Thematic Findings from CCOG AGM Jurisdictional Reports / Constatations thématiques des rapports organisationnels/institutionnel de l’AGA du COCG

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**Background/context:**

* **This document was compiled from jurisdictional/organizational reports provided by members at the recent CCOG AGM, with the contents grouped by strategic pathways (SPs) of the UN-IGIF to help us identify themes/commonalities (e.g., governance, data, etc.).**
* **Names of specific companies/technologies were included where highlighted by jurisdictions/organizations; please confirm you are comfortable with this level of detail.**
* **Contents will be included as one input for the UN-IGIF stocktake exercise, to represent FPT activities.**
* **In the future, similar content may be included in the Canada Country Report to the UN-GGIM that will be framed by the UN-IGIF. At that point, we may request additional information to ensure a fulsome picture of FPT activities.**

**Current request:**

* **We would kindly request that you validate the information provided below, to ensure it aligns with the jurisdictional report that you submitted for the AGM, and to ensure that linkages to the IGIF pathways are appropriate.**
* **As this is a draft version only, we are providing the jurisdictional/organizational summaries in the language which they were provided. When the updated/final version is circulated, it will be made available in both official languages.**

**Notes pour les réviseurs :**

**Contexte :**

* **Ce document a été compilé à partir de rapports institutionnels/organisationnels fournis par les membres lors de la récente AGA du COCG, et son contenu est regroupé par voies stratégiques (VS) de l'UN-CIIG pour nous aider à identifier les thèmes/points communs (par exemple, gouvernance, données, etc.).**
* **Les noms des entreprises/technologies spécifiques ont été inclus lorsqu'ils ont été mis en évidence par les organisations/entités ; veuillez confirmer que vous êtes à l'aise avec ce niveau de détail.**
* **Le contenu sera inclus comme contribution à l’exercice de bilan de l’ONU-CIIG, pour représenter les activités FPT.**
* **À l'avenir, un contenu similaire pourrait être inclus dans le rapport national du Canada à l'UN-GGIM qui sera élaboré par l'UN-CIIG. À ce stade, nous pourrions demander des renseignements supplémentaires pour garantir une image complète des activités FPT.**

**Demande actuelle :**

* **Nous vous demandons de bien vouloir valider les informations fournies ci-dessous, pour nous assurer qu'elles correspondent au rapport organisationnel/institutionnel que vous avez soumis pour l'AGA et pour garantir que les liens avec les parcours CIIG sont appropriés.**
* **Comme il s'agit d'une version préliminaire uniquement, nous fournissons les résumés institutionnels/organisationnels dans la langue dans laquelle ils ont été fournis. Lorsque la version mise à jour/finale sera distribuée, elle sera disponible dans les deux langues officielles.**

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# SP1: Governance

## Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

AAFC’s maintenance of FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) datasets within the Agri-Geomatics initiative advances SP1’s governance goals by setting an internal standard for data accessibility and interoperability. This governance-focused approach ensures that agricultural and climate data are structured for consistent use across departments, supporting sustainable governance of geospatial resources.

## Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

DFO supports SP1’s governance goals through digital standardization in marine navigation and fisheries data. This effort standardizes marine and environmental data, facilitating collaboration across government departments and international marine organizations. By implementing e-navigation standards, DFO aligns with SP1’s objective to create interoperable and governable data frameworks, contributing to more cohesive marine governance in Canada.

## Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC)

HICC supports governance by addressing critical data gaps and ensuring accessible data on infrastructure, housing, and communities. By enhancing access to geospatial data through tools like the Infrastructure Project Mapping Tool, they create a structured approach to managing and sharing data across departments and public stakeholders.

## Natural Resources Canada - Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation (NRCan-CCMEO)[[1]](#footnote-2)

NRCan-CCMEO has worked on communicating the geospatial value proposition for priorities such as emergency response, flood mapping, etc. The CGDI division continues to lead Canada’s participation in international geospatial fora and leverage shared governance mechanisms such as UN-GGIM, UNGEGN, and standards development organizations (SDOs) to promote interoperability. CCMEO’s efforts in open data governance reflect SP1’s objectives for data accessibility and cross-jurisdictional governance standards.

## Alberta

Alberta’s geospatial governance framework and structured data acquisition models support SP1 by creating a sustainable governance model that enhances emergency management data access. They plan to continue development of overarching government-wide geospatial governance framework and renew and advance work on RPAS governance and program support. Their focus on foundational data programs aligns with SP1’s emphasis on establishing a governable and reliable geospatial infrastructure to improve coordinated responses to environmental events.

## British Columbia

British Columbia’s Natural Resource Sector Geospatial Strategy aligns with SP1 by prioritizing data governance frameworks that improve stewardship and collaboration across sectors. By integrating data governance into cross-ministry collaboration efforts, BC’s approach supports SP1’s objectives for consistent and transparent geospatial data governance.

## Manitoba

Manitoba’s move to a centralized geospatial management system (ArcGIS Online) promotes data accessibility, enabling shared governance and transparency across provincial departments. The strategic push for a government-wide Geospatial Strategy enhances governance by establishing a cohesive framework that supports data interoperability and informed decision-making, aligning with SP1’s governance priorities.

## New Brunswick

New Brunswick’s development of a GIS Community of Practice consolidates GIS groups under a unified governance structure, enhancing interdepartmental collaboration. The focus on standardized data practices, such as road and address improvements, aligns with SP1’s governance goals to establish consistent and accurate data management across departments, creating a cohesive data governance model.

## Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland’s commitment to an open data model, exemplified by the GNL GeoHub and wildfire dashboard, supports SP1 by facilitating open and collaborative governance of geospatial data. By making data more accessible and promoting public and interdepartmental engagement, Newfoundland’s model aligns with SP1’s goal of improving data transparency and inclusivity in governance.

## Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories advances SP1 by improving raster data governance and storage solutions to ensure data reliability. Their focus on reorganizing data repositories supports SP1’s goal of establishing a structured, governable approach to geospatial data management across their territory.

## Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia’s emphasis on data stewardship / governance aligns with SP1 by ensuring data consistency and accessibility. Their centralized metadata initiative will enhance cross-departmental collaboration, supporting SP1’s objectives for a transparent and effective governance framework.

## Nunavut

Nunavut’s Open Data platform supports SP1’s governance goals by enhancing data accessibility and transparency. Their structured approach to geospatial data governance ensures that data sharing is organized and reliable, aligning with SP1’s emphasis on inclusive governance frameworks.

## Québec

Quebec's General Direction in charge of geospatial information advances data acquisition and management, developing systems such as the geographical reference of Québec. Their cross-jurisdictional partnerships for flood protection and cadastral data improve governance and support the SP1 goal of promoting unified data governance models across jurisdictions.

## Yukon

Yukon’s Geospatial Strategy & Roadmap aligns with SP1 by focusing on internal governance documentation and communication. This approach improves consistency in data policies and sets a foundation for coordinated, governable geospatial operations across departments.

# SP2: Legal and Policy

## Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

AAFC’s adherence to FAIR data standards aligns with SP2’s legal and policy objectives by providing a legally compliant framework for data access and sharing. The focus on geospatial data interoperability within AAFC ensures that legal policies governing data usage and access are respected, supporting SP2’s aim for legally sound geospatial practices.

## Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

DFO addresses SP2’s legal and policy themes by implementing e-navigation and international marine data standards, which harmonize Canadian marine data with global regulations. This integration of international standards ensures DFO’s practices align with legal requirements, fostering consistent marine policy governance and compliance with both national and international frameworks.

## Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC)

HICC’s development of tools such as the Climate Equity Mapping Tool reflects a commitment to inclusive data practices that align with policy objectives, ensuring that geospatial information aids equitable access and policy adherence in infrastructure planning.

## Natural Resources Canada - Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation (NRCan-CCMEO)

NRCan-CCMEO’s focus on open data governance and the GeoBase initiative supports SP2’s legal and policy themes by establishing structured policy compliance frameworks for geospatial data production and sharing. The CGDI division continues to provide policy and guidelines related to standards-enabled interoperability and led the drafting of a Concept Paper on Geospatial Data for Public Good to help countries develop robust legal and policy frameworks, supporting SP2’s emphasis on data policies that facilitate interoperability and transparency.

## Alberta

Alberta’s geospatial governance framework is designed to comply with provincial data-sharing policies, supporting SP2’s legal objectives. By prioritizing standardized access to emergency and environmental data, Alberta’s approach meets policy requirements for public safety and emergency management, aligning with SP2’s emphasis on compliance-driven data policies.

## British Columbia

British Columbia’s Natural Resource Sector Geospatial Strategy aligns with SP2’s legal and policy objectives by incorporating regulatory compliance in cross-ministry geospatial governance. Their commitment to data transparency and structured policy frameworks within the sector strengthens SP2’s goals for accessible, policy-aligned data governance.

## Manitoba

Manitoba’s work to secure a comprehensive geospatial strategy supports SP2’s legal and policy objectives by advocating for a formalized policy on data access and sharing within the province. Their efforts to transition to ArcGIS Online in accordance with legal data-sharing standards ensure policy compliance and transparency, fulfilling SP2’s legal framework goals.

## New Brunswick

New Brunswick’s policy of open data consolidation for road and address improvements aligns with SP2’s emphasis on consistent, policy-driven data practices that support transparency and legal compliance within geospatial governance.

## Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland’s GNL GeoHub and public-facing open data platform support SP2 by embedding legal transparency and open data policies within their geospatial initiatives. This approach ensures that Newfoundland’s geospatial data practices meet public policy standards for accessibility, supporting SP2’s legal and open governance goals.

## Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia’s centralization of access to geographic data supports SP2 and helps ensure that geospatial practices are consistent.

# SP3: Financial

## Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

AAFC’s focus on a cost-recovery model for geospatial software licensing aligns with SP3’s financial objectives. By implementing measures to track and recover costs, AAFC ensures financial sustainability and manages geospatial data resources efficiently, supporting SP3’s financial goals.

## Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

DFO contributes to SP3’s financial goals by implementing efficient data-sharing protocols within their marine navigation and environmental conservation programs. By aligning with international standards, DFO leverages cost-effective access to data resources, which supports financial sustainability and aligns with SP3’s emphasis on prudent resource use.

## Natural Resources Canada - Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation (NRCan-CCMEO)

NRCan-CCMEO’s use of open data governance and the GeoBase initiative aligns with SP3’s financial objectives by reducing data-sharing costs and promoting resource-efficient geospatial operations. Furthermore, funding is distributed through large national programs such as FHIMP (which contributed $52M in cost-shared investments in Phase 1 and plans a total federal allocation of $64.6M for Phase 2). CCMEO’s focus on emergency response products ensures cost-effective solutions for high-priority scenarios.

## Alberta

Alberta’s structured data acquisition and management approach aligns with SP3 by enabling cost-effective responses to emergency situations. Their governance framework ensures efficient resource use for environmental data, contributing to SP3’s goals of sustainable, financially sound geospatial practices.

## British Columbia

British Columbia’s investments in the LiDAR program support SP3’s financial objectives by providing essential data that reduces the need for costly, repeat surveys. Their strategic approach to resource allocation within the Natural Resource Sector ensures financial efficiency in geospatial data governance, aligning with SP3’s goals.

## Manitoba

Manitoba’s ArcGIS Online transition aligns with SP3’s financial goals by reducing costs associated with outdated data management systems. Their strategy to secure dedicated funding for a province-wide geospatial framework ensures sustainable financial support, meeting SP3’s goals for cost-efficient, long-term geospatial investments. They plan to continue to push Manitoba Government executive to fund a full Geospatial Strategy to start developing standardized infrastructure, governance, policy, resourcing, etc.

## New Brunswick

New Brunswick plans to cost share data collection with municipalities. It has noted that a current challenge is in resourcing (human and financial). The plans for consolidation aim to reduce overall spending on data systems, contributing to SP3’s emphasis on financial efficiency in geospatial operations.

## Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland’s open data migration on the GNL GeoHub platform provides a cost-effective solution for data access and distribution. This move aligns with SP3’s financial goals by reducing data duplication costs and supporting efficient resource utilization.

## Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia’s shared Spatial Data Infrastructure promotes collaboration and minimizes maintenance costs and resources associated with on-premise systems. Cost sharing opportunities for photography, Lidar, etc., are pursued in order to maximize financial efficiency.

## Nunavut

Nunavut’s Open Data platform provides a financially efficient solution for data sharing, supporting SP3’s goals by reducing the need for duplicative data requests. Their approach ensures sustainable, cost-effective data access aligned with SP3’s financial objectives.

## Québec

Quebec's approach to data acquisition and integration supports SP3's financial objectives by optimizing the use of resources across all jurisdictions. Their strategy of coordinating flood protection data with other agencies minimizes duplication and aligns with SP3's focus on cost-effective data solutions.

## Yukon

Yukon’s ESRI license chargeback solution aligns with SP3’s financial goals by distributing licensing costs equitably across departments. Their approach to centralizing geospatial resources supports financial efficiency, addressing SP3’s goals of sustainable resource management.

# SP4: Data

## Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

AAFC’s adherence to FAIR data standards supports SP4 by ensuring that agricultural and environmental datasets are findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable. This structured data approach aligns with SP4’s goals for creating reliable, high-quality data assets that serve a variety of departments and stakeholders.

## Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

DFO enhances SP4’s data objectives by standardizing marine navigation and environmental data through e-navigation. These data protocols ensure that DFO’s geospatial data is interoperable and accessible, supporting SP4’s goals for consistent and high-quality data standards across marine operations.

## Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC)

HICC’s current work addresses critical data gaps and developing open, accessible data on infrastructure, housing, and communities, and improves access to geospatial data with the Infrastructure Project Mapping Tool. They plan to create and produce innovative data products and tools: H+T Cost Index, Environmental Equity Index, Infrastructure Registry and Critical Infrastructure.

## Natural Resources Canada - Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation (NRCan-CCMEO)

NRCan-CCMEO’s GeoBase program, GEO.ca, and advancements in open data access support SP4’s data objectives by facilitating the access and use of reliable data across jurisdictions. NRCan-CCMEO also contributes data, via the acquisition of high-resolution satellite imagery through GeoAI and has completed the Federated Open Data Search with ongoing maintenance of new P/T data that is updated on a weekly basis; and established the infrastructure to onboard open Earth Observation data. New enhanced initiatives pages have also been released on GEO.ca to facilitate dataset search and discovery. GeoBase, CCRS and GeoDiscovery contributions to emergency response mapping ensure that data is timely and of high quality, aligning with SP4’s focus on quality data standards.

## Alberta

Alberta’s structured approach to data acquisition and foundational data programs supports SP4 by establishing consistent data standards for emergency and environmental data. This approach aligns with SP4’s objectives by ensuring data quality and accessibility across government sectors.

## British Columbia

British Columbia is focused on timely, targeted support for NR priorities by ensuring that geospatial data is managed as a strategic public asset – and they do so through their GeoBC and NR Sector Data Services Program, Foundational Information and Technology Branch, Analytics and Visualization Services Branch, and Integrated Data and Analysis Services Branch. Their LiDAR program and Natural Resource Sector Geospatial Strategy align with SP4 by enhancing the accuracy and utility of geospatial data. Their data governance initiatives within the Natural Resource Sector ensure that data is consistent and reliable, supporting SP4’s focus on high-quality data standards.

## Manitoba

Manitoba’s migration to ArcGIS Online supports SP4 by improving data accessibility and interoperability within the province. This transition enhances data quality control and aligns with SP4’s objectives for robust data-sharing and standardization across departments.

## New Brunswick

New Brunswick’s focus on foundational data improvements, including addressing and road data, aligns with SP4’s data objectives by enhancing data accuracy and ensuring that key datasets are accessible for inter-departmental use. Their data consolidation efforts improve the quality and consistency of geospatial data within the province.

## Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland’s GNL GeoHub and migration to open data platforms support SP4’s data objectives by making provincial data more accessible and organized. The open data model promotes transparency and data usability, aligning with SP4’s goal for comprehensive data infrastructure.

## Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories’ efforts to reorganize raster data repositories and implement self-serve mapping tools support SP4’s data objectives by improving data accessibility. Their focus on standardizing and streamlining data storage aligns with SP4’s goals for quality and usability in data management.

## Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia’s centralized Spatial Data Infrastructure and new metadata initiative will improve data accessibility and usability across departments. Their efforts in updating many data sources such as coastal hazards and flooding align with SP4’s emphasis on accessible, high-quality data for public safety and environmental planning.

## Nunavut

Nunavut’s Open Data platform and initiatives to establish data-sharing frameworks support SP4’s data objectives by enhancing data transparency and accessibility. Their structured approach to geospatial data management aligns with SP4’s goal of maintaining high-quality, reliable data assets.

## Québec

Quebec's focus on geospatial data acquisition, including hydrographic and land cover mapping, supports SP4 by providing accurate, high-resolution data for a variety of uses. Their open data initiatives improve accessibility and data sharing capabilities, in line with SP4 data objectives.

## Yukon

Yukon’s ESRI Enterprise and ArcGIS upgrades support SP4’s data objectives by ensuring data accessibility and quality. The focus on integrating critical infrastructure data layers aligns with SP4’s emphasis on reliable, accessible geospatial data infrastructure.

# SP5: Innovation

## Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

AAFC’s use of FAIR data standards within the Agri-Geomatics program supports SP5’s innovation goals by creating interoperable data systems that facilitate new uses in agricultural monitoring. Their innovative approach to geospatial data as a ‘quiet enabler’ aligns with SP5’s emphasis on advanced data applications. As well, AAFC has focused on a rapid increase of use of geospatial software licensing beyond ACGEO.

## Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

DFO’s implementation of AI for ghost fishing gear detection aligns with SP5’s innovation objectives by utilizing technology to address environmental and operational challenges. Their adoption of e-navigation standards also supports SP5 by promoting innovative data solutions that enhance maritime safety.

## Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC)

HICC promotes innovation through new data products like the Housing and Transportation Cost Index and the Environmental Equity Index, which provide novel perspectives on community development challenges. Their focus on data-driven planning for sustainable growth showcases a forward-thinking approach

## Natural Resources Canada - Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation (NRCan-CCMEO)

NRCan-CCMEO is leveraging new technologies (AI + cloud computing) to increase the rate of geospatial data production and address the growing data gap. CGDI is implementing innovative technologies and software systems for geospatial data access (web harvesters and advancing MapML technology), and leading Canada’s participation in international geospatial fora. It funds the development and implementation of innovative and standard-based solutions to contribute to the modernization of the CGDI through GeoConnections’ grants and contributions. The GeoAI initiative, which automates feature extraction from high-resolution imagery, supports SP5’s innovation goals by enhancing mapping capabilities. GeoBase, CCRS and GeoDiscovery emergency response mapping innovations align with SP5’s goals by providing critical data solutions for rapid crisis response.

## Alberta

Alberta’s adoption of advanced wildfire mapping technology aligns with SP5’s innovation objectives, supporting responsive and accurate data for emergency management. Their structured geospatial governance framework also enables innovative data use, which aligns with SP5’s goals.

## British Columbia

British Columbia is currently focused on geospatial assets (tools and technology) that drive innovation in policy development, decision making, and information sharing. Their LiDAR acquisition program and expanded drone use for environmental assessments support SP5 by providing high-quality, innovative geospatial data. Their Natural Resource Sector Geospatial Strategy fosters data innovations for climate resilience, aligning with SP5’s goals.

## Manitoba

Manitoba’s transition to ArcGIS Online and adoption of advanced data management systems aligns with SP5’s innovation goals. This move supports innovative data-sharing frameworks within the province and enables real-time geospatial data applications, which aligns with SP5’s emphasis on modern, adaptable data infrastructure.

## Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland’s GNL GeoHub and open data initiatives support SP5’s innovation goals by providing public access to geospatial data, encouraging innovative uses across sectors. The integration of wildfire dashboard technology for real-time monitoring is an innovative solution that aligns with SP5’s objectives.

## Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories support SP5’s innovation objectives through self-serve mapping tools and cloud-based data storage solutions. These advancements provide adaptable data access, aligning with SP5’s goals for modern and accessible geospatial technology.

## Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia’s recent ArcGIS dashboard innovations align with SP5’s goals for adaptable data infrastructure. For example, a new demographic dashboard will provide insights into the province's population, exemplifying SP5’s emphasis on innovative and interactive data applications.

## Nunavut

Nunavut’s Open Data platform and upcoming GeoHub reflect SP5’s innovation objectives by incorporating AI for data automation and mobile mapping, and supporting the new GeoHub/Open Data platform. Their innovative approach to data accessibility and transparency aligns with SP5’s emphasis on advanced geospatial technology.

## Québec

Quebec's use of satellite imagery for forest fire monitoring and rapid data acquisition illustrates the innovation theme of SP5. The development of tools such as the Quebec’s Geobase Hydrographic Network aligns with SP5 by promoting new approaches to environmental data management.

## Yukon

Yukon’s ESRI Enterprise upgrades and ArcGIS innovations align with SP5’s innovation goals by ensuring access to advanced data tools. Their focus on building an imagery repository and civic addressing support SP5’s objectives for modern, adaptable data infrastructure.

# SP6: Standards

## Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

AAFC’s commitment to FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) data standards aligns with SP6’s goals by ensuring agricultural data is structured and accessible according to rigorous standards. As well, AAFC underwent a significant update in the capability to rapidly produce WCAG 2.0 AA and WET Canada compliant applications or maps that are embedded in the departmental Website. This focus supports SP6’s objectives for reliable, standard-compliant data practices.

## Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

DFO contributes to SP6’s standards goals by implementing international e-navigation standards in its marine data. This alignment with global standards ensures that Canada’s marine geospatial data meets the highest standards of accuracy and interoperability, supporting SP6’s focus on standardized data practices.

## Natural Resources Canada - Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation (NRCan-CCMEO)

NRCan-CCMEO advances SP6 by setting and implementing national standards for data quality and interoperability through its range of programs and activities, including: GeoBase and GeoAI, development of reference information, such as the Atlas of Canada, Emergency Response and Custom Map Products, and launch of the new updated digital Basemap of Canada. GeoConnections leads in the development and piloting of standard-based technologies. CCMEO’s commitment to consistent data practices supports SP6’s goals for a standards-driven geospatial infrastructure, ensuring reliable data access across Canada.

## Alberta

Alberta’s structured data acquisition and management practices support SP6 by upholding standards in foundational data, particularly for emergency management. Their adherence to consistent data protocols meets SP6’s goals for standardization across geospatial data applications.

## British Columbia

British Columbia’s Natural Resource Sector Geospatial Strategy aligns with SP6 by establishing data standards that improve cross-ministry interoperability. Their LiDAR program adheres to national standards, supporting SP6’s emphasis on maintaining reliable, high-quality data practices.

## Manitoba

Manitoba’s transition to ArcGIS Online aligns with SP6’s standards objectives by enforcing data consistency and accessibility. This migration to a standardized platform improves interoperability within the province, meeting SP6’s goals for uniform geospatial practices.

## Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland’s GNL GeoHub and open data initiatives support SP6’s standards goals by establishing data-sharing practices that align with public data standards. The province’s wildfire dashboard and emergency data systems meet SP6’s goals for maintaining consistent, standards-driven data infrastructure.

## Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia’s initiative to centralize metadata and current Spatial Data Infrastructure processes aligns with SP6 by ensuring data consistency and reliability. Their open data practices support SP6’s objectives for maintaining high standards in data accessibility and usability.

## Québec

Quebec's geospatial initiatives, including the maintenance of its GeoBase Hydrographic Network support the SP6 by setting provincial standards for data quality and accuracy. Their structured approach to data acquisition and management aligns with SP6 objectivesregarding consistent geospatial practices.

## Yukon

Yukon’s integration of ESRI enterprise licenses and commitment to ArcGIS standards aligns with SP6’s objectives for data consistency. By standardizing data practices, Yukon ensures reliable data management and interoperability, supporting SP6’s goals for robust data standards.

# SP7: Partnerships

## Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

AAFC’s FAIR data initiative and inter-branch collaboration on climate and agriculture data support SP7’s partnerships goals. AAFC plans to influence and guide data management regimes for broader data communities in the department. By enabling data sharing and collaboration with external stakeholders, AAFC aligns with SP7’s objectives for effective and sustainable partnerships in data management.

## Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

DFO’s partnerships with international marine organizations to implement e-navigation standards exemplify SP7’s focus on collaborative governance. These partnerships help align Canada’s marine geospatial data with global standards, enhancing international cooperation and meeting SP7’s objectives for collaborative geospatial practices.

## Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC)

HICC actively fosters collaboration by engaging multiple stakeholders, including community organizations, government bodies, and other agencies. Their goal to encourage knowledge-sharing aligns with SP7’s emphasis on partnerships, supporting collaborative initiatives in data development and application

## Natural Resources Canada - Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation (NRCan-CCMEO)

NRCan-CCMEO’s contributions to the GeoBase initiative, GEO.ca and collaborations on emergency response mapping exemplify SP7’s partnership objectives. CCMEO also manages the GeoConnections contribution agreement (CA) program with funding made available to a range of partners/stakeholders to leverage geospatial innovations to address priorities such as Indigenous reconciliation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and emergency preparedness. In addition, CGDI is leading Canada’s participation in international geospatial fora. By working with provincial and Indigenous partners on data standards, NRCan-CCMEO supports SP7’s goals for inclusive and coordinated geospatial governance.

## Alberta

Alberta’s structured data governance framework supports SP7 by enabling partnerships across ministries for emergency response data. They are currently working on renewal of Mapping Data Agreement with Alberta Data Partnerships. Their collaborative approach to geospatial governance enhances partnership-driven data practices, meeting SP7’s goals for coordinated responses and shared resources.

## British Columbia

British Columbia’s Natural Resource Sector Geospatial Strategy and LiDAR initiatives support SP7 by fostering partnerships for environmental data collection and usage. Their cross-ministry governance model enables effective data partnerships, meeting SP7’s goals for collaborative geospatial efforts.

## Manitoba

Manitoba’s efforts to secure a province-wide geospatial strategy support SP7’s partnerships goals by fostering collaborative frameworks across provincial agencies. Their approach to shared data resources enables partnerships that enhance data accessibility and standardization, meeting SP7’s objectives.

## New Brunswick

New Brunswick’s GIS Community of Practice encourages partnerships by consolidating GIS groups and promoting shared standards across departments. This collaborative model aligns with SP7’s goals by enhancing inter-departmental cooperation in data management and sharing.

## Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland’s GNL GeoHub fosters partnerships by creating an accessible data-sharing platform for local governments and public stakeholders. Their integration of real-time data tools like the wildfire dashboard encourages cross-sector collaboration, supporting SP7’s emphasis on partnership-driven data solutions.

## Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories’ emergency management and hazard mapping efforts foster partnerships with local communities for data validation through plans to update flood hazard maps for more communities. Their collaborative approach aligns with SP7 by ensuring that data initiatives reflect community needs, meeting SP7’s goals for partnership-based data governance.

## Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia’s flood mapping and health demographic dashboards foster partnerships by collecting and providing access to data that supports inter-departmental and public collaboration. Their geographic data distribution initiatives align with SP7’s goals by promoting partnership-driven data sharing practices.

## Nunavut

Nunavut’s Open Data platform fosters partnerships by enabling collaborative data sharing across governmental and external stakeholders. Their commitment to transparency and inclusivity supports SP7’s objectives for partnership-oriented geospatial data practices.

## Québec

Quebec's collaborations in flood protection, cadastral data and hydrographic networks support SP7 by creating partnerships between the provincial and federal levels. The focus on open data also fosters public and private partnerships, in line with SP7's objectives for inclusive data-sharing frameworks.

## Yukon

Yukon’s partnerships in civic addressing and emergency response data support SP7 by enabling data-sharing collaborations with First Nations governments and local municipalities. Their partnership-oriented approach to geospatial governance aligns with SP7’s objectives for collaborative data practices.

# SP8: Capacity and Education

## Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

AAFC’s focus on FAIR data standards supports SP8 by promoting data literacy and accessibility across their departments. Their emphasis on training staff in advanced data techniques aligns with SP8’s goals for building capacity and educational outreach in geospatial data.

## Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC)

HICC’s focus on creating accessible data tools build capacity by educating stakeholders on infrastructure-related geospatial data. Tools like the Spatial Access Measures (SAM) enhance the geospatial literacy of users, aligning with SP8’s goals​

## Natural Resources Canada - Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation (NRCan-CCMEO)

NRCan-CCMEO’s contributions to the GeoBase initiative and CCRS training in emergency response mapping align with SP8’s goals for capacity and education. Their focus on training staff in geospatial tools ensures operational readiness, meeting SP8’s objectives for capacity-building in geospatial data management.

## Alberta

Alberta’s geospatial governance framework supports SP8’s capacity-building goals by providing structured data resources and training programs to enhance emergency response capabilities. This approach aligns with SP8’s objectives for developing skilled geospatial professionals.

## British Columbia

British Columbia’s Natural Resource Sector Geospatial Strategy includes capacity-building components, such as training for data governance and LiDAR data applications. These initiatives align with SP8’s focus on resource development and education for effective geospatial practices.

## Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories’ focus on training for emergency management applications and self-serve mapping tools supports SP8 by building internal capacity for effective geospatial data use. Their educational initiatives align with SP8’s goals for enhancing departmental skills in geospatial data management.

## Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia’s available training programs for GIS align with SP8’s capacity goals by ensuring staff have the skills to manage and use geospatial data effectively. Their educational focus supports SP8’s objectives for sustainable capacity-building in geospatial technology.

## Nunavut

Nunavut’s Open Data platform initiatives support SP8’s capacity goals by enhancing data accessibility and offering training in data transparency, to enable greater citizen participation. Their approach to public and departmental education aligns with SP8’s objectives for building capacity in geospatial knowledge.

# SP9: Communications and Engagement

## Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

AAFC’s commitment to FAIR data standards and public-facing agricultural data initiatives support SP9’s engagement objectives by ensuring that stakeholders have transparent access to geospatial resources. Efforts have been made to ensure that WCAG 2.0 AA and WET Canada compliant applications or maps are embedded in their website. Their emphasis on data accessibility aligns with SP9’s goals for improving communication and engagement.

## Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC)

HICC supports SP9 by promoting tools that improve data transparency and stakeholder access to vital information. By engaging the public and stakeholders through open, accessible data, HICC aligns with SP9’s emphasis on effective communication

## Natural Resources Canada - Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation (NRCan-CCMEO)

NRCan-CCMEO’s GeoBase, CCRS and GeoDiscovery emergency response mapping products align with SP9’s communication goals by ensuring timely, accessible data for public and governmental stakeholders (e.g. through GeoBase GeoAI). GEO.ca is continually improving public accessibility and user experience, through new initiatives and technological innovations and co-building new tools to be enriched and integrated by others. Their efforts to create standardized, open-access data resources support SP9’s objectives for proactive engagement and communication.

## Alberta

Alberta’s structured governance framework includes public-facing emergency response tools that support SP9’s communication goals. By providing timely data on natural disasters, they enhance public engagement and ensure that essential information is accessible to the community, aligning with SP9’s objectives. Alberta undertakes continued work on Geospatial Governance for platform, data/content and services, and plans to strengthen intra-ministry relationships and collaboration in geospatial work.

## British Columbia

British Columbia’s Natural Resource Sector Geospatial Strategy includes public data-sharing initiatives that foster community engagement. By focusing on accessible LiDAR data and environmental information, they support SP9’s goals of transparent communication and stakeholder involvement.

## Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland’s GNL GeoHub and wildfire dashboard support SP9’s communications goals by making real-time geospatial data accessible to the public. These tools enhance public engagement and transparency, aligning with SP9’s emphasis on open and communicative data resources.

## Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories’ hazard mapping and public emergency response applications support SP9’s engagement goals by making geospatial data available to communities for crisis preparedness. This focus on community engagement aligns with SP9’s objectives for proactive and transparent communication strategies.

## Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia’s coastal hazard mapping and interactive dashboards foster SP9’s engagement goals by promoting public awareness of geospatial data applications. Their geographic data distribution initiatives support SP9’s emphasis on communication and stakeholder involvement through accessible information.

## Nunavut

Nunavut’s Open Data platform and GeoHub initiatives support SP9’s communications goals by fostering transparency and public engagement with geospatial data. It intends to initiate data discovery and collaboration across the organisation for geospatial data and external catalogs from partners. Their focus on accessible data resources aligns with SP9’s objectives for clear and effective communication with stakeholders.

## Québec

Quebec's geospatial initiatives, including open data platforms and flood protection plans, support SP9 by mobilizing public and private players. The focus on accessible geospatial resources aligns with the SP9 objectives of open communication and increased public engagement.

## Yukon

Yukon’s civic addressing program and open data platform aim to advance SP9’s communications objectives by providing accurate geospatial information to local governments and the public. These initiatives ensure that data is both accessible and comprehensible, meeting SP9’s goals for effective communication and engagement.

1. Contributions from the following CCMEO divisions are noted: Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS) GeoBase, GeoDiscovery (responsible for GEO.ca), Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI) division (responsible for the GeoConnections program and Geographical Names board of Canada). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)