

# **An Overview of Potential Canadian Government Sources of Funding for Canadian NGOs Doing International HIV/AIDS Work**

**prepared by  
David Garmaise  
for the  
Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development**

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**The Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development** is a coalition of over 125 Canadian international development non-governmental organizations (NGOs), AIDS Service Organizations (ASOs), faith-based organizations, educational institutions and individuals involved in HIV/AIDS and development issues. ICAD's mission is to lessen the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS in resource-poor communities and countries by providing leadership and contributing actively to the Canadian and international response. ICAD would like to thank the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for providing funding for this document and David Garmaise for his research and authorship.

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ICAD, 1 Nicholas Street, Suite 726, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 7B7

Tel: 1 (613) 233-7440;

Fax: 1 (613) 233-8361

Email: [info@icad-cisd.com](mailto:info@icad-cisd.com)

Website : <http://www.icad-cisd.com>

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# Section 1.0

## Introduction

More and more Canadian AIDS service organizations (ASOs) are getting involved in international work or have expressed a desire to do so. Some ASOs have become involved via twinning projects funded through the HIV/AIDS Small Grants Program offered by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). But these projects are of limited duration. Many ASOs have expressed a desire to continue the twinning partnerships begun under the Small Grants Program, to start new partnerships, or to do other types of international work. Often, however, these ASOs are not aware of funding programs that might be used to support such work. The purpose of this paper is to provide information on potential sources of funding within the Government of Canada to support Canadian ASOs to do international HIV/AIDS work. The information in this paper should also be useful for Canadian development organizations that want to do more HIV/AIDS work or who want to get involved in HIV/AIDS.

The information for this paper was compiled through Internet searches and through direct contact with officials in the agencies whose programs are described in the paper. These programs are constantly evolving. As a result, although the information in this paper was current at the time of writing, some of it may become dated fairly quickly. Readers who have interest in following up with respect to a particular program should seek out the latest information on that program.

The information in this paper is organized by agency. Section 2.0 provides information on potential sources of funding within CIDA. Sections 3.0 and 4.0 provide similar information for the International Development Research Centre and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research respectively. Section 5.0 describes the Canadian Consultant Trust Funds, which are funded by CIDA, but which are housed with multilateral development agencies. Each section starts with a short synopsis of the agency and the potential sources of funding it provides. This is followed by a description of the agency, with particular focus on its HIV/AIDS programs. Finally, detailed information is provided on potential sources of funding.

Section 6.0 provides information on MERX, which is Canada's official public sector electronic tendering service.

Wherever possible, contact information has been provided to enable the reader to obtain additional information.

Some of the programs described in this paper have a limited focus (e.g., programs that fund only research), and will not be interest to all ASOs and development organizations. Less information is provided for these programs as compared with programs that are of broader interest.

## Section 2.0

# Canadian International Development Agency

### SYNOPSIS

- ❑ Most of the funding of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) supports development activities in developing countries. CIDA also funds activities in Canada designed to promote awareness of international development.
- ❑ CIDA funds non-profit organizations, governments and private sector companies.
- ❑ CIDA does not have any HIV/AIDS-specific pots of money. However, CIDA has funded and continues to fund HIV/AIDS-specific projects under a variety of funding programs. Other CIDA-funded projects, while not HIV/AIDS-specific, often address HIV/AIDS to some degree.
- ❑ Most of the CIDA funding programs solicit proposals. For some programs, however, NGOs can approach CIDA directly.
- ❑ Some of the CIDA programs provide multi-year funding to large development NGOs in Canada and in developing countries. There are sometimes opportunities for smaller NGOs to work as sub-contractors with these large development NGOs.
- ❑ Some CIDA programs are specifically geared to small- and medium-sized NGOs.
- ❑ CIDA has funded, and will probably continue to fund, twinning projects between Canadian NGOs and NGOs in developing countries.

## 2.1 About CIDA<sup>1</sup>

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) supports sustainable development activities in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world. Working with partners in the private and public sectors in Canada and in developing countries, and with international organizations and agencies, CIDA supports foreign aid projects in more than 100 of the poorest countries of the world. The intent is to work with developing countries and countries in transition to help them develop the tools to eventually meet their own

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<sup>1</sup> Most of the information in this section is taken from the CIDA website at [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca).

needs. CIDA maintains a list of countries eligible for Canadian aid.<sup>2</sup> CIDA also has an HIV/AIDS Action Plan.<sup>3</sup>

CIDA has a number of program branches, all of which are involved in HIV/AIDS. There are four bilateral programs branches: Africa and Middle East; the Americas; Asia; and Central and Eastern Europe. There are two other program branches: the Canadian Partnership Branch, and the Multilateral Programs Branch. CIDA also has several corporate branches; the only corporate branch with HIV/AIDS-specific programs is the Policy Branch. It is also the only CIDA branch that has established full time HIV/AIDS staff positions. The CIDA branches that are involved in HIV/AIDS are described below.

### **2.1.1 Bilateral Program Branches**

For the most part, the bilateral program branches fund development projects in specific countries. However, some of the projects are regional or sub-regional in scope. The mandate and structure of each bilateral branch varies to some extent.

#### **Africa and Middle East Branch**

[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/africa-e.htm](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/africa-e.htm)

CIDA's Africa and the Middle East Branch promotes poverty reduction and peace and security through programs that support:

- basic human needs, health and education;
- peacebuilding, human rights, good governance and democracy; and
- private sector development and economic reform.

The Africa and Middle East Branch is sub-divided geographically into the following divisions:

- North Africa and the Middle East
- Eastern Africa and Horn of Africa
- Atlantic West Africa
- Central Africa and Great Lakes
- Southern Africa
- Sahel and Côte d'Ivoire

("Sahel" refers to the southern boundary of the Sahara Desert.)

Within each of the six divisions, there are individual country desks.

The Africa and Middle East Branch also has a Pan-African Program, a La Francophonie Division, and a secretariat that administers the Canada Fund for Africa (announced at the time of the G8 Summit in Kanaskis, Alberta in 2002).

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<sup>2</sup> The list can be found on the CIDA website via [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/whatwedo.htm](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/whatwedo.htm).

<sup>3</sup> CIDA's HIV/AIDS Action Plan is described at [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/b2a5f300880e7192852567450078b4cb/61e4364421dcbfc685256918006292ea?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/b2a5f300880e7192852567450078b4cb/61e4364421dcbfc685256918006292ea?OpenDocument).

## **Americas Branch**

[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/america-e.htm](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/america-e.htm)

The Americas Branch carries out development co-operation initiatives directly with countries eligible for Canadian aid. Projects supported through Americas Branch reflect both the needs of developing countries and Canada's ability to meet those needs. The Americas Branch is sub-divided geographically into the following divisions:

- Caribbean
- Central America
- Andean Countries
- Southern Cone, Brazil and Columbia

Within each division, there are individual country desks.

## **Asia Branch**

[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/webcountry.nsf/asia\\_e.html](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/webcountry.nsf/asia_e.html)

The Asia Branch promotes poverty reduction and sustainable development in the region through programs that support:

- economic well-being;
- social development;
- governance; and
- environmental sustainability and regeneration.

The Asia Branch is sub-divided geographically into the following divisions:

- Southeast Asia
- India, Nepal and Sri Lanka
- Indonesia, Philippines and South Pacific
- Pakistan and Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- China

Within the multi-country divisions, there are individual country desks.

## **Central and Eastern Europe Branch**

[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/europe-e.htm](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/europe-e.htm)

The mandate of CIDA's Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) Branch is to promote security and stability in the region by supporting:

- good governance, democracy and adherence to international norms;
- transition to market economies;
- trade and investment links; and
- nuclear safety.

The CEE Branch is divided into four divisions, three of which are partially geographically based. They are:

- Russia, Ukraine & Nuclear Programs
- Central and Northern Europe, Regional & Multilateral Programs
- Southeastern Europe, Central Asia & Humanitarian Assistance

Within each division, there are individual country desks.

### **2.1.2 Multilateral Programs Branch**

[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/multi-e.htm](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/multi-e.htm)

The objective of Multilateral Programs Branch is to strengthen the ability of multilateral organizations to advance human development and, in particular, to meet internationally agreed development goals in health, education, poverty reduction, gender equality and environmental sustainability. Multilateral organizations include:

- humanitarian organizations, such as the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees, that deal with peace building, disaster relief and assistance to refugees;
- institutions that provide food aid, like the World Food Program;
- financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and regional development banks;
- UN organizations, such as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
- international organizations, such as the Commonwealth that have wide-ranging development programs;
- special groups devoted to specific issues, such as agricultural research or micro-credit; and
- funds, such as the Global Environment Facility, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

In addition to managing Canada's contributions to the development programs of the UN and other international organizations, the Multilateral Programs Branch is also responsible for Canada's food aid and humanitarian assistance programs. Assistance is channelled through organizations such as the World Food Program, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Red Cross movement and Canadian NGOs such as CARE, World Vision and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank.

### **2.1.3 Canadian Partnership Branch**

[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/canada-e.htm](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/canada-e.htm)

The Canadian Partnerships Branch fosters development partnerships with the private sector and civil society, and encourages innovation and change by funding sustainable and effective development initiatives; by providing other resources to reinforce the capacities of organizations in host countries; and by working strategically with Canadian organizations to engage the Canadian public in international development.

As a result of a reorganization initiated in the first half of 2003, the Canadian Partnership Branch is divided into five divisions, as follows:

- Agency Services and Canadian Relations
- Private Sector
- Voluntary Sector (previously the NGO Division and the Institutional Cooperation Division)
- Knowledge, Policy and Planning
- Management and Operational Support

As of this writing, the branch is still completing the reorganization and its website is being updated.

#### **2.1.4 Policy Branch**

[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/policy-e.htm](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/policy-e.htm)

The Policy Branch develops and maintains the policy framework that supports CIDA's mandate and its program priorities within the context of Canada's broader foreign policy objectives and interests. It also takes the lead on the management of Canada's foreign aid budget.

The Branch seeks to improve the coordination of CIDA's development policies with those of other donor countries. Branch staff, help to represent Canada at international forums on development and ensure that international commitments are reflected in Canadian development policies.

Of the Policy Branch's three directorates, the Governance and Social Development Directorate has particular relevance to HIV/AIDS. This Directorate is made up of the following four Divisions:

- Social Development Policies
- Gender Equality
- Human Rights and Participation
- Democratic Institutions and Conflict

## **2.2 Potential Sources of Funding for NGOs**

There are a number of potential sources of funding at CIDA for organizations seeking to do international HIV/AIDS work. For the purposes of this document, these sources of funding have been grouped according to where the funding programs are located – i.e.:

- Bilateral Programs Branches
- Multilateral Programs Branch
- Canadian Partnership Branch
- Policy Branch
- CIDA-Wide

## 2.2.1 Bilateral Programs Branches

Information on projects currently being funded through CIDA's bilateral programs branches can be found on the CIDA website via the links provided above for each branch. The bilateral programs branches have two mechanisms for designing and delivering aid projects: (a) the Bilateral Directed Mechanism; and (b) the Bilateral Responsive Mechanism. Each of these mechanisms is described below.

### 2.2.1.1 Bilateral Directed Mechanism

A list of projects that are in the planning stages and that will be funded through the bilateral directed mechanism can be found on the CIDA website at [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/b6a43340a6dafd25852564270075a096/7e926358de351d0a8525660c00620eeb?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/b6a43340a6dafd25852564270075a096/7e926358de351d0a8525660c00620eeb?OpenDocument).

Most of the projects funded through the bilateral directed mechanism are in three branches: Africa and Middle East, Asia, and the Americas. The Central and Eastern Europe Branch operates largely on a responsive basis (see 2.2.1.2 Bilateral Responsive Mechanism below).

Under the bilateral directed mechanism, based on the recipient country's needs, and in cooperation with the recipient country, CIDA staff, identify and design aid projects. Some of these projects are HIV/AIDS-specific or include an HIV/AIDS component. Once the project is designed, CIDA contracts out the implementation of the program to an executing agency. Some executing agencies are commercial enterprises; others are from the not-for-profit sector. The executing agencies are selected through a competitive request for proposal (RFP) process. The RFPs are posted on MERX, an electronic tendering service for public sector projects (see Section 6.0 below). Some executing agencies are located in the recipient country; others are based in Canada. The executing agencies may involve other organizations in the design and implementation of their projects.

#### Executing Agencies in Recipient Countries

When the executing agency for a particular project is in the recipient country, if a Canadian NGO has connections with the executing agency (or with another organization in the recipient country that is involved in the project) there may be opportunities for the Canadian NGO to participate in the project.

#### ***EXAMPLE:***

**Title:** Enhanced Support to HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean

**Duration:** 2001-2006

**CIDA Funding:** \$20,000,000

**Executing Agency:** Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat

This project is designed to strengthen the capacity of regional institutions to address HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean as well as in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network was a sub-contractor on this project. The Legal Network provided technical support for

a regional program of activities to address HIV/AIDS-related legal, ethical and human rights issues.

### Executing Agencies in Canada

When an NGO is selected as the Canadian executing agency, it is usually a large NGO like the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA) or the Canadian Society for International Health (CSIH). In some projects, there are opportunities for smaller NGOs to become sub-contractors to the Canadian executing agency.

#### ***EXAMPLE:***

**Title:** Health Information and STI/HIV/TB Prevention and Control – Guyana Project

**Duration:** 2003-2007

**CIDA Funding:** \$5,000,000+

**Executing Agency:** CSIH

The goal of the Guyana Project is to improve the health of the Guyanese population by providing additional resources – including human and institutional capacity – in support of nationwide interventions. The project is designed to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Guyana to: (a) better manage, deliver and monitor disease prevention and control programs in the areas of STI/HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis; (b) effectively plan, manage, and evaluate health care services; and (c) strengthen Guyana's Health Information System to support the collection, storage and communication of health data, and the processing of that data into health information. CSIH has sub-contracted with a Canadian NGO, the Victorian Order of Nurses (VON), for this project. The VON focus will be on establishing home and community nursing standards of practice, and on training home and community health care workers to improve their local health care delivery.

Below are additional examples of HIV/AIDS-related projects funded through the bilateral directed mechanism using a Canadian executing agency. These projects have not included any sub-contracting to other Canadian NGOs. They are included here to provide the reader with a sense of the types of HIV/AIDS-related projects that CIDA funds.

#### ***EXAMPLES:***

**Title:** The HIV/AIDS Response Network Project

**Duration:** 2001-2004

**CIDA Funding:** \$2,200,000

**Executing Agency:** Canada AIDS Russia Project

This project builds on an earlier initiative that involved partnering with the Federal Ministry of Health, the Russian AIDS Centre and AIDS Infoshare, a leading NGO in Russia. Specific activities include: (a) training for medical personnel leading to multi-site demonstration activities and best practice guidelines to be disseminated across the country; (b) capacity development and institutional strengthening training for leading community organizations; and (c) the provision of seed funding for education, outreach and prevention. The ultimate impact of this project will be strengthened capacity at the policy, clinical and community levels in tackling the AIDS pandemic.

**Title:** Southern African AIDS Training Programme (SAT) – Phase II

**Duration:** 1996-2001

**CIDA Funding:** \$31,000,000

**Executing Agency:** CPHA

[www.cpha.ca/english/intprog/sat1.htm](http://www.cpha.ca/english/intprog/sat1.htm)

The SAT Programme supported community responses to HIV/AIDS through in-depth partnerships in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and through wider networking, skills exchange and lesson sharing throughout the region. SAT funding, skills building and lesson sharing activities supported partners in a wide range of relevant activities – such as HIV prevention, care and support, persons living with HIV/AIDS support groups and networks, impact mitigation, networking and information exchange, and HIV-related advocacy on gender and human/child rights. (Note: Unlike most projects funded under the Bilateral Directed Mechanism, this project involved more than one country and was not set up at a government-to-government level.) The project is still ongoing; it is now in Phase III.

**Title:** The West African AIDS Programme – Phase 3

**Duration:** 2001-2006

**CIDA Funding:** \$35,000,000

**Executing Agency:** Centre de coopération internationale en santé et développement

[www.ccsid.org/ang/index3a.html](http://www.ccsid.org/ang/index3a.html)

Phase 3 of this project is providing preventive and curative services to sex workers and their clients as well as to the men and women who live in environments where the organization of socio-sexual networks can contribute to the spread of infection. The project uses an integrated approach, combining support of community organizations in health education programs with support of clinical health services. Particular attention is paid to gender issues (inequities between men and women). The Centre de coopération internationale en santé et développement has three Canadian academic partners for this project: the Centre de recherche clinique of the Centre hospitalier universitaire de Sherbrooke, the Centre hospitalier affilié universitaire de Québec and the Unité de santé internationale of the Université de Montréal.

**Title:** AIDS Prevention and Control

**Duration:** 2000-2005

**CIDA Funding:** \$14,000,000

**Executing Agency:** Consortium led by the University of Manitoba

This project involves efforts to control the spread of HIV and to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS in India. Activities include:

- assessing the factors causing HIV transmission;
- developing prevention strategies, HIV care and support for vulnerable groups;
- demonstrating and documenting effectiveness of interventions; and
- adapting and replicating this knowledge country-wide.

### 2.2.1.2 Bilateral Responsive Mechanism

Through the Bilateral Responsive Mechanism, the bilateral programs branches also accept unsolicited proposals. These proposals can be submitted by a private sector company or a not-for-profit organization, or by a consortium involving both. All projects must have an identified recipient country partner. This partner can be a community, village, national or regional NGO, a government organization or private sector company. Applicants are usually required to submit both a preliminary proposal and, later, a detailed proposal.

Detailed information on the bilateral responsive mechanism, including eligibility criteria and submission requirements for project proposals, can be found at [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/852562900065549a85256250006cbb1a/f6818d4fc1ee2fa48525669000605e89?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/852562900065549a85256250006cbb1a/f6818d4fc1ee2fa48525669000605e89?OpenDocument).

CIDA recommends that potential applicants contact the bilateral country or regional program desk before time and effort are spent towards developing a project initiative for which a contribution from the bilateral responsive mechanism is being sought. The desk should be able to advise immediately whether or not the initiative complies with the eligibility principles of the bilateral responsive mechanism.

## **2.2.2 Multilateral Program Branch**

The Multilateral Programs Branch provides funding to multilateral agencies. CIDA does not provide funding directly to Canadian NGOs through this branch. Furthermore, CIDA's funding to the multilateral agencies is not tied to Canada – i.e., it does not have to be spent in Canada or by Canadian organizations. However, multilateral agencies sometimes engage Canadian NGOs to work on specific projects.

### ***EXAMPLE:***

The Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network was hired by UNAIDS to provide technical assistance on the revision of Guideline 6 of the International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights.

## **2.2.3 Canadian Partnership Branch**

There are three programs in the Canadian Partnership Branch that provide funding opportunities for Canadian NGOs that want to do international HIV/AIDS work. They are: (a) the NGO Project Facility Program; (b) the Stand-Alone Public-Engagement Initiatives in Canada Program; and (c) the CIDA Conferences Secretariat. Each of these programs is described below.

### **2.2.3.1 NGO Project Facility Program**

The NGO Project Facility Program (NPF), part of the newly created Projects and Innovation Unit, is a partnership fund for Canadian NGOs working in developing countries that have not worked with CIDA before. Through this program, CIDA supports small- and medium-sized Canadian NGOs that carry out overseas development activities.

All NGOs that receive NPF funding for overseas development projects must work in partnership with civil society organizations in developing countries to carry out projects that strengthen the capacity of local groups, and that provide lasting benefits for communities. CIDA's contribution to these organizations ranges from a minimum of \$50,000 to a maximum of \$350,000 per year.

The NPF will consider applications for projects that meet one or more of CIDA's program priorities. Activities must be defined in partnership with a southern NGO and must be carried out

in countries eligible for CIDA funding.<sup>4</sup> The program prioritizes projects that are designed to reduce poverty, projects that address the causes of poverty, and projects that adopt an innovative, participatory approach. The program also prioritizes projects aimed at building the capacities of southern partners and organizations. Up to 10 percent of the budget of a project can be used for public-engagement activities in Canada.

CIDA may provide up to 66 percent of the total Canadian cost of a project. Funding is provided on a multi-year basis (often for a three-year period). The deadlines for project submissions are set approximately eight weeks before the meetings of the NPF's Project Advisory Committee. The dates of the Committee's meetings are posted in the NPF section of the CIDA website at [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/ngo/npf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/ngo/npf). Details on the eligibility criteria and submission requirements for proposals can be found in the Guide to the NGO Project Facility at [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/MPOpdf/\\$file/NGO.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/MPOpdf/$file/NGO.pdf).

### Questions?

For more information on the NGO Project Facility Program, telephone the Voluntary Sector Division of the Canadian Partnership Branch of CIDA at (819) 997-6202.

### **EXAMPLES:**

The following HIV/AIDS-related projects have been funded under the NPF:

- A Compassion Canada project in Kenya to train rural leaders on issues related to HIV/AIDS and STDs, so that they can provide accurate information to people in their communities.
- A Nova Scotia-Gambia Association project in Gambia that is using school-based peer health education teams to provide training within their schools on sexuality, reproduction, contraception, STDs, HIV/AIDS, tobacco and drugs.
- An Africa Inland Mission project to provide care for AIDS orphans and to expand an established AIDS education program to the Africa Inland Mission churches and schools

As long as the organization meets the NPF criteria (two years of significant international development experience; the capacity to raise \$50,000 a year from eligible Canadian sources for international development; and incorporation as a non profit organization in Canada), there is nothing to preclude an ASO from submitting a proposal. ASOs that do not have international experience may want to consider partnering with other NGOs that already have experience in working overseas before deciding to submit their own proposals.

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<sup>4</sup> The program priorities and the list of eligible countries list can be found on the CIDA website via [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/whatwedo.htm](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/whatwedo.htm).

### 2.2.3.2 Stand-Alone Public-Engagement Initiatives in Canada Program

[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/publicengagement](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/publicengagement)

The Stand-Alone Public-Engagement Initiatives in Canada Program is managed by the Agency Services and Canadian Relations Division of the Canadian Partnership Branch. Under this program, CIDA funds stand-alone public-engagement initiatives in Canada that are designed to promote Canadian public awareness of, support for, and engagement in, international-development activities. Funding is provided through a Stand-Alone Public Engagement Fund. This Fund is designated for Canadian NGOs that do not have access to funds for public engagement activities through other Canadian Partnership Branch mechanisms.

The Division holds one round of funding a year for the Stand-Alone Public Engagement Fund. CIDA's contribution to these projects has ranged from a minimum of \$10,000 to a maximum of \$50,000. All projects are funded on a 2:1 matching basis (i.e., CIDA's contribution represents two-thirds of the total project cost while the other third is provided by the NGO).

Details on the eligibility criteria and submission requirements for the Stand-Alone Public Engagement Fund can be found at [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/eff12ba4cbb097c1852566ce00644c8a/20096aef2bd0174185256ae20076bfc5?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/eff12ba4cbb097c1852566ce00644c8a/20096aef2bd0174185256ae20076bfc5?OpenDocument).

In 1999, CIDA developed a Public Engagement Strategy and Action Plan. A copy of the plan can be found on the CIDA website at [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/MPOpdf2/\\$file/EngagementEng.PDF](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/MPOpdf2/$file/EngagementEng.PDF).

### 2.2.3.3 CIDA Conferences Secretariat

The Conference Secretariat supports international and regional conferences whose themes reflects CIDA's priorities.<sup>5</sup> The content of each conference must seek to influence sustainable development. The funding must be used exclusively to support the participation of participants from developing countries and countries in transition. The financial support offered applies solely to travel (airline tickets and visas), accommodation, and living and registration expenses. Administrative expenses for human, material and financial resources related to the participation of these representatives, or to the organization of the conference as such, are not eligible for this funding.

The Conference Secretariat has prepared a guide to help requesting organizations prepare proposals. Copies of the guide are not

#### Questions?

For more information on the Stand-Alone Public-Engagement Initiatives in Canada, write to [engagement@acdi-cida.gc.ca](mailto:engagement@acdi-cida.gc.ca).

#### Questions?

For more information on the grants available through Conferences Secretariat of the Canadian Partnership Branch of CIDA, telephone (819) 956-8264, or write to [conferences@acdi-cida.gc.ca](mailto:conferences@acdi-cida.gc.ca).

<sup>5</sup> Information on the priorities can be found on CIDA's website via [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/whatwedo.htm](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/whatwedo.htm).

available on the CIDA website. Proposals need to be submitted in writing and in electronic format not less than two months prior to the conference. The maximum amount that will be granted by the Secretariat is:

- 20% of the total conference costs, to a maximum funding of \$250,000; or
- 33% of the total conference costs when these are equal to or less than \$150,000 (including the portion approved by CIDA).

The Conference Secretariat will not provide funding more than once for the same type of event (such as an annual or bi-annual conference or symposium).

***EXAMPLE:***

In 2002, the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network obtained funds from the Conferences Secretariat to bring people from developing countries to the Network's annual general meeting and skills building sessions.

## **2.2.4 Policy Branch**

The Policy Branch does not normally administer funding programs. However, there is one exception: the HIV/AIDS Small Grants Program.

### **2.2.4.1 HIV/AIDS Small Grants Program**

The target audience for this program is small and medium-size NGOs working in HIV/AIDS. The goal of the HIV/AIDS Small Grants Program is to increase Canada's global contribution to HIV/AIDS activities in developing countries and countries-in-transition, in the context of CIDA's HIV/AIDS Action Plan, in order to reduce the impact of the HIV/AIDS global pandemic. The objectives of the program are:

- to encourage new partnerships in HIV/AIDS between Canadian organizations and those in developing countries or countries in transition;
- to encourage cost-effective, innovative, inter-sectoral knowledge-based approaches to HIV/AIDS, particularly as they address the socio-economic determinants of health among vulnerable populations; and
- to encourage the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in addressing HIV/AIDS issues.

#### **Questions?**

For more information on the HIV/AIDS Small Grants Program, telephone the CSIH at (613) 241-5785, or write to [hivaid@csih.org](mailto:hivaid@csih.org).

While the funding for this program is provided by CIDA, the grants are administered by the CSIH. This is not an ongoing program. So far, there have been two phases (i.e., two rounds of funding). In the first two phases, during the period 2000-2003, the program supported 26 partnerships between Canadian NGOs and NGOS in developing countries. Each project lasted between 12 and 18 months. The funding provided by CIDA for each project was up to \$75,000.

## **EXAMPLES:**

The following are examples of the projects funded under the second phase of this program:

- **AIDS Committee of Toronto in partnership with Associacao Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS** – This project involved an exchange of information, skills and staff to improve the ability of both organizations to reach out to their Portuguese-speaking clients and reduce the risk of infection in at-risk populations.
- **Asian Society for the Intervention of AIDS in partnership with Women’s Education, Development, Productivity and Research Organization** – This was a participatory action research project designed to develop the capacity of both organizations to provide services to migrant and prostituted women in the Philippines and in Canada. The project involved conducting a needs assessment among the targeted population; preparing a discussion paper and a resource booklet; and providing training for peer educators.
- **University of Victoria, School of Child and Youth Care in partnership with the Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences and Medical West China Center at Sichuan University** – This project involved the establishment of an Internet-based information centre for China on adolescent development and HIV/AIDS.

At the time of writing, a third phase was being considered. Should CIDA and CSIH proceed with a third phase, eligibility criteria and project submission requirements will be announced at that time.

## **2.2.5 CIDA-Wide**

There is one CIDA-wide program that may be of interest to NGOs that want to do international HIV/AIDS work: the Standing Offer Arrangement.

### **2.2.5.1 Standing Offer Arrangement**

[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/597e0644a2187552852566170069ef6a?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/597e0644a2187552852566170069ef6a?OpenDocument)

Standing Offer Arrangements (SOAs) are contracting mechanisms that allow for CIDA to quickly access consulting resources in a particular sector at various stages of a program. The arrangements, which can be for up to \$100,000, are for the services of a “Named Individual” to provide his/her services, either as an individual consultant or through an organization. Standing offer arrangements are normally valid for up to three years.

#### **Questions?**

For more information on the Standing Offer Arrangement, see the email link on the website shown at the start of this sub-section.

There are basically two types of SOA:

- **arrangements for named individuals**, where an SOA is signed with individuals or organizations for the services of specific named individuals. Substitution of personnel is not acceptable; and

- **arrangements for levels of service**, where an SOA is signed with organizations for unnamed consultants at various levels of service, i.e., senior, intermediate, and consultant (junior), at agreed upon per diem rates and for specific sub-sector fields.

At the time of writing, CIDA was planning to post an RFP on MERX (see Section 6.0 below) for a Standing Offer Arrangement with an individual or organization with expertise in HIV/AIDS.

## Section 3.0

# International Development Research Centre

### SYNOPSIS

- ❑ IDRC funds research projects in the developing world. It funds scientists, but it also funds non-profit organizations, the private sector and governments.
- ❑ IDRC welcomes collaborations between Canadian NGOs and Southern NGOs. IDRC strongly prefers that the collaborations be Southern-led.
- ❑ IDRC does not have any AIDS-specific pots of money. However, IDRC has funded and continues to fund AIDS-specific projects under its Governance, Equity and Health Program Initiative. Many other IDRC-funded projects, while not AIDS-specific, address AIDS to some degree.
- ❑ IDRC does not issue requests for proposals. Organizations that are seeking IDRC funding should approach IDRC. Only ASOs with a track record in research should consider applying for IDRC funding. Preparing a proposal and shepherding it through the IDRC process will be a fairly time-consuming and lengthy process.

### 3.1 About IDRC<sup>6</sup>

The International Development Research centre (IDRC) is a public corporation created by the Canadian government to help communities in the developing world find solutions to social, economic, and environmental problems through research.

The objectives of the IDRC are:

- to assist scientists in developing countries to identify sustainable long-term, practical solutions to pressing development problems;
- to mobilize and strengthen the research capacity of developing countries, particularly capacity for policies and technologies that promote healthier and more prosperous societies, food security, biodiversity, and access to information;
- to develop links among developing-country researchers, and provide them with access to the results of research around the globe, in particular through developing and strengthening the electronic networking capacity of institutions in developing countries that receive IDRC funding; and

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<sup>6</sup> Most of the information in this section was taken from the IDRC website via [www.idrc.ca](http://www.idrc.ca).

- to ensure that the products from the activities it supports are used by communities in the developing world, and that existing research capacity is used effectively to solve development problems.

To achieve these objectives, the IDRC funds the work of scientists working in universities, private enterprise, government, and non-profit organizations in developing countries and provides some support to regional research networks and institutions in the Third World. This support is designed to build a corps of researchers in each country and to help develop the networks of people and institutions that can undertake effective research and use the results of research to effect change.

The IDRC favours multidisciplinary, participatory research where researchers from different disciplines – an economist, a medical anthropologist, and an environmental engineer, for example – work with local people to devise solutions to local problems. The IDRC believes that involving beneficiaries in the research process at the outset increases the likelihood that communities will use research results.

Three broad program areas define the scope of the programming of the IDRC:

- Social and Economic Equity
- Environment and Natural Resource Management
- Information and Communication Technologies for Development

## **3.2 Potential Sources of Funding for NGOs**

IDRC funding is often provided directly to organizations in the developing world. There may be opportunities for Canadian NGOs to partner with some of these organizations for IDRC-funded projects. In fact, the IDRC welcomes collaborations between Canadian NGOs and Southern NGOs. The IDRC strongly prefers that these collaborations be Southern-led. The IDRC also occasionally funds a Canadian organization directly to implement a project in a developing country.

The IDRC does not have any AIDS-specific pots of money. However, it has funded and continues to fund AIDS-specific projects under the Governance, Equity and Health (GEH) Program Initiative, which is one of the program initiatives in the Social and Economic Equity Program Area. Other IDRC-funded projects, while not AIDS-specific, address AIDS to some degree.

The IDRC also has a very small grants program that could fund conferences, southern participation in Canadian events, and Canadian participation in southern events.

### 3.2.1 The Governance, Equity and Health Program Initiative

[http://web.idrc.ca/ev\\_en.php?ID=3073\\_201&ID2=DO\\_TOPIC](http://web.idrc.ca/ev_en.php?ID=3073_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC)

The GEH Initiative supports the dual goals of promoting equitable outcomes in health and promoting inclusion and effective citizenship. These are increasingly seen as interdependent in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The GEH aims to build an inter-connected body of research approaches, findings, networks, and research-to-policy-to-practice linkages that will promote well-being. The objective is to promote and examine evidence-based choices in service delivery for health – particularly in health sector reform – to improve equity of health outcomes and to promote citizen participation.

GEH programming seeks to help developing countries address three fundamental and inter-related needs:

- improved health care using the very limited resources available;
- accountability and citizen participation in building a viable society; and
- the inclusion of relevant experience into the policy process so that governments and managers are able to make decisions based on evidence.

#### Questions?

For more information on the Governance, Equity and Health Program Initiative, write to [health@idrc.ca](mailto:health@idrc.ca).

The GEH program supports research to:

- strengthen and monitor the capacity of governments to ensure equitable financing and delivery of priority public health and health care services, especially to marginalized and underserved populations;
- support informed and effective citizen demand and participation throughout the policy-to-practice process; and
- increase the effectiveness of research-to-policy linkages in promoting the dual goals of health and social equity.

The GEH is focusing initially on Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Below are several examples of projects funded through the GEH.

#### **EXAMPLES:**

**Title:** Sexual Violence and HIV Risk in South Africa

**Duration:** August 2002 to August 2005

**IDRC Funding:** \$308,100

**Recipient Institution:** CIETcanada and CIETafrica<sup>7</sup>

This project aims to establish a national baseline of sexual violence and attitudes relating to HIV risks in school-going youth. A corresponding social audit will elaborate and communicate youth-led solutions for socialising evidence on sexual violence and HIV risk through existing programs run by the Health Department and other agencies. It will also measure the impact of modifying the knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to the culture of sexual violence and HIV risks as a consequence of changes in communication strategies by the Health Department and other

<sup>7</sup> CIET = Community Information, Empowerment and Transparency

agencies, based on the evidence-led recommendations of the participating youths. Specifically, the project will:

- adapt the survey instruments from those developed in the south Johannesburg and national pilot, drawing in representatives from local government, the police, judiciary, NGOs and community-based organisations in each of the nine provinces;
- facilitate communications linkages among local and district government and among initiatives directed at preventing sexual violence and HIV infections;
- offer evidence to agencies and civil society active against HIV and sexual violence; and
- assess the changes in how services are delivered.

**Title:** Circles of Care: Vulnerable Children, Communities, AIDS, and Local Government

**Duration:** [not available]

**IDRC Funding:** \$85,500

**Recipient Institution:** Child and Youth Care Agency for Development, South Africa

The Circles of Care Project seeks to develop community support for orphans and vulnerable children using a participatory action research strategy. This strategy specifically seeks to identify local care and support capacity relevant to the problems confronted by vulnerable or orphaned children in the face of HIV/AIDS, and to effectively link this capacity with local government children's programming. The project will be working in partnership with three municipal governments in South Africa.

**Title:** Equity and Access to HIV/AIDS Treatment in Burkina Faso

**Duration:** March 2002 to March 2004

**IDRC Funding:** \$63,000

**Recipient Institution:** Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital, Montréal

The purpose of this project is to increase access to treatment for HIV infection in Burkina Faso. This means strengthening research capability and appealing to community participants currently active in caring for persons with HIV. The results of the study will be used to develop and manage projects aimed at increasing access to treatment by the poorest segments of Burkina's population.

**Title:** AIDS Review 2003

**Duration:** [not available]

**IDRC Funding:** CAD\$75,400

**Recipient Institution:** Centre for the Study of AIDS, University of Pretoria, South Africa

This project involves an analysis and overview of: (a) traditional family structures and the impact of apartheid and migrant labour; (b) the impact on families of the times of political struggle and the change that this produced in intergenerational relationships; (c) the advent of HIV/AIDS and the early responses by families; (d) the stigma addressed by families and the early impact of HIV/AIDS-related discrimination; and (e) the impact of HIV/AIDS on effective governance and the ways in which the changing family demographics due to AIDS will fundamentally change the way society is constructed and how this will affect the future of South Africa.

### 3.2.2 The Canadian Partnership Small Grants Program

[http://network.idrc.ca/ev.php?ID=27091\\_201&ID2=DO\\_TOPIC](http://network.idrc.ca/ev.php?ID=27091_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC)

Although the IDRC's main focus is support for research on international development, the Centre also establishes broad-based institutional alliances with Canadian organizations and institutions through its Canadian Partnership Programs (located in the Special Initiatives Division). These programs provide institutional support to four membership organizations that represent significant segments of the Canadian development community:

- the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada;
- the Canadian Council for International Co-operation;
- the Canadian Association for the Study of International Development; and
- the Canadian Council of Area Studies Learned Societies.

#### Questions?

For more information on the Canadian Partnerships Smalls Grants Program, telephone 613 236-6163 ext 2069 or ext 2055.

Within the Canadian Partnership Program, there is a small grants program that may occasionally provide grants for such things as conferences or southern participation in Canadian events, and Canadian participation in southern events. However, the amounts involved are very small and the IDRC does not solicit applications for this program.

### 3.2.3 Applying for Funding at the IDRC

The IDRC does not issue requests for proposals. Organizations that are seeking IDRC funding should approach the IDRC. Only ASOs with a track record in research should consider applying for IDRC funding. Preparing a proposal and shepherding it through the IDRC process will be a fairly time-consuming and lengthy process. The process for applying for IDRC funding is described on the IDRC website at:

[http://network.idrc.ca/ev.php?URL\\_ID=25972&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201](http://network.idrc.ca/ev.php?URL_ID=25972&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201)

The following is a list of the headings in this section of the IDRC website:

- Approaching IDRC
- Standard content of preliminary proposals
- Types of projects and partnerships
- The role of program officers
- Project idea review and approval
- Evaluation of proposals or ideas
- Development relevance
- Fit with IDRC priorities
- Scientific and technical merit
- Capacity-building
- Gender considerations
- Ethical considerations
- Human and institutional resources

The following extracts from this section of the IDRC website provide some useful guidance concerning the types of projects supported by the IDRC and the funding process:

- Individuals or research centres interested in IDRC support should begin by familiarizing themselves with the IDRC's approach and program priorities. The IDRC strongly recommends that you contact a program officer working in your field early on in your deliberations to ensure closeness of fit between your area of interest and the IDRC's program priorities. Alternatively, you may initiate contact by sending in a "project idea" in a one- to three-page letter.
- The IDRC supports fewer stand-alone projects from individual researchers than it once did. The IDRC increasingly strives to achieve a critical mass of knowledge on particular topics that concern the Centre. This requires a degree of focus and integration that is often obtained by organizing larger research programs or networks. Increasingly, this is done in collaboration with other donors.
- The IDRC does not generally support stand-alone requests for travel, conference participation or training. However, partial funding for conferences is occasionally provided as part of the IDRC's network-building efforts.
- The IDRC's principal approach is to support projects and partnerships proposed by developing-country research institutions. However, this does not exclude South-North partnerships, and Canadian institutions may propose an initiative in collaboration with one or more developing- country partners.
- The IDRC is more likely to consider partnerships involving other developed countries when funding is available from other donors, provided the partnership is seen as a means of strengthening IDRC-supported research in developing countries.
- Where essential, the IDRC may provide funds to help lay the groundwork for project initiatives. For example, the IDRC may provide travel funds for researchers in different locations to meet and finalize their joint submission, in collaboration with an IDRC representative. This category of funds is only available for out-of-pocket costs, not for salaries or fees.
- Proposal preparation is a time-consuming process which the IDRC undertakes in stages. Proposals are commonly reviewed and revised several times before the final version is submitted for approval. This is done in close consultation with one or more of our program officers.

Detailed GEH guidelines for funding applications can be found at:

[http://network.idrc.ca/ev.php?URL\\_ID=28564&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201&reload=1058801836](http://network.idrc.ca/ev.php?URL_ID=28564&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201&reload=1058801836).

Projects seeking GEH funding must address the GEH mandate, with a stress on bridging the research-to-policy gap.

## Section 4.0

# Canadian Institutes of Health Research

### SYNOPSIS

- ❑ The Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) supports research projects. Researchers supported by the CIHR can be affiliated with NGOs. In the past, however, most of the CIHR's funding has gone to researchers affiliated with academic institutions.
- ❑ The CIHR is becoming more involved in community-based research, so this will provide more opportunities for researchers affiliated with NGOs.
- ❑ Most CIHR funding is for domestic research. However, the CIHR also provides funding for researchers to work in international collaborations.
- ❑ The CIHR is one of the partner agencies of the Global Health Research Initiative announced by the federal government in 2002. This initiative is providing more opportunities for Canadian researchers to work on global health issues.
- ❑ The CIHR receives funding from the Canadian Strategy on HIV/AIDS for HIV/AIDS-specific projects, and it supplements this funding with some of its own dollars.

## 4.1 About the CIHR<sup>8</sup>

The Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) is Canada's premier federal agency for health research. Its objective is to excel in the creation of new knowledge and its transition into improved health for Canadians, more effective health services and products, and a strengthened health care system. There are thirteen CIHR institutes:

- Institute of Aboriginal Peoples' Health
- Institute of Aging
- Institute of Cancer Research
- Institute of Circulatory and Respiratory Health
- Institute of Gender and Health
- Institute of Genetics
- Institute of Health Services and Policy Research
- Institute of Human Development, Child and Youth Health
- Institute of Infection and Immunity
- Institute of Musculoskeletal Health and Arthritis
- Institute of Neurosciences, Mental Health and Addiction

<sup>8</sup> Most of the information in this section is taken from the CIHR website at [www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca](http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca).

- Institute of Nutrition, Metabolism and Diabetes
- Institute of Population and Public Health

## 4.2 Potential Sources of Funding

The majority of CIHR funding supports Canadian-based research grants and awards. However, the CIHR also provides funding for Canadian researchers to work in international collaborations and partnerships. CIHR will accept applications from qualified health researchers from various communities, including researchers affiliated with Canadian NGOs that have an explicit research or knowledge translation mandate. The majority of CIHR funds, however, support researchers affiliated with academic institutions and their affiliate organizations.

The CIHR has an HIV/AIDS Research Program (in partnership with Health Canada). The Canadian Strategy on HIV/AIDS (CSHA) provides funding for this program. The current annual CSHA allocation is \$10,225,000. Of this amount, \$3,200,000 is for infrastructure support for the Canadian HIV Trials Network; \$4,600,000 is for biomedical and clinical research; and \$2,425,000 is for health services and population health research (including research on prevention and other social science research). In addition, the CIHR is committed to contributing at least \$3.5 million each year from its own budget to HIV/AIDS research. In the CIHR HIV/AIDS Research Program, there are no funds allocated specifically to international research. However, international collaborations are encouraged.

The HIV/AIDS Research Program is not run as a separate program with its own eligibility criteria, application forms and procedures. Instead, HIV/AIDS researchers are eligible to apply to both the CIHR's open and strategic competitions, where the regular CIHR application forms, application deadlines, eligibility requirements, review processes and committees, and terms and conditions of grants and awards apply.

### Questions?

General information on all CIHR programs can be obtained by calling 888 603-4178, or writing to [info@cihr-irsc.gc.ca](mailto:info@cihr-irsc.gc.ca).

Researchers within an NGO may apply to any of the CIHR's programs provided that the NGO meets the CIHR's eligibility criteria for NGOs. These criteria can be found on CIHR's website at [www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/services/3736.shtml](http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/services/3736.shtml). In order to open a common account for an institution, CIHR needs to evaluate the eligibility of the organization to administer CIHR funds. The organization has to contact the Finance Department of CIHR to obtain the documentation (telephone 613 954-0574).

There are two mechanisms by which funding can be obtained through the CIHR: (a) open competitions; and (b) strategic initiatives. Both mechanisms are described below.

## **4.2.1 Open Competitions**

Open competitions are ongoing. There are four program streams: (a) Industry-Partnered Programs (targeting academia and the private sector); (b) the Proof of Principle Initiative (for new discoveries and inventions); (c) Research Funding Programs; and (d) Salary Support and Training Programs. The last two streams are likely to be of greatest interest to NGOs.

The Research Funding Programs include operating grants for individuals or small groups of researchers, equipment grants, randomized controlled trials and group grants. Researchers affiliated with NGOs are eligible to apply to the CIHR research funding programs. Researchers affiliated with NGOs are also eligible to apply for awards in the Salary Support and Training Programs. However, CIHR will only support salaries of researchers who spend the vast majority of their time on research activities.

Applications for funding under the open competitions can be made on the competition dates posted on the CIHR website.

## **4.2.2 Strategic Initiatives**

Strategic initiatives are specific funding opportunities launched through Requests for Applications (RFAs). Any of the CIHR institutes can launch a strategic initiative. Some strategic initiatives are launched through partnerships between multiple CIHR institutes, or between the CIHR and other organizations (see, for example, the Global Health Research Initiative below). Announcements of strategic initiatives are made on the CIHR website twice a year, usually in June and December. Researchers affiliated with NGOs are eligible to apply.

### Global Health Research Initiative

One of the CIHR's cross-cutting initiatives is the Global Health Research Initiative (GHRI), which is a partnership between the CIHR, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Health Canada and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The GHRI is a cooperative arrangement aimed at coordinating and building upon Canada's global health research activities. The Initiative provides a framework that allows the four partners to operate more effectively when addressing areas of mutual interest. Together, they can launch new programs and research strategies in the area of global health, with each organization bringing its own specific area of expertise to the table. (See below for examples of funding opportunities through the GHRI.)

#### **4.2.2.1 Funding Opportunities Through Strategic Initiatives**

This section describes some of the funding opportunities that have been available through the CIHR strategic initiatives. The deadline date for the programs described below have already passed. The information is provided here to give the reader a sense of the types of programs that CIHR offers. There will likely be similar programs offered in future.

## HIV/AIDS-Specific Opportunities

Note: HIV/AIDS-specific funding opportunities are not specifically targeted to research that is international in scope.

**Title:** Social and Behavioural Research Issues in HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C – Interdisciplinary Capacity Enhancement (ICE) Teams Grant Program

**Institutes:** Institute of Infection and Immunity (CIHR-III)

**Registration Deadline:** November 1, 2003

**Application Deadline:** January 15, 2004

**Duration of Projects:** Up to three years with possible renewal for two years

**Available Funding:** Up to \$800,000 per year from CIHR

These ICE Team grants are intended to provide support for new or existing groups conducting multidisciplinary research in the area of social and behavioural issues in HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C. The grants will enable teams to build capacity and add expertise to their core capabilities and to develop strategies for knowledge translation.

**Title:** HIV/AIDS

**Institutes:** Institute of Aboriginal Peoples' Health (CIHR-IAPH) and Institute of Infection and Immunity (CIHR-III)

**Application Deadline:** July 1, 2002

**Duration of Projects:** Up to three years

**Available Funding:** Up to \$400,000 per year, with individual grants up to \$200,000 per year.

The purpose of this targeted, community-based research strategic initiative is to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Aboriginal community. The CIHR-IAPH and CIHR-III would like to support initiatives that will engage the Aboriginal community in health research on HIV/AIDS, thereby empowering the community to take control of their health and reduce the risk, and incidence of HIV/AIDS infection in all settings (urban, rural, and remote).

### ***EXAMPLES:***

Two projects have been funded under the HIV/AIDS Strategic Initiative:

**Title:** The diagnosis and care of HIV infection in Aboriginal youth

**Researcher:** Judith Mill, University of Alberta

**Funding:** \$192,657

**Duration:** 2002-2005

**Title:** Understanding HIV vulnerability in young Aboriginal drug users: A multidisciplinary northern-southern collaboration

**Researcher:** Patricia Spittal, University of British Columbia

**Funding:** \$600,000

**Duration:** 2002-2006

## Opportunities for International Projects

The two funding opportunities described here are both related to the Global Health Research Initiative, but are not HIV/AIDS-specific. However, HIV/AIDS-related projects can be, and have been, funded under these initiatives.

**Title:** Global Health Research Program Development and Planning Grants

**Institutes:** Nine of the CIHR Institutes

**Partners:** Health Canada, CIDA, IDRC

**Duration of Projects:** Up to one year

**Available Funding:** Ranges from \$50,000 to \$100,000

Launched in 2002, this CIHR-led one year grant program supported proposals for multi-partner planning phase to develop subsequent proposals for a spectrum of grants for building the capacity of Canada's research community in this field. The CIHR and the IDRC supported 31 of the 71 applications. A number of HIV/AIDS-related projects were funded under this initiative. A few examples are listed below.

### ***EXAMPLES:***

**Title:** Prevention of HIV infection in Sub-Saharan Africa: Behavioural and technological approaches

**Researcher:** Michel Alary, Université Laval

**Funding:** \$100,000

**Duration:** 2002-2003

**Title:** The determinants and societal impacts of the HIV epidemic in India: Research program development

**Researcher:** James Blanchard, University of Manitoba

**Funding:** \$99,480

**Duration:** 2002-2003

**Title:** Transforming violent gender relations to reduce risk of HIV/AIDS among South African young women and girls

**Researcher:** William Boyce, Queen's University

**Funding:** \$100,000

**Duration:** 2002-2003

**Title:** Caring for HIV/AIDS in Latin America in the era of HAART: Meeting the challenge

**Researcher:** Mira Johri, Université de Montréal

**Funding:** \$96,193

**Duration:** 2002-2003

NGOs that are interested in these kinds of initiatives could try to link up with researchers to investigate the possibility of collaborating on future project proposals.

**Title:** Global Health Research Pilot Project Grants (CIHR, CIDA, Health Canada, IDRC)

**Registration Deadline:** September 15, 2003

**Application Deadline:** October 15, 2003

**Duration of Projects:** One year

**Available Funding:** Up to \$100,000

The Pilot Project Grants are intended to build research capacity by supporting innovative, high risk, pilot or feasibility research on ecological, technological, economic, political and socio-cultural forces that influence health or major health and health systems problems that affect low, middle income and rich countries. Grants will allow Canadian investigators in partnership with researchers in low and middle-income countries to explore novel ideas and observations and conduct pilot studies or gather evidence necessary to determine the viability of new global health research directions. These grants are expected to lead to subsequent proposals to the investigator-initiated grant competition or to future funding opportunities for longer-term grants. HIV/AIDS is one of the eligible areas under this RFA.

Note: From time to time, there may be other opportunities for global research projects under strategic initiatives launched by one or more of the CIHR institutes.

### 4.2.3 Community-Based Research Programs

The HIV/AIDS Strategic Initiative described above is an example of a community-based research initiative. The CIHR also has (or has had) other non-HIV/AIDS-specific funding opportunities for community-based research. For example:

- **Community Alliances for Health Research.** This was a one-time open competition launched in 1999. The intent of the program was to foster excellent research of relevance to community groups and agencies in the four themes of health research: biomedical, clinical, health services and systems and population health, including the social, cultural and environmental determinants of health.
- **Operating Grants with Community Involvement.** This is a strategic initiative in Rural and Northern Health Research, another of CIHR's cross-cutting initiatives. The purpose of this strategic initiative is to support innovative, community-based, multi-pillar, multi-disciplinary research projects in an area of rural and northern health. The results of this competition will be announced in May 2004.
- **Aboriginal Community-Based Research.** The purpose of this strategic initiative, managed by the Institute of Aboriginal People's Health, is to support innovative, community-based, multi-pillar, multi-disciplinary research programs in an area of aboriginal health. The results of this competition will be announced before the end of 2003.

As well, the Canadian Strategy on HIV/AIDS also provides funding in the amount of \$1,800,000 per year for a community-based research (CBR) program. This program includes a general funding stream and an Aboriginal funding stream. At the time of this writing, the program was in the process of being transferred from Health Canada to the CIHR.

## Section 5.0

# Canadian Consultant Trust Funds

### SYNOPSIS

- The Canadian International Development Agency funds Canadian Consultant Trust Funds (CCTFs) at several multilateral development agencies, such as the World Bank.
- These funds are used primarily to hire Canadian consultants and organizations.
- The CCTFs are managed by the multilateral development agencies themselves.
- The CCTFs are used by the multilateral agencies to undertake studies that will help the agencies better plan and design their own development projects. CCTFs are not used to fund projects proposed by NGOs or other organizations.
- To date, only a small portion of the CCTF funding has been allocated specifically to HIV/AIDS.

## 5.1 About CCTFs<sup>9</sup>

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) funds Canadian Consultant Trust Funds (CCTFs) at several global and regional multilateral development agencies. CCTFs are financial and administrative arrangements with donors that provide grant funding for high-priority development needs, including technical assistance and advisory services, debt relief, post-conflict transition, and co-financing. The information below describes the CCTF at the World Bank (called the Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund). CCTFs at other multilateral development agencies operate in a similar fashion.

When a World Bank project is being prepared, many studies are undertaken in order to design the project properly. Under the Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund at the World Bank, CIDA provides financing to cover the costs of hiring consultants or organizations to help the Bank perform these studies. Although CIDA provides the money, the Fund is managed by the Bank, and the consultants or organizations are contracted to the Bank for this work. For the period of 2000-2004, CIDA has pledged CDN\$ 20.5 million to the Fund at the World Bank.

The principle purpose of the Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund is to support the identification and preparation of Bank projects, programs, or Bank economic and sector work focused on

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<sup>9</sup> Most of the information in this section is taken from the websites of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (at <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/ifiwashington/cctf-en.asp>) and CIDA (at [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/0/53257781610e9caf85256b20005c868a?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/0/53257781610e9caf85256b20005c868a?OpenDocument) and [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/vLUallDocByIDEn/B03210C2C5BD494985256CB700547624?OpenDocument#1](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLUallDocByIDEn/B03210C2C5BD494985256CB700547624?OpenDocument#1)).

poverty reduction, with a specific emphasis on the thematic areas of priority to Canada. For example, these are some of the priority areas identified for the funds that CIDA contributed for 2002-2003:

- social development, including basic health and nutrition, basic education, HIV/AIDS, and child protection;
- environmental sustainability including global issues;
- gender equality;
- governance; and
- micro, small, and medium enterprise development.

To date, only a small portion of the funding at the Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund has been allocated specifically to HIV/AIDS.

The Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund is also intended to facilitate closer working relationships between the Bank and CIDA and to support the participation of Canadian consultants with limited prior Bank involvement in Bank-funded projects and programs.

Eligible activities are short-term missions and advisory services related to the identification, preparation, development, evaluation, and monitoring of Bank projects, programs, and economic and sector work, with a core focus on poverty reduction. Funding from the Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund can be used for Bank work only, and not for technical assistance to borrowers. Assignments may include studies, analyses, evaluations, reviews, advice, assessments, supervision and other similar types of activities.

Funds from the Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund are integrated into the Bank's planning and budgeting processes, and are managed by the Bank. Generally speaking, all of the these funds must be used to finance: (a) consultants who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents, or (b) organizations registered in Canada. (By "organizations" the Bank usually means consulting firms, but NGOs are also eligible.) However, up to 25 percent of the funding for a given project can be used for sub-contractors from other countries.

### Questions?

For more information on the World Bank CCTF, contact the Office of Liaison with International Financial Institutions, at the Embassy of Canada (Tel: 202 682 7788, Fax: 202 682 7789, [IFIWashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca](mailto:IFIWashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca)); or the International Financial Institutions Division, of the Multilateral Programs Branch of CIDA (Tel: 819 994-0638, Fax: 819 953-5348).

## 5.2 Potential Sources of Funding for NGOs Through the World Bank's Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund

(Note: CCTFs at other multilateral development agencies operate in a similar fashion.)

There are two ways in which a Canadian NGO might obtain funding from the Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund. First, an NGO with an idea or a proposal can contact a Bank staff member who is working in a relevant area of interest. To really sell the idea, a representative of the NGO will probably need to meet in person with the Bank staff person. If the NGO succeeds in selling the staff person on the merits of the idea, the staff member may look for funding from the Fund.

Second, the Bank may identify a project that needs to be completed and may post a notice on MERX announcing that it is seeking a consultant or organization (see Section 6.0 below). This happens less frequently than the first method outlined above.

To obtain funding from the Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund, a Canadian NGO will need to have had some international experience. There are several other factors that might improve the chances of a Canadian NGO receiving funding:

- if the Canadian NGO has had unique experiences working with specific populations;
- if the Canadian NGO has language skills that can be used abroad; and
- if the Canadian NGO is collaborating in a proposed project with a developing country NGO.

The last point – collaborating with a developing country NGO – would be a strong selling point as far as the Bank is concerned. The Multilateral Consultant Trust Fund is primarily designed to give consultants and organizations a foot in the door with the World Bank. Consultants or organizations funded under the Fund should not expect to receive funding for multiple projects. However, once the consultant or organization becomes known to the Bank, there may be opportunities for funding through other Bank programs. For example, the Bank has a very significant HIV/AIDS program for Africa.

### **5.3 Other CCTFs**

The following is a list of other CCTFs to which CIDA contributes. Contact information is provided for each CCTF. Further information is also available on the CIDA website at [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida\\_ind.nsf/vLUallDocByIDEn/B03210C2C5BD494985256CB700547624?OpenDocument#2](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLUallDocByIDEn/B03210C2C5BD494985256CB700547624?OpenDocument#2).

#### **Canadian Consultant Trust Fund at the International Finance Corporation**

Office of Liaison with International Financial Institutions, Embassy of Canada, Washington DC  
Tel: 202 682-7788, Fax: 202 682-7789, [ifwashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca](mailto:ifwashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca), [www.canadianembassy.org/olifi](http://www.canadianembassy.org/olifi)

#### **CIDA / World Bank Institute (WBI) Collaborative Program**

The World Bank Institute  
Tel: 202 473-5847, Fax: 202 522-1492

#### **Canadian Technical Assistance Program at the Inter-American Development Bank – “CANTAP III”**

Office of the Executive Director for Canada, Inter-American Development Bank  
Tel: 202 623-1121, 202 623-1023

#### **Canadian Technical Cooperation Fund at the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)**

Special Advisor to the Canadian Director of the CDB  
Canadian High Commission, Bridgetown, Barbados  
Tel.: 246 429-3550, Fax: 246 -437-8474

**Canada-African Development Bank Trust Fund**

Assistant Trade Commissioner, Office of Liaison with the African Development Bank  
Canadian Embassy, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire  
Tel: 225 20.21.20.09, Fax: 225 20.22.05.30, [abdjn-olifi@dfait-maeci.gc.ca](mailto:abdjn-olifi@dfait-maeci.gc.ca)

**CIDA-Central and Eastern Europe Consultant Trust Fund at the World Bank**

Office of Liaison with International Financial Institutions, Embassy of Canada, Washington DC  
Tel: 202 682-7788, Fax: 202 682-7789, [ifwashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca](mailto:ifwashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca), [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/ifwashington/](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/ifwashington/)

## Section 6.0

### MERX

#### SYNOPSIS

- MERX is Canada's official, public-sector electronic tendering service.
- CIDA uses MERX from time to time to post funding opportunities in the HIV/AIDS field. On occasion, the World Bank also uses MERX.
- Anyone can access the information posted on MERX. To receive detailed information on a specific funding opportunity, one has to either be a regular subscriber, or pay a flat fee to order documents.

### 6.1 About MERX

[www.merx.com](http://www.merx.com)

MERX is Canada's official, public-sector electronic tendering service. Tenders are posted by the federal government, provincial and territorial governments and some municipal governments. Billions of dollars in public sector business opportunities (mostly domestic, but also some international) are tendered annually through MERX, from goods and services representing hundreds of dollars to multi-million dollar contracts. Tenders are also sometimes posted by international organizations.

The MERX service is owned and operated by MERX (a private sector company). MERX provides a website where prospective bidders (private or public sector) can view opportunities and order the documents relating to opportunities that are of interest. There are usually about 1,500 opportunities posted on MERX at any one time.

Although most of the opportunities posted on MERX are open tenders, sometimes a government department or agency will post an Advanced Contract Notice Award. This is a notice that the department or agency intends to contract with a particular supplier; other applicants that feel that they are qualified to bid for the contract have a chance to demonstrate their qualifications and request an opportunity to bid.

Anyone can access the information on the MERX website and order documents, whether or not they subscribe to the MERX service. Subscribers pay a subscription fee of \$29.95 a month. They can order documents at any time for no additional fee. Non-subscribers have to pay a flat fee of \$55.00 each time they order documents. In most instances, both subscribers and non-subscribers also have to pay a delivery fee. Documents can be delivered by email, fax, courier, mail or pickup. Different fees apply.

Subscribers also get additional perks, such as:

- **Setting Up Opportunity Matching:** This service notifies the subscriber when an opportunity that might be of interest to the subscriber is posted on the MERX Service. The subscriber provides MERX with a specific profile of the types of opportunities it want to know about and MERX conducts a daily search.
- **Identifying Potential Partnerships:** MERX's Document Request List provides the subscriber with a list of all the organizations that have ordered the documents for a particular opportunity. This feature allows the subscriber to identify partnering opportunities for projects.
- **Awards Database:** This service allows subscribers to view which organization won a contract and for what dollar value. This can be useful information to know when preparing bids.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) sometimes uses MERX to post opportunities in the HIV/AIDS field. So does the World Bank. At the time of this writing, there were no HIV/AIDS-related postings on MERX, domestic or international.

## 6.2 Examples of Tenders Posted on MERX Involving International Work

### 6.2.1 HIV/AIDS-Specific

**Title:** Monitor – Canada Southeast Asia Regional HIV/AIDS Program

**Category:** Professional, Administrative and Management Support Services

**Department or Agency:** Canadian International Development Agency

**Amount:** \$250,000

**Duration:** Four years

This tender was posted in 2002. The description of this project indicates that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) was considering retaining the services of a consultant to provide Performance Monitoring Services for the Canada Southeast Asia Regional HIV/AIDS Program. The goal of the program is to reduce the threat of AIDS to human security, regional stability and sustainable development in Southeast Asia. The purpose is to strengthen the national response of Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao PDR in order to reduce male and female mobile populations' vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Among the duties of the consultant were: (a) develop a system for the performance assessment and monitoring of the program; (b) provide technical advisory services to the CIDA Project Team Leader; and (c) assist CIDA with the monitoring of the overall implementation of the project with particular attention to results and progress made in achieving results relating to the goal and purpose, the performance indicators, critical assumptions and risks.

#### Questions?

For more information on MERX, telephone 800 964-6379, or write to [merx@merx.com](mailto:merx@merx.com).

## 6.2.2 Non-HIV/AIDS Specific

### Open Tender

**Title:** Capacity Development for Urban Governance Project – India

**Category:** Professional, Administrative and Management Support Services

**Department or Agency:** Canadian International Development Agency

**Amount:** \$10,700,000

**Duration:** Five years

The description of this project indicated that the Canadian International Development Agency was considering retaining the services of a Canadian Executing Agency (CEA) to design, implement and manage activities related to a Capacity Development for Urban Governance Project in India. The goal of the Project was to develop the capacity to plan, design and implement integrated urban development projects within Madhya Pradesh and to use participatory approaches to assist stakeholders accomplish desired level of ownership for sustainable urban services. The purpose of the Project was to assist the Urban Administration and Development Department and six cities in Madhya Pradesh to implement integrated urban development projects that would improve poor people's access to sustainable services.

### Advanced Contract Notice Award

**Title:** Child Rights Orientation and Training

**Category:** Education and Training Services

**Department or Agency:** Canadian International Development Agency

**Amount:** \$55,000 plus an option for \$70,000 more

**Duration:** Up to three years

**Pre-Identified Contractor:** UNICEF Canada

This project involved making modifications to existing course materials on Child Rights including updating the cases in the Linking Rights, adding appendixes, updating the needs-based rights-based approach and adding a module on Policy dialogue. It also included the facilitation of regular workshops, and Locally Engaged Professionals Orientation workshops, in English and in French.