

# Land Cover Mapping for Sustainable GHG Inventory Development East and Southern Africa

Phoebe Oduor & Wahu Mbatia



**RCMRD**



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**SERVIR**  **Eastern & Southern  
AFRICA**

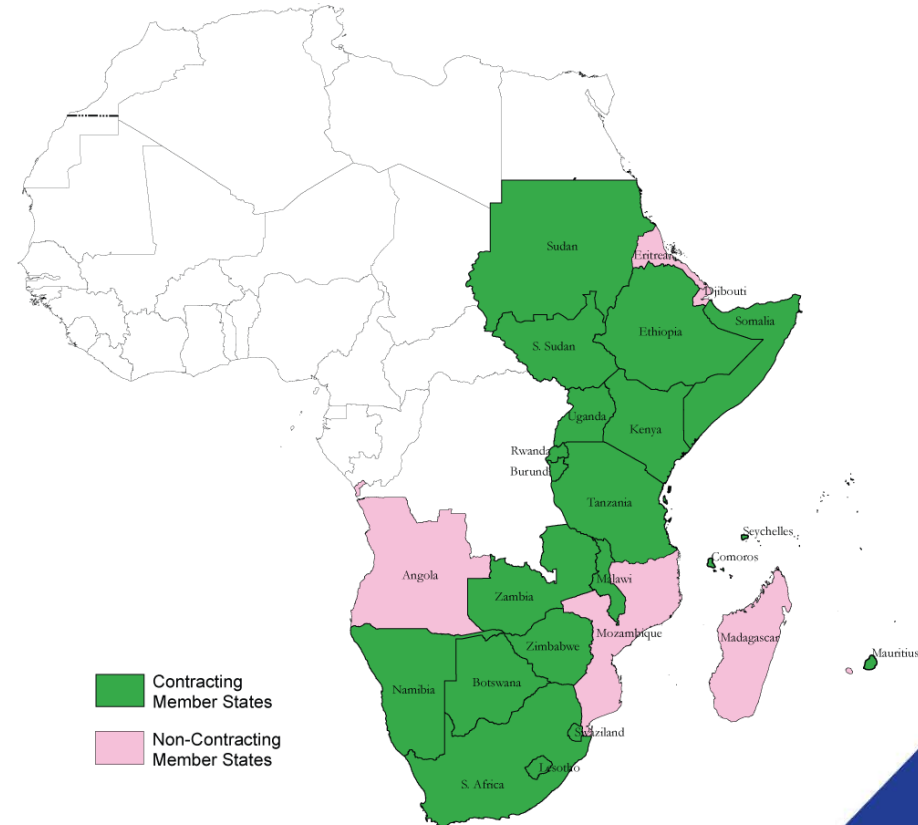
# Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)

## Introduction

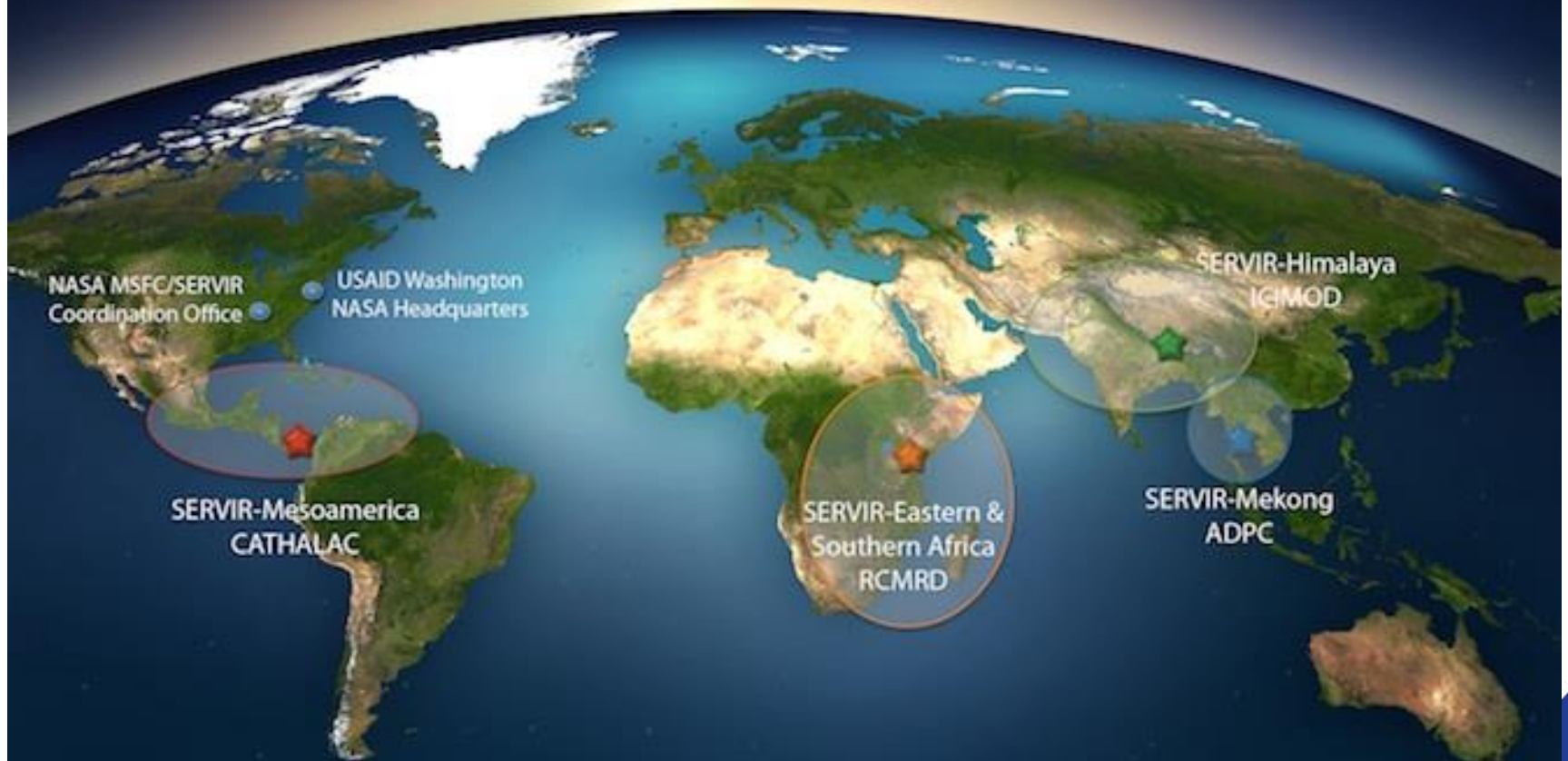
- ▶ Established in Nairobi, Kenya in 1975
- ▶ 20 Contracting Member States in the Eastern and Southern Africa Regions

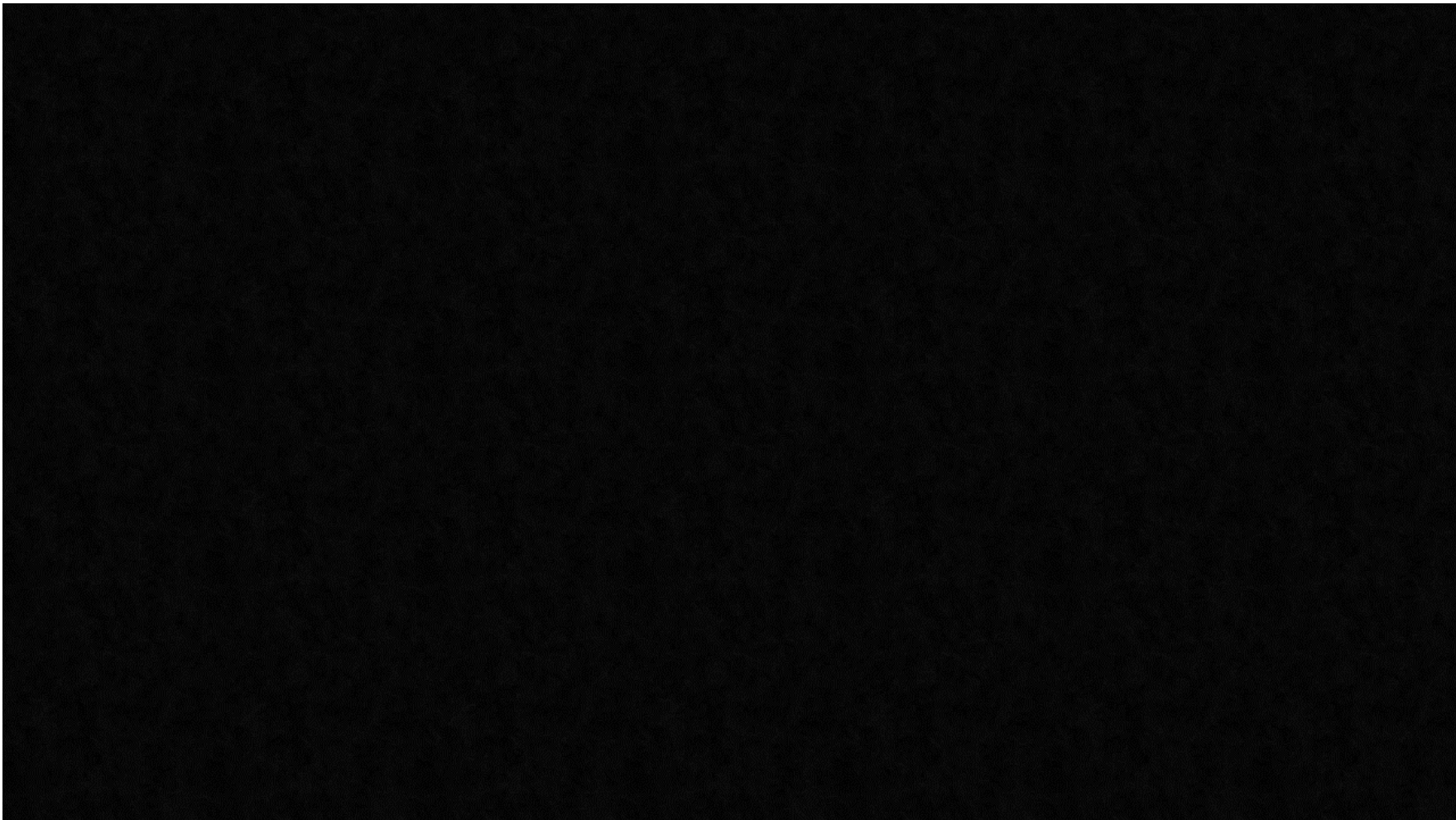
## Objective

- ▶ Promotes the application of geo-information towards sustainable development in member countries.

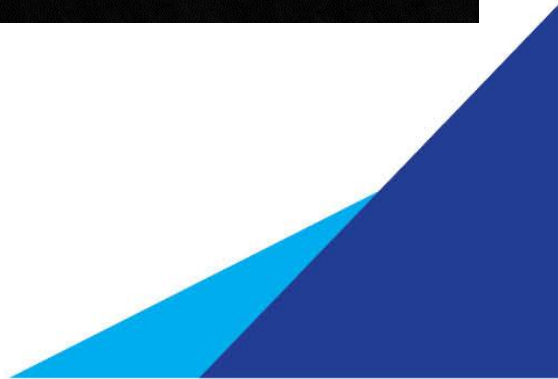


# SERVIR Hubs





**RCMRD**



# GEOSS THEMES: SERVIR

## Thematic areas

THE GLOBAL EARTH OBSERVATION  
SYSTEM OF SYSTEMS



# GHG Project: Introduction

- ▶ UNFCCC oversees the development of GHG Inventories as provided for in Article 8 of the Convention.
- ▶ Six countries: **Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania** and **Zambia**; requested for UNFCCC' s support in GHG Inventory development
- ▶ UNFCCC is working with RCMRD, SERVIR, USAID, NASA, USEPA and ICFI to build capacity of the countries to sustainably develop GHG Inventories.

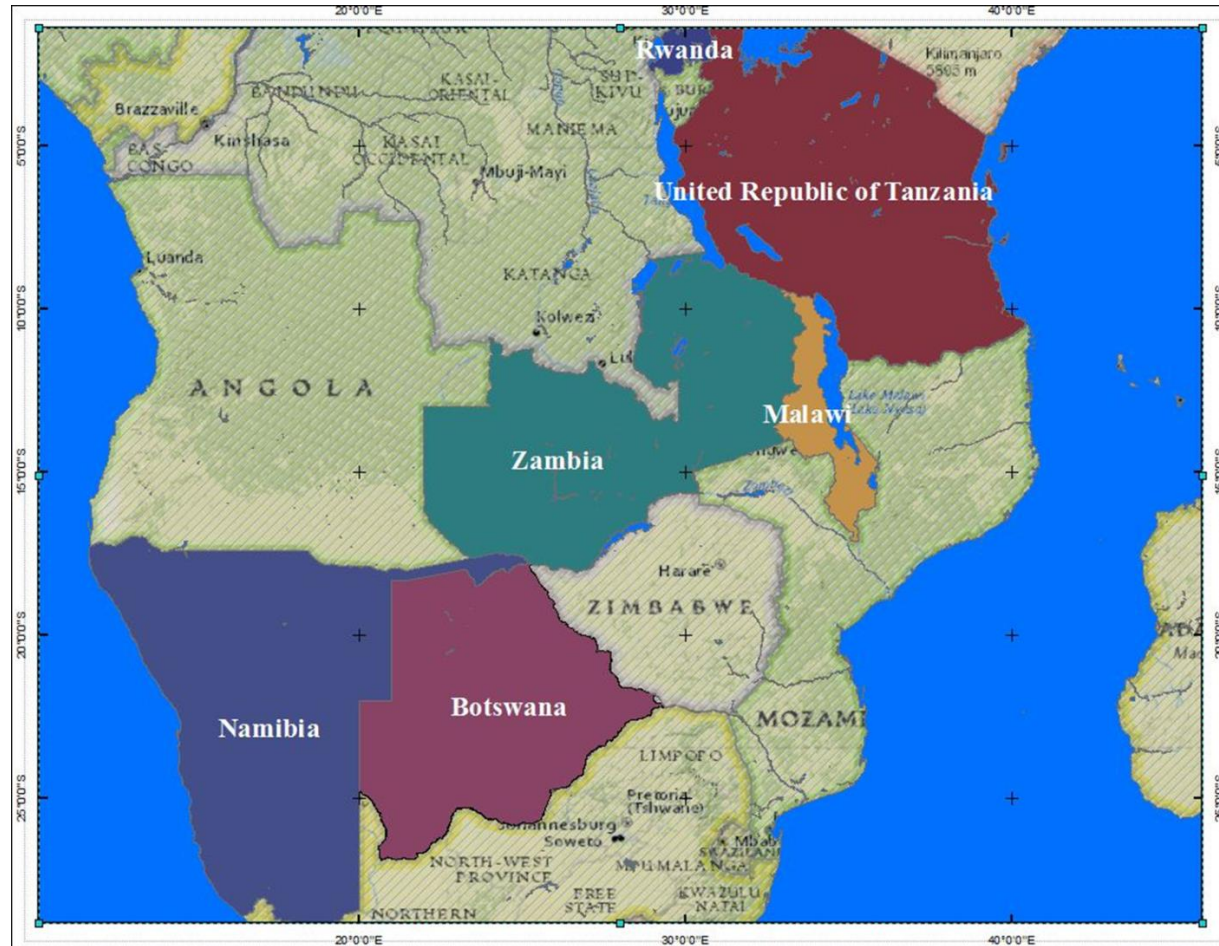
# Project Countries

Countries participating in the project

1. **Malawi**
2. **Rwanda**
3. **Tanzania**
4. **Zambia**
5. **Namibia**
6. **Botswana**

In 2014/2015 The project was extended to cover three more countries:

7. **Ethiopia**
8. **Uganda**
9. **Mauritius**



**RCMRD**

# Overall GHG Project Aims

- ▶ **1) Strengthen the institutional arrangements** and inventory management systems, its functions, and ability to sustainably oversee the compilation of regular national GHG inventories for submission to the UNFCCC;
- ▶ **2) Enhance the technical capacity of designated personnel** to produce at minimum a complete Tier I level, or where achievable move to Tier 2 level, well documented/transparent GHG inventory for the Agriculture and LULUCF sectors.
- ▶ **3) Improve national methodologies, activity data and emission factors** through a combination of hands-on training designed to meet the individual needs of the countries, use of GHG inventory management tools specifically designed for the Agriculture and LULUCF sectors, assistance from experts with specific knowledge on these source/sink categories, guidance on developing land use maps and regional networking



**RCMRD**



# Objective

- ▶ To collect ancillary and ground reference data for validating land cover maps derived from satellite imagery for each country
- ▶ To develop Land Cover maps from Landsat satellite images using remote sensing techniques.
- ▶ To build capacity of the countries through training on Land Cover mapping for GHG Inventory Development in the ESA Region

# Image Classification

## Classification Schema

- ▶ Classification scheme used was informed by country specific interest, definitions, descriptions, mapping goals and policy statements and documents based on IPCC guidelines.
- ▶ Classification Scheme:
  - Scheme I: IPCC defined
  - Scheme II: defined by the country
- ▶ Classification is such the Scheme II category can be rolled back to scheme I category.

# Ancillary Data Collection

Ancillary Data Collection and Classification Scheme Development Workshops: Malawi

Classification Scheme Development Workshops : Zambia



Classification Scheme Development Workshops : Rwanda

Classification Scheme Development Workshops : Botswana



# Methodology

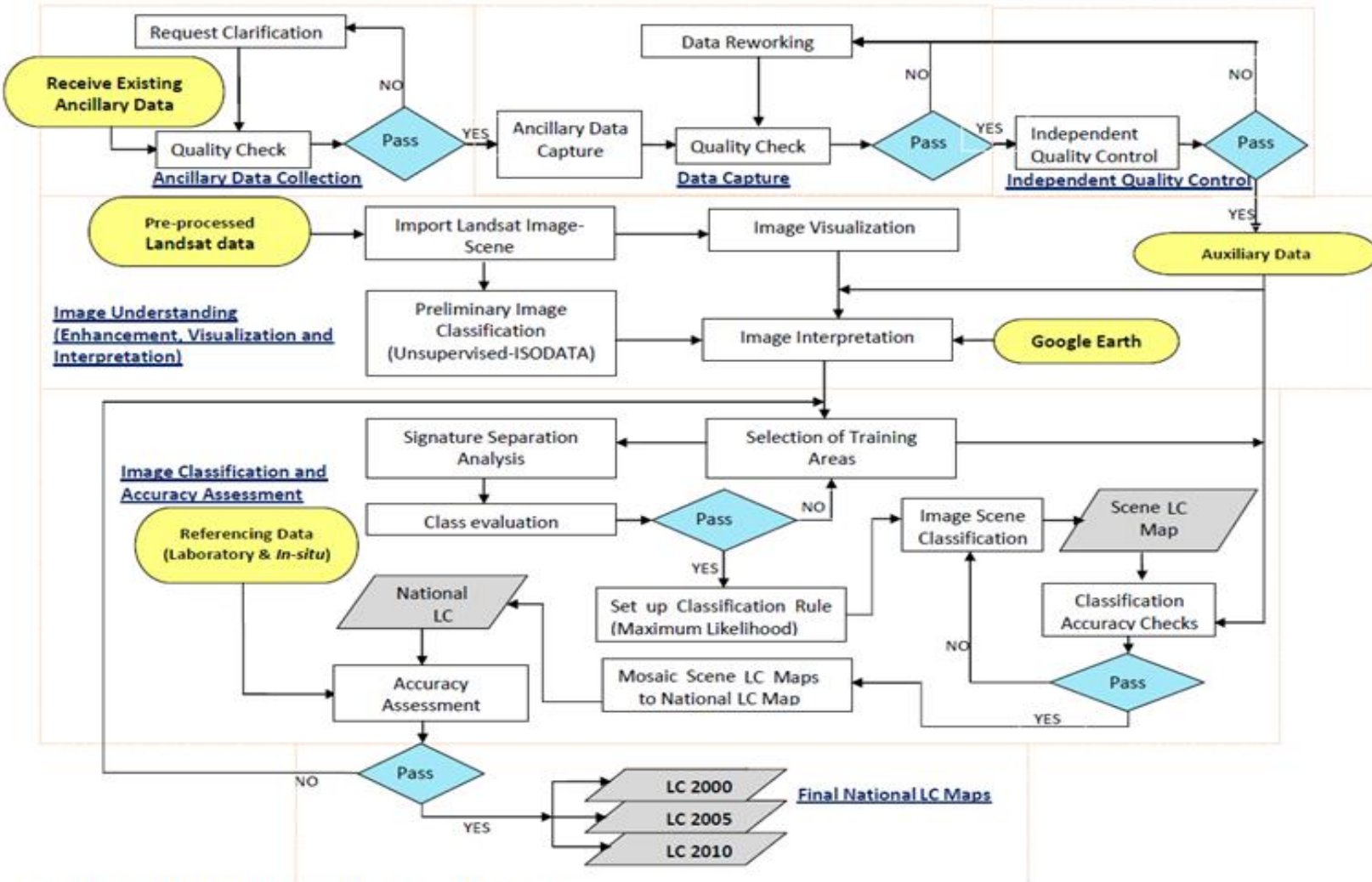


Figure 2: Workflow for Land Use Land Cover Classification



# Capacity Building



Capacity Building for Botswana and Namibia at RCMRD

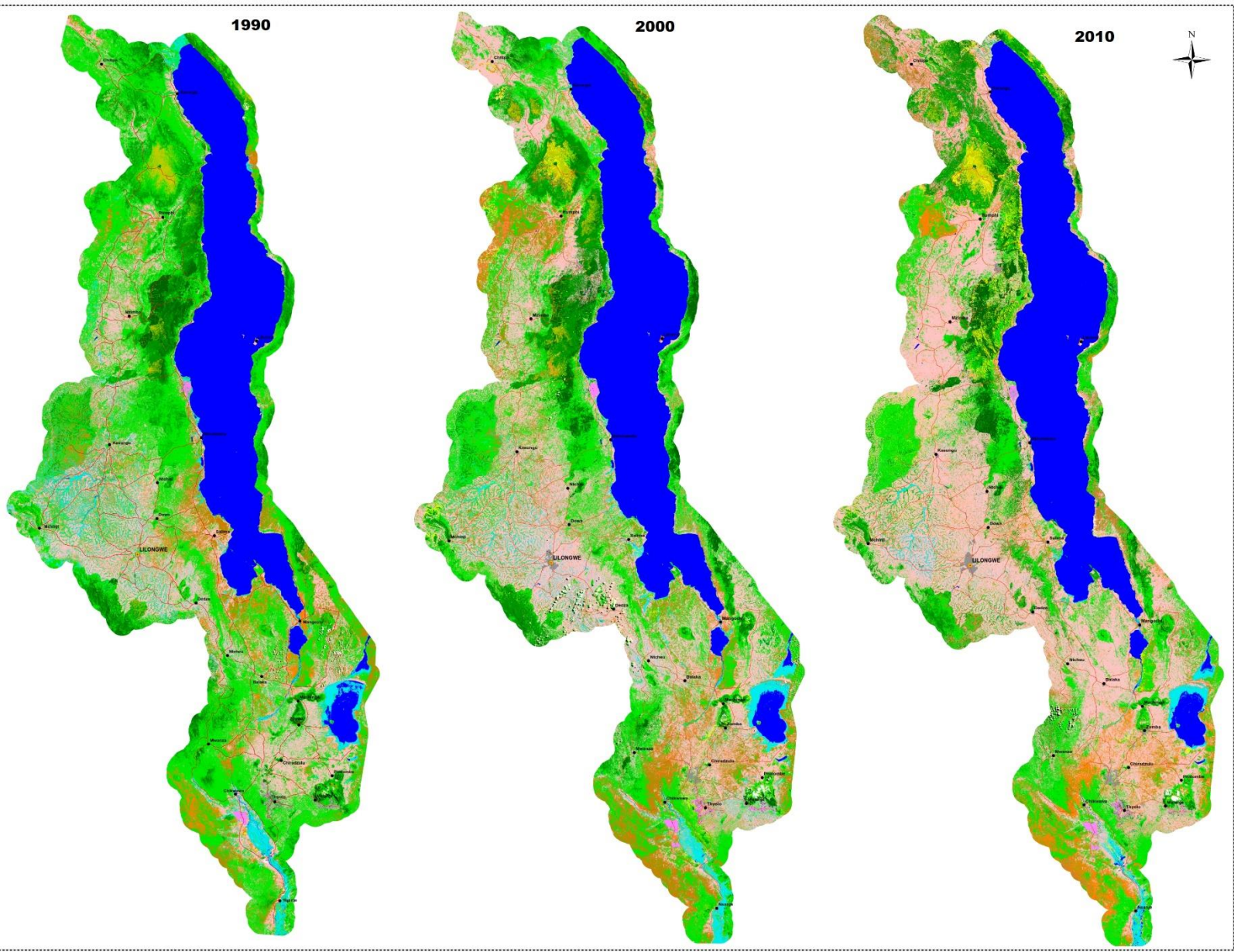


Group Photo: Namibia and Botswana Capacity Building



**RCMRD**

# MALAWI SCHEME II LAND COVER

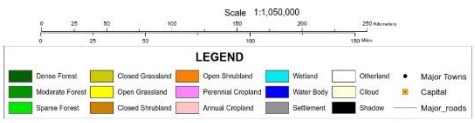


### DATA AND MAP INFORMATION SOURCES

The land cover map was derived from Landsat TM and ETM+ images of 1990, 2000 and 2010 acquired from the USGS. Roads, boundaries and towns were compiled from Department of Surveys and Mapping.

### Map data input/output parameters

Projected Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38S  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 false easting: 500000  
 false northing: 5000000  
 central meridian: 33.0  
 scale factor: 0.9996  
 Linear Unit: Meter  
 Geographic Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984  
 Datum: D WGS 1984  
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich  
 Angular Unit: Degree

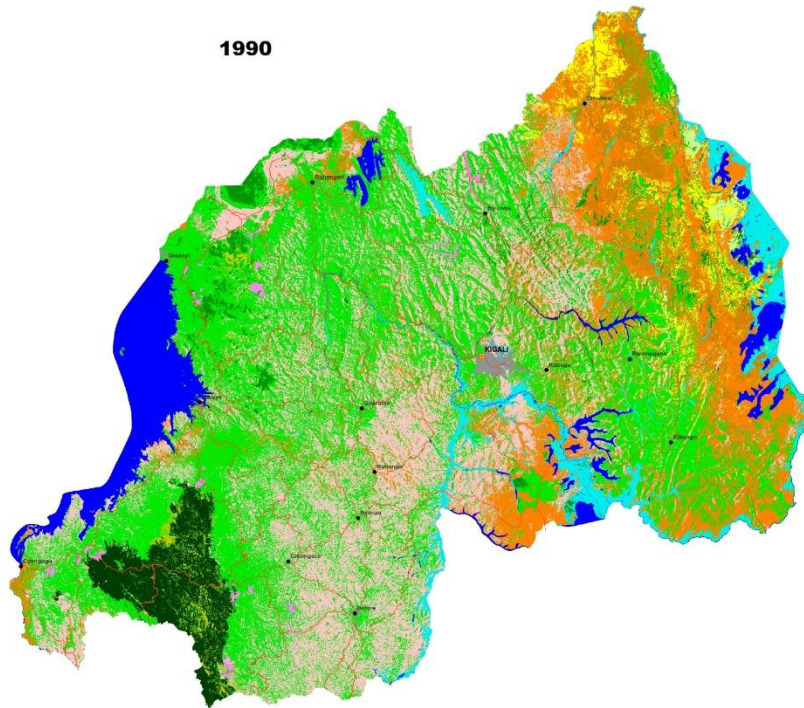


Disclaimer  
 The geographical designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of any of the agencies involved, concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
 Prepared and produced by Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)  
 October 2014  
[www.rcmrd.org](http://www.rcmrd.org)

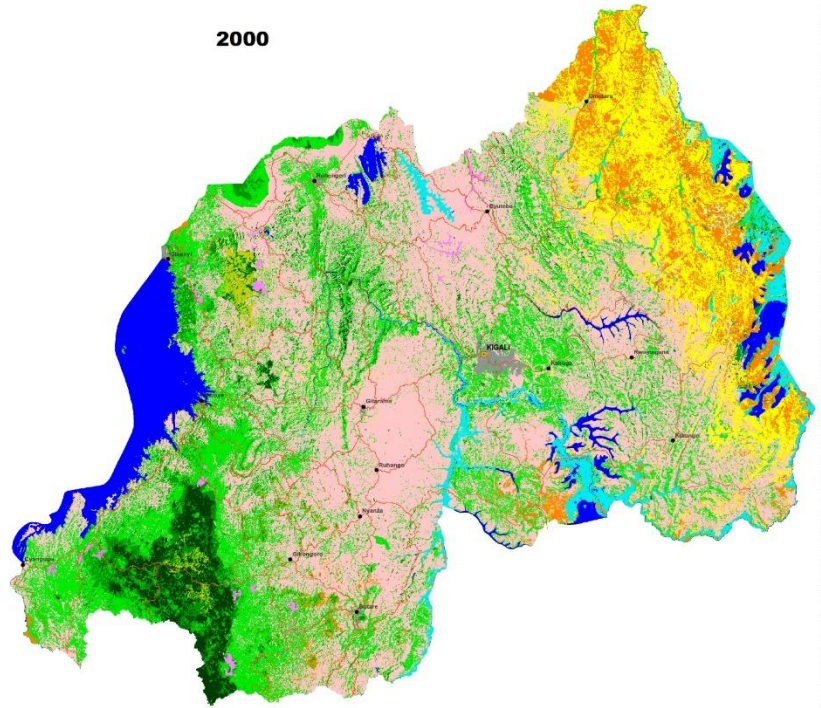


# RWANDA. SCHEME II LAND COVER

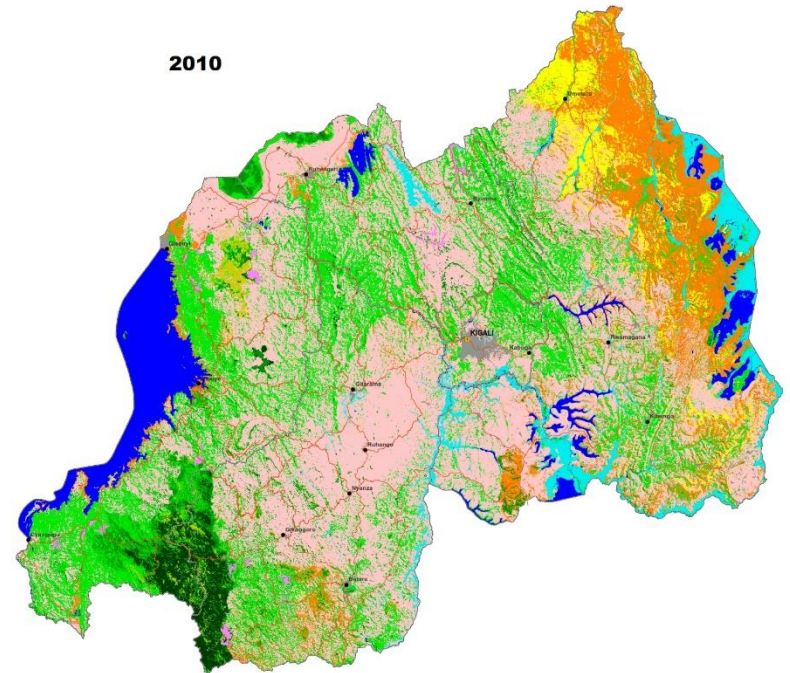
1990



2000



2010



## LEGEND

Rwanda 1990 Scheme II Land Cover.img		LC_Code	
	Dense Forest		Closed Grassland
	Moderate Forest		Open Grassland
	Sparse Forest		Closed shrubland
	Woodland		Perennial Cropland
	Open Shrubland		Annual Cropland
	Water Body		Settlement
	Wetland		Otherland
	Capital City		Major Towns
	National road		

### DATA AND MAP INFORMATION SOURCES

The land cover map was derived from Landsat TM and ETM+ images of 1990, 2000 and 2010 acquired from the USGS.  
Roads, boundaries and towns were compiled from RNRA.  
Image data input parameters  
Coordinate system: WGS 1984  
Projection: Transverse Mercator (UTM Zone 35S)  
Datum: WGS 1984  
False easting: 500,000  
False northing: 10,000,000  
Scale factor: 0.9998  
Central Meridian: 27  
Latitude of origin: Equator

### Vector data output Parameters

Coordinate system: TM, Rwanda  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
False Easting: 500000.0  
False Northing: 10000000.0  
Central Meridian: 30.0  
Scale Factor: 0.9998  
Latitude Of Origin: Equator  
Linear Unit: Meter (1.0)  
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS (TNE 2005)  
Angular Unit: Degree (G:0:17:43:29.618624)  
Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.0)  
Datum: D (TNE 2005)  
Spheroid: CRS\_1980  
Semi-major Axis: 6378137.0  
Semi-minor Axis: 6356752.31440136  
Inverse Flattening: 298.257222101

### Disclaimer

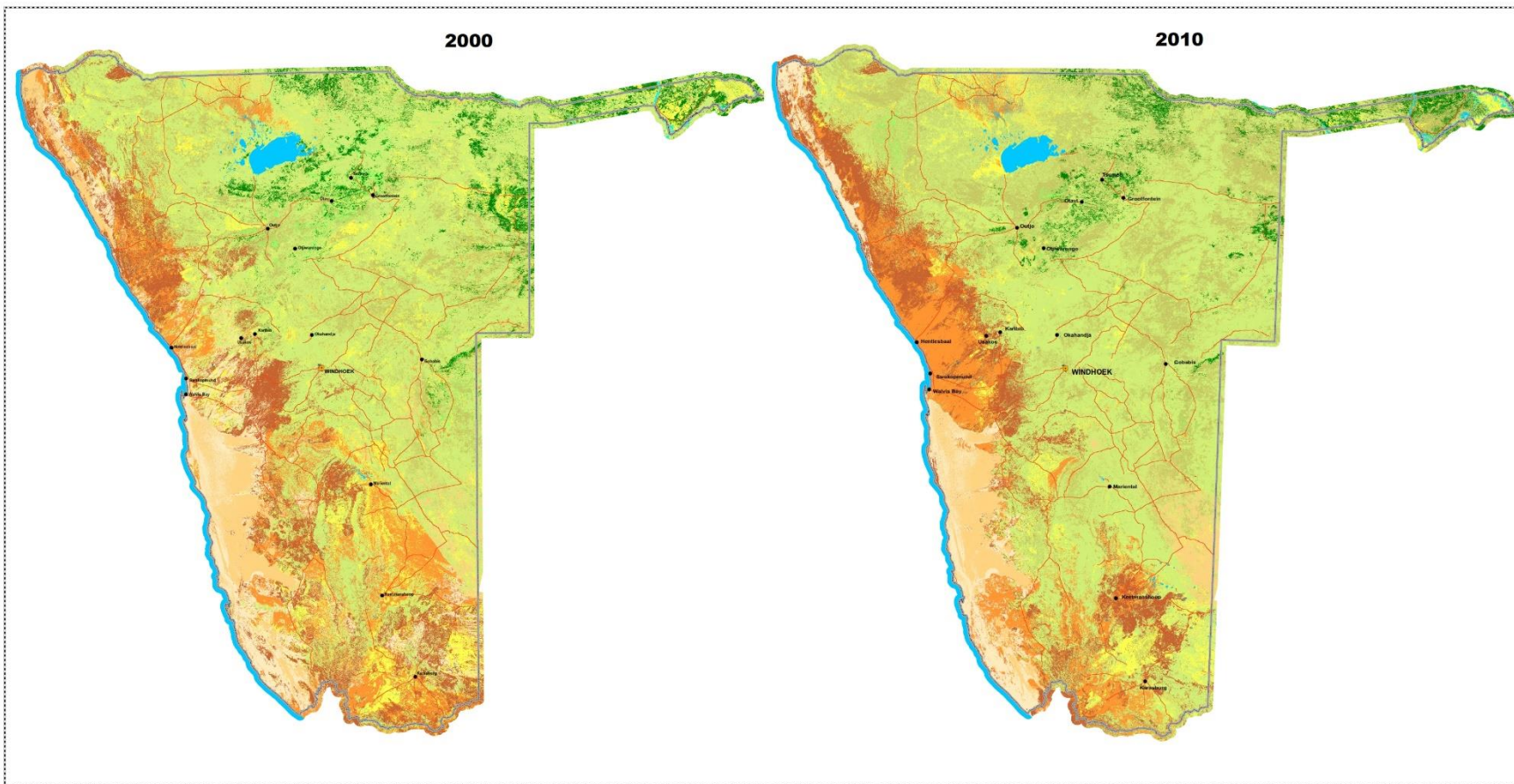
The geographical designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of any of the agencies involved, concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
Prepared and produced by Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development  
August 2014  
www.rcmrd.org







# NAMIBIA SCHEME II LAND COVER



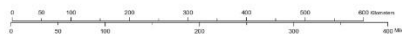
### DATA AND MAP INFORMATION SOURCES

The land cover map was derived from Landsat TM and ETM images of 2000 and 2010 acquired from the USGS. Roads, boundaries and towns were compiled from Department of Surveys and Mapping.

### Input/ Output parameters

Coordinate System: UTM, Zone 33S  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 False easting: 500000.0  
 False northing: 10000000.0  
 Central meridian: 15.0  
 Scale factor: 0.9996  
 Latitude of origin: 0.0  
 Linear Unit: Meter (1.0)  
 Geographic Coordinate System: GCS Clarke, 1866  
 Angular Unit: Degree (0.0174532925199433)  
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.0)  
 Datum: D\_Clarke\_1866  
 Spheroid: Clarke, 1866  
 Semi-major Axis: 6375262.4  
 Semi-minor Axis: 6356583.750994981  
 Inverse Flattening: 294.9766982

Scale 1:2,500,000



LEGEND					
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Forestland	<span style="color: olive;">■</span> Shrubland	<span style="color: cyan;">■</span> Vegetated Wetland	<span style="color: brown;">■</span> Rock Outcrop	<span style="color: gold;">■</span> Capital	
<span style="color: lightgreen;">■</span> Woodland	<span style="color: yellowgreen;">■</span> Savanna Grassland	<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Water Body	<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Bare Soil	<span style="color: black;">●</span> Towns	
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Grassland	<span style="color: gold;">■</span> Annual Cropland	<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Settlements	<span style="color: tan;">■</span> Desert Dune	<span style="color: black;">—</span> Roads	
			<span style="color: lightorange;">■</span> Desert Sand	<span style="color: black;">—</span> National Boundary	

Disclaimer  
 The geographical designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of any of the agencies involved, concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
 Prepared and produced by Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)  
 July 2014.  
[www.rcmr.org](http://www.rcmr.org)



# RCMRD

# Uses of Land Cover maps

Land cover maps are baseline data required for a number of applications:

- Baseline data for quantification of GHG emissions
- Land degradation
- REDD (Reduced Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation) and REDD+ initiatives
- Informed decision making on policy issues affecting climate change and environmental protection
- Environmental monitoring
- Land Use Planning

# Dissemination

Data catalogue includes:

- Land Cover Maps
- Technical Reports
- Training Manual
- Accuracy Reports
- Web portal:

<http://www.servir.rcmrd.org/geoapss/landcoverviewer/>

All this is freely available and can be accessed by a number of open source applications

# Status of the Project

- ▶ Land Cover maps for the initial six countries (Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania and Namibia) developed.
- ▶ Dissemination for four countries (Rwanda, Zambia, Botswana, and Namibia) so far.
- ▶ Capacity built for seven countries..
- ▶ Land cover maps for Ethiopia currently being developed for 2008 and 2000.

# THANKS

Phoebe Oduor: [poduor@rcmrd.org](mailto:poduor@rcmrd.org)

with

Wahu Mbatia: [wahu@rcmrd.org](mailto:wahu@rcmrd.org)



**RCMRD**