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# International Research Initiative on Adaptation to Climate Change

## Request for Applications

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**This RFA is sponsored by:**

Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR):  
Institute of Aboriginal Peoples' Health  
Institute of Human Development, Child and Youth Health  
Institute of Population and Public Health  
Ethics Office

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC)

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)

### COMPETITION DETAILS

Application stage	Value	Number of anticipated awards
Letter of Intent (LOI) application: deadline: January 7, 2010	Up to \$30,000 to prepare full application	Up to 12 development grants
Full research application: deadline: by invitation only	Up to \$500,000 per year over a maximum of five years	Up to 5 full research grants

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## Context

The links between climate change, social and economic development, health, and environmental sustainability have become a dominant and urgent global concern. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change<sup>1</sup>, scientific consensus points to a quickening and threatening pace of human-induced climate change. But how the climate will change, or where and when its effects will be felt most acutely are difficult to predict. Nonetheless, both cumulative impacts and the increased probability of extreme weather events that characterize climate change present heightened risks to vulnerable populations, economies and ecosystems globally.

Under these conditions, understanding successful adaptation to climate change is essential to inform and take action on how to adapt socially and economically in a healthy manner. The rationale for a dedicated program on adaptation to climate change stems from the need to build new knowledge by bringing together expertise from scientific, traditional knowledge, and indigenous perspectives.

Global action supported by evidence-informed strategies is urgent in order to bolster the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations, communities and/or sectors in the face of the wide ranging impacts of climate change both in Canada and abroad.

To this end, IDRC, CIHR, NSERC, and SSHRC (Appendix A) have developed the International Research Initiative on Adaptation to Climate Change that will build on international and domestic knowledge and precedents (Appendix B).

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<sup>1</sup> The IPCC was established to provide objective information on climate change. Of particular relevance to this competition is the work of IPCC's Working Group II, which "assesses the vulnerability of socio-economic and natural systems to climate change, negative and positive consequences of climate change, and options for adapting to it." See <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

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## Description

Adaptation to climate change is a shared challenge that presents a unique opportunity for collaborative and comparative research to advance knowledge, shape policy and programs, mentor students and facilitate networks. Adaptation is the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic conditions or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. While there are numerous international efforts underway to develop our understanding of the science of climate change and its impacts, as well as to implement greenhouse gas reduction and mitigation strategies, there are fewer efforts focused on adaptation (Appendix C).

This Initiative will support the formation of multi-national teams from Canada and low and middle income countries (LIC-MICs), who will develop networks and programs of research.<sup>2</sup> Through this Initiative, Canadian research efforts can contribute to and be strengthened by a comparative understanding of international experiences. All successful applicants will initiate interdisciplinary and multisectoral collaborations with researchers, communities, practitioners and policy-makers in Canada and around the globe. Many affected nations include Indigenous peoples who are among the most directly affected by climate change and have traditional knowledge systems that can contribute to the development of adaptation and/or resilience strategies.

This competition entails a two-stage peer-reviewed selection process. Applicants submit a short Letter of Intent (LOIs) from which shortlisted applicants will be invited to prepare a Full Research Application. Invited teams will be awarded Development Grants to cover costs to prepare their applications. Full Research Applications will be peer-reviewed and selected applications will be awarded Full Research Grants.

### Goal and Objectives

The goal of the International Research Initiative on Adaptation to Climate Change is to help vulnerable populations or sectors in Canada and in low and middle income countries adapt to climate change. The initiative will support multi-national research teams involving eligible countries (Appendix D) that pursue the following specific objectives:

- Advancing knowledge that develops a fuller understanding of climate and related stressors on vulnerable populations, resources and ecosystem health in Canada and in low and middle income countries, and their potential to worsen inequities within and between countries;
- Shaping policies or practices that help vulnerable populations and sectors adapt to climate change; and

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<sup>2</sup> In this Initiative, a program of research is defined as two or more research projects nested within a conceptually linked programmatic theme, which is based on an analysis of gaps in current knowledge in the field, especially gaps of importance to research users engaged in relevant programs, policies and practice.

- Training highly qualified personnel and establishing networks that enhance the capacity of governments, the private sector and civil society to adapt to and mitigate climate change.

### **Anticipated Results**

Applicants should design their research programs, including knowledge mobilization/translation strategies to address **some** of the anticipated results listed in each of the three general domains: advancing knowledge, shaping policy and informing practice, and training and networking. This list is not exhaustive and teams are **not** expected to address all results under each domain.

#### **1. Advancing knowledge**

- Novel research findings utilizing both qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods, as appropriate
- Knowledge synthesis to inform future research directions and new interdisciplinary approaches
- Enhanced understanding of how social and natural systems are adapting to climate change considering interlinked scales and drivers of adaptation, including physical constraints, social and political processes and sources of structural disadvantage
- Development of advanced technologies, innovative tools, and collaborative approaches that complement autonomous and planned adaptations to climate change
- Integration of different types of knowledge that improves the understanding of changing social and natural systems as well as strategies for adaptation

#### **2. Shaping policy and informing practice**

- Adaptation policies addressing socio-ecological vulnerabilities are developed, assessed and validated
- Strengthened policy-development processes related to adaptation options with a focus on local/sub-national scales
- Development, enhancement or use of decision-making tools such as risk assessment and acceptance studies, modeling, and cost benefit analysis
- Greater inter-jurisdictional awareness and exchange of practices or tools for adapting to climate change
- Development of communication strategies to enhance public understanding of climate change adaptation strategies and their potential impacts
- Effective approaches and interventions that respect traditional knowledge are developed

#### **3. Training and networking**

- Mobilization and engagement of young and established researchers
- Graduate students and new scholars trained in a multi-disciplinary setting
- Complementary linkages made with related initiatives across sectors and disciplines
- Partnership and collaboration with non-academic partners (e.g., private sector, non-profit organizations, community-based organizations)

- Enhanced collaboration between researchers from Canada and eligible countries (see Appendix D), with integration of researchers from countries not listed in Appendix D, as appropriate
- Established or strengthened local, regional, national and/or international climate change adaptation networks that cross academic and non-academic boundaries
- Engagement of community-based and indigenous researchers in climate change adaptation research
- Demonstrated and strengthened commitment of multi-stakeholder groups to achieving adaptation to climate change

## Eligibility

### Country Eligibility

Research, training and networking activities will occur in eligible countries listed in Appendix D.

### Team and budget composition

Applications must demonstrate an equitable balance in a) the composition of the team from Canada and other eligible countries; b) the involvement of non-academic partners (e.g., governmental, private sector, NGOs); and, c) the budget allocation to support activities in Canada and low and middle income countries.

The total available for full research grants is \$12.5 million (CDN), to support up to five full research applications. IDRC is committed to supporting up to 50% of the global budget for this Initiative and its funding will be directed to enabling the participation of low and middle income team members. The CIHR, NSERC and SSHRC are committed to providing the remaining 50% of the global budget and, as per their mandates, enabling the participation of Canadian team members.

The Initiative will include a series of workshops, conference, and other programmatic activities in which all teams will be expected to participate. Travel expenses to attend these events should be included in each team's budget. The other costs related to these activities will be covered by the four funding partners.

Research programs must involve disciplines from **at least two** of the following research fields: natural sciences and engineering, social sciences and humanities, and health sciences. Integration of all fields, when meaningful, and commitments from non-academic partners will be an asset.

Applications must be jointly submitted by the principal investigators/co-directors from Canada and from an eligible low or middle income country.

The principal investigators/co-directors should be employees of the administrative lead organization. Eligible administrative lead organizations will be accountable for research grants.

In Canada, administrative lead organizations will be universities or colleges, or those able to administer research grants from CIHR, NSERC, and SSHRC. The CIHR, NSERC and SSHRC guidelines stipulate that federal, provincial, territorial and municipal government departments and for-profit organizations are not eligible to administer funds. However, these organizations are encouraged to participate under the aegis of the administrative lead organizations, and researchers from such organizations may participate as collaborators.

In low and middle income countries, administrative lead organizations may be universities, not-for-profit organizations or government-funded research/planning organizations. All administrative lead organizations will be guided through an institutional assessment process that involves a review of corporate documents and financial protocols. Applicants may propose to have more than one co-director and administrative lead organization if more than one eligible low and middle income country is involved, subject to IDRC approval.

## How to Apply

The principal investigators/co-directors must jointly submit the LOI application form available at:

[www.idrc.ca/iriacc](http://www.idrc.ca/iriacc) (English)

[www.crdi.ca/iriacc\\_fr](http://www.crdi.ca/iriacc_fr) (French)

Applicants invited to submit a full research application will be provided an application form.

Both application forms provide specific instructions on preparing and submitting applications. Applications must be submitted according to the specifications outlined in the LOI and full application forms.

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## Evaluation Process and Selection Criteria

The granting agencies will convene an international multi-disciplinary peer review committee responsible for evaluating the LOIs and full research applications.

At the LOI and the full research application stage, the peer review committee will evaluate applications based on the criteria listed below. The committee will establish a pool of high quality applications. From this pool, a balanced portfolio of applications will be selected that reflects the scientific merit of the applications, and takes full advantage of the mandates and funding of the sponsoring partners.

The LOIs and full research applications will be evaluated according to the following criteria:

<p><b>Relevance:</b> The program of research fits with the Goals and Objectives of the Initiative as described in this Request for Applications.</p>
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**Scientific merit:** The program of research must demonstrate the potential for new knowledge creation through:

- appropriateness of comparative research design and rationale for research sites selection
- innovativeness/originality of the program of research
- soundness of research methodologies
- feasibility of program design within the timeframe of the funding period

**Knowledge mobilization and translation:** Articulation and strength of an intentional design for:

- the sharing and use of research
- policy implementation and testing of research applications, as appropriate
- a plan for sharing and disseminating research data and its use by others within a reasonable period of time (i.e. evidence of an agreement regarding responsibility for the maintenance and preservation of data sets must be in place at the outset of network activities)

**Team composition and competence:** The research team must possess the appropriate expertise or knowledge required to successfully implement the proposed program of research, as demonstrated by the:

- appropriateness of the composition and collective knowledge base of research team members
- responsibilities and knowledge base of non-academic collaborators
- track record of collaboration in the proposed area of study
- complementary knowledge and skills of academic and non-academic collaborators and partner organizations
- engagement of research users and collaborators in the team (e.g., from government and industry)

**Promotion and training of highly qualified personnel and inclusion of new researchers:** The proposed program of research should indicate how the knowledge and experience gained by graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, research assistants, as well as non-academic partners will:

- advance the field and/or develop practical applications of knowledge
- integrate and promote the development of new researchers

**Leadership, management and coordination:**

The principal investigators/co-directors (one from Canada and one from a low or middle-income country) must have the leadership, management and coordination skills necessary to manage a complex, interdisciplinary, and multi-national project. The team must have an appropriate management and governance structure to direct, manage, and integrate proposed activities. The administrative lead organizations, applicants, co-applicants and partners must be committed to the effective management of the team. Applications will be assessed for the:

- experience of co-directors in leading research teams and programs of research
- management, communication and governance strategies anticipate internal coordination challenges and external linkage opportunities
- demonstrable commitment by lead organizations, co-directors and collaborators
- evidence of cash or in-kind resources partners are contributing to the team (e.g. intellectual, political, financial, organizational)
- strength of monitoring and evaluation framework

**Benefits to Canada and low and middle income countries:** Expected results should meet the needs of both Canadian and low and middle income country partners, as illustrated by:

- relevance of the research program to the non-academic partners involved in the network
- evidence that exploitation of the research results will benefit both Canada and other eligible countries within an appropriate time frame

**Budget:**

The budget requests at the LOI and full research application phase must be justified and appropriate. At both phases, applications will be assessed on the basis of:

- demonstrated alignment of budget costs to achieve anticipated results
- appropriateness of expenditures (e.g., promotion of young researchers and student training)
- contribution of in-kind and cash (if any) contributions from partners

## Administrative Matters

### Lead Administrative Organizations

IDRC will issue grant agreements to lead administrative organizations in Canada and in low and middle income countries successful at the full research application stage. Lead organizations must comply with the [IDRC's Memorandum of Grant Conditions](#).

### Financial Guidelines

Applicants invited to submit a full research application will be provided a financial guide outlining eligible expenses. For reference, this guide will be based upon a modified version of the *Use of Grant Funds* specified in the *Tri-Agency Financial Administration Guide* ([http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Professors-Professeurs/FinancialAdminGuide-GuideAdminFinancier/index\\_eng.asp](http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Professors-Professeurs/FinancialAdminGuide-GuideAdminFinancier/index_eng.asp)).

## **Sharing of Information**

The granting agencies will have access to all information related to LOIs and full proposals submitted. Applications are otherwise considered confidential until full applications are approved for funding, at which point the abstract, objectives, research team, and budgets are in the public domain.

Pursuant to IDRC's open access policy, all final technical reports will be available through the IDRC Digital Library.

## **Competition Funding and Management**

This competition is funded by CIHR, IDRC, NSERC and SSHRC.

CIHR, NSERC and SSHRC will fund and administer the development grants. Successful applicants at the LOI stage can request up to \$30,000 to cover proposal development costs. Administrative lead organizations in Canada will administer the development grants on behalf of the applicants in low and middle income countries and in Canada.

IDRC will issue and administer the grant agreements of the funded full research programs, on behalf of all the granting agencies. The total available for full research grants is \$12.5 million (CDN). CIHR, NSERC and SSHRC are contributing half this amount to support participation of team members in Canada. Furthermore, their funding is earmarked to support research that falls within their mandates (see Appendix A). IDRC is contributing the other half to support team members in low and middle income countries.

For each full research application selected for funding, IDRC will issue two grant agreements. One grant agreement will be issued to, and managed by, each designated administrative lead organizations in the low or middle income country and in Canada.

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## **More Information**

Inquiries regarding this Initiative should be addressed to: [iriacc@idrc.ca](mailto:iriacc@idrc.ca) (English and French)

A Question and Answer page will be developed and available at:

[www.idrc.ca/iriacc](http://www.idrc.ca/iriacc) (English)

[www.crdi.ca/iriacc\\_fr](http://www.crdi.ca/iriacc_fr) (French)

Questions seeking an interpretation of this Request for Applications and Application forms will be available on this site up until two week before Letters of Intent are due.

Emails received will be reviewed by the granting agencies and responded to in a timely manner.

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## **Appendix A: Mandates of Granting Agencies and Topics**

This International Research Initiative will contribute to advancing the principles and the research priorities of the Government of Canada's Science and Technology (2008) strategy: [Mobilizing Knowledge and Technology to Canada's Advantage](#).

### **Canadian Institutes of Health Research**

<http://www.cihr.ca/>

The Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) is a federal agency for health research. CIHR's mission is to create new scientific knowledge and to catalyze its translation into improved health, more effective health services and products, and a strengthened Canadian health-care system. Composed of 13 Institutes, CIHR provides leadership and support to more than 11,000 health researchers and trainees across Canada. The Institutes of Human Development, Child and Youth Health and Population and Public Health are co-leading this initiative on behalf of CIHR. CIHR is particularly interested in supporting the generation of knowledge to advance our understanding of adaptive measures to climate change that ultimately lead to improvements in population health. Illustrative examples of topics include but are not limited to:

1. Understanding biological and physical processes by which climate affects health, with an emphasis on adaptive measures for addressing them;
2. Understanding pathways to enhance equity or reduce inequities as they relate to climate change
2. Developing climate scenarios and models for estimating and adapting to future health risks;
3. Understanding the relationships between climate change and social inequities and how climate change mitigation strategies may be designed so as to reduce the risk of widening inequities.
4. Using existing decision-making tools such as economic analyses, equity and health impact assessment and novel tools
5. Identifying adaptation measures needed to reduce health risks due to climate change
6. Assessing perception of health risks from climate change by individual Canadians and by public and private decision-makers, including motivations and barriers to adaptation; and processes of adaptation and integration of climate change considerations into current risk management practices<sup>3</sup>;
7. Assessing the differential effects of policies to adapt to climate change on the health of vulnerable populations (e.g. indigenous peoples, children, individuals suffering from mental illness);

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<sup>3</sup> Health Canada, 2008. *Human Health in a Changing Climate: A Canadian Assessment of Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacity*. Government of Canada, Ottawa, ON, pp. 457-458.

8. Evaluating existing and novel health and equity impact assessment tools that anticipate or address vulnerabilities or bolster adaptive capacity of health and related systems.

CIHR-Institute of Population and Public Health (see: <http://www.cihr.ca/e/13777.html>) supports research to improve population health and reduce health inequities in Canada and globally.

CIHR-Institute of Human Development, Child and Youth Health (see: <http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/8688.html>) promotes and supports research that improves the health and development of mothers, infants, children, youth and families in Canada and throughout the world. Through our support, researchers address a wide range of health concerns, including those associated with reproduction, early development, childhood and adolescence.

CIHR – Institute of Aboriginal Peoples’ Health (see: <http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/8668.html>) supports health research that addresses the special health needs of Aboriginal peoples in Canada and worldwide, and aims to improve the health of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples through the assertion of Aboriginal understandings of health and by fostering innovative community-based and scientifically excellent research.

CIHR-Ethics Office develops and implements research ethics policies, builds capacity and supports research on ethics. It also provides advice to the research community on ethical issues and public policy and legislative issues. The ethics of health research in an increasingly globalized world and vulnerable populations in health research are important strategic priorities for the CIHR Ethics Portfolio.

### **International Development Research Centre**

<http://www.idrc.ca/>

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is a Crown Corporation created by the Parliament of Canada in 1970 to help developing regions use science and technology to find practical, long-term solutions to the social, economic, and environmental problems they face. Support is directed toward developing an indigenous research capacity to sustain policies and technologies needed to build healthier, more equitable, and more prosperous societies. In carrying out its mission, IDRC provides funds and expert advice to developing-country researchers working to solve critical development problems. This problem-based focus enables IDRC to support interdisciplinary research across the social, health, natural and engineering sciences.

In the domain of adaptation to climate change, IDRC and the Department for International Development (UK) are supporting a large scale program in Africa. [Click here](#) to read the program strategy and thematic priorities.

The following list selects possible issue areas from studies supported by IDRC to orient its research funding on adaptation to climate change. These thematic issues have been identified in consultation with a wide spectrum of stakeholders in low and middle income countries and in Canada.<sup>4</sup> Applicants are encouraged to identify topics that are relevant to partners and sites selected, and engage stakeholders in the framing and conduct of research programs. Further, whether the topics selected require natural science and engineering expertise, and/or health science expertise, IDRC expects networks to include expertise from the social sciences and humanities.

1. Emergence, surveillance and control of new vector borne diseases
2. Improved evaluation of current health-related climate risks
3. Managing new demands on, and vulnerabilities in, critical but less researched ecosystems (e.g., rangelands, inland and estuarine fisheries)
4. Water allocation, management and governance in conditions of relative scarcity and abundance
5. Robust food security measures under variable climatic conditions (e.g., new types of crops; diversification; improved irrigation; policy incentives including trade measures)
6. Changing coastal and marine environments and implications for communities, food production and ecosystems
7. The role of insurance mechanisms, microfinance and risk management strategies to spread risk and respond to climatic shocks
8. Economic impacts of climate change and costs associated with adaptation options
9. Institutional environments that encourage/constrain public policy in support of vulnerable populations or sectors (e.g., social protection systems, regulation or policy incentives)
10. Understanding what adaptation policies or programs work and why across spatial and temporal scales
11. Linkages between adaptation and mitigation in critical domains such as water management, agricultural and forest-based landscapes and livelihoods, rural energy provision, built environment
12. Uses of information and communications technologies in adaptation, and in the assessment and reduction of vulnerability
13. Understanding and using local/indigenous knowledge to facilitate adaptation to climate change

### **Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada**

<http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/>

The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) helps make Canada a country of discoverers and innovators for the benefit of all Canadians. The agency invests in people by supporting some 28,000 university students and postdoctoral fellows in their advanced studies. It promotes discovery by funding more than 11,800 university

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<sup>4</sup> Click [here](#) to read the Asia report and [here](#) to read the Latin America and Caribbean report.

professors every year, and it fosters innovation by working with 1,500 Canadian companies that participate and invest in post-secondary research.

The research partnership programs directorate is leading this initiative on behalf of NSERC. NSERC will only fund applications that demonstrate a direct benefit to Canada. Specifically, it will support research activities aiming at understanding vulnerability of Canada's natural resources and ecosystems to climate change, informing adaptation strategies for Canadian industrial sectors (forestry, hydroelectricity, mining, agriculture, fisheries, navigation) and population (coastal erosion, water shortage, floods, natural disasters, etc.), and assessing the effect of adaptive strategies on the competitiveness of some Canadian industries.

Considering that adaptation will be achieved through advanced knowledge and careful planning, NSERC is interested in supporting research programs to develop and apply novel approaches, advanced technologies and optimal techniques to reduce adverse climate change impacts on Canadian resources, industries and ecosystems. Examples of research areas and topics are listed below.

1. Extreme weather events (drought, intensive rain, heat waves) and their impacts (water shortage, lower water levels in lakes, river navigability, flooding, forest fires, reduced agriculture production, damages to infrastructure and property, power outages, health risks, outbreak of water-borne diseases, water quality and supply, etc.)
2. Water scarcity and dry lands (water management and conservation, advanced technology for efficiency of water use, water allocation and pricing regimes, stressed aquatic habitats, introduction of non-native species) and corresponding adaptation processes (minimum tillage, crop diversification, water policy, water conservation, etc.)
3. Water resources shortage impact on municipal and industrial water supply (drinking water, irrigation, energy, water-use conflicts, etc.) and on natural ecosystems (loss of wetlands, damage to biodiversity, habitat destruction, etc.)
4. Rising sea level and its effects on coastal communities (flooding, damage to property, outbreak of water-borne diseases, etc.), critical infrastructure (disruption of water treatment facilities, distribution systems, port facilities, and electricity/communications infrastructure, etc.), industries (fisheries, energy utilities, groundwater supply, etc.), and ecosystems (shoreline erosion, habitat destruction, etc.)
5. Natural resources vulnerability: forestry (pest infestation and forest fires), fisheries and rising temperatures (invasion by exotic species, conflicts with other users such as hydropower, irrigation, and drinking water)

### **Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada**

<http://www.sshrc.ca/>

SSHRC is Canada's federal agency that promotes and supports university-based research and training in the humanities and social sciences. Through its programs and policies, the Council enables the highest levels of research excellence in Canada, and facilitates

knowledge-sharing and collaboration across research disciplines, universities and all sectors of society.

In the Government of Canada's Budget 2008, funding was provided to SSHRC to support research on the environment to address the growing and changing needs of Canadian society.

In response, SSHRC launched its Environmental Issues special call for research proposals. In 2008, this special call focused on key areas where there is a need to develop and build on social sciences and humanities capacity, including through programs of research, talent development and knowledge mobilization. SSHRC also strongly encourages collaboration with public, private and not-for-profit sectors, where appropriate.

SSHRC is interested in supporting research that will also contribute to an enhanced understanding of, and practical solutions for, pressing Canadian environment and sustainability issues, particularly related to interactions and interdependencies between the environment, the economy, society and culture, through research focused around the following four government priorities:

- climate change impact, mitigation and adaptation;
- energy and natural resources;
- water; and
- the environmental impact of new technologies (e.g., nanotechnology and biotechnology).

### **SSHRC and Health-Related Research**

Among the outcomes for SSHRC of the federal government's 2008 Strategic Review of the three federal research granting agencies is a reduction in funding, beginning April 2009, for health-related research that is eligible under the mandate of CIHR. Research that is primarily intended to improve health, produce more effective health services and products and/or strengthen the Canadian health-care system (e.g., research concerning the treatment, prevention or diagnosis of a condition, the evaluation of the effectiveness of health programs, the development of health management systems, etc.) is no longer eligible for funding through SSHRC.

For more details, please consult SSHRC's guidelines to help applicants determine whether their application is suitable for SSHRC consideration (see: [http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/site/apply-demande/background-renseignements/selecting\\_agency-choisir\\_organisme\\_subventionnaire-eng.aspx](http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/site/apply-demande/background-renseignements/selecting_agency-choisir_organisme_subventionnaire-eng.aspx)).

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## **Appendix B: Selected List of Canadian Programs**

This initiative seeks to build on a number of important programs that have advanced knowledge, informed public policy and informed the practices of industry and civil society:

- ‘Reducing Health Disparities Initiative’ (CIHR, SSHRC and multiple partners)
  - Environment Canada’s ‘Northern Ecosystem Initiative’
  - Indian and Northern Affairs Canada’s ‘Northern Contaminants Program’
  - Research supported by the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences
  - Several networks funded by the Network of Centres of Excellence program
  - Several programs supported by SSHRC (e.g., ‘Community-University Research Alliances’ program)
  - Natural Resources Canada’s ‘Canadian Climate Impacts and Adaptation Research Network’
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## **Appendix C: Selected International Programs on Adaptation to Climate Change**

The following list provides some examples of adaptation related research programs:

- [World Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies Program](#) (WCIRP)
  - [Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training](#) (START)
  - [Assessments of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change](#) (AIACC)
  - [Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation](#) (ACCCA)
  - [Climate Change and Adaptation in Africa](#) (CCAA)
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## Appendix D: Eligible Country List

*Organizations and researchers based in the eligible country list below can have their costs of participation met from eligible budget expenses. Participants based in countries not listed here are eligible to participate, though their costs of participation must be met from other sources.*

Canada	Guinea	Philippines
Afghanistan	Guinea-Bissau	Rwanda
Algeria	Guyana	Senegal
Angola	Haiti	Sierra Leone
Argentina	Honduras	South Africa
Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka
Benin	Indonesia	Sudan
Bhutan	Ivory Coast	Swaziland
Bolivia	Jamaica	Syria
Botswana	Jordan	Tanzania
Brazil	Kenya	Thailand
Burkina Faso	Laos	Togo
Burundi	Lebanon	Trinidad and Tobago
Cambodia	Lesotho	Tunisia
Cameroon	Liberia	Turkey
Central African Republic	Libya	Uganda
Chad	Madagascar	Uruguay
Chile	Malawi	Venezuela
China	Malaysia	Vietnam
Colombia	Mali	West Bank and Gaza
Congo (Brazzaville)	Mauritania	Yemen
Costa Rica	Mauritius	Zambia
Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa)	Mexico	Zimbabwe
Dominican Republic	Mongolia	
Ecuador	Morocco	
Egypt	Mozambique	Note: Low and middle income countries with populations under one million are not included here. Organizations seeking to manage funds or applicants from such countries may be considered eligible if the organization is affiliated with a regional university system
El Salvador	Namibia	
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	
Eritrea	Nicaragua	
Ethiopia	Niger	
Fiji	Nigeria	
Gabon	Oman	
Gambia	Pakistan	
Ghana	Panama	
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	
	Paraguay	
	Peru	

