



Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada

Five-Year Evaluation Plan 2024-25 to 2028-29

June 2024



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ACRONYMS

AES	Audit and Evaluation Sector
CIRNAC	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
GBA Plus	Gender-based Analysis Plus
Gs&Cs	Grants and Contributions
IS	Implementation Sector
NAO	Northern Affairs Organization
PMEC	Performance Measurement and Evaluation Committee
PSD	Policy and Strategic Direction
RP	Resolution and Partnerships
TAG	Treaties and Aboriginal Government



DEPUTY HEAD CONFIRMATION NOTE

I approve this departmental Evaluation Plan for Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada for the fiscal years 2024-25 to 2028-29, which I submit to the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat as required by the *Policy on Results*.

I confirm that the following evaluation coverage requirements are met and reflected in this five-year plan:

- Plans for evaluation of all ongoing programs of grants and contributions with five-year average actual expenditures of \$5 million or greater per year at least once every five years, in fulfillment of the requirements of subsection 42.1 of the *Financial Administration Act*;
- Meets the requirements of the Mandatory Procedures for Evaluation; and,
- Supports the requirements of the expenditure management system, including, as applicable, Memoranda to Cabinet, Treasury Board Submissions, and resource alignment reviews.

I will ensure that this plan is updated annually and will provide information about its implementation to the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, as required.

Original approved on July 17, 2024, by:

Valerie Gideon
Deputy Minister
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada



1. INTRODUCTION

This document presents the Five-Year Departmental Evaluation Plan for Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) covering 2024-25 to 2028-29. Across the Government of Canada, evaluation is understood as the systematic and neutral collection and analysis of evidence to judge merit, worth or value. Evaluations play an important role in decision-making, innovation and accountability. They are intended to provide transparent, clear and useful information on the results that departments have achieved and the resources used to do so, in order to manage and improve programs, policies and services as well as to allocate resources based on performance to optimize results.

2. PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 *Roles and Responsibilities*

The role of the Evaluation Branch at CIRNAC is to provide quality and timely evaluations that contribute to the Department's comprehensive and reliable base of evidence to support policy and program improvement, expenditure management, senior management and Cabinet decision-making and public reporting. The Branch's evaluators scope and plan new evaluations as per the Treasury Board *Policy on Results* in order to contribute to helping address questions related to the delivery of results for Canadians.

The implementation and monitoring of the Evaluation Plan falls to the Evaluation Branch of the Audit and Evaluation Sector (AES).

2.2 *Purpose of the Evaluation Plan*

The purpose of the Evaluation Plan is to meet accountability requirements and to help the Deputy Minister ensure that credible, timely and neutral information on the ongoing relevance and performance of program spending is available to support evidence-based decision-making. The Plan also:

- Provides an opportunity to align evaluations to ensure that the information needs of the Department and other evaluation users (e.g., other government departments) are being met;
- Helps ensure that evaluations supporting program redesign are planned and completed in advance of program renewal;
- Allows departmental units responsible for the development of the Departmental Plan and the Departmental Results Report, as well as other groups engaged in strategic planning and reporting activities, to identify when evaluations will be available to inform their work;
- Initiates regular communication and consensus-building on evaluation needs and priorities across the Department; and,
- Provides central agencies with advanced notice of when evaluations will be available to inform their work (e.g., in support of Memoranda to Cabinet, Treasury Board Submissions, etc.).

Moreover, the Plan serves as an important tool for the Department's Head of Evaluation and the Evaluation Branch to manage project workflow and plan the activities of its human resources.



2.3 Policy Framework and Guidance

CIRNAC is subject to the Treasury Board *Policy on Results* (2016) and *Directive on Results* (2016)¹. The Policy requires departments to report on both planned program spending and ongoing programs of Grants and Contributions (Gs&Cs) evaluation coverage, but permits greater flexibility by allowing for risk-based planning for program spending coverage, and the option to defer evaluations beyond five years where average yearly expenditures are less than \$5 million (over the preceding five-year period).

The *Directive on Results* requires evaluations to focus on relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. It clarifies many of the requirements in support of the *Policy on Results*, including roles and responsibilities of individuals and the Performance Measurement and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) as well as the expectations around planning departmental evaluation coverage.

2.4 Evaluation Planning Methodology

The Evaluation Branch plans for evaluations based on the Core Responsibilities and Program Inventory established within the 2024-25 Departmental Results Framework (DRF) as well as the 2024-25 Program Inventory (PI). In 2023-24, the CIRNAC DRF was updated with the goal of being able to improve the Crown-Indigenous Relations results story and improve the understanding and measurement of certain Departmental Results and Departmental Results Indicators. The DRF remained unchanged for 2024-25 and is expected to remain stable for 2025-26². With respect to the PI, updates were completed for 2023-24 and for 2024-25 to reflect changes made to CIRNAC's programming and to allow for better financial and results reporting. The 2024-25 DRF and PI are attached (Appendix A).

Occasionally, an evaluation is added to the Plan because it has been identified as a departmental priority by senior management. However, for the 2024-25 to 2028-29 Plan, there are no evaluations that have been added as a departmental priority. As the Plan is updated every year, priority projects are added when identified and when resources are available to carry them out.

The *Financial Administration Act* (Section 42.1) requires departments to evaluate all ongoing programs of Gs&Cs every five years and evaluation planning is conducted in accordance with that requirement. During the evaluation planning process, all evaluations completed and approved in the previous fiscal year, in this case 2023-24, are then rolled into the final year of the new Plan, and scheduled for completion and approval by the end of the fifth fiscal year.

This Evaluation Plan was also developed in consultation with the Department's Internal Audit team, and with consideration for the Risk-Based Audit Plan. Consideration has been given to timing audits and evaluations in a way that does not overburden programs.

When developing the Evaluation Plan, input is sought from all sectors of the Department. The Plan is then presented to the Department's Performance Measurement and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) for review. Final approval is then obtained from the Deputy Minister.

¹ The *Policy on Results* is currently under review, which may result in changes that affect how evaluations are planned and conducted.

² In Winter 2023, TBS advised departments that the Framework will only need to be updated every 3 years, unless there is a substantial change to a department's results structure.



3. EVALUATION PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 *Departmental Core Responsibilities*

CIRNAC continues to renew the nation-to-nation, Inuit-Crown, and government-to-government relationship between Canada and First Nations, Inuit and Métis. The Department's activities focus on modernizing Government of Canada structures to enable Indigenous Peoples to build capacity and support their vision of self-determination. CIRNAC also leads the government of Canada's work in the north by supporting Canada's Arctic and northern organizations, individuals, communities and governments in the pursuit of a strong, inclusive, vibrant, prosperous and self-sufficient North.

The 2024-25 Core Responsibilities for CIRNAC are:

- Crown-Indigenous Relations — with 10 supporting programs
- Northern Affairs—with 7 supporting programs

The Canadian High Arctic Research Station program was removed from the 2024-25 Program Inventory (Northern Affairs) as the program's responsibility was transferred to Polar Knowledge Canada.

3.2 *Program Structures*

Departmental activities are largely structured by funding arrangements or formal agreements with Indigenous partners and/or provincial or territorial governments. Most departmental programs, representing a majority of spending, are delivered through partnerships with Indigenous organizations, Indigenous governments or Indigenous communities, and through federal-provincial or federal-territorial agreements.

Currently, CIRNAC has 25 active grant and contribution authorities (Gs&Cs) to support the 17 Programs in its Program Inventory and the multiple initiatives and activities that support those 17 Programs. A one-to-one relationship does not exist in all cases between the authorities listed in the Main Estimates and the ongoing programs of Gs&Cs identified by the Department. A number of Programs draw on multiple Gs&Cs; and conversely, there are Gs&Cs that contribute to multiple Programs. This Plan has been developed using the Treasury Board's Interim Guide on Results, which was updated most recently in August 2018, where there is the recognition that a "program" of Gs&Cs can cut across two or more Programs in the Program Inventory and the relationship is not always one-to-one.

3.3 *Exemptions from Section 42.1 of the Financial Administration Act*

As noted, the *Financial Administration Act* (Section 42.1) requires government departments to review, at least once every five years, the relevance and effectiveness of each ongoing Gs&Cs program. However, as per the *Policy on Results*, programs with five-year average actual expenditures of less than \$5 million per year can be exempted from Section 42.1 and do not need to be evaluated every five years. Guidance from Treasury Board Secretariat states the five-year average is to be calculated based on three years of actuals (Public Accounts) and two years of planned spending (Main Estimates and Supplementary Estimates). TBS provides coverage table templates (see Section 4.3), updated annually, to departments for their use in calculating these averages. Based on these parameters, the following programs are not scheduled for evaluation.



Table 1: CIRNAC Programs that will not be evaluated

Program Inventory	Rationale	2024-25 Main Estimates
Other Claims	No requirement to inform major policy or spending decisions	Vote 1: \$976,425,261 Statutory: \$14,269
Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement	Not funded through Gs&Cs	Vote 1: \$7,020,475 Statutory: \$140,101
Northern Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks.	Below \$5 million in Gs&Cs over 5 years	Vote 10: \$723,500 Vote 1: \$16,797,609 Statutory: \$3,351,331

3.4 Planned Expenditures and Transfer Payments

As per the Main Estimates, total planned spending for 2024-25 is outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: CIRNAC Total Planned Budgetary Spending (2024-25) by Core Responsibility

Core Responsibility	2024-25 Planned Spending
Crown-Indigenous Relations	\$9,655,111,553
Northern Affairs	\$1,096,144,956
Internal Services	\$161,994,044
Total³	\$10,913,250,553

Source: 2024-25 Main Estimates. Figures include the following expenditures: salary; operations and maintenance; capital; statutory and Grants and Contributions funding; and the costs of employee benefit plans.

4. EVALUATION BRANCH

4.1 Status of Evaluation Completion in 2023-24

Two evaluation reports addressing CIRNAC program spending were completed and approved in 2023-24:

- Evaluation of Negotiations of Treaties, Self-Government Agreements and Other Constructive Arrangements; and,
- Evaluation of First Nations Jurisdiction over Land and Fiscal Management

4.2 Implementing the Plan

Evaluations are used to inform decision-making and reporting (such as within the Departmental Plan and the Departmental Results Report), to assess progress made by programs in achieving expected results and to incorporate lessons learned in order to improve program design and delivery. As required by *the Policy on Results*, the Department posts approved evaluation reports on its website after sharing reports with Treasury Board⁴.

³ Note that the Loan under the Specific Claims Program (\$25,903,000) is excluded from planned spending as it is non-budgetary.

⁴ <https://www.rcaanc-cimac.gc.ca/eng/1583415407032/1583415434880>



The Evaluation Branch's evaluators work collaboratively with partners and stakeholders to tailor evaluation projects to meet the needs of decision-makers, as well as experimenting with new and innovative evaluation methodologies and approaches. The *Policy on Results* provides for flexibility in the various types of evaluations carried out, the identification of issues and scoping.

The Department continues to build capacity in collaboration with Indigenous partners to improve the design and implementation of programming. In support of that objective, the Evaluation Branch emphasizes the composition of Evaluation Working Groups (EWGs) to help ensure that EWGs are representative of the entity being evaluated and that Indigenous partners can participate in the governance of the evaluation. EWG members provide advice and guidance that helps with planning evaluations, interpreting evaluation findings, and developing recommendations.

The evaluation team is strongly committed to being culturally responsive and, in addition to personal practices of reconciliation, is guided by the departmental mandate to renew nation-to-nation relationships and support self-determination. As such, there have been events in recent years, such as the discovery of unmarked graves, that have necessitated placing some evaluations on pause to demonstrate respect and care for the impact on key stakeholders and partners involved in the evaluations. Overall, in undertaking evaluations, CIRNAC is focused on advancing new relationships with Indigenous Peoples. At times, this means that evaluations will take more time than planned and that, to be respectful and inclusive, delays may be experienced.

In planning evaluations, the Evaluation Branch scopes each project to avoid overlap. For example, the Northern Contaminated Sites Program receives some of its funding from the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) — a horizontal initiative that spans multiple departments, led by Environment and Climate Change Canada. FCSAP conducts the evaluation of the horizontal initiative as per its own requirements. On that basis, the Evaluation Branch would scope its own evaluation to look at areas or activities not evaluated by the horizontal initiative.

Additional planning for individual evaluations includes the application of GBA Plus, which is central throughout all phases of CIRNAC evaluations. From inception through to report-writing, GBA Plus is a key consideration built into all phases, including in development of the key evaluation questions and the evaluation matrix. For example, in early discussions with the program, the evaluation teams ask for information on how the program intersects with GBA Plus issues and whether there are any data collected.

4.3 Planned Evaluation Coverage

The *Policy on Results* requires departmental evaluation plans to present planned evaluation coverage of the Department's ongoing programs of Gs&Cs, as listed in the Program Inventory, as well as for the total planned departmental spending⁵. The Evaluation Plan demonstrates the extent of the Department's plans to evaluate departmental and Program spending, and provides rationales for the departmental and program spending that is not being evaluated during the five-year planning cycle. There are two 'coverage tables' annexed to this Plan, the templates (spreadsheets) of which are produced by Treasury Board Secretariat. These templates are used in the planning process to calculate coverage, which means the level (in dollars) and percentage of spending that planned evaluations are expected to address. The results of the calculations

⁵ Total Planned Spending as per the Departmental Plan



produced by the coverage tables are used to analyze the extent to which the Department is meeting its evaluation obligations.

Table 3, Planned Evaluation Coverage of Departmental Gs&Cs Spending, summarizes the results of that analysis and lists the number of planned evaluations that will cover 100 per cent of CIRNAC's voted Gs&Cs amounts. The Northern Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks program that is not being evaluated (see Table 1) uses \$723,500 in Gs&Cs, less than 0.01% and rounds to zero.

Table 3: Planned Evaluation Coverage of Departmental Gs&Cs Spending

Fiscal Year	Voted Gs&Cs coverage	Percentage of coverage of voted Gs&Cs ⁶	Number of evaluations
2024-25	\$129,062,362	1%	4
2025-26	\$196,746,509	2%	4
2026-27	\$407,330,977	5%	6
2027-28	\$8,013,619,097	90%	3
2028-29	\$160,954,310	2%	2
Total Planned Gs&Cs Evaluation Coverage	\$8,907,713,255	100%	19
Total Planned Gs&Cs Spending	\$8,908,436,755		

Source: 2024- 25 Main Estimates

Table 4, Planned Evaluation Coverage of Departmental Planned Spending, summarizes the results of the coverage table analysis and lists the number of CIRNAC's planned evaluations, by fiscal year, showing that coverage is at 89% of planned departmental spending. These spending figures include grants and contribution funding as well as salaries, operations, maintenance, statutory payments, capital and the cost of employee benefits plans.

Areas not subject to evaluation activities include: Internal Services⁷ (\$161,994,044 – 1.5%); and programs and other spending that are not funded through grants and contributions. The bulk of the non-Gs&Cs planned spending is for the Other Claims Program (\$976,439,530 – 9%).

Table 4: Planned Evaluation Coverage of Total Departmental Planned Budgetary Spending

Fiscal Year	Departmental Spending	Percentage coverage ⁸	Number of evaluations
2024-25	\$202,495,114	2%	4
2025-26	\$209,062,070	2%	4
2026-27	\$1,065,673,994	10%	6
2027-28	\$8,063,200,611	74%	3
2028-29	\$206,352,174	2%	2
Total Planned Evaluation Coverage	\$9,746,783,963	89%	19
Total Planned Departmental Spending	\$10,913,250,553		

Source: 2024- 25 Main Estimates

⁶ Rounded to zero decimal places

⁷ While there is no requirement to evaluate the activities that fall under Internal Services, the efficiency and effectiveness of some of these services may be covered as part of the evaluations of programs, strategies or initiatives.

⁸ Rounded to zero decimal places.



In summary, there are 19 evaluations planned for the next five years. Fourteen are core program evaluations⁹ for the department and five are horizontal evaluations where CIRNAC is a partner department.

4.4 Evaluation Branch's Other Activities

In addition to conducting evaluations, the Evaluation Branch undertakes activities to support and strengthen evaluation and performance measurement work, increasing transparency and accountability. These activities include providing advice and support on performance measurement, corporate planning and reporting at the departmental level, supporting capacity building and outreach activities, and developing research and special studies on evaluation issues. Some of these activities are described below.

Professional Development

The Branch supported evaluation training for existing staff and new hires, aligned with the *Policy on Results (Directive on Results)* guidance that heads of evaluation should ensure that departmental evaluators have opportunities to develop their competencies. In addition, all team members have received training on how evaluation practices can advance Reconciliation.

Co-Development Practices in CIRNAC Evaluations

As part of its evaluation practice, the Evaluation Branch seeks to increase Indigenous participation throughout the evaluation process. This includes practical measures to help increase the awareness, engagement and capacity of Indigenous Peoples and organizations to participate in the evaluation process.

When planning an evaluation, consideration is given to:

- Minimizing harm and ensuring that evaluation team members have appropriate levels of experience and are culturally competent.
- Demonstrating respect and appreciation to Indigenous participants and to Indigenous cultures and traditions.
- Involving Indigenous officials and community members in the evaluation process.
- Engaging Indigenous academics, consultants, and technical organizations.
- Employing Indigenous evaluation frameworks, and data collection methods.

As noted, the Evaluation Branch emphasizes the composition of Evaluation Working Groups (EWGs) to ensure that Indigenous partners can participate in the governance of the evaluation. In addition, in order to help ensure that the perspectives of Indigenous groups are fully and accurately reflected, the Evaluation Branch conducts case studies, site visits, surveys, focus groups, and key informant interviews with Indigenous Peoples. Evaluations include participation from multiple Indigenous stakeholders and partners.

With respect to evaluation analysis and reporting, evaluations include observations on the extent to which CIRNAC programs have contributed to the Government of Canada's Reconciliation

⁹ This includes the Nutrition North Canada evaluation, which is a horizontal evaluation with CIRNAC as lead, with Indigenous Services Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada as partners



efforts and the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration).

Currently, the Evaluation Branch is developing a Guide on Co-Development in Evaluation. The Guide is intended to support CIRNAC evaluators in enhancing co-development practices with Indigenous partners. The Guide will break down the co-development approach that is followed by the Evaluation Branch in a process-based manner and will include co-development strategies and resources.

Moving forward, the Evaluation Branch is continuing to develop and enhance its co-development practices, and will collaborate with Indigenous partners and stakeholders to improve its engagement and evaluation approaches.

Working Groups

The Evaluation Branch, on behalf of the Audit and Evaluation Sector (AES), is leading the Audit and Evaluation Sector Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) Working Group as part of an internal corporate project to increase knowledge and awareness of GBA Plus and to develop a toolkit that is relevant to the Sector. This research focuses on GBA Plus implementation within AES but will also reflect on GBA Plus considerations from other relevant areas within CIRNAC, as well as other Government of Canada evaluation groups with respect to implementation of GBA Plus in evaluation work.

Corporate Advice with respect to Performance Measurement

While the Evaluation Branch is not responsible for the performance measurement function at CIRNAC, the Head of Evaluation does have a role according to the *Policy on Results* to advise on performance measurement and information in the Departmental Results Framework, Performance Information Profiles (PIPs) and Cabinet documents. The Evaluation Branch verifies, for each relevant Memorandum to Cabinet and Treasury Board Submission, that the plans for performance information and evaluations are sufficient and that evaluation findings are included and presented in an accurate manner. It is important for the evaluation function and the performance measurement function to work closely to ensure that the validity, reliability, availability and quality of performance information gathered can support evaluations. As part of this, the Evaluation Branch is involved in reviewing and providing input into the PIPs, and Senior Results Advisors from the CIRNAC Results and Delivery Office are always invited to participate on Evaluation Working Groups.

Corporate Advice with respect to Evaluation

In addition to supporting the development of Treasury Board Submissions and Memoranda to Cabinet, the Evaluation Branch provides advice on CIRNAC's Departmental Plan, Departmental Results Report, and other related activities. For example, during 2023-24, the Branch reviewed 29 Treasury Board Submissions and 16 Memoranda to Cabinet.

Performance Measurement and Evaluation Committee (PMEC)

The Chief Audit and Evaluation Executive, along with the evaluation team, collaborates with the Chief Finances, Results and Delivery Officer (as the Head of Performance Measurement for CIRNAC) on the various inputs into performance measurement. During the 2022-23 year, the Department introduced the first external member, who is Indigenous, to the Committee, to



diversify perspectives. The PMEC, chaired by the Deputy Minister, considers a wide range of performance measurement and evaluation products at its meetings.

Reviews

From time to time, the Evaluation Branch undertakes reviews, which are distinct from evaluations and conducted on a case-by-case basis as directed by the Deputy Minister and/or Treasury Board. The Evaluation Branch and other branches of the AES conduct or commission these reviews, discussion papers and studies on topics of relevance to their mandates.

4.5 Challenges

Human Resources

There continues to be a high demand for evaluation skills across the federal government, which contributes to challenges in recruitment and retention of qualified evaluators. The Evaluation Branch has been proactive in recruiting recent university graduates and skilled evaluators with a focus on diversity in order to build capacity and meet the department’s evaluation requirements. In addition, the Branch hires students throughout the year and the recruitment approach emphasizes Indigenous students and individuals from other equity-seeking groups.

Performance Information

The availability and quality of performance information remains a challenge for evaluation activities. The Government of Canada introduced the *Policy on Results* to instill a culture of performance measurement and evaluation, taking a results-focused approach that relies on gathering performance information. All government programs are required to develop PIPs to serve as a guide to gather performance data. Evaluations have often made recommendations directed at improving PIPs and program data stewardship. While data collection and accountability rests with programs, in conducting its work, the Evaluation team has raised the need for more robust data stewardship through its recommendations.

5. FIVE-YEAR SCHEDULE OF EVALUATIONS

2024-25	Sector	Last Evaluated	2024-25 Total Planned Program Spending	Planned Approval Quarter and Date ¹⁰
Evaluation of Northern and Arctic Governance and Partnerships, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants to the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Government of Nunavut for health care of Indians and Inuit 	NAO	2016-17	\$126,519,618	Q1 2024-2025 April 2024

¹⁰ Planned Approval Dates are the dates (fiscal year) when the evaluation is expected to be approved by the Deputy Minister



Evaluation of Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan, Phase IV (Horizontal; led by ECCC)	NAO	2018-19	\$41,285,913	Q2 2024-2025 September 2024
Evaluation of Northern and Arctic Environmental Sustainability	NAO	2012-13	\$26,582,631	Q2 2024-2025 September 2024
Evaluation of Consultation and Accommodation	IS	2015-16	\$8,106,952	Q4 2024-2025 March 2025

2025-26	Sector	Last Evaluated	2024-25 Total Planned Program Spending
Evaluation of Northern Strategic and Science Policy	NAO	Never evaluated	\$9,052,825
Evaluation of Nutrition North Canada (Horizontal, led by CIRNAC)	NAO	2020-21	\$132,984,365
Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation and Clean Energy	NAO	2022-23	\$67,024,880
Evaluation of the Marine Conservation Targets Horizontal Initiative (Horizontal, led by Department of Fisheries and Oceans)	NAO	Never evaluated	TBD
2026-27	Sector	Last Evaluated	2024-25 Total Planned Program Spending
Evaluation of Indigenous Engagement and Capacity Support	PSD	2021-22	\$291,726,831
Evaluation of Indigenous-led Services	PSD	2021-22	\$102,124,879
Adapting to Impacts of Climate Change (Roll-up of departmental evaluations) (Horizontal, led by Environment and Climate Change Canada)	NAO	2020-21	N/A
Evaluation of the Impact Assessment and Regulatory Processes Horizontal Initiative (Horizontal, led by the Impact Assessment Agency (ECCC))	IS	2022-23	TBD
Horizontal Evaluation of the Advancing a Circular Plastics Economy Initiative	NAO	2022-23	TBD
Evaluation of the Northern Contaminated Sites Program	NAO	2021-22	\$671,822,284
2027-28	Sector	Last Evaluated	2024-25



			Total Planned Program Spending
Evaluation of the Management and Implementation of Agreements and Treaties	IS	2022-23	\$2,009,265,594
Evaluation of Residential Schools Legacy	RP	N/A	\$34,173,423
Evaluation of Specific Claims	RP	2022-23	\$6,019,761,594
2028-29	Sector	Last Evaluated	2024-25 Total Planned Program Spending
Evaluation of Negotiations of Treaties, Self-Government Agreements and Other Constructive Arrangements	TAG	2023-24	\$143,681,245
Evaluation of First Nation Jurisdiction over Land and Fiscal Management	RP	2023-24	\$62,670,929

Notes:

1. Total Planned Program Spending includes the following expenditures: salary; operations and maintenance; capital; statutory and Gs&Cs funding; and the costs of employee benefit plans.
2. Figures are based on 2024-25 Main Estimates.



APPENDIX A — DEPARTMENTAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2024-25

Core Responsibility	Departmental Results	Program Inventory
Crown-Indigenous Relations	Past injustices are recognized and resolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and Implementation of Agreements and Treaties • Consultation and Accommodation • Negotiation of Treaties, Self-Government Agreements and other Constructive Arrangements • Indigenous Engagement and Capacity Support • Indigenous-led Services • Other Claims • First Nation Jurisdiction over Land and Fiscal Management • Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement • Residential Schools Legacy • Specific Claims
	Indigenous Peoples advance their institutional structures and governance	
	Indigenous Peoples determine their political, economic, social and cultural development	
	Indigenous Peoples strengthen their socio-economic conditions and well-being	
Northern Affairs	Northerners and Indigenous Peoples advance their political, economic and social governance development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern and Arctic Governance and Partnerships • Northern Strategic and Science Policy • Nutrition North Canada • Climate Change Adaptation and Clean Energy • Northern and Arctic Environmental Sustainability • Northern Contaminated Sites • Northern Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks
	Northern and Indigenous communities are resilient to changing environmental conditions	
	Northern lands, waters and natural resources are sustainably managed	

