# EVALUATION OF THE OCEANS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

#### ABOUT THE EVALUATION

The evaluation was conducted in 2017 and gathered evidence from a document review; literature review and international comparison; financial and administrative data analysis; 63 interviews; 3 site visits; a Rapid Impact Evaluation approach; an internal survey to 170 people; and an external survey to 250 people.

77% of external survey respondents said there are issues in the oceans that need to be addressed by a federal program

#### **ABOUT THE PROGRAM**

The Oceans Act provides tools for the Oceans Management program to collaborate with diverse partners and stakeholders and to address challenges facing Canada's oceans, such as ecosystem health, marine habitat loss, declining biodiversity and growing and competing demands for oceans space and resources.

### Canada is a maritime nation:

It has over **240,000 km** of coastline – the longest in the world – and over **7 million Canadians** live in coastal areas

#### **KEY FINDINGS**

There is a need for oceans management. **Temporary funding has facilitated** the establishment of marine protected areas, **but a lack of stable funding** to support other core aspects of the program is **limiting its ability to advance comprehensive oceans management** and foster the sustainable development of Canada's marine environments.

The *Oceans Act* outlines the following tools that the program can use to manage oceans. Some tools, such as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), have been used more than others, such as developing Marine Environmental Quality guidelines.

Collection and Sharing of Data Collaboration with Partners and Stakeholders Integrated Ocean
Management
Plans

Marine Protected Areas

Marine Environmental Quality Guidelines

The program **supports** the Government of Canada's **marine conservation target** to protect 10% of Canada's oceans by 2020. The percentage of ocean space that is protected increased from **less than 1% in 2015** to **over 5% in 2017**.

5%
ACHIEVED IN
2017





Eleven *Oceans Act* MPAs have been designated to date.

Each MPA has

unique conservation objectives

that determine permitted activities

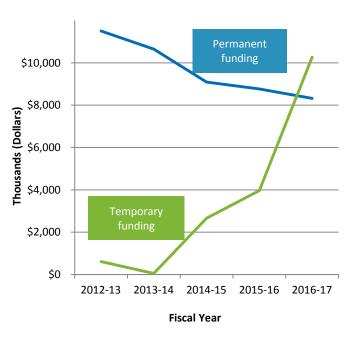
#### Turn the page to see the recommendations

For the full evaluation, visit the DFO Evaluation website: http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ae-ve/evaluations-eng.htm



## There is a trend of increasing temporary funding and declining permanent funding

**Total Actual Expenditures, by Fiscal Year** 



Temporary funding surpassed permanent funding in 2016-17

Integrated Oceans Management plans have been developed but have not been substantively implemented

of internal survey respondents said
the program leads the **development** of
integrated oceans management plans **to a considerable extent** 

of internal survey respondents said the program has made progress on implementing integrated oceans management plans to a limited extent

Oceans issues are **complex**: **collaboration** is key!



#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Enhance the long-term sustainability of the program by: building upon previous planning processes; making clear linkages between Marine Protected Areas, MPA networks, Marine Environmental Quality guidelines and broader oceans planning and management; articulating realistic deliverables; and improving communication, both internally and externally, on program processes, activities, and progress supporting integrated oceans management.

2

Advance data collection activities to gather baseline and ongoing information about the marine environment to support decision-making, including for marine spatial plans, Marine Environmental Quality guidelines, and Marine Protected Areas. In particular, consistent data collection and ecological monitoring activities for MPAs are needed to: provide evidence of their effectiveness in achieving conservation objectives; support their adaptive management; and ensure compliance with their respective regulations.

3

Examine the constraints that DFO administrative regions place on the program's ability to advance an ecosystem-based approach to oceans management by exploring options that would facilitate decision-making based on marine bioregions.