Protected Areas Program Logic Model March 4, 2010 **Outputs Final Outcomes Intermediate Outcomes Foundation Activities Target Audiences Direct Outcomes** (Services and Products) (Benefits to Canadians) Network strategy and plan A national Network of protected areas A network of protected areas for ncorporating all partners is established Priority habitats required for the nigratory birds, species at risk or other Plan the network of EC Protected Areas Organizations^a & individuals concerned that provides resilience and conservation of migratory birds and wildlife is established by Environment with the conservation of wildlife Consultations on national network redundancy in priority habitats species at risk, as well as rare and Activities needed to design a terrestrial, Canada nabitats in Canada and other countries unique habitats, both now freshwater and marine Protected Areas network to meet conservation objectives for Research, monitoring and and in response to future stressors, Mig Birds, SAR and other wildlife. Includes: Protected areas are established by assessment reports Continental and global networks (e.g. including climate change, other organizations^a in Canada NAMPAN, WHSRN) complement and Research and monitoring are protected across Canada and Advice and policies regarding the thereby enhance the conservation · Assessment of effectiveness role of protected areas in Organizations^a & individuals concerned abroad value of the national network Consultations with partners and conservation with Federal Aboriginal land claim Protected areas for the conservation of stakeholders negotiations migratory wildlife in other countries are Identification, evaluation, prioritization of established candidate sites Reviews and advice related to Access and benefits sharing of environmental assessments for Proponents of significant projects Development of network research and Agreements with Aboriginal groups are Attendant ecological goods and biodiversity by Aboriginal peoples future protected areas (e.g. subject to CEAA that can affect future negotiated and implemented on the services are maintained or enhanced monitoring plans Mackenzie Gas Pipeline) protected area establishment options establishment and co-management of protected areas (e.g. IIBA) G&C funding support for research (e.g. network design, monitoring, Organizations^a engaged in research Establish Protected Areas site management) New knowledge and data contributing Ecological benefits and monitoring to EC conservation needs and Activities needed to designate and establish objectives are available Network research and monitoring individual protected areas. Includes: Collection of site descriptions & ecological Public understands and supports the Citizen science organizations (e.g. assessments Local communities support the role and importance of protected areas EMAN) supporting site monitoring Economic benefits Site research and monitoring plans Assessment of site feasibility in relation to establishment or reassessment of in conserving and protecting wildlife protected areas (e.g. NWT Protected socio-economic, financial and legislative Consultations for site Areas Strategy) requirements as well as public concerns establishment Selection of appropriate options for securing Aboriginal groups, communities & land candidate sites Regulations for individual sites Recreational owners in vicinity of candidate sites Development of regulations/policies and benefits (including SARA) other documents required for site Wildlife are conserved on areas establishment adjacent to protected areas (e.g. Reviews and advice related to Development of site research plans, Biosphere Reserves, Natural Areas Proponents of significant projects environmental assessments for monitoring and management plans Conservation Program, Ecogifts) subject to CEAA that can affect existing specific protected areas Cultural/spiritual protected areas benefits Populations of managed species in Site management plans protected areas are within target Manage Protected Areas ranges Ecological integrity of PAs is Organizations^a & individuals concerned maintained or enhanced Activities needed to manage individual protected with the management of wildlife Populations of non-native and invasive Aesthetic benefits areas. Includes: Permits to carry out habitat and habitats in our protected areas Update protected area site management species in protected areas are within wildlife management activities plans in relation to other conservation plans acceptable ranges and ecosystem-based principles Individuals & organizations engaged in Planning, coordination and implementation activities within protected areas subject Public access and interpretation of appropriate management activities in Individuals and organizations^a subject to permit (e.g. hunting) activities in some sites consultation with partners (e.g. prescribed to regulations comply with regulatory burns, invasive species control, SAR action requirements plans) Co-management of protected areas with Compliance promotion Aboriginal peoples (e.g. IIBA, NWTPAS) Protected areas monitoring provides Cooperation in the management of benchmarks for assessing the impact ndividuals & organizations engaged in

on wildlife of human activities (including

climate change)

New knowledge and data contributing

to EC permitting and site management

needs and objectives are available

prohibited activities within protected

areas

^aOrganizations may include other government agencies both domestic and international, Aboriginal organizations, wildlife co-management boards, non-governmental organizations, industry and/or universities

New program element

Management of revenue generation

organizations

Research, monitoring and analysis

protected areas with stakeholder

Enforcement (inspection,

investigation, prosecution)

Site management activities

Research, monitoring and

assessment reports

- Inventories of baseline ecological and socio-economic information relevant to sites
- Tracking compliance with the terms of the delegations of authority (DND)