



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

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 sub-counties for comparative assessment.

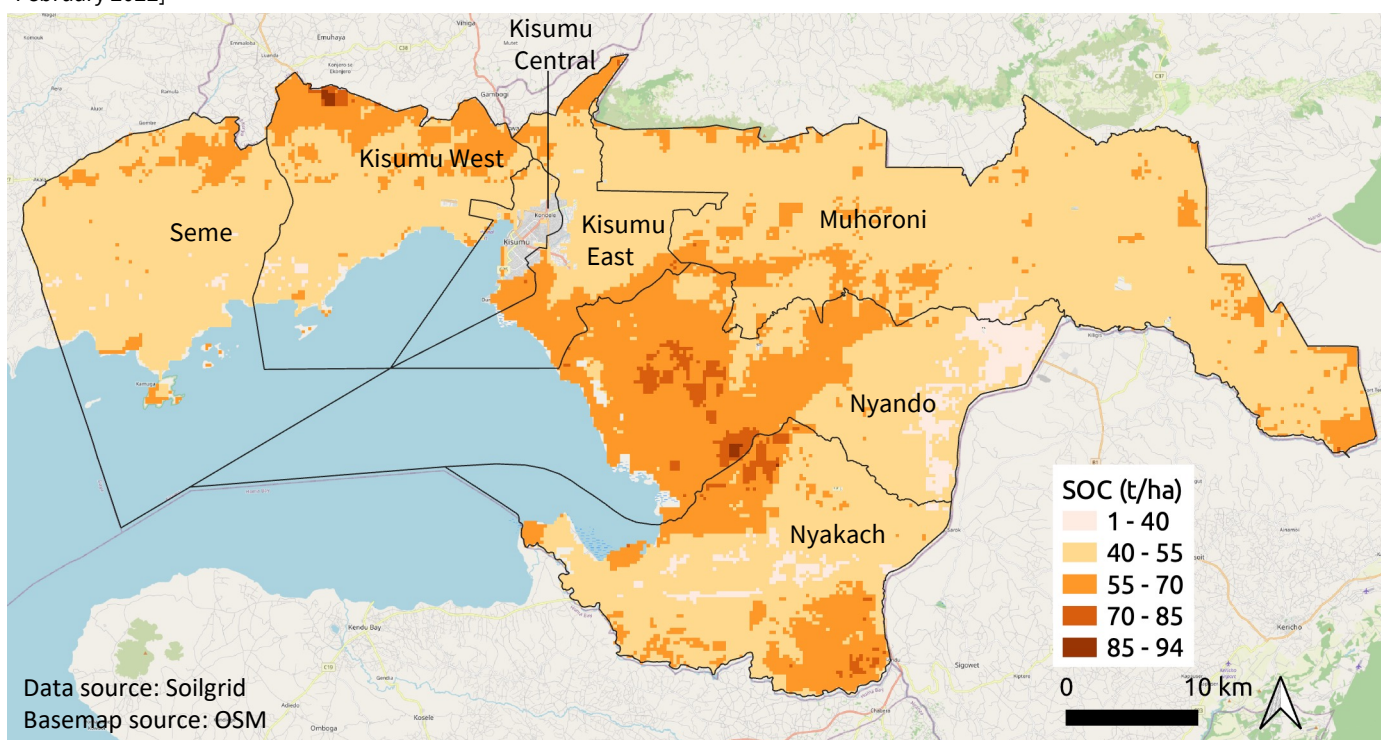


Figure 1: Spatial extent of Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) at 0-30 cm depth (250m x 250m grid) in Kisumu, Kenya¹

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

Sub-county	Range (t/ha)		Density (t/ha)	Land area (thousand ha)	Total (Gg)
	Min.	Max.			
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