# Enhancing geospatial information management to advance national priorities and global agendas

Successes and challenges in the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework









# Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation Natural Resources Canada





### Canada's Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI) enables:

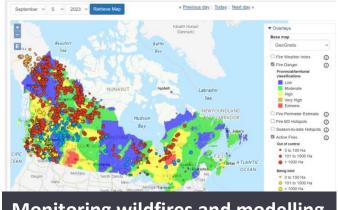




**Determining impact of floods on** infrastructure



**Respecting Indigenous geographical** names



Monitoring wildfires and modelling fire danger





## Benefits of using the UN-IGIF

The UN-IGIF and associated resources provide a structured approach to undertake a stock-take of Canada's SDI, the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI), and to elaborate on Data Strategy elements focused on location data and their supporting environment.

Canada

Federal Data Strategy

#### Governance

Governance is effective and ensures that data is managed horizontally and holistically as a strategic asset.

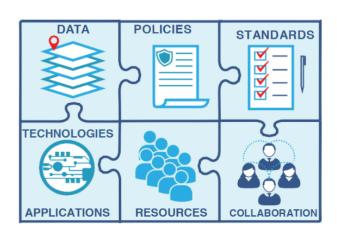
#### **Processes and tools**

Processes and digital infrastructure enable secure cross-governmental integration and the use of data for the benefit of Canadians.

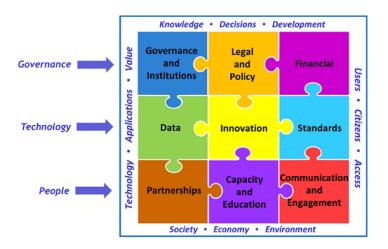
#### **Talent**

The government has the talent and capacity it needs to leverage data to inform its decisions.

Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI)











## Implementing a collaborative UN-IGIF stock-take in Canada

# Stock take of the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI)

#### Interviews

- Government partners familiar with CGDI
- 7 participants from 6 provinces/territories
- 24 federal participants representing 10 departments

#### Inventory/Survey

- Government partners familiar with CGDI
- 37 inventories representing 5 provinces/ territories and 6 federal departments

#### Desk Study

- Research-based third-party assessment
- Literature and Internet search
- Environmental scan, including global approaches





# The Challenge: Adapting the UN-IGIF for the Canadian Context

# In adapting the UN-IGIF, CCMEO considered:

- Which concepts are not applicable / have limited applicability to the Canadian context, given jurisdictional distribution of authorities?
- What jurisdictional perspective are we seeking? Does it make sense to explore the question from a national and/or federal perspective or a provincial/territorial perspective?
- What types of adaptations to the diagnostic tool can help address Canada's policy objectives?
- Who are the targeted stakeholders and partners for each question?





### Successes, Key Takeaways and Next Steps

#### **Key takeaways:**

- Requires dedicated/focused time and resources
- Importance of adapting the questions and the terminology to meet national needs and circumstances
- Engaging experts across one's organization is key for comprehensiveness
- Vital to bring key partners and stakeholders into the process to understand the broader geospatial community/context, perspectives and for buy-in



Phase I: IGIF Stocktake

Phase II: Engagement on CGDI future state

Phase III: Developing a Collaborative Geospatial Strategy

9 IGIF strategic pathways

3 themes: *technology, people, governance* 

4 strategic missions for Canada





## A Path Forward: Collaborative Geospatial Strategy for Canada

**Strategic Mission 1 - Unlock :** Improve geospatial data products, and access to enable and maximize science, innovation, and economic growth

**Strategic Mission 2 - Embed :** Drive greater use of geospatial data and applications across the economy and society for insights into issues that matter to Canadians, generating efficiencies

**Strategic Mission 3 - Safeguard :** Safeguard, streamline, and continuously improve geospatial governance, infrastructure, and environment (SDI) to continue providing essential and coordinated geospatial services

**Strategic Mission 4 - Empower :** Build confidence in a future geospatial ecosystem by enhancing geospatial awareness, capabilities, and skills to meet future needs





# **Canadä**

Merci! Thank you!



