Parks Canada Parcs Canada

Canada

Evaluation of the Stories of Canada Program

April 2026



Cover: A Mi'kmaq woman plays a drum on a cliff overlooking the mouth of the Hillsborough River. Skmaqn–Port-la-Joye–Fort Amherst National Historic Site.

Photos: Parks Canada (in order of occurrence)
Page 7: Revealing Chignecto Exhibit, Fort Beauséjour–Fort Cumberland National Historic Site
Page 9: Interpretive panel, Skmaqn-Port La Joye-Fort Amherst National Historic Site
Page 10: Steel art installation, Cartier Brébeuf National Historic Site
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Page 27: Cover of the publication *qapik*, Kootenay National Park
Page 30: Revealing Chignecto Exhibit, Fort Beauséjour–Fort Cumberland National Historic Site
Page 33: Mi’kmaq woman looking over Hillsborough river, Skmaqn-Port La Joye-Fort Amherst National Historic Site

Ce document est disponible en français.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Table 1: Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronyms	Names in Full
Action Plan	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act Action Plan
APM	Asset Project Management Branch
CAs	Contribution Agreements
CFOD	Chief Financial Officer Directorate
CTA79	Call to Action 79
IBP	Integrated Business Planning
IRS	Indian Residential Schools
ISCH	Indigenous Stewardship and Cultural Heritage Directorate
PDS	Project Delivery Services
RPAD	Real Property and Assets Directorate
SPBD	Strategic Policy, Business and Digital Services Directorate
The Framework	The Framework for History and Commemoration
The Program	The Stories of Canada Program
The Standard	The Program Management Standard
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNDA	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act
VE	Visitor Experience Branch



About the Evaluation

Evaluation of the Stories of Canada Program

Consistent with the requirements of the Treasury Board *Policy on Results* (2016) and associated Directive on Results, this evaluation examines the relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of the Stories of Canada Program for the period between 2018-19 and 2024-25.

The evaluation focuses on the relevance of the Program to the priorities of the Government of Canada, as well as specific to Parks Canada. In addition, the effectiveness of Program activities, the extent to which the Program has achieved its intended outcomes, and the efficiency of Program implementation was also explored.

Parks Canada evaluation staff collected data between May 2024 and March 2025. Data from multiple lines of evidence was collected for the evaluation. These included:

- Document and file review;
- Case studies;
- Key informant interviews; and
- Impact study.

Evaluation themes

This evaluation was identified as a priority by Parks Canada in its Audit and Evaluation Plan for 2023-24 and 2024-25. With Program funding ending in 2024-25, there is an opportunity to determine how findings can be used by Parks Canada moving forward. Among others, examples of lessons learned relate to the following themes:

- Project tracking, including funding distribution, management, and reporting;
- Use of the Framework for History and Commemoration to guide Program implementation; and
- Indigenous partnerships, including further consideration of Indigenous timelines and priorities, to ensure that strong connections are built and maintained.

The questions below were developed through consultation with senior management and program staff and helped guide the evaluation.

Table 2: Evaluation questions

	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency
Questions	1. To what extent was the Stories of Canada Program responsive to Government of Canada and Parks Canada's priorities and policies?	2. To what extent has the Stories of Canada Program achieved its intended outcomes? 3. What were the impacts of the Stories of Canada Program on Indigenous communities?	4. To what extent were policies, tools or processes leveraged to efficiently deliver the Stories of Canada Program?

Program Profile



Program Profile

The Stories of Canada Program aims to renew the approach to history presentation at all Parks Canada-administered places. It seeks to tell broader and more inclusive stories that represent the diversity and complexity of Canadian history.



Spanning the years 2018-19 to 2023-24, the Stories of Canada Program (the Program) was implemented by the Indigenous Stewardship and Cultural Heritage Directorate (ISCH) to broaden Indigenous historical and cultural heritage presentation at Parks Canada places.

The Program was intended to operationalize the Framework for History and Commemoration (the Framework), which was published in 2019. The Framework supports Parks Canada's mandate to ensure designated heritage places are protected and presented for future generations. The Framework helps to guide: the designation of persons, places, and events of national historic significance; the management of Parks Canada's national historic sites; and the encouragement of innovative approaches to history presentation – the last of which was the focus of the Program. This was done by broadening Indigenous stories told in Parks Canada-administered places, using an audience-focused approach (further description can be found in Appendix 1: The Framework for History and Commemoration).

Since 2021, the Program also supported ISCH's strategic objective, Stories and History, researching and sharing the history and stories associated with Canada's cultural and natural heritage.

Program funding

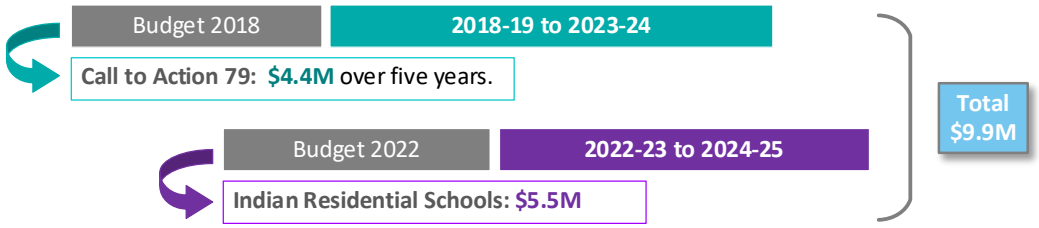
In 2018, the Program received funding under the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) Call to Action 79 (CTA79), which called upon the federal government to "integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history". [1] The Program focused on funding field-based storytelling in partnership with Indigenous communities, while also supporting the development of Indigenous partner capacity. For further information on the CTA79 funding envelope, please refer to Appendix 2: Call to Action 79 – Selection Criteria.

In 2022-23, additional funding was delivered to continue and complete work previously funded in 2018. Under Budget 2022, the Program built on existing Stories of Canada projects with a focus on the history and legacy of residential schools. The Indian Residential Schools (IRS) funding began in 2022-23 and continued until Program funding sunset in 2024-25.

[1] Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action, page 9 (2015).

Figure 1 below provides a breakdown of the funding envelopes available for Program implementation. According to Program documents, the total funding dedicated to Stories of Canada work between 2018-19 and 2024-25 was **$9.9 million.**

Figure 1: Stories of Canada funding, 2018-19 to 2024-25



Source: Program documents.

Program responsibilities

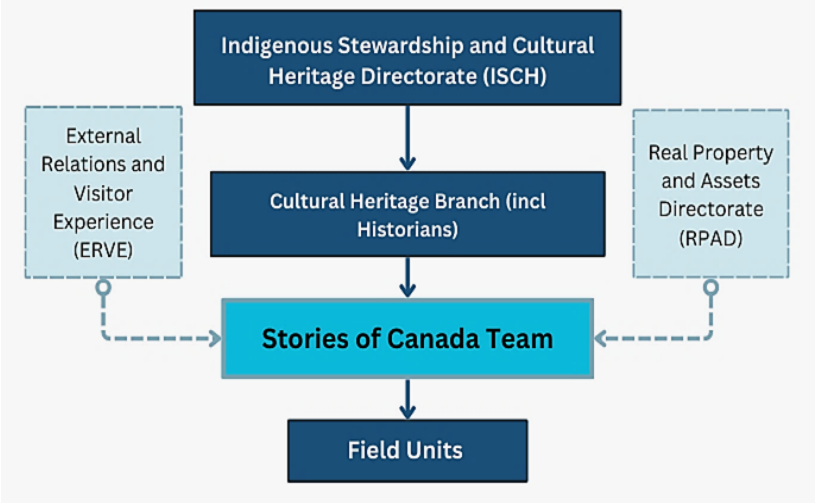
Indigenous Stewardship and Cultural Heritage Directorate (ISCH)
At Parks Canada, ISCH leads the Cultural Heritage Branch, under which the Program was situated.

Historians within the Cultural Heritage Branch held responsibility for the development of the Framework for History and Commemoration (further discussed on page 17), a key document guiding the Program. Additionally, historians supported the Program through assisting in project selection and providing resources to increase awareness of the Framework within Parks Canada. Initial project selection was also supported by staff within the External Relations and Visitor Experience (ERVE) Directorate.

The Program team was responsible for the overall management of the Program. This involved reviewing funding proposals and making recommendations for funding distribution, as well as providing field units with support, where needed. Support to project teams included providing advice on the development of contribution agreements, sharing information between internal Parks Canada teams to increase collaboration and coordination, providing training to field units on the implementation of the Framework, and creating resources for project teams to implement lessons learned and best practices. Some project teams also received support for project implementation from ERVE and the Real Property and Assets Directorate (RPAD).

Figure 2 below represents where the Program is situated within Parks Canada's organizational structure, and the support received for implementation of the Program.

Figure 2: Stories of Canada Program delivery model



*Canada 150 funding is excluded from this analysis because it involved a limited number of projects related to the Program within the scope of the evaluation. Moreover, difficulties in retrieving data created significant gaps in reliable information.

Operations

Field units were responsible for project delivery. This included submitting requests for funding, developing contracts and contribution agreements, managing their funding, and reporting on project progress and outcomes.

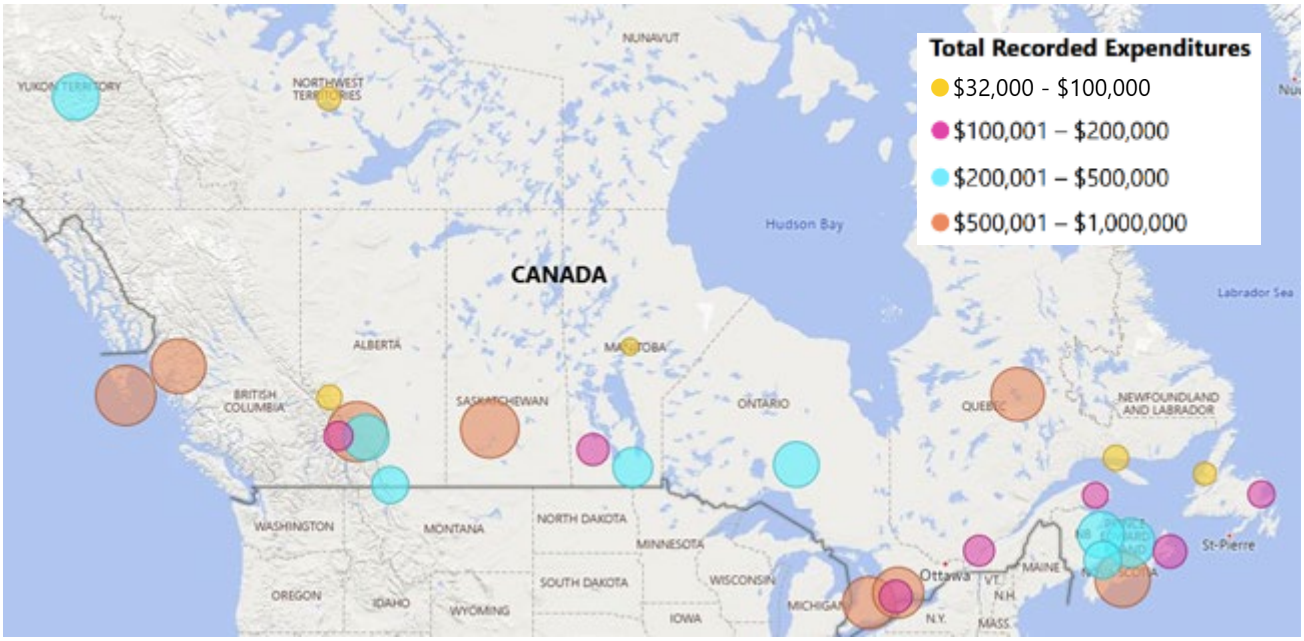
Project delivery included efforts to develop partner capacity to engage and participate in project development and implementation.

Projects implemented

Projects delivered through the Program ranged in type, including interpretive panels, art installations, cultural events, workshops, programming, digital and print media, and oral history. Skill development was integral to some projects and included, but was not limited to, apprenticeships in carving, canoe building, art installations, learning traditional languages, oral history project development, storytelling training, video production skills, and graphic design skills. See highlights from case studies in Appendix 5: Methods (Case Studies).

As shown in Figure 3 below, project locations and funding amounts were well-distributed across the country. It should be noted that since recorded expenditures could not be reliably attributed to individual projects through Parks Canada's financial database, analysis was based on total recorded expenditures by field unit. Further discussion on Program expenditures can be found on page 26.

Figure 3: Map of project locations by field unit, representing total recorded expenditures (2018-19 to 2024-25).



Key Findings



Relevance

Expectations	Findings
Evaluation question 1:	**To what extent was the Program responsive to Parks Canada priorities and policies?**
The Program aligned with Parks Canada's objectives with respect to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	It was found that the Program contributed to Parks Canada's objectives with respect to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through the delivery of CTA79 funding.
Projects funded align with the strategic priorities of the Framework for History and Commemoration.	Projects funded aligned with the History of Indigenous Peoples strategic priority, thus leaving potential opportunities to address the remaining priorities of Environmental History, Diversity, and Canada and the World.

Alignment with priorities and policies

Expectation 1: The Program aligned with Parks Canada's objectives with respect to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Finding 1: It was found that the Program contributed to Parks Canada's objectives with respect to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through the delivery of CTA79 funding.

UNDRIP

In 2016, the Government of Canada fully endorsed the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People's (UNDRIP), an international human rights instrument, and made a commitment to its implementation.

By 2021, this commitment was formalized in Canadian law when the UNDRIP Act (UNDA) came into force. UNDA sets out the framework for the implementation of the UNDRIP at the federal level in Canada and requires the federal government to develop and implement an action plan.

In 2023, Canada released the UNDA Action Plan (Action Plan), which contains items applicable to Parks Canada.

The evaluation found that the Program contributed to Parks Canada's items under the Action Plan through its focus on policies and initiatives related to "Indigenous-led place renaming and revitalization of stories."

Figure 4 illustrates the timeline of key Parks Canada policies used to support the implementation of UNDA and their implementation dates.

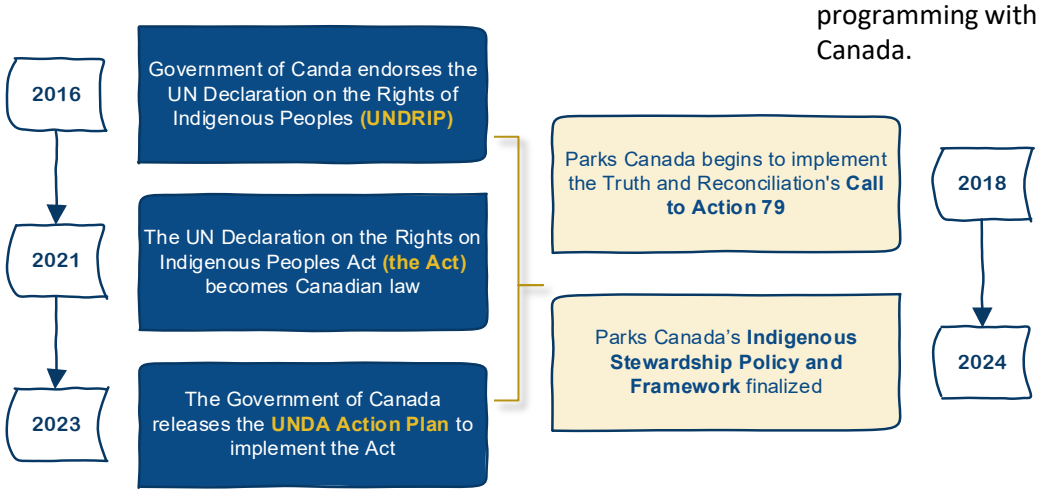
The following paragraphs further describe Parks Canada's initiatives that support UNDRIP, which are linked to the Program.

Call to Action 79

In 2016, the Government of Canada endorsed UNDRIP. By 2018, Parks Canada had begun to implement actions towards the objectives associated with UNDRIP, and the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. As a result, Parks Canada received funding to address Call to Action #79, as identified in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's report.

There were three defined streams of funding available for use by the Program within the CTA79 envelope. The first stream targeted funding to Indigenous communities and organizations to increase their capacity to advance the priorities of CTA79. This stream was available to other areas of programming within Parks Canada.

Figure 4: Timeline of UNDRIP and key Parks Canada's policies.



The second stream was meant for the exclusive use of the Program. This stream focused on transforming the historical narrative at Parks Canada places by integrating Indigenous voices, values, and perspectives. The third stream available to the Program was used to continue work that began with funding from the previous streams. It was meant to help increase knowledge of the history and legacy of residential schools. Like the first stream, this third area of funding was available to areas of programming other than Stories of Canada.

To facilitate distribution, a set of funding selection criteria was developed. The criteria included the potential for impact, the need to develop or maintain relationships with Indigenous partners, site capacity, and a demonstrated need for funding (see Appendix 2 for a full description of criteria).

All contribution agreements and case study projects analyzed demonstrated alignment through their intention to integrate Indigenous history and perspectives on site. The focus of chosen projects was on communities with significant cultural, historical, and/or geographic connections.

UNDA Action Plan

This finding aligned with one of the five measures in the Government of Canada's UNDA Action Plan (2023) that outlined a range of measures to continue work towards implementation of the Act.

Cultural continuity is described as efforts to advance on-the-land initiatives that revitalize relationships and connections between Indigenous peoples with their traditional lands, waters, and ice.

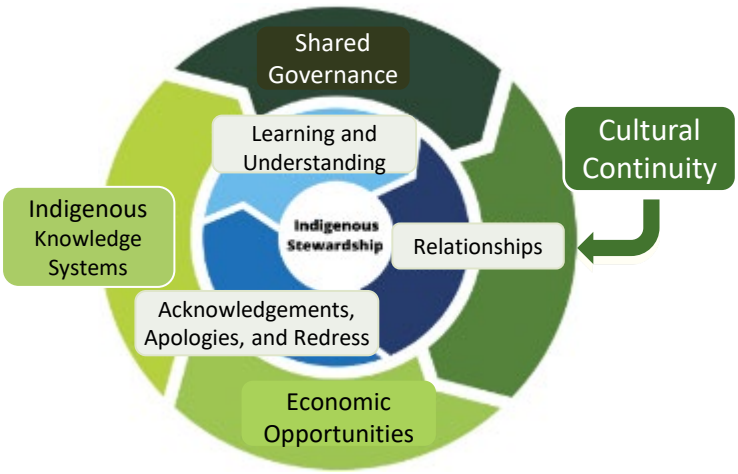
As a result of the alignment of projects with CTA79 funding criteria (i.e., need to develop relationships with Indigenous partners, areas to increase underrepresented Indigenous narratives/histories, etc.), it was found that the Program contributed to the Cultural Continuity measure, and as such, to the Government of Canada's implementation of UNDRIP through the Action Plan.

Indigenous Stewardship Framework and Policy

Work to develop the Indigenous Stewardship Framework began in 2019 with a proposed Indigenous Stewardship Framework model. Parks Canada's Indigenous Stewardship Policy, enacted in 2024, provides direction on the implementation of the Framework through honouring relationships and empowering Indigenous voices, supporting Indigenous leadership and self-determination, and respecting Indigenous rights, knowledge, and knowledge systems. This work was meant to further broaden Parks Canada's efforts to implement the UNDA Action Plan.

As shown in Figure 5 below, projects funded under the Program aimed to address Cultural Continuity, and it was found that the Program used the Indigenous Stewardship Policy and Framework to support its efforts.

Figure 5: Parks Canada Indigenous Stewardship Framework Model[2.]



Source: Indigenous Stewardship Policy, Parks Canada

[2] The Action Plan includes five measures: Harvesting, Governance, Cultural Continuity, Indigenous Knowledge, and Acknowledgements and Apologies. In the Indigenous Stewardship Framework, green elements represent core components (Shared Governance, Cultural Continuity, Economic Opportunities, and Indigenous Knowledge Systems), while blue elements represent foundational components (learning and understanding, relationships, and acknowledgements, apologies, and redress).

This was done by using them as guides in developing projects that promoted language and cultural sharing amongst Indigenous peoples and other communities. By delivering Call to Action 79 funding and implementing the Indigenous Stewardship Policy and Framework through the Program, Parks Canada has been an important contributor to the Government of Canada's implementation of the Action Plan.

Framework for History and Commemoration

Expectation: Projects funded align with the strategic priorities of the Framework for History and Commemoration.

Finding 1: It was found that projects funded aligned with one of the four strategic priorities of the Framework for History and Commemoration - the History of Indigenous Peoples.

Adopted in 2019, the Framework for History and Commemoration was created to advance Parks Canada's mandate of ensuring that designated heritage places are protected and presented for current and future generations. Replacing Parks Canada's previous system plan that was approved in 2000, the Framework is a renewed vision for heritage presentation and commemoration and contributes to delivering on this mandate.

The Framework guides three key activities:

- Designation of persons, places, and events of national historic significance;
- Management of Parks Canada's national historic sites; and
- An innovative approach to history presentation.

The Framework presents four strategic priorities, including:

- History of Indigenous Peoples;
- Environmental History;
- Diversity; and
- Canada and the World.

A review of contribution agreements and case study information, as well as interview evidence, demonstrated that all projects aligned with the strategic priority of History of Indigenous Peoples. This was due to the nature of Program funding, which restricted the use of funds exclusively for projects relating to the advancement of Indigenous views and history (see Appendix 3: Methods (Contribution Agreements)).

As outlined in the Framework, the strategic priority of History of Indigenous Peoples aims to advance truth telling and reconciliation by acknowledging the centrality of Indigenous peoples in history and fostering dialogue. This is done primarily through active engagement, consultation, collaboration, and relationship-building. The Program advanced these goals by collaborating with Indigenous partners to create a variety of projects, such as interpretive panels, workshops, and oral history projects.

Some interviewees perceived that a main success of the Program was its ability to advance this priority. However, others noted a desire to address other strategic priorities from the Framework, such as Diversity or Environmental History, but were unable due to Program the funding criteria being specific to Indigenous history.

Program documents from 2023 outline that future goals of the Program include expanding stories to include those from diverse communities, and to transform historical narratives in collaboration with partners. This was supported by interviewee and case study data, suggesting an opportunity to expand to the three other strategic priorities in the Framework: Environmental History, Diversity, and Canada & the World.



Effectiveness

Expectations	Findings
Evaluation question 2:	**To what extent has the Stories of Canada Program achieved its intended outcomes?**
The Program promoted learning across Parks Canada on the Framework for History and Commemoration and its implementation.	There is an opportunity to formalize mechanisms for effective project planning, which would strengthen the use of relevant guiding documents for Program implementation.
The Program effectively increased the scope of history presented.	Program funding allowed some sites to build on existing relationships with Indigenous partners and to initiate new relationships, resulting in the creation of products that broadened the scope of history presented.
	There is potential under-representation of the achievement of Program outcomes, as internal reporting on outcomes was not completed nor required for all projects.
Evaluation question 3:	**What are the impacts of the Stories of Canada Program on Indigenous communities?**
Meaningful relationships with Indigenous peoples have been developed and are likely to continue.	While some barriers existed, Indigenous partners felt that, overall, meaningful relationships with Parks Canada staff were developed and maintained.

Promoting the Framework

Expectation: The Program promoted learning across Parks Canada on the Framework for History and Commemoration and its implementation.

Finding 1: There is an opportunity to formalize mechanisms for effective project planning, which would strengthen the use of relevant guiding documents for Program implementation.

As mentioned in the previous section, all projects aligned with one of the Framework's strategic priorities, History of Indigenous Peoples. In addition to priority setting, the Framework provides guidance on the presentation of public history.

According to the Framework, the study of history involves analysis of sources that take many forms, such as written records, visual materials, digital materials, material culture, oral histories, traditional knowledge, intangible heritage, landscapes, and built environments. Within these mediums, previously established conclusions of history may continuously be challenged by new sources, new evidence, and new questions.

There are ten key practices included in the Framework that provide direction for project implementation. Specifically, these practices outline methods of engaging and connecting with audiences and can be used to help develop products that interpret both tangible and intangible heritage (see Appendix 1: The Framework for History and Commemoration).

Overall, alignment with some key practices was found in most projects analyzed. For example, document review, case study, and interview data indicated alignment with the key practices of 'Addressing Conflict and Controversy' and 'Sharing Authority', particularly through their collaboration with Indigenous partners to share difficult histories.

Awareness of key practices

Despite efforts made by the Program to promote learning of these key practices to project teams (i.e., through informational sessions and documentation), many interviewees indicated a lack of knowledge during initial stages of project planning. As a result, the key practices for the development of public history products was not often used as a tool to guide project development or implementation.

It was found that any alignment of projects to key practices occurred largely without consultation of the Framework. Some projects began prior to the implementation of the Framework and understandably did not use the Framework to guide development or implementation; however, in these situations, it was not uncommon that project teams were already incorporating some relevant key practices into their work (e.g., sharing authority, seeking opportunities for Indigenous peoples to share their histories).

In future efforts of a similar nature, there is an opportunity to formalize mechanisms for effective project planning. This could include the use of existing guiding documents, such as the Framework, at the initial stages of program development and implementation.



Broadening Scope

Expectation: The Program effectively increased the scope of history presented.

Finding 1: Program funding allowed some sites to build on existing relationships and to initiate new relationships with Indigenous partners, resulting in the creation of products that broadened the scope of history presented.



Building trust

Evidence from case studies and interviews highlighted that field units developed relationships with Indigenous partners, and that through these relationships, project teams were able to develop products that helped broaden the scope of histories presented. Interviewees felt that funding to build relationships with Indigenous partners was an essential component of the Program. Further, it was noted by interviewees that without Program funding, many projects would not have otherwise been pursued or would have been difficult to complete.

Some interviewees felt that projects like collaborative workshops, which were typically focused on relationship development, may not have challenged previously established conclusions of history to produce new knowledge. However, these activities, as highlighted in the case studies, produced the foundations of trust necessary to pursue projects in the future. For example, Klondike National Historic Site used funding to host a retreat that allowed Parks Canada staff, Indigenous partners, and other members of the community and share experiences through a variety of workshops. This eventually led to the creation of new interpretative products (see Appendix 5: Methods (Case Studies) for a brief overview of case study projects).

Type of products

Art installations, interpretive panels, video projects, historical research, and workshops are examples of how some sites broadened the scope of history through Program funding. These products often braided settler and Indigenous experiences, weaving Indigenous perspectives into the presentation of history.

In addition, some projects broadened the scope of history through activities that raised cultural awareness and knowledge, including in areas such as traditional land use, sustainability, harvesting, animal behaviour, the impacts of clear-cut logging and reforestation.

Some interviewees felt that projects like art installations or collaborative workshops typically focused on relationship development or highlighting Indigenous culture through art, may not align with the intent of the Framework. Overall, however, the investment in building and maintaining relationships was highlighted as a key outcome of the Program and was key to enabling some sites to broaden the scope of stories presented.

It is not possible, however, to speak to whether the Program as a whole was successful in broadening the scope of history presented, due to a lack of project reporting (to be discussed in the following section).

Finding 2: There is potential under-representation of the achievement of Program outcomes, as internal outcome reporting was not completed nor required for all projects.

The Program met its overarching reporting commitments as required within the CTA79 and IRS funding envelopes, as evidenced by the achievement of the following targets:

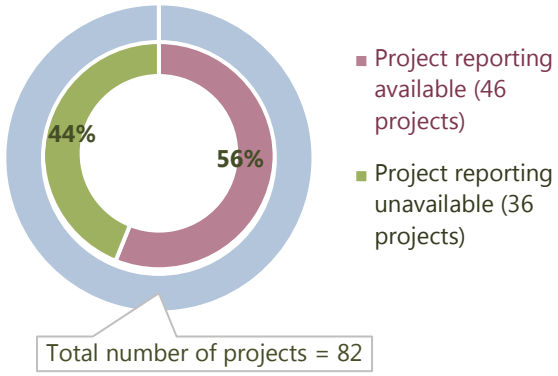
- Transformation of historical narratives in at least 25 heritage places; and
- A minimum of 25 Stories of Canada projects related to the history and legacy of residential schools.

Although the targets for number of projects implemented was surpassed, the reporting on Program outcomes related to project achievements was less clear. Information available between 2018-19 to 2024-25 was reviewed to gain insights on project outcomes. The available information, however, varied from project to project.

Monitoring and reporting information typically available outlined key project deliverables, extent of internal and external collaboration, relationship building efforts with Indigenous partners, skills and knowledge developed, history transformation through the project, key challenges, successes, and lessons learned.

Figure 6 represents the total number of projects available for review (n=82) and the breakdown of those with applicable outcome reporting information. As shown, less than half of projects (44%, n=46) included reporting information relating to Program outcomes.

Figure 6: Total number of project records and percent of project records by reporting information status, 2018-19 to 2024-25.



Source: Program documents (Confluence).

Barriers to reporting on project outcomes

Program staff noted that it was sometimes difficult to connect with field units to discuss outcomes or obtain final reports. This challenge stemmed largely from the fact that the responsibilities for reporting requirements associated with contribution agreements rested with field units. As such, Program staff did not have the authority to ensure that reporting documents were completed or submitted. The absence of complete project reports contributed to uncertainty regarding the number of projects completed and their associated outcomes.

The burden of reporting on numerous funding envelopes, and the lack of differentiation amongst them, was mentioned by Indigenous partners as barriers to timely and accurate reporting. In addition, the type of funding mechanisms used had an impact on monitoring and reporting.



Funding mechanisms

The Program used both contribution agreements and contracts to deliver funding. Contribution agreements are meant to support collaborative work aligned with Parks Canada's mandate. Recipients work with Parks Canada to set objectives and are then responsible for delivering and reporting on expected results and outcomes.

Contracts can be used to procure work or supplies, such as supplies for interpretive panels. Reporting under contracts is limited to confirming completion of contracted deliverables, rather than outcomes, unlike contribution agreements, which have a requirement to report on project outcomes.

These important differences in reporting requirements led to difficulties in determining outcomes, both for individual initiatives funded through contracts, and the Program as a whole.



Future priorities

Under the Project Management Standard (the Standard), projects are defined as "unique undertakings that have a beginning and an end and are required to produce defined outputs and realize specific benefits in support of a public policy objective, within a clear schedule and resource plan. Projects are undertaken within specific time, cost and performance parameters."[3]

The source of funds (i.e., contribution agreements, contracts, etc.) does not influence whether an initiative is defined as a project. However, projects are required to comply with the Standard if they meet a financial threshold (currently $250,000). The concepts, principles, and processes—along with the supporting tools, templates, and guides included in the Standard— are available to project managers to enhance effective project management.

As Parks Canada continues to improve planning processes across the Agency, projects, regardless of dollar value, are being encouraged to adopt applicable practices and tools from the Standard. The adoption of best practices in project management would also align Parks Canada with the expected results of the Treasury Board Policy on the Planning and Management of Investments along with the related Directive on the Management of Projects and Programmes,[4] such as effective governance and controls as well as the use of performance measurement data to monitor projects and allow for evidence-based decision-making.

Specifically, planning tools available through Parks Canada's Project Management Office, such as a project charter or a project plan, are meant to increase effectiveness and reduce the potential risks associated with poorly implemented projects and can be applied to projects of any size. Further, within the Standard, project managers are required to submit a report that provides a summary of project accomplishments, as well as record lessons learned upon completion. Adopting these results-oriented reporting tools for smaller projects would strengthen accountability and improve reporting practices for future initiatives.

These findings are addressed in Recommendation 1

[3] Source: Parks Canada's Project Management Standard.

[4] The Directive on the Management of Projects and Programmes ensures that government projects and programmes are effectively planned, implemented, monitored, controlled and closed, so that the expected benefits and results are realized for Canadians.

Meaningful Relationships

Expectation: Meaningful relationships with Indigenous peoples have been developed and are likely to continue.

Finding 1: While some barriers existed, Indigenous partners felt that, overall, meaningful relationships with Parks Canada staff were developed and maintained.

An Indigenous evaluation consultant was hired to conduct an impact study on the effectiveness of the Program in developing and maintaining relationships with Indigenous partners. This information was supplemented with data from interviews, case studies, and the document review, to develop findings. The details of the impact study and findings are discussed below.

Impact Study

The impact study explored perceptions from Indigenous partners about whether meaningful relationships had been developed and maintained through the Program.

The study took place between fall 2024 and spring 2025 and involved a literature review, four site visits, and interviews with Indigenous partners. The site visits were chosen with advice from the Program team and were based on the site's representativeness of the following criteria: location, type of site (national park, national historic site), and type of project (e.g., interpretive panel, book development, etc.).

The interviews took place during the site visits at the following locations:

- Sault Ste Marie Canal National Historic Site (Ontario);
- Fort St. Joseph National Historic Site (Ontario);
- Kootenay National Park (British Columbia); and
- Kouchibouguac National Park (New Brunswick).

Results

One impact study participant who had no previous relationship with Parks Canada said that they "never felt so welcome as when working on this project." Although Indigenous partners did not always separate their thoughts about the Program from their thoughts on other shared initiatives, those who did were found to be supportive and proud of the work done through the Program, were happy to have the opportunity to express their voices and felt that their voices had been heard.

Impact study participants felt that projects where Parks Canada staff worked alongside Indigenous partners, providing practical support where appropriate, were the most successful in building and maintaining relationships. This included the full involvement of Indigenous partners, such as participation in project conception and planning, providing advice and information, doing much or all the work, capacity building, and interpreting their stories to the public.

It was felt by study participants that increasing the two-way exchange between Western written traditions and Indigenous oral traditions could further strengthen and help sustain their relationships with Parks Canada staff. It was suggested that Parks Canada continue to use the ethical space and two-eyed seeing concepts when engaging with Indigenous partners. See Appendix 4: Ethical Space and Two-Eyed Seeing for further details on these two concepts, as described by Parks Canada.

Ethical Space and **Two-Eyed Seeing**
Distinct concepts that honour similar goals of engaging diverse knowledge systems in the creation of multifaceted and equitable outcomes for the parties involved.

Impact study participants highlighted that telling their own stories to visitors was secondary to their other interests (i.e., promotion of language and culture, economic development, resource development, etc.). Conversely, Parks Canada staff were focused on presenting Indigenous stories, as this was the objective the Program, and less focused on Indigenous partners' interests of promotion of their language and culture, resource development, etc. Despite the perceived differences in priorities, the relationships between Parks Canada and Indigenous partners were seen to benefit from the Program.

While some relationships pre-dated the Program, and others were initiated because of it, the overall views of the Program were positive. These findings support further consideration to ensuring similar work continues.

Additional considerations

Some factors identified in documents and interviews, and supported by impact study findings, were seen to hinder relationship building efforts. These included considerations such as:

- Financial compensation for Indigenous partner participation;
- Short-term funding; and
- Timeline considerations.

Each area is further discussed below.

Compensation

About half of staff interviewees felt that financial considerations negatively impacted their relationship building efforts with Indigenous partners. In some cases, this was a result of bureaucratic barriers for compensating Indigenous partners (i.e., direct deposit set-up, identity verification, personal information required, etc.) [5].

At one case study location, Elders could not be compensated without providing personal details to Parks Canada. This mechanism was culturally inappropriate for the community and placed a strain on the relationship. In addition, several sites experienced delays in payment to Elders, which was often perceived to erode trust over time.

Timelines

Indigenous partners noted that project timelines were not always sufficient for collaborative work and/or to consider community needs (i.e., harvesting demands, unexpected deaths or natural disasters, etc.). The introduction of the Contribution Agreements for Indigenous Recipients (implementation in 2022-23) provided increased financial flexibility by allowing recipients to keep unspent funds at the end of each fiscal year to use in the subsequent fiscal year. As a result, some of the timeline pressures on funding recipients were mitigated.

Funding

Both Program and site staff voiced fears that the conclusion of funding would harm the relationships that they had cultivated with Indigenous partners. Further, it was felt that the temporary nature of funding prevented the ability of sites to plan the continuation of efforts over the medium and longer-term.

In this respect, the upcoming development of the Indigenous Stewardship Planning processes may help the continuation of work. Within the process, sites will be responsible for working with Indigenous partners to plan future projects, which could include the continuation of projects initiated with Program funding.

The Indigenous Stewardship Policy applies to all places that Parks Canada has a role in administering. As stated in the Policy: "responsible parties from Parks Canada and representatives identified by Indigenous communities will produce a co-developed, scalable Stewardship Plan at each Place".



[5]Changes to the Treasury Board Directive on Payments to First Nations, Inuit, and Métis recipients in 2024 partially addressed this challenge. Payments under $500 may be routed through a community organization, band council, or registered business, avoiding the need to collect individual personal information. For amounts over $500, however, a name and address are required, and a SIN is required unless payment is made through an organization or business.



Efficiency

Expectations	Findings
Evaluation question 4:	**To what extent are policies, tools or processes leveraged to efficiently deliver the Stories of Canada Program?**
There are policies, tools or processes in place to promote efficient delivery of the Program.	Gaps in financial information were identified, leading to incomplete expenditure reporting for the Program.
	The introduction of contribution agreements for Indigenous recipients improved efficiency of funding delivery.
	Internal efficiencies were found in collaboration and coordination at multiple levels.

Program Expenditures

Expectation: There are policies, tools or processes in place to promote efficient delivery of the Program.

Finding 1: Gaps in financial information were identified, leading to incomplete expenditure reporting for the Program.



The following section presents a summary of the information within Parks Canada's financial database. The database is used to track expenditures across all programs within Parks Canada and includes information such as funding type, site and field unit names, years and expenditure categories.

Parks Canada's Chief Financial Officer Directorate (CFOD) provided financial data for the CTA and IRS funding envelopes, both of which included expenditure entries related to the Stories of Canada Program. However, these envelopes also supported other activities—such as commemoration and visitor experience initiatives—that were not related to the Program.

Data challenges

Challenges arose in distinguishing expenditure entries attributable to the Program from those related to other activities, which resulted in inaccurate Program spending data.

These challenges were due, in part, to the methods used to enter data. Some entries clearly identified their connection with the Program in their expenditure descriptions while some did not. A standardized naming convention for entries would help improve the ability of staff to correctly attribute expenditures.

Additionally, the use of a single funding code for both the CTA and IRS funding envelopes, even though these envelopes supported multiple programs and purposes, caused challenges in determining accurate numbers. Using a separate funding code for each Program would reduce uncertainty in expenditure records by eliminating the reliance on field unit expenditure descriptions.

Further, funding disbursed through program directorates rather than field units (23% of entries in this database), did not provide individual project details. This led to gaps in information regarding sites that received the funding and limited the availability of further details on the projects implemented.

Interviewees reported several areas where financial information may have been recorded incorrectly at the field unit-level. These included:

- Funding entered under different programs (e.g. Indigenous Guardians) in error;
- Funding potentially used for areas outside of the scope of the Program (e.g., infrastructure spending);
- Coding under one entry for multiple projects instead of one entry for each project; and
- Projects funded through the IRS envelope not being consistently recorded as such.

Number of projects[6]

To better assess the scope of the data challenges present within the financial database, a list of Program-related expenditures was developed with the information provided by CFOD. Further, Program staff conducted a secondary database review to identify additional expenditures that were not easily identifiable as linked to the Program.

In total, 58 projects were identified. Of these, 31 were considered multi-component wherein multiple expenditures were combined to deliver larger projects. In comparison, Program documents reported that 70 projects were undertaken during the implementation of the Program. As such, expenditure entries could be associated with approximately 82% (58 of 70) of the reported number of projects.

Expenditure numbers

The expenditures associated with the projects amounted to approximately $9 million. Due to the gaps in information, such as missing or incorrectly coded expenditures, $900,000 of the overall $9.9 million allotted to the Program (as reported on page 11), was left unaccounted for. Project expenditures varied greatly and ranged from approximately $5,000 to $680,000. The table below provides a breakdown of the expenditures identified.

Table 3: Total expenditures by funding envelope as identified in the financial database vs funding available to the Program, 2018-10 to 2024-25.

Envelope	Amount identified	Funding available
CTA79: 1	$2.7 M	$4.4 M
CTA79: 2	$1.3 M	
IRS	$4.9 M	$5.5 M
Total	**$9.0 M**	**$9.9 M**

Source: Office of the Chief Financial Officer; Program documents.

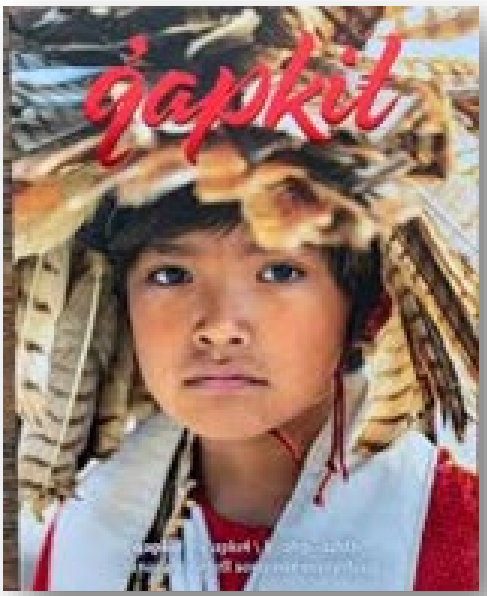
Future priorities

To ensure accurate financial tracking and reporting, the evidence presented in this section should be considered by Parks Canada moving forward. Ensuring strategies are in place that utilize available mechanisms to ensure the accuracy and availability of expenditure data would:

- reduce reliance on a limited number of knowledge holders;
- enhance operational efficiency; and
- support more confident reporting on Program performance.

For example, the Centre for Expertise for Grants and Contributions has tools to provide guidance on implementing standardized project tracking. Increased coordination with the team, particularly early in the development process of a program, would aid in establishing clear financial tracking systems for future grants and contributions programs.

This finding is addressed in Recommendation 2



[6] Stories of Canada projects, for the most part, did not meet the threshold required by Parks Canada's Project Management Standard (introduced in 2023); therefore, they were not developed in accordance with this Standard as they were not officially classified as projects. The Standard is discussed further in the effectiveness section (Broadening Scope, p.22) of this report.

Finding 2:
The introduction of contribution agreements for Indigenous recipients improved the efficiency of funding delivery.

Contribution Agreements for Indigenous recipients

The introduction of Contribution Agreements for Indigenous Recipients by the Treasury Board Secretariat in the 2022-23 fiscal year streamlined Program funding delivery in several interrelated ways. This new funding mechanism:

- Enabled full payment of funds at the start of each fiscal year, reducing the need to closely monitor project expenditures;
- Allowed unspent funds to be carried forward into the subsequent fiscal year; and
- Provided the option for multi-year agreements, including agreements spanning two fiscal years, thereby reducing administrative burden and paperwork.

When taking into consideration these potential efficiencies, Contribution Agreements for Indigenous Recipients should be considered, where possible, in the planning of all future programming. In addition, future programming can leverage established CFOD processes to adjust funding requirements annually, as needed.

Program Delivery

Expectation: There are policies, tools or processes in place to promote efficient delivery of the Program.

Finding 3: Internal efficiencies were found in collaboration and coordination at multiple levels.

Internal efficiencies were identified through collaboration and coordination across multiple levels of the Program, thus increasing the efficiency of Program delivery. These efficiencies are outlined in the following section.

Integrated business planning

Led by the Strategic Policy, Business, and Digital Services Directorate, the Integrated Business Planning (IBP) process at Parks Canada provides guidance to support planning and prioritization of programs and projects. Within the planning process, units are required to consider resources, status of temporary funding, sustainability, etc. to prioritize upcoming projects.

In coordination with the IBP process, project details were submitted for consideration to field units by the Program and approval was provided at the field unit level based on their planning process. As of 2024, 29 Stories of Canada projects were approved through the IBP process.

This aided the Program to streamline the project approval process through collaboration with field units, who helped review proposals and determine project eligibility. This ensured selected projects represented a balance of sites across all six operational regions and allowed Program staff to focus on proposal management.

Project delivery services

Collaboration was found between the Program and the RPAD, through the Project Delivery Services (PDS) team.

Under the Asset Project Management branch, PDS provided project management services to support Program delivery through tools, training, and policy guidance. Although the PDS team was involved in only a small number of projects (n=14 approximately), some of their work involved helping sites define project management (i.e., schedule, roles and responsibilities, etc.) and guidance to field units about product development and exhibit curation. Particularly, support was provided to field units with limited experience in large-scale project delivery and/or the capacity to do so.

This finding is addressed in Recommendation 1

These projects were identified by Program staff, who used their expertise to determine which field units required additional assistance and facilitated PDS' engagement to deliver it. This coordination was necessary since PDS lacked a standardized process and the capacity to accept additional projects beyond ad hoc requests.

Visitor experience

Through coordination with the Program team, ERVE provided support to some individual project teams at the field unit level. Primarily, this support took the form of advice and guidance in initial scoping phases to ensure that projects aligned with visitor experience principles and priorities. Occasionally, ERVE also provided support in the implementation phase for projects that were visitor-facing.

Further, a short-term Visitor Experience Advisor role was established in 2018-19, which was dedicated to facilitating collaboration between ISCH and VE, as well as field units. This included the sharing of resources and training to strengthen shared understandings of how to present and share history.

Project teams

Program delivery at the field unit level also benefitted from collaboration and coordination amongst project delivery teams. For example, the case studies, supported by interview and document review evidence, found that efforts were made within teams to collaborate with relevant staff within their field units. Specifically, visitor services and visitor experience teams supported project development and implementation through producing communications materials or facilitating collaboration with external partners. External relations staff were often engaged in the planning and development of communication products.

Collaborations also occurred with staff specializing in archaeology, visitor experience, and historians to support efficient project delivery by aligning skills and leveraging each area of expertise.

Indigenous program funding

There were instances where funding from the Program was used to support related programming within the field unit, such as funding for Indigenous Guardians, in supporting different elements of the same project. The two initiatives were found, in some cases, to be complimentary and mutually supportive of each other.

Overall, there was evidence that the Program used some of the tools available at Parks Canada to ensure collaboration and coordination. Future initiatives could incorporate similar collaboration and coordination efforts at all stages, which could help increase efficiencies. Specifically, as mentioned on page 22, opportunities exist for program managers to leverage existing project planning and reporting tools.

Lessons Learned

This report presents key findings that could help inform the future planning and delivery of future programs at Parks Canada. The lessons learned suggest that guidance for planning and delivery could improve both effectiveness and efficiency.

In terms of effectiveness, the report identifies opportunities to better integrate foundational program documents (for example, the Framework for History and Commemoration) into program planning. It also highlighted gaps in reporting that may have limited the assessment of overall outcomes of the Stories of Canada Program, suggesting the need for guidance on a standardized approach to reporting.

Regarding efficiency, the report notes important lessons related to the financial coding of expenditures. It also identifies existing resources—such as those provided by the Centre for Expertise on Grants and Contributions and the Project Management Office—as useful tools that could be further leveraged.

Overall, these areas present opportunities to strengthen and clarify roles and responsibilities for program management at Parks Canada. Clear guidance in these areas could improve efficiency and support effective planning and reporting.



Recommendations and Management Response

Recommendation 1

To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of future Parks Canada funding initiatives, the Vice-President, Strategic Policy, Business and Digital Services, should provide processes and tools for projects not meeting the Project Management Standard threshold to support effective planning and reporting. Such tools would assist managers in:

- Clearly outlining roles and responsibilities of project management and supporting functions;
- Documenting project expenditures; and
- Identifying expected project benefits and reporting on their contribution to shared outcomes.

For key findings related to the above recommendation, please refer to the following section of the report:

- Broadening Scope, pgs. 21-22
- Program Delivery, pgs. 28-29

Management Response

Agree. The Vice-President, Strategic Policy, Business and Digital Services, agrees with the recommendation. Parks Canada is currently reviewing its project management processes and practices and will introduce phased improvements beginning in fiscal year 2026–27 to reinforce planning, support timely decision-making, and ensure governance oversight are proportionate to the scope and scale of projects and initiatives.

To support initiatives that contribute to program outcomes but do not meet the threshold of the organization's Project Management Standard, Parks Canada will promote the use of practical planning tools and guidance, including adaptable project plans and charters that can be scaled to the complexity of the initiative. These tools, along with existing project management training available to staff responsible for program delivery, will support managers in clearly defining roles and responsibilities, documenting initiative expenditures, and identifying and reporting expected outcomes and benefits in support of shared program objectives.

Recommendation 1		
Deliverable(s)	**Timeline**	**Responsible position(s)**
1.1Promote the availability of existing project management training and internal resources to Parks Canada staff responsible for delivering initiatives.	March 2027	Executive Director, Strategic Planning Policy and Investment.
1.2 Develop a toolkit to support planning and reporting for initiatives that do not meet the Project Management Standard threshold. The toolkit could include templates and guidance to support clearly defining roles and responsibilities, documenting initiative expenditures, and identifying expected outcomes and benefits and reporting on their contribution to shared program outcomes. SPBD will align the toolkit with existing planning and reporting practices for funding initiatives, where appropriate.	March 2028	Executive Director, Strategic Planning Policy and Investment

Recommendation 2

To improve the quality of expenditure tracking and the efficiency of expenditure reporting for future programs, the Vice-President, Finance, should:

- Engage program officials early in the program development phase to ensure an efficient financial reporting structure is designed; and
- Leverage ongoing mechanisms to monitor consistent application of appropriate financial coding throughout program implementation.

For key findings related to the above recommendation, please refer to the following section of the report:

- Program Expenditures, pp. 26-27

Management Response

Agreed. The Vice-President, Finance will engage with applicable programs on future approved funding decisions early in the process to assess financial and program reporting implications and recommend appropriate financial coding design and structure.

Existing mechanisms such as updates in the periodic (P3, P6, etc.) Financial Situation Reporting and enhanced corporate finance tools will be leveraged to monitor consistent application of established financial structures through budget management and reporting of various expenditures for established programs.

Deliverable(s)	Timeline	Responsible position(s)
2.1 This change in approach will be included in the scope of Financial Resource Management Framework.	June 2027	Executive Director, Corporate Resource Management Director, Financial Planning, Resource and Budget Management
2.2 The periodic financial reporting process will be improved to include consistent reporting across horizontal programs at Parks Canada to provide program officials increased financial monitoring capability.	June 2027	Executive Director, Corporate Resource Management Director, Financial Management Advisory and Costing Attestation



Appendices

Appendix 1: The Framework for History and Commemoration

Parks Canada's mandate is to ensure that Canada's designated heritage places are protected and presented for current and future generations. Published in 2019, the *Framework for History and Commemoration* contributes to delivering on this mandate and presents an opportunity for the Agency to adopt approaches that exist at the forefront of public history.

The *Framework for History and Commemoration* is Parks Canada's vision for heritage presentation and commemoration. It guides three key activities:

1. Designation of persons, places, and events of national historic significance;
2. Management of Parks Canada's national historic sites; and
3. An innovative approach to history presentation.

Parks Canada's commitment to presenting history relies on three principles which influence all projects:

1. **Integrity:** The principle of integrity is essential to public history at Parks Canada. Integrity means that history projects will be ethically undertaken and based on carefully planned historical research. This includes respecting the knowledge that individuals and groups choose to share through oral history and traditional knowledge. The relationships that we develop, both through the way we work and with our partners, are based on a foundation of honesty and respect.
2. **Inclusiveness:** Canadians are diverse and so are their histories. Inclusiveness means presenting different voices, perspectives and experiences. It also means cultivating relationships with diverse groups to ensure that history presentation reflects the spectrum of Canada's history.
3. **Relevance:** History needs to be meaningful to audiences. Relevance means making connections between the past and the present to build understanding about the world we live in today. It means making connections between the past and the places we interpret through the stories we tell. Making history relevant can also illuminate how a local story connects with national and world history.

Ten key practices for public history

- Address conflict and controversy;
- Seek opportunity for Indigenous peoples to share and communicate their history, on their own terms;
- Realize that history is written from a worldview;
- Share authority;
- Emphasize a full range of voices, perspectives and experiences;
- Craft big stories;
- Acknowledge that humans have touched all heritage places, including parks and natural areas;
- Recognize that power dynamics affect understandings of heritage places;
- Explore the spectrum of powerful memories and meanings attached to heritage places; and
- Appreciate that interpretations of the past are constantly evolving.

Appendix 2: Call to Action 79 – Selection Criteria

Outlined in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, Call to Action 79 calls on "the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage and commemoration." Through the Stories of Canada Program, Parks Canada aimed to implement Call to Action 79 by transforming the historical narratives presented at Parks Canada heritage places. From 2018-19 to 2024-25, the Program provided support for sites to engage and work in collaboration with Indigenous partners, ultimately giving voice to a diverse range of perspectives and stories.

As a requirement for CTA79 funding, the eligibility of projects under the Program was assessed, in part, using the following criteria:

Call to Action (CTA) 79 Funding: Site Selection Criteria for Stories of Canada Projects
Impact High visitation, and/or potential public profile of the site and related story renewal. Ideal projects will foster public engagement with a place or with a story among diverse demographics and have a substantial positive impact on Indigenous communities.
Relationship Investments will center on supporting strong existing and emerging relationships with Indigenous communities, or have the foundational elements for developing strong relationships, such as mutual respect, effective communication, shared leadership and understanding. Prioritizing sites where strong relationships already exist will allow Parks Canada to develop effective processes and products more efficiently, which will then be used as a point of departure for sites with less developed relationships.
Capacity Not every heritage place administered by Parks Canada is at the same level of readiness to transform how history is being presented. Some heritage places have limited capacity for basic programming. Priority will be given to sites that are most likely to have the greatest impact with the limited funding available.
Need Potential to address conflict and controversy, and present multiple perspectives, particularly those of Indigenous communities which have historically been underrepresented in historical narratives.

Contribution Agreement Selection

A full list of contribution agreements was retrieved by the evaluation team from Confluence as of February 8, 2024. To ensure accuracy, the team filtered out projects that were new and had not yet established a contribution agreement. With this condition applied, the modified list included 47 possible contribution agreements for review. From this number, the evaluation team sought to select 20 representative contribution agreements for analysis.

Contribution agreements were categorized based on a list of criteria, to ensure that those selected would be representative of the diversity of projects within the Program.

These criteria included:

- Project type;
- Field unit;
- Funding envelope;
- Year (project start); and
- Site type.

A total of 20 contribution agreements were then randomly selected by the evaluation team for data collection and analysis. Specifically, contribution agreements were reviewed to determine the extent to which they aligned with key relevance indicators.

Appendix 4: Ethical Space and Two-Eyed Seeing

Ethical Space

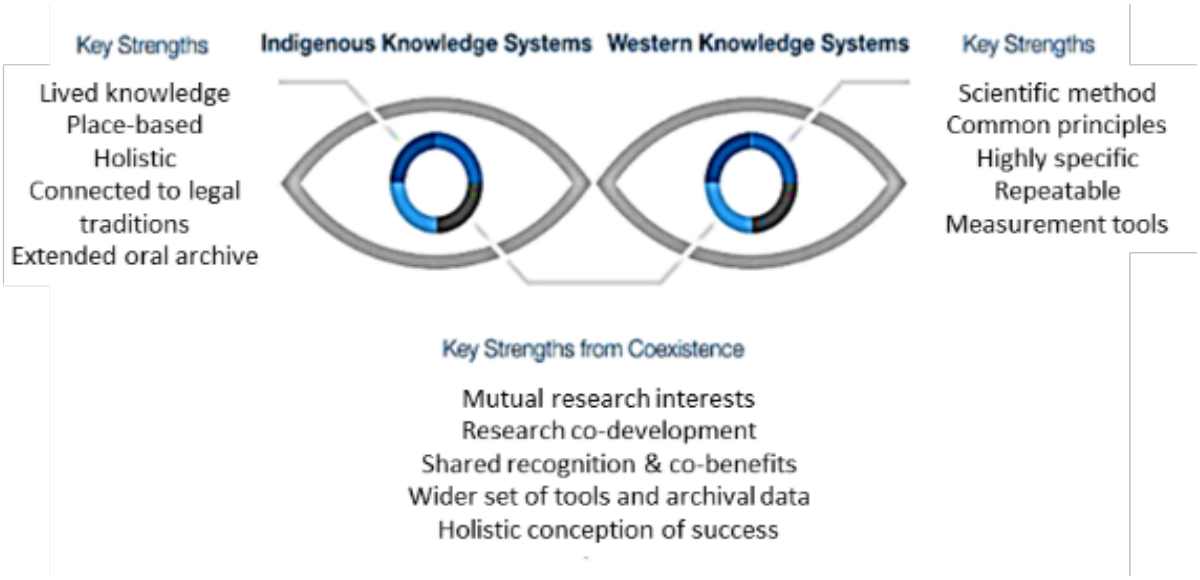
Ethical Space – the concept of creating a place for all knowledge systems to interact with mutual respect, kindness, generosity and other basic values and principles – is important to building and maintaining relationships with Indigenous peoples. By building these spaces, collaboration, advice, and sharing mechanisms can be strengthened.
Guidance on achieving Ethical Space, as outlined by the Indigenous Stewardship and Cultural Heritage Directorate (ISCH), may include:

- Knowledge systems shared in the space complement each other, they don't limit, dominate or command the other;
- Sessions should be co-facilitated by a Knowledge Keeper or Elder from each knowledge system;
- When and where possible, have a balanced circle with equal representation from each knowledge system;
- The first gathering should be focused on relationship building, not business. Learn and share from each other;
- Should have both forms of knowledge transfer, the Western written and Indigenous oral methodologies; and
- Should be opened and closed in a good way, through the use of ceremony.

Two Eyed Seeing

Similar to Ethical Space, a two-eyed seeing approach aims to examine problems, research questions, and research needs with the eyes of two (or more) knowledge systems (Figure 7).
By utilizing both the strengths of Indigenous knowledges and the strengths of Western knowledges, these approaches build strong co-existence, awareness, and understanding that underpins decision making.

Figure 7: Two-eyed seeing approach



Appendix 5: Methods (Case Studies)

A process was developed to select case studies that represented different types of projects in various geographical locations. The evaluation team retrieved a full list of contribution agreements from Confluence as of February 8, 2024. In determining the criteria for case studies, projects were eliminated which:

- Were new and had not had a contribution agreement established;
- Did not have a contribution agreement uploaded on Confluence; and
- Already had a Look Book produced by the Stories of Canada Program team.

Criteria was then applied to the list of remaining contribution agreements, including project type, field unit, funding envelope, year, and site type. Five sites were subsequently selected to best represent the full list, with recommendations from the Program team taken into consideration.

The following sites were included as case studies in this evaluation:

Selected Case Study Projects

Cartier Brébeuf National Historic Site

Located in Quebec City, within the Quebec Field Unit. Through interpretive panels and art installations, the presentation of history now reflects the Huron-Wendat Nation's historical perspective of the 1535 meeting with Jacques Cartier, one that is less known to the public. Funding amount totalled to $357,000.

Skmaqn-Port La Joye-Fort Amherst National Historic Site

Located in Rocky Point, Prince Edward Island, within the PEI Field Unit. This project produced an outdoor interpretive exhibit and a video about the site's complex history, and now includes Mi'kmaq, British, French, and Acadian history. Historical research was undertaken by the Mi'kmaq organization L'nuey in partnership with Parks Canada site staff, including extensive involvement of Acadian and British communities through collaborative workshops. Funding amount totalled to $285,000.

Klondike National Historic Site

This project took place on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in (TH) territory, in association with Klondike NHS within the Yukon Field Unit. Three days of collaborative workshops with Indigenous partners, Parks Canada staff, local government, and private sector professionals led to subsequent projects, such as interpretive programs, that broadened the scope of stories presented on-site. Workshops were developed and facilitated in collaboration with TH Nation. Funding amount totalled to $19,325.

Bellevue House National Historic Site

Located in Kingston, Ontario, within the Eastern and Central Ontario Field Unit. Stories of Canada funding contributed to the large-scale renewal of Bellevue House through various activities, such as exhibit design, fabrication, Indigenous artwork, and connecting with Indigenous partners. Funding amount totalled to $171,415 (18% of total renewal funding).