The use of satellite imagery and air-quality monitoring stations for producing selected SDG data

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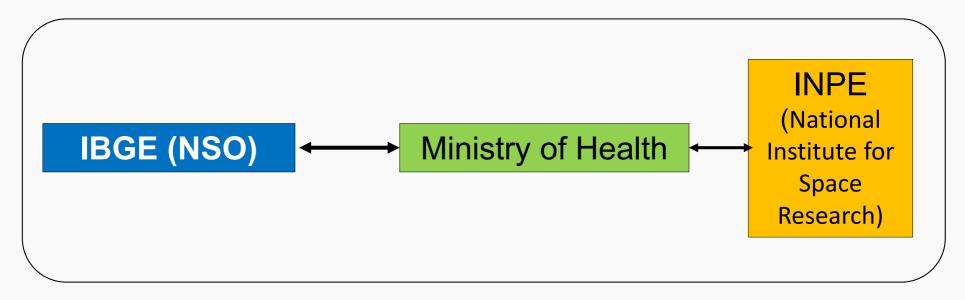
Presidency/Institutional Relations

13th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
UNESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand, 7-9 November 2022



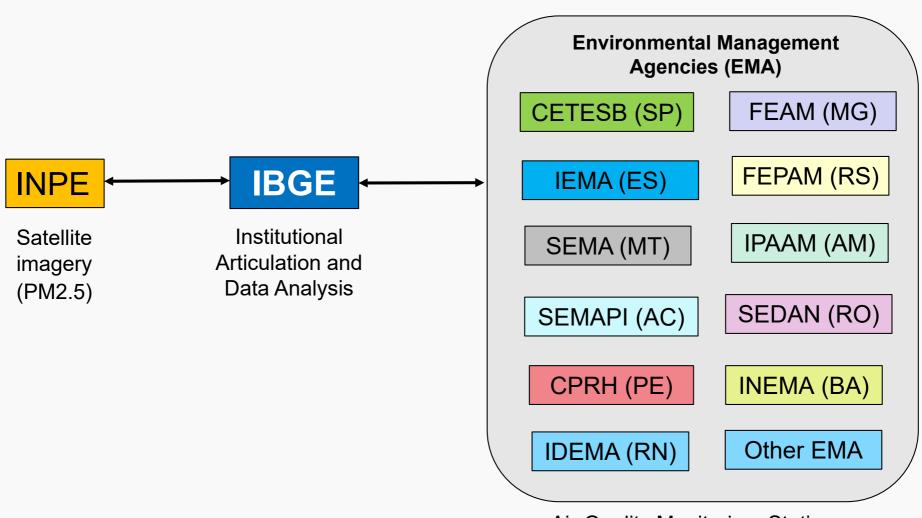
SDG Indicator 3.9.1. Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

The necessary articulation



SDG Indicator 11.6.2. Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

The necessary articulation



Air-Quality Monitoring Stations (PM2.5 and PM10)





Integrated Environmental Information System for Health

National Institute for Space Research (INPE)

✓ Tool for analyzing punctual and spatial data that combines information on pollutant concentrations from estimates of emissions from burning and urban/industrial emissions, and data from monitoring fires.

SISAM Data Sources

✓ The SISAM database is composed of variables obtained from satellite images and numerical analyses.

✓ Temporal series for PM2.5: 2000-2019

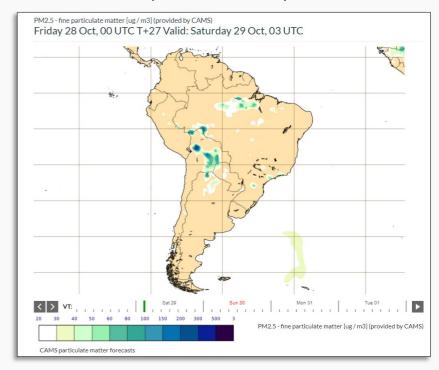


- ✓ MERRA-2 Model NASA (2000-2002)
- ✓ CAMS-Reanalysis Model (2003-2017)
- ✓ CAMS-Nrealtime (2018-2019)





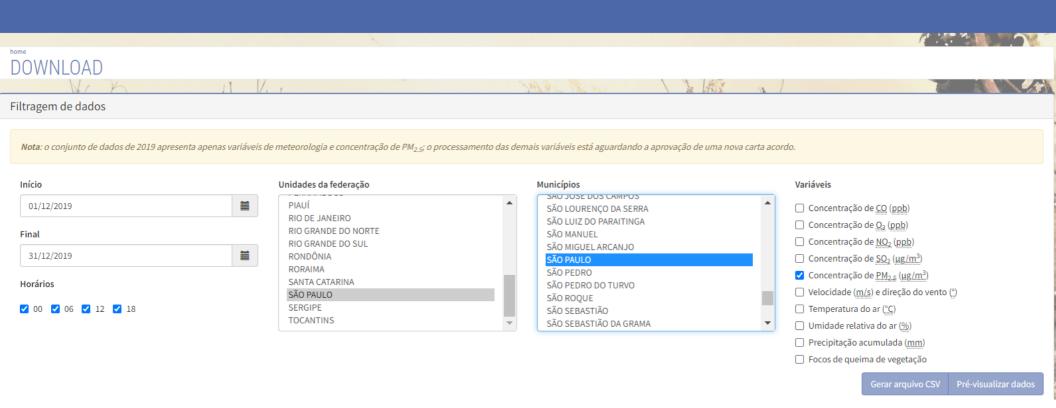




Integrated Environmental Information System for Health

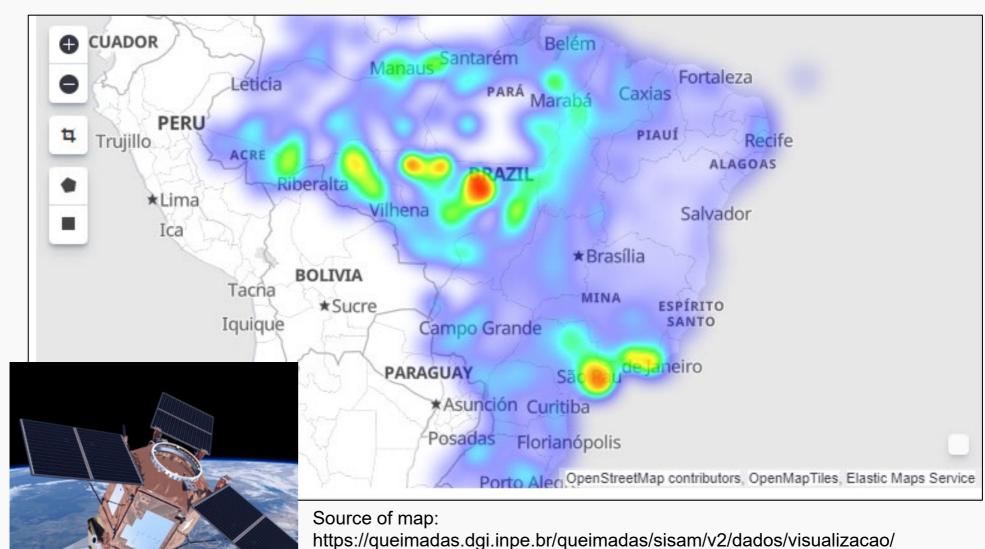
Information for all brazilian cities





https://queimadas.dgi.inpe.br/queimadas/sisam/v2/dados/download/

Annual mean levels of PM2.5, Brazil, 2019



Source of image:

https://atmosphere.copernicus.eu/

Monitoring Stations Map (PM2.5), Brazil, 2019



Source: https://energiaeambiente.org.br/qualidadedoar

Monitoring Stations Map (PM10), Brazil, 2019



Source: https://energiaeambiente.org.br/qualidadedoar

PLATAFORMA DA QUALIDADE DO AR



Source: https://energiaeambiente. org.br/qualidadedoar

Air Quality Platform





Material particulado (MP., e MP.,), ozônio (O_a), dióxido de enxofre (SO_a) e monóxido de carbono (CO) são alguns dos principais poluentes que podem contaminar o ar. A quantidade deles na atmosfera varia muito rapidamente, dependendo do quanto são emitidos pelas fontes poluidoras e das condições meteorológicas.



A importância do monitoramento

Para saber como está a qualidade do ar que a população respira, é necessário um conjunto numeroso de estações de monitoramento estrategicamente distribuídas e operando continuamente.



Saiba mais sobre a ferramenta

A avaliação completa de como está o ar requer um extenso conjunto de outras análises não representadas neste infográfico. Para explorar mais dados, navegue pelos demais painéis da Plataforma da Qualidade do Ar. A ferramenta visa auxiliar o poder público, os cientistas e os cidadãos a analisarem a qualidade do ar a partir dos dados oficiais produzidos.

Challenges

- ✓ Gather information from several sources (considering airquality stations).
- ✓ There are no monitoring stations for all Brazilian territory and few observational data for validation.
- ✓ Data from air-quality monitoring stations in different Federation Units are not comparable.
- ✓ The data series with national coverage is limited (until the end of 2019).
- ✓ SDG Indicador 3.9.1: there is a need for WHO to make updated parameters available to countries to be used (integrated exposure-response functions and the minimum exposure level to consider).

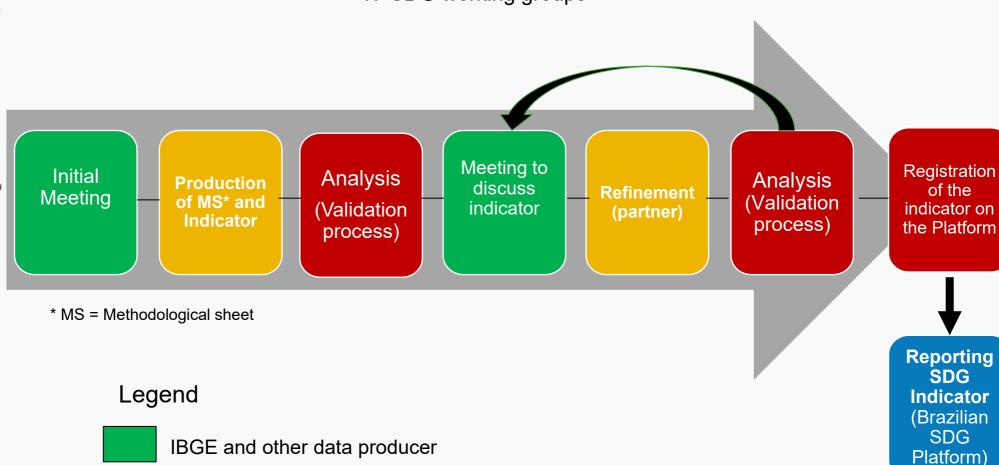
Next Steps

- ✓ Host a meeting with environmental management agencies
- ✓ Collect data from them (PM2,5 and PM10)
- ✓ Data analysis Linking data from satellite images and airquality monitoring stations
- ✓ Produce the indicators
- ✓ Validate the indicators

Collaborative Process to Produce SDG Indicators

IBGE: 50 people

17 SDG working groups



Data producer

IBGE

Outcome

Brazilian SDG Platform

https://odsbrasil.gov.br



Notícias





PNUD ASSINA PARCERIA PARA



MINISTROS DA AMÉRICA LATINA



BRASILEIRA É ESCOLHIDA COMO UMA DAS NOVAS JOVENS LÍDERES PARA OS ODS

Thanks for your attention!

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