

HO CHI MINH CITY PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Current Status and Challenges

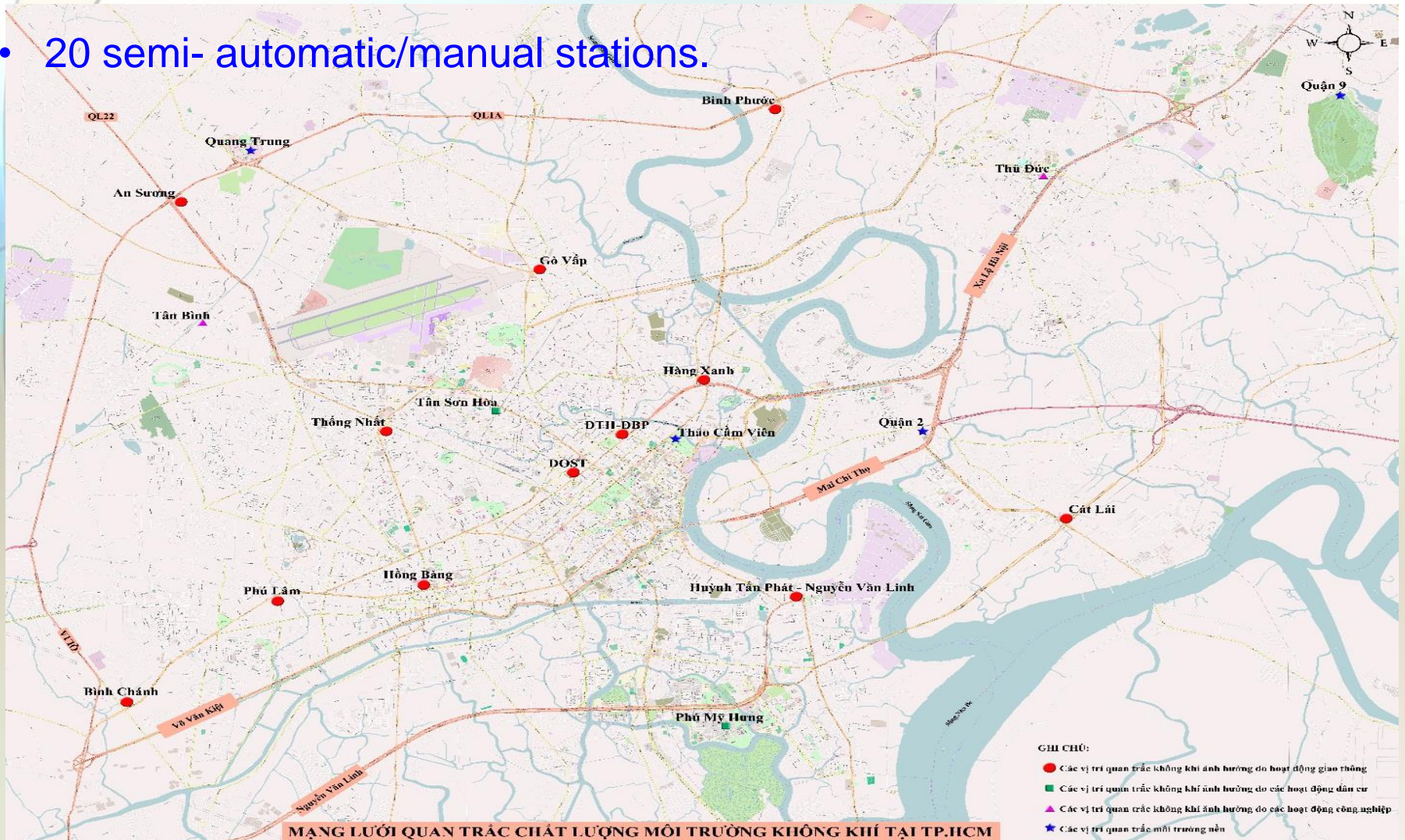
Tokyo, May 2018

Content

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1- Air quality monitoring system in Ho Chi Minh City

- 20 semi- automatic/manual stations.



2- Current status of air quality

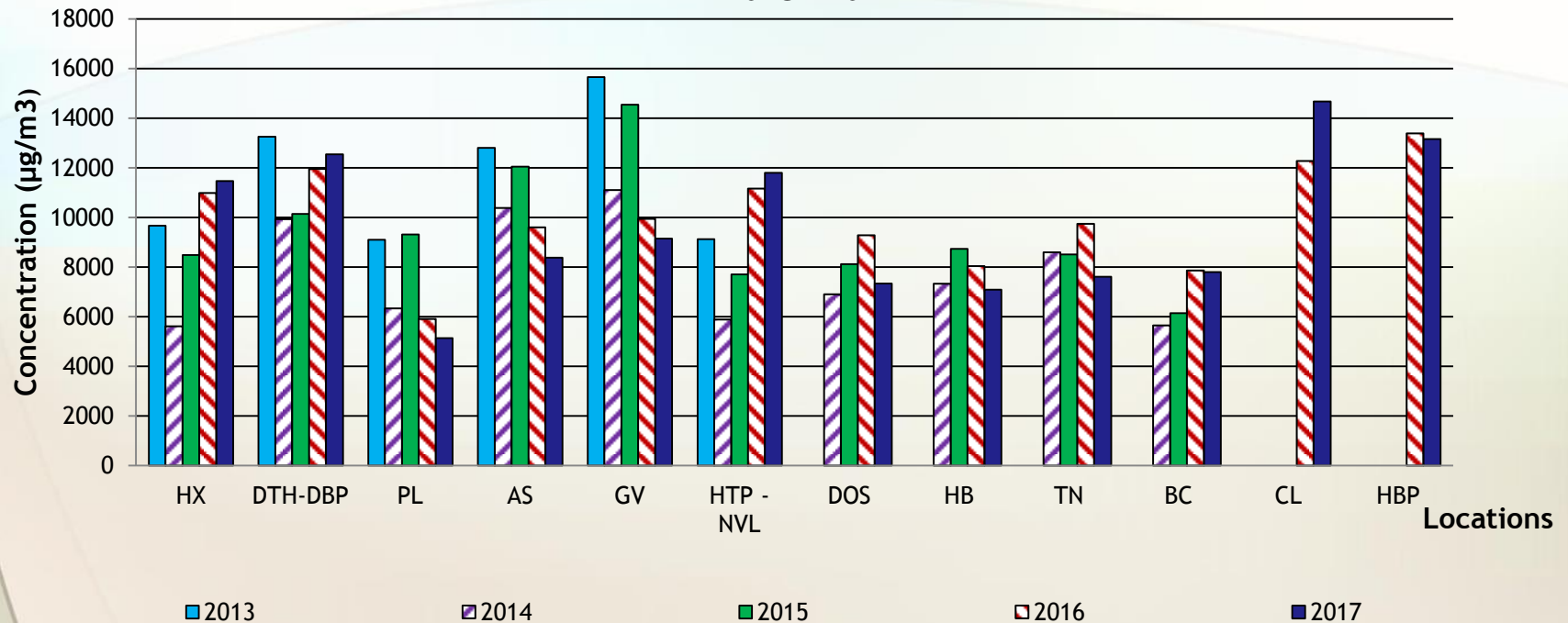
HCMC has three Background/baseline Air Monitoring Stations (2017), located on District 1, 2 and 12

CO ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	NO₂ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Noise (bd)
4.393-7.455	52.21-57.58	23.27-23.84	51.8- 63.00

2- Current status of air quality

Roadside air monitoring stations Average CO concentration

Average CO concentration at 12 roadside air quality monitoring stations
in 2013- 2017



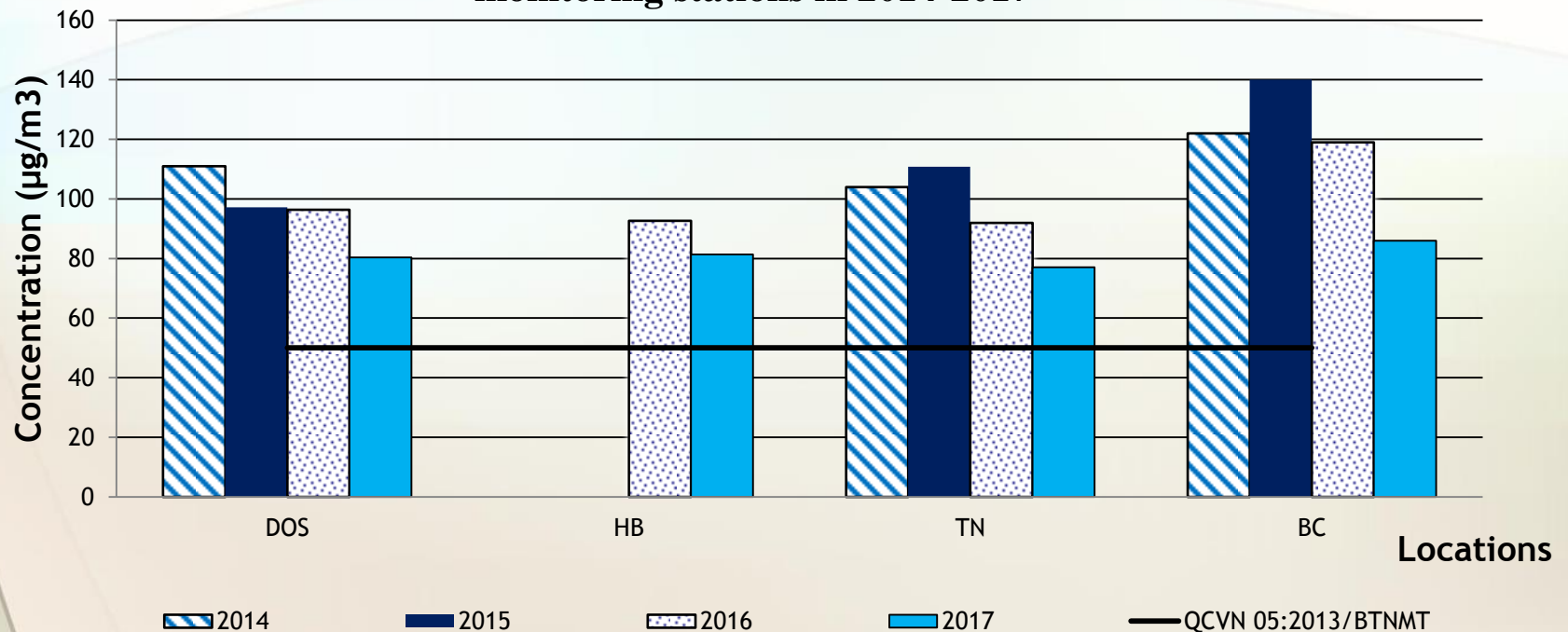
Average CO concentration in 2017 at 12 roadside air monitoring stations:

5.141 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ – 14.681 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

2- Current status of air quality

Roadside air monitoring stations Average PM10 concentration

Average PM10 concentration at 04 roadside air quality monitoring stations in 2014-2017



Average PM10 concentration in 2017 at 4 roadside air monitoring stations:

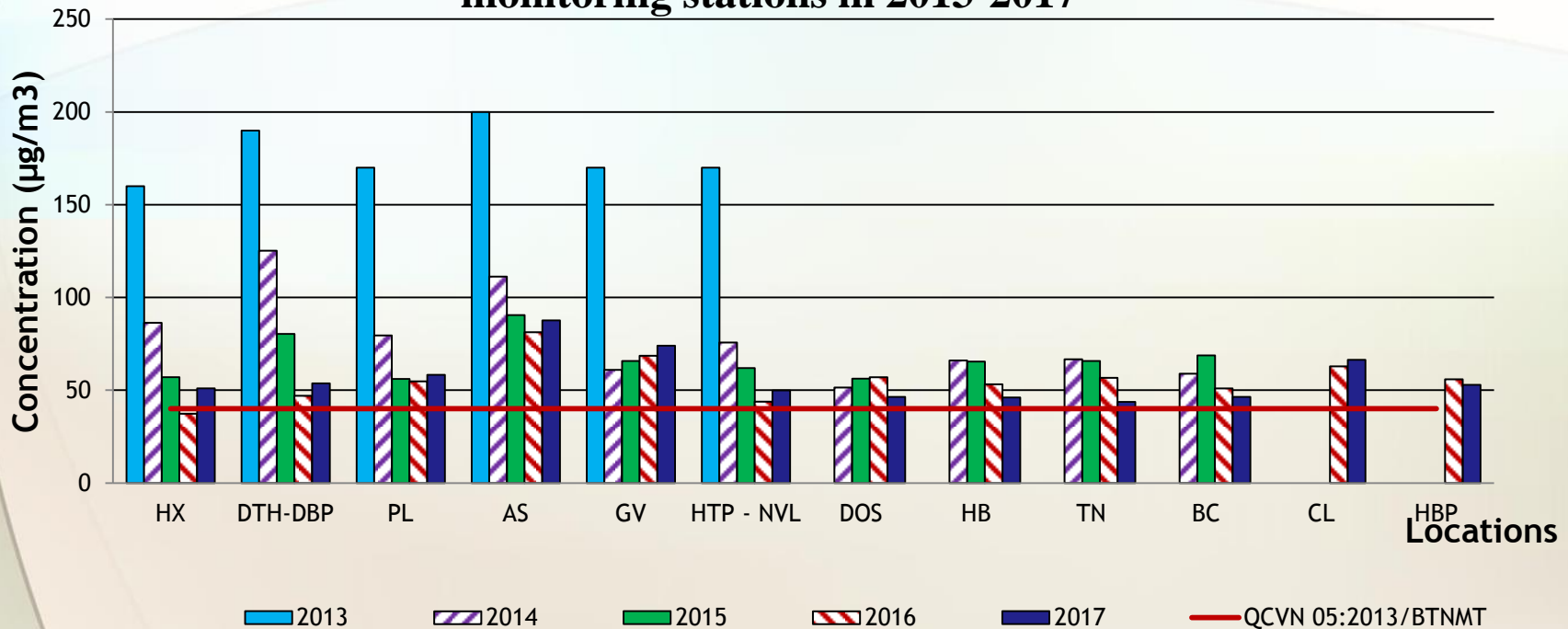
52.21 – 86.00 µg/m³

2- Current status of air quality

Roadside air monitoring stations

Average NO₂ concentration

Average NO₂ concentration at 12 roadside air quality monitoring stations in 2013-2017



Average NO₂ concentration in 2017 at 12 roadside air monitoring stations:

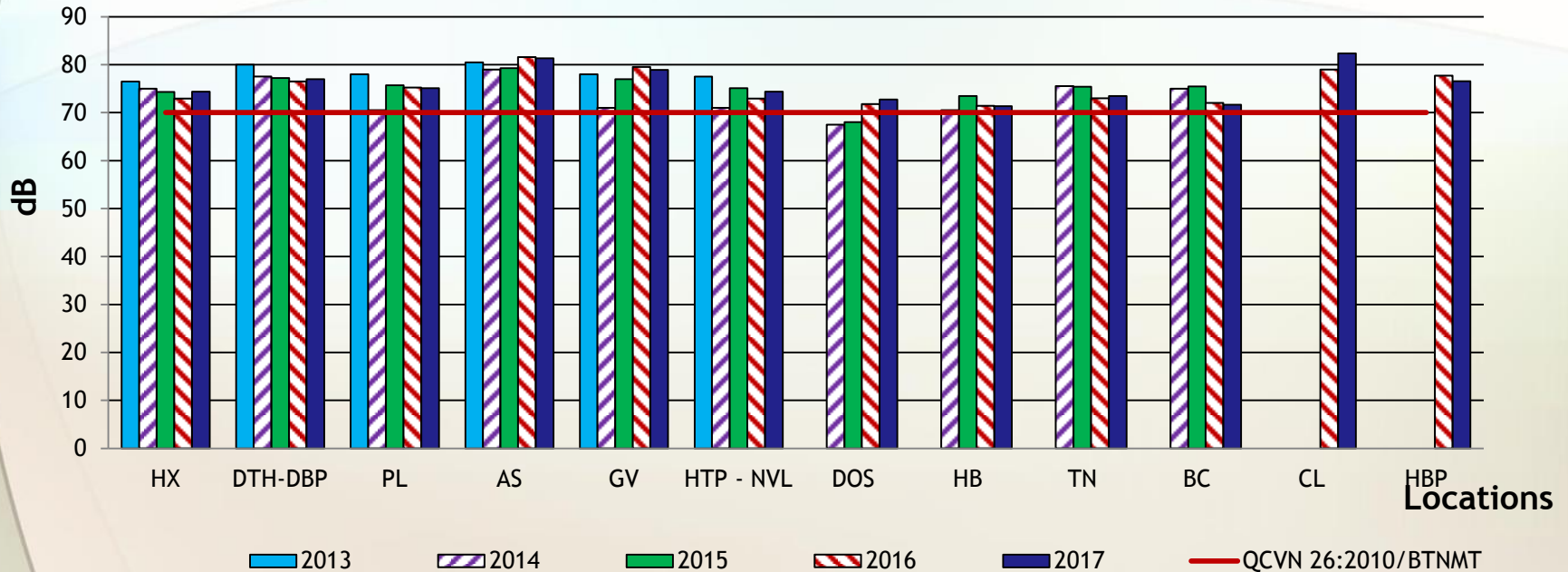
43.66 – 87.59 µg/m³

2- Current status of air quality

Roadside air monitoring stations

Average noise level

Average noise level at 12 roadside air quality monitoring stations in 2013-2017



Average noise level in 2017 at 12 roadside air monitoring stations:

71.3 – 82.3 dB

3- Challenges

- Main source of air quality pollution in Ho Chi Minh City is from transportation and the number of private vehicles is increasing significantly (also road constructions)
- Public transportation has been not developed correspondingly to population increase and city urbanization
- All roadside air monitoring stations are semi-automatic. Ho Chi Minh City lack of budget to invest an automatic air quality monitoring network



4- Whats's next?

The Priority Program to reduce environmental pollution in the period of 2016-2020, targets:

- Reduce 70% air pollution caused by transportation
- 90% of industrial emission sources will meet environmental standards
- Develop a network of automatic air quality monitoring stations and a shared database
- Develop transport infrastructure, awareness campaigns to encourage citizens to use public transport, etc.



**Thank you very much
for your attention!**

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