

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 South 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.

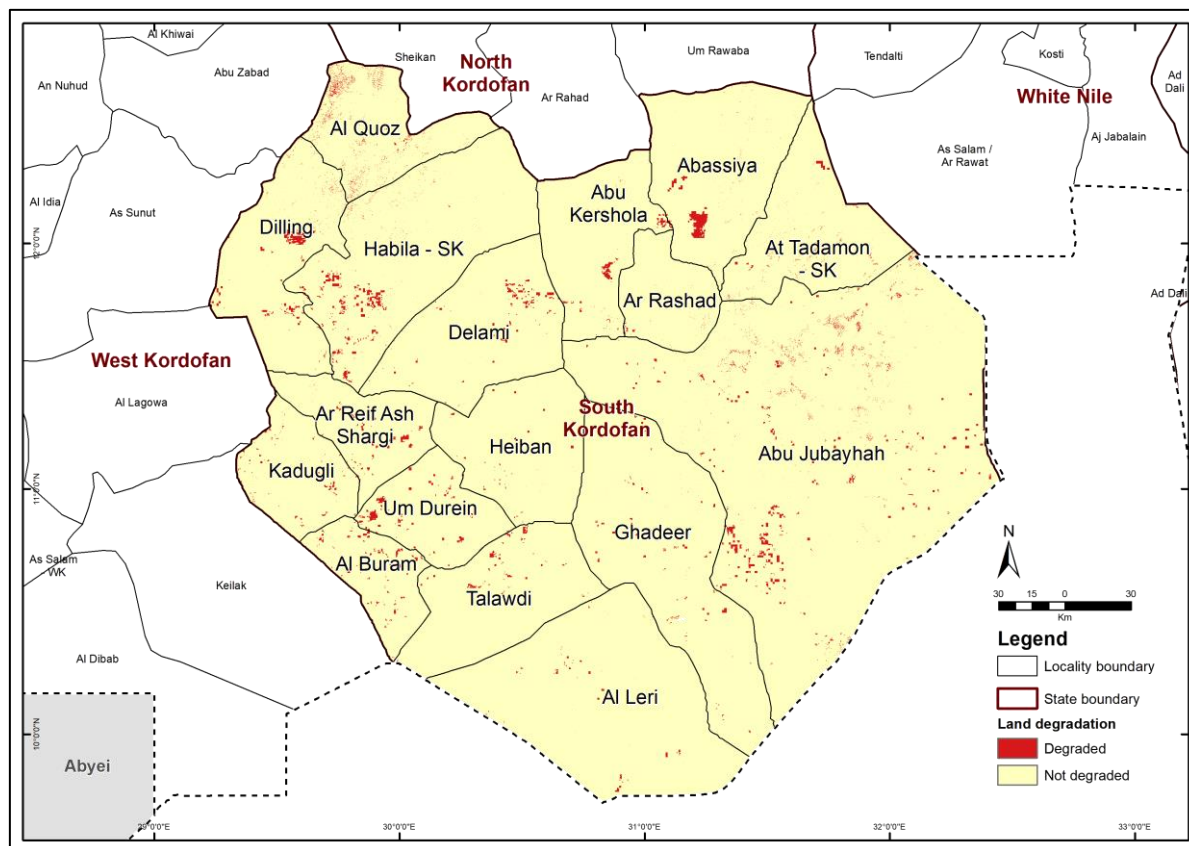


Figure 1: Status of land degradation in the baseline period¹

Table 1: Land degradation statistics (localities with more than 50 km² land degraded)

Locality	Total area (km ²)	Degraded area	
		km ²	% of total area
Abu Jubayhah	20 973	221	1.05
Habila - SK	6 096	107	1.75
Abassiya	4 231	78	1.83
Dilling	3 704	73	1.97
Um Durein	2 127	55	2.57
Delami	4 094	50	1.22
South Kordofan state	79 329	868	1.09

Key Findings

- Between 2000 and 2015, 868 square kilometers of area in South Kordofan state experienced land degradation.
- Among the seventeen localities within the state, six experienced land degradation exceeding 50 square kilometers (Table 1).
- The highest land degradation occurred in Abu Jubayhah locality, where about 221 square kilometers of land underwent degradation during 2000 to 2015.

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¹ Source: Administrative boundaries from [HDX](#). 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. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.