

0.a. Goal

Objective 12: Ensure a sustainable production and consumption model

0.b. Target

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve good management of the life cycle of chemicals and waste in accordance with signed international commitments, in order to reduce pollution of the soil, water, air environment and harmful impacts to human health and the environment (target 12.4 globally)

0.c. Indicator

Indicator 12.4.3. **Percentage of residual contaminated land treated and improved**

0.e. Metadata update

June 2021

1.a. Organisation

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

1.f. Contact mail

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1.g. Contact email

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2.a. Definition and concepts

Residual contaminated land area is an area where one or more residual pollutants are detected in excess of environmental technical regulations, adversely affecting humans, the environment and the ecosystem.

Remaining contaminated soil areas identified in this regulation include areas contaminated by plant protection chemicals, toxic chemicals caused by war; unsanitary landfill has been shut down or closed.

Percentage of residual contaminated land areas treated and rehabilitated is the percentage between residual contaminated land areas treated and rehabilitated over the total number of contaminated land areas residuals are detected.

2.c. Classifications

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

3.a. Data sources

Statistical reporting mode issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

3.b. Data collection method

Indicators are compiled from the table No. 0411/BTNMT, statistical reporting regime issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

3.d. Data release calendar

Year.

3.e. Data providers

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

3.f. Data compilers

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

4.a. Rationale

Indicator reflects the treatment situation **contaminated land area** , which is the basis for assessing environmental protection.

4.b. Comment and limitations

Soil pollution in Vietnam tends to increase due to pollution from plant protection chemicals, fertilizers, industrial and domestic wastes from landfills, which are increasing in area and sources. wastewater has not been thoroughly treated. According to the List of chemical and pesticide stockpiling points causing serious and especially serious environmental pollution, if in 2016 there were 240 pesticide storage points nationwide in 15 provinces and cities. By 2018, this number had reached 335 points. As of the end of 2018, only 23% (77/335) of the inventory had been fully processed. By 2019, the contaminated lands with dioxin residues have been basically treated, specifically at Phu Cat airport (about 1.5 ha) and Da Nang airport (32.4 ha). .

4.c. Method of computation

Method of computation

Công thức tính:

$$\text{Tỷ lệ khu vực đất bị ô nhiễm tồn lưu được xử lý, cải tạo (\%)} = \frac{\text{Tổng khu vực đất bị ô nhiễm tồn lưu được xử lý, cải tạo}}{\text{Tổng số khu vực đất bị ô nhiễm tồn lưu được phát hiện}} \times 100$$

5. Data availability and disaggregation

Figures available for 2010 and 2018

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

This indicator reflects Vietnam's sustainable development goals (target 12.4). The set of global sustainable development indicators does not have this indicator

7. References and Documentation

- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHDT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;
- Circular No. 20/2018/TT-BTNMT dated November 8, 2018 stipulating the reporting regime for statistics of the Natural Resources and Environment sector
- <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>