

**TABLE 9: Details on Transfer Payments Programs (TPPs) for the  
Department of Canadian Heritage**

**CITIZENSHIP AND HERITAGE SECTOR**

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 the departments and agencies. This spending authorization lapses at year-end.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: <b>Aboriginal Peoples' Program</b>	
2) Start Date: 1971-72	3) End Date: 2009-10
4) Description:	
<p>The Aboriginal Peoples' Program focuses primarily on encouraging full Aboriginal participation in Canadian life and supporting the continuation of Aboriginal living cultures as key elements of the Canadian cultural landscape. Specifically, it: strengthens Aboriginal cultural identity and languages; facilitates the inclusion of Aboriginal people in Canadian society in a manner that recognizes their cultures and fosters their contribution to Canada; and provides Aboriginal Peoples living off-reserve with a representative voice and ensure that Aboriginal perspectives are reflected in government.</p> <p>The program is organized around three broad themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aboriginal Organizations</li> <li>• Aboriginal Communities</li> <li>• Aboriginal Living Cultures</li> </ul>	
5) Strategic Outcome(s): Canadians express and share their diverse cultural experiences with each other and the world; Canadians live in an inclusive society built on intercultural understanding and citizen participation	
6) Results Achieved:	
<p><u>Aboriginal Organizations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2005-06, \$6,038,494 was provided to 30 representative and national women's organizations that represent approximately 70% of the Aboriginal population that live off reserve. Funding provided in 2005-06 builds on over 30 years of programming and has continued to provide the infrastructure to Aboriginal organizations to foster and cultivate change in the place of Aboriginal Peoples within Canadian society.</li> <li>• Funding provided to these organizations in 2005-06 ensured that they were able to prepare for the First Ministers' Meeting held in Kelowna, BC in November 2005. The organizations were able to prepare background documents that included their respective constituencies' perspectives on housing, health, education, economic opportunities, negotiations and accountability.</li> </ul>	

### Aboriginal Communities

- Friendship Centres, through a strong community focus and the provision of critical programs and services, have contributed to improving the life chances and socio-economic conditions of urban Aboriginal people. In 2005-06, \$16,323,194 was provided to support 117 friendship centres, the National Association of Friendship Centres (NAFC) and 7 provincial/territorial affiliated associations. This provides a stable base to the Friendship Centre network from which it is able to deliver a wide range of programs and services to urban Aboriginal Canadians in partnership with federal, provincial and Aboriginal governments, and the non-profit sector.
- Community-level youth projects focus on a wide range of Aboriginal youth issues, needs and goals such as encouraging youth to stay in school; improving life skills; increasing youth participation in health, cultural and recreational projects; creating activities that provide alternatives to negative environments; community outreach and prevention and intervention programs for street youth. In 2005-06, \$23,191,137 was provided to The Urban Multipurpose Aboriginal Youth Centres (UMAYC) supports the development aspirations of over 10,000 young participants each year; Young Canada Works for Aboriginal Urban Youth (YCWAUY) provides summer work experience, and monies to help urban students to support their educational goals; and support for scholarships to students and for career fairs to encourage for careers related to the departmental mandate.
- Aboriginal women's issues are emerging as another key area of concern for government. Funding provided by Canadian Heritage in 2005-06, supported about 70 culturally relevant Aboriginal women's community-based projects addressing leadership and women's issues, family violence and self-government participation.

### Aboriginal Living Cultures

- The preservation, revitalization and promotion of Aboriginal languages through the Territorial Aboriginal Languages Accords and the Aboriginal Languages Initiative address the challenges of language and cultural loss. In 2005-06, \$9,137,168 was provided through this initiative supported 350 community-based language projects.
- Aboriginal broadcasting in the North has helped Aboriginal Peoples reconnect with their cultural heritage, re-establish their linguistic capabilities and share their distinct ways and traditions among themselves and with the rest of the country. In 2005-06, \$7,949,223 was provided to support is provided to 13 northern Aboriginal broadcasters for the production and distribution of television and radio programming. This ensured that over 900 hours of radio and television programming in 17 Aboriginal languages was produced and distributed.
- In 2005-06, \$60,000 was provided to support National Aboriginal Day events in the National Capital Region. These events assist in the recognition and celebration of Aboriginal cultures and contributions to Canada foster the promotion of Aboriginal cultures and testify about its growing importance.

Millions of \$	7) Actual Spending 2003–04	8) Actual Spending 2004–05	9) Planned Spending 2005–06	10) Total Authorities 2005–06	11) Actual Spending 2005–06	12) Variance(s) Between 9 and 11
Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
Total Grants	0.0	0.0				
Total Contributions	67.4	57.3				
<b>Total Business Line (PCH)</b>	<b>510.5</b>	<b>628.6</b>				
Program Activity (PA): Preservation of Canada's Heritage						
Total Grants			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Contributions			17.2	19.5	17.2	0.0
<b>Total Program Activity (PCH)</b>			<b>29.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Program Activity (PA): Community Development and Capacity Building						
Total Grants			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Contributions			7.2	-	6.0	1.2
<b>Total Program Activity (PCH)</b>			<b>241.9</b>	<b>252.8</b>	<b>252.8</b>	<b>(10.9)</b>
Program Activity (PA): Participation in Community and Civic Life						
Total Grants			0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total Contributions			32.0	0.0	32.5	0.0

<b>Total Program Activity (PCH)</b>			<b>139.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Total TPP (PCH)</b>	<b>869.6</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>1,145.6</b>	<b>1,019.1</b>	<b>1,015.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>

13) Comment(s) on Variance(s)  
 Budgets were cash-managed until December 2005. In addition, some discrepancies are a reflection of activities associated with the wrong Program Activity Architecture section – this has been corrected for 2006-07.

14) Significant Audit and Evaluation Findings and URL (s) to Last Audit and / or Evaluation

Northern Native Broadcast Access and Northern Distribution Programs

An audit of the Northern Native Broadcast Access Program (NNBAP) and the Northern Distribution Program (NDP) was conducted in 2005-06, and includes a review of all funding files for 2004-05 and 2005-06.

Key findings:

Funding by the programs is relatively straightforward and repetitive. Funds are provided annually to the same recipients, in support of the same activities.

The audit found that the management control frameworks in place reflect the non-complex nature of funding and the centralized nature of program operations, and, are adequate for management of the programs.

While overall governance of the programs is adequate, the audit identified elements of the management control frameworks where improvements can be made to strengthen overall effectiveness of the frameworks; enhance risk management and program accountability; and, strengthen compliance to policies.

The recommendations of the audit were accepted in June 2006, and changes will be implemented in 2006-07. The Audit is not yet online, but will be posted at:

[http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/index\\_e.cfm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/index_e.cfm)

Aboriginal Friendship Centre Program Evaluation – May 2005

An evaluation of the Aboriginal Friendship Centre Program was completed and approved by the Audit and Evaluation Committee in May 2005. ([http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2005/2005\\_08/CFF2005\\_eval\\_e.pdf](http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2005/2005_08/CFF2005_eval_e.pdf))

Key recommendations included the need to:

- define expected outcomes related to core-funding provided to National Association of Friendship Centres (NAFC), and provincial and territorial associations (PTA) and Aboriginal Friendship Centres (AFC);
- ensure that there are no systemic barriers that prevent the full participation in and access to AFC's by all Aboriginal Peoples; and
- explore how the differing circumstances of larger urban and smaller urban, rural or

remote AFCs could be taken into consideration in order to maximize outcome achievement.

All recommendations were accepted and the Department of Canadian Heritage, in collaboration with the National Association of Friendship Centres and its Provincial/Territorial Associations, is working to address the recommendations.

Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program – May 2005

An evaluation of the Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program was completed and approved by the Audit and Evaluation Committee in May 2005. (not yet online)

Key recommendations included the need to:

- undertake discussions with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs to explore whether or not the program would better fit in that Department;
- revisit objectives and basic concepts of the program to better address current needs of recipient organizations and priorities of the federal government; and
- design and implement a performance-monitoring framework that meets the accountability requirements for results-based management, and that tools and templates be developed to guide recipient reporting, and training on the performance measurement framework be provided for all staff involved with Program delivery.

The Department of Canadian Heritage, in collaboration with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, has been working to address the recommendations.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: <b>Community Partnerships Program</b>	
2) Start Date: 2002-03	3) End Date: June 30, 2007
4) Description: Through the Community Partnerships Program, the Department of Canadian Heritage works with other government departments and the voluntary sector to promote citizen participation and engagement in Canadian society. The principal program managed by the Community Partnerships Program is the Canada Volunteerism Initiative (CVI) which aims to improve the ability of organizations to recruit and retain volunteers; to encourage Canadians to participate in voluntary organizations; and to enhance the experience of volunteering.	
5) Strategic Outcome(s): Canadians live in an inclusive society built on inter-cultural understanding and citizen participation.	
6) Results Achieved:	
<p>To date, the Canada Volunteerism Initiative (CVI) has supported over 120 demonstration and research projects. Many of these projects have touched other parts of the Canadian Heritage portfolio such as efforts to recruit and retain volunteers from ethno-cultural communities, projects to attract youth to volunteering and initiatives to engage aboriginal youth in their communities. Other initiatives include increasing employee participation in corporate volunteering programs or examining the role of seniors in sustaining rural communities. Over 80 resources (training materials, guides and other tools) have been developed from the most successful projects and then disseminated through networks (organizational and electronic) in each province and territory. In 2005-06, almost 32,000 searches for information were registered with the Volunteer Resource Centre.</p> <p>Also in 2005-06, a series of 17 workshops were held across the country by Imagine Canada to showcase research work undertaken by funding recipients. The workshops provided participants with practical tools, advice and the opportunity to network. The results from these workshops and other initiatives helped develop a national CVI strategy for knowledge transfer and exchange.</p> <p>The CVI supports promotional campaigns, materials and events. National Volunteer Week (NVW) thanks and acknowledges the role of volunteers in Canadian communities. In 2005-06, the media campaign for NVW was distributed to 400 radio broadcasters and 800 print media engendering an estimated \$1.24M in public service announcement time. Over 75,000 stakeholder organizations received materials to promote NVW and there were 140,000 visits to the NVW website in April alone. Global Youth Service Day (GYSD) is designed to celebrate, mobilize and recognize youth engagement. In 2005-06, 12,048 schools across Canada were contacted to raise awareness about GYSD and to encourage youth to volunteer. Almost 900,000 hours were volunteered by youth across Canada in 856 events (up from 160,000 hours from 352 events the previous year).</p> <p>Through the one national and thirteen local networks, the CVI has created opportunities for national and community leaders to discuss issues and find solutions related to volunteerism. In 2005-06, hundreds of activities were held to support volunteerism action plans and related community investment strategies. Examples of these activities include an</p>	

intergenerational workshop in Newfoundland to bring together community leaders to promote and improve community volunteerism; an event with Aboriginal leaders in BC to honour the spirit of volunteerism in Aboriginal communities and the development of tools and volunteering practices specific to the needs of minority language communities. Some unexpected achievements were also evident in 2005-06 with the most notable being a commitment in the Nova Scotia Speech from the Throne to take concrete action on the recommendations of a CVI report on volunteers and the appointment of a Minister responsible for volunteerism.

The CVI has also been instrumental in the formation of new relationships that cross traditional lines: for example, in Nova Scotia, the CVI official language strategy has fostered greater inclusion of minority-language Francophone communities in the larger non-Francophone volunteer sector; in the Territories, local networks were given autonomy to develop toolkits that address volunteer issues specific to northern and remote communities; and in Quebec, a successful joint provincial and federal government funding model for the CVI local network has emerged.

Millions of \$	7) Actual Spending 2003-04	8) Actual Spending 2004-05	9) Planned Spending 2005-06	10) Total Authorities 2005-06	11) Actual Spending 2005-06	12) Variance(s) Between 9 and 11
Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
Total Grants	0.0	0.0				
Total Contributions	7.7	8.0				
<b>Total Business Line (PCH)</b>	<b>510.5</b>	<b>628.6</b>				
Program Activity (PA): Participation in Community and Civic Life						
Total Grants			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Contributions			7.6	8.2	8.2	(0.6)
<b>Total Program Activity (PCH)</b>			<b>139.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Total TPP (PCH)</b>	<b>869.6</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>1,145.6</b>	<b>1,019.1</b>	<b>1,015.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>

13) Comment(s) on Variance(s) :

The variance can be explained by departmental reallocations.

14) Significant Audit and Evaluation Findings and URL (s) to Last Audit and / or Evaluation:

A formative evaluation of the Program was completed in September 2005. It clearly stated that the program's design, delivery and implementation was sound and effective; that the CVI was on track to achieve its intermediate and ultimate outcomes ; and that the performance measurement strategy was generally good, with only some adjustments required. Four minor recommendations were made, all of these have been addressed by departmental actions:

1. The strategic governance role of the Strategic Management and Coordination Committee (SMC) should be strengthened: the committee has created a strategic plan for the CVI and is actively involved in the redesign process.
2. Key stakeholders should be consulted to develop possible program design alterations: stakeholder discussions are in progress, and will be completed by June 30, 2006.
3. A database should be created to facilitate data gathering, synthesis and reporting of results for CVI: an improved approach to data gathering and reporting is being implemented.
4. Work to ensure adequate ongoing monitoring, reporting and assessment of CVI activities, outputs and outcomes should continue with the national centres: ongoing.

An audit of one national centre was also completed in 2005-06 and no significant issues were identified. This was the third audit of three that were planned for the first five years of the Initiative. No major issues were found in any of the audits.



1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: <b>Development of Official-Language Communities Program</b>	
2) Start Date: 2003-2004	3) End Date: 2008-2009
4) Description: The purpose of this program is to enable members of English and French linguistic minority communities to participate fully in all aspects of Canadian life in their own language in their communities, and to ensure their long-term development. Through partnerships and agreements with community organizations, the provinces and territories and federal departments and agencies, the program aims to implement activities that will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community Life: enhance the capacity of official-language minority communities to gain greater access to quality education and to different programs and services in their language in their communities by supporting community activities and equipping communities with the infrastructure required to establish living spaces in their language; and</li> <li>2. Minority-Language Education: help provinces and territories provide education and learning activities in the language of the minority communities, and increase the number of Canadians who use these programs.</li> </ol>	
5) Strategic Result: Canadians live in an inclusive society built on intercultural understanding and citizen participation.	
6) Results Achieved:	
Community Life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canadian Heritage invested \$14 million with the provinces/territories under multi-year federal-provincial/territorial co-operation agreements to provide services in the minority language. These investments have enabled the development and implementation of concrete measures to enhance the range and quality of services provided by the provinces to minority communities in priority sectors such as the development and dissemination of information in the minority language, language training for various key stakeholders, and support for the provision of social services and health care in the minority language.</li> <li>• Intensive consultation and discussions with the Anglophone and Francophone communities have resulted in new co-operation agreements between Canadian Heritage and the communities, with an annual financial commitment of \$32 million. These agreements define the values, principles and foundations of the co-operative relationship between the associative movement and Canadian Heritage, and identify the targeted common goals for the development of Canada's linguistic minority communities. These funds were used to support the programming of community agencies and to implement various projects aimed at developing and maintaining the vitality of Canada's linguistic minority communities.</li> <li>• Close to 71.3% of respondents from linguistic minority communities report that they are generally satisfied with provincial services provided in their regions in the minority language. (Source: GPC Int. <i>Attitudes and Perceptions Towards Canada's Official Languages</i>, 2002).</li> </ul>	
Minority-Language Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An overall budget of \$911,516,000 was allocated to implement bilateral agreements with each province and territory, \$656 million of which was earmarked for</li> </ul>	

maintaining and improving regular education programs in the provinces and territories (minority-language education and second-language instruction: support and guidance for educational systems and programs, curriculum development, teacher training and development, post-secondary initiatives), and \$153.3 million will be used to support their additional minority-language education strategies (Francization and language upgrading, specialized educational services, educational resource development, new teacher recruitment).

- According to Statistics Canada School Enrolment data and 2001 Census data, approximately 56% of eligible students are enrolled in Francophone schools in the minority-language system. This is a national average; however it should be noted that the supply of educational services differs from one province to the next based on available resources, population patterns and concentrations, geography and demographic features, such as the percentage of young people within the population. Support programs are aimed at helping the provinces reduce obstacles to full participation. Enrolments in New Brunswick and Ontario are above the national average (90% and 71% respectively), but the situation is very different elsewhere, for example, in Alberta (17%), British Columbia (18%) and Saskatchewan (20%), where enrolments represent only about one-fifth of the potential pool of students. In the other provinces, the proportion of eligible students attending minority-language schools is between 33% and 46%. These figures demonstrate that in the provinces where the minority represents a small percentage of the population, it is very difficult for minority schools to overcome the attraction of majority Anglophone schools, hence the importance of investing in education in the language of the minority, in co-operation with the provinces and territories.

Millions of \$	7) Actual Spending 2003-2004	8) Actual Spending 2004-2005	9) Planned Spending 2005-2006	10) Total Authorities 2005-2006	11) Actual Spending 2005-2006	12) Variances (#9 - #11)
Business Line (BL: Canadian Identity)						
Total Grants	-	4.6				
Total Contributions	-	204.7				
<b>Total for BL (PCH)</b>	<b>510.5</b>	<b>628.6</b>				
Program Activity (PA): Community Development and Capacity-Building						
Total Grants			42.1	5.0	5.0	37.1
Total Contributions			177.7	226.2	226.2	(48.5)

<b>Total for PA (PCH)</b>			<b>241.9</b>	<b>252.8</b>	<b>252.8</b>	<b>(10.9)</b>
<b>Total TPP (PCH)</b>	<b>869.6</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>1,145.6</b>	<b>1,019.1</b>	<b>1,015.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>

13) Comments on Variances:  
The total variance (\$11.4M) is due to the fact that the funds from other departmental programs were transferred to the program in response to new priorities.

14) Significant Audit and Evaluation Findings and URL to Last Evaluation or Audit

[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_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/2004/2004_03/index_e.cfm)

[http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2003/2003\\_09/index\\_e.cfm?nav=0](http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2003/2003_09/index_e.cfm?nav=0)

[http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2003/2003\\_08/index\\_e.cfm?nav=0](http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2003/2003_08/index_e.cfm?nav=0)

Evaluation of the Implementation of Section 42 of the *Official Languages Act*, Corporate Review Branch, October 19, 2005

[http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2005/2005\\_04/2005\\_04\\_f.pdf](http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2005/2005_04/2005_04_f.pdf)

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: <b>Enhancement of Official Languages Program</b>	
2) Start Date: 2003-2004	3) End Date: 2008-2009
4) Description: The purpose of this program is to increase the proportion of Canadians who have a working knowledge of the two official languages and a better understanding and appreciation of the benefits of linguistic duality and who accept the rights of official-language minorities and encourage their participation in Canadian society. 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, this program aims at encouraging the public to recognize and support linguistic duality as a fundamental value of Canadian society.	
5) Strategic Result: Canadians live in an inclusive society built on intercultural understanding and citizen participation.	
6) Results Achieved:	
Enhancement of linguistic duality:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 projects received support under the Promotion of Linguistic Duality component in 2005-2006, for total funding of \$2,438,467. The purpose of these projects is to promote second-language learning and to build stronger links among members of the two official-language communities.</li> <li>• According to data from the 2002 Survey on Attitudes and Perceptions Toward Canada's Official Languages, a growing percentage of Canadians from official-language majority communities agreed that having two official languages is important to what it means to be Canadian. That percentage increased from 55.6% in 2002 to 59.1% in 2006.</li> </ul>	
Second-language learning:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An overall four-year budget of \$911,516,000 was allocated to implement bilateral agreements with each province and territory, \$656 million of which was earmarked for maintaining and improving regular education programs in the provinces and territories (minority-language education and second-language instruction), and \$102.2 million will be used to support their additional second-language learning strategies. This agreement also provides \$107,872,000 to implement the Explore and Destination Clic bursary programs and the Accent and Odyssey language assistant programs.</li> <li>• Currently, approximately 2.4 million young Canadians are learning English or French as a second language. The percentage of young people 15 to 19 years of age reporting themselves as bilingual increased from 16.4% to 24% in 30 years. Although demographically, there has been a decrease in the number of students in French immersion programs in Canada (from 337,303 in 2000 to 327,521 in 2003) the percentage of registrations has remained stable at 7% of the total population of second-language students.</li> <li>• In light of these results, the program is still needed to support linguistic duality as a fundamental value.</li> </ul>	

Millions of \$	7) Actual Spending 2003-2004	8) Actual Spending 2004-2005	9) Planned Spending 2005-2006	10) Total Authorities 2005-2006	11) Actual Spending 2005-2006	12) Variances (#9 - #12)
Business Line (BL: Canadian Identity)						
Total Grants	-	0.5				
Total Contributions	-	90.5				
<b>Total for BL (PCH)</b>	<b>510.5</b>	<b>628.6</b>				
Program Activity (PA): Promotion of Inter-cultural Understanding						
Total Grants			5.6	0.6	0.6	5.2
Total Contributions			95.0	106.5	106.5	(11.5)
<b>Total for PA (PCH)</b>			<b>116.8</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>
PA: Participation in Community and Civic Life						
Total Grants			-	-	-	-
Total Contributions			3.4	3.5	3.5	0.1
<b>Total for PA (PCH)</b>			<b>139.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Total TPP (PCH)</b>	<b>869.6</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>1,145.6</b>	<b>1,019.1</b>	<b>1,015.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>
13) Comments on Variances: The total variance (\$6.2M) is due to the fact that the funds from other departmental programs were transferred to the program in response to new priorities.						
14) Significant Audit and Evaluation Findings and URL to Last Evaluation or Audit <a href="http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2003/2003_09/index_e.cfm?nav=0">http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2003/2003_09/index_e.cfm?nav=0</a>						

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: <b>Exchanges Canada Initiative</b>						
2) Start Date: 2000-2001			3) End Date: 2009-10			
4) Description: Exchanges Canada provides youth from across the country with opportunities to learn more about Canada, connect with one another and appreciate the diversity and shared aspects of the Canadian experience. In 2005-06, Exchanges Canada provided 15 510 Canadian youth with the opportunity to establish connections with one another and gain a better understanding and appreciation of their country through a wide range of activities, including group reciprocal exchanges, youth forums and summer work opportunities and internships on a variety of topics.						
5) Strategic Outcome(s): Canadians live in an inclusive society based on inter-cultural understanding and citizen participation.						
6) Results Achieved:  In 2005-06, Exchanges Canada offered 15 510 youth (preliminary data) the opportunity to learn more about Canada and its institutions, to connect with one another, to develop their skills, to develop solutions to issues that matter to them and to have a voice in public policy dialogue via participation in reciprocal exchanges, youth forums and summer work opportunities and internships. Exit questionnaires consistently demonstrate that participants in these activities have, as a result of their experience, a greater appreciation for Canada's diversity, greater comfort in their second language, and an increased desire to get involved in their own community. In 2005-06, 84.4% of forum participants reported that their experience helped them to better understand other cultures, and 95.4% of exchange participants stated that their experience helped them learn new things about Canada. According to preliminary demographic data for 2005-06, the Program has achieved or surpassed the majority of its participation targets. Increased efforts will be required, however to reach out to visible minority youth, youth with disabilities and youth from Ontario.						
Millions of \$	7) Actual Spending 2003-04	8) Actual Spending 2004-05	9) Planned Spending 2005-06	10) Total Authorities 2005-06	11) Actual Spending 2005-06	12) Variance(s) Between 9 and 11
Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
Total Grants	0.0	0.0				
Total Contributions	19.1	19.8				
<b>Total Business Line (PCH)</b>	<b>510.5</b>	<b>628.6</b>				
Program Activity (PA): Participation in						

Community and Civic Life						
Total Grants			0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total Contributions			17.1	18.3	18.3	(1.2)
<b>Total Program Activity (PCH)</b>			<b>139.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Total TPP (PCH)</b>	<b>869.6</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>1,145.6</b>	<b>1,019.1</b>	<b>1,015.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>

13) Comment(s) on Variance(s):

The variance can be explained by transfers received from PCH programs and other departments (including Indian and Northern Affairs, Human Resources and Social Development, and Environment Canada) in order to address other priorities and facilitate additional exchange opportunities.

14) Significant Audit and Evaluation Findings and URL (s) to Last Audit and / or Evaluation:

In 2004-05, Exchanges Canada underwent a summative evaluation. Overall, the evaluation was very positive, and contained specific recommendations on results measurement and data collection. Consequently, the 2005 program renewal involved the development of enhanced performance measurement strategies, including additional indicators, new questionnaires and reporting tools. These data collection activities will build on and strengthen procedures that have been in place for 5 years.

[http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2005/2005\\_03/index\\_e.cfm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/eval/2005/2005_03/index_e.cfm)

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: <b>Katimavik Program</b>						
2) Start Date: 1997-1998			3) End Date: 2007-08			
4) Description: Katimavik is a national youth volunteer and training program, that provides young Canadian men and women aged 17 to 21 with the opportunity to acquire personal and professional skills through an alternative educational program involving community projects in three different regions of the country (two English-speaking regions and one French-speaking region) for a 9-month period. The participants live and work in groups, with each group made up of 11 young people from different regions of the country and different social and economic backgrounds. The Katimavik program is based on the concept of service learning - learning through volunteer work on community projects.						
5) Strategic Outcome(s): Canadians live in an inclusive society based on inter-cultural understanding and citizen participation.						
6) Results Achieved:						
In 2005-06, the Katimavik program made it possible for 1 115 young people to enjoy a unique experience that allowed them to develop their skills and learn more about Canada, while communities across the country will benefit from the abilities and enthusiasm of the young volunteers.						
Millions of \$	7) Actual Spending 2003-04	8) Actual Spending 2004-05	9) Planned Spending 2005-06	10) Total Authorities 2005-06	11) Actual Spending 2005-06	12) Variance(s) Between 9 and 11
Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
Total Grants	0.0	0.0				
Total Contributions	13.4	19.8				
<b>Total Business Line (PCH)</b>	<b>510.5</b>	<b>628.6</b>				
Program Activity (PA): Participation in Community and Civic Life						
Total Grants			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Contributions			19.8	18.5	16.7	3.1
<b>Total Program Activity (PCH)</b>			<b>139.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Total TPP (PCH)</b>	<b>869.6</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>1,145.6</b>	<b>1,019.1</b>	<b>1,015.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>



13) Comment(s) on Variance(s):

Variance reflects adjustment to contribution amount based on cash flow needs.

14) Significant Audit and Evaluation Findings and URL (s) to Last Audit and / or Evaluation:

In preparation for program renewal, a summative evaluation and a compliance audit were undertaken in 2006. Results from both have not yet been finalized, but are expected to be available in fall 2006.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: <b>Multiculturalism Program</b>						
2) Start Date: 1988-89			3) End Date: 2009-2010			
4) Description: The Multiculturalism Program draws its mandate from the <i>Canadian Multiculturalism Act (1988)</i> and the <i>Multiculturalism Policy</i> that is embodied in the <i>Act</i> . The policy encourages a vision of an inclusive Canada based on equality of opportunity and mutual respect without regard to race, national or ethnic origin, colour and religion. The Program encourages and supports participation by all citizens in building and shaping a cohesive and inclusive Canadian society.						
5) Strategic Outcome(s) Canadians live in an inclusive society built on intercultural understanding and citizen participation.						
6) Results Achieved						
<p>The Multiculturalism Program worked on developing broad frameworks with other programs and government departments/agencies to target specific economic, social and cultural challenges facing ethno-cultural/racial groups. Examples include collaboration with the National Crime Prevention Centre (PSEPC) to address some of the root causes of marginalization that lead vulnerable ethno-cultural youth to violence; collaboration with Young Canada Works to develop a multiculturalism youth internship program; and contribution to the work of the Cross-cultural Roundtable on Security. The Program also supported ethno-cultural communities across the country to play an active role in identifying and developing solutions to barriers to employment. In relation to foreign credential recognition, internationally educated and trained professionals have provided recommendations on how to adapt existing programs and services (such as the Bridge to Work Program); they have met with training institutions, regulatory bodies and government to develop new strategies/approaches; and they have increased understanding of these organizations about the barriers that they are experiencing.</p>						
Millions of \$	7) Actual Spending 2003-04	8) Actual Spending 2004-05	9) Planned Spending 2005-06	10) Total Authorities 2005-06	11) Actual Spending 2005-06	12) Variance(s) Between 9 and 11
Business Line (BL): Canadian Identity						
Total Grants	1.2	1.0				
Total Contributions	10.0	11.3				
<b>Total Business Line (PCH)</b>	<b>510.5</b>	<b>628.6</b>				
Program Activity (PA): Promotion of Inter-Cultural Understanding						
Total Grants			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Contributions			16.2	0.0	0.0	16.2

<b>Total Program Activity (PCH)</b>			<b>116.8</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Program Activity (PA): Participation in Community and Civic Life						
Total Grants			7.0	0.8	0.8	6.2
Total Contributions			11.1	9.9	9.7	1.4
<b>Total Program Activity (PCH)</b>			<b>139.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Total TPP (PCH)</b>	<b>869.6</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>1,145.6</b>	<b>1,019.1</b>	<b>1,015.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>

13) Comment(s) on Variance(s):  
The total planned spending of \$34.3 million includes additional funding for *Canada's Action Plan Against Racism* (\$11.2 million), the Enhancement of the Multiculturalism Program (\$5.0 million) and the Acknowledgement Commemoration and Education Program (\$5.0 million), which were announced in the 2005 Federal Budget. Out of the \$11.2 million planned for *Canada's Action Plan Against Racism*, \$11.0 million was funding for other federal departments (i.e., Citizenship & Immigration Canada, Human Resources Social Development and Justice). As for the \$10.0 million planned for the Enhancement of the Multiculturalism Program and the Acknowledgement, Commemoration and Education Program, \$8.8 million was reprofiled to future years. Transfers were also made to other departmental programs in order to adjust for emerging priorities.

14) Significant Audit and Evaluation Findings and URL (s) to Last Audit and / or Evaluation.

- The Summative Evaluation of the Multiculturalism Program (October 2005), covered the period 1999 – 2004. It was completed in accordance with the requirements of the Treasury Board Transfer Payment Policy prior to the Program being renewed in January 2006. The evaluation examined the issues of relevance; success and outcomes; cost effectiveness and alternatives; and design and delivery. Overall, the program received a good evaluation.

The course of action proposed in the Management Response to the Evaluation Recommendations has a two-phased approach. The first focuses on doing things right. The second focuses on doing the right things. The first – doing things right – will be implemented in 2006-2007 and involves specific measures to clarify program outcomes and priorities, improve cost effectiveness, increase integration with regional offices, and strengthen management practices.

The second – doing the right things – will be implemented in 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. This longer-term phase involves examining whether the Program requires “refocusing/alignment” given the ever-changing Canadian context.

1) Name of Transfer Payment Program: <b>Museum Assistance Program (including Young Canada Works)</b>						
2) Start Date: 1972-73			3) End Date: 2009-10			
4) Description: This program helps ensure that current and future generations of Canadians will have access to and the opportunity to develop a better appreciation of their heritage. The program provides financial support for exhibitions that travel around the country, for projects leading to sound museum management practices, support for Aboriginal peoples in protecting and presenting their heritage, and assistance to heritage service organizations to enable them to better serve their members. The Young Canada Works (Heritage) (YCW) assists students and graduates through work experience in getting the overall skills and knowledge they may need to prepare for and to participate in the heritage-related labour force.						
5) Strategic Outcome(s) Canadians express and share their diverse cultural experiences with each other and the world.						
6) Results Achieved:						
<u>Program Activity: Access and Participation in Canada's Cultural Life</u>						
The average of Museums Assistance Program approved projects per year (since 1995-1996) has remained steady. Demand for funding continues to exceed supply. In 2005-2006, the Program received 212 projects, and funded 150 projects (70%). The total amount of funding requested reached \$12,6 million while the total amount of funding approved totalled \$7,4 million (or 58% of requested funding).						
<u>Program Activity: Participation in Community and Civic Life (Young Canada Works (YCW) – Heritage)</u>						
In 2005-2006, a participant questionnaire showed that 87% of YCW respondents agreed that the summer's professional experience would help them find future work in their field. A total of 886 summer students and graduate interns found work in heritage organizations in 2005-2006 through YCW, a hiring rate that met annual program objectives and matched the achievements of preceding years.						
Millions of \$	7) Actual Spending 2003-04	8) Actual Spending 2004-05	9) Planned Spending 2005-06	10) Total Authorities 2005-06	11) Actual Spending 2005-06	12) Variance(s) Between 9 and 11
Business Line (BL): Cultural Development and Heritage						
Total Grants	4.4	3.6				
Total Contributions	7.4	7.9				
<b>Total Business Line (PCH)</b>	<b>359.1</b>	<b>367.4</b>				

Program Activity (PA): Access and Participation in Canada's Cultural Life						
Total Grants			9.4	2.0	2.0	7.4
Total Contributions			0.0	5.5	5.4	(5.4)
<b>Total Program Activity (PCH)</b>			<b>121.8</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Program Activity (PA): Participation in Community and Civic Life						
Total Grants			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Contributions			2.3	3.4	3.4	(1.1)
<b>Total Program Activity (PCH)</b>			<b>139.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Total TPP (PCH)</b>	<b>869.6</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>1,145.6</b>	<b>1,019.1</b>	<b>1,015.7</b>	<b>129.9</b>

13) Comment(s) on Variance(s):  
The total variance of \$0.9M can be explained by transfers made to other departmental programs in order to adjust for emerging priorities.

14) Significant Audit and Evaluation Findings and URL (s) to Last Audit and / or Evaluation:

[http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/index\\_e.cfm](http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/em-cr/index_e.cfm)

According to the Summative Evaluation of the Museums Assistance Program (MAP) and Canadian Museums Association Program (Evaluation Services Directorate, Corporate Review Branch, May 2005), 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. The age of the existing museum policy makes it difficult to assess the extent to which the program meets current government objectives.