



A Map of Canadian Civil Society Organization Coalitions' Governance, Capacity and Agendas: Common Challenges, Shortfalls and their Implications

Part 2 of 2
Appendices

March 2011

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APPENDIX A - Mapping the Coalitions: an overview of Agendas and members

This list is not exhaustive, but rather highlights some of the major Canadian coalitions engaged on issues related to international development and CCIC's ten point agenda. It includes regionally focused groups, but does not include country specific coalitions.

I. Promote women's rights and equality			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
1. Informal CSO Working Group on Women's Rights (WGWR)			
<p>Organizational structure The WGWR is an informal working group, set up following the Canadian Council for International Co-operation's (CCIC) 2008 AGM. It consists of CCIC members interested in women's rights and discussing ways to strengthen a focus on a women's rights agenda in international cooperation both at CIDA and with Canadian civil society, as well as to consolidate and support a Community of Practice.</p> <p>It is still very much in its infancy with no formal governance structures and only an approximate schedule of meetings. Currently, the WGWR has a rotating chair responsible for convening meetings and conference calls with members every six to eight weeks to help elaborate a focus and workplan for the group.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names No formal chair. Karen Takacs, Canadian Crossroads International, karen@cciorg.ca has chaired the past two meetings</p>	<p>Mission An informal group of CCIC members interested in women's rights and promoting women's equality internationally.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an informal group of CCIC members interested in women's rights and discussing ways to strengthen a focus on a women's rights agenda in international cooperation (CIDA and with CSOs) as well as to consolidate and support a Community of Practice. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CIDA's policy and action plan on gender equality Monitoring CIDA funding for gender programs Developing a longer term strategy, goals and objectives for engaging CIDA around gender issues <p>Key policy document Strengthening Canada's leadership in the promotion of gender equality (Sept 2009)</p>	<p>Still to be determined, but includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review of CIDA's action plan on Gender Equality; Conduct some analysis of CIDA's new partnership program and its impact on gender equality; Follow up on gender specific funds at CIDA. 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$0</p> <p>Source Member organizations currently provide in-kind support for the work.</p>

I. Promote women's rights and equality			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>Staff No staff</p> <p>Membership type The WGWR is a Working Group of CCIC and brings together approximately eight to ten organizations (development, faith-based, humanitarian) from across Canada working on gender and international development. Other CCIC members with a policy or program interest in gender participate in WGWR activities on an ongoing basis.</p>			

1. Promote health and education for all			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
2. “Canadian Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health” (CPMNCH)			
<p>Organizational structure The CPMNCH is a nascent organization, somewhat reflecting the International Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH). In 2010, it played a role convening discussions and information exchange between Canadian NGOs, academics, health care professional and associations, unions and international organizations, all of whom were actively following the 2010 G8 Muskoka initiative.</p> <p>In November 2010, following a meeting of 30 academics, civil society representatives and health care professionals convened by International Development Minister, Beverly Oda, the Minister proposed forming a “Canadian” Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health to act as an informal Reference Group to the government with respect to monitoring and implementing Muskoka. No formal governance structure has been established as of yet, with the exception of the nomination of two chairs.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Dorothy Shaw, Canadian G8/G20 Spokesperson for the International PMNCH,</p>	<p>Mission To date, the two initial co-Chairs have circulated a set of draft principles on what such a partnership might look like to those individuals who participated in the November meeting. No further discussion has taken place, and no official mandate or objectives have been developed. That said, the Partnership is likely to exchange information on best practices, monitor implementation of the Muskoka Initiative, discuss how to take a more integrated approach to health care (health, nutrition, etc.), and provide suggestions on how to maximize outcomes using evidence-based interventions.</p> <p>Objectives See above</p> <p>Current areas of policy focus See above</p> <p>Key policy document None to date. The Partnership is more interested in identifying ways to collaborate, suggest and integrate effective indicators for monitoring the Muskoka Initiative.</p>	<p>Not yet determined, although it will likely at least include monitoring the implementation of the Muskoka Initiative</p> <p>Missing issues Possibly integrating a range of issues (for example, nutrition) into health care provision</p>	<p>Annual budget (increments) The government has not yet allocated any resources to this initiative.</p> <p>Source Possibly CIDA</p>

I. Promote health and education for all			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>dshaw@medd.med.ubc.ca Rosemary McCarney, Plan Canada, rosemary@plancanada.ca. Chairs are likely to rotate on an annual basis.</p> <p>Staff None, although the Partnership may employ a third party to help coordinate logistics for the meetings</p> <p>Membership type Tentatively civil society organizations, academics, health care professionals and professional associations engaged in the on-the-ground implementation of programs for maternal, newborn and child health.</p>			
3. Global Treatment Access Group (GTAG)			
www.aidslaw.ca/EN/issues/GTAG.htm			
<p>Organizational structure GTAG has no permanent secretariat or Coordinating Committee. Rather GTAG has a very informal governance structure, acting more like a coalition of like-minded individuals and organizations with a common focus. The work of GTAG is consequently driven by four or five organizations who take leadership on a range of different issues at strategic moments in time. There is a listserv for</p>	<p>Mission The Global Treatment Access Group (GTAG) is a working group of Canadian civil society organizations sharing information and undertaking joint activities aimed at improving access to essential medicines and other aspects of prevention and care, treatment and support for people living with HIV and AIDS in developing countries.</p>	<p>GTAG has hopes to have a meeting of members in 2011, resources permitting, to set GTAG priorities. For the most part, however, GTAG members are following work around Bill C-393 and CAMR, per “current policy priorities”</p> <p>Missing issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative financing for 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$0</p> <p>Source Member organizations currently provide in-kind support for the work and for any agreed upon</p>

I. Promote health and education for all			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>communication amongst the group, and periodic teleconferences are organized on an “as needs” basis (consequently calls can be every six weeks or every six months). In previous years, full membership of GTAG has met on an annual basis and when financial resources allow.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names None</p> <p>Staff None</p> <p>Membership type GTAG is a working group of 70 plus organizations (international development, human rights, humanitarian, AIDS service organizations, advocacy, labour, student and faith-based groups) from across Canada.</p>	<p>Objectives Encourage the Canadian government to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund our fair share of the global response to HIV and AIDS; • Contribute to the strengthening of health systems; • Support comprehensive HIV prevention efforts; • Address TB, hepatitis C and malaria co-infections with HIV; • Make medicines affordable and accessible. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to medicines for HIV and AIDS, in particular Bill C-393 and the Canadian Access to Medicines Regime (CAMR). 2. Unpacking the details of the commitment to the Global Fund for HIV AIDs, Malaria and TB and determining the degree of overlap with funding for the Muskoka initiative; 3. Access to treatment and prevention technologies for HIV, AIDS, Malaria and TB; 4. Health system strengthening, in particular within the context of the work the Global Fund has already done on this. 5. Taking a more integrated approach to health care. <p>Key policy document The Global AIDS Crisis: 5 Steps Canada Should Take - A Civil Society Platform for Action (produced in 2010)</p>	<p>development, with a particular focus on the health sector</p>	<p>actions.</p>

I. Promote health and education for all			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
4. Policy Working Group on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health” (PWGMNCH)			
<p>Organizational structure Not a formal coalition, the Policy Working Group is a very informal structure of six like-minded organizations that initially came together around the 2010 G8 Muskoka Initiative. The Group still follows broader developments within the context of the CPMNCH, but use the Working Group as an informal place for exchanging information and coordinating joint actions, when appropriate, among their respective organizational policy experts. The Group meets face-to-face three to four times a year to discuss strategy and joint action, with conference calls every other week to exchange information and updates. The CEOs of the organizations meet twice a year.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names No formal chair</p> <p>Staff No staff</p> <p>Membership type The PWGMNCH is an alliance of seven of the largest development NGOs active in on the ground implementation of maternal, newborn and child health programs.</p>	<p>Mission There is no formalized memorandum of understanding or mission for the PWGMNCH.</p> <p>Objectives The PWGMNCH has no formalized objectives, although their meetings serve some of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To allow programming colleagues to establish better connections and to better coordinate programs in the field geared towards maternal, newborn and child health; • To allow the big agencies to share information, intelligence, best practices, evidence based findings with respect to Canadian developments in the field of maternal, newborn and child health; • To coordinate key messages and joint action ahead of key strategic moments in the area of health. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Following up on all aspects of implementing the Muskoka Initiative, including tracking where the money is spent, on what and to what end, and any G8 accountability reports; 2. Engaging on the new WHO Accountability Commission on Women and Children’s Health; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tracking the Muskoka Initiative from A to Z 2. Engaging in the CPMNCH, depending on the outcomes of its mandate 3. Monitoring the WHO Accountability Mechanism on Women and Children’s Health <p>Missing Issues The group may also begin to collaborate on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human resources for health, for example, determining what sort of task shifting might be possible between nurses and frontline health care works in terms of health care delivery); 2. The parameters for a broader more integrated health system strategy (including dealing with infectious diseases, water and sanitation, nutrition, professional development, task shifting and delivery); 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$0</p> <p>Source Member organizations currently provide in-kind support for the work and for any agreed upon actions.</p>

I. Promote health and education for all			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
	<p>Key policy document The 2010 Muskoka Summit: An Opportunity for Canada to Lead on Preventing the Deaths of Women and Children, October 2009</p> <p>Canada's contribution to G8 initiative on maternal newborn and child health, April 2010 (No web link)</p>	<p>3. The barriers to accessing health care services (for example, user fees);</p> <p>4. The impacts of the aid freeze on health;</p> <p>5. Innovative financing for health.</p>	
5. Canadian Global Campaign for Education (CGCE) www.cgce.ca			
<p>Organizational structure</p> <p>The work of the CGCE is guided by one part-time staff person (3 days) and three levels of decision-making: by an Executive (Co-Chairs, Vice Chair, Treasurer), which provides quick turnaround on daily administrative decisions and acts as the public face of the coalition; by a larger Steering Committee (Executive + seven active members), which guides the workplan and focus of the organization and meets or is consulted every six to eight weeks; and, by six Working Groups (WGs) that are responsive to the workplan. The Executive is consulted on a daily basis, with the Steering Committee meeting three to four times a year, and WGs on an a needs basis. The full membership meets annually at an Annual General Meeting.</p>	<p>Mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance Canada's commitment to the achievement of the universal right to education. <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support research and policy dialogue on international education issues such as aid effectiveness, governance, and teaching methods; Facilitating public engagement with aid to education issues and mobilizing support for Education for All (EFA); Provide a forum for debate, information sharing and discussion among those Canadian civil society organizations working to achieve universal basic education in developing countries; Develop innovative partnerships with Southern civil society organizations committed to the achievement of free, good quality public EFA. 	<p>Strategic plan to be developed for 2011-2012 following the completion of a new policy platform for the coalition</p>	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$60,000</p> <p>Source Individual and organizational membership fees (and additional contributions commensurate with Organization's ability) matched by CIDA contributions</p>

I. Promote health and education for all			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Scott Walter, CODE (Co-Chair), swalter@codecan.org. Karen Mundy, OISE/UT (Co-Chair), Karen.mundy@gmail.com</p> <p>Staff Natalie Poulson, National Coordinator (Maternity), npoulson@cgce.ca and Leigh Eagles, National Coordinator, leagles@cgce.ca</p> <p>Membership type CGCE brings together about 20 national and international NGOs working on Education for All, development and advocacy groups, trade unions and University Faculties of education.</p>	<p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing a Canadian policy platform to help implement education for all (EFA), with specific area of focus to be developed in 2011; 2. Challenges of implementing EFA looking ahead to 2015; 3. Girls' and women's education; 4. Monitoring the aid architecture and the fast track initiative. <p>Key policy document New policy document and strategic plan is expected in the Spring 2011.</p>		

II. Promote the right to food and ensure sustainable livelihoods for food producers in developing countries			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
6. Canadian Food Security Policy Group (FSPG) www.ccic.ca/working_groups/food_e.php			
<p>Organizational structure The FSPG has no permanent secretariat or Steering Committee. Rather the work of the FSPG is guided by two rotating co-Chairs, chosen by the group, and decisions are made by the members during monthly conference calls and at an annual two day face-to-face meeting. At this meeting, members also set the priority areas and workplan for the coming year. For issues of an urgent nature, the co-Chairs are empowered to make any necessary decisions that will subsequently be communicated immediately to the members. Otherwise anything produced of a substantive nature (brief or letter) goes back to organizational heads for approval.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Sheri Arnott, World Vision, sheri_arnott@worldvision.ca, and Paul Hagerman, Canadian Foodgrains Bank, p_hagerman@foodgrainsbank.ca.</p> <p>Staff None</p>	<p>Mission The FSPG is a coalition of Canadian international development and civil society organizations seeking to promote food security issues in Canada’s international policies and to take actions that protect and enhance food security in developing countries based on decades of working in these sectors with partners in developing countries.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support food security as one of the central priorities at CIDA with a focus on smallholder farmers and other small food producers, improving the effectiveness of Canadian food aid, and strengthening human rights based development programming (particularly the human right to food). • Ensure that trade policies being advocated by Canada do not negatively affect the livelihoods of small food producers in developing countries. • Encourage Canadian support for the human right to food at the UN Human Rights Council, Canadian financial support for climate change adaptation in developing countries. • Monitor the development of agri-fuels, new technologies, etc, in light of their possible impact on global food security. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeping food security on the front burner at CIDA – This includes looking at the impact of CIDA’s investments in small-holder agriculture, doing an independent assessment of CIDA’s food security strategy, and promote a whole of government approach to food security among all political parties; 2. Responsible investments in agriculture and land grabs – This includes a focus on land tenure and property rights and defining the role for the Canadian government in this; <p>The FSPG will also develop a plan for how to integrate the following issues and messaging into the above plans:</p>	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$15,000</p> <p>Source Members are asked to contribute financially to the FSPG on a sliding scale depending on organizational size. Contributions, however, are not a prerequisite for participation. The biggest contributors to the FSPG in 2010 were World Vision Canada, the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, with support also provided by CCIC,</p>

II. Promote the right to food and ensure sustainable livelihoods for food producers in developing countries			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>Membership type FSPG brings together 22 organizational members (development, faith-based, humanitarian, human rights organizations and Canadian farmers) from across Canada, most of whom are actively engaged in food security programming in developing countries and have an interest in policy work. While not a working group of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC), FSPG membership is drawn mostly from groups that belong to CCIC. Some expert individuals also participate in the FSPG as Associates, but cannot officially endorse the FSPG's positions.</p>	<p>The mandate of the FSPG is specifically international in scope. The Group maintains a dialogue with Food Secure Canada, whose mandate is primarily domestic.</p> <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and maintaining CIDA's food security strategy; • Whole of government approach to food security; • Foreign investment in farm land in developing countries; • Food price volatility <p>Key policy document Policy Brief: A Comprehensive National Food Policy: Strengthening Canada's Place in the World (November 2010) Policy Brief: Building an Effective Canadian Food Strategy (September 2009)</p>	<p>3. Nutrition 4. Climate change 5. Biofuels 6. Food price volatility</p>	<p>the United Church of Canada, the Red Cross and CHF.</p>
<p>7. Food Secure Canada (FSC) www.foodsecurecanada.org</p>			
<p>Organizational Structure The work of Food Secure Canada (FSC) is guided by a part-time staff person (two days), volunteer team and an Executive Committee composed of four officers (Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary, Treasurer) and three sectoral directors (Zero Hunger, Healthy and Safe Food, and A Sustainable Food System). The</p>	<p>Mission FSC collaborates to advance dialogue and cooperation for policies and programs that improve food security in Canada and globally. FSC aims to unite people and organizations working for food security nationally and globally.</p>	<p>1. Identify how FSC can integrate the work and aspirations of marginalized peoples into food security, including Provincial, Regional and Territorial networks, in particular among Northern</p>	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$50,000 - \$60,000</p> <p>Source Member organizations contribute to the</p>

II. Promote the right to food and ensure sustainable livelihoods for food producers in developing countries			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>Executive is charged with the day-to-day management of the organization. In addition, FSC has a Steering Committee (SC), consisting of 22 members elected by the membership at each Annual General Meeting. The SC help guide the actions of FSC, coordinating and overseeing projects and meetings. Steering Committee members serve for two years, and half of the positions are up for election at each Annual General Meeting. FSC aims to have Steering Committee members from different sectors and from all regions of Canada, including: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies, BC, and Territories.</p> <p>Food Secure Canada has accepted the <i>FSPG</i> as its International Working Group.</p> <p>The <i>People's Food Policy Project</i> – a growing grassroots movement looking to develop a comprehensive food policy for Canada – will devolve to Food Secure Canada in June 2011.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Cathleen Kneen (Chair), Ram's Horn, cathleen@ramshorn.ca Andrea Peart (Vice-Chair), Canadian Labour Congress, apeart@clc-ctc.ca</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify at the biennial conference of FSC a set of projects of national importance (involving research and data collection, campaigns, education, programming and policy making) that FSC helps members carry out • To provide support to members (strategic planning, training, tools, programme design advice, services, information, fundraising support) that increases the capacity of civil society to be a strong and coherent voice for food security in Canada • To create a space for debate, exchange, help, coordination of efforts, and pooling of resources. <p>Current areas of policy focus Underscoring the interdependence and mutual necessity of the following three basic commitments to food security:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zero hunger - All people at all times must be able to acquire, in a dignified manner, adequate quantity and quality of culturally and personally acceptable food. 2. A sustainable food system - Food in Canada must be produced, harvested, processed, distributed and consumed in a manner which maintains and enhances the quality of land, air and water for future generations, and in which people are able to earn a living wage in a safe and healthy working environment. 	<p>communities and youth networks;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Continue to mobilize and advocate for the priorities identified in the people's food policy process looking for a transformed food movement. 	<p>budget based on financial capacity</p>

II. Promote the right to food and ensure sustainable livelihoods for food producers in developing countries			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>Staff Brenda Doner, Coordinator (two days) Elizabeth Kim, Membership Coordinator, (Volunteer) Frederick Allen, Bookkeeper (Volunteer)</p> <p>Membership type FSC is a Canada-wide alliance of 19 national organizations (development, food security, human rights, labour, youth), 68 provincially-based organizations and individuals focused on domestic food security and sovereignty issues.</p>	<p>3. Healthy and Safe Food - Safe and nourishing foods must be readily at hand; food must not be contaminated with pathogens or industrial chemicals; and no novel food can be allowed to enter the environment or food chain without rigorous independent testing and the existence of an on-going tracking and surveillance system, to ensure its safety for human consumption.</p> <p>Key policy document In the process of being developed.</p>		
8. Canadian Biotechnology Action Network (CBAN) www.cban.ca			
<p>Organizational structure The work of CBAN is guided by one full-time staff person and a Steering Committee of seven to ten active coalition member representatives or special advisors. The Steering Committee is consulted approximately on a monthly basis, with the Chair typically providing more feedback on daily decision-making. The whole membership meets once a year at an annual general meeting, usually in November. CBAN tried to establish a formal infrastructure of specific campaign committees, but members did not have the</p>	<p>Mission To promote food sovereignty and democratic decision-making on science and technology issues in order to protect the integrity of the environment, health, food, and the livelihoods of people in Canada and around the world by facilitating, informing and organizing civil society action, researching, and providing information to government for policy development.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate collaborative campaigning at the local, regional, national and international levels; • Enable individual Canadians to take strategic and effective action; 	<p>The way genetic engineering is used to facilitate corporate control of agriculture and the future of organic farming in North America and globally, more specifically with a focus on GE crops and animals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GM pigs 2. GM fish 3. GM alfalfa 4. More generally, food sovereignty, environmental justice and decision-making 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$70,000</p> <p>Source Member fees, additional contributions from member and non-member organizations, including Inter Pares, Ontario Natural Food Co-op,</p>

II. Promote the right to food and ensure sustainable livelihoods for food producers in developing countries			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>capacity to maintain these committees on an ongoing basis. Such committees are created on an ad hoc basis.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Eric Chaurrette, Inter Pares, echaurrette@interpares.ca</p> <p>Staff Lucy Sharratt, Coordinator, coordinator@cban.ca</p> <p>Membership type CBAN brings together 18 development, environment, social justice and grassroots groups, regional coalitions of community groups, and farmer associations from across Canada. There is a “Special Advisor” status for trusted experts and allies who are not affiliated with Member groups. This category can include representatives of organizations who wish to participate in CBAN, but whose groups cannot be listed as network members for various reasons. Individuals who are “Special Advisors” can participate in the Steering Committee and AGMs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and monitor new technologies and provide credible information; • Challenge government to transparency, accountability and democratic process. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy and Government Regulation; • GE Animals ; • GE Alfalfa and protection of organics; • International solidarity with peasant organizers across the world • Farm income crisis and giving farmers more political and economic power; • Corporate control. <p>Key policy document</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBAN refers to previous policy documents on regulation produced from inside the community, including reports authored by the present Coordinator. CBAN has authored numerous briefs for policy makers. 		<p>Ontario Trillium Foundation, Patagonia Inc. and the Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation.</p>

II. Promote the right to food and ensure sustainable livelihoods for food producers in developing countries			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
9. The Working Group on Canadian Science and Technology Policy			
<p>Organizational structure The Working Group is an informal working group of organizations with no secretariat or Steering Committee. Rather, it organizes its activities around an annual advocacy campaign geared towards food sovereignty issues on the Canadian government's agenda.</p> <p>Chair No chair</p> <p>Staff No staff</p> <p>Membership type The WG brings together eight to ten Canadian organizations (development, environment, and farmer organizations,) with a strong social and economic justice framework working on food sovereignty issues.</p>	<p>Mission No explicit mission or objectives other than to engage government, politicians, industry and media more directly in discussions around food security, environment, and science and technology issues.</p> <p>Objectives To engage government, politicians, industry and media more directly in discussions around food security issues.</p> <p>Current areas of policy focus Decided on an annual basis, on a particular aspect of food security. Current focuses on the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biomass production and links to food, Land and environmental justice; 2. Agrofuels; 3. Industrial agriculture; 4. Small farmers and Food Sovereignty; 5. Controversial new technologies. </p>	To be determined early in 2011	<p>Budget \$0</p> <p>Source Partnering organizations support the annual campaigns through in-kind support.</p>

III. Build global economic justice Build a democratic and effective multilateral system			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
10. Common Frontiers (CF) www.commonfrontiers.ca/index.html			
<p>Organizational structure Common Frontiers has a full time staff person whose work is guided by the membership and a Steering Committee of two active coalition members who provide feedback on daily decisions. Otherwise, members act as the main decision-making body, typically meeting face-to-face six to eight times per year and via conference call in between. Common Frontiers used to have four to five semi-permanent Working Groups for a number of years, but following a strategic review, elected instead to organize <i>ad hoc</i> Groups as questions arise with very specific mandates operating over a clearly defined time period.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names None. Steering Committee members are John Foster, Carleton University, john491@sympatico.ca and Graham Cox, Canadian Federation of Students, gcox@citizenspress.org</p> <p>Staff Formerly Rick Arnold, Coordinator, comfront@web.ca ; currently vacant</p>	<p>Mission Common Frontiers confronts, and proposes an alternative to, the social, environmental and economic effects of economic integration in the Americas.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge dominant interests' efforts to take advantage of the current economic crisis via education and mobilization; • Work with popular movements in the Americas to stop bi-lateral and multi-lateral 'free trade' agreements while developing peoples' alternatives re. trade, decent jobs, climate change, and resource extraction; • Collaborate with like-minded coalitions/networks in Canada to counter the Canadian Government's neo-liberal agenda for the Americas, while informing and mobilizing around a people's integration agenda. • Support the Hemispheric Social Alliance and its initiatives for social, economic, cultural and environmental change in the Americas. <p>Current areas of policy focus Common Frontiers is currently undergoing a major review of its organizational focus. Some options include the following:</p>	<p>To be determined in Spring 2011 following a strategic review.</p>	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$95,000</p> <p>Source For the past decade CF has been solely funded by its members. Member organizations contribute what they can afford on a yearly basis. The largest contributors in 2010 were CAW, United Steelworkers Humanity Fund, CUPE, CLC, PSAC, CEP, OPSEU and the United Church. CF members may also decide to help underwrite certain campaign costs, and/or provide in-house printing etc. at no cost to CF.</p>

III. Build global economic justice Build a democratic and effective multilateral system			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>Membership type Common Frontiers is a Working Group of 17 organizational members (labour, human rights, environmental, church, development and economic and social justice organizations) from across Canada.</p> <p>In the North American context, Common Frontiers works actively with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexican Action Network on Free Trade (RMALC), Mexico • Alliance for Responsible Trade (ART), U.S. <p>Common Frontiers is the representative for Canada in the Hemispheric Social Alliance.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring the outcomes and impacts of trade, the <i>North American Free Trade Agreement</i>, the <i>Free Trade Area of the Americas</i> and the post <i>Security and Prosperity Partnership</i> environment; 2. Mining, in particular in Mexico, the corruption of foreign public officials act, and Canadianizing the US Alien Torts Act; 3. Trade and investment in the Americas, in particular Colombia and Honduras; 4. Issues related to militarization, security, and migration within the Americas; 5. Climate change and organizing a global <i>consulta</i> for voicing civil society concerns related to climate change. <p>Key policy document Alternative for the Americas, December 2002</p> <p>Canada must renegotiate NAFTA now! Election 2008 fact sheets for activists, October 2008</p>		
<p>11. Halifax Initiative (HI) www.halifaxinitiative.org</p>			
<p>Organizational structure HI has two full-time staff persons whose work is guided by a Coordinating Committee (CorCom) of up to five individuals from member organizations from the development, environment, faith, human rights and labour communities. The</p>	<p>Mission To fundamentally transform the international financial system and its institutions, namely the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and Export Credit Agencies, to achieve poverty eradication, environmental sustainability and an equitable re-distribution of wealth.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The financial transactions tax and other innovative sources of finance; 2. Monitoring the Official Development Assistance Accountability Act; 3. Continue to monitor and 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$225,000</p> <p>Source The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation,</p>

III. Build global economic justice Build a democratic and effective multilateral system			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>CorCom provides feedback on daily decisions and the content of public materials, although a lot of discretion is given to staff. The CorCom meets three to four times every year, with additional conference calls scheduled on an as needs basis. The full membership of the coalition is informed about decisions-made and materials produced, but currently does not meet on an annual basis.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Currently vacant</p> <p>Staff Karyn Keenan, Program Officer, kkeen@halifaxinitiative.org John Jacobs, Program Officer, jjacobs@halifaxinitiative.org</p> <p>Membership type HI brings together 17 organizations (development, environment, faith-based, human rights and labour) from across Canada.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop lending for environmentally and socially destructive projects; • Pursue cancellation of the debt of the poorest countries; • Investigate and develop a mechanism(s) to control international currency speculation; • Halt structural adjustment programs as currently constituted so as to prevent further social and ecological damage; • Fundamentally transform the international financial system to ensure democratic governance, transparency, community involvement, full and open public participation and public accountability; and, • Contribute to the realization of an alternative agenda for environmentally and socially sustainable development than the Washington Consensus. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The financial transactions tax; 2. Monitoring issues before the G20, civil society response to the G20 and global governance issues; 3. Global reserve system; 4. The Official Development Assistance Accountability Act as it relates to the IFIs; 5. Export credit agencies and human rights; 6. Transparency and accountability at EDC; 7. Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability and legislative action. 	<p>attempt to influence developments at the G8-20 and the IFIs;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Support the Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability and ensure that its agenda includes enhanced government accountability; 5. Promoting effective human rights due diligence by ECAs; 6. Documenting the adverse impact of EDC-funded projects and using this information to call for policy and law reform regarding the institution's operations. <p>What's missing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax justice • IFIs and climate change 	<p>Sigrid Rausing Trust, the International Development Research Centre, UN Millennium Campaign and coalition members. All members are required to provide a minimum membership fee of \$200, with some providing more than this based on specific projects.</p>

III. Build global economic justice Build a democratic and effective multilateral system			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
	<p>Key policy document</p> <p>Policy Paper: What’s missing in the response to the global financial crisis? January 2010</p> <p>Fifteen Years is Enough - What’s changed in the international financial system and its institutions, what hasn’t and what needs to, March 2010</p> <p>Export Development Canada Environmental Policy Review Submission, August 2009</p> <p>Export Credit Agencies and the International Law of Human Rights, January 2008</p>		
<p>12. Trade and Investment Research Project (TIRP) www.policyalternatives.ca/projects/trade-and-investment-research-project</p>			
<p>Organizational structure: More a network than a coalition, TIRP is an independently funded project administered by the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (CCPA). TIRP’s work is guided by a full-time staff person and a Steering Committee (SC) of five to six members, whose composition varies slightly depending on the issues TIRP is currently addressing. Since TIRP’s work is research-oriented, the SC serves more to situate the broad research priorities and focus of the network, than to provide input on daily decision-making, administrative and</p>	<p>Mission TIRP was conceived to pool the resources of a number of progressive Canadian organizations in order to develop their research and intelligence capacity with respect to neoliberal trade and investment agreements. TIRP’s analysis assists them in their efforts to confront and challenge economic globalization.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To produce expert research on a wide range of important trade and investment policy issues that assist member organizations to participate in public debate and decision-making about the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canada EU comprehensive economic trade agreement negotiations; 2. Monitoring and responding to changes in the international investment regime and the proliferation of investor state agreements that are creating a piecemeal multilateral agreement on investment; 3. Monitoring any further development in the Doha Development Round of 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$100,000</p> <p>Source Member organizations contribute to the overall budget on a sliding scale, based on size and financial capacity.</p>

III. Build global economic justice Build a democratic and effective multilateral system			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>staffing issues. The SC meets via conference call five to six times per year, and always just prior to a meeting of the full membership, who meet three times a year. Decision-making among both the SC and full membership is done by consensus.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names CELA and CCPA used to rotate as chairs, but now there are only individuals asked to chair specific meetings.</p> <p>Staff Scott Sinclair, Director, Trade and Investment Project, Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, scsinclair@pei.sympatico.ca</p> <p>Membership type TIRP brings together 20 organizations and individuals (academics, lawyers, research institutes and development, environment, faith, health, labour, student groups) from across Canada.</p>	<p>impacts of Canada’s international trade and investment obligations, ongoing international negotiations and alternatives, and to engage Canadian governments on trade and investment policy issues.</p> <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bilateral free trade agreements – for example, the Colombia-Canada FTA; looking forward, the Canada EU Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) negotiations; 2. WTO and Doha round of trade negotiations - Services, industrial tariffs and agriculture; 3. Internal trade: Agreement on Internal Trade (trade, investment, labour mobility, dispute settlement), TILMA, New West Partnership between Alberta, BC and Saskatchewan; 4. Investment treaties and investor-state dispute settlement (NAFTA Chapter 11, Canada Foreign Investment Protection treaties and CETA). <p>Key policy document No specific key document. See ongoing research on individual issues at www.policyalternatives.ca/projects/trade-and-investment-research-project</p>	<p>trade negotiations, and responding to that as needed;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Internal trade issues (in particular proposed changes to apply fines in person-governments dispute mechanisms that would allow individual investors to challenge public policy decisions). <p>Missing issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements on energy, with impacts on renewable energy and green industrial strategy; 2. Bilateral trade agreements with developing countries (Honduras, CARICOM, Panama); 3. Canada’s Foreign investment protection agreements. 	

IV. Ensure corporate accountability			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
13. Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability (CNCA) www.cnca-rcrce.ca			
<p>Organizational structure CNCA has one part-time staff person (4 days) whose work is guided by a Steering Committee composed of one Chair and six other active coalition members. The Steering Committee typically provides more feedback on daily decisions, but overall strategic direction and policy positions is achieved through consensus among the broader membership. The Steering Committee is consulted at least on a monthly basis via conference call, and more frequently to respond to needs. The full membership meets on a face-to-face basis twice a year, with quarterly conference calls in between.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Ian Thomson, KAIROS Canada, ithomson@kairoscanada.org</p> <p>Staff Marie-Dominik Langlois, Coordinator, coordinator@cnca-rcrce.ca</p>	<p>Mission The CNCA unites environmental and human rights NGOs, faith groups, labour unions, and research and solidarity groups across Canada who are advocating for federal legislation to establish mandatory corporate accountability standards for Canadian extractive companies operating abroad, especially in developing countries.</p> <p>The network aims to enhance the effectiveness of its members' activities through information sharing, policy analysis and research, and to coordinate joint advocacy for legal and policy reform. The CNCA also seeks to promote public awareness of these issues.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adoption of legally-binding corporate accountability standards in Canada that are based on international human rights norms and that ensure environmental sustainability; • The inclusion of the internationally recognized right of free, prior and informed consent for Indigenous peoples in Canadian corporate accountability standards; • Legal remedies, in Canada, for non-nationals who are affected by Canadian extractive companies; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proactive legislation work in the wake of the failure of Bill C-300 – from conflict minerals, to improved disclosure for Canadian companies, to financing of Canadian mining companies; 2. Ongoing monitoring of the government's corporate social responsibility strategy; 3. Addressing the question of mining's contribution to development. 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$40,000 - \$50,000</p> <p>Source Members are asked to contribute financially to the CNCA, but membership is not contingent on financial contributions. Past funders have included IDRC, CUPE, Sigrid Rausing Trust and the Douglas-Coldwell Foundation.</p>

IV. Ensure corporate accountability			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>Membership type CNCA brings together about 23 organizational members (development, environment, faith-based, human rights, labour and social justice organizations and one research organization) from across Canada.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory reporting by Canadian companies regarding compliance with these standards; • The creation of an independent Ombudsman mechanism to receive complaints and verify compliance; • Mechanisms to suspend government support and services to companies that are not in compliance. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legislative change; 2. The government's corporate social responsibility strategy; 3. The issue of mining and development and the government's approach to this. <p>Key policy document National Roundtables on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Canadian Extractive Industry in Developing Countries - Advisory Group Report, March 2007</p> <p>Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs (14th) Report on Mining in Developing Countries and Corporate Social Responsibility, June 2005</p>		

V. Promote peace			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
14. Peacebuild (The Canadian Peacebuilding Network) www.peacebuild.ca			
<p>Organizational structure Peacebuild currently has three permanent staff people whose work is guided by a Board, and the Board’s Programming Sub-Committee and its Audit and Finance Sub-Committee. The Board of 12, drawn from civil society, academia and government, acts in an advisory capacity and provides planning, programming and financial oversight. The Programming Sub-Committee and Audit and Finance Sub-Committee of the Board provide additional advice. The Secretariat manages overall operations. Peacebuild Board meetings generally are convened four times a year, in addition to the annual general membership meeting.</p> <p>Five thematically-focused working groups (on children and armed conflict, conflict prevention, gender and peacebuilding, peace operations and small arms) are currently inactive, but act as references for thematic ally focused activities initiated by the Secretariat. In the past, the Working Groups each had their own planning, governance and activity delivery structures,</p>	<p>Mission To promote and further develop a vibrant and robust Canadian peacebuilding constituency in the interest of advancing just and lasting peace internationally.</p> <p>Objectives Peacebuild’s overarching objective is to support greater and more effective Canadian participation in peacebuilding activities internationally by doing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable peacebuilding and human security policy dialogue and policy development involving Canadian non-governmental and governmental agencies and individuals and others; 2. Enable active collaboration and knowledge exchange between Canadian peacebuilding organizations and their international counterparts; 3. Undertake and facilitate systematic learning and dissemination and application of learning related to peacebuilding objectives, practices and outcomes. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women, peace and security: participation in peace processes, post-conflict political involvement, sexual violence as a weapon of war; 	<p>The organization is undergoing a transition from reliance on Government core funding to a project-based business model. Two principal near and longer-term objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to deliver high-quality peacebuilding project activities by working with network members and others; and, • to continue and expand network communications, knowledge sharing, and policy development functions. • Project activities include Canadian peacebuilding and conflict prevention policy development, supporting field-based projects, commissioning or undertaking new research, sustaining and building connections to relevant international and domestic networks. 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$820,000, but currently in flux</p> <p>Source The Canadian International Development Agency, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the International Development Research Centre, some private foundations and some coalition members have all been past funders.</p> <p>Organizational members pay membership fees of \$100 or \$200 annually, depending</p>

V. Promote peace			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>usually made up of a Chair, Steering Committee and dedicated Coordinator. The Peacebuild Secretariat continues to help convene the Afghanistan Reference Group and the Sudan Interagency Reference Group.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Peggy Mason, Group of 78, margaretpeggy.mason@gmail.com</p> <p>Staff David Lord, Executive Director, david@peacebuild.ca Silke Reichrath, Program Manager, silke@peacebuild.ca Lucie Beauregard, Office Manager, luci@peacebuild.ca</p> <p>Membership type: Peacebuild is a network currently made up of 17 Canadian organizational (development, humanitarian, human rights, child rights and women's rights and peace groups, and research institutes) and 12 individual members from across Canada engaged in peacebuilding. Membership in the network is open to organizations and individuals.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Small arms and light weapons control; 3. Conflict prevention; 4. Peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan; 5. Armed violence reduction; 6. Government of Canada peace and security policy in Sudan; 7. CSO-Government of Canada dialogue on peace and security issues. <p>• Key policy document Peacebuild - The Canadian Peacebuilding Network, STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS, January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2012</p>		<p>on their fundraising capacities. Individual membership fees are \$50, or \$10 for students.</p>

VI. Promote environmental justice			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011 and missing issues	Funding (Budget range and source)
15. Canadian Coalition on Climate Change and Development (C4D) www.pembina.org/climate/c4d			
<p>Organizational structure C4D has no permanent secretariat. Rather the work of the coalition is guided by two rotating co-Chairs, chosen by the group, a small informal Steering Committee, and member interests and initiatives. Membership in the forum is also voluntary. The group meets at least every couple months (if not more frequently), or as time and interests dictate.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Paul Cobb, The Pembina Institute, paulc@pembina.org Christina Polzot, Care Canada, Christina@care.ca</p> <p>Staff None</p> <p>Membership type C4D brings together 12-15 member organizations (development, environment and humanitarian) from across Canada, providing a forum for development, humanitarian and climate change practitioners to share experiences, best</p>	<p>Mission We aim to build the capacity of the international development community to address the challenges which climate change poses to sustainable development, and to bring the voice of the international development community to the debate on Canada’s response to climate change.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase capacity and share knowledge: C4D helps its members acquire new knowledge and understanding to mitigate the risks posed by climate change to development activities; • Advocate for climate responsibility: C4D engages in public outreach and dialogue with elected officials and civil servants. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying climate change impacts on humanitarian and international development program planning; 2. Institutional learning on how to integrate climate change into program areas; 3. Monitoring aid policy to ensure climate change is integrated into CIDA policy; 4. The importance of adaptation financing at climate change negotiations; 5. Knowledge sharing 	<p>Provisionally, C4D agreed to focus on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring the Green Climate Fund Transitional Committee; 2. Participating in the Finance consultation on the Official Development Assistance Act; 3. Integrate climate change asks into Federal Budget process, in particular on future Canadian Fast-Start Financing; 4. Climate change and the G20 in France; 5. Durban UNFCCC Conference of the Parties 17. <p>Training and capacity development initiatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community based adaptation and integration toolkit; 2. Agriculture and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$0</p> <p>Source While there are no member fees, any funding required for meetings, publications or calls is contributed in-kind by member organizations. That said, C4D did receive funding in 2009 from IDRC to produce a publication of case studies. Annual budget (increments)</p>

VI. Promote environmental justice			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011 and missing issues	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>knowledge and practices with a view to better integrating climate change into their program areas.</p>	<p>Key policy document Climate Change Adaptation: Lessons from Canadian NGOs (Umbrella paper and five case studies by Canadian NGOs)</p>	<p>Developing Countries (REDD) learning event; 3. Knowledge forum (tbd); 4. Improve communications infrastructure (C4D wiki, blog, document sharing, etc)</p> <p>Missing issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media engagement and public campaigning work that makes the links between climate change and its impacts in developing countries. • Create links between the Canadian international development community already working on adaptation and the existing adaptation community (working on domestic and northern adaptation issues) in Canada. 	

VI. Promote environmental justice			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011 and missing issues	Funding (Budget range and source)
16. Climate Action Network (CAN) Canada www.climateactionnetwork.ca			
<p>Organizational structure The management and operations of CAN are overseen and guided by three staff people, a Board of 16 Directors, individuals chosen from member organizations, and an Executive of 3-5 people (Chair, Treasurer and Secretary). The Executive convenes once a month and evaluates, supports and supervises the work of the Executive Director. The Board convenes every two months, approves the budget and discusses overall strategic direction. Members participate in bi-weekly conference calls and make decisions, along with the Executive, on organizational priorities and focus. The Secretariat supports and serves the membership, and helps to reconcile differences of opinion among members on vision, priorities, or activities when they occur, and focuses on areas where there is a critical mass of support among members. The entire membership meets face-to-face on an annual basis.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Hugo Séguin (Chair), Public Affairs Coordinator, Équiterre, hseguin@equiterre.org</p>	<p>Mission CAN works to design, develop and implement effective strategies to reduce global warming emissions; prevent dangerous levels of human interference with the global climate system; and turn Canada from laggard to leader in the international effort to contain global warming. To effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions, Canada must make the transition to an economy primarily focused on the efficient use of renewable energy. Actions that Canada takes to meet our Kyoto Protocol obligations must lay the foundation for such a transition.</p> <p>Objectives CAN is working to pressure Canada to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do its fair share to help developing countries adapt to the impacts of climate change and adopt clean energy technology; • adopt targets consistent with what science tells us is necessary to avoid dangerous climate change; • implement a domestic strategy that will achieve these targets and that holds all sectors, including the tar sands, accountable for their greenhouse gas pollution; • make meaningful investments in renewable energy and clean energy jobs to position Canada as a leader in the clean energy economy of the 21st century. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing subsidies to fossil fuels, in particular coal; 2. Expanding regulations for industrial greenhouse gases pollution; 3. Promoting investment in renewable energy; 4. Promoting awareness of climate change impacts at home and around the world. <p>Missing Issues Mainstreaming climate change issues, where relevant, into the work of all other coalitions</p>	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$190,000</p> <p>Source All member organizations contribute an annual minimum fee of \$40 (with a sliding scale up to \$5000). A number of members provide the full \$5000). Some also make one-time contributions for special initiatives. Otherwise CAN receives funding support from the Global Campaign for Climate Action, The Oak Foundation, The Salamander Foundation, the United Church of Canada, Walter and Duncan Gordon</p>

VI. Promote environmental justice			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011 and missing issues	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>Staff Graham Saul, Executive Director, gsaul@climateactionnetwork.ca Hannah McKinnon, Communications Director, hmckinnon@climateactionnetwork.ca Currently vacant, Outreach Coordinator</p> <p>Membership type CAN brings together more than 80 member organizations (development, environment, faith-based, food, indigenous, labour, wildlife and youth) from across Canada.</p> <p>CAN is also a member of CAN International, a worldwide network of 450 NGOs.</p>	<p>Current areas of policy focus 1. Fossil fuels; 2. Regulating greenhouse gas pollution; 3. Renewable energy; 4. Impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Key policy document Canada's Fair Share in a Climate Constrained World: An analysis of Canada's climate obligations under the Greenhouse Development Rights Framework, April 2009</p>		<p>Foundation, Heinrich Boell Foundation, the Mclean Foundation and the Tar Sands Group.</p>
<p>17. Sanitation and Water Action Network Canada (SWAN Canada) www.swancanada.org</p>			
<p>Organizational structure Established in late 2007, SWAN Canada has no formal secretariat or Coordinating Committee – although WaterCan staff provide one to two days per month of time for logistical and administrative support. Most of the member organizations met in early 2008 to help define the coalition's focus and priorities. Since then consultations have been done by e-mail rather than through meetings. In terms of</p>	<p>Mission SWAN Canada is a coalition of Canadian NGOs united in the belief that improving global access to safe, affordable, and sustainable water supply and sanitation services must be a foreign aid priority for the Government of Canada. It does not implement on-the-ground water and sanitation projects. Rather, it provides like-minded Canadian NGOs with the means to come together and, with one voice, to positively engage the Canadian government on the critical issue of access to clean water and basic sanitation.</p>	<p>1. Identify public outreach activities linked to World Water Day (March 22), World Toilet Day (November 19) and other international strategically useful events.</p> <p>Missing issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More actively profiling the connections between 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$1000-\$2000</p> <p>Source There is no membership fee to join SWAN Canada. Rather members contribute financially by cost-sharing</p>

VI. Promote environmental justice			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011 and missing issues	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>decision-making, member organizations are free to pitch ideas around international water and sanitation issues at any moment in time. If the broader membership agrees that the idea is a shared priority, then member organizations allocate time and resources to make the activity happen, with the initial group taking the lead on the issue. There is a listserv for communication amongst the group, and meetings and calls are convened on an “as needed” basis.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names None</p> <p>Staff George Yap, Coordinator, SWAN, gyap@watercan.com</p> <p>Membership type SWAN Canada brings together 19 member organizations (development, faith-based and health NGOs) from across Canada.</p> <p>Various SWAN Canada member organizations are also members of the UK-based international coalition End Water Poverty (www.endwaterpoverty.org)</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the profile of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, specifically the target to halve the proportion of people without water and sanitation by 2015, to citizens and key decision makers in the Canadian government including parliamentarians, senators, and senior civil servants; • Make the case for why the fight against global poverty is inextricably linked to improving access to clean water and basic sanitation for the world’s poor; • Increase Canada’s foreign aid funding for water and sanitation initiatives in the developing world, and lay a strong foundation for broader poverty-fighting efforts. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underscore with government officials the importance of water and sanitation, linking it to the attainment of other MDGs, for example, the attainment of the MDGs on education, child, newborn and maternal health, and economic growth and prosperity; 2. Encourage the Canadian government to continue to track the “Sanitation for All” framework being spearheaded by UNICEF; 3. Monitor Canada’s investments in the Water, Sanitation and Health sector, e.g. the Muskoka G8 initiative in terms of how it is investing in the health of women and children via water and sanitation. 	<p>water and sanitation issues and other issues, such as education, child and maternal health, climate, and bringing this focus to the respective coalitions working on these issues.</p>	<p>agreed “joint actions”.</p> <p>In addition, since SWAN Canada’s inception in 2007, WaterCan has provided modest financial support to cover various administrative costs, as well as staff time.</p>

VI. Promote environmental justice			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011 and missing issues	Funding (Budget range and source)
	<p>Key policy document SWAN may develop in-house policy briefs in the future. In the interim, it supports <i>Joining the Dots</i> (TEARFUND), which makes the connections between maternal, newborn and child health and sanitation.</p>		

VII. Support democratic governance and global citizenship			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
18. International Civil Liberties Monitoring Group (ICLMG) www.travelwatchlist.ca			
<p>Organizational structure The management and operations of ICLMG are overseen and guided by a full time staff person and Steering Committee, consisting of ten organizational members and two individual members. The Steering Committee meets at least four times a year to oversee the operational aspects of the coalition, including finances, staffing issues and program planning. It is presided by two Co-chairs elected on an annual basis.</p> <p>The ICLMG has also elaborated positions on a dozen issues, refined during the General Assembly meetings, which allow the Coordinator to make public statements without having to go back to the entire membership.</p> <p>The SC reports to the General Assembly of the entire membership, convened three times a year, to hear reports from the coordinator, review recommendations from the Steering Committee, discuss concerns and issues as they arise, and decide on strategic actions to address these concerns.</p> <p>ICMLG also has a number of very focused,</p>	<p>Mission To defend the civil liberties and human rights set out in the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>, federal and provincial laws (e.g. the <i>Canadian Bill of Rights</i>, the <i>Canadian Human Rights Act</i>, and provincial human rights charters), and international human rights instruments (such as the <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>, the <i>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i>, and the <i>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</i>).</p> <p>The ICLMG serves as a platform for exchange, reflection and analysis — including international and North/South exchange — among organizations and communities affected by the application of anti-terrorist laws, and as a locus of cooperative action in response to these laws and their effects.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the evolution and the application of Canada’s security and ‘anti-terrorist’ agenda and its impact on persons, CSOs and communities; • Promote public awareness of the implications of the laws and other anti-terrorist measures; • Develop collective responses to ensure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare to respond to the reintroduction of two controversial clauses of the Anti-Terrorism Act (“preventative detention” and “investigative hearings”) under Bill C-19; 2. Encourage a debate in the House of Commons on the implementation of the O’Connor report regarding the establishment of an integrated complaint and review mechanism over all agencies involved in national security investigations; 3. Launch a legal challenge against the U.N. 1267 List (Terrorist List) that Canada used as an excuse to refuse to repatriate Canadians detained overseas; 4. Release a report of documented cases relating to no fly lists; 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$100,000</p> <p>Source With the exception of a few small private donations, ICLMG has been solely funded by its members through a burden-sharing approach, based on capacity and financial means. Its biggest funder is the Canadian Association of University Teachers.</p>

VII. Support democratic governance and global citizenship			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>time specific Working Groups, tasked with monitoring and acting on developments around specific legislation.</p> <p>Some individuals also act as special advisors on various international law issues.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Gerry Barr, CCIC, gbarr@ccic.ca Hilary Homes, Amnesty International, hholmes@amnesty.ca</p> <p>Staff Roch Tassé, Coordinator, rocht@iclmg.ca</p> <p>Membership type The ICLMG is a coalition of 38 NGOs, unions, professional associations, faith groups, environmental organizations, human rights and civil liberties advocates, as well as groups representing immigrant and refugee communities in Canada.</p> <p>The ICLMG also liaises with the Canadian and BC Civil Liberties Associations (both non-members) and cooperates internationally with organizations such the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in the U.S. and Statewatch in the U.K, as well as national and regional networks in the Global South.</p>	<p>transparency and due process where specific organizations and/or vulnerable communities are affected;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contest proposed legislation, regulations and practices that contravene the Canadian Constitution, other Canadian laws, and international human rights standards; Engage with policy makers, Members of Parliament, Parliamentary committees, and other opinion leaders on these issues; Link with Southern CSOs, and those in Europe and the United States, whose work and relations with Canadian counterparts may be impacted by the application of security laws in Canada and/or countries with which Canada harmonizes its security policies, including the United States. <p>Current areas of policy focus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-Terrorism Act; Follow-up on the O'Connor and Iacobucci Inquiry into the cases of Maher Arar, Abdullah Almaki, Ahmad El Maati and Muayyed Nureddin; Repatriation of Omar Khadr, and other Canadians detained abroad, and closing Guantanamo Bay; No Fly Lists, secure flight programs and border controls, and documenting cases of each; Lawful access legislation; Abuses of human rights and civil liberties in the name of "anti-terrorism" internationally; 	<p>5. Monitor Bill C-46 and Bill C-47, that grant unprecedented powers to intelligence agencies and the police with regards to surveying and monitoring all computer-based and internet communications.</p> <p>Missing Issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions currently underway on a Canada US Security perimeter, which would align Canadian security policy with US security policy, having a huge impact on Canada's sovereign ability to set its own immigration and border policies. 	

VII. Support democratic governance and global citizenship			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
	<p>7. Monitoring the evolution of legislation, of surveillance measures and other initiatives introduced by governments in the name of “anti-terrorism”;</p> <p>8. Inform our membership about these developments.</p> <p>Key Policy Document Report of the Information Clearinghouse on Border Controls and Infringements to Travellers’ Rights, February 2010 ICLMG is currently reviewing and updating their policy platform.</p>		
<p>19. Voices www.voices-voix.ca</p>			
<p>Organizational structure Still in the early stages of formation, Voices as an entity has two components to it: a statement articulating how the current government has silenced the voices of those who raise concerns about government policies or disagree with government positions; and an emerging more active group of organizations who are beginning to frame a plan of action for carrying this message forward. The work of Voices is being guided as of January 2011 by a part time staff person (4 days a week until mid 2011) and a loose Steering</p>	<p>Mission Beyond the Voices Declaration, there is not yet an official mandate for the organization. However, in essence, Voices brings together a broad range of civil society organizations to ensure the following things: that the democratic space that affords the right of freedom of opinion and expression remains open and vibrant within Canada; that the government acts in accordance with Canadian democratic traditions and values; and, that government transparency remains at the fore.</p>	<p>Still to be determined, but at least the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generate a dynamic and interactive web presence, including through social media; 2. Develop a communications strategy for bringing these concerns to the general public; 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$30,000</p> <p>Source Current funding has been derived entirely from some of the more active organizations following the work of the coalition, including the Public Service Alliance of</p>

VII. Support democratic governance and global citizenship			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>Committee of eight to ten people, to-date largely drawn from its founding members. With a new staff person in place as of January 2011, the coalition is expected to formalize its governance structure, a work plan and a regular set of meetings and conference calls in the coming year.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Currently vacant</p> <p>Staff Darren Shore, Communications Coordinator, darren@alternatives.ca and communications@voices-voix.ca</p> <p>Membership type To date a very broad cross section of around 200 civil society organizations and 4000 individuals have signed the Declaration of the Voices Coalition, but beyond the statement and the informal Steering Committee, there is not yet any official membership associated with the broader set of plans and actions looking forward.</p>	<p>Objectives As noted above, the official mission and objectives of Voices will be developed in the coming months, but among the likely objectives are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To systematically document cases where the voices of organizations and individuals have been silenced (through reduced mandates, exclusion from participation, intimidation and derision, defunding, dismissal, political interference, etc.), where the government has become less transparent, and where the government has set back or weakened Canadian democracy; • To develop a more comprehensive profile of the groups and individuals that have been targeted by the government; and, • To articulate this message to the broader general public and advocate respect for an open, transparent and free flow of opinion and discussion. <p>Current areas of policy focus 1. The right to freedom of expression and opinion; 2. Democratic traditions and values; 3. Transparency and accountability.</p> <p>Key policy document Declaration of the Voices Coalition</p>		<p>Canada, the Canadian Association of University Teachers, Oxfam Canada, and other organizations and individuals.</p> <p>As the work of the coalition expands, Voices expects to look to its members for financial contributions.</p>

VIII. Achieve more and better aid			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
20. Make Poverty History (MPH) www.makepovertyhistory.ca			
<p>Organizational structure The management and operations of Make Poverty History (MPH) are overseen and guided by three staff people, a Steering Committee of 21 Directors, individuals chosen from member organizations, an Executive Committee of five people nominated by the Steering Committee, and various Working Groups. The Steering Committee meets every other month and discusses the overall strategic direction of the organization and provides feedback on MPH initiatives. It also elects a Board that deals with governance, finance and personnel issues, and supervise more immediately the work of the National Coordinator. The Working Groups on the Financial Transactions Tax, Election Planning, Dignity for All and Stand Up! meet on an as needs basis. The entire membership meets face-to-face on an annual basis.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Gerry Barr, Canadian Council for International Co-operation, gbarr@ccic.ca</p>	<p>Mission To make poverty history.</p> <p>Objectives Canada must take bold action to end poverty at home and abroad. We call on our governments to be leaders in this effort, both at home and around the world. We seek urgent and positive action in three key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a leader in reducing global poverty; • Implement a plan to reduce and ultimately eliminate poverty in Canada; • Reduce the impact of climate change on poor countries. <p>Current areas of policy focus On global poverty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase aid to reach the UN aid target of 0.7% of national income; • Improve aid by implementing the Official Development Assistance Accountability Act; • Promote trade and investment rules that allow all developing countries to choose the policies they need to fight poverty and protect the environment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Campaign on a federal poverty reduction plan (dignity for all) with Citizens for Public Justice and Canada without poverty, and working with groups to help develop territorial and provincial poverty reduction plans; 2. Private member's bill for a national poverty reduction plan; 3. Support for FTT in the context of campaigning around the G8 and G20; 4. Follow up on the MDG summit review process, and implementation of Muskoka initiative; 5. Federal budget – Campaign to unfreeze the aid budget, domestic budget issues and pre-budget consultations, alternative Federal budget; 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$750,000 in 2010; \$250,000 in 2011</p> <p>Source Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UN Millennium Campaign, and supporting member organizations.</p> <p>Members currently provide financial and in-kind support of around ten percent of the overall budget, although there is not formal membership fee</p>

VIII. Achieve more and better aid			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
<p>Staff Dennis Howlett, National Coordinator, dhowlett@makepovertyhistory.ca; Nicole Parker, Administrative Coordinator, nicole@makepovertyhistory.ca; Greg Cameron, Online Campaign Coordinator, greg@makepovertyhistory.ca.</p> <p>Membership type: MPH is a coalition of 25 organizations (development, domestic poverty, faith-based, labour, student, co-operative and community economic development groups) from across Canada.</p> <p>As Canada’s representative on the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP), Make Poverty History’s work provides a strong link between civil society organizations in Canada and abroad.</p>	<p>On eliminating poverty in Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with those living in poverty, design a federal plan that complements provincial and territorial initiatives; • Adopt a federal anti-poverty act that ensures enduring federal commitment and provides accountability for results; • Commit sufficient federal funding to ensure a decent standard of living for all Canadians. <p>On climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut Canada's greenhouse gas pollution; • Support a fair, ambitious and binding international agreement to stop climate change; • Provide stable and additional financing for poor countries to adapt to climate change and reduce their own emissions. • <p>Key policy document Canadian MDG Report, June 2010</p>	<p>6. Federal Election – vote to make poverty history 7. Climate financing, mainly focusing on the impact on the third world and including FTT; 8. Stand-Up public awareness and mobilization.</p>	

IX. OTHER - Regional Working Groups			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
21. Africa Canada Forum (ACF) www.ccic.ca/working_groups/acf_e.php			
<p>Organizational structure The work of the ACF is guided by one full-time staff person and a Policy Advisory Group, composed of nine active coalition members. The Policy Advisory Group is consulted approximately every six weeks, with the Co-Chairs typically providing more feedback on daily decision-making. The whole membership meets once a year in Ottawa, with one or two regional events in Toronto or Montreal. Individual members are also periodically consulted on issue expertise.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Currently vacant</p> <p>Staff Sylvie Perras, Program Officer, sperras@ccic.ca</p> <p>Membership type The ACF is a Working Group of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC) and brings together 25 development and humanitarian NGOs, churches, unions, research and solidarity groups from across Canada. Other CCIC members with a policy or program interest in the Americas participate in ACF</p>	<p>Mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve the quality and impact of the work of participating groups through reflection and analysis of current programming relationships in Africa; and to improve the coordination of policy development and strategies for joint action and advocacy, in dialogue with African counterparts and colleagues. <p>Current objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase aid to address growing poverty in Africa; Promote the right to food in Canadian food security policies; Ensure the highest environmental and human rights standards for Canadian corporate investments in Africa; Work for climate justice in Africa; Promote fair and transparent global economic, trade and financial policies for Africa's development; Promote sustainable, inclusive peace in Africa. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peace building extractive resources/ corporate accountability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peace and Security – Canadian Action Plan on women and peace and security (UN Resolution 1325, 1820) (Sept), Sudan and the DRC (Great Lakes region) Aid effectiveness and Africa Still to be determined in early 2011 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$80,000 – 100,000</p> <p>Source CCIC, IDRC and ACF members provide financial and logistical support. All members are asked to contribute to the working group if they can do so, but membership is not contingent on financial contributions.</p>

<p>activities on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>3. aid 4. women's rights, and 5. the right to food</p> <p>Key policy document <i>Africa Matters: Time for A Renewed Commitment to Economic and Social Justice for Africa</i> (April 2010)</p>		
<p>22. Americas Policy Group (APG) www.ccic.ca/working_groups/apg_e.php</p>			
<p>Organizational structure The work of the APG is guided by one part-time staff person (four days) and a Steering Committee composed of five active coalition members. The Steering Committee is consulted at least on a monthly basis on the workplan and the content of public materials, with the Co-Chairs typically providing more feedback on daily administrative decision-making. The whole membership meets three times per year, typically in Ottawa and Toronto, and very occasionally in Montreal. The APG also has sub-groups on Honduras, Colombia and Security. Individual members are also periodically consulted on issue expertise.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Jim Hodgson, United Church of Canada, jhodgson@united.church.ca Beatriz Gonzalez, Oxfam Canada, beatrizg@oxfam.ca</p> <p>Staff</p>	<p>Mission The APG's mandate is to provide a space for collective reflection and the articulation of co-ordinated policy positions, as well as dialogue, and advocacy with the Canadian government, other governments, and other decision-making bodies with respect to the Americas.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor, share and document member and partner experience and analysis on development and human rights issues in Latin America and the Caribbean. • Enhance the capacity of members to undertake policy work concerning the Americas. • Participate collectively in relevant networks. • Ensure dialogue and action on Americas' policy issues at CCIC. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to promote democracy in the region • Human rights and trade • Promoting a human rights impact 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor emerging challenges and trends of democracy efforts in Latin America, in particular, a genuine return to democracy in Honduras and the establishment of the Official (Government) and Unofficial (CSO) truth commissions. 2. Encourage a rights-based approach to Canadian trade and investment policy in the Americas, in particular, monitoring the human rights situation in Colombia and Central America , where Canada is negotiating FTAs. 3. Explore ways to advance methodologies for Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) for trade and 	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$70,000 -\$75,000</p> <p>Source IDRC and some APG members provide financial and logistical support. All members are asked to contribute to the working group if they can do so, but membership is not contingent on financial contributions.</p>

<p>Anne Duhamel, Program Officer, aduhamel@ccic.ca</p> <p>Membership type The APG is a Working Group of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC) and brings together approximately 40 development and humanitarian NGOs, churches, unions, research institutes and solidarity groups from across Canada. Other CCIC members with a policy or program interest in the Americas participate in APG activities on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>assessment for trade and investment agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Militarization and security issues in the region • Corporate accountability and mining in the region <p>Key policy document Statement of the Americas Policy Group – What Role for Canada in the Americas? (April 15, 2009)</p> <p>Key Benchmarks for a Human Rights Impact Assessment for the Canada-Colombia Free Trade Agreement (June 2009)</p>	<p>investment agreements. IN particular monitoring and engaging in the process for the Canadian Government’s Human Rights Impact Assessment Report (due May 2012) on Colombia.</p> <p>4. Building understanding and capacities to engage on emerging security issues in the Americas.</p>	
<p>23. Asia Pacific Working Group (APWG) www.ccic.ca/working_groups/apwg_e.php</p>			
<p>Organizational structure One part-time staff person (three to four days) guided by a Coordinating Committee of two co-Chairs and three other active coalition members. The CorCom is consulted approximately on a monthly basis, with the Co-Chairs typically providing more feedback on daily decision-making. The whole membership meets once or twice a year, with an annual meeting in Ottawa, and regional meetings in Toronto and Montreal in the fall.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names David Bruer, Inter Pares, dbruer@interpares.ca, and Mahjabeen Chowdhury, PWRDF, mchowdhury@pwrdf.org</p> <p>Staff Denis Côté, Program Officer, dcote@ccic.ca</p>	<p>Mission The Working Group’s purpose is to improve the impact of participating groups through collaborative reflection and analysis, including input from southern partners, and through the coordination of policy development, dialogue and learning.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and share analysis and information on Canada’s international cooperation and foreign policy agenda in the Asia-Pacific region. • Provide a space for exchange of information and collaboration among members for policy dialogue and learning. • Promote the experience and perspectives of voices from Asia in policy dialogue and development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food security impacts of Canadian policies in Asia; 2. Large-scale land investments (land grabs); 3. Biofuels; 4. CIDA’s food security policy; 5. Follow-up work on the Human Rights Council. 	<p>Annual budget (increments) Less than \$50,00</p> <p>Source IDRC and six member organizations contribute the majority of the funding. All members are asked to contribute to the working group if they can do so, but membership is not contingent on financial</p>

<p>Membership type The APWG is a Working Group of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC) and brings together 22 development and humanitarian NGOs, churches, unions, research institutes and solidarity groups, two observer organizations and one individual observer, all from across Canada. 'Observer' status is for organizations that wish to participate in the APWG's activities, but cannot be listed as regular members for various reasons. Other CCIC members with a policy or program interest in Asia participate in APWG activities on an ongoing basis. Non-CCIC members can also join upon approval of the working group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the sharing of lessons and good practice in policy and program work. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Food security; Human rights; Trade and investment; Asian Development Bank <p>Key policy document Currently being developed for release in Spring 2011</p>		contributions.
X. OTHER - Humanitarian issues			
Structure	Mandate	Priorities for 2011	Funding (Budget range and source)
24. Policy Action Group for Emergency Response (PAGER)			
<p>Organizational structure The activities of the PAGER group are guided by a part-time staff person (two days), two co-Chairs and a number of ad hoc Working Groups. The co-Chairs are consulted on a regular basis and make decisions outside of regular member's meetings. PAGER member organizations send a representative to these quarterly meetings, at which most of the major decisions are made, and many of these same representatives sit on Working Groups to implement various activities and</p>	<p>Mission PAGER aims to enhance policy and operational dialogue between Canadian and International NGOs and the Canadian government around international humanitarian emergencies, ethics and operations. In this way, operational realities can inform policy discussions (and vice versa).</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create space for dialogue among Canadian NGOs and the Canadian Government; Allow NGOs and Government to work more collaboratively together on policy issues around 	<p>Priorities for 2011 The informality and responsiveness of the PAGER group makes it difficult to declare a 12-month plan, as others may be able to do more readily. That said, in general, PAGER organizes quarterly training sessions based on issues of interest to its membership, and an annual Heads of Agency meeting, again agreed by</p>	<p>Annual budget (increments) \$100,000</p> <p>Source Contributions from the Canadian International Development Agency, individual member organizations and member fees</p>

<p>projects. The Working Groups have time bound specific objectives. In the absence of a formal Steering Committee, staff plays a role trying to keep these Working Groups on task. The full membership meets on a quarterly basis setting the schedule of meetings. The heads of agencies of PAGER members meet annually.</p> <p>Chair or co-chair(s) names Willie Reimer, Mennonite Central Committee, williereimer@mennonitecc.ca, and Claire Pitt, UNICEF Canada, cpitt@unicef.ca</p> <p>Staff Danielle Pécore-Ugorji, PAGERCanada@gmail.com</p> <p>Membership type PAGER brings together about 23 organizational members (all involved in programming overseas) from across Canada. With the exceptions of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the Canadian International Development Agency, PAGER members are Canadian NGOs. Approximately a quarter of members operate from a Christian faith perspective.</p>	<p>humanitarianism and complex emergencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop common grounds, examine opportunities and face challenges; • Build mutual confidence through understanding, trust and mutual respect; • Improve coverage and understanding of humanitarian crises in Canada and internationally. <p>Current areas of policy focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practices in humanitarian response (the Sphere Project – The Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response) • Gender training • Follow-up on Haiti • The SAHEL region of Africa • Evidence driven innovation in humanitarian assistance • Military humanitarianism • The intersection between disaster and failed state structures • The use of new (newer) technology in humanitarian assistance <p>Key policy document The PAGER group does not produce policy documents.</p>	<p>consensus among the agencies involved.</p>	<p>(\$500).</p>
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APPENDIX B – Involvement in coalitions by organization

This lists only organizations represented on coalition Steering Committees or the equivalent. Where there is no Steering Committee, the coalition has not been included.

Coalition name	ACF	APG	APWG	PWG MNCH	CGCE	FSPG	FSC	CBAN	WG on Cdn Science & Tech Policy	CF	HI	TIRP	CNCA	Peace build	PAGER	C4D	CAN	ICLMG	VOICES	MPH	TTL	
ACECI	X																					1
Alternatives																			X			1
Amnesty International Canada														X				X	X			3
L'Association québécoise de lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique																	X					1
L'Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale	X																					1
Assembly of First Nations																X					X	2
Campaign 2000																					X	1
Canadian Association of University Teachers												X							X			2
Canadian Biotechnology Action Network									X													1

Coalition name	ACF	APG	APWG	PWG MNCH	CGCE	FSPG	FSC	CBAN	WG on Cdn Science & Tech Policy	CF	HI	TIRP	CNCA	Peace build	PAGER	C4D	CAN	ICLMG	VOICES	MPH	TTL	
Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives												X										1
Canadian Community Economic Development Network																					X	1
Canadian Co- operative Association																					X	1
Canadian Council for International Co-operation	X	X			X						X							X	X	X		7
Canadian Council for Refugees																		X				1
Canadian Council on American Islamic Relations																		X	X			2
Canadian Federation of Students										X											X	2
Canadian Foodgrains Bank						X										X						2
Canadian Labour Congress	X		X				X				X	X					X	X			X	8

Coalition name	ACF	APG	APWG	PWG MNCH	CGCE	FSPG	FSC	CBAN	WG on Cdn Science & Tech Policy	CF	HI	TIRP	CNCA	Peace build	PAGER	C4D	CAN	ICLMG	VOICES	MPH	TTL
Canadian Muslim Forum																		X			1
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society																	X				1
Canadian Teachers' Federation					X																1
Canada Without Poverty																				X	1
CARE Canada			X	X										X		X					4
Carleton University										X											1
Citizens for Public Justice																				X	1
Conrad Grebel College University														X							1
CUSO-VSO																				X	1
David Susuki Foundation																	X				1
Development & Peace									X				X								2
Ecology Action Centre																	X				1
Ecology North																	X				1
Energy and Paper Workers											X										1

Coalition name	ACF	APG	APWG	PWG MNCH	CGCE	FSPG	FSC	CBAN	WG on Cdn Science & Tech Policy	CF	HI	TIRP	CNCA	Peace build	PAGER	C4D	CAN	ICLMG	VOICES	MPH	TTL	
Union of Canada																						
Engineers Without Borders																					X	1
Entraide Missionaire	X												X									2
Environment Northeast																	X					1
Equality Rights																			X			1
Equiterre																	X					1
ETC. Group									X													1
Feminist Alliance for International Action (FAFIA),																			X			1
Food Banks Canada							X															1
Food Secure Canada									X													1
Government of Canada														X								1
GE Free Yukon								X														1
GRAIN								X														1
Greenpeace Canada																	X					1
Group of 78														X								1
Halifax Initiative													X									1

Coalition name	ACF	APG	APWG	PWG MNCH	CGCE	FSPG	FSC	CBAN	WG on Cdn Science & Tech Policy	CF	HI	TIRP	CNCA	Peace build	PAGER	C4D	CAN	ICLMG	VOICES	MPH	TTL	
Organization																						
International Bureau for Child's Rights														X								1
Inter Pares	X	X	X				X	X	X				X					X				8
Jamaica Self Help																				X		1
KAIROS	X										X		X				X			X		5
Ligue des droits et libertés																		X				1
Manitoba Wildlands																	X					1
MARBEK																X						1
McLeod Group																			X			1
Mennonite Central Committee															X							1
Micah Challenge																				X		1
MiningWatch Canada											X		X									2
National Farmers Union								X	X													2
National Judicial Institute														X								1
Ontario Public Service Employees Union		X																				1

Coalition name Organization	ACF	APG	APWG	PWG MNCH	CGCE	FSPG	FSC	CBAN	WG on Cdn Science & Tech Policy	CF	HI	TIRP	CNCA	Peace build	PAGER	C4D	CAN	ICLMG	VOICES	MPH	TTL
Oxfam Canada	X	X														X	X		X	X	6
Oxfam Quebec																				X	1
Pacific Peoples Partnership			X																		1
Pearson Peacekeeping Centre														X							1
The Pembina Institute																X	X				2
Plan Canada				X	X																2
Polaris Institute												X									1
Primates World Relief and Development Fund	X		X																		2
Public Service Alliance of Canada																		X	X	X	3
The Ram's Horn							X		X												2
Results Canada				X	X															X	3
Ryerson University					X																1
Save the Children Canada				X	X																2
Sierra Club of Canada																	X				1

Coalition name	ACF	APG	APWG	PWG MNCH	CGCE	FSPG	FSC	CBAN	WG on Cdn Science & Tech Policy	CF	HI	TIRP	CNCA	Peace build	PAGER	C4D	CAN	ICLMG	VOICES	MPH	TTL	
Organization																						
Society for a GE Free BC								X														1
Steelworkers' Humanity Fund													X									1
Taking IT Global																				X		1
UNICEF Canada				X											X							2
Union Paysanne									X													1
United Church of Canada	X	X															X					3
University of Ottawa					X									X								2
USC Canada									X													1
Waterloo Region Public Health							X															1
World University Services Canada					X															X		2
World Vision Canada				X		X														X		3

APPENDIX C – Coalitions by issue area as they relate to the CCIC 10 point agenda

1. Promote women’s rights and equality

Informal CSO Working Group on Women’s Rights (WGWR)

2. Promote health and education for all

Canadian Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (CPMNCH)

Global Treatment Access Group (GTAG)

“Policy Working Group on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health” (PWGMNCH)

Canadian Global Campaign for Education (CGCE)

3. Promote the right to food and ensure sustainable livelihoods for food producers in developing countries

Canadian Food Security Policy Group (FSPG)

Food Secure Canada

Canadian Biotechnology Action Network (CBAN)

The Working Group on Canadian Science and Technology Policy

4. Build global economic justice | 9. Build a democratic and effective multilateral system

Common Frontiers

Halifax Initiative (HI)

Trade and Investment Research Project (TIRP)

5. Ensure corporate accountability

Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability (CNCA)

6. Promote peace

Peacebuild

7. Promote environmental justice

Canadian Coalition on Climate Change and Development (C4D)

Climate Action Network (CAN)

Sanitation and Water Action Network Canada (SWAN)

8. Support democratic governance and global citizenship

International Civil Liberties Monitoring Group (ICLMG)

Voices

10. Achieve more and better aid

Make Poverty History (MPH)

OTHER – Regional Working Groups

Africa Canada Forum (ACF)

Americas Policy Group (APG)

Asia Pacific Working Group (APWG)

OTHER – Humanitarian Issues

Policy Action Group for Emergency Response (PAGER)

APPENDIX D - Questions for interview with Canadian CSO coalitions

Mandate and structure (cross check with details in draft charts (to be sent separately))

1. What are your current policy agendas and priority areas of work for 2011?

Procedural issues

2. What are the governance structures of the coalition?
3. What systems have been put in place to help the coalition function well?
4. Which are the most active members of the coalition? How much commitment and energy is there from them and other members?
5. What role does staff (where it exists) play relative to the members?
6. What are some of the tensions/concerns around active membership and participation?
7. What [have you/could be] done to address these tensions?

Policy development

8. How are policies/advocacy messages developed within the coalition (staff led, bottom-up, mix, external families, research/academic partners, etc.)?
9. Are there sufficient means to enable collaborative policy work in this area? What would help in the process of developing the coalition's policies and messages?
10. How does the coalition inform its work through southern networks and organizations?
11. How much cross-fertilization is there between your coalition and other coalitions? Do you actively seek to collaborate with other groups?
12. What are the (possible) substantive areas of overlap with other coalitions?
13. What are the [opportunities for/tensions to] collaborating more, if there are any?

Coalition growth and development

14. What (in your opinion) is the value added of this coalition?
15. Do (you feel) members find the coalition space effective/useful relative to its objectives? (What's that basis of your evaluation? How might you better make such an evaluation?)
16. How do members address and balance competing priorities and roles within the coalition – i.e. internal learning and external education vs. policy development vs. advocacy and action?
17. Do you actively seek to engage new members in the coalition?
18. Does current membership limit more effective policy work (absence of key groups, academics, etc.), in particular vis-à-vis 2011? If so, how do you envisage addressing this?
19. How is the coalition funded, and what do the funding horizons for the organizations look like?
20. Do you have specific ideas for covering new resourcing needs?
21. What might help strengthen the policy and organizational development of the coalition? In what areas do you feel the work of the coalition is falling short? (What key issues areas are missing?)
22. Any other further points you wish to make?

APPENDIX E- List of Interviewees

The following is a list of the individuals interviewed for this report:

- Sylvie Perras, Africa Canada Forum;
- Anne Duhamel, Americas Policy Group;
- Alex Neve, Amnesty International Canada;
- Denis Côté, Asia-Pacific Working Group;
- Lucy Sharratt, Canadian Biotechnology Action Network;
- Paul Cobb, Canadian Coalition on Climate Change and Development and The Pembina Institute;
- Karen Takacs, Canadian Crossroads International;
- Paul Hagerman, Canadian Foodgrains Bank;
- Dorothy Shaw, Canadian G8/G20 Spokesperson for the Global Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health;
- Natalie Poulson and Leigh Eagles, Canadian Global Campaign for Education;
- Diane Bettencourt and June Webber, Canadian Nurses Association;
- Janet Hatcher Roberts, Canadian Society for International Health, and Associate Professor, Epidemiology and Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa;
- Graham Saul, Climate Action Network Canada;
- Rick Arnold, Common Frontiers;
- Karyn Keenan, Halifax Initiative;
- Nicci Stein, Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development;
- Roch Tassé, International Civil Liberties Monitoring Group;
- Ian Thomson, KAIROS –Canadian Ecumenical Justice Initiatives;
- Dennis Howlett, Make Poverty History Canada;
- Betty Plewes, McLeod Group;
- Willie Reimer, Mennonite Central Committee;
- John Foster, formerly The North-South Institute;
- Danielle Pécore-Ugorji, PAGER;
- David Lord, Peacebuild Canada;
- Amanda Sussman, Plan Canada;
- Christina Dendys, Results Canada;
- George Yap, Sanitation and Water Action Network Canada and WaterCan;
- Scott Sinclair, Trade and Investment Research Project, Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives;
- Claire Pitt, UNICEF Canada;
- Faris Ahmed, USC Canada;
- Darren Shore, Voices;
- Sherri Arnott and Sarah Schulz, World Vision Canada.