

**Canadian submission on the development of a new four-year
outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for GEF-6
in response to Notification 2012-090**

June 2012

Canada notes that at WGRI-4 Parties decided to request the Executive Secretary, in consultation with Parties and the Global Environment Facility, to develop a new four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities for consideration at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of Parties, taking into account the following elements:

- (a) The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and associated indicators;
- (b) The draft report on the full assessment of the amount of funds that are necessary to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the sixth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund on the understanding that it is a preliminary draft report and will likely be adjusted;
- (c) Assessment of current GEF results, remaining programming gaps that need to be met and prioritization of key programming areas;
- (d) The need for strengthening capacity building initiatives;
- (e) Further implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
- (f) Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from Their Utilization;

Through this submission Canada would like to reiterate its view that the new four-year programming framework should focus on filling the highest priority gaps associated with the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and its 20 Aichi Targets. The process of developing the new four-year framework should be based on this gap analysis, including:

- how to incorporate the 20 Aichi Targets into the framework;
- an assessment of GEF-5 (2010-2014) results;
- what key areas require additional support in what countries / regions (assessment of programming gaps);
- prioritization of key areas.

Canada has conducted an initial analysis of what support has been provided thus far by the GEF since its inception and where the largest gaps still exist. Our analysis found that the following areas have been provided with the most GEF support in terms of number of projects:

- Conservation (Art. 6, 8, 9)
- Supporting the development of National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs)
- Research and Training (Art. 12)

And the following areas have received the least GEF support in terms of number of projects:

- Incentive Measures (Art. 11)
- Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts (Art. 14)
- Identification and Monitoring (Art. 7)
- Sustainable Use (Art. 6, 10)

It should be noted that this initial analysis does not include support provided through others, such as domestic governments, bilateral donors, other multilateral donors, and the private sector.

Canada encourages the CBD Secretariat, other Parties and organizations to build on this initial analysis and conduct a complete analysis which would allow COP-11 to put forth a sound, evidence-based framework of programme priorities for GEF-6.