

Julio A. Santaella President of INEGI

Geospatial World Forum

Executive Panel: "How earth observation and geospatial play a role in achieving SDGs?"

SDGs?"

January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA Y GEOGRAFÍA

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1. Background.

2. Geospatial information and the SDGs.

3. Challenges and Opportunities.





## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- The Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015) monitoring process left several lessons:
  - Challenges regarding data gaps.
  - ➤ A broader knowledge regarding various phenomena.
  - ➤ Population and groups of interest have been left out of the statistical count.





# THE 2030 AGENDA







































- The monitoring of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals requires data to construct indicators with:
  - ➤ Greater opportunity.
  - > Greater degree of disaggregation.



# THE 2030 AGENDA

# SUSTAINABLE GALS





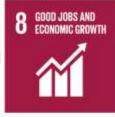
































There are 11 SDGs with a clear geographic dimension.

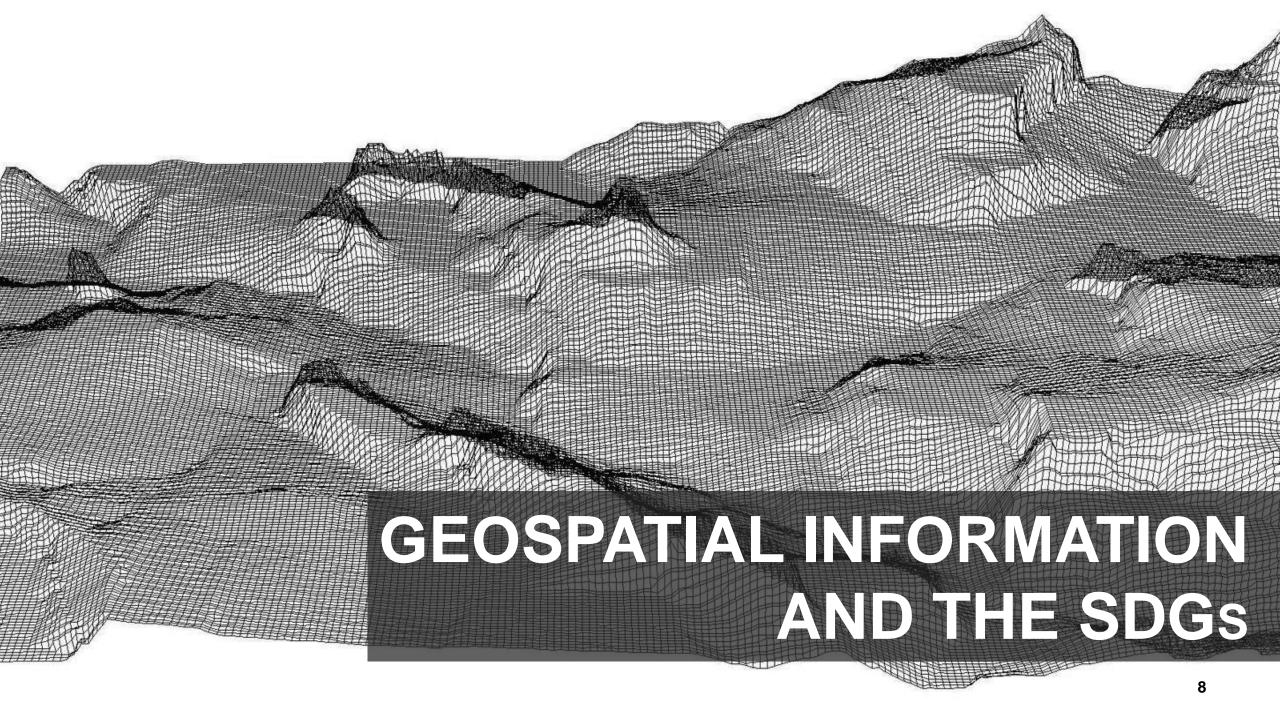


# The 2030 Agenda



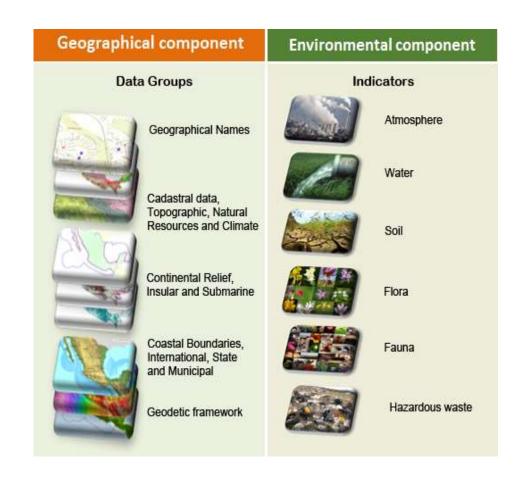
- The Agenda is ambitious and comprehensive:
  - Addresses issues that have not generally been subject to "official" measurement.
  - ➤ Presents new challenges according to the new information demands:
    - i. Produce statistics for new fields.
    - ii. Highly disaggregated data.
    - iii. Use of **geospatial information** tools.





## **GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION**

- Facilitates the targeting of indicators to support public policies.
- INEGI conducted a preliminary exercise to analyze the global indicator framework.





#### **GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION**















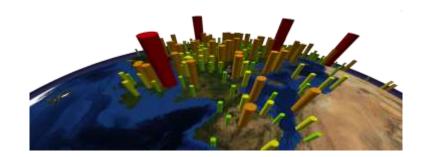












- 65 indicators meet these criteria:
  - ➤ Possibility of each indicator to be georeferenced.
  - ➤ Determination of the level of geographic disaggregation.
  - ➤ Identification of the data producer.
  - Possibility of deriving of information from the processing of remote sensing imagery.



#### FUNDAMENTAL TOOL TO TRACK SDGs PROGRESS

- The integration of statistical and geospatial information is the ideal mean to monitor the SDGs progress over time.
- The **Geographic Information Systems** (GIS) allow such integration in a natural manner.
- They promote synergies between the production and use of geographical and statistical information.



#### FUNDAMENTAL TOOL TO TRACK SDGs PROGRESS





- INEGI has developed the Geographic Information System: MxSIG:
  - Open source web platform that allows the implementation of geomatics solutions that facilitate the use, and integration of geographic and statistical information.
  - Produces geospatial indicators and allows their monitoring in space and time.



# DIGITAL MAP OF MEXICO

- The Digital Map of Mexico offers more than 200 vector data layers, more than 71 million geographic objects and 4 raster layers, such as:
  - Geographic limits.
  - Economic establishments.
  - Environmental statistics.
  - Statistical information of the
     Population and Housing Census
  - Social gap.
  - Terrain.
  - Land transportation.
  - Satellite images.









#### SDGs AND ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS

- This is an opportunity to advocate for statistics on the environment and climate change.
- The available resources offer the possibility of new methods and lines of work to boost the production of these statistics.
- Earth observations also contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.



#### SDGs AND BIG DATA

- The sensors and models that measure, monitor and forecast our planet produce millions of data for the environment.
- Big Data has the potential to transform how environmental impacts can take action on sustainability.







## **CHALLENGES**



- Establishing strategic alliances with producers of statistical and geographical information.
- Launching a comprehensive agenda.
- Understanding the relationships between the environment with economy and society.
- Integrating the GIS as an "everyday" tool, especially in the statistical community.

## **OPPORTUNITIES**

- Innovate and move beyond the traditional boundaries.
- Establishing partnerships.
- Advance towards the integration of statistics with the geospatial dimension.







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