0.a. Goal

Goal 15: Protect and sustainably develop forests, conserve biodiversity, develop ecosystem services, combat desertification, prevent degradation and restore land resources

0.b. Target

Target 15.3: By 2030, strengthen the prevention and control of desertification and restore degraded land, including land affected by desertification, drought, floods and other causes (item. pepper 15.3 worldwide)

0.c. Indicator

Indicator 15.3.1. Rate of degraded land area

0.d. Series

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area [15.3.1] AG_LND_DGRD

0.e. Metadata update

June 2021

1.a. Organisation

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

1.f. Contact mail

No. 10 Ton That Thuyet - Hanoi

1.g. Contact email

portal@monre.gov.vn

2.a. Definition and concepts

Degraded land is land that has changed its original characteristics and properties (in a bad direction) due to the impact of natural and human conditions.

Soil degradation is likely to occur on all types of land: agricultural land, forestry land, aquaculture land, unused flat land, unused hilly land.

Degraded land includes the following types: Dry land, desertification; fallow land; landslide; von, laterite; the soil is hard, cut squash; soil pollution; soil erosion; flooded land; salinized soil; acidified soil.

2.c. Classifications

The list of administrative units in Vietnam issued together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 124/2004/QD-TTg dated July 8, 2004 and the changes updated by the General Statistics Office to date December 31, 2019

3.a. Data sources

National level statistical reporting mode

3.b. Data collection method

Table No. 005.N/BCB-TNMT, national statistical reporting regime

3.d. Data release calendar

5 years

3.e. Data providers

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

3.f. Data compilers

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

4.a. Rationale

An important criterion for assessing soil poverty, adversely affecting the productivity of crops and livestock; help management agencies know the seriousness of land degradation in order to have solutions to prevent and ensure soil fertility.

4.c. Method of computation

Method of computation

Công thức tính:

$$\text{Tổng diện tích đất bị thoái hóa} = \text{Diện tích đất bị thoái hóa nhẹ} + \text{Diện tích đất bị thoái hóa trung bình} + \text{Diện tích đất bị thoái hóa nặng}$$

Tổng hợp phân hạng mức độ thoái hóa đất (đất bị thoái hoá nặng, thoái hoá trung bình, thoái hoá nhẹ) theo quy định kỹ thuật về điều tra thoái hóa đất của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường.

$$\text{Tỷ lệ diện tích đất bị thoái hóa (\%)} = \frac{\text{Tổng diện tích đất bị thoái hóa}}{\text{Tổng diện tích đất}} \times 100$$

5. Data availability and disaggregation

Data available for some years: 2013; 2016; 2017

(Published source: 2020 national report on 5-year progress towards implementation of sustainable development goals. Data from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment)

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The corresponding global SDG indicator “15.3.1. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area”. International and Vietnamese indicators are similar in content and calculation method

7. References and Documentation

Decree No. 60/2018/ND-CP dated April 20, 2018 promulgating the national statistical reporting regime

- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHĐT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;

- National report in 2020 on 5-year progress towards implementation of sustainable development goals;

- https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/