

REDDINESS

Support EO-driven forest and carbon monitoring in Central Africa for REDD

FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA

By 2017, Gabon and the Republic of Congo have committed themselves to reducing the annual rate of deforestation from 0.19 to 0.10 percent. The REDDINESS project helps monitoring this development.

As part of international efforts to combat global warming, securing the preservation of Africa's big forests is part of the solution to the climate change challenge. Recognised as world treasures of biodiversity, these forests also serve as important carbon sinks.

The governments of Gabon and the Republic of Congo have committed themselves to almost halving the annual rate of deforestation from 0.19 percent today to 0.10 percent by 2017. In order to reach this goal, enhanced monitoring and more accurate estimates of the value of Africa's forests are needed.

The REDDINESS project takes on this challenge, aiming to enhance the existing capabilities within national forest monitoring centres in Gabon and the Republic of Congo in undertaking forest assessments, forest mappings and carbon trend estimations. International agreements on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation -REDD- must rely on operational national and regional forest monitoring systems that accurately measure, map, report and verify (MRV) timely changes in forest state and carbon emission. Up-to-date Earth Observation (EO) techniques are seen as essential tools in MRV systems. A development project, REDDINESS will also undertake knowledge transfers and work to increase the readiness of the countries to join the carbon trade market, with a view to enhancing their ability to negotiate potential carbon transactions.



NICOLAS DOSSELAERE
IS PROJECT COORDINATOR



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REDDINESS assists Gabon and the Republic of Congo in undertaking accurate reporting on the rate of deforestation.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

What do you want to achieve with this project?

REDDiness relies on African regional actors to assist Gabon and the Republic of Congo in improving their readiness to join potential carbon payment schemes. We aim to transfer optimal robust EO methods in monitoring forest changes and assessing deforestation and forest degradation.

Why is this project important for Europe?

REDDiness responds to the EC call for increased collaboration between African and European partners through this Specific International Cooperation Action (SICA). REDDiness refers to existing EC expertise in the region such as the FORAF project and the regional observatory.

How does your work benefit European citizens?

REDD negotiations for climate change mitigation aim to better manage our forest resources. Fast growing global demand has increased the risk of unsustainable forestry practices, illegal logging and corruption. REDDiness is a European attempt to improve this situation.

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LIST OF PARTNERS

- EUROSENSE, Belgium
- Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation of the University of Twente, The Netherlands
- Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France
- Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale, The Democratic Republic of Congo
- Centre National d'Inventaire et d'Aménagement des Ressources Forestières et Fauniques, Republic of the Congo
- Ministère des eaux et forêts, Gabon

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PROJECT INFORMATION

Support EO-driven forest and carbon monitoring
in Central Africa for REDD (REDDINESS)

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Duration: 24 months

EU Contribution: € 499.769

Estimated total cost: € 642.501

