

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 North Kordofan 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 localities in the state were computed.

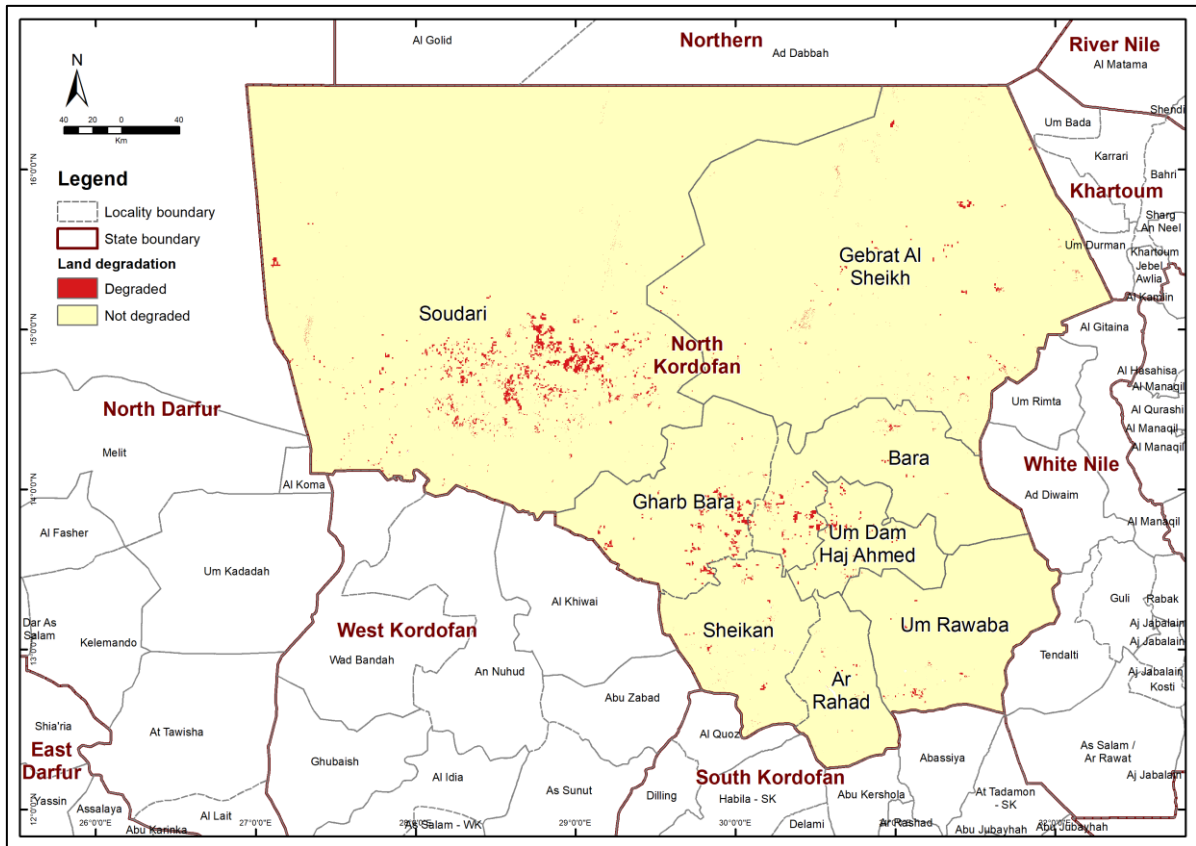


Figure 1: Status of land degradation in the baseline period<sup>1</sup>

Table 1: Land degradation statistics

Locality	Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Degraded area	
		km <sup>2</sup>	% of total area
Ar Rahad	5 693	13	0.22
Bara	11 606	157	1.36
Gebrat Al Sheikh	51 157	161	0.32
Gharb Bara	11 295	240	2.12
Sheikan	8 424	63	0.75
Soudari	81 595	1 103	1.35
Um Dam Haj Ahmed	5 010	66	1.32
Um Rawaba	11 727	38	0.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>186 506</b>	<b>1 842</b>	<b>0.99</b>

### Key Findings

- Between 2000 and 2015, 1 842 square kilometers of area in North Kordofan state experienced land degradation.
- Among the eight localities within the state, four experienced land degradation exceeding 100 square kilometers.
- The highest land degradation occurred in Soudari locality, where over 1 100 square kilometers of land underwent degradation during 2000 to 2015.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Administrative boundaries from [HDX](#)

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