

5<sup>th</sup> High Level Forum on United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management Implementing the SDGs: The Role of Geospatial Technology and Innovation

Julio A. Santaella President of INEGI November 28, 2017



INSTITUTO NACIONAL
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New technologies are leading to an exponential increase in the volume and types of data available

Society demands MORE information: NSOs and NGIs must be up to the new challenges

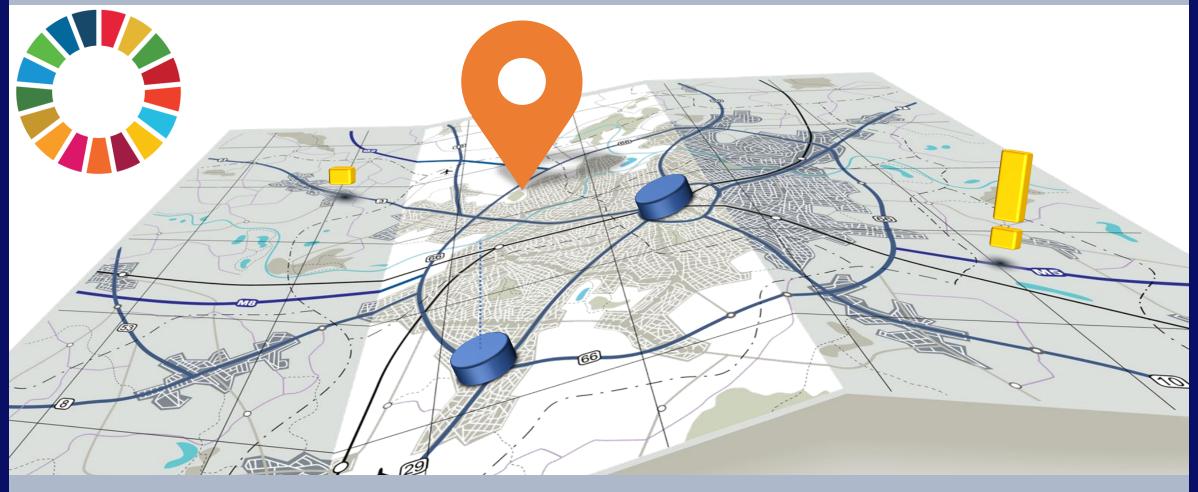




In this new data ecosystem, the integration of geospatial information with statistics is no longer just desirable, but indispensable

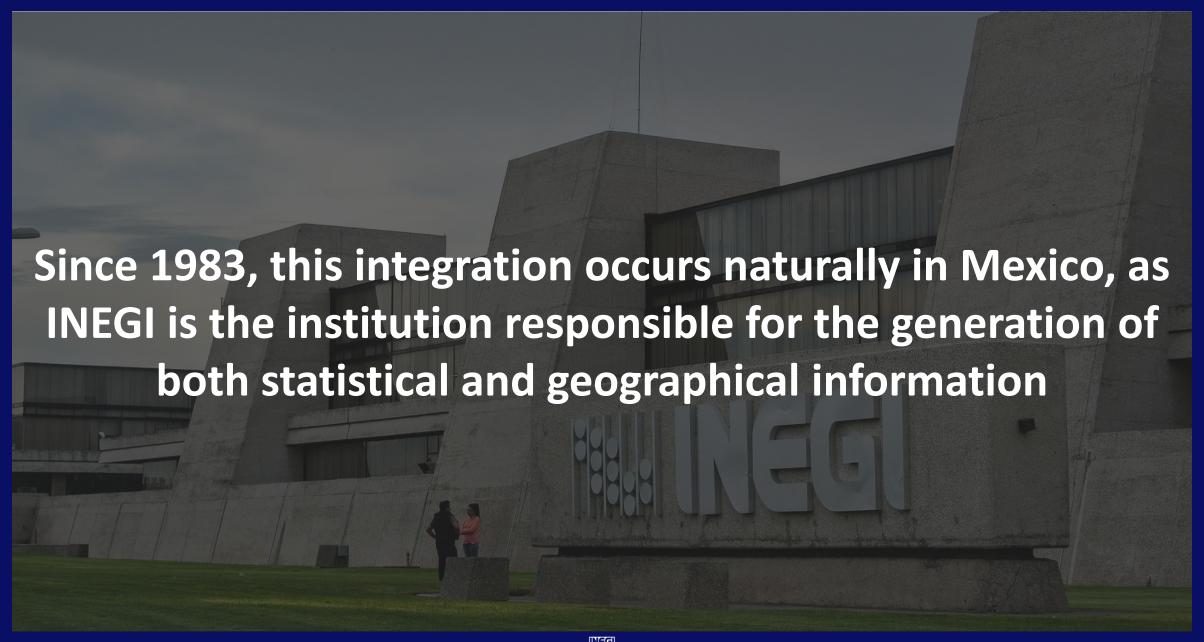


### How is this integration done in Mexico?



How does it help monitoring the SDGs?





# Mexico's coordination framework to produce statistical & geographical information

**Coordinated by INEGI**, Public Entities are organized in **4 Subsystems of Information** that interact with each other



Each Subsystem has **Specialized Technical Committees** (STCs) that set technical standards, guidelines, methodologies and processes



The STC on SDGs, headed by the office of the Presidency, coordinates the efforts to measure and monitor the progress of the 2030 Agenda





### 2030 Agenda: a State undertaking



Mexico's National Council for Sustainable Development and 2030 Agenda was installed on April 26, 2017

The **National Council** is conceived as a **State-wide long-term commitment** 





The Office of the Presidency of the Republic along with INEGI launched an online platform to monitor the progress of SGDs.

It currently has 79 indicators & is continuously updated

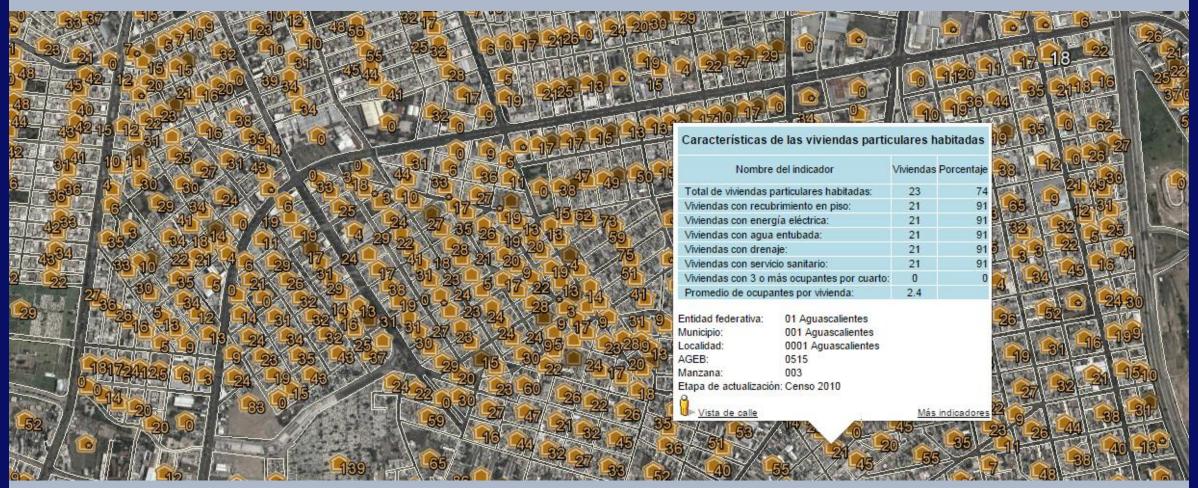








# Indicator 1.4.1 (TIER 3) - Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services

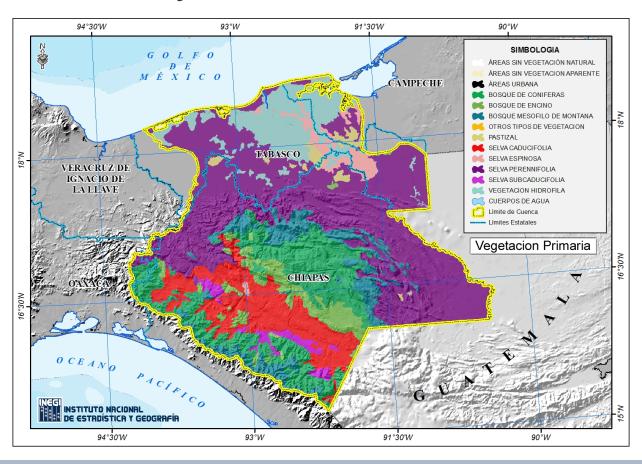


**Input - National Housing Inventory** 



### Indicator 15.2.1 (TIER 2) - Towards a sustainable forest management

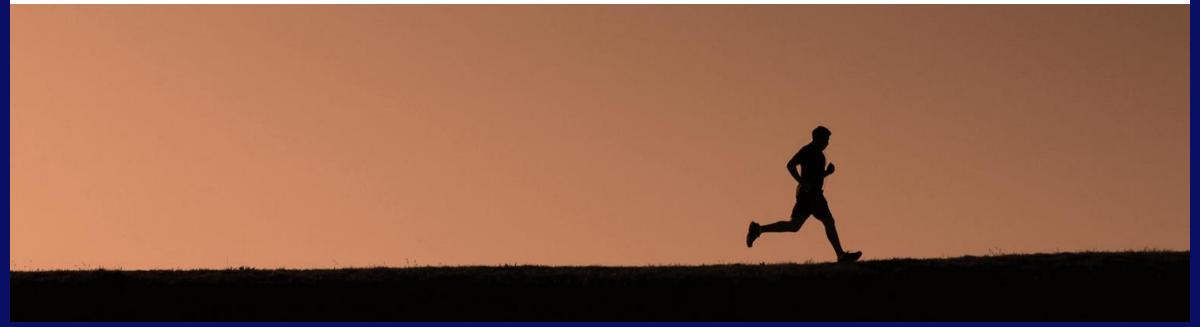
### Grijalva – Usumacinta basin



Input - Information on land use and vegetation



# Significant steps have been taken to make the most of the integration of geospatial and statistical information, but there is still a long way to go







## For example





The use of Big Data for monitoring SDGs, a tool yet to be fully exploited



**Challenge** 





# Social networks and millions of devices

- **GPS trackers**
- mobile phones
- air quality sensors
- traffic cameras
- credit card POS
- 10T

generate information at very low cost



### Potential use example:

### **Origin – Destination Survey**

This kind of surveys are among the most challenging for official statistics



Home interview survey / Road side survey



GPS trackers



#### **SDG INDICATOR**

11.2.1 (TIER 2) Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport by sex, age & persons with disabilities



# The world needs definitions

Who do Geospatial Big Data belong? Information vs privacy dilemma



### **NSOs & NGIS**

### Partnerships with third parties

IT developers, telcos, think tanks, information generators or holders, etc.





### **Final remarks**

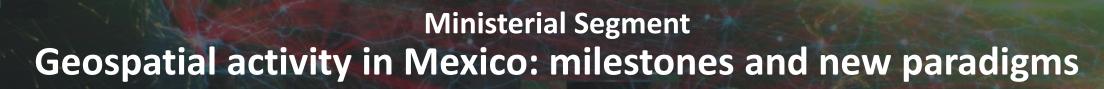
- The 2030 Agenda is not only a current challenge but will remain challenging us in the future
- Involvement of third parties and partnerships is critical to speed up the process and boosts NSOs and NGIs efforts





- Mexico is fully committed with the 2030 Agenda
- Lets make the most out of the opportunities new geospatial technologies offer to official statistics and geospatial information





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