

An assessment of land degradation was carried out following the UNCCD’s Good Practice Guidance (GPG) version 2 for the SDG Indicator 15.3.1 (Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area) for White Nile state in Sudan for baseline period of 2000 - 2015. Using the default parameters in the SEPAL SDG 15.3.1 module, one out all out statistical principle was used to combine all the sub-indicators of productivity, land cover and soil organic carbon. Percentages of land degraded within the water sheds located in the state were computed.

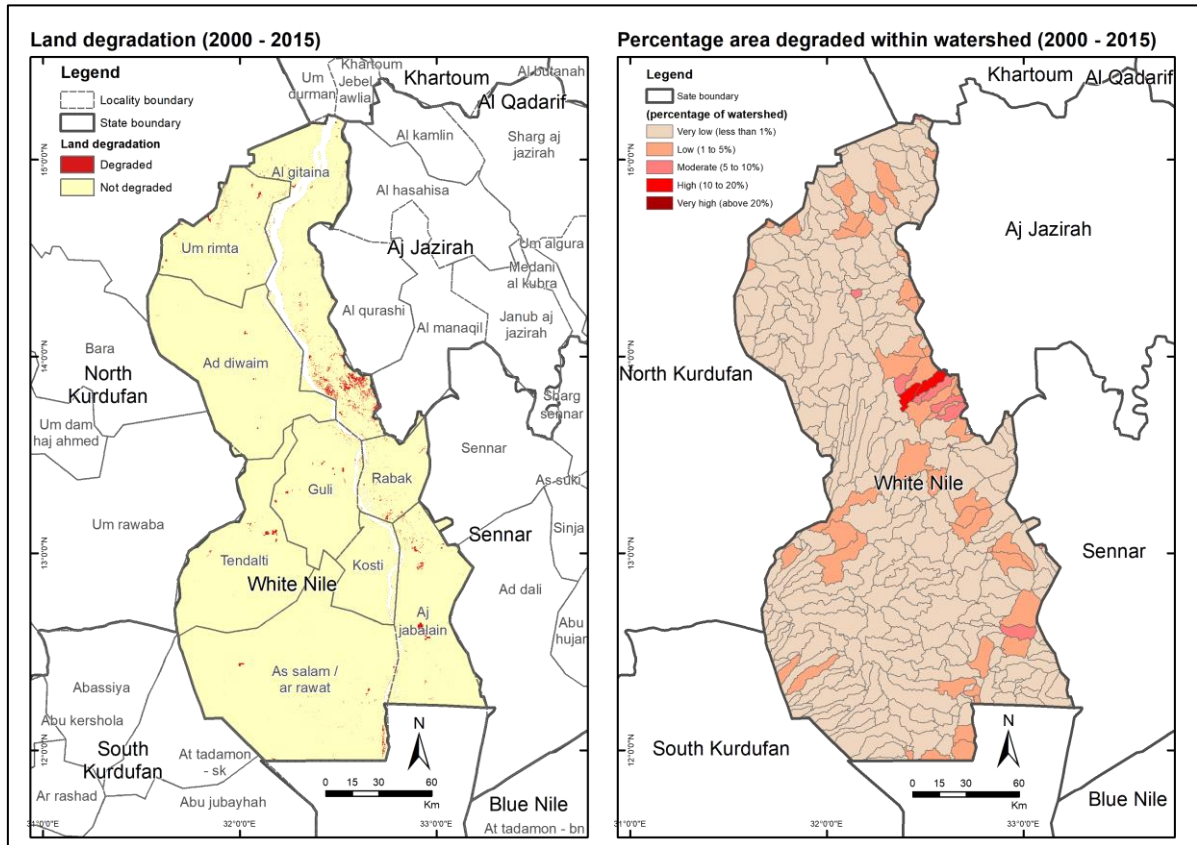


Figure 1: Status of land degradation in the baseline period¹

Table 1: Land degradation statistics

Degradation level	Number of watersheds	Total area (km ²)	Degraded area	
			km ²	% of total
Very low (less than 1% area degraded)	300	40 843	55	0.1
Low (1 to 5% area degraded)	47	6 930	164	2.4
Moderate (5 to 10% area degraded)	10	1 115	93	8.3
High (10 to 20% area degraded)	2	223	36	16.0
Total	359	49 112	347	0.7

Key Findings

- From 2000 to 2015, total 347 km² of land were degraded in White Nile state.
- Two watersheds were found to experience high land degradation where more than 10% of the area were degraded during 2000 to 2015.

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¹ Source: Administrative boundaries from HDX and watershed boundaries from HydroSHEDS

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