Launch of Environmental Evaluators Network [Canada]

Government Conference Centre

2 Rideau Street

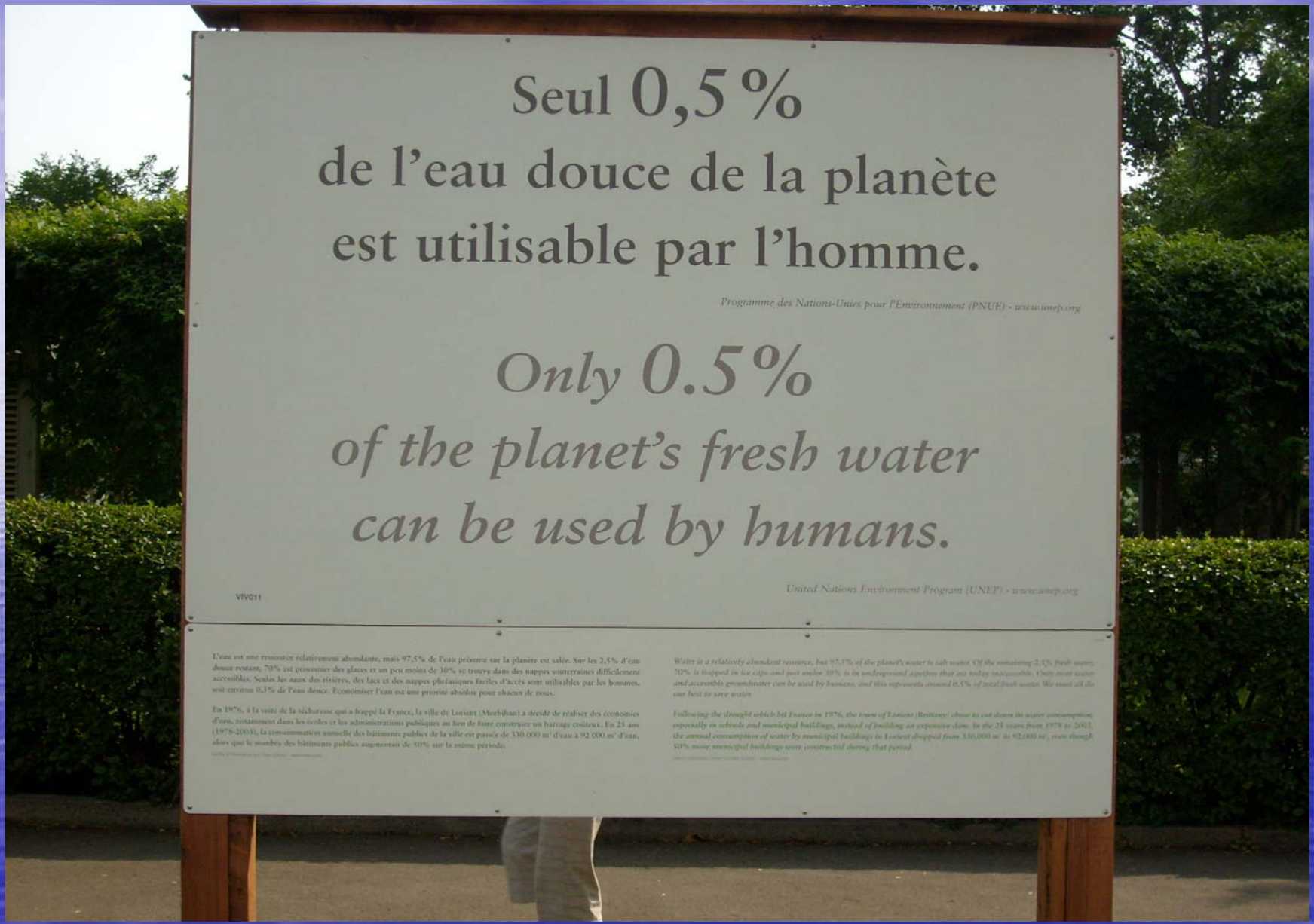
Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA

Welcome and Logistics

- Conference team
- Meeting facility and logistics
- Agenda – multi-faceted approach
  - Plenaries
  - Break-outs
  - Networking – cruise
  - Field trip – Gatineau Park

Inaugural Canadian Event

- **Mission:** To enable the conduct of more effective environmental program evaluations and analyses that inform management decisions to foster positive environmental results
- Extending the building to Canada the network of environmental evaluators started 3 years ago in United States (yearly events in June in Washington)
- **Objective of this event:** To extend the network of individuals interested to actively participate in and profit from the environmental evaluators network


Seul 0,5 %
de l'eau douce de la planète
est utilisable par l'homme.
Programme des Nations-Unies pour l'Environnement (PNUE) - www.unep.org
Only 0.5%
of the planet's fresh water
can be used by humans.
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) - www.unep.org
VIV011
L'eau est une ressource relativement abondante, mais 97,5% de l'eau présente sur la planète est salée. Sur les 2,5% d'eau douce restant, 70% est prisonnier des glaces et un peu moins de 30% se trouve dans des nappes souterraines difficilement accessibles. Seules les eaux des rivières, des lacs et des nappes phréatiques faciles d'accès sont utilisables par les hommes, soit environ 0,5% de l'eau douce. Economiser l'eau est une priorité absolue pour chacun de nous.
En 1976, à la veille de la sécheresse qui a frappé la France, la ville de Lorient (Morbihan) a décidé de réaliser des économies d'eau, notamment dans les écoles et les administrations publiques au lieu de faire construire un barrage coûteux. En 25 ans (1978-2003), la consommation annuelle des bâtiments publics de la ville est passée de 330 000 m³ d'eau à 92 000 m³ d'eau, alors que le nombre des bâtiments publics augmentait de 50% sur la même période.
Water is a relatively abundant resource, but 97.5% of the planet's water is salt water. Of the remaining 2.5% fresh water, 70% is trapped in ice caps and just under 30% is in underground aquifers that are today inaccessible. Only river water and accessible groundwater can be used by humans, and this represents around 0.5% of total fresh water. We must all do our best to save water.
Following the drought which hit France in 1976, the town of Lorient (Brittany) chose to cut down its water consumption, especially in schools and municipal buildings, instead of building an expensive dam. In the 25 years from 1978 to 2003, the annual consumption of water by municipal buildings in Lorient dropped from 330,000 m³ to 92,000 m³, even though 50% more municipal buildings were constructed during that period.


La banquise arctique
a fondu de 40%
depuis 1960.
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) - www.nasa.gov
40% of the Arctic Ocean
sea ice has melted
since 1960.
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) - www.nasa.gov
VIV014
La banquise arctique qui recouvre le pôle Nord fond rapidement sous l'effet du réchauffement climatique. Selon la Nasa, l'agence spatiale étasunienne, elle perd près de 10% de son épaisseur de glace permanente tous les 10 ans depuis 1980 et pourrait même disparaître en été avant 100 ans. Au Groenland, la disparition de la banquise menace le mode de vie traditionnel des Inuits qui ne peuvent plus y chasser le phoque comme avant. Chacun des 6 milliards d'habitants de la planète peut contribuer à réduire la pollution de l'air, et stabiliser le climat en limitant ses rejets de gaz carbonique. Un ménage français émet en moyenne 16,4 tonnes de gaz carbonique (CO_2) par an pour se chauffer, se déplacer ou s'alimenter…
Créé en Suisse, le label Minergie est attribué à des maisons qui consomment jusqu'à 300 fois moins d'énergie que les maisons traditionnelles. Bien isolées, orientées au sud, les quelque 4 000 bâtiments déjà labellisés Minergie sont chauffés grâce à des panneaux solaires ou à des installations de géothermie. Leur surcoût, d'environ 6%, est compensé par une valeur patrimoniale plus élevée et des prêts bancaires plus avantageux.
The sea ice covering the North Pole is melting rapidly as a result of climate change. According to NASA, the sea ice has shrunk by 10% every ten years since 1980 and, within the next century, it could even disappear in summer. In Greenland, the disappearance of sea ice is jeopardising the traditional way of life of the Inuit, who are no longer able to hunt seals. Wildlife is also at risk and, for example, high levels of heavy metals from air pollution have been detected in polar bears. Each of the world's 6 billion inhabitants can play its part in reducing air pollution and stabilising climate change by limiting the amount of carbon dioxide they generate. A French household produces an average of 16.4 tons of CO_2 annually through heating, transport and food.
The Minergie label, which originated in Switzerland, is given to houses that consume up to 300 times less energy than traditional houses. The 4,000 buildings that have already been awarded the label are all well insulated, facing south and heated by solar panels or geothermal heat. They are around 6% more expensive than traditional homes, but the higher price is balanced by their higher value in terms of property and their lower running costs.


En 30 ans, notre planète
a perdu 30%
de ses ressources vivantes.
Fonds Mondial pour la Nature (WWF) - www.wwf.fr
Our planet has lost 30%
of its living resources
in the last 30 years.
VIVO28
World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) - www.wwf.org


Aujourd'hui,
20 % de la population mondiale
consomme 80 % de l'énergie.
Organisation des Nations-Unies (ONU) - www.un.org
20% of the world population
currently consumes
80% of the world's energy.
United Nations Organization - www.un.org
VIV001
Nous, les habitants des pays développés, produisons et consommons 80% de l'énergie : pétrole, charbon, gaz... Plus de 80% de ces énergies sont des énergies fossiles. Leur combustion produit des gaz à effet de serre, responsables du réchauffement climatique. Pourtant un modèle alternatif est non seulement nécessaire, mais il est possible.
En Inde, l'énergie éolienne a pris un essor spectaculaire depuis l'installation d'un premier parc dans l'Etat du Gujarat en 1986. Avec plus de 4,430 MW installés, ce pays est désormais la 4ème puissance éolienne du monde. Or le potentiel éolien indien est évalué à 10 fois la capacité actuelle. Pour ce pays dont la croissance économique annuelle s'élève à 8%, développer des sources d'énergie propres relève autant de la stratégie économique que de l'écologie.
Developed countries consume 80% of world energy; 80% of this comes from fossil fuels such as oil, coal and gas, which contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases responsible for global warming. An alternative is not only desirable; it is also possible.
In India, wind power has taken off spectacularly since the country's first wind farm was set up in the state of Gujarat in 1986. With an installed capacity of more than 4,430 megawatts, India ranks 4th in the world in terms of wind power. However the country's potential wind power is estimated to be 10 times greater than its current capacity. For a country with an economic growth rate of 8% per year, it makes good sense, from both an economic and an ecological perspective, to develop clean energy.

Who is part of the Environmental Evaluators Network?

- Individuals in the fields of natural resource conservation and environmental management increasingly need to demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of projects and programs, particularly in terms of environmental outcomes.
- By tapping multiple disciplines, we seek to improve the field of environmental evaluation by fostering partnerships where we can share knowledge on innovative approaches and learn more systematically from our collective experiences.

Structuring the EEN Work

- Logic model
- Establish 5 year goals for network
- Extend the network by launching regional nodes of activity - Ottawa is the first

Logic model of EEN

Input

- [illegible] $; staff time
- Initial Principal Partners: $; staff time by NFWF; OSU; International organizations

Activity	Output	Reach/ Target Population	Immediate Outcome	Intermediate Level I Outcome	Intermediate Level II Outcome	Ultimate Outcome
Plan the means for selecting/directing research project and identifying funding sources (e.g. complex systems analysis and cross discipline connections)	Directed research funding/sources process established	Academics/ Universities	Increased innovation and knowledge on environmental evaluation techniques (papers, publications, presentations)	Increased application of new techniques across the environmental evaluation community	+Increased capacity and knowledge is built across the environmental evaluation community +Increased rigor and credibility of environmental evaluation	+Consistently high quality program evaluation and performance measurement of programs to foster positive environmental results +Program evaluation and performance measurement of programs is used by the most senior decision makers which foster positive environmental results
Create the mechanisms to share knowledge, information, networks. (e.g. EE electronic network, annual fora)	Maintained and active conduit for subject information sharing	All parties with interest in environmental evaluation ▲Note: Targeted populations include: Federal, State and Locale evaluators, academic evaluators, NGO evaluators and environmental evaluation consultants, etc.	Increased and better information on techniques, methods, expertise, gaps, etc is shared Greater diversity and contact between various environmental expert and user groups (e.g. Cross-governmental and cross-organizational as well as international contacts are fostered)			
Promote educational venues (complimentary partnerships and associations)	Sources on and courses about environmental evaluation are compiled and shared	+Practicing environmental evaluators have sources/courses for training in environmental evaluation & development) (Delivered through multiple parties EP, academe etc) +Formal academic programs incorporate environmental evaluation	+Increased awareness of techniques and methods for environmental evaluation +Readily accessible information about environmental evaluation			
Build a community toolkit on environmental evaluation (inventory of experts, techniques, success stories)	Clearing house of environmental information	Producers of evaluations				
Develop methods and techniques and network to permit an acknowledged review process for evaluations	Peer review process and quality assessment and assurance process established and implemented	All parties producing environmental evaluations	Increase in the awareness of and utility of rating standards to ensure higher quality environmental evaluations			
Develop mechanisms to ensure program managers and decision-maker community are informed about the environmental evaluation function	Dissemination mechanisms conducive to program managers uptake	Program Managers (government, NGO)	Program managers (government, NGOs) are better informed on the need for and benefit of evaluation	Program managers adopt evaluations as requirement of program operations	Increased acceptance, use and application of evaluation by program managers/decision-makers	
Communication of environmental evaluation to select target audiences	Various but targeted mechanisms – pamphlets, web links, fora	Selected targeted audiences	Increased knowledge and awareness of environmental evaluation	Better appreciation of benefit and application of environmental evaluation		

Ultimate Outcome

- Consistently high quality program evaluation and performance measurement of programs to foster positive environmental results
- Program evaluation and performance measurement of programs is used by the most senior decision makers which foster positive environmental results

Intermediate Outcomes

- Increased capacity and knowledge is built across the environmental evaluation community
- Increased rigor and credibility of environmental evaluation
- Increased acceptance, use and application of evaluation by program managers/ decision-makers

Immediate Outcomes

- Increased application of existing and new techniques across the environmental evaluation community
- Program managers adopt evaluations as requirements of program operations
- Better appreciation of benefits and application of environmental evaluation

Reach/Target Population

- Learning environment
  - Academics/ Universities
  - Instructors teaching academic programs incorporate environmental evaluation
- Application of evaluation to environment
  - All parties with interests in environmental evaluation (Targeted populations include: Federal, State and Local evaluators, academic evaluators, NGO evaluators and environmental evaluation consultants, etc.)
  - Practicing environmental evaluators
  - Producers of evaluations
  - All parties producing environmental evaluations
- Decision making
  - Program Managers (government and NGO)
  - Selected targeted audiences

Outputs

- Directed research funding/ sources process established
- Maintained and active conduit for subject information sharing
- Sources on and courses about environmental evaluation are compiled and shared
- Clearinghouse of environmental information
- Peer review process and quality assessment and assurance process established and implemented
- Dissemination mechanisms conducive to program manager uptake
- Various but targeted mechanisms – pamphlets, web links, fora

Activities

- Plan the means for selecting/directing research projects and identifying funding sources (e.g. complex systems analysis and cross discipline connections)
- Create the mechanisms to share knowledge, information, networks. (e.g. EEN electronic network, annual fora)
- Promote educational venues (complementary partnerships and associations)
- Build a community tool kit on environmental evaluation (inventory of experts, techniques, success stories)
- Develop methods and techniques and network to permit an acknowledged review process for evaluations
- Develop mechanisms to ensure program managers and decision-maker community are informed about the environmental evaluation function
- Communication of environmental evaluation to select target audiences

To date: Five year goals of the Network

1. Continued testing and improving the technical rigor and consistency of evaluation approaches.
2. Developing better information systems for collecting and sharing of information, particularly across organizations.
3. Nurturing and supporting emerging leadership within the network that can guide improved evaluative capacity in the larger conservation community.
4. Better integration of outcome-based evaluation strategies that can balance the needs of both funders and those doing implementation in the field.

Selected themes of this session

- Environment and decision-making
- Changing behaviour through results in “on the ground” delivery