Table 11: Details on Transfer Payments Programs (TPPs) for the Department of Canadian Heritage

CITIZENSHIP AND HERITAGE

All these transfer payments programs are voted, which means that each year the Parliament of Canada votes annual *Appropriation Act* or *Acts* to grant expenditure authority to the Crown for departments and agencies. This spending authorization lapses at year-end.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Enhancement of Official Languages program**		
2) Start Date: 2003-04	3) End Date: N/A	4) Total Funding: $91.0M

5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: Promote among Canadians a better understanding and appreciation of the benefits of linguistic duality. Through partnerships and agreements with the provinces and territories and non-governmental organizations in support of second-language learning and initiatives that foster understanding between Anglophone and Francophone Canadians, encourage the public to recognize and support linguistic duality as a fundamental value of Canadian society.

6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: A larger proportion of Canadians have a better understanding and appreciation of the benefits of linguistic duality and accept the rights of official-language minorities. A larger proportion of Canadians have a working knowledge of the two official languages.

7) Achieved results or progress made:

Investment of $4.5M in the <u>Promotion of Linguistic Duality</u> component to support 26 projects aimed at promoting second-language learning and fostering stronger links between the two language groups and 121 projects aimed at enhancing the delivery of services in both official languages (health and social services, environment, arts and culture, etc.). According to the survey *Attitudes and Perceptions of towards Canada's Official Languages* (2002), 55% of Canadians in majority communities and 92% of Canadians in minority communities regard the two official languages as an important aspect of the Canadian identity, 66% of Canadians in majority communities and 88% of Canadians in minority communities believe that speaking both languages enhances employment and business opportunities for all, 76% of young Canadians in majority communities believe that having two official languages is economically advantageous to Canada, more than 80% of Canadians believe that the attitude of the majorities towards the minorities has remained stable or improved over the past five years and 67% of Canadians in majority communities and 87% in minority communities believe that services at all levels of government should be offered across the country in both official languages.

Investment of $81 million in the <u>Second Language Learning</u> component, comprising 44% for support for the maintenance of educational systems, 42% for support for the improvement of education programs and for second-language learning (program development, teacher training and development, post-secondary education, Young Canada Works, language

assistants and bursaries and cooperation with the NGOs working in the education field), and 14% for Support for the Implementation of the Government of Canada's Action Plan for Official Languages (measures designed to improve elementary second-language core and immersion programs, teacher recruitment and training, continuing education at the postsecondary level and research). 51% of the total school population in Anglophone majority school systems is enrolled in elementary and secondary level second language programs, and this increases to 53% if second-language programs in minority systems are included (school enrolments statistical data – Stats. Can.); 24% of young Canadians aged 15 to 19 report that they are bilingual (2001 Census); in 2004, 74% of young Canadians in majority communities felt that all high school graduates should be bilingual, compared to 68% in 2002 (Ipsos Reid 2002 and 2004); 83% of Canadians believe it is important for children to learn a second language (CRIC survey on official languages 2003).

Millions of $	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) (#10 - #12)
14) Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
-Total Grants	-	-	5.6	0.5	0.5	5.1
- Total Contributions	-	-	84.9	90.5	90.5	(5.6)
- Total Other Transfer Payments						
15) Total for BL	**472.7**	**510.5**	**672.3**	**629.5**	**628.6**	**43.7**
16) Total TPP	**861.1**	**869.6**	**1,072.9**	**999.2**	**997.9**	**75.0**

17) Comments on Variances: The variance can be explained by transfers made from grants to contributions in order to adjust for emerging priorities

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation:

http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2003/2003_09/index_e.cfm

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Development of Official-Language Communities program**		
2) Start Date: 2003-04	3) End Date: N/A	4) Total Funding: $209.3M

5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: Foster the growth and development of Canada's Anglophone and Francophone minorities and enable them to participate fully in all aspects of Canadian life. Through partnerships and agreements with community organizations, provinces, territories, municipalities and federal departments and agencies, strengthen the ability of minority official-language communities to obtain better access to quality education and other programs and services in their own language in their own communities.

6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: The members of minority official-language communities have greater access to programs and services in their own language from community organizations, provincial and territorial governments, municipalities and federal departments and agencies. The members of minority official-language communities have greater access to quality education in their own language in their own community.

7) Achieved results or progress made:

In the Community Life component, an investment of $33M in the Cooperation with the Community Sector under 15 agreements supported the programs of 275 organizations and the implementation of 296 projects in a variety of fields (a portion of this funding ($2.8M) comes from the Government of Canada's Action Plan for Official Languages to promote culture, communications and community leadership); an investment of $13M in Intergovernmental Cooperation to enhance minority language services enabled the Government to continue to cooperate with 12 provinces and territories and to contribute to a range of special projects in the context of the Action Plan (notable among the major thrusts are support to the availability of services in the minority language, with special attention to health and early childhood, support for the implementation of legislation and policies regarding services in French in certain provinces and support for intergovernmental networking); lastly, an investment of $3.9Mby the Department of Canadian Heritage under the Interdepartmental Partnership with Official-Language Communities generated total funding in excess of $16M by 16 federal departments and agencies for projects beneficial to official-language minority communities.

In the Minority Language Education component, an investment of $162M, 30% of which went to support for the maintenance of educational systems, 45% for support for the improvement of educational systems and programs and support for language learning (program development, teacher training, Francophone school administration, post-secondary education, community educational centres, language assistants and bursaries and support for NGOs working in the education field), 25% for support under the Action Plan (initiatives to promote education, student recruitment and retention, development of educational resources, cultural enrichment of the school environment, teacher recruitment and training, access to post-secondary education and research). According to some research and the 2001 Census data, 56% of eligible students are currently enrolled in French schools in minority communities. Also according to the 2001 Census, 48% of young Canadians aged 25 to 44 in minority communities had successfully completed their post-secondary education, compared to 45% of

their counterparts in the majority group. This constitutes a catch-up compared to the situation thirty years earlier, when the federal government began supporting minority education.

Millions of $	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) (#10 - #12)
14) Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
-Total Grants	-	-	42.1	4.6	4.6	37.5
- Total Contributions	-	-	161.4	204.7	204.7	(43.3)
- Total Other Transfer Payments						
15) Total for BL	**472.7**	**510.5**	**672.3**	**629.5**	**628.6**	**43.7**
16) Total TPP	**861.1**	**869.6**	**1,072.9**	**999.2**	**997.9**	**75.0**

17) Comments on Variances: The variance can be explained by transfers made from grants to contributions in order to adjust for emerging priorities.

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation:

http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2004/2004_04/index_e.cfm

http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2004/2004_03/index_e.cfm

http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2003/2003_09/index_e.cfm

http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2003/2003_08/index_e.cfm

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Multiculturalism Program**		
2) Start Date: 1982-83	3) End Date: N/A	4) Total Funding: *$151.8M

5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: The aim of Canada's multiculturalism policy is to ensure that all Canadians are able to participate fully in society. The goal of the policy is to help people overcome racial, ethnic, cultural and religious barriers. Funding for projects that strengthen multiculturalism is one way of meeting those objectives. The Multiculturalism Program is an important means through which the Government of Canada can attain the objectives of the multiculturalism policy.

6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: Canadians have the capacity and opportunity to participate in Canadian society regardless of race, ethnicity, cultural or religious background.

7) Achieved results or progress made:

Through grants and contributions, the Program supported a range of community-led initiatives to foster cross-cultural understanding, address emerging issues that affect communities and enhance efforts to address racism. The Program worked to address systemic barriers to participation for ethnocultural/racial communities and helped these communities build their capacity. It supported 2 large-scale initiatives to address the barrier of foreign credential recognition: the *British Columbia Internationally Trained Professionals Network (BCITP)* and the *Policy Roundtable Accessing Progressions and Trades (PROMPT).* The networks provide professionals and skilled trades people with support, education and training so that they can find employment in Canada. Both *BCIPT* and *PROMPT* act as facilitator between internationlly trained professionals and Canadian regulatory bodies, institutions and government to find realistic solutions to foreign credential recognition. The program via G&Cs supported capacity building projects such as the United Way/Centraide Windsor Essex County (Ontario) a project that increased the capacity of members from the ethno-cultural/racial communities to participate in leadership and decision-making positions in non-profit community service organizations.

Millions of $	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) (#10 - #12)
14) Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
-Total Grants	0.5	1.2	7.0	1.0	1.0	6.0
- Total Contributions	6.7	10.0	6.1	11.4	11.3	(5.2)
- Total Other Transfer Payments						

15) Total for BL	472.7	510.5	672.3	629.5	628.6	43.7
16) Total TPP	861.1	869.6	1,072.9	999.2	997.9	75.0
17) Comments on Variances: The variance can be explained by transfers made from grants to contributions in order to adjust for emerging priorities.						
18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: Last strategic evaluation conducted in March 1996. Program is currently being evaluated.						

* Total funding is calculated from 1994-95 (creation date of the Department of Canadian Heritage)

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Aboriginal Programs**		
2) Start Date: 1971-72	3) End Date: N/A	4) Total Funding: *$581.2M

5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: To enable Aboriginal Peoples to strengthen their diverse identities, cultures and languages, and increase their participation in Canadian society. The Aboriginal Affairs Branch provides funding through:

- Aboriginal Friendship Centre Program (AFCP);
- Aboriginal Languages Initiative (ALI);
- Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program (AROP);
- Aboriginal Women's Program (AWP), including Family Violence Initiative (FVI);
- Canada/Nunavut General Agreement for the Promotion of French and Aboriginal Languages (C/NGAPFAL);
- Canada/NWT Cooperation Agreement for French and Aboriginal Languages (C/NWTCAFAL);
- Canada/Yukon Cooperation Agreement for Aboriginal Languages (C/YCAAL);
- National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation Agreement (NAAFA);
- National Aboriginal Day Program (NADP);
- Northern Native Broadcast Access Program (NNBAP);
- Post-Secondary Scholarship Program (PSSP);
- Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres (UMAYC);
- Young Canada Works for Aboriginal Urban Youth (YCWAUY).

6) Objectives:

- To enable Aboriginal organizations to promote Aboriginal perspectives in the development of government policies and programs.
- To enable Aboriginal communities to strengthen cultural distinctiveness and participation of Aboriginal Peoples in Canadian society.
- To enable Aboriginal organizations, Aboriginal broadcast societies and Territorial governments to ensure Aboriginal cultures and languages are preserved, revitalized and appreciated.

Expected results:

- Aboriginal perspectives are reflected in the development for government policies and programs.
- Strengthened cultural distinctiveness and participation of Aboriginal Peoples in Canadian society.

• Aboriginal languages and cultures are preserved, revitalized and appreciated.

7) Achieved results or progress made:

Canada is entering into a new relationship with Aboriginal Peoples. The Aboriginal Peoples Program (APP) currently supports 30 representative and national women's organizations that represent 69% of the Aboriginal population living off reserve. Aboriginal representative organizations and national women's organizations are key members of the Canada-Aboriginal Peoples Roundtable and follow up sectorial roundtables. Aboriginal leaders met, for the first time in Canadian history, with members of the Cabinet Committee on Aboriginal Affairs at a policy retreat May 31, 2005 and will meet again at a First Ministers meeting on Aboriginal issues planned for November 2005.

APP currently supports some 50,000 urban Aboriginal youth each year to improve their knowledge, skills and cultural understanding, and another 300 gain skills through summer work experience. Aboriginal women, mainly off-reserve, address their self-government, family violence, cultural and other women's/family concerns in more than 70 community-based projects. Almost half (49%) of Aboriginal Peoples live in cities and their socio-economic and cultural needs are served by 125 friendship centre organizations.

Canada's Aboriginal languages and cultures are unique in the world yet they are among the most endangered. APP seeks to develop long-term strategies for the preservation, revitalization and promotion of Aboriginal languages and cultures. APP supports the creation of language learning and preservation tools and resources in over 300 communities annually while three territorial partnerships enhance language revitalization in the North. APP supports northern Aboriginal broadcasters who link more than 400 remote northern communities through 27 hours of television and 1,146 hours of radio weekly in over 17 Aboriginal languages.

Millions of $	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) (#10 - #12)
14) Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
-Total Grants	0.1	12.2	3.4	0.2	0.2	3.2
- Total Contributions	64.6	63.3	67.7	66.3	66.2	1.5
- Total Other Transfer Payments						
15) Total for BL	**472.7**	**510.5**	**672.3**	**629.5**	**628.6**	**43.7**

16) Total TPP	861.1	869.6	1,072.9	999.2	997.9	75.0

17) Comments on Variances: The variance can be explained by transfers made from grants to contributions in order to adjust for emerging priorities.

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation:

Since 2002, the Department completed seven program evaluations related to the Aboriginal Programs:

- Family Violence Initiative (September 2002);
- Aboriginal Languages Program (February 2003);
- Northern Distribution Program (June 2003);
- Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres (October 2003);
- Aboriginal Women's Program (March 2005);
- Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program (April 2005); and
- Aboriginal Friendship Centre Program (April 2005).

In addition, the three territorial governments conducted evaluations of the Canada-Territorial Cooperative Agreements for Aboriginal Languages:

- Yukon (March 2004);
- Northwest Territories (March 2004);
- Nunavut (March 2005).

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs led an evaluation of the National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation (August 2003).

The program evaluations were able to show relevancy and positive program impacts to Aboriginal stakeholders, the federal government and the Department of Canadian Heritage, though this information was primarily based on qualitative, not quantitative information. The key issue faced by the evaluations was the lack of clearly defined expected outcomes and performance information. Moreover, program evaluations found a weakness in program design and administrative capacity, both at the Department and with many of the Aboriginal organizations served through the Aboriginal Peoples Program.

Specifically, the Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres evaluation found that the initiative contributed towards important outcomes for participants. Findings, however, were based on qualitative and anecdotal evidence, as quantitative data was not collected in a consistent manner making it difficult to tell the performance story for the program in spite of

the initiatives many successes. The evaluation also highlighted the difficulties in administering and delivering the program and highlighted the need for capacity building and skill development and an assessment of the program's delivery mechanisms.

The Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program and the Aboriginal Women's Program evaluations, though highlighting the importance of these programs, have pointed to the need to further articulate the program's goals and objectives. The evaluations of Aboriginal Languages Initiative and the three territorial agreements highlight the importance of community-based programming to address the critical need for preservation and revitalization of Aboriginal languages and the need to negotiate future agreements with the territorial governments based on mutual priorities and needs. The Aboriginal Friendship Centre Program evaluation found effective management controls, risk management frameworks and overall governance structures, as well as the availability of positive quantitative results.

The Department is responding to all program evaluation recommendations. The results of the Aboriginal Programs (AP) comprehensive review clearly demonstrated that the AP programming elements are strengthened under a consolidated program with clearly defined objectives and expected results. The Department is committed to completing the transition to the new AP over a period of three years and includes improvements to policy development, administration and delivery, and communications.

www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/index_e.cfm

* Total funding is calculated from 1994-95 (creation date of the Department of Canadian Heritage)

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Exchanges Canada program**						

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Exchanges Canada program**

2) Start Date: 2000-01 | 3) End Date: N/A | 4) Total Funding: $87.2M

5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: The Exchanges Canada program enables young Canadians to participate in one-way forums and two-way exchanges with youth from communities across the country. It also enables them to obtain information on opportunities for many different types of exchanges within Canada and abroad.

6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: The participants learn about Canada, its people and communities, establish links with one another and acquire a greater understanding and appreciation of Canada's diversity.

7) Achieved results or progress made:

The Exchanges Canada program provided over 18,000 young Canadians with the opportunity to gain a better understanding of their country, connect with one another and experience the diversity of Canada's communities through two-way exchanges, youth forums and summer work opportunities. The Exchanges Canada program exceeded its overall target for the participation of groups traditionally under-represented in exchanges programs including youth with disabilities, youth from low-income households, Aboriginal youth and youth from rural or isolated areas.

Millions of $	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) (#10 - #12)
14) Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
-Total Grants	-	0.02	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05
- Total Contributions	18.6	19.1	16.7	19.8	19.8	(3.1)
- Total Other Transfer Payments						
15) Total for BL	**472.7**	**510.5**	**672.3**	**629.5**	**628.6**	**43.7**
16) Total TPP	**861.1**	**869.6**	**1,072.9**	**999.2**	**997.9**	**75.0**

17) Comments on Variances:

The variance can be explained by transfers received from other departments (Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Human Resources and Skills Development) in order to facilitate additional exchange opportunities.

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation:

A summative evaluation of the program was completed in January 2005. The significant evaluation findings include:

- Success in increasing the number of exchange opportunities;
- Success in securing partnerships within the Department and with other federal departments to increase opportunities for youth to participate in exchanges;
- Success in involving under-represented groups of Canadian youth, particularly youth from rural areas; and
- Success in providing a significant proportion of exchanges related to official languages.

The evaluation recommended that the program should:

- Have specific targets for each of the under-represented groups for each program sub-component;
- Centralize the input of participants' feedback questionnaire results and store this information in a computer-assisted survey database. The information contained in such a database could then be used to perform statistical analysis; and
- Review the feedback questionnaire to ensure that it includes all the information required to measure the achievement of results.

All recommendations have been, or are currently being implemented.

The summative evaluation for the Exchanges Canada program will be posted on the Canadian Heritage Web site in the near future.

www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/index_e.cfm

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Katimavik program**						

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Katimavik program**

2) Start Date: 1997-98   3) End Date: N/A   4) Total Funding: $85.3M

5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: Katimavik's mission is to foster the personal development of young Canadians through a stimulating 39-week program of community volunteerism, training and group interaction. Katimavik contributes significantly to the personal, social and occupational development of its participants, who are between the ages of 17 and 21, by promoting community service and offering a unique experience that fosters a better understanding of life in Canada.

6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: The participants develop new skills, recognize the importance of community service and gain a better understanding of Canada.

7) Achieved results or progress made:

Over 1,100 young Canadians between the ages of 17 and 21 had the opportunity to develop their personal, social and professional skills; promote community service in Canada; and acquire a better knowledge and understanding of the Canadian reality and Canada's linguistic duality.

Millions of $	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) (#10 - #12)
14) Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
-Total Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Total Contributions	11.6	13.4	19.8	19.8	19.8	0.0
- Total Other Transfer Payments						
15) Total for BL	**472.7**	**510.5**	**672.3**	**629.5**	**628.6**	**43.7**
16) Total TPP	**861.1**	**869.6**	**1,072.9**	**999.2**	**997.9**	**75.0**

17) Comments on Variances: N/A

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation:

A summative evaluation for the Katimavik program will be completed by December 2005.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Community Partnerships program**		
2) Start Date: 2002-03	3) End Date: N/A	4) Total Funding: $26.9M

5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: Managed by the Community Partnerships Program (8.7 million), the Canada Volunteerism Initiative (CVI) was funded for $7.9 million in 2004-2005 through contributions to Volunteer Canada and Imagine Canada, two voluntary organizations. To implement the CVI, CPP works in partnership with three national centres and thirteen local networks of community organizations, one in each province and territory. CVI programs include an information clearinghouse; outreach and awareness; networking, training and capacity building; support for local organizations to undertake pilot and demonstration projects; and support for local and national knowledge development and dissemination.

6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: Canadians are aware and have a greater understanding of volunteerism. Voluntary sector organizations are better able to recruit and retain volunteers.

7) Achieved results or progress made:

The CVI supported several innovative projects in 2004-2005. A national think tank on volunteerism and participation ("Volunteer Zone Bénévoles") was held in February 2005, engaging a core group of youth, community leaders and influencers and funders; its goals were to redefine volunteerism in its original broadest sense and to identify actions to overcome current challenges to volunteering in Canada (http://www.volunteer.ca/volunteer/pdf/VZB_report.pdf). The 2005 Strategic Management and Coordination Committee Forum of Local Networks also took place in February 2005, examining the evolution of CVI and the conditions required for long-term change in the volunteer movement. It included two days of guided discussions, networking and learning opportunities.

The Knowledge Development Centre funded seven community-based and four national research projects under the theme of **'Volunteer Motivation, Recruitment, Retention, Recognition and Support'**. For example, projects researched corporate volunteerism; Aboriginal participation; the training needs of volunteers in Francophone and Acadian organizations in Canada; and the participation of seniors and youth. The results of these projects will be available in 2006.

National Volunteer Week, April 18-25, 2004 received extensive regional media coverage this year, thanks to Volunteer Canada's awareness campaign and outreach efforts of the CVI networks in each province and territory. Newspapers focused on thanking and profiling Canada's 6.5 million volunteers, and on highlighting the need for more volunteers with supporting data from the 2000 National Survey on Giving, Volunteering and Participating.

The Community Support Centre supported the development of innovative volunteerism and volunteer management tools and practices under the theme of '**Broadening the Base of Volunteers**'. In total, fifteen projects were funded in 2004-2005 and a selection of products from projects will be shared nationally via a knowledge transfer program in order to ensure broader based learning from these initiatives. Some of those selected this year are a "How to be a Great

Volunteer" Handbook produced in Nova Scotia; Volunteer Management Workshops from La Société franco-manitobaine; Volunteer Interpretation Training Materials developed by the Calgary Chinese Community Service Association; and a "How to Work with Volunteers" Guide for working with volunteers in remote communities, produced by Yukon Learn.

Millions of $	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance (s) (#10 - #12)
14) Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
-Total Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Total Contributions	5.9	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
- Total Other Transfer Payments						
15) Total for BL	**472.7**	**510.5**	**672.3**	**629.5**	**628.6**	**43.7**
16) Total TPP	**861.1**	**869.6**	**1,072.9**	**999.2**	**997.9**	**75.0**

17) Comments on Variances: N/A

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: Preliminary findings of the formative evaluation suggest that the delivery approach of the Canada Volunteerism Initiative is sound and considered to be effective. Based on activities and research to date, there is evidence that the initiative is on track to achieving its long-term outcomes as it builds on the knowledge developed to date.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Museums Assistance Program (MAP)**

2) Start Date: 1972-73	3) End Date: N/A	4) Total Funding: *$104.6M

5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: This program helps current and future generations of Canadians gain access to and develop a better appreciation of their heritage. The program provides financial support for activities that help exhibitions travel around the country, foster the adoption of best museum management practices, support Aboriginal peoples in protecting and presenting their heritage, and help improve associations' ability to serve their members.

6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: To give Canadians across the country access to travelling exhibitions and heritage collections.

7) Achieved results or progress made: The average of MAP awards per year between 1995-96 and 2003-04 was 230. Between 1995-96 and 2003-04, approximately 75% of the estimated 700 eligible institutions in Canada received at least one MAP grant or contribution. Demand for funding continues to exceed supply as MAP provides financial assistance to organizations for projects aimed at the specific objectives of the program and addresses two of the most frequently identified challenges faced by museums in Canada: financial pressures that limit non-revenue generating activities and professional development.

Millions of $	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance (s) (#10 - #12)
14) Business Line (BL): Cultural Development and Heritage						
-Total Grants	3.9	4.4	9.4	3.6	3.6	5.8
- Total Contributions	7.1	2.4	2.3	7.4	7.4	(5.1)
- Total Other Transfer Payments						
15) Total for BL	**388.3**	**359.1**	**398.7**	**367.8**	**367.4**	**31.3**
16) Total TPP	**861.0**	**869.6**	**1,072.9**	**999.2**	**997.9**	**75.0**

17) Comments on Variances: The variance can be explained by transfers made from grants to contributions in order to adjust for emerging priorities.

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation:

According to the Summative Evaluation of the Museums Assistance Program (MAP) and Canadian Museums Association Program[1], evaluators found a general perception that MAP had helped protect and preserve important heritage, reach new audiences, share information with others and improve collections preservation management and that MAP-supported projects had

served to give Canadians a better understanding of their heritage and diversity.
http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2005/2005_05/index_e.cfm

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[1]Evaluation Services Directorate, Corporate Review Branch (May 2005).

* Total funding is calculated from 1994-95 (creation date of the Department of Canadian Heritage)

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: **Historic Places Initiatives class contribution program**						

2) Start Date: 2002/03	3) End Date: N/A	4) Total Funding: $10.7M

5) Description of Transfer Payment Program: class contribution program

6) Objective(s), expected result(s) and outcomes: To improve the state of conservation in Canada and increase Canadians' access to, and understanding of, their heritage by actively engaging key residents and stakeholders in the preservation of historic places; increase the profile of the Historic Places Initiatives (HPI) in communities; provide a pan-Canadian component to the Canadian Register of Historic Places; expand the use of the national conservation Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada; provide increased public access to historic sites to Canadians through the Internet; and contribute to the achievement of the overall goal of HPI, which is for Canadians to become more involved in appreciating and supporting their heritage, leading to future public and private support, and to the preservation of Canadian heritage for future generations.

7) Achieved results or progress made: All 13 jurisdictions have signed contribution agreements in place and are participating in the Historic Places Initiative class contribution program (HPICCP), the Canadian Register of Historic Places is up and running; the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada have been endorsed and are being used by Parks Canada and the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO), a number of provinces/territories (P/Ts), municipalities and stakeholders; P/Ts have built capacity to fully participate in HPI delivery.

Millions of $	8) Actual Spending 2002-03	9) Actual Spending 2003-04	10) Planned Spending 2004-05	11) Total Authorities 2004-05	12) Actual Spending 2004-05	13) Variance(s) (#10 - #12)
14) Business Line (BL): Cultural Development and Heritage						
-Total Grants						
- Total Contributions	0.2	4.9	8.7	5.7	5.7	3.0
- Total Other Transfer Payments						
15) Total for BL	**388.3**	**359.1**	**398.7**	**367.8**	**367.4**	**31.3**
16) Total TPP	**861.1**	**869.6**	**1,072.9**	**999.2**	**997.9**	**75.0**

17) Comments on Variances: Following the federal government reorganization of December 12, 2003 and July 20, 2004, the responsibility for the Historic Place Initiative class contribution program was transferred to Environment Canada.

18) Significant Evaluation Findings and URL to last evaluation: Formative evaluation completed by Parks Canada in March 2005 but not yet posted. Findings were that core program tools are working efficiently; contribution program has enabled P/Ts to implement the infrastructure necessary for the delivery of HPI tools, but performance measurement framework needs to be refined.