

Enrique Ordaz

### **Applying geospatial tools to produce data for SDG indicators in Mexico**

In Mexico, unlike in other countries, the national statistical office and the national geography office are the same. The legal framework and the institutional arrangement have enabled a close collaboration between producers and users of statistics and geographical information. This presentation shows the application of different geospatial tools, such as maps, satellite images, forest inventories, among others, to better understand at local level social and economic phenomena and their impact on the environment. In particular, an exercise is shown for indicator 9.1.1 of the SDGs (Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road), whose key lies in achieving the interoperability of statistical and geographic data at different scales. The other exercise comes from a collaboration with Geoscience Australia, showing the progress in the development of the Open Data Cube Project in Mexico, which has made it possible to work on data about forests, agricultural lands, wetlands and urban areas; in this example, using Australia's application WOFS, (Water observation from space), we can see and explain the impacts of human activity in a coastal region of the country.

One of the main lessons learned from these exercises, is the need, on one hand to improve our data production processes in a more horizontal manner and, on the other, to establish an integrated model of information governance, including data quality, metadata, data architecture, standardization and interoperability.