
- 6 Note what survey data you would still need to confirm impact.

Deliverable: A PCR evidence note: before/after productivity, the rainfall control, and the stated limit of EO evidence.



Produce a climate-risk annex

PCN

PPRR

PAD/RRM

PIASR

PCR

PPER

Project: PAK1049 — Mohmand Dam & Hydropower, Pakistan (Swat River, multipurpose dam).

Task: *Screen the catchment for climate and hazard signals to support the design annex.*

Steps

- 1 Open the eToolkit; theme = Infrastructure / Water; phase = Appraisal.
- 2 Draw an AOI over the dam catchment upstream of the site.
- 3 Read the precipitation trend and the 2020–2060 climate projections.
- 4 Note the ET and water-storage context for reservoir planning.
- 5 Frame it as ‘screening, not engineering’.
- 6 List which deeper studies the screening should trigger.

Deliverable: A one-page climate-risk screening for the PAD annex, with a list of deeper studies to commission.



Monitor change between field missions

PCN

PPRR

PAD/RRM

PIASR

PCR

PPER

Project: AZE Qiz Qalasi — Climate-Resilient Water Resources, Azerbaijan (or UGA1038 irrigation schemes).

Task: *Re-run the report on the same AOI to detect change during implementation.*

Steps

- 1 Open the eToolkit; theme = Water / Agriculture; phase = Supervision.
- 2 Use (or redraw) the command-area AOI from appraisal.
- 3 Read the latest LULC and NDVI/biomass vs the baseline year.
- 4 Look for anomalies: unexpected drops or gains.
- 5 Mark zones that warrant field verification.
- 6 Draft two lines for a PIASR progress note.

Deliverable: A supervision snapshot flagging change vs baseline and the zones a field mission should verify.



Apply it to your own project

PCN

PPRR

PAD/RRM

PIASR

PCR

PPER

Project: Any project you work on — or the nearest match from the roster.

Task: Choose your project, pick its current cycle stage, and generate the report that would strengthen it.

Steps

- 1 Pick your project and identify its current stage.
- 2 Open the eToolkit; set theme and matching phase.
- 3 Draw or upload the project AOI.
- 4 Generate the report and read the two most relevant sections.
- 5 Name the exact document it would strengthen (PCN...PPER).
- 6 Prepare one sentence to share with the room.

Deliverable: A one-sentence statement: 'This report strengthens the [document] of my project by [evidence].'

Good practice for these exercises



Do

- ✓ Match the AOI to the project (command area, catchment, district)
- ✓ Set the phase to the real cycle stage
- ✓ Read the trend, not one year
- ✓ Use rainfall as the control when claiming impact
- ✓ Cite the report date and datasets

Avoid

- X Drawing a country-sized AOI
- X Reading fine detail below pixel size
- X Treating AI recommendations as decisions
- X Claiming causality from one time series
- X Skipping the sanity check against local knowledge

Remember the report's own disclaimer: AI-generated recommendations must be reviewed by domain experts before informing policy or investment.

Running the exercises



Timing

~10 min per exercise: 5 to generate, 5 to interpret. Pick 2–3 exercises for a short session; all six for a full lab.



Grouping

Pairs work best — one drives the tool, one reads the report. Swap roles between exercises.



Support

Have the ghanja1 report on screen as the worked example. Advanced users act as peer helpers.

Close every exercise the same way: each participant says which project document their report would strengthen. That one sentence is the learning objective.

THE TAKEAWAY

One report, any location, evidence at every stage

The eToolkit generates the same evidence pack for any project on Earth. What changes is the question you bring to it — from ‘is this the right site?’ at PCN to ‘did the change last?’ at PPER. That is how EO becomes project-cycle evidence.

Next: standardise these outputs into IsDB reports through the GEIDA platform.