

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 2016 - 2022. 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.

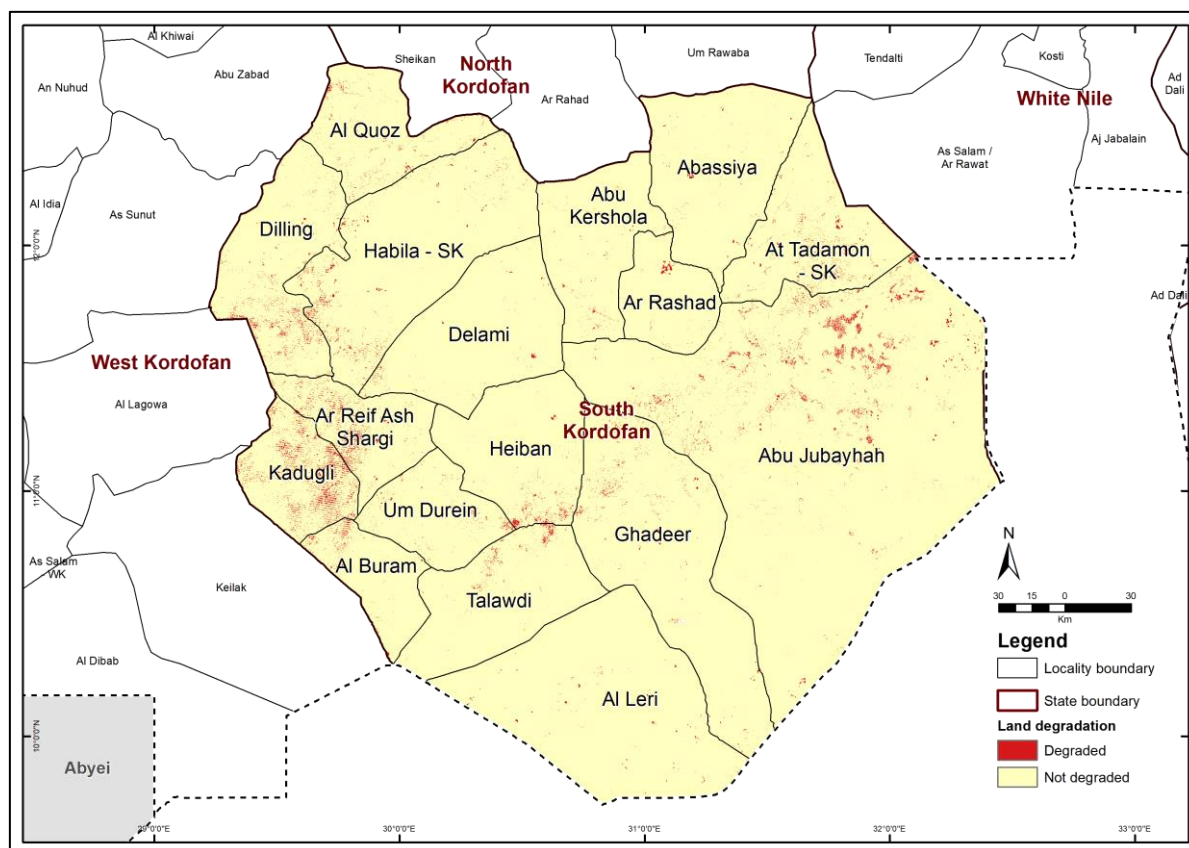


Figure 1: Status of land degradation during 2016 to 2022¹

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	170	0.81
Kadugli	2 166	149	6.90
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	2 146	85	3.95
Habila – SK	6 096	76	1.25
Dilling	3 704	76	2.05
South Kordofan state	79 329	814	1.03

Key Findings

- Between 2016 and 2022, 814 square kilometers of area in South Kordofan state experienced land degradation.
- Among the seventeen localities within the state, five localities experienced land degradation exceeding 50 square kilometers (Table 1).
- The highest land degradation occurred in Abu Jubayhah and Kadugli localities, where land degradation exceeded 100 square kilometers during 2016 to 2022.