



Use of Geospatial data and Imagery in Evaluations – The experience of IOE-IFAD

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The experience in summary

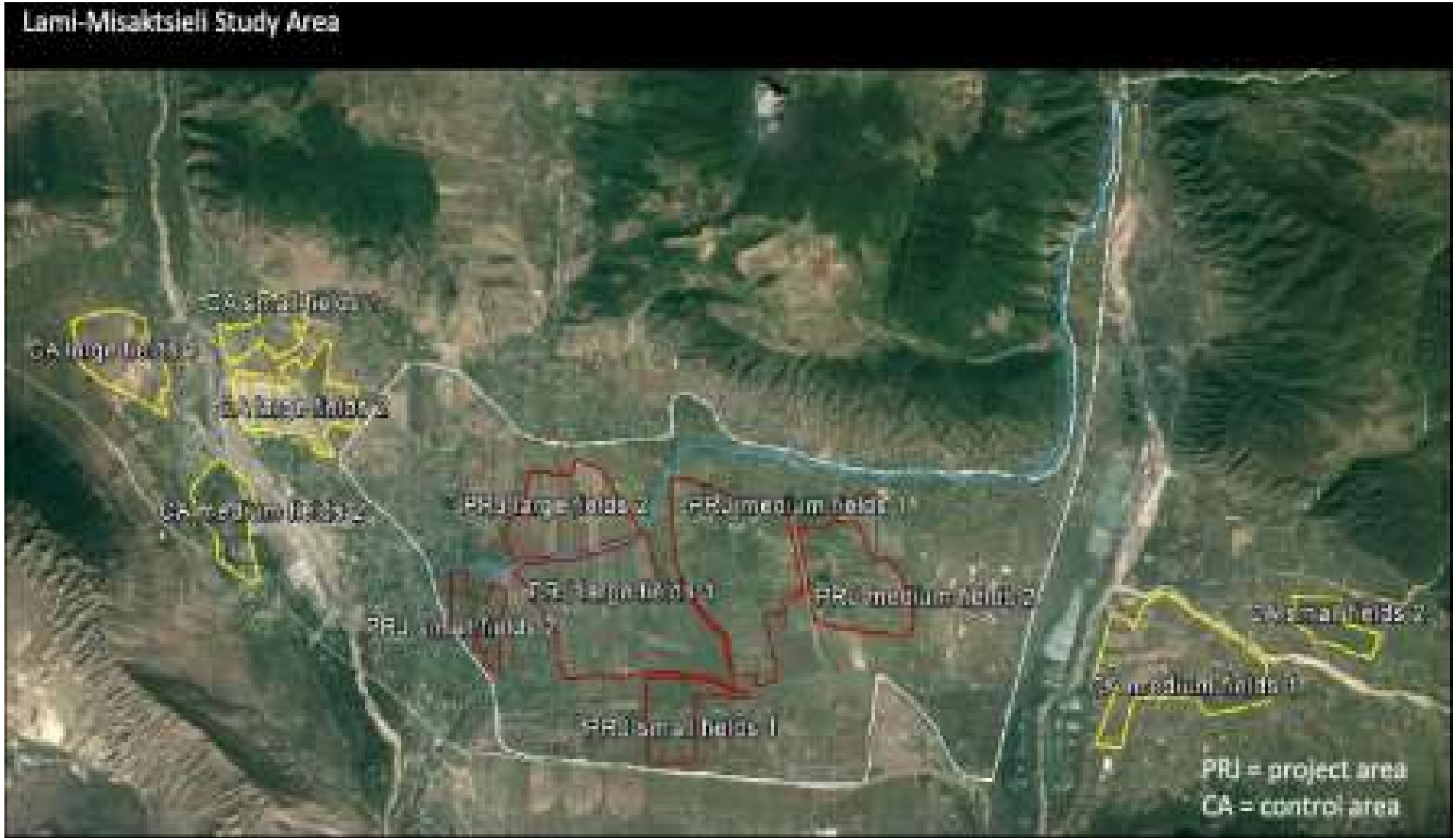
Variety of evaluation products and geographical spread:

- **Impact Evaluations:** Georgia, Ethiopia
- **Project Level Evaluations:** Rwanda, Bangladesh, Mexico
- **Country-level Evaluation:** Nepal
- **Thematic Evaluation:** climate change

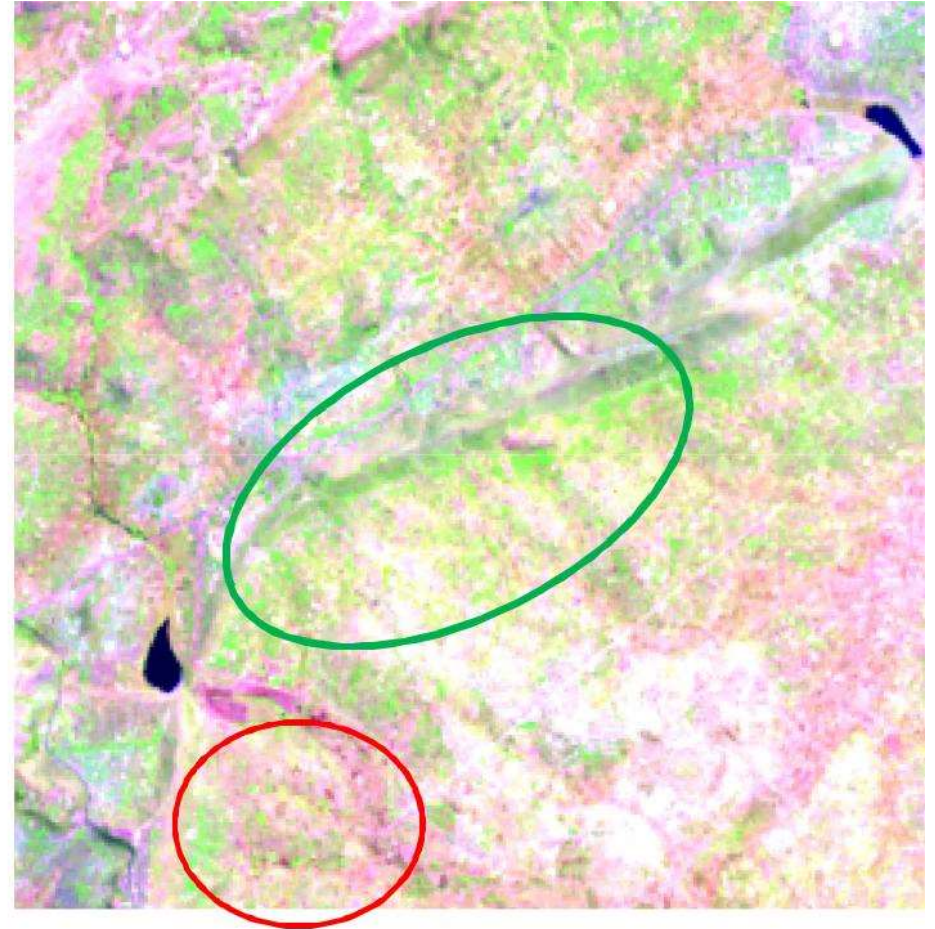
Georgia and Ethiopia: GIS + econometrics

Geospatial data (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index)

Lami-Misaktsieli Study Area



Using satellite data to analyse land cover changes in Rwanda



Nepal: spot-checking of Project sites (GIS coordinates) for probing on effects on environment

**Before the Project
(2014)**



**After the Project
(June 2019)**



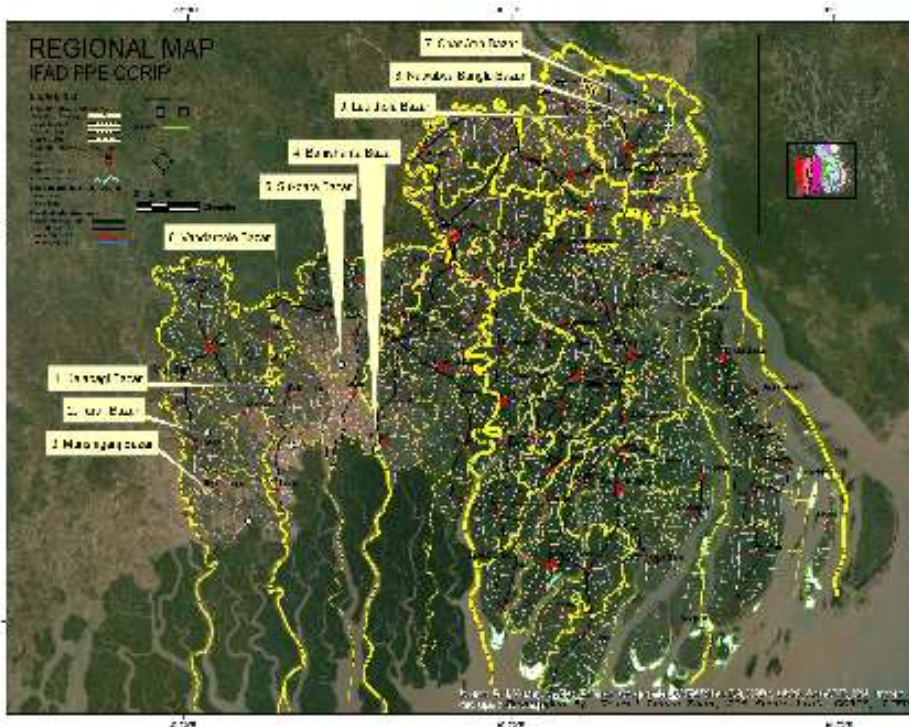
Bangladesh: GIS and other remote tools for the before/after analysis of rural infrastructures

Limitation: COVID-19. Not even national consultants could be cleared for field visits

Solutions:

- Phone interviews by national consultants
- GIS to view market infrastructure before and after project
- Photos and short videos taken at local markets by the network of friends/relatives of the national consultants

GIS/spatial data and imagery



Selected 9 communities in 3 districts
- Included areas affected by Cyclone Amphan, and floods



Photos, videos and observations

Gathered 103 ground images, 11 videos, and several (Google) maps

Roads and embankments
Market infrastructure

Observations (made by the infrastructure engineer):

- construction, quality, materials, damages etc.
- probed via interviews with local users and - at times – local engineers



Munshiganj Bazar,
Shyamnagar, Satkhira

Banishanta Bazar,
Dacope, Khulna

Final insights

Strengths:

- Provision of observations that can not be obtained from the site visit;
- Useful when it is not possible to go to the field;
- Useful for projects on infrastructure, irrigation, crop pattern changes, pastoral corridors, agroforestry;
- Low-cost (analysis requires trained specialists).

Limitations:

- Less suited to analyze changes that can not be detected “from the sky” and to explore causal chains;
- Privacy;
- Few projects are geo-referenced;
- Image quality not always good (e.g. high-gradient mountain areas).

Thank you

