





## 5<sup>th</sup> High Level Forum on United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management

Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: The Role of Geospatial Technology and Innovation

Sheraton Maria Isabel Hotel, Mexico City, Mexico, 28-30 November 2017

### **UN-GGIM Side-Event**

# Using satellite imagery in the SDGs: the case of 6.6.1

Monday, 27 November 2017, 2:00-5:00 p.m. INEGI Dirección Regional Centro, Mexico City, Mexico

### **Programme**

Moderators: Jillian Campbell and Stuart Crane, UN Environment

- **2:00-2:15 Opening remarks:** *Paloma Merodio, Vice President of Geographic and Environmental Information, INEGI*
- 2:15: 3:30 Panel discussion on global products and opportunities:
  - Alan Belward

Head of the Land Resource Management Unit, European Commission's Joint Research Center

- Argyro Kavvada
  - Earth Science Division, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- Marc Paganini

Science, Applications and Climate Department, European Space Agency

- Rebecca Moore
  - Google, Google Earth, Google Earth Engine and Google Earth Outreach
- 3:30-3:45 Tea break
- 2:15: 3:30 Panel discussion on national applications (final list of panelist, tbc):
  - Francisco Jimenez-Nava

Deputy Director-General for Natural Resources and Environmental Information, INEGI, Mexico

- Trevor Taylor
  - Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) on WaterML Standard
- Representative of Colombia (tbc)

On the work of the Institute for Marine and Coastal Research (INVEMAR) and the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Colombia

#### **Summary:**

Monitoring the SDGs will require leveraging existing earth observation data. SDG indicator 6.6.1 on measuring freshwater related ecosystems is an excellent case study on the role of geospatial information in the SDGs. In order for the indicator to be useful for national decision-making it must be disaggregated geospatially as water management decisions often occur at the local or basin level. This side event will look at the opportunities to use existing satellite data to improve national monitoring of water related ecosystems and provide information on the potential to improve water quality and coastal eutrophication monitoring using satellite data.