




Environment
Canada

Environnement
Canada



Evaluation of the Environmental Damages Fund (EDF)

Final Report

Audit and Evaluation Branch

October 2014

Canada 

Report Clearance Steps

Planning phase completed	September 2013
Report sent for management response	April 2014
Management response received	April 2014
Report completed	April 2014
Report approved by Deputy Minister	October 2014

Acronyms used in the report

ADM	Assistant Deputy Minister
AEB	Audit and Evaluation Branch
CESD	Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EC	Environment Canada
DG	Director General
EDF	Environmental Damages Fund
EEA	<i>Environmental Enforcement Act</i>
ESB	Environmental Stewardship Branch
EVAMPA	<i>Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Act</i>
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
Gs&Cs	Grants and Contributions
MIS	Management Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCR	National Capital Region
NSERC	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada
O&M	Operations and maintenance
PAA	Program Alignment Architecture
PCA	Parks Canada Agency
PPSC	Public Prosecution Service of Canada
PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
R&D	Research and development
RDG	Regional Director General
S&T	Science and technology
TB	Treasury Board
TC	Transport Canada

Acknowledgments

The Evaluation Project Team would like to thank those individuals who contributed to this project, particularly members of the Evaluation Committee, as well as all interviewees and survey respondents who provided insights and comments crucial to this evaluation.

The Evaluation Project Team was led by Michael Callahan, under the direction of the Environment Canada Evaluation Director, William Blois, and included Lindsay Comeau.

The evaluation was conducted by Goss Gilroy Inc., and the final report was prepared by Goss Gilroy Inc. and the Evaluation Division Project Team, Audit and Evaluation Branch.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Background	1
2.1 Program Overview	1
2.2 Program Delivery	1
2.3 Governance Structure	3
2.4 Resources	4
2.5 Program Logic Model	4
3.0 Evaluation Design	5
3.1 Purpose and Scope	5
3.2 Evaluation Approach and Methodology	5
3.3 Limitations	7
4.0 Findings	7
4.1 Relevance	8
4.2 Performance	10
5.0 Conclusions	26
6.0 Recommendations and Management Response	27
Annex 1 Program Logic Model	33
Annex 2 Detailed Survey Findings	35
Annex 3 Summary of Findings	39

Executive Summary

Background

This report presents the results of the evaluation of the Environmental Damages Fund (EDF) conducted by Environment Canada's (EC) Audit and Evaluation Branch in 2013-14. The purpose of this evaluation was to assess the relevance and performance of the EDF.

This evaluation is part of EC's 2012 Risk-Based Audit and Evaluation Plan, which was approved by the Deputy Minister. The evaluation was conducted in order to meet the coverage requirements of the Treasury Board Policy on Evaluation, which require that an evaluation of all direct program spending be conducted at least once every five years.

The EDF is a specified purpose account created by the Government of Canada in 1995 and administered by EC. The EDF provides a mechanism for directing funds received as a result of fines, court orders and voluntary payments related to environmental infractions to priority projects that will benefit Canada's natural environment. Since 1998, the EDF has allocated or committed over \$4.8 million and has funded 201 projects across Canada.

While the EDF is administered and delivered by EC, the Department works closely with other government departments, namely Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Transport Canada and Parks Canada Agency, which have statutes that contain sentencing provisions enabling judges to direct funds to the EDF.

EC provides oversight and accountability of monies directed to the EDF. The program solicits project proposals from eligible groups for projects that restore the natural environment or prevent harm to wildlife in the geographic region (local area, region or province) where the original incident occurred. To be eligible for funding, projects must address one or more of the following EDF categories: Restoration (highest funding priority); Environmental Quality Improvement; Research and Development; and Education and Awareness.

The two ultimate outcomes of the EDF program are:

- Environmental quality in affected or similar areas comparable to pre-incident conditions; and
- Prevention of future incidents of environmental damage or harm to wildlife.

The evaluation covers the timeframe from 2008-2009 to mid-2013-2014. The evaluation involved a review of documents, a structured review of project final reports, analysis of program administrative data, key informant interviews and a survey of stakeholders.

Findings and Conclusions

Relevance

According to evaluation evidence, there is a legislative need for the EDF program to manage financial penalties awarded under four federal departments' statutes. The EDF funds restoration and environmental quality improvement projects that address an environmental need usually in the geographic area where the damage occurred. Documentation and interviews indicate that the role and function of the EDF program are unique.

The evaluation found that the program is aligned with federal priorities for sustainable ecosystems and environmental protection. In 2010, the priority of the program was demonstrated through the passage of the *Environmental Enforcement Act*, which included an amendment to several statutes for mandatory provision of fines and administrative monetary penalties to the EDF. While the program places a priority on respecting all court conditions of awards directed to the EDF, the flexible regional delivery of the program also permits departmental and regional priorities to be considered in funding decisions through the use of Regional Management Plans.

The EDF program is consistent with federal roles and responsibilities given the federal legislative basis of the program. The role of EC as lead department for the program on behalf of other federal departments is consistent with EC's federal environmental coordination mandate as outlined in the *Department of the Environment Act*.

Achievement of Intended Outcomes

The evidence suggests that the program is making progress toward achieving its direct outcomes, though the way some intended outcomes have been articulated in the program logic model does not align well with the objectives and delivery of the program. While promotion of the EDF to the enforcement and legal communities has been uneven across regions, recommendations to judges for its use appear to be widespread. Almost all enforcement officials and Crown prosecutors who were consulted indicated that they would recommend the use of the EDF as a sentencing option to their colleagues. There is evidence that the number of awards directed to the EDF (though not their total value) has increased over the last five years, with a notable increase in the Prairie and Northern region. Nevertheless, there is interest in more frequent communications to the enforcement and legal communities to increase their understanding of the program and its impacts, and the transparency of the use of the funds.

Interest in EDF calls for proposals is strong among potential funding recipients, and program officials provide support to ensure quality proposals are received. Scientific and technical reviews of proposals and oversight ensure that projects are implemented in accordance with funding agreements. According to funding recipients, EDF funds were essential for the implementation of their project.

Projects funded by the EDF are contributing to intended environmental outcomes in the areas of restoration and environmental quality improvement. Project data from the EDF Management Information Systems (MIS) indicate that half of EDF-funded projects are under these two funding categories and completed projects with goals related to environmental outcomes (hectares restored or improved) have exceeded targets by about 15 to 20 per cent.

There is also evidence that the EDF program successfully funds projects under the education and awareness component that engage participants to enhance their awareness and understanding. The number of participants involved in these EDF projects again exceeds original targets (by 27 per cent), and the MIS data also suggest that behaviour change is taking place.

There is insufficient evaluation evidence on the achievement of the intended outcome related to increased knowledge due to the recent change to the funding mechanism for research and development (R&D) projects from regional to national delivery of this component. The new national process has yielded funding of only two projects since it

was implemented and the amount of EDF fines assessed as appropriate for R&D has not met the original target. Performance information in the MIS is limited for R&D projects prior to the change in the funding mechanism.

Although the intended long-term program outcomes are less directly measurable, interviewees perceive that the program is contributing to improvements in environmental quality at the local level and prevention of future incidents. There are no unintended negative outcomes of the program and positive unintended outcomes include partnership development at the community level and economic impacts of projects.

Efficiency and Economy

The overall model of the EDF program as a Government of Canada program delivered by EC is widely held to be sound, with many advantages (e.g., the ability to combine small fines across acts administered by different federal departments to fund larger restoration projects, the expertise of EC staff in these types of projects). However, multiple changes to the program during the period under study have created some challenges in the efficient management of the program. Key changes include a shift from regional to national level funding of R&D component projects, consolidation of five EC regions into three, and location of the national coordination unit within the Environmental Stewardship Branch. The program is currently in a period of transition in governance as responsibility for national coordination and the R&D component has recently been transferred to the Atlantic and Quebec Region.

The full impact of the changes in the program is not yet known; however, there is evidence that the changes have yielded mixed results to date and the implementation of the 2009 EDF Management Framework has been impeded. There are divided views, for example, on the national delivery of the R&D funding component. Proponents of the model feel the 2013 MOU with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) will lead to more impactful larger-scale investments in research, leveraging NSERC expertise for peer review and oversight. Others are concerned about the new approach which has led to an administratively burdensome process for assessment of funds, the fact that few funds have been assessed for and few projects funded under the R&D component, and the potential movement of EDF funds outside the local region to pool them for larger national projects (which could undermine the credibility of the program for the enforcement and legal communities if this is not seen as fully respecting court restrictions and addressing priorities in legislation). Other delivery challenges include: duplication in reporting due to the fact the responsibility for the EDF was shared by two Assistant Deputy Ministers during the study period, some lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities between the national coordinating unit and regions, inconsistent regional practices for engaging partner departments, lack of a clear protocol for the transfer of court-awarded funds to the EDF, and the MIS system and performance measures that do not fully meet the reporting requirements and decision-making needs at the program level.

Evidence on the efficiency of the program is mixed. At the project level, leveraging of EDF funding is strong, in spite of the absence of any requirement to secure additional sources of funds. According to administrative data, on average, EDF provided 29 per cent of all project-level funding, compared to 71 per cent that came from other sources. The majority of funded projects are also sustainable in at least some respect. Funding recipients are generally satisfied with the delivery of the EDF program. More than eight in ten agree that the funding process was timely and efficient and that the service

provided by EDF staff met their needs. Funding recipients are generally less satisfied, however, with reporting requirements that they perceive to be onerous in comparison to the small amounts of funding provided by the program for some agreements. The administrative ratio of the program over the evaluation time frame is approximately 0.36, which is higher than the ratios for some EC grants and contributions (Gs&Cs) programs recently evaluated (ranging from 0.15 to 0.25). This higher ratio can be partially explained, however, by the greater administrative investment of the EDF program in managing both the incoming awards and the outgoing funds to EDF project recipients. As noted above, there are also some program management challenges detracting from the program's efficiency.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are directed to the Regional Director General (RDG), Atlantic and Quebec Region, as the senior departmental official responsible for the management of the EDF.

- **Recommendation 1:** Clarify roles and responsibilities related to national coordination and program management to ensure that challenges in governance and management are being addressed.
- **Recommendation 2:** Clarify protocols, roles and responsibilities for the transfer and tracking of court-ordered awards for purposes of program management.
- **Recommendation 3:** Improve program promotion and communications to enhance awareness and understanding of the EDF.
- **Recommendation 4:** Clarify and communicate the national funding mechanism and use of the NSERC MOU for the R&D component to ensure that it maintains the confidence of the enforcement and legal communities in the program and permits R&D projects to move forward.
- **Recommendation 5:** Refine the program logic model and performance indicators to reflect the objectives and delivery of the program.

Management Response

The responsible RDG agrees with all five recommendations and has developed a management response that appropriately addresses each of the recommendations. The full management response can be found in Section 6 of the report.

1.0 Introduction

This report presents the results of the Evaluation of the Environmental Damages Fund (EDF) which was conducted by Goss Gilroy Inc. under contract to Environment Canada's (EC) Audit and Evaluation Branch (AEB) in 2013-2014. The evaluation covers the timeframe from 2008-2009 to mid-2013-2014.

The document is organized as follows: Section 2.0 provides background information on the EDF. Section 3.0 presents the evaluation design, including the purpose and scope of the evaluation, as well as the approach and methods used to conduct the evaluation. Section 4.0 and 5.0 lay out, respectively, the evaluation's findings and conclusions. The recommendations and management response are presented in Section 6.0.

2.0 Background

2.1 Program Overview

Purpose and Goal of the EDF Program

The EDF is a Government of Canada (GoC) program established in 1995 by a Treasury Board decision pursuant to the *Financial Administration Act* to oversee and manage the disbursement of funds received as compensation for environmental damages. The program's goal is to achieve restoration of the natural environment and wildlife conservation in a cost-effective way and in accordance with conditions specified by the courts. While the EDF is administered and delivered by EC, the Department works closely with Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Transport Canada (TC) and Parks Canada Agency (PCA), which have statutes directing funds to the EDF or that contain sentencing provisions enabling judges to direct funds to the EDF.

Environmental Legislative Framework of the EDF

Currently, six EC and three PCA statutes include a mandatory provision to direct all fines to the EDF. Another nine federal statutes contain sentencing mechanisms that may be used by judges to direct monies to the EDF. Finally, the *Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Act* (EVAMPA) establishes, for 11 acts, a system of administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) that will direct all funds to the EDF. Additional details related to the environmental legislative framework of the EDF are provided in Section 4.1.3 of this report.

2.2 Program Delivery

Program Promotion

To encourage the directing of court awards and negotiated settlements to the EDF (in the absence of legislation that automatically directs them to the EDF), the program is promoted as a creative sentencing tool to the legal and the enforcement communities. Enforcement officers formulate recommendations to prosecutors regarding appropriate legal mechanisms to be used when an offence has occurred. Prosecutors are involved in plea-negotiations and make sentencing recommendations to the judge, who then makes the final ruling.

Project Delivery

EDF funds are received¹ by regional offices from a number of sources such as tickets (fines) issued by enforcement officers, provincial and federal civil or court awards, negotiated settlements and voluntary payments. Prior to allocating EDF funds, regional EC staff gather relevant background documents on funds received to identify any specific requirements attached to the funds. Regional offices complete an “Assessment of Funds Received” form for each individual monetary contribution to the EDF. This internal document serves as a record linking the original incident and court restrictions to recommendations for the best targeted use of the EDF contribution. EDF project categories are: Restoration; Environmental Quality Improvement; Research and Development; and Education and Awareness.² Best use of the funds and the category of projects to be solicited may also be informed by Regional EDF Management Plans. These plans, developed in consultation with departmental and external experts, identify program and departmental priorities as well as priority ecosystem “hot spots” relevant to each region.

Once funds are received and assessed, EC actively seeks applications from eligible organizations by posting a call for proposals on the program website and/or directly contacting potential recipients. Eligible organizations include non-profit organizations, Aboriginal organizations, universities and other academic institutions, as well as provincial, territorial and municipal governments. Projects must be cost-effective, technically feasible, scientifically sound and directly address any court or use restrictions.³

A principle of the EDF program is that compensation directed to the EDF is used for restoration of the natural environment, including environmental quality improvement, and wildlife conservation, with priority given to projects that restore the environment in the geographic region where the original incident occurred and in accordance with conditions specified by the courts. While priority is given to restoration and environmental improvement projects, if such projects are not possible or not the best use of funds (e.g., fine for failing to submit or provide reports as required by regulations, use of tetrachloroethylene in dry cleaning), then both research and development projects and education and awareness projects related to restoration are considered.⁴ Project proponents are encouraged to build partnerships with other stakeholders. The maximum contribution to any single recipient and the total contribution related to any one award cannot exceed \$6 million.⁵

Once the proposal eligibility for funding is confirmed by EC staff, a technical review team, composed of experts from EC and other government departments, evaluates the applications for scientific and technical merit. Proposals that pass the initial screening process are reviewed by an advisory committee, which then makes funding

¹ Typically EDF staff receive notification from Public Works and Government Services Canada that funds for the EDF have been received by the Receiver General for Canada or from EC’s Finance Branch. Occasionally, EDF staff receive cheques forwarded from lawyers’ offices or from EC enforcement officers. Finance Branch accounts for EDF funds received as miscellaneous receipts through the accounts receivable module, using a unique financial code (EC. 2010. Audit of Specified Purpose Accounts).

² EC. 2009. EDF Funding Agreement Terms and Conditions. p. 1.

³ EC. 2009. Funding Agreement Terms and Conditions for the Environmental Damages Fund. p.3.

⁴ EC. 2009. EDF Management Framework. p. 4.

⁵ EC. 2009. EDF Funding Agreement Terms and Conditions. p. 3.

recommendations to the Regional Director General (RDG) or delegated equivalent responsible for final approval.⁶

Since 1998, the program has allocated or committed over \$4.8 million in EDF funding to 201 approved projects across the five regions. Funding for new EDF projects was suspended between January and August of 2011 as part of an EC effort to develop a new national research and development (R&D) funding component that addresses priority research gaps to support and inform restoration practices. This program redesign initiative culminated in 2013 with EC signing a three-year pilot Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) aimed at integrating EDF R&D with the NSERC Strategic Project Grants Program. This new funding mechanism is intended to be a means for better achieving R&D objectives. In advance of the MOU, the first national R&D project to be funded by the EDF was approved in 2012. An initial target was set to direct 40 per cent of EDF funds to the national R&D component.

2.3 Governance Structure

In response to recommendations stemming from a 2009 evaluation of the EDF⁷, and in order to increase program effectiveness and respond to an anticipated increase in EDF awards, the Department developed an EDF Management Framework (2009) intended to address the following:

- Streamline administrative processes to ensure consistency across all regions;
- Make the program more accessible to potential funding recipients;
- Improve the measurement of program results to better demonstrate EDF Program success in achieving departmental and program objectives;
- Develop a promotional strategy that targets judges and prosecutors, officials in government departments (federal, provincial and territorial) and potential funding recipients; and
- Obtain additional resources for the administration of the EDF Program.

The EDF is managed and administered by EC. Each EC region (Atlantic and Quebec, Ontario, and West and North) is responsible for delivery of EDF restoration, environmental quality improvement and education and awareness projects. This means that the regions are responsible for regional program planning and management including management plans, project selection and approval process, information and communications management, project monitoring and evaluation, and EDF regional financial tracking. RDGs approve regional management plans (see discussion of program delivery in Section 2.2), projects and funding agreements.⁸

Until recently, a national program manager within the Environmental Stewardship Branch (ESB) provided a program coordination role. With the change of program responsibility in January 2014 to the RDG of the Atlantic and Quebec Region, the national program coordination role and responsibility for the new nationally-delivered R&D component has shifted to this region.

A national DG Committee (with representatives from EC and other federal government departments) has recently been established to provide overall guidance on the

⁶ EC. 2009. EDF Management Framework. p. 5.

⁷ Environment Canada, Evaluation of the Environmental Damages Funds, 2009. http://ec.gc.ca/doc/ae-ve/2009-2010/1005/index_e.htm. The period of study for this evaluation was August 2002 to March 2008.

⁸ EC. 2009. EDF Management Framework. p. 6.

implementation and administration of the EDF. Membership in this committee includes EC (ESB⁹, Science and Technology Branch, Enforcement Branch, RDGs), DFO, PCA and TC. The terms of reference for this committee state that the purpose of the EDF DG Committee is to provide oversight and direction for the administration of the EDF program.

2.4 Resources

As of 2012, the EDF had received over \$6.5 million in funds from 197 awards.¹⁰ Per the Treasury Board Policy on Specified Purpose Accounts, monies directed to a specified purpose account may cover administrative costs when they are specifically authorized by the enabling authority. In the case of the EDF, enabling authorities include: the courts, whereby a judge may specify that money from an award may be used for administrative purposes; and any legislation that makes provisions to allow money from an award to be used to administer the EDF.¹¹ There are draft program guidelines in place for the potential use of a portion of awards for administrative purposes. The EDF has, traditionally, been administered using minimal existing departmental resources. As indicated in Table 2.1, total departmental funding (Vote 1) allocated for EDF administration for EC over the five-year period of 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 is approximately \$988,000.¹²

A more detailed discussion of program resources can be found in Section 4.2.2 under the discussion of demonstration of efficiency (evaluation question 10).

Table 2.1: EDF Program Expenditures for 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 and Budget for 2013-2014

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014 Budget
FTEs	0.9	0.8	1.3	3.7	2.6	4.5
Salaries	43,928	35,779	96,399	289,299	250,862	335,949
O&M	37,708	74,037	63,631	43,794	52,765	69,000
Totals	81,636	109,816	160,030	333,093	303,627	404,949

- i) FTE information for 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 extracted from EC's Salary Management System.
- ii) Salaries and O&M for 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 from EC's financial system, as provided by Finance Branch. As EDF work is co-located with that of other EC funding programs, program management is concerned that actual salary usage for 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 may be more than reported in EC's financial system. For example, during this timeframe staff may have incorrectly coded some of the EDF-related work they did under the EcoAction Community Funding Program. EDF program management plans to take measures to improve the accuracy of financial coding.
- iii) 2013-14 Budget data from Environment Canada, New Program Model and Resources Dedicated to EcoAction and the Environmental Damages Fund (EDF), Draft April 2012 revised April 2013.

2.5 Program Logic Model

The logic model used for the purpose of the evaluation can be found in Annex 1. The final outcomes to which the EDF is ultimately intended to contribute are:

- Environmental quality in affected or similar areas comparable to pre-incident conditions;
- Prevention of future incidents of environmental damage or harm to wildlife.

⁹ As of January 2014, ESB is no longer part of the membership of this committee.

¹⁰ Note that value of court awards is greater than value of EDF contributions to projects due to timing – i.e., the elapsed time between the court award and its receipt and allocation.

¹¹ EC. 2009. EDF Management Framework. p. 2.

¹² To date, funding allocated by the Department for administration of the EDF has not included award monies.

3.0 Evaluation Design

3.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the relevance and performance (including effectiveness, efficiency and economy) of the EDF. The evaluation covers the time frame from 2008-2009 to mid-2013-14.

The evaluation of the EDF is part of EC's 2012 Risk-Based Evaluation Plan, approved by the Deputy Minister, and is intended to support evidence-based decision making in policy, expenditure management and program improvements. The evaluation was conducted in order to meet the coverage requirements of the Treasury Board Policy on Evaluation, which require that all direct program spending be evaluated at least once every five years.

3.2 Evaluation Approach and Methodology

The methodological approach and level of effort for this evaluation were calibrated, taking into consideration the statutory basis of the program, senior management feedback, and AEB assessment of risk. Findings of previous evaluations of the program have been positive, thus lowering the overall risk associated with the program. However, the implementation of the EDF Management Framework in 2009 and recent changes to the administration of the program were key considerations for evaluation scoping. Custom questions were included in data collection instruments to address the evolution of the EDF, including questions related to design, delivery and governance. With these considerations, the following data collection methodologies were employed and the evidence from these methods was triangulated to develop findings and conclusions.¹³

Document Review

Key documents were gathered and reviewed using a document review template. Documents included: descriptive program information (e.g., EDF Management Framework, regional management plans, funding agreement Terms and Conditions, program guidelines), departmental and Government of Canada publications related to policy and priorities, and performance and evaluation reporting documents (the EDF Evaluation Plan, 2009 Evaluation of the EDF).

Management Information System (MIS) Data Analysis

An extract of EDF administrative data from the MIS database that included all relevant project data for the study timeframe was obtained for analysis. During the period under study, 100 projects were funded, including 72 completed projects and 28 ongoing projects. The database contains information on past and current projects, including information from application forms and project performance reports. Among other fields, the database includes descriptive information on program activity, financials (awards and project funding), and data on both targets and actual performance related to key environmental and capacity-building indicators. These data were used primarily for an assessment of the program's achievement of outcomes.

¹³ A Data Collection Instruments Technical Appendix, which contains the instruments used for each methodology, is available under separate cover.

Review of Project Final Reports

A review of a sample of project final reports was completed to examine project activities, outputs, outcomes and lessons learned in more depth. This method involved reviewing a sample of 33 completed EDF project final reports. Projects were selected to broadly represent overall program activity on a number of criteria: EDF funding category; project size (i.e., dollar value); fiscal year; funding recipient type; and region. Findings from the file review addressed the issue of performance.

Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted either in person or by telephone with a total of 23 respondents. All relevant stakeholder perspectives were considered in the key informant interview analysis. Other lines of evidence (i.e., survey of stakeholders) also gathered the perspectives of individuals not directly accountable for the program, providing a balanced blend of views on program performance. The following provides a breakdown of the interviewees:

- EC senior management (n=2);
- EDF program management and project officers (n=9);
- EC enforcement regional directors (n=3);
- Federal partners (e.g., DFO and PCA officials who participate in technical reviews and recommendations for funding, representatives from the Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSC)) (n=5); and
- EDF funding recipients (n=4).

A customized, open-ended guide was developed for each interviewee category. Interviewees received a copy of the interview guide in advance of the interview. The findings from the key informant interviews addressed all evaluation questions, but were particularly important for the performance issue.

Online Survey of Stakeholders

An online survey was conducted of EDF stakeholders, including 1) recipients of EDF funding; 2) enforcement officers, managers and regional directors; and 3) Crown prosecutors. The approach to conducting each of these surveys is described below.

- *Funding recipients.* This survey was sent to the project contacts for all projects receiving funding during the period under study (n=93).¹⁴ Respondents received an email survey invitation with a link to the online survey. During the survey period, a telephone reminder and reminder emails were sent to those who had not yet completed the survey.
- *Enforcement personnel.* EC Enforcement Branch provided a listing of 253 enforcement officers, managers and regional directors¹⁵. Similar to the survey of funding recipients, all individuals received an email invitation with a link to the survey, and a telephone reminder and two email reminders were sent to non-respondents during the survey period.
- *Crown prosecutors.* For Crown prosecutors, 11 regional PPSC team leaders for regulatory prosecutions or Chief Federal Prosecutors were asked to distribute an open link to the survey to relevant staff in their teams/offices, including Crown

¹⁴ Funding recipients who participated in a key informant interview were excluded from the survey sample.

¹⁵ Regional directors who participated in a key informant interview were excluded from the survey sample.

prosecutors who have had or potentially could have had some exposure to the EDF in their work.

Data collection for the survey took place between February 3 and March 3, 2014. In total, 40 survey questionnaires were completed by funding recipients for a response rate of 43 per cent and 82 surveys were completed by enforcement personnel for a response rate of 32 per cent. Completed surveys were received from 11 Crown prosecutors. However, as the total number of Crown prosecutors that received a forwarded link is unknown, a response rate cannot be calculated. The detailed findings for key survey questions are presented in Annex 2.

3.3 Limitations

Challenges experienced during the conduct of the evaluation, as well as the related limitations and strategies used to mitigate their impact, are outlined below.

1. Evolving environment

The EDF operational program environment has been affected by many changes during the period under study, including consolidation of regional operations from five regions to three, introduction of a new national mechanism to disburse research and development funds, legislative amendments pertaining to use of the EDF under several pieces of legislation and, during the conduct of the evaluation, a shift in the responsibility centre for the program from the Strategic Priorities Division, ESB, to the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS), ESB, and finally to the Regional Director General's Office (RDGO) in the Atlantic and Quebec Region. The lack of stability in the program during the period under study affected the analysis and assessment of several of the outcome indicators. This impact has been noted throughout the report where relevant.

2. Quality of performance data

While the EDF program has a performance measurement strategy linked to the outputs and outcomes in the logic model, regular reporting (e.g., an annual EDF performance report) is not yet occurring. As well, the performance data available in the MIS were limited. As the number of completed EDF projects is small and highly variable, and not all completed projects had performance information, there were few observations available for each of the many performance indicators. Only those performance indicators that had data for nine projects or more (selected as a threshold based on the distribution of the observations) were included in the analysis of performance data.

4.0 Findings

This section presents the findings of this evaluation by evaluation issue (relevance and performance) and by the related evaluation questions. For each evaluation question, a rating is provided based on a judgment of the evaluation findings. The rating statements and their significance are outlined below in Table 4.1. A summary of ratings for all evaluation questions is presented in Annex 3: Summary of Findings.

Table 4.1: Definitions of Standard Rating Statements

Statement	Definition
Acceptable	The program has demonstrated that it has met the expectations with respect to the issue area.
Opportunity for improvement	The program has demonstrated that it has made progress to meet the expectations with respect to the issue area, but continued improvement can still be made.

Attention required	The program has not demonstrated that it has made progress to meet the expectations with respect to the issue area and attention is needed on a priority basis.
Not applicable	There is no expectation that the program would have addressed the evaluation issue.
Unable to assess	Insufficient evidence is available to support a rating.

4.1 Relevance

4.1.1 Continued Need for Program

Evaluation Issue: Relevance	Rating
1. Is there a continued need for the EDF program?	Acceptable

There is a demonstrated need for the EDF program to manage financial awards which are directed to the program under multiple federal statutes. There is evidence that investments in restoration projects of the type funded by the EDF continue to be required to ensure healthy ecosystems and conserve wildlife. The EDF program addresses this need and is unique at the federal level.

- The EDF manages funds from fines awarded under environmental legislation from four responsible federal departments. There is a mandatory provision to direct all fines to the EDF in eleven of these statutes. The EDF provides a mechanism so fines need not be dealt with by each department on a case-by-case basis.
- Documentary evidence on the condition of the environment links the quality of the environment with the health of individuals, as well as long-term economic growth and competitiveness.¹⁶ The Fall 2013 report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development (CESD) concluded that “[...] Canada continues to lose ground in key areas [...] including [...] deteriorating biodiversity conditions in all of the main types of ecosystems in Canada [...] [and] 518 species are at risk of disappearing.”
- Program documents and key informants confirm that the EDF is a unique mechanism for the management of federal court awards and financial penalties and, therefore, does not duplicate other programs. It should be noted that a few key informants identified some regional programs that are similar to the EDF in directing environment damage awards to environmental projects; however, these alternative mechanisms operate at the provincial level or target select environmental issues.¹⁷

4.1.2 Alignment with Federal Government Priorities

Evaluation Issue: Relevance	Rating
2. Is the EDF program aligned with federal government priorities?	Acceptable

The EDF program is consistent with federal and departmental priorities related to environmental protection and sustainable ecosystems. Recent legislative amendments have raised the profile of the EDF by including a mandatory provision to direct fines and administrative monetary penalties to the EDF, which

¹⁶ OECD Environmental Outlook to 2030. <http://www.oecd.org/environment/indicators-modelling-outlooks/40200582.pdf>; Conference Board of Canada, How Canada Performs, A Report Card on Canada, 2013, http://www.conferenceboard.ca/Libraries/PUBLIC_PDFS/13-260_HCP2013_ExecSumm.sflb

¹⁷ British Columbia Habitat Conservation Trust Fund is funded by hunter and angler organizations for habitat projects and the Ontario Community Environment Fund supports restoration projects using penalties exacted by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment for industrial wastewater spills.

support federal priorities to protect Canada’s water and land. While the program places a priority on respecting all court restrictions on the awards in the disbursement of funds to projects, the flexible nature of the program and regional delivery also permit departmental and regional priorities to be considered in funding decisions.

- In the 2009 federal Speech from the Throne, the government promised to address deficits in the enforcement regime for environmental legislation and regulation by “bolster[ing] the protection of our water and land through tougher environmental enforcement that will make polluters accountable.” Priority of the EDF was highlighted in 2010 with the coming into force in December 2010 of Bill C-16, the *Environmental Enforcement Act* (EEA), which amended six EC and three PCA statutes to include a mandatory provision to direct all fines to the EDF and to increase minimum and maximum fines for individuals and corporations.¹⁸
- The EEA also enacted the *Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Act* (EVAMPA) which establishes, for 11 acts, a system of administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) that will direct all funds to the EDF.
- At the departmental level, within EC’s Program Alignment Architecture (PAA), EDF activities support the Departmental Strategic Outcome, “Canada’s natural environment is conserved and restored for present and future generations.”¹⁹
- Departmental and regional priorities have been articulated in Regional EDF Management Plans. These priorities inform the disbursement of funds that are not subject to court restrictions or for which a suitable recipient has not been identified, while respecting the program priority to fund projects that address the region and type of infraction that resulted in the EDF award.
- Key informants agree that the EDF is consistent with federal priorities and roles and responsibilities due to the legislative base of the program.

4.1.3 Consistency with Federal Roles and Responsibilities

Evaluation Issue: Relevance	Rating
3. Is the EDF program consistent with federal/departmental roles and responsibilities?	Acceptable

The EDF program is consistent with federal/departmental roles and responsibilities given the statutory basis of the program and EC’s mandate articulated in the *Department of the Environment Act*.

- The evaluation evidence confirms that the EDF is relevant to federal government and departmental roles and responsibilities given the statutory basis of the program. A total of 9 statutes have a mandatory provision to direct fines to the EDF^{20,21} and are also included within the EVAMPA AMPs that will direct all funds to the EDF. The

¹⁸ EC. Environmental Stewardship Branch (ESB). February 2, 2011. DMO Presentation. Environmental Damages Fund: Overview and Future Opportunities, p. 3.

¹⁹ EC (2012) 2012-2013 Report on Plans and Priorities for Environment Canada.

²⁰ EC. 2009. EDF Communications Plan. p. 4; EC. 2011. DMO Presentation. p. 9.

²¹ These Acts and the responsible department include: *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, 1999 (EC); *Antarctic Environmental Protection Act* (EC); *International River Improvements Act* (EC); *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, 1994 (EC) (not yet in force, although the current law already has a mandatory provision for direction of fines to EDF); *Wild Animal and Plants Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act* (EC) (not yet in force); *Canada Wildlife Act* (EC) (not yet in force); *Canada National Parks Act* (PCA); *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act* (PCA); and *Saguenay–St. Lawrence Marine Park Act* (PCA).

Canada Water Act and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act are also included in the EVAMPA legislation.

- In addition to statutes amended under the EEA, there are a number of federal acts that also contain provisions that can be used to direct court awards, fines and negotiated settlements to the EDF.²²
- Bill C-45 (2012) amended the *Fisheries Act* by adding a provision so that all fines received with respect to an offence under section 40 are to be automatically directed to the EDF.²³ This Act came into force in November 2013.
- EC’s administrative role for the EDF is consistent with the *Department of the Environment Act* which confirms the Department’s responsibility for “the coordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.”

4.2 Performance

4.2.1 Achievement of Intended Outcomes

Evaluation Issue: Performance	Rating
4. To what extent have intended direct outcomes been achieved as a result of the EDF program?	Acceptable

There is evidence that the EDF program is addressing intended direct outcomes, including the promotion and use of EDF as a creative sentencing option by the enforcement and legal communities. Interest in EDF calls for proposals is strong among potential funding recipients and program officials provide support to ensure quality proposals are received. Scientific and technical reviews of proposals and oversight ensure projects are implemented in accordance with funding agreements.

Increased promotion of the EDF by enforcement officials as a sentencing tool to Crown prosecutors – Acceptable

- All key informants from the enforcement and legal communities agree that enforcement officials promote the EDF to Crown prosecutors. The EDF is included as part of the basic training for EC enforcement officers as a creative sentencing option. The EEA amendment to several federal statutes is perceived by some to have further raised the profile of the EDF among enforcement officials, Crown prosecutors and judges. Almost all enforcement officials and Crown prosecutors surveyed indicated that they would recommend the use of the EDF as a sentencing option to colleagues in the enforcement and legal communities.

Increased use of the EDF by Crown prosecutors in sentencing recommendations, plea bargains and negotiated settlements – Acceptable

- There is a consensus among key informants from the enforcement and legal communities that Crown prosecutors are widely and actively using the EDF as a

²² Federal statutes that contain sentencing mechanisms that may be used by judges to direct monies to the EDF include: *Species at Risk Act* (EC); *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (PCA); *Fisheries Act* (DFO); *Coastal Protection Act* (DFO); *Oceans Act* (DFO); *Northwest Territories Water Act* (DFO); *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act* (DFO); *Canada Shipping Act, 2001* (TC); and *Canada–Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act* (TC).

²³ Sub-section 40(6) states that “All fines received by the Receiver General in respect of the commission of an offence under this section are to be credited to the Environmental Damages Fund, an account in the accounts of Canada, and used for purposes related to the conservation and protection of fish or fish habitat or the restoration of fish habitat, or for administering that Fund.”

creative sentencing option. Crown prosecutors who responded to the survey indicated that their use of the EDF has increased or stayed the same in the last five years.

Recognition by judges of the value of the EDF for environmental restoration and wildlife conservation – Unable to assess

- No direct information was gathered from judges for this evaluation given challenges in contacting this group, though several key informants noted that judges rely heavily on the recommendations from the Crown prosecutors in sentencing, including recommendations for the use of the EDF.

Increased number of quality project proposals submitted – Acceptable

- During the period under study, the MIS indicates that 277 EDF project proposals were received. The final decision on the proposals recorded in the MIS shows that about 40 per cent of proposals received are funded.²⁴ Projects are prioritized based on a scientific and technical review. According to program officials, projects are most often not approved due to limitations in the amount of EDF funds available rather than poor proposal quality.
- Most internal program key informants hold the view that the quality of proposals received for EDF are of high and even “excellent” quality that has been improving over time. According to key informants, this is achieved by providing ample lead time for the proponent to prepare a proposal and being proactive in supporting potential recipients during the submission period. It should be noted that a few program key informants emphasized that calls for proposals for the EDF are not amenable to soliciting a large number of proposals as they are often very focused, reflecting restrictions specified by the court. Indeed, several respondents indicated that increasing the number of proposals is not an appropriate indicator of program success; rather, quality is what is important.

Projects implemented in accordance with funding agreements – Acceptable

- Key informants involved in project delivery agree that EDF projects have been implemented in accordance with funding agreements and with court restrictions. The flexibility of the program in designing calls for proposals, negotiated funding agreements with proponents and oversight (e.g., through site visits, reporting against workplans, final reports) were named as important elements in ensuring compliance. Almost all funding recipients surveyed indicated that their project objectives had been completed as planned to a good extent.

Evaluation Issue: Performance	Rating
5. To what extent have intended intermediate outcomes been achieved as a result of the EDF program?	Acceptable

Program data suggest an increased use of the EDF as a sentencing tool. There is evidence that the program is funding projects in the priority areas of restoration, environmental quality improvement and education and awareness. Performance targets for these projects are being exceeded. It is not possible to assess the program’s contribution to increased knowledge at this time as only limited performance information was available and a new national funding component for R&D projects has only recently been implemented.

²⁴ Note that the number of approved projects (112) is slightly higher than the final number of projects included in the study (100). This is due to some projects being approved but still pending signature at the time of fieldwork, and others subsequently being withdrawn, terminated, or otherwise not classified as completed or ongoing.

Increased use of EDF as a sentencing tool – Acceptable

- A clear trend in the use of the EDF as a sentencing tool is difficult to discern as the number of awards is quite small and fluctuates year over year during the study period (see Table 4.2). However, considering the current period of study compared to the previous five-year period (2003 to 2007), the use of the EDF appears to have increased overall: from 65 awards during the previous period to 95 awards during the current five-year study period. The total value of the awards has remained equivalent between the two study periods, from \$2.87 million in the previous five-year period to \$2.88 million in the five-year period covered by the current evaluation of the program.

Table 4.2: Number and Value of Court Awards by Region (2008–2012)

Number of Court Awards							
Region	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Percent
Atlantic	5	1	2	3	3	14	15%
Quebec	0	0	1	2	2	5	5%
Ontario	6	7	8	11	4	36	38%
PNR	2	8	7	7	9	33	35%
PYR	2	1	2	2	0	7	7%
Total	15	17	20	25	18	95	100%
Value of Court Awards (\$000)							
Atlantic	78	5	50	90	153	376	13%
Quebec	0	0	5	9	42	56	2%
Ontario	62	126	68	121	75	452	16%
PNR	28	79	669	500	499	1,775	62%
PYR	34	14	57	117	0	222	8%
Total	202	224	849	837	769	2,881	100%

i) Source: EDF Management Information System.

- A notable increase in program activity is in the Prairie and Northern region, which accounts for 62 per cent of the value of awards. A review of the 33 EDF awards in this region and the views of a few key informants indicate that this increase in activity can be partially attributed to the high monetary value of a small number of awards associated with the development of the oil sands in northern Alberta and also to the effectiveness of the PPSC in Alberta which has a dedicated unit for the prosecution of environmental offences within its regulatory and economic crime unit.
- For the period from 2008-09 to 2012-13, the legislative source of EDF awards (expressed as a percentage of the number of EDF awards) was as follows:
 - *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (43%)
 - *Fisheries Act* (32%)
 - *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (9%)
 - *Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act* (8%)

- Other legislation (8%)²⁵
- It is acknowledged that an increased use of the EDF as a sentencing tool may be more difficult for the program to influence in the future as the current legislation already has a mandatory provision to direct fines to the EDF.

Restoration of natural environments affected by environmental damage and improved environmental quality in areas where environmental damage or harm to wildlife occurred – Acceptable

- Program funding guidelines establish a priority for EDF-funded projects to address restored or improved environmental quality. During the period under study, 29 projects were funded under the restoration category for a total of \$807,000, representing about 30 per cent of the funding allocated. With respect to improved environmental quality, 26 projects were funded under this category for a total of \$547,000, representing 21 per cent of the funding allocated.
- Performance data from the MIS provide a detailed view of the environmental impacts achieved by EDF projects. The following table presents the established project targets/goals and actuals for projects completed during the study time frame with respect to restoration/environmental quality indicators.²⁶ Actuals for completed projects exceeded targets by just under 20 per cent for both of the environmental performance indicators for the restoration of natural environments affected by environmental damage.

Table 4.3: Environmental Performance Indicators: 2008-2009 to 2012-2013

Performance Indicator	Number of Projects	Results of Completed Projects		% of Target Achieved
		Goal	Actual	
Number of hectares where restoration activities have been implemented	16	814	970	119%
Number of hectares of natural environment created or enhanced	17	2,050	2,404	117%

- Key informants and most surveyed funding recipients agree that EDF-funded projects are contributing to restoration and environmental quality improvement (see Table 4 in Annex 2 for detailed survey findings). Key informants in the regions pointed out that the majority of projects funded address one of these two objectives and projects are carried out in accordance with the funding agreements in the regions where the damage occurred. All project funding recipients that were interviewed agree that program funding has been essential for success. EDF funding has helped to leverage additional in-kind support, create a strong community of volunteers, and has allowed restoration projects to commence.
- Several key informants noted that this outcome phrasing is somewhat misleading in that restoration and environmental quality projects often do not address the incident

²⁵ Other legislation includes the *Canada Shipping Act*, *National Parks Act*, *Canada Wildlife Act*, *Northwest Territories Waters Act*, *Canada-Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act*, *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act*, and *Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act*.

²⁶ Note that across the performance indicators available, only a sub-set of indicators had a sufficient number of cases available for analysis. Based on the distribution of the number of cases (projects) that had information for the performance indicators, four performance indicators were selected for analysis that had the most information to ensure a reasonable representation of EDF projects, with the minimum number of cases being nine.

where environmental damage or harm to wildlife occurred as the clean-up of these areas is addressed by the individual or company responsible for the damage.

Increased knowledge of long-term and/or cumulative impacts of environmental damage or harm to wildlife – Unable to assess

- It is not possible at this time to assess progress toward achievement of the intended outcome related to increased knowledge. As mentioned previously (Section 2.2), the EDF R&D funding category has undergone a fundamental shift during the period of study from regional funding of R&D projects to a centralized R&D funding mechanism delivered nationally. Funding for new EDF projects was suspended between January and August of 2011 as the new R&D funding mechanism was established. Prior to this change, 14 projects were funded under the research category for \$494,000 or 19 per cent of funds allocated; however, only a small number of these projects reported performance information.
- Since the change in the funding mechanism only one project has been funded under the new R&D category (for \$320,000), and another is in the process of being funded. In the last two years of the program, the process for the assessment of funds at the regional level has not identified any EDF awards as being appropriate for the R&D category (i.e., no awards have been identified that could be directed to the national component as this was precluded by court restrictions and the priority for funding restoration in the geographic area where the damage occurred).

Increased awareness and understanding related to environmental restoration and/or compliance with environmental regulations – Acceptable

- In total, 25 EDF projects were funded under the education and awareness funding category during the period under study with total funding of \$423,000, representing about 16 per cent of the funds allocated. Note that restoration and environmental quality improvement projects often include an education component as a secondary priority, and so the level of activity in this category is actually greater than the 16 per cent indicated above.
- With respect to participation-related performance indicators, the MIS system records that the participation levels expected across 23 projects were exceeded by 27 per cent (Table 4.4). In terms of stimulating behaviour change among participants, nine projects aimed to modify target audience behaviours and the target was exceeded by 15 per cent, albeit with caveats associated with self-reported data of this kind.²⁷

Table 4.4: Participation Performance Indicators: 2008-2009 to 2012-2013

Performance Indicator	Number of Projects	Results of Completed Projects		% of Target Achieved
		Goal	Actual	
Participants attending project activities	23	7,946	10,098	127%
Target audience that confirmed modification in behaviour as result of project activities	9	2,084	2,403	115%

- Key informants generally agree that the program is contributing to the achievement of outcomes in the area of awareness and understanding through projects that are

²⁷ The accuracy of self-reported data can be compromised for a variety of reasons (e.g., lack of recall, sensitive nature of the question, desire to provide a socially-acceptable response).

funded under the education and awareness category. While there are some limitations associated with the second performance indicator in the table above (i.e., it is a measure of self-reported behaviour change as opposed to a direct measure of awareness), it does provide some evidence of increased awareness and understanding. The project final reports and interviews with project funding recipients provide examples of the engagement of participants (e.g., students and community members) to raise awareness about sources and impacts of pollution.

Evaluation Issue: Performance	Rating
6. To what extent have intended final outcomes been achieved as a result of the EDF program?	Acceptable

Although an assessment of these outcomes is less directly measurable and therefore relies to a much larger extent on subjective feedback, EDF-funded projects are generally thought to be leading to improvements in environmental quality and prevention of future incidents. However, these impacts are of a very local nature given the small size of EDF projects.

- The final intended outcomes for the EDF are high level and of a longer-term nature. The impact of the program on these outcomes must be understood in the context of the typically small size and local nature of EDF-funded projects and challenges in measuring changes in these longer-term outcomes that can be attributed to the EDF program (as opposed to external factors).

Environmental quality in affected or similar areas is comparable to pre-incident conditions – Acceptable

- Almost all key informants agree that the restoration and environmental quality improvement projects are having a positive impact in addressing environmental damage and wildlife conservation. Examples from the project final reports and interviews with funding recipients include: removal of toxic and noxious substances, shoreline stabilization, the return of indigenous species, improved spawning grounds, and increased greenery. Several key informants noted, however, that EDF projects are of a very limited scale and, therefore, impacts are modest.
- Some key informants questioned the wording of this intended outcome, however, because projects often do not address “pre-incident conditions” as referenced in the outcome. For instance, some infractions are of an administrative nature (e.g., non-compliance with reporting requirements) and therefore not linked to damages to a particular area or to an incident. For other awards that are linked to a specific incidence of damage, the specific incident may not be amenable to restoration through an EDF project for a variety of reasons (e.g., the damage was ameliorated naturally, the individual or company responsible for the damage has completed the clean-up of the area).

Prevention of future incidents of environmental damage or harm to wildlife – Acceptable

- Almost all interviewees are of the opinion that prevention of future incidents is being achieved through projects funded under the education and awareness category of the program. Increased understanding and behaviour change achieved through these projects are expected to reduce future behaviours that could cause environmental damage or harm to wildlife. A small number of funding recipients noted as well that

the use of volunteers for restoration and environmental quality improvement projects raises awareness among these participants. Finally, a few respondents argued that the program contributes to prevention by reinforcing the ‘polluter pays’ principle.

Evaluation Issue: Performance	Rating
7. Have there been any unintended outcomes of the EDF Program, positive or negative?	Not applicable

Progress toward achievement of intended outcomes is being achieved without unintended negative outcomes. Reported positive unintended outcomes relate to increased partnerships and the economic impacts of projects and restored natural environments.

- Overall, the majority of unintended outcomes of the EDF program reported by key informants or in the project final reports were positive. A few key informants and the review of project final reports noted that, although partnerships and leveraged funding are not a condition of program funding, almost all projects are very successful in establishing partnerships, which leads to sustainability (discussed in more detail in Section 4.2.2). Other examples of unintended outcomes mentioned by key informants are employment and the economic impacts of EDF projects, including the employment of summer students and the impact of a restored natural environment for economic activities (e.g., tourism).
- At the project level, the review of project final reports found unintended outcomes related to improvements to other aspects of the environment not targeted by the project (e.g., a project related to air quality led to improvements in water quality after the intervention); and new discoveries related to environmental research such as the discovery of a new species of plant or fish.

4.2.2 Efficiency and Economy

Evaluation Issue: Performance	Rating
8. Are effective governance and accountability structures in place to guide and coordinate EDF priorities and activities?	Attention required

Governance of the program has undergone a series of changes during the study period and during the conduct of the evaluation. Challenges around program management and governance relate to the national mechanism for funding R&D projects, dual location of program responsibility, and some lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities between the national coordinating unit and regions. Engaging partner departments at the regional level is inconsistent and, at the national level, the relationships are underdeveloped with partners who wish to participate more fully but find the tools and guidance (e.g., clear procedures for directing fines, etc. to the EDF) lacking for them to do so. Other program management issues include: 1) the requirement for tracking of financial awards which is a necessary, but burdensome and largely unrecognized activity now undertaken by the regions; and 2) the MIS system and performance measures that do not fully meet the reporting requirements and decision-making needs at the program level.

Governance and Management

Context. Between late 2009 and early 2014, a national coordination unit within the ESB was in operation, based in the National Capital Region (NCR). The coordination unit was responsible for national EDF management, promotion, national consistency of program

implementation and delivery, maintaining the MIS, and overseeing the performance of national program delivery. Since 2012, the NCR national coordinating unit was also responsible for project selection and approval, funding agreements and project monitoring²⁸ and evaluation of the new national R&D component. The regions were (and remain) responsible for disbursement of EDF funds. In early 2014, as the evaluation was underway, there was a change in the EDF management structure; the ESB is no longer involved with the management of the program and national coordination of the EDF and responsibility for the national R&D funding component were transferred to the office of the RDG – Atlantic and Quebec Region.

- Internal program key informants expressed mixed views about the EDF governance and management, often noting that the numerous changes to the program since 2009 have created program management challenges. Common issues that were raised in the key informant interviews include:
 - *Challenging new national mechanism for the delivery of the R&D funding category.* There are challenges with the national mechanism for the R&D funding category, which pools EDF funds for R&D nationally to be disbursed through an MOU with NSERC, and it generated a number of comments among internal and some external key informants. Among those who expressed concerns about the new approach, issues include:
 - The credibility of the program could potentially be undermined in the regions if EDF funds flowing out of the province to a national mechanism are not seen as justified (e.g., respecting court restrictions, addressing environmental priorities in legislation).
 - An administratively burdensome “assessment of funds” process is required for all awards that are received, regardless of amount, to determine the appropriate funding category. The process has placed regional and NCR colleagues in the difficult position of assessing funds against their respective funding priorities.
 - There is a lack of research projects funded under the new mechanism. To date, only two projects have been funded using the NSERC MOU. A few key informants questioned the degree to which the EDF funding of NSERC projects is having an incremental impact (i.e., the EDF monies are used to fund projects that would have gone ahead anyway). The mechanism has limited the ability of regions to fund R&D projects and for non-NSERC-funded researchers to access EDF funds.²⁹

Among the minority of respondents who have been involved in and favour the new national mechanism, they feel the national process holds promise to fund leading edge research with greater impact and with a stronger tie to federal priorities and research gaps related to restoration by funding larger-scale projects approved by a national research authority (NSERC).

- *Problematic dual location of program responsibility.* With the location of the national coordination unit and R&D component within ESB, a dual track reporting and accountability structure was created to two Assistant Deputy Ministers (ADMs) — the

²⁸ However, during this period, project negotiation, monitoring and reporting for R&D projects were provided by regional staff.

²⁹ Under the new R&D model, the regions only fund local R&D projects on an exceptional basis. Awards assessed for R&D automatically go towards NSERC projects, but if an award fails to be matched to NSERC projects due to restrictions, then the money can be re-assessed and returned to the regions for non-NSERC regional projects, including R&D.

ADM, ESB (responsible for the former Strategic Priorities Division and CWS) and the ADM, Strategic Policy (responsible for the RDG Offices). Several internal key informants found this structure overly complex leading to duplication of effort, inefficient and multiple approval processes, and confusion in program accountability. As noted above, however, as of early 2014 ESB is no longer involved with program management, and national coordination of the EDF and the national R&D funding mechanism are the responsibility of the office of the RDG – Atlantic and Quebec Region.

- *Lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities.* Roles and responsibilities between the national coordinating unit and regions are not sufficiently clear in the view of some regional key informants who also feel the distribution of roles and responsibilities between the national coordinating unit and regions should be re-examined in some key areas (e.g., communications, financial tracking and assessment of awards).

Engagement and Collaboration with Partner Departments

- Key informants reported that EDF interdepartmental engagement and collaboration with EDF partner departments (i.e., those departments with primary responsibility for the administration of legislation containing provisions that can be used to direct court awards, fines and negotiated settlements to the EDF) occur:
 - At the national-level, through the newly formed DG committee comprised of EC representatives and partner departments; and
 - At the regional level; however, engagement of partner departments is variable.
- Long-established programming in the Atlantic provinces features an established interdepartmental committee (which includes CWS, DFO and TC) involved in the posting of the call for proposals, technical review and decision/recommendation based on their expertise. Engagement with partner departments is not consistent across the regions, however, as some regions engage departments on an ad hoc and informal basis and others not at all. Challenges to more fully engaging partner departments are a lack of resources for outreach work and resource constraints within partner departments that limit their capacity to participate. For their part, the small number of regional partners that were interviewed expressed satisfaction with their engagement by the program; they described the process as very transparent and open, and no improvements were recommended.

Protocols/Roles and Responsibilities for Financial Transfers to EDF

- The evaluation evidence indicates a lack of protocols to ensure the effective and timely transfer of EDF awards made by the courts to the program and a lack of clarity in the roles and responsibilities among those involved (provincial courts, enforcement, Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) and EC). This was noted as a challenge by program staff who must identify and track the source of awards, as well as by enforcement officers surveyed who frequently identified the process to deposit fines with the EDF as needing improvement.
- In the view of program staff, the lack of clear procedures in this area leads to some challenges in the identification and tracking of EDF awards, including:
 - Lack of resourcing/acknowledgement of this area of activity in the management framework; and

- Lack of clarity in responsibilities for identification and tracking of awards (currently done by the regions, but some say this activity requires more guidance/assistance from the national coordinating unit).
- Similarly, feedback from program partners suggests that the protocols to assist them in participating in the program are lacking (e.g., guidance on the procedures for directing fines, voluntary awards or other payments to the EDF).
- The NCR national coordinating unit recently participated in an AMPs working group to build relationships at the national level between the program, regulatory/enforcement personnel and finance to determine how best to manage and track AMPs directed to the EDF, though it is too soon to assess the impact of this initiative.

Performance Measurement and Reporting

- An EDF Performance Measurement Framework was approved in 2010 that includes 18 performance indicators relating to the outputs and intended outcomes of the program. Overall, the majority of program key informants believe that there are some significant issues with the usefulness of the performance data collected. The limitations include:
 - an outdated management information system with limited aggregation and reporting capabilities that is unable to provide the level of information required to make decisions about the program; and
 - some performance indicators that are not appropriate for the program context (e.g., some indicators require customization, such as alignment of projects with legislation/court restrictions, and others could be abandoned, such as those related to the percentage of habitat restored).
- At the level of project reporting, the file review demonstrated that projects submit final reports detailing the results of their activities according to the key program intended outcomes. In the key informant interviews, the majority of funding recipients indicated that the reporting requirements are appropriate. Funding recipients surveyed are less satisfied with the ease of use and level of detail required in the reporting forms (see Table 1 in Annex 3) and they made several comments urging the program to streamline reporting and ensure reporting requirements are commensurate with the value of the agreement (which can be quite small). During the period under study the program revised aspects of the reporting forms that are within their control, however it was too early for the present evaluation to assess the impacts of these efforts.

Evaluation Issue: Performance	Rating
9. To what extent has progress been achieved in the implementation of the 2009 EDF Management Framework?	Opportunity for improvement

There has been some progress in implementation of the 2009 EDF Management Framework, though this has been impeded by changes to the management of the program and broader departmental changes. A deficiency in program administrative resources, identified in the 2009 framework, has been addressed as the EDF program had more administrative resources during the evaluation time frame than in previous years. On the other hand, enhancing national consistency in some program processes and increasing promotion of the program to key constituencies remain outstanding items for the implementation of this framework.

- In 2009, EC adopted the EDF Management Framework³⁰ which specified a number of measures intended to enhance national consistency, promote the program to funding recipients and the enforcement and legal communities, address a deficiency in administrative resources, and improve the measurement of program results³¹. In general, internal program key informants reported that the 2009 Management Framework has been implemented to only some degree owing in large part to a period of significant change following the approval of the Framework (e.g., redesign of the R&D component, moratorium on program activity from January to August 2011) and challenges in the broader program operating context (e.g., Budget 2012 reductions affecting EC regional staff). The degree to which key components of the management framework have been implemented are discussed below.
- *Streamlining processes to ensure national consistency.* The national coordinating unit has the mandate to foster national consistency. Given the nature of the funding of the EDF program (i.e., the amount, timing and nature of awards are unpredictable), most key informants agree that some flexibility in the program is highly desirable (e.g., calls for proposals timed to coincide with the flow of monies from awards). However, some key informants feel that national consistency of the program could be enhanced. That is, while the regions share some common core tools (e.g., eligibility criteria, application form), other processes, such as how funding recipients are engaged, as well as outreach to and involvement of other departments, vary significantly from region to region. An EDF Managers Team, composed of NCR and regional managers, meets monthly via teleconference to address program management issues and foster consistency of program delivery.
- *Improving accessibility for potential funding recipients.* The EDF is reasonably accessible for potential funding recipients, due for example to the program's promotional efforts (discussed below). The profile of current recipients indicates that the vast majority of funding recipients are environmental or other non-governmental organizations (75 per cent). There are very few universities, provincial/municipal or Aboriginal organizations that are leading projects, though this was not raised as problematic for the program. Seven in ten funding recipients had heard of the EDF through outreach by EC/EDF staff or the website and six in ten agree that it was easy to find information about the EDF calls for proposals (see Table 1 in Annex 3).
- *Developing a promotional strategy to engage stakeholders.* Efforts to enhance promotion of the EDF to stakeholders included the development of regional fact sheets for each region for distribution to enforcement personnel and groups eligible for EDF funding, and improvements to the EDF website, including the addition of success stories and a section aimed at informing the legal community. Interview findings indicate that promotional activity at the regional level is variable, with some regions reportedly engaging stakeholders very effectively and other program key informants feeling this is an area in need of improvement. The changes to the program have reportedly delayed the development of communications tools. Enforcement personnel and Crown prosecutors surveyed have typically become aware of the EDF through their respective

³⁰ The Framework replaced the EDF Guidelines for the Management of Court Awards or Other Financial Compensation to the Government of Canada for Damage to the Environment.

³¹ As discussed under evaluation question 8, the EDF program has developed a performance measurement framework intended to address this aspect of the Management Framework.

enforcement/legal communities, but there is only modest agreement that information about the EDF is easy to find and that EC does a good job of engaging the enforcement and legal communities to raise the profile of the EDF and communicate its benefits (see Tables 3 and 6 in Annex 3). Comments from enforcement officials and Crown prosecutors surveyed indicate a strong desire for more information and transparency about the program.

- *Obtaining administrative funds.* Although a challenge for the program historically had been obtaining sufficient administrative resources for the program, which had resulted in limited implementation of the program,³² this has been addressed because the program received more resources. As noted earlier in Section 2.4, expenditures on EDF program administration from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 totalled approximately \$988,000. In addition, the program has developed draft guidelines for the potential use of a portion of award monies for administrative purposes (where the legislation allows this). Despite the fact that both the EEA (2009) and EVAMPA include provisions to allow funds directed to the EDF to be used by the Department for administration, this provision has never been used, and several internal and external key informants (enforcement, Crown prosecutors) feel that to do so would undermine the integrity of the program with the legal community.

Evaluation Issue: Performance	Rating
10. Is the EDF Program undertaking activities and delivering products in the most efficient manner?	Opportunity for improvement

Results related to program efficiency are mixed. At the project level, leveraging of EDF funding is strong and the majority of funded projects are also sustainable in at least some respect. The administrative ratio of the program is higher than that for some EC Gs&Cs programs recently evaluated, though this can be partially explained by the additional work of the program in assessing and tracking financial awards. Key informants, however, noted several aspects of the program that detract from efficiency, including internal processes related to assessment of funds even for small-value awards, and inefficient approval and reporting processes (related to the former dual responsibility centres for the program). Moreover, as discussed earlier under evaluation question 8, roles and responsibilities for the transfer and tracking of EDF financial awards are currently unclear which leads to inefficiencies. The efficiency of the national R&D component was praised by some and questioned by others.

Leveraging

- The EDF program does not have a requirement for funded projects to leverage additional project funds from other sources. Nevertheless, according to administrative data, on average, EDF provided 29 per cent of all funding, compared to 71 per cent that came from other sources (see Table 4.5). That is, \$2.92 of cash and in-kind contributions were leveraged from other sources for every one EDF dollar spent, for a leveraging ratio of almost 1 to 3. These data showed that the leveraged resources from other sources were comprised of a higher proportion of in-kind contributions (42

³² Environment Canada, Evaluation of the Environmental Damages Fund, 2009. http://ec.gc.ca/doc/ae-ve/2009-2010/1005/index_e.htm#goto_2_2

per cent) compared to cash contributions (29 per cent).³³ Note that this leveraging ratio is only slightly lower than programs like the EcoAction Community Funding Program that require funded projects to secure a minimum of 50 per cent of project funds from other sources. A recent evaluation of the EcoAction program found that EC funding represented 25 per cent of project expenditures.³⁴

Table 4.5: Leveraged Funding for Completed Projects: 2008-2009 to 2012-2013

Total Project Value	Average (average \$ value across projects)	Percentage	Total across all projects (sum of \$ across all projects)	Count (count of projects that have a contribution)
EDF contribution	\$17,637.66	29%	\$1,269,911.23	72
Partner contribution				
Cash	\$24,229.02	29%	\$1,259,909.00	52
In-kind	\$27,359.41	42%	\$1,860,440.00	68
Total	\$69,226.09	100%	\$4,390,260.23	72

Administrative Ratio

- A standard indicator of program efficiency is the administrative ratio, which is calculated as the ratio of operational costs (salaries and O&M) to Gs&Cs funding disbursed.³⁵ Across the study period, the administrative ratio for the EDF varies, with an average ratio of 0.36 (see Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: EDF Expenditures and Administrative Ratios, 2008-2009 to 2012-2013

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	Total
Salaries	43,928	35,779	96,399	289,299	250,862	716,267
O&M	37,708	74,037	63,631	43,794	52,765	271,935
Total Direct Program Cost	81,636	109,816	160,030	333,093	303,627	988,202
Awards Received	220,364	306,200	998,934	756,639	706,328	2,988,465
Funding Disbursed	594,880	446,345	652,522	371,570	714,671	2,779,988
Standard Administrative Ratio (total direct program cost/funding disbursed)	0.14	0.25	0.25	0.90	0.42	0.36
Adapted Administrative Ratio (total direct program cost/(awards received+funding disbursed))	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.30	0.21	0.17
Total Program Cost	\$676,516	\$556,161	\$812,552	\$704,663	\$1,018,298	\$3,768,190

- i) Figures on salaries, O&M, awards received and funds disbursed from EC's financial system, as provided by Finance Branch.

³³ Note that for the purposes of assigning value to in-kind contributions, the program assigns a dollar value based on the type of volunteering, e.g., tree planting is valued at minimum wage whereas technical expertise is valued against generally accepted TBS standards.

³⁴ Environment Canada, Evaluation of the EcoAction Community Funding Program, 2013. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/ae-ve/82F2991C-8730-41D1-A321-F6314509C1D5/EcoAction%20Evaluation%20Report.2013.11.14%20FINAL-s.pdf>

³⁵ In some instances this ratio may be calculated as total direct program cost/total program cost.

- The EDF administrative ratio is not fully comparable to EC grants and contributions programs, however. First, unlike a typical federal Gs&Cs program, the EDF program receives money through court awards for funding projects, a process in which EDF program staff play an active role in tracing the award in terms of its amount, source and relevant court restrictions. Second, to respect court restrictions associated with the awards, calls for proposals may be more frequent and highly focused, requiring more time and attention from staff to manage, and result in smaller value agreements. Therefore, whereas recent evaluations of some other Environment Canada programs estimated administrative ratios ranging from 0.15 to 0.25,^{36,37} the EDF ratio of 0.36 is considerably higher.
- To reflect the greater administrative investment in managing both the incoming awards and the outgoing funds to EDF project recipients, the program has proposed an alternative administrative ratio³⁸ which considers the administrative burden of both the court awards coming in and project funding going out (i.e., total direct program cost/(awards received + funding disbursed)). Using this calculation brings the program's administrative ratio more in line with those of Gs&Cs programs (0.17 on average during the study period). Moreover, with the increasing administrative resources (direct program costs) over the timeframe from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 (see Table 4.6), both the number (94 projects for the current period versus 76 for the previous five-year period) and value of EDF funded projects (\$2.42M for the current period versus \$1.92M for the previous period) have increased.
- Internal program key informants hold mixed views about the efficiency of the program. A factor that facilitates program efficiency for regional program delivery is having the same EC staff deliver both the EDF and the EcoAction Community Funding Program, thus ensuring the EDF benefits from corporate knowledge about regional priorities and the funding recipient community. Detracting from timely and efficient program delivery have been the changes in the program (e.g., the shift to a national funding mechanism for the R&D category, changes in the program governance) and new processes that have introduced heightened time investments in the assessment of funds (i.e., recommendation for national or regional funding categories), approval of program guidance documents, and reporting.
- Views on the efficiency of the national R&D component were mixed. A few key informants were of the view that utilizing the NSERC Strategic Project Grants peer review and oversight processes to fund EDF R&D projects should enhance the efficiency of this funding category by leveraging an existing and proven process. At the regional level, the assessment process to determine whether funds are allocated to the national or regional funding categories was viewed by these interviewees as highly burdensome, detracting from the efficiency of this component overall.
- Funding recipients are generally satisfied with the delivery of the EDF program. More than eight in ten agree that the funding process was timely and efficient and that the service provided by EDF staff met their needs. Funding recipients are somewhat less

³⁶ Environment Canada, Evaluation of the EcoAction Community Funding Program, 2013. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/ae-ve/default.asp?lang=En&n=82F2991C-1>, p. 20-21.

³⁷ Environment Canada. Evaluation of Freshwater Programs under the Action Plan for Clean Water. 2011. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/ae-ve/default.asp?lang=En&n=4CE4B2F6-1>, p. 62.

³⁸ This administrative ratio for the EDF Program was proposed as part of Treasury Board Secretariat's current initiative to develop efficiency indicators for federal departments' Performance Measurement Frameworks. It has been approved by EC senior management.

satisfied, however, with the application process including the application form and Applicant's Guide (see Table 1 in Annex 2).

Processing of Awards

- A summary of revenues (awards received) and expenditures (project funding disbursed), as well as opening and closing balances, for the five fiscal years being evaluated is provided in Table 4.7. This table illustrates that less than one-quarter of the total EDF budget was disbursed as project funding each year (percentages range from 13% to 24%). Program management explains that the time to process each award varies from a few months to several years, depending on the complexity of court order restrictions, the time given by the Court to pay these awards, and the defendant's ability to meet the payment schedule. Awards are only assessed and used to solicit project proposals once the total amount has been received by the EDF.
- It takes an average of 10 months from the time an award is received in the Department to the time a legally-binding funding agreement is signed by both the recipient and EC, after which time the funds are disbursed through progress payments. As well, there was a larger amount of funds received in 2010-2011 followed by a period from January to August 2011 when the processing of funds was on hold while the new process for funding R&D was under development. The dual reporting structure, involving two ADMs, also contributed to delays in funds processing in 2012-2013. The balance of the EDF varies at any given time due to new funds being received from recent awards or fines, funds being consumed as projects are completed, and funds being committed to activities based on specific court-ordered restrictions.

Table 4.7: EDF Revenues and Expenditures, 2008-2009 to 2012-2013

Fiscal Year	Opening Balance	Revenues (Awards Received)	Total Budget (Funding Available) (C=A+B)	Expenditures (Funding Disbursed)	Closing Balance	% Expenditures /Budget
	(A)	(B)	(C=A+B)	(D)	(E=C-D)	(F=D/C)
2008-2009	2,260,160	220,364	2,480,524	594,880	1,885,644	24%
2009-2010	1,876,865	306,200	2,183,065	446,345	1,736,720	20%
2010-2011	1,736,720	998,934	2,735,654	652,522	2,083,132	24%
2011-2012	2,083,133	756,639	2,839,772	371,570	2,468,201	13%
2012-2013	2,468,201	706,328	3,174,529	714,671	2,459,858	23%

i) Figures from EC's financial system, as provided by Finance Branch.

Sustainability of Projects

- Other evidence of the efficiency of the program can be taken from the sustainability of EDF-funded projects (i.e., the program builds capacity so funded organizations can continue restoration or environmental quality improvement activities beyond the funding period). The evaluation evidence suggests that, at the project level, many projects funded by the EDF will continue after funding ends.

- The review of project final reports confirms and provides illustrations of project sustainability. Of the project final reports that were reviewed, 82 per cent of the projects will be fully (30 per cent) or partially (52 per cent) sustained. Note, however, that a somewhat lower proportion (approximately seven in ten) of funding recipients in the survey reported that their project would be sustainable (see Table 5 in Annex 2). Based on the reports, sustainability of projects will occur through ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure work/restoration, incorporating the projects' findings and outcomes in the curriculum of school programs, community training, displays, social media, or start-up of a related project.

Evaluation Issue: Performance	Rating
11. Is the program achieving its intended outcomes in the most economical manner?	Acceptable

Notwithstanding the challenges with the efficiency of the current program design, the overall model of the EDF program as a GoC program delivered by EC is widely held to be economical, with many advantages.

- The majority of key informants agree that having a GoC program delivered by EC is a sensible and economical approach for the disbursement of EDF funds. No interviewee was able to suggest a better approach to delivering the program. Key informants offered the following key reasons for favouring the current program model:
 - The ability to combine smaller fines across court cases or across acts administered by different Government of Canada departments to fund larger restoration projects;
 - Not having administration duplicated across multiple departments, making the administration of funds more consistent and efficient;
 - EC personnel have the expertise in environmental issues and in project management required to support funded organizations in their projects and they have the familiarity to work with local environmental organizations in each region; and
 - Funding non-profit organizations with expertise in environmental issues is cost-effective.

Evaluation Issue: Performance	Rating
12. Moving forward, what are the lessons learned as a result of the EDF Program?	Not applicable

Lessons learned point to potential areas for improvement in the management of the program to ensure the continued confidence in the EDF of the enforcement and legal communities, as they play an important role in the ongoing viability of the program.

- Key lessons learned and potential program improvements suggested by key informants include the following points.
 - Tracking of awards needs to be better understood and acknowledged in the resourcing for the program. There is a challenge for the program in tracking awards and there are different views on the proper allocation of roles and responsibilities for the task. It is anticipated that this challenge will become more

acute if the number of awards increases (with the EEA amendment) and use of EDF for AMPs.

- It is important to maintain the credibility of the program with the enforcement and legal communities. Several respondents highlighted the integrity of the program as a cornerstone to ensuring enforcement, Crown prosecutors and judges remain confident in utilizing the program as a sentencing option. Various respondents pointed out the need for funded projects to respect court restrictions, disbursement of funds in a timely fashion with good oversight, liaison with the enforcement and legal communities, and proper promotion of the R&D component.
- There is a need for more promotion to the legal community and enforcement, provinces and other federal departments. A common view among key informants is that there is promise for the program to be extended more broadly if there were the awareness and tools to do so.
- Having a dedicated unit within the PPSC for prosecution of environmental offences appears to have been a benefit in the western region.

5.0 Conclusions

Relevance

- According to evaluation evidence, there is a legislative need for the EDF program to manage financial penalties awarded under four federal departments' statutes. The EDF funds restoration and environmental quality improvement projects that address an environmental need in the geographic area where the damage occurred. Documentation and interviews indicate that the role and function of the EDF program are unique.
- The evaluation found that the program is aligned with federal priorities. In 2010, the priority of the program was demonstrated through passage of the EEA, which included an amendment to many statutes for mandatory provision of fines and a system of administrative monetary penalties to the EDF.
- The EDF program is consistent with federal roles and responsibilities given the federal legislative basis of the program. The role of EC as lead department for the program on behalf of other federal departments is consistent with EC's federal environmental coordination mandate as outlined in the *Department of the Environment Act*.

Achievement of Intended Outcomes

- The evidence suggests that the program is making progress toward achieving its direct outcomes, though the articulation of some intended outcomes does not align well with the delivery and objectives of the program. While promotion of the EDF to the enforcement and legal communities has been uneven across regions, recommendations to judges for its use appear to be widespread. In addition, the number of awards has increased since the last evaluation of the program. Nevertheless, there is an interest on the part of the enforcement and legal communities for greater transparency and communications about the program and some also urged greater clarity in the procedures for moving fine monies to the EDF program.

- Projects funded by the EDF are contributing to intended environmental outcomes in the areas of restoration and environmental quality improvement. Project data from the EDF MIS indicate that half of EDF-funded projects are under these two funding categories. There is also evidence that the EDF program successfully funds education and awareness projects that engage participants to enhance their awareness and understanding. There is insufficient evaluation evidence on the achievement of the intended outcome related to increased knowledge, however, due to limited performance information and the recent change to a national funding mechanism for the R&D category.
- The program appears to contribute to improvements to environmental quality at the local level and prevention of future incidents. There are no unintended negative outcomes of the program, and positive unintended outcomes include partnership development at the community level and economic impacts of projects.

Efficiency and Economy

- The overall model of the EDF program as a GoC program delivered by EC is widely held to be sound, with many advantages. However, multiple changes to the program during the period under study have created some challenges in the efficient management of the program and there are mixed views on the national delivery of the R&D funding category.
- The implementation of the 2009 EDF Management Framework has been impeded due to a period of changes following approval of the framework (e.g., redesign of the R&D component, change in program governance). National consistency and effective promotion of the program remain outstanding issues.
- Evidence on the efficiency of the program is mixed. At the project level, leveraging of EDF funding is strong, in spite of the absence of any requirement to secure additional sources of funds. The majority of funded projects are also sustainable in at least some respect. Funding recipients are satisfied with the program, though favour a more streamlined reporting process that reflects the low level of risk associated with smaller value agreements. The administrative ratio of the program (0.36 over the evaluation time frame) is higher than that for EC Gs&Cs programs recently evaluated, but this can be partially explained by the additional work of the program in assessing and tracking financial awards. As noted above, there are some program management challenges detracting from efficiency. The efficiency of the national R&D process was praised by some and questioned by others.

6.0 Recommendations and Management Response

The following recommendations are directed to the RDG Atlantic and Quebec Region, as the senior departmental official responsible for the management of the EDF.

Recommendation 1: Clarify roles and responsibilities related to national coordination and program management to ensure that challenges in governance and management are being addressed. The evaluation identified a number of challenges related to governance and management, including a lack of national consistency in program delivery across regions and a need for clarification of the responsibilities of the national coordination function and the regions delivering the program for key activities. The transfer of responsibility for national coordination to the Atlantic and Quebec region has occurred very recently and the program is now

undergoing the transition in governance and roles and responsibilities. While undergoing this transition, EDF senior management should ensure:

- procedures and best practices are developed to establish an acceptable level of national consistency in program delivery across regions; and
- responsibilities between the national coordination function and regions delivering the program are clarified with respect to key activities (e.g., maintaining the EDF website and updating program documentation).

Statement of Agreement/Disagreement with the Recommendation		
The RDG Atlantic and Québec Region agrees with the recommendation.		
Management Action		
<p>Transfer of national coordination to RDG Atlantic and Québec region provides an opportunity to address these issues. The national coordination staff in RDGO Atlantic and Québec Region will lead meetings with regions to address this recommendation.</p> <p>Implicit in the transfer and elimination of the Environmental Stewardship Branch from the EDF is a streamlined approval process. Approval processes will be documented.</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities will be clarified especially as they relate to national coordination and regional delivery, including but not limited to awards tracking, information management, and awards assessment.</p> <p>Opportunities for increasingly consistent program delivery will be identified and implemented as appropriate, taking into consideration regional uniqueness. This will build on regional initiatives already underway in the amalgamated regions (West and North and Quebec and Atlantic) to harmonize and increase consistency of program delivery.</p> <p>The agreed upon approval processes, roles and responsibilities, and delivery practices will be documented and integrated into the EDF Operational Guidelines, as well as the EDF Management Framework. These will be approved once all revisions arising from the Evaluation are finalized in these documents.</p>		
Timeline	Deliverable(s)	Responsible Party
December 2014	New approval processes are documented and communicated to regional managers	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2014	National coordination and regional roles and responsibilities are documented and communicated	RDG Atlantic and Québec
March 2015	Recommendations for improving program consistency	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2015	Revised EDF Operational Guidelines	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2015	Revised EDF Management Framework	RDG Atlantic and Québec

Recommendation 2: Clarify protocols, roles and responsibilities for the transfer and tracking of court-ordered awards for purposes of program management.

There is currently a lack of protocols to ensure the effective and timely transfer of awards made by the courts to the EDF and their deposit in program regional accounts, and a lack of clarity and understanding of roles and responsibilities among those involved (e.g., provincial courts, enforcement officials, PWGSC and EC). This creates inefficiencies for the program in tracking the source of awards and difficulties in guiding partner departments as to how they may participate in the program, and can result in a lack of timeliness in the receipt of funds. Clear protocols should be developed and roles and responsibilities clarified to ensure that this important aspect of the program can be managed more effectively.

Statement of Agreement/Disagreement with the Recommendation		
The RDG Atlantic and Québec Region agrees with the recommendation.		
Management Action		
EDF will engage in a series of meetings with EC Legal services, EC Enforcement Branch, EC Finance, PWGSC and other government departments with legislation that directs funds to the EDF to determine and document how funds currently find their way to the EDF.		
New protocols will be jointly developed by those involved in awards reception and tracking activities and documented. Once the protocols are in practice, the movement of awards will be recorded and tracked in a spreadsheet, and eventually in the new information management system. These activities will be documented.		
The protocols will also be integrated into the EDF Operational Guidelines and Management Framework and approved once all revisions arising from the Evaluation recommendations are finalized in these documents.		
Timeline	Deliverable(s)	Responsible Party
October 2014	Current practices are recorded and communicated	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2014	New protocols are documented and communicated	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2014	Implementation – awards are tracked based on new protocols	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2015	Implementation of new information management system	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2015	Revised EDF Management Framework	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2015	Revised EDF Operational Guidelines	RDG Atlantic and Québec

Recommendation 3: Improve program promotion and communications to enhance awareness and understanding of the EDF. The evaluation evidence indicates that there is a need to improve awareness and understanding of the EDF among all stakeholders, particularly the enforcement and legal communities. This would include explaining the EDF’s goals and results and highlighting success stories. Improved

communications (e.g., in an annual report, brochure and newsletters) would help to ensure that all stakeholders have an adequate understanding of the program.

Statement of Agreement/Disagreement with the Recommendation		
The RDG Atlantic and Québec Region agrees with the recommendation.		
Management Action		
<p>The program will develop a communications plan to promote the EDF to the judiciary, EC Enforcement Branch, OGD partners, potential recipients and the general public. Program goals, operations, and achievements will be a focus.</p> <p>The plan will identify best vehicles for communication – reports, fact sheets, brochures, web, training, meetings, etc. at the national and regional levels. Sharing of best practices between regions will inform the plan. Implementation timelines will be identified. Certain EDF promotional materials are known to be in need of revision, for example due to changes in Legislation the website and regional fact sheets require updating.</p> <p>The EDF will develop a report to convey results achieved which can be updated annually. The information will form the basis of communication with different audiences as articulated in the communications plan.</p>		
Timeline	Deliverable(s)	Responsible Party
October 2014	Develop EDF Communications Plan	RDG Atlantic and Québec
November 2014	EDF report completed	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2014	Update EDF fact sheets	RDG Atlantic and Québec
October 2015	Review and update EDF website including program changes and success stories	RDG Atlantic and Québec

Recommendation 4: Clarify and communicate the national funding mechanism and use of the NSERC MOU for the R&D component to ensure that it maintains the confidence of the enforcement and legal communities in the program and permits R&D projects to move forward. The national R&D category has not rolled out as anticipated. Regional program staff finds the assessment of funds process to be burdensome and there are challenges in identifying court awards that are suitably directed from the regions to the national R&D funding category while complying with the original court order and the spirit of the program. As a result, initial targets for funding of this category (40 per cent of program funding) have fallen short. Yet, it has also been suggested that the national funding approach holds promise for funding larger, higher impact R&D projects, using the expertise of a national science granting agency. A review of the MOU is scheduled for 2015. In the interim, EDF program management should review and clarify how EDF funds can be more efficiently assessed and directed to a national R&D component and the potential role of the regions to continue to fund R&D under certain circumstances.

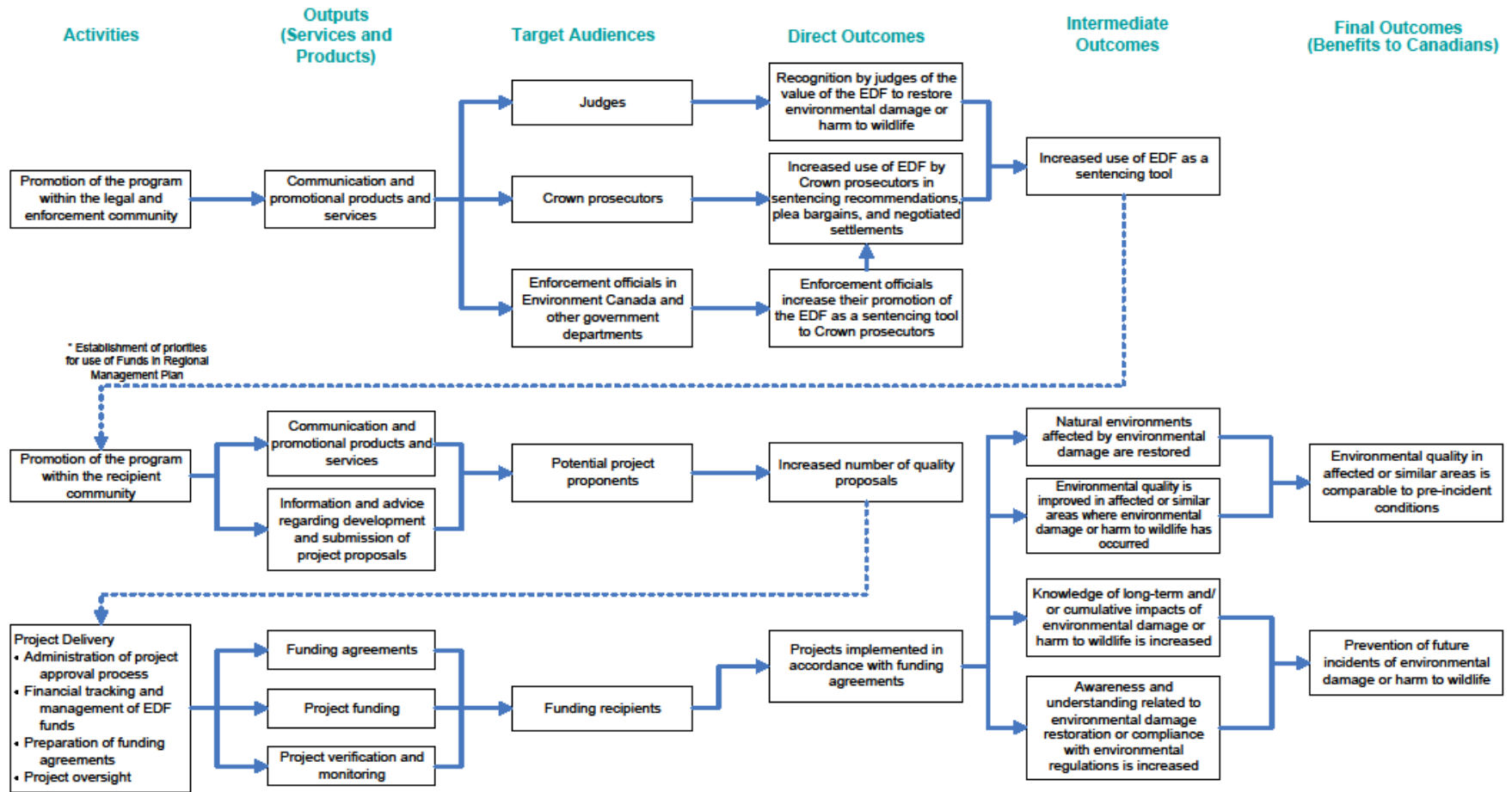
Statement of Agreement/Disagreement with the Recommendation		
The RDG Atlantic and Québec Region agrees with the recommendation.		
Management Action		
<p>The R&D component will be re-examined with relevant stakeholders to determine the most efficient and effective approach to deliver R&D in support of restoration, both at the local level and with the NSERC MOU at the national level. It will examine challenges and choices such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing amounts available for national R&D; • use of funds for projects outside of the region where the incident occurred; • reducing the administrative burden associated with the national funding process of NSERC projects; • maintaining program credibility with the judiciary. <p>The approach will be in place prior to the official review of the NSERC MOU in late 2015. The agreed upon approach will be communicated to the judiciary, and other relevant stakeholders. It will be guided by the Communications plan, and may include meetings or information materials. Engagement with NSERC officials will form a key part of the Communications plan in order to explain and clarify expectations in advance of the review of the MOU. Ultimately it will be integrated into the EDF Management Framework and EDF Operational Guidelines and approved once all revisions arising from the Evaluation recommendations are finalized in these documents.</p>		
Timeline	Deliverable(s)	Responsible Party
June 2014	Recommended R&D approach	RDG Atlantic and Québec
November 2014	Communication to internal partners	RDG Atlantic and Québec
November 2014	Communication to external stakeholders (informational material)	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2015	Revised EDF Management Framework	RDG Atlantic and Québec
December 2015	Revised EDF Operational Guidelines	RDG Atlantic and Québec

Recommendation 5: Refine the program logic model and performance indicators to reflect the objectives and delivery of the program. Some shortcomings in the program’s logic model were in evidence, including findings which indicate that the logic model: 1) does not adequately reflect the work of the program in the tracking of financial court awards and ensuring that court restrictions are respected in the disbursement of funds; and 2) incorrectly suggests that EDF funds are used to clean up and/or restore the site where the environmental damage or harm to wildlife occurred and to ensure environmental quality is comparable to pre-incident conditions. In fact, the EDF award is typically made in addition to this clean-up work. The logic model and performance indicators should be re-examined with a view to better reflecting the activities, scope and intended outcomes of the program.

Statement of Agreement/Disagreement with the Recommendation		
The RDG Atlantic and Québec Region agrees with the recommendation.		
Management Action		
<p>The program recognizes the need to revise the program logic model and intended outcomes of the program, and to review performance indicators to ensure that they are measurable and aligned with goals.</p> <p>Working with the indicators since their finalization in 2010 has allowed the program to see where they may need modification. In addition, external factors such as the 2010 <i>Environmental Enforcement Act</i> that resulted in changes to legislation used to direct awards to the EDF has impacted the usefulness or accuracy of certain indicators and outcomes.</p> <p>The Logic Model and Performance Management Framework will be reviewed to address, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of the activity of tracking awards prior to their arrival in the fund which was reflected in the 2013-14 development of an EDF Efficiency Indicator developed for the Department. • Improved performance indicators for the Restoration and Environmental Quality Improvement projects to better reflect our outcomes. • Decreased dependence on discretionary direction of funds to the EDF since most Acts now have the provision for mandatory direction of funds to the EDF. 		
Timeline	Deliverable(s)	Responsible Party
June 2014	Revised EDF logic model	RDG Atlantic and Québec
March 2015	Revised EDF Performance Measurement Framework	RDG Atlantic and Québec

Annex 1
Program Logic Model

Environmental Damages Fund Logic Model



February 9, 2010

Annex 2

Detailed Survey Findings

Table 1: Funding Recipient Assessment of Key Components of Program Delivery

<i>Thinking about your experiences with the EDF, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.</i>	% Somewhat or strongly disagree	% Neither agree nor disagree	% Somewhat or strongly agree	% Don't know
Program Delivery				
The level of service I received from the EDF Project Officer during the application process met my needs	5	3	90	3
The distribution of EDF funds was conducted in an efficient manner	8	5	85	3
The notice of funding approval was received in a timely manner	8	5	83	5
The eligibility criteria were easy to understand	5	13	83	0
The Applicant's Guide was easy to understand	15	10	73	3
Throughout the process, I was offered services in my official language of choice (English or French)	3	10	70	18
The application form was easy to complete	25	8	65	3
The Recipient Guide to Environment Canada Contribution Agreements was a useful reference tool	3	33	65	10
It was easy to find information about the EDF Calls for Proposals	15	18	63	5
Reporting*				
The number of required reports was reasonable	16	16	65	3
The reporting forms were easy to use	22	19	55	3
The level of detail required in reporting forms was reasonable	26	16	55	3

Source: Survey of EDF Funding Recipients (n=40)

*n=31, completed projects only

Table 2: EDF Project Partnerships

<i>Thinking of your EDF project, did your organization partner (e.g. receive funding, share resources, collaborate) with any of the following types of organization? Select all that apply. (n=40)</i>	%
Federal government (excluding EDF)	45
Provincial/Territorial government	55
Municipal government	30
Private companies	43
Academic institutions	30
Foundations	18
Business/industry associations	13
Individuals	45
Environmental non-governmental organizations	55
Community groups/community-based associations	43
Aboriginal group	18
Other non-governmental organizations	8
Other (please specify):	10
Did not partner with any other organizations	5
<i>How did these organizations assist you with your project? Select all that apply. (n=38)</i>	%
Provided funding / financial support	68
Provided volunteer or staff support	95
Aided with promotion / outreach	37
Provided research / technical advice	50
Shared tools (e.g. printed materials, equipment)	40
Other (please specify):	8
<i>Approximately what percentage of the overall funding (cash and in-kind) for your project is provided by the following: (n=38)</i>	%
EDF funding	45
Other EC funding	2
Other government sources	12
Other partner funding	42

Source: Survey of EDF Funding Recipients

Table 3: Enforcement and Crown Prosecutor Assessment of Key Components of Program Delivery

<i>Thinking about your experiences with the EDF, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.</i>	% Somewhat or strongly disagree	% Neither agree nor disagree	% Somewhat or strongly agree	% Don't know
<i>Crown prosecutors: Environment Canada officials do a good job engaging the legal community (prosecutors,</i>	9	18	64	9

judges) to raise the profile of the EDF (n=11)				
I have a good understanding of how EDF funds are used for projects that benefit the natural environment (n=93)	32	17	47	4
It is easy to find information about the EDF (n=93)	20	39	37	4
<i>Enforcement:</i> Environment Canada EDF officials do a good job engaging enforcement officers to raise the profile of the EDF (n=82)	50	31	15	4

Source: Survey of EC Enforcement Personnel and Crown Prosecutors (n=93)

Table 4: Project Impacts

<i>Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. My EDF project resulted/will result in/EDF projects result in:</i>	% Somewhat or strongly disagree	% Neither agree nor disagree	% Somewhat or strongly agree	% Don't know
Restoration of natural environments affected by environmental damage	13	8	71	8
Improved environmental quality in areas where environmental damage or harm to wildlife occurred	12	8	71	9
Increased knowledge of long-term and/or cumulative impacts of environmental damage or harm to wildlife	10	23	58	9
Increased awareness and understanding related to environmental damage restoration	8	25	62	5
Increased awareness and understanding related to compliance with environmental regulations	17	38	37	8
Environmental quality in affected or similar areas being comparable to pre-incident conditions	12	29	42	17
Prevention of future incidents of environmental damage or harm to wildlife	13	29	44	14

Source: Survey of EDF Funding Recipients and Crown Prosecutors (n=51)

Table 5: Project Sustainability

<i>Did your project activities continue after the funding from EDF ended? (n=31, completed projects only)</i>	%
Yes, the project is continuing	71
The project continued for a period of time after funding ended, but has now ended	3
No, the project has not continued	23
Don't know	3
<i>In what form did your project continue? (n=23)</i>	
Significantly increased in size or scope	13
Slightly increased in size or scope	26
No changes	13
Slightly reduced in size or scope	4
Significantly reduced in size or scope	9
Other (ongoing maintenance, naturalization, incorporated into ongoing/expanded initiative)	35

Source: Survey of EDF Funding Recipients

Table 6: Awareness of the EDF

<i>Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.</i>	% Somewhat or strongly disagree	% Neither agree nor disagree	% Somewhat or strongly agree	% Don't know
<i>Enforcement (n=82):</i> Awareness of the EDF is high among the enforcement community	11	16	68	5
<i>Crown Prosecutors (n=11):</i> Awareness of the EDF is high among the legal community (prosecutors, judges)	82	0	9	9
<i>Funding recipients (n=40):</i> Awareness of the EDF is high among potential funding recipients	25	28	45	2
<i>Funding recipients/Crown prosecutors (n=51):</i> The benefits of the EDF are well-communicated	25	33	38	4

Source: Survey of EC Enforcement Personnel, Crown Prosecutors and EDF Funding Recipients

Annex 3 Summary of Findings³⁹

Evaluation Question	Acceptable	Opportunity for Improvement	Attention Required	Unable to Assess	Not Applicable
Relevance:					
1. <i>Is there a continued need for the EDF program?</i>	●	-	-	-	-
2. <i>Is the EDF program aligned with federal government priorities?</i>	●	-	-	-	-
3. <i>Is the EDF consistent with federal/departmental roles and responsibilities?</i>	●	-	-	-	-
Performance:					
4. <i>To what extent have intended direct outcomes been achieved as a result of the EDF program?</i> <i>a) Increased promotion of the EDF by enforcement officials as a sentencing tool to Crown prosecutors</i> <i>b) Increased use of the EDF by Crown prosecutors</i> <i>c) Recognition by judges of the value of the EDF</i> <i>d) Increased number of quality project proposals</i> <i>e) Projects implemented in accordance with funding agreements</i>	● ● - ● ●	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - ● - -	- - - - -
5. <i>To what extent have intended intermediate outcomes been achieved as a result of the EDF program?</i> <i>a) Increased use of EDF as a sentencing tool</i> <i>b) Restoration of natural environments</i> <i>c) Improved environmental quality</i> <i>d) Increased knowledge</i> <i>e) Increased awareness and understanding</i>	● ● ● - ●	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - ● -	- - - - -

³⁹ The rating symbols and their significance are outlined in Table 4.1 on page 7.

Evaluation Question		Acceptable	Opportunity for Improvement	Attention Required	Unable to Assess	Not Applicable
		●	-	-	-	-
		●	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	●	-
		●	-	-	-	-
		●	-	-	-	-
6.	<i>To what extent have intended final outcomes been achieved as a result of the EDF program?</i> <i>a) Environmental quality in affected or similar areas is comparable to pre-incident conditions</i> <i>b) Prevention of future incidents of environmental damage or harm to wildlife</i>	●	-	-	-	-
7.	<i>Have there been any unintended (positive or negative) outcomes?</i>	-	-	-	-	●
8.	<i>Are effective governance and accountability structures in place to guide and coordinate EDF priorities and activities?</i>	-	-	●	-	-
9.	<i>To what extent has progress been achieved in the implementation of the 2009 EDF Management Framework?</i>	-	●	-	-	-
10.	<i>Is the EDF undertaking activities and delivering products in the most efficient manner?</i>	-	●	-	-	-
11.	<i>Is the program achieving its intended outcomes in most</i>	●	-	-	-	-

Evaluation Question	Acceptable	Opportunity for Improvement	Attention Required	Unable to Assess	Not Applicable
<i>economical manner?</i>					
12. <i>Moving forward, what are the lessons learned as a result of the EDF program?</i>	-	-	-	-	•