

## Soil organic carbon of Kisumu, Kenya



To measure the land degradation (SDG 15.3.1), soil organic carbon (input data to SDG 15.3.1) at 0-30 cm depth was obtained from Soilgrid for Kisumu, Kenya. The data were obtained at 250 m spatial resolution and aggregated into Kisumu subcounties for comparative assessment.

Source: UN. 2020. Map of the world [online]. [Cited February 2022]



Figure 1: Spatial extent of Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) at 0-30 cm depth (250m x 250m grid) in Kisumu, Kenya<sup>1</sup>

## Table 1: Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) at 0-30 cm depth in Kisumu, Kenya

Sub-county-	Range (t/ha)		_ Density	Land area	Total
	Min.	Max.	(t/ha)	(thousand ha)	( Gg)
Muhoroni	31	72	49.6	66.4	3 290
Nyando	25	94	52.9	40.9	2 169
Nyakach	37	90	49.8	36.1	1 799
Seme	39	66	46.6	27.6	1 289
K. West	38	90	50.7	21.6	1 099
K. East	42	72	48.9	13.7	672
K. Central	44	71	30.5	3.7	113

## **Key Findings**

Sub-counties with higher Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) (top three):

- Muhoroni (3 290 Gg; 49.6 t/ha),
- Nyando (2 169 Gg; 52.9 t/ha),
- Nyakach (1 799 Gg; 49.8 t/ha).

## K. refers to Kisumu

Prepared by Shrijwal Adhikari, Amit Ghosh, Rashed Jalal, Matieu Henry for Geospatial monitoring of indicators in support to Green Cities Initiatives in Africa (forthcoming). Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations, Rome, Italy.

<sup>1</sup> <u>GADM</u>. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on these map(s) do not express any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.