GEIDA FOUNDATION TRAINING — DAY 4

Spatialising IsDB Projects Across the Project Cycle

From project location to baseline, monitoring and impact evidence

Program

Day 4 — Thursday, 9 July 2026 · Module 5		
09:00 – 10:30	Case Study 1: EO-based eToolkit for an IsDB project — EO baseline, site suitability, AI analysis of data and report generation (using Minimum Project Data Submission Form data)	Self-study with guidance · group exercise
10:30 – 11:00	**Tea & Coffee Break**	
11:00 – 12:30	Case Study 2: Climate risk screening and monitoring indicators (using Minimum Project Data Submission Form data)	Self-study with guidance · group exercise
12:30 – 13:30	**Lunch & Prayer Break**	
13:30 – 15:00	Group presentations on case-study findings	Group presentations & discussion
15:00 – 15:30	Interpreting results, lessons learned, feedback, and way forward for GEIDA adoption (Training Assessment Form and Regional Meeting Nomination Form introduced)	Wrap-up session
15:30 – 15:45	Concluding remarks by CCD/STI Manager	Remarks
15:45 – 16:00	Distribution of Foundation Level Certificates	

Day 4

Your Feedback

EO stands for…

You drew your project boundary in Google Earth and exported it. The file format was KML — what does the K stand for?

AOI — the first thing you define in any EO analysis — means…

GIS stands for…

Which abbreviation will you never forget after this week?

Audience Q&A

Program

Day 4

- Earthmap.org
- GeoLibre
- Quizes
- Group work/case studies
- Feedback

Group work/Discussion

Case Study 1 — Site EO Baseline & Suitability: "Your team is preparing a new IsDB [irrigation / rural infrastructure] project in [area — e.g., a district in Azerbaijan or Uganda from the pilots]. Using Earth Map, Google Earth Web, and the eToolkit report: (a) describe the baseline conditions of the site — land cover, vegetation trend, rainfall pattern, terrain; (b) recommend whether the proposed site is suitable, or whether an alternative nearby location looks better, and justify with at least two pieces of EO evidence.“

Case Study 2 — Climate Risk Screening: "Your team must screen a proposed project area in [area] for climate risks before appraisal. Using Earth Map and the eToolkit report: (a) identify the two most relevant climate risks for the site (e.g., drought trend, temperature rise, rainfall variability, flood exposure); (b) show the evidence — trend charts, anomaly graphs; (c) recommend one adaptation measure the project design should include."

Day 4

Group work/Discussion

- Explore the AOI, generate the eToolkit report and Earth Map charts.
- Interpret — what do the graphs say?
- Build the 3–4 slides (template below).

Group work/Discussion

The Site & The Question — one map/screenshot of the AOI, one sentence on the task ("Is this site suitable for…?" / "What climate risks face…?")

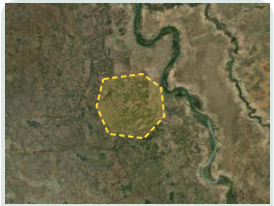
Show a nice Map ;)

The Evidence — 2–3 charts from Earth Map / eToolkit with one-line captions in plain language ("Rainfall has declined ~15% since 2010")

Our Reading — 3 bullet points max: what the evidence means for the project

Our Recommendation — one clear decision sentence + one caveat ("what we'd verify on the ground")

Six reports, one boundary



PCN

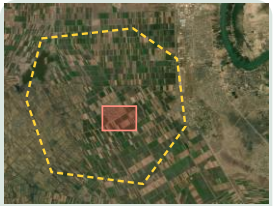
Screen candidate areas

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.

Six reports, one corridor

PCN

Screen alignments

PPRR

Pin the corridor AOI

PAD/RRM

Lock the RoW baseline

PIASR

Progress & alerts

PCR

Baseline vs end-line

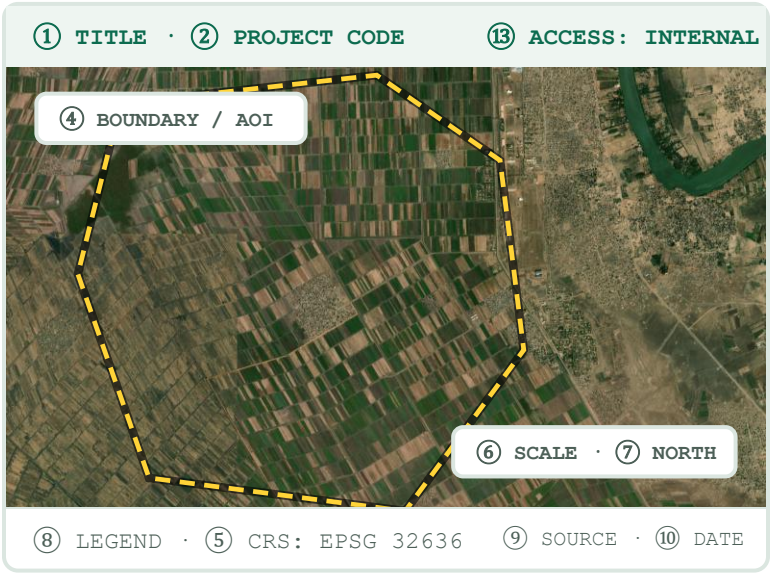
PPER

Sustained & induced

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

STANDARDISATION

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.