



HIV Implementation Science (Component 1) Webinar Friday, October 30, 2015 Questions & Answers

Q1: Does the grant focusing on indigenous populations have to include First Nations, Inuit and Metis or can it be single focus on just Inuit for example?

A1: The grant can have a single focus on one of these indigenous populations.

Q2: What exactly qualifies as an "independent researcher"?

A2: An independent researcher is an individual who:

- is autonomous regarding their research activities; and
- has an academic or research appointment which:
 - must commence by the effective date of funding; and
 - allows the individual to pursue the proposed research project, to engage in independent research activities for the entire duration of the funding, to supervise trainees, and to publish the research results; and
 - obliges the individual to conform to institutional regulations concerning the conduct of research, the supervision of trainees, and the employment conditions of staff paid with CIHR funding.

Note: An individual who meets the above requirements but is also a "trainee" as defined in this glossary, is considered an "independent researcher" by CIHR provided that:

- the research proposal covers only areas of investigation for which they are an independent researcher and not areas of research in which they are a trainee; and
- they can demonstrate in their application to CIHR that they will have sufficient time to devote to the proposed research.

In these cases, the individual must attach a description of their area of study to their application.

Q3: Could you please clarify whether the intervention needs to be related to HIV? Would a project targeting only Hep C be considered eligible?

A3: While interventions and programs may focus on upstream risk reduction and the prevention of multiple communicable diseases such as Hep C (HCV) and other STBBIs, the program must demonstrate specific relevance to the prevention of HIV at a minimum.

Q4: Can the new investigator be the Nominated Principal Applicant (NPA)?

A4: Yes.

Q5: Do you have to partner with the listed partners or could other provincial partners be part of the team?

A5: Other partners, including provincial partners can be part of the team.



Q6: Can you explain the difference/relationship between Component 1 and Component 2?

A6: As per the funding opportunity:

- Component 1 – Adaptation Grants: will support the development of multi-sectoral teams, identification of promising or effective interventions and the development of multi-faceted programs through intervention adaptation.
- Component 2 – Implementation Grants: will support multi-sectoral teams in multi-year investigations of program implementation and scale-up across multiple heterogeneous communities.

Q7: If meeting costs are to be included in the budget -where will the CIHR meeting be held so that costs can be calculated?

A7: Funded teams must budget for the costs of the NPA (or designate) and one knowledge user to attend a meeting of funded teams and partners. This meeting will be organized by CIHR and will be held in a major city in central Canada during the first year of the grant.

Q8: How does the grant define "multi-faceted" programs?

A8: Multi-faceted refers to programs that are made up of multiple interventions. As stated in the funding opportunity, there is a need to combine different interventions/approaches to prevention in order to have a more effective program. A program could be made up of multiple biomedical interventions or a biomedical intervention along with counselling, as examples.

Q9: Does the project need to have multiple sites?

A9: No, as long as one team member is an [independent researcher](#) from a different primary discipline than the NPA.

Q10: Would a behavioural intervention to address use of psychoactive substances and sexual risk-taking be considered multifaceted, or, given that it involves only the behavioural dimension, would it be considered "unifaceted"?

A10: Use of psychoactive substances and sexual risk-taking would be regarded as multifaceted.

Q11: Can an independent researcher be affiliated with an academic institution in the USA, being a Canadian resident and conducting his research in Canada?

A11: Yes, but if that individual wants to be listed as the NPA, that individual would have to be affiliated with an eligible institution to receive CIHR funding.

Q12: If one of the independent researchers is from a university, can the other be from a non-profit organization?

A12: Yes, an independent researcher can be from a non-profit organization, provided that the individual:

- is autonomous regarding their research activities; and
- has an academic or research appointment which:



- must commence by the effective date of funding; and
- allows the individual to pursue the proposed research project, to engage in independent research activities for the entire duration of the funding, to supervise trainees, and to publish the research results; and
- obliges the individual to conform to institutional regulations concerning the conduct of research, the supervision of trainees, and the employment conditions of staff paid with CIHR funding.

Q13: The way the program was described, it seems that the grant is about creating a team. Let us say the team already exists. How about adapting a program across multiple sites?

A13: Please refer to A6.

Q14: Will there be information upcoming for organizations that are not First Nations, Metis, etc?

A14: There are no other webinars planned before the application deadline.

Q15: We are curious about the allocated funding. Are these 3+ projects proposed by FNIHB already allocated specific funding from the \$1.05M total funding available and thus count for 3 of up to 7 projects?

A15: There will be up to 7 grants funded, one of which will support a project that is focused on Indigenous populations.

Q16: Why doesn't this funding seem to be targeting the most affected urban population, Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)?

A16 : This population is included, along with other HIV/AIDS target populations specified in the funding opportunity. Target populations of interest for this funding opportunity include: Indigenous populations; ethno-racial minority communities with high rates of infections; gay and other men who have sex with men; people currently or previously incarcerated; people who use drugs; and youth and women within the key populations.

Q17: In the coming years, what funds will be devoted to research and action on prevention with the goal of eradicating HIV in the near future?

A17: CIHR is committed to funding Implementation Science Component 2 along with many other funding opportunities across the 4 research pillars.

Q18: Is this Blood-borne Pathogens (BBP) or just HIV?

A18: The goal of the initiative is to reduce the incidence of HIV, Hep C (HCV) and other sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections (STBBIs) within and across key populations in Canada.

Q19: What is the definition of "Implementation Science"? How does it translate in terms of eligibility criteria?



A19: Please refer to the language within the funding opportunity and remember that the peer reviewers will assess the approach and overall research plans.